EXPRO
هيئة كفاءة الإنفاق والمشروعات الحكومية
Expenditure Efficiency & Projects Authority

National Manual of Assets and Facilities Management
Volume 5, Chapter 16

Pest Control Procedure for Healthcare

Document No. EOM-ZO0-PR-000071 Rev 001

Document Submittal History:

Revision:	Date:	Reason For Issue
000	28/03/2020	For Use
001	18/08/2021	For Use

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1.0 PURPOSE

The purpose of this document is to describe those Pest Control services that are applicable to healthcare facilities, and the procedure for delivering such services.

The objective of Pest Control is to prevent the negative impacts caused by pests and vermin that exist in human-controlled environments. To enable effective Pest Control, each healthcare facility shall establish a Pest Control Service Specifications that include both planned and reactive services.

2.0 SCOPE

The scope of this document is to outline the requirements for a responsive, environmentally friendly, and high-quality Pest Control service that maintains the safety and wellbeing of healthcare facilities users.

This procedure describes the responsibilities, scope, processes, and methods required to control pests within healthcare facilities in compliance with existing best practice, codes, and regulatory requirements. It is intended for use by Facility Management (FM) personnel and those responsible for engaging with Pest Control Service Providers.

3.0 DEFINITIONS

Term	Definition
Application	Applying a product or chemical to manage pests
Bait	A product manufactured with food or other materials that pests consume. They often contain an active ingredient that helps control the pests
Bait Gel	An insecticide product which is formed when active ingredients are mixed with food or an attractant carrier. When the insects eat the bait, they also consume the active ingredient
Bait Stations	Bait stations are containers used to house bait for pests such as ants, cockroaches or rodents
Client	A person, group or organization who is receiving the services
Crawling Insects	Insects such as cockroaches have wings but are reluctant flyers, preferring to crawl to find food and shelter. Termites and ants are mainly wingless, so most of their behavior involves crawling. They multiply as a result of reproduction and are temporarily winged for short periods during the breeding season
Dusting	It is a method of applying dust powder to repel snakes from getting into the facility
Faults	The existence of any pest on the facility
Flying Insect	Insects are that have evolved wings and flight such as houseflies and mosquitoes
Frequency	The rate of recurrence of the tasks to be performed
General Waste	Waste which is generated from normal domestic duties
Globally Harmonized System (GHS)	A system for the classification and labelling of chemicals
Hazardous waste	Wastes such as solvents, flammable liquids, metals, and general laboratory chemicals/materials
Housekeeping	General care, cleanliness, orderliness, and maintenance of the workplace, business, property, site or area
Infestation	A sudden increase in population numbers of a pest species in a given area
Inspection	Physical on-site verification that work is performed, and equipment is maintained, in accordance with applicable standards and procedures
Integrated Pest Management (IPM)	An effective and environmentally sensitive approach to pest management that relies on a combination of common-sense practices. IPM programs uses current, comprehensive information on the life cycles of pests and their interaction with the environment. This information, in combination with available Pest Control methods, is used to manage pest damage by the most

	economical means, and with the least possible hazard to people, property, and the environment
Label	A printed hazard warning notice that identifies the primary and secondary hazards specific to a material and information regarding its handling. A label shall be at least 100mm x 100mm unless otherwise specified
Manual Handling	Relates to a number of activities, such as lifting, lowering, carrying, pushing and pulling. These are major causes of musculoskeletal disorders
Monitoring Program	A planned set of monitoring activities
Normal	Refers to low priority work that is defined as work or service failures that do not present a significant risk, and do not affect health or well-being
Occupational Health	A multidisciplinary field concerned with preventing people from becoming ill as a result of their work
Pest	Insects or small animals that are harmful such as ants, bedbugs, cockroaches, rats, mice, cats, dogs, foxes and snake
Pest Control	A management exercise for defining harmful pests, and formulating and implementing plans to control harmful pests
Pesticide	A chemical used to destroy insects and other pests such as rodents
Rectification Period	A corrective action, which is a completely safe solution, followed by a permanent/preventative solution, which is planned/scheduled and executed within pre-agreed time-frames
Response Time	The time taken to attend an incident and diagnose the service response
Rodents	Small gnawing mammals (such as rats and mice)
Safety Data Sheet (SDS)	Provides information on a controlled chemical detailing the health effects of exposure and explaining how to handle the product safely
Stray Animals	'Stray' is a general term given to any domestic animal found roaming freely without human supervision
Urgent	Refers to medium priority work that is defined as a service failure or shortcoming that affects amenities and presents a risk, but which does not acutely and seriously affect health or well-being

