

General Pest



Control Strategies

PESTMASTER[®] SERVICES

the *right* choice

CONTACT INFORMATION

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PESTMASTER SERVICES INFO

NAICS Codes:

- 561710 Pest Control
- 561720 Janitorial
- 561730 Landscape
- 561210 Facilities
- 115310 Forestry

Certified Small Business
GSA Schedule: GS-06F-0013L
SAM Registered

Duns: 078462200
Cage Code: 6UQ40
Federal EIN: 27-4362492

What if you could accomplish your General Pest Control needs while ensuring the safety of your residents, guests, and staff from harmful pesticides?

What if these services were just a phone call away?

The good news is they are with Pestmaster Services.



Pest Control With Integrated Pest Management

While there are different types of pests, the concepts of IPM remain the same. We manage the pest with the most effective yet safest environmental methods.

Our use of Integrated Pest Management and eco-friendly “green” methods make our services especially suited for all our customers. We understand the need for stringent control, but do so through environmentally and people-friendly approaches. Your facilities will benefit from the “absence of pests” *and* there will be no health-concerns for your residents and employees.



Program Components:

- Inspect all locations
- Record and define all pest activity
- Develop a plan/strategy for each pest
- Establish action thresholds
- Monitor populations of pests
- Control the pest (if required)
- Document the result
- Regularly evaluate and redesign the program



Non-Chemical Pest Control

Non-Chemical Pest Control Methods are implemented or recommended wherever feasible. These methods will include:

- Sanitation
- Interception
- Exclusion/Caulking
- Trapping and monitoring
- Harborage Removal
- Vacuuming
- Environmental alteration
- Lighting

We pride ourselves in meeting and exceeding your expectations.



Common Pests



Rats and Mice:

Effective control involves three aspects: sanitation, exclusion and population reduction. The first two are useful as preventive measures. When a rodent infestation exists, some form of population reduction is almost always necessary. Rodents are attracted by food spills, open garbage, and food stored in accessible sites. Baiting and trapping programs often fail because the bait can't compete with the rodent's regular food. Reducing the rodent's food will reduce the capacity of the site to support the rodent, as well as making lethal control programs more effective.

Cockroaches:

A survey of the area along with monitor stations will be used to identify the type and scope of infestation. The appropriate method and products will be used in accordance with the Performance Standard. Roaches need food, water, and shelter to survive. By limiting these three essentials, it is more difficult for roaches to live in the infested area. Simply by improving sanitation you can often suppress existing populations and discourage new invasions.



Ants:

While ants are a nuisance pest they are not truly a health hazard. They do not carry nor spread disease. The Argentine Ants in particular are hard to control due to the prolific nature of the species. The majority of ants will have a single colony and a single queen ant, the Argentine Ant has numerous breeders and will "bud" to colonize several mounds quickly. This gives this species the ability to overrun a facility or location at a very rapid pace.



Spiders and Ticks:

Most arachnids prey on insects. Prey caught in the web includes a variety of insects (cockroaches, flies and beetles) and other arthropods. After ensnaring its prey in the web, the spider makes small punctures in the victim's body and sucks out the liquid contents.



Ticks are the only members of the order Acarina that can be recognized without a microscope. The most easily seen features are the spiracular plates (or stigmatal plates) which surround the external openings of the respiratory system. These plates are well developed and large. They are located just outside the bases of the third and fourth pairs of legs. Ticks feed only on the blood of vertebrates, making them one of the least favorite visitors in our homes.



Pantry Pests:

Prevention is the best strategy to avoid insect problems in stored grains. Proper bin sanitation before introduction of new foods minimizes the need for pesticides. Good sanitation involves the removal of old food crumbs and dust in and around the storage container. Any food remaining when a bin is emptied can harbor insect infestations which will move into the new product.

Bee, Wasp, Hornet, and Stinging Arthropod:

Stinging arthropods such as bees, wasps, or hornets may cause a situation, which interferes with the mission of the facility and must be dealt with by utilizing quicker response times. Integrated Pest Management techniques may be used in some situations by removing nests or improving sanitation, which will remove food sources.



Pestmaster Services is fully committed to providing our customers with "green" sustainable and integrated pest and vegetation control services.

Celebrating Over 39 Years of Service

Service centers across Arizona, California, D.C., Florida, Georgia, Kansas, Maryland, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Virginia and Lebanon