



Building and Timber Pest Inspection Report

Inspection Date: Sat, 28 Feb 2026

Property Address: 12A Winifred St, Condell Park NSW 2200,
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: Sat, 28 Feb 2026

Modified Date: Sun, 1 Mar 2026

The Parties

Name of the Client:

Name of the Principal(if Applicable):

Job Address: 12A Winifred St, Condell Park NSW 2200, Australia

Client's Email Address:

Client's Phone Number:

Consultant: Sheraz Rasool Ph: 0414614553
Email: Narellan@jimbuildinginspections.com.au

GradTIEAust Lic# 372931C;

Company Name: Jim's Building Inspections Narellan

Company Address and Postcode: Harrington Park 2567

Company Email: Narellan@jimbuildinginspections.com.au

Company Contact Numbers: 0414614553

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 has been prepared for the sole use of the Client named in this document. Liability does not extend to any third party. Any third party relying on this report, in whole or in part, does so entirely at their own risk.

This report is valid only as at the date of inspection. Any defects arising after this date cannot be accounted for. The inspection was non-invasive and subject to limitations and obstructions noted in the report, which may have restricted access to certain areas e.g. roof void and subfloors. As a result, concealed defects may exist that could not be identified without further invasive investigation.

Due to these limitations, the risk of undetected defects is higher in areas with restricted access such as

roof voids, subfloors, and behind fixed linings, insulation, or stored goods. A further invasive inspection is recommended where significant limitations were noted.

Inspection may be restricted to the manhole due to size of manhole, ducting and/or truss obstructions. To enable a more comprehensive inspection of concealed roof areas, the installation of an additional manhole or access point is recommended.

For timber pest inspections, the property remains at risk where no chemical or physical termite management system is present. Annual inspections in accordance with AS 3660.2:2017 are strongly advised, and installation of a termite management system by a licensed pest controller is recommended.

Severe weather events common in NSW can overwhelm roof coverings, flashings, skylights, and gutters, leading to water ingress that may not be evident under normal rainfall. No guarantee can be given against future leaks. Regular inspection and maintenance of all roof and drainage systems is essential.

Safety hazards and major defects should be rectified immediately. Licensed trades, including a roofer, plumber, electrician, and pest controller, should be engaged as recommended in this report to reduce ongoing risk and protect the property.

This report is not a guarantee of future condition and should not be relied upon as a certificate of compliance. The client is responsible for ongoing maintenance, monitoring, and obtaining specialist reports where 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 Is in fair condition with major, minor defects, maintenance items and observations under section D significant items (for your information) requiring attention. For further information refer to the body of the report.

Overall Condition (Timber Pest)

In summary, the building, compared to others of similar age and construction is Moderately susceptible to timber pest. Given the property's susceptibility to timber pests and the risk factors identified in this report, it is recommended to implement a post-construction termite management system. Additionally, regular timber pest inspections are recommended at 12 month intervals.

Section B General

General description of the property

Building Type	Residential, Duplex
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Company or Strata title	Unknown
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Floor	Tiled areas
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Furnished	Unfurnished
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No. of bedrooms	4
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Occupied	Unoccupied
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Orientation	
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Other Building Elements	Fence - Fabricated Metal Fence, Garage, Party Walls, Retaining Walls, Shed, Water Tanks
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Other Timber Bldg Elements	External Joinery, Fascias, Floorboards, Internal Joinery, Landscaping Timbers and Construction, Skirting Boards, Staircase, Weatherboards, Window Frames, Stair Railing
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Roof	Corrugated Iron (e.g. Colourbond)
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Storeys	Double
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Walls	Dry wall internal
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Weather	Fine
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Section C Accessibility

Areas Inspected

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

- Landscaping Timbers
- Interior
- Fencing
- Exterior
- Roof Exterior - Part
- Roof Exterior - First Floor Only
- 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.
- Areas of skillion or flat roof - no access
- Exterior Roof Surface - Second Storey.
- Ceiling Cavity.
- Roof Exterior.
- Slab edge which would normally be exposed due to finished ground levels obscuring inspection.
- 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:

- Debris in gutters
- Chimney vents and flues
- Ceiling linings
- Areas of skillion or flat roof - no access
- Areas of low roof pitch preventing full inspection
- Appliances and equipment
- Above safe working height
- Duct work
- External concrete or paving
- External finished ground level
- Fixed ceilings
- Fixed Furniture - Built-in Cabinetry
- Insulation
- Evidence of recently painted walls or ceilings
- Landscaping
- Proximity of perimeter fence to building
- Sarking
- 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

No evidence was found

Major Defect

Finding 2.01

Building:	Main Building
Location:	All External Areas, Garage
Finding:	Damp (Also reference to 3.01 to 3.04)
Information:	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. Generally, structural damp is caused by rain penetration, rising damp, and leaks from plumbing pipes.

Unmanaged damp facilitates the formation and development of mould, fungi growth and wood rot, decaying associated building materials and compromising their structural integrity. Damage to finishes is also likely to occur, including lifting, bubbling, peeling and staining of paint, plaster and wallpaper.

It is important to address damp conditions, as the World Health Organisation notes that excess moisture leads - on almost all indoor materials - to growth of microbes such as moulds, fungi and bacteria, which subsequently emit spores and other matter into the indoor air. Exposure to these contaminants is associated with a wide range of respiratory and other health-related problems. Additionally, the development of damp in timber building elements also provides an environment that is conducive to termite / timber pest attack.

