



Building Inspection Report

Inspection Date: Tue, 3 Mar 2026

Property Address: 13 Henshaw Ct, Narre Warren South VIC
3805, 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: Tue, 3 Mar 2026

Modified Date: Fri, 6 Mar 2026

The Parties

Name of the Client:

Name of the Principal(if Applicable):

Job Address: 13 Henshaw Ct, Narre Warren South VIC 3805, Australia

Client's Email Address:

Client's Phone Number:

Consultant: Mohamed Khattab Ph: 0477 660 118
Email: Berwick@jimbuildinginspections.com.au

Engineers Australia 10472010

Company Name: Jim's Building Inspections (Berwick)

Company Address and Postcode: Pakenham 3187

Company Email: Berwick@jimbuildinginspections.com.au

Company Contact Numbers: 0477 660 118

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 | ✓ | |

Overall Condition

In summary, the building, compared to others of similar age and construction is in fair condition with maintenance items required.

Section B General

General description of the property

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| Building Type | Residential, Detached |
| Company or Strata title | No |
| Floor | Slab on ground |
| Furnished | Furnished |
| No. of bedrooms | 3 |
| Occupied | Occupied |
| Orientation | North |
| Other Building Elements | Fence - Post and Rail Construction, Driveway, Carport, Retaining Walls, Pergola |
| Other Timber Bldg Elements | Doors, External Joinery, Internal Joinery, Door Frames, Architraves, Skirting Boards, Window Frames |
| Roof | Pitched, Timber Framed, Tiles |
| Storeys | Single |
| Walls | |
| 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.

- Interior
- Exterior
- Roof Exterior - Part
- Roof Void - Part
- The Site
- Wall Exterior

The inspection excludes areas which are affected by obstructions or where access is limited or unsafe. We do not move obstructions and building defects may not be obvious unless obstructions or unsafe conditions are removed to provide access.

Inaccessible Areas

The following areas were inaccessible:

- Areas of low roof pitch preventing full inspection.
- Ceiling Cavity - Part.
- Roof Exterior - Part
- Site - Part.
- Wall exterior due to obstructions.

Any areas which are inaccessible at the time of inspection present a high risk for undetected building defects. The client is strongly advised to make arrangements to access inaccessible areas urgently wherever possible.

Obstructions and Limitations

Building defects may be concealed by the following obstructions which prevented full inspection:

- Ceiling linings
- Areas of low roof pitch preventing full inspection

- Appliances and equipment
- Above safe working height
- Duct work
- External concrete or paving
- External finished ground level
- Debris in gutters
- Fixed ceilings
- Fixed Furniture - Built-in Cabinetry
- Floor coverings
- Furniture
- Insulation
- Landscaping
- Rugs
- Stored items
- Vegetation
- Wallpaper or Wall Coverings
- Wall linings

The presence of obstructions increases the risk of undetected defects. The client should make arrangement to remove obstructions where ever possible and re-inspect these areas as a matter of urgency. See also overall risk rating for undetected defects.

Undetected defect risk

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 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

No evidence was found

Major Defect

No evidence was found

Minor Defect

Defects 3.01

| | |
|--------------|---|
| Building: | Main Building |
| Location: | Ensuite - Master |
| Finding: | Suspected Moisture Intrusion – Ensuite Shower Area - Urgent attention needed |
| Information: | Excessive moisture readings were detected to the lower section (approximately the bottom 600 mm) of the ensuite shower wall at the time of inspection when tested using a non-invasive moisture meter. Further moisture testing was conducted to the adjacent wall located behind the shower within the walk-in robe, where elevated moisture readings were also recorded to the plasterboard surface. These findings may indicate the presence of moisture within the wall cavity. |

As this inspection is non-invasive in nature, the exact cause of the elevated moisture readings could not be determined. Possible contributing factors may include plumbing leakage, deterioration or failure of the shower waterproofing system, or water ingress through deteriorated or failed shower sealant.

It is recommended that a licensed plumber be engaged without delay to undertake further invasive investigation to accurately determine the source of the moisture and carry out the necessary rectification works. Additionally, mould growth was observed to the silicone sealant at the base of the shower screen/shower base junction. The affected sealant should be thoroughly cleaned or removed and replaced (re-siliconed) to eliminate mould and restore proper sealing.





