



Building and Timber Pest Inspection Report

Inspection Date: Sat, 7 Feb 2026

Property Address: 15/49 Maranda St, Shailer Park QLD 4128,
Australia



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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: Sat, 7 Feb 2026

Modified Date: Mon, 9 Feb 2026

The Parties

Name of the Client:

Name of the Principal(if Applicable):

Job Address: 15/49 Maranda St, Shailer Park QLD 4128, Australia

Client's Email Address:

Client's Phone Number:

Consultant: Tony Winders Ph: 0419 662 882
Email: Ashmore@jimsbuildinginspections.com.au

QBCC 1149244

Company Name: Jim's Building Inspections Ashmore

Company Address and Postcode: Chirn Park 4215

Company Email: Ashmore@jimsbuildinginspections.com.au

Company Contact Numbers: 0419 662 882

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: Not Applicable

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 good condition with some minor defects found.

Overall Condition (Timber Pest)

In summary, the building, compared to others of similar age and construction is moderately susceptible to timber pests. A current termite treatment is in place. Minimum 12 monthly inspections should be carried out.

Section B General

General description of the property

Building Type	Residential, Townhouse
Company or Strata title	Yes
Floor	Slab - Monolithic or Slab on Ground, Suspended Timber Frame
Furnished	Furnished
No. of bedrooms	2
Occupied	Occupied
Orientation	East
Other Building Elements	Driveway, Fence - Post and Rail Construction, Footpath
Other Timber Bldg Elements	Architraves, Door Frames, Deck, Doors, Skirting Boards, Stair Railing
Roof	Pitched, Tiles, Timber Framed
Storeys	Double
Walls	Brick Veneer (Timber Framed)
Weather	Fine

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.

- Fencing
- Exterior
- Gardens
- Roof Exterior - Part
- Roof Void - Part
- Interior
- The Site
- 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.
- Exterior Roof Surface - Second Storey.
- Site - Part.
- Outside of the fencing.
- Wall exterior due to obstructions.
- Wall Exterior - where neighbouring buildings immediately adjoin.

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:

- Above safe working height
- Appliances and equipment
- Ceiling linings
- Areas of low roof pitch preventing full inspection
- Fixed Furniture - Built-in Cabinetry
- Floor coverings
- External concrete or paving
- Furniture
- Stored items
- Vegetation
- Wall linings

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: **Medium**

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: **Medium**

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:	Main Building
Location:	Hallway > Front Right
Finding:	Light Switch
Information:	At the time of inspection the light switch activator in the hallway area was loose in the cover panel.

A licensed electrician should be engaged to repair or replace the light switch fitting.



Finding 1.02

Building:	Main Building
Location:	Balcony > Existing
Finding:	Balustrade - Suspected Non-Compliance
Information:	The upper level balcony area balustrade was measured and found to be (.950mm high) less than the present building regulation requirement of 1000mm high.

As with all constructions, compliance for a particular dwelling need only meet the regulations of the build date and not necessarily future changes to specific building regulations.

Some changes to the building regulations are made to ensure the safety of all inhabitants and balustrades are definitely one of those crucial regulations.

A registered builder should be contacted to discuss possible rectification solutions.



Major Defect

No evidence was found

Minor Defect

Finding 3.01

Building: Garage
 Location: Garage > Centre
 Finding: Ceiling - Water stained
 Information: Water staining to ceiling linings in the garage area was evident at the time of inspection. Water staining indicates that surfaces have been exposed to excessive moisture over time. The minerals and other elements in the water lead to staining, which may graduate to corrosion and deterioration if left unmanaged.

While mostly an appearance defect, water staining can be indicative of more serious defects, which may be currently concealed by interior ceilings.

Where water staining is old and inactive, affected building materials may be repaired or replaced at client discretion.



