



# Building and Timber Pest Inspection Report

Inspection Date: Fri, 27 Mar 2026

Property Address: 9 King St, Berowra NSW 2081, 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, 27 Mar 2026

## The Parties

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Name of the Client:

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Name of the Principal(if Applicable):

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Job Address: 9 King St, Berowra NSW 2081, Australia

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Client's Email Address:

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Client's Phone Number:

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Consultant: Jas Randhawa Ph: 0432 637 637  
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Company Contact Numbers: 0432 637 637

## 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: 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: This report must be read in conjunction with D5 Conclusion - Assessment of the overall condition of the property. The report must be read in full to clearly understand all items identified as defects in the report.

- 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. The report is only valid for 90 days, where after a re-inspection must take place.

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

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

Nothing contained in this report should be taken as an indicator that an assessment has been made, on any elevated structure, as suitable for any specific number of people or purpose. This can only be done by a qualified engineer. For the purpose of this report, the Structure includes elevated decks, verandah, pergolas, balconies, handrails, stairs and children's play areas.

## Section A Results of Inspection - summary

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

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

### Overall Condition (Building)

In summary, the building, compared to others of similar age and construction is in good condition for its age generally with safety hazards, minor defects and recommendations.

### Overall Condition (Timber Pest)

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

## Section B General

### General description of the property

Building Type	Residential, Detached
Company or Strata title	No
Floor	Concrete
Furnished	Furnished
No. of bedrooms	3
Occupied	Occupied
Orientation	West
Other Building Elements	Carport, Driveway, Fence - Post and Rail Construction, Fence - Stone, Garage, Pool, Shed, Water Tanks, Retaining Walls
Other Timber Bldg Elements	Architraves, Deck, Door Frames, Internal Joinery, Doors, Skirting Boards, Stair Railing, Staircase, Timber Wall Panelling, Window Frames
Roof	Timber Framed, Coated Metal
Storeys	Double
Walls	Brick Veneer, Full Brick, Light Weight Wall Clad
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
- Landscaping Timbers
- Pool Surrounds
- Posts
- Roof Void - Part
- The Site
- 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:

- Exterior Roof Surface - Second Storey.
- Ceiling Cavity - Part.
- Roof Exterior.
- 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:

- Above safe working height
- Appliances and equipment
- Ceiling linings
- External concrete or paving
- External finished ground level
- Fixed ceilings
- Fixed Furniture - Built-in Cabinetry
- Floor coverings
- Furniture
- Insulation
- Landscaping
- No safe point from which to access roof exterior
- Pipework
- Roof framing - not trafficable
- Rugs
- Sarking
- Stored items
- Vegetation
- Wall linings
- Wallpaper or Wall Coverings

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 Upstairs
Finding:	Window Restrictors - Recommended
Information:	Upstairs windows did not have window restrictors installed. Although not a requirement at the time of construction, it is advisable to install window opening restrictors on all second storey windows with sill heights below 1.7 meter and potential fall of 2 meters or more.

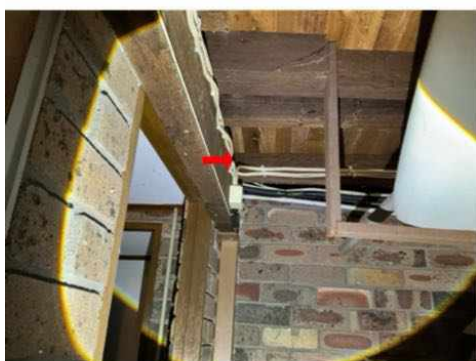
If you live in a strata scheme, window safety devices must be installed on all applicable windows by 13 March 2018. Residents with safety devices installed can still fully open their windows but it's recommended that devices be engaged whenever children are present, to prevent falls.



#### Finding 1.02

Building:	Main Building
Location:	Wine Cellar, Garage
Finding:	Exposed Wiring
Information:	At the time of inspection, wiring was observed to be exposed and not properly concealed. Exposed wiring presents a safety hazard, as it may be susceptible to damage, accidental contact, and potential electrical risks.

It is recommended that all wiring, whether electrical or communication/cable wiring, be properly enclosed and secured to ensure safety and compliance with acceptable standards. Where the wiring is electrical in nature, a licensed electrician should be engaged to assess and rectify the installation. For non-electrical wiring, a suitably qualified handyman may be engaged to neatly conceal and secure the wiring in a professional manner.



### Finding 1.03

Building:	Main Building
Location:	Downstairs Bathroom
Finding:	Shower Screen Glass - Cracked
Information:	At the time of inspection, the shower screen glass was observed to be cracked, posing a significant safety hazard.

The structural integrity of the glass is compromised, increasing the risk of breakage under minimal force or impact. This presents a serious injury risk to occupants, as shattered glass can cause cuts or other harm.

It is recommended to engage a qualified glazier as soon as possible to replace or repair the glass to ensure safety and prevent further deterioration.



## Major Defect

No evidence was found

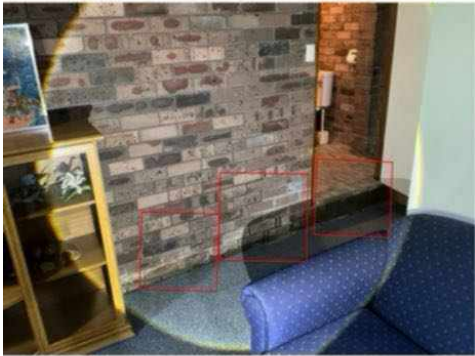
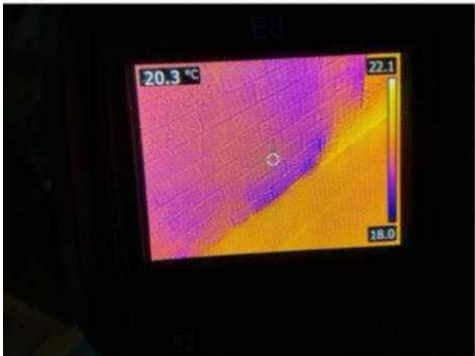
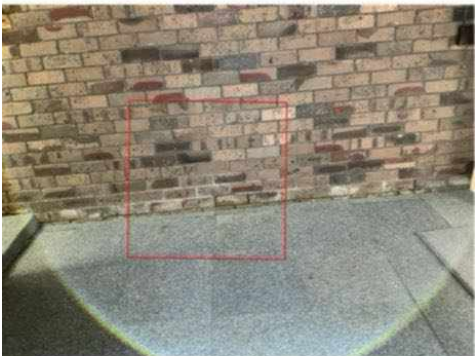
## Minor Defect

