



SPIDER MANAGEMENT PROTOCOL

FOR NISUS PRODUCTS



NISUS®

Better science for a better world.

SPIDER MANAGEMENT PROTOCOL USING NISUS PRODUCTS

(ALWAYS READ, UNDERSTAND AND FOLLOW LABEL COMPLETELY
BEFORE ANY APPLICATIONS.)

TOOLS

Adequate supply of preferred product(s):



Web Out®



Fireback®



Niban®

PPE

Knee pads
Safety glasses
Gloves

INSPECTION TOOLS AS NEEDED

Professional flashlight
Inspection mirror
Webster
Broom

APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AS APPROPRIATE FOR JOB

Handheld liquid sprayer
Tank or backpack sprayer

OTHER

Possess any required government credentials to perform work
Notebook or electronic tablet for notes and service record documentation

SPIDER MANAGEMENT BACKGROUND

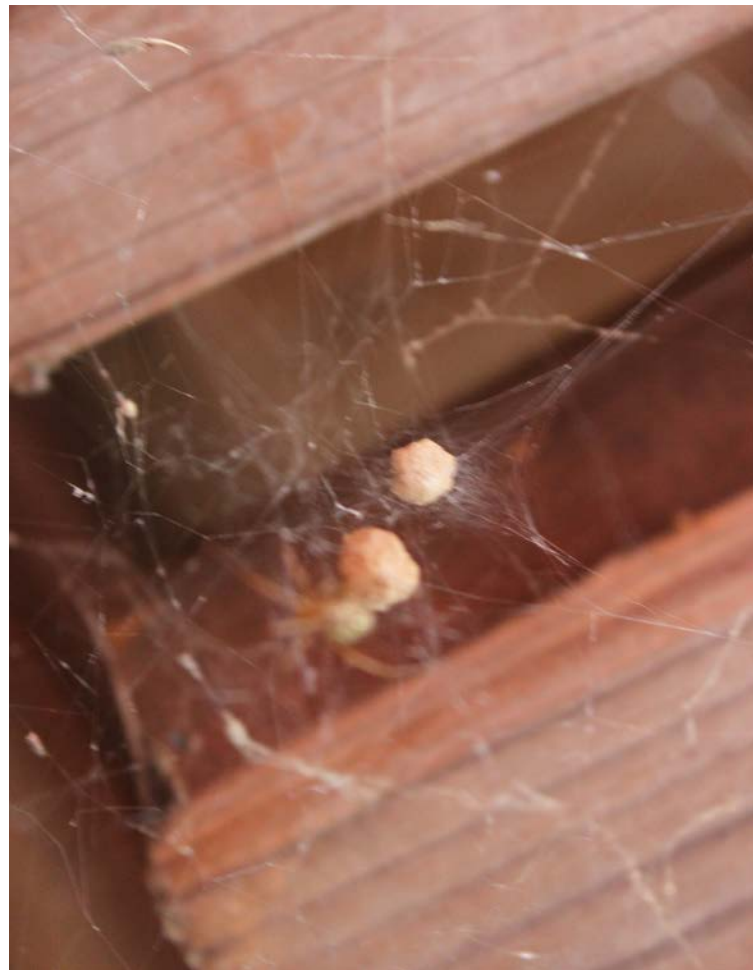
Introduction: All spiders are predators and will follow potential prey into structures. In North America, two groups are considered dangerous – widow and recluse spiders. To control spider populations and their introduction into structures, one must incorporate a full IPM program that includes proper inspection, prevention, exclusion and sanitation.

INSPECTION

A good Inspection is mandatory. Inspect the exterior of the structure for areas of potential harborage, including uncut grass or shrubs next to the foundation, stacked wood or other debris or old webs around eaves, doors or windows. Inspect for any insect populations or conducive conditions that may facilitate spider populations around the exterior. Look for cracks and other entry points that may allow spider access into the structure. Spiders can do well if allowed to overwinter inside structures, so do a thorough inspection indoors to determine present conditions, including visible spiders and webs. Focus on storage rooms, basements, garages and crawlspaces.

PREVENTION, EXCLUSION AND SANITATION

Eliminating potential habitats and harborage early in the season reduces offspring and makes spider control more manageable. Spiders gain access to houses and other structures through cracks and other openings. They also can be introduced on items like firewood, plants and stored items. To prevent spiders from entering the home, seal cracks and crevices that lead to access of the exterior. Caulk around windows and doors. Remove all debris next to the foundation and make sure shrubs and trees are trimmed away from the structure to prevent protective harborage. Make sure all window screens are intact and repair damaged screens. Inspect firewood and other material brought into the interior of the structure.





