

Zemoal

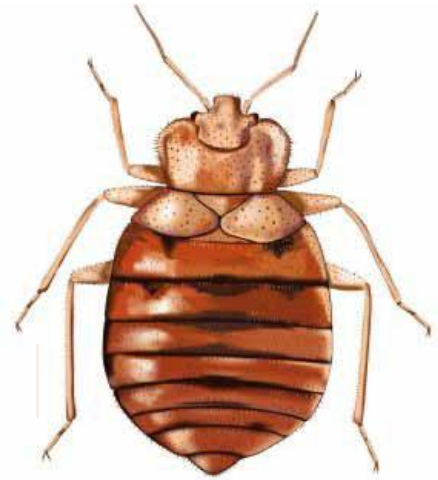
Products Ltd.

Don't let the bed bugs bite!

How do bed bugs get into our homes and facilities? *

Bed bugs are often carried into a home on objects such as furniture and clothing. If you think you have a bed bug problem, check for live bed bugs or shells in the following areas:

- Seams, creases, tufts and folds of mattresses and box springs
- Cracks in the bed frame and head board
- Under chairs, couches, beds, dust covers, desks
- Between the cushions of couches and chairs
- Under area rugs and the edges of carpets
- Between the folds of curtains
- In drawers
- Behind baseboards, and around window and door casings
- Behind electrical plates and under loose wallpaper, paintings and posters
- In cracks in plaster
- In telephones, radios, and clocks



bed-bug: a wingless bloodsucking bug (Cimex lectularius) sometimes infesting houses and especially beds and feeding on human blood—called also chinch

Source: www.merriam-webster.com

What do bed bugs look like? *

Adult bed bugs are reddish brown, flattened, oval, and wingless, with microscopic hairs that give them a banded appearance. They grow 4 to 5mm (one-eighth to three-sixteenth of an inch) in length. Bed bug eggs are tiny, whitish, and hard to see without magnification, as individual eggs are about the size of a spec of dust.

When first laid, the eggs are sticky, causing them to adhere to substrates. Newly hatched bed bug nymphs are translucent, lighter in colour and continue to become browner and molt as they reach maturity. The nymphs are no bigger than a pinhead.

* Source: www.toronto.a/health/bedbugs/bedbugs_factsheet.htm

Common places of infestation

Bed bugs are very flat, allowing them to hide in tiny crevices. A crack wide enough to fit the edge of a credit card

can harbor bed bugs. The most common place to find bedbugs is the bed. Bed bugs often hide within seams, tufts, and crevices of the mattress, box spring, bed frame and headboard.

Bed bugs also hide among items stored under beds. Many areas besides beds, however, can harbor bedbugs such

as night stands, dressers, upholstered chairs and sofas. Other common places to find bed bugs include: along and under the edge of wall-to-wall carpeting (especially behind beds and furniture);

cracks in wood molding; ceiling-wall junctures; behind wall-mounts, picture frames, switch plates and outlets; under loose wallpaper; amongst clothing stored in closets; and inside clocks, phones, televisions and smoke detectors. Bed bugs are capable of traveling as far as 100 feet to feed, but usually



remain close to the host in bedrooms. Bed bugs can be found on their own, but more often congregate in groups. These groups of bedbugs are very often found in beds, usually either in the seams of a mattress (usually the seams closest to the sleeper), in the box spring, or within the structure of the bed itself. *

Identifying infestation

The only way to definitely determine if the bites are from bed bugs is to find and identify the bugs themselves. This can be a challenging task and can

be accomplished by carefully inspecting the common places of infestation. If you find something you are suspicious of being a bed bug, capture the suspicious bug with a piece of clear sticky tape and then affix the tape to an index card or piece of paper. You can then take your captured evidence and compare it to pictures of known bed bugs. It is recommended you find several samples because many will end up not being bed bugs at all and rather dirt or lint.

If you are unable to accomplish the challenging task of capturing a bed bug, the next most reliable way of detecting bedbug infestations is through the presence of bedbug feces or crushed bed bugs, which can stain bedding. It will range from blood red to a dark brown and usually shows up in streaky lines.



Lastly, bed bug bites themselves can serve as a method of detection. The skin lesion produced by the bite of a bed bug resembles those caused by many other kinds of blood feeding insects, such as mosquitoes and fleas. Though bedbug bites can occur singly, they often

follow a distinctive pattern of a linear group of a few or more bites. These groupings can be the distinguishing factor between a bed bug bite and a bite from an insect such as a mosquito. These patterns of bites are caused when a bedbug is disturbed in feeding by a person moving, and then the bedbug resumes feeding. Bedbug bites also often occur in

lines marking the paths of blood vessels running close to the surface of the skin. You also want to rule out the possibility of a rash that can be caused from one of several sources ranging from chemical exposure to poison ivy. Bed bug bites occur individually and are non-contiguous like most bumps caused from rashes. They also are often larger raised higher than bumps of a rash. *

Inspection

The first order of business is a good inspection. Look in any place that offers darkness, isolation and protection. Be prepared to inspect all areas of the room using a bright flashlight and a magnifying glass if you have one available. Bed Bugs can leave reddish-brown spots on

mattresses and have a distinct smell. Remember that the bed bug's flat shape and small body enable it to hide easily in cracks and crevices. Bed bugs, eggs, larvae, and fecal deposits will go unnoticed with just a casual

You should leave nothing unturned when doing your inspection for bed bugs. Bed Bugs could be hiding anywhere! Examples are: wall sconces, behind electrical switch plates, behind wall posters, between books and magazines on shelves and in racks. Be prepared to inspect all the places near sleeping areas, which may mean taking the bed frames apart!