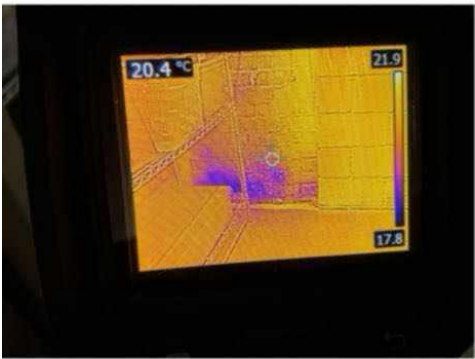
### Finding 3.01

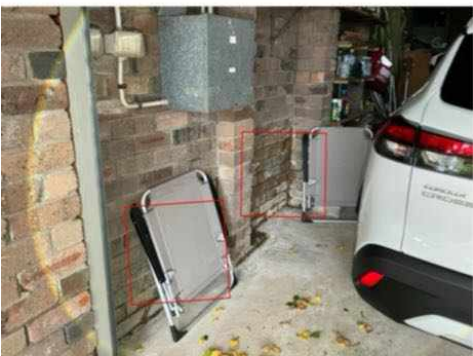
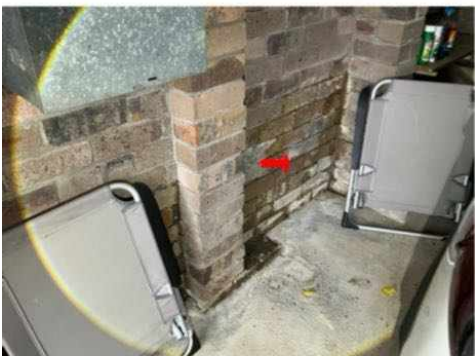
Building:	Main Building
Location:	Workshop, Downstairs Bathroom, Wine Cellar, Kitchenette, Garage
Finding:	Lateral Damp
Information:	Lateral damp was noted on this area at the time of inspection.

Lateral damp refers to moisture entering from the surrounding ground and moving sideways into the base of the wall. This often appears in walls that retain soil or are close to external ground levels. Over time, this can contribute to deterioration of internal finishes such as bubbling or peeling paint.

At this stage, no immediate rectification work is required, but the area should be monitored over the next 12 months. If any signs of bubbling paint, peeling, or further moisture staining appear along the bottom of the wall, the client is advised to engage a damp-proofing specialist to confirm whether a membrane, DPC repair, chemical injection or other moisture management works are required.





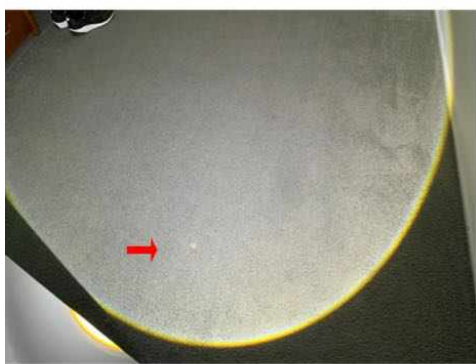


Finding 3.02

Building: Main Building  
 Location: All Areas  
 Finding: Carpet - Stained  
 Information: At the time of inspection, staining was observed on the carpet in these areas of the property.

Carpet stains can result from a range of sources, including food and drink spills, pet accidents, water intrusion, or general wear and tear from foot traffic. If left untreated, these stains may become permanent, cause unpleasant odours, and contribute to the growth of mould or bacteria, particularly in high-moisture environments.

The client is advised to engage services of a carpet cleaning company at own discretion.



### Finding 3.03

Building: Main Building  
 Location: Toilet (WC)  
 Finding: Lock - Not working  
 Information: The lock in this area was not operational at the time of inspection. Where locks have deteriorated to a point where they are no longer usable, the security of the property is immediately compromised.

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



### Finding 3.04

Building: Main Building

Location: Bathroom

Finding: Tiles Coming off & Deteriorating Sealant/Grout

Information: At the time of inspection, sections of tile were noted to be coming loose, with missing or deteriorated grout and sealant in the affected area. This condition may allow water to penetrate beneath the tiles, leading to potential moisture damage, mould growth, or further tile displacement. Rectification by a qualified tiler is recommended to resecure the loose tiles and reapply grout and waterproof sealant to restore the integrity of the surface.





### Finding 3.05

Building:	Main Building
Location:	Laundry
Finding:	Laundry - No Exhaust Fan Installed
Information:	At the time of inspection, it was noted that the laundry area is not equipped with an exhaust fan.

The absence of mechanical ventilation in a confined space such as a laundry can lead to the accumulation of excess moisture and humidity, particularly during the use of washing machines and dryers. Over time, this can result in condensation build-up on walls and ceilings, increasing the risk of mould and mildew growth, which may cause health issues such as respiratory irritation and allergies. Additionally, persistent damp conditions can contribute to the deterioration of paint, plaster, and other building materials, potentially leading to more extensive and costly repairs.

A licensed electrician should be appointed to carry out this work to ensure the fan is installed safely and in accordance with Australian electrical standards at clients own discretion.