The first step in addressing damp is to diagnose the cause. The identified cause should be addressed first prior to repairing the appearance and other defects which have resulted from the rising damp. If the original cause is not resolved, further cases of damp are likely to ensue, resulting in secondary defects.

Consultation with a qualified plumber is advised immediately to identify the cause of damp and perform remedial works as required. Where excessive mould growth is present, further inspection by a specialist environmental health inspector should also be considered.







Minor Defect

Finding 3.01

Building:	Main Building
Location:	All Internal Areas - Right external wall
Finding:	Elevated Moisture – Further Investigation Recommended
Information:	Elevated moisture readings were detected in several locations with no visible surface issues, although no significant structural damage was evident at the time of inspection, dampness can contribute to deterioration if left unaddressed. A further investigation by a licensed plumber or waterproofing specialist is recommended to confirm the source and ensure no concealed issues are developing.





Finding 3.02

Building:	Main Building
Location:	All External Areas
Finding:	Render Finish Covering Damp Membrane
Information:	During the inspection, it was noted that the applied render finish is covering the damp-proof membrane. This is affecting the membrane's ability to prevent moisture movement above it, leading to moisture-related issues over time. It is recommended to consult a qualified builder to ensure the damp-proof membrane is properly exposed, maintaining its effectiveness in preventing moisture ingress.



Finding 3.03

Building:	Main Building
Location:	All External Areas
Finding:	DPC & Weep Holes
Information:	The ground level is nearly flushed or level with no visible step-down or separation from the weep holes or the damp-proof course (DPC). This presents a moisture risk, as AS 2870 and NCC Volume 2 Part 3.1.2 require ground levels or hard surfaces to be at least 75 mm below the DPC or the lowest course of brickwork with weep holes to prevent rising damp or lateral moisture ingress. Monitoring is recommended along with creating a 75 mm clearance or isolation gap along the wall line as required by NCC Vol 2 Part 3.1.2.3 and AS 2870 Clause 5.3.3. Monitor for any signs of rising damp or efflorescence.



Finding 3.04

Building:	Main Building
Location:	All External Areas
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.



Finding 3.05

Building:	Main Building
Location:	Rear Elevation
Finding:	Brickwork - Efflorescence
Information:	Efflorescence appears to be affecting the brickwork, concrete or tiles in this area. Efflorescence typically occurs when excess salts within the concrete or cement mortar is leached to the surface due to water transfer.

It is typically seen as white salt deposits on the surfaces of concrete pavement or mortar between bricks or tiles. While detracting from the overall appearance of the affected area, efflorescence is not likely to develop into secondary damage if left unmanaged.

Generally, soluble salt deposits can be removed by dry brushing with a stiff-bristled brush. Repeated dry brushing is an ideal treatment for eliminating this forming of efflorescence. A cleaning contractor or general handyperson may be appointed to perform these works at the discretion of the client.



Finding 3.06

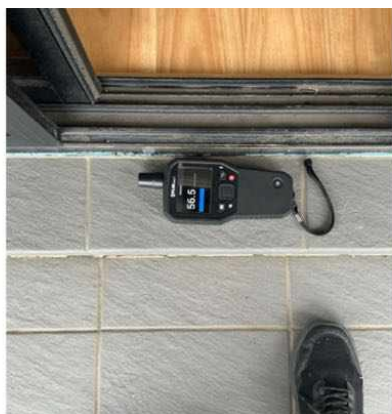
Building: Main Building

Location: Balcony

Finding: Balcony – Elevated Moisture to Tiled Floor Area

Information: Slightly elevated moisture readings were detected to the tiled balcony floor with visible efflorescence and discolouration to grout lines indicating prolonged or recurring moisture presence beneath the tile finish. This condition is commonly associated with failed grout or sealant joints, insufficient surface drainage and/or inadequate waterproofing allowing moisture to become trapped within the balcony substrate. While no internal water ingress was evident at the time of inspection, the readings exceed what would be expected under normal dry conditions and warrant further investigation. This issue is considered a minor defect at present, with the potential to escalate if moisture migration continues, and assessment by a suitably qualified waterproofing specialist is recommended.





Finding 3.07

Building:	Main Building
Location:	Bathroom
Finding:	Elevated Moisture Bathroom (No visible deterioration noted)
Information:	Elevated moisture levels were detected to tiled surfaces in bathroom/shower areas. Persistent moisture ingress can lead to concealed damage, including timber rot and mould growth.

Elevated moisture readings in tiled wet areas can occur from normal shower use, age/deterioration of waterproofing membranes, plumbing leaks or moisture absorption through grout lines. While no damage was visible, elevated readings may indicate moisture retention behind tiles, which can be a conducive condition for future deterioration if not monitored.

No immediate action required. Monitor the area over time for signs of drumming, efflorescence, tile movement, or grout deterioration. If concerns arise, a licensed waterproofing specialist can perform further investigation (e.g., pressure testing, membrane assessment).





