

# Your Guide To BED BUGS



COMPLETELY REVISED AND UPDATED

## About the Author

Dr. Michael F. Potter is a professor and urban entomologist at the University of Kentucky.



He spends much of his time working with bed bugs and educating people about them. He received his B.S. degree in entomology from Cornell University, and his M.S. and Ph.D. in entomology with a specialization in integrated pest management from the University of Arizona. Before joining the University of Kentucky in 1991, Potter worked in both the pest management and agrichemicals industry.

## PCT Media Group

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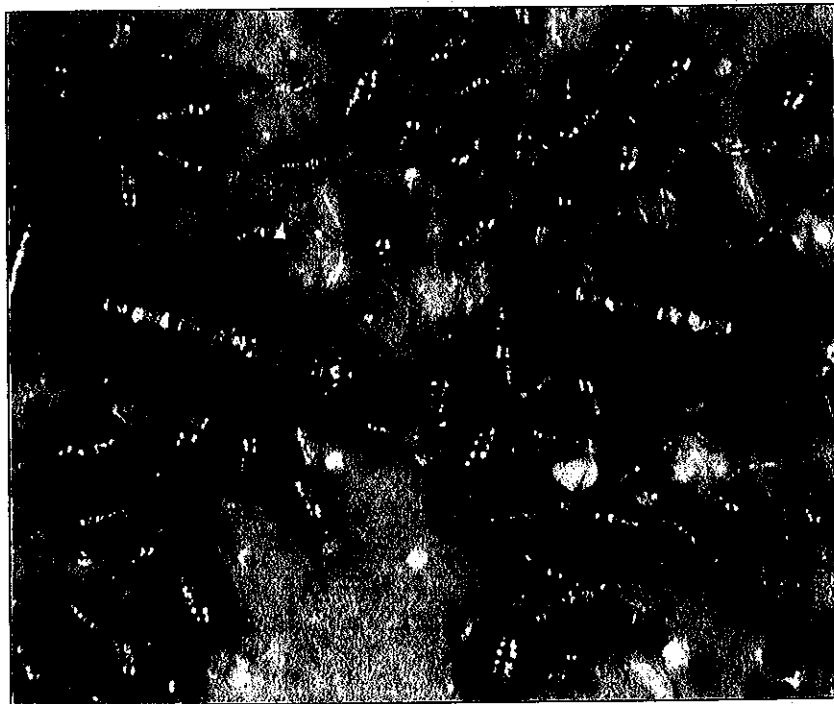


## Understanding AND CONTROL

*After vanishing for a half-century, bed bugs are back with a vengeance. Use this hand-out to educate employees and customers before doing battle.*

BY MICHAEL F. POTTER

Most householders and business owners of this generation have never seen a bed bug. Until recently, they also were a rarity among pest management professionals. Bed bug infestations were common in the United States before World War II. But with improvements in hygiene, and especially the widespread use of DDT during the 1940s and '50s, the bugs all but vanished. The pests remained prevalent, however, in other regions of the world including Asia, Africa, and Eastern Europe. In recent years, bed bugs have also made a comeback in the U.S. They are increasingly being encountered in homes, apartments, hotels, motels, health care facilities, dormitories, shelters, schools, and modes of transport. Other places where bed bugs sometimes appear include movie theaters, laundries/dry cleaners, furniture rental outlets, and

