The purpose of this policy is to ensure appropriate measures are taken to prevent and control the entrance of pests and predators and eradicate infestations in facilities housing research and teaching animals.

B. Background

The Animal Welfare Act, the Public Health Service Policy, the ILAR Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals, and the Guide for the Care and Use of Agricultural Animals in Agriculture Research and Teaching require a pest control program as a component of the animal care program.

C. Policy

All units housing laboratory or teaching animals must have a pest control plan. Refer to the Safety Policies and Procedures Manual 5.10 for pest control guidance.

D. Resources

1. Facility maintenance and design

Building design, construction and maintenance are the primary components to preventing entrance of potential pests into animal areas.
All interior animal housing and support units must ensure that windows, doors and exterior walls are sealed to prevent entrance of pest and predators. Interior walls, drains and vents must be checked for cracks and leaks and repaired as needed. Facilities Services should be contacted when repairs are needed that require their services.

Facilities shall be kept free of clutter, unnecessary storage of equipment, and trash to prevent the harborage of pests. Cardboard boxes, feed bags, etc. should be kept off the floor. Excess vegetation should be kept trimmed around exterior sheltered housing areas, feed storage areas and barns.

Agricultural, wildlife and other sheltered/barn housing units have design limitations to prevent pest entry but need to maintain facilities to limit harborage of pests.

2. Pest control plan

Animal units are required to develop pest control plans specific to their pest control needs. A regularly scheduled and documented program of control and monitoring should be implemented (Guide p.74).

Principal Investigators and research staff must be consulted before ANY pesticides or other chemical substances will be used in animal areas or around caging, food or other items that could contact the animals to prevent any effects or unintended consequences that could affect the research experiments.

When necessary for the prevention or control of potential risks associated with pests and predators, nontoxic substances and live traps can be utilized. Any traps used should be humane (Guide, p74). Live and lethal (e.g., snap) traps must be checked daily. Rodent glue traps must not be used. Glue traps for insect monitoring can be used; however, they should be designed to prevent rodent capture.

Zoonotic and other infectious disease agents have been identified in the wild rodent populations so care should be taken with wild rodents. Animals trapped alive should be humanely euthanized. If live rodents are trapped within a rodent vivarium, contact OCV to determine if the animal should be submitted as part of the rodent health surveillance program for testing.

The use of rodenticides and avicides around animal facilities should be a last resort and only after careful consideration, especially near outdoor housing facilities. There is potential for secondary poisoning if the targeted species is poisoned, then consumed by animals housed at the facility (e.g. swine) or other animals around the facility (barn cats,
raptors, etc.). Options should be discussed with your pest control provider, and rodenticides and avicides with lower risk of secondary poisoning should be selected whenever possible.

E. References

1) Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals, 8th Edition. 2011
2) Guide for the Care and Use of Agricultural Animals in Research and Teaching, 3rd Edition, 2010