



Building and Timber Pest Inspection Report

Inspection Date: Thu, 12 Feb 2026

Property Address: 5/56 Belmore St, North Parramatta NSW
2151, 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: Thu, 12 Feb 2026

The Parties

Name of the Client:

Name of the Principal(if Applicable):

Job Address: 5/56 Belmore St, North Parramatta NSW 2151, Australia

Client's Email Address:

Client's Phone Number:

Consultant: Jas Randhawa Ph: 0432 637 637
Email: Hornsby@jimsbuildinginspections.com.au

Company Name: Jim's Building Inspections Hornsby

Company Address and Postcode: Beecroft 2119

Company Email: Hornsby@jimsbuildinginspections.com.au

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
Safety Hazard	✓	
Major Defect	✓	
Minor Defect	✓	
Live Timber Pest Activity		✓
Timber Pest Damage		✓
Conditions Conducive to Timber Pest Activity	✓	
Evidence of fungal decay activity and/or damage		✓
Evidence of wood borer activity and/or damage		✓
Evidence of a previous termite management program		✓

Overall Condition (Building)

In summary, the building, compared to others of similar age and construction is in fair condition with some major and minor defects found.

Overall Condition (Timber Pest)

In summary, the building, compared to others of similar age and construction is moderately susceptible to timber pests. Live activity and/or damage from timber pest activity was not found at the time, however, conditions conducive to timber pest activity were found at the time of inspection. A termite treatment is recommended.

Section B General

General description of the property

Building Type	Residential, Townhouse
Company or Strata title	Yes
Floor	Concrete
Furnished	Furnished
No. of bedrooms	3
Occupied	Occupied
Orientation	South East
Other Building Elements	Fence - Brick, Fence - Post and Rail Construction
Other Timber Bldg Elements	Architraves, Door Frames, Internal Joinery, Doors, Skirting Boards, Staircase, Stair Railing, Window Frames
Roof	Tiled, Pitched, Timber Framed
Storeys	Three Storey
Walls	Brick Veneer, Full Brick
Weather	Overcast

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
- 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:

- Ceiling Cavity - Part.
- Exterior Roof Surface - Second Storey.
- Roof Exterior.
- Slab edge which would normally be exposed due to finished ground levels obscuring inspection.
- Wall exterior due to obstructions.
- Wall Exterior - where neighbouring buildings immediately adjoin.

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

Obstructions and Limitations

Building defects, termite and timber pest activity as well as conditions conducive to both, may be

concealed by the following obstructions which prevented full inspection:

- Above safe working height
- Appliances and equipment
- Areas of skillion or flat roof - no access
- Ceiling linings
- Duct work
- External concrete or paving
- External finished ground level
- Fixed ceilings
- Fixed Furniture - Built-in Cabinetry
- Floor coverings
- Furniture
- Pipework
- Roof framing - not trafficable
- Sarking
- Stored items
- 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: **Medium**

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

Section D Significant Items

Safety Hazard

Finding 1.01

Building:	Main Building
Location:	Bedroom 2
Finding:	Door Stopper (Glass) - Missing
Information:	At the time of inspection, no door stop was installed behind the hinged door located adjacent to the mirrored glass wardrobe panel. When fully opened, the door handle is capable of making direct contact with the glass surface of the closet door. This condition presents a safety hazard, as repeated impact may cause cracking or shattering of the glass panel, potentially resulting in injury and property damage.

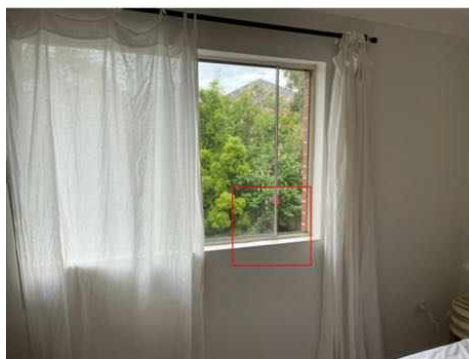
It is recommended that a suitable door stop (wall-mounted or floor-mounted type) be installed to prevent the door from contacting the glass surface. A qualified handyman should be engaged.



Finding 1.02

Building:	Main Building
Location:	Bedroom - Master
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.



Major Defect

Finding 2.01

Building:	Main Building
Location:	All Areas
Finding:	External Moisture Ingress, Drainage Issues & Surface Deterioration
Information:	At the time of inspection, multiple moisture-related defects were observed to the external areas of the property. The guttering and associated downpipe sections showed signs of leakage and overflow staining to the brickwork, indicating possible blockage, joint failure, or inadequate drainage. Significant water staining and dampness were noted to the external walls below the balcony and roof drainage discharge points, consistent with prolonged moisture exposure.