### Finding 3.06

Building:	Main Building
Location:	Kitchen

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

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

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

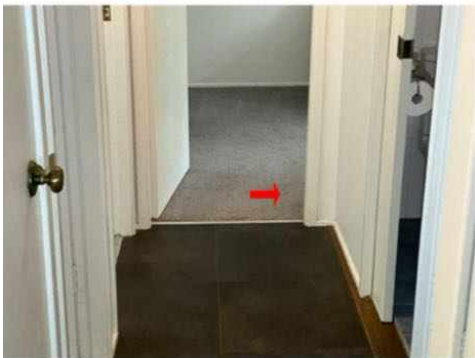


### Finding 3.07

Building: Main Building  
 Location: All Areas  
 Finding: Floors - Noisy  
 Information: The internal flooring in this area was identified as being bouncy at the time of inspection. A bouncy floor surface generally presents as a discernible change in level as they are walked across, in noisy or creaking flooring, or in consequent movement of surrounding furniture and fixtures.

Bouncy floors generally indicate that the floorboards or the subfloor structures are coming loose from the joists that they are installed on. Bouncy flooring may also be the result of gaps between flooring and stumps or joist structures, which require packing.

The client is advised to seek quotations for required repairs from a flooring specialist.



**Finding 3.08**

Building: Main Building  
Location: Bathroom Upstairs, Kitchen Downstairs  
Finding: Tiles - Cracked and/or Damaged  
Information: At the time of inspection, cracking in the tiles was evident in this area. It is suspected that this cracking has occurred as a result of minor settlement or material shrinkage.

While the cracking appears to be minor, this area may be exposed to water, allowing potential for water penetration into adjoining sections of walls or flooring. In wet areas particularly, cracked or compromised tiles can allow moisture to bypass the surface finish and place additional stress on the underlying waterproofing membrane. Over time, this may contribute to deterioration of the waterproofing system and shorten its effective service life.

While not considered a matter of urgency, replacement of cracked floor tiles is recommended at the client's discretion, particularly in wet areas to preserve the integrity and longevity of the waterproofing system. A licensed tiling contractor may be appointed to perform these works.





### Finding 3.09

Building: Main Building

Location: Kitchenette

Finding: Plumbing Fixture - Leaking

Information: A plumbing fixture was observed to be leaking at the time of inspection, likely due to factors such as worn or damaged seals, improper installation, corrosion of components, or high water pressure causing strain on the connections. Regular use or building vibrations may have also contributed to the fixture becoming loose over time. This issue requires prompt attention to prevent water wastage or potential damage. It is recommended to engage a licensed plumber to inspect the fixture, and carry out the necessary repairs or replacements to ensure proper functionality.



### Finding 3.10

Building: Main Building

Location: Wine Cellar

Finding: Moisture and Mould Growth – Ceiling (Wine Cellar Room)

Information: At the time of inspection, moisture staining and visible mould growth were noted on the ceiling within the wine cellar room. This condition indicates prolonged moisture exposure to the affected area. The location of the staining corresponds with external and wet areas above, including the porch and the upstairs bathroom.

Such conditions may be associated with water ingress from above or lateral dampness affecting the structure over time. If left unaddressed, this may lead to further deterioration of building materials and potential health concerns due to mould presence.

It is recommended that the client engage a damp-proofing specialist to inspect the external areas above and surrounding the affected location and carry out appropriate rectification works to prevent further moisture ingress. Additionally, if required, a licensed plumber should be engaged to inspect and address any issues related to the bathroom plumbing or shower area above.



### Finding 3.11

Building:	Main Building
Location:	Downstairs Bathroom
Finding:	Exhaust Fan Missing - Bathroom
Information:	At the time of inspection, an exhaust fan was found to be missing in the bathroom.

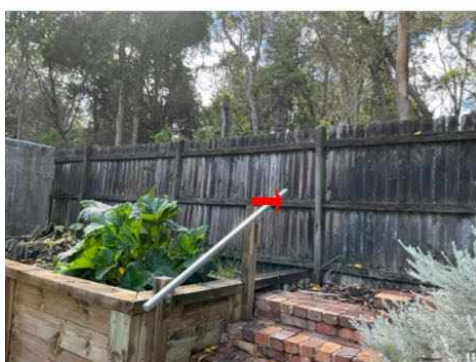
Adequate ventilation is essential in wet areas to prevent moisture build-up, which can lead to mould growth, dampness, and potential damage to fixtures and finishes.

It is recommended that a licensed electrician be engaged to install a compliant exhaust fan to improve air circulation and maintain healthy indoor air quality.



### Finding 3.12

Building:	Main Building
Location:	Fencing
Finding:	Fencing - Deteriorated
Information:	At the time of inspection, sections of the timber fencing were noted to be in a deteriorated condition, with visible signs of weathering, rot, and general ageing. This deterioration may compromise the structural integrity and intended function of the fence, including privacy, security, and containment. It is recommended that the affected sections be repaired or replaced by a qualified fencing contractor to ensure safety and maintain boundary integrity.



### Finding 3.13

Building:	Main Building
Location:	Both Bathrooms
Finding:	Excessive Moisture - Shower Damp
Information:	At the time of inspection, excessive moisture was noted within the shower area, which is a common issue in wet areas due to the continual exposure to water. This condition is typically caused by moisture seeping through grout lines and settling behind tiles, resulting in localised high-moisture zones. Provided there is no evidence of water staining or elevated moisture readings on the opposite side of the wall, this is considered a minor defect.

However, persistently damp conditions may act as conducive conditions for termite activity, as termites are strongly attracted to moisture-rich environments. It is recommended that the client ensures regular use of the exhaust fan and maintains adequate ventilation after shower use to promote drying and reduce long-term moisture build-up, thereby also reducing the risk of attracting termites.



### **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:	Exterior walls - rear
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 6.02

Building:	Main Building
Location:	All Areas
Finding:	Bridging Appliances - Attachment to Buildings
Information:	Bridging occurs when items against a building provide a concealed entry point for termites into the building or by passing around a termite management system.

Where any part of an attachment to a building is not isolated and is not provided with a clear gap of not less than 25mm from the building, bridging occurs. Attachments to buildings such as hot water services, downpipes, verandahs, decks, steps, fences, service conduits and the like provide the opportunity for concealed entry.

Building attachments of this nature need to be frequently inspected for termite activity by a qualified inspector.