Acronyms	
BPCA	British Pest Control Association
CAFM	Computer Aided Facilities Management
CIEH	Chartered Institute of Environmental Health
COSHH	Control of Substances Hazardous to Health
EFK	Electronic Fly Killer
EHS	Environment, Health and Safety
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FM	Facilities Management
GHS	Globally Harmonized System
HACCP	Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point
IOSH	Institution of Occupational Safety and Health
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
ISO	International organization for standardization
KSA	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
MEWA	Ministry of Environment, Water and Agriculture
MOMRA	Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet
NPMA	National Pest Management Association
OSHAD	Occupational Safety & Health Abu Dhabi
PAI	Pest Activity Index
PAT	Portable Appliance Testing
PDA	Personal Digital Assistant
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PTW	Permit- to- Work
QHSE	Quality, Health, Safety and Environment

SFDA	Saudi Food and Drug Authority
UAE	United Arab Emirates
UK	United Kingdom
US	United States
UV	Ultraviolet
WPS	Worker Protection Standard

Table 1: Definitions

4.0 REFERENCES

- British Pest Control Association (BPCA) – UK standard – Advanced Technician in Pest Management
- Chartered Institute of Environmental Health (CIEH) – UK standard – Public health
- Institution of Occupational Safety and Health (IOSH) standard
- IOSH standard – Managing Risk
- ISO 14001:2015 – Specifies requirements for an Environmental Management System
- ISO 9001:2015 – Specifies requirements for a Quality Management System
- National Integrated Pest Management Database – Pest Management Strategic Plans
- National Pest Management Association (NPMA) – US standard – Pest management products and practices, IPM in Hospitals (January 2006)
- Saudi Arabian Ministry of Municipalities and Rural Affairs (MOMRA) – The Environmental Health Regulations of KSA municipalities support the pest management industry's commitment to the protection of public health
- Saudi Food and Drug Authority (SFDA) – SFDA List of Public Health Pesticides and SFDA Products Classification Guidance
- United States' Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) – Do's and Don'ts of Pest Control, List of Pests of Significant Public Health Importance, Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Principles and Introduction to Integrated Pest Management (IPM)

5.0 RESPONSIBILITIES

Role	Description
Facility Manager/Director	• Define national Entity service delivery • Provide visible support, review performance, and approve high-level initiatives and allocate financial resources to meet policy commitments • Confirming that this procedure meets the government requirements and regulations in the location of the project facility
Soft Service Manager	• Effective training delivery of the Soft Service procedure • Briefing service partners/stakeholders on the Soft Service procedure • Monitoring performance • Auditing this procedure
Pest Control Technician	• Carry out Pest Control tasks and activities
Department/contractor site supervisors	• Support the overall end to end vision and values • Assist communication, implementation, and reporting of initiatives (i.e. performance monitoring on behalf of the leadership team)

Table 2: Responsibilities

6.0 PROCESS

Integrated Pest Management (IPM) in healthcare facilities includes ensuring routine inspections of Pest Control measures and providing a 24-hour call service for any emergency requirements. Pest Control schedules shall be completed with minimal disruption to facility occupants and operation.

A Pest Control Service within healthcare facilities shall include the following, as a minimum:

- Inspecting and identifying pests to determine pest infestation levels; the required treatment type; whether chemicals are needed; and the carrying out of the treatment and completion of the documentation.
- Executing Pest Control tasks at times which will cause the minimal disruption to occupants of the facility and its operation.
- Establishing Pest Control processes, policies and procedures.
- Identifying operational requirements.
- Carrying out a Risk Assessment that considers the impact of chemicals on people, equipment, and the environment.
- Undertaking Pest Control equipment installation and maintenance.

6.1 Pest Control Service Standards

Pest Control methods, techniques, and practices at healthcare facilities shall comply with relevant industry best practice, codes, regulatory requirements, and international standards.

In accordance with statutory requirements for Pest Control services, the Pest Control Service Provider shall:

- Be sensitive and carful to healthcare users.
- Manage Pest Control processes and methods of control.
- Establish and undertake a planned Pest Control program which protect healthcare users and the facility environment.
- Provide trained labor, materials, and equipment.
- Develop location wise service plan detailing the Pest Control Service Specifications.
- Provide reports for each visit, detailing the work carried out.
- Ensure Health and Safety procedures are followed.
- Ensure that any chemicals used for Pest Control meet the MEWA's Pest Control requirements.
- Provide Pest Awareness training programs for specific healthcare personnel.
- Deliver Pest Control services, methods, techniques, and practices compliant with the guidelines, policies and best practice listed within the reference section of this document.

The table below indicates the quality standard required in accordance with industry best practice.