Defects 3.02

Building: Main Building
 Location: Kitchen
 Finding: Non-Operational Kitchen Cooktop Burner
 Information:

At the time of the inspection, one of the burners on the kitchen cooktop was found to be non-operational during functional testing.

The non-functioning burner may indicate a fault with the burner assembly, ignition system, gas supply to the burner, or another component of the appliance. As such, the cooktop may not be operating as intended and may require servicing.

It is recommended that a qualified appliance technician or gas fitter be engaged to inspect the cooktop, diagnose the fault, and carry out the necessary repairs to restore proper operation.



Defects 3.03

Building: Main Building

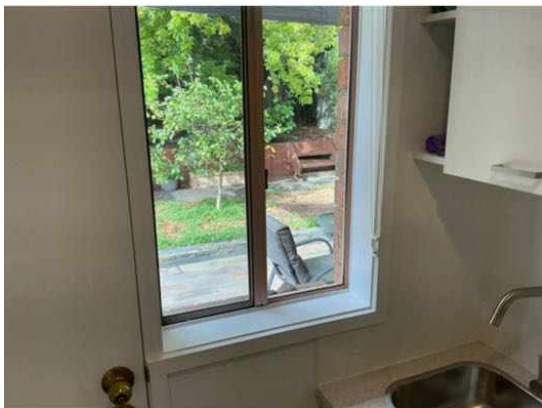
Location: All Internal Areas

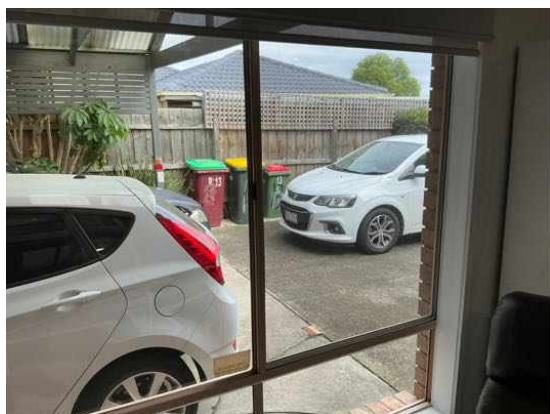
Finding: Windows - Stiff to slide

Information: Several windows throughout the property were jammed and difficult 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.

Replacement of window hardware or frame may be required, as well as minor repairs and cleaning. A registered builder or general handy person will be required to repair the affected windows.





Defects 3.04

Building: Main Building
Location: Laundry
Finding: Laundry Tap – No Hot Water Supply
Information:

At the time of the inspection, the laundry tap was tested and found to be operational; however, only cold water was discharging, and no hot water was available from the fixture.

This condition may indicate an issue with the hot water supply to the tap, a faulty mixer or tap component, or a possible disconnection or blockage within the hot water line serving the laundry area. The exact cause could not be determined during this visual and non-invasive inspection.

It is recommended that a licensed plumber be engaged to inspect the laundry tap and associated plumbing connections, assess the hot water supply to the fixture, and carry out any necessary repairs or component replacement to restore proper operation.





Defects 3.05

Building: Main Building
 Location: Hallway next to manhole
 Finding: Minor Ceiling Crack Adjacent to Manhole
 Information:

A minor crack was observed in the plaster ceiling adjacent to the manhole opening at the time of the inspection.

This type of cracking is commonly associated with minor building movement, settlement, or stress concentrations around ceiling openings such as manholes. The crack appears to be cosmetic in nature and is not considered structurally significant.

For cosmetic improvement, the crack can be filled, sealed, and repainted by a qualified painter or plaster repairer if required.



Defects 3.06

Building: Main Building
 Location: Roof Void
 Finding: Bathroom Exhaust Fans Not Ducted to External Atmosphere
 Information: The exhaust fans installed in the bathrooms were observed to be discharging directly into the roof cavity rather than being ducted to the external atmosphere. This configuration does not comply with best practice ventilation standards, as it allows moist air to accumulate within the roof space.

Prolonged moisture build-up in the roof cavity can lead to elevated humidity levels, which may contribute to mould growth, timber decay, and potential damage to insulation or other roof components over time.

