

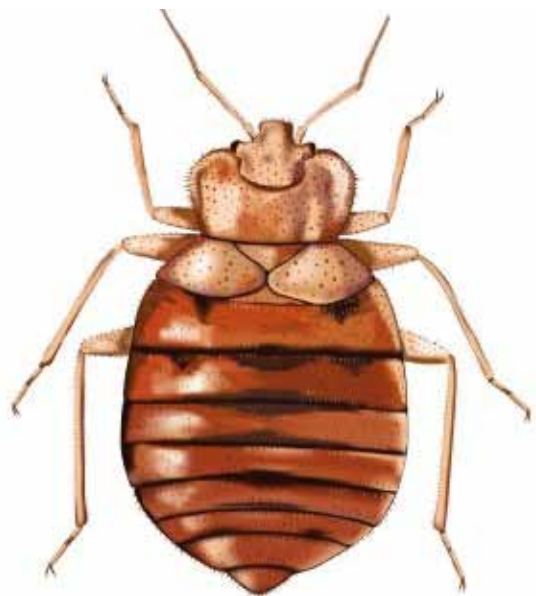


Don't let the bed bugs bite!

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.ca/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 recommend 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 can 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 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 inspection.

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. *



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How can Swish help me 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!



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 Facilities |
| • Grocery stores | |
| • 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 45^o 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.

MSDS to follow



NACE CARE Jet Steam 1600C
#JS1600C (Winsol Code)

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET
FICHE SIGNALÉTIQUE
(BUGFIX)

SECTION 1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION / IDENTIFICATION DU PRODUIT			
TRADE NAME / NOM COMMERCIAL BUGFIX		CODE 1993	
USAGE Insecticide		CLASSIFICATION WHMS / SIMDUT Not controlled under WHMIS Substance non réglementée par le SIMDUT (Canada)	
MANUFACTURER / MANUFACTURIER		TDG / TMD : Not regulated under TDG Sans objet (NIP et GE)	
NORTEK INC. 4 SULKARA COURT TORONTO ONTARIO M4A 2G9		SUPPLIER / NOM FOURNISSEUR CHEMFIX	
EMERGENCY PHONE NO NO. URGENCE 416-751-8804		EMAIL : chemfix@videotron.ca	

SECTION 2. HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS / INGRÉDIENTS DANGEREUX				
NAME / NOM	%	CAS NUMBER NUMÉRO CAS	LD-50 / DL-50	LC-50 / CL-50
Permethrin	<1	0052645-53-1	ND NA	ND NA

SECTION 3. PHYSICAL DATA / CARACTÉRISTIQUES PHYSIQUES			
APPEARANCE / APPARENCE White Blanc	COLOUR / COULEUR White Blanc	ODOUR / ODEUR Slight odour inodore	ODOUR THRESHOLD / SEUIL DE L' ODEUR
MELTING POINT / POINT DE FUSION	BOILING POINT / POINT D'ÉBULLITION > 100C (212 F)	FREEZING POINT / POINT DE CONGÉLATION	EVAPORATION RATE / TAUX D'ÉVAPORATION Comme l'eau / Water like
pH Neutral Neutre	SPECIFIC GRAVITY / DENSITÉ (H20+1) 1.0	SOLUBILITY IN WATER / SOLUBILITÉ DANS L'EAU Soluble	COEFF OF WATER / OIL / DISTRIBUTION / COEFF DE RÉPARTITION EAU / HUILE
VAPOUR PRESSURE / TENSION DE VAPEUR Comme l'eau/ Water like	VAPOUR DENSITY / DENSITÉ DE VAPEUR 0.998 – 1.000 g/ml	N/A : NOT/NON APPLICABLE	N/D : NOT DETERMINED NON DÉTERMINÉ

SECTION 4. FIRE AND EXPLOSION / RISQUES D'INCENDIE OU D'EXPLOSION			
FLASH POINT / POINT D'ÉCLAIR ND / NA	AUTOIGNITION TEMP. / TEMP D'AUTO-ALLUMAGE ND / NA	FLAMMABLE LIMITS % BY VOLUME SEUIL D'INFLAMMABILITÉ % PAR VOLUME inflammable	LOWER / MIN. UPPER / MAX
MEANS OF EXTINCTION / MOYENS D'EXTINCTION Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding materials. Utiliser des agents extincteurs appropriés pour les matières environnantes. Non disponible			
SPECIAL PROCEDURES / MESURES SPÉCIALES			
OTHER FIRE OR EXPLOSION RISKS / AUTRES RISQUES D'INCENDIE OU D'EXPLOSION			

SECTION 5. REACTIVITY DATA / DONNÉES SUR LA RÉACTIVITÉ	
STABILITY / STABILITÉ Stable	CONDITIONS TO AVOID / CONDITIONS À ÉVITER
INCOMPATIBILITY / INCOMPATIBILITÉ Very slightly to slightly reactive with oxidizing agents, moisture. Très légèrement réactif avec les agents comburants, l'humidité.	MATERIALS TO AVOID / MATIÈRES À ÉVITER
REACTIVITY CONDITIONS / CONDITIONS DE RÉACTIVITÉ	
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCT / PRODUITS DE DÉCOMPOSITION DANGEREUX NA / ND	

