



Building and Timber Pest Inspection Report

Inspection Date: Wed, 17 Feb 2021

Property Address: 13 Bluegum Cres, Frenchs Forest NSW 2086, Australia



Contents

	The parties
Section A	Results of inspection - summary
Section B	General
Section C	Accessibility
Section D	Significant items
Section E	Additional comments
Section F	Annexures to this report
	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 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, 17 Feb 2021
Sat, 20 Feb 2021

The Parties

Name of Client:

Name of Principal (if applicable):

Job Address: 13 Bluegum Cres, 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:

- Licensed Plumber
- Sub Floor Ventilation Specialist
- Termite and Timber Pest Technician / Licensed Pest Controller
- Licensed Electrician
- Registered/Licensed Builder

In summary the building, compared to others of similar age and construction is in poor condition with major and minor defects found.

Section B General

General description of the property

Building Type:	Residential
Number of Storeys:	Double
Main building – floor construction:	Concrete, Slab on ground, Suspended Timber Frame
Main building – wall construction:	Hardi-plank, Cavity Brick, Brick Veneer (Timber Framed)
Main building – roof construction:	Tiled, Pitched
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
Other building elements:	Driveway, Fence - Post and Rail Construction, Footpath, Pergola, Retaining Walls, Carport
Occupancy status:	Unoccupied
Furnished:	Unfurnished
Strata or company title properties:	No
Orientation (to establish the way the property was viewed):	East
Prevailing weather conditions at the time of inspection:	Overcast

Section C Accessibility

Areas Inspected

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

- Exterior
- Interior

The inspection excludes areas which are affected by obstructions 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: Yard - Back
Finding: Stairs - Safety tread not installed
Information: No safety tread has been installed to the external stairs. The installation of anti-slip tread is important on external stairs that are exposed to weather conditions, which may make them slippery when wet.

The absence of anti-slip tread provides a slip hazard and personal injury may ensue. The installation of safety grip on the external stairs is recommended as soon as possible. Works should be completed by a general handyman at the discretion of the client.



Major Defect

Finding 2.01

Building: Building 1

Location: > Ground Level

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 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.



Section D Significant Items



Finding 2.02

Building:	Building 1
Location:	Bathroom
Finding:	Ceiling - Water damaged
Information:	Water damage to the ceiling lining is generally an indication of excessive moisture being present in the roof void, usually via a leak to the roof covering.

Where water damage is evident to the ceiling, the primary requirement is to identify and rectify the source of the leak. A roofing plumber should be appointed as soon as possible to identify the leak and perform rectification works as necessary, ensuring the water damage is restricted.

Once the leak is repaired, consultation with relevant tradespeople, including plasterers and painters, is advised. Rectification works may include replacement of ceiling lining or minor repainting, depending on the extent of the damage.

Section D Significant Items



Finding 2.03

Building:	Building 1
Location:	Lounge Room
Finding:	Ceiling - Water damaged
Information:	Water damage to the ceiling lining is generally an indication of excessive moisture being present in the roof void, usually via a leak to the roof covering.

Where water damage is evident to the ceiling, the primary requirement is to identify and rectify the source of the leak. A roofing plumber should be appointed as soon as possible to identify the leak and perform rectification works as necessary, ensuring the water damage is restricted.

Once the leak is repaired, consultation with relevant tradespeople, including plasterers and painters, is advised. Rectification works may include replacement of ceiling lining or minor repainting, depending on the extent of the damage.

Section D Significant Items



Minor Defect

Finding 3.01

Building: Building 1
Location: Yard - Back
Finding: Building element - Damaged tank
Information: Evidence of damage was identified on this tank.

It is highly recommended that a qualified plumber be appointed to repair or remove as soon as possible.

Section D Significant Items



Finding 3.02

Building: Building 1

Location: Roof

Finding: Roof tiles - weathered

Information: Upon inspection of the exterior roofing, the majority of roof tiles were considered to be in a fair condition. While weathering of the tiles is consistent with the age of the property, maintenance works are required.

