



Building and Timber Pest Inspection Report VR

Inspection Date: Fri, 23 Jan 2026

Property Address: 15 Togar St, Mansfield QLD 4122, 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, 23 Jan 2026

Modified Date: Sun, 25 Jan 2026

The Parties

Name of the Client:

Name of the Principal(if Applicable):

Job Address: 15 Togar St, Mansfield QLD 4122, Australia

Client's Email Address:

Client's Phone Number:

Consultant: Gordon Duncan Ph: 0478 121 200
Email: Kenmore@jimsbuildinginspections.com.au

QBCC 1281978

Company Name: Jim's Building Inspections Kenmore

Company Address and Postcode: Mount Crosby 4306

Company Email: Kenmore@jimsbuildinginspections.com.au

Company Contact Numbers: 0478 121 200

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: Access to the roof void due to the amount of chairs stored in this area. Access was restricted in areas of extreme possum contamination.

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 the condition documented in this report.

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	Detached, Residential
Company or Strata title	No
Floor	Concrete, Piers - Steel, Suspended Timber Frame, Timber with concrete areas
Furnished	Unfurnished
No. of bedrooms	3
Occupied	Unoccupied
Orientation	West
Other Building Elements	Driveway, Fence - Post and Rail Construction, Carport, Garage, Retaining Walls, Shed, Water Tanks
Other Timber Bldg Elements	Architraves, Deck, Door Frames, Doors, Internal Joinery, Fascias, Skirting Boards, Stair Railing, Staircase, Floorboards, Weatherboards, Window Frames
Roof	Timber Framed, Tiled, Coated Metal
Storeys	Double
Walls	Cavity Brick, Timber Framed and Clad, Weatherboards
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
- Interior
- Fencing
- Gardens
- Outbuildings
- Roof Exterior - Part
- Roof Void - Part
- Stumps
- Subfloor - Part
- The Site
- Trees
- Wall Exterior

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

Inaccessible Areas

The following areas were inaccessible:

- Ceiling Cavity - Part.
- Areas of low roof pitch preventing full inspection.
- Exterior Roof Surface - Second Storey.
- Roof Exterior - Part
- Site - Part.

- Subfloor - Part.
- Outside of the fencing.
- Wall exterior due to obstructions.

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

Obstructions and Limitations

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

- Appliances and equipment
- Areas of low roof pitch preventing full inspection
- Above safe working height
- Ceiling linings
- Fixed ceilings
- Floor coverings
- Fixed Furniture - Built-in Cabinetry
- No safe point from which to access roof exterior
- Unsafe to Access Roof - No Fall Protection System
- 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: **High**

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

Undetected defect risk (Timber Pest)

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

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

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

Section D Significant Items

Safety Hazard

Finding 1.01

Building:	Main Building
Location:	All Areas
Finding:	Suspected Asbestos Containing Material - damaged and debris
Information:	At the time of the inspection, it was noted that there were damaged fibre cement style products around the dwelling that are suspected as being Asbestos Containing Material. Broken debris was also found in the rear yard.

Broken Asbestos Containing Material is a safety hazard and as such testing should be done to determine what remedial action should be undertaken. This should be done as a matter of urgency.



Major Defect

Finding 2.01

Building:	Main Building
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Location: Roof Exterior
Finding: Roof covering - deteriorated
Information: At the time of the inspection it was noted that the roof covering to the dwelling has deteriorated resulting in holes in the roof covering.

The front lower section of the roof covering is a metal tile. This metal tile has several holes as a result of the rust found on the metal roof. This allows moisture to penetrate the building. The lead flashings to the gables on either side of the upper tiled roof have holes in them, allowing moisture to enter the roof void.

Moisture entering the roof void will result in undetected damage occurring to the associated building materials.

A roof contractor must be engaged to assess the entire roof covering in order to provide a solution rectify these issue. This should be done as a matter of urgency.





Finding 2.02

Building:	Main Building
Location:	Front right hand side of dwelling
Finding:	Front right of dwelling - suspected movement
Information:	At the time of the inspection, it was noted that the front right hand side of the dwelling has moved. This could be historic damage.