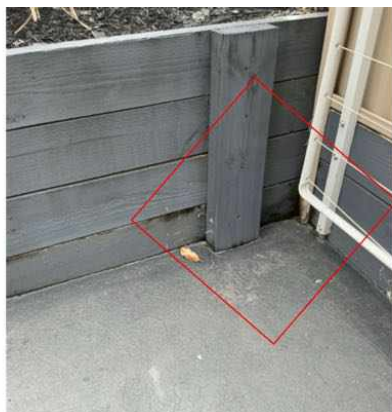
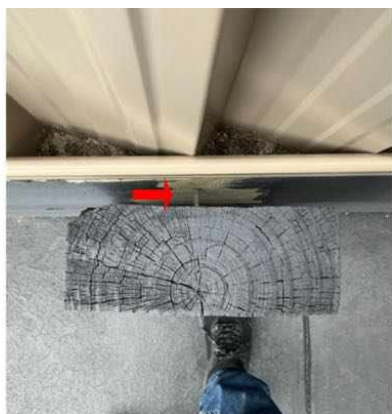
Finding 3.08

Building:	Main Building
Location:	All External Areas
Finding:	Retaining wall - Defective (posts misaligned, wood rot, drainage provision can't be confirmed)
Information:	The retaining wall in this area was found to be defective at the time of inspection. Generally, defective retaining walls are caused by poor original design or material use. However, deteriorated retaining walls may also be a result of substandard construction, poor site drainage or unmanaged stormwater flows.

If left unmanaged, the retaining wall may become a safety hazard if it continues to destabilise. Where retaining walls further rot and decay, an environment is created that is conducive to termite and pest infestation.

Significant repair and replacement should be expected. Where retaining walls are considered structural walls, a structural engineer / surveyor should be consulted regarding required remedial works. Otherwise, a landscaper or retaining wall installer may be appointed to repair or replace the wall, at the discretion of the client.





Finding 3.09

Building:	Main Building
Location:	All External Areas - Right side
Finding:	Building element - Damaged - Rear door moisture damaged , (No step down to the entrance possible moisture ingress risk)
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 3.10

Building: Main Building
 Location: All External Areas
 Finding: Cracking - External Concrete Paving Damage Category 3 - Wide Cracks (2mm - 4mm)
 Information: Wide cracks were identified in external concrete paving Wide cracks are significant and are likely to lead to the development of safety hazards and secondary defects if left unmanaged.

General age and expected deterioration of the paved areas is a common cause of this type of cracking. However, expansion and contraction of the slab may also have occurred due to environmental factors. Such factors include variable moisture and weather conditions, the presence of trees and their roots having a settling or lifting

affect on the soil, or the effect of load bearing, e.g. heavy vehicles over a sustained period of time.

Cracking to this degree may also be due to poor original installation of the concrete. Factors such as poor compaction of the sub surface and/or inadequate reinforcing of the slab may create cracking and other secondary defects. Wide cracks may also have a more significant structural cause, such as subsidence of soils.

Where the crack is located adjacent to structural elements of the building, the advice of a Structural Engineer is advisable before undertaking repairs. Significant repair and likely replacement of the concrete paving is probable.



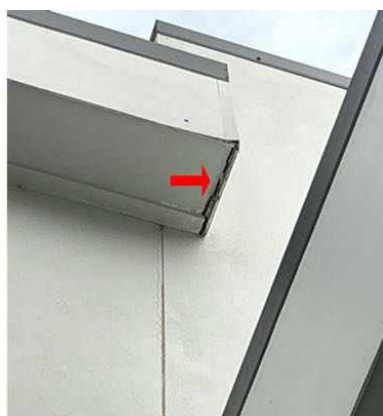
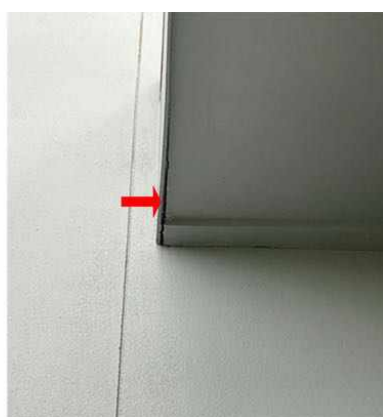


Finding 3.11

Building:	Main Building
Location:	All External Areas
Finding:	Incomplete or substandard works - cladding separating front moisture risk
Information:	The works to this area appear to be incomplete or have been completed to a substandard level.

Works that have not been completed to a satisfactory level create potential for the development of building defects and may impede on the safety and integrity of the overall structure.

It is highly recommended that the relevant trades be appointed to complete these works and ensure the safety of the area and the longevity of all associated building elements.



Finding 3.12

Building:	Main Building
Location:	All External Areas - Rear
Finding:	Brickwork - Cracking [Fine]
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 brickwork and mortar throughout the structure, but single bricks may also show cracks of this nature.

Cracking of this nature can generally be repaired with minor filling and should be conducted by a qualified bricklayer.

Always contact a building inspector should cracks widen lengthen or become more numerous.



Finding 3.13

Building:	Main Building
Location:	All Internal Areas - First Floor
Finding:	Floors - bouncy or creaking
Information:	The internal flooring in this area was identified as being bouncy at the time of inspection. A bouncy floor surface generally presents as a discernible change in level as they are walked across, in noisy or creaking flooring, or in consequent movement of surrounding furniture and fixtures.

Bouncy floors generally indicate that the floorboards or the subfloor structures are coming loose from the joists that they are installed on. Bouncy flooring may also be the result of gaps between flooring and stumps or joist structures, which require packing.

The client is advised to seek quotations for required repairs from a Registered Builder specialising in re-stumping. The potential resolution may range from packing gaps in subfloor structures through to replacement of subfloors stumps and refixing of flooring.



