

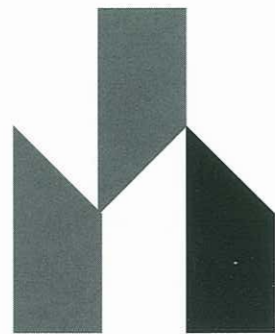
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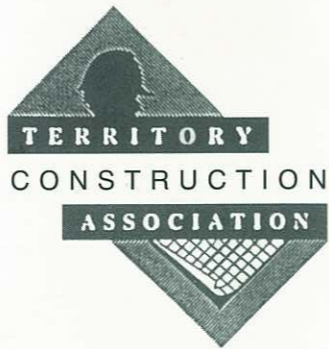
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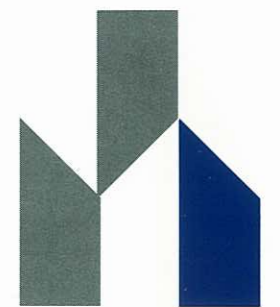
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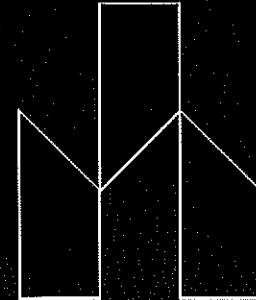


HOME OWNER'S GUIDE

for PROTECTION from TERMITES



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This guide has been produced by Master Builders Australia in the interests of consumer information and education.

Each State and Territory based Master Builder Association has contributed to and endorsed this guide. Special thanks are given to the Queensland Master Builders Association for its assistance with the development of this guide.

The information contained within has been prepared in good faith and is intended for use by new home buyers, to understand the options now available for termite control in new buildings. Home owners are advised to check with the manufacturers of each system for detailed information.

Your New Home

Protection from Termites

Your new home is one of the most significant investments you will make during your lifetime.

Just as you would like to see any investment protected, your new home requires protection against termite attack. Many millions of dollars are spent each year by home owners rectifying damage caused by subterranean termites (termites forming nests in the ground).

Termites have existed for approximately 100 million years. In Australia there are about 30 species which have been shown to create some significant damage to timber in buildings. Although they are commonly referred to as white ants, termites are, in fact, closely related to the cockroach.

Termites will eat timber and most materials containing cellulose – their principal food – and this could include the contents of buildings such as built-in cupboards, skirting boards, furniture, some carpets, fabrics, packing cases and other similar materials.

A termite attack is usually initiated from a nest located in the ground outside the building. In some cases, a nest can be located directly under the building from where termites may attack through any penetrations or openings in the slab or around service entry points such as plumbing or electrical pipes.

Damage from termite attack can be reduced to a minimum, if not eliminated by the use of some proven methods and regular maintenance by you, the home owner.

All new buildings (including extensions) in Australia are now built in accordance with the Building Code of Australia which requires all structural members (including wall, floor and roof framing) of a building to be either protected from attack by termites or built with termite resistant materials.

Your builder will use one, or a combination, of the methods described in the new **Australian Standard AS 3660.1 – Protection of New Buildings from Subterranean Termites** to provide protection to the structural members of your home or by using termite resistant materials.

This guide will enable you to understand each of the methods available, the amount of protection provided, the warranties available and most importantly, the ongoing obligations for you, as the home owner, which will ensure protection from termite attack for the lifetime of the building. More detailed information is available from the Australian Standard AS3660.1.

When making any decision about termite control or in assessing the system proposed by your builder, you should consider the following guidelines:

- the cost effectiveness of the barrier system over the life of the building
- the life expectancy and effectiveness of the barrier
- any warranty or insurance cover supporting the installation
- the requirements for maintenance and any retreatments necessary
- the effect of the system on the environment and occupants
- any effect the choice of system will have on the future resale value of your home

Termite control will be your responsibility!

General Requirements for Termite Control

The Building Code of Australia and the Australian Standard AS 3660.1 provide for the minimum level of protection for buildings and therefore it is important that home owners are aware of the fundamental requirements for termite control.

Where new buildings are to be constructed in areas of higher termite risks, additional methods may need to be used to provide an acceptable level of protection. (Local Authorities, Pest Controllers and Government Departments would be aware of most areas with high levels of termite risk.)

