

# How to Do Your Own **Bug Sweep**

INTEGRITY  
INVESTIGATIONS, LLC

**HOW TO**

# Do Your Own Bug Sweep For:

- GPS TRACKING DEVICES
- HIDDEN CAMERAS
- LISTENING DEVICES

A simple guide for the non-tech person on how to find GPS tracking devices, hidden cameras and listening devices without using a bug detector and without hiring a professional P.I.

# HOW TO DO YOUR OWN BUG SWEEP

## For GPS Tracking Devices, Hidden Cameras & Listening Devices

- Are you concerned that someone is listening in on your conversations?
- Do you sometimes get the weird feeling that someone is watching you?
- Are people repeatedly and “coincidentally” showing up where you are?
- Are there a few too many coincidences regarding things that you say in private and the “off-hand comments” that other people say later on?

## Is Technology Getting Out of Control?

*Consider the following...*

Bugs (AKA: hidden cameras, covert listening devices, GPS trackers, etc.) are showing up everywhere. In most cases, they are **illegal**. In any case, they are a huge threat to our privacy and safety. Here are just a few of the recent scandals that have gone public in the media...

- Tourist Finds Hidden Cameras in Miami Airbnb
- Police Bust: Spy Cameras Secretly Live-Streamed 1,600 Hotel Guests for Subscribers
- Huge Number of Spycam Crimes Puts Pressure on Hidden Camera Industry
- The number of spycam crimes reported to police surged from around 2,400 in 2012 to nearly 6,500 in 2018
- According to official statistics about 98 percent of convicted offenders are men — ranging from school teachers and college professors to church pastors and police officers — while more than 80 percent of victims are women.

The scary part is, the vast and overwhelming majority of illegally-placed spy cameras are never discovered!

# Why such an increase?

Three major forces are driving the *proliferation* of **privacy-invading** electronic spy devices (hidden cameras, covert listening devices and GPS trackers):

**Proliferation** - rapid increase in the number or amount of something  
—*Oxford Dictionary*

**Technology:** The accelerating speed of technology is continually improving the **quality** and **performance** of these *gadgets*. Spy cameras, listening devices and GPS trackers are getting smaller with every passing year, sometimes *almost* invisible to the human eye, making them easier to hide. At the same time, these devices are becoming easier to use. They require virtually no training. In fact, most 12 year-olds can operate them.

**Affordability:** Even as the technology improves at an accelerating rate, the prices of hidden cameras, GPS trackers and hidden listening devices keep going lower and lower. The same pin-hole sized camera that cost over \$1,000 just a few years ago, is now available for under a few hundred dollars. GPS trackers can be purchased for as low as \$49.

**Availability:** Do a Google search for “spy camera” or “GPS tracker.” The Internet has made high-tech spy tools available to anyone who has Internet access whether it be on a mobile device, an iPad, or a desktop computer. Granted, many of the devices are poor quality and unreliable, but many of them do work very well.

These days, it's not just a licensed private investigator or a law enforcement officer that knows how and where to get this equipment. Now, a hotel maintenance guy, your ex-boyfriend/husband, your cleaning lady, your handyman, your babysitter, your neighbor, or your brother-in-law who's visiting for the weekend can get his hands on and operate these devices to invade your privacy.

**Here's the good news...**

# 90% of Bugs Can Be Discovered with a Simple **Physical Search!**

That's right. In most cases, if you know **what you're looking for** and **where to look**, you can easily find most GPS trackers, hidden listening devices and spy cameras **without any kind of electronic bug detector** and **without having to hire an expensive bug sweep expert** to come into your home with high-tech equipment.

When our company conducts a professional bug sweep in the search for GPS trackers, hidden cameras and/or listening devices, we follow three primary steps:

1. Perform A Physical Search
2. Scan for Radio Frequencies
3. Execute Lens Detection Processes

*The dirty little secret in the bug detector and bug sweep industry is that 90% of hidden cameras and hidden microphones can be discovered with a physical search of the premises.*

And, the truth is that just about anyone can do a physical search - **you only need to know these three things:**

1. **What** You're Looking For (*What Bugs Look Like*)
2. **Where** to Look For Bugs (*Where Bugs Are Usually Hidden*)
3. **How** to Look For Bugs (*A Systematic Approach*)

This guide was written to teach those three things.

