



Building and Timber Pest Inspection Report

Inspection Date: Wed, 10 Feb 2021

Property Address: 34 Romford Rd, Frenchs Forest NSW 2086, Australia



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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 on the day of inspection. It involves a subjective assessment so different inspectors or even the same inspector on a different occasion may reach different conclusions. This Report should be read in its entirety and in the context of the agreed scope of Services. It does not deal with every aspect of the Property. 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 such as an engineer, surveyor or other trade or specific rectification or maintenance works. 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
Modified Date

Wed, 10 Feb 2021
Thu, 11 Feb 2021

The Parties

Name of Client:

Name of Principal (if applicable):

Job Address: 34 Romford Rd, Frenchs Forest NSW 2086, Australia

Client's Email Address:

Client's Phone Number:

Consultant: Grant Tremlett Ph: 0468 594 034
Email: collaroy@jimsbuildinginspections.com.au

Diploma in Applied Science (Building) / Asbestos Assessor # PMT0685

Company Name: Jim's Building Inspections (Collaroy)

Company Address and Postcode: Freshwater NSW 2096

Company Email: collaroy@jimsbuildinginspections.com.au

Company Contact Numbers: 0468 594 034

Special conditions or instructions

A report may be conditional on information provided by the person, agents or employees of the person requesting the report, apparent concealment of possible defects and a range of other factors.

The following apply: Not Applicable

Section A Results of inspection - summary

A summary of your inspection is outlined below; please also refer to the Report.

	Found	Not Found
Safety Hazard	✓	
Major Defect		✓
Minor Defect	✓	
Live Timber Pest Activity		✓
Timber Pest Damage		✓
Conditions Conducive to Timber Pest Activity	✓	

Additional specialist inspections:

- Asbestos Inspector
- Licensed Plumber
- Pest Controller
- Sub Floor Ventilation Specialist
- Termite and Timber Pest Technician / Licensed Pest Controller
- Geo-technical Engineer

In summary the building, compared to others of similar age and construction is in the condition documented in this report.

Section B General

General description of the property

Building Type:	Residential
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Number of Storeys:	Double
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Main building – floor construction:	Concrete, Slab on ground, Suspended Timber Frame
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Main building – wall construction:	Hardi-plank, Brick Veneer
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Main building – roof construction:	Tiled, Pitched
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Other timber building elements:	Architectural Trims, Architraves, Door Frames, Doors, External Joinery, Fascias, Floorboards, Internal Joinery, Landscaping Timbers and Construction, Stair Railing, Staircase, Veranda Posts, Weatherboards
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Other building elements:	Garage, Pergola, Footpath, Driveway, Shed, Fence - Post and Rail Construction, Carport
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Occupancy status:	Unoccupied
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Furnished:	Unfurnished
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Strata or company title properties:	No
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Orientation (to establish the way the property was viewed):	East
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Prevailing weather conditions at the time of inspection:	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.

- Exterior
- Interior

The inspection excludes areas which are affected by obstructions or where access is limited or unsafe. We do not move obstructions and building defects may not be obvious unless obstructions or unsafe conditions are removed to provide access.

The following areas were inaccessible:

- Areas of skillion or flat roof - no access.

Any areas which are inaccessible at the time of inspection present a high risk for undetected building defects. The client is strongly advised to make arrangements to access inaccessible areas urgently wherever possible.

Obstructions and Limitations

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

- Above safe working height
- Appliances and equipment
- Ceiling linings
- Debris in gutters
- Decking
- Fixed Furniture - Built-in Cabinetry
- Fixed ceilings
- Landscaping
- Sarking
- Vegetation
- Wall linings
- Wallpaper or Wall Coverings

The presence of obstructions increases the risk of undetected defects. The client should make arrangement to remove obstructions where ever possible and re-inspect these areas as a matter of urgency. See also overall risk rating for undetected defects.

Undetected defect risk

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 high we strongly recommend further inspection once access is provided or if the obstruction can be removed. Contact us for further advice.



Section D Significant Items

Safety Hazard

Finding 1.01

Building: Building 1
Location: All Areas
Finding: Asbestos - Suspected ACM Identified on Site
Information: Reporting on Asbestos is outside the Scope of this Report. This suspected defect is highlighted as a caution only. We suspect, based on our experience in the building industry, that there is a higher risk of the identified building element containing asbestos.