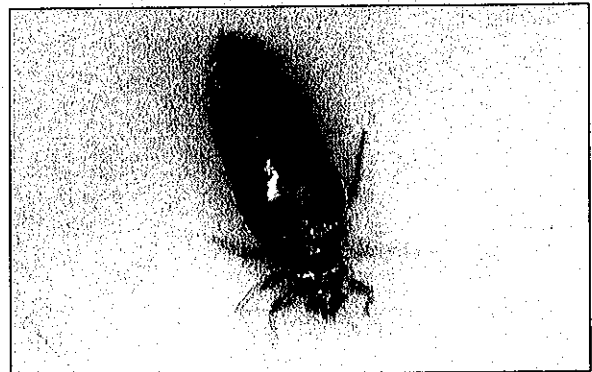


*Adult bed bugs, young nymphs and eggs. Photo was taken just after feeding.*

# Your Guide To **BED BUGS**

## CONCERNS

**B**ed bugs usually bite people at night while they are sleeping. They feed by piercing the skin with an elongated beak through which they withdraw blood. Engorgement takes about three to 10 minutes, yet the person seldom knows they are being bitten. Bed bugs normally do not reside on people like head or body lice — immediately after feeding they crawl off and reside elsewhere to digest their meal. Symptoms after being bitten vary with the individual. Many develop an itchy red welt or localized swelling within a day or so of the bite. Others have little or no reaction, and in some people the reaction is delayed. Unlike flea bites that occur mainly around the ankles, bed bugs feed on any skin exposed while sleeping (face, neck, shoulders, back, arms, legs, etc.). The welts and itching are often wrongly attributed to other causes, such as mosquitoes. For these reasons, infestations may go a long time unnoticed, and can become quite large before being detected. The likelihood of bed bugs increases if the affected individual has been traveling, or had acquired used beds or furnishings before symptoms started to appear. Bed bugs also are suspect if you wake up with itchy bites you did not have when you went to sleep. Conversely, it is important to recog-



nize that not all bites or bite-like reactions are due to bed bugs. Confirmation requires finding and identifying the bugs themselves, which often requires the help of a professional.

A common concern with bed bugs is whether they transmit diseases. Although bed bugs can harbor pathogens in and on their bodies, transmission to humans is considered unlikely. Their medical significance is chiefly limited to the itching and inflammation from their bites. Antihistamines and corticosteroids may be prescribed to reduce allergic reactions, and antiseptic or antibiotic ointments to prevent infection. Though not known to carry diseases, bed bugs can severely reduce quality of life by causing discomfort, sleeplessness, anxiety, and embarrassment.

*(Left) A bed bug initiating feeding. (Above) Engorged bed bugs finishing their meal. Disease transmission by bed bugs is considered unlikely.*

# Your Guide To **BED BUGS**

Bed bugs are active mainly at night. During the daytime, they prefer to hide close to where people sleep. Their flattened bodies enable them to fit into tiny crevices — especially those associated with mattresses, box springs, bed frames and headboards.

office buildings. Immigration and international travel have undoubtedly contributed to the resurgence of bed bugs in the U.S. Changes in modern pest control practice — and less effective bed bug pesticides — are other factors suspected for the recurrence.

**DESCRIPTION AND HABITS.** Bed bugs are small, brownish, flattened insects that feed solely on the blood of animals. The common bed bug, *Cimex lectularius*, is the species most adapted to living with humans. It has done so since ancient times. Bed bugs are mentioned in medieval European texts and in classical Greek writings back to the time of Aristotle. Other bed bug species prefer to feed on wild hosts, especially bats and birds.

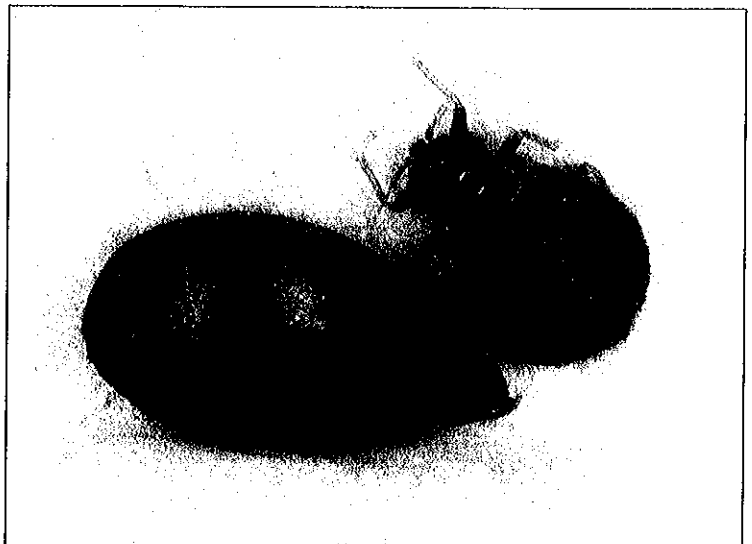
Adult bed bugs are about 3/16-inch long and reddish-brown, with oval, flattened bodies (see photo, below right). They are sometimes mistaken for ticks or cockroaches. The immatures (nymphs) resemble the adults, but are smaller and lighter in color. Bed bugs do not fly, but can move rapidly over floors, walls, ceilings and other surfaces. Female bed bugs lay their eggs in secluded areas, depositing up to five a day and 500 during a lifetime. The eggs are tiny, whitish, and hard to see on most surfaces without magnification (individual eggs are about the size of a dust speck). When first laid, the eggs are sticky, causing them to adhere to substrates. Newly hatched nymphs are straw-colored and no bigger than a pinhead. As they grow, they molt (shed their skin) five times before reaching maturity. A blood meal is needed between each successive molt. Under favorable conditions (70-80°F), the bugs can complete development in as little as a month, producing three or more generations per year. Cooler temperatures or limited access to blood extends the development time. Bed bugs are resilient. Nymphs can survive months without feeding and the adults for more than a year. Infestations therefore are unlikely to diminish by leaving premises unoccupied. Although *C. lectularius* prefers feeding