The balcony floor tiles exhibited deteriorated and failing sealant to joints and perimeter junctions. Evidence of water leakage from the balcony area was visible, with staining and surface breakdown to the walls below, suggesting possible waterproofing failure and/or inadequate drainage falls. The rendered wall surfaces displayed moisture-related deterioration, including blistering, staining, cracking and previous patch repairs, likely due to ongoing water penetration from above.

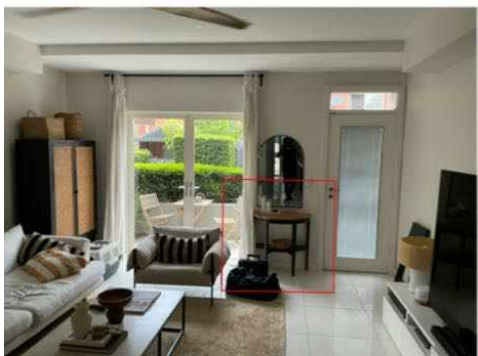
Vegetation growth was observed emerging from wall junctions and cavities, indicating persistent moisture retention within the structure. Plant growth within wall systems can accelerate deterioration of mortar joints, render finishes and brickwork over time.

As a result of the above external moisture defects, elevated moisture readings were recorded to the internal wall surfaces in the front living area using a moisture meter. These high readings are consistent with water ingress from the external balcony and drainage areas and indicate that moisture is tracking internally through the wall system.

These conditions collectively present a risk of continued water ingress, concealed damage, potential mould development, and long-term structural deterioration if not rectified. As the affected elements appear to form part of the common property, the

client is advised to formally notify and engage Strata Management to arrange comprehensive investigation and rectification by appropriately qualified contractors as a matter of priority.







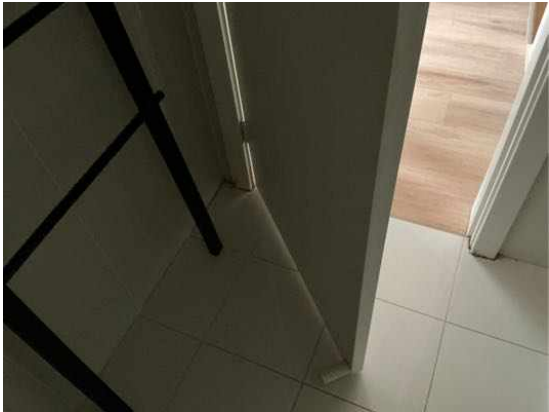
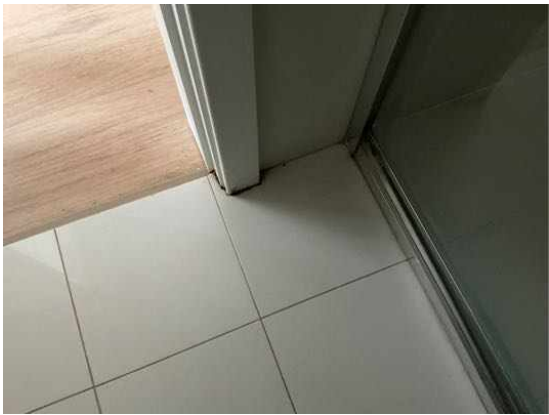
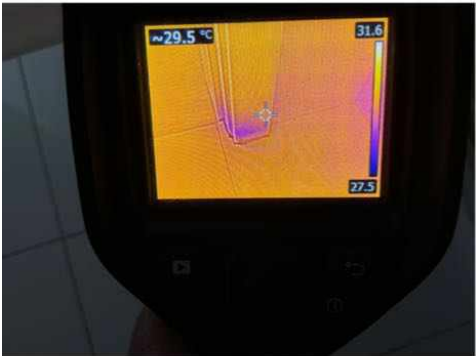
Finding 2.02

Building:	Main Building
Location:	Bathroom
Finding:	Excessive Moisture on Walls (Adjacent Bathroom) - Major Defect
Information:	A major defect was identified during the inspection, with evidence of moisture penetration noted on the walls adjoining the bathroom and shower area. The presence of moisture raises serious concerns about the integrity of the waterproofing system, which is a critical component in preventing water ingress into adjoining structures.