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

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



Section D Significant Items



Finding 1.02

Building: Building 1
Location: Balcony
Finding: Balcony - suspected to be non compliant
Information: The balcony balustrade is suspected to be non compliant.

This report does not cover compliance issues however it is the opinion of the inspector that the balcony is not safe.

For further clarification please contact a Surveyor or the local council.

A builder could be appointed to provide necessary works to the balcony.



Major Defect

No evidence was found.

Section D Significant Items

Minor Defect

Finding 3.01

Building: Building 1
Location: Driveway
Finding: Subsidence - Local trees and vegetation
Information: Trees and other vegetation can have a significant local effect on drying of soils. Over a number of years, especially during drought conditions, adjacent trees and vegetation may draw excessive moisture from the soils. The opposite may also occur, where swelling of the soil results when the trees decline or are removed.

As the cumulative moisture deficient is reversed, the surface level around the tree.

A Builder will generally carry out works as advised by an Engineer.



Finding 3.02

Building: Building 1
Location: Yard - Front
Finding: Wood rot
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.

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 materials.



Section D Significant Items



Finding 3.03

Building: Building 1
Location: Yard - Front
Finding: Cracking - External Concrete Paving Damage Category 2 - Distinct (less than 3mm)
Information: Distinct cracks were identified in external concrete paving. Distinct cracks are generally found in older concrete paving, and may also present as a trip hazard as consequence of an uneven or curved surface.

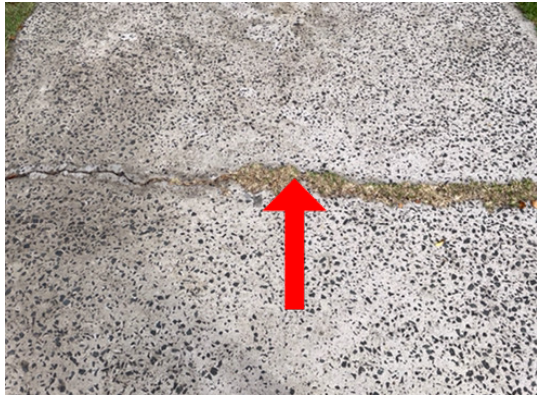
General age and expected deterioration of the paved areas is a common cause of this type of cracking. However, expansion and contraction of the slab may also have occurred due to environmental factors. Such factors include variable moisture and weather conditions, the presence of trees and their roots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

Repairs are likely to be required to prevent further cracking and to reduce hazards associated with cracking, such as tripping. Monitoring of all cracking should be conducted frequently. Always contact a building inspector should cracks widen, lengthen, or become more numerous.



Section D Significant Items



Finding 3.04

Building: Building 1
Location: All Areas
Finding: Window frames coating - deteriorated
Information: The window frames coating have deteriorated and are in a generally poor condition. Due to frequent exposure to weather conditions and subsequent moisture in a property of this condition and age.

It is recommended that all deteriorated window be replaced or repaired.



Section D Significant Items



Finding 3.05

Building: Building 1
Location: Yard - Back
Finding: Paving - Uneven

Information: Sections of the external paved area are uneven, creating a potential trip hazard. It appears as though the area has been subject to rough installation, or that paving sections have lifted due to movements in the foundation of the property.

Where paving creates a trip hazard, personal injury may ensue if due caution is not taken by all persons within this area.

Re-paving of the area is required as soon as possible to remedy this situation. Further consultation with a specialist concreter is advised.



Section D Significant Items



Finding 3.06

Building:	Building 1
Location:	Yard - Side
Finding:	Damaged pipe connection
Information:	Although some building elements may seem irrelevant or unnecessary, all building elements play a key role in the operation and function of the overall structure and its performance.

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

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

Section D Significant Items



Finding 3.07

Building:	Building 1
Location:	Yard - Back
Finding:	Brickwork - Deterioration
Information:	Deterioration was evident to sections of the brickwork in this area at the time of inspection. Commonly referred to as brick corrosion or erosion, the bricks are aged and likely to have been affected by a variety of factors, including weather exposure, damage, salt-based deterioration, and more.

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

Where this degree of damage has already occurred, you should consult a Building Surveyor or Engineer to seek advice regarding the structural stability and load bearing capabilities of the wall. Such consultation is always required prior to performing any remedial works on the affected brickwork.