Element	Quality Standard
Pest Control	• Pest Control shall be safely carried out with minimal disruption to the facility and its operation • Chemicals used by the Pest Control service shall leave no visible residue on any surfaces, stains on seats, panels or floors and pose no hazard to health or contamination • Chemicals shall not affect healthcare facility users who have allergies and should not produce unpleasant odors within the facility
Documentation	• Documentation in relation to Pest Control activities shall be managed and maintained as per the frequency outlined within the Pest Control Service Specification • Attachment 2 contains an example of a Pest Control Inspection Checklist to support this task including required HS&E Requirements • Safety Data Sheets (SDS) will be maintained and shall be utilized

Table 3: Indicative Quality Standard

6.2 Pest Control within Healthcare Critical Areas

The Pest Control Service Provider shall understand the sensitivities of each critical area within the healthcare facility, such as: discharged patient rooms, isolation rooms, critical care units, central sterile areas, decontamination areas, incinerator rooms, laboratories, and surgery rooms. Guidance related to such areas is as follows:

- Carry out Pest Control activities only after a Permit-to-Work (PTW) has been approved by the room user and other authorized stakeholders for inspection and treatment.

- If pesticides are used, notify members of the healthcare facility in advance:
  - Before and after pesticides are applied, treated areas shall be isolated or warning signs shall be posted around the affected area.
- Wear appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) in accordance with the Risk Assessment. PPE may include, for example: a protective scrub suit, cap, and shoe covers.
- Follow infection control protocols when entering the room or critical area.
- Place materials and tools in the dual bucket, and place the bucket adjacent to the entrance to the assigned area.
- Use only a disinfectant/detergent solution for cleaning the area after completing the task.
- Attachment 4 includes an example of an IPM Self- Inspection Checklist in Healthcare –Post Treatment that should be completed once the work has been undertaken.

The following are mandatory requirements regarding Pest Control within healthcare facilities:

- Never treat a patient room when a patient is present.
- Never treat a patient room without permission, even when it is vacant.
- Before using any pesticides always read and follow the instructions outlined on the pesticide label.
- Do not use crowded elevators when carrying your materials, use stairways or services elevators.
- Never contaminate a sterile environment (ensure you understand the floor plans for the facility and the airflow within each area – consult FM personnel for guidance).

6.3 Target Pests in Healthcare Facilities

Table 4 (below) describes common pests and vermin found in healthcare facilities:

Target Pests		
Pest	**Typically Encountered**	**Illustration/Photo**
Crawling Insects	Found in sewers, low/medium voltage electrical sockets, near irrigation points, kitchens, stores, and food areas.	
Termites	Found in landscaping, doors and windows and any wood fixture. Termites are common insects, known by many names, including "white ants" or the "silent destroyers". These types of pests can cause a lot of damage to assets.	
Flies	Found in areas containing food and waste.	
Rodents (rats and mice)	Found near and around populated environments (commensal rodents). They are also active in sewer lines, near garbage areas and in burrows on landscaped areas, storage areas, and food facilities.	
Bed Bugs	Found in covered areas.	
Stinging Insects Occasional Invaders, Bees, and Wasps	Although bees can benefit the environment in many ways, it is inconvenient and possibly dangerous to let a beehive thrive near premises.	

Target Pests		
Snakes and Scorpions	Found outside and in the desert.	
Stray Animals	'Stray' is a general term given to any domestic animal found roaming freely without human supervision. They are found outside near garbage areas and in burrows.	
Birds	Typically found nesting in the cavities of solid structures and on elevated flat surfaces, such as roofs or wide ledges where they are safe from predators. This can cause numerous problems and hazards. For example, bird droppings can cause expensive damage to gutters, pipes and tiles as well as spread disease.	

Table 4: Pests and Vermin

6.4 Pest Activity Index (PAI)

A Pest Activity Index (PAI) is used to determine the level of pest activity, relative to direct or proxy indicators of pest population inside a given area. The PAI is meant to provide a more objective estimation of pest populations and their activity; this index can be used to establish the effectiveness of pest management treatments. Table 5 (below) outlines a typical PAI:

