



Building and Timber Pest Inspection Report

Inspection Date: Fri, 20 Mar 2026

Property Address: 67 Illaroo Rd, North Nowra NSW 2541,
Australia



Contents

	The Parties
Section A	Results of inspection - summary
Section B	General
Section C	Accessibility
Section D	Significant Items
Section E	Additional comments
Section F	Annexures to this report

Definitions to help you better understand this report

Terms on which this report was prepared

Special conditions or instructions

If you have any queries with this report or require further information, please do not hesitate to contact the person who carried out the inspection.

This Report has been prepared in accordance with the pre-inspection agreement in place between the parties set out below, which set out the purpose and scope of the inspection, and the significant items that will be reported on. This Report reflects the opinion of the inspector based on the documents that have been provided. This Report should be read in its entirety and in the context of the agreed scope of Services. If there is a discrepancy between the summary findings and the body of the Report, the body of the Report will prevail. We recommend that you should promptly implement any recommendation or advice in this Report, including recommendations of further inspections by another specialist. If you have any queries with this Report or require further information, please do not hesitate to contact the person who carried out the inspection. This Report contains reference to material that is the copyright of Standards Australia reproduced under agreement with SAI Global to Jim's Building Inspections (Australia).

Original Inspection Date: Fri, 20 Mar 2026

The Parties

Name of the Client:

Name of the Principal(if Applicable):

Job Address: 67 Illaroo Rd, North Nowra NSW 2541, Australia

Client's Email Address:

Client's Phone Number:

Consultant: Justin Blake Ph: 0435 182 122
Email: Shellharbour@jimsbuildinginspections.com.au

Company Name: Jim's Building Inspections (Shellharbour)

Company Address and Postcode: Shellharbour 2529

Company Email: Shellharbour@jimsbuildinginspections.com.au

Company Contact Numbers: 0435 182 122

Special conditions or instructions

A report may be conditional on information provided by the person, agents or employees of the person requesting the report, apparent concealment of possible defects and a range of other factors

The following apply:

The Preinspection Agreement which includes the extent of reporting, limitations and exclusions must be read and agreed to prior to viewing this report.

This report was commissioned for the sole use of the 'Client' and liability does not extend to any third parties. Any third party not named on page 3 of this report, acting or relying on this report, in whole or in part, does so entirety at their own risk.

This report is only valid as at the date of the inspection, any defects found or incurred after this date cannot be guaranteed.

THIS IS A VISUAL INSPECTION ONLY limited to those areas and sections of the property fully accessible and visible to the Inspector on the date of Inspection. The inspection DID NOT include breaking apart, dismantling, removing or moving objects including, but not limited to, foliage, mouldings, roof insulation/ sisalation, floor or wall coverings, sidings, ceilings, floors, furnishings, appliances or personal possessions. The inspector CANNOT see inside walls, between floors, inside skillion roofing, behind stored goods in cupboards and other areas that are concealed or obstructed

New South Wales experiences major weather events annually. These periods of storms and torrential & driving rains from certain angles can overwhelm residential roofs, waterproofed areas, skylights, flashings & guttering causing water ingress into properties that otherwise would not happen in normal rain conditions. Therefore no guarantee can be given against any future roof leaks.

All roof coverings & plumbing, flashings, exterior guttering, box gutters and downpipes, even with gutter guard products installed, should remain free of all debris and possible blockages. Blockages may lead to pooling, accumulated water overflows, possible water ingress and the associated damage to adjoining building elements. Any areas of missing or aged/corroded guttering should be replaced. All flat roofs and waterproofed areas should be monitored regularly.

Where any elevated Structure (deck, balcony, verandah etc) is present, and this elevated structure is designed to accommodate people, you MUST have this structure checked by an engineer or other suitably qualified person.

You should also arrange annual inspections of the structure by an engineer or other suitably qualified person to ensure any maintenance, that may become necessary, is identified. Care must be taken not to overload the structure.

External timber structures are also constantly exposed to weather elements and can deteriorate in an accelerated manner, ongoing assessments are required.

Nothing contained in this report should be taken as an indicator that an assessment has been made, on any elevated structure, as suitable for any specific number of people or purpose. This can only be done by a qualified engineer. For the purpose of this report, the Structure includes the elevated rear verandah, handrails, stairs and walls that show rust, wood rot and bora damage and a lack of support and a loose rear wall.

Section A Results of Inspection - summary

A summary of your inspection is outlined below; please also refer to the Report.

	Found	Not Found
Safety Hazard	✓	
Major Defect	✓	
Minor Defect	✓	
Live Timber Pest Activity		✓
Timber Pest Damage		✓
Conditions Conducive to Timber Pest Activity	✓	
Evidence of fungal decay activity and/or damage	✓	
Evidence of wood borer activity and/or damage	✓	
Evidence of a previous termite management program		✓

Overall Condition (Building)

In summary, the building, compared to others of similar age and construction is in fair condition with one safety defect, two areas of flooring requiring restrengthening and minor defects present.

Overall Condition (Timber Pest)

In summary, the building, compared to others of similar age and construction is highly susceptible to timber pests. A termite treatment is required.

Section B General

General description of the property

Building Type	Residential, Detached
Company or Strata title	No
Floor	Brick Stumps or Piers, Suspended Timber Frame
Furnished	Furnished
No. of bedrooms	2
Occupied	Occupied
Orientation	South
Other Building Elements	Fence - Fabricated Metal Fence, Footpath, Garage, Shed, Water Tanks
Other Timber Bldg Elements	Floorboards, Internal Joinery, Porch / Patio, Skirting Boards, Doors, Door Frames, Deck, Architraves, Veranda Posts, Window Frames
Roof	Timber Framed, Pitched, Corrugated Iron (e.g. Colourbond)
Storeys	Single
Walls	Timber Framed and Clad, Weatherboards, Light Weight Wall Clad
Weather	Overcast

Section C Accessibility

Areas Inspected

The following areas were inspected. As documented in your Pre-Inspection Agreement, obstructions and limitations to the accessible areas for inspection are to be expected in any inspection. Refer also to our listing of obstructions and limitations.

