## **Protecting Children From Pesticides**













2000

California Education Code (Article 4) includes the Healthy Schools Act of 2000, which defines IPM requirements for school and child care center staff.<sup>12</sup>

2005-2006

Exposure assessments documented cockroach and mouse droppings as allergens.<sup>4,5</sup>

2002-2009

Interventions compared IPM with other treatments. 1,2,3,7

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2006

First study to document that IPM reduced pesticide exposure during pregnancy.<sup>6</sup>

2007

NYC Pesticide Reduction Law (Intro 329A, Local Law 37) established requirements for use of pesticides and promoted IPM practices.<sup>9</sup>

2007

NYC Neighborhood Notification Law (Intro 328A) requires providing sufficient notice to neighbors about certain pesticide applications.<sup>10</sup> 2008

NYC Health Code (Article 151) stated, "Pesticide use should not be the first and only line of defense against pests." 11

2011

Researchers worked with community partners to develop toolkits on IPM and Green Cleaning and Sanitizing.<sup>8</sup>

2013

Researchers worked with community partners to develop an IPM training program for pest control companies serving schools and child care centers.<sup>13</sup> 2016

IPM training for pest control companies became a required component of the continuing education curriculum in California's statewide IPM program.<sup>14</sup>

2022

Researchers identified pesticide exposures of preschool children in child care centers.<sup>16</sup>



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