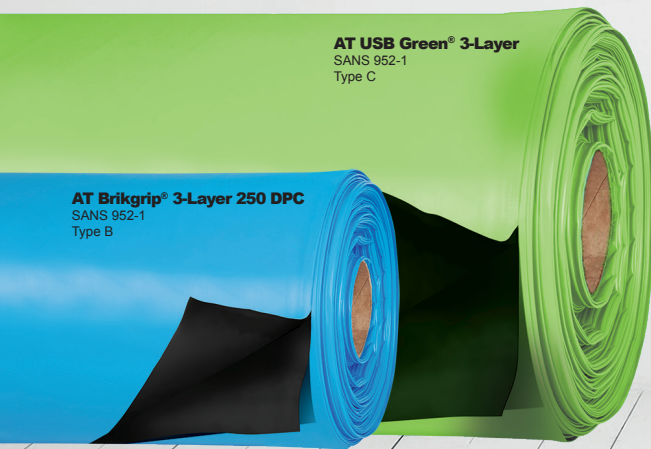




GUNDLE'S 3-LAYER CO-EXTRUDED SABS SHEETING HAS THE FOLLOWING ADVANTAGES

- Termite resistant
- Prevents rising damp
- Will not absorb water
- Easy to handle
- Chemically inert
- Excellent breaking strength
- Excellent puncture resistance
- Convenient widths



GUNDLE QUALITY

All Gundle products comply with the national building regulations and are accepted by all municipalities and government departments.

Gundle API has one of the most sophisticated and well equipped test laboratories in S.A. to ensure conformance with SABS and ISO standards. The quality of Gundle products has become a benchmark in the industry.

For any further information, please feel free to contact us or simply visit our website and browse through our extensive range of products.

Springs	011 813 2180
Durban	031 577 4771
Cape Town	021 945 2555
Bloemfontein	051 432 4547
Lowveld	013 752 5101
Port Elizabeth	041 451 2777

ARE YOU WORRIED ABOUT **TERMITES** AND **DAMP** CAUSING DAMAGE TO YOUR HOME?



PROTECT YOUR HOME WITH
GUNDLE'S 3-LAYER CO-EXTRUDED
SABS SHEETING

Anti-Termite Brikgrip® DPC 3-layer 250 micrometer is an SABS approved damp proof course that is utilised in preventing rising damp in walls, as well as efflorescence and flaking of the wall covering.

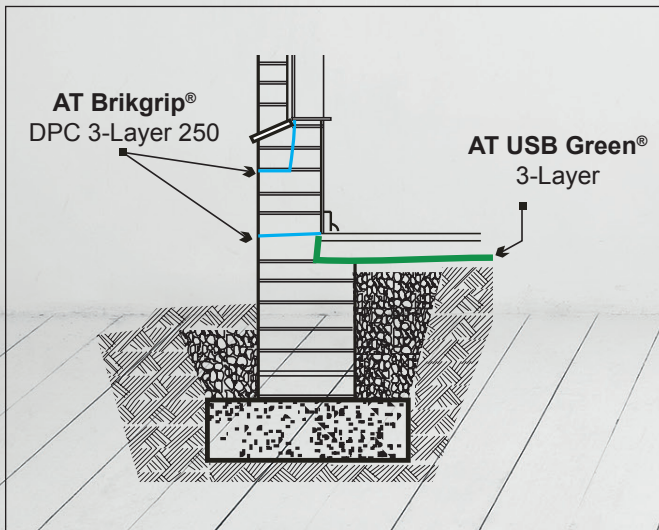
The sheeting is tear and puncture resistant and contains a pesticide which makes it termite resistant, creating an essential barrier to protect your home from the outset.

Anti-Termite Green USB 3-LAYER 250® sheeting is tear and puncture resistant to prevent rising damp through the floor slab, it is also termite resistant, creating an essential barrier to protect your home.

All Gundle 3 layer co-extruded products are:

- Patented;
- SANS 952-1 approved for damp proofing
- Agrément Certificate 2014/ 468 for termite resistance
- NHBC approved for damp proofing

SOLID WALL CONSTRUCTION



TERMITES IN SOUTH AFRICA

Termites are herbivores feeding mainly on dead plant material for the cellulose and lignin content. Subterranean termite species live mostly in the soil and become pests when their foraging activity extends into man-made structures. Damage is caused by the foraging caste i.e the workers. Members of the fungus growing termite sub-family, *Macrotermitinae*, particularly of the genera *Macrotermes* and *Odontotermes*, are the most important subterranean wood destroying species infesting buildings in Southern African. The particular species involved tend to reflect their distribution in relation to human settlement. In South Africa *Odontotermes badius*, *Macrotermes natalensis* and *Odontotermes latericius*, in that order, are the most important species infesting buildings and in Pretoria, are in descending order of importance, responsible for 87%, of building infestations.

In 96% of cases termite nests are located under the buildings. *Odontotermes badius* not only has an extremely wide distribution throughout the region, including most of the areas of dense human population. Furthermore, the absence of conspicuous surface mounds permits the unwitting construction of buildings over active colonies, a factor that accounts for 23% of infestations in South Africa. Colonization takes place after erection of buildings in 73% of cases in South Africa and in unprotected buildings, periodic and independent infestations take place over the life of the building. In one case in Pretoria, re-infestation took place on average every 4 years over a period of 20 years.

Macrotermes natalensis and *Odontotermes latericius*, being less widely distributed in South Africa, infest buildings less frequently than *Odontotermes badius*. The dominance of *Odontotermes badius* and *Macrotermes natalensis*, as destroyers of sound timber in structures, applies to Botswana and much of South Africa, to the Gariep River, and along the eastern coastal belt as far south as Kei River. Along the arid western coastal belt from van Rhynsdorp in the south through Namaqualand into Namibia, *Psammotermes allocerus* of the family *Rhinotermitidae* is the chief problem species.



Research has shown that termites can and do breach plastic membranes as shown above.



Odontotermes



Macrotermes