The moisture penetration is likely due to a failure or inadequacy in the waterproofing membrane beneath the tiled surfaces in the bathroom and shower area. Waterproofing systems are designed to act as a barrier, and any breach can result in water escaping into adjacent walls. This could also be exacerbated by inadequate sealing around fixtures, joints, or tiles, which are common entry points for water. Additionally, the defect may be attributed to substandard installation practices or the natural wear and tear of waterproofing materials over time, both of which can compromise the membrane's effectiveness.

If left unaddressed, this issue could lead to significant consequences. Persistent moisture can weaken the structural integrity of the walls, resulting in costly repairs or replacement. Damp conditions also create an ideal environment for mould growth, which poses health risks and further compromises the interior condition of the property. Moreover, unresolved waterproofing issues can adversely impact the property's value and marketability.

The client is advised to use services of a professional waterproofing specialist as soon as possible.





Minor Defect

Finding 3.01

Building:	Main Building
Location:	Yard - Back
Finding:	Inadequate Site Drainage - Exterior Areas
Information:	At the time of inspection, inadequate site drainage was observed around the perimeter of the building, which can lead to water pooling and insufficient runoff management.

This condition may result in moisture being absorbed by the foundation or lower walls, potentially leading to rising damp, cracks in brickwork, erosion of the soil around the building, or structural issues over time. Water pooling can also create ideal conditions for mould growth, contribute to the deterioration of exterior materials, and act as conducive conditions for termite activity, as termites are attracted to areas with elevated and persistent moisture levels.

It is recommended that proper site drainage be installed, such as redirecting water flow away from the building or incorporating drainage systems, to prevent further damage and ensure the long-term stability of the structure.

To address the inadequate site drainage, a qualified landscaper or drainage specialist should be engaged to design and install appropriate drainage solutions, such as grading the ground away from the building or installing French drains, surface drains, or downspout extensions. If more complex issues are present, such as damage to the foundation or moisture entering the walls, a structural engineer may need to assess the situation, and a builder may be required for repairs.



Finding 3.02

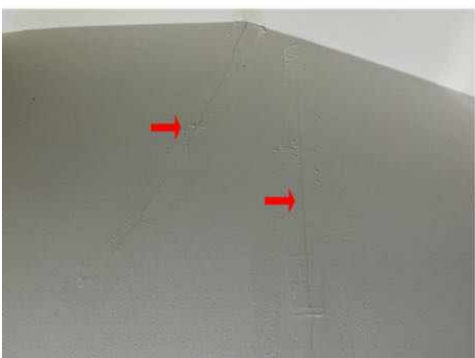
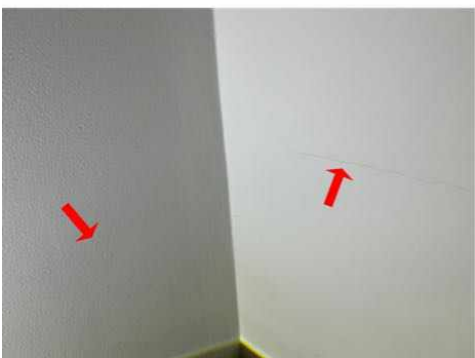
Building:	Main Building
Location:	All Areas
Finding:	Cracking - Damage Category 1 - Fine (up to 1mm)
Information:	Although fine cracks are quite noticeable, they are often only considered to be an

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 joints.

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 3.03

Building:	Main Building
Location:	Laundry
Finding:	Tiles - Cracked and/or Damaged
Information:	Cracking in the tiles was evident in this area at the time of inspection. It is suspected that this cracking has occurred as a result of minor settlement or 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. Cracked tiles throughout the household detracts from the overall appearance of the affected areas however it is unlikely to create or lead to any secondary defects. While not considered a matter of urgency, replacement of cracked floor tiles is recommended at the clients discretion.

A licensed tiling contractor may be appointed to perform these works. Should these cracks become more numerous, a licensed builder should be appointed to inspect and advice on rectification.



Finding 3.04

Building:	Main Building
Location:	Laundry

Finding: Areas - Not Sealed

Information: At the time of inspection, certain areas were found to be unsealed, which may allow moisture ingress, pest entry, or air leaks. Gaps and unsealed sections can contribute to deterioration over time and reduce the overall integrity of the structure. It is recommended to seal the affected areas to prevent potential damage and ensure better protection against environmental factors.