It is recommended that a licensed ventilation specialist or electrician be engaged to install compliant ducting that vents the exhaust air to the outside of the building, in accordance with current building regulations and ventilation standards.





Defects 3.07

| | |
|--------------|---|
| Building: | Main Building |
| Location: | All External Areas |
| Finding: | Cracking - External Concrete Paving Damage Category 2 - Distinct (less than 3mm) |
| Information: | Distinct cracks were identified in external concrete paving. Distinct cracks are generally found in older concrete paving, and may also present as a trip hazard as consequence of an uneven or curved surface. |

General age and expected deterioration of the paved areas is a common cause of this type of cracking. However, expansion and contraction of the slab may also have occurred due to environmental factors. Such factors include variable moisture and weather conditions, the presence of trees and their roots having a settling or lifting affect on the soil, or the effect of load bearing, e.g. heavy vehicles over a sustained period of time.

Cracking to this degree may also be due to poor original installation of the concrete. Factors such as poor compaction of the sub surface and/or inadequate reinforcing of the slab may create cracking and other secondary defects.

Repairs are likely to be required to prevent further cracking and to reduce hazards associated with cracking, such as tripping. Monitoring of all cracking should be conducted frequently. Always contact a building inspector should cracks widen, lengthen, or become more numerous.



Defects 3.08

| | |
|--------------|--|
| Building: | Main Building |
| Location: | All External Areas |
| Finding: | Gaps Around External Window Frames |
| Information: | Multiple gaps were identified between the external window frames and the adjoining brickwork across several elevations. These gaps appear to be the result of either poor or inconsistent sealant application during installation, or deterioration of the original sealant over time. |

Unsealed or poorly sealed gaps can allow moisture ingress, wind-driven rain, draughts, and provide potential entry points for pests. Ongoing exposure to moisture may also contribute to internal dampness and premature deterioration of surrounding building elements.

A qualified handyman or registered builder should apply a consistent, waterproof, flexible exterior-grade sealant around all affected windows to ensure adequate weatherproofing and protection against moisture and pest entry.



Defects 3.09

Building: Main Building
 Location: Rear cover patio
 Finding: Absence of Gutter and Drainage to Rear Covered Patio
 Information:

The covered patio structure located at the rear of the property was observed to be constructed without any guttering or stormwater drainage provisions at the time of the inspection.

The absence of gutters may allow rainwater to discharge directly off the patio roof, which can lead to uncontrolled water runoff around the surrounding areas. Over time, this may contribute to excessive moisture accumulation near the structure, potential deterioration of adjacent building elements, or soil erosion.

It is recommended that a qualified roofing contractor be engaged to install appropriate guttering and connect it to a suitable stormwater drainage system to ensure controlled collection and discharge of rainwater away from the structure.

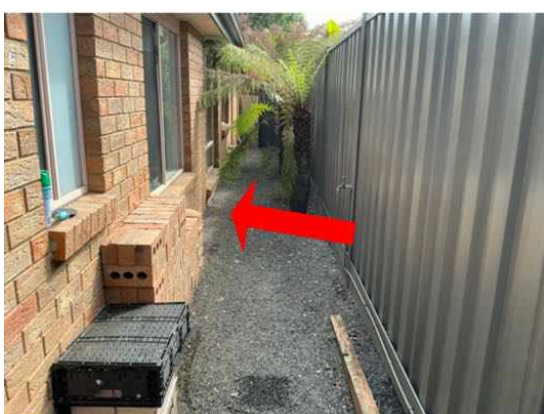


Defects 3.10

Building: Main Building
 Location: All External Areas
 Finding: Site drainage - Inadequate
 Information: The site drainage in the yards was found to be inadequate at the time of inspection, creating potential for subsequent water damage to associated building elements.

It is important that water does not lie against the base of walls; surrounding paths and ground levels should be sloped to drain water away from walls. Downpipes should not discharge stormwater onto lower walls or plinths. Stormwater should be carried away by large, regularly cleaned drains. Ground levels may need to be lowered to expose a buried DPC.

Where site drainage is inadequate, installation of an Agricultural (Aggie) Drain may be required. A qualified plumber should be appointed to further inspect the property and perform any remedial works as necessary. Water damage and secondary defects are likely to occur if left unmanaged.





