KORDON®

Training Reference Manual

NOTE: This document includes many examples of Kordon® installation details/procedures. It is not a full complement of all likely situations where Kordon can be installed. It is designed as a reference manual for Kordon Installers, architects, engineers, building designers, building certifiers and building contractors.

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Version: Training Reference Manual 2023-1

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Contents	Page

Termites in Australia

Termites have been a natural part of the ecosystem on earth for more than 150 million years. Although commonly called 'white ants', they are not ants and in fact are more closely related to cockroaches.

Australia has approximately 300 species of termites, fortunately only about 15 attack timber important to humans, the rest are mainly grass feeders. Termites can be roughly divided into 3 groups: damp wood, drywood and subterranean. Damp wood termites generally feed on moist rotten logs on the forest floor and rarely cause a nuisance to humans. Drywood termites live in small pockets in the dead wood of trees and timber in houses. They obtain their moisture from the timber they eat and require no contact with the soil. Subterranean termites are generally ground-dwelling and require soil contact or some external source of moisture. Subterranean termites cause the most damage to timber-in-service in Australia and will be the type of termite talked about below.

Termite Biology

Termites are social insects in that they live and work together in large colonies with each individual having a specific task to perform to enable the colony to function. These tasks can be divided into three main roles – working, protecting and reproducing. Each task falls to different types (castes) of termite (i.e. worker, soldier and reproductive) with each caste having a specialised body shape and behaviour to enable it to perform its tasks.

The worker does as its name suggests and does so 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Workers build the nest and galleries, tend the eggs and young, gather food and feed the rest of the colony. Workers are wingless, sterile, blind and are white to translucent in appearance.

The soldiers are distinguished from other castes by their heads, which are heavily armoured and coloured. They also are wingless, sterile and blind. Because their mandibles are so specialised, soldiers must be fed by the workers. The primary function of the soldier is to defend the colony against predators such as ants. Soldiers rely on chemical as well as physical weapons. Some soldiers bite their attacker whilst others spray or inject a poison. Some have strongly built heads, which may be used as plugs to seal the nest from predators. The soldier caste is the most distinctive and is usually used to identify a particular species.

The reproductive or alate castes are the potential kings and queens of new colonies. They possess eyes, functional reproductive systems and wings. They usually swarm (leave the colony) in spring to early summer, or late summer to early autumn, often through specially constructed flight exits. They normally swarm at dusk and may be attracted to lights at night. Termite alates are commonly found in spider webs.

After swarming, the alates break off their wings and if the conditions are right, begin building a new colony. The original mating pair becomes the new king and queen. The king does not change shape during this phase. The queen's abdomen becomes enormously enlarged until she is completely immobile, becoming an egg laying machine. In some species, the queen is capable of laying up to 2000 eggs a day.

Nests
Termites build various types of nests. Some termite species have a total underground existence without a central nest whilst others build a central nest in the soil, or in dead or living trees. Some species attach their nest to the outside of a tree but maintain soil contact via galleries running down the outside of the trunk.

A termite mound is the most familiar form of termite nest. Mounds are often very distinctive in form depending on the species of termite. They can vary in size and shape from hardened flat lumps of soil to tall, columnar structures, which may be more than 7m high.

Feeding behaviour
Termites feed on dead or living plant material containing cellulose. Cellulose is digested by intestinal protozoa or bacteria, which also contain essential amounts of nitrogen.

Often termites dispose of excess, dead and diseased members of the colony by cannibalism, thereby conserving nitrogen.

Some species of timber are resistant to termites, but none is 'termite proof'. Termites will often damage materials they cannot digest, for example, plastics, rubber, metal or mortar. Primarily, this damage occurs when the indigestible items are encountered in the termite's search for food.

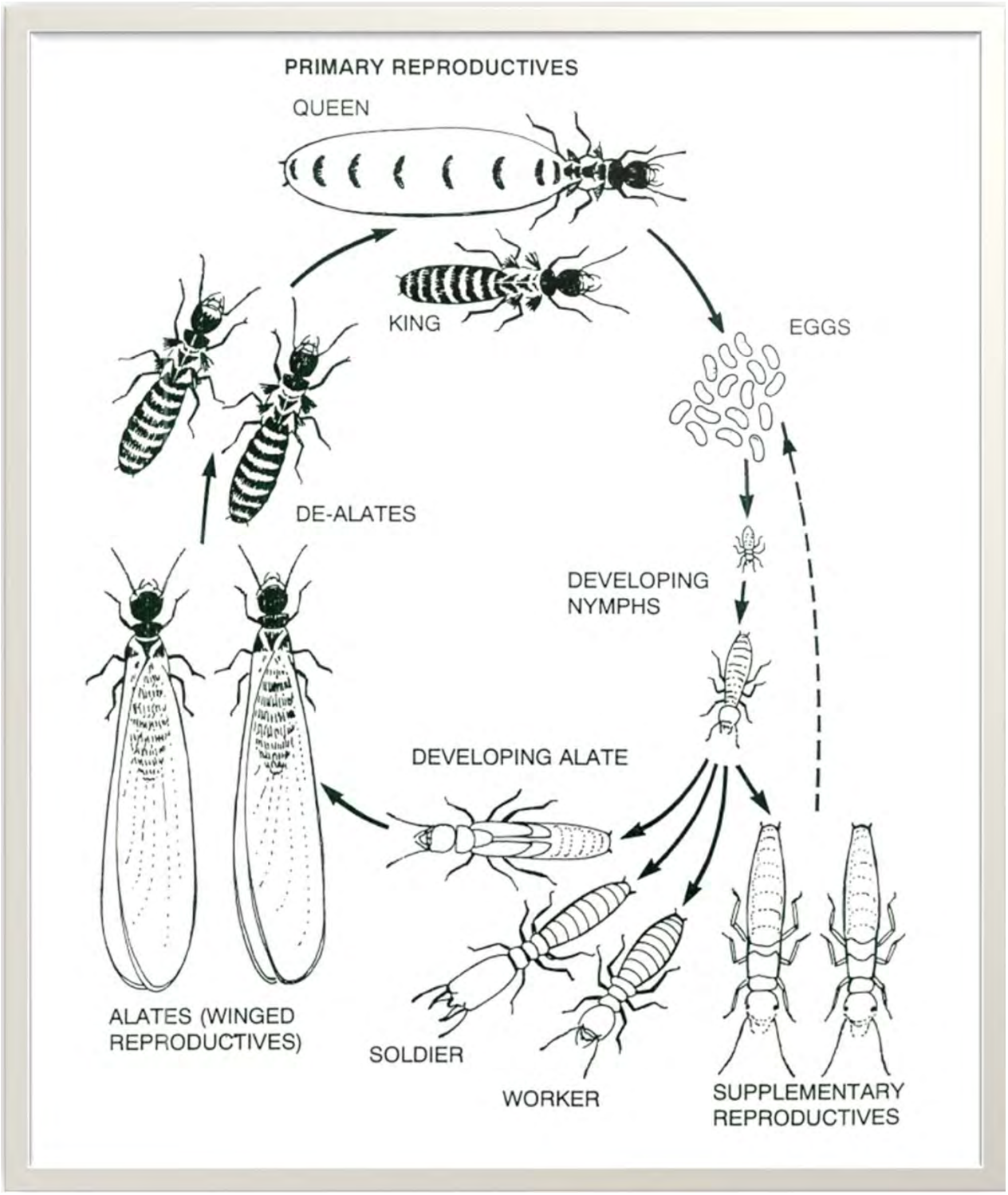
Most termites forage for food by means of underground galleries or covered runways which extend from the central nest to food sources above or below ground.

The gallery system of a single colony may exploit food sources over as much as one hectare, with individual galleries extending up to 50m in length.

Apart from grass-eating species, which forage in the open, all termites remain within a closed system of galleries where they are protected from natural enemies such as ants and from temperature/humidity extremes.

Distribution and importance
There are about 15 species of subterranean termites which commonly attack timber-in-service throughout Australia with the most common being *Coptotermes* spp., *Schedorhinotermes* spp., *Nasutitermes* spp. and the giant northern termite *Mastotermes darwiniensis*.

Generally the amount of termite activity and therefore damage, increases the further north in Australia you go, with soil type also having an important influence on termite distribution. In reality, any structure containing wood is exposed to possible subterranean termite invasion unless protective measures are taken.


PRIMARY REPRODUCTIVES
QUEEN
KING
EGGS
DE-ALATES
DEVELOPING
NYMPHS
DEVELOPING ALATE
ALATES (WINGED
REPRODUCTIVES)
SOLDIER
WORKER
SUPPLEMENTARY
REPRODUCTIVES

The Kordon Termite System from Envu has been extensively tested by the CSIRO and has been evaluated to have a durability and design life in excess of fifty (50) years. This represents the life expectancy of a building as deemed by Australian Building Codes Board (ABCB).

It is critical that prospective homeowners make an informed choice when selecting their termite system.

We acknowledge that throughout Australia there are varying degrees of local termite pressure; we also know that termites do not discriminate; they can and will, attack most building timbers anywhere on mainland Australia.

Kordon Termite System is installed to deter concealed termite access. These are areas not normally visible after construction.

Following the installation of Kordon there are many instances which may result in termites gaining access to a structure.

Our records, including many years of in-field experience, indicate this access is certainly happening as a result of any, but not limited to, the following:

- Product damage by 'other trades' during the construction process
- Installation of extra plumbing pipes during construction and not brought to the attention of the Accredited Kordon Installer
- The re-siting of plumbing pipes without advising the Accredited Kordon Installer
- Landscaping encroaching on inspection zones and allowing termite access
- External concrete paths installed over Kordon allowing termite access
- Installation of external decking affecting the necessary inspection zone
- Masonry nib walls installed against the structure
- Access ramps; different construction of entries; without any consideration for extra termite protection
- Adding an extension to the existing structure without consideration for termite protection

Given the aforesaid, we, at Envu consider the ultimate system to protect your property is the installation of a Kordon Termite System combined with annual termite inspections.

There are geographical areas in Australia where inspections may be required more frequently; the best person to give you this advice is an Envu Accredited Timber Pest Inspector.

Regular termite inspections are designed to detect possible termite infestations thus avoiding costly timber damage repairs and replacement.

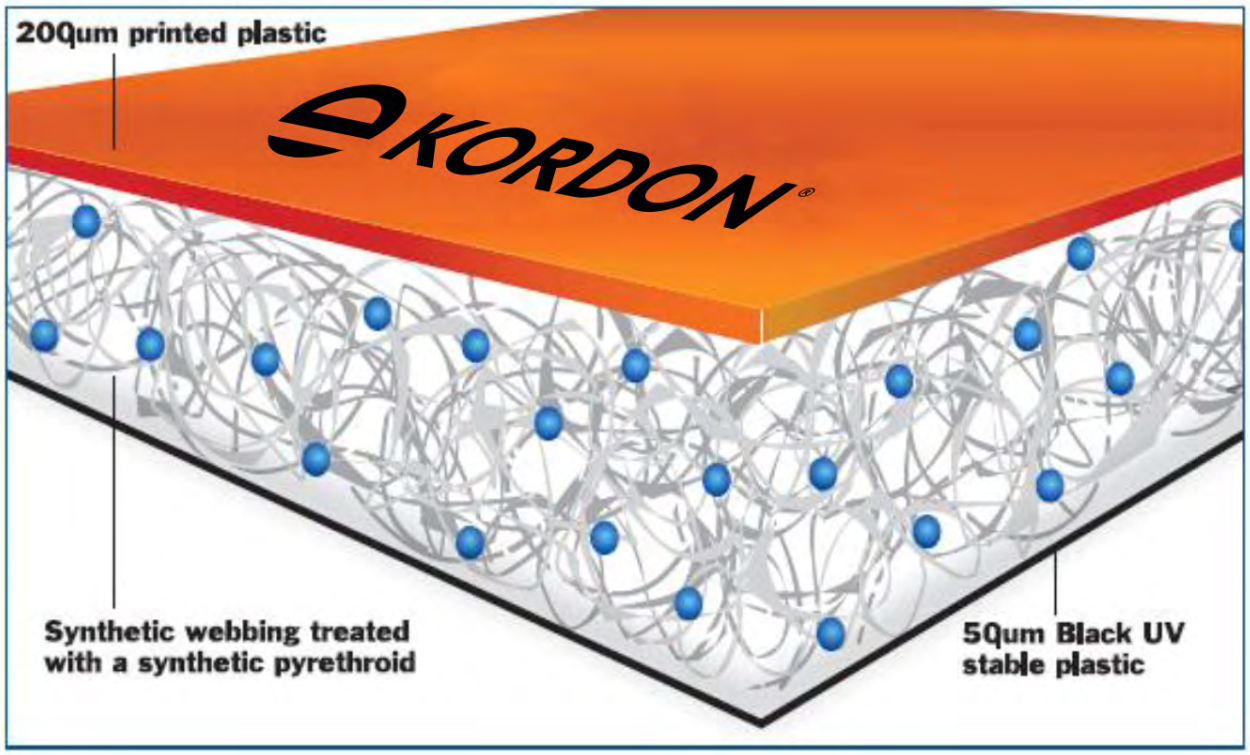
Kordon The Product

Kordon contains deltamethrin, a synthetic pyrethroid that kills termites which come into contact with it. Equally importantly, though, deltamethrin is a powerful termite repellent, so termites are very unlikely even to approach the barrier and attempt to breach it.

The deltamethrin is impregnated into a fibrous webbing which is then laminated on both sides.

The top orange UV stabilised200-micron plastic layer provides the moisture vapour barrier, while the bottom black UV stabilised plastic layer encapsulates, protects and completes the physical termite barrier.

Kordon is classified as a building product and it is approved for use in local government areas where soil termiticide treatments have been prohibited.



Compliance

Kordon Termite System complies to Building Code of Australia and Australian Standards.

Kordon has a current CodeMark Certificate of Conformity number: CM40380
Download a copy at https://go.envu.com/3weoX0f

A copy of the certificate is available for downloading at the
CMI Certification CodeMark Register https://register.cmicert.com.au/ or from the
JAS ANZ register https://register.jas-anz.org/codemark-register

Suggested Specification Details

I. www.kordonwarrantycentre.com.au
II. Kordon Installers and Inspectors
III. Installation details

There are many section details listed.

The Building Contractor should contact his selected Accredited Installer to discuss just what Kordon installation is required for a particular building project.

The Installer will peruse the construction plans and provide a summary of the installation details and outline the program to the completion of the structure.

Item: **TERMITE CONTROL**

Kordon Termite System is to be used as a Perimeter and Service Penetration System (AS 3660.1,2014.).

It is to be installed by a Manufacturer's Accredited Installer, as per the Manufacturer's installation instructions. The builder is to provide all relevant slab details to the installer for pricing etc.

The Builder is to treat the building's termite protection as part of the building process and therefore included in the construction program.

Item: **TERMITE MOISTURE BARRIER**

Kordon Termite System is to be used as termite protection (AS 3660.1,2014) and as a damp proof membrane as per (AS 2870) (AS 3600).

It is to be installed by a Manufacture's Accredited Installer as per the Manufacture's installation instructions. The builder to provide all relevant slab details to the Installer for pricing etc.

The Builder is to treat the building's termite protection as a part of the building process and therefore included in the construction program.

Installation Design Principle

Kordon is installed securely between two building products – it is required to be compressed, so as to deter concealed termite access.

Termite Moisture Barrier (Full Under Slab)

This system is installed after slab preparation is completed including external / internal structural beams and installation of all plumbing and service penetrations.

This system complies to AS 2870 or AS 3600 which means Kordon replaces the need to install conventional moisture membrane.

As such Kordon is overlapped 200mm and taped over the complete footprint of the slab.

The plumbing and service penetrations are protected with Kordon Kollars and Kordon wraps to specifications.

Please Note

The specific detail of the installation of the Kordon Termite System or Kordon Termite Moisture Barrier will be determined by what has been specified within the projects documentation and the following site specific details.

- Slab edge exposure
- Rebated slabs
- Brick veneer
- Cladding
- Ramps
- Landscaping

In most cases some external perimeter installation is required which is discussed before the installation is commenced with the building contractor and during the building process as some variations to plans may be requested / required.

Important Builders Notice
This document needs to be observed to ensure the completed final installation is compliant.

Subject:

Important Builder's Notice

Date:

Kordon Termite System complies with AS3660.1, 2014 Termite Management Part 1 (amended 2017)

New Building Work: Requires a 75mm inspection zone below the level of the termite system.
Whilst there are some exceptions, the time to address this situation is during construction, but most importantly, **BEFORE EXTERNAL FINISHING TOUCHES** are completed e.g. pathways, patios, piers, steps, access ramps, nib walls installed directly to the structure, landscaping etc.

Checklist of Precautions

Will the pathways allow for a 75mm inspection zone?	YES
Will the patios have the necessary inspection zone?	YES
Will the entry have the required inspection zone?	YES
Will abutting walls / attachments breach Kordon?	NO
Will external steps breach Kordon?	NO
Will external decking breach Kordon?	NO
Will driveway slabs compromise Kordon?	NO
Will landscaping compromise Kordon?	NO
Will carports, hot water systems affect Kordon?	NO
Will internal step down installations comply?	YES
Does the V joint on the rendered wall comply?	YES

Refer to Sections 3.5 & 3.6 of AS 3660.1: If your answers do not agree with all of the above, please contact your Kordon Accredited Installer, immediately. Given the correct time frame he/she can address any situation to ensure the completed building has a Kordon Termite System, which complies with the Australian Standard and to our specifications.