Finding 3.05

Building: Main Building

Location: Kitchen

Finding: Dishwasher Installation - Not Secured

Information: At the time of the inspection, it was noted that the dishwasher in this area was not securely installed and appeared to be loose. This improper installation requires prompt attention to ensure the appliance is correctly fitted and stable. If left unmanaged, the condition of the fitting may worsen over time, potentially leading to further deterioration and the development of additional minor defects. These secondary issues could affect both the dishwasher itself and the surrounding cabinetry or flooring.

A loose dishwasher may produce excessive noise and vibration during operation, which can be both disruptive and uncomfortable for occupants. The lack of secure installation may also place strain on the dishwasher's components, potentially

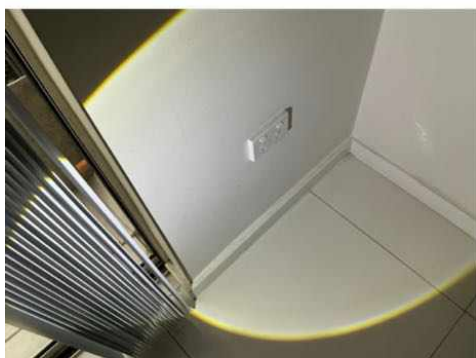
reducing the lifespan of the appliance and leading to more significant repairs or maintenance needs in the future.

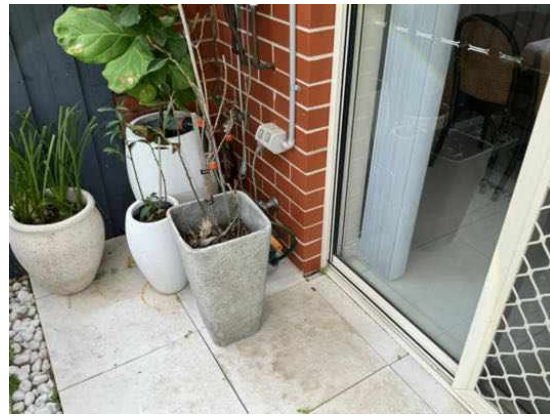
It is strongly recommended that a qualified plumber be appointed to carry out the necessary rectification work. Ensuring the dishwasher is securely installed will improve its performance, reduce noise and vibration, and prevent further damage to the surrounding area. The client should engage a professional plumber to complete these repairs, ensuring the appliance operates efficiently and safely.



Finding 3.06

Building:	Main Building
Location:	Dining Room
Finding:	Damp - Rising (Drainage Issue)
Information:	At the time of inspection, evidence of rising damp was noted, with external ground levels observed to be at same level as the internal floor level and ground surfaces sloping towards the building. The weep holes were also noted to be on ground level. This condition allows moisture to migrate into the lower sections of the walls and flooring and can lead to dampness, deterioration of building materials, and ongoing moisture-related issues. Reducing external ground levels and improving drainage to ensure ground surfaces fall away from the building is required to minimise moisture ingress. This defect will turn into major defect soon if not rectified on time.





Finding 3.07

Building: Main Building
 Location: Dining Room, Garage
 Finding: Tiles - Cracked (Common Areas)
 Information:

At the time of inspection, cracks and damage were noted on floor tiles in this area. The damage may have resulted from a combination of factors, including impact, poor surface preparation during installation, or minor building movement causing stress to the tiled surface. These cracks not only affect the appearance but may allow moisture to penetrate beneath the tiles, potentially leading to further deterioration over time.

It is recommended that a licensed tiler be engaged to replace them at own discretion.



Finding 3.08

Building:	Main Building
Location:	Both Bathrooms
Finding:	Sink - Slow Draining
Information:	The sink drain appeared to be slow draining at the time of inspection.

Blockages prevent building elements from operating as intended. If left unmanaged, a lack of general maintenance may lead to the development of more significant defects, such as water damage to surrounding building materials. It is advised that the blockage be removed as soon as possible.

If blockage remains, a licensed plumber should be appointed as soon as possible to perform any remedial works where required.



Finding 3.09

Building: Main Building
Location: Bedroom 2
Finding: Door Handle - Loose
Information: It was noted at the time of inspection that the door handle was loose at this area.

A loose door handle can be caused by worn-out screws, loose connections, or general wear and tear over time. Tightening the screws or adjusting the connections often resolves the issue.

Consider hiring a qualified handyman to address the issue at owners discretion.