German Roaches	None	0	No living insects, no other signs.	Rats	None	0	No droppings, no other signs.
	Low	1	1 to 5 insects per $10m^2$		Low	1	Few droppings/foot tracks per $10m^2$
	Medium	2	6 to 10 insects per $10m^2$		Medium	2	Significant tracks and droppings or more than 3 baits eaten per $10m^2$
	High	3	More than 10 insects per $10m^2$		High	3	Physical damage per $10m^2$
American Roaches	None	0	No living insects, no other signs.	Mice	None	0	No droppings, no other signs.
	Low	1	1 to 5 insects per $10m^2$		Low	1	Few droppings/foot tracks per $10m^2$
	Medium	2	6 to 10 insects per $10m^2$		Medium	2	Significant tracks and droppings or more than 3 baits eaten per $10m^2$
	High	3	More than 10 insects per $10m^2$		High	3	Physical damage per $10m^2$
Ants	None	0	No living insects, no other signs.	House flies	None	0	No living insects, no other signs.
	Low	1	1 nest per $10m^2$		Low	1	1 to 5 insects per $10m^2$
	Medium	2	2-5 nest per $10m^2$		Medium	2	6 to 10 insects per $10m^2$
	High	3	More than 5 nests per $10m^2$		High	3	More than 10 insects per $10m^2$
Cats	None	0	No living animal, no other signs.	Bedbugs	None	0	No living insects, no other signs.
	Low	1	1 animal per unit facility		Low	1	1 to 5 insects per $10m^2$
	Medium	2	2 to 3 animal per unit facility		Medium	2	6 to 10 insects per $10m^2$
	High	3	More than 3 animal per unit facility		High	3	More than 10 insects per $10m^2$
Spiders	None	0	No living insects, no other signs.	Stinging Insects	None	0	No living insects, no other signs.
	Low	1	1 to 3 insects per 10 m^2		Low	1	1 to 5 insects per $10m^2$
	Medium	2	4 to 8 insects per 10 m^2		Medium	2	6 to 10 insects per $10m^2$
	High	3	More than 8 insects per 10 m^2		High	3	More than 10 insects per $10m^2$

Table 5: Pest Activity Index

6.5 Pest Control Methods

In order of preference, the primary methods by which to deliver Pest Control are:

1. Sanitation Measures
2. Proofing Measures
3. Non-chemical Control
4. Chemical Control

Figure 1 (below) offers guidance for the application of these methods.

Sanitation and Pest Proofing shall apply wherever possible. Non-chemical preventative actions constitute more than 50% of Pest Control measures, as these are safest for healthcare users and the environment.

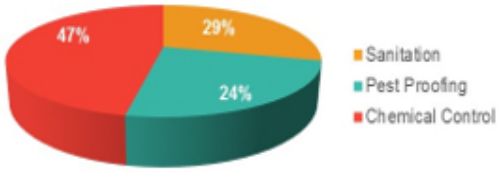


Figure 1: Application of Pest Control Methods

When it is determined that a pesticide shall be used in order to obtain adequate control over an infestation, it is necessary to employ the use of formulations and treatment techniques. This minimizes both the amount of pesticides used and any potential exposure to people and the environment.

Figure 2 (below) describes the process by which Pest Control methods shall be applied:

Figure 2: Pest Control Method Application Process

7.0 PROCEDURE METHODS

This section describes a holistic solution for pest problems under the Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program, using sophisticated equipment, and safe and environmentally friendly chemicals.

7.1 Integrated Pest Management

IPM is a preventative, long-term, low-toxicity means of controlling pests and has become the recommended practice for healthcare environments. IPM relies on the following steps:

1. Detailed and thorough inspection
2. Pest identification
3. Sanitation and pest recommendation
4. Proofing recommendations
5. Application of non-chemical control
6. Chemical control measures
7. Evaluation of results
8. Monitoring

The IPM program is comprised of eight steps

Figure 3: IPM Program

IPM represents a **Smart**, **Sensible,** and **Sustainable** approach to Pest Control for healthcare facilities:

- **Smart** because IPM creates a safer and healthier healthcare environment by managing pests and reducing human exposure to pests and pesticides
- **Sensible** since practical strategies are used to reduce sources of food, water, and shelter for pests in facility buildings and grounds
- **Sustainable** because the emphasis is on prevention, which makes it an economically advantageous approach

7.2 Basic Elements of IPM in Healthcare Facilities

Below are a number of simple measures the facility can consider to support their IPM and can be included in any Healthcare Facilities procedures:

- Thorough inspection
- Identification of pests involved
- Education of healthcare facility user which involves an in-service seminar for employees to change the following habits and ensure they:
    - Empty sharps boxes more often
    - Indoor plants shall be maintained
    - Do not eat at desks in administrative offices
    - In door recycle bins shall be regularly maintained
    - Keep doors closed
    - Seal all gaps and report when necessary
    - Implement good housekeeping
- Keep records i.e. Labels, Safety Data Sheets (SDS), service tickets, and Logbooks
- Evaluation and follow-up to include:
    - Ongoing communication and regular meetings with healthcare facility user
    - Periodic inspections

7.3 Areas of Focus in Healthcare Facilities

- **Critical areas**: Research laboratories, pharmacies, imaging and X-ray centers, waiting rooms, nurses' stations, special wards for various procedures and care (e.g. neonatal, oncology, cardiac, intensive, pediatric, and psychiatric), radioactive materials areas, sterile operating rooms, morgues, and biohazards, and sharps storage areas. Healthcare facilities has no shortage of sensitive areas.