Below are some examples where Kordon Termite System has been compromised

Solution: Install Kordon to detail Kd041b – refer to accredited Kordon installer for further information before installing pathway

Solution: Install Kordon to detail Kd041b – refer to accredited Kordon installer for further information before pouring driveway

Solution: Install Kordon to detail Kd041b – refer to accredited Kordon installer for further information before pouring entry

Solution: Install Kordon to detail Kd041b – refer to accredited Kordon installer for further information before installing pathway

Solution: Install Kordon to the vertical between brickwork and structure

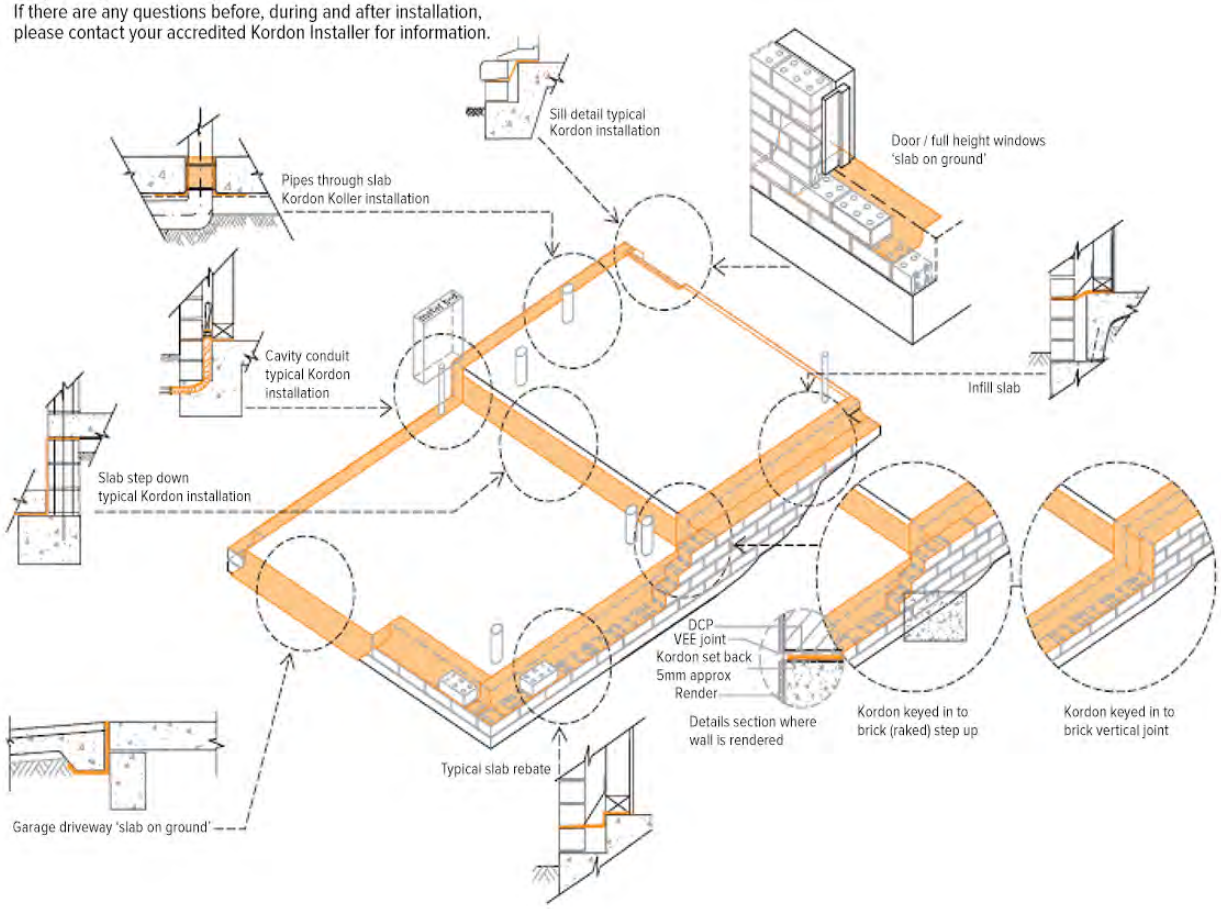
Solution: Install Kordon to the vertical between nib wall and structure

Subject:

Typical Residential Detailing

Date:

Note: Typically Kordon levels should be a minimum of 75mm clear from finished ground, or paving level (with the exception of disabled ramps and paved entry ways).
If there are any questions before, during and after installation, please contact your accredited Kordon Installer for information.

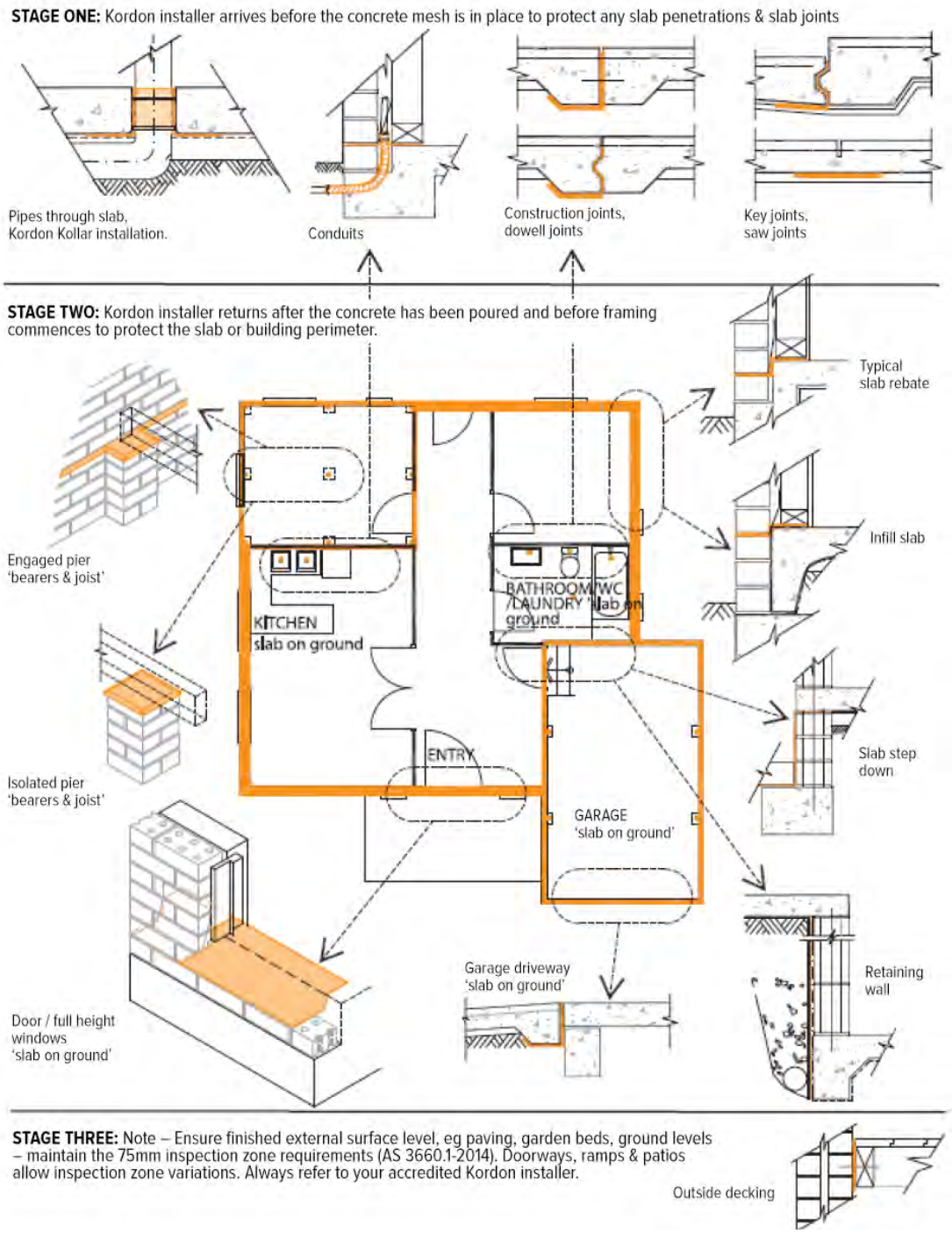


Subject:

Typical Residential Detailing

Date:

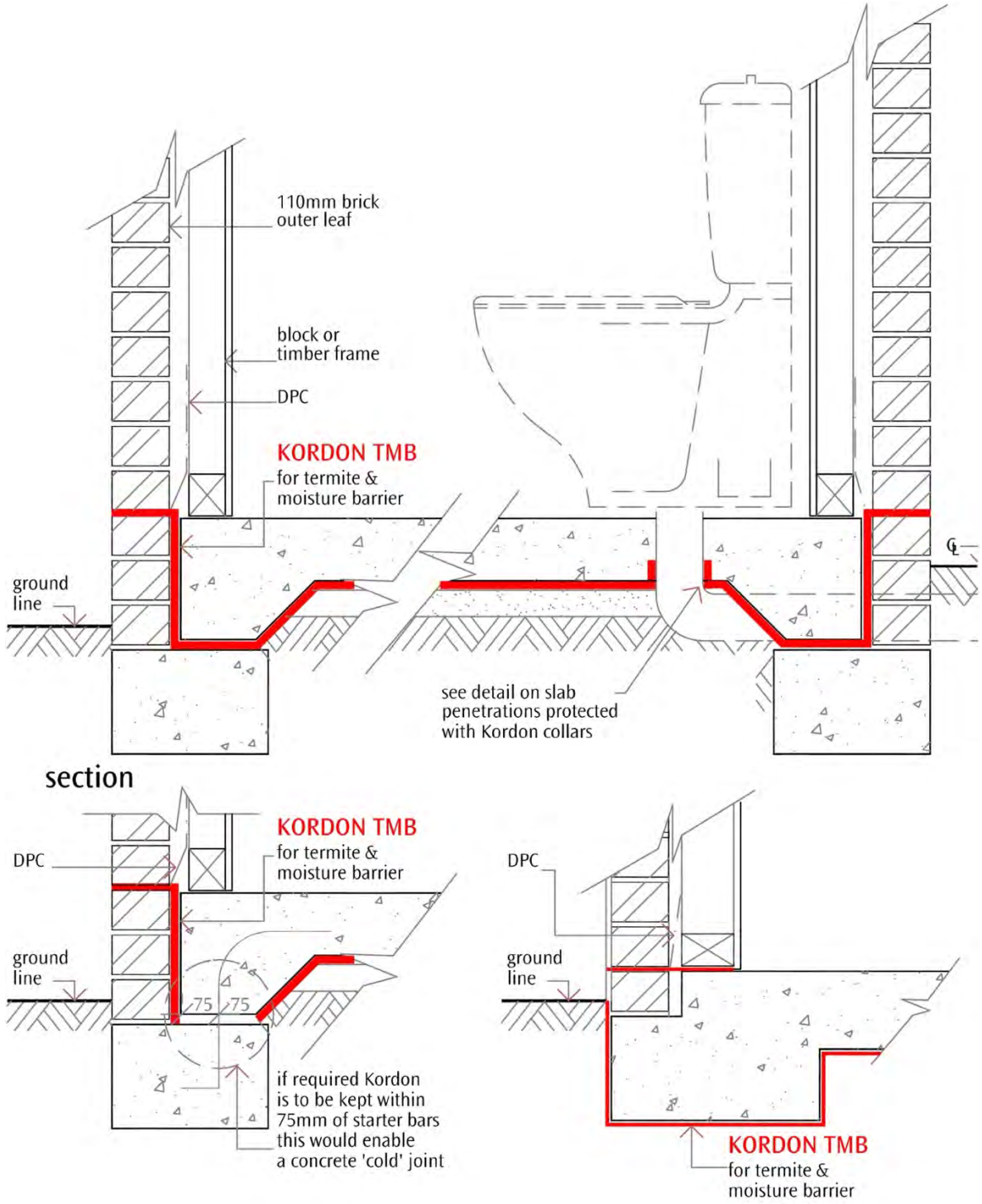
Kordon Installation process – Installation of a typical domestic perimeter installation



Subject:

Termite Moisture Barrier

Date:



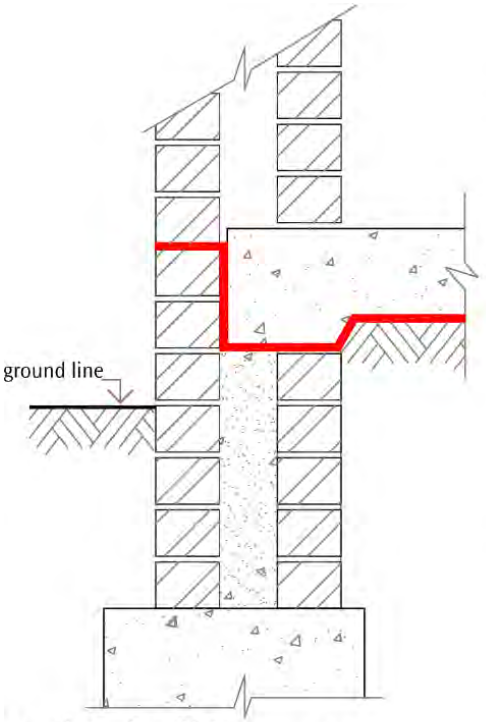
CodeMark Australia CM40380 CMI Certification AUSTRALIAN MADE

KORDON

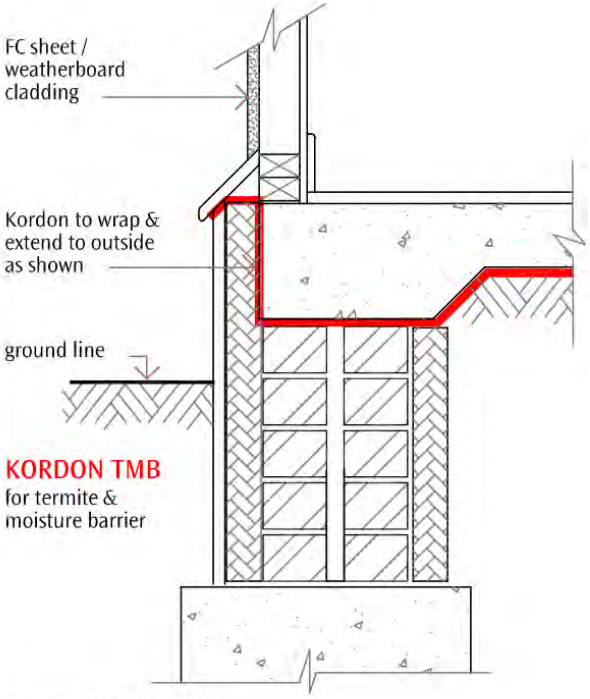
Subject:

Termite Moisture Barrier

Date:

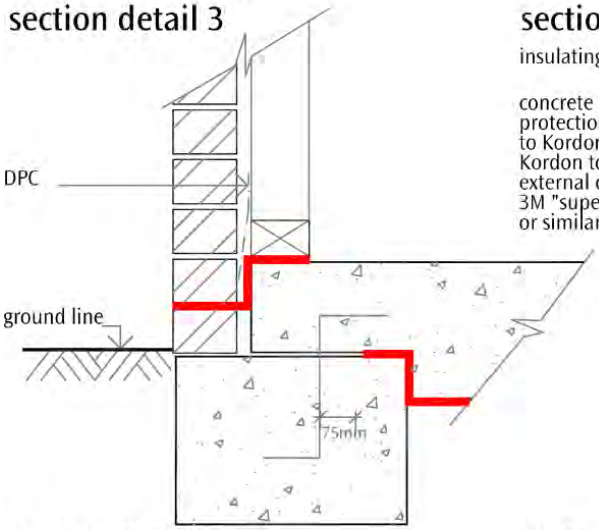


section detail 3



section detail 4

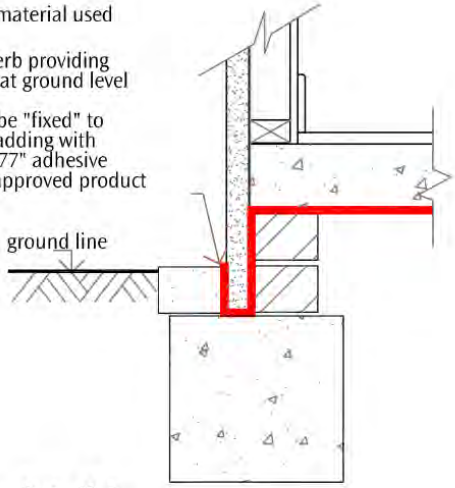
insulating material used



section detail 5

non-monolithic slab

concrete kerb providing protection at ground level to Kordon.
Kordon to be "fixed" to external cladding with 3M "super 77" adhesive or similar approved product



section detail 6

insulation type cladding

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AUSTRALIAN MADE

KORDON

Subject:

Images of Termite Moisture Barrier

Date:

Photo 1

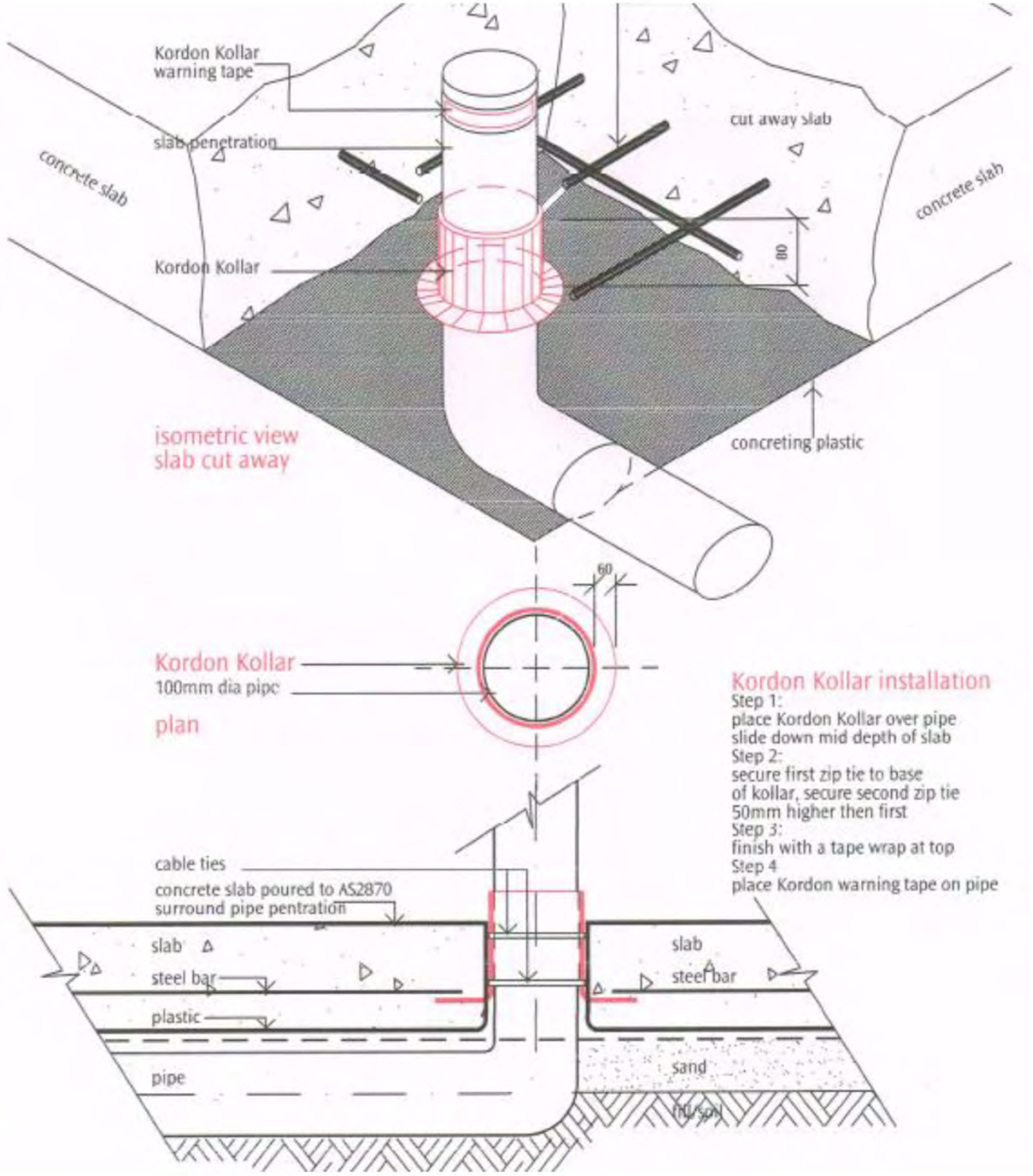
Photo 2
waffle pods

Photo 3
deep trenching

Subject:

Typical Penetration Detail

Date:



Subject:

Typical Penetration Images

Date:

1. Remove plumber able flex.
2. Position Kollar approx. 50mm off the plastic.
3. Secure Kollar with 2 quality zip ties.
4. Apply Warning Tape.
5. Refit plumbing able flex.
6. After the concrete pour the Kollar will be cast in the slab.

