

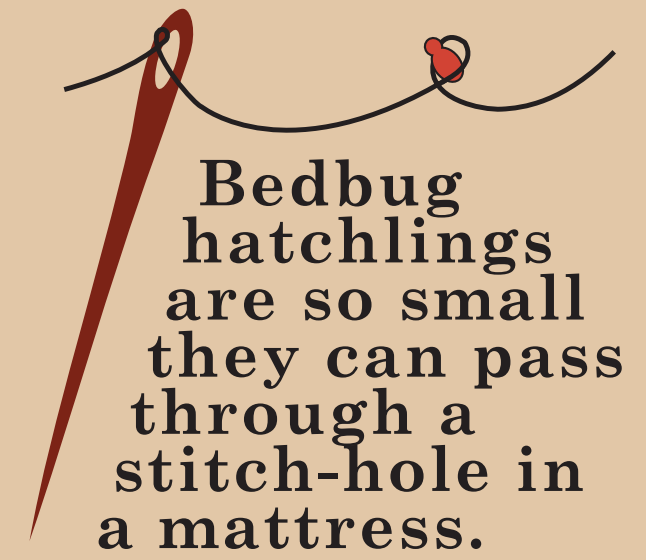
HOW TO PERFORM A BEDBUG INSPECTION



1 out of 5 Americans has had a bedbug infestation in their home or knows someone who has encountered bedbugs at home or in a hotel.

76%

of Pest Management Professional survey respondents say Bedbugs continue to be the most difficult pest to treat, more so than cockroaches, ants and termites.



Bedbug hatchlings are so small they can pass through a stitch-hole in a mattress.

1

Begin with the bedding. Carefully remove **EACH LAYER OF BEDDING** looking for evidence of bedbugs, crushed bugs, shed exoskeletons, bloodstains or eggs. If anything is discovered, carefully place all of the bedding into a large trash bag & secure tightly. You do not want to drag bedding through your home, dropping bedbugs throughout the space. This can spread your infestation. Bedding should be washed & dried at the highest temperatures possible to kill bedbugs, nymphs, & eggs.

2

Inspect the **BARE MATTRESS** on both sides. Pay close attention to the piping, seams, & folds. Examine the sleeping area for small, blotchy stains, which may indicate the presence of bedbugs.

3

Take special care to examine the **BOX SPRING**, especially the area underneath. Bedbugs love to hide in these dark, undisturbed areas.

4

Check the **HEADBOARD, FOOTBOARD, & SIDE RAILS**. Remove each from the bed or from the wall if it is attached. Meticulously inspect each & every crack & crevice on all parts with a flashlight. Don't miss those **SCREW HEADS** that are popular bedbug hiding spots.

5

Look behind **FRAMED ART, MIRRORS & ANY OTHER DÉCOR** that may be hanging on the walls. Bedbugs love to hide in close proximity to their host (you or your pet).

6

Closely examine every nook & cranny of the **FURNITURE** in your bedroom - all sides of a nightstand, the drawers, back sides & underneath.

7

Inspect the **WINDOW & WINDOW FRAME**, paying close attention to any **WINDOW TREATMENTS**.

8

Thoroughly search **CLOSETS**, paying particular attention to cracks, crevices & around trim. All contents of the closet must also be thoroughly examined.

9

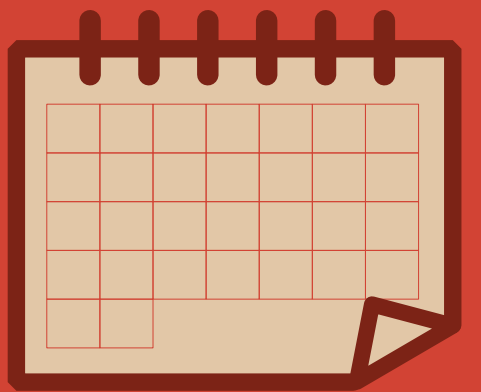
Inspect all **UPHOLSTERED ITEMS** in the room closely. Soft furnishings like upholstered chairs, bedding, mattresses, box springs, drapery, etc. provide excellent harborage for bedbugs.

10

Inspect all **HARD-GOODS** including electronics. Bedbugs can find harborage in the most unlikely locations.



Bedbugs draw blood for about five minutes before re-treating to digest.



Bedbugs can survive for several months WITHOUT eating.



Bedbugs can withstand a wide range of temperatures, from nearly freezing to 122 degrees Fahrenheit.

Source: www.Pestworld.org

If evidence of bedbugs is found, contact your Pest Control provider immediately. Make sure your Pest Control provider includes **POST-TREATMENT MONITORING** as part of the bedbug service.

For more information on bedbug monitoring, visit www.catchmasterPRO.com.