### Finding 6.03

Building:	Yard
Location:	All Areas
Finding:	Building Materials in Direct Ground Contact - Conducive to Termites
Information:	Timber elements that are in direct contact with the ground and exposed to moisture or damp conditions are highly conducive to termite activity. This susceptibility arises because timber, when in contact with soil and dampness, creates an environment that is particularly attractive to termites, encouraging infestation and potential structural compromise. Whether the timber is used as a part of the building's construction or incorporated into fencing, its presence near or on the ground can become a pathway for termites to access and damage the property.

When exposed to excessive moisture, timber begins to deteriorate, developing conditions such as wood decay and rot. These compromised areas of timber are even more appealing to termites, as they are easier to infest and consume. This is especially true for untreated or non-durable timber, which lacks the protective treatments that can deter or withstand termite attacks. Termites can use these weakened, moisture-laden elements as a bridge into other parts of the structure, creating an entry point for potential infestations that can spread and cause extensive damage if left unchecked.

For any timber in direct contact with the external ground, special attention is required. The combination of moisture, untreated wood, and direct ground contact not only accelerates the decay process but also provides subterranean termites with a straightforward means of ingress into the structure. This entry can lead to termites moving undetected into other vulnerable areas, resulting in potentially significant structural issues and costly repairs.

To mitigate the risk of termite activity, it is imperative that any such materials or timber elements be appropriately treated or removed as soon as possible. Timbers that are necessary for use should be made durable through appropriate treatments and maintained to ensure they do not create conditions conducive to termites. Additionally, the client is advised to schedule regular termite treatments to maintain an effective barrier against infestations and ensure ongoing protection.

The client is strongly advised to assess the property for any timber elements that may be in direct contact with the ground and ensure prompt action is taken to remove or treat them effectively. Regular inspections, proactive maintenance, and consistent termite treatment are essential steps in minimising the risk of termite attack and protecting the structural integrity of the property. Taking these preventive measures is crucial for maintaining a termite-free environment and avoiding potentially costly damage and future repairs.



#### Finding 6.04

Building:	Yard
Location:	Yard - Back
Finding:	Garden Beds - Conditions Conducive to Termites
Information:	During the inspection, garden beds were observed in the garden area. It is important to note that these garden beds may contain untreated timber, which, when combined with the regular moisture from watering or rain, can create conditions conducive to termite activity. The constant exposure to moisture softens the timber, making it more attractive to termites and increasing the risk of termite ingress into nearby structures.

Garden beds situated close to the property, especially those containing untreated timber, can pose a significant risk by providing termites with easy access to building elements. The proximity of moisture and untreated wood creates an ideal environment for termites to thrive and potentially infiltrate the building, leading to costly damage if left unaddressed.

It is highly recommended that the client consider replacing untreated timber with treated materials, stone, or other termite-resistant alternatives. Furthermore, ensuring proper drainage around the garden beds and keeping them well-maintained will help reduce moisture buildup. Regular inspections by a pest control professional are also advised to monitor for any signs of termite activity and to take preventative measures as necessary. This will help protect the property from the risk of termite infestation and maintain the overall integrity of the structure.



### Finding 6.05

Building: Main Building

Location: All Areas

Finding: No Stormwater Drain - Under Exterior Tap

Information: The inspection identified that the exterior tap is not connected to a stormwater drainage system, allowing water to pool around the base. This can lead to moisture-related issues such as deterioration of nearby building materials, mould growth, and increased risk of termite activity—each of which may compromise the property's structural integrity and create health or safety concerns.

To prevent these risks, it is strongly recommended that a licensed plumber be engaged to assess the area and install appropriate drainage, such as a stormwater connection or splash block, to redirect water away from the property. Ongoing maintenance and monitoring of external water sources are also advised to ensure long-term protection.





## Finding 6.06

Building:	Main Building
Location:	Meter Box
Finding:	Termite Management System - No Evidence of Installation
Information:	The application of a post-construction chemical termite barrier is strongly recommended for all properties, especially if there has been any history of live termite activity on-site. These barriers are highly effective in protecting timber building elements throughout the property by preventing termite attacks. It is also advisable to install a durable notice within the switchboard unit, indicating the presence of any termite barriers for future reference.

During the inspection, there was no indication that a termite management system had been installed, nor was there any evidence to suggest that preventative measures had previously been undertaken. The client is encouraged to seek further advice from a licensed pest controller regarding the costs and procedures involved in the application of a termite barrier. Prioritizing this step in the short term is strongly advised to ensure long-term protection.

Additionally, the client may want to consult with the vendor to determine whether regular Timber Pest inspections, as per AS4349.3 or AS 3660.2, have been conducted in the past. This will provide further insights into any past termite management practices and help inform the appropriate course of action.



## **Evidence of fungal decay activity and/or damage**

No evidence was found

## **Evidence of wood borer activity and/or damage**

No evidence was found

## Section D Significant Items

### D4 Further Inspections

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

- As identified in summary and defect statements

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](http://www.jims.net).

### D5 Conclusion - Assessment of overall condition of property

- When evaluated against other properties of similar age and construction type at the time of inspection, the condition of this building is described in detail in Section A – Overall Condition (Building). The risk associated with unidentifiable defects is outlined in Section C – Accessibility: Undetected Defect Risk (Building). This provides a clear assessment of both the current state and potential hidden issues that may not be immediately apparent due to inspection limitations.

The inspection also identified the presence of obstructions, as noted in Section C – Accessibility: Obstructions and Limitations. These obstructions may have restricted the inspector's ability to conduct a comprehensive assessment of certain areas. It is essential to acknowledge that while the inspection was thorough, these limitations may impact the certainty with which hidden defects or potential issues are identified.

Key Findings:

- **Minor Defects:** Specific details of minor defects noted during the inspection are provided throughout the report. These minor defects, while not immediately critical, can potentially develop into major defect if not addressed. Each identified defect should be reviewed individually to understand its nature, potential implications, and the recommended corrective actions. Addressing minor defects promptly helps maintain the building's condition and prevents them from escalating into major repairs or safety issues.