- Exterior
- Fencing
- Gardens
- Interior
- Outbuildings
- Posts
- Roof Exterior - Part
- Roof Void - Part
- Subfloor - Part
- Trees
- Wall Exterior

The inspection excludes areas which are affected by obstructions, where access is limited or unsafe. We do not move obstructions and defects, timber pest activity or conditions conducive to these may not be obvious unless they are removed.

Inaccessible Areas

The following areas were inaccessible:

- Areas of low roof pitch preventing full inspection.
- Ceiling Cavity - Part.
- Interior areas due to lack of access.
- Roof Exterior - Part
- Site - Part.
- Subfloor - Part.

- Wall exterior due to obstructions.

Any areas which are inaccessible at the time of inspection present a high risk for undetected defects and timber pest activity and conditions conducive to these. The client is advised to make inaccessible areas accessible wherever possible for re-inspection.

Obstructions and Limitations

Building defects, termite and timber pest activity as well as conditions conducive to both, may be concealed by the following obstructions which prevented full inspection:

- Areas of low roof pitch preventing full inspection
- Appliances and equipment
- Ceiling linings
- Debris in gutters
- Debris or rubbish
- Fixed ceilings
- Fixed Furniture - Built-in Cabinetry
- Floor coverings
- Furniture
- Insulation
- Old disused HWS in roof cavity incl associated plumbing
- Roof framing - not trafficable
- Solar Panels
- Stored items, built in cabinetry, furniture and personal items obscured approximately 50% of every room.
- Vegetation
- Wall linings
- Webbing of roof trusses - not trafficable

The presence of obstructions increases the risk of undetected building defects, timber pest activity and conditions conducive to these. The client should make arrangement to remove obstructions where ever possible and re-inspect these areas urgently.

Undetected defect risk (Building)

A risk rating is provided to help you understand the degree to which accessibility issues and the presence of obstructions have limited the scope of the inspection

The risk of undetected defects is: **High**

When the risk of undetected defects is medium or high we strongly recommend further inspection once access is provided or if the obstruction can be removed. Contact us for further advice.

Undetected defect risk (Timber Pest)

A risk rating is provided to help you understand the degree to which accessibility issues and the presence of obstructions have limited the scope of the inspection

The risk of undetected defects is: **High**

When the risk of undetected defects is medium or high we strongly recommend further inspection once access is provided or if the obstruction can be removed. Contact us for further advice.

Section D Significant Items

Safety Hazard

Finding 1.01

Building:	Building 3
Location:	Pictured switch and lighting
Finding:	Lights - Damaged
Information:	The light fitting in this garage area was found to be damaged emitting unusual noises at the time of inspection. The lights were not working and it is suspected rainwater has damaged the wiring. Left unmanaged, the fitting may cause injury if there is potential contact with persons in the area.

A Licensed electrician should be appointed to investigate further.



Major Defect

Finding 2.01

Building:	Building 1
Location:	Rear deck northeast corner
Finding:	Lack of support
Information:	These rear verandah areas shows a lack of support which is highly likely to result in further defects over time. The post support has rusted and become detached.

The verandah rear areas also have severe wood rot. Additional support is required by a carpenter to urgently add a new post support.



Finding 2.02

Building:	Building 1
Location:	Subfloor under kitchen/ bathroom wall
Finding:	Subfloor structure - Wood rot
Information:	The subfloor structure here is showing severe wood rot (fungal decay) of the timbers. It is suspected that this defect has developed as a result of damp conditions in the subfloor from a bathroom leak.

Damp conditions cause the timbers to fail, resulting in the subfloor structures failing to bear the load (or weight) of the building as originally intended. Without repairs and maintenance, including potential replacement of affected elements, it is likely that serious structural faults will result, as well as an array of minor defects.

The presence of wood rot to the subfloor structure is also conducive to termite infestation. As timber stumps are in direct contact with the ground, concealed termite is made possible. Such entry is made easier if the timbers become non-durable due to even slight wood rot.

Where wood rot is present to any structural timber, rectification or replacement of the affected timber building element is required. The adequate timeframe for such works are dependent on the severity of the rot. This area was inspected from 1 meter away due to tight safe access. A builder or carpenter is required to urgently restrengthen or replace these damaged timbers.



Minor Defect

Finding 3.01

Building:	Building 1
Location:	Pictured areas
Finding:	Wood rot
Information:	The building shows evidence of wood rot. Wood rot, also known as Fungal Decay, occurs when timbers and other cellulose building materials are exposed to damp conditions on an ongoing basis. This could be the result of exposure to weathering

over a prolonged period of time, or the attraction of excessive moisture from other abutting building materials.

Early intervention and regular maintenance, particularly of exterior timbers, will prolong the useful life of these building elements. Prior to any works being performed, the cause of the moisture that has created the visible wood rot should be identified and addressed in a suitable manner. Replacement of affected timbers may then be a necessary step in protecting surrounding building elements from such deterioration.

A qualified carpenter or registered builder may also be required to replace affected building materials.





Finding 3.02

Building:	Building 1
Location:	Pictured driveway area
Finding:	Eaves - Sagging
Information:	Sagging to the eaves was evident in this area at the time of inspection. This type of defect is generally consistent with older properties, where the eave sheeting has worn over time.

Eaves are important in preventing water ingress to associated walls by promoting adequate water run-off from roofing structures. Their secondary function is to prevent shelter to adjoining structures from excessive moisture and hence prevent water damage to these areas.

Sagging eaves are susceptible to the attraction of excessive moisture, and are therefore considered non-functional. This defect also detracts from the overall appearance and condition of the roofing structure and any associated structures.