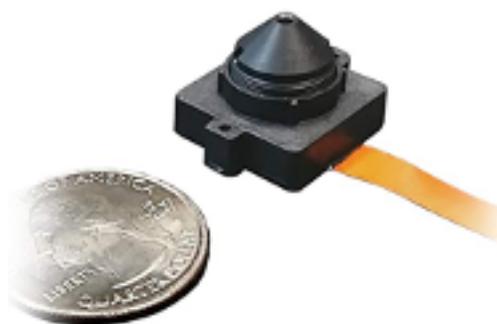
# HOW TO DO YOUR OWN BUG SWEEP

## For GPS Tracking Devices, Hidden Cameras & Listening Devices

### 1. Know **What** You're Looking For (*What Bugs Look Like*)

Let's begin with #1...You are going to need to know **what you are actually looking for**. You need to know what a spy camera or a hidden listening device looks like. So, I'm going to get started by showing you what some of the hidden cameras and listening devices that we've used in my P.I. business looks like. To start with, let's look at, what we generally call, "pinhole cameras." Here are a couple of basic pinhole cameras (photographed next to a quarter to give you some context of their size):

#### PINHOLE CAMERAS



*Button Cam*



*Matchstick or Snake Cam*

The one on the left is often referred to as a button camera, because if you look closely, you can see that there is threading at the base of the cone. Undercover investigators, whether they be a private investigator or a law enforcement detective,

will often use this type of camera in conjunction with a faux “button” that they can use on their shirt. The button cam can also be used with a screwhead and/or several other covers that can be fitted over the camera, making it nearly invisible to the naked eye from more than a couple of feet away. Most button cams come in the box with a variety of screw-on covers to match whatever environment they are being used in.



As far as hidden or covert listening devices, a physical search can be a bit more challenging. The microphone hole of a bug is generally about a millimeter in diameter, so it can obviously be disguised within any object, and usually within plain sight without being recognizable as anything that could be invasive or threatening to one’s privacy.

For example, let’s consider the microphones on your iPhone X. There are two of them. If you have an iPhone of your own, pull it out and see if you can find either of the microphones. You can even cheat a little bit and take the protective cover off of the phone (even though the microphones will work just as well whether the cover is on the phone or not).

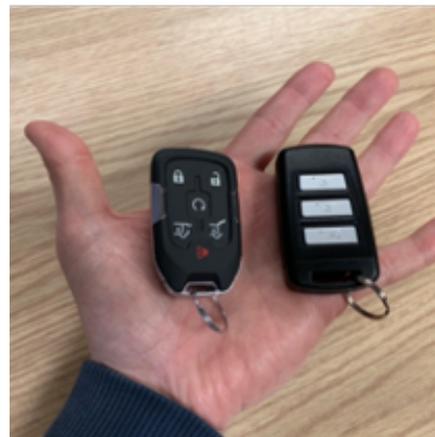
## HIDDEN LISTENING DEVICES (MICROPHONES)



Keep in mind, Apple wasn't even trying to hide these microphones!

While we're on the topic of mobile phones, one should always be cognizant that someone can be recording you (both video and audio) with their iPhone or Android phone without your knowledge. That's right, even if the face of their device is blacked out and the phone appears to be off. Remember *that* whenever you are seated at a conference table or even your kitchen table and there are several cell phones sitting on the table.

Here is what the hidden microphone looks like on the covert cameras that my investigators most-commonly use in field investigations (see below):



Now, these are the microphones (and cameras) on carryable and mobile devices so the battery life on these devices is somewhat limited by their size. But it still gives you an idea of what a hidden camera and/or *microphone* can look like.

## COVERT GPS TRACKERS

Covert GPS Trackers come in many different shapes and sizes. Much depends on whether the device will be powered by the vehicle itself, or if it will be running on its own battery power.

Most covert GPS trackers installed by private investigators and private citizens who buy them on the Internet for illegal use are battery-powered. Most commonly, these devices are housed in a hard, weather-proof case (usually Pelican brand).



