



BEFORE YOU BUY

BEFORE YOU BUILD

Building and Timber Pest Inspection Report

Inspection Date: Mon, 12 Jan 2026

Property Address: 105 Eucalyptus Dr, Macquarie Fields NSW
2564, 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: Mon, 12 Jan 2026

The Parties

Name of the Client:

Name of the Principal(if Applicable):

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Client's Email Address:

Client's Phone Number:

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Company Address and Postcode: Marsden Park 2765

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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: This report does not comment on common areas.

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.

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 for its age generally with safety hazards, minor defects and recommendations.

Overall Condition (Timber Pest)

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

Section B General

General description of the property

Building Type	Detached, Residential
Company or Strata title	No
Floor	Part Slab and Part Subfloor, Suspended Timber Frame, Brick Stumps or Piers
Furnished	Furnished
No. of bedrooms	3
Occupied	Unoccupied
Orientation	West
Other Building Elements	Fence - Post and Rail Construction, Shed, Driveway, Carport, Fence - Fabricated Metal Fence
Other Timber Bldg Elements	Fascias, Internal Joinery, Landscaping Timbers and Construction, Doors, Door Frames, Architraves, Floorboards, Window Frames, Skirting Boards
Roof	Pitched, Tiled, Timber Framed
Storeys	Single
Walls	Brick Veneer
Weather	Overcast

Section C Accessibility

Areas Inspected

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

- Exterior
- Interior

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.
- Ceiling Cavity - Part.
- Roof Exterior - Part
- Subfloor - Part.

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 low roof pitch preventing full inspection
- 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.
- Ceiling linings
- Fixed Furniture - Built-in Cabinetry

- Floor coverings
- Furniture
- Insulation
- Sarking
- 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:	Kitchen
Finding:	Exhaust fan - missing
Information:	The National Construction Codes 2022 (NCC) Volume Two, Clause 10.7.4

- Requires that an exhaust be installed to kitchen, bathroom, laundry, or toilet and must be discharged to outdoor air or to a space with adequate natural ventilation (like an open verandah).
- Discharging into a roof space, ceiling void, or wall cavity is not permitted unless that space itself is ventilated to the outside.
- If the kitchen has a recirculating rangehood with a charcoal filter (that cleans the air and blows it back into the room), this is allowed under the NCC.



Finding 1.02

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

As Asbestos Reporting is outside the scope of this report, we advise that you consider a separate Asbestos Inspection and Condition Audit, which can include the taking of samples for definitive confirmation of the presence of Asbestos.

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



Major Defect

No evidence was found

Minor Defect

Finding 3.01

Building: Main Building
 Location: Subfloor
 Finding: Piers - Leaning
 Information: Pier to the subfloor structure is leaning, indicating that its structural integrity may have been affected. The cause of this instability is likely to be caused by movement / minor subsidence of the pier due to moisture.

Although only minor the pier should be monitored to avoid potential structural damage, which is likely to lead to a range of major and minor defects. Improving site drainage is recommended to avoid further movement / subsidence of the affected

pier.

If further movement is evident appointment of a structural engineer is advised to assess the condition of the piers and provide advice on remedial works that may be required.



Finding 3.02

Building: Main Building
 Location: Bathroom
 Finding: Water leak - Inactive
 Information: Water leaks generally occur when a particular area of the property is not weather- or water-tight. While the damage in this area appears to be from an old inactive water leak, the area should be monitored frequently for the recurrence of any dampness.

Repair and / or replacement of previously affected building elements is at client discretion. Consider a further invasive inspection: removal of obstructions around the damaged area may reveal further damage which has been concealed. A more significant or major defect may be identified at this time.

Where recurrence of an active water leak is identified, a bathroom specialist should be appointed immediately to rectify the leak and advise on any further preventative works as necessary.