Inspect cracks and crevices in head and foot boards and attached side railings and supports. Look for any cracks or crevices where bed bugs may crawl into to hide. If the top of the mattress have any rips, the bed bugs may hide there as well. Look also in your box springs, both top and bottom for any rips that might shelter these bugs. *



How can Kemsol help control bed bugs once and for all?

Solution I

BugFix is your easy and effective solution to insect problems!

**Odourless (Solvent Free)
Convenient**

Ready To Use

Does Not Stain

Residually Effective

P.C.P Reg. No.: 28049

Say goodbye to all your insect problems!



Available in 1 Litre size or 12 x 1L per Case

Effective against

Acaroids	Earwigs
Cockroaches	Caterpillars
Aphids	Spiders
Centipedes	Ticks
Bed bugs	Termites
Ants	Grasshoppers
Mites	Flies
Cluster Flies	Fleas
Mosquitoes	Flat-bugs
Ladybugs	Silverfish
Moths	

For use in and around

Apartment buildings	Houses
Factories	Healthcare facilities
Hotels/Motels	Provincial and National parks
Condos	Camping grounds
Schools	Marinas
Colleges	Rail cars
Universities	Residence
Grocery stores	Facilities
Food warehouses	
Offices	
Retail stores	

How do I use BugFix?



Directions for use:

BugFix is sprayed with a regular trigger spray bottle or a garden type pump-up sprayer, free of propellant gas.

For Extermination And Prevention

Shake well before use. For large surface application, spread BugFix to lightly wet the ground, the walls, etc.

For local application, spray BugFix in all corners where parasites and germ carriers like to hide. The insects will be killed and their place of refuge will be destroyed.

BugFix remains active for a variable period of time, depending on the surface and the atmospheric conditions. BugFix prevents the return of parasites because its active ingredient is extremely repulsive for insects and causes intolerable irritation to their nervous system.

To eliminate crawling or flying insects spray BugFix directly on surfaces such as mattress edges, bed

rails and frames, furniture legs and frames, door and window sills, corners, walls, cracks, joints, lighting switches and baseboards.

For heavy infestation, we recommend treating all carpeted areas by first thoroughly vacuuming the entire surface, followed by complete extraction, and a final surface application of BugFix. Allow 4-6 hours of dry time before opening room for use.

For classroom areas, spray BugFix underneath desk frames and legs. Avoid spraying to top surfaces to avoid any skin irritation. Allow 4-6 hours of dry time before opening room for use.

For best results BugFix should be reapplied every 3-4 weeks.

BugFix can be vaporized on pets to rid them of ectoparasites, but it is important to prevent contact with more sensitive body parts such as eyes. Your pet's environment can also be treated, along with their beds, cushions, cage, etc.

How do I use BugFix? ...continued

To treat against mosquitoes and flies, vaporize BugFix on lamps, window frames, ledges and a few other specific areas. To treat against crawling insects, it is necessary to apply BugFix in the areas where they are generally found. The treatment will kill or chase away the insects, but more importantly prevent their return.

BugFix is harmless even when in contact with skin or if swallowed accidentally. However, as a preventive measure, it should

always be kept out of children's reach. Should the product come into contact with skin, simply rinse the affected area with water and refer to the Material Safety Data Sheet.

BugFix is very effective and very economical. Half a litre of BugFix is enough to protect a surface of more than 50²m. Only 20% of a room needs to be treated in order to protect 100% of it. Furthermore, BugFix has a long period of action since it only starts to biodegrade after four weeks.



A Cost Effective Alternative

Solution II

HEAT

Heat is a non-chemical, non toxic approach that can penetrate wall cavities, mattresses and other hard to reach locations and can be effective in a single treatment.

Heat kills all the growth stages of bedbugs from eggs to maturity. Studies show that adults and nymphs die within 15 minutes at temperatures greater than 45o C (113 o F) while 60 minutes of exposure will kill eggs.

In facilities where occupants are present there is no preparation prior to heat treatment (i.e. clothes do not require laundering or bagging) as there is with chemicals.

Heat simply alters a bedbug's natural environment, making it lethal.

Solution III

STEAM

Steam is also recommended for treatment of bed bugs. Steam every available fabric and piece of furniture. This is a time consuming process, but steam kills all stages of bed bugs from eggs to maturity on contact.



RENTALS AVAILABLE!!