There are cracks to the wall and ceiling linings. The window on the right hand side of the sunroom is misaligned, indicating movement to the building foundations.

On the exterior in this area, there is a large gap under the timber roof beam. The expansion joint in the brickwork is wider at the top than at the bottom.

A structural engineer must be engaged to assess the dwelling and provide a solution to rectify this issue. This should be done as a matter of urgency.



Finding 2.03

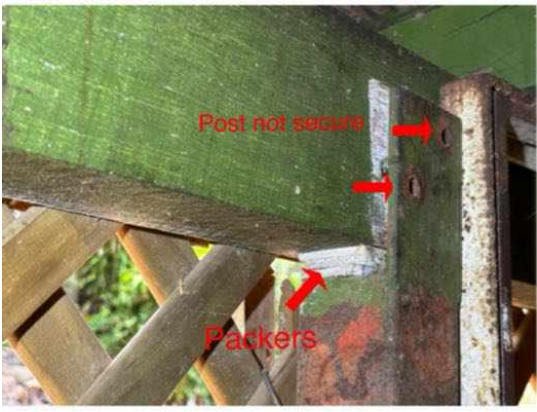
Building: Main Building
Location: Rear elevation
Finding: Rear of dwelling - suspected movement
Information: At the time of the inspection, it was noted that movement has occurred to the left and right hand side of the rear of the dwelling.

There is cracking to the wall lining in the sunroom off the bedroom. The floor in the sunroom slopes to the rear of the dwelling. The window above the crack is misaligned. On the exterior of this area, the steel posts supporting the floor framing are rusted. One has a hole in it. Two of the steel posts have packers on top of them and are not secured to the timber bearer. The packers have been used in an attempt to level or raise the floor.

The corner of the deck on the right hand side of the rear of the dwelling has dropped causing the deck to slope away from the dwelling.

A structural engineer must be engaged to assess the movement at the rear of the dwelling and provide a solution for these issues. This should be done as a matter of urgency.

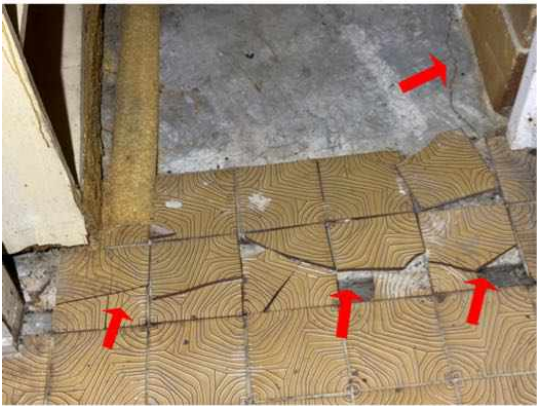




Finding 2.04

Building: Main Building
 Location: Storage area
 Finding: Storage area - concrete cracked
 Information: At the time of the inspection, it was noted that there were several cracks in the concrete floor of the storage area. Movement has occurred in the walkway near the bathroom resulting in the tiles cracking and coming loose.

A structural engineer must be engaged to assess the concrete floor and provide a solution for these issues. This should be done as a matter of urgency.





Finding 2.05

Building: Main Building

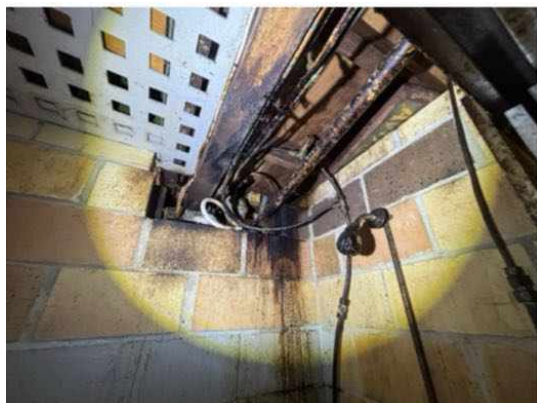
Location: Bathroom

Finding: Subfloor - bathroom deterioration

Information: At the time of the inspection, it was noted that the bathroom in the subfloor area has suffered from general deterioration. There is no evidence of waterproofing. It may not be economically viable to perform repairs on this bathroom.