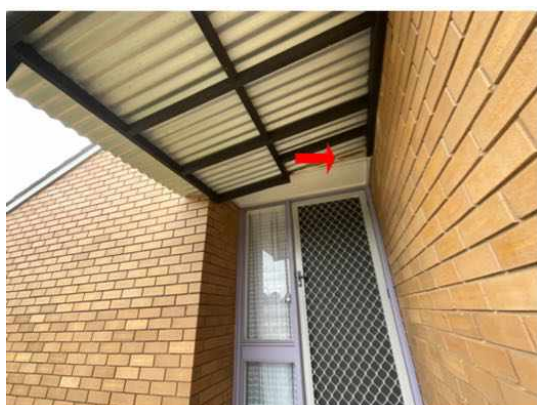




Finding 3.03

Building:	Main Building
Location:	Porch
Finding:	Damp - Rain penetration
Information:	Rain penetration (also known as penetrating damp) is a common form of dampness that can occur through walls, roofs or openings (e.g. windows). In this case rain penetration occurs through the defective roof flashing above.

Trades responsible for such works may include licensed roofing plumber.



Finding 3.04

Building:	Main Building
Location:	Yard
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. This is additionally conducive to termite activity.

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.

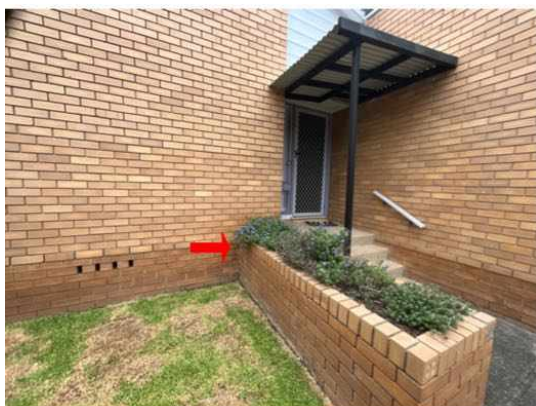
Where site drainage is inadequate, installation of an Agricultural (Aggie) Drain may be required. A licensed plumber should be appointed to further inspect the property and perform any remedial works as necessary. Water damage and secondary defects are likely to occur if left unmanaged.



Finding 3.05

Building:	Main Building
Location:	Front Elevation
Finding:	Damage to Masonry Walls (Cracks) - Category 1
Information:	It has been observed that damage to masonry walls caused by movement of slabs, footings, or other causes, has occurred. The degree of damage falls within Category 1, described as fine cracks, which are less than 1.0mm in width limit, and that do not need repair.

Damage of this category is not considered a defect for rectification. Always contact your building inspector should cracks widen, lengthen, or become more numerous.



Finding 3.06

Building: Main Building
 Location: Laundry
 Finding: Building element - Missing
 Information: Although some building elements may seem irrelevant or unnecessary, all building elements play a key role in the operation and function of the overall structure and its performance.

Replacement of any missing building element should be conducted as soon as possible to ensure that no damage or functional issues occur to associated building materials.

The appropriate tradesperson should be appointed as soon as possible to replace the missing building element.



Finding 3.07

Building: Main Building
 Location: Fencing
 Finding: Fencing - Deteriorated
 Information: It was noted at the time of inspection that sections of the fencing in this area has deteriorated. 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.



Finding 3.08

Building:	Main Building
Location:	Roof Void
Finding:	Sarking - Damaged
Information:	Sarking, a laminated aluminium foil applied to the interior of the roof covering, assists in insulating the property and acting as a vapour-barrier to the roof void and, subsequently, to the household.

Where sarking is damaged, both insulation and moisture protection of the property are inhibited. This creates a loss of energy and thus negatively impacts the energy efficiency of the property, allowing potential for moisture ingress from condensation or leaking roof tiles.

It is important to repair any holes or damaged sections of sarking to ensure that the building material is fully functional. A registered builder or qualified carpenter should be consulted to provide further advice on this defect and to perform rectification works at client discretion.



Finding 3.09

Building:	Main Building
Location:	Rear corner

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 3.10

Building: Main Building
 Location: Porch
 Finding: Roof plumbing - Missing
 Information: Some sections of the roof are not adequately drained via gutters and downpipes. Gutters and downpipes that are not installed adequately are likely to result in excessively damp conditions against the exterior surfaces and around the base perimeter of the building.

Excessive moisture creates an environment which accelerates the deterioration of building elements in the area, as well as being conducive to termite and pest infestation. Such an environment is likely to necessitate repair and/or replacement of building elements, which are prone to sustaining wood rot, rust or corrosion.

A roofing plumber should be appointed as soon as possible to install relevant roof

plumbing materials. Depending on the extent of the damage, repair and/or replacement of damaged building elements may be required.



