

What Are Carpenter Ants?

Carpenter ants commonly nest outdoors in trees & other wood sources but may also establish nests inside structures. Unlike termites, carpenter ants **do not eat wood**.

Signs to Watch For:

- Small piles of sawdust-like material (frass). *Frass can be a clue that a nest is nearby.*
- Large or winged ants indoors
- Ant trails, especially at night, especially around windows, doors, ceilings, or walls
- Moist or damaged wood

Before Your Technician Arrives:

- ☐ **Let us know where you see ants entering or traveling.** Ant trails & activity locations can help us locate the nest.
- ☐ **Avoid over-the-counter ant sprays, baits, or other treatments.** These can scatter ants, making the infestation harder to control, and interfere with our treatments.
- ☐ **Don't disturb suspected nest areas unnecessarily.** Preserving signs of activity can help your technician identify where the colony is located.

After Treatment:

- ☐ **Fix moisture problems.** Repair plumbing & roof leaks and address areas where wood remains damp. Moisture can create conditions that carpenter ants favor.
- ☐ **Remove potential nest sites.** When practical, remove firewood, dead trees, branches, stumps & decaying wood near the structure.
- ☐ **Keep vegetation from touching the structure.** Trim tree limbs & other vegetation to reduce pathways into the home.
- ☐ **Monitor for activity.** If you see large ants or new frass, note where you see them rather than immediately destroying the trail or disturbing the area.

What to Expect:

You may continue to see some ants after treatment. Your help in correcting moisture problems & removing potential nesting sites can improve treatment results & reduce future activity.

Allow up to 14 days for treatment to reach full effectiveness.