



# Building and Timber Pest Inspection Report

Inspection Date: Fri, 27 Mar 2026

Property Address: 5/54 Shetland St, Morningside QLD 4170,  
Australia



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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.

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Original Inspection Date    Fri, 27 Mar 2026

Modified 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: 5/54 Shetland St, Morningside QLD 4170, Australia

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Client's Email Address:

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Client's Phone Number:

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Consultant:

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Company Name:

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Company Address and Postcode:

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Company Email:

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Company Contact Numbers:

## Special conditions or instructions

A report may be conditional on information provided by the person, agents or employees of the person requesting the report, apparent concealment of possible defects and a range of other factors

The following apply: Not Applicable

## Section A Results of Inspection - summary

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

|  | Found | Not Found |
|--|-------|-----------|
| <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 the condition documented in this report.

### Overall Condition (Timber Pest)

In summary, the building, compared to others of similar age and construction is moderately susceptible to timber pests. A current termite treatment is in place. Minimum 12 monthly inspections should be carried out.

## Section B General

### General description of the property

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|                            |   |
|----------------------------|---|
| Building Type              | Residential, Semi-Detached, Townhouse   |
| Company or Strata title    | Yes   |
| Floor                      | Concrete, Suspended Timber Frame  |
| Furnished                  | Furnished   |
| Occupied                   | Occupied  |
| No. of bedrooms            | 3   |
| Orientation                | South   |
| Other Building Elements    | Driveway, Fence - Post and Rail Construction, Garage, Party Walls   |
| Other Timber Bldg Elements | Architraves, Door Frames, Doors, Internal Joinery, Skirting Boards, Stair Railing, Staircase, Window Frames |
| Roof                       | Corrugated Iron (e.g. Colourbond)   |
| Storeys                    | Double  |
| Walls                      | Brick Veneer, Light Weight Wall Clad, Rendered  |
| Weather                    | Fine  |

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## 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 Exterior - 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:

- Areas of skillion or flat roof - no access
- Ceiling Cavity.
- Exterior Roof Surface - Second Storey.
- Outside of the fencing.
- Roof Exterior - Part
- Roof Void due to lack of access.
- Site - Part.
- 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
- External concrete or paving
- External finished ground level
- Fixed Furniture - Built-in Cabinetry
- Fixed ceilings
- Floor coverings
- Furniture

- Not Applicable
- Stored items
- Unsafe to Access Roof - No Fall Protection System
- Wall linings

The presence of obstructions increases the risk of undetected building defects, timber pest activity and conditions conducive to these. The client should make arrangement to remove obstructions where ever possible and re-inspect these areas urgently.

### Undetected defect risk (Building)

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

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

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

### Undetected defect risk (Timber Pest)

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

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

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

## Section D Significant Items

### Safety Hazard

#### Finding 1.01

Building: Main Building

Location: All Internal Areas

Finding: Master bedroom - window opens more than 125mm

Information: At the time of the inspection, it was noted that the window in the master bedroom was not restricted to prevent it from opening more than 125mm. Both windows could be opened to their full width. Permanent screens were not fitted to either window, only removable fly screen covered the openings.

The Australian Building Codes Board (ACCB) altered the Building Code of Australia (BCA) in 2013. The new requirements relate to childcare centres, bedrooms within buildings two stories or more, and bedrooms within single story buildings on steep sloping blocks where the fall to the ground is greater than 2m.

Existing buildings within Strata Schemes and Early Childhood Centres must fit an appropriate device to windows by March 2018 to prevent them opening more than 125mm (representing the size of a young child's head) or a robust screen to resist an outward force of 250 N (~25kg).

Note : as a duty of care most second story windows in newly constructed buildings are fitted with devices to restrict the window opening more than 125mm.

The client should engage a building maintenance professional to fit a restrictor or permanent screen to the window in the master bedroom. This must be done as a matter of urgency.



## Major Defect

### Finding 2.01

Building: Main Building

Location: Front Elevation

Finding: Front elevation - evidence of moisture ingress

Information: At the time of the inspection, it was noted that there was signs of moisture ingress behind the cladding around the garage door.

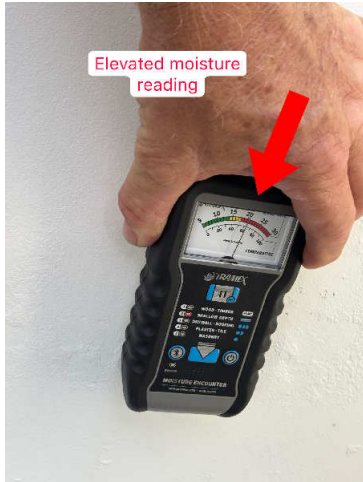
It appears that the drip edge for the balcony above these area is not sufficient enough to stop moisture tracking back between the underside of the balcony tiles and the timber moulding below it into the wall cavity. A piece of timber is attached to this area making it difficult to determine the size of the drip edge and whether there is a visible gap between the underside of the tiles and the timber moulding.