A carpenter is required to perform rectification works immediately before this eave sheet(s) falls.



Finding 3.03

Building:	Building 1
-----------	------------

Location: Yard - rear
 Finding: Cracks in concrete slab - Category 3
 Information: A crack coded as Category 3 was identified in these slabs. A Category 3 crack is described as a wide crack with obvious curvature or change in level, affecting the slab.

The approximate width of the crack to be considered Category 3 is greater than 2.0mm, or a change in offset of 15-25mm when a 3m straight edge is placed over the defect.

Category 3 cracks to slabs exceed allowable Standards and Tolerances, and are considered defects requiring rectification.



Finding 3.04

Building: Building 1
 Location: Laundry
 Finding: Cracking - Damage Category 1 - Fine (up to 1mm)
 Information: Although fine cracks are quite noticeable, they are often only considered to be an appearance defect, and usually do not indicate any structural damage. Generally, the cause of a fine crack is indicative of a separation between building materials and finishes (e.g. paint, plaster, etc.) along joins.

Cracking of this nature can generally be repaired with minor sanding, filling and/or repainting. Such works should be performed by a qualified painter or a general handyman.

Monitoring of all cracking should be conducted frequently. Always contact a building inspector should cracks widen, lengthen, or become more numerous.



Finding 3.05

Building:	Building 1
Location:	Pictured doors
Finding:	Doors - Binding/jamming
Information:	Binding and/or jamming of these doors is evident during standard operation. This defect inhibits the functionality of the affected doors as well as creating potential for secondary defects to associated building elements, such as damage to the floor covering.

A door that binds to flooring or to the associated door frame may have several causes, ranging from minor defects, such as poor installation of the door or deteriorated hinges, through to major structural issues, such as damage to subfloor structures.

Where door binding/jamming appears to indicate major structural issues, a registered builder specialising in re-stumping should be appointed to provide an estimate on the cost of rectification.

For these minor causes, a qualified carpenter or general handyperson should be appointed to perform minor rectification works at client discretion.



Finding 3.06

Building:	Building 1
Location:	Roof Exterior
Finding:	Roofing areas - Weathered
Information:	Upon inspection of the exterior roofing, the majority of the roof sheets areas were considered to be in a good condition. The timber areas was in fair condition.

While weathering of these pictured areas is consistent with the age of the property, maintenance works are required.

Re-sealing old sealant and painting may be considered as an interim solution by the client to help preserve and extend the life span of these roofing areas. Some timber fascia and barges require repair/ replacement. Where left unmanaged, deteriorating roofing materials are likely to lead to a number of secondary defects, including minor water leaks and weather exposure to internal roofing structures.

Consultation with a roofing contractor is highly advised to gain advice on cost of remedial works that may be required in the short to medium term.

Remedial works are likely to increase the longevity of the exterior roofing structure.





Finding 3.07

Building:	Building 1
Location:	Pictured Areas
Finding:	Sealant (external) - Missing.
Information:	It was noted on inspection that small areas of external sealant was missing to the external walls.

A flexible sealant or flashing is required to protect the associated building materials from rainwater ingress.

Flexible sealants should be applied to these affected areas to prevent any subsequent water damage that is likely to occur.

A sealant specialist or skilled handy person should be appointed to complete these works as soon as possible



Finding 3.08

Building:	Building 1
Location:	Kitchen and bathroom
Finding:	Sealant and grouting - Missing or damaged
Information:	It was noted on inspection that sealant or grout is degraded to these pictured wet areas.

Different materials and floor areas move at different rates, generally causing cracking to grout or sealant at this point. A flexible sealant is required to allow for expected expansion and contraction, while keeping the joint water tight and protective of all associated building materials.

Flexible and mould resistant materials should be applied to affected areas to prevent any subsequent water damage that is likely to occur. Regular maintenance and replacement of damage or missing or damaged sealant and grout is highly recommended to the wet areas, as this is a regular wear and tear defect. Sealant and grouting in areas that come into regular contact with water should be maintained for the long term care of your property.

A sealant specialist or tiling contractor should be appointed to complete these works as soon as possible



Finding 3.09

Building:	Building 1
Location:	Bathroom, kitchen
Finding:	Tiles cracked
Information:	Cracked tiles were evident in these pictured areas at the time of inspection. It is suspected that this cracking has occurred as a result of minor settlement or impact damage.

Cracked tiles throughout the household detract from the overall appearance of the affected areas. In wet areas of kitchens and bathrooms, it can lead to water damage of adjoining walls and floors.

Replacement of cracked tiles is recommended as soon as possible. A tiling contractor may be appointed to perform these works. Where cracks become more numerous, contact a licensed building inspector for further investigation.



Finding 3.10

Building: Building 1

Location: Pictured Areas

Finding: Tiles - Drummy

Information: Drummy tiled areas were identified at the time of inspection. The term 'drummy' refers to tiles that have become detached from their fixing, despite otherwise being in relatively good condition. Such defects are generally caused by physical or moisture damage to the area. Drummy tiled areas may also be a direct result of poor workmanship during the construction process.

Tiled areas may swell and shrink with changes in air humidity if the area has sustained moisture damage. Any exposure to moisture is capable of causing tiled areas to

become drummy and/or cracked over a prolonged period of time. Drummy tiled areas generally require removal and replacement of affected tiles, with adequate sealant and grouting.

Specialist trades are available for these types of services. A registered builder may be required to undertake works if damage is extensive or if secondary building defects have resulted. Otherwise, it is advised that a tiling contractor be appointed to perform works as necessary. Immediate action is recommended to ensure that no further damage is sustained in the affected area.