*Top View (closed)*



*Bottom View (closed)*



*Open View*

These cases are usually about 3 inches by 6 inches across and about 3-4 inches deep, if you include the 80 pound magnet that is usually attached to the bottom of the case.

Several different types of trackers are available at the time of this writing which can be snugly fitted into the Pelican case along with a long-term (several weeks to several months) battery... Below are images of the two most commonly used as of this writing.



Here's what the unit will usually look like inside the case along with a battery...



We have also found self-contained units that have the battery and the unit all in a self-contained, waterproof, magnetic case that cannot be separated. They look like this one below:



*Self-encased GPS Tracker and Battery*

## 2. Know **Where** to Look (Where Bugs Are Usually Hidden)

Now, first of all, this section doesn't have to do with the more general question...I think we all already understand that hidden cameras and listening devices can be found almost anywhere *geographically* speaking (bedrooms, apartments, bathrooms, locker rooms, changing rooms, offices, conference rooms, etc). This section has more to do with the *specific* context of this question...Where, *specifically*, might we find a hidden camera or listening device within any of these geographic locations?

Pinhole cameras and covert (and non-covert) listening devices (microphones) can be mounted inside of almost anything. They are really only limited by how they are powered, whether it be by battery or hardwired into some permanent source of power (A/C). Devices are now coming available that run solely on solar power.

Let's start out by discussing hidden cameras, often referred to as "pinhole cameras." Most pinhole cameras get their power (electricity) indirectly via the DVR (digital recording device) that they are connected to. We'll go into what the DVR's look like a little further into the report.

You can take a look at our site, [PI Tools](#), to get a better idea of all of the different places that a camera can be hidden. Here are just a few different examples of cameras that any person can purchase online:

### **STATIONARY HIDDEN CAMERAS:**



*Motion Sensor Camera*

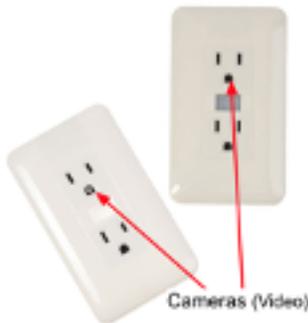


*Burglar Alarm Speaker Camera*

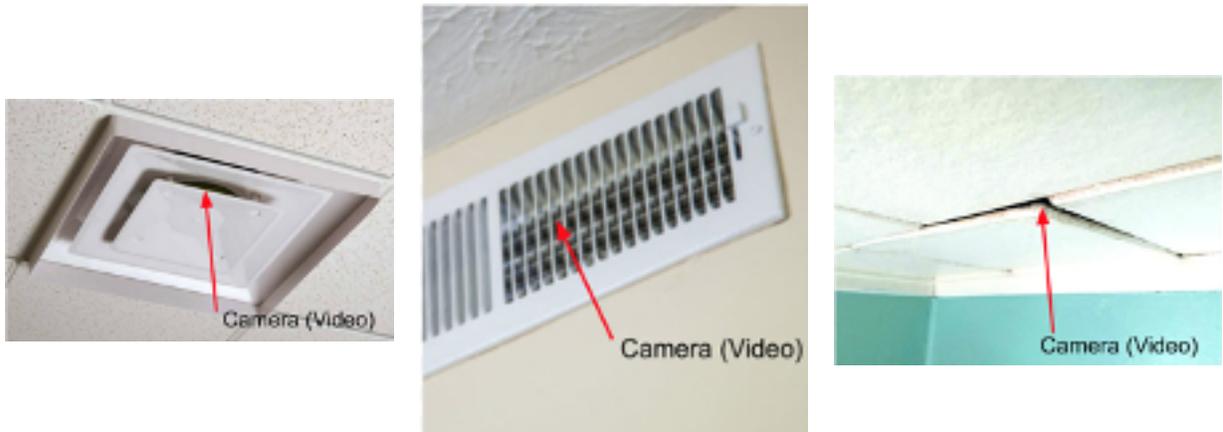
Now, this particular camera is nearly impossible to see or detect unless you are right up close to it (unless you have some sort of electronic bug detection device). This particular unit has the DVR self-contained, right inside of it. It's also powered by A/C making the camera able to record continuously without concerns of it running out of battery power.

Here are just a few more examples of pinhole cameras embedded into everyday items that one might find around a house, apartment, office or other area assumed to be considered a "zone of privacy."