- **In the interior**: Kitchens, cafeterias, vending areas, laundry rooms, bathrooms, drinking fountains, administrative offices, nurses' stations, recycle and trash bins, basement areas, and physical plant areas with steam tunnels are all classed as interior areas.

- **To the exterior**: Dumpsters, special biohazard dumpsters, recycle dumpsters, landscaping, ponds, mulch, trees, shrubs, employee picnic areas, roofs, doors/loading docks, building perimeters, utility line access points, weep holes into buildings, and underground watering systems are all classed as exterior areas.

7.4 Routine Inspection Schedule

The schedule is a continuous, integrated program for the control of rodents, pests, and insects to be implemented, managed, and maintained on a scheduled basis. The program shall include the following:

- Carrying out scheduled inspections and treatments, where required, to internal grounds and external areas of facilities.
- Carrying out Pest Control treatment in accordance with industry best practice.
- Dealing with reactive services in a timely manner, as requested.
- Conducting Pest Control Inspection periodically or according to the frequency mandated and agreed with clients.

The table below is an example of a routine schedule for inspection and treatment in accordance with industry best practice:

Facility Description	Start Date	Completion Date	Week	Remarks
Building 1	Day/month/year	Day/month/year	1	
Building 2				
Building 3				
Building 4				

Table 6: Routine Schedule for Inspection and Treatment

7.5 Reactive Requests

Reactive Pest Control services shall be available 24 hours per day, 365 days per year in order to address emergency, urgent, and/or routine service requests. Such requests shall be responded to within the response times set out and shall return the affected areas to the required standard within the allotted rectification time.

The table below an example of reactive request rectification time in accordance with industry best practice:

Category	Response Time (attendance)	Regular Update (progress update)	Rectification Time (job completion)
Level 1 Emergency	Within 15 minutes (immediate)	1 hour	Maximum 3 Hours
Level 2 Urgent	45 minutes	2 hours	Maximum 10 Hours
Level 3 Normal	8 hours	3 days	7 calendar days

Level 4 Scheduled	24 hours	5 days	10 calendar days

Table 7: Rectification Timings

7.6 Pest Control Service Delivery Methodology

Effective IPM methodology requires Pest Control measures to be implemented by the Facility Manager who will take a holistic approach. Pest Control technicians shall be trained in line with global standards. It is important that the external environment be properly considered, in addition to the facility, as these are the areas where pests will often harbor and breed. Focusing on the facilities alone will not provide adequate control as this is a reactive Pest Control strategy, rather than a pro-active approach of the kind that is in accordance with industry best practice. Reference to the table below:

Pest Control Service Delivery Methodology	
Crawling Insect Control (cockroaches, ants, and other crawling insect pests)	Gel Baiting: This is an advanced formulation of gel, specifically used for cockroaches, which can be applied in small quantities to infested areas. The gel contains an attractant to lure the cockroaches and the active ingredient Fipronil quickly kills them when they feed on it. Cockroaches are cannibalistic so others are killed when they feed on those who have ingested the gel. This is a very safe product and can be used in food preparation/high-risk areas.
	Spraying: This should only be used in areas where there is positive proof of pest activity. Spot treatments shall not be conducted near food preparation areas, unless permitted by the pesticide product label. Insecticidal sprays are often useful to flush cockroaches out of cracks and crevices, at which point the gel bait will kill them.
	Monitoring: The technicians are given thorough training in pest biology, so they know where specific pests are likely to harbor and breed. They use this knowledge to select the appropriate positioning for monitoring devices to detect pest activity before it becomes a significant infestation. They are also trained to spot signs of infestation such as fecal matter and tracks/prints. As soon as pest activity is found, the technician will select the most effective and low risk product for that environment and quickly deal with the infestation.
Flying Insect Control (mosquitoes, flies, and other flying insects)	Spot Treatments: This should only be used in areas where there is positive proof of pest activity. Spot treatments shall not be conducted near food preparation areas, unless permitted by the pesticide product label.
	Misting Treatment (indoor): This Pest Control treatment sprays a fine mist of pesticide and is used in confined areas to kill heavy infestations of flies and mosquitoes.
	Fogging (outdoor): This generates smoke that contains an active ingredient for controlling flying insects across large open spaces. It is carried out when the area is unoccupied.
	Larviciding: This process is undertaken on stagnant water to kill mosquitoes. It kills the larvae (young mosquitoes). It is more effective to remove the water source but sometimes this is not practical or possible.
	Electronic Fly Killers (EFKs): EFKs are highly effective indoor monitoring and control device that attract flies using UV light and catch them on the sticky film that comes with the unit.
Rodent Control (rats and mice)	External Rat Baiting Systems: Bait stations will be installed around the perimeter. Anticoagulant rodenticide baits will be placed inside the bait stations. The bait stations are locked to protect humans and other non-target animals from gaining access, and for monitoring as agreed and scheduled.
	Glue Boards and Traps: These are used in high risk areas (e.g. food preparation areas) to monitor the level of rodent infestation. If there is a low level of infestation, the sticky traps will also be effective in eliminating the pest population within a confined area.
Other Vertebrate Pests (snakes)	Dusting: Dust powder formula is said to repel snakes from getting into facilities. However, the efficacy of these treatment methods relies on stable