There is a visible gap on top of the timber moulding at the top of the garage door frame which could allow moisture to enter the wall cavity in this area. Elevated moisture readings were recorded in this area.

An invasive inspection would be required in order to determine if any damage has been done to the wall framing in this area. The client should enquire of the body corporate as to who is responsible for maintenance and repairs to the exterior of the dwelling.

A licensed builder should be engaged to carry out the necessary remedial work in order to rectify this issue. This chiefs be done as a matter of urgency.







**Minor Defect**

Finding 3.01

Building: Main Building

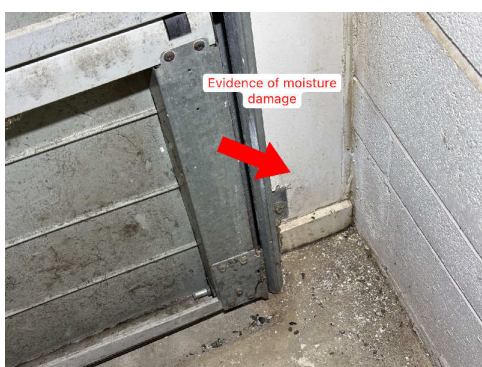
Location: Garage

Finding: Garage - evidence of moisture damage

Information: At the time of the inspection, it was noted that there was evidence of moisture damage to the bottom section of the wall on either side of the garage door.

This may be caused by the timber mouldings on the exterior touching the concrete. Moisture may be drawn into the other building materials such as the wall linings on the interior of the garage.

A building maintenance professional or licensed carpenter should be engaged to replace the timbers on the exterior ensuring that they are not touching the concrete. This should be done as a short term priority.





### Finding 3.02

Building: Main Building

Location: Bedroom 2

Finding: Bedroom 2 - minor crack to ceiling

Information: At the time of the inspection, it was noted that there was a minor crack to the ceiling in bedroom 2. This may be due to normal building movements.

A building maintenance professional or painting contractor could be engaged to carry out this minor repair. This can be done at the clients discretion.



### Finding 3.03

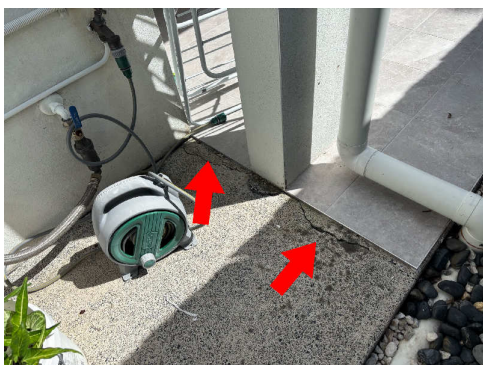
Building: Main Building

Location: Side yard

Finding: Concrete path - minor crack

Information: At the time of the inspection, it was noted that there was a minor crack in the concrete path on the side of the dwelling. This crack appears to be historic. The client should monitor the crack for any change in appearance.

A building maintenance professional could be engaged to carry out a repair on this crack. This can be done at the clients discretion.



### Finding 3.04

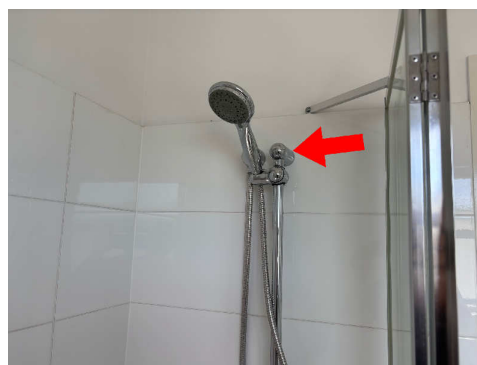
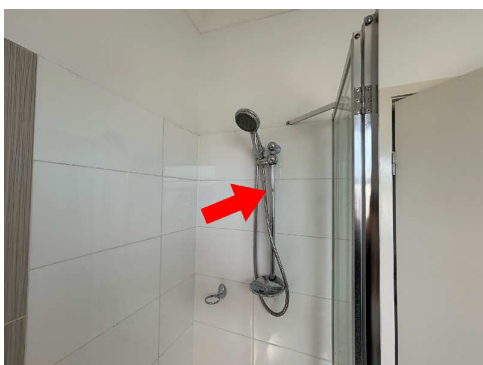
Building: Main Building

Location: Family bathroom

Finding: Family bathroom - loose shower rail

Information: At the time of the inspection, it was noted that the shower rail in the family bathroom was loose. If left unaddressed, the shower rail may come away from the wall.