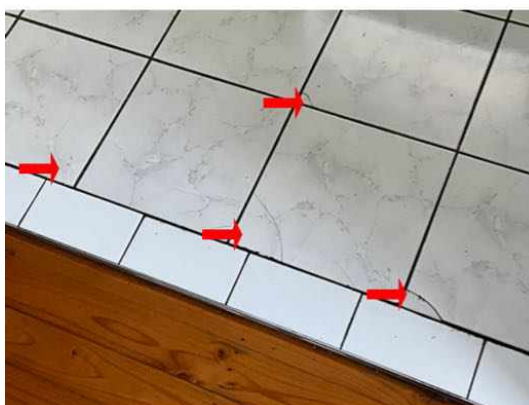
Finding 3.11

Building: Main Building
 Location: Kitchen
 Finding: Cracked floor tiles
 Information:

Cracking in the floor tiles was evident in this area at the time of inspection. It is suspected that this cracking has occurred as a result of minor settlement or shrinkage.

Cracked tiles throughout the household detract from the overall appearance of the affected areas however it is unlikely to create or lead to any secondary defects.

While not considered a matter of urgency, replacement of cracked floor tiles is recommended at the clients discretion. A licensed tiling contractor may be appointed to perform these works. Where cracks become more numerous, contact a licensed building inspector for further investigation.



Finding 3.12

Building: Main Building
Location: All Wet Areas
Finding: Sealant and grouting - Missing or damaged
Information:

It was noted on inspection that sealant or grout is degraded to this area.

Different materials and floor areas move at different rates, generally causing cracking to grout or sealant at this point. A flexible sealant is required to allow for expected expansion and contraction, while keeping the joint water tight and protective of all associated building materials.

Flexible and mould resistant materials should be applied to affected areas to prevent any subsequent water damage that is likely to occur. Regular maintenance and replacement of damage or missing or damaged sealant and grout is highly recommended to the wet areas, as this is a regular wear and tear defect. Sealant and grouting in areas that come into regular contact with water should be maintained for the long term care of your property.

A sealant specialist should be appointed to complete these works as soon as possible.



Finding 3.13

Building: Main Building

Location: Bathroom, toilet
 Finding: Sink/basin - slow draining
 Information:

The sink/basin drain appeared to be partially blocked at the time of inspection. Blockages here are usually caused by hair and other debris. If left unmanaged, a lack of general maintenance may lead to the development of more significant defects, such as water damage to surrounding building materials.

A licensed plumber should be appointed to remove the blockage at the client discretion.



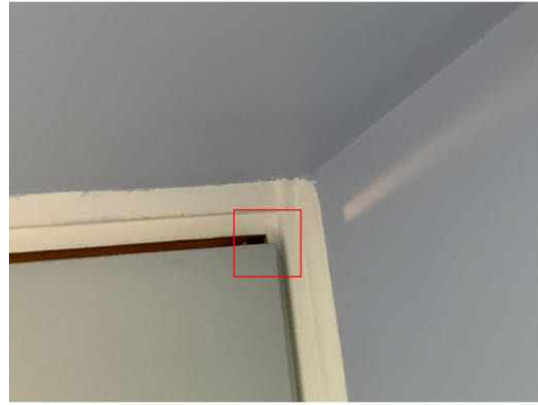
Finding 3.14

Building: Main Building
 Location: Bathroom
 Finding: Door - Binding/jamming
 Information:

Binding and/or jamming of this door is evident during standard operation. This defect inhibits the functionality of the affected door as well as creating potential for secondary defects to associated building elements, such as damage to the floor covering or adjacent frame.

A door that binds to flooring or to the associated door frame may have several causes, ranging from minor defects, such as poor installation of the door or deteriorated hinges.

A licensed carpenter should be appointed to perform minor rectification works at client discretion.



Finding 3.15

Building:	Main Building
Location:	Bedroom 2
Finding:	Door - Striker plate misaligned
Information:	The striker plate to this door appears to have become misaligned and has consequently resulted in the door's operation being compromised.

This is a common defect and is expected in a property of this age, whether being due to substandard installation or general deterioration of the door hardware.

Readjustment of the striker plate is recommended at client discretion. Works such as these can be completed by a general handyman or qualified carpenter.



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:	Porch
Finding:	Bridging or breaching of termite barriers - damp course level
Information:	Bridging is the spanning of a termite barrier or inspection zone so that subterranean termites are provided with passage over or around that barrier.

