



Building and Timber Pest Inspection Report

Inspection Date: Fri, 6 Mar 2026

Property Address: 1A Harpur Cres, South Windsor NSW 2756,
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: Fri, 6 Mar 2026

Modified Date: Sat, 7 Mar 2026

The Parties

Name of the Client:

Name of the Principal(if Applicable):

Job Address: 1A Harpur Cres, South Windsor NSW 2756, Australia

Client's Email Address:

Client's Phone Number:

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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. The photos at the back of this report are an example of some of the areas that could not be inspected due to the obstructions found on the day of the inspection. This report is a visual inspection and these areas may have concealed defects.

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

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.

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.

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 safety 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, Semi-Detached
Company or Strata title	Unknown
Floor	Concrete
Furnished	Furnished
No. of bedrooms	3
Occupied	Occupied
Orientation	South West
Other Building Elements	Fence - Fabricated Metal Fence, Footpath, Garage, Driveway, Party Walls
Other Timber Bldg Elements	Architraves, Door Frames, Doors, Internal Joinery, Skirting Boards, Veranda Posts
Roof	Timber Framed, Pitched, Tiled
Storeys	Single
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.

- Exterior
- Fencing
- Gardens
- Interior
- Posts
- Roof Exterior
- Roof Void - 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.
- Slab edge which would normally be exposed due to finished ground levels obscuring inspection.
- 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:

- Appliances and equipment
- Areas of low roof pitch preventing full inspection
- Ceiling linings
- Debris in gutters
- External concrete or paving
- Fixed Furniture - Built-in Cabinetry
- Floor coverings
- Furniture
- Sarking
- 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: **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 1
Location:	Yard - front
Finding:	Crack in concrete slab - Category 4
Information:	Cracks of up to 48mm coded as Category 4 was identified in the slab. A Category 4 crack is described as a crack that appears as a gap in the slab, with disturbing curvature or change in level affecting the slab.

Category 4 cracking to slabs exceeds allowable Standards and Tolerances, and this is considered safety defects from trips and falls requiring urgent rectification.



Major Defect

No evidence was found

Minor Defect

Finding 3.01

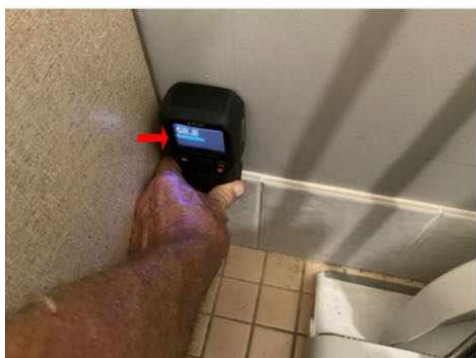
Building:	Building 1
Location:	Bathroom south east wall adjoining lounge/laundry
Finding:	Evidence of excessive moisture in the shower wall
Information:	Excessive moisture with a maximum reading of 100 was found in the shower/loungeroom wall after running the shower. A high reading was also found in the laundry/bathroom wall. This moisture can attract termites and produce conditions that promote termite attack, fungal growth and wood decay.

It is highly recommended that all sealant and waterproofing membranes be maintained

regularly in order to prevent excessive moisture being present in the internal property.

This defect is listed in this report as a minor defect. If it is found by an invasive inspection that this moisture has lead to severe wood rot to the wall framing, then this would then be described as a major defect in this report.

An invasive inspection is required to determine the reason for the moisture ingress in the wall, then quotes for repairs should be sought. This could be a failed waterproofing membrane or a leaking plumbing pipe.



Finding 3.02

Building:	Building 1
Location:	Bathroom
Finding:	Shower screen - Leaking
Information:	Leaking was evident to the shower screening at the time of inspection. It is suspected that the leaking has occurred as a result missing sealant. Leaking from the shower , where left unattended, is likely to lead to water damage to adjoining flooring and walls. Such damage can lead to water damage and necessitate extensive remedial works being required. Active water leaks may also create an environment that is susceptible to the formation and development of mould.