Site Preparation

Careful attention should be given to the preparation of the site to help reduce the risk of attack by termites. An inspection of the area around the building site should be carried out before building starts and any termite nests eliminated, particularly in rural areas and areas north of the Tropic of Capricorn. All timber debris, tree roots and stumps – termite food – need to be removed from the site.

Termites like dark, moist conditions and areas with fungal growth. Careful attention needs to be given to any areas around or under the building which might allow moisture to accumulate. Site drainage and sub-floor ventilation is extremely important and home owners should ensure that these areas are not hindered in any way.

Additions to Buildings

Termites can use various ways to enter a building. Any additions to homes after completion also need to provide protection from termites. Structures such as pergolas, decks, carports, verandahs and steps may allow undetected entry of termites into the main building.

The fundamental concept of termite protection relies upon the provision of a complete and continuous barrier. Where different forms of construction are in use, different methods of termite barriers may need to be used.

Compliance and Approvals

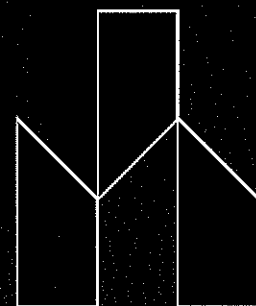
Most home warranty schemes, whether Government or privately operated, will require the builder to comply with the legislative requirements of the Building Code of Australia. As mentioned before, this will mean using one or more of the methods in the Australian Standard or building the structural members out of termite resistant materials.

It is important to understand that if termite resistant materials are used for the structural members / loadbearing elements with no other form of termite control, the non loadbearing elements and the contents of the home may still be susceptible to termite attack.

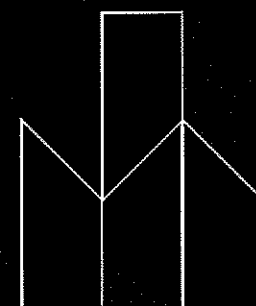
Local Authorities have a discretion as to whether or not some of the methods used are acceptable. Some methods such as termite shields or 'ant caps' do not require prior Council approval before they can be used, however all methods will need to be included in the plans for Council building approval.

Because there are now a range of different methods to choose from for termite control, decisions will need to be made by you, the home owner, and the builder as to the method(s) used.

This guide is part of the process of consultation between you, (the home owner), the builder and the designer (if applicable).



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Cost of Systems

The cost of each method will vary depending upon the amount of protection provided by the particular method and the durability of the products. While most builders will recommend to you the more cost effective option, you will need to be aware of the long term features of the systems and the obligations placed upon you as a home owner.

You should consult with your builder for more accurate information in your area.

Notices and Certificates

There is a requirement for your builder to place a durable notice on the home in a prominent location such as the meter box. This will usually be done by the builder prior to handing over possession of the building.

This notice will describe the particular method of termite control used, the date of installation, the importance of regular inspections and the need for regular maintenance to be carried out on the home. Where a chemical barrier is to be used, the notice will also indicate the life expectancy of the chemical used.

This notice will be provided only should your builder use one of the methods or combination of methods described in the Australian Standard AS 3660.1.

Some states will require a form of certificate to be provided for some of the barrier systems prior to the completion of the home as evidence that the system was installed in accordance with the manufacturer's requirements and the Australian Standard. Not all forms of barrier require or need a certificate.

It may be necessary for various Local Authorities to place a note on the rates notice for the attention of future purchasers about the form of termite control used in that particular building.

Regular Inspections

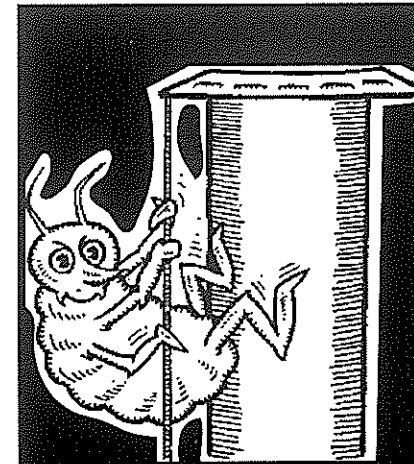
Regardless of the system used, it is extremely important that regular inspections be carried out as part of your ongoing maintenance of the home.

Inspections by competently trained persons will ensure that the barriers have not been breached by termites. For some of the methods, annual inspections will be a mandatory requirement of the warranty conditions. However, inspections should be carried out at least every 12 months and even more frequently in high risk areas.