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

Damp proof course (DPC) is a barrier of impervious material built into a wall or pier to prevent moisture from moving to any part of the building. Where external ground levels are built up over this barrier ingress is provided for moisture from the exterior grounds into the base brickwork or other building material and allowed to rise.

Such conditions attract termites into these damp areas which is likely to lead to infestation if left untreated.

While retrospective fitting of DPC is considered to be impractical works are required in order to prevent the extraction of moisture from the external environment into exterior brickwork or wall materials. Landscaping or re-paving of external grounds may be considered by the client. Regular annual inspections are strongly advised.



Finding 6.02

Building:	Main Building
Location:	Yard
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. This is additionally conducive to termite activity.

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 licensed 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.



Finding 6.03

Building:	Main Building
Location:	Meterbox
Finding:	Termite Management System - no evidence of 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.

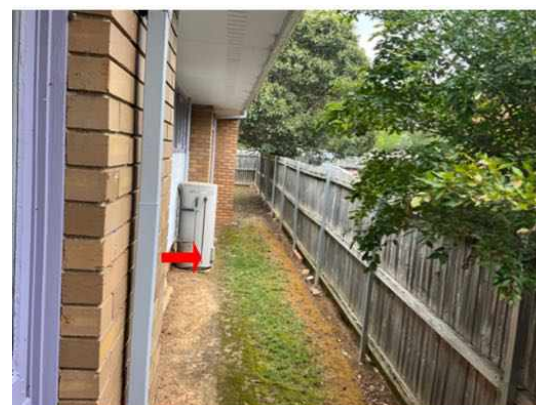


Finding 6.04

Building:	Main Building
Location:	Yard - Side
Finding:	Overflow - Not plumbed for drainage
Information:	The overflow is not plumbed or connected to suitable drainage, which can result in the surrounding area becoming excessively damp.

These damp conditions can lead to secondary defects such as rot, rust or corrosion of associated building elements, the formation of fungal decay, or even the creation of potential slip hazards. When coupled with poor site drainage, pooling of water may also attract termite activity to this area.

It is highly recommended that a licensed plumber be appointed to install adequate drainage to the overflow. These works will ensure that the area remains dry and free of any secondary defects.



Finding 6.05

Building:	Main Building
Location:	Yard
Finding:	Tree stump - Remove
Information:	Old tree stumps were found around the property. Attached photos are examples of

these.

Any tree stumps in ground contact provide opportunity for concealed termite infestation and are likely to be subject to decay as the soil retains moisture or damp conditions against the tree stump.

All tree stumps should be removed where possible. Frequent pest inspections are advised to readily identify any termite activity in these areas.

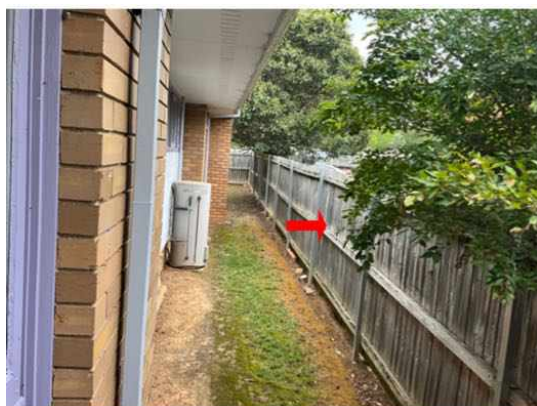


Finding 6.06

Building:	Main Building
Location:	Fencing & Landscaping
Finding:	Building materials in direct ground contact - conducive to termites
Information:	Where timber elements are in direct contact with the ground and consequently moisture or dampness they become conducive to termite activity. Whether timber is used as a building element part of a fencing structure or stored as an unused item they can provide an environment that is attractive to termite infestation.

When met with excessive moisture timber begins to decay and develop wood rot. Any timbers that are in direct contact with external grounds especially if left untreated or non-durable also provide ingress for subterranean termites into that particular element.

The removal of any such materials that may be conducive to termite activity should be removed as soon as possible to minimise the risk of termite attack.