Finding 3.14

Building:	Main Building
Location:	All Internal Areas
Finding:	Staircase – Creaking and Bouncy When Walked On
Information:	The stair treads produce creaking noises and a slight bouncy sensation when under load. The cause could not be confirmed during the visual inspection but may relate to normal material flex, loose fixings, or subframe movement. No visible structural damage was evident. Monitoring is recommended, and further assessment by a licensed builder or carpenter may be considered if movement increases or noise persists.



Finding 3.15

Building:	Main Building
Location:	Second story
Finding:	Uneven Laminate Floor to some areas
Information:	unevenness was observed to sections of the laminate flooring. This condition is typically associated with installation tolerances, minor subfloor irregularities, or natural movement of a floating floor system. While not considered a major defect, the unevenness may present a minor trip hazard and lead to accelerated wear of the flooring if left unrectified. Monitoring and, if required, localised rectification by a flooring contractor is recommended.



Finding 3.16

Building:	Main Building
Location:	Front , Rear
Finding:	Flashing defective -poor installation
Information:	The metal flashing at the wall junction appears inadequately installed, with visible gaps and lifting and reliance on surface sealant rather than a properly chased and continuous detail. The junction does not appear fully weather-tight, increasing the risk of moisture ingress into the wall cavity or roof structure over time. Defective flashing installation can lead to concealed deterioration if not addressed. Recommend

assessment and rectification by a qualified roofing contractor to ensure compliant and effective weatherproofing.



Finding 3.17

Building: Main Building
 Location: All Internal Areas - Front void ,
 Finding: Painted surface - Bubbling
 Information: Sections of paint in this area was found to have bubbled and deteriorated. Paint bubbling is generally an indication of excessive moisture in the area, that is currently hidden by the painted surface.

The presence of excessive moisture can have major implications on associated building elements if left unattended. While only seemingly minor at this stage, the damage cannot be determined due to the paint obstructing any further inspection of the damage.

It is highly advised that the affected paint be cleaned to allow a further, more invasive inspection by a licensed plumber. Failure to act on this defect may necessitate major works in the future.



Finding 3.18

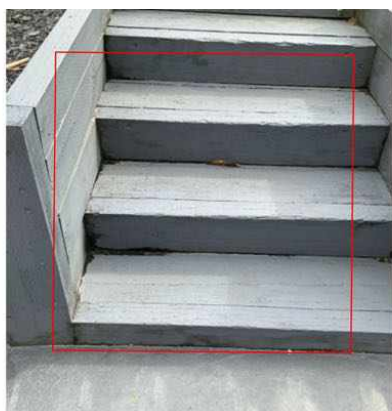
Building:	Main Building
Location:	All External Areas - Rear , Side
Finding:	Wood rot to some areas
Information:	This building element shows evidence of wood rot. Wood rot, also known as Fungal Decay, occurs when timbers and other cellulose building materials are exposed to damp conditions on an ongoing basis. This could be the result of exposure to weathering over a prolonged period of time, or the attraction of excessive moisture from other abutting building materials. Contributing factors also include poor air ventilation in the area.

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

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

A qualified 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 registered builder may also be required to replace affected building material

Even though Live termite activity was not visible. A further invasive inspection by a licensed termite technician its also highly recommended to eliminate possibility of potential termite activity.



Finding 3.19

Building:	Main Building
Location:	Ensuite add Rear
Finding:	Tiles - Cracked or damaged
Information:	Cracking was evident to the tiling in this area at the time of inspection. While the cracking appears to be minor, this area is frequently exposed to water, allowing potential for water penetration into adjoining sections of walls or flooring.

If left unmanaged, water penetration to these areas may lead to subsequent water damage, which is likely necessitate repair work to affected building elements.

A tiling contractor should be appointed to ensure that no further water damage occurs. The re-application of silicone and grouting throughout remaining tile work is also advised, to further protect the area against water penetration.

Where water penetration has led to water damage, appointment of a relevant tradesperson may be required to repair damaged building elements.



Finding 3.20

Building: Main Building
Location: All External Areas
Finding: Gap Between Concrete and External Wall - to some areas
Information: Visible gaps were observed between the external masonry wall and adjacent concrete slab at the pathway.

This separation may permit water ingress and contribute to concealed moisture-related damage, pest ingress, or slab movement if left unsealed.

The defect appears consistent with common differential settlement or poor sealant detailing at the slab-to-wall junction. Recommend a licensed contractor seal the gap

with an appropriate flexible, UV-stable exterior-grade sealant to prevent moisture entry and pest intrusion.



Finding 3.21

Building:	Main Building
Location:	All External Areas
Finding:	Cracks to render - Category 1 to some areas
Information:	It has been observed that cracking to rendered surfaces has occurred. The degree of damage falls within Category 1, described as fine cracks that do not need repair and which are less than 1.0mm in width limit.

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 3.22

Building:	Main Building
Location:	All External Areas
Finding:	Water staining
Information:	Water staining was evident in this area at the time of inspection. Water staining indicates that surfaces have been exposed to excessive moisture over time. The minerals and other elements in the water lead to staining, which may graduate to corrosion and deterioration if left unmanaged.

While mostly an appearance defect, water staining can be indicative of more serious defects, which may be currently concealed by other building elements.

Where water staining is active, a licensed plumber must be consulted to identify the cause of the staining and to provide advice on any reparation works that may be required. Replacement of any broken or damaged structures is advised.