Kordon Kollar KD 231a
to conventional slab

Kordon Kollar installed to waffle pod slab just under the steel mesh KD 228a

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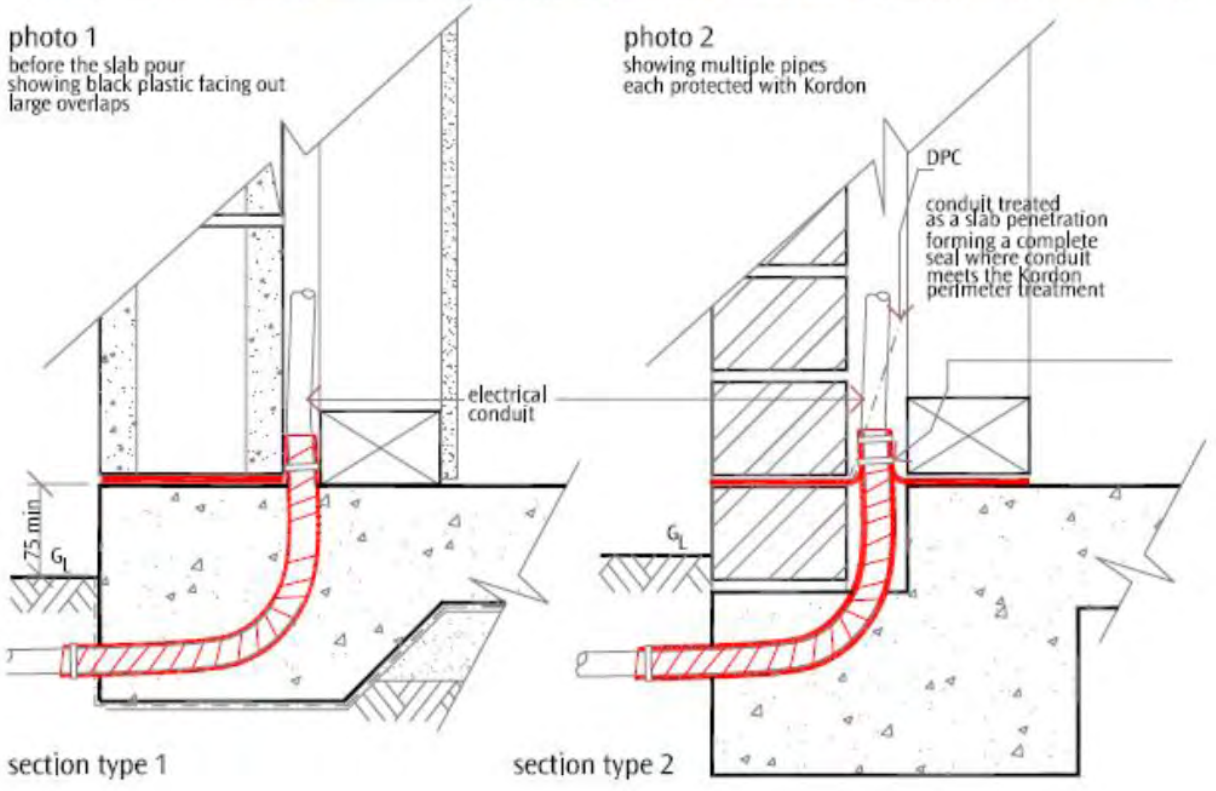
Subject:

Typical Conduit Detail

Date:

photo 1
before the slab pour
showing black plastic facing out
large overlaps

photo 2
showing multiple pipes
each protected with Kordon



section type 1

section type 2

Notes:

- Wrap Kordon around (with overlap) electrical conduits penetrating the slab at lengths of 300mm approx.
- Kordon should be visible after the pour on any conduit / water pipe.
- A cable tie is to be secured at the start and at the finish of the wrap.
- Where possible place a 300x300 Kordon patch at the base of the slab penetration.

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Subject:

Typical Conduit Images

Date:

Note:

Our current installation principal is as per this detail. Kordon is wrapped with the black side out and is required to be wrapped approx. 300mm minimum length, thus allowing 100mm under slab, 100mm through the slab and 100mm protruding on top of the slab.

Further protection is provided to these wraps when the horizontal barrier is installed.

Pre slab pour conduit wrap

Post slab pour conduit wrap

Installation progress to
Horizontal barrier - conduit wrap
quality cloth tape to secure product overlap

penetration Kordon TB overlapping

Subject:

Installation to External Perimeters – Light Weight Cladding

Date:

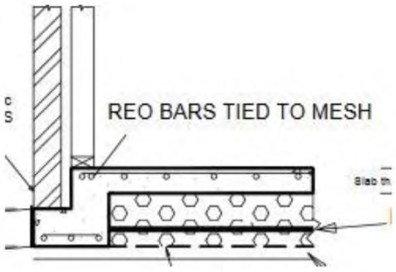
Exterior walls can be finished with a wide array of materials and techniques. They are installed to footings, on ground slabs which may have a variation of rebates, bearer and joist construction. Internal finish include brick veneer, double brick, blockwork.

A list although not comprehensive of these materials include:-

- Tilt up walls;
- Gypsum Separation Walls;
- Insulated Vinyl Siding;
- ICF Walls;
- James Hardie range;
- Permaform Plastic System;
- Hebel Range-Cladding;
- House Wrap Lightweight Materials;
- Structural Insulated Panels;
- Zego Cladding;
- Traditional weather board.

A description of many: Autoclaved Aerated Concrete.

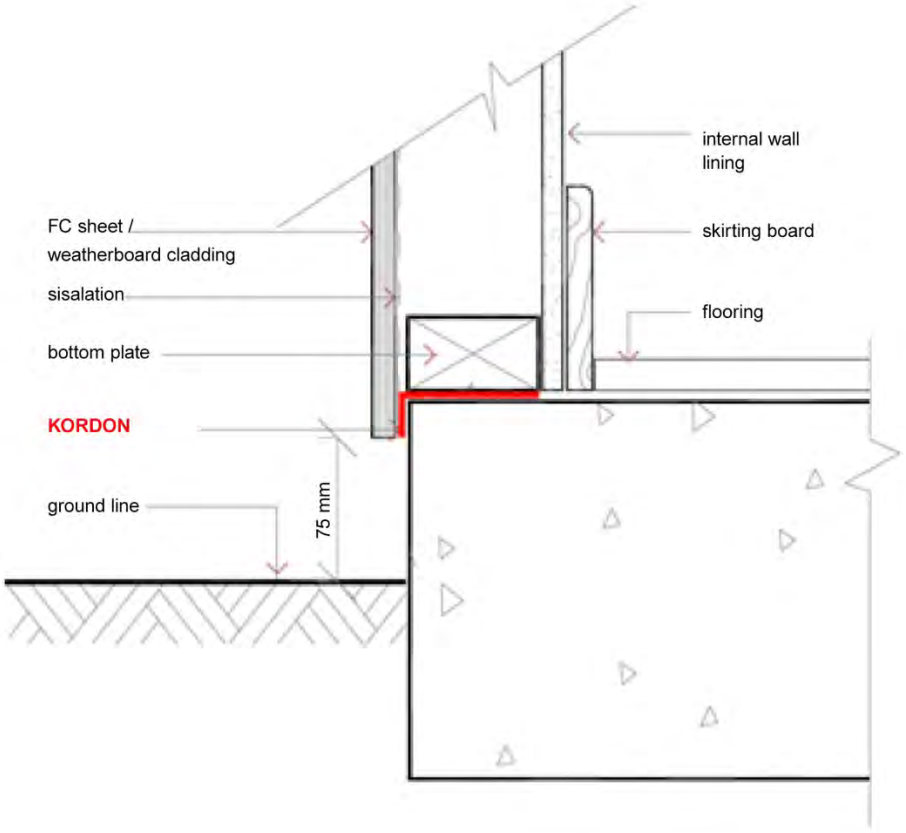
Kordon Termite System can be installed to any External Wall Material. The Accredited Installer will seek a section detail where the product is required to be installed with the finish to comply to Kordon Installation Design Principle and allowing for the mandatory inspection zone.



Subject:

Light Weight Cladding Detail

Date:



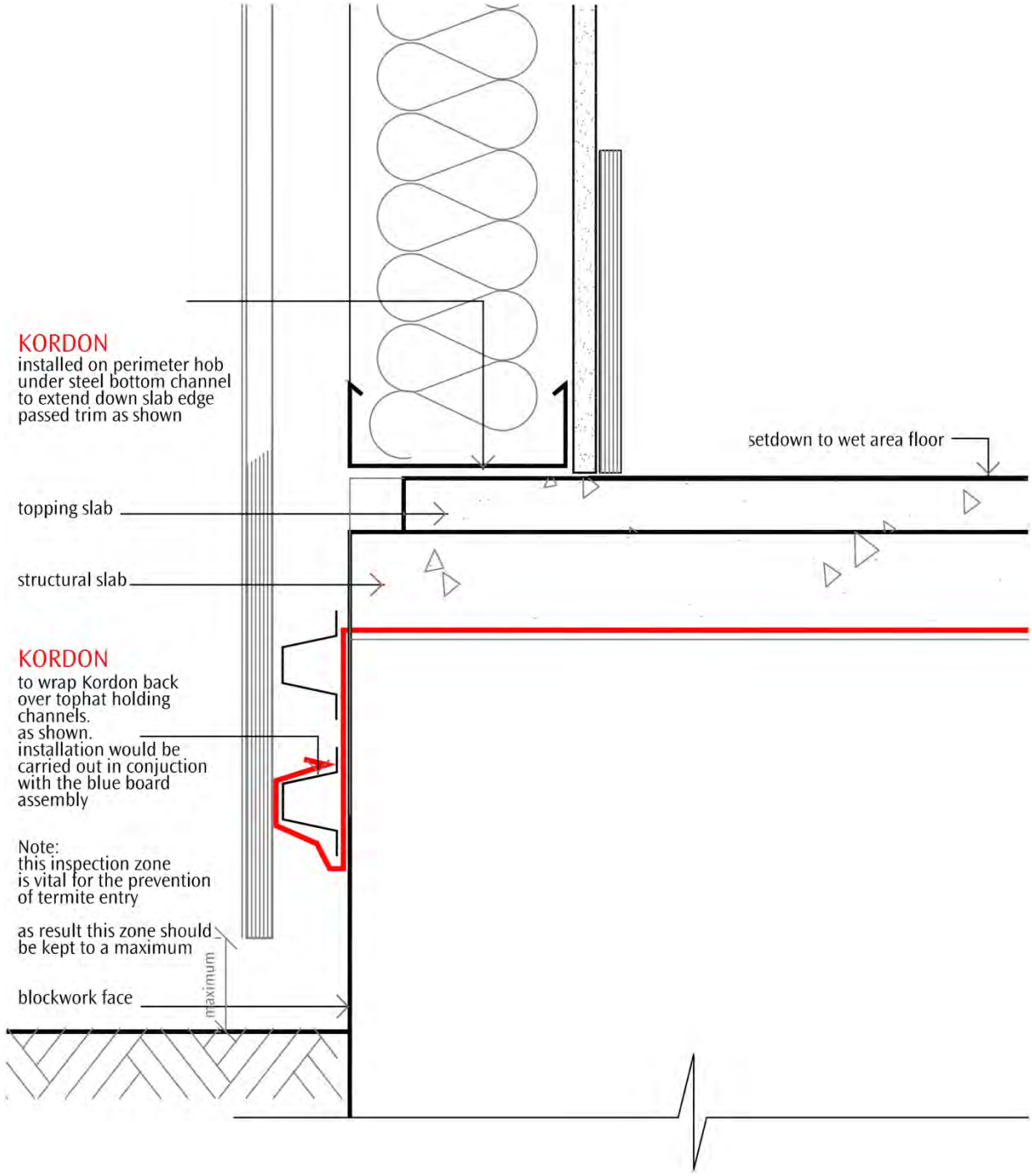
Cladding needs careful consideration

1. There are many variations of cladding including light weigh cladding, the above is only one section detail. The accredited installer is required to discuss the external cladding installation at the design / quotation stage.
2. After cladding is installed will a compliant inspection zone be achieved?
3. Will the cladding be installed down into the soil level?
4. Is it intended to pour concrete paths against the structure?
5. What will be the height of lawns / landscaping in relation to the finished height of the cladding?
6. Will the finished installation comply to Kordon Installation Design Principal?

Subject:

Light Weight Cladding Battens Detail

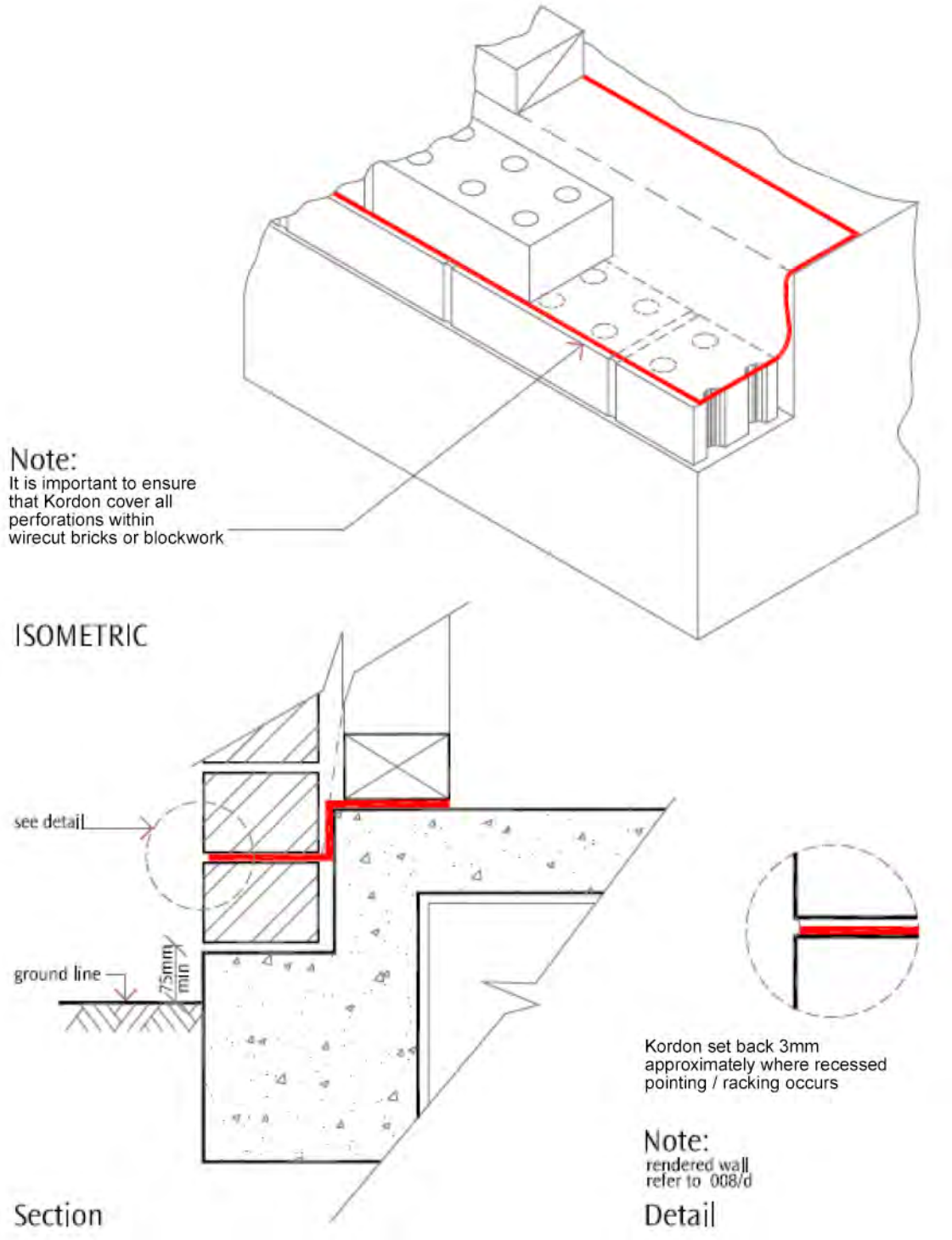
Date:



Subject:

Typical Brick Veneer Perimeter Install

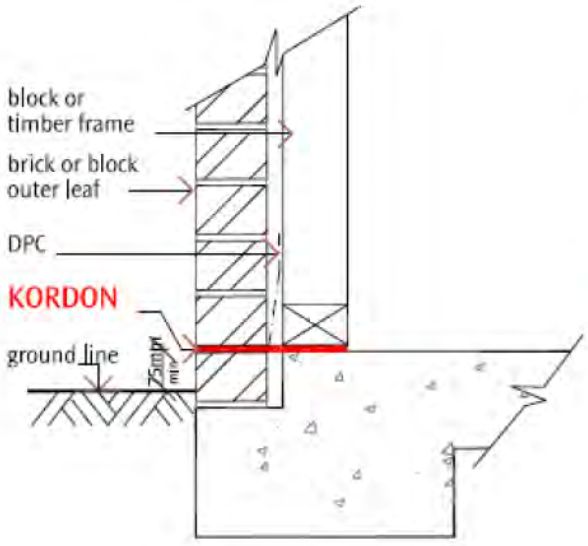
Date:



Subject:

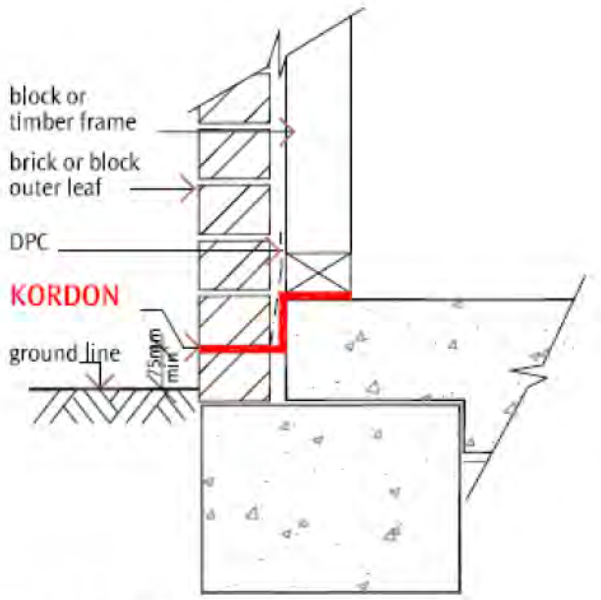
Typical Perimeter Detailing

Date:



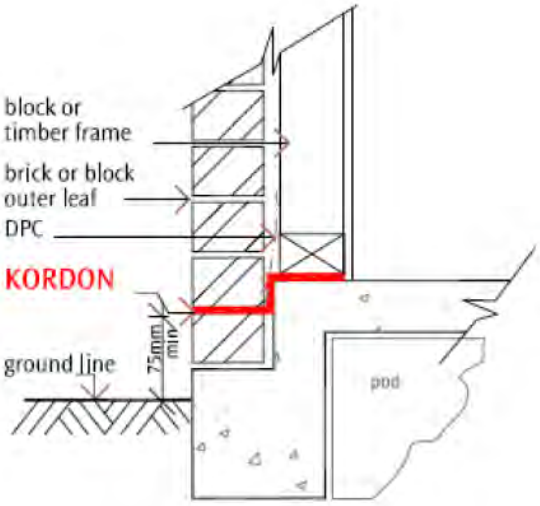
section detail 1

1 brick rebate



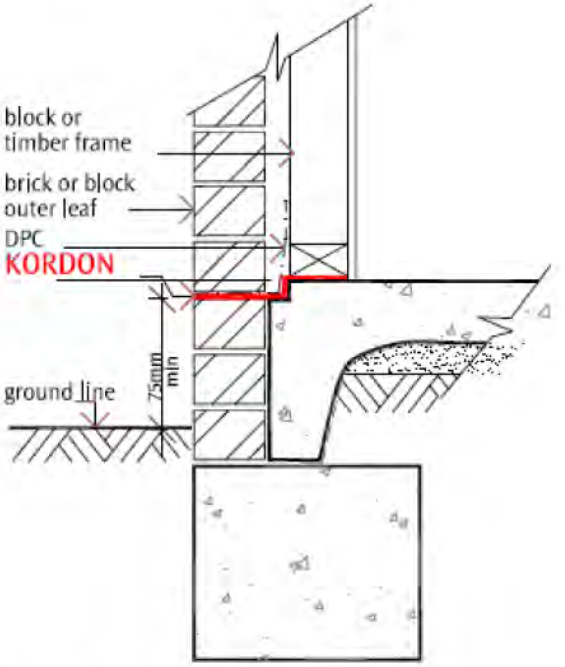
section detail 2

2 brick rebate



section detail 3

waffle pod



section detail 4

infill slab

Subject:

Perimeter Joints Overlap Requirements

Date:

When joining Kordon to a perimeter installation it is a requirement to update the tape to a Single Side Butyl Cloth Tape (Tenacious Tapes Product Code: K9940) which will provide durability as proposed in AS3660.1,2014.

The overlap join is to remain at 200mm, it will be sealed by both 3M spray adhesive (or similar) then secured with the Butyl Tape.

Subject:

Metal Strapping Images

Date:

Metal strapping

There are many instances during Kordon installation where strapping is required to ensure to obtain a suitable compression between 2 building products.

The first photo is a split level. The strapped section is where a staircase will be installed. In some instances internal tiles extend to the slab edge. The horizontal section will be secured under the timber frames.

The second photo demonstrates strapping where you are not convinced there is suitable compression and in some instances Kordon may not be installed under some of the timber frames at all. In some situations the conduits are positioned very close to the perimeter making horizontal compression impossible – use strapping to the vertical of the slab edge under these penetrations. This will eliminate a possible termite entry point.

The third photo is Kordon strapped vertically as shown due to the builder installing his timber frames before calling the installer, a lack of communication.

Installation details of metal strapping. Section details listed comply whereby Kordon has been installed to the Installation Design Principle and to Envu approved specifications.

Subject:

Typical Door Detail & Images

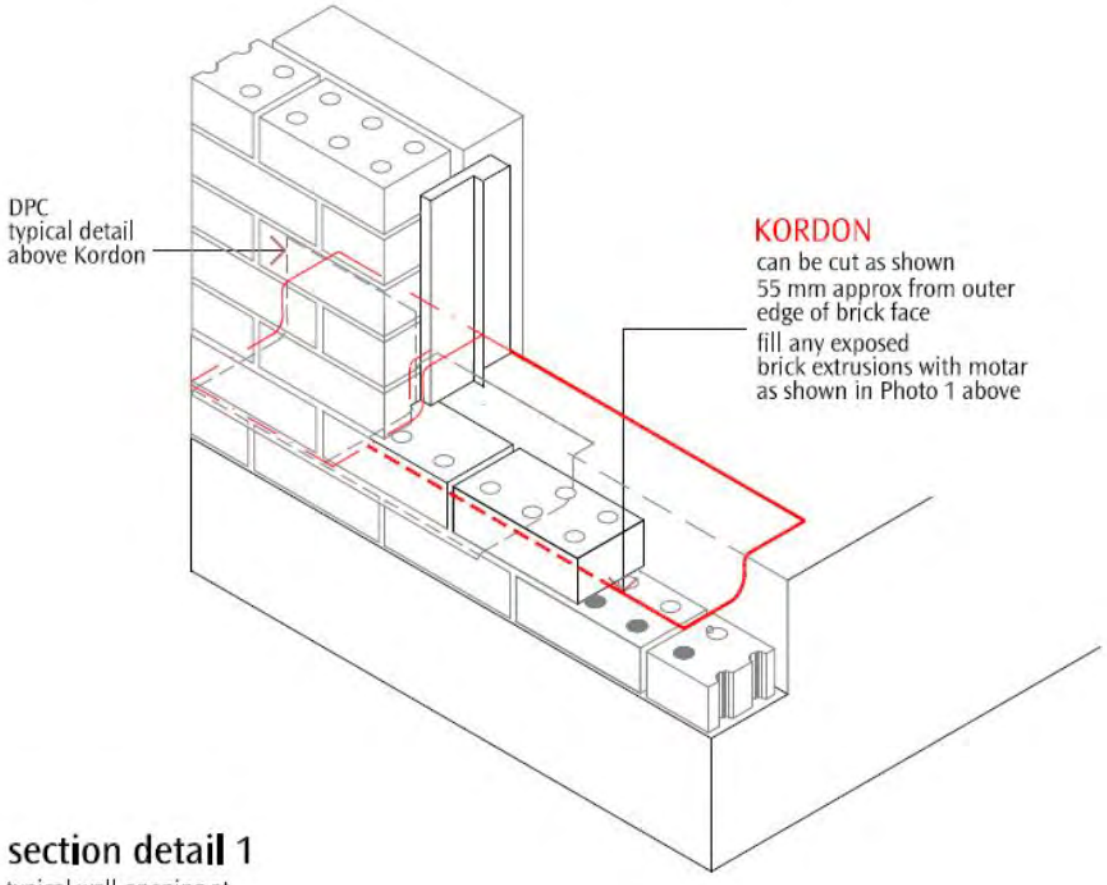
Date:

Photo 1

shows Kordon cut back from
brick face to allow secure fixing

Photo 2 (option)

shows Kordon orange plastic
cut back brick face to allow secure fixing



section detail 1

typical wall opening at
2 brick rebate construction

Incorrect Kordon installation, Kordon to extend to outside of brick face as seen in 2 image.

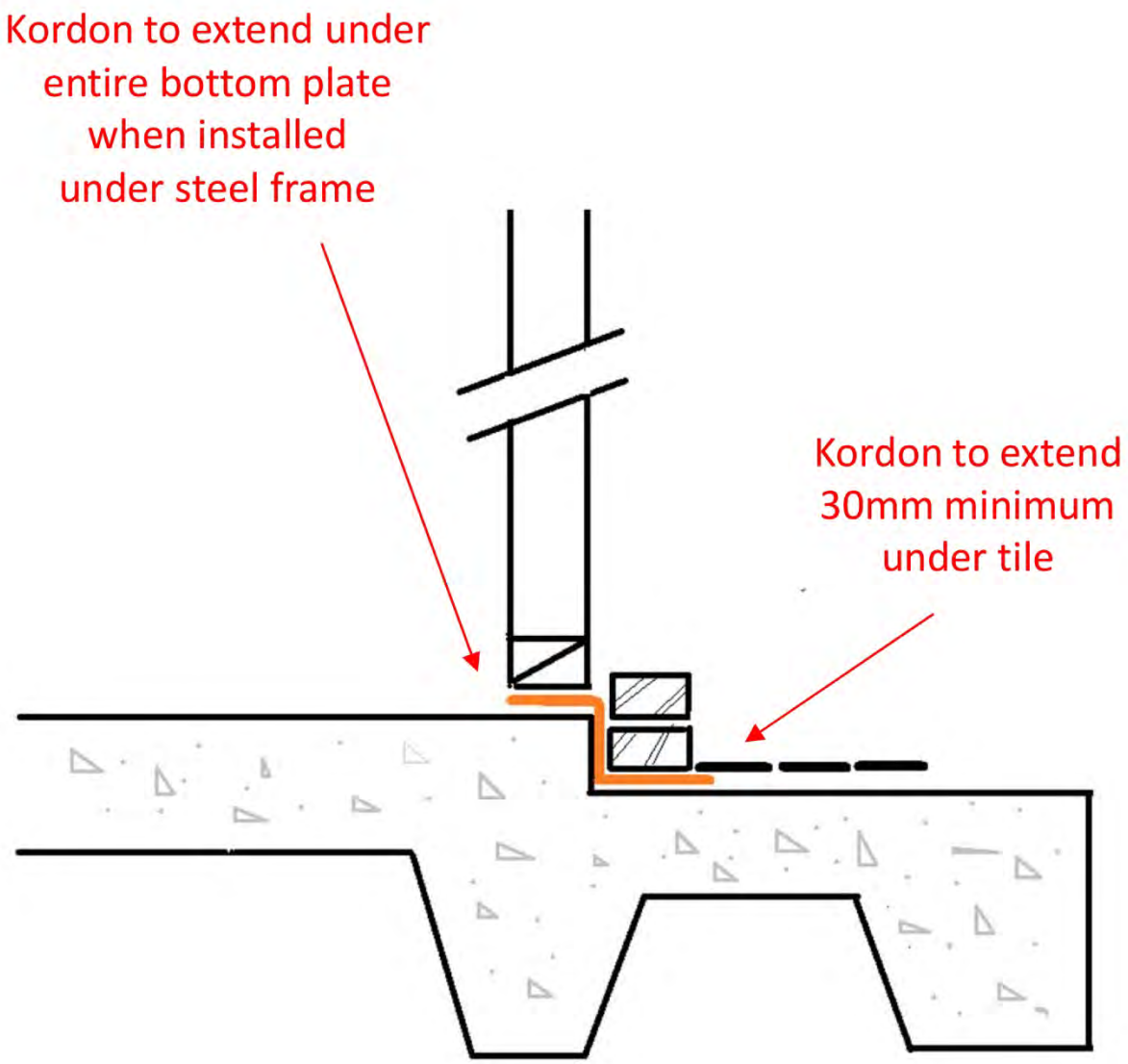
Render lock secured to masonary with approved concrete nails (15mm preferred length)

Renderlock secured to step horizontally and vertically to accommodate tiling

Subject:

Patio Tile Detail

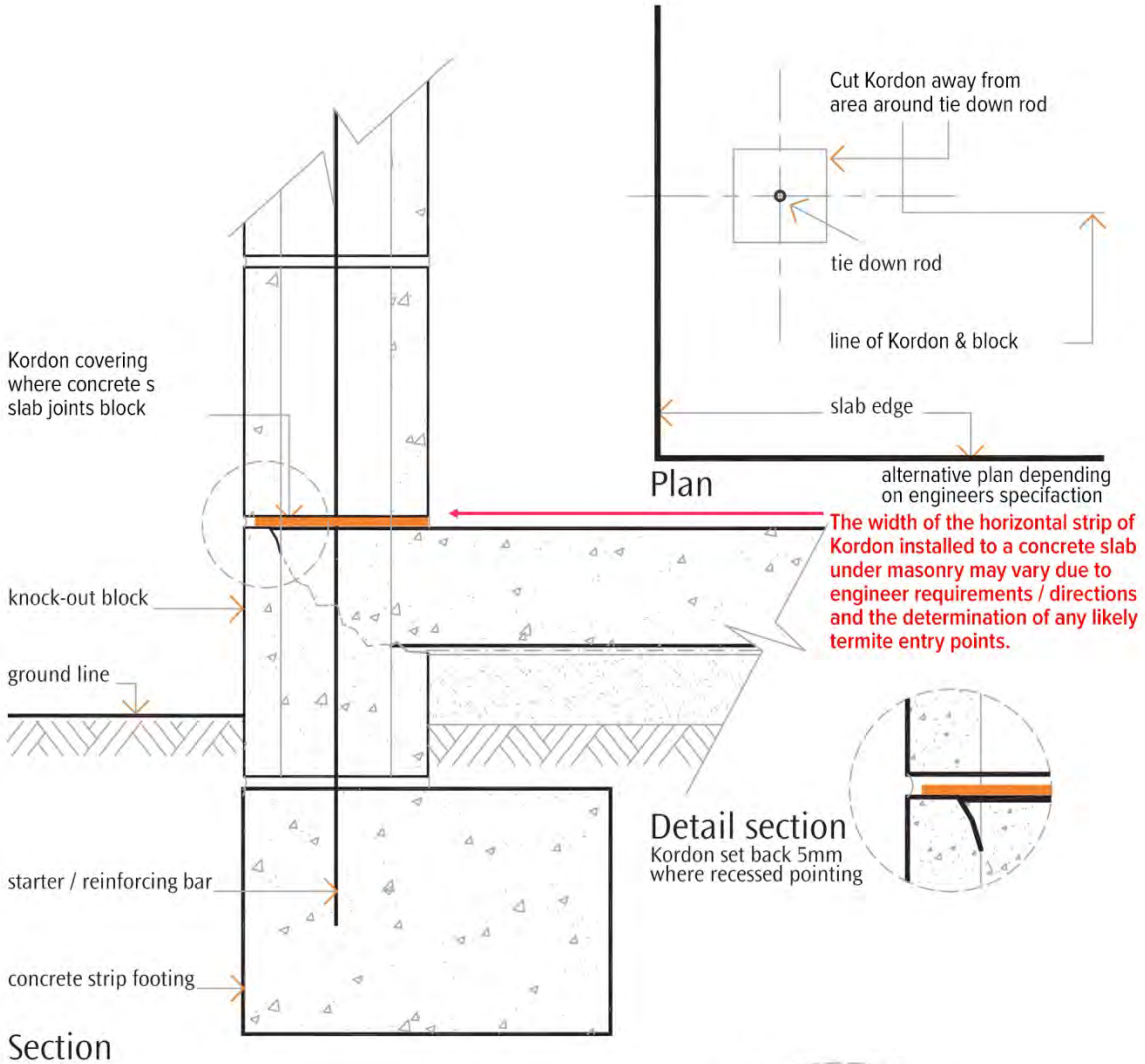
Date:



Subject:

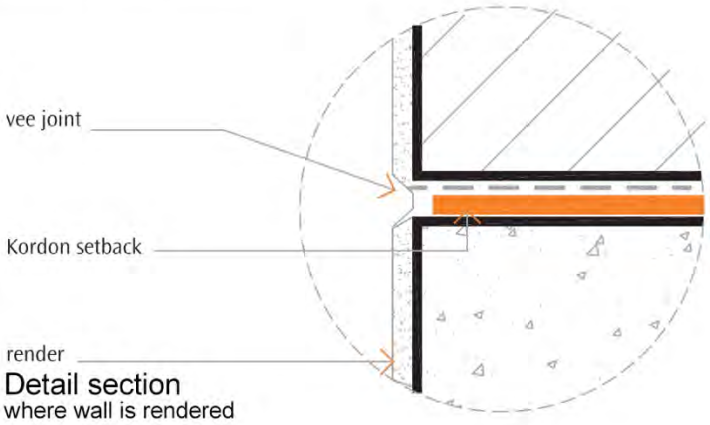
Rendered Block Work Detail

Date:



Note: Where rendering occurs a 'vee joint' is recommended, render may vary according to geographic locations eg reactive soil sites.