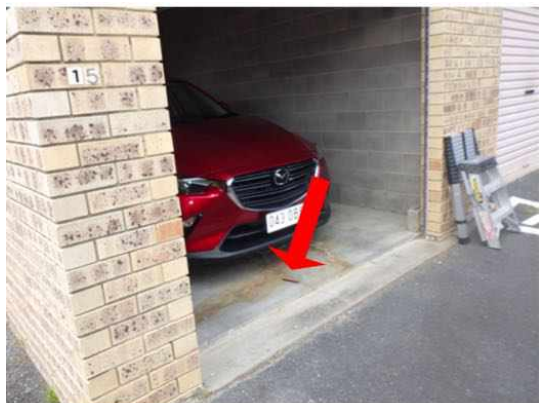
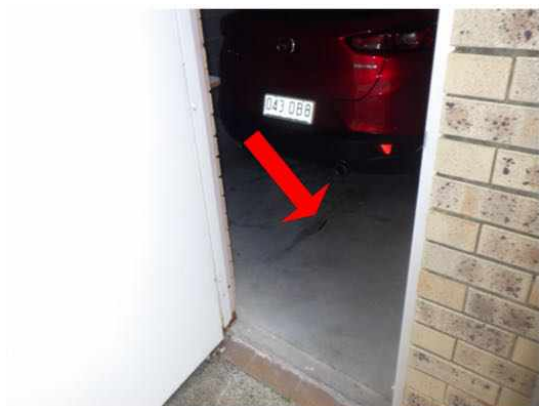


Finding 3.02

Building:	Garage
Location:	Garage > Ground Level
Finding:	Cracking in concrete slab - Category 1
Information:	Cracking coded as Category 1 was identified in the garage floor concrete slab. A Category 1 crack is described as a fine but noticeable crack, with the slab at an otherwise reasonable level.

To be considered Category 1, the approximate width of the crack is less than 1.0mm, or a less than 10mm change in offset when a 3m straight edge is placed over the defect.

Category 1 cracks should be monitored for a period of 12 months. At the end of the monitoring period, identified cracks that are rated greater than Category 2 are considered defects, and require rectification.



Finding 3.03

Building:	Garage
Location:	External Areas > Rear Left
Finding:	Damaged Door
Information:	The garage area exterior door has suffered damage to the bottom edge.

Damage occurs generally when the building materials have aged and decayed, but in this instance the damage appears to be the result of exposure to moisture, possibly from the bottom edge of the door not being sealed with a suitable paint or sealant at the time of construction.

A qualified carpenter or general handyman could be appointed to repair/replace the door at the clients discretion.



Finding 3.04

Building: Yard
 Location: Yard - Front > Front Left
 Finding: Gate - Sticking/ jamming
 Information: At the time of inspection the gate to the left side of the property was sticking or jamming during standard operation.

A fencing contractor or general handyman could be engaged to adjust or repair the gate as required.



Finding 3.05

Building: Main Building
 Location: Yard - Back > Existing, Ground Level
 Finding: Cracking in concrete slab - Category 1
 Information: Cracking coded as Category 1 was identified in the footpaths concrete slab. A Category 1 crack is described as a fine but noticeable crack, with the slab at an otherwise reasonable level.

To be considered Category 1, the approximate width of the crack is less than 1.0mm, or a less than 10mm change in offset when a 3m straight edge is placed over the defect.

Category 1 cracks should be monitored for a period of 12 months. At the end of the monitoring period, identified cracks that are rated greater than Category 2 are considered defects, and require rectification.



Finding 3.06

Building:	Main Building
Location:	Yard - Back > Existing
Finding:	Concrete Slab - Movement
Information:	The concrete slab/ steps to the rear of the property appears to have moved significantly away from the building exterior wall. The concrete slab or steps movement is assumed to be the result of ground subsidence or ground movement in the area.

It is advised the area is regularly monitored for any further change.

Always contact a building inspector should gaps or cracks widen, lengthen or become more numerous.

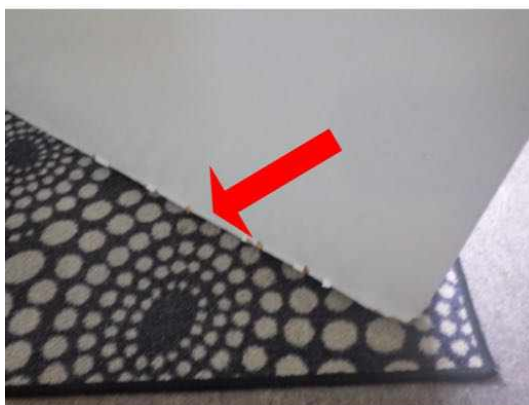


Finding 3.07

Building:	Main Building
Location:	Entry > Front
Finding:	Damaged Door
Information:	The entry door has suffered damage to the bottom edge.