All barriers can be bridged by building garden beds, attaching other structures or by placing timber up against the home.

The home owner will be responsible for ensuring annual inspections of the home are carried out by trained persons.

It is strongly recommended that home owners retain a copy of the written report of every inspection and re-treatment. Unless you, the home owner, can show that regular inspections have been carried out, then any rectification will be your responsibility.



Termite Shielding for Suspended Floors

Timber floors have traditionally relied upon ant caps and termite shields to provide termite protection to the building. Timber floors are still able to be used economically and will continue to provide design solutions for different sites.

In many parts of Australia, timber floors are popular and this form of construction uses foundation walls over strip footings to provide the required clearance above the ground. The fact that the floor is above the ground will not prevent termites from attacking any timbers. Termite shields are used to provide this protection.

Termite shields can be made from a number of different materials which are considered durable and able to be installed in such a way that termites are forced out into the open for detection. These shields will not prevent termites getting into a building, however regular inspections will detect the termites trying to get around the shielding.

Termite shields are usually placed on top of stumps, piers and foundation walls at a level directly below the lowest floor timbers.

An important feature with timber floors and the termite control is the clearance between the ground and the lowest floor timbers. Adequate clearance should be maintained so as to allow trained inspectors to gain access to the sub-floor area and carry out regular inspections of the termite shields and sub-floor walls.

Where reasonable access cannot be provided, a complete chemical or physical barrier should be installed in the sub-floor area.

In some bushfire prone areas, the requirement for protection from sparks and embers may conflict with the requirements for termite control. You should discuss details with your builder or designer to ensure that ventilation openings are sufficient and physical barriers are not bridged.

Warranty

There is no product warranty for termite strip shielding when used in suspended timber floor construction, except where TERMI-MESH[®] is used.

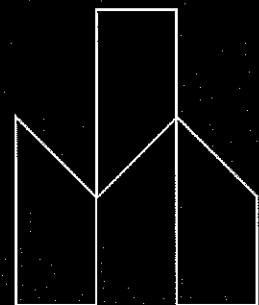
The home warranty insurance schemes in some States may cover home owners for termite attack within the statutory period providing home owners can establish that regular inspections and/or ongoing maintenance were carried out.

Owner's Obligations

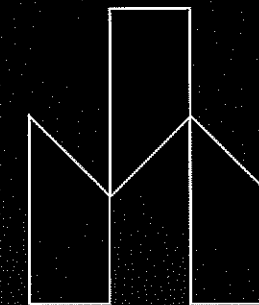
Home owners should ensure that conditions under the timber floors are kept dry with adequate cross ventilation maintained. The ground surface needs to be kept graded to ensure moisture does not pond or accumulate in any area. It is important not to stack timber under the building or up against the sub walls as this can allow undetected entry.

Home owners may choose to use one of the other physical or chemical barriers as an additional form of termite control.

Regular inspections should be carried out by trained persons such as a licensed pest controller or accredited pest inspector. A record of these inspections should be kept by the home owner as proof of this on-going maintenance.



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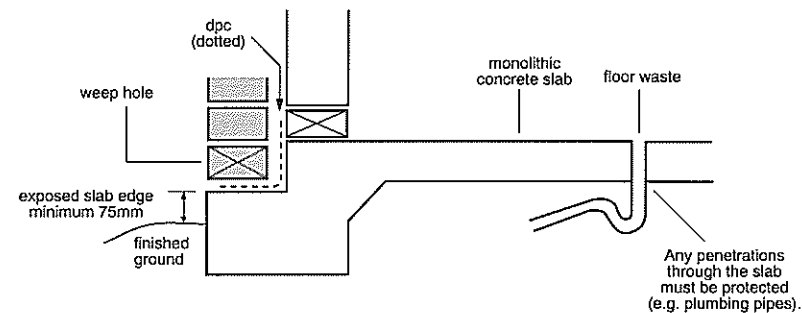
Concrete Slabs as a Barrier

For concrete slabs to form part of a termite barrier, the slabs need to be constructed in accordance with the Australian Standard AS 2870 – Residential Slabs and Footings. The majority of slabs designed by structural engineers will comply with this requirement.

Termite entry may occur at the slab edge, through cracks, joints and imperfections in the concrete or around service pipes through the slab. Particular attention should be given to the control of shrinkage cracking by the engineer when designing the slab.

