



Building and Timber Pest Inspection Report

Inspection Date: Fri, 16 Jan 2026

Property Address: 7 Granville St, Semaphore Park SA 5019,
Australia



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Definitions to help you better understand this report

Terms on which this report was prepared

Special conditions or instructions

If you have any queries with this report or require further information, please do not hesitate to contact the person who carried out the inspection.

This Report has been prepared in accordance with the pre-inspection agreement in place between the parties set out below, which set out the purpose and scope of the inspection, and the significant items that will be reported on. This Report reflects the opinion of the inspector based on the documents that have been provided. This Report should be read in its entirety and in the context of the agreed scope of Services. If there is a discrepancy between the summary findings and the body of the Report, the body of the Report will prevail. We recommend that you should promptly implement any recommendation or advice in this Report, including recommendations of further inspections by another specialist. If you have any queries with this Report or require further information, please do not hesitate to contact the person who carried out the inspection. This Report contains reference to material that is the copyright of Standards Australia reproduced under agreement with SAI Global to Jim's Building Inspections (Australia).

Original Inspection Date: Fri, 16 Jan 2026

Modified Date: Sat, 17 Jan 2026

The Parties

Name of the Client:

Name of the Principal(if Applicable):

Job Address: 7 Granville St, Semaphore Park SA 5019, Australia

Client's Email Address:

Client's Phone Number:

Consultant: Andrew Skinner Ph: 0407 186 380
Email: Andrew@jimsbuildinginspections.com.au

BLD 173843

Company Name: Jim's Building Inspections (South Australia)

Company Address and Postcode: Salisbury Heights 5125

Company Email: Andrew@jimsbuildinginspections.com.au

Company Contact Numbers: 0407 186 380

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
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

Overall Condition (Building)

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

Overall Condition (Timber Pest)

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

Section B General

General description of the property

Building Type	Residential
Company or Strata title	No
Floor	Part Slab and Part Subfloor
Furnished	Furnished
No. of bedrooms	3
Occupied	Occupied
Orientation	West
Other Building Elements	Fence - Post and Rail Construction, Footpath, Garage, Shed
Other Timber Bldg Elements	Doors, Fascias, Floorboards, Internal Joinery, Skirting Boards, Window Frames
Roof	Pitched, Timber Framed, Tiled
Storeys	Single
Walls	Full Brick
Weather	Fine

Section C Accessibility

Areas Inspected

The following areas were inspected. As documented in your Pre-Inspection Agreement, obstructions and limitations to the accessible areas for inspection are to be expected in any inspection. Refer also to our listing of obstructions and limitations.

- Exterior
- Roof Exterior - Part
- The Site
- Interior
- Roof Void - Part
- Wall Exterior

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

Inaccessible Areas

The following areas were inaccessible:

- Areas of low roof pitch preventing full inspection.
- Outside of the fencing.
- Subfloor due to lack of access.

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

Obstructions and Limitations

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

- Above safe working height
- Appliances and equipment
- Ceiling linings

- Debris in gutters
- Duct work
- Ceiling cavity inspection was significantly obstructed with more than 75% of the inspectable area inaccessible or obstructed by factors like lack of safe access, insulation and ducting.
- External concrete or paving
- External finished ground level
- Floor coverings
- Furniture
- Insulation
- Stored items
- Wall linings
- Vegetation

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:	Building 1
Location:	Lounge Room
Finding:	Electrical fittings - Broken
Information:	The power outlet in the lounge was damaged at the time of inspection.

Breakage occurs generally when the building materials have aged and decayed, but may also be indicative of impact damage to the building element (accidental or deliberate).

Left unmanaged, the fitting is unlikely to cause further damage to surrounding building elements. However, the broken fitting may expose electrical works, and may create a safety hazard if there is potential contact with persons in the area.

Repair and/or replacement of the broken fitting is advised. A Licensed electrician should be appointed to repair/replace the fittings immediately.