A building maintenance professional could be engaged to re-secure the shower rail. This can be done at the clients discretion.



### Finding 3.05

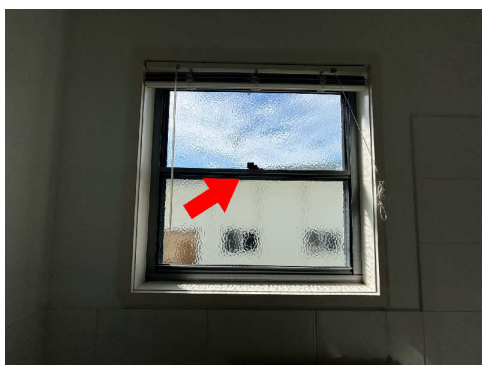
Building: Main Building

Location: Family bathroom

Finding: Family bathroom - window catch not latching

Information: At the time of the inspection, it was noted that the window catch in the family bathroom was not latching. As a result, the window can be opened when the catch is locked.

A building maintenance professional could be engaged to carry out the necessary repairs to the window catch. This can be done at the clients discretion.



### Finding 3.06

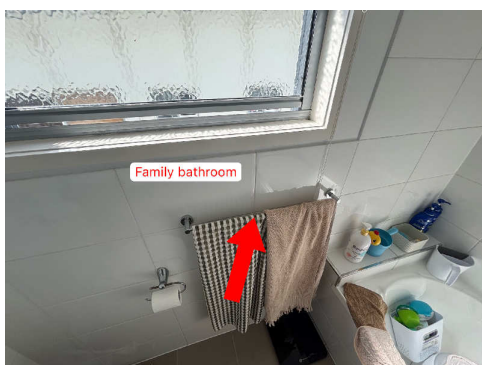
Building: Main Building

Location: Bathrooms

Finding: Towel rails loose

Information: At the time of the inspection, it was noted that the towel rails in the family bathroom and ensuite were loose. This appears to be from general wear and tear. If not addressed, the towel rails may come away from the wall.

This may require simple adjustment of the fasteners attaching the towel rails. A building maintenance professional could be engaged to carry out these minor repair. This can be done at the clients discretion.



### Finding 3.07

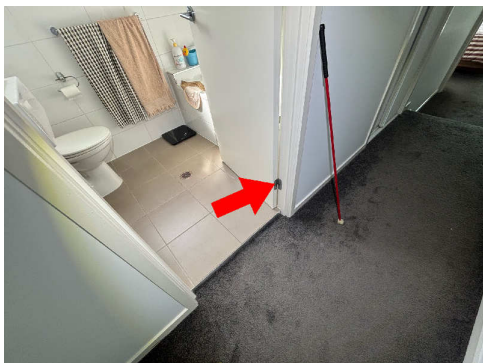
Building: Main Building

Location: Family bathroom

Finding: Family bathroom - loose door hinge

Information: At the time of the inspection, it was noted that the bottom door hinge to the family bathroom was loose. The screws can not be tightened to secure the hinge. If left unaddressed, the functionality of the door may be affected.

A building maintenance professional could be engaged to carry out this minor repair. This can be done at the clients discretion.



### Finding 3.08

Building: Main Building

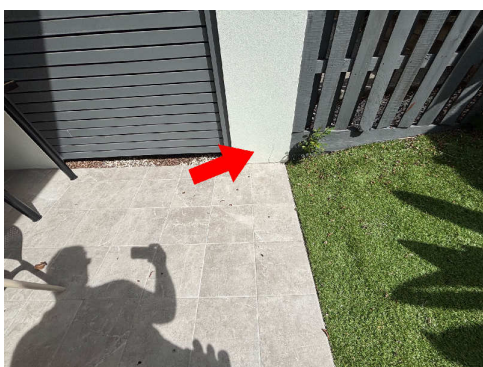
Location: Rear elevation

Finding: Render - cracking

Information: At the time of the inspection, it was noted that there was a minor crack to the render at the rear of the dwelling. This may be due to general wear and tear.

As it is on the exterior, the client may wish to confirm with the body corporate as to who is responsible for this repair.

A solid plasterer or painting contractor could be engaged to carry out this repair. This can be done at the clients discretion.



