



BEFORE YOU BUY
BEFORE YOU BUILD

Building and Timber Pest Inspection Report

Inspection Date: Mon, 23 Feb 2026

Property Address: 152 Clovelly Rd Randwick, NSW, 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, 23 Feb 2026

The Parties

Name of the Client:

Name of the Principal(if Applicable):

Job Address: 152 Clovelly Rd Randwick, NSW, Australia

Client's Email Address:

Client's Phone Number:

Consultant: Bryce Harrington Ph: 0404 200 867
Email: Bondi@jimsbuildinginspections.com.au

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Company Name: Jim's Building Inspections (Bondi)

Company Address and Postcode: Maroubra 2035

Company Email: Bondi@jimsbuildinginspections.com.au

Company Contact Numbers: 0404 200 867

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: Please read all defect statements and pictures in full to understand this report completely.

- The Pre- Inspection Agreement which includes the extent of reporting, limitations and exclusions must be read and agreed to prior to viewing this report.
- This report was commissioned for the sole use of the 'Client' and liability does not extend to any third parties. Any third party who did not purchase the report, acting or relying on this report, in whole or in part, does so entirely at their own risk.
- This report is only valid as at the date of the inspection and the client should be warned that issues may occur to the property between the inspection day anytime onwards.

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

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

Undertake thorough regular inspections at intervals not exceeding twelve 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 AS 3660. This may include the installation of a monitoring and/or baiting system, or chemical and/or physical management system. However, AS 3660 stresses that subterranean termites can bridge or breach management systems and inspection zones and that thorough regular inspections of the building are necessary.

This report should be read in its entirety, including all defect statements referenced by pictures in full, to understand the report completely. Should you have any difficulty in understanding anything contained within this report then you should contact the inspector and have the matter explained to you prior to acting on this report.

The overall condition is based on any areas that have been able to have been accessed at the time of inspection. Any follow up inspections or further advice recommended at any point in the report should be carried out at by the client as advised. The overall condition of the property specified in this report may change following any additional issues that may then be found.

The classification of any defects is based on the inspectors understanding of the issue on the day of the inspection. This may be changed in light of any follow up inspections by the inspector, any other specialists or if any new information that is obtained at any time after the initial inspection..

The rectification of any safety hazards and major defects should be attended to immediately, while the rectification of all the other defects in this report should be conducted as soon as possible so that they do not turn into greater defects over time.

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 the condition documented in this report.

Overall Condition (Timber Pest)

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

Section B General

General description of the property

Building Type	Residential
Company or Strata title	No
Floor	Masonry Piers, Suspended Timber Frame, Timber with hardboard areas
Furnished	Furnished
No. of bedrooms	3
Occupied	Occupied
Orientation	North
Other Building Elements	Fence - Post and Rail Construction, Party Walls, Pool, Fence - Brick, Driveway, Pergola
Other Timber Bldg Elements	Deck, Door Frames, Doors, External Joinery, Internal Joinery, Skirting Boards, Stair Railing, Staircase, Floorboards, Window Frames
Roof	Pitched, Tiled, Timber Framed, Flat, Coated Metal
Storeys	Double
Walls	Cavity Brick, Timber Framed and Clad, Profiled metal
Weather	Fine

Section C Accessibility

Areas Inspected

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

- Exterior
- Interior
- Roof Exterior
- Roof Void
- Subfloor
- Wall Exterior

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

Inaccessible Areas

The following areas were inaccessible:

- Areas of skillion or flat roof - no access
- Outside of the fencing.
- 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:

- Areas of skillion or flat roof - no access
- Appliances and equipment
- Ceiling linings

- Duct work
- Fixed ceilings
- Fixed Furniture - Built-in Cabinetry
- Floor coverings
- Furniture
- Insulation
- Rugs
- Stored items
- Vegetation
- Wall linings

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

Undetected defect risk (Building)

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

The risk of undetected defects is: **Medium**

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

Undetected defect risk (Timber Pest)

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

The risk of undetected defects is: **Medium**

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

Section D Significant Items

Safety Hazard

No evidence was found

Major Defect

No evidence was found

Minor Defect

Finding 3.01

Building:	Main Building
Location:	Exterior walls - left side
Finding:	Sandstone deterioration
Information:	Deterioration was evident to sections of the sandstone in this area at the time of inspection. Commonly referred to as stone corrosion or erosion, the blocks are aged and likely to have been affected by a variety of factors, including weather exposure, damage, salt-based deterioration, and more. Overtime, these factors can affect the blocks, causing them to become brittle and appear corroded or eroded. If left unmanaged, potential implications include further deterioration of the building materials, the development of secondary defects, and potential development of structural instability of the wall. Consultation with a stone mason is recommended and repairs should be carried out at their advise.