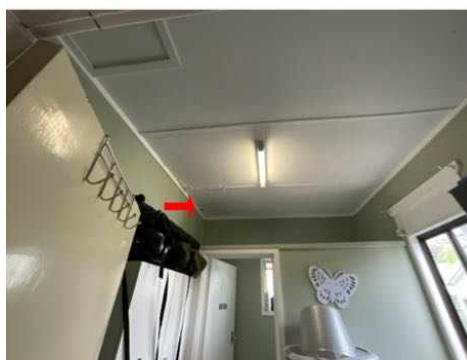
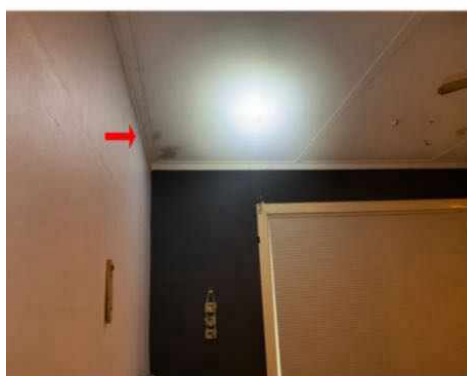


Finding 3.11

Building:	Building 1
Location:	Pictured Areas
Finding:	Mould - Present
Information:	Where evidence of mould growth was noted, there may be environmental, biological or health issues associated with the report. A specialist inspection by a suitably qualified environmental health inspector is warranted, where mould is extensive or where any queries regarding air quality spores or other related issues apply.

Generally, the client is advised to ensure that the general environment is free of moisture and humidity to aid in the prevention of mould formation and development. Any mould found during the inspection should be cleaned immediately by a cleaning contractor or the homeowner as applicable.

Please note that severely affected building elements may require replacement by a registered builder or qualified carpenter.



Finding 3.12

Building:	Building 1
Location:	Roof Exterior
Finding:	Building element - Rusted or corroded
Information:	This building element shows evidence of rusting and corrosion, which is likely to have developed as a result of excessive exposure to moisture and or inadequate coatings.

As surface rust provides no protection to the underlying iron, the deteriorating condition is likely to worsen if not addressed in the short-term future.

Where possible, the use of galvanized (treated) metals or aluminium coated metals aid in rust prevention, as does regular general maintenance. Rust formation can be

controlled with coatings, such as paint, that isolate the iron from the environment.

Rusting and corrosion should be managed by ideally removing or limiting the affected surface from exposure to moisture. A registered builder may be appointed to replace any building elements that have been severely affected by rust or water damage.



Finding 3.13

Building:	Building 1
Location:	Pictured external wall areas
Finding:	Additional fixings to stink pipe
Information:	Evidence of insufficient fixings were evident to this stink pipe. This pipe need additional fixings to affix to the adjoining wall ensure its longevity.

A carpenter, plumber or handy person should add additional fixings to this area as soon as possible to limit potential damage.



Finding 3.14

Building:	Building 1
Location:	Pictured wall area
Finding:	Cladding missing / damaged
Information:	Evidence of damage was identified to the left side wall where the cladding has minor

damage. A carpenter would be the trade responsible for rectification of this wall area.



Finding 3.15

Building: Building 1

Location: Kitchen

Finding: Lock - missing

Information: The lock to this window was missing at the time of inspection. Where locks are missing the security of the property is immediately compromised.

Replacement of the lock is highly recommended. Consultation with a locksmith or general handyman is required to gain further advice on any added security that may be available for the area.



Finding 3.16

Building: Building 1

Location: Pictured Areas

Finding: Paint damaged

Information: The paint finish throughout the house was found to be damaged. Damaged painting is generally classified as an appearance defect. However, the appearance may also be indicative of poor surface preparation and substandard workmanship. Damaged paint finishes in areas exposed to moisture,

e.g. external areas or wet areas, could lead to deterioration of underlying building materials. Damaged paint finishes should be sanded back, filled, leveled and repainted, as applicable.

A painting contractor should be appointed as soon as possible to perform necessary works to aid the appearance of the affected area and to ensure that the area is protected against further deterioration. Alternatively, the homeowner following manufacturer instructions may be able to provide this service.



Live Timber Pest Activity

No evidence was found

Timber Pest Damage

No evidence was found

Conditions Conducive to Timber Pest Activity

Finding 6.01

Building: Building 1

Location:	Meter Box
Finding:	Termite Management System - no evidence of a chemical installation
Information:	The application of a post-construction chemical termite barrier is highly recommended for all properties. Such barriers are highly effective in preventing termite attack on any timber building elements throughout the property.

A durable notice should be placed in the switchboard unit to indicate current termite barriers. At the time of inspection, no durable notice was evident and it appeared as though no chemical termite management system has been installed, with no evidence to suggest preventative works taking place since the property was built.

The client may consider gaining further advice from a pest controller as to the costs and procedures involved with a 'chemical' application. It is recommended that obtaining such advice be a short-term priority.



Finding 6.02

Building:	Building 1
Location:	Yard - front
Finding:	Bridging - Vegetation and decking
Information:	Where vegetation and decking obstructs inspection of building elements, also known as bridging as it provides a bridging point for the access of termites, full inspection can not be achieved. Consequently moisture or dampness may be present and the areas becomes conducive to termite activity. Plants and decks against or very close to buildings provide cover, shade and can provide an environment that is attractive to termite infestation.

The removal and replanting of plant species that do not provide "cover" or cutting back of existing vegetation and leaving a small gap between decking and the building walls will assist greatly in preventing Bridging from occurring.

The removal of any such stored building or plant materials that may be conducive to termite activity should be carried out as soon as possible and arrange re inspection to minimize the risk of termite attack.



Finding 6.03

Building: Building 1
Location: Pictured yard area
Finding: Tree stumps - left in ground
Information: Tree stumps left in ground provide opportunity for termite attack as they are likely to be subject to rot and decay providing an attractive food source. Treatment and/or Removal of the stump is highly recommended. A pest controller and tree removalist should be engaged to perform such works.