- The property at 9 King St, Berowra NSW 2081, Australia, a detached 3-bedroom double-storey residential dwelling inspected on 27 March 2026, is in good condition overall for its age compared to similar buildings but contains safety hazards, numerous minor defects, and multiple conditions highly conducive to timber pest activity, with no major defects, live timber pest activity, timber pest damage, fungal decay, or wood borer activity detected. The safety hazards include the absence of window restrictors on all upstairs windows with sill heights below 1.7 metres and potential falls exceeding 2 metres, exposed wiring that is not properly concealed in the wine cellar and garage posing electrical risks, and a cracked shower screen glass in the downstairs bathroom compromising structural integrity and creating a serious injury risk from breakage. The minor defects encompass lateral damp on walls in the workshop, downstairs bathroom, wine cellar, kitchenette, and garage requiring monitoring over the next 12 months for any further staining with possible damp-proofing works if conditions worsen,

stained carpet in multiple areas that may become permanent or promote mould if untreated, a non-operational lock in the toilet compromising security, loose and coming-off tiles with missing or deteriorated sealant and grout in the bathroom allowing potential water penetration and mould, no exhaust fan installed in the laundry leading to excess moisture and condensation risks, fine Category 1 cracking up to 1 mm in areas such as the kitchen that is generally an appearance defect repairable by sanding, filling, and repainting but should be monitored, noisy and bouncy internal floors indicating loose floorboards or subfloor movement requiring a flooring specialist for securing or packing, cracked and/or damaged tiles in the upstairs bathroom and downstairs kitchen suspected from minor settlement with risk of water bypassing waterproofing in wet areas, a leaking plumbing fixture in the kitchenette due to worn seals or corrosion needing prompt plumber repair, moisture staining and visible mould growth on the wine cellar ceiling linked to possible ingress from the porch or upstairs bathroom warranting damp-proofing and plumber inspection above, a missing exhaust fan in the downstairs bathroom increasing dampness and mould potential, and deteriorated timber fencing with weathering and rot compromising privacy and security. Conditions conducive to timber pest activity include insufficient exposure of the slab edge at the rear exterior walls preventing proper termite inspection zones, bridging from appliances and attachments directly against the building with less than 25 mm clearance providing concealed entry points, building materials and timber in direct ground contact highly attractive to termites due to moisture and decay, garden beds containing untreated timber near the structure creating moist environments conducive to infestation, no stormwater drain under the exterior tap causing water pooling around the base, and no evidence of any termite management system or chemical barrier installation with no durable notice in the meter box.

It is imperative that this report be read in full, as every item and defect has been detailed to provide comprehensive insight into the condition of the property. If any clarification is needed on specific defects or sections within the report, please do not hesitate to seek further explanation. This ensures that the client has a complete understanding of the inspection results and can make informed decisions regarding necessary maintenance, repairs, or further expert evaluations.

The report is designed to equip the client with the knowledge needed to maintain the property's structural integrity and value, and to proactively address potential issues to avoid future complications. Regular maintenance and timely attention to the noted defects will contribute significantly to the longevity and safety of the building.

#### PEST REPORT:

The building when compared to others of similar age is in the condition stated in Section A - Overall Condition (Timber Pest) and risk rating of unidentifiable defects is stated in Section C Accessibility - Undetected defect risk (Timber Pest).

Obstructions were present as stated in Section C Accessibility - Obstructions and Limitations.

A Timber Pest Management Plan should be implemented and maintained for this property by engaging a Pest Management Technician. A full inspection should be carried out in accordance with AS4349.3 or AS 3660.2 at no more than 12 monthly intervals or as required by the pest management plan. A new termite treatment is recommended.

This report must be read in full to clearly understand all items identified as defects listed within the report.

Note that if the baths, showers, toilets , vanities, kitchens etc. are not used, or have not been used for some time, moisture readings would not vary significantly and this can lead to erroneous results. It is not possible under the visual inspection criteria (under which a prepurchase inspection is carried out) to categorically determine if there are leaks. If a more accurate assessment is required, a special purpose inspection should be requested. Alternatively, the assumption should be made that the shower may leak.

For further information, advice and clarification please contact Jas Randhawa on: 0432 637 637

## Section D Significant Items

### The following items were noted as - For your information

#### Noted Item

Building:	Main Building
Location:	All External Areas
Finding:	Obstructions and Limitations - External Areas
Information:	The attached photographs provide a visual representation of the obstructions and limitations that impeded a full inspection of the external areas of the property at the time of assessment. These obstructions, which may include vegetation, stored items, debris, or other physical barriers, can obscure potential defects and prevent a thorough evaluation of the property's condition. Obstructions of this nature can conceal a wide range of issues, such as structural damage, water ingress, pest infestations, or deteriorating building materials, which may not be visible during the initial inspection.

It is essential that these obstructions be cleared to allow for a comprehensive inspection of the external areas. Removing these barriers will enable a more accurate assessment of the property's condition and allow any hidden defects to be identified and addressed promptly. Failure to do so could result in undetected issues worsening over time, potentially leading to more costly repairs in the future.

Therefore, it is strongly recommended that the obstructions be removed and a re-inspection be scheduled once the affected areas are made fully accessible. This will ensure a complete evaluation of the property's exterior and provide the client with a clear understanding of any potential issues that may have been concealed during the initial inspection.