Consultation with a roofing contractor is highly advised to gain advice on cost of remedial works that may be required in the short to medium term. Remedial works are likely to increase the longevity of the exterior roofing structure.

Section D Significant Items



Finding 3.03

Building:	Building 1
Location:	Lounge Room > Ground Level
Finding:	Ceiling - Water stained
Information:	Water staining to ceiling linings in this area was evident 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 interior ceilings.

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 damaged structures is advised.

Conversely, where water staining is old and inactive, affected building materials may be repaired or replaced at client discretion.

Section D Significant Items



Finding 3.04

Building: Building 1

Location: Laundry

Finding: Building element - Rusted or corroded

Information: This building element shows evidence of rusting and corrosion, which is likely to have developed as a result of excessive exposure to moisture and or inadequate coatings..

Rusting and corrosion should be managed by ideally removing or limiting the affected surface from exposure to moisture.



Section D Significant Items



Finding 3.05

Building:	Building 1
Location:	Bathroom
Finding:	Unfinished construction
Information:	The construction in this area appears to be incomplete. The safety of the structure can therefore not be ensured and the creation of secondary defects to surrounding building elements may be likely.

A Builder should be appointed immediately to complete this construction process.

Section D Significant Items



Finding 3.06

Building: Building 1

Location: Hall

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 to ensure that any secondary defects are minimised. A qualified carpenter or general handyperson should be appointed to perform these works.

Section D Significant Items



Finding 3.07

Building: Building 1
Location: Bathroom
Finding: Mould - Present
Information:

Where evidence of mould growth was noted, there may be environmental, biological or health issues associated with the report. A specialist inspection by a suitably qualified environmental health inspector is warranted, where mould is extensive or where any queries regarding air quality spores or other related issues apply.

Generally, the client is advised to ensure that the general environment is free of moisture and humidity to aid in the prevention of mould formation and development. Any mould found during the inspection should be cleaned immediately by a cleaning contractor or the homeowner as applicable.

Please note that severely affected building elements may require replacement by a builder or qualified carpenter.

Section D Significant Items



Finding 3.08

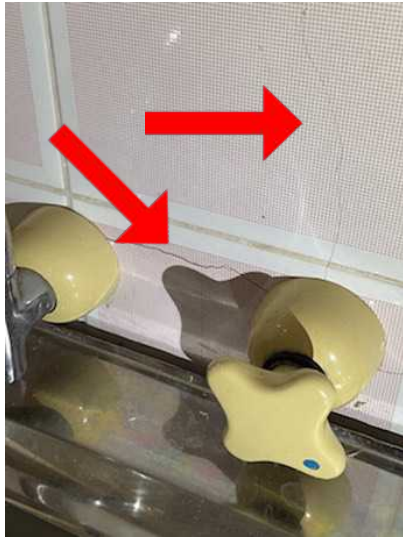
Building:	Building 1
Location:	Bathroom
Finding:	Tiles - Cracked or damaged
Information:	Cracking was evident to the tiling in this area at the time of inspection. While the cracking appears to be minor, this area is frequently exposed to water, allowing potential for water penetration into adjoining 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.

Section D Significant Items



Finding 3.09

Building:	Building 1
Location:	Roof Void
Finding:	Sarking - Damaged
Information:	Sarking, a laminated aluminium foil applied to the interior of the roof covering, assists in insulating the property and acting as a vapour-barrier to the roof void and, subsequently, to the household.

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

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

Section D Significant Items



Finding 3.1

Building:	Building 1
Location:	Roof
Finding:	Flashing defective - noncompliant installation
Information:	Instances where it appears the flashing has been installed in a manner that does not comply with the BCA / NCC have occurred.

Section D Significant Items



Finding 3.11

Building:	Building 1
Location:	Veranda
Finding:	Evidence of animal damage
Information:	Impact damage was found to be detracting from the appearance and functionality of this building element. It is suspected that this damage has been sustained as result of wear and tear on the building element caused by personal pets. Most damage is superficial.