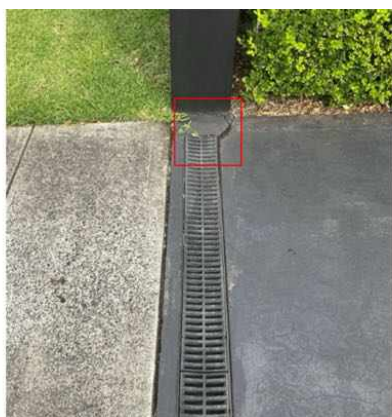
Conversely, where water staining is old and inactive, affected building materials may be repaired or replaced at client discretion. A qualified carpenter or registered builder may be appointed to perform these works.



Finding 3.23

Building: Main Building
 Location: Driveway
 Finding: Building element - Damaged - Concrete damaged driveway
 Information: [MUST EDIT]

Evidence of damage was identified. Include findings, identify causes, potential implications if left unmanaged and suggest trade responsible for rectification.



Finding 3.24

Building: Main Building
 Location: All External Areas
 Finding: Gap Between Window Frame and Masonry - to some areas

Information: A visible gap is present between the external window frame and the adjacent masonry wall. This gap may allow water ingress, air infiltration, and potential pest entry if not adequately sealed. Over time, such exposure can contribute to frame deterioration, internal water damage, or reduced thermal performance. Sealing or filling the gap with a suitable weatherproof compound is recommended to maintain the integrity of the building envelope, in accordance with good building practice and AS 4349.1



Finding 3.25

Building: Main Building
Location: All External Areas
Finding: Brickwork - Deteriorated mortar to some areas

Information:

Mortar, or 'bedding', is the material which fills joins and intersections between bricks in masonry walls and structures. Sections of mortar in this brickwork were identified as having deteriorated, which is generally expected for a property of this age and condition.

Mortar may deteriorate as a result of age of building materials, minor movement of bricks, or frequent exposure to weathering. Mortar should be replaced to ensure that bricks remain in their intended location and to prevent gaps, which would allow water or moisture ingress and secondary damage as a result.

Mortar deterioration can be addressed by a bricklayer where areas of deterioration are localised and easily accessible. Alternatively, appointment of a registered builder is advised, to repoint large areas of decaying mortar. Where secondary structural defects have become evident, consultation with a structural engineer may be required.





Finding 3.26

Building: Main Building

Location: All External Areas

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.

Where gutter guard is installed regular maintenance should include cleaning out any debris which may rest on top of or filter through the gutter guard.

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.





Finding 3.27

Building:	Main Building
Location:	All External Areas - Rear
Finding:	Incomplete or substandard works (Excessive silicone use)
Information:	The works to this area appear to be incomplete or have been completed to a substandard level.

Works that have not been completed to a satisfactory level create potential for the development of building defects and may impede on the safety and integrity of the overall structure.

It is highly recommended that the relevant trades be appointed to complete these works and ensure the safety of the area and the longevity of all associated building elements.



Finding 3.28

Building:	Main Building
Location:	All External Areas
Finding:	Sealant and grouting - Missing or degraded and poor tiling workmanship
Information:	It was noted on inspection that sealant or grout is degraded.

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.

Excessive mould to the sealant and grout may require scraping out and replacement.

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 or tiling contractor should be appointed to complete these works as soon as possible



Finding 3.29

Building:	Main Building
Location:	All External Areas
Finding:	Water Staining - Exterior
Information:	Water staining is evident to the external balcony fascia, indicating ongoing moisture runoff from the area above. The staining appears consistent with repeated exposure to

water and may be associated with drainage, overflow, or edge detailing issues. While currently cosmetic, continued moisture exposure may contribute to surface deterioration over time. Further assessment of balcony drainage and waterproofing performance is recommended.

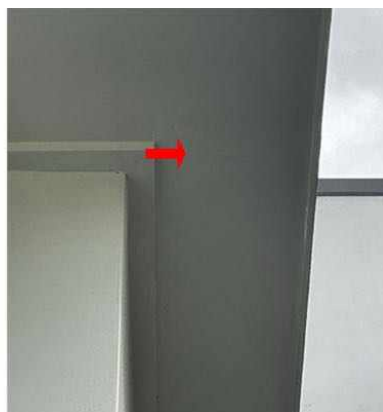


Finding 3.30

Building:	Main Building
Location:	All External Areas
Finding:	Cracking - Damage Category 1 - Fine (up to 1mm) - Eave front
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 joins.

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 3.31

Building: Main Building
Location: All Internal Areas
Finding: Building element - Damaged - Plaster damage sitting , kitchen top chipped , oven surface cracked , laundry top chipped
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 3.32

Building:	Main Building
Location:	All External Areas - Left side
Finding:	Paint finish - Incomplete if repairs not complete
Information:	The paint finish in this area was identified as being incomplete at the time of inspection.

Whilst incomplete or missing paint finish is generally an appearance defect, it can also lead to the development of secondary building defects over time. Incomplete areas of paint finish expose the area to moisture, potentially accelerating the deterioration of underlying building materials.

Incomplete paint finishes should be sanded back, filled, leveled and painted, as applicable. Where inadequate or missing paint protection has led to the deterioration of the associated building element, repair and/or replacement of this building element may be required.