MECHANICAL MEASURES - WEB REMOVAL

Web and egg sac removal with a vacuum both interior and exterior is effective. Dispose of bag immediately.

When using brooms and websters, apply Web Out prior to sweeping.

WEB OUT

Apply Web Out to all webs and to surfaces where webs are attached. Web Out will kill spiders on contact and deter new spider web formation by inhibiting the adherence of new webs to treated surfaces. Web Out will help prevent web formation for 30 to 60 days outdoors depending on weather exposure. Once applied, clean away webs with a webster, broom, sponge or brush. Treating the webster or broom with Web Out will also make it easier to clean. One quart of Web Out will cover approximately 200 square feet.

As an EPA 25(b) exempt minimum risk pesticide, Web Out's ingredients are demonstrably safe for its intended use. It can even be used over water as it is ideal for treating spider problems in marinas.



OTHER CONTROL PRODUCTS AND BAITS

Apply Fireback Bedbug & Insect Spray & Jet directly on spiders and their webs and in cracks or crevices using the pin stream applicator tip where spiders may reside. If the spider retreats to its hiding place, concentrate the pin stream spray into the cavity. Fireback will provide residual control for spiders, but also works well by killing and providing residual control for insects that may act as a food source for spider populations.

Managing the spiders' food source is also critical to control. Additional application of Niban Granular Bait around the exterior of structures will reduce insect populations and thus reduce potential food sources for a variety of spiders.

FOLLOW-UP INSPECTIONS AND TREATMENTS

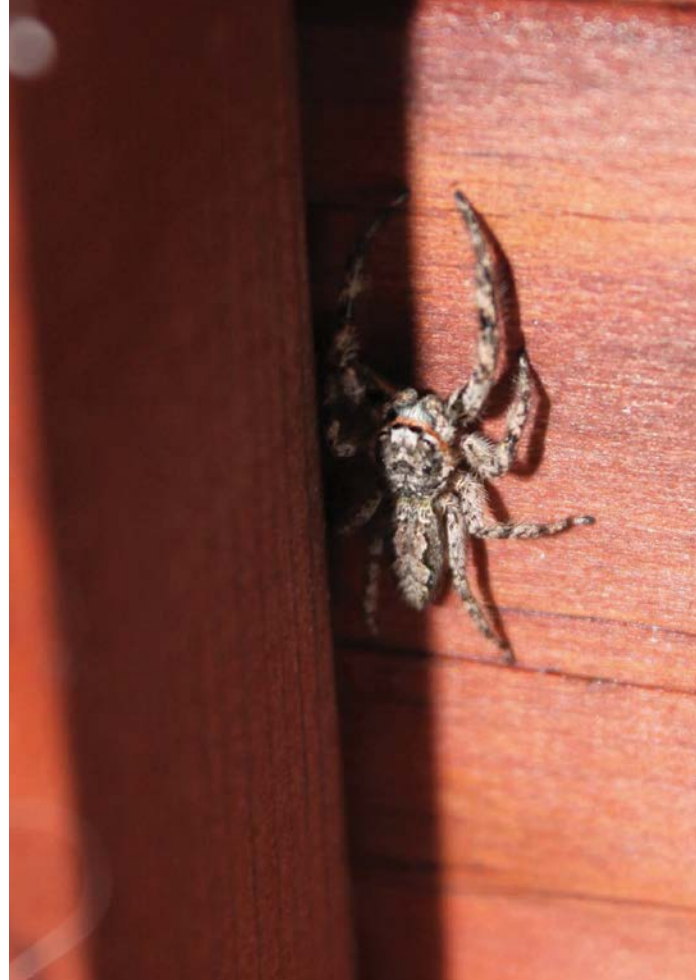
Follow-up inspections and treatments will be necessary. Spider populations can return after treatment when young spiders come in on the wind or with additional insect populations becoming available as food sources. Continue to inspect location entry points into the structure, look for an increase in insect populations and identify any additional spider populations and webs. Remember, spiders are generally very beneficial but can become a pest when populations around a structure become high and webbing becomes unsightly. A well planned, integrated program - started early - delivers the best results.

CUSTOMER COOPERATION

Customers can assist by practicing good sanitation and organization.

For example, they can:

- Clean and vacuum
- Eliminate clutter and reduce harborage.
- Seal storage containers
- Use lights that are less attractive to insects.





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