Most off-the-shelf hidden cameras are now so small that they can come prepackaged in commonplace items that would appear innocuous in most settings.



And then, there are the “matchstick cameras” (sometimes referred to as “snake cameras”), which can be easily inserted in another whole host of all-too common locations:



Now, depending on the sophistication of the person who plants the bug, it could be something that is “homemade” whereby the pinhole or matchstick camera (and DVR) is purchased independently and built into a fresh device or it could be something that is purchased online, ready-made to go, right out of the box.

Hidden **listening devices** (or **microphones**) are a bit trickier, since they don’t have to be visible in order to “hear” a conversation or any kind of sound. Believe it or not, most of the listening devices that we have discovered have been very rudimentary devices that one could easily purchase at BestBuy or even Target. Below is an audio recorder that actually has a battery life of **15 days!**



Obviously, this particular audio recorder is not truly covert, but we have found more than one of these taped or velcroed to the underside of a car seat, under the dashboard in a car, on the underside of an office desk or conference table. They can be set up to be voice-activated (meaning they will only record when they hear sound). They are inexpensive and simple to use. And the only way to know that one of these is recording you (if you don’t have any bug detection

equipment) is for you (or someone you trust) to do a physical search. That means getting down on your knees, crawling around, getting up on step ladders, etc and taking a good, hard look around...something that most people just aren't usually both able and willing to do *day after day*.

Then there are the more *covert* listening devices; most of which are readily available [online](#)...

My favorite is the keyfob camera. It comes in several different versions. Most of them will record both audio and video (the one on the far right is not a key or keyfob, but it is a USB jumpdrive, or thumbdrive, with a keychain loop on the end).



Obviously, these devices are running on battery power, which makes their use-time limited to a couple hours before needing to be recharged, but many situations don't require much more time than that. During a "confidential" meeting, they can be set to record and placed right on the table in front of everyone, right in plain sight.

And then there are several different styles of pen audio recorders. Some of them are a little bit thick to trick anyone that knows what they're looking for, but there are some that are very realistic-looking, even for someone who may be on the lookout.



## DVR'S (DIGITAL VIDEO RECORDERS)

As I mentioned earlier, most *long-term* and *stationary* cameras and microphones are going to be physically attached to some kind of digital recording device, commonly referred to as a DVR. Most DVR's record their data (video and/or audio) onto either a hard drive, or more commonly in covert DVR systems, to an SD card. In some of the newer DVR systems, the DVR can even stream video and audio to the cloud (the Internet) where it can be viewed live (real-time) and/or be stored and later reviewed.

Below is what a previous-generation DVR looks like. These are still wide-spread in their use:



Below are the newer generation of DVR's. The two on the left are commonly used with field agents in conjunction with button cameras and other body worn, covert cameras:

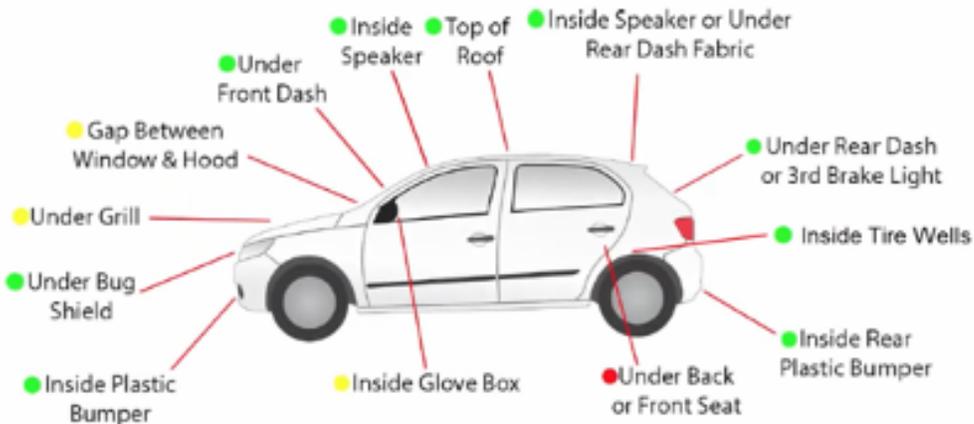


All of the above DVRs have WiFi-connectivity. The one on the far right is primarily for stationary use and *it has over 1 year Standby time*. It's also waterproof, so it can be used for outdoor surveillance.