The new termite standard now allows the use of an exposed slab edge as a form of perimeter protection. This exposed slab edge must show a minimum of 75mm of concrete. This exposed edge will not stop the termites from gaining access into the building, however the termite mud tunnels will be noticed after which appropriate action can be taken to destroy the nest. The potential for termites to build these mud tunnels up the side of the exposed slab increases as the climate becomes more tropical.

From the limited evidence available, it appears the majority of infestations occur at the perimeter of the building. As a result of the introduction of Australian Standards such as AS 2870 – and AS 3600 – Concrete Structures Code, the likelihood of major cracking has been significantly reduced.



Because most concrete slabs have some penetrations through them, these must be protected by using one of the other approved materials or methods of protection. Particular attention should be given to any penetrations or control joints, since access to these areas is extremely difficult later.

Warranty

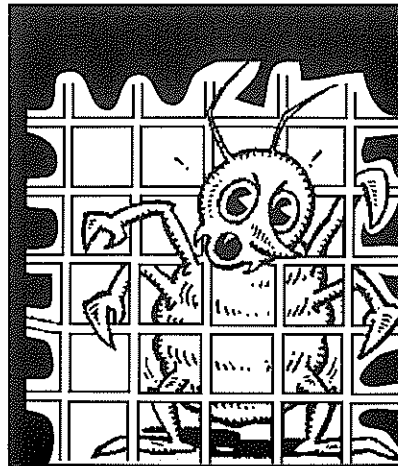
There is no product warranty for concrete slabs when used as part of the termite barrier. Builders will have complied with the standard and the Building Code of Australia providing the slab is designed in accordance with AS 2870.

The home warranty insurance schemes in some States may cover home owners for termite attack within the statutory period providing home owners can establish that regular inspections and/or ongoing maintenance was carried out.

Owner's Obligations

Home owners should ensure that conditions around the home are kept dry and garden beds, paving, turf or any covering does not bridge or cover the exposed edge and that a minimum of 75mm of exposed edge is maintained. If the edge is to be covered then another form of perimeter barrier should be installed.

Regular inspections must be carried out by trained persons.



Stainless Steel Mesh Barriers

Stainless steel mesh barriers are made from finely woven, marine grade stainless steel mesh and are placed either fully under a slab or used around penetrations only and the perimeter of slabs.

The use of stainless steel mesh as a physical barrier will not kill the termites, only force them out into the open for detection.

The grid pattern of the mesh is fine enough to not allow termites through and is tough enough to prevent them from chewing through it. Being marine grade stainless steel, it should not be affected by the corrosive nature of concrete and some ground conditions.

Stainless steel mesh which complies with the Australian Standard is currently available in Australia, including the TERMI-MESH® system. The TERMI-MESH® system can only be installed by accredited installers through a franchise network in Australia.

Because of the nature of termites, the potential points of entry are usually out of sight. It is uncommon for you to actually see the stainless steel mesh after installation. This is why it is important for the mesh to be installed by accredited installers so that you can remain confident that the system will do the job intended.

TERMI-MESH® have developed numerous details to cover all possible construction methods, however it is still important for regular inspections of the building to be undertaken.

More specific detailed information is available from the manufacturer and your builder. Stainless steel mesh is also able to be used as a termite shield with suspended floor construction and around posts in the ground.

Warranty

The current warranty from TERMI-MESH® will provide a ten year repair and replacement cover for structural timbers, and a five year cover for fixtures, where used for a full installation or around penetrations and the perimeter of the building. This warranty provides for the full replacement and other consequential repairs and is supported by a warranty fund and insurance underwriting. TERMI-MESH® will also provide warranty cover should termites enter through the slab, providing the slab is designed and constructed in accordance with AS 2870 – Residential Slabs and Footings Code.

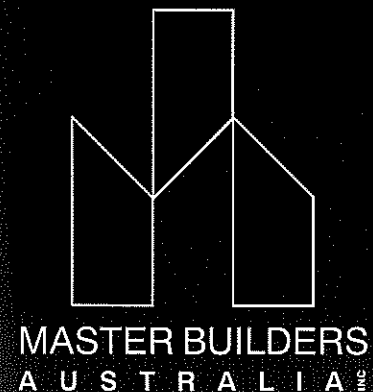
Where TERMI-MESH® is used only for the penetrations through the slab, a product warranty will apply. This means if termites enter through the penetrations, the warranty will take effect. If another method is used for the perimeter barrier, then a warranty may not apply for that application.