Major Defect

Finding 2.01

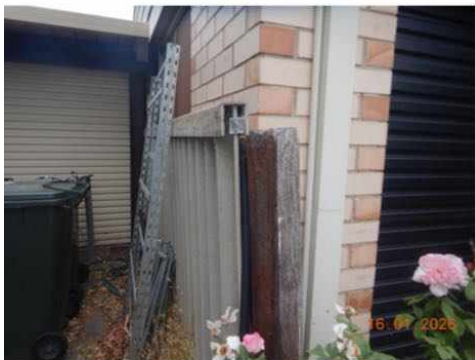
Building:	Building 1
Location:	All External Areas
Finding:	Fencing - Deteriorated
Information:	It was noted at the time of inspection that sections of the fencing throughout the property have deteriorated not to mention are likely asbestos containing material.

Typically fencing deteriorates due to age and or wear, rot and or rust which is

generally expected for a structure of this age, due to prolonged exposure to weather conditions. Sometimes inadequate installation or maintenance can be to blame.

If left unattended, it is likely that further damage will occur. It is suspected that repair of several elements of the fencing may be required however replacement may be a consideration of the client also.

A licensed fencing contractor should be appointed to provide further advice and perform rectification works as necessary. A licensed asbestos removal company should be appointed to remove the fence when required and then asbestos inspection could be a consideration also to confirm the presence of asbestos containing materials.



Finding 2.02

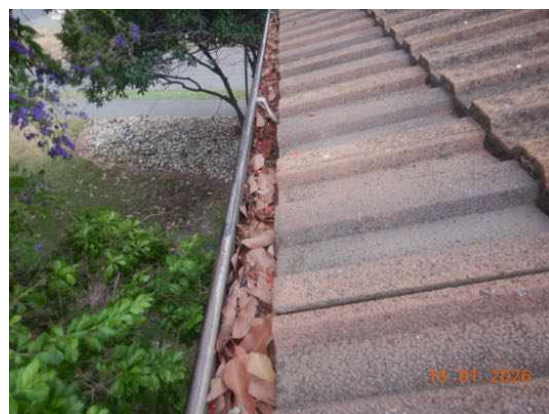
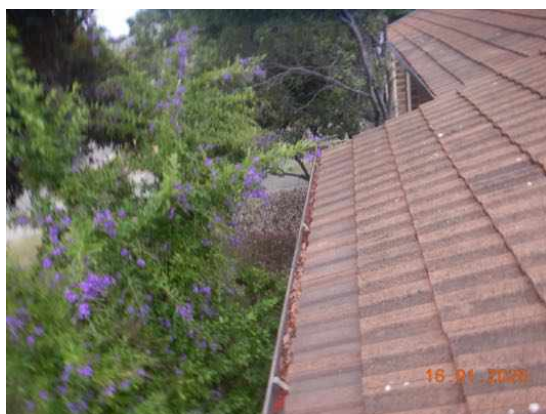
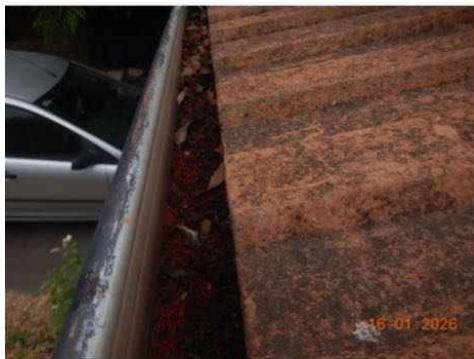
Building:	Building 1
Location:	Roof Exterior
Finding:	Gutters - Blocked
Information:	Roof plumbing structures, such as guttering and downpipes, should be free of all debris to prevent blockages. Blockages of the guttering and downpipes will lead to pooling and accumulated water overflows, which is likely to subsequently flood eaves and exterior walls.

At the time of inspection there were varying levels of blocked gutters evident.