Pest Control Service Delivery Methodology	
	weather conditions, because strong winds can affect the distribution of powder.
	Snake Monitoring: Snake monitors can be installed in areas where snakes are reportedly present. They are made from extruded plastic with a strong glue on their surface that traps snakes when they crawl into the space. Attractant lures are used in conjunction with the traps.
Bird Control	Non-chemical: Spikes, laser devices, nets, repellents, and other non-chemical devices to control birds and prevent them from landing and nesting on designated surfaces can be used.
Stray Animal Control	Non-chemical measures: The use of the most humane and safe ways to control and repel stray animals. The definition of stray animals includes any animal that freely roams the desert, for example camels, wild cats, wild dogs, and so forth.

Table 8: Sample of Pest Control Service Delivery Methodology

7.7 Treatment Frequency

Table 9 (below) provides examples of treatment frequency that is in accordance with industry best practice:

Frequency	Element	Remarks
Once a month or as required	Discharged patient rooms, isolation rooms, critical areas aseptically, central sterile areas, decontamination areas, incinerator rooms, ambulances, laboratories, and surgery rooms.	The room user's permission is required before carrying out the service. Enter changing room and put on protective scrub suit, cap and shoe covers provided by the department concerned.
Once a month or as required	Inspect and treat canteens and pantries, dining areas, washrooms, garbage rooms/areas, security stations, employee entrances, handling areas, other areas with high risk or that are sensitive to pest infestation.	
Once a month	Service units of Professional Tamper Proof Rodent Bait Stations placed in external areas.	
Once a month	Inspect and treat engineering areas, sub-stations, technical areas, general stores, fire stations, control towers, workshops, the immediate building apron, car parks and offices.	
Once a month	Carry out technical inspection audits, to include a detailed inspection by a qualified member of staff followed by a detailed report with recommendations on matters such as pest proofing, building maintenance, waste management, housekeeping practices, pest habitat modification, storing practices and electronic fly units. Also review all pest activity over the last month and any actions taken.	
Call out service	Additional treatments will also be carried out as and when necessary on a call out basis.	Respond as specified in the Reactive Requests section.

Table 9: Treatment Frequency

7.8 Chemicals, Pesticides, and Tools

The following rules shall always be followed while managing Pest control products:

- Pest Control products shall be stored in a secure location in an area which is suitably ventilated and with suitably specified lighting fixtures, and accessible only to specific FM personnel, and Pest Control Service Providers.
- Pest Control shall employ the use of only those chemicals that have been approved by the Saudi Food and Drug Authority (SFDA) and the entity's Health and Safety Department.
- Pest Control products, and equipment used for Pest Control, shall be fit for purpose and suitably specified such that they are fit for purpose.
- Pesticides used for services shall be low-toxicity and odorless.
- The use of chemicals, including pesticides, shall be strictly controlled and monitored through record keeping – records should be available for random inspection at any time.
- Pest Control chemicals shall feature the manufacturer's label which shall be readable on its original container, in accordance with Globally Harmonized System (GHS) standards, and supporting documents – e.g. MSDS, Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH) – Shall be available for inspection at any time.

7.9 Facility Cleanliness and Waste Disposal

An appropriate and proactive waste management regime shall be in place to collect and remove any waste from the facility that may attract pest and vermin with a minimum of disruption and disturbance to the facility. The process for facility cleanliness and waste disposal shall ensure that:

- It is compliant with MOMRA and MEWA requirements and by-laws.
- The effective transfer of waste materials is made to the designated waste collection points within the facility.
- The provision of a 24-hour emergency response to remove waste and clean areas of contaminants that may attract pest and vermin is available.