A product warranty for the stainless steel mesh only is now available from TERMI-MESH® for the lifetime of the building.

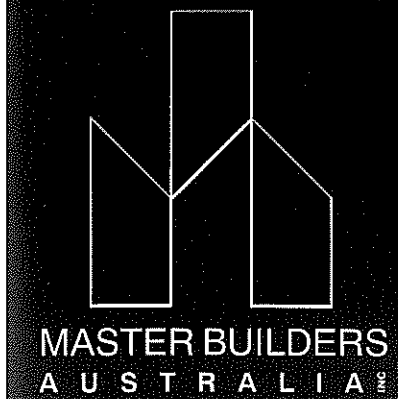
Full details of the TERMI-MESH® warranty will be provided by the installer on completion of the building work. This warranty is transferable to subsequent owners.

Owner's Obligations

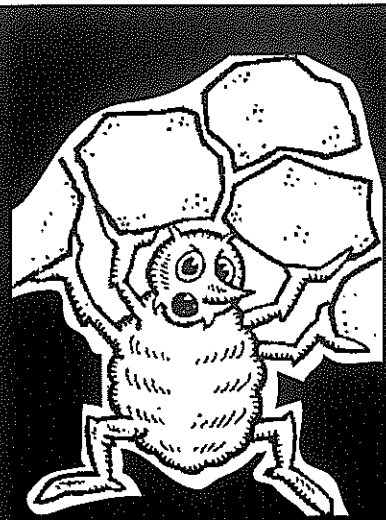
Regular inspections are recommended but not mandatory. The general requirements for termite control should be followed for all buildings.



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Graded Stone Barriers

Graded stone must conform to particular performance criteria as set out in the new termite standard. Granite stone from specific quarries provides the performance characteristics required. The specially crushed and graded granite is marketed under the name of CSR GRANITGARD® throughout Australia.

The graded stone termite barrier system works on the principle that the particles, which range in size from 1.7mm to 2.4mm and have particular shape characteristics, are placed so as to block termite access into the building. The termites cannot find a path through the layer of stone as the particles are too hard for them to eat and too heavy to move out of the way, while the voids between the particles are too small for the termites to pass through.

Current specifications are available for areas south of the Tropic of Capricorn. Testing is being carried out on selected stone for use in areas north of the Tropic. The larger termites found in the northern areas require a different blend of particle sizes to block their movement. Builders and local authorities will be advised when CSR GRANITGARD® is available for use in tropical areas. Tropical installation methods are similar to subtropical and temperate designs.

The manufacturers of the graded granite recommend the use of a full layer under slabs, however protection of the penetrations and perimeter in conjunction with the correctly designed slab (AS 2870) is available as a cheaper option. Particular attention must be given to the installation of CSR GRANITGARD® to prevent contamination of the graded stone by other materials such as wood or clay during the installation.

Perimeter protection with graded stone can be achieved in a number of different ways. The final cost for termite control using graded stone will depend upon the chosen protection levels and installation method selected.

Warranty

CSR GRANITGARD® provide an independently underwritten 30 year warranty which is transferable to subsequent owners. The warranty provides for the replacement and full rectification of any damaged timbers. Granitgard's warranty is a product warranty which means that the warranty only applies when termites enter through the graded stone system and not through any unprotected point.

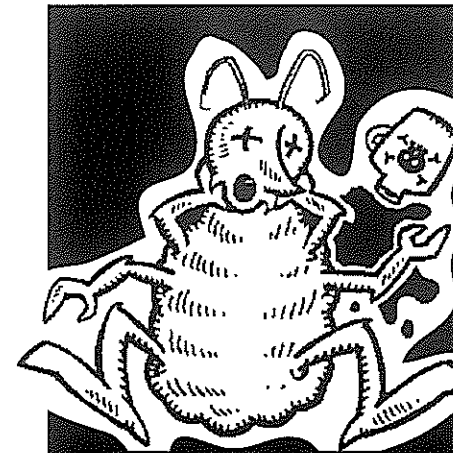
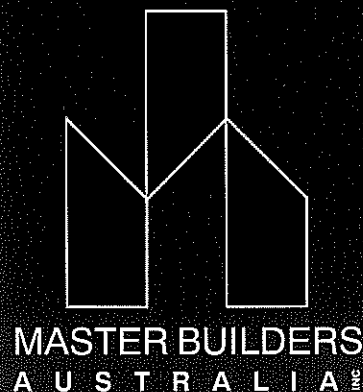
Where termite attack occurs within the statutory period, the various home warranty schemes in some States may cover home owners for termite attack within the statutory period providing home owners can establish that regular inspections and/or ongoing maintenance was carried out.