Finding 3.02

Building:	Main Building
Location:	Yard - Front
Finding:	Sandstone Deterioration and Mortar Joint Cracking
Information:	Deterioration to sandstone masonry was observed on an exterior wall, along with

spine cracking to sections of the sandstone mortar joints. The deterioration appears consistent with weathering and age-related decay of the stone and mortar.

At the time of inspection, there was no indication that the observed deterioration is causing structural instability. The wall appears to be generally stable; however, ongoing weather exposure may lead to further surface erosion and widening of mortar cracks over time.

It is recommended that a suitably qualified stonemason or builder be consulted to assess the condition of the sandstone and mortar joints. Localised repointing and minor repairs may be required to prevent further deterioration and maintain the integrity of the wall.



Finding 3.03

Building:	Main Building
Location:	Pergola
Finding:	Surface - Holes
Information:	Holes in surfaces are generally indicative of impact damage, whether accidental or deliberate, or a failing of the surface material.

Where holes are apparent in the surface of a building material, the surface is no longer sealed against water penetration or further impact damage, which may lead to additional damage to the surrounding surface.

Repair or replacement of the affected building element is recommended as soon as possible to ensure that any secondary defects are minimised. A qualified carpenter or general handyperson should be appointed to perform these works.



Finding 3.04

Building:	Main Building
Location:	Pergola
Finding:	Roof plumbing clips rusted
Information:	The roof plumbing clips show evidence of rusting and corrosion, which is likely to have developed of inadequate coatings.

As surface rust provides no protection to the underlying iron, the deteriorating condition is likely to worsen if not addressed in the short-term future. Without management, the clips will continue to rust and may cause issues with the associated guttering.

A roof plumber may be appointed to replace any clips that have been severely affected by rust to prevent future issues.



Finding 3.05

Building:	Main Building
Location:	Exterior walls - left side
Finding:	Window - Cracked
Information:	Cracks were identified in the window in this area. Cracking in windows is generally the result of impact damage, and is likely to develop further when left unmanaged.

A qualified glazier is required to repair the window as soon as possible.



Finding 3.06

Building: Main Building
Location: Bedroom 2
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.

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 qualified carpenter or general handyperson should be appointed to perform minor rectification works at client discretion.



Finding 3.07

Building: Main Building
Location: Study
Finding: Cracking - Damage Category 0 - Hairline (less than 1mm)

Information: Hairline cracks are very minor in nature and generally are only ever an appearance defect. While such cracking may be noticeable in some cases, it is quite common and does not indicate any structural damage.

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 3.08

Building: Main Building
 Location: Lounge Room
 Finding: Damp - Moisture penetration wall
 Information: Damp readings were taken in this area at the time of inspection. Damp penetration is a common form of dampness that can occur through walls, roofs or openings.

Common causes include faulty or missing flashing or bridging of cavities. Moisture penetration can also occur when water tracks over cavities or by tracking across wall ties.

The cause of the damp can be further inspected by a plumber or damp specialist to determine the cause of the damp and advise if repairs are required.

Trades responsible for such repairs may include builders or damp specialists.

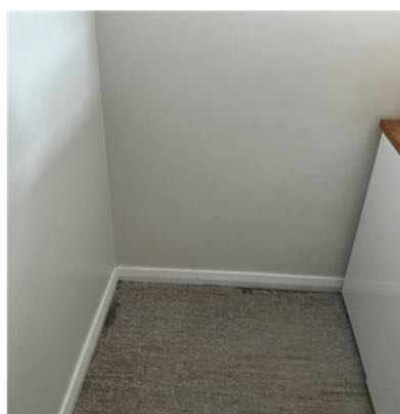


Finding 3.09

Building:	Main Building
Location:	Study lower
Finding:	Damp Internal
Information:	Damp readings were taken in these areas at the time of inspection. Damp (or structural damp) refers to the presence of unwanted moisture in the structure of a building. Generally, structural damp such as this is caused by moisture penetration from the exterior wall through to the interior wall, or rising damp from the base of the footing to the internal areas.