Damage occurs generally when the building materials have aged and decayed, but in this instance the damage appears to be the result of exposure to moisture, possibly from the bottom edges of the door not being sealed with a suitable paint or sealant at the time of construction.

A qualified carpenter or general handyman could be appointed to repair/replace the door at the clients discretion.



Finding 3.08

Building:	Main Building
Location:	Living/Dining Room > Centre Left
Finding:	Window - Stiff to Slide
Information:	The aluminium sliding window in the living room area was stiff to operate at the time of the inspection. Windows provide ventilation to the adjoining area and should be at a fully operational level to ensure user comfort. Restricted function of the window may

also pose as a potential safety hazard if required for emergency egress from the building.

Generally, factors such as general age of the building element and a lack of maintenance are the usual causes for this type of defect.

An aluminium window service agent will be required to repair the affected windows.



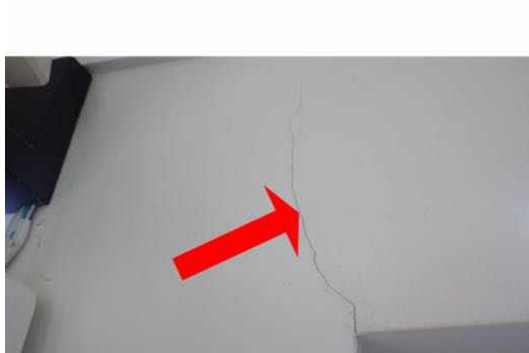
Finding 3.09

Building:	Main Building
Location:	Living/Dining Room > Rear Left
Finding:	Cracking - Wall
Information:	There is cracking to a section of the wall lining in the living room area.

The cracking appears minor in nature and is generally only ever an appearance defect. While such cracking may be noticeable in some cases, it is quite common and does not indicate any structural damage.

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 3.10

Building:	Main Building
Location:	Hallway > Existing
Finding:	Tiles - Drummy
Information:	Drummy tiles were identified in the hallway area floor at the time of inspection. The term 'drummy' refers to tiles that despite being in relatively good condition have a hollow sound when tapped on and may be inclined to crack from heavy impact whether accidental or deliberate. Drummy tiled areas may be a direct result of moisture exposure or poor workmanship during the construction process.

A tiling contractor could be appointed to perform works if necessary.



Finding 3.11

Building:	Main Building
Location:	Hallway > Centre,Rear
Finding:	Door - Binding/Jamming
Information:	Binding and/or jamming of the hallway exterior door on the door sill was evident during standard operation. This defect inhibits the functionality of affected door as well as creating potential for secondary defects to associated building elements, such as damage to the door framing.

A door that binds to the associated door frame or sill may have several causes, such as poor installation of the door or deteriorated hinges.

A qualified carpenter or general handyperson could be appointed to perform minor rectification works at client discretion.



Finding 3.12

Building: Main Building

Location: Laundry > Front

Finding: Tile - Cracked

Information: Cracked tiles to the laundry floor area were identified at the time of inspection. Such defects are generally caused by impact. Cracked or broken tiled areas may also be a direct result of moisture exposure or poor workmanship during the construction process.

A tiling contractor could be appointed to perform repair works at the clients discretion.





Finding 3.13

Building:	Main Building
Location:	Laundry > Centre
Finding:	Ceiling - Water stained
Information:	Water staining and/or damage to ceiling linings in the laundry area was evident at the time of inspection. Water staining indicates that surfaces have been exposed to excessive moisture at some time. The minerals and other elements in the water lead to staining, which may graduate to corrosion and deterioration if left unmanaged. The damaged or water stained ceiling linings returned low - normal moisture level readings at the time of inspection.

While mostly an appearance defect, water staining can be indicative of more serious defects, which may be currently concealed by interior ceilings.

Where water staining is old and inactive, affected building materials may be repaired or replaced at client discretion.





Finding 3.14

Building: Main Building
 Location: Toilet (WC) > Front Right
 Finding: Window - Stiff to Slide
 Information:

The aluminium sliding window in the WC area was stiff to operate at the time of the inspection. Windows provide ventilation to the adjoining area and should be at a fully operational level to ensure user comfort. Restricted function of the window may also pose as a potential safety hazard if required for emergency egress from the building.

Generally, factors such as general age of the building element and a lack of maintenance are the usual causes for this type of defect.