Finding 6.04

Building:	Building 1
Location:	Subfloor
Finding:	Subfloor - Debris
Information:	An array of debris was found in the subfloor area at the time of inspection. Debris in this area restricts subfloor ventilation and creates potential for concealed pest entry. Stored timbers and other materials may also make the area susceptible to termite activity and wood rot.

A clear and empty subfloor will be better ventilated and easier to maintain in a dry condition. The removal of any timber debris is vital in minimising the risk of termite or wood borer activity.

Debris in the subfloor should be removed as soon as possible. Depending on the location and amount of debris and stored items, the homeowner may elect to undertake this task. Alternatively there are a large number of rubbish removal subcontractors that could undertake these works.



Finding 6.05

Building:	Building 1
Location:	Subfloor
Finding:	Damp - Rising
Information:	Rising damp describes the upward movement of water in low sections of building

elements (e.g. walls) by capillary action - the movement of water through porous materials such as bricks, sandstone or mortar.

Rising damp is generally managed by the installation of a damp proof course during construction. A Damp Proof Course (DPC) is an impermeable barrier at the base of the wall above ground level. However, many 19th Century buildings have no damp course installed, or the materials have failed. The DPC may have been omitted as a consequence of poor workmanship, or it may have been bridged where materials built up against the side of the house allow moisture ingress above the DPC level.

Left unmanaged, rising damp can lead to health problems resulting from mould growth and can have major implications on affected building elements, including wall finishes like paint and plasterwork.

The first step in addressing rising damp is to diagnose the cause. The identified cause should be addressed first before addressing the appearance and other defects which have resulted from the rising damp. If the original cause is not resolved, further cases of damp are likely to ensue, resulting in secondary defects.

Consultation with a qualified plumber is advised immediately to identify the cause of the damp and perform remedial works as required.



Evidence of fungal decay activity and/or damage

Finding 7.01

Building:	Building 1
Location:	Many areas
Finding:	Fungal decay - present (localised)
Information:	Fungal decay also known as wood decay or wood rot generally refers to the deterioration of timber elements when in contact with excessive levels of moisture for a prolonged period of time.

The development of fungal decay is accelerated by temperatures from 5degreeC to

40degreeC as well as the presence of oxygen. Generally fungal decay develops on timber elements that are in use in an external environment which are exposed to rain penetration.

In this case, the affected timber element is in a decaying state and will need replacement by a carpenter or licensed builder.

Note - See ALL wood rot photos, all these show fungal decay.





Evidence of wood borer activity and/or damage

Finding 8.01

Building:	Building 1
Location:	Rear right verandah areas and roof void
Finding:	Evidence of wood borer activity identified
Information:	Wood borers small beetles that colonise in exposed timber elements are a common timber pest that are regularly mistaken for termites. Although wood borer activity is generally not detrimental to the affected timber they may lead to serious damage and necessitate replacement of certain building elements if left unattended.

The Lyctid borer which generally attacks hardwoods such as subfloor and roofing structures is generally identified by fine dust, surrounding the affected timbers.

The other commonly known borer the Anobium borer is more likely to attack floorboards and may cause severe structural damage to flooring areas.

As no live wood borer activity was identified treatment is not required at this time.





Section D Significant Items

D4 Further Inspections

We advise that you seek additional specialist inspections from a qualified and, where appropriate, licensed

- Licensed Electrician

- Licensed Plumber

Jim's Building Inspections can put you in contact with qualified and licensed providers of these and other trades services. Please contact your inspector for recommendations, or visit www.jims.net.

D5 Conclusion - Assessment of overall condition of property

- SUMMARY

The building compared to others of a similar age and construction appears to be in fair condition.

The large shed lighting is not functioning and needs an electrician to check for faults .

There are the two major defects of wood rotted subfloor timbers that require urgent repair - additional support.

There minor defects and maintenance issues that will require attention and remedial maintenance. Left unmanaged some of these defects may become costly in the future and develop into more major defects over time.

Please be aware that many limitation's did affect the inspection with some areas of personal items, furniture, doubled up wall cladding and insulation etc meant some areas were not accessible.

The front left and all perimeter roof void areas could only be inspected from 2- 3 metres away due to blocking roof members, low clearance and insulation. Approximately 50% of some house room walls and floors and the old garage was visible for inspection due to stored items. One door, some windows, the laundry tub, the front right bedroom cupboards etc could not be accessed for inspection. A further inspection to these areas is highly recommended and access be gained to all areas for a complete inspection of the property.

Moisture readings were taken in each room with no significantly moisture found at the time of the inspection.

TIMBER PEST SUMMARY

Due to the very high degree of risk of subterranean termite infestation, we strongly recommend that a full 'chemical' termite management system be installed to the property. Also inspections in accordance

with Australian Standards

AS 4349.3 or AS 3660.2:2017 is conducted at this property not exceeding 12 months (or as otherwise recommended by the pest control company installing the system).

No evidence of annual inspections have been carried out as per the warranty conditions of this termite barrier. Book your local pest inspector in to carry out regular inspections to adhere to the warranty

Note: Regular inspections WILL NOT stop timber pest infestation; however, the damage which may be caused will be reduced when the infestation is found at an early stage.

In an attempt to identify the presence of hidden timber pest activity, a variety of techniques are adopted to identify irregularities including, a moisture meter reading of susceptible areas, sounding of timber elements using a tapping device, visual assessment of materials affected by moisture or signs of deformity, mud trails and bridging constructed by termites, irregular and regular shaped holes in timber elements indicating pest destruction.

Termite activity generates high temperatures and moisture and if this irregularity is found it can be grounds for further investigation.

Wall paneling, wall paper, carpet and fixed cabinetry can obscure termite activity.

Please be aware evidence of termites, including damage, may be present to concealed and inaccessible timbers, and would only be found if exposed by invasive means.

Trees and stumps, where present, have been visually inspected up to a 2 meter height where possible and practicable, for evidence of termite activity.