## GPS TRACKERS

GPS Trackers can be found almost anywhere on a vehicle, from the grill to the taillights, especially if they are battery powered.

### GPS TRACKING PLACEMENT



However, in our experience, the most common places that we find trackers (if they aren't actually within the cabin-area or trunk of the vehicle) is toward the rear of the vehicle.

If a tracker is hard-wired, it can be hidden behind or under the dash of the vehicle. We are also beginning to see trackers that will just snap right into the OBDII port of the vehicle. The advantage to these devices is that they will power off of the vehicle's power indefinitely. The obvious disadvantage is that they are easy to find if someone knows what they are looking for. It is obviously the very first place we look when conducting a physical inspection of a vehicle.

For those not familiar with the OBDII port of a vehicle, it is usually used by mechanics to conduct electronic diagnostics checks on vehicles. Here's where you will find the OBDII port on most vehicles...



And here's what the OBDII GPS trackers typically look like...



*Back View*



*Front View*



*Side View*

### 3. How to Look For Hidden Bugs

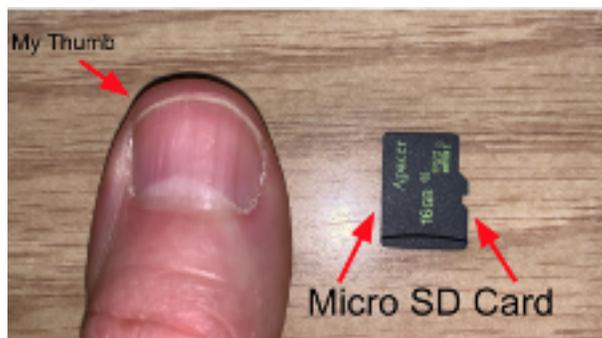
#### Be Systematic.

Now that we have a better idea of **what** we're looking for and **where** these invasive electronic devices may be found, we need to have a systematic approach to how we're going to go about a physical search.

The first step is to think logically about what someone would be interested in capturing on a hidden recording device. Cameras typically need a clear view of the subject to get the best images. A visual scan of the room in key areas such as sleeping rooms, bathrooms, et cetera, may reveal clues that lead to the discovery of covert devices.

Remember, physically, there are a few different things we're looking for. We're looking for **camera lenses** (pinhole-sized), we're looking for **microphones** and we're looking for **DVRs**. We're also going to be looking for any extra or unnecessary wires or electrical lines that may be coming into or out of ordinary objects that are sitting around. At the same time, we are looking for *anything that may be "out of place,"* especially if the environment is one that we are intimately familiar with, such as our home or our office.

Keep in mind, though...just because there are no wires or cords coming out of a device, it doesn't mean that the object is safe. Cameras and microphones can transmit data via radio frequencies, WiFi and/or BlueTooth. At the same time, we have batteries that can power some devices for up to a year. Additionally, some devices don't transmit any data! The video or audio is simply saved on an SD card that is housed in the DVR.



Professionally, we precede every *electronic* bug sweep that we conduct with a physical sweep of the entire environment. And, as you've heard me already say multiple times, more than 90% of intrusive electronic devices (AKA: "bugs") can be found with a simple and basic, but thorough, physical search.