SECTION 6. TOXICOLOGICAL PROPERTIES / PROPRIÉTÉS TOXICOLOGIQUES	
SKIN CONTACT & ABSORPTION / CONTACT & ABSORPTION AVEC LA PEAU Very slightly dangerous in case of skin contact (irritant, permeator) or eye contact (irritant), of ingestion. Très légèrement dangereux au contact avec la peau (irritant absorbé par la peau) au contact avec les yeux (irritant), d'ingestion	
EYES CONTACT / CONTACT AVEC LES YEUX Irritant	
INHALATION NA ND	
INGESTION Irritant	
EXPOSURE LIMITS / LIMITES D'EXPOSITION NA ND	IRRITANCY OF MATERIAL / PROPRIÉTÉ IRRITANTE DE LA MATIÈRE NA ND
SENSITIZATION OF MATERIAL / SENSIBILISATION À LA MATIÈRE NA ND	SYNERGISTIC MATERIALS / MATIÈRES SYNERGIQUES NA ND
CARCINOGENICITY, REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY, TERATOGENICITY, MUTAGENICITY / CANCÉROGÉNICITÉ, EFFETS SUR LA REPRODUCTION, TÉRATOGÉNÉCITÉ, MUTAGÉNÉCITÉ None known at this time Il n'y a aucun effet connu dû à une exposition chronique à ce produit. Une exposition répétée ou prolongée ne devrait pas aggraver l'état de santé.	

SECTION 7. PREVENTIVE MEASURES / MESURES PRÉVENTIVES	
GLOVES / GANTS NA ND	EYES / YEUX Safety glasses Lunettes de sécurité
RESPIRATORY / APPAREIL RESPIRATOIRE Not normally required Non nécessaire	OTHER / AUTRES As required by employer codes Conformément aux directives de l'employeur
ENGINEERING CONTROLS / MÉCANISMES TECHNIQUES Good general ventilation Une ventilation usuelle.	
LEAK AND SPILL PROCEDURES / MESURES EN CAS DE FUITE ET DE DÉVERSEMENT Use appropriate tools to put the spilled solid in a convenient waste disposal container. Finish cleaning by spreading water on the contaminated surface and dispose of according to local and regional authority requirements. Eliminate all sources of ignition. Utiliser les instruments nécessaires pour mettre le solide répandu dans un contenant de récupération approprié. Terminer le nettoyage en répandant de l'eau sur la surface contaminée et éliminer selon les exigences locales et régionales. Éliminer toutes les sources d'ignition.	
WASTE DISPOSAL / ÉLIMINATION DES RÉSIDUS Recycle to process, if possible. Consult your local authorities. Recyclez si possible. Consulter vos autorités locales ou régionales.	
HANDLING PROCEDURES AND EQUIPMENT / MÉTHODES ET ÉQUIPEMENT POUR LA MANUTENTION NA ND	
STORAGE REQUIREMENTS / EXIGENCES D'ENTREPOSAGE Conserver hors de la portée des enfants. Conserver le récipient bien fermé et à l'abri de l'humidité. Conserver dans un endroit frais et bien ventilé. Keep out of reach of children. Keep container tightly closed and dry. Store in a dry, cool and well ventilated area.	
SPECIAL SHIPPING INFORMATION / RENSEIGNEMENTS SPÉCIAUX POUR L'EXPÉDITION NA ND	

SECTION 8. FIRST AID MEASURES / PREMIERS SOINS	
SKIN CONTACT / CONTACT AVEC LA PEAU Flush with water. Cold water may be used. If irritation persists, seek medical attention. Laver la peau à grande eau. On peut utiliser de l'eau froide. Si l'irritation persiste, appeler un médecin.	
EYES CONTACT / CONTACT AVEC LES YEUX Immediately flush eyes with running water for 15 minutes, keeping eyelids open. If irritation persists, seek medical attention. Rincer les yeux immédiatement à l'eau courante pendant au moins 15 minutes en gardant les paupières ouvertes. Si l'irritation persiste, appeler un médecin.	
INHALATION Allow victim to rest in well ventilated area. Seek medical attention. Permettre à la victime de se reposer dans un endroit bien ventilé. Demander de l'aide médicale.	
INGESTION Have conscious person drink several glasses of water or milk. Induce vomiting. Seek immediate medical attention. Never give anything by mouth if the victim is unconscious, is rapidly losing consciousness or is convulsing. Si la personne est consciente, lui faire boire quelques verres d'eau ou de lait. Faire vomir en mettant un doigt dans la gorge. Obtenir immédiatement de l'aide médicale.	
Remarques : Very toxic to aquatic organisms. May cause long term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. Très toxique aux organismes aquatiques. A long terme, peut causer des effets dans l'environnement aquatique.	

SECTION 9. PREPARATION DATE-MSDS / DATE DE PRÉPARATION DE LA FS		
PREPARED BY / PRÉPARÉ PAR RAI REMMEL	PHONE NUMBER / NO. DE TÉLÉPHONE 416-751-8804	DATE Mar 2, 2009

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