Finding 3.10

Building:	Main Building
Location:	Dining Room
Finding:	Sliding Door - Stiff to Slide
Information:	At the time of inspection, the sliding door was found to be stiff and difficult to operate. This may be due to dirt or debris in the tracks, misalignment of the rollers, or general wear and tear over time. It is recommended that the client engage a handyman or door specialist to clean the tracks, adjust or replace the rollers if required, and ensure the door operates smoothly.



Finding 3.11

Building:	Main Building
Location:	Bathroom
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, identify the root cause, and carry out the necessary repairs or replacements to ensure proper functionality.



Finding 3.12

Building:	Main Building
Location:	Both Bathrooms
Finding:	Building element - Rusted or corroded
Information:	This building element shows evidence of rusting and corrosion, which is likely to have developed as a result of excessive exposure to moisture and or inadequate coatings.

As surface rust provides no protection to the underlying iron, the deteriorating condition is likely to worsen if not addressed in the short-term future.

Where possible, the use of galvanized (treated) metals or aluminium coated metals aid in rust prevention, as does regular general maintenance. Rust formation can be controlled with coatings, such as paint, that isolate the iron from the environment.

Rusting and corrosion should be managed by ideally removing or limiting the affected surface from exposure to moisture. A registered builder may be appointed to replace any building elements that have been severely affected by rust or water damage.



Finding 3.13

Building:	Main Building
Location:	Both Bathrooms
Finding:	Shower Screen - Leaking (Sides)

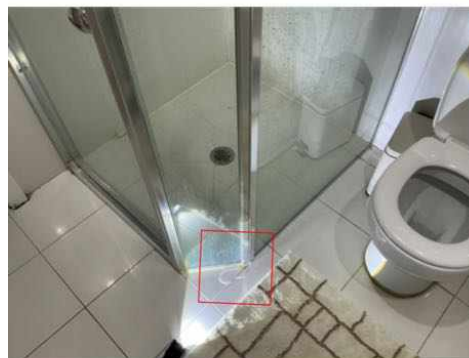
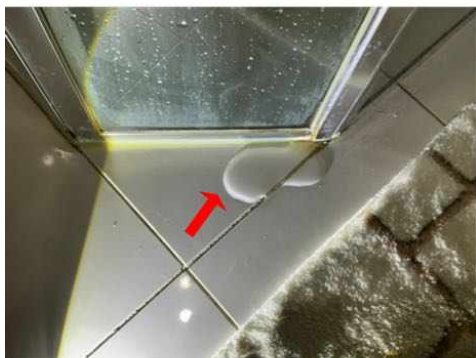
Information: The shower screen was noted as leaking through sides at the time of inspection.

The shower enclosure in the bathroom exhibits a defect characterized by moisture buildup and potential leakage at the base where the shower door meets the wall and floor tiles. Visible signs include deteriorated caulking, indicating that the waterproof seal has been compromised. This issue not only affects the aesthetic appeal of the bathroom but also poses a risk of water damage to adjacent structures and surfaces.

Immediate attention is required to re-caulk and seal the affected areas to prevent further moisture penetration and to maintain the integrity of the shower enclosure.

The client is advised to engage the services of a professional plumber to rectify the issue.





Finding 3.14

Building: Main Building

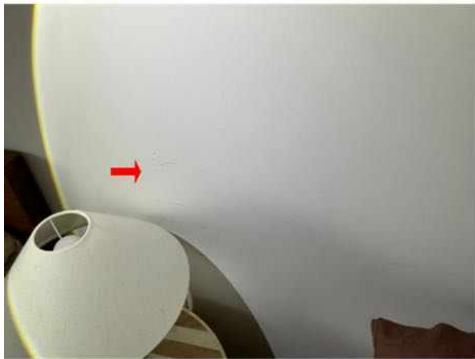
Location: All Areas

Finding: Maintenance and/or Wear and tear on building elements

Information: It was observed at the time of inspection that some building elements and areas around the property require general maintenance and/or exhibit signs of wear and tear. These typically include minor imperfections such as paint scuff marks, scratches on surfaces, small chips, nails or hooks left in walls from previous picture hanging, and other superficial blemishes.

These are generally considered minor items that are common in established homes. While they may be noticeable on visual inspection, they do not affect the structural integrity or functionality of the property. In most cases, these issues can be easily addressed by a qualified handyman as part of routine maintenance.





Finding 3.15

Building:	Main Building
Location:	Bedroom - Master
Finding:	Door(s) - Binding/Jamming
Information:	At the time of inspection, it was noted that the door was binding or jamming in this area.