Appointment of a sealant expert is required to repair or replace this missing sealant.

Such works should be performed as soon as possible to ensure that no further damage occurs.



Finding 3.03

Building:	Building 1
Location:	Bathroom
Finding:	Tap - Leaking
Information:	The tap and handle 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. However, it may be indicative of substandard plumbing workmanship.

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

It is advised that a licensed plumber be appointed to perform remedial works on the affected tap. Such works should be performed prior to the development of secondary defects to ensure adequate functionality of all associated building elements.



Finding 3.04

Building:	Building 1
Location:	Bathroom areas
Finding:	Tiles cracked

Information: Cracked tiles were evident in these pictured two bathroom areas at the time of inspection. It is suspected that this cracking has occurred as a result of installation damage.

Cracked tiles throughout the household detract from the overall appearance of the affected areas. In wet areas of 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 3.05

Building: Building 1

Location: Bathroom

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.



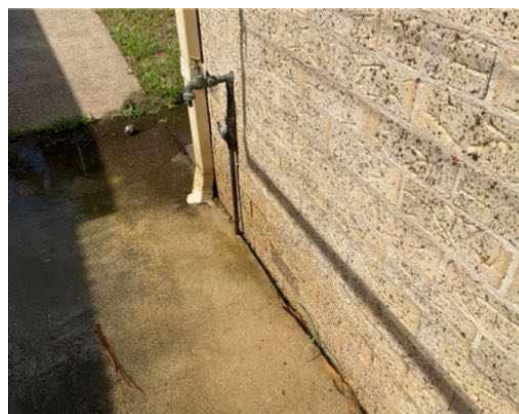
Finding 3.06

Building:	Building 1
Location:	Walls
Finding:	Site drainage - Inadequate
Information:	The site drainage in this rear area was found to be inadequate at the time of inspection, creating potential for subsequent water damage to associated building elements.

Some water pools in 3 areas, evidenced by concrete staining and running the rear tap. A small amount of water disappeared between the wall and the slab. The perimeter walls required sealant to stop water flowing under the slab.

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. Secondary defects are likely to occur if left unmanaged.



Finding 3.07

Building:	Building 1
Location:	Exterior retaining wall
Finding:	Step cracking and movement to brickwork (minor)
Information:	Step cracking and 10mm of movement was identified to the 675mm brick retaining wall in this rear area at the time of inspection. Step cracking, which is similar to other forms of cracking, has a variety of possible causes. However, the most common is the subsidence of adjacent footings.

Step cracking is a relatively common defect, and is most likely to occur adjacent to windows, doors and other openings. Mortar failure in the gaps between affected bricks indicates the stresses and tensions affecting the wall.

Where step cracking is extensive or severe, the client is advised to consult a structural engineer. This minor step cracking can be used as a warning sign to address factors causing stress to the wall, which can include the effect of surrounding trees, water leaks, soil erosion, or even the presence of reactive soils in the surrounding area.

This wall has drainage behind it evidenced by a lower protruding drain.



Finding 3.08

Building:	Building 1
Location:	Garage
Finding:	Ceiling - Sagging
Information:	Sections of the garage ceiling were found to be sagging at the time of inspection. Sagging to the fixed ceiling structure generally indicates that the building materials have swollen, due to contact with water, or that fixings (e.g. nails or glue) have become loose and require reattachment.

Where minor sagging is evident, comparatively minor works, such as re-gluing of ceiling sheets, may be required. Such works may be performed by relevant tradespeople, such as plasterers and painters. Where excessive moisture has caused the roofing structure to swell and sag, the source of the water leak should primarily be identified prior to any remedial works being performed. No moisture was found in the roof void.

In some cases, sagging ceiling linings may also indicate that there are structural issues, causing surfaces to warp, twist or sag. Where sagging appears to be major, appointment of a structural engineer is advised to further inspect the property and identify the source and rectification works required.

