

BIRD AND PEST CONTROL

Pigeons:

Pigeons: The roosting and nesting of pigeons on campus facilities has become a nuisance and health hazard that is difficult, if not impossible, to effectively control. Therefore, special consideration should be given to the control of pigeons in all new construction and remodeling.

Avoid Roosting and Nesting Sites: Providing potential roosting and nesting sites, especially those protected from harsh weather, should be avoided. These sites include unprotected building canyons, cavities and shafts as well as unprotected louvers, overhangs, outcroppings, ledges and sills. Also included are exposed, unprotected mechanical equipment, especially window air conditioning units and cooling towers.

Sacrifice Features: Achieving a pigeon-free facility design often comes at the sacrifice of desirable architectural features. However, it is important to keep in mind that those features, if not sacrificed, will not be desirable once pigeons have spoiled them or pigeon netting has been installed over them.

Protective Measures: Following are examples of the type of protection that should be provided when it is impossible or impractical to eliminate vulnerable features:

1. Installation of high quality bird netting (with appropriate provisions for access) at building canyons, cavities and shafts.
2. Installation of bird barrier coils or sloped panels/blocking at horizontal surfaces such as ledges, sills and window air conditioning units.
3. Installation of bird screen on the exterior rather than the interior of all louvers. Exterior bird screen is virtually invisible if the screen material and color is matched to the louver.
4. Installation of bird screen (preferably-factory installed) on the air intake openings of cooling towers.

Termites:

Termite Protection: Given that it is the goal of the University of Nebraska, Lincoln to be environmentally responsible in its construction projects, The University wishes to minimize the use of toxic chemicals to the extent practical. As stated elsewhere in these Standards, standard building construction on all UNL campus facilities shall consist of steel structural frame with concrete foundation and masonry infill exterior walls and masonry or metal stud interior walls. Treatment with an EPA approved chemically applied insecticide is required for all soil areas that will receive a slab on grade.

Existing Buildings: Several existing older buildings on campus have wood frame construction. For any projects that involve disturbing backfill around any wood frame building, all soil/backfill beneath the facility and at all footings and foundation walls shall be treated with an EPA approved chemically applied insecticide.

New Wood Frame Buildings: Wood frame buildings, whether post and beam or stud construction, will require a Design Guideline Waiver. In the event that the Design Guideline Committee approves the use of wood for the structure of a building, then the entire soil/backfill beneath the building and at all footings and foundations shall be treated with an EPA approved chemically applied insecticide.

Insulation: Closed cell polystyrene insulation has a cell structure that is impossible to impregnate with termiticide chemicals. It also provides an ideal environment through which termites may travel from ground to wood without being detected. Closed cell polystyrene may not be used below Only foam insulation materials that are especially formulated for termite control (e.g. that contain borate) are permitted for buildings requiring termite protection. To date, only "bead board" insulation is known to be manufactured with borate.