

Frequently Asked Questions

What is a bed bug?

A bed bug is a small insect that feeds on the blood of humans and animals. They are flat and oval shaped, have no wings, and can be different colors depending on how old they are. Young bugs may look clear, while older bugs may appear straw color to dark brown. The bugs can vary in size, from the size of a period at the end of a sentence up to the size of an apple seed.

Where do bed bugs come from?

Bed bugs like to live in dark hidden places. Often they can be found in the folds of mattresses, bedding, clothing and carpets. They can move from places with a large number of bed bugs to new locations by getting into bags and luggage or attaching to clothing. The bugs can even find their way through walls, floors, and ceilings, so it's important that bed bugs be taken care of before they spread.

Are bed bugs dangerous?

Bed bugs survive by biting humans and animals and feeding on their blood. These bites cause itchy red bumps on their skin. These bites can be uncomfortable, but are not known to carry any diseases. Usually, the bites are not serious and will heal within a week or two. Rarely, some people may have a reaction to the bites that can cause them to swell into large sores or cause blister-like skin sores. If you have bites, a cream can be used to reduce itching. Consult your doctor if you have any serious reactions to the bites.

How do I know if I have bed bugs?

Most people will first become aware of bed bugs if they have been bitten. You can check for bed bugs by looking at the seams of mattresses, pillows and bedding. Specks of blood or signs of bug feces on sheets and mattresses may be signs of a bed bug problem. You may also notice a strong sweet odor. Checking at night is important since this is when the bugs are most active.

Can my pets get bitten by bed bugs?

Bed bugs prefer to bite people, but they will bite mice, rats, bats, and birds. Cats and dogs can be bitten, but are not a major host.

How can I keep bed bugs out of my home?

When traveling, check mattress seams. Wash all clothing when you return home. Carefully check any used furniture, clothing and electrical devices before bringing them into your home. Never bring in discarded mattresses or furniture.

What do I do if I find bed bugs?

Eliminating bed bugs requires aggressive cleaning of affected areas and usually pesticide application. It will take repeated treatments. There is no one-time quick fix. It is recommended that you hire a licensed pest control operator with bed bug experience.

What You Can Do:

1. Locate bed bug hiding places. Use a flashlight to check the mattresses, especially along seams, buttons and folds. Check the cracks on a bed frame. You can use a hair dryer on high to force them from cracks. Bed bugs may move to any cracks in the room. Check cracks in the baseboard, around outlets, peeling paint or wallpaper, window trim and furniture.
2. Vacuum the affected areas thoroughly. Seal the vacuum bag in a plastic bag and dispose of the bag. Vacuum the affected areas several times a week.
3. Remove clutter and objects bed bugs could hide in.
4. Dressers, furniture – clean out drawers and check for bed bugs. Keep as little as possible in drawers to monitor activity. Clothes may be placed in plastic bags.
5. Move bed away from the wall. Keep bed linens and bed skirts from touching the floor. Some literature suggests putting petroleum jelly or double-sided tape on the bed legs or putting the bed legs in a container of water.
6. Wash any suspect linens or clothing in the hottest water possible for the fabric and dry in the hottest dryer possible for the fabric. Bed bugs are heat sensitive and will be killed at temperatures 140 degrees Fahrenheit for 20 minutes.

7. Steam cleaning of cracks and crevices can be effective. **DO NOT STEAM CLEAN MATTRESSES.**

8. Mattresses: Vacuum thoroughly. **DON'T APPLY PESTICIDES TO A MATTRESS.** You can put the mattress into a plastic, waterproof, zippered mattress cover that says "bedbugs" on it and cover for at least a year. Use of these covers is one of the most important things you can do to combat the problem. You may also choose to discard the mattress. (See Disposal below)

9. Box springs are hollow and hard to treat. You can cover the box springs with the approved mattress cover for a year or properly dispose of the box spring. The plastic cover will need to be periodically inspected for rips or holes and repaired as necessary.

10. New bedding – Remember that any new unprotected bedding brought in before the bed bugs are eliminated will probably become infested.

11. Seal as many cracks as possible in the affected area to reduce hiding places.

12. Disposal – Bag and seal unwanted, infested clothing before disposal. Bag and seal all used vacuum cleaner bags. If you are disposing of infested mattresses or furniture, try to cut or disfigure so someone else will not pick it up. Tape a sign stating "Infested with Bed Bugs" to the item.

Pesticides

Pesticides can be dangerous. Use only as directed and follow instructions on the product or employ a certified pest control operator. Use only products labeled for bed bugs. Cockroach, ant and bee sprays are usually not labeled for bed bugs. Sprays are available at most hardware stores. **DO NOT SPRAY MATTRESSES OR SOFAS OR CHAIRS.**

LANDLORD

*** What To Do – 10 Steps ***

- 1. UNDERSTAND** that a “Bed Bug” (Cimex) infestation begins by a single insect traveling into a building. A cimex infestation is neither your fault nor the fault of the tenants. By law you are required to maintain the dwelling you own without insect infestation. (NY: 2010 Property Maintenance Code of New York State, Chapter 3, Section 308 – http://publicecodes.cyberregs.com/st/ny/st/b1300v10/st_ny_st_b1300v10_3_sec008.htm.)
- 2. INSPECTION BEFORE TREATMENT** is very important. Only a licensed professional exterminator or Health Inspector is qualified to confirm infestation.
- 3. CONTACT TENANTS.** Extermination can ONLY be effective with your tenants’ participation and preparation. **COORDINATE DATE/TIME OF EXTERMINATION** Speak with your tenants and coordinate date and time for preparation of home and extermination. Schedule accordingly.
- 4. PROVIDE INSTRUCTIONS for PREPARATION OF DWELLING on EXTERMINATION DAY.** Provide tenant with a copy of this pamphlet, as preparation of dwelling is critical on the day the exterminator will treat the home. Inform your tenants of the steps required to prepare the dwelling for extermination. Without these steps, the extermination alone will not be effective in eradicating “bed bug” infestation.
- 5. CHOOSE an PROFESSIONAL LICENSED EXTERMINATOR CAREFULLY.** Expertise is required for Cimex (“bedbug”) eradication as pesticides alone are NOT effective. A good exterminator will have specific protocol unique to solving this problem.

6. ASK QUESTIONS. The following are questions to ask that will help determine the qualifications of an exterminator to eradicate a dwelling of “Bed Bugs” (Cimex).

- * Do you have background, training and experience with “Bed Bug” (Cimex) eradication? (Yes.)
- * How long will treatment take? (At least one day).
- * How many treatments will this require? (Thorough eradication requires multiple treatments).
- * Will preparations be necessary? (Extensive preparation is necessary for effective treatment).
- * Are “Bed Bugs” difficult to eradicate? (Yes.)
- * When will you treat the dwelling? (NOT today. Extensive prep by occupant is necessary.)
- * Do you provide materials to prepare tenant for your visit? (Yes.)
- * Will you be checking surrounding units? (Critical).
- * Do you follow up with inspections? (An experienced professional inspects every two weeks.)

7. HIRE A QUALIFIED LICENSED EXTERMINATOR and SCHEDULE THE VISIT. Inform tenants of date / time.

8. REPEAT INSPECTIONS every 2 weeks until resolved.

9. REPEAT TREATMENT and eradication measures until the problem is fully resolved.

10. ADJACENT UNITS MUST BE INSPECTED and treated, as the insects live in the walls and floor boards of a building.



Bed Bug Information



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