The appropriate action should be taken by the client as soon as possible to ensure that any potential further damage is limited.



Finding 3.09

Building:	Building 1
Location:	Verandah, rear door
Finding:	Wood rot to posts and other areas
Information:	Two front posts and the laundry door show evidence of wood rot. These front posts may be repaired if the wood rot is fully removed, bogged and adequately painted protected in the next few months. 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. 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 3.10

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

A flexible sealant, flashing or new window seals are required to protect the associated building materials from rainwater ingress.

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





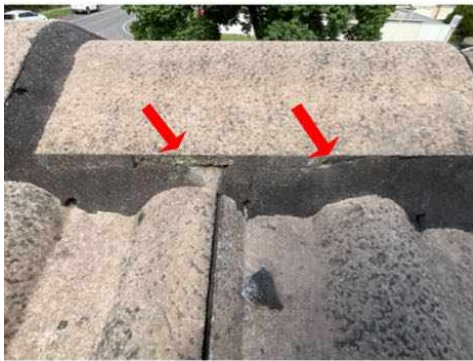
Finding 3.11

Building:	Building 1
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 good condition. While minor weathering of the tiles is consistent with the age of the property, maintenance works are required.

Isolated areas of mortar show minor cracking is also present. Re-pointing and re-sealing the 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.



Finding 3.12

Building:	Building 1
Location:	Verandah

Finding: Eaves - Sagging, water stained, mouldy, cracked.
Information: Sagging and a small crack was found in two areas of the front eaves 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. It is suspected a lack of gutter cleaning has lead to rainwater overflowing into these areas.

A roofing plumbing or general handyman is recommended to perform rectification works as soon as possible. Subsequent water damage is likely to result over time if left unattended.





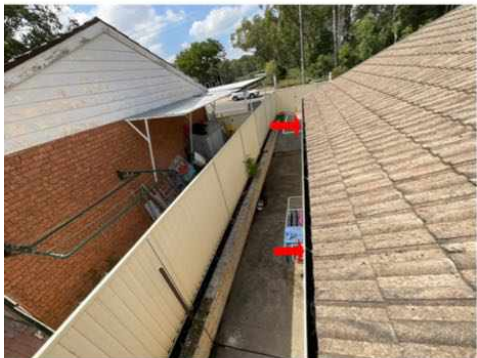
Finding 3.13

Building: Building 1
 Location: Roof exterior
 Finding: Gutters and flashing - Full and blocked
 Information: The guttering and skylight flashing on around the roof was found to be blocked at the time of the inspection. 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.

Blocked gutters are likely to lead to high levels of moisture in the affected areas which can cause rust and decay of the gutters and downpipes and wood rot to adjoining timber areas. Blockages in gutters should therefore be removed immediately to ensure dry conditions are maintained.

It is highly advised that gutters be cleaned by the homeowner or a general handyperson as a matter of urgency. If this is not undertaken regularly, these gutters will start to sag and cause more eave damage.



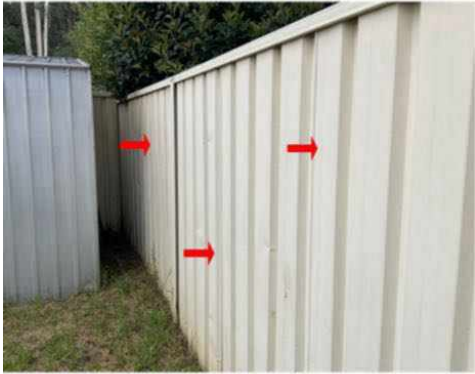
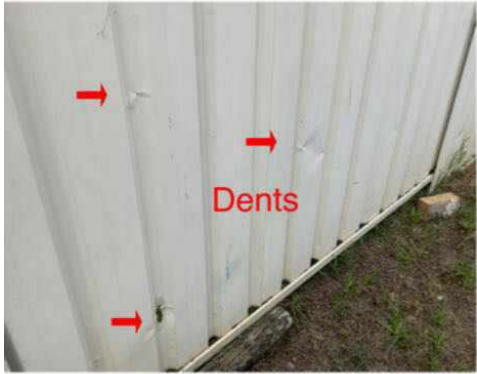


Finding 3.14

Building: Building 1
 Location: Pictured fences & gate
 Finding: Fences damaged - rust and dents
 Information: Evidence of damage to the pictured fences was identified at the time of the inspection. These fences show dents and rusted gates.