on humans, it will also bite other warm-blooded animals, including dogs, cats, birds and rodents.

Bed bugs are active mainly at night. During the daytime, they prefer to hide close to where people sleep. Their flattened bodies enable them to fit into tiny crevices — especially those associated with mattresses, box springs, bed frames and headboards. Bed bugs do not have nests like ants or bees, but do tend to congregate in habitual hiding places. Characteristically, these areas are marked by dark spotting and staining, which is the dried excrement of the bugs. Also present will be eggs and eggshells, molted skins of maturing nymphs and the bugs themselves. Another telltale though less frequent sign is rusty or reddish blood smears on bed sheets or mattresses from crushing an engorged bed bug. Heavy infestations may have a "buggy" smell, but the odor is seldom apparent and should not be relied upon for detection.

Bed bugs prefer to hide close to where they feed. However, if necessary, they will crawl several feet to obtain a blood meal. Initial infestations tend to be around beds, but the bugs eventually may become scattered throughout the bedroom, occupying any crevice or protected location. They also may spread to adjacent rooms or apartments.

**HOW INFESTATIONS BEGIN.** It often seems that bed bugs arise from nowhere. The bugs are efficient hitchhikers



(Right) An adult bed bug is slightly smaller than an apple seed.

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*Bed bugs often congregate along the seams of mattresses.*

and are usually transported in on luggage, clothing, beds, furniture, and other items. This is a particular problem for hotels, motels and apartments, where turnover of occupants is constant. Bed bugs are small, cryptic and agile, escaping detection after crawling into suitcases, boxes and belongings. The eggs are especially tiny and are usually overlooked. Acquiring secondhand beds, couches and furniture is another way that the bugs are transported into previously non-infested dwellings. Bed bugs also can be carried in on a person's clothing or shoes, resulting in an infestation.

Once bed bugs are introduced, they often spread throughout a building. The bugs can travel from room to room or floor to floor either by crawling or via a person. Unlike cockroaches that feed on filth, the level of cleanliness has little to do with most bed bug infestations. Pristine homes, hotels and apartments have plenty of hiding places and an abundance of warm-blooded hosts. Thus,

Once bed bugs are introduced, they often spread throughout a building. The bugs can travel from room to room or floor to floor either by crawling or via a person.

they are almost as vulnerable to infestation as are places of squalor.

When bed bug-like insects are found, it's important to consider whether bats, swallows, chimney swifts, pigeons or other wild hosts are involved. Although similar in appearance, species of bed bugs that normally feed on bats and birds can be differentiated from those that prefer humans. Entomologists and knowledgeable pest control firms can make this determination.

**WHERE THEY HIDE.** Bed bugs can live in almost any crevice or protected location. The most common place to find them is the bed. Bed bugs often hide within seams, tufts and crevices of the mattress, box spring, bed frame and headboard. A thorough inspection requires dismantling the bed, and standing the components on edge so that upper and lower surfaces can be examined. Things to look for are the bugs themselves, and the light-brown, molted skins of the nymphs. Dark spots of dried bed bug excrement are often present along mattress seams or wherever

the bugs have resided. Box springs afford many places for bed bugs to hide, especially underneath where the fabric is stapled to the wooden frame. Oftentimes the underlying gauze dust cover must be removed to gain access for inspection and possible treatment. Successful treatment of mattresses and box springs is difficult, however, and infested ones may need to be discarded or encased in a protective

cover. Cracks and crevices of bed frames should be examined, especially if the frame is wood. (Bed bugs have an affinity for wood and fabric more so than metal or plastic). Headboards secured to walls should also be removed and inspected. In hotels and motels, the area behind the headboard is often the first place that the bugs become established. Bed bugs also hide among items stored under beds.