Brick work joint statement:
Where open edge of Kordon is concealed by a skim coat of render or sealent, the nominal coverage of the thickness of the skim coat is to be 2 & 3mm construction tolerance may result in local increase of thickness of up to 5mm. In this context local variations shall not exceed more than 10% of the perimeter of given installation.



Detail section
where wall is rendered

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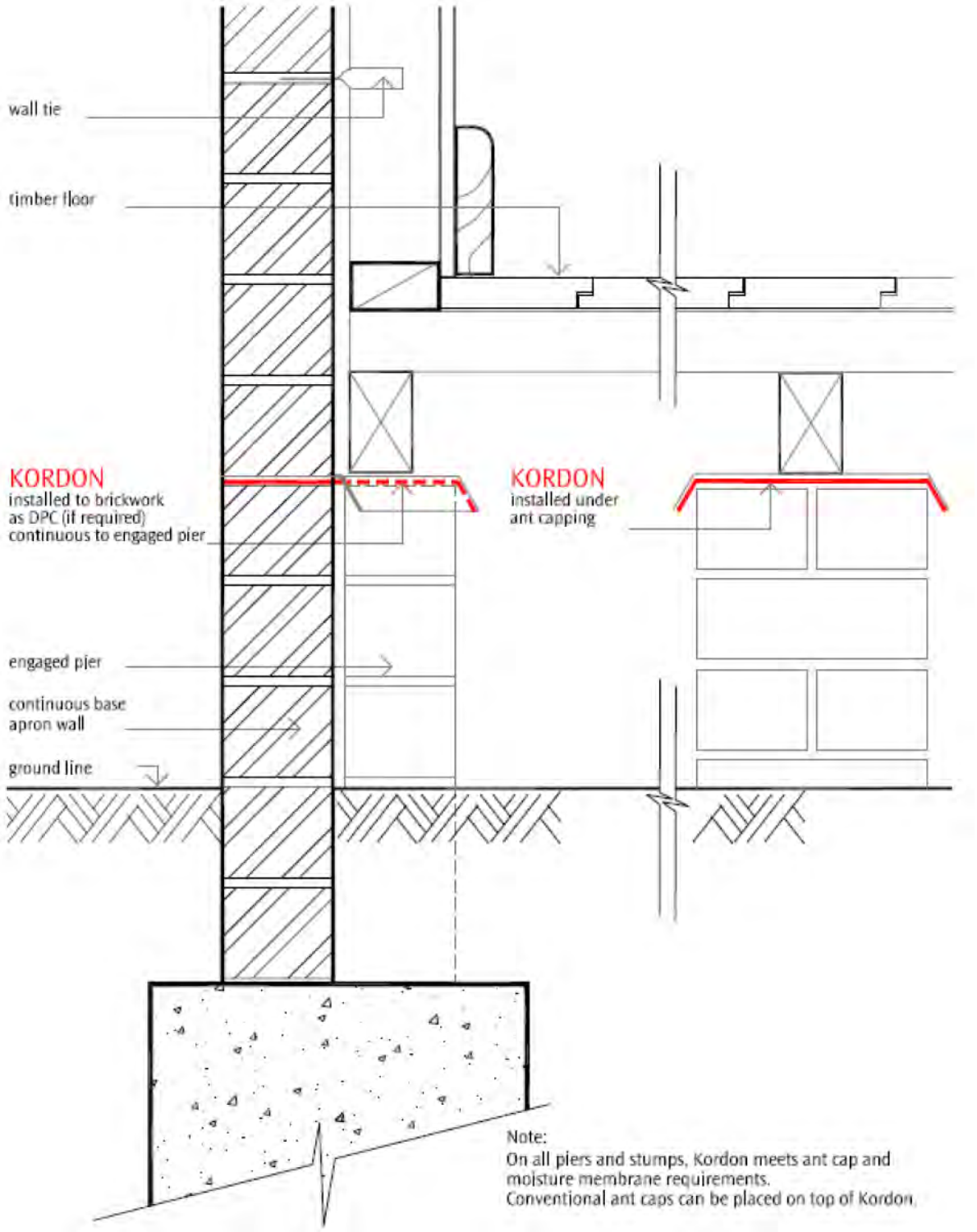
Subject:

Strip Shielding Ant Capping Detail

Date:



Subject:

Building Inspection Zones

Date:

Extract from CSIRO Technical Assessment 216

This document lists exceptions where the 75mm inspection zones can be amended.
Individual section details are outlined on next page.

Tape:
This is a 50 mm wide PVC tape labelled with warnings to other building trades that the Kordon System is installed and should not be damaged.

Installation:
Installation instructions are provided in the Bayer Environmental Science "Reference Manual – Kordon Termite Barrier" and in the section "Installation Details" on the web site www.kordontmb.com.au.
www.kordonwarrantycentre.com.au
The membrane is installed with the orange side up. Where necessary the membrane is joined by PVC Duct tape (not less than 30mm wide) with overlaps not less than 200mm for Kordon TMB and 50mm for Kordon TB.

Sealing penetrations through concrete slabs is achieved by using prefabricated Kordon Kollars or 'collars and patches'. The instructions are summarised below.

1. **Slab on-ground - termite barrier incorporating a vapour barrier.**
The Kordon blanket is installed after the footings and plumbing have been completed and before steel reinforcing is laid for the concrete slab. The Kordon blanket is generally limited to under slab application and edge termination details are as for vapour barriers.

There are two installation options:
(a) The Kordon blanket is placed beneath the slab so that the bottom surface of the slab and beams are entirely underlaid, or
(b) Where edge or internal beams are deeper than 150 mm, the Kordon blanket is placed beneath the bottom surface of the slab only. Beams are underlaid with conventional vapour barrier or damp-proofing membrane, joined to the under surface of the Kordon blanket with PVC duct tape. In this case, slab perimeters should be protected against termite entry by the Kordon System or by maintaining exposed edges or other options as specified in AS 3660.1-2000.

Service Penetrations.

2.1 Manual Method
Vertical penetrations. Two slits are cut in the membrane to form a cross, which is then fitted over the penetration. A separate piece of Kordon blanket (approximately 40 mm wide and 20 mm longer than the perimeter of the pipe) is then wrapped around the pipe and secured with duct tape. A separate piece of Kordon blanket approximately 300 mm square with a hole slightly less than the pipe diameter is forced over the penetration to fit firmly on the collar. The collar is secured with cable ties, clamps or similar and covered with duct tape. The edges of the patch are also taped with duct tape.

Horizontal penetrations. The membrane is cut and moulded around the penetration. It is joined with PVC tape and then 'collared' with a second strip of Kordon blanket. A preformed Kordon sleeve is placed over the penetration and collar. All edges are taped with PVC Duct tape and cable ties are used to ensure complete contact with the penetration.

In situations where the slab area immediately surrounding the service penetration for a bath or premoulded shower tray is to be poured independently, the method of installation is modified by laying the membrane 100 mm below the corresponding fill height and then joining it as for vertical penetrations.

2.2 Pre-fabricated Method
Kordon Kollars – Horizontal and Vertical penetrations. Install the prefabricated Kollar over the service penetration. The Kollar is secured with two cable ties, clamps or similar. A strip of duct tape is used to seal the top of the vertical section of the Kollar to the pipe. For horizontal penetrations all edges are taped with PVC duct tape and cable ties are used to ensure complete contact with the penetration.

3. **Cavity walls.**
Kordon blanket can be installed to the horizontal surface of the slab edge and secured either under the timber base plate or internal brick, depending on the type of construction.

At edge rebates, on brick veneer construction the Kordon blanket is installed along the rebate. The damp proof course is installed on top of the Kordon blanket. Brickwork is then laid on top of the DPC. The Kordon blanket may be visible or within 5 mm of the external face depending on the finish of the external brick/brickwork.

At doorways with a rebate or where a tile tread is fixed under the doorway, the Kordon blanket is fixed to the vertical face of the slab rebate with a steel strap or other termite resistant material. The Kordon blanket must extend 15 cm either side of the doorway. When the door is positioned onto the slab. The Kordon blanket is cut so that it comes up to the edge of the doorway frame.
Encroachment of the 75 mm inspection zone. Where there is a permanent hard surface below the membrane Kordon blanket can be finished with less than a 75 mm inspection clearance to the finished level. At doorways a minimum of 20 mm would be adequate provided doormats are not located against the edge of the threshold. If a doormat is used the clearance should be 35 mm.
Over a hard surface patio area a 30mm clearance is adequate.

4. **Cold-joint installation between an existing structure and a new slab.**
Kordon blanket is adhered onto the existing structure without any gaps and then sandwiched between the concrete being poured and the existing structure.

5. **Perimeter attachment.**
Details are provided for pathways, driveways, etc where a minimum 300 mm wide strip of Kordon blanket is installed to the vertical of the slab, folded back on itself, secured with an approved spray adhesive and both nailed and glued to the slab edge prior to the concrete pour. If an expansion material is used it will be installed to the Kordon blanket and not the slab edge.

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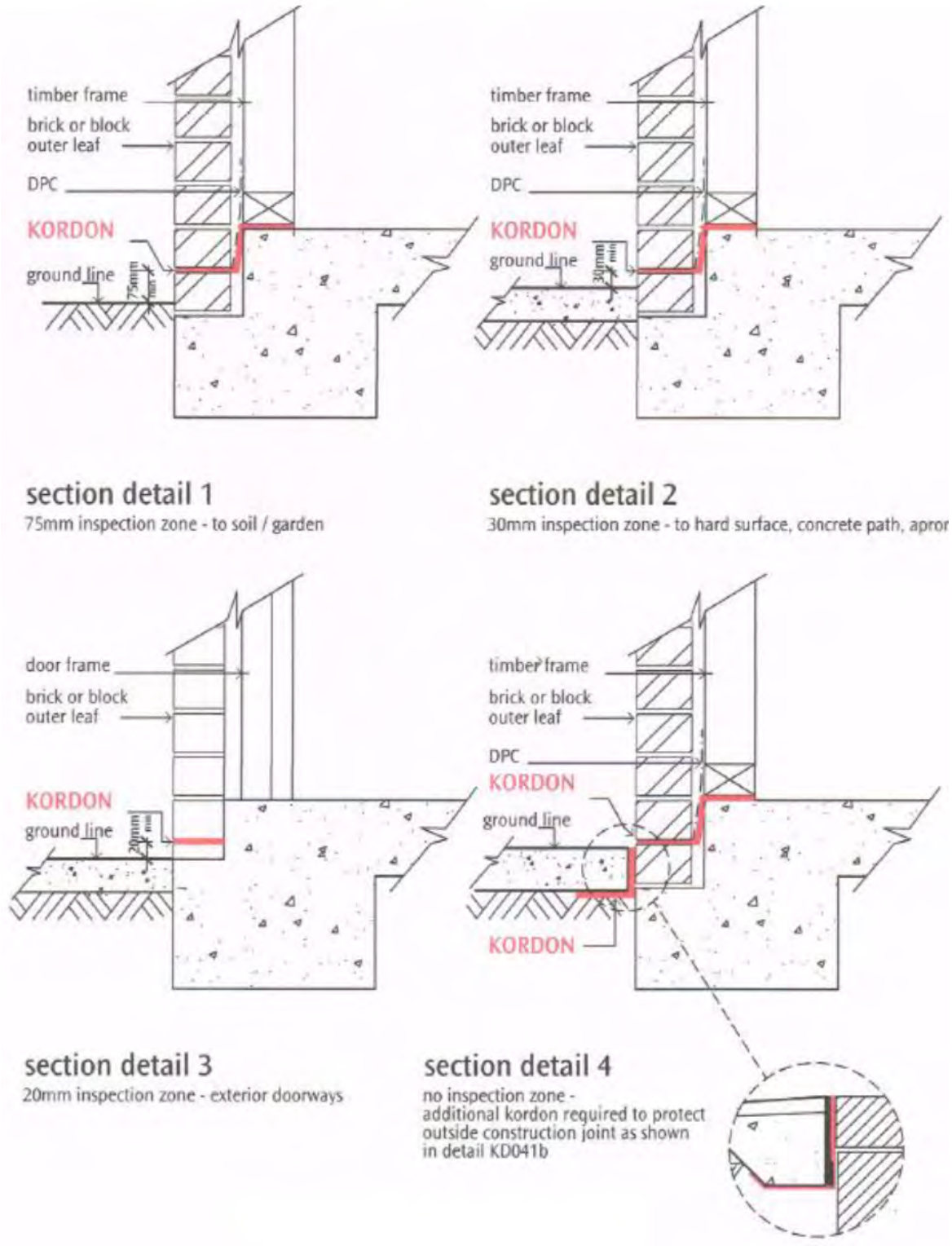
KORDON®

Subject:

Inspection Zone Minimum Requirements

Date:



CodeMark Australia CM40380 CMI Certification

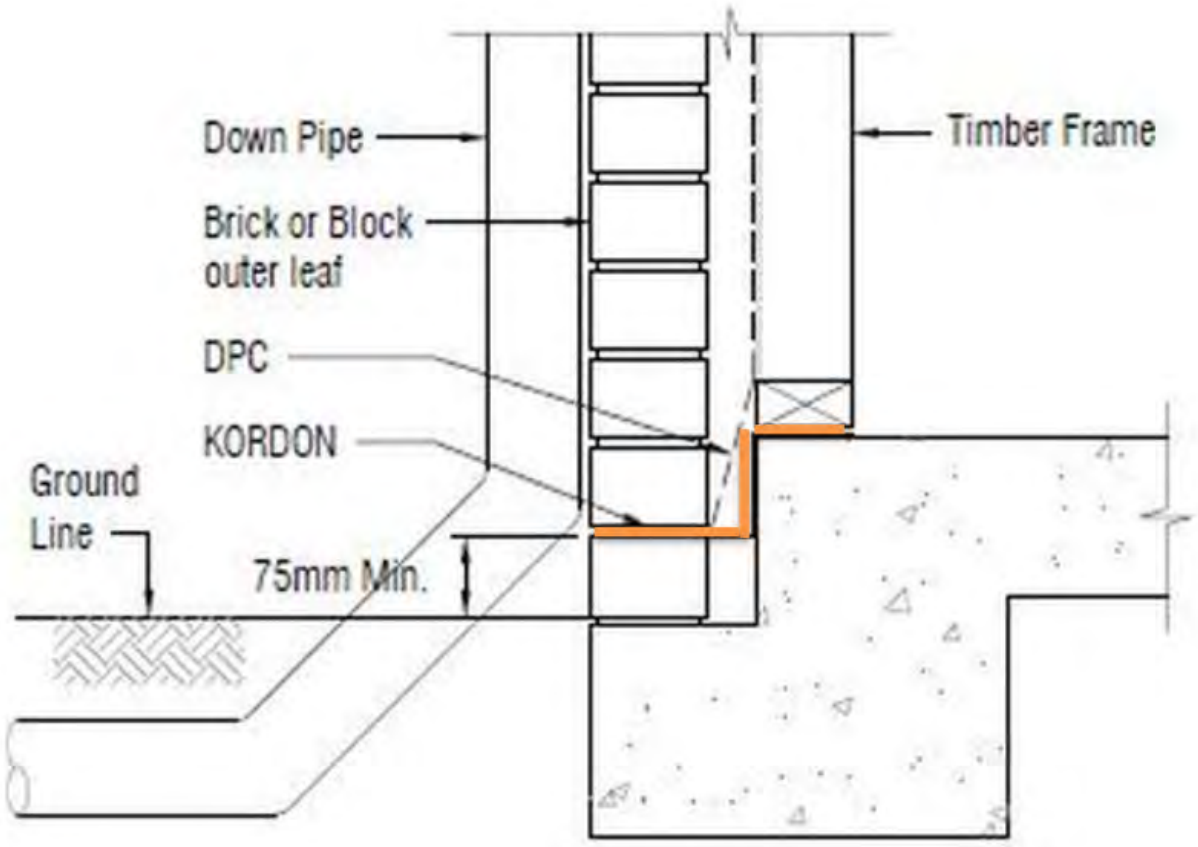
AUSTRALIAN MADE

KORDON®

Subject:

External Down Pipe Detail

Date:



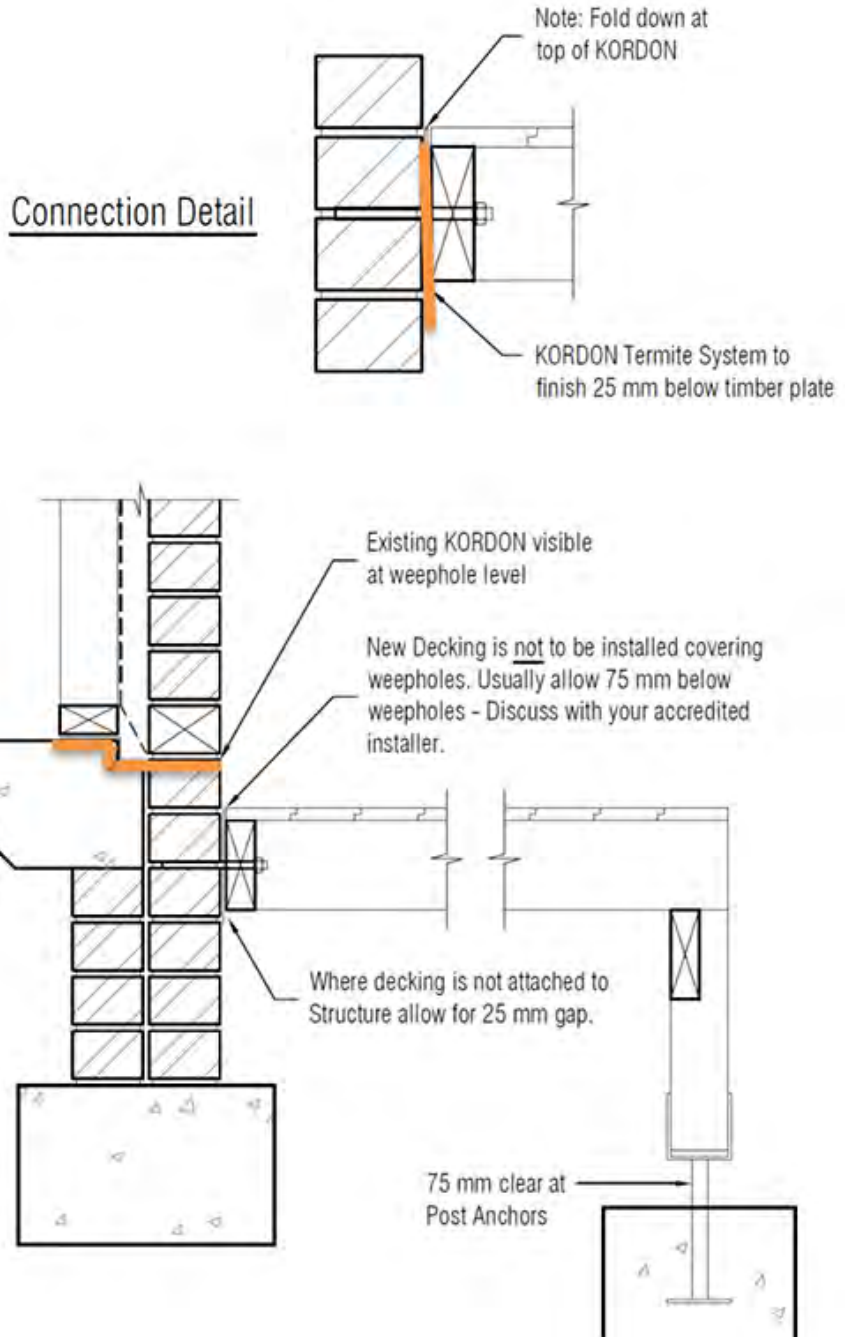
Section Detail 1

75mm Inspection Zone - to Soil/Garden

Subject:

Suspended Decking Detail

Date:

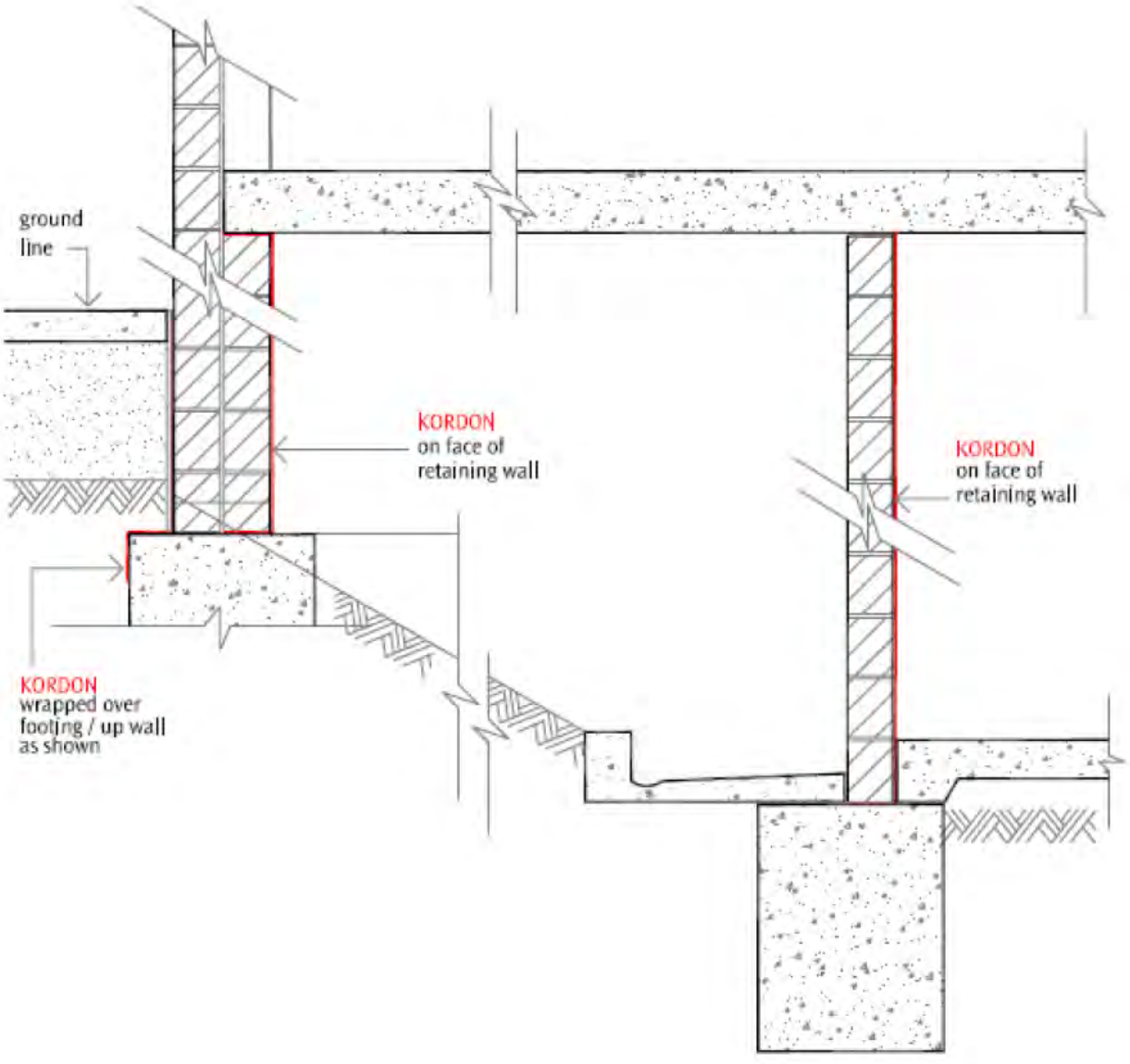


Outside Decking Addition

Subject:

Negative Side Retaining Wall Detail

Date:

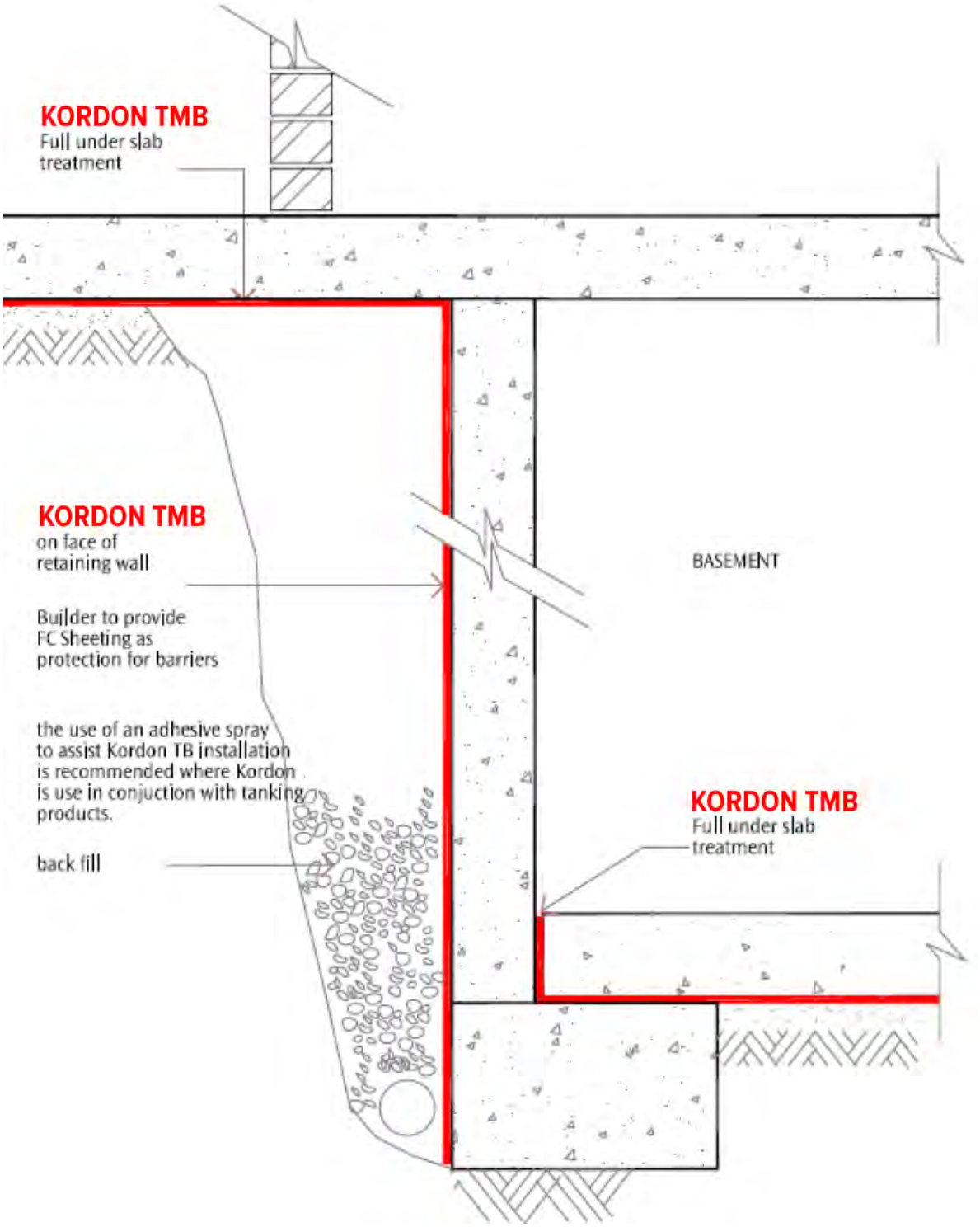


Note: In the above installation, Kordon would be installed using additional installation tools of adhesive spray and Hoop iron bracing.

Subject:

Positive Side Retaining Wall Detail

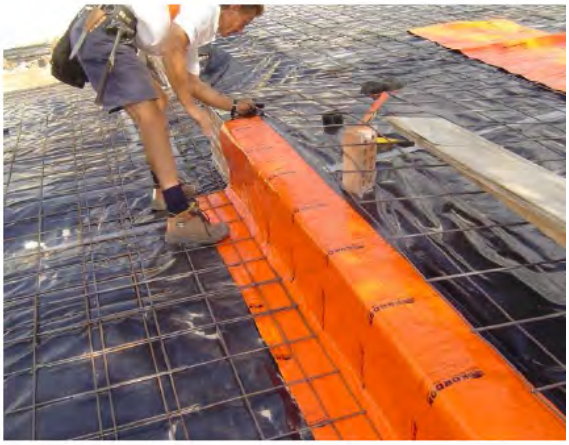
Date:



Subject:

Retaining Wall – Step Down

Date:

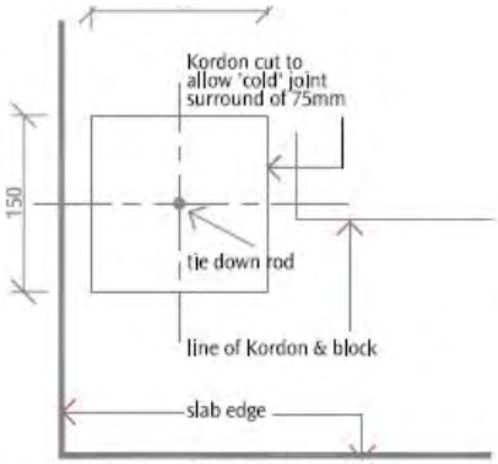


Subject:

Slab Step Down Detail

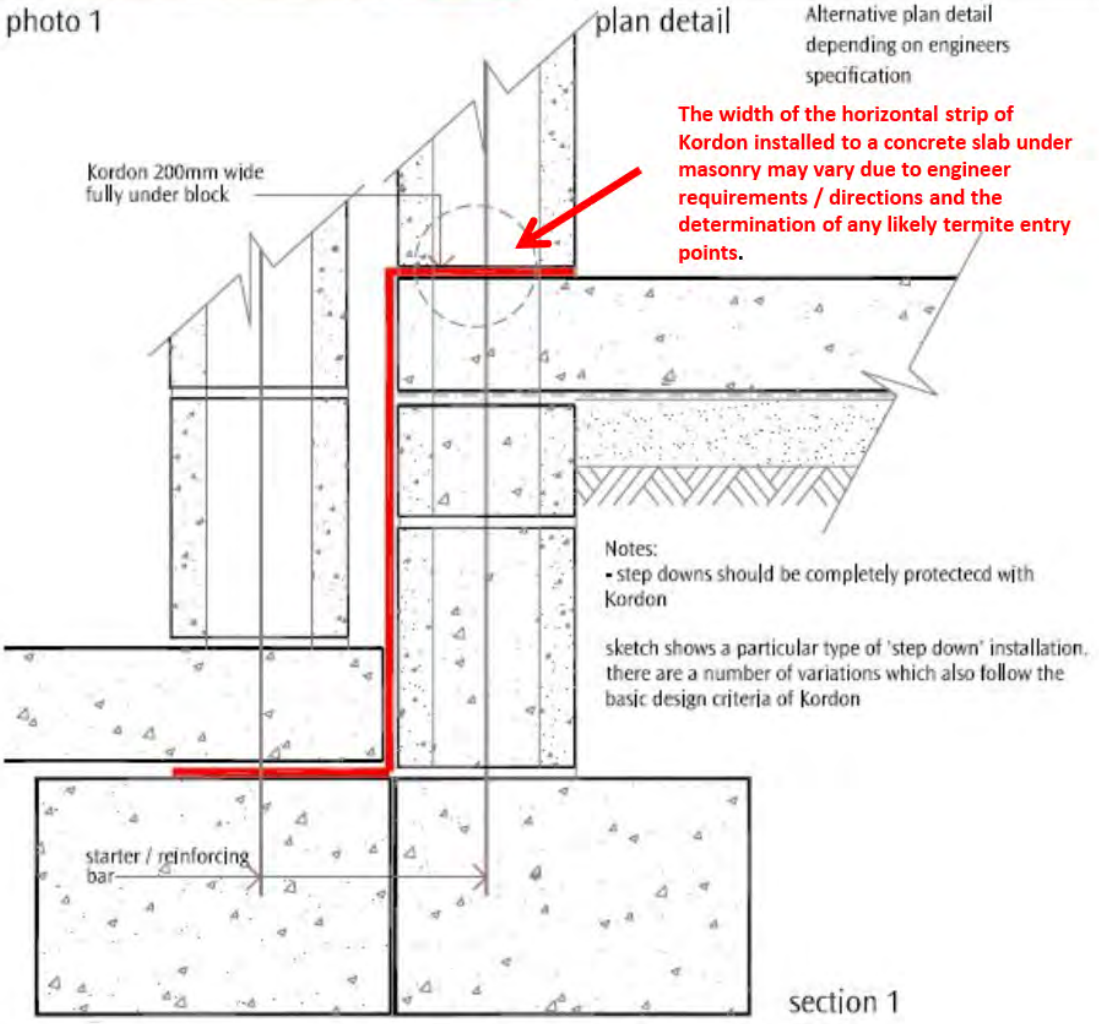
Date:

photo 1



plan detail

Alternative plan detail depending on engineers specification



The width of the horizontal strip of Kordon installed to a concrete slab under masonry may vary due to engineer requirements / directions and the determination of any likely termite entry points.

Notes:
- step downs should be completely protectecd with Kordon

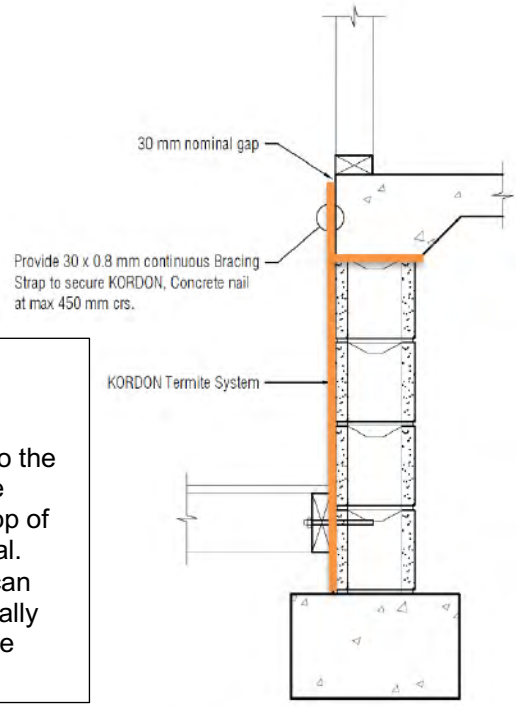
sketch shows a particular type of 'step down' installation. there are a number of variations which also follow the basic design criteria of Kordon

section 1

Subject:

2 Slab / Split Levels

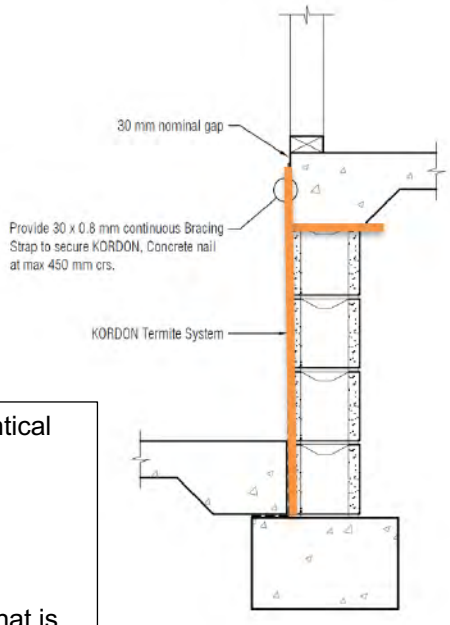
Date:



Split-Level Floor Detail

Termite protection to this detail will depend on a few considerations:

- Is this area habitable.
- If the brickwork remains visible the vertical Kordon to the blockwork is not necessary except between the pole plate and blockwork and the horizontal Kordon on top of the core filled blockwork (trowelled finish) is essential.
- The Kodon installation photos indicate the product can either be installed under the timber framing or vertically with metal strapping. This would be necessary where steps to the lower level are required.



