

# BUILDING AND PEST REPORT

1/4 Durroon Court Ocean Shores NSW 2483



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# **McGrath**

<b>Contents</b>	<b>Part</b>
<b>Purpose and Scope of Inspection</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>General comments and weather conditions</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Description of Building</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Areas Inspected</b>	<b>3a</b>
<b>Interior</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Exterior</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Roof Exterior</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Roof Space</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Sub Floor Space</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>The Site</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Restrictions of access</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Defects and Safety issues</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Other Inspections &amp; Reports Required</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Cracking to Building Members</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Conclusion &amp; Summary</b>	<b>14</b>

## Part 1: Purpose and Scope of Inspection

This report complies with Australian Standard AS4349.1 - 2007 Inspection of Buildings, Part 1: Pre Purchase Inspections - Residential Buildings.

### Inspection Agreement - Individual title property

Requirement for Inspection agreement AS 4349.1 - 2007 requires that an inspection agreement be entered into between the inspector & the client prior to the conduct of the inspection. This agreement sets out specific limitations on the scope of the inspection and on limits that apply in carrying it out. Where specific State or Territory requirements apply in addition to the scope of work in this agreement, or where the inspector and client agree to additional matters being covered, that additional scope is listed at the end of this agreement. It is assumed that the existing use of the building will continue.

### Purpose of Inspection

The purpose of the inspection is to provide advice to a prospective purchaser or other interested party regarding the condition of the property on the date and at the time of the inspection. The advice is limited to the reporting of the condition of the Building Elements in accord with Appendix B or C AS4349.1-2007 (Appendix B for Strata or Company Title and Appendix C for other residential buildings).

### Important Information and Disclaimer

Any person who relies upon the contents of this report does so acknowledging that the following clauses both below **and** at the end of this report. These define the Scope and Limitations of the inspection and form an integral part of the report. Before you decide to purchase this property you should read and understand all of the information contained herein. It will help explain what is involved in a Residential Pre-Purchase Building Inspection Report, the difficulties faced by an inspector and why it is not possible to guarantee that a property is free of defects, latent or otherwise. This information forms an integral part of the report. If there is anything contained within this report that is not clear or you have difficulty understanding, please contact the inspector prior to acting on this report.

The extent and thoroughness of this inspection has been limited by our reading of what was reasonable by way of time, intrusion and risk of doing physical damage to the property being inspected. We have not inspected woodwork or other parts of the structure which are covered, unexposed or inaccessible and we are therefore unable to report that any such part of the structure is free from defect. Identification of hazardous materials or situations that may be in the building or on or near the property is outside the scope of this inspection. This report is not a certificate of compliance of the property within the requirements of any Act, regulation, ordinance, local law or by-law, and is not a warranty against problems developing with the building in the future. This report does not include the identification of unauthorised building work or of work not compliant with building regulations. With respect to minor defects, the inspection is limited to reporting on their overall extent. It is not intended to detail each and every individual minor defect or imperfection. This service is provided on an independent professional basis. It seeks to present a factual, unbiased and balanced assessment. We have no financial interest in any work that may be recommended or in any share of commission if the property is sold.

### Scope of Inspection

The inspection comprised a visual assessment of the property to identify major defects and safety hazards, and to form an opinion regarding the general condition of the property at the time of inspection. An estimate of the cost of rectification of defects is outside the scope of the Standard and therefore does not form part of this report.

AS 4349.1 - 2007 requires that the basis for comparison is a building of similar age and similar type to the subject building and which is in reasonable condition, having been adequately maintained over the life of the building. This means that building being inspected may not comply with Australian Standards, building regulations or specific state or territory requirements applicable at the time of the inspection.

What is reported on:

- The inspection includes subjective appraisal by an inspector competent to assess the condition of residential buildings. It involves a subjective assessment so different inspectors or even the same inspector on a different occasion may reach different conclusions
- The inspection comprises a visual assessment of the property to identify major defects and to form an opinion regarding the general condition of the property at the time of inspection.
- The following areas shall be inspected where applicable:
  - The interior of the building: ceilings; walls; floors; windows; doors & frames; kitchen; bathroom; WC; ensuite; laundry; stairs & damp problems
  - The exterior of the building: walls (including lintels, claddings, doors & windows); timber or steel frames & structures; chimneys; stairs; balconies, verandas, patios, decks, suspended concrete floors, balustrades
  - The roof exterior: roof (including tiles, shingles & slates, roof sheeting, gables, flashings); skylights, vents, flues; valleys; guttering; downpipes; eaves, fascias and bargees
  - The roof space: roof covering; roof framing; sarking; party walls; insulation
  - The sub-floor space: timber floor (including supports, floor, ventilation, drainage, damp); suspended concrete floors
  - The property within 30m of the house and within the boundaries of the site: car accommodation, detached laundry, ablution facilities and garden sheds; retaining walls (where supporting other structures and landscaping retaining walls > 700mm high); paths & driveways; steps ; fencing (excluding swimming pool fences) ; surface water (drainage effectiveness)