7.10 Health, Safety, and Environmental Requirements

Pest Control Services shall be compliant with relevant health and safety legislation and ensure the health, safety, and welfare of staff that are required to work on Pest Control as part of their role. These requirements shall be followed by those working on Pest Control:

- Health and safety risks shall be understood, evaluated, and controlled by adopting best practice work procedures.
- All processes shall comply with Local Regulations.
- All processes shall be compliant with HS&E legislation.
- Pest Control teams shall receive information and training (in a language and vocabulary the worker understands) about workplace hazards, methods to prevent them, and the international standards that apply in their workplace.
- Appropriate training shall be provided to staff in relation to the handling and movement of chemicals, and equipment, as specified within this document. Evidence this has been done shall be made available at any time, if requested by the client.
- Appropriate PPE shall be worn by FM personnel, Pest Control Service Providers, and those working with chemicals or in the area in which Pest Control activities are being carried out.
- Staff shall follow all guidance regarding working in hot temperatures (in excess of 40°C) and high humidity levels (above 65%).
- A detailed Health and Safety Plan shall be prepared covering the following items and it shall develop detailed processes to manage:
    - Risk Assessments
    - Safe systems of work
    - PTW
    - Confined spaces
    - Accident investigation and reporting
    - Control of procedures
    - Machinery, equipment, tool safety, supply, and handling
    - Work environment
    - Manual handling
    - PPE
    - Reports related to sustainability and energy.

8.0 ATTACHMENTS

1. Attachment 1 - IPM Monitoring Report
2. Attachment 2 - EOM-ZO0-TP-000199 – Pest Control Inspection Checklist
3. Attachment 3 - Pest Control Trend Analysis Report
4. Attachment 4 - EOM-ZO0-TP-000231- IPM Self-Inspection checklist in Healthcare Facility -Post Treatment

Attachment 1 – IPM Monitoring Report

The following table is an example of an IPM Monitoring report that is in accordance with industry best practice:

IPM Monitoring Report			
Incidence	**Focus area**	**Sanitation and pest proofing recommendations**	**Evidence**
General Openings	Building A - Corridor	• It is highly advisable to close all openings, especially at the top of ceilings, to prohibit pest entry and infestation. • Preventing pests from having access to the interior of your premises is a good proactive approach.	Attached photos
Sanitation	Building B - Loading area	• It is highly recommended that better sanitary practices are implemented on floors and walls near the fire alarm by cleaning all trash, birds' droppings, wastes, and food leftovers on a regular basis to avoid pest attraction and infestation. • The foundation of an effective pest management program is good sanitation – pest problems can often be eliminated if they are unable to find anything to eat.	
Openings Around Doors and Windows	Building C	• Openings around the sides of the sliding door were encountered. • When looking for food, water, and shelter – pests can use small openings around doors and windows to gain access into your building. • It is highly recommended to seal all such openings.	

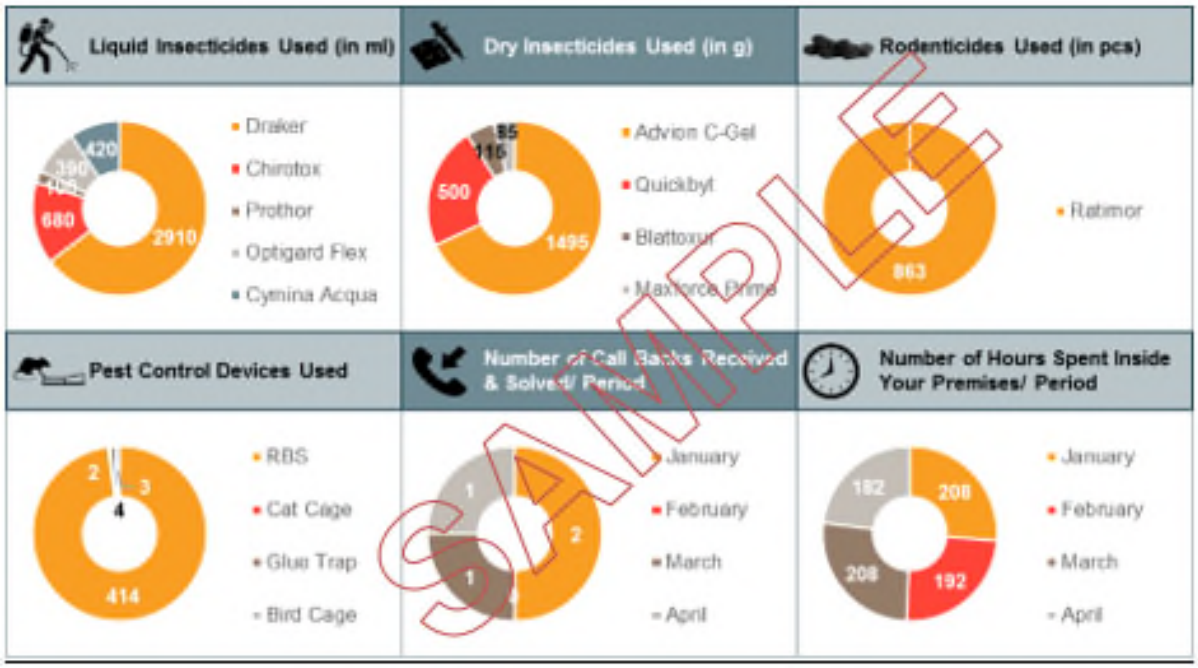
Attachment 2 – EOM-ZO0-TP-000199 – Pest Control Inspection Checklist