Owner's Obligations

It will be important for home owners to maintain a clean and unobstructed 75mm high perimeter "inspection zone" at the base of external walls. Where the graded stone is installed in an external trench at the base of the external walls, it will have some form of protective bitumen or concrete capping or seal on it. This capping or seal must be kept clear of plant refuse and dirt etc. and maintained as an inspection zone at all times.

Where CSR GRANITGARD® is used as a continuous barrier under a suspended floor, it is important that animals be kept out of the area under the floor to prevent contamination or disturbance of the material.

Regular inspections by trained persons will be required together with the maintenance of the inspection zone around the house.



Chemical Soil Barriers

Chemical barriers can be used to protect both the under slab area and the perimeter of the building. The chemicals will prevent the termites from gaining access to the building.

Chemicals are available in a number of forms and require strict procedures for the application and maintenance of the barriers. Concerns about the possibility of environmental contamination has led to the banning of the previous chemical which provided long term protection. Any new chemical will be unlikely to provide such long term durability and some form of re-application may be necessary.

All chemicals must be approved by the National Registration Authority for Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals (NRA). The labels for such chemicals are approved by the NRA and stipulate the correct usage of the chemical.

The preparation of the site is important when applying chemicals to ensure the best distribution and penetration for the chemical. Particular attention should be given to areas behind retaining walls to ensure a complete vertical barrier is provided against the building.

There are a number of ways by which approved chemicals may be applied to the under slab area, the area under a suspended floor and to the perimeter of a building. These are:

- hand spraying by a licensed pest controller to the under slab area,
- hand spraying by a licensed pest controller under a suspended floor area,
- rod injection or trenching to the perimeter of the building,
- installation of an approved reticulation system under the slab.

The installation of a chemical barrier does not negate the need for regular inspections and in fact due to the lower durability of the new chemicals, most of the providers of chemical barriers will insist on annual inspection. Areas north of the Tropic of Capricorn will also require more periodic inspections due to the nature of the voracious termites present in tropical areas.

Because other chemicals are being tested all the time, home owners should obtain information from the builder or licensed pest controller about the durability of the chemical, the frequency of any re-treatments and any warranty conditions which may apply.

At the time of publication, two chemicals, "Dursban" and "Biflex" are registered for use and should be used strictly in accordance with the conditions noted on the label of each container. These conditions may vary in each state, depending upon the soil types and other climatic influences. Pest control operators must only use these products where the particular use is stipulated on the label.

Home warranty insurance schemes can vary from state to state and product warranties can vary from pest controller to pest controller. Home owners should check out the information before using chemicals.

The following sets out the important features and owner's obligations for each method of chemical treatment.

Hand Spraying to Under Slab Area

Hand spraying of chemicals to the under slab area is carried out prior to the pouring of the concrete slab. This is a convenient method for builders to use, however the pest controller must ensure that the strict health and safety conditions are followed in relation to the installation of the vapour barrier under the slab.



"Dursban PCT" is expected to last for ten years under a slab for areas south of the Tropic of Capricorn and six years north of the Tropic. "Biflex" is warranted by the manufacturer to last ten years in all areas. The current method of providing retreatment of the area under the slab after these periods of time when the chemical has degraded, is to drill through the slab and re-inject the chemical. This retreatment method can be inconvenient and expensive and would always be required when termite infestation occurs.

Warranty

Providing the chemical used is approved by the NRA and applied strictly in accordance with the label conditions, the home warranty schemes in each State may cover home owners for termite attack within the statutory period providing home owners can establish that regular inspections and/or ongoing maintenance was carried out. After the statutory warranty period, the home owner will be responsible for rectifying any damage by termites, in the absence of any other warranty cover.

Owner's Obligations

Home owners will be responsible for the ongoing maintenance of the building and to ensure regular inspections are carried out. The home owner will also be responsible for any ongoing retreatment of the chemical barrier under the slab.