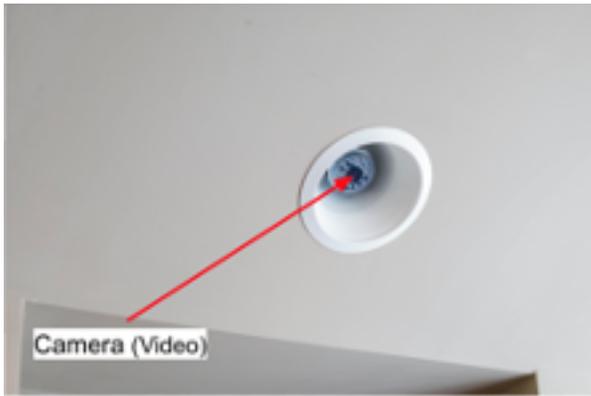
We start in the room(s) that the client is most suspicious of and we move outward from there. We don't move onto another room until we thoroughly search the initial/primary room. We start out by looking for the typical covert cameras that can be found online. The same ones that I mentioned above. Whether it be a lamp or lampshade, a power cord, a smoke detector, a computer mouse, an air purifier, a clock, etc. To see a variety of ready-made spy cameras and bugs, you can check out our website, [P.I. Tools](#). Once we determine that there aren't any of the regular cast of devices available on the market, we start at the top of the room; the ceiling. Some ceilings are simple, especially ones that are solid and don't have any vents or fixtures. If it's a drop ceiling with removable/replaceable panels, we will remove at least one of the panels (or as many as we need to) to get up on a step ladder and poke our head up there for a look with a flashlight.

All ceiling fans and air vents are thoroughly searched with a flashlight. If we are able to remove the vent cover, we will do so. We will always look around inside the vent. Again, if we can stick our head up there, we'll do that, if not, we will use a flashlight along with a handheld mirror. If you look on [Amazon](#), you can find some good deals on [expandable handheld mirrors with an attached flashlight](#) for a reasonable price. We use one very similar to the one pictured below.

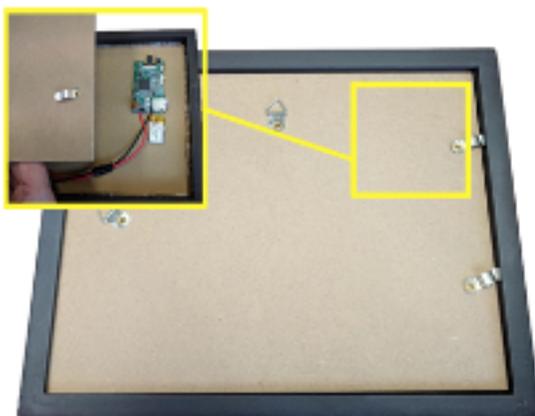


Both in the ceiling vents and above the ceiling tiles, we are looking for DVR's and or audio recording units (as described above). Any pinhole camera planted in a ceiling (either above a ceiling tile or in a vent) will most-likely be attached to a DVR.

Obviously, we are also going to be looking for the other usual suspects on the ceiling...The most common are the trusty “smoke detectors,” which can have the camera mounted to shoot either out the side of the unit, or on the bottom of the unit, shooting straight downward. Then, there are the WiFi “lightbulbs” that won’t necessarily have any attached wires or nearby DVR.



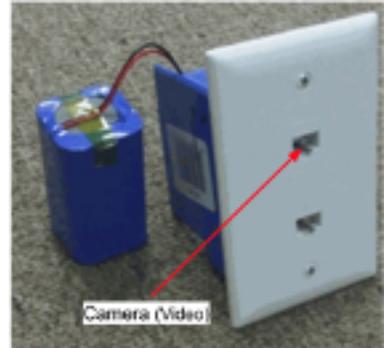
Once we’ve cleared the ceiling area, and anything attached to it, we will move to the walls. Again, we start at the top of each wall and systematically inspect every item that is attached to it. We will remove every item that is attached and take a good look at the back of it in search of any sort of electronics. Below is an example of a pin-hole camera hidden within a framed painting. The DVR is actually an out-dated model, but it is another good example of how and where a camera can be hidden.



We will closely examine every picture frame, mirror and device that could possibly occupy a camera or recorder. Next, every power outlet and everything plugged into every power outlet will be closely examined for hidden cameras and microphones.



Camera (Video)



Camera (Video)

Below are more “power strips” that are readily available on the Internet that have very high quality cameras (and available microphone).



Camera (Video)



Camera (Video)

Some other “plug-in” devices that have embedded cameras...



Camera



Camera (Video)



Camera

*Carbon Monoxide Detector*

While we're looking at the power outlets on the wall, we will systematically follow each power cord that is plugged in back to its source and ensure that it is not one of the regular suspects and/or that it doesn't have any suspicious or strange looking micro holes or lenses on it.

Next, we will thoroughly check any vents along the walls in the same manner that we inspected the ceiling vents.