Defects 3.11

| | |
|--------------|---|
| Building: | Main Building |
| Location: | All External Areas |
| Finding: | Brickwork expansion joint - Seal missing. |
| Information: | During the inspection, it was noted that the seal for the brickwork expansion joint is missing on sections of the exterior walls. Expansion joints in brickwork are critical as they accommodate the natural movement of building materials caused by thermal expansion, contraction, and other environmental factors. The absence of a proper seal in these joints can lead to several issues: |

- Water Penetration: Without a seal, water can penetrate the expansion joint, potentially leading to water damage within the wall cavity and interior spaces. This can result in dampness, mold growth, and deterioration of building materials.

- Energy Efficiency: Gaps in the expansion joints can affect the building's insulation properties, leading to increased energy consumption for heating and cooling.

To address this issue, it is recommended that a qualified handyman, caulking specialist, or bricklayer be engaged to inspect and reseal the expansion joint. This will help maintain the integrity, durability, and appearance of the brickwork, as well as prevent potential water ingress and structural problems.



Defects 3.12

| | |
|--------------|--|
| Building: | Main Building |
| Location: | Yard - Side |
| Finding: | HWS Overflow - Not Connected |
| Information: | The Hot Water System (HWS) overflow was found to be disconnected from storm water drainage and is creating excessive moisture in the surrounding area. |

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 licensed plumber be appointed to connect the HWS overflow in order to prevent such an environment from being created. These minor works should be carried out as soon as possible.



Defects 3.13

| | |
|--------------|--|
| Building: | Main Building |
| Location: | Roof Exterior |
| 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 are required. |

Isolated areas of mortar have come loose in the valleys and minor cracking is also present. Re-pointing and re-sealing may be considered as an interim solution by the client to help preserve and extend the life span of the tiles.

Where left unmanaged, deteriorating roof tiles 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.



Defects 3.14

| | |
|--------------|--|
| Building: | Main Building |
| Location: | Roof Exterior |
| Finding: | Gutters - Partially Blocked |
| Information: | Sections of the external gutters were partially blocked with debris, soil and leaves. Roof plumbing structures, such as guttering and downpipes, should be free of all debris to prevent blockages. Blockages of the guttering and downpipes will lead to pooling and accumulated water overflows, which is likely to subsequently flood eaves and exterior walls. |

Where gutter guard is installed regular maintenance should include cleaning out any debris which may rest on top of or filter through the gutter guard.

Blocked gutters are likely to lead to high levels of moisture in the affected areas. Such moisture will not only cause rust and decay of the associated building materials, but can also provide conditions that are conducive to termite and timber pest activity. Blockages in gutters should therefore be removed immediately to ensure dry conditions are maintained.

Consult a Licensed Plumber for further specific advice on remedial works that may be required. In the interim, it is highly advised that blocked gutters be removed by the homeowner or a general handyperson as a matter of urgency.





Section D Significant Items

D4 Further Inspections

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

- As identified in summary and defect statements

- 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

- Upon inspection, the 3-bedroom dwelling was found to be in fair condition relative to other buildings of a similar age. However, multiple maintenance defects were identified as listed in the body of this report that require urgent attention to prevent them from developing into more significant issues. It is crucial that these defects be addressed promptly to maintain the overall condition of the property.

It is strongly recommended that the client engage the appropriate qualified tradespeople, as outlined in the defect statements, to carry out the necessary repairs and maintenance as soon as possible.

Several obstructions and limitations were present at the time of inspection, restricting access and visibility in certain areas. These impediments affected the ability to conduct a fully comprehensive assessment. The client is advised to clear these obstructions and arrange a follow-up inspection to ensure all areas are thoroughly inspected.

Disclaimer

This report is based on a visual inspection of accessible areas and is reflective of the conditions observed at the time of inspection. Some issues may not be visible or detectable due to existing obstructions, limitations, or the inherent nature of building materials and construction methods. As a visual inspection, this assessment is limited to the conditions observed during the inspection period, and as such, cannot account for potential changes or developments occurring after the inspection date. Once the inspection is complete and the report is issued, it should be noted that it represents the status of the property at that moment in time and may not reflect any subsequent changes.