Continued use of this bathroom will result in further damage to the bathroom and potentially the area surrounding it.

A bathroom specialist should be engaged to replace the subfloor bathroom. This should be done as a short term priority.



Finding 2.06

Building:	Main Building
Location:	Rear boundary
Finding:	Rear boundary - timber retaining wall deteriorating
Information:	At the time of the of the inspection, it was noted that the timber retaining wall on the rear boundary is deteriorating. Several timber sleepers have moved and as a result the ground that is being retained can be seen through the gaps.

It should be determined who is responsible for maintaining and repairing the timber retaining wall.

A retaining wall specialist should be engaged to assess the retaining wall and to provide an estimated lifespan of the timber retaining wall. This should be done as a matter of urgency.



Minor Defect

Finding 3.01

Building:	Main Building
Location:	Subfloor
Finding:	Brickwork - Efflorescence
Information:	At the time of the inspection, it was noted that there was evidence of efflorescence in the two rooms on the right hand side of the subfloor or lower level. Normal moisture readings were recorded in the front room. Elevated moisture readings were recorded on the wall in the rear room. Water staining was found on the wall lining. This indicates

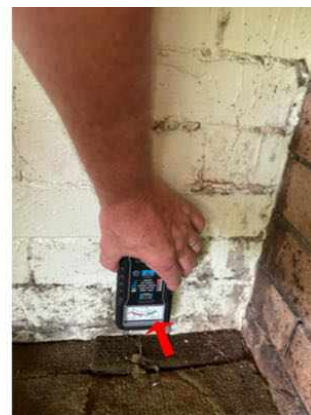
that moisture is penetrating the brickwork. The ground level on the exterior is higher than the floor level on the interior. This has been noted as a minor defect as waterproofing can be carried out on the interior to prevent moisture damaging building materials on the interior of these rooms. If left unaddressed this will become a major defect.

Efflorescence typically occurs when excess salts within the concrete or cement mortar is leached to the surface due to water transfer.

It is typically seen as white salt deposits on the surfaces of concrete pavement or mortar between bricks or tiles. While detracting from the overall appearance of the affected area, efflorescence is not likely to develop into secondary damage if left unmanaged.

Generally, soluble salt deposits can be removed by dry brushing with a stiff-bristled brush. Repeated dry brushing is an ideal treatment for eliminating this forming of efflorescence. A cleaning contractor or building maintenance professional, may be appointed to perform these works at the discretion of the client.

While not as affected as exterior waterproofing, the interior side of the brickwork can be waterproofed.





Finding 3.02

Building:	Main Building
Location:	Garage
Finding:	Garage - steel posts rusting
Information:	At the time of the inspection, it was noted that several steel posts in the garage had signs of rusting to them.

If left unaddressed, further rusting may result in holes in the posts which would have an impact on the structural integrity of the steel posts.

A building maintenance professional should be engaged to treat the affected steel posts. This should be done as a short term priority.



Finding 3.03

Building: Main Building

Location: Bathroom

Finding: Bathroom - no sealant to tap penetrations

Information: At the time of the inspection, it was noted that there was no sealant to the tap/plumbing penetrations in the upper level bathroom. This allows moisture to enter the wall cavity.

Moisture in wall cavities creates a conducive environment for termite activity and can cause undetected damage to the associated building materials.

A building maintenance professional should be engaged to apply sealant to all of the

bathroom wall penetrations. This should be done as a short term priority.



Finding 3.04

Building: Main Building
 Location: Rear elevation
 Finding: Gutters - damaged
 Information: At the time of the inspection, it was noted that the gutter on the rear of the dwelling is damaged. Gutters need to be in good working order to drain the roof properly.

If gutters are leaking, moisture may get to areas of the building that are meant to be kept dry. Damage to building elements may result of moisture ingress.

A licensed roof plumber should be appointed to inspect the gutters and advise on necessary rectification works. This should be done as a matter of urgency.