Many areas besides beds, however, can harbor bed bugs. Upholstered chairs and sofas should be examined above and beneath, especially seams, tufts, skirts and crevices. Sofas can be major bed bug hotspots when used for sleeping. Like beds, they can be difficult to treat and may need to be discarded. Nightstands and dressers should be emptied and examined inside and out, then tipped over to inspect the woodwork underneath. Oftentimes the bugs will be hiding in cracks, corners, and recesses. Other common places to find bed bugs include:

# Your Guide To **BED BUGS**

along and under the edge of wall-to-wall carpeting (especially behind beds and furniture); cracks in wood molding; ceiling-wall junctures; behind wall-mounted picture frames, mirrors, switch plates and outlets; under loose wallpaper; amongst clothing and clutter stored in closets; and inside clocks, phones, televisions and smoke detectors.

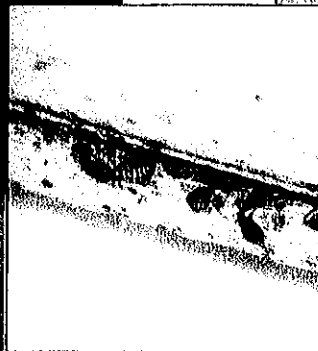
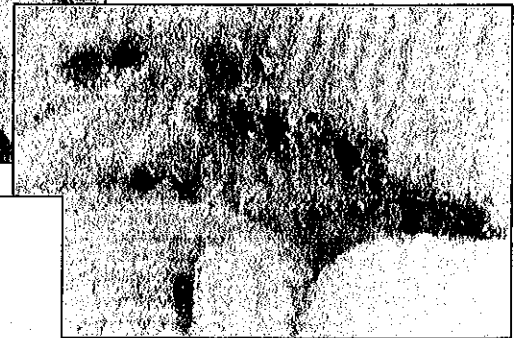
Bed bugs tend to congregate in certain areas, but it is common to find a single bug or some eggs scattered here and there. Persistence and a bright flashlight are requisites for success. A thorough inspection and treatment may take up to several hours.

**CONTROLLING INFESTATIONS.** Bed bugs are challenging pests to control. Since they can hide in so many places, treatments must be thorough and elimination is not always a certainty. In most cases, it will be prudent to enlist the services of a professional. Experienced pest control firms know where to look for bed bugs, and have an assortment of management tools at their disposal.

Owners and occupants have an important role and will need to assist the professional. Affording access for inspection and treatment is crucial, and excess clutter will have to be

removed. Belongings strewn about rooms afford many places for bed bugs to hide, and impedes inspection and treatment. Some pest control firms want furniture moved away from walls and mattresses and box springs stood on edge before they arrive; others prefer to inspect first and move these items themselves. Since bed bugs can disperse throughout a building, it often will be necessary to inspect adjoining rooms and apartments.

Infested and infestation-prone bedding and garments will need to be bagged and laundered (120°F minimum) since these items cannot be treated with insecticides. Another option is to place clothing, toys, shoes, backpacks, etc., in a clothes dryer set at medium to high heat for 10 to 20 minutes. This will kill all bed bug life stages and can be done alone or in conjunction with laundering. Items which cannot be put in a washer or dryer can sometimes be de-infested by wrapping in plastic and placing them outdoors in a hot, sunny location for at least a day. If this method is attempted, packing fewer items per bag makes it harder for the bugs to find cooler places to hide.



*Bed bugs are often found within the seams, tufts and folds of couches, as well as on the underside of box springs and along the seams of mattresses. The blackish spots are excrement.*

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Monitoring with a thermometer is prudent, with a target internal temperature of at least 120°F. Bed bugs also will succumb to cold temperatures below 32°F, but the freezing temperatures must be maintained for several days. Consequently, throughout much of the country, heating tends to be a faster, more reliable option than chilling. Attempts to rid an entire dwelling of bed bugs by raising or lowering the thermostat will be unsuccessful, although some companies are having success using supplemental heaters.