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

The first step in addressing damp is to diagnose the cause of the damp. Further consultation with a damp specialist is advised to identify the cause of damp and perform remedial works as required.



Finding 3.10

Building:	Main Building
Location:	Yard - Back

Finding:	Fence leaning
Information:	The fence at the side of the property appears to have a slight lean. The causes of this defect could be movement of the footing, poor installation of the wall and footing or insufficient improper preparation of foundations during construction. To find out if the wall will move any more or or if it will cause any more secondary defect or structural issues a builder or engineer should be consulted. Repairs can be carried out by a bricklayer if required.



Finding 3.11

Building:	Main Building
Location:	Exterior walls - left side
Finding:	Storm water running into sewer.
Information:	The storm water is connected directly to the sewer pipe work in this area.

This defect is creates excess stress on the sewage system and this practice can lead to fines from sydney water.

It is recommended that a plumber be appointed immediatly to remove the downpipe from the sewer and connect it to the storm water or make arrangements to off load the water at an appropriate source.

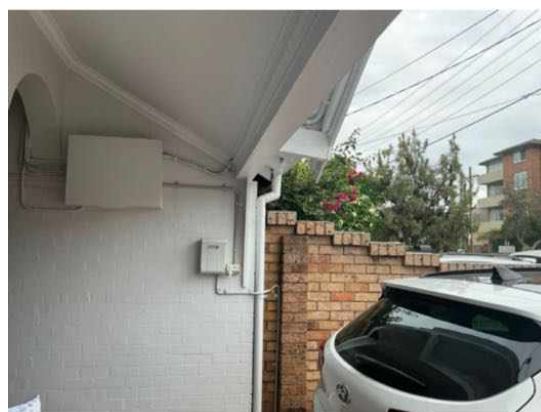


Finding 3.12

Building: Main Building
 Location: Front Elevation
 Finding: Sagging Beam to Front Gable Structure
 Information: A slight sag was observed to the lower beam of the front gable structure. The deflection may be associated with the removal of a previous support post or alteration to the original structural configuration.

No significant cracking or distortion was noted to the masonry or cladding above this area at the time of inspection. However, the visible sag indicates some degree of structural movement or reduced support to the beam.

It is recommended that a qualified builder assess the gable structure to determine whether additional support, reinforcement, or reinstatement of a post is required to prevent further deflection or future structural issues. Continued monitoring of the area is advised.

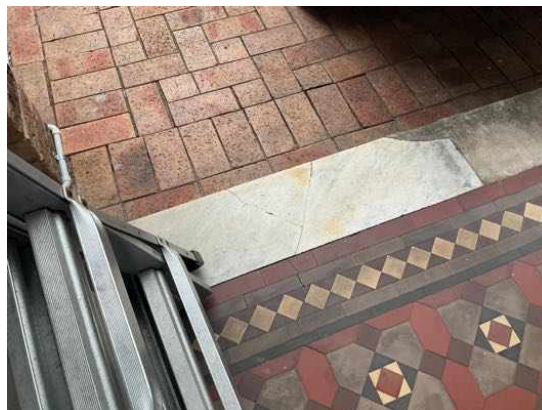
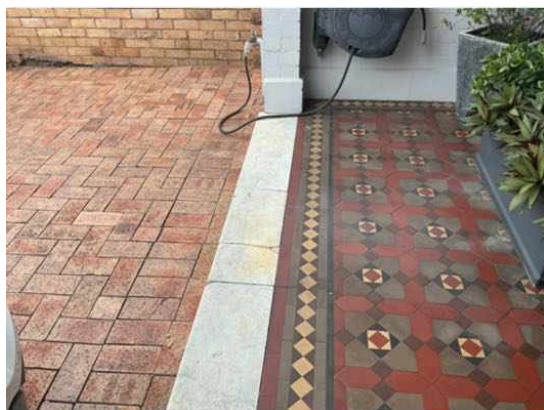


Finding 3.13

Building: Main Building
 Location: Yard - Front
 Finding: Terrazzo cracked
 Information: Cracking in to the entry step was evident at the time of inspection. It is suspected that this cracking has occurred as a result of the floor being uneven and lacking a solid or suitable foundation for the tiles to be laid on or from general wear and tear over the life span of the property.