It is suggest a fencing contractor be engaged for rectification when convenient.

The cost of repairing fences is often shared between neighbours.



Finding 3.15

Building:	Building 1
Location:	Lounge Room
Finding:	Light fittings - Damaged
Information:	<p>The light fittings in this lounge area were found to be damaged at the time of inspection. Damage occurs generally when the building materials have aged and decayed, but may also be indicative of impact damage to the building element (accidental or deliberate). These lights need new bayonet mounts due to cracking.</p> <p>Repair and/or replacement of the damaged fitting is advised. A Licensed electrician should be appointed to repair/replace the light fitting at the client's discretion.</p>



Finding 3.16

Building:	Building 1
Location:	All Roof cavity areas
Finding:	Insulation - Missing
Information:	<p>Upon inspection of the roof void it was noted that insulation is not present.</p>

Insufficient insulation will result in a comparatively higher cost to heat and cool a property as there is a lack of Insulation (or uneven coverage of insulation) which works as a barrier to heat transfer. This helps to keep out unwanted heat in summer and preserves warmth inside your home in winter. It can also help soundproof your home from unwanted airborne noise transfer.

Where insulation is absent, the area does not meet current Australian Standards. Installation of adequate insulation is required and should be conducted as soon as possible.



Finding 3.17

Building:	Building 1
Location:	Rear Roof cavity
Finding:	Sarking - Damaged
Information:	Sarking, a laminated aluminium foil applied to the interior of the roof covering, assists in insulating the property and acting as a vapour-barrier to the roof void and, subsequently, to the household.

Where sarking is damaged in one small area, both insulation and moisture protection of the property are inhibited. This creates a loss of energy and thus negatively impacts the energy efficiency of the property, allowing potential for moisture ingress from condensation or leaking roof tiles.

It is important to repair any holes or damaged sections of sarking to ensure that the building material is fully functional. A registered builder or qualified carpenter should be consulted to provide further advice on this defect and to perform rectification works at client discretion.



Finding 3.18

Building:	Building 1
Location:	Bathroom
Finding:	Sealant and grouting - Missing or damaged
Information:	It was noted on inspection that sealant or grout is degraded to the tiled shower alcove and or other areas of the bathroom.

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 after the wall leak has been rectified.





Finding 3.19

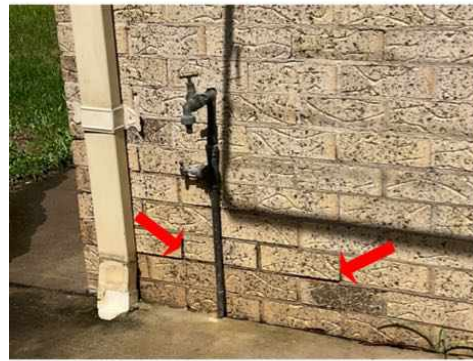
Building:	Building 1
Location:	Pictured external areas
Finding:	Brick and mortar damage
Information:	Evidence of minor missing or damaged areas was identified at the time of the inspection. These include -

1. The lower front right corner brick has cracked likely from impact damage. This corner brickwork area should be monitored annually for further cracking,

A licensed bricklayer can be consulted for advice.

2. The right rear corner has minor mortar damage due to damp conditions from the nearby tap, not requiring rectification at this time.

A bricklayer would be the trade responsible for rectification of these areas when convenient.