General housecleaning measures, such as vacuuming floors and surfaces, seldom reaches the places where bed bugs hide. Targeted vacuuming of infested harborages, however, can help remove some of the bugs before treatment with insecticides. Bed bugs and especially the eggs can be difficult to dislodge. Optimum results will be

achieved by moving and scraping the end of the suction wand along infested areas such as seams and fabric folds of beds and sofas, and the perimeter edge of wall-to-wall carpets. Afterward, dispose of the vacuum contents in a sealed trash bag. Some pest control firms also employ commercial steamers or rapid freezing equipment to treat areas where bed bugs are found or suspected. Used correctly, they kill both bugs and eggs on contact. Neither vacuuming nor steaming, however, affords residual protection against bed bugs which may have been missed.

At times it may be necessary to throw out infested items, especially beds and upholstered furniture. Knowledgeable pest control firms are able to advise clients on what can stay and what should go. When infested items are discarded, bagging or wrapping them prevents dislodgement of bugs en route to the Dumpster®.

## THE BUGS?

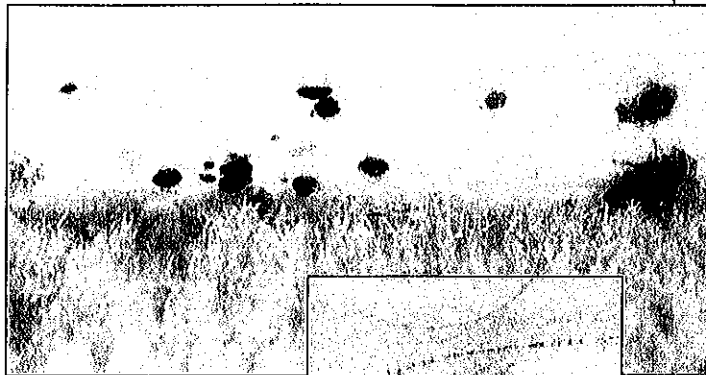
Eliminating bed bugs from beds can be challenging. If there are holes or tears in the fabric, the bugs and eggs may be inside, as well as outside. There also are restrictions on how beds can be treated with pesticides. For these reasons, companies sometimes recommend that beds be discarded, especially when heavily infested or in poor condition. Another option is to encase both the mattress and box spring in a protective cover, available through retail outlets or pest control firms. Once the cover is installed and zipped shut, any bugs which happen to be inside are entombed and eventually will die. Encasements also help protect

newly purchased beds, and make it easier to spot and destroy any bugs residing on the outer surface during subsequent services. Encasements will not, however, keep bed bugs from crawling onto a bed and biting a sleeping person. Some companies treat seams, tufts, and crevices of bed components with insecticides, but they usually will not spray the entire mattress surface. They also will not spray bed sheets, blankets or clothing, which should be laundered. Vacuuming and steaming further help to eliminate bugs and eggs from beds, but afford no residual protection and may not kill bed bugs hidden inside the box spring or mattress. Fumigation is another way to de-infest beds and hard-to-treat items, but the procedure is not always available. In extreme cases, entire buildings have been fumigated for bed bugs. The service is costly though, and involves covering the building in a tarp and injecting a lethal gas. Some companies also deinfest such items with specialized heating equipment.

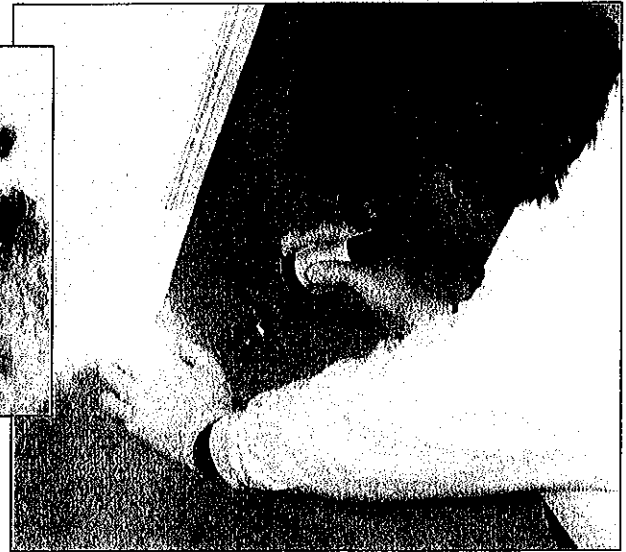


*Discarded mattresses and sofas are likely sources of bed bugs. Bringing them indoors is a risky practice.*