A painting contractor should be appointed as soon as possible to perform necessary works to aid the appearance of the affected area and to ensure the area is protected against further deterioration. Alternatively, the homeowner following manufacturer instructions may perform these works.



Finding 3.33

Building:	Main Building
Location:	All External Areas
Finding:	Box Gutters- Parapet wall
Information:	The dwelling appears to incorporate a concealed box gutter system discharging directly into a downpipe. A rain head or visible overflow provision was not evident from ground level. Concealed gutters require compliant overflow detailing to prevent surcharge and potential internal water ingress. Roof-level confirmation of overflow provisions is recommended by a licensed plumber.





Finding 3.34

Building: Main Building
Location: All Internal Areas
Finding: Building element - Damaged - Fly door lock damaged , WC vanity moisture damaged , fly screen front bedroom off rails
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 3.35

Building:	Main Building
Location:	Laundry
Finding:	Water Staining - Humidity or Ventilation
Information:	The ceiling surface shows faint darkened spotting or shadowing, commonly consistent with surface mould or humidity-related staining, often found in bathroom or wet area ceilings with insufficient ventilation. While there is no visible sagging or major water damage, the pattern suggests prolonged moisture exposure, possibly due to steam accumulation or minor condensation issues. According to AS 4349.1-2007 (Appendix C), this would be classified as a minor defect unless further deterioration or active leaks are found. Recommend improving mechanical or natural ventilation, cleaning the surface with mould treatment, and monitoring for recurrence.



Finding 3.36

Building:	Main Building
Location:	All Internal Areas - Bedroom 2
Finding:	Water staining
Information:	Water staining was evident in this area at the time of inspection. Water staining indicates that surfaces have been exposed to excessive moisture over time. The minerals and other elements in the water lead to staining, which may graduate to corrosion and deterioration if left unmanaged.

While mostly an appearance defect, water staining can be indicative of more serious defects, which may be currently concealed by other building elements.

Where water staining is active, a licensed plumber must be consulted to identify the cause of the staining and to provide advice on any reparation works that may be required. Replacement of any broken or damaged structures is advised.

Conversely, where water staining is old and inactive, affected building materials may be repaired or replaced at client discretion. A qualified carpenter or registered builder may be appointed to perform these works.



Finding 3.37

Building:	Main Building
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Location:	Ensuite
Finding:	Installation - substandard or incomplete - Shower
Information:	The shower screen door appears to be installed in close proximity to the vanity unit or adjacent walls, resulting in limited or no clearance between the glass panel and adjacent cabinetry. The current installation may restrict full door operation and compromise effective water containment within the shower area. Substandard installation can increase the risk of water escaping beyond the wet area, damage to door or cabinets/walls potentially affecting surrounding finishes over time. Adjustment or rectification by a qualified installer is recommended to ensure proper alignment and adequate clearance.



Finding 3.38

Building:	Main Building
Location:	All Internal Areas - Rear skirting
Finding:	Tiles - Drummy
Information:	Drummy tiled areas were identified at the time of inspection. The term 'drummy' refers to tiles that have become detached from their fixing, despite otherwise being in relatively good condition. Such defects are generally caused by physical or moisture damage to the area. Drummy tiled areas may also be a direct result of poor workmanship during the construction process.

Tiled areas may swell and shrink with changes in air humidity if the area has sustained moisture damage. Any exposure to moisture is capable of causing tiled areas to become drummy and/or cracked over a prolonged period of time. Drummy tiled areas generally require removal and replacement of affected tiles, with adequate sealant and grouting.

Specialist trades are available for these types of services. A registered builder may be required to undertake works if damage is extensive or if secondary building defects have resulted. Otherwise, it is advised that a tiling contractor be appointed to perform works as necessary. Immediate action is recommended to ensure that no further damage is sustained in the affected area.



Finding 3.39

Building:	Main Building
Location:	Garage
Finding:	Ceiling nails - Popping To some areas
Information:	Numerous popped nails were identified in the internal ceiling at the time of inspection. Nails and screws hold simply by the friction between them and the surface they are applied to. Over time, the nails and screws can back out, which is often a result of general ageing and deterioration of the building structure.

If left unmanaged, the ceiling sheets may become loose and unstable, increasing the rate of deterioration of the internal ceiling and creating potential for the development of secondary defects.

Re-fastening of popped nails will help to maintain the stability of the internal ceiling and associated building elements. Such minor works will also help to improve the appearance of the affected area and secure the ceiling sheets, so as to prevent the onset of ceiling sagging. These works should be performed by a qualified carpenter or plasterer at client discretion.



Finding 3.40

Building:	Main Building
Location:	All Internal Areas

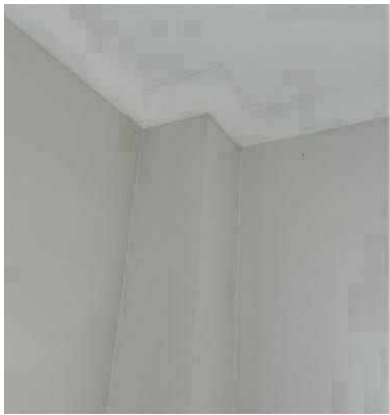
Finding: Paint Finish & Hairline Cracking - To some areas
Information: The paint finish in this area was identified as being incomplete or substandard at the time of inspection including some hairline minor cracking/separation. Monitoring is recommended where cracking and separation is evident.