It is very difficult, and generally not possible to locate termite nests when they are underground and if within trees they are usually well concealed. We therefore strongly recommend trees and stumps be test drilled for evidence of termite nests.

Please also note the structural integrity of affected trees may have been compromised and must be further assessed by an arborist.

THE FOLLOWING ITEMS ARE HIGHLY RECOMMENDED WHERE APPLICABLE:

- Install a Post-Construction Chemical Termite management system to the property (consult a suitably qualified termite expert for advice).
- Book your local pest inspector in to carry out regular termite inspections
- Remove, replace or treat any non-treated timbers in direct contact with the ground
- Clean and flush out blocked guttering regularly.
- Regular inspections every 6-12 months (or as advised by the termite management system installer)

For further information, advice and clarification please contact Justin Blake on: 0435 182 122

Section D Significant Items

The following items were noted as - For your information

Noted Item

Building: Building 1
 Location: Pictured areas
 Finding: Safety Hazards and Major defects require immediate rectification
 Information: All safety hazards should be rectified immediately as a matter of urgency as leaving these unattended may result in severe injury.

All major defects should be rectified immediately as a matter of urgency. Leaving these major defects unmanaged will lead to further deterioration of structural elements which may become safety hazards.

The rectification of all minor defects in this report should be conducted as soon as possible, as leaving these unmanaged may lead major defects and/or safety hazards in the future.

"AS 4349.1 - 2007 Inspection of buildings Part 1: Pre-Purchase inspections- Residential buildings", defects are classified accordingly within this report:

Safety Hazard - A defect or observed item that may constitute a present or serious safety hazard.

Major Defect - A defect of sufficient magnitude where rectification has to be carried out to avoid unsafe conditions, loss of utility or further deterioration of the property.

Minor Defect - A defect other than a major defect

Noted Item

Building: Building 1
 Location: Rear deck
 Finding: Elevated structure inspections
 Information: Where any elevated Structure (deck, balcony, verandah etc) is present, and this elevated structure is designed to accommodate people, you MUST have this structure checked by an engineer or other suitably qualified person.

You should also arrange annual inspections of the structure by an engineer or other suitably qualified person to ensure any maintenance, that may become necessary, is identified. Care must be taken not to overload the structure.

Nothing contained in this report should be taken as an indicator that an assessment

has been made, on any elevated structure, as suitable for any specific number of people or purpose. This can only be done by a qualified engineer. For the purpose of this report, the Structure includes the elevated rear verandah, handrails, stairs and walls that show rust, wood rot and bora damage and a lack of support and a loose rear wall.



Noted Item

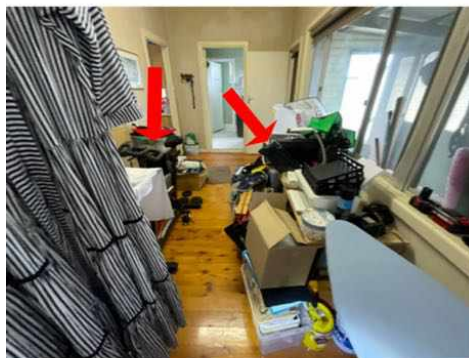
Building:	Building 1
Location:	All External Areas
Finding:	Additional Photos - Obstructions and Limitations of EXTERNAL AREAS
Information:	These photographs are an indication of the obstructions and limitations which impeded full inspection of external areas at the time of inspection. These obstructions can hide an array of defects and should be removed to allow full inspection to be carried out. A re-inspection is recommended once the areas are made accessible.



Noted Item

Building: Building 1
Location: All Internal Areas
Finding: Additional Photos - Obstructions and Limitations of INTERNAL AREAS
Information: These photographs are an indication of the obstructions and limitations which impeded full inspection of Internal areas at the time of inspection. These obstructions can hide an array of defects and should be removed to allow full inspection to be carried out. A re-inspection is recommended once the areas are made accessible.





Noted Item

Building: Building 1
 Location: All Roof cavity areas
 Finding: Additional Photos - Obstructions and Limitations of the ROOF CAVITY
 Information: These photographs are an indication of the obstructions and limitations which impeded full inspection of roof cavity areas at the time of inspection. These obstructions can hide an array of defects and should be removed to allow full inspection to be carried out if applicable. A re-inspection is recommended once the areas are made accessible.

The inspection was also limited to areas with an allowable crawl space of 600mm x 600mm, in particular towards the external walls where the roof line diminishes, these

areas were not accessible.



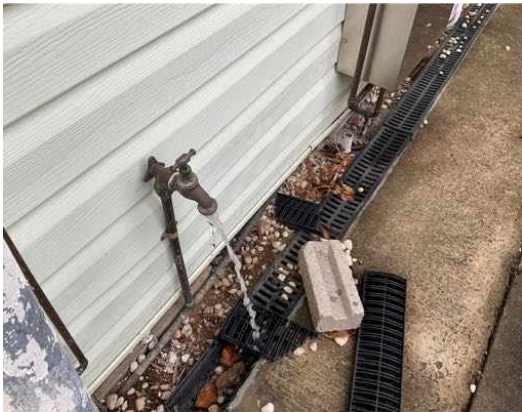
Noted Item

Building: Building 1
Location: All Subfloor Areas
Finding: Additional Photos - Obstructions and Limitations of SUBFLOOR AREAS
Information: These photographs are an indication of the obstructions and limitations which impeded full inspection of subfloor areas at the time of inspection. These obstructions can hide an array of defects and should be removed to allow full inspection to be carried out. A re-inspection is recommended once the areas are made accessible.