An aluminium window service agent will be required to repair the affected windows.



Finding 3.15

Building:	Main Building
Location:	Toilet (WC) > Front Right
Finding:	Tile - Cracked
Information:	Cracked tiles to the WC floor area were identified at the time of inspection. Such defects are generally caused by impact. Cracked or broken tiled areas may also be a direct result of poor workmanship during the construction process.

A tiling contractor could be appointed to perform repair works at the clients discretion.



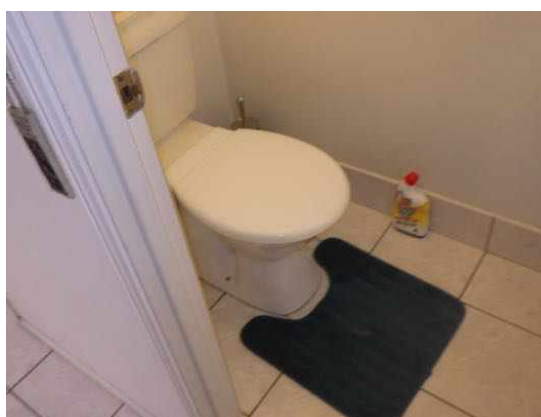
Finding 3.16

Building:	Main Building
Location:	Toilet (WC) > Centre
Finding:	Ceiling - Water stained
Information:	Water staining to ceiling linings in the WC area was evident at the time of inspection. Water staining indicates that surfaces have been exposed to excessive moisture over time. The minerals and other elements in the water lead to staining, which may graduate to corrosion and deterioration if left unmanaged. The water stained ceiling linings returned low - normal moisture level readings at the time of inspection.

While mostly an appearance defect, water staining can be indicative of more serious

defects, which may be currently concealed by interior ceilings.

Where water staining is old and inactive, affected building materials may be repaired or replaced at client discretion.



Finding 3.17

Building: Main Building

Location: Kitchen > Existing

Finding: Tiles - Drummy

Information: Drummy tiled areas were identified in the kitchen area floor at the time of inspection. The term 'drummy' refers to tiles that despite being in relatively good condition have a hollow sound when tapped on and may be inclined to crack from heavy impact whether accidental or deliberate. Drummy tiled areas may be a direct result of moisture exposure or poor workmanship during the construction process.

A tiling contractor could be appointed to perform works if necessary.



Finding 3.18

Building: Main Building
Location: Kitchen > Rear Right
Finding: Tiles - Loose
Information: Loose wall splashback tiles were identified in the kitchen at the time of inspection. The tiles show signs of separation from the internal wall linings. Such defects are generally caused by impact, exposure to moisture or may be a direct result of poor workmanship during the construction process.

It is advised that a tiling contractor be appointed to perform repair works as necessary.



Finding 3.19

Building:	Main Building
Location:	Kitchen > Centre,Rear
Finding:	Rangehood - Light
Information:	The range hood light was not working at the time of inspection. It is advised to replace the bulb first - if still not functioning, a licensed electrician could be appointed to repair or replace the range hood to restore it to a fully operational state.



Finding 3.20

Building:	Main Building
Location:	Kitchen > Existing
Finding:	Cabinetry - Deterioration
Information:	At the time of inspection the kitchen cabinetry showed signs of minor deterioration (as per example photos). The level of damage appears consistent with exposure to moisture or general wear and tear.

A qualified cabinet maker or general handyman could be engaged to undertake repair works at the clients discretion.



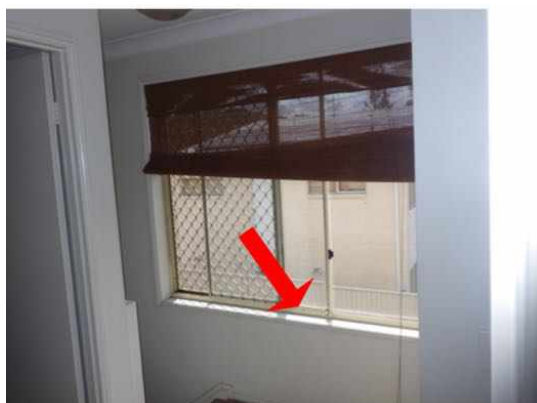


Finding 3.21

Building: Main Building
 Location: Stair Landing > Centre Left
 Finding: Window - Stiff to Slide
 Information: The aluminium sliding window in the upper level stair landing area was stiff to operate at the time of the inspection. Windows provide ventilation to the adjoining area and should be at a fully operational level to ensure user comfort. Restricted function of the window may also pose as a potential safety hazard if required for emergency egress from the building.