### Live Timber Pest Activity

No evidence was found

## Timber Pest Damage

No evidence was found

### Conditions Conducive to Timber Pest Activity

#### Finding 6.01

Building: Main Building

Location: Side yard

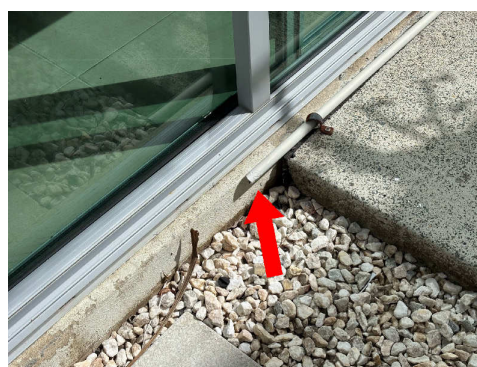
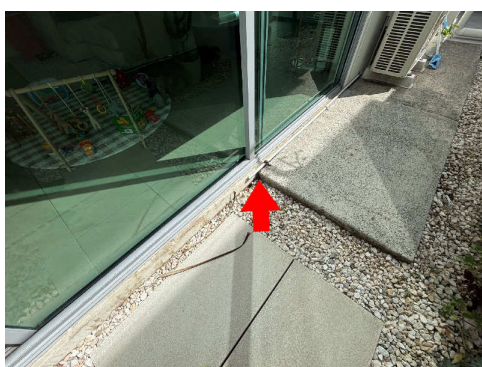
Finding: Air conditioner - Disconnected overflows

Information: At the time of the inspection, it was noted that the air conditioner drain overflow to the unit on the side of the dwelling was not connected to the storm water drainage and as a result are draining next to the foundations of the dwelling.

Air conditioning overflows that are not connected to the storm water drainage and are draining near the foundation can create excessive moisture in the surrounding area.

Such leaking creates an environment which is conducive to an array of defects, including water damage to associated building elements and the attraction of termite or timber pest infestation.

It is highly recommended that a licensed plumber be appointed to connect the A/C overflow in order to prevent such an environment from being created. These minor works should be carried out as soon as possible.



#### Finding 6.02

Building: Main Building

Location: Side yard

Finding: Timber fence paling - bridging the physical termite barrier

Information: At the time of the inspection, it was noted that the timber fence paling on the side of the dwelling was bridging the physical termite barrier.

Bridging is the spanning of a termite barrier or inspection zone so that subterranean termites are provided with a passage over or around that barrier. Bridging can provide a concealed entry point for termites to bypass the termite barrier.

A building maintenance professional should be engaged to remove the section of timber that is bridging the physical barrier and allow a clear inspection zone between the bottom of the timber and the termite barrier. This should be done as a matter of urgency.



## Evidence of fungal decay activity and/or damage

### Finding 7.01

Building: Main Building

Location: Front Elevation

Finding: Wood rot - timber mouldings

## Information:

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

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

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

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

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





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

No evidence was found

**Evidence of a previous termite management program**

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

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

Compared to dwellings of a similar age, the visual appraisal, and a limited assessment of the serviceability of the brick veneer, render and light weight clad building, at the time of the inspection, was in a good condition. All significant items have been noted in the body of this report, and will require addressing.

No evidence of a termite treatment system was found during the inspection. No durable notice was found in the meter box or in the kitchen sink cabinet. It is reasonable to expect the dwelling to have a physical termite barrier.

The client may wish to enquire of the body corporate for any documents relating to a physical termite barrier that may have been installed during construction. The client may also wish to enquire about the termite management plan for the complex and the individual townhouses. Also, are annual termite inspections be carried out and up to date.

Annual termite inspections must be carried out in partnership with a termite treatment system, physical or chemical, as no termite treatment system can be expected to be 100% effective. A termite treatment system and annual termite inspections, are important parts of an ongoing termite management plan.

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

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

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

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

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

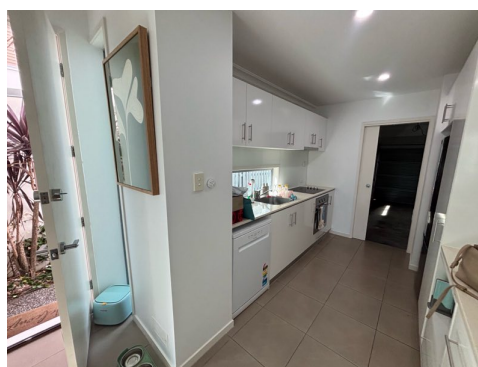
### Noted Item

Building: Main Building

Location: All Internal Areas

Finding: Obstructions and Limitations - Internal areas

Information: These photographs are an indication of the obstructions and limitations which impeded full inspection of the property of the internal areas at the time of inspection. These obstructions can hide an array of defects and should be removed to allow full inspection to be carried out. A re-inspection is recommended once the areas are made accessible.





## 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<br>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:<br>(a) electronic moisture detecting meter - an instrument used for assessing the moisture content of building elements<br>(b) stethoscope - an instrument used to hear sounds made by termites within building elements<br>(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<br>(d) sounding - a technique where timber is tapped with a solid object.<br>(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<br>Methamphetamine is a controlled substance, classified as a Class A (very high-risk) drug under the Misuse of Drug Act<br>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<br>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<br>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.