Several factors could contribute to this issue, including swelling due to moisture, which can cause wooden doors to expand and fit tightly in the frame. Misaligned or loose hinges may also result in the door sagging or becoming misaligned, making it difficult to close. Over time, wooden doors may warp due to fluctuations in temperature or humidity, leading to improper closure.

It is recommended that a qualified carpenter or handyman be engaged to carry out the necessary repairs to ensure proper door operation.



Finding 3.16

Building: Main Building

Location: Entry

Finding: Door Stopper(s) - Missing

Information: At the time of inspection, it was noted that a door stopper was missing in this area.

The absence of a door stopper can lead to potential damage to the door, wall, or surrounding finishes, as the door may swing open too far and impact the wall or adjacent objects. Over time, this can cause dents, scuffs, or even structural damage to the wall or door. It is recommended that a door stopper be installed to prevent further damage and ensure the protection of both the door and the surrounding area.

The client is advised to engage services of a handyman to install the door stopper.



Finding 3.17

Building: Main Building

Location: Alfresco

Finding: Joist Connection - Insufficient
 Information: The ceiling/floor joist to the whaling plate/beam connection is not sufficient. The joists should be sufficiently fastened with secure connection with joist hangers.

While fastening is insufficient, and there is potential for movement warping or deformation of the joists and potentially structural failures. This generally only occurs in old homes which do not have more contemporary building approaches.

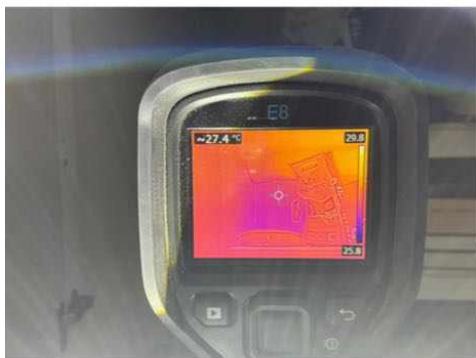
Where the joist to the walling plate/beam is inadequate, repairs are likely to be required as soon as possible. A registered builder or carpenter should be appointed to perform remedial works as soon as possible.



Finding 3.18

Building: Main Building
 Location: Store Room
 Finding: Ceiling Stains - Dry at the time of Inspection (Thermal Camera)
 Information: At the time of inspection, stains were noted on the ceiling in this area. Thermal imaging indicated the surface was dry at the time of assessment, suggesting that the staining may be the result of a past moisture event rather than an active leak. While no elevated moisture was detected, the possibility of intermittent leaks (for example, during heavy rainfall) cannot be fully ruled out.

It is recommended that the area be monitored over time, particularly following periods of rain, to confirm whether any active moisture ingress recurs. Should new dampness or water staining become evident, further inspection by a licensed roofing or plumbing contractor is advised to carry out any necessary repairs.



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:	Rear Entrance
Finding:	Bridging or Breaching of Termite Barriers - Adjacent Internal Flooring
Information:	Bridging is the spanning of a termite barrier or inspection zone so that subterranean termites are provided with passage over or around that barrier.

Breaching is the making of a hole or gap in a termite barrier so that termites are provided with a passage through that barrier.

It is important for internal flooring to be raised above adjacent external ground levels. Where external ground levels are above or same level as internal flooring, water

pooling and subsequent internal flooding is likely to occur which may attract termite activity to the internal area.

It is highly advised that a landscaper or relevant tradesperson be appointed to lower external grounds that are raised above or same as adjacent internal flooring. Alternatively if external grounds and internal flooring is level installation of a raised door sill may be appropriate in preventing any water pooling in the area. If the client wishes not to make any changes, then a qualified pest controller is recommended for termite treatment around the perimeter of the house and subfloor (if any) as soon as possible.



Finding 6.02

Building:	Main Building
Location:	Yard - Back
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:	Fencing
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:	Main Building
Location:	Meter Box
Finding:	Termite Management System - No Evidence of Installation (Strata)
Information:	The application of a post-construction chemical termite barrier is strongly recommended for all strata buildings, particularly 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 engage their strata management to develop and implement a comprehensive termite management plan, seeking 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 for the building.