Finally, we will inspect the floors...again, especially any vents that we may find either on the floors or along the floors.

Once we finish the interior of the room, we will step back and try to assess where any possible external threats could be apparent from the outside of the room. For instance, what is on the opposite sides of the walls adjacent to this room? How about above this room? Is there a crawl space? If there is, we will get up in there and look around. DVRs and wires can easily be hidden between rafters and under insulation, etc. What about below the room? If there is a basement below, rafters are once again a vulnerability. Extra consideration should obviously be made for adjacent walls, floors or ceilings that but against neighbors, as in the case of apartments, offices, townhomes or row houses.

Depending on the scope of the sweep to be completed, we will systematically expand our search concentrically from the main room. We will use the same process for every room in the environment.

Once again, when searching a vehicle for a GPS tracker, it is important to be systematic about it. Where one starts a search is most-likely going to be dependent upon why someone suspects that their car is being tracked and who they believe might be tracking them. If we believe that the person suspected of doing the tracking has access to the inside of the vehicle (family member, etc.), then we would begin our search inside the vehicle and work our way out. If we didn't think that the person suspected doing the tracking was someone who likely had access to the inside of the vehicle, we would start on the outside of the vehicle, starting at the rear of the vehicle and moving along the edges toward the front of the vehicle.

# HOW TO DO YOUR OWN BUG SWEEP

## Conclusion

A physical search of your environment, whether it be a vehicle, a home or an office, may not give you 100% confidence that the space is clear of hidden devices, but you'll be a lot closer than you were when you first walked into the room.

Some people still aren't satisfied after completing a physical inspection.

In the case of a full-blown, professional bug sweep, once we complete our physical inspections, our next step is to break out our more sophisticated TSCM equipment;

- The **OSCOR GREEN SPECTRUM ANALYZER** that is able to pick up disruptive and anomalous rogue transmissions across a wide frequency range
- The **ORION 2.4 NON-LINEAR JUNCTION DETECTOR** which detects the presence of electronics, regardless of whether the bug is radiating radio frequencies... whether the device is hard-wired or even if it is turned off.

The fact is, though, in most cases a full-blown, professional bug sweep is only necessary if you are dealing with an extremely sophisticated professional electronics technician (or someone who can afford to hire one).

- Handheld RF scanning and lens detection devices are available on the commercial market, with most costing less than \$400. Some of them are extremely reliable... others, not so much...
  - No single method is going to be 100% accurate.
- **RF scanning will only help in identifying a device if it is actively transmitting.** If it is transmitting only at intervals, then an RF scanner won't work unless...
- **Lens detection** is effective if used properly, but it requires patience and a little bit of practice. If you're too far from the lens, sweep the room too quickly or are standing at the wrong angle, you can easily miss seeing the lens when it reflects the light from your detector's light source.
- **Physical inspection** can be the most thorough method, but this requires both patience and access that you may not have. If you can't get away with prying open smoke detectors, opening the backs of paintings, and possibly opening a section of a wall to see if anything is inside, then you won't be able to complete a full and proper physical search.

Think logically about what someone would be interested in capturing on a hidden camera.

## **WHAT TO DO IF YOU LOCATE A SURVEILLANCE DEVICE:**

When you do encounter a surveillance device, do not disturb it. Whether it is a video and/or recording device, immediately walk out of the field of view of the device (as well as far enough out of audio range of the device) so as not to trigger any further recording and call law enforcement authorities.

### **Call the Police or the FBI**

Most newer surveillance cameras use motion and/or sound detection in order to avoid endless recording of “dead air” and/or non-activity. Additionally, most recording devices have an option that enables a loop-recording feature when recording to the SD card (this way, the device will continue recording once the memory has run out, by starting to write, or record, over itself).

By staying out of the recording device’s view and/or audio range, you will reduce the chance of recording over any previously-recorded footage should the SD card start to overwrite itself. More than once, we have been able to identify the person who installed a hidden recording device when they inadvertently recorded themselves while installing it. This will minimize the chance of that footage becoming recorded over, if this kind of evidence does exist.