Generally, factors such as general age of the building element and a lack of maintenance are the usual causes for this type of defect.

An aluminium window service agent will be required to repair the affected windows.



Finding 3.22

Building:	Main Building
Location:	Bathroom > Front
Finding:	Damaged Door
Information:	The door leading into the bathroom has suffered damage to the bottom edge.

Damage occurs generally when the building materials have aged and decayed, but in this instance the damage appears to be the result of exposure to moisture, possibly from the bottom edges of the door not being sealed with a suitable paint or sealant at the time of construction.

A qualified carpenter or general handyman could be appointed to repair/replace the door at the clients discretion.



Finding 3.23

Building:	Main Building
Location:	Bathroom > Centre Right
Finding:	Tap - Leaking
Information:	The basin tap in the bathroom was found to be leaking at the time of inspection. This is a common defect that is consistent with general ageing of the building element.

While this defect only seems minor, if left unmanaged, it is likely to result in the

development of rust, and/or extensive water usage.

It is advised that a handyman or licensed plumber be appointed to perform remedial works on the affected tap.

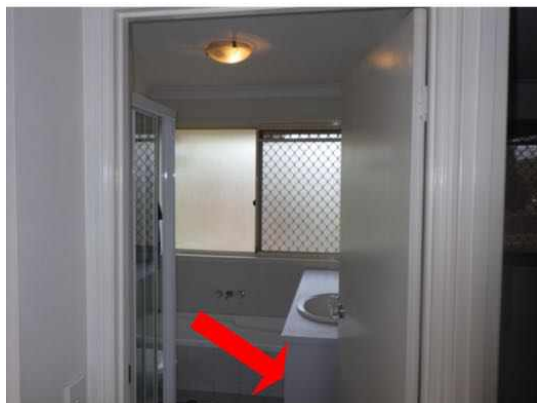
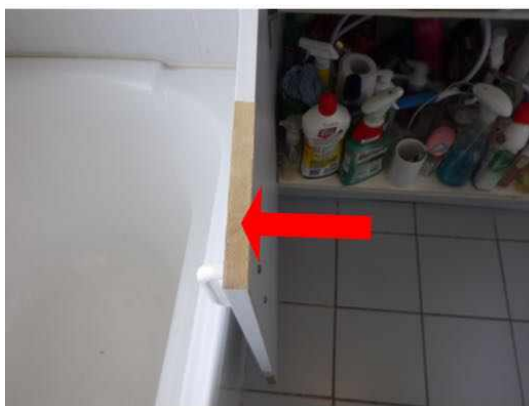


Finding 3.24

Building: Main Building
 Location: Bathroom > Centre Right
 Finding: Cabinetry - Deterioration
 Information: At the time of inspection the bathroom cabinetry showed signs of minor deterioration. The level of damage appears consistent with exposure to moisture or general wear and tear.

A qualified cabinet maker or general handyman could be engaged to undertake repair works at the clients discretion.





Finding 3.25

Building:	Main Building
Location:	Bathroom > Centre,Rear
Finding:	Window - Stiff to Slide
Information:	The aluminium sliding window in the bathroom area was stiff to operate at the time of the inspection. Windows provide ventilation to the adjoining area and should be at a fully operational level to ensure user comfort. Restricted function of the window may also pose as a potential safety hazard if required for emergency egress from the building.

Generally, factors such as general age of the building element and a lack of maintenance are the usual causes for this type of defect.

An aluminium window service agent will be required to repair the affected windows.



Finding 3.26

Building: Main Building
 Location: Bathroom > Centre
 Finding: Painted surface - Ceiling
 Information: Sections of paint in the upper level bathroom ceiling area were found to have bubbled and deteriorated. Paint bubbling or deterioration is generally an indication of excessive moisture in the area generally caused by a lack of natural or mechanical ventilation.

The presence of excessive moisture can have major implications on associated building elements if left unattended. While only seemingly minor at this stage, the damage cannot be fully determined.

It is advised that the affected ceiling area be further Inspected and/or repaired by a licensed painter.