### Noted Item

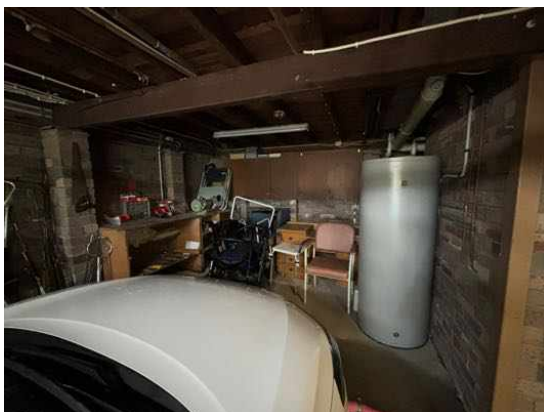
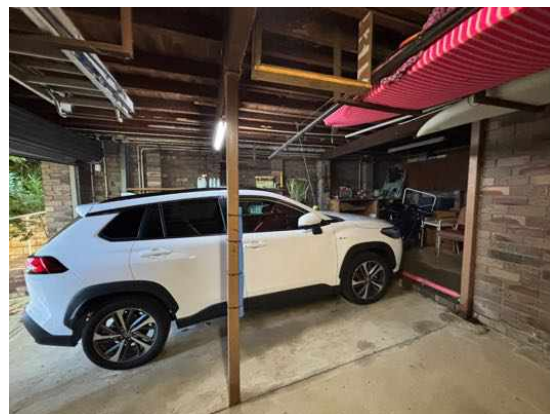
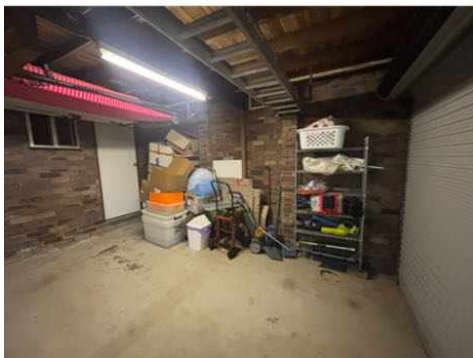
Building:	Main Building
Location:	All Internal Areas
Finding:	Obstructions and Limitations - Internal Areas
Information:	The accompanying photographs provide clear evidence of the obstructions and limitations that restricted a comprehensive inspection of the internal areas of the property at the time of assessment. These obstructions, which may include furniture, personal belongings, stored items, or structural elements such as wall coverings and built-ins, significantly hindered the ability to thoroughly evaluate these areas. It is important to note that such obstructions can potentially conceal a wide array of defects, ranging from hidden structural damage, water leaks, pest infestations, or

electrical issues, to deteriorating materials that may not be visible during the initial inspection.

The presence of these impediments means that critical areas of the property were not accessible, and therefore, any underlying defects that may affect the integrity and safety of the property could remain undetected. These hidden defects, if left unaddressed, could worsen over time and may result in costly repairs or pose potential safety hazards to the occupants.

It is highly recommended that all obstructions be cleared to facilitate a complete and thorough inspection of the internal areas. Once the obstructions have been removed and full access is available, a re-inspection should be carried out to ensure that any previously concealed issues can be properly identified and rectified. This follow-up inspection will provide a more accurate assessment of the property's internal condition and help the client make informed decisions about any necessary repairs or maintenance.

In summary, the limitations encountered during the inspection highlight the importance of ensuring full access to all areas of the property to accurately assess its overall condition. A re-inspection is strongly advised once these areas are made accessible.







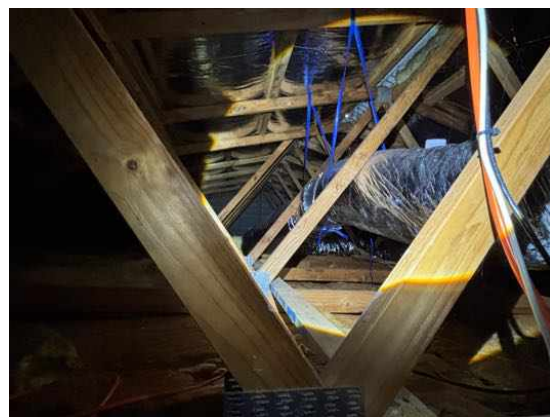
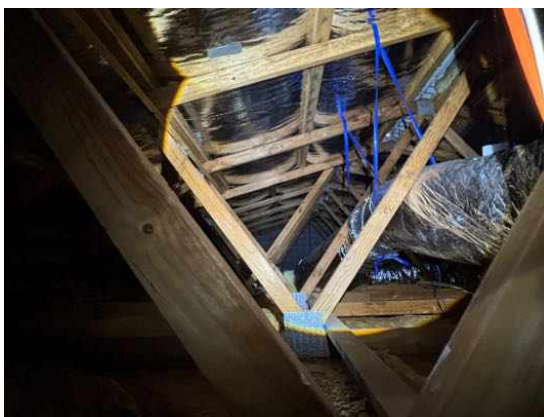
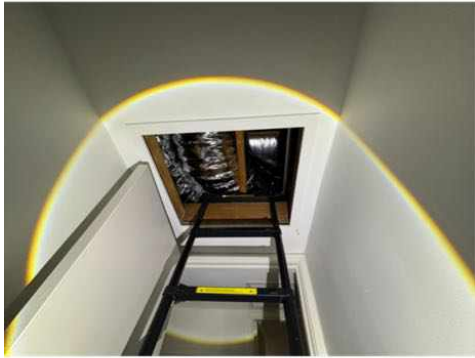
**Noted Item**

Building: Main Building  
 Location: Roof Void  
 Finding: Obstructions, Limitations, and General Roof Space Condition  
 Information: The photographs provided document both the general condition and the obstructions and limitations that were present in the roof cavity of the main building at the time of inspection. These obstructions—such as insulation materials, stored items, structural elements, or electrical wiring—restricted safe and adequate access to key areas within the roof space. As a result, a comprehensive inspection of all components could not be completed.

Obstructions of this nature may conceal a variety of potential defects, including

damaged framing, compromised insulation, evidence of moisture ingress, pest activity, or electrical hazards. While no major issues were observed in the visible areas, the presence of these limitations means that some defects may remain undetected.

It is recommended that these barriers be removed or repositioned to facilitate full and safe access to the roof space. Once clear, a follow-up inspection should be conducted to allow for a thorough assessment of all concealed areas. This will help ensure that the condition of the roof cavity is accurately evaluated and any hidden issues are appropriately identified and addressed.





### Noted Item

Building: Main Building  
 Location: Subfloor  
 Finding: Obstructions, Limitations, and General Subfloor Condition  
 Information: The attached photographs illustrate the obstructions and access limitations that restricted a full inspection of the subfloor area of the main property at the time of assessment. Items such as stored materials, construction debris, low-hanging services, and insulation impeded movement and visibility within key sections of the subfloor. In addition, the limited crawl height further restricted safe access to inspect critical structural components.