Noted Item

Building: Building 1
Location: All External Areas
Finding: Additional Photos
Information: Additional photos are provided for your general reference



Noted Item

Building: Building 1
Location: All Internal Areas
Finding: Additional Photos

Information: Additional photos are provided for your general reference



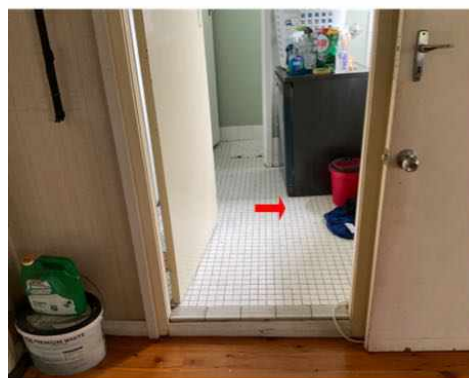
Noted Item

Building: Building 1
Location: Bathrooms and laundry
Finding: Waterproofing membranes - Information Only
Information: Internal Water Proofing Membranes, are crucial in preventing water ingress into the property is important to know that the Membrane System used is to Australian Standards and has been installed correctly.

Please refer to the original Building Documents or Maintenance Schedule for the relevant information including;

- Membrane used and Manufacturers Specifications. - The Installer and Installation Certification.

With older property's where this information is unavailable all wet areas should be monitored. If any leaks, water staining, peeling or bubbling of the paint become evident to any adjacent walls or ceilings below a licensed builder or waterproofing specialist is recommended to investigate further.



Noted Item

Building: Building 1
Location: Pictured wall area
Finding: Asbestos - ACM Identified on Site
Information: Reporting on Asbestos is outside the Scope of this Report. This defect is highlighted as a caution only. We suspect the house has asbestos present due to its age.

As Asbestos Reporting is outside the scope of this report, we advise that you consider a separate Asbestos Inspection and Condition Audit, which can include the taking of samples for definitive confirmation of the presence of Asbestos.

In the interim, the client is advised to act with caution, especially when considering any damage to building materials, general wear and tear, renovations, extensions, demolition and general maintenance activities due to the suspected presence of Asbestos.

Contact this inspector for Asbestos Report and testing.



Definitions to help you better understand this report

Access hole (cover)	An opening in flooring or ceiling or other parts of a structure (such as service hatch, removable panel) to allow for entry to carry out an inspection, maintenance or repair.
Accessible area	An area of the site where sufficient, safe and reasonable access is available to allow inspection within the scope of the inspection.
Appearance defect	Fault or deviation from the intended appearance of a building element.
Asbestos-Containing Material (ACM)	Asbestos-containing material (ACM) means any material or thing that, as part of its design, contains asbestos.
Building element	A portion of a building that, by itself or in combination with other such parts, fulfils a characteristic function. NOTE: For example supporting, enclosing, furnishing or servicing building space.
Client	The person or other entity for whom the inspection is being carried out.
Conditions Conducive to Termite Activity	Noticeable building deficiencies or environmental factors that may contribute to the presence of Termites.
Defect	Fault or deviation from the intended condition of a material, assembly, or component.
Detailed assessment	An assessment by an accredited sampler to determine the extent and magnitude of methamphetamine contamination in a property.
Inspection	Close and careful scrutiny of a building carried out without dismantling, in order to arrive at a reliable conclusion as to the condition of the building.
Inspector	Person or organisation responsible for carrying out the inspection.
Instrument Testing	Where appropriate the carrying out of Tests using the following techniques and instruments: (a) electronic moisture detecting meter - an instrument used for assessing the moisture content of building elements (b) stethoscope - an instrument used to hear sounds made by termites within building elements (c) probing - a technique where timber and other materials/areas are penetrated with a sharp instrument (e.g. bradawl or pocket knife), but does not include probing of decorative timbers or finishes, or the drilling of timber and trees and (d) sounding - a technique where timber is tapped with a solid object. (e) T3I - an instrument used to detect movement, moisture and changes in temperature within timber
Limitation	Any factor that prevents full or proper inspection of the building.
Major defect	A defect of sufficient magnitude where rectification has to be carried

	out in order to avoid unsafe conditions, loss of utility or further deterioration of the property.
Methamphetamine	An amphetamine-type stimulant that is highly addictive. Methamphetamine is a controlled substance, classified as a Class A (very high-risk) drug under the Misuse of Drug Act. This term is used as a grouping term to include all substances screened for, specifically: Ephedrine, Pseudoephedrine, Amphetamine, Methamphetamine, MDA and MDMA.
Methamphetamine contamination	A property or part of a property where the level of methamphetamine has been tested in accordance with this standard and found to exceed 0.5 micrograms/100 cm ² (Residential) or 10 micrograms/100 cm ² (Commercial).
Methamphetamine production/manufacture	The manufacture of methamphetamine, including processing, packaging, and storage of methamphetamine and associated chemicals.
Minor defect	A defect other than a major defect.
Roof space/Roof void	Space between the roof covering and the ceiling immediately below the roof covering.
Screening assessment	An assessment by a screening sampler to determine whether or not methamphetamine is present.
Serviceability defect	Fault or deviation from the intended serviceability performance of a building element.
Significant item	An item that is to be reported in accordance with the scope of the inspection.
Site	Allotment of land on which a building stands or is to be erected.
Structural defect	Fault or deviation from the intended structural performance of a building element.
Structural element	Physically distinguishable part of a structure. NOTE: For example wall, columns, beam, connection.
Subfloor space	Space between the underside of a suspended floor and the ground.
Subterranean Termite Management Proposal	A written proposal in accordance with Australian Standard AS 3660.2 to treat a known subterranean termite infestation and/or manage the risk of concealed subterranean termite access to buildings and structures.
Termites	Wood destroying insects belonging to the order 'Isoptera' which commonly attack seasoned timber.
Tests	Additional attention to the visual examination was given to those accessible areas which the consultant's experience has shown to be

particularly susceptible to attack by Termites. Instrument Testing of those areas and other visible accessible timbers/materials/areas showing evidence of attack was performed.