Finding 6.07

Building:	Main Building
Location:	Subfloor
Finding:	Stored timbers - subfloor space or external area
Information:	The storing of timbers in the subfloor space or around the external property increases the risk of termite activity being present. As they are likely to come into contact with weather conditions or excessive moisture wood rot is likely to develop on timbers that are not treated.

It is highly recommended that any stored timbers be immediately removed from areas in which they may attract any termite / timber pest attack. Minimisation of risk / prevention of termite attack is far more adequate than dealing with the presence of termite activity.



Finding 6.08

Building:	Main Building
Location:	
Finding:	Surrounding bushland - Conducive
Information:	Home and or building is situated in a high risk area for termite activity, due to close proximity to surrounding bushland.



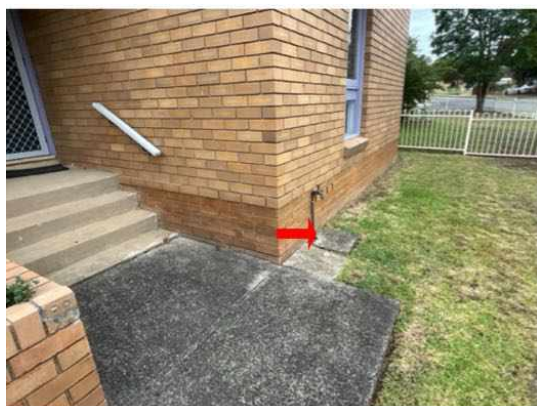
Finding 6.09

Building:	Main Building
Location:	Garden beds
Finding:	Garden Beds
Information:	Garden beds were found to be evident in the garden area. These garden beds can include untreated timber, and with a combination of moisture from watering hosing can make conditions conducive to termite activity and termite ingress.



Finding 6.10

Building:	Main Building
Location:	External tap
Finding:	Tap - No drain
Information:	The external tap in this area was noted to have no drain at the time of inspection. This keeps the surrounding surfaces damp while using the tap, which becomes conducive to termite activity. A licensed plumber must be appointed to ensure an appropriate drain is installed.



Finding 6.11

Building:	Main Building
Location:	Roof Void
Finding:	Gravity-Fed HWS - Disconnected
Information:	It was noted at the time of inspection that a disconnected gravity-fed hot water system (HWS) remains in this area.

Despite this plumbing structure being unused, it is likely to be storing residual water, and is therefore susceptible to rust and corrosion. If allowed to continue, rust and corrosion is likely to lead to damage to adjoining building elements, and may also make the area susceptible to termite or timber pest activity.

While it is a costly exercise to remove the disused gravity-fed HWS, it is advisable in the short-term future to prevent any further damage to the area. Further consultation with a licensed plumber is required to gain further advice on removal of the structure.



Evidence of fungal decay activity and/or damage

Finding 7.01

Building:	Main Building
Location:	Fascias

Finding: Fascias - Wood rot/decay

Information: Wood rot was found to be affecting fascias and bargeboards in this area, evidenced by the presence of mould 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. Otherwise frequent exposure to rain and other weather conditions also make fascias and bargeboards 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 bargeboards may then be a necessary step in protecting surrounding building elements from such deterioration.

A licensed plumber may be appointed to assess the cause of excessive moisture and to provide advice on any remedial works as required. A licensed carpenter 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

- Licensed Electrician
- As identified in summary and defect statements
- Asbestos Inspector
- Termite and Timber Pest Technician / Licensed Pest Controller

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

- This is a visual report as per AS4349.1 & AS4349.3 and as per agreed pre-inspection agreement that you have received from us.

This summary must be read in conjunction with the defects list.

The purchaser should ensure all extensions and additions are council approved and completed by licensed trades.

The purchaser should ensure any pools have compliance/non compliance certificate.

SAFETY HAZARDS

A safety hazard was in relation to ACM. As per outlined in this report it is only suspected, however until it is tested, it will have to be treated as suspected asbestos. We recommend further laboratory testing for verification.

An complying exhaust fan was missing from the kitchen, requiring immediate works by a licensed electrician.

MINOR DEFECTS

All minor defects may develop into safety hazards or major defects if they are not attended to. The following recommendations are highly advised immediately to avoid further damage or deterioration of building elements:

- Ensure wet area sealant and grouting is in serviceable condition

Repair of all other defects are recommended. If left unattended, secondary minor or major defects can ensue.