Blocked gutters are likely to lead to high levels of moisture in the affected areas. Such moisture will not only cause rust and decay of the associated building materials, but can also provide conditions that are conducive to termite and timber pest activity. Blockages in gutters should therefore be removed immediately to ensure dry conditions are maintained.

Consult a Licensed Plumber for further specific advice on remedial works that may be required. In the interim, it is highly advised that blocked gutters be removed by the homeowner or a general handyperson as a matter of urgency.

Removal of debris may expose currently concealed defects.



Finding 2.03

Building:	Building 1
Location:	Roof Exterior
Finding:	Roof plumbing - Rusted or corroded
Information:	The roof plumbing has areas of rust and corrosion. It is suspected that this has been caused by blockages, resulting in pooling or standing water, that have prematurely rusted elements of the roof plumbing.

Rusted roof plumbing will generally develop holes and leaks that can affect other building elements with poor drainage of storm water.

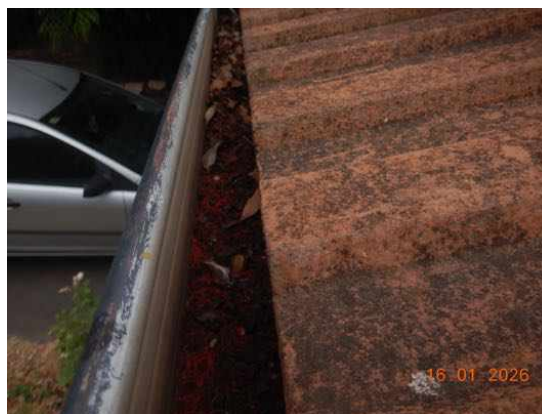
Poorly drained roof areas will also lead to damp conditions surrounding the base perimeter of the building which, if left unmanaged, can lead to a range of secondary building defects.

Repair and/or replacement of rusted roof plumbing is highly required in order to reinstate the roof drainage system to a fully operational level.

To further maintain these areas, gutters should be cleaned frequently, allowing the avoidance of any partial blockages.

A licensed plumber or specialist roof restoration company should be appointed to undertake these works. It is advised that such works be completed as soon as possible to prevent any further damage and deterioration.





Finding 2.04

Building:	Building 1
Location:	Bathroom
Finding:	Shower damp - Sealant and grout
Information:	Damp is evident to sections of the lower wall to the bathroom and shower alcove. There is also some rust to door frames.

This defect is quite common, and is suspected to have been caused by moisture permeating or leaching through the tiling, grouting and sealant in this area, which shows evidence of deterioration.

There were no high moisture readings around the taps.

Damp (or structural damp) refers to the presence of unwanted moisture in the structure of a building, either as the result of intrusion from outside, or condensation from within the structure. In the shower area, internal water leaks, degraded materials or other sources of excessive moisture are generally the cause of damp.

Unmanaged damp in the shower recess is likely to facilitate the formation and development of mould and fungi growth, decaying associated building materials and compromising their structural integrity of associated elements.

Damp conditions also create a conducive environment for termite infestation.

Consultation with a bathroom sealant specialist is advised immediately to make repairs to the shower alcove.

Always ensure that sealant and grout is in good condition to prevent any moisture issues occurring in the future.

Further invasive inspection could uncover currently concealed defects.





Minor Defect

Finding 3.01

Building:	Building 1
Location:	Exterior walls - rear
Finding:	Brickwork - Deterioration
Information:	The onset of brickwork deterioration was evident to the rear of the dwelling at the time of inspection. Commonly referred to as brick corrosion or erosion, the bricks are aged and likely to have been affected by a variety of factors, including weather exposure, damage, salt-based deterioration, and more.

Overtime, these factors can affect the bricks, causing them to become brittle and appear corroded or eroded. The mortar in the brickwork may also become powdery, further detracting from the structural integrity of the brickwork. If left unmanaged, potential implications include further deterioration of the building materials, the development of secondary defects, and potential development of structural instability of the wall.