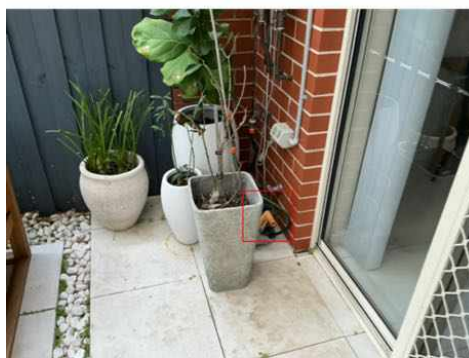
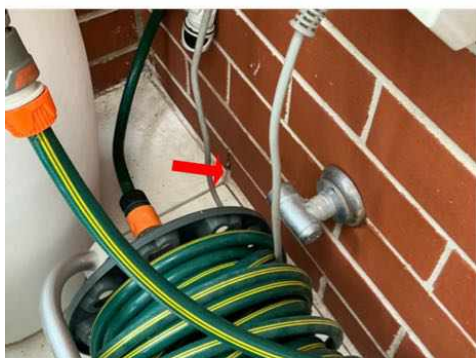
Additionally, the client may want to consult with the strata management or body corporate to determine whether regular Timber Pest inspections, as per AS4349.3 or AS 3660.2, have been conducted in the past. This will provide further insights into any past termite management practices and help inform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

Finding 6.05

Building: Main Building
 Location: Alfresco
 Finding: Weep Holes - At Ground Level
 Information: It was noted at the time of inspection, the weep holes have been identified at ground level, which constitutes a defect.

According to building standards, weep holes should be positioned above the finished ground level to ensure proper drainage and to prevent water ingress into the wall cavity. Weep holes located at ground level can lead to water entering the structure, causing potential damage to the masonry, insulation, and internal finishes. This placement fails to provide the necessary protection against moisture and does not comply with standard building practices.

The relevant tradesperson must address this issue by ensuring that weep holes are correctly positioned above ground level to meet the required standards and to maintain the integrity of the building.



Finding 6.06

Building: Main Building
 Location: Alfresco
 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.



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.

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.

- At the time of inspection, the property was found to be in fair condition overall, with some safety hazards, major defects, minor defects, and conditions conducive to termite activity identified. Safety hazards included a missing door stopper adjacent to a glass wardrobe panel and the absence of window restrictors to upper-level windows. Major defects were noted in relation to external moisture ingress caused by leaking guttering, deteriorated balcony sealants, inadequate drainage, vegetation growth within wall cavities, and elevated internal moisture readings in the front living area, as well as excessive moisture penetration to walls adjoining the bathroom indicating likely waterproofing failure. Minor defects included inadequate site drainage, fine cracking to walls, cracked tiles in the laundry, dining room and garage, unsealed areas in the laundry, a loose dishwasher installation, rising damp concerns due to external ground levels and weep holes at ground level, slow-draining sinks, a leaking plumbing fixture, rusted building elements, leaking shower screens, general wear and tear, binding

doors, missing door stoppers, stiff sliding doors, ceiling staining (dry at time of inspection), and insufficient joist connections in the alfresco area.

No live termite activity or timber pest damage was detected at the time of inspection; however, several conditions conducive to termite activity were identified, including external ground levels bridging internal flooring, building attachments creating potential concealed entry points, timber in direct ground contact, lack of evidence of a termite management system, weep holes positioned at ground level, and inadequate slab edge exposure. The overall building defect risk was assessed as high and a comprehensive termite management plan and further specialist rectification works are recommended.

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 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. Anew 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.





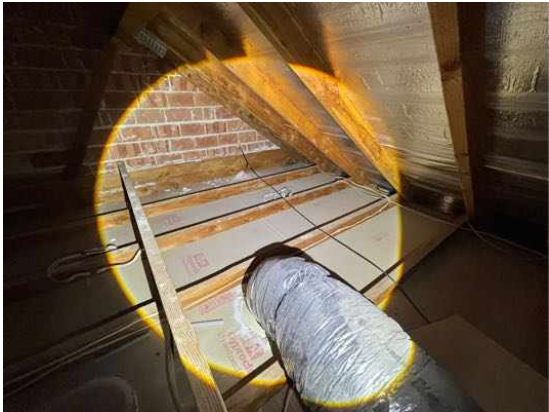
Noted Item

Building: Main Building
Location: Roof Void
Finding: Obstructions, Limitations, and General Roof Space Condition
Information:

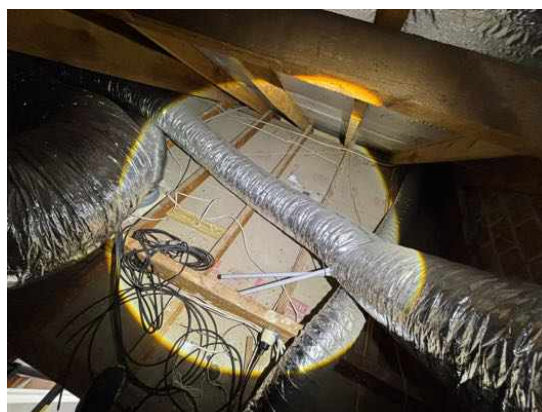
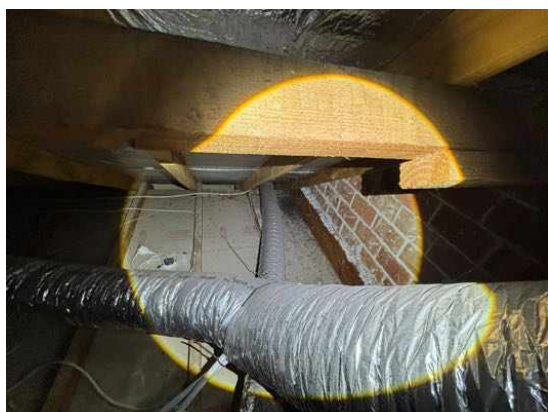
The photographs provided document both the general condition and the obstructions and limitations that were present in the roof cavity of the main building at the time of inspection. These obstructions—such as insulation materials, stored items, structural elements, or electrical wiring—restricted safe 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: 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: 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.





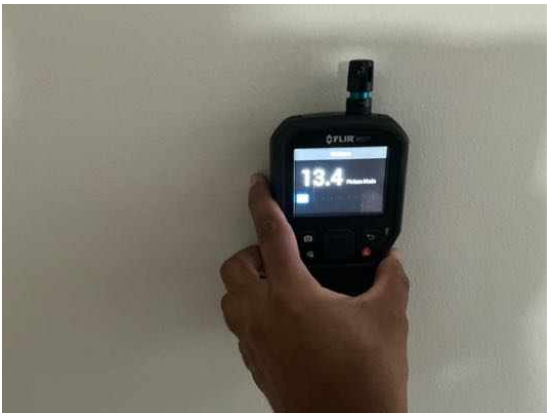


Noted Item

Building:	Main Building
Location:	All Areas
Finding:	Additional Photos - Moisture Meter Readings
Information:	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>

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.





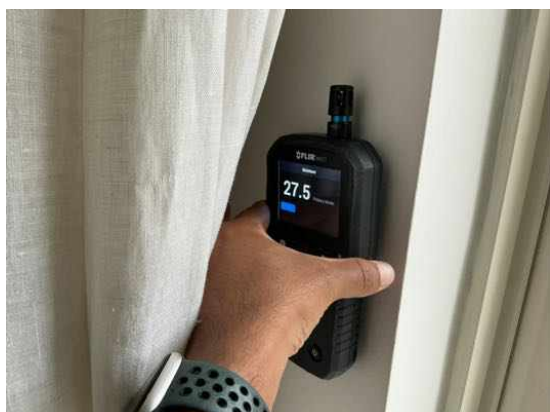












Noted Item

Building: Main Building
 Location: Meter Box
 Finding: Termite Management Recommendation – No Evidence of Chemical Installation (Strata)
 Information: At the time of inspection, there was no visible evidence of a chemical termite management system installed around the strata building. 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 their strata management to consult 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 building 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.

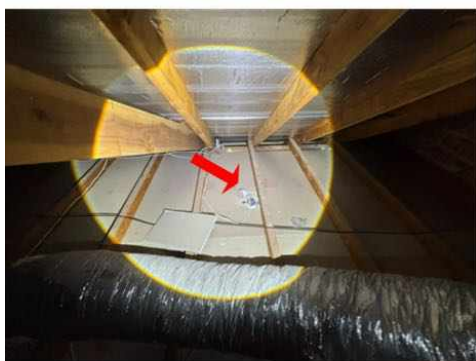
In addition, the installation of a chemical barrier around the exterior perimeter of the property provides long-term protection against termite entry. This barrier acts as a continuous zone that prevents termites from accessing the property through the ground. The application of approved termiticides 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:	Both Roof Voids
Finding:	Insulation - Not Installed
Information:	It was noted during inspection, that insulation has not been installed. Although not considered a defect, it undermines the thermal efficiency of the property, leading to increased energy consumption for heating and cooling. Properly installed insulation is crucial for maintaining a consistent indoor temperature, reducing energy costs, and enhancing overall comfort. Immediate corrective action is required to install the insulation as per the manufacturer's guidelines, ensuring it provides the intended thermal performance and complies with building standards.



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.