Please be aware that limitation's did affect the inspection and areas of low clearance and poor access meant a complete inspection of the roof space and subfloor was not possible and areas of stored items, insulation and garden vegetation meant some areas were obstructed.

It is strongly recommended that full access is gained as major defects and/or damage may be concealed.

Please read all the defects and recommendations carefully and read the report in its entirety.

TIMBER PEST SUMMARY

The following items are highly recommended:

- A licensed termite specialist should be appointed for a further assessment based on AS3660.2.2000.
- Installation of a termite chemical barrier is highly recommended
- Remove any stored or loose timbers
- Connect overflow to storm water or away from the edge of the building
- Regular inspections every 6-months

Additional information:

- Trees within 50m of the house that are on other properties or common grounds were not inspected.

For further information, advice and clarification please contact Terry Masoudi * on: 0420 990 777

Section D Significant Items

The following items were noted as - For your information

Noted Item

Building: Main Building

Location: Meter Box

Finding: Electrical switchboard - Old ceramic fuses

Information:

The electrical switchboard while appearing to have adequate safety switches installed has old ceramic fuses in place.

While this 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.



Noted Item

Building: Main Building

Location: All Areas

Finding: Moisture metre

Information: During the inspection the property was checked for moisture using a moisture metre.

This is for information only.





Noted Item

Building: Main Building
 Location: All Wet Areas
 Finding: Waterproofing
 Information:

All taps, mixers and toilets were tested for operation, except for those obstructed. The waterproofing to the shower recess was assessed by checking the walls in and around the shower recess for varying moisture content. There were no significant variations across the tested areas. No sign of recent water damage was evident upon a visual inspection of the surrounding walls, where the visual nature of the inspection was possible.

Consequently, there is no conclusive evidence of any current shower recess leakage other than those which may have already been mentioned earlier in this report. It is reasonable to assume the shower waterproofing is sound. Note that if the shower is not used, or has not been used for some time, moisture readings would not vary significantly and this can lead to erroneous results. It is not possible under the visual inspection criteria (under which a prepurchase inspection is carried out) to categorically determine if there are leaks. If a more accurate assessment is required, a special purpose inspection should be requested. Alternatively, the assumption should be made that the shower may leak.





Noted Item

Building: Main Building
Location: Roof Void
Finding: Additional Photos
Information:

Additional photos are provided for your general reference.



Noted Item

Building: Main Building
Location: Roof Exterior
Finding: Additional Photos
Information:

Additional photos are provided for your general reference.



Noted Item

Building: Main Building
Location: Subfloor
Finding: Additional Photos
Information:

Additional photos are provided for your general reference.



Noted Item

Building: Main Building
 Location: Plumbing/electrical/gas/aircon/appliances/pool equipment/fire safety etc
 Finding: Plumbing & Electrical
 Information: Plumbing and electrical inspections including appliances are outside the scope of the building inspection and must be conducted by a Licensed and registered Trades person. It is highly recommended that the client makes immediate arrangements to have the gas appliances checked by a licensed gas plumber to ensure that the appliances are working safely and efficiently. We recommend all other installations be checked also. Whilst we note and comment of visually apparent defects that present during the building inspection, legislation requires the checking and documenting of compliance for plumbing and electrical requirements be done by licensed electrician and plumbers respectively to ensure they are functioning correctly.

Noted Item

Building: Main Building
 Location: All Areas
 Finding: Site drainage
 Information: Unless mentioned as a defect further up this report, site drainage appears to be acceptable at the time of inspection, however, the site/yard should be monitored during heavy rain to determine whether the existing drains can cope. If it appears that they cannot cope, then additional drains may be required. The general adequacy of site drainage is not included in the Standard Property Inspection Report. Comments on surface water drainage are limited as where there may have been either little or no rainfall for a period of time, surface water drainage may appear to be adequate during the inspection but then during periods of heavy rain, may be found to be inadequate. Any comments made in this section are relevant only in light of the conditions present at the time of inspection. It is recommended that a Smoke Test be obtained to determine any illegal connections, blocked or broken drains.

Noted Item

Building: Main Building
 Location:
 Finding: Pipework - Old urban wear pipes
 Information: Old urban wear pipes were identified at the time of inspection.

Consultation with a licensed plumber is advised. CCTV inspection on pipes may be required.



Noted Item

Building: Main Building
 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.





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.