Finding 3.27

Building: Main Building
 Location: Bathroom > Centre Left
 Finding: Toilet Cistern
 Information: At the time of inspection the bathroom toilet cistern showed evidence of deterioration.

While generally considered a visual defect only, a qualified plumber could be engaged to replace the toilet cistern at the clients discretion.



Finding 3.28

Building: Main Building
 Location: Bathroom > Front Left
 Finding: Shower - Monitor
 Information: Elevated moisture level readings were recorded to the lower 200mm of wall to the bathroom shower alcove at the time of inspection. There was no elevated moisture level readings around the tap area, and no elevated readings transferring outside the shower cubicle or to the other side of the wall in the areas where moisture readings were able to be obtained. Both sealant and grout appear in good condition at present.

This defect is quite common, and is suspected to have been caused by moisture permeating or leaching through the grouting and perhaps gaps in the sealant.

Monitoring the area is advised and if any visual signs of excessive moisture appear (peeling paint, mould) then consultation with a qualified plumber or bathroom specialist would be advised to identify the cause of damp and to perform remedial works as required.

Always ensure that sealant and grout is in good condition to prevent any moisture issues occurring in the future.





Finding 3.29

Building: Main Building
 Location: Bedrooms > Existing
 Finding: Carpet - Deteriorated
 Information: At the time of inspection it was noted sections of the carpet floor covering in the upper level bedrooms area appeared to have rippled and/or deteriorated. Deteriorated or rippled floor coverings create the potential for trip hazards to occupants.

Repair or replacement of the affected carpet may be required to ensure the safety of occupants or foot traffic in the area.

A qualified carpet layer could be engaged to undertake repair work.



Finding 3.30

Building: Main Building
 Location: Bedroom 1 > Front
 Finding: Door - Not latching
 Information: The door to the main bedroom was found to be not latching at the time of inspection. Breakage occurs generally when the building materials have aged and decayed.

A qualified carpenter or general handyman could be appointed to adjust the door handle striker plate at the client's discretion.



Finding 3.31

Building:	Main Building
Location:	Bedroom 1 > Centre
Finding:	Ceiling - Water stained
Information:	Water staining to ceiling linings in the bedroom 1 area was evident at the time of inspection. Water staining indicates that surfaces have been exposed to excessive moisture over time. The minerals and other elements in the water lead to staining, which may graduate to corrosion and deterioration if left unmanaged.

While mostly an appearance defect, water staining can be indicative of more serious defects, which may be currently concealed by interior ceilings.

Where water staining is old and inactive, affected building materials may be repaired or replaced at client discretion.



Finding 3.32

Building:	Main Building
Location:	Balcony > Centre Left
Finding:	Decking - Deteriorated
Information:	It was noted at the time of inspection that sections of the timber decking to the upper level balcony show evidence of minor deterioration. Typically decking deteriorates due

to age and or wear, rot and or rust which is generally expected for a structure of this age, due to prolonged exposure to weather conditions. Sometimes inadequate installation or maintenance can be to blame.

A licensed carpenter or general handyman could be appointed to perform rectification works as necessary.



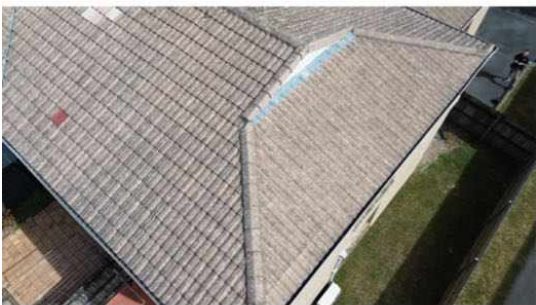
Finding 3.33

Building:	Main Building
Location:	Roof Exterior > Existing
Finding:	Roof tiles - Weathered
Information:	Upon inspection of the exterior roofing, the majority of roof tiles were considered to be in a fair condition. While weathering of the tiles is consistent with the age of the property, maintenance works will be required.

Re-pointing and re-sealing the roof tiles should be considered by the client to help preserve and extend the life span of the tiles.

The client should consult a roofing contractor to gain advice on costs of any 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.

NOTE _ Roof exterior repair and maintenance works may be the responsibility of the buildings body corporate managers.





