

'Bug bombs' are ineffective killing roaches indoors, leave behind toxic residue

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Bug bombs are ineffective at dealing with German cockroaches indoors. Credit: Matt Bertone.

Total release foggers, commonly known as "bug bombs," are ineffective at removing cockroaches from indoor environments, according to a new study from North Carolina State University.

Bug-bomb chemicals fail to reach places where cockroaches congregate the most—on the underside of surfaces and inside cabinets, NC State researchers say. Besides leaving behind numerous cockroaches, bug bombs also leave behind nasty toxic residue in the middle of floors and countertops, areas cockroaches generally avoid but which are heavily used by humans and pets.

"There's been a general assumption that bug bombs work to eliminate cockroaches indoors, but no one had conducted a formal assessment of their efficacy and any exposure risks," said Zachary DeVries, an NC State postdoctoral researcher and the lead author of the study, published in *BMC Public Health*. "We've done that simultaneously in this study."

To understand more about the effectiveness of total release foggers, the researchers tested four

different commercially available bug bombs with various insecticide active ingredients in five different apartment complexes with moderate to severe infestations of German cockroaches (*Blattella germanica*), common indoor household pests.

"All the fogger products contained pyrethroids, a class of fast-acting insecticides, and some contained piperonyl butoxide, a chemical that prevents roaches from metabolizing, or breaking down, the insecticide," said Coby Schal, Blanton J. Whitmire Distinguished Professor of Entomology at NC State and senior author of the paper.

After gauging estimates of cockroach populations in 20 homes, the researchers set off the bug bombs, following the labels' instructions—and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency guidelines on preparing the homes for fogger release—to the letter.

The researchers then monitored cockroach populations two weeks and one month after the bombs were released and found no declines from the pre-intervention estimates.

"The bug-bomb products did absolutely nothing to control cockroach populations in these homes," DeVries said.

Meanwhile, the researchers treated 10 additional homes with either a commercially available gel bait or a professional-grade gel bait. Gel baits are generally applied in small dabs via syringe, so they can be placed directly in the places where cockroaches hide. In contrast to the bug bombs, these baits were effective, after two and four weeks, in eliminating cockroach populations in the 10 homes.

To further test the effectiveness of bug bombs, the researchers placed both roaches raised in the lab and roaches captured in the homes into greased

cages—making them inescapable—and set the cages on the floor and in upper cabinets of the studied homes during the deployment of the bug bombs.

"The lab roaches, which are not hardy, had high mortality, as expected," DeVries said. "The roaches captured in the homes and then brought back, however, had far lower mortality rates than you would expect from direct exposure to bug bombs, confirming the ineffectiveness of these products when used for German cockroach control."

The researchers also examined whether bug bombs increased insecticide exposure risks in the homes. Prior to doing that, however, they swabbed floors and kitchen surfaces and found insecticide residue already present.

"Baseline levels of insecticides in these homes makes sense, because residents with moderate to severe [cockroach](#) infestations are likely to use insecticides to attempt to eliminate roaches," DeVries said. "However, what was most disconcerting was that these swabs were collected from the middle of floors and kitchen surfaces, locations where roaches don't generally congregate."

Four to six hours after the bug bombs were deployed, the researchers again swabbed floors, kitchen surfaces, walls and cabinets and found average insecticide residues increased 600 times baseline levels on all horizontal surfaces.

One month later, those surfaces were swabbed again; 34 percent still had higher [insecticide](#) residue levels than the baseline.

"Bug bombs are not killing cockroaches; they're putting pesticides in places where the cockroaches aren't; they're not putting pesticides in places where cockroaches are and they're increasing pesticide levels in the [home](#)," DeVries said. "In a cost-benefit analysis, you're getting all costs and no benefits."

"This is of particular concern in low-income communities, where bug bombs are frequently used because professional pest control may be too expensive," Schal added.

More information: Zachary C. DeVries et al, Exposure risks and ineffectiveness of total release foggers (TRFs) used for cockroach control in residential settings, *BMC Public Health* (2019). [DOI: 10.1186/s12889-018-6371-z](https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-018-6371-z)

Provided by North Carolina State University

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