Timber Pest Activity	Tell-tale signs associated with 'active' (live) and/or 'inactive' (absence of live) Timber Pests at the time of inspection.
Timber Pest Attack	Timber Pest Activity and/or Timber Pest Damage.
Timber Pest Damage	Noticeable impairments to the integrity of timber and other susceptible materials resulting from an attack by Timber Pests.
Urgent and Serious Safety Hazards	Building elements or situations that present a current or immediate potential threat of injury or disease to persons.

Terms on which this report was prepared

This report is based on the condition of the property at the time of inspection. We strongly recommend re-inspection 30 days after this report is issued as the general condition of the property is likely to have changed, including the extent of defects described and instance of potential undetected defects.

This report has been prepared in accordance with and subject to the pre-inspection agreement in place between the parties, which forms part of this Report.

This Report is prepared for the client identified above and may not be relied on by any other person without our express permission or by the purchase of this Report on our website.

SPECIAL ATTENTION SHOULD BE GIVEN TO THE SCOPE, LIMITATIONS AND EXCLUSIONS IN YOUR PRE-INSPECTION AGREEMENT AND THIS REPORT

Any of the exclusions or limitations identified for this Report may be the subject of a special-purpose inspection which we recommend being undertaken by an appropriately qualified inspector

RELIANCE AND DISCLOSURE

This report has been prepared based on conditions at the time of the report.

We own the copyright in this report and may make it available to third parties.

If your Property is in the Australian Capital Territory, you acknowledge we will make certain information about this Report available to the ACT Government for inclusion in the building and pest inspections public register if required under the *Civil Law (Sale of Residential Property) Act 2003*. This will include the fact the report has been prepared, the Property street address, date of the inspection, the name of the person who prepared the report and (if applicable) the entity that employs them.

UNDETECTED DEFECT RISK RATING

If this Report has identified a medium or high-risk rating for undetected defects, we strongly recommend a further inspection of areas that were inaccessible. This may include an invasive inspection that requires the removal or cutting of walls, floors or ceilings.

If the Property has been vacant for a period of time, moisture levels or leaks may not be detectable at the time of the inspection because often only frequent use of water pipes (showers, taps etc) result in a leak being identifiable. We advise further testing on pipes and water susceptible areas (such as the bathroom and laundry) after more frequent use has occurred.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION:

This is not a report by a licensed plumber or electrician. We recommend a special-purpose

report to detect substandard or illegal plumbing and electrical work at the Property

This is not a smoke alarm report. We recommend all existing detectors in the Property be tested and advice sought as to the suitability of number, placement and operation.

This is not an asbestos report. There are potential products in the Property containing asbestos that will not be identified in this report. In order to accurately identify asbestos, we recommend performing an asbestos inspection, particularly for buildings built prior to 1988.

This is not a report on safety glass. Glazing in older homes may not reflect current standards and may cause significant injury if damaged. Exercise caution around the glass in older homes.

This is not a report on window opening restrictions. We have not inspected window opening restrictors. Window openings in older buildings may not reflect current standards and can be a potential risk. Window opening restrictors are advised for all second story or above windows with sill heights below 900mm. Some states make this a mandatory requirement. Owners should enquire of their local and state requirements to ensure compliance.

This is not a report on pool safety. If a swimming pool is present it should be the subject to a special purpose pool inspection.

External Timber Structures - Balcony and Decks. It is strongly recommended that a Structural Engineer is required to assess distributed load capacity of external timber structures such as balconies and decks, alerting users of the load capacity. Regular maintenance and inspections by competent practitioners to assess the ongoing durability of exposed external timber structures are needed.

This is not a Group Titled Property Report as per AS4349.2. If you require a report for a Group Titled Property as per this standard, please seek a separate inspection for Group Titled Properties.

MOISTURE

The identification of moisture, dampness or the evidence of water penetration is dependent on the weather conditions at the time an inspection. The absence of dampness identified in this Report does not necessarily mean the Property will not experience some damp problems in other weather conditions or that roofs, walls or wet areas are watertight.

Where the evidence of water penetration is identified we recommend detailed investigation of waterproofing in the surrounding area monitoring of the affected area over a period of time to fully detect and assess the cause of dampness.

MAINTENANCE OF THE PROPERTY

This Report is not a warranty or an insurance policy against problems developing with the Property in the future. Accordingly, a preventative maintenance program should be implemented which includes systematic inspections, detection and prevention of issues. Please contact the inspector who carried out this inspection for further advice.

It is strongly advised that appropriate steps be taken to remove, rectify or monitor any evidence of

conditions conducive to timber pest activity. Undertaking thorough regular inspections at intervals not exceeding twelve months (or more frequent inspections where the risk of timber pest attack is high or the building type is susceptible to attack). To further reduce the risk of subterranean termite attack, implement a management program in accordance with Australian Standard AS3660. This may include the installation of a monitoring and/or baiting system, or chemical and/or physical barrier. However, AS3660 stresses that subterranean termites can bridge or breach barrier systems and inspection zones and those thorough regular inspections of the building are necessary.

NO CERTIFICATION

- a) The Property has been compared to others of a similar age, construction type and method that had an acceptable level of basic maintenance completed.
- b) We don't advise you about title, ownership or other legal matters like easements, restrictions, covenants and planning laws. None of our inspections constitutes approval by a Building Surveyor, a certificate of occupancy or compliance with any law, regulation or standard, including any comment on whether the Property complies with current Australian Standards, Building Regulations or other legislative requirements.

RECTIFICATION COSTS

We don't provide advice on the costs of rectification or repair unless specifically identified in the scope of the Report. Any cost advice provided verbally or in this report must be taken as of a general nature and is not to be relied on. Actual costs depend on the quality of materials, the standard of work, what price a contractor is prepared to do the work for and may be contingent on approvals, delays and unknown factors associated with third parties. No liability is accepted for costing advice.