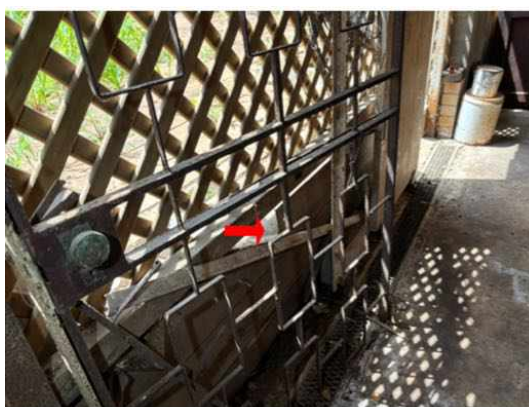
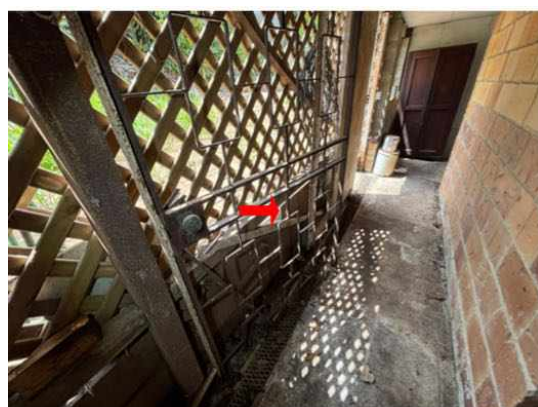


Finding 3.05

Building: Main Building
 Location: Rear elevation
 Finding: Rear elevation - timber retaining wall deterioration
 Information: At the time of the inspection, it was noted that the low timber retaining wall at the rear of the dwelling is deteriorating. This may be due to the age of the materials and

general weathering.

A retaining wall specialist could be engaged to replace the affected sections of the low timber retaining wall. This can be done at the clients discretion.



Finding 3.06

Building: Main Building
 Location: Side yard
 Finding: Side yard - water tank movement
 Information: At the time of the inspection, it was noted that the water tank on the left hand side of the dwelling has moved. This may be due to the wood rot that has affected the timber base that the water tank is sitting on. As a result of the movement, the water tank filler does not fill the tank and instead drains next to the foundations of the dwelling.

Excessive moisture next to the foundations of the dwelling creates a conducive environment for termite activity and can cause damage to the associated building materials.

If left unaddressed, further movement of this water tank can be expected.

A building maintenance professional could be engaged to replace the timber base with a more suitable base to ensure that the water tank does not move. This should be done as a short term priority.



Finding 3.07

Building: Main Building
Location: Side yard
Finding: Side yard - timber structure unstable
Information: At the time of the inspection, it was noted the timber shade structure on the side of the dwelling is unstable and should be removed.

A building maintenance professional should be engaged to remove this structure. This can be done at the clients discretion.



Finding 3.08

Building:	Main Building
Location:	All External Areas
Finding:	Boundary fences - deteriorating
Information:	At the time of the inspection, it was noted that the side and rear timber boundary fences were deteriorating. The fences are currently upright.

A fencing contractor should be engaged to assess the fences and provide a solution to rectify this issue. This can be done at the clients discretion.



Finding 3.09

Building:	Main Building
Location:	Front yard
Finding:	Front yard - timber structure falling down
Information:	At the time of the inspection, it was noted that the timber structure over the pedestrian gate is falling down. This may be due to the age of the materials and general weathering. Termite damage was also found in this structure.

A building maintenance professional or licensed carpenter should be engaged to replace this structure. This can be done at the clients discretion.



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:	Main Building
Location:	All External Areas
Finding:	Termite Management System - no evidence of a chemical installation
Information:	At the time of the inspection, no evidence of a chemical termite management system was found. There is no durable notice in the meter box.

The application of a post-construction chemical termite barrier is highly recommended for all properties, particularly if live termite activity has been found on the site previously. 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, it appeared as though no termite management system has been installed, with no evidence to suggest preventative works taking place.