Moisture was found in the lower section of the rear brickwork however it does not appear to be rising into the brickwork above. Many older buildings had no damp proof membrane installed and simply relied on additives in the mortar to reduce rising damp. It is therefore common to have moisture in the lower courses of these type of

buildings.

Eventually repairs may be required however no works are recommended at present.



Finding 3.02

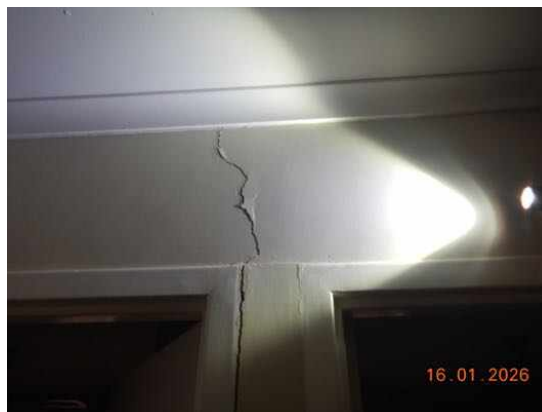
Building:	Building 1
Location:	All Areas
Finding:	Brickwork - Cracking noticeable
Information:	There were several cracks and or gaps around windows/ articulation joins evident to external and internal brickwork at the time of inspection.

Noticeable cracks are a common occurrence in external brickwork and are a likely result of age expected building movement, general expansion, and/or contraction of building materials in different weather conditions.

As buildings move doors and windows can become difficult to operate with seasonal changes. Often after when a building settles it will hit solid ground and remain stable as long as as stormwater and perimeter of pavement are kept in good condition.

It is advised to closely monitor any movement and contact a Jim's Building Inspections should cracks widen, lengthen, or become more numerous.





Finding 3.03

Building:	Building 1
Location:	Roof Exterior
Finding:	Mortar - Deterioration, cracked roof tile
Information:	Mortar, or 'bedding', is the material which fills joints and intersections between tiles and other building elements on the exterior roof covering, such as gable ends, hip capping and valleys.

Upon inspection of the exterior roof, it was noted that sections of the mortar show varying levels of deterioration. There was also a small amount of cracked tiles.

Mortar generally deteriorates as a result of frequent exposure to weather conditions

over a prolonged period of time. Mortar that is deteriorating may allow water ingress into the roof void, putting associated building elements and roofing structures at risk of water damage.

Deteriorated mortar also detracts from the functionality of roof tiles and other roofing elements, potentially decreasing weather tightness and roof drainage.

Mortar deterioration and cracked tiles can be attended to by a handy person where areas of deterioration are localised and easily accessible. Otherwise, consultation with a roofing contractor is advised where greater works are required.



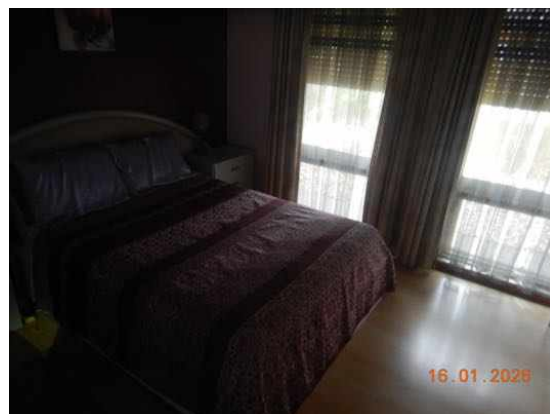
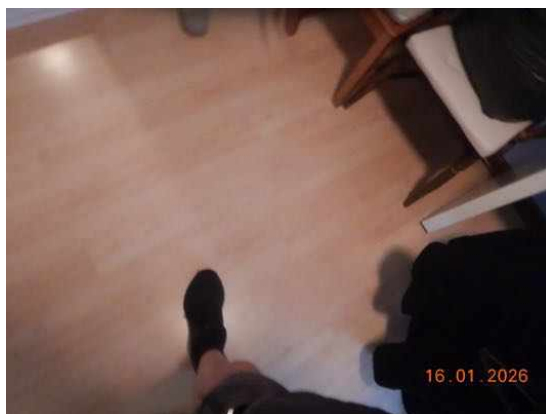
Finding 3.04

Building: Building 1
Location: All Internal Areas
Finding: Flooring - Uneven
Information: The internal flooring throughout the dwelling are out of level and uneven in several areas.

