

BED BUGS 101:

AN EDUCATION PROFESSIONAL'S GUIDE TO RECOGNITION AND PREVENTION



Bed bugs can reproduce quickly, so it's critical to detect introductions and treat infestations quickly. Below are a few tips for spotting evidence of a budding bed bug problem and what you can do to help stop it.

"SPOTTING" THE SIGNS:

- ◆ Bed bugs are typically in hiding during the daytime, so it's difficult to spot them. Signs of bed bugs include live bed bugs, cast skins, fecal smears and bed bug bites.
- ◆ Look for the tiny, ink-colored stains they leave behind on:
 - Mattress tags and seams
 - Ceilings
 - Under seat cushions
 - Behind headboards
 - Couches in common areas
 - Plush chairs in classrooms and offices
 - Bundled phone and computer wires
- ◆ Keep an eye out for potential hiding places (buckling wallpaper or carpet) or conditions that attract bed bugs, like heat.
- ◆ Report signs of bed bugs to maintenance immediately.



IF EVIDENCE OF BED BUGS IS FOUND:

DO NOT:

- ◆ Disturb the area further (leaving the "scene" untouched helps Orkin diagnose the problem).
- ◆ Take any items out of the area.

DO:

- ◆ Contact Orkin immediately to inspect the area suspected of infestation.
- ◆ Quarantine the room once bed bugs are confirmed by Orkin.

IF ORKIN INSPECTION CONFIRMS BED BUGS:

- ◆ Prepare the designated area for service according to Orkin's Bed Bug Service Preparation Checklist, which includes:
 - Pulling furniture into center of room and turning over
 - Removing or loosening all items attached to the walls
 - Loosening carpet around the perimeter of each room
 - Vacuuming the mattress, box springs and carpets along baseboards if an infestation is found in a dormitory



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