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

A termite treatment system and annual termite inspections are important parts of an ongoing termite management plan.



Finding 6.02

Building:	Main Building
Location:	Shed
Finding:	Shed - evidence of termite activity
Information:	At the time of the inspection, it was noted that there was evidence of termite activity in the shed at the rear of the dwelling. Termite mudding was found in the debris of the shed floor. This appears to be past activity.

A termite and timber pest technician should be engaged to treat the area to eliminate any future activity. This should be done as a matter of urgency.



Finding 6.03

Building:	Main Building
Location:	All External Areas
Finding:	Evidence of termite damage
Information:	At the time of the inspection, it was noted that there was termite damage to old timber stumps and the front pedestrian gate structure.

It is advised that the area be visually inspected frequently to ensure that the condition of affected building materials does not worsen and to check for further termite activity.

A building contractor may be appointed to provide a further invasive inspection if further damage is evident.





Evidence of fungal decay activity and/or damage

Finding 7.01

Building: Main Building

Location: All External Areas

Finding: Wood rot

Information: At the time of the inspection, it was noted that there was evidence of wood rot to timber building elements to the dwelling. This may be due to the age of the timber building elements and general weathering.

This building element shows evidence of wood rot. Wood rot, also known as Fungal Decay, occurs when timbers and other cellulose building materials are exposed to damp conditions on an ongoing basis.

Wood rot is often associated with general damp problems and is evidenced by a 'musty' smell or mould and mildew occurring on surfaces. If left unmanaged, damp conditions can lead to further health problems and the decay of timbers will continue.

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

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



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

- Asbestos Inspector
- Registered Roofing Contractor
- Licensed Plumber
- Structural Engineer
- Licensed Plumber specialising in Roof Plumbing
- Termite and Timber Pest Technician / Licensed Pest Controller

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

- Compared to dwellings of a similar age, the visual appraisal, and a limited assessment of the serviceability of the brick and timber weatherboard clad building, at the time of the inspection, was in an average condition. All significant items have been noted in the body of this report, and will require addressing.

Evidence of termite activity was found in the yard. Broken suspected Asbestos Containing Material was found around the dwelling.

Holes were found in the metal roof covering and lead flashing to the tiled roof.

Structural movement was found and should be assessed by a structural engineer.

The high levels of possum contamination need to be remediated.

No evidence of a chemical termite treatment system was found during the inspection. No durable notice was found in the meter box or the kitchen sink cabinet. A termite and timber pest technician should be engaged to provide a suitable chemical termite treatment system to suit this style of building. This should be done as a matter of urgency.

Annual termite inspections must be carried out in partnership with a termite treatment system, physical or chemical, as termite treatment systems cannot be expected to be 100% effective. A termite treatment system and annual termite inspections are an important part of an ongoing termite management plan.

Due to the conducive conditions for termite activity, as per AS3660 and as referenced in section D4 - Further Inspections, a termite and timber pest technician must be engaged to carry out annual termite inspections as part of an ongoing termite management plan.

The termite and timber pest technician will advise if the frequency of the inspections should be increased once they have assessed the property. Termite inspections do not stop termites, however the damage they can cause may be lessened if caught early. Termite activity is generally concealed.

Some minor defects were noted. Maintenance items needing attention may be performed at the clients discretion. Work should not be neglected as further deterioration may occur.

For further information, advice and clarification please contact Gordon Duncan on: 0478 121 200

Section D Significant Items

The following items were noted as - For your information

Noted Item

Building: Main Building
Location: All Internal Areas
Finding: Obstructions and Limitations - Internal areas
Information: These photographs are an indication of the obstructions and limitations which impeded full inspection of the property of the 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: Main Building
Location: Roof Void
Finding: Obstructions and Limitations - Roof cavity
Information: These photographs are an indication of the obstructions and limitations which impeded full inspection of the property of the roof cavity

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:	All External Areas
Finding:	Obstructions and Limitations - External areas
Information:	These photographs are an indication of the obstructions and limitations which impeded full inspection of the property of the 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.



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.