Restricted access and confined spaces can significantly hinder the ability to evaluate important elements such as floor joists, bearers, stumps, drainage, subfloor ventilation, and signs of moisture or pest activity. These obstructions may also conceal defects such as timber decay, water ingress, termite damage, inadequate support, or ventilation issues that are not immediately visible during a limited inspection.

While no major concerns were identified in the accessible areas, a full and unobstructed inspection is necessary to properly assess the overall condition of the subfloor. It is recommended that obstructions be removed and access improved where possible. Once adequate clearance is provided, a re-inspection should be arranged to ensure that any concealed defects can be identified and addressed accordingly. This will assist in providing a more comprehensive understanding of the subfloor's condition and reduce the risk of unforeseen issues.



### Noted Item

Building: Main Building  
 Location: All Areas  
 Finding: FYI - Windows and Doors were tested for Operation  
 Information: During the inspection, all accessible windows and doors were tested to assess their functionality. Some windows and doors, however, were locked or obstructed by furniture, personal belongings, or other impediments, which prevented a complete evaluation of these specific units. For those windows and doors that could be tested, they appeared to operate as intended at the time of the inspection, with no immediate concerns noted regarding their opening, closing, or locking mechanisms.

It is important to highlight that, unless specifically identified in separate defect statements, no remedial work is currently deemed necessary for the tested windows and doors. However, for those that were inaccessible or affected by obstructions, their functionality remains undetermined and may require further assessment once access is made available.

Relevant photos of the tested windows and doors, as well as any noted obstructions, may be found in the additional photos section of the report for further reference. To ensure a comprehensive inspection, it is recommended that any locked or obstructed windows and doors be made accessible for re-inspection, allowing for a full evaluation of their condition and functionality. This proactive step will help identify any potential issues that may need addressing and ensure the long-term operational integrity of the

windows and doors throughout the property.

Condensation on windows can occur at different times of the year, particularly in colder months or high-humidity environments. While no condensation was visible during the inspection, unless mentioned separately in a defect statement, this does not guarantee it won't occur later under varying conditions. Condensation typically forms when warm, moist air contacts cooler window surfaces, potentially leading to mould, wood rot, or damage to frames and seals. To reduce condensation risks, ensure proper ventilation in moisture-prone areas like kitchens and bathrooms, and monitor windows throughout the year to address any issues that may arise.

## Noted Item

**Building:** Main Building  
**Location:** All Areas  
**Finding:** FYI - Plumbing and Electrical - Outside of the scope of this inspection  
**Information:** Plumbing and electrical inspections fall outside the scope of a standard building inspection and must be conducted by a licensed and registered tradesperson with the appropriate qualifications. While the building inspection may highlight visually apparent defects related to plumbing, electrical, and gas systems, it is important to understand that compliance with relevant safety standards and regulations can only be confirmed through a detailed inspection carried out by qualified electricians and plumbers. Legislation requires that these professionals check, document, and certify the compliance of these systems to ensure they are functioning safely and efficiently.

Given the importance of properly functioning plumbing, electrical, and gas systems, it is highly recommended that the client arranges for a comprehensive inspection by licensed tradespeople. This will not only ensure that the systems are working correctly but will also help identify any underlying safety issues that may not be visible during a general building inspection. By doing so, the client can mitigate the risks of potential hazards, avoid costly repairs in the future, and ensure that the property's systems meet the required safety standards.

## Noted Item

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

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

Nothing contained in this report should be taken as an indicator that an assessment has been made, on any elevated structure, as suitable for any specific number of people or purpose. This can only be done by a qualified engineer. For the purpose of this report, the Structure includes elevated decks, verandah, pergolas, balconies, handrails, stairs and children's play areas.



### Noted Item

Building:	Main Building
Location:	Pool Area
Finding:	FYI - Pool Area
Information:	This inspection explicitly excludes any assessment of the pool, spa, associated pool equipment, and the surrounding areas. As a standard building inspection does not encompass these elements, it is crucial for the client to understand that no evaluation has been conducted regarding the condition, functionality, or safety compliance of the pool or its associated systems. This includes, but is not limited to, pumps, filters, heating equipment, and structural integrity of the pool or spa surrounds.

To gain a comprehensive understanding of the condition and compliance of these components, it is highly recommended that the client engages a specialist pool inspector. A pool inspection will evaluate the structural condition of the pool, ensure the functionality of all associated equipment, and assess whether the pool and its surroundings meet current safety regulations. In particular, pool safety requirements, including fencing and access controls, are subject to stringent regulatory standards, which must be verified separately by a qualified pool inspector.

It is important to note that a pool safety inspection, which is crucial to ensure compliance with legal safety standards, is not part of a standard building inspection and must be commissioned separately. Engaging a licensed pool inspector ensures that any potential safety hazards or functional defects are identified and addressed in a timely manner, safeguarding the well-being of the occupants and ensuring compliance with relevant legislation.



## Noted Item

Building:	Main Building
Location:	All Areas
Finding:	FYI - Taps, Drainage & Toilets Tested and Cabinetry Obstructions
Information:	During the inspection, all accessible taps, drainage systems, and toilets were tested for water flow and drainage efficiency, and checked for any visible signs of leakage. At the time of the inspection, no issues were noted in these areas. Unless highlighted in a separate defect statement, no immediate remedial work appears necessary. Supporting images may be found in the additional photos section for reference.

It is important to note that while a visual inspection of cupboards and cabinetry beneath sinks and vanities was undertaken, stored personal items and fixtures presented obstructions that limited full visibility of the internal areas. As per standard inspection practices, inspectors are not permitted to move or disturb personal belongings during the inspection process. Therefore, only visible and accessible sections were inspected, and concealed water damage or plumbing defects may not have been detected.

Given this, a re-inspection is recommended after all obstructions have been cleared to allow for a comprehensive assessment of these areas. Regular maintenance and monitoring of plumbing and drainage systems is also advised to ensure ongoing functionality and early detection of potential issues.