Uneven flooring is likely to indicate minor defects such as expected movement of the foundations of the property, but may also indicate subsidence of the associated subfloor and or general movement or minor discrepancies when the extension was installed.

It is advised that the remaining flooring be closely monitored to identify any further movement. Where flooring remains relatively unchanged for an extended period of time (i.e. several months), it is likely that this defect has been caused by expected movement of the foundations of the property.

However, where flooring is uneven further, potentially invasive inspection of the subfloor structures may be required.





Finding 3.05

Building: Building 1
 Location: All Areas
 Finding: Ceilings and eaves Gaps Timber Frame
 Information: Several gaps and movement was identified to the ceilings throughout the dwelling at the time of inspection.

The damage may have been sustained as a result of a number of possible causes, including minor settlement of the property or general expansion and contraction of building materials over some 60 years.

Movement has been documented in photographs and monitoring the areas is

recommended. A licensed carpenter or a general handy-person could be appointed to make repairs at the discretion of the client which would likely include localised replacement or repairs of cornices and timber beading.







Finding 3.06

Building: Building 1
Location: Front Elevation
Finding: Windows - Wood rot
Information: Wood rot was found to be affecting external windows throughout the property.

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

It is likely that this wood rot has developed as a result of frequent exposure to rain and other weather conditions.

It is suspected that failure to maintain the window frames over a prolonged period has resulted in them deteriorating at an accelerated rate, increasing their susceptibility to the development of wood rot.

Early intervention and regular maintenance will prolong the useful life of these building elements.

Repair and/or replacement of affected window frames may be a necessary step in protecting surrounding building elements from such deterioration. Remedial works should be performed by a qualified carpenter or licensed painting contractor depending on the extent of the damage, as soon as possible to prevent any further damage.



Finding 3.07

Building:	Building 1
Location:	All Areas
Finding:	Minor defects present
Information:	There were several age and maintenance related defects evident to the dwelling at the time of inspection. These defects include but are not limited to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Garage cladding facade deteriorated - Front porch tiles drummy/ damaged

- Minor damage to timber barges
- Plumbing vent requires replacement.
- Roller door operator loose

Appropriate licensed trades people could be appointed to make repairs at the discretion of the client.





Finding 3.08

Building: Building 1
Location: Pergola
Finding: Pergola inadequate connection to house.
Information: This rear pergola structure appeared to have inadequate connection to the roof structure which intern has led to sagging of the eaves.

Sagging is evident to the fascia and pergola and as such the structural integrity of the roof cannot be guaranteed. If not address the pergola may deteriorate further creating additional stress to the house what potentially living gutters with water pooling due to inadequate fall.

Movement appears to be reasonably minimal at present therefore repair is left to the discretion of the client and would be carried out by a licensed builder potentially under advice from a structural engineer





Live Timber Pest Activity

No evidence was found

Timber Pest Damage

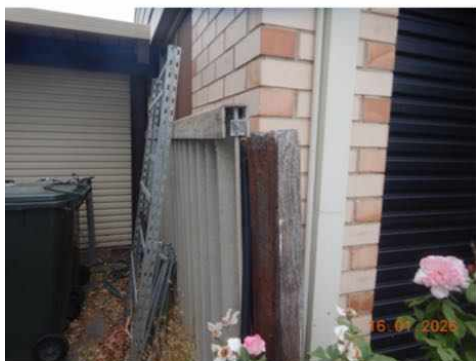
Finding 5.01

Building:	Building 1
Location:	Yard - Back
Finding:	Evidence of termite damage - minor
Information:	Despite no live termite or timber pest activity being indicated, previous termite damage was found to have affected this area. This damage is considered to be inactive and is minor in nature.