# Your Guide To **BED BUGS**



*(Right) Bed bugs often hide along the edges of carpeting. A pest management professional performing an inspection. (Above) A close up of bed bug eggs, nymphs and adults.*



While the aforementioned measures are helpful, insecticides are important for bed bug elimination. Professionals treat using a variety of low-odor sprays, dusts and aerosols. Baits designed to control ants and cockroaches are ineffective. Application entails treating all areas where the bugs are discovered or tend to crawl or hide. This may take hours of effort and follow-up visits are usually required.

Some bed bug species are parasites of bats or birds, and may bite people if the wild hosts are no longer available. If bat bugs or bird bugs are involved, roosting and nesting sites should be the primary focus of treatment and the animals excluded from the building.

**PREVENTING INFESTATIONS.** Avoiding problems with bed bugs is most challenging in apartments, hotels and other places where there are ongoing opportunities for the bugs to be introduced. Preventative inspection by tenants, in-house personnel, or pest control firms is the best way to uncover infestations in their initial stages when they are easiest to control. Householders should be vigilant when acquiring used furnishings, especially beds and couches. Curbside items should be avoided, and secondhand articles should be examined closely before being brought into the home, and perhaps laundered or placed in a dryer.

Concerned travelers may want to get in the habit of checking their bed for signs of bed bugs, a common

practice in the past. This would entail examining the bed sheets and upper and lower seams of the mattress and box spring, especially along the head of the bed. Some professionals also suggest removal and examination behind the headboard, a frequent hiding place for the bugs in hotel rooms. Headboards are heavy and cumbersome, however, and untrained persons should not attempt removal themselves. If bed bugs are discovered, travelers can request another room, preferably in another area of the building. Concerned travelers may also want to elevate suitcases off the floor on a luggage stand, tabletop or other hard surface. Inspecting or vacuuming luggage upon arriving home is less useful since it's hard to spot bed bugs inside a suitcase.

The incidence of bed bugs in the United States is increasing to the point where vigilance by all is a prudent practice. Familiarity can help to avoid infestation, or at least prompt earlier intervention by a professional. (25)

*Photos: Copyright® M.F. Potter.*

## **For More Information . . .**

Pest management professionals are encouraged to use this brochure as a hand-out to customers who have questions about treating for bed bugs. For additional quantities, contact PCT magazine at 800/456-0707.

## Parasites and Health

[Last Modified: 07/20/2009 10:14:49]

# Bed Bugs

*[Cimex hemipterus] [Cimex lectularius]*[Causal Agent](#)[Life Cycle](#)[Geographic Distribution](#)[Clinical Features](#)[Laboratory Diagnosis](#)[Treatment](#)

## Clinical Features:

Although bed bugs have been found naturally-infected with blood-borne pathogens, they are not effective vectors of disease. The primary medical importance is inflammation associated with their bites (due to allergic reactions to components in their saliva).

## Laboratory Diagnosis:

The inflammatory reaction to the bites is not diagnostic specifically for bed bugs, and confirmation of a bed bug bite or infestation is best achieved by identification of adults or nymphs collected in sheltered areas near where the patient was bitten. Bed bugs possess stink glands and emit a distinctive odor; homes or motel/hotel rooms with heavy infestations may have this odor.

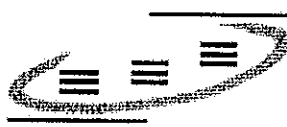
## Diagnostic findings

- [Microscopy](#)

## Treatment:

Bed bug bites are usually self-limiting, and require little attention other than antiseptic creams or lotions to prevent infection at the bite site. Efforts should be made to eliminate the source of the bed bugs in their sheltered locations. Insecticide treatments are usually effective, but care should be taken, as people may have prolonged contact with treated areas (beds, couches, etc). Professional pest control is recommended as over-the-counter pesticides are usually ineffective. Local environmental health officials should be contacted regarding control efforts in public places (hotels, motels, etc).