Finding 3.20

Building:	Building 1
Location:	Exterior right wall
Finding:	Subsidence - monitor annually
Information:	It appears that this paved area has been affected by movement, often referred to as sinking or subsidence. General subsidence is usually initiated by changes in soil moisture content. The most critical factor is identifying the specific causes, and identifying if this is a recurring or ongoing problem, or one that has been resolved by previous works in the past.

At this point it is recommended to contain storm water flows, ensure pavements flow away from buildings to lessen any excessive wetting and drying effects.

A landscaping contractor can repair this area when convenient.



Finding 3.21

Building:	Building 1
Location:	Pictured areas
Finding:	Some areas - Rusted or corroded
Information:	These areas 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 3.22

Building:	Building 1
Location:	Wall cladding
Finding:	External painting deteriorated
Information:	Some of the external cladding has been neglected and require attention to prepare and re-paint.

Whilst incomplete or missing paint finish is generally an appearance defect, it can also lead to the development of secondary building defects over time. Incomplete areas of paint finish expose the area to moisture, potentially accelerating the deterioration of underlying building materials.

Degraded paint finishes should be sanded back, filled, leveled and painted, as applicable. Where inadequate or missing paint protection has led to the deterioration of the associated building element, repair and/or replacement of this building element may be required.

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 the area is protected against further deterioration. Alternatively, the homeowner following manufacturer instructions may perform these works.



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:	Exterior walls
Finding:	Slab Edge - Exposure
Information:	An inspection zone of at least 75mm in relation to the exposed slab edge, between the bottom brick and the perimeter pavement, is required. This inspection zone should be maintained in order to force termites into the open where they can be detected more readily during regular inspections. The slab edge should not be concealed by anything that may prevent inspection of the area, including render, landscaping, soil, turf, paving, concrete cladding or other structures.

If the slab edge is not properly exposed there is a high risk of termite attack. Sometimes, in order to determine the type of slab, a suitably qualified person such as an architect or builder may be required to consult the construction plans.

Where the slab edge cannot be properly inspected, it is highly recommended that termite or timber pest inspections be carried out every 6-12 months to aid protection

of the property against infestation.



Finding 6.03

Building: Building 1
 Location: Pictured areas
 Finding: Sealant (external) - missing and attractive to termites
 Information: It was noted on inspection that areas of external sealant was missing to small areas of the external walls. A flexible sealant or flashing is required to protect the associated building materials from rainwater ingress. Any moisture ingress into the property is very attractive to termites.

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

Note - see all photos in Sealant external (missing) in building defects.



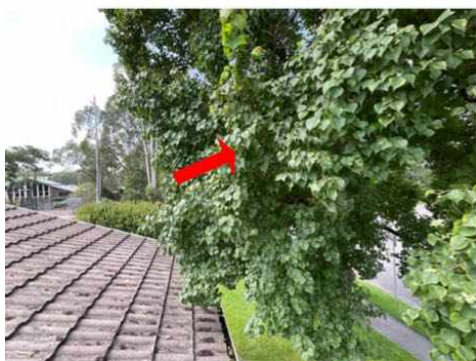
Finding 6.04

Building: Building 1
 Location: Roof - front
 Finding: Trees - Overhanging and filling gutters
 Information: Overhanging trees often result in excessive amounts of leaf debris accumulating in

gutters.

Gutters are a critical part of the building's management of storm water and rain. It is therefore important that they be kept clear to prevent secondary damage to associated building elements, including exterior and interior walls, ceiling linings and any adjoining building elements. Where gutters are blocked, pooling of rainwater is likely to occur, fast-tracking rust and corrosion of the roof plumbing elements.

It is highly advised that all overhanging tree branches be removed as soon as possible to prevent any further damage. Such works should be performed by the homeowner; however, appointment of a landscape contractor or an arborist may be required.



Finding 6.05

Building:	Building 1
Location:	Roof exterior
Finding:	Gutters - Full and blocked
Information:	The guttering on around the roof was found to be blocked at the time of the inspection. 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.

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.