Particularly regarding external elements such as concrete paving and outdoor drainage systems, evaluations are inherently limited when conducted in dry conditions, and it may not be possible to assess the complete drainage performance or identify water pooling issues that could become evident in periods of rainfall. Although a spirit level was used to check multiple areas of the paving for slope, this method cannot account for each and every point across the paving, nor can it replicate the effects of heavy rain. Thus, without rainfall during the inspection, any potential drainage issues or water pooling along the perimeter cannot be fully anticipated.

Furthermore, this report notes that various wet areas, such as showers, may not have been used for extended periods. While moisture testing was conducted at accessible locations, prolonged inactivity can obscure potential leaks or hidden defects, as some issues may only manifest after sustained use. Therefore, issues related to inactive wet areas may require ongoing observation over time to ensure that any potential problems can be identified and addressed.

Any recommendations provided herein are made to the best of professional judgment, based on current observations, and should not be considered exhaustive of all potential defects or maintenance needs. It is recommended that clients undertake regular inspections and proactive maintenance, particularly of exterior elements and areas exposed to environmental factors, to support the ongoing integrity of the property and to address potential issues that may arise under varying conditions. Regular professional evaluations can help ensure that the property's condition is maintained over time, especially as weather and usage patterns fluctuate.

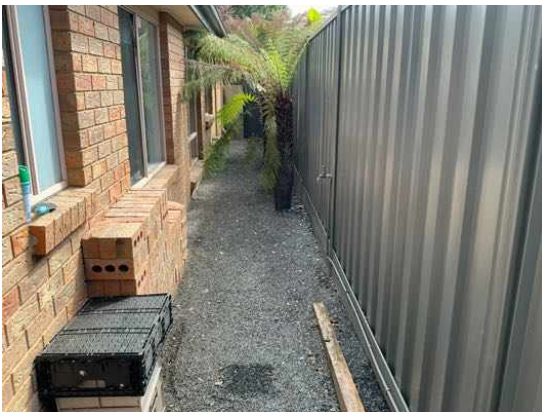
For further information, advice and clarification please contact Mohamed Khattab on: 0477 660 118

Section D Significant Items

The following items were noted as - For your information

Noted Item

Building: Main Building
 Location: All External Areas
 Finding: Obstructions and Limitations - Exterior
 Information: These photographs are an indication of the obstructions and limitations which impeded the inspection of the external areas 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.

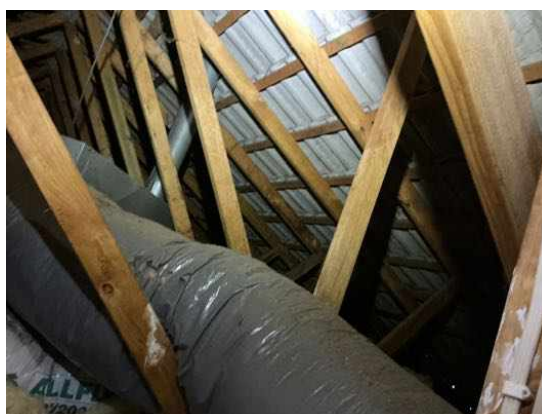


Noted Item

Building: Main Building
 Location: Roof Void
 Finding: Obstructions and Limitations - roof cavity
 Information: These photographs are an indication of the obstructions and limitations which impeded the inspection of the roof cavity area of the property at the time of inspection.

The roof manhole opening was particularly narrow and provided restricted entry dimensions. In addition, fixed laundry cabinetry and a benchtop were installed directly beneath the manhole, significantly limiting safe and practical access into the roof space.

These obstructions can conceal an array of defects including structural deficiencies, moisture ingress, insulation concerns, timber pest activity and non-compliant building alterations. Although reasonable attempts were made to access and inspect the roof cavity to the extent safely possible, inspection coverage was limited due to the restricted entry conditions.



Noted Item

| | |
|--------------|--|
| Building: | Main Building |
| Location: | All Internal Areas |
| Finding: | Obstructions and Limitations - Interior |
| Information: | These photographs are an indication of the obstructions and limitations which impeded the inspection of the internal areas 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. |



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. |
| 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. |
| 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. |
| 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 a pest report. As termites are widespread throughout mainland Australia we recommend annual timber pest inspections.

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.

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.