Hand Spraying Under Suspended Floors

This method would be used only where there is difficult access to the area under a suspended floor, including clearances less than 400mm. This method has been approved for some time, however, the ban on the previous chemical will make the use of "Dursban Micro-Lo" or "Biflex" more necessary.

Testing of "Dursban" in exposed situations has shown that periods of durability of three years in areas north of the Tropic of Capricorn and five years for areas south of the Tropic may be achieved providing the barrier is not disturbed.

"Biflex" is expected to achieve longer periods of durability, however the manufacturer will currently warrant the chemical for ten years.

Warranty

Any warranty for this type of application will rely upon regular inspections by trained persons and since it may be difficult to gain access to inspect some areas, the continuation of the warranty may be difficult. A warranty may be available for this situation, however this is only to respray the area and eradicate the termites, not to repair the damage caused. You should check with your pest controller or builder first about warranties for chemical barriers.

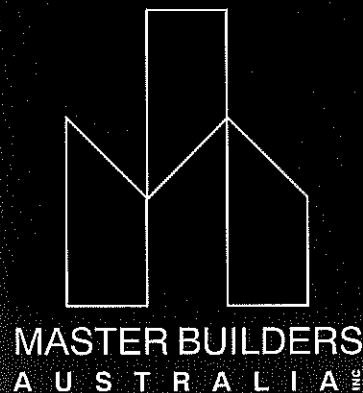
Owner's Obligations

Regular inspections will be required and access maintained to the under floor area.

Perimeter Treatments

The perimeter treatment of the building can be achieved using "Dursban Micro-Lo" or "Biflex" either by injection with rod equipment at 300mm centres or by digging a trench 300mm wide by 150mm deep and treating the trench and the backfill material with the chemical.

This treatment is usually done by the builder just before the house is handed over to the owner.



Where concrete driveways and paths abut the building, the same consideration for an under slab treatment is required, i.e. the retreatment of the barrier.

It is important not to disturb the chemical barrier by installing gardens, paths or introducing other untreated material such as soil or turf. Any disturbance of the perimeter barrier will necessitate a retreatment of the chemical barrier. The use of chemicals for perimeter treatments rely heavily on the home owner to maintain the continuity of the barrier.

Warranty

Pest controllers are unlikely to provide a warranty for any long period of time for perimeter treatments and any warranty will be subject to the home owner carrying out regular inspections.

Owner's Obligation

Home owners should ensure that conditions around the home are kept dry with proper surface drainage maintained.

It is important not to stack timber under the building or up against the external walls as this can allow undetected entry.

Regular inspections must be carried out by trained persons. The home owner will also be responsible for the ongoing retreatment of the chemical barrier at maximum intervals noted on the registered chemical labels.

Reticulation Systems

A reticulation system is a more convenient means of retreating under the slab area. There are reticulation systems currently available in Australia, with SLABSET®, TERMGUARD® and ALTIS® being the most commonly used.

The reticulation systems must be accredited by the National Product Registration Scheme administered by the CSIRO. Acceptance under this scheme means that the reticulation system will comply with the new Australian Standard AS 3660.1 to distribute the chemical to the area under the slab in the required concentration and volume.

All chemicals used in reticulation systems must gain the approval of the NRA to use a specific chemical in the system. At the time of publication, "Dursban Micro-Lo" is approved to use in the SLABSET® and ALTIS® systems.

The requirements for reticulation systems are no different from any other method of applying chemicals apart from the ease of retreatments.

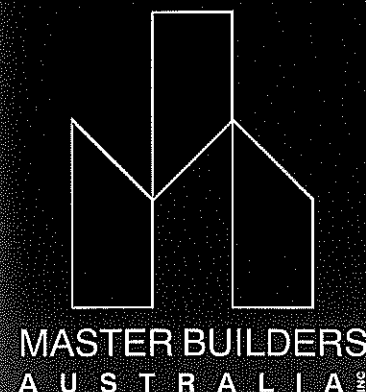
Warranty

Home owners should check the warranty conditions first to ascertain the extent of their on-going commitment to ensure the continuation of the warranty or insurance cover.

A full insurance warranty is available with the SLABSET® system.

Owner's Obligations

Annual inspections by trained persons will be required together with the maintenance requirements for all other termite barriers. The continuation of the insurance will depend upon annual inspections being obtained and providing a favourable report.





Termite Resistant Materials

The Building Code of Australia requires, as a minimum, only the structural elements to be protected against damage by termites. The structural elements of a building are the roof structure, walls that support a load (horizontally and vertically), beams, columns, floor structures.