Finding 3.08

Building: Building 1
Location: Balcony
Finding: Sealant and grouting - Missing or damaged
Information: 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 recommended , 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.



Finding 3.09

Building: Building 1

Location: All Areas

Finding: Additional Photos - Obstructions and Limitations

Information: These photographs are an indication of the obstructions and limitations which impeded full inspection of the property at the time of inspection. These obstructions can hide an array of defects and should be removed to allow full inspection to be carried out.



Section D Significant Items



Section D Significant Items



Section D Significant Items



Section D Significant Items



Section D Significant Items



Section D Significant Items



Live Timber Pest Activity

No evidence was found.

Timber Pest Damage

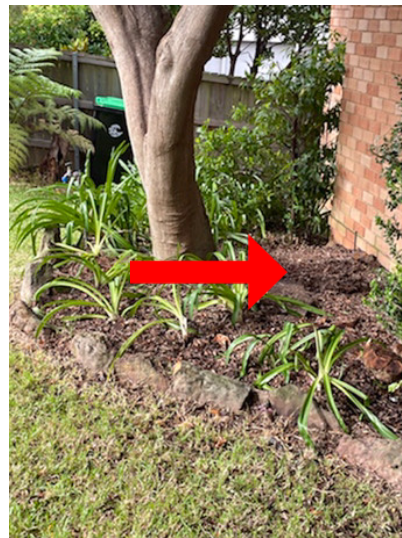
No evidence was found.



Conditions Conducive to Timber Pest Activity

Finding 6.01

Building: Building 1
Location: All Areas
Finding: Garden Beds - Conditions Conducive to Termites
Information: Garden beds were found to be evident in the garden area. These garden beds can include untreated timber, and with a combination of moisture from watering hosing can make conditions conducive to termite activity and termite ingress.



Section D Significant Items

Finding 6.02

Building: Building 1
Location: Subfloor
Finding: Excessive moisture - identified
Information: Excessive moisture can attract termites and produce conditions that promote fungal growth and wood decay.

Excessive moisture is generally caused by deteriorated inadequate or missing roof drainage leaking plumbing pipes or fixtures poorly plumbed HWS overflows or condenser units and poor site drainage.

If mould growth has been found there may be environmental biological or health issues involved. In these cases an appropriately qualified inspector should also be contacted.

Prior to any remedial works being performed a qualified plumber should be appointed to further inspect the property and to identify the cause of the excessive moisture. Works to remove affected building elements may then be necessary and should be performed by an appropriate tradesperson.



Section D Significant Items



Finding 6.03

Building: Building 1

Location: Subfloor

Finding: Formwork timbers - left in situ

Information: Formwork timber appears to have been left onsite and in situ after concrete construction. Formwork timber is used to support and shape the concrete while pouring during the construction process. Leaving formwork timbers in the subfloor space or around the exterior of the property increases the risk of termite activity being present.

As they are likely to come into contact with weather conditions or excessive moisture wood rot is likely to develop on timbers that are not treated.

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

Section D Significant Items



Finding 6.04

Building: Building 1
Location: Yard - Side
Finding: Site drainage - suspected Inadequate
Information: The site drainage in this area was suspected 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.



Section D Significant Items



Finding 6.05

Building: Building 1

Location: All Areas

Finding: Termite Management System - no evidence of installation

Information: The application of a post-construction chemical termite barrier is highly recommended for all properties, particularly if live termite activity has been found on the site previously. Such barriers are highly effective in preventing termite attack on any timber building elements throughout the property.

A durable notice should be placed in the switchboard unit to indicate current termite barriers. At the time of inspection, it appeared as though no termite management system has been installed, with no evidence to suggest preventative works taking place.

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

Section D Significant Items



D4 Further Inspections

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

- Asbestos Inspector
- Licensed Plumber
- Pest Controller
- Sub Floor Ventilation Specialist
- Termite and Timber Pest Technician / Licensed Pest Controller
- Geo-technical Engineer

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 when compared to others of similar age and construction at the time was in the good condition.

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.

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

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

For further information, advice and clarification please contact Grant Tremlett on 0468 594 034

Section E Attachments and Further Comments

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.

Definitions to help you better understand this report

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.
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.

Definitions to help you better understand this report

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 Hazard	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 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 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.

Terms on which this report was prepared

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.

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

Terms on which this report was prepared

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.