## **WHAT TO DO WHEN A PHYSICAL INSPECTION DOESN'T PROVIDE PEACE OF MIND**

If your gut is still telling you that something is “not right” after you have completed a visual and physical inspection, I suggest taking a closer look at any suspicious objects, devices or locations, using [a counter-surveillance tool](#). Most consumer bug detectors on the market are garbage, but there are a few out there that are easy to use, affordable and effective in the majority of situations. The right RF detector and/or lens detector can be used to find many surveillance devices that you might be unable to locate with a visual inspection.

## Step 1: Purchase A Radio Frequency (RF) Detector

As mentioned above, most long-term surveillance surveillance devices need a way to transmit the information back to the person who installed it.

A radio frequency detector (RF detector) works by scanning the areas/vehicles for devices that are sending out or receiving radio waves. When a frequency is detected, the RF detector produces an audible tone. The tone fluctuates as the detector moves closer or further away from the device that is emitting the signal. The tone continues to beep, increasing or decreasing the tone until the operator is able to locate the hidden camera or listening device.

Most people who have the ability to turn a cell phone on or off will have the ability to successfully use a consumer RF detector to sweep a vehicle, a small office, bedroom or hotel room to locate GPS trackers, hidden cameras or listening devices. You can purchase a quality RF detector, such as the one below, that will get the job done for a little over \$300.



### Our RF Detector Product

**DD804 MULTI FUNCTION DETECTOR (10Ghz)  
\$349.00**

Here's a video that demonstrates how simple this device is to use: [See Video](#)

## Step 2: Turn Off Any and All Devices That Could be Emitting RF (Radio Frequencies) Before Conducting your Bug Sweep

Before beginning your sweep with an RF detector, it is important to ensure all devices that could possibly emit a radio frequency (RF) signal are fully and completely turned off. That would include removing the batteries from battery-operated devices and unplugging any electronics devices that are plugged into the wall.

Be sure to turn off all cell phones, appliances, computers, tablets, televisions, etc.

It is also a good idea to test your RF detector before your sweep by turning it on and sweeping over your cell phone. If your RF detector is able to detect the frequency being emitted from your cell phone, it is functioning correctly.

### **Step 3: "Painting" The Walls with An RF Detector**

Start at the edge of the area to be scanned and start systematically "painting" the walls.

"Painting" the walls means to methodically work your way up and down the walls (while at the same time scanning them visually) with your RF detector in a painting motion.

Paint the walls until you've reached the end of your search area. If nothing was detected on that pass, mark that area clear for any transmitting devices and move to the next area.

### **Step 4: Pick Up A Camera Lens Detector**



#### **Our Lens Detector Product**

RF detectors will only detect wireless devices that transmit information. What about stand-alone devices that save the information to an SD card? For that, it would be beneficial to have a camera lens detector at your disposal. A camera lens detector works by detecting the reflection of light off of the lens of a recording camera.

When using a camera lens detector, the lens of a camera will sparkle or illuminate on the viewing screen indicating to the user that a camera may be present. If you are looking for an all-in-one device that has the ability to detect both RF and a camera lens, the Lawmate Defender DD802 would be an excellent choice. This is a professional grade device that will be very effective in detecting and locating both RF and camera lenses.

## **Step 5: "Paint" The Walls Using A Camera Lens Detector**

Following the same "painting" method as before, repeat the same process in each quadrant using your camera lens detector.

## **Step 6: Turn Off The Lights**

Turn off the lights and look for any tiny lights that seem out of the ordinary. Some spy cameras have an indicator light that will tell the user if the camera is recording or powered. If the surveyor neglected to turn these indicator lights off, you can use their mistake to your advantage by easily detecting and locating them.

# HOW TO DO YOUR OWN BUG SWEEP

## Products



**BUG DETECTOR DD3100  
RF SIGNAL DETECTOR &  
CAMERA FINDER**

~~\$199.95~~ **\$149.95**

**BUY NOW**



**BUG DETECTOR: FINDS HIDDEN  
CAMERAS, LISTENING DEVICES  
AND GPS TRACKERS**

~~\$399.00~~ **\$349.00**

**BUY NOW**



**Have questions about  
bug detectors or a  
professional bug sweep?**

**Or maybe**

**Looking for an expert  
who can give you  
peace of mind?**

**Call us at (216) 221-1000 today to  
speak with a client specialist**