Depending on the location of the animal damage and the surface area that it has affected, animal damage may generally be repaired by maintenance to surface finishes (i.e. sanding, filling, or painting). Where building elements have sustained major damage, replacement may be required to ensure that no secondary defects occur.

These works can usually be performed by a qualified carpenter or general handyperson and should be completed at the discretion of the client.

Section D Significant Items



Finding 3.12

Building: Building 1
Location: Kitchen
Finding: Cabinets - Damaged
Information: At the time of inspection the kitchen cabinet were damaged.



Section D Significant Items

Finding 3.13

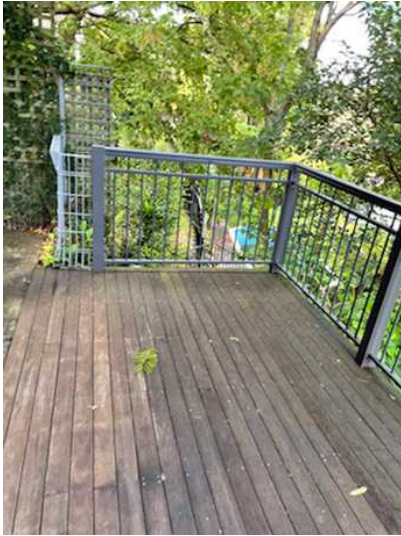
Building: Building 1
Location: All Areas
Finding: Additional Photos - Obstructions and Limitations
Information: These photographs are an indication of the obstructions and limitations which impeded full inspection of the property at the time of inspection. These obstructions can hide an array of defects and should be removed to allow full inspection to be carried out.



Section D Significant Items



Section D Significant Items



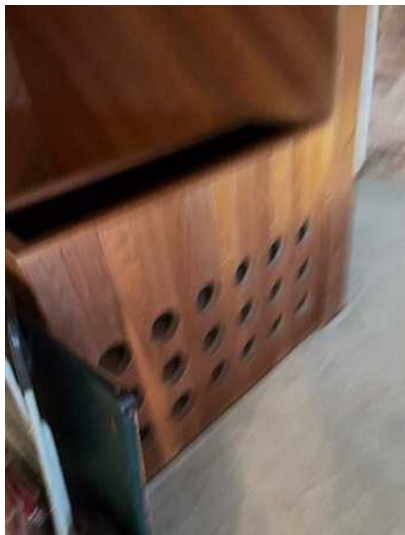
Section D Significant Items



Section D Significant Items



Section D Significant Items



Live Timber Pest Activity



Section D Significant Items

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.



Finding 6.02

Building:	Building 1
Location:	All Areas
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.

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: Subfloor - Debris
Information:

An array of debris was found in the subfloor area at the time of inspection. Debris in this area restricts subfloor ventilation and creates potential for concealed pest entry. Stored timbers and other materials may also make the area susceptible to termite activity and wood rot.

A clear and empty subfloor will be better ventilated and easier to maintain in a dry condition. The removal of any timber debris is vital in minimising the risk of termite or wood borer activity.

Debris in the subfloor should be removed as soon as possible. Depending on the location and amount of debris and stored items, the homeowner may elect to undertake this task. Alternatively there are a large number of rubbish removal subcontractors that could undertake these works.



Section D Significant Items



Finding 6.04

Building: Building 1
Location: Subfloor
Finding: Evidence of excessive moisture was present at the time of inspection
Information: Excessive moisture can attract termites and produce conditions that promote termite attack fungal growth and wood decay.

It is recommended that all plumbing and drainage fixtures and fittings be maintained regularly in order to prevent excessive moisture being present in the external / internal property.



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 -

- Licensed Plumber
- Sub Floor Ventilation Specialist
- Termite and Timber Pest Technician / Licensed Pest Controller
- Licensed Electrician
- Registered/Licensed Builder

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 condition of this report.

Summary (cont)

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 moisture was present at the time of inspection on the building surrounds and subfloor. Moisture is generally caused by natural rock foundation and type of site drainage implemented.

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.