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: Garage
Location: Exterior walls - rear > Existing
Finding: Vegetation
Information: At the time of inspection there was vegetation growing over external wall areas at the rear of the garage.

The vegetation over growing wall areas should be trimmed back clear of the external surfaces. The grass and other vegetation heights should be maintained around the perimeter of the building to allow for an inspection zone around the building exterior.



Finding 6.02

Building:	Main Building
Location:	Exterior walls - front > Front Right,Rear Right
Finding:	In ground contact
Information:	The timber fence posts or rails fixed to the exterior wall brickwork are in direct contact with the footpaths concrete slab.

Any timbers in direct ground contact provide opportunity for concealed termite entry and are likely to be subject to premature rot and decay as the ground retains moisture or damp conditions against the timbers.

Ideally these types of timber members would be clear of the ground area by a minimum of 50mm to provide a clear inspection zone.

Frequent pest inspections are advised to readily identify any termite activity in these areas.



Finding 6.03

Building:	Main Building
Location:	Yard - Side > Ground Level
Finding:	In ground - Timber

Information: At the time of inspection there was timber on/in ground areas to the left side of the property.

Any timbers in direct ground contact provide opportunity for concealed termite activity and are likely to be subject to premature rot and decay as the soil retains moisture or damp conditions against the timbers.

Removal of any untreated timber or tree stumps which are in direct contact with external ground is recommended. Frequent pest inspections are advised to readily identify any termite activity in these areas.



Finding 6.04

Building: Main Building
 Location: Exterior walls - front, left side & rear > Existing
 Finding: Overflow - Not plumbed for drainage
 Information: The air conditioning unit overflows are not plumbed or connected to suitable drainage, which can result in the surrounding areas becoming excessively damp. These damp conditions can lead to secondary defects such as rot, rust or corrosion of associated building elements, the formation of fungal decay, or even the creation of potential slip hazards. When coupled with poor site drainage, pooling of water may also attract termite activity to this area. It is highly recommended that a qualified plumber be appointed to install adequate drainage to the overflows. These works will ensure that

the area remains dry and free of any secondary defects.



Finding 6.05

Building: Main Building
 Location: Exterior walls - left side > Rear Left
 Finding: Stormwater pipe - Damaged
 Information: The down pipe to the left side exterior wall of the building has disconnected from the top of the stormwater line adaptor.

Where roof plumbing doesn't drain adequately, the area at the base perimeter can become excessively damp, potentially creating an environment that is susceptible to

rust and corrosion of surrounding building elements, as well as attracting termites and other pests.

It is recommended that a plumber or handyman be appointed to repair the down pipe as necessary.



Evidence of fungal decay activity and/or damage

No evidence was found

Evidence of wood borer activity and/or damage

No evidence was found

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
- As identified in summary and defect statements
- Registered Roofing Contractor
- Registered/Licensed Builder

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

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

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

At the time of inspection there was no timber termite activity found and evidence of a previously installed part physical and chemical termite barrier was noted. These systems require regular annual inspections. The client is advised to contact the termite barrier installation company to verify any barrier details and maintenance requirements.

NOTE - The buildings body corporate managers may have further information or documentation on any timber termite barrier installed on the property.

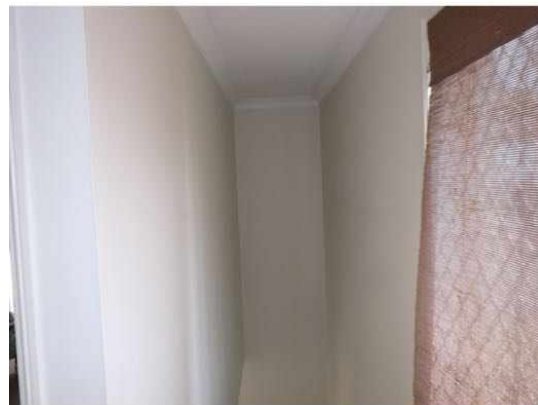
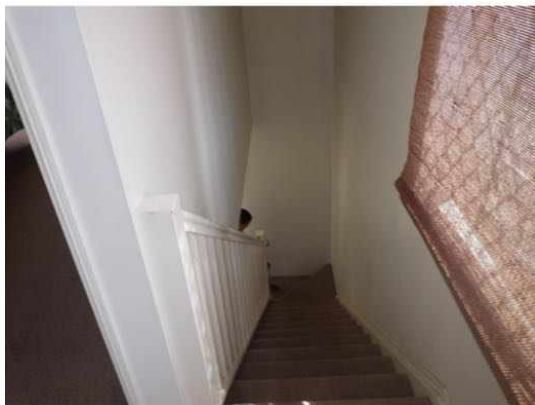
For further information, advice and clarification please contact Tony Winders on: 0419 662 882