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**ASSURED ENVIRONMENTS**  
*YOUR ONE STOP PEST MANAGEMENT SOLUTION*

**BIOLOGY – BED BUGS**

- Not a filth pest
- Feed exclusively on blood
- Need to feed only once every one to two weeks
- 5 molts – each needs a blood meal to grow to the next stage.
- Life Cycle takes 4-5 weeks (egg-to-egg) in 'good' conditions [83-90 degrees F]
- Seeks shelter when not feeding
- Feeding time generally takes 3 – 5 minutes
- The number one killer of bed bugs.....HEAT
- Attach small whitish eggs to surfaces in harborages where they hide in loose clusters; eggs are visible to the naked eye
- Females produce 3-5 eggs per day, laying up to 500 in a lifetime. Eggs hatch in 8–10 days.
- Feeds when the host is inactive-Nocturnal pest

**TREATMENT AND CONTROL PROCEDURES:**

In order to gain quick and extensive control of these insects we recommend the following:

\* Our crews will eradicate bedbugs after business hours.

1. Hepa-vacuuming of all cracks and crevices upholstery, accessible voids and the carpet edge where the carpet meets the wall.
2. Injection of dust insecticide (Delta dust), wall accessible wall voids via removed switch plates and outlet cover openings.
3. Liquid insecticide injection in cracks and crevices (Kicker Insecticide, Suspend Insecticide)
4. Steaming of all upholstery i.e.; chairs, cloth, partitions etc.
5. Actisol injection of Pyrethrins 1% into desks, files, file boxes etc.

**Fourteen** (14) days after the treatment we will perform the same procedure again excluding the #2 dusting of voids since the insecticidal dust will last many months in wall voids and #3 we will change the liquid insecticide to Phantom insecticide with Kicker Insecticide to avoid possibility of resistance to the insecticides.

Ventilation, smoke detectors must be turned OFF for start up four hours after completion.

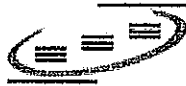
All personnel must be off the premises during the above procedures. Once the procedure is completed you must wait 4 hours. Then the air must be 100% exchanged, once that has been done, then your personnel may reenter.



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**ONE OF OUR OWN HONORED**

We wanted to let everybody know that our own Sue Lavole, master Bed Bug Dog Handler and her Dog Jerry are being honored by the American Red Cross. Sue and Jerry have been perfecting their technique together for most of Jerry's 11-plus years, and their record of success includes locating individuals, bodies (on land and under water) and evidence. Their work at the Fresh Kills Landfill after the 9-11 attacks resulted in locating the remains of dozens of victims who would have otherwise been counted as missing. There will be a Hero Breakfast on Wednesday, June 3 from 7:30am -9:00am at Unliver in Englewood Cliffs, NJ.

In addition, Jerry (Her Dog) was also named by the N.J. Veterinary Associations Hero Dog in the Professional category.

Sue's dedication in providing Assured Environments' Colleagues and Clients with accurate, timely and specific areas of bed bug activity is instrumental in helping us provide for the elimination of bed bugs. Sue's work with Max has made him our most productive K-9 ever. She has also trained our other handlers so they too can be the best and most accurate Bed Bug K-9 teams in the world.

We are pleased to nominate Sue for the NPMA Women of Excellence Award. The award recognizes women who advance the pest control industry every day, in every way. The International honor is open to women across the pest control industry. Deserving candidates who demonstrate outstanding leadership and make notable contributions. Therefore, it gives us great pleasure to nominate and sponsor her.

Please join us in Congratulating Sue.

Robert Klein  
Andrew Klein  
Barry Beck

**Dog Training**

Assured Environments Bed Bug Canine Detection Teams (handler and dog) have been trained to work together to help recognize a bed bug infestation at almost any level. The initial phase of becoming part of the team consists of each canine successfully completing a bed bug certification process (by Florida Canine Academy) which encompasses over 800 hours of bed bug detection training.

All of our canine's are certified by the International Forensic & Entomology Canine Association.

**Handler Training**

Prior to working with a dog, any potential handler must first attend and complete a bed bug informational and service training (performed by Assured Environments Corporate Trainer) seminars. Upon completion of our in-house training a handler is then teamed up with their new partner to begin their next phase of training with Master Canine Handler Bill Whitson of The Florida Canine Academy.