It is highly advised that gutters be cleaned by the homeowner or a general handyperson as a matter of urgency.



Evidence of fungal decay activity and/or damage

Finding 7.01

Building:	Building 1
Location:	Two posts
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 in the range of 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 although the affected timber element is in a decaying state the extent of any visible damage appears to be localised to a specific area and is yet to spread to other parts of the building element or affect adjoining structures. The fungal decay is therefore likely to be of a relatively superficial nature with minimal impact on the structural integrity or tensile strength of the timber element.





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

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.

There is the trip hazard in the front external concrete. It is recommended to remove this damaged path.

There are numerous defects in the bathroom and further investigation required to find the reason for the excessive moisture in the adjoining lounge room and laundry walls.

There are 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 limitation's did affect the inspection with some areas of personal items, furniture and insulation etc meant some areas were inaccessible.

TIMBER PEST SUMMARY

Due to the 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)

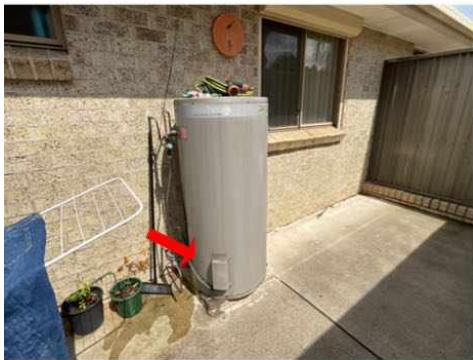
For further information, advice and clarification please contact Justin Blake on: 0435 182 122

Section D Significant Items

The following items were noted as - For your information

Noted Item

Building: Building 1
 Location: 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

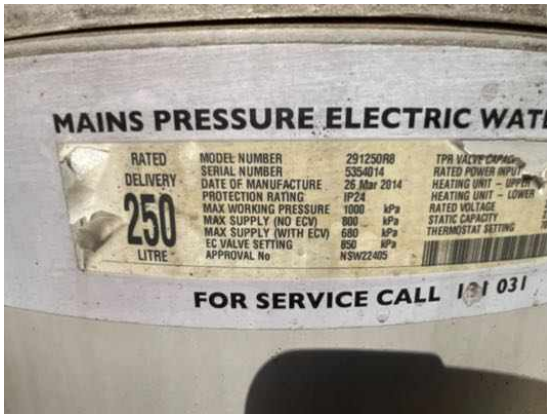
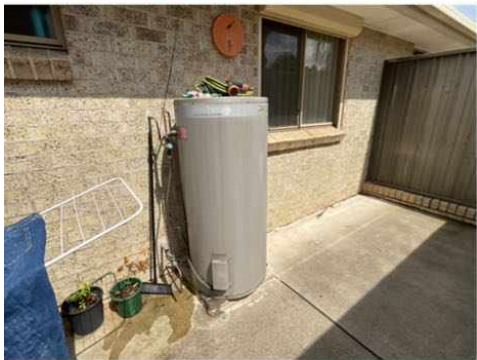
Building: Building 1
Location: Roof exterior
Finding: Additional Photos
Information: Additional photos are provided for your general reference





Noted Item

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



MAINS PRESSURE ELECTRIC WATER

RATED DELIVERY	MODEL NUMBER	291250R8	TPR VALVE CAPACITY
250 LITRE	SERIAL NUMBER	5354014	RATED POWER INPUT
	DATE OF MANUFACTURE	26 Mar 2014	HEATING UNIT - LOWER
	PROTECTION RATING	IP24	HEATING UNIT - UPPER
	MAX WORKING PRESSURE	1000 kPa	RATED VOLTAGE
	MAX SUPPLY (NO ECV)	800 kPa	STATIC CAPACITY
	MAX SUPPLY (WITH ECV)	680 kPa	THERMOSTAT SETTING
	EC VALVE SETTING	850 kPa	
	APPROVAL No	NSW22403	

FOR SERVICE CALL 131 031





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.



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.