Section D Significant Items

The following items were noted as - For your information

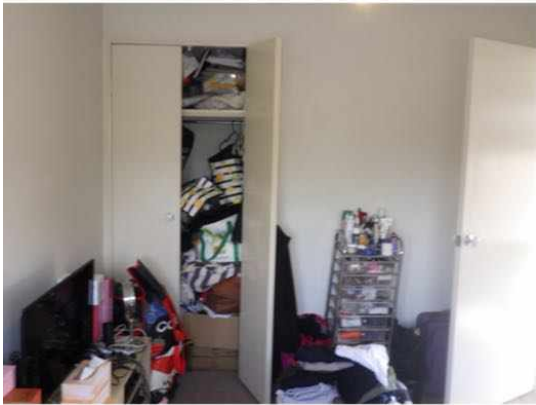
Noted Item

Building: Main Building
Location: Stairs - Internal > Existing
Finding: No obvious defect
Information: No obvious defects found at the time of inspection.



Noted Item

Building: Main Building
Location: Bedroom 2 > Existing
Finding: Additional Photos
Information: Additional photos are provided for your general reference



Noted Item

Building: Main Building
Location: Internal Areas > Existing
Finding: Termitracker
Information: The termitracker itracker was positioned randomly to internal wall, timber skirting and window frame areas checking for signs of termite activity.

No activity was recorded at the time of inspection.







Noted Item

Building: Main Building
Location: Attic > Existing
Finding: Additional Photos
Information: Additional photos are provided for your general reference

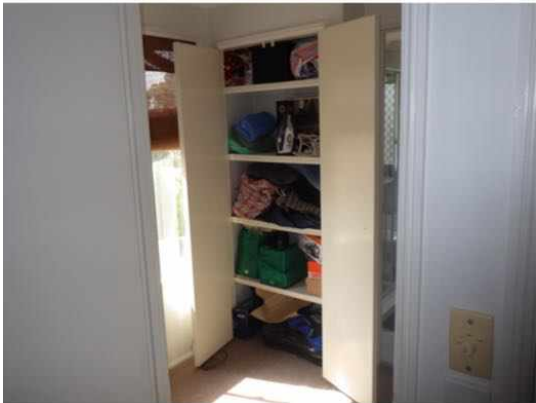




Noted Item

Building: Main Building
 Location: Internal Areas > Existing
 Finding: Additional Photos - Obstructions and Limitations
 Information: These photographs are an indication of the obstructions and limitations which impeded full inspection of the property 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.





The following items were noted as - Evidence of a previous termite management program

Noted Item

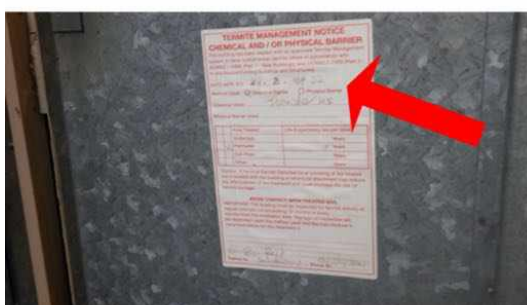
Building:	Main Building
Location:	External Areas > Ground Level
Finding:	Evidence of a previous termite management system was identified
Information:	There are a number of factors which indicate the presence of a previously installed or applied termite barrier. The most common are a durable notice (to the inside of your meter box) observable physical barriers installed to building perimeter and in ground reticulation systems.

In this instance evidence of a previously installed part physical and chemical barrier was observed, along with a durable notice inside the electrical meter box (dated 24.08 2022 ?) on the northern end of the building. These systems require regular annual inspections.

Where a Termite Management System has been identified you should refer to the type of barrier date of installation warranty conditions and any documentation provided by the seller or past owner.

No evidence of regular or annual inspections was found.

NOTE - The buildings body corporate managers may have further information or documentation on any previously installed timber termite barriers or management system installed on the property.





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.