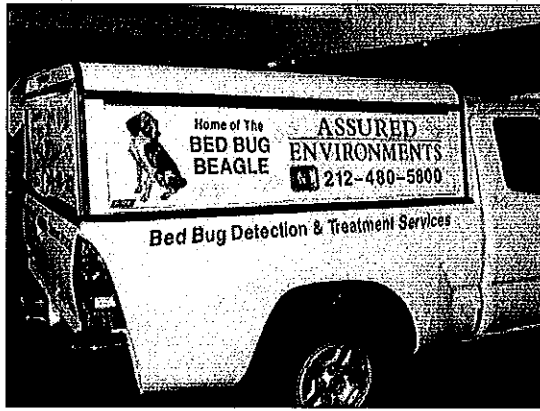
**Working Together**

During their training, the handler and dog will learn to communicate with each other through a series of commands and responses. Upon confirmation of a bed bug scent the canine will then show a "positive alert" to its handler in regards to its type of findings whether it be an alive bed bug or not. The "positive alert" can be either high or low depending on the canine's findings. Again the dog will "alert" it's handler in a different manner depending on its findings.

**Post Detection**

After completion of the inspection, the handlers will then write up his/her findings and send that report into the office to be prepared for review for each client.





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### **Master Bedroom**

- Bed frame must be disassembled.
- The closets must be EMPTY –REMOVE ALL ITEMS.
- Wash and dry all clothing on the hottest settings possible.
- Bring dry clean clothes to the dry cleaners.
- Empty all dresser and night stand draws.
  - Clothes need to be taken out and washed.
  - All miscellaneous items (adult toys, fire arms, legal and illegal substances) need to be removed and placed in bags.
- Take bedding off of the bed (includes pillows, sheets, blankets).
  - Washed and dried on the hottest settings possible and/or dry clean items.
- ✓ Bagged items can remain on the floor.

### **Kids Play Room/Bedroom**

- Bed frame must be disassembled.
- Separate wood/plastic and stuffed toys.
- Wood/plastic toys need to be wiped down and placed in bags.
- Stuffed toys need to be put in the dryer on high.
  - Then place in a bag.
- Remove all clothing from children's closets and draws.
- Wash clothing with the hottest water and dry on high.
  - Place in bags.
- Take bedding off of the bed (includes pillows, sheets, blankets).
- ✓ Bagged items can remain on the floor.

### **Living/TV Room**

- CD'S and DVD's must be taken off the shelves and placed in bags.
- ALL books must be placed in bags.
- ALL papers must be placed in bags.
- ALL items on a computer desk must be placed in bags.
- Clean and Vacuum all dust from behind the computer desk/TV stand/near wires so that our service technicians can see any pest activity.
- ALL items, except the TV, DVD PLAYER, and CABLE BOX must be removed from the entertainment center and placed in bags.
- The couch must be free of debris (food, dust, lose change).

### **Hallway Closet**

- The closet must be EMPTY – REMOVE ALL ITEMS.
- ALL coats must be washed and dried on the hottest setting possible OR taken to the dry cleaner.
- ALL luggage needs to be removed.
  - Our men can treat it OR you can bag it.
- Umbrellas, gloves, hats, scarves, need to be removed and placed in bags.
- Remove the vacuum.
  - Change the bag.
  - Empty the plastic bin.

### **Linen Closet**

- ALL linens and towels must be washed and bagged.
- Hair care products and toiletries must be bagged.

### **Walls**

- All pictures need to be removed from the wall.
- All mirrors need to be removed from wall.
- ALL posters, candles, decorative flower arrangements need to be removed from wall.

### **Bathroom (Typically not treated)**

- Clean bathroom.
- Place all items in a cabinet.

### **Kitchen (Typically not treated)**

- Clean kitchen.
- All food is placed in cabinets.
- No items can be left on counter and table.

### **In order to treat your home:**

- ✓ All pets should be removed during the time of service
  - ✓ Fish aquariums must be disconnected and covered for 24 hours after treatment. We recommend, however, that the fish and aquarium be removed from the residence for this period of time.
- ✓ Large pieces of furniture (sofa, love seat, recliners) should be either fumigated or discarded for optimum treatment results
- ✓ If there are storage areas (i.e. basement, laundry room) which alerted positive for bed bugs, those areas must be given the same attention to detail as other areas of the residence. Access must be made by tenant and/or building supervisor to address these areas.