Cracked building elements throughout the household detract from the overall appearance of the affected areas, however, this is not likely to cause secondary defects and is generally considered an appearance defect.

While not considered a matter of urgency, replacement of cracked is advised as a solution. A tiling contractor may be appointed to perform these works at client discretion.



Live Timber Pest Activity

No evidence was found

Timber Pest Damage

No evidence was found

Conditions Conducive to Timber Pest Activity

Finding 6.01

Building:	Main Building
Location:	Electrical circuit box
Finding:	Termite Management System No Evidence of Installation
Information:	The application of a post-construction termite barrier is highly recommended for all properties. 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.



Evidence of fungal decay activity and/or damage

No evidence was found

Evidence of wood borer activity and/or damage

No evidence was found

Section D Significant Items

D4 Further Inspections

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

- As identified in summary and defect statements

Jim's Building Inspections can put you in contact with qualified and licensed providers of these and other trades services. Please contact your inspector for recommendations, or visit www.jims.net.

D5 Conclusion - Assessment of overall condition of property

- BUILDING

The building compared to others of a similar age and construction appears to be in good condition. It does however have defects that will require repairs and further inspection as recommended, and some minor maintenance issues 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.

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 furniture, stored items, insulation and garden vegetation meant some areas were obstructed.

TIMBER PEST

Due to the degree of risk of subterranean termite infestation noted in this report and all other findings of this report, we strongly recommend that a full inspection and written report in accord with AS 4349.3 or AS 3660.2:2017 is conducted at this property not exceeding 12 months.

Note: Inspections WILL NOT stop timber pest infestation; however, the damage which may be caused will be reduced when the infestation is found at an early stage.

Wall paneling, wall paper, carpet and fixed cabinetry can obscure termite activity.

Please be aware evidence of termites, including damage, may be present to concealed and inaccessible timbers, and would only be found if exposed by invasive means.

The following items are highly recommended where applicable:

- Install a Post-Construction Termite Management System to the property (consult a suitably qualified termite expert for advice).
- No evidence of minimum annual inspections have been carried out as recommended on every property.
- Monitor any areas with missing or inadequate ant capping to the sub floor.

- Manage the mechanical sub floor ventilation &/or Drainage
- Trees over 100mm diameter on the property should be drilled and tested for termite activity.
- Regular inspections every 6-12 months (or as advised by the termite management system installer)
- Trees nearby on other properties could not be inspected

For further information, advice and clarification please contact Bryce Harrington on: 0404 200 867

Section D Significant Items

The following items were noted as - For your information

Noted Item

Building:	Main Building
Location:	Balcony
Finding:	Note on Timber Balconies and Suspended Timber Structures
Information:	The load capacity of timber balconies and other suspended external timber structures has not been verified as part of this inspection.

It is recommended that any suspended timber external structure be assessed and certified by a structural engineer to ensure it is not overloaded and remains safe for use.



Noted Item

Building:	
Location:	All Areas
Finding:	Additional Photos & Information
Information:	Additional photos are provided for your general reference. These show areas that were inspected, but may not have necessarily had defects.

Some photos may also show obstructions and limitations which impeded full inspection of the property at the time of inspection. Additional photos also show other elements such as hot water systems, air conditioning units and RCD switches (electrical safety switches) on power boxes.

This property has insulation in the roof void as shown in the additional photos.

The subfloor had a mechanical ventilation system set up to assist in the ventilation of the moist subfloor air. Consultation with a subfloor ventilation specialist is recommended to advise if any further measures need to be taken.





Noted Item

Building: Main Building
 Location: Yard - Back
 Finding: Pool on property.
 Information: This property has a pool. Pools are not in the scope of inspection on building inspections as cannot be inspected sufficiently. Further Inspection by a pool specialist always recommended to determine the condition of the pool is advised to gain further insight.



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.