What is not reported on:

- general exclusions detailed in the standard AS 4349.1 - 2007
- Parts of a building that are under construction
- The inspection is not intended to include rigorous assessment of all building elements in a property
- Defects that would only be apparent under particular weather conditions or when using particular fittings & fixtures
- Defects not apparent due to occupancy or occupancy behavior eg non use of a leaking shower
- The inspection report is not a certificate of compliance of the property within the requirements of any Act, regulation, ordinance, local law or by-law and is not a warranty against problems developing with the building in the future
- Unauthorized building work or of work not compliant with building regulations
- Title and ownership matters, matters concerning easements, covenants, restrictions, zoning certificates and all other law-related matters
- Estimation of the cost of rectification of specific defects.
- Specifics excluded by the standard AS 4349.1 - 2007 Footings below ground, concealed damp-proof course, electrical installations, operation of smoke detectors, light switches and fittings, TV, sound and communication and security systems, concealed plumbing, adequacy of roof drainage as installed, gas fittings and fixtures, air conditioning, automatic garage door mechanisms, swimming pools and associated filtration and similar equipment, the operation of fireplaces and solid fuel heaters, including chimneys and flues, alarm systems, intercom systems, soft floor coverings, electrical appliances including dishwashers, incinerators, ovens, ducted vacuum systems, paint coatings except external protective coatings, health hazards e.g., allergies, soil toxicity, lead content, radon, presence of asbestos or urea formaldehyde), timber and metal framing sizes and adequacy, concealed tie downs and bracing, timber pest activity, other mechanical or electrical equipment (such as gates, inclinators), soil conditions, control joints, sustainable development provisions, concealed framing-timbers or any areas concealed by wall linings or sidings, landscaping, rubbish, floor cover, furniture and accessories, stored items, insulation, environmental matters e.g. BASIX, water tanks, BCA environmental provisions, energy efficiency, lighting efficiency.

### Special Requirements

It is acknowledged that there are no special requirements placed on this inspection that are outside the scope of the abovementioned Australian Standard.

## Limitations

This report is limited to a visual inspection of areas where safe and reasonable access is available and access permitted on the date and at the time of inspection. The Inspection will be carried out in accordance with AS4349.1-2007. The purpose of the inspection is to provide advice to a prospective purchaser regarding the condition of the property at the date and time of inspection. Areas for Inspection shall cover all safe and accessible areas. It does not purport to be geological as to foundation integrity or soil conditions, engineering as to structural, nor does it cover the condition of electrical, plumbing, gas or motorised appliances. It is strongly recommended that an appropriately qualified contractor check these services prior to purchase.

As a matter of course, and in the interests of safety, all prospective purchasers should have an electrical report carried out by a suitably qualified contractor.

This report is limited to (unless otherwise noted) the main structure on the site and any other building, structure or outbuilding within 30m of the main structure and within the site boundaries including fences.

## Safe and Reasonable Access

Only areas to which safe and reasonable access is available were inspected. The Australian Standard 4349.1 defines reasonable access as "areas where safe, unobstructed access is provided and the minimum clearances specified below are available, or where these clearances are not available, areas within the inspector's unobstructed line of sight and within arm's length. Reasonable access does not include removing screws and bolts to access covers." Reasonable access does not include the use of destructive or invasive inspection methods nor does it include cutting or making access traps or moving heavy furniture, floor coverings or stored goods.

## Dimensions for Reasonable Access

**Roof Interior** - Access opening = 400 x 500 mm - Crawl Space = 600 x 600mm - Height accessible from a 3.6m ladder.

**Roof Exterior** - Must be accessible from a 3.6m ladder placed on the ground.

## Part 2: General Comments and Weather Observations

Weather Conditions at the time of inspection	<b>