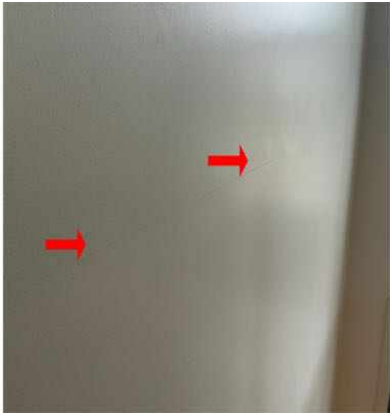
Whilst incomplete or missing paint finish is generally an appearance defect, it can also lead to the development of secondary building defects over time. Incomplete areas of paint finish expose the area to moisture, potentially accelerating the deterioration of underlying building materials.

Incomplete paint finishes should be sanded back, filled, leveled and painted, as applicable. Where inadequate or missing paint protection has led to the deterioration of the associated building element, repair and/or replacement of this building element may be required.

A painting contractor should be appointed as soon as possible to perform necessary works to aid the appearance of the affected area and to ensure the area is protected against further deterioration. Alternatively, the homeowner following manufacturer instructions may perform these works.











Finding 3.41

Building:	Main Building
Location:	All Internal Areas
Finding:	Sealant and grouting - Missing or degraded to some areas
Information:	It was noted on inspection that sealant or grout is degraded.

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.

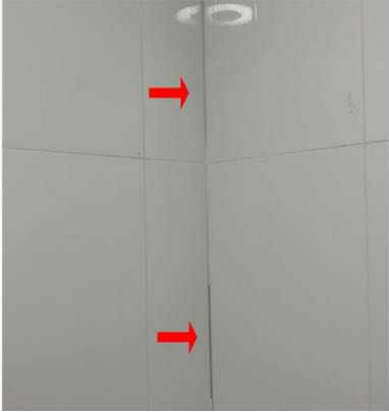
Excessive mould to the sealant and grout may require scraping out and replacement.

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 or tiling contractor should be appointed to complete these works as soon as possible









Finding 3.42

Building: Main Building
Location: All Internal Areas
Finding: Cracks to internal render - Category 1
Information: It has been observed that cracking to internal rendered surfaces has occurred. The degree of damage falls within Category 1, described as fine cracks that do not need repair and which are less than 1.0mm in width limit.

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





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:	All External 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 6.02

Building:	Main Building
Location:	All External Areas
Finding:	Trees within 50m
Information:	Trees within 50m of the property can be conducive to termite activity. It is recommended an invasive inspection of all trees with 50m to the property be carried out by a qualified pest control expert.



Finding 6.03

Building:	Main Building
Location:	All External Areas
Finding:	Slab Edge - Exposure
Information:	An inspection zone of at least 75mm in relation to the exposed slab edge, between the bottom brick and the perimeter pavement, is required. This inspection zone should be maintained in order to force termites into the open where they can be detected more readily during regular inspections. The slab edge should not be concealed by anything that may prevent inspection of the area, including render, landscaping, soil, turf, paving, concrete cladding or other structures.
	If the slab edge is not properly exposed there is a high risk of termite attack. Sometimes, in order to determine the type of slab, a suitably qualified person such as

an architect or builder may be required to consult the construction plans.

Where the slab edge cannot be properly inspected, it is highly recommended that termite or timber pest inspections be carried out every 6-12 months to aid protection of the property against infestation.



Finding 6.04

Building:	Main Building
Location:	All External Areas
Finding:	In ground contact - Timber
Information:	Any timbers in direct ground contact provide opportunity for concealed termite entry and are likely to be subject to premature rot and decay as the soil retains moisture or damp conditions against the timbers.

Remove untreated timber that is in direct contact with external grounds. Consider replacement with more durable materials i.e. treated timber or non timber elements. Frequent pest inspections are advised to readily identify any termite activity in these areas.



Finding 6.05

Building:	Main Building
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Location:	All External Areas
Finding:	HWS Overflow - Not Connected
Information:	The Hot Water System (HWS) overflow was found to be disconnected from storm water drainage and is creating excessive moisture in the surrounding area.

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 connect the HWS overflow in order to prevent such an environment from being created. These minor works should be carried out as soon as possible.



Finding 6.06

Building:	Main Building
Location:	All External Areas
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.

Where gutter guard is installed regular maintenance should include cleaning out any debris which may rest on top of or filter through the gutter guard.

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 handyman as a matter of urgency.



Evidence of fungal decay activity and/or damage

Finding 7.01

Building:	Main Building
Location:	All External Areas
Finding:	Fungal decay - present
Information:	Fungal decay also known as wood decay or wood rot generally refers to the deterioration of timber elements when in contact with excessive levels of moisture for a prolonged period of time.

The development of fungal decay is accelerated by temperatures in the range of 5degreeC to 40degreeC as well as the presence of oxygen. Generally fungal decay develops on timber elements that are in use in an external environment which are exposed to rain penetration.

In this case although the affected timber element is in a decaying state the extent of any visible damage appears to be localised to a specific area and is yet to spread to other parts of the building element or affect adjoining structures. The fungal decay is therefore likely to be of a relatively superficial nature with minimal impact on the

structural integrity or tensile strength of the timber element.



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
- Licensed Electrician
- Licensed Plumber
- Damp Proofing Specialist
- 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

- The building compared to others of a similar age and construction appears to be mostly in fair condition. It does have

Major Defects (Damp) and minor defects including some maintenance issues and observations under for your information section D significant items that will require attention and remedial maintenance. Left unmanaged some of these defects may become costly in the future and develop into more major defects over time.

