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Technical Details for Termite Proofing and Conditions of our 10-Year Guarantee

We offer a ten year guarantee on pre-construction termite proofing. This guarantee is subject to certain terms and conditions (see details below). There are a number of conditions that can drastically affect the lifespan and efficacy of termite proofing. The majority of these issues arise at the pre- and post-termiticide application phase of construction. Below is a comprehensive explanation of the DO's and DON'T's of termite proofing. If these steps are not taken to ensure the correct application of termiticide, it may result in the revocation of your termite proofing guarantee.

Site Preparation:

- Termite nests should be eradicated before any work commences at the site. It is often difficult to ascertain the size and location of the nest(s) if the surface soil has been disturbed. Termite nests under foundations can cause them to subside or crack, or both.
- All cellulose material such as roots, driftwood, stumps, wooden stakes etc. should be removed from the site before construction. It is important to remove these to avoid attracting termites to the site.
- The foundation footings must be well consolidated and free from honeycombing and not weaker than grade 10 concrete i.e. as the ratio below:
Cement : Sand : Aggregate
50kg : 0.14m³ : 0.15m³
- The brickwork below the damp course should be laid in mortar not weaker than class A, i.e. in the following ratio:
Cement : Lime : Fine aggregate
1 : ≤0.25 : ≤4
- Adhering to the above will help prevent termites from entering the foundation footings and walls. In addition to this, damp courses should not be damaged and must have sealed joints.
- Foundation backfill should be well compacted; the final surface of which should be a fine material such as sand, soil or quarry dust. This is the substrate to be treated with termiticide and should be layer at least 25mm thick. Failure to do so will result in the revocation of your guarantee. Treating an incomplete backfill, i.e. rubble with no fine surface substrate, will result in uneven distribution of the termiticide which cannot be guaranteed to exclude them.
- The compacted surface of the foundation should be level and even to ensure a consistent distribution of termiticide over its surface without run-off.
- All plumbing and electricals that are to be laid below the slab must be in position prior to the application of termiticide. Disturbance to the foundation substrates post-application of termiticide will result in the revocation of your termite proofing guarantee, unless it is re-treated.

Once the above criteria have been satisfied, the site is now ready to be treated. The application method and particulars is our field of expertise. This will be carried out accordingly and professionally to ensure that our guarantee to you will not fail.

****Please note that structures exceeding 200m² should have a minimum of 200m² of foundation ready for proofing per visit to avoid additional mileage charges for multiple visitations. Construction sites less than 200m² should have the entire foundation area prepared and ready for treatment at once; otherwise additional mileage charges will apply for re-visits to the site.**

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Post Treatment Care:

Once the foundations have been treated, there are several points to note:

- Water must not be applied to the treated area as this will shorten the lifespan of the chemical barrier, and may result in the revocation of your guarantee.
- The treated areas must not be disturbed by digging of any kind; otherwise the guarantee will become void.
- Ideally, once the foundations have been treated they should be covered with plastic to help prevent adverse effects from rain should this interfere with the throwing of the slab.
- Once covered with plastic, the steelwork should be commenced and the slab should be thrown as fast as possible. This will minimise the effects of heat and water on the chemical barrier we have installed. The chemical barrier should not be left for more than 3 days before the slab is thrown.

At this point the under floor areas have been proofed against termite nest development and attack. In addition to this, the external perimeter of the house needs to be treated. This is to prevent the termites from using the walls to access the roofing timbers of the structure. This should be done once disturbance to the wall floor areas around the house are no longer likely or, at the last stage prior to installation of coping or shouldering around the house. Without this external chemical barrier we cannot guarantee termites will not enter your building. This is the final and most important stage of termite proofing and should not be overlooked. The same post-treatment care applies to this treatment.