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Bed Bugs • Pest Control Advice



• Bed Bugs are blood-suckers and are commonly found in motels, hostels or boarding houses where itinerant travellers stay overnight. Bed bugs are often found in buildings used to store second-hand

furniture or clothing.

- How do Bed Bugs get into bed? Bed bugs are transported with luggage, clothing and other articles, but not on the person. It is not possible to know who is a 'bed bug carrier'.
- Bed Bugs do bite, at night. In the morning upon waking up, you may see dots of blood in a line on bed linen. The blood has a sickly sweet odour. Also look for dried blood deposits around craxks in

the bed, bed-head, flooring, bedside furniture and mattress.

- Adverse skin reactions: Some people have an adverse skin reaction to the bite of bed bugs. The bed bug injects an anti-coagulant chemical into the bloodstream of it's host which prevents the blood from clotting. This allows the bed bug to suck out the blood until it is fully engourged.
- Infection of bite area: The resulting irritancy of the anti-coagulent chemical around the bite site can be severe, particularly to people with soft sensitive skin. Scratching is difficult to resist but this can cause infection of the bite area. If this is a likely problem, you should consult a Doctor or Chemist to obtain appropriate medication.

Safe and Effective Pest Control of Bed Bugs



• To ensure safe effective control of a bed bug infestation: Firstly, a thorough inspection of the area of infestation is carried out before proceeding with any insecticidal treatment or other pest

control procedures. All potential daytime bed bug harbourage areas must be located and treated with the low hazard Permethrin insecticide registered for this purpose.

- Remember close co-operation between the property owner and the pest controller is essential. Both need to be absolutely thorough in carrying out the following recommended procedures in order to acheive effective control.
- Do NOT attempt do-it-yourself pest control using a surface spray on bed-linen or matress. This could be a **DANGER** to the health and safety of the residents and will likely result in ongoing infestation.
- We recommend the safer Permethrin dust or surface spray be used in all likely and observed bed bug habitat area, such as underside of base

of bed, legs of bed, frame, plastic moulding around edge of matress, skirting boards, floor boards, picture rails, curtain fixtures, picture frames, light switches, power points, wardrobes, bedside tables and other gaps in furniture or fixtures and the like.

- What you can do: All clothing, bed linen, curtains, fabrics etc must be laundered prior to insecticidal treatment. Wrap mattresses in black plastic bag and place in the sun for several hours. Seal gaps in furniture, floor boards and cracks in wallpaper and areas where bed bugs can hide.
- Cleanliness counts: High standards of hygiene and sanitation will certainly help as an on-going preventive measure. The entire premises should be inspected regularly for signs of bed bug infestation. Prevention of a severe bed bug infestation is more likely if regular attention is provided.
- We recommend periodic insecticidal treatment in any commercial lodgings situation where bed bug infestations are likely to be a problem.

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