Split-Level Slab Detail

Termite protection to this detail obviously requires identical considerations and include:

- Is this an external wall.
- Is the external finish a cladding.
- What height is the external finish.
- Will the blockwork be rendered.
- Your accredited Kordon Installer will discuss just what is required to provide compliant protection.

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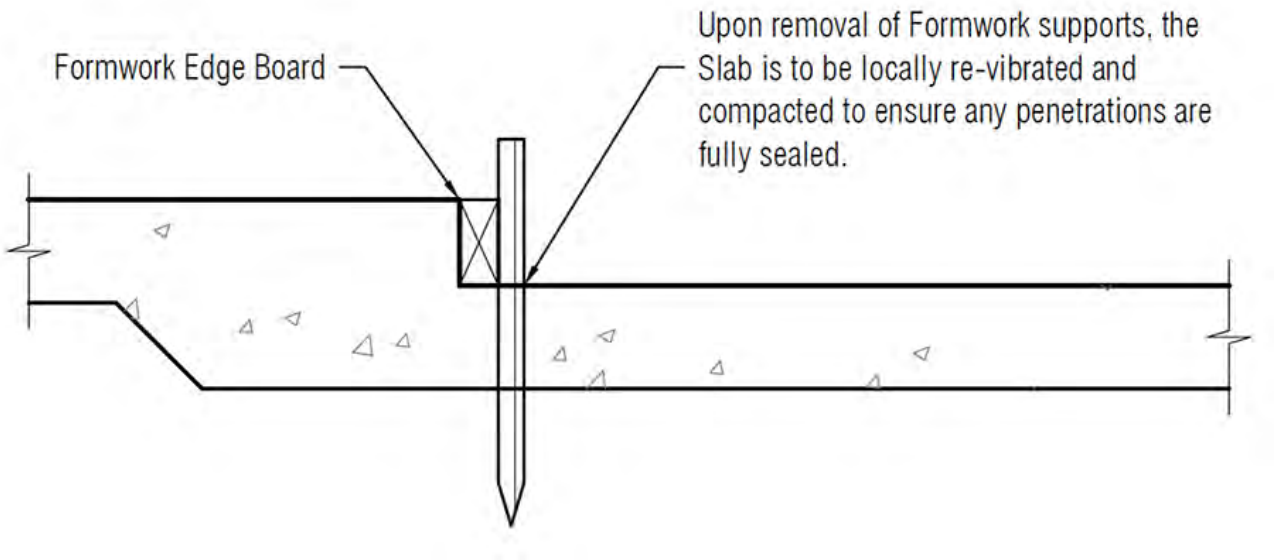
KORDON®

Subject:

Step Down or Wet Areas in Slabs

Date:



Step Down or Wet Areas in Slabs typically require framework materials to be fixed and supported in place, usually by Star Pickets or Timber Pegs.

Shortly after slab pour the Slabs are stripped of the formwork materials.

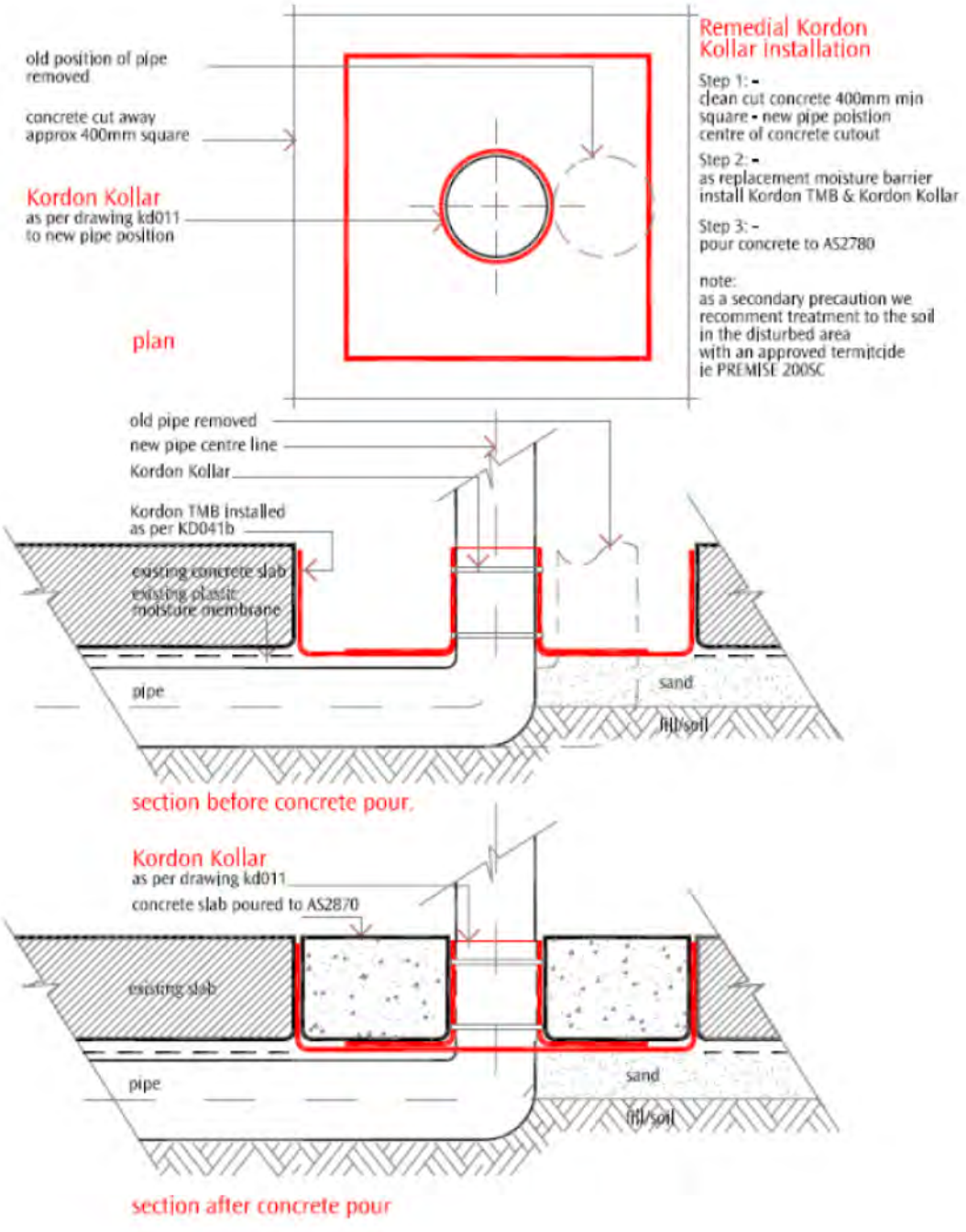
At this stage it is critical that any Star Picket or Peg Holes are completely filled with concrete to eliminate possible Termite entry points.

Subject:

Slab Cutout Detail

Date:

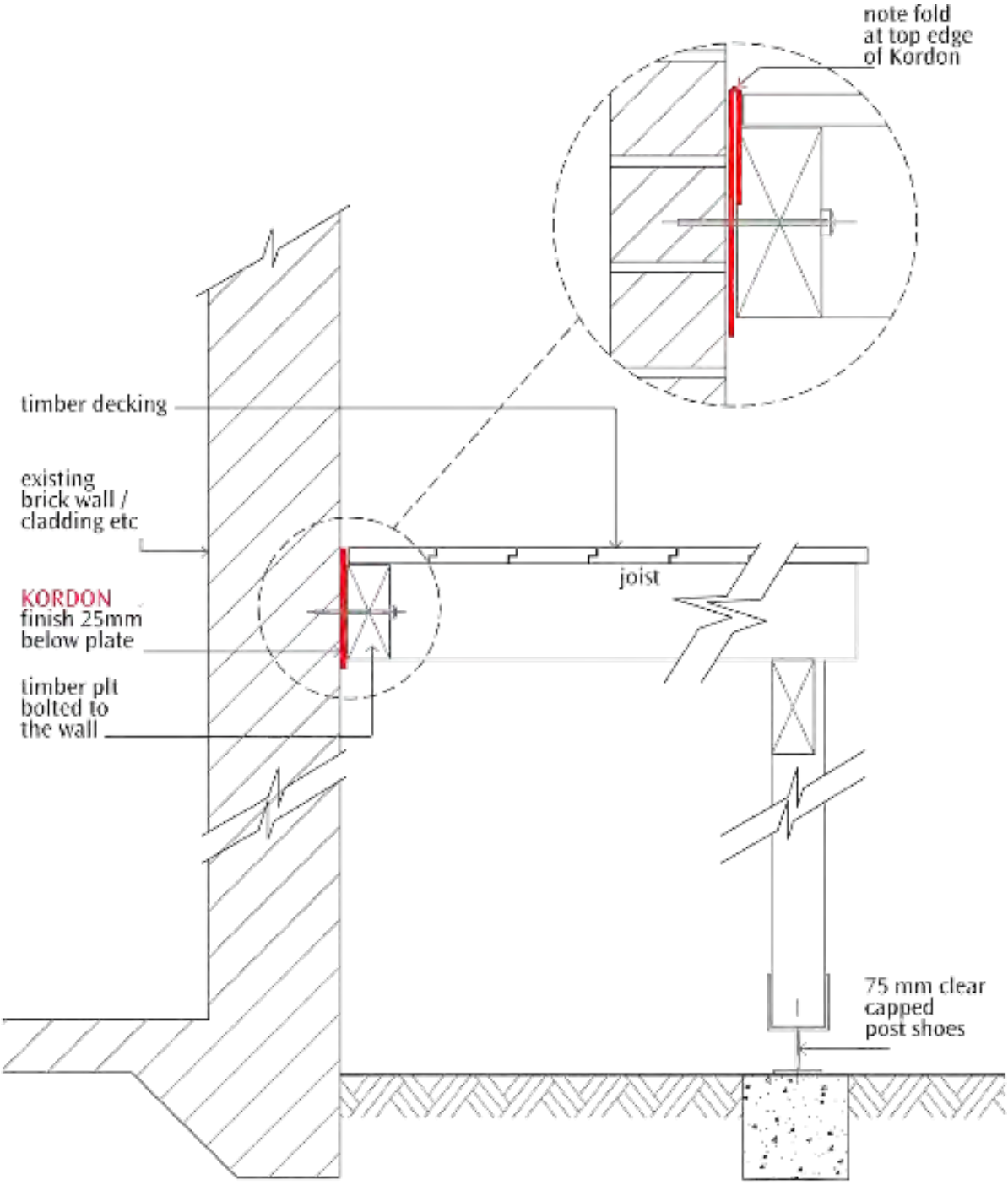
Occasionally slab / plumbing penetrations are required to be re-sited.
This detail outlines the recommended rectification process.



Subject:

Pole Plate Installation

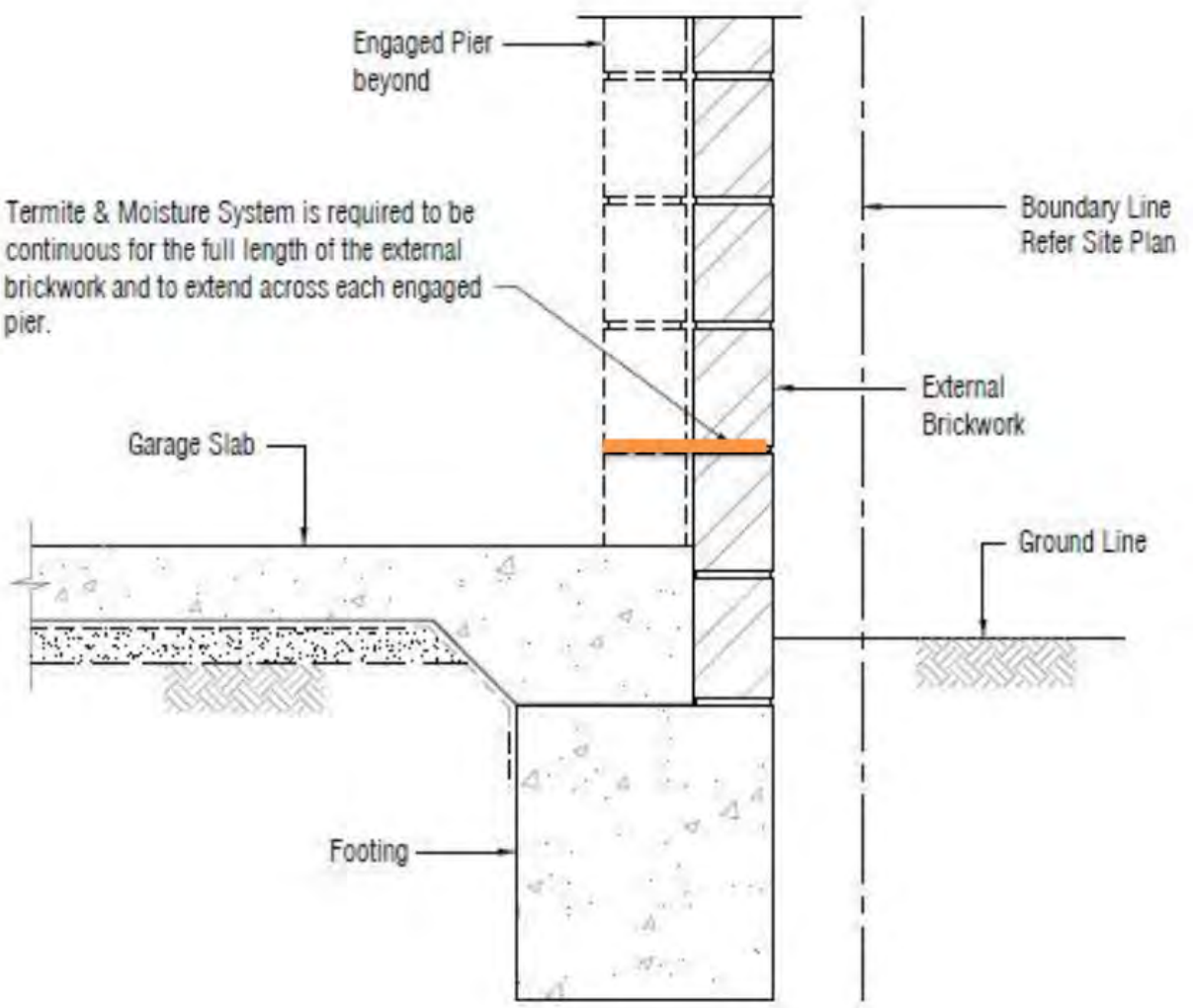
Date:



Subject:

Single Leaf Engaged Pier

Date:

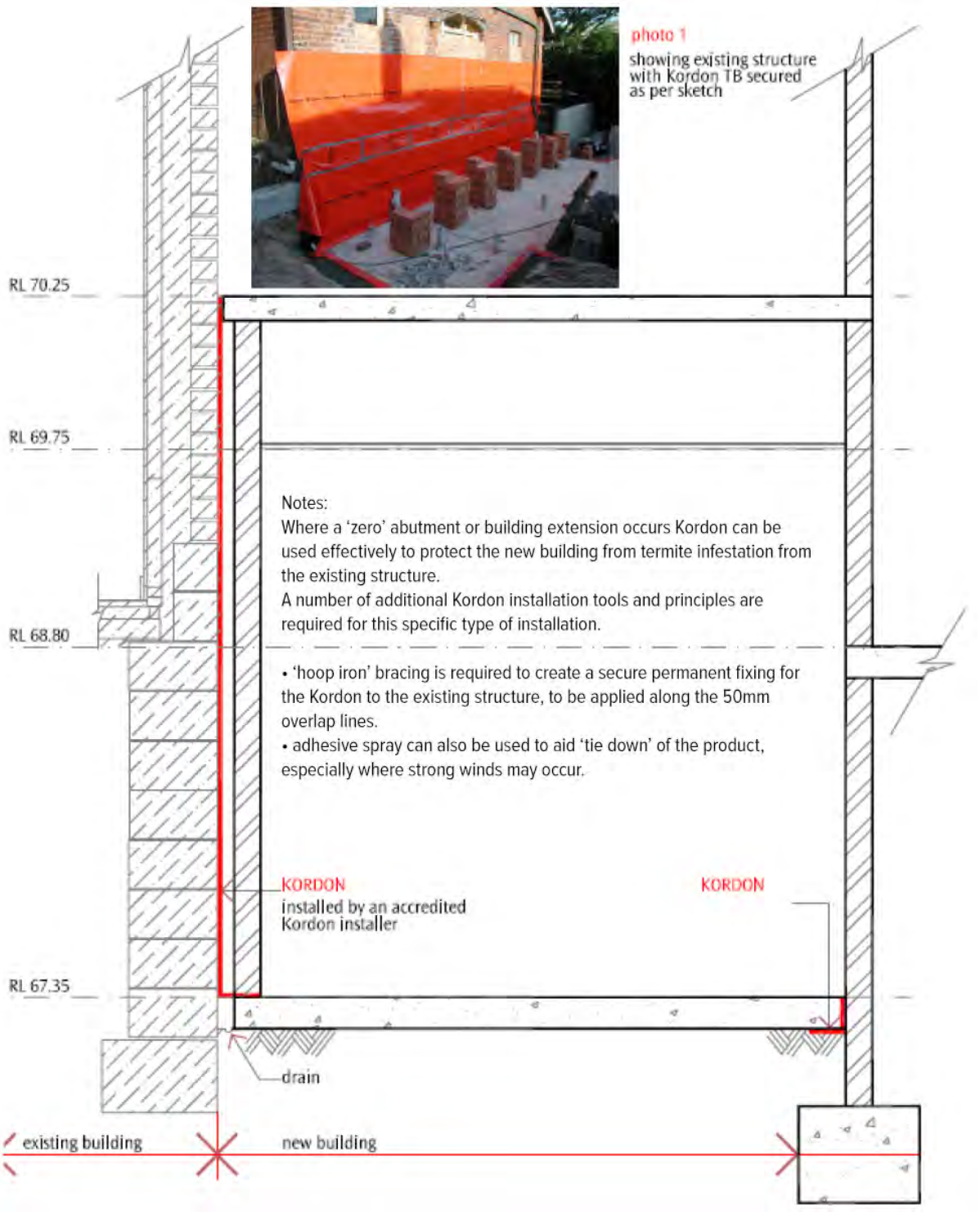


ZERO LOT LINE TERMITE BARRIER - SINGLE LEAF WALL

Subject:

New Work Protection from Existing Work

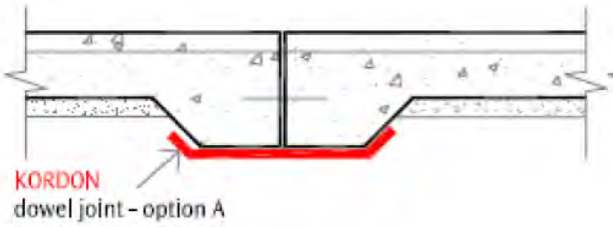
Date:

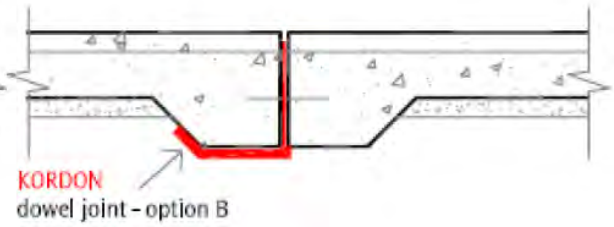


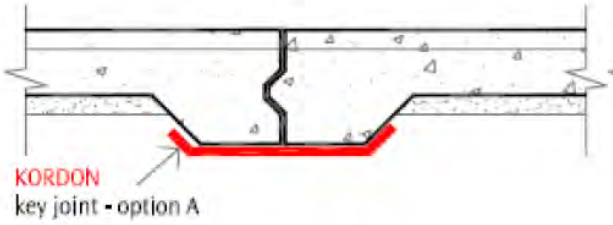
Subject:

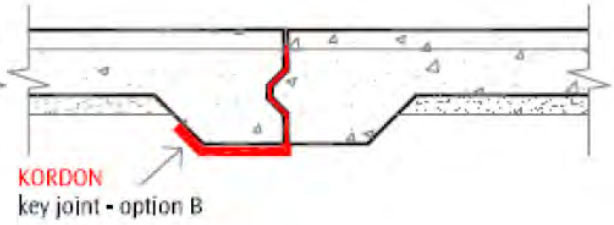
Commercial Detail – Construction Joints

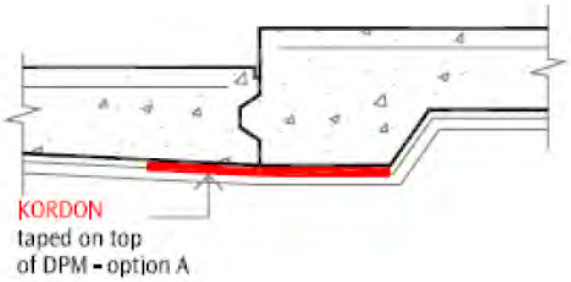
Date:

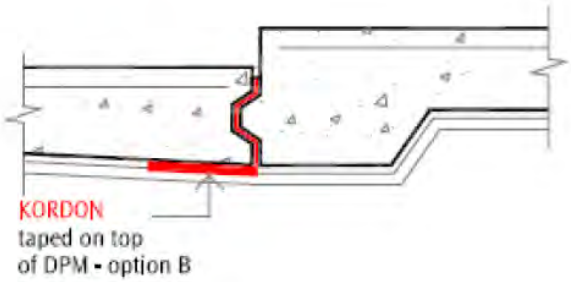


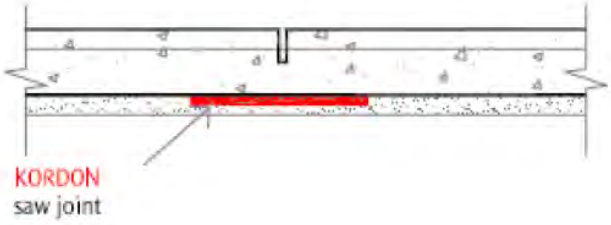








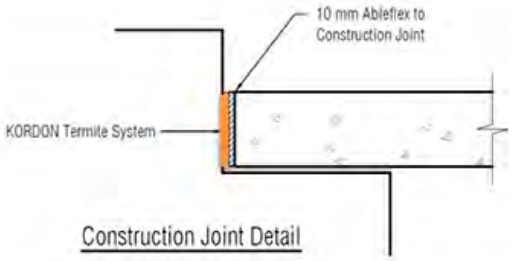




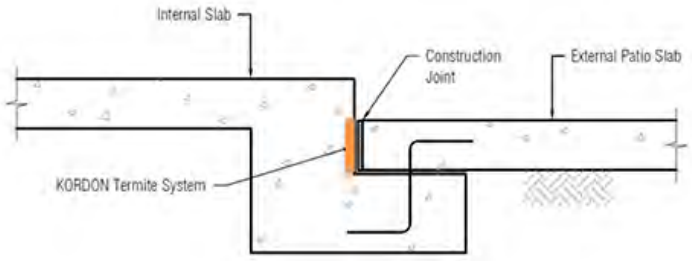
Subject:

Joint Detail

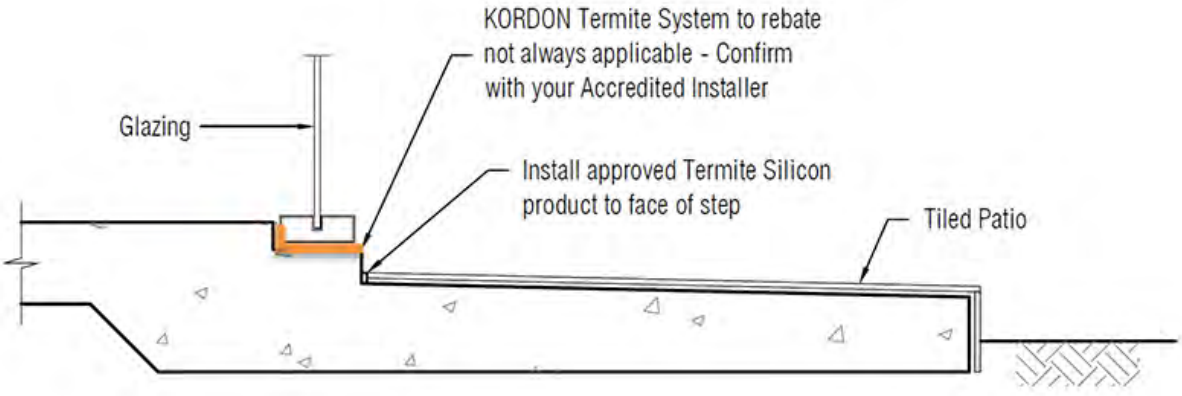
Date:



Construction Joint Detail



Patio Construction Joint Detail



Patio Step Down Detail

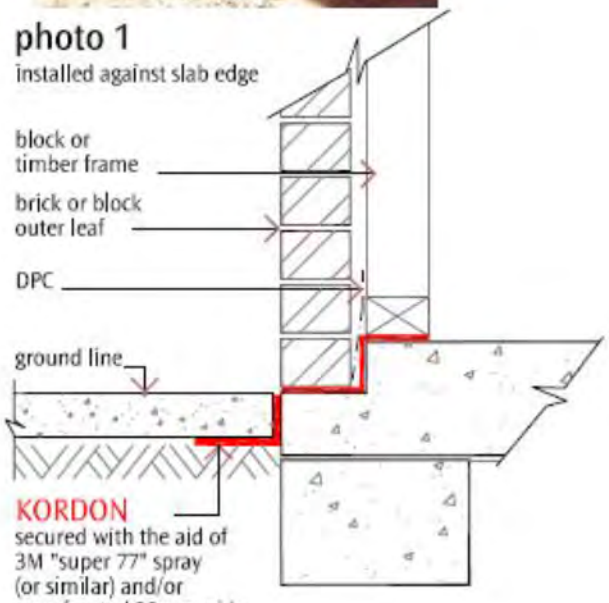
Subject:

Cold Joints, Pathways & Garage Detailing

Date:

photo 1

installed against slab edge



section detail 1

high paving level (photo 2)

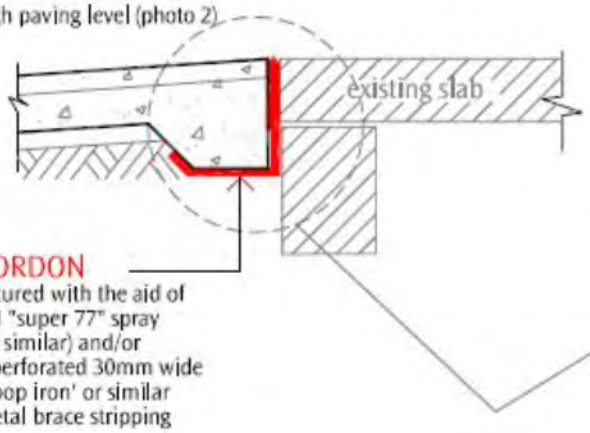
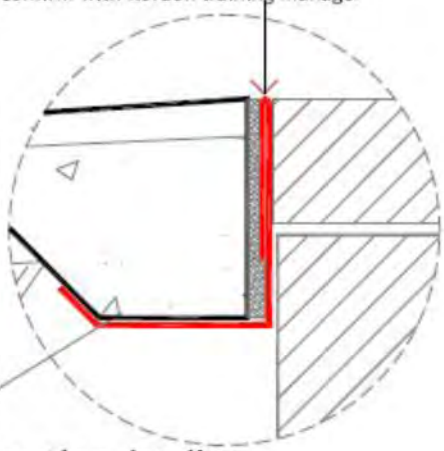


photo 2 garage entry detail

secured with the aid of 3M "super 77" spray or similar
Note:
where various slab conditions prevail i.e.
rough or damaged:-
It is important to establish a full seal to
the perimeter is achieved

KORDON
a minimium width of 300mm Kordon
is to be installed with a foldback of
100mm approx, as shown.
where dowelling occurs: installation may
vary depending on engineer's instructions
Confirm with Kordon training manager



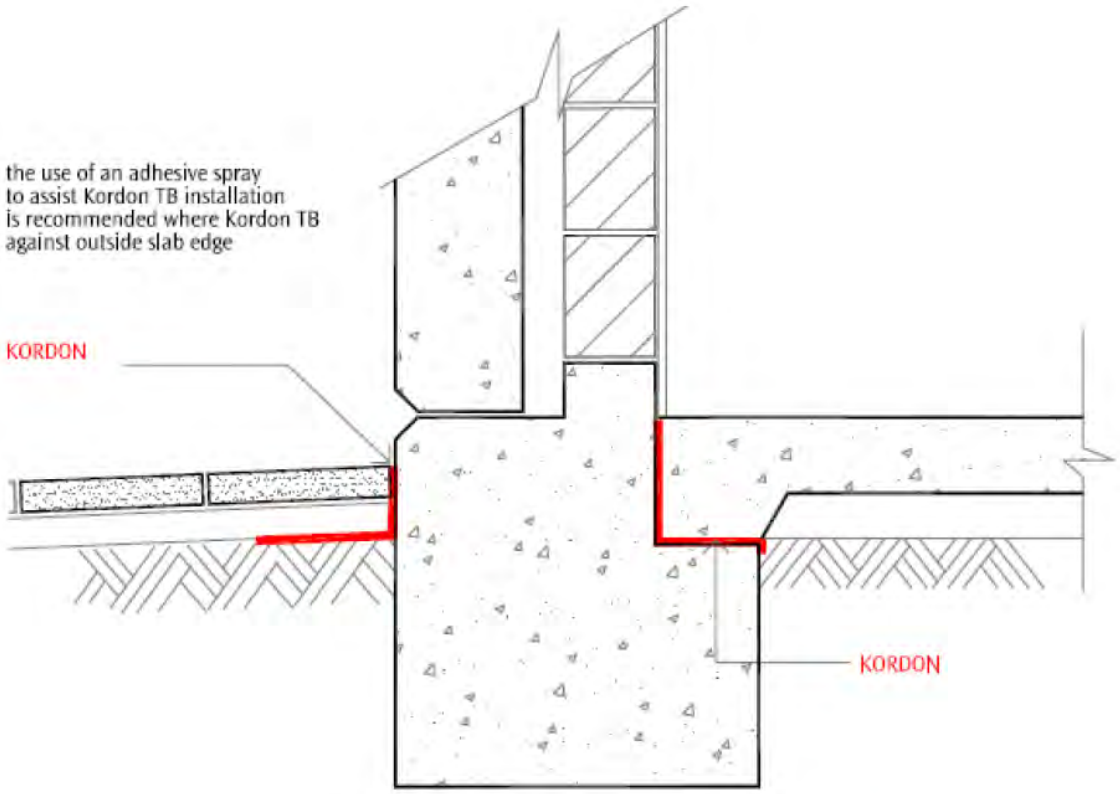
section detail 2

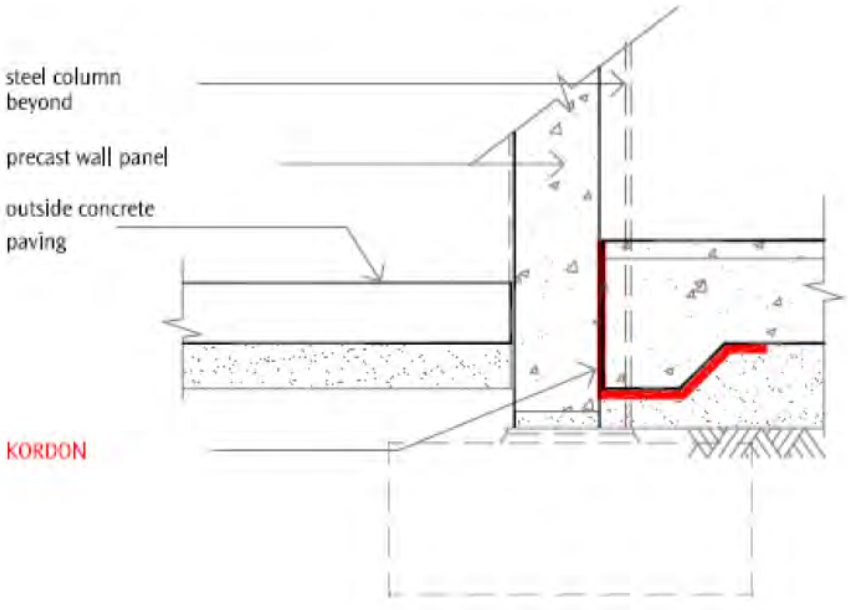
driveway, disabled ramp & entry

Subject:

Commerical Detail – Pre Install Tilt Up

Date:





Subject:

Perimeter Installations

Date:

Building design and construction requires various installation procedures, consult with your builder/plans

Perimeter installation process – Brick veneer construction

- Protect all service penetrations prior to initial concrete pour.
- KD 009; KD 010a; (kordonwarrantycentre.com.au) Installation details.
- After the pour chalk lines to be in place for positioning of timber frames prior to Kordon installation.
  Determine your width of product as to height & number of bricks to be installed to the footing and or slab rebate to weep hole level.
- Install Kordon to chalk lines fixed with both spray adhesive and concrete nails @ approx. 350mm centres.
- Ensure you overlap to specifications and nail Kordon to corners and bay windows to minimise product movement when timber frames are stood.
- Nailing with power tools is an option, be aware that the nail heads are to finish flush with the slab so as not to create gaps or undulations when timber frames are stood.
- The bricks are now laid to the footing and or the slab rebate to the weep hole height.
- You now carry out stage two and secure the Kordon to the bricks after determining whether the brickwork is finished as face brick or rendered. Face brick install 3-5 mm inside the perimeter edge or flush if the bricks are to be rendered.

Attention to sill / entries / sliding doors

- There are many variations and different options when installing Kordon to the above.
- Other options require variations depending on the finished height / makeup of the tiles and just how the sills are seen on completion.
- This requires discussion with the builder/tiler.
- **Kordon is installed securely between two building products – it is required to be compressed, so as to deter concealed termite access.**
- During this perimeter installation stage you will have the opportunity to observe if any disturbance to your previous installation has taken place as well as any ‘new’ extra pipes / slab penetrations that may have been added.
- This is now the time to observe if any external perimeter installation is required to piers, access ramps, patios, entries, driveways, external decking, nib walls ----
- Check to ensure the required inspection zones are compliant.
- Only at this stage do you sign off the installation as complete.
- Any Kordon off-cuts are removed from the site, NOT placed in skips.

All Kordon installations are registered on the Kordon Warranty Centre website and the following documents are available for the Building Contractor to provide to his client / homeowner:

1. Warranty Document
2. Certificate of Compliance
3. Form 43 (Queensland only)
4. Site installation diagram
5. Meter box sticker
6. Warranty conditions and options

www.kordonwarrantycentre.com.au

Personal Protective Equipment

- First Aid Kit appropriate to the task and location
- Communication equipment
- Drinking fluids
- Ear protection
- Eye wash
- Face shield
- Hair nets
- Hard hats
- Washable sun hat
- Gloves
- Long sleeve shirts
- Long pants
- Overalls, coveralls / protective clothing
- Steel cap boots
- Sunglasses
- Safety glasses
- Safety harness (if required)
- Sunscreen
- Supply of barrier cream or similar product
- Eye protection
- Soap and towel

Installers Tool Box

- Carpenter's work pouch
- Eight metre tape measure
- Three metre tape measure
- Pocket sized note pad
- Chalk line
- Level
- Hammer
- Ramset, track fast or similar
- Quantity of approx.. 20mm concrete nails
- Quantity of 15mm concrete nails / washer
- Stanley knife
- Wiltshire stay sharp Scissors
- Kordon Kutters
- Good quality pliers
- Stapler
- Quality duct tape
- Quality cloth duct tape
- Quantity of various sized quality zip ties
- Marking pen / carpenter's pencil
- Set of wad punches
- 3M spray adhesive or other approved product
- Supply of galvanised hoop iron 30mm wide x 8 gauge
- Supply of Kordon product as required from work orders / work schedule
- Flat blade trowel
- Bolster
- Wire brush
- Screwdrivers
- Tin cutters
- Dust pan and brush
- Kordon warning tape
- Kordon Termite System site signs
- Camera
- Nail gun

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