It is recommended to attend to the safety hazards and major defects immediately to prevent further issues where applicable.

Refer to report for details

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 was not possible and areas of furniture, stored items, insulation and garden vegetation meant some areas was obstructed.

Definition of a Major Defect (AS 4349.1-2007)

A major defect is a defect of significant magnitude where, in the inspector's opinion Rectification has to be carried out in order to avoid unsafe conditions, loss of utility, or further deterioration of the property.

The following items are highly recommended where applicable:

- Clear any debris, garden beds, or soil covering vent or weep holes (to prevent concealed termite entry). If this is not possible, then the installation of a Chemical Termite management system is even more highly recommended. Consult a suitably qualified termite expert for further advice.
- Repair and monitor any water leaks and areas of excessive moisture.

- Connect all downpipes & guttering adequately to the stormwater (or well away from the edge of the building).
- A roofing contractor or use of a drone is advised to review the areas of the roof where the building inspector was not able to access at the time of the inspection and action any shortfalls identified within the report.
- Treat, repair, or replace any wood rot found on the property.
- Clean and flush out blocked guttering regularly.
- Connect the HWS & A/C overflows to storm water or away from the edge of the building (minimum 1m).
- Consultation with a timber pest contractor is advised.

Obstructions are as follows but not limited to and where applicable:

- Ducting to the roof space
- Insulation to the roof space
- Trusses to the roof space.
- Furniture.
- Fixed joinery.
- Vegetation.
- Floor coverings.
- Blinds/Curtains.
- Soft Furnishings.
- Rain Water tank.
- Bins.
- Fixed ceilings to Lean to Roofs.
- Stored goods.

The photographs included in this report are provided as visual evidence of observed conditions at the time of inspection. They are intended to be representative only, highlighting typical examples of defects or areas of concern.

TIMBER PEST

Regular inspections will not prevent timber pest infestation, however, they will reduce the extent of potential damage by ensuring the infestation is detected at an early stage. Due to the significant risk of subterranean termite infestation, it is strongly recommended that a full chemical termite management system be installed at the property and that inspections in accordance with AS 4349.3 or AS 3660.2:2017 are carried out at intervals not exceeding 12 months, or as otherwise recommended by the pest control company installing the system.

In an effort to identify hidden timber pest activity, a range of techniques were employed, including moisture meter readings in susceptible areas, sounding of accessible timber elements using a tapping device, and visual assessment for signs such as moisture staining, deformities, mud trails, bridging constructed by termites, and irregular or regular shaped holes in timber elements. Termite activity often generates heat and elevated moisture levels, and where these irregularities are identified, further

invasive investigation is recommended.

It should be noted that termite evidence may be concealed by wall panelling, wallpaper, carpets, and fixed cabinetry, and that damage to concealed or inaccessible timbers would only be revealed by invasive means, which was outside the scope of this inspection. It is generally very difficult to locate termite nests underground, and when nests occur in trees they are usually well concealed. For this reason, it is strongly recommended that trees and stumps on site are test-drilled for the presence of termite colonies.

The following actions are considered highly important where applicable:

- No evidence of annual inspections was identified, and these should be implemented without exception.
- Remove any debris, garden beds, or soil that obstruct subfloor ventilation openings or weep holes to reduce the risk of concealed termite entry. Where clearance cannot be achieved, the installation of a chemical termite management system is strongly advised, and further guidance should be sought from a suitably qualified pest control company.
- Remove, replace, or treat all untreated timbers in direct contact with the ground.
- Repair and monitor all plumbing leaks and areas of excessive moisture.
- Ensure all downpipes and guttering are connected directly to stormwater drainage, with discharge occurring well clear of the building perimeter.
- Clean and maintain all guttering to prevent blockages and pooling water.
- Connect hot water system and air conditioning overflows into stormwater drainage or direct them at least one metre away from the building.
- Undertake regular timber pest inspections at intervals not exceeding 12 months, or as otherwise directed by the termite management system installer.

Additionally, trees located on neighbouring properties could not be inspected and may also present a potential source of termite activity.

For further information, advice and clarification please contact Sheraz Rasool on: 0414614553

Section D Significant Items

The following items were noted as - For your information

Noted Item

Building: Main Building
Location: All External 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.



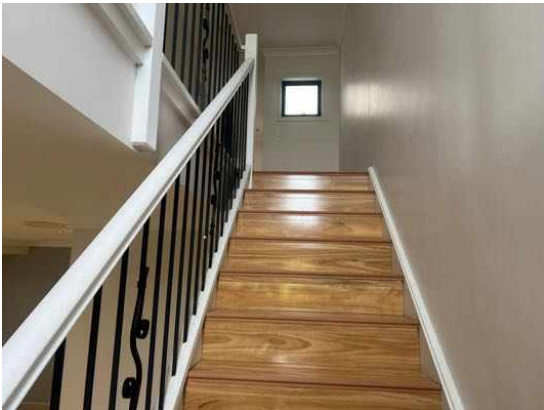




Noted Item

Building: Main Building
Location: All Internal 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: Main Building
 Location: Roof Exterior
 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: Main Building
 Location: Roof Void
 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.



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

Noted Item

Building: Main Building
 Location: All External 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.