It is advised that the area be visually inspected frequently to ensure that the condition of affected building materials does not worsen. At the time of inspection, damage is not structural and is only considered to be superficial.

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

It is likely that further invasive investigation would uncover currently concealed defects.



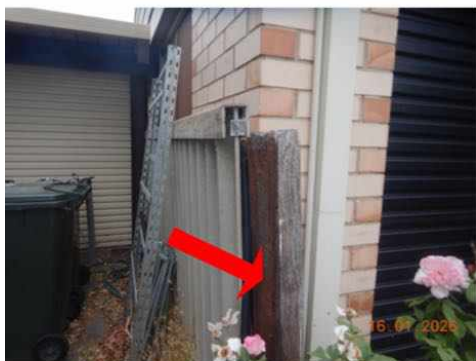
Conditions Conducive to Timber Pest Activity

Finding 6.01

Building:	Building 1
Location:	All External Areas
Finding:	Untreated or non-durable timbers in a hazardous environment
Information:	To reduce the risk of timber pest attack it is essential that timber used in a hazardous environment (e.g. in direct contact with the ground or frequently exposed to damp conditions) is of sufficient durability and/or is adequately preservative treated. Additionally any timber lying around or timber stumps should be removed.

Untreated timbers in direct contact with the ground are likely to develop severe wood rot and/or fungal decay if left unattended creating attraction for subterranean termites to infest the timbers from surrounding areas.

If untreated or non-durable timbers are found to be in a hazardous environment it is highly advised that replacement of these building elements be performed as soon as possible to aid the protection of the property against termite / timber pest attack. Failing this close monitoring is recommended in an attempt to identify termite infestation at an early stage.



Finding 6.02

Building:	Building 1
Location:	All Areas
Finding:	Termite Management System - no evidence of a chemical installation
Information:	The application of a post-construction chemical termite barrier is highly recommended for all properties, particularly if live termite activity has been found on the site previously. Such barriers are highly effective in preventing termite attack on any timber building elements throughout the property.

A durable notice should be placed in the switchboard unit to indicate current termite barriers.

At the time of inspection, it appeared as though no termite management system has been installed, with no evidence to suggest preventative works taking place.

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



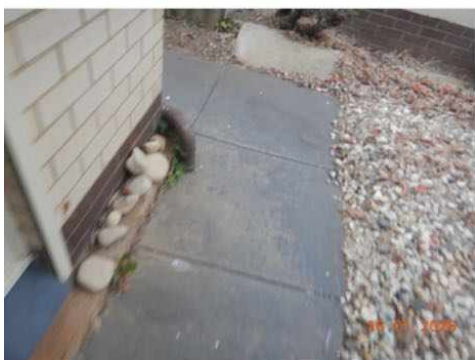
Finding 6.03

Building:	Building 1
Location:	Front Elevation
Finding:	Perimeter Paving - Insufficient Fall
Information:	The perimeter paving at the front right corner of the dwelling were found to have an inadequate slope away from the adjoining building structure, creating potential for water pooling in this area.

Perimeter paving is required to fall from the building by a minimum of 25mm in the first metre and bare ground should fall away from the house by 50mm in the first meter.

This standard ensures that excessive moisture does not pool around the base of building structures, which creates potential for water and structural damage, as well as making the area susceptible to termite and timber pest activity.

Where paving or ground levels do not have adequate fall, a licensed paving contractor should be appointed to install or remove and re-level pavement.





Evidence of fungal decay activity and/or damage

Finding 7.01

Building:	Building 1
Location:	All External Areas
Finding:	Fascias - Wood rot
Information:	Wood rot was found to be affecting fascias and barges throughout the roof, evidenced by the presence of deterioration on the surface in some areas. Wood rot, also known as Fungal Decay, occurs when timbers and other cellulose building materials are exposed to damp conditions on an ongoing basis.

It is likely that this wood rot has developed as a result of faults in the roof plumbing, creating excessive moisture in this areas.

Frequent exposure to rain and other weather conditions also make fascias and barges susceptible to accelerated deterioration.

Early intervention and regular maintenance 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.

It is advised that a roof plumber be appointed to inspect all roof plumbing and subsequently identify the cause of the wood rot. Replacement of affected fascias and barges may then be a necessary step in protecting surrounding building elements from such deterioration.

A qualified plumber may be appointed to assess the cause of excessive moisture and to provide advice on any remedial works as required. A qualified carpenter or may also be required to replace affected building materials.



Evidence of wood borer activity and/or damage

No evidence was found

Section D Significant Items

D4 Further Inspections

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

- Registered/Licensed Builder
- 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

- The overall degree of risk of timber pest infestation to this property appears to be High.

See notes below.

The overall degree of risk of timber pest infestation is a subjective assessment by the inspector at the time of the inspection taking into account many factors which include but are in no way limited to location and proximity to bush land and trees, the presence of evidence of timber pest damage or activity close to the inspected structure or within the inspected structure, conducive conditions that raise the potential of timber pest attack such as timbers in contact with soil, water leaks, inaccessible areas, or other factors that in the inspectors opinion, raise the risk of future timber pest attack. It should be noted that even if a risk factor is high, this is not meant to deter a purchaser from purchasing the property, it is just to make them aware that increased vigilance is warranted and any recommendations regarding reducing conducive conditions or frequency of inspections should be headed by any property owner. Often, by reducing or eliminating some of the conducive conditions, the risk factor may be lowered.

A management program in accord with AS 3660-2000 to protect against subterranean termites is considered to be: HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.

FUTURE INSPECTIONS.

AS 3660.2-2000 recommends that inspections be carried out at intervals no greater than annually and where timber pest "pressure" is greater, the intervals should be shortened.

Inspections will not stop timber pest infestations, however the damage which may be caused will be reduced if found at an early stage.

RECOMMENDED INSPECTION INTERVALS.

12 Months

Regarding the Building Report In summary the dwelling is in acceptable condition with major and minor defects when compared to other properties of a similar age and construction that have been

reasonably well maintained.

Issues to address immediately include

Repair power point.

Clean gutters and replace where required

Ensure sealant and grout are in good condition.

Consider additional support to pergola

Consider replacing fencing.

Replace cornices.

Any minor defects can be resolved at the client's discretion however work should not be neglected as further deterioration may occur.

Several limitations and obstructions impeded the inspection and if it all feasible should be removed so further inspection may be performed

Indicative photos below depict some of the obstructions that we encountered.

Please read the report in its entirety and follow recommendations to ensure the longevity of the dwelling.

For further information, advice and clarification please contact Andrew Skinner on: 0407 186 380

Section D Significant Items

The following items were noted as - For your information

Noted Item

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







Noted Item

Building: Building 1
Location: All Areas
Finding: Additional Photos - Obstructions and Limitations
Information: These photographs are an indication of the obstructions and limitations which impeded full inspection of the property at the time of inspection.

These obstructions can hide an array of defects and should be removed to allow full inspection to be carried out.

A re-inspection is recommended once the areas are made accessible.











Noted Item

Building: Building 1
Location: All External Areas
Finding: Electrical switchboard - Old ceramic fuses
Information: The electrical switchboard has old ceramic fuses in place and also no safety switches in some switchboards.

It appears that a safety switch is in place in some boards, however should be confirmed by a licensed electrician.

While having ceramic fuses on its own on is not considered a defect it is noted for the clients consideration that a switchboard upgrade may be required in the short to mid term to improve the functionality of the electrical system.

A licensed electrician could be appointed to provide quotation for the works at the client's discretion which may in turn expose other required works to bring the system up to a compliant state.



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.