The following table is an example of a Pest Control inspection checklist that is in accordance with best industry practices:

S/N	Items to be verified	Compliance (Yes/No) Comments
HS&E Requirements		
1	Are the Pest Control chemicals approved by SFDA?	
2	Is a detailed register available for the consumption of pesticides on site?	
3	Do they have QHSE department approved SDS and COSHH for all pesticides used at the facility?	
4	Are all Pest Control devices (cylinder tanks/container) labelled with service information?	
5	Is the spillage kit available in case of emergency/spillage?	
6	Has the process for mixing chemicals been verified?	
7	If water contaminated with pesticide is being drained to the sewage network, has this been verified as acceptable?	
8	Have empty cartons/containers have been disposed of properly?	
Storage		
9	Is there a separate, well-ventilated store for highly flammable and poisonous pesticides and does the chemical storage have EHS warning signs and is it located away from the staff break room?	
10	Are they storing pesticides correctly (i.e. dry pesticides at height and liquid pesticide at the bottom)?	
11	Is there a cleaning/washing facility provided for sanitation?	
12	Is there an emergency plan for the storage area?	
Van Conditions		
13	Is the vehicle's ownership details and security permit available, including the driver's valid license?	
14	Is there a first aid kit available in the van?	
15	Are the chemicals stored properly?	
16	Has the van been properly cleaned?	
17	Is there any extinguishers and firefighting equipment available?	
18	Are they parking the vehicle in a designated area?	
Staff		
19	Are competent Pest Control technicians being assigned? Have all certificates been submitted and validated?	
20	Is appropriate PPE provided to the employees during work including a cartridge mask?	
21	Has the staff undergone adequate awareness and training programs?	
Activities		
22	Is the Pest Control schedule being followed?	
23	Is the procedure mentioned in their Method Statement being followed?	
24	Are the areas being cleaned after treatment?	
25	Do they give recommendations following treatment?	
Inspected by:		**Date:**
Attendees:		

Attachment 3 – Pest Control Trend Analysis Report

The following dashboard is an example of a trend analysis report that is in accordance with industry best practice:



Attachment 4 – EOM-ZO0-TP-000231 – IPM Self-Inspection checklist in Healthcare Facility (Post Treatment)

IPM Self-Inspection checklist in Healthcare Facilities (Post Treatment)			
Name of Facility / Department: _____ Facility Code: _____ Supervisor's Name_____ Date:_____			
Service areas under Inspection		**Yes/No**	**Comments**
Facility Internal Areas (Examples)			
1	Walls	Y/N	
2	Floors	Y/N	
3	Ceilings	Y/N	
4	Floor Drains	Y/N	
5	Door & Window frames	Y/N	
6	Lighting systems	Y/N	
7	Ventilations	Y/N	
8	All Facility plant rooms (e.g., ELV room, Pump, Generator)	Y/N	
9	Fittings & Fixtures	Y/N	
10	All Furniture	Y/N	
11	Other areas	Y/N	
Food Storage Areas			
12	Bulk Food stacks	Y/N	
13	Dry food storage areas	Y/N	
14	Refrigerated areas	Y/N	
15	Other open food areas	Y/N	
Food preparation areas			
16	Counter and surface areas	Y/N	
17	Food service lines	Y/N	
18	Spaces around the appliances and equipment	Y/N	
19	Other areas	Y/N	
Kitchen areas			
20	Dish wash area	Y/N	
21	Garbage and Thrash area	Y/N	
22	Tray return area	Y/N	
23	Below the cooking platform hidden areas	Y/N	
24	Storage areas for pots/pans/plates	Y/N	
25	Others areas	Y/N	
Utility and Washrooms areas			