Non-loadbearing elements include any coverings or claddings over the structural elements, doors, skirting boards, window sills, etc .

Materials which will not support termite attack include:

- steel,
- concrete,
- masonry,
- fibre-reinforced cement,
- many naturally termite resistant timbers such as ironbark and cypress (as listed in Appendix A of AS 3660.1),
- preservative treated timber (treated in accordance with Appendix B of AS 3660.1).

As the legislation requires only the structural elements to be protected as a minimum, you need to be aware that other timbers or any material (not including fibre-reinforced cement) containing cellulose – their principal food – will remain unprotected. These materials could include the contents of buildings such as built-in cupboards, skirting boards, furniture, some carpets, fabrics, packing cases and other similar materials such as electrical cables, plastics and other softer materials.

Where termite resistant materials are used in a system between the ground and any termite susceptible materials such as timber, this would be regarded as a barrier and would require some form of verification or description in the Standard.

Warranty

There is no product warranty for termite resistant materials when used as the primary form of termite protection.

Some home warranty insurance schemes may require additional protection over and above the minimum requirements of the Building Code of Australia.

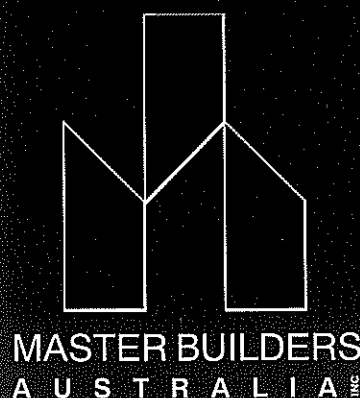
Home owners should ensure that regular inspections are carried out and that a record is kept of the inspections.

Owner's Obligations

You should ensure that conditions around the home are kept dry with proper surface drainage maintained. The ground surface needs to be kept graded to ensure moisture does not pond or accumulate in any area.

It is important not to stack timber under the building or up against the external walls as this can allow undetected entry.

Regular inspections should be carried out by trained persons such as a licensed pest controller or accredited pest inspector. A record of these inspections should be kept by the home owner as proof of this on-going maintenance.



Further Information

For further advice on how you may obtain more information on any of the methods or other requirements referred to in this booklet, contact the following organisations:

Master Builders Australia Construction House, 217 Northbourne Ave, Turner ACT 2601	Ph: 06 249 1433
Queensland Master Builders Association 417 Wickham Terrace, Brisbane QLD 4000	Ph: 07 3831 7033
Master Builders Association of NSW 52 Parramatta Rd, Forest Lodge, Sydney NSW 2037	Ph: 02 660 7188
Master Builders Association of Newcastle 165 Lambton Road, Broadmeadow NSW 2292	Ph: 049 526 877
Master Builders Association of Victoria 332 Albert Street, East Melbourne VIC 3002	Ph: 03 9411 4555
Master Builders Association of Tasmania 59 Sandy Bay Road, Battery Point Tasmania 7004	Ph: 002 232 377
Master Builders Association of South Australia 47 South Terrace, Adelaide SA 5000	Ph: 08 211 7466
Master Builders Association of Western Australia 35-37 Havelock St, West Perth WA 6005	Ph: 09 322 5133
Territory Construction Association 191 Stuart Highway, Parap NT 8020	Ph: 08 819 666
Master Builders Association of the Australian Capital Territory 241 Northbourne Avenue, Lyneham ACT 2062	Ph: 06 247 2099
Information on the Termite Standard: Standards Australia	Ph: 02 746 4700
Information on the Use of Timber: National Association of Forest Industries (NAFI) The Timber Development Authority or Advisory Council in each State	Ph: 06 285 3833
Information on Barrier Systems:	
Physical	
TERMI-MESH	Ph: 008 632 111
GRANITGARD	Ph: 008 032 549
Cement and Concrete Association of Australia (CCA)	Ph: 02 923 1244
Chemical	
SLABSET	Ph: 074 986 701
TERMGUARD	Ph: 1 800 642 101
ALTIS	Ph: 09 458 4436
CAMILLERI (Injecta Pest)	Ph: 071 214 222
Australian Environmental Pest Managers Association (AEPMA)	Ph: 008 252 772
FMC (Biflex)	Ph: 07 3806 1988