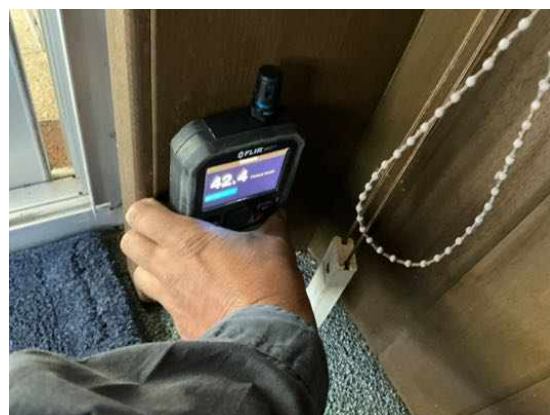


Noted Item

Building: Main Building  
Location: All Areas  
Finding: Additional Photos - Moisture Meter Readings  
Information: Additional moisture meter reading photos have been provided for the property to offer further clarity on areas tested during the inspection. These photos are intended to give a visual reference for the specific locations where moisture levels were measured. These readings were taken at the time of the inspection to assess any potential moisture-related issues within the property. Any defects related to moisture that were identified during the inspection have been separately mentioned in the defect statements within the report.

It is important for the client to understand that moisture levels can fluctuate over time due to various factors, including changes in weather, humidity, and environmental conditions. While the readings reflect the property's moisture levels during the inspection, they may not represent future conditions, and increased moisture could lead to issues such as dampness, mould growth, or deterioration of building materials if left unmonitored.

For further clarification or additional information regarding the moisture readings, the client is encouraged to contact the building inspector directly. Regular monitoring of moisture-prone areas is recommended to ensure any emerging concerns are addressed promptly, particularly during wetter seasons or in high-humidity conditions.



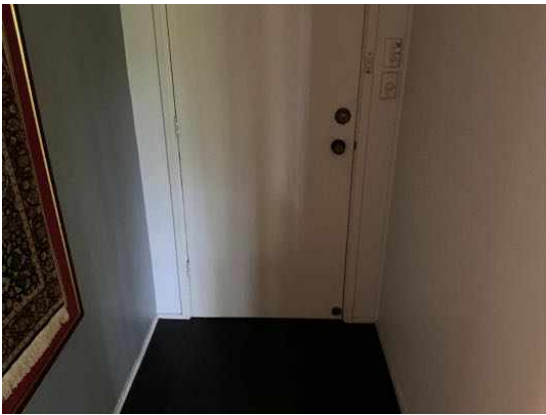
















Noted Item

Building:	Main Building
Location:	Meter Box
Finding:	Termite Management Recommendation – No Evidence of Chemical Installation
Information:	At the time of inspection, there was no visible evidence of a chemical termite management system installed around the property. Chemical barriers are a key component of termite protection and are particularly important in preventing concealed termite entry into timber elements of the structure.

In accordance with standard requirements, a durable notice should be located within the electrical switchboard to detail any termite protection systems applied, including chemical treatments. No such notice was observed during the inspection.

It is recommended that the client engage a licensed pest controller to assess the suitability of installing a chemical barrier, and to provide advice on associated costs and procedures. This should be considered a short-term priority, particularly if the property has any history of termite activity or is located in a high-risk area.



### Noted Item

Building:	Main Building
Location:	Meter Box
Finding:	Subterranean Termite Management Proposal
Information:	A comprehensive proposal, prepared in accordance with Australian Standard AS 3660, is required for the treatment of any known termite infestation. This proposal is essential to ensure that the recommended treatment strategies meet the regulatory guidelines and provide effective and sustainable results. Such a proposal is strongly advised for any property exhibiting evidence of termite activity, whether or not the activity is confirmed to be live at the time of inspection. The proactive management of a potential or existing termite or timber pest infestation is crucial to protect the property's structural integrity and prevent costly damage.

Effective termite management encompasses a multifaceted approach that targets both immediate and long-term mitigation. This may include the identification and removal of conditions that are conducive to termite activity. For instance, timber in

direct contact with soil, excess moisture, and unsealed gaps or entry points should be addressed to deter termite intrusion. Creating an environment that is less attractive to termites is an essential first step in any comprehensive pest management plan.

Further treatment measures may involve the installation of termite bait systems. These systems are strategically placed to attract termites and disrupt their colony's growth and survival. The use of termite bait systems can be particularly effective as it targets termites where they are most active and gradually eliminates the entire colony by transferring the bait within their network.

The eradication of a live termite colony is another crucial component of termite management. Direct treatment methods can include targeted applications of termiticides to areas where live colonies are detected. This ensures the immediate elimination of active termite threats and minimises the potential for further damage.

In addition, the installation of a chemical barrier around the exterior perimeter of the property provides long-term protection against termite entry. This barrier acts as a continuous zone that prevents termites from accessing the property through the ground. The application of approved termiticides around the foundation and vulnerable entry points creates a protective buffer that deters termite activity and forms an essential line of defence for the property.

Clients are encouraged to engage licensed pest control professionals to prepare and execute the proposal according to Australian Standard AS 3660. This will ensure that the treatment plan is tailored to the specific needs of the property and complies with the highest standards of pest management. By adopting a comprehensive strategy that includes the removal of conducive conditions, the installation of termite bait systems, the eradication of any existing colonies, and the application of a chemical barrier, property owners can safeguard their investment and prevent further termite damage.

Ongoing monitoring and periodic treatments are recommended as part of a long-term management plan to maintain the effectiveness of these measures and ensure the property remains protected from future termite infestations.

## Noted Item

Building:	Main Building
Location:	Meter Box
Finding:	Asbestos - Suspected ACM Identified on Site
Information:	Reporting on Asbestos is outside the Scope of this Report. This suspected defect is highlighted as a caution only. We suspect, based on our experience in the building industry, that there is a higher risk of the identified building element containing asbestos.

As Asbestos Reporting is outside the scope of this report, we advise that you consider

a separate Asbestos Inspection and Condition Audit, which can include the taking of samples for definitive confirmation of the presence of Asbestos.

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



## 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 <sup>2</sup> (Residential) or 10 micrograms/100 cm <sup>2</sup> (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.