



BEFORE YOU BUY

BEFORE YOU BUILD

Building and Timber Pest Inspection Report

Inspection Date: Thu, 29 Jan 2026

Property Address: 1A Keysor Rd, Pagewood NSW 2035,
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, 29 Jan 2026

Modified Date: Sat, 21 Feb 2026

The Parties

Name of the Client:

Name of the Principal(if Applicable):

Job Address: 1A Keysor Rd, Pagewood NSW 2035, Australia

Client's Email Address:

Client's Phone Number:

Consultant: Trent Mison Ph: 0416 978 230
Email: Randwick@jimsbuildinginspections.com.au

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Company Name: Jim's Building Inspections (Randwick)

Company Address and Postcode: Pagewood 2035

Company Email: Randwick@jimsbuildinginspections.com.au

Company Contact Numbers: 0416 978 230

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:

The Pre-Inspection Agreement which includes the extent of reporting, limitations and exclusions must be read and agreed to prior to viewing this report.

This report is valid for 30 days (for 'Timber Pest') and 60 days (for 'Building Issues') after the original inspection date. A re-inspection is required after 30 days (for 'Timber Pest') and 60 days (for 'Building Issues') OR if any changes are made to the property after the original inspection date.

THIS IS A VISUAL INSPECTION ONLY limited to those areas and sections of the property fully accessible and visible to the inspector on the date of the inspection. The inspection DID NOT include

breaking apart, dismantling, removing or moving objects including but not limited to foliage, mouldings, roof insulation / sisalation, floor or wall coverings, sidings, ceilings, floor furnishings, appliances or personal possessions. The inspector CANNOT see inside walls, between floors, inside skillion roofing, behind stored goods in cupboards and other areas that are concealed or obstructed. The inspector DID NOT dig, gouge, force or perform any other invasive procedures. Visible timbers CANNOT be destructively probed or hit without the permission of the property owner.

When reading the report, please take note of the defect classifications, as per the definitions contained within "AS 4349.1 - 2007 Inspection of buildings Part 1 : Pre-Purchase inspections-Residential buildings", defects are classified accordingly within this report:

* Safety Hazard - A defect or observed item that may constitute a present or serious safety hazard

* Major Defect - A defect of sufficient magnitude where rectification has to be carried out to avoid unsafe conditions, loss of utility or further deterioration of the property

* Minor Defect - A defect other than a major defect

To help protect against financial loss, it is essential that the building owner immediately control or rectify any evidence of destructive timber pest activity or damage identified in this inspection report. The Client should further investigate any high risk area where access was not gained. It is strongly advised that appropriate steps be taken to remove, rectify or monitor any evidence of conditions conducive to timber pest attack.

To help minimise the risk of any future loss, The Client should consider the following options to further protect their investment against timber pest infestation:

* Undertake thorough regular inspections at intervals not exceeding twelve (12) 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 to the risk of subterranean termite attack implement a management program in accordance with Australian Standard AS 3600. This may include the installation of a monitoring and / or baiting system, or chemical and/or physical management system, however, AS 3600 stresses that subterranean termites can bridge or breach management systems and inspection zones and that thorough inspections of the building are necessary.

Note: Regular inspections WILL NOT stop termite infestation, however, the damage which may be caused will be reduced when the infestation is found at an early stage.

Due to no chemical termite management system installed, low clearance and poor or no access to some areas of the roof void, insulation covering timbers to the roof void and the amount of limitations and obstructions (as listed in the report), the risk of undetected defects is higher to these areas. A further invasive inspection to these areas is highly recommended and access should be gained (where possible) to all areas for a complete inspection of the property.

At the time of inspection, there were minor defects consistent with the age of the property, which could be rectified at client discretion to improve the overall condition of the property. Minor defects, if left unattended could develop into major defects over time.

The report should be read in its entirety, and the summary and / or recommendations at the end of the report referred to, taking into account all property obstructions and limitations.

Please contact the building inspector to discuss the above defects, or, any of the other report findings that require further clarification.

Note:

The report is based upon the findings at the time of inspection noted on the date of inspection on the front page. A re-inspection in line with the above noted time period lapses is recommended.

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 good condition with some 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. A current termite treatment is in place. Minimum 12 monthly inspections should be carried out.

Section B General

General description of the property

Building Type	Residential, Duplex, Semi-Detached
Company or Strata title	Unknown
Floor	Concrete, Slab on ground, Suspended Timber Frame
Furnished	Furnished
No. of bedrooms	4
Occupied	Unoccupied
Orientation	East
Other Building Elements	Fence - Fabricated Metal Fence, Fence - Post and Rail Construction, Garage, Party Walls, Driveway, Retaining Walls, Water Tanks
Other Timber Bldg Elements	Architectural Trims, Door Frames, Doors, Floorboards, Internal Joinery, Skirting Boards
Roof	Coated Metal, Flat, Timber Framed
Storeys	Double
Walls	Brick Veneer (Steel Framed), Rendered, Solid Masonry, Steel Frame Clad
Weather	Fine

Section C Accessibility

Areas Inspected

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

- Exterior
- Fencing
- Gardens
- Interior
- 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.
- Roof Void due to lack of access.
- 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
- Ceiling linings
- External concrete or paving
- External finished ground level
- Fixed ceilings
- Fixed Furniture - Built-in Cabinetry
- Floor coverings
- Furniture
- Lack of suitable access or entry point
- Landscaping
- No safe point from which to access roof exterior
- Overhanging vegetation
- Pipework
- 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: **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.

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

No evidence was found

Major Defect

No evidence was found

Minor Defect

Finding 3.01

Building: Main Building
Location: Garage / Stairs
Finding: Wall lining - Damaged
Information: Breakage occurs generally when the building materials have either aged and decayed, or as a result of damage (accidental or deliberate).

Repair and/or replacement of broken elements is advised to ensure that additional secondary defects do not arise as a consequence. Such works are necessary, as all building elements play a key role in the operation and function of the overall structure and its performance.

A relevant tradesperson should be appointed to repair or replace the affected building element prior to any subsequent damage being caused.





Finding 3.02

Building:	Main Building
Location:	Laundry
Finding:	Sliding Door - Stiff to slide (Note: Not closing fully)
Information:	The sliding door in this area was jammed and difficult to slide along the associated tracks at the time of the inspection. Restricted function of the affected door may pose as a potential safety hazard if required for emergency egress from the building.

Generally, factors such as general age of the building element and a lack of maintenance are the usual causes for this type of defect.

Replacement of door hardware or tracks may be required, as well as minor repairs and cleaning. A registered builder or general handy person will be required to repair the affected doors.



Finding 3.03

Building:	
Location:	Ensuites x2
Finding:	Built-in drawers - soft close
Information:	It is observed that some of the built-in drawers soft close function was not operating as intended.

The nominated project built-in contractor should be directed to rectify and adjust accordingly to operate as designed.



Finding 3.04

Building:	Main Building
Location:	Bedroom
Finding:	Ceiling Lining / Wall Angle 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 3.05

Building:	Main Building
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Location: Lounge Room 2
 Finding: Window - Stiff to operate / jammed
 Information: The window in this area was jammed and difficult to operate at the time of the inspection. Windows provide ventilation to the adjoining area and should be at a fully operational level to ensure user comfort. Restricted function of the window may also pose as a potential safety hazard if required for emergency egress from the building.

Generally, factors such as general age of the building element and a lack of maintenance are the usual causes for this type of defect.

Replacement of window hardware or frame may be required, as well as minor repairs and cleaning. A registered builder or general handy person will be required to repair the window.



Finding 3.06

Building: Main Building
 Location: Ensuite - Master
 Finding: Grout - Missing
 Information: Grout is missing in this area. Grout is used to protect gaps and crevices in building materials to ensure that they are water-tight and prevent water penetration to the associated structures.

Where grout is missing, a tiling contractor should be appointed immediately to apply grout and re-apply any silicone where necessary. Failure to do so is likely to lead to water damage to the surrounding area.



Finding 3.07

Building:	Main Building
Location:	Ensuite / Bathroom
Finding:	Shower head - Not operating (water not coming out of all nozzles)
Information:	Non-operational items should be addressed to ensure that the full function of the building structure is available. Where some building elements are not operating as intended, it is possible that secondary building defects could arise due to their non-operation.

Repair and/or replacement of the faulty building element is recommended. It is highly recommended that the relevant tradesperson be engaged to perform any necessary works.



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:	Pergola
Finding:	Site drainage - Inadequate
Information:	The site drainage in this area was found to be inadequate at the time of inspection, creating potential for subsequent water damage to associated building elements.

It is important that water does not lie against the base of walls; surrounding paths and ground levels should be sloped to drain water away from walls. Downpipes should not discharge stormwater onto lower walls or plinths. Stormwater should be carried away by large, regularly cleaned drains. Ground levels may need to be lowered to expose a buried DPC.

Where site drainage is inadequate, installation of an Agricultural (Aggie) Drain may be required. A qualified plumber should be appointed to further inspect the property and perform any remedial works as necessary. Water damage and secondary defects are likely to occur if left unmanaged.



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
- Registered Roofing Contractor
- Solicitor or Conveyancer
- The Vendors / Vendors Agent

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

- BUILDING INSPECTION SUMMARY:

At the time of inspection, the following limitations were experienced, preventing a full and complete inspection of specific areas:

- * Fixtures, fittings and stored items obstructed a full inspection of the property
- * The second storey roof exterior was unable to be inspected as this was over a safely accessible height (Note: An inspection by a Registered Roofing Contractor is recommended)
- * The roof / ceiling void area of the property was unable to be inspected due to no available access point
- * There was no access to under the rear decking, therefore, this area was unable to be inspected

Based on the above, and the findings in the report, this property compared to those of similar age and comparable level of maintenance was in a good condition with minor defects identified.

These minor defects could be rectified at owners discretion to improve the overall condition of the property. Minor defects should be strongly considered for rectification as these can develop into major defects over time if left unattended.

TIMBER PEST INSPECTION RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Maintain a Post-Construction Termite barrier system (check with relevant installer as to warranty)

terms and conditions)

- Carry out annual inspections have been carried out as per the warranty conditions of this termite barrier. Book your local pest inspector in to carry out regular inspections to adhere to the warranty.
- Access should be gained to the roof / ceiling void (if possible) to allow a complete inspection of the property.
- Repair and monitor any water leaks and areas of excessive moisture.
- Clean and flush out blocked guttering regularly.
- Regular inspections every 6-12 months (or as advised by the termite management system installer) □
- Additional information: □- Trees within 50m of the house that are on other properties can not be inspected.

For further information, advice and clarification please contact Trent Mison on: 0416 978 230

Section D Significant Items

The following items were noted as - For your information

Noted Item

Building: Main Building
 Location: All Internal Areas
 Finding: Smoke Detectors and Alarms - Residential
 Information: Reporting on Smoke Detectors or Alarms, including hard wired smoke detection systems and their legislative requirements, is outside the Scope of this Report.

Please note that this defect is highlighted as a caution only. We suspect, based on our experience in the building industry, that the absence of smoke detectors, or their poor condition, should be addressed as a matter of urgency to improve occupant safety.

Further Inspection and/or advisory services is necessary to provide advice on the sufficiency, type and location of smoke detectors, and to test the functionality of all devices.

Always ensure sufficient working and suitable smoke detectors are installed prior to occupying any building. Additionally, it is advised that all smoke detectors be tested by the homeowner on a monthly basis.

Please refer to AS3786 and state based legislation, which may also apply.

Note: The smoke alarms were not tested at the time of inspection, however, appeared to be operational.



Noted Item

Building: Main Building
 Location: Hallway / Bedroom / Ground Floor Walls
 Finding: Moisture Readings - No Damp Detected

Information:

During the inspection a moisture meter was used to measure and evaluate the presence of damp to the rear of the shower recess walls (where possible) and the lower ground floor walls.

The moisture readings indicated either no damp or moisture readings that were in an acceptable range for the material being measured (ie masonry / platerboard).

The assessed areas showed no signs of leakage or damp, however, if the property has not been occupied for an extended period and bathrooms not used, then these readings do not warrant against a future issue occurring.

Note: The upper level bathroom / ensuite were back to back, therefore, no moisture reading could be taken due to the wall tiling on each side of the wall.

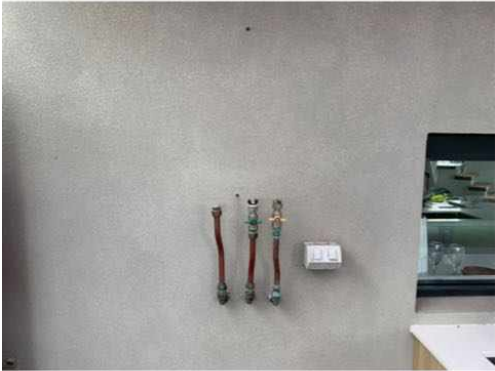




Noted Item

Building:	Main Building
Location:	Exterior walls - front
Finding:	Installation - Gas hot water unit incomplete (Note: On new builds gas hot water units are generally installed just prior to settlement)
Information:	The installation of this building element appears to be incomplete. Generally substandard repairs or installation are related to poor workmanship, the use of inappropriate materials, or a failure to complete installation to a suitable standard.

Where installation is substandard and/or incomplete, the client should contact the responsible trade to undertake rectification. Unfinished and substandard building works are likely to degrade more quickly and may create potential for secondary defects to associated building elements.



Noted Item

Building: Main Building
 Location: All Areas
 Finding: Additional Photos - Obstructions and Limitations / For Information
 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.

Also, an array of additional photographs have been provided for general information purposes.















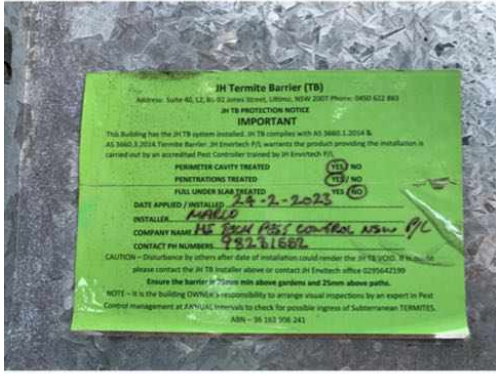
The following items were noted as - Evidence of a previous termite management program

Noted Item

Building:	Main Building
Location:	All Areas
Finding:	Evidence of a previous termite management system was identified
Information:	There are a number of factors which indicate the presence of a previously installed or applied termite barrier. The most common are a durable notice (to the inside of your meter box) observable physical barriers installed to building perimeter and in ground reticulation systems.

Where a Termite Management System has been identified you should refer to the type of barrier date of installation warranty conditions and any documentation provided by a builder or past owner. Consult the company who installed the barrier to confirm whether the system is still under warranty.

Most chemical termite management systems expire and require replenishment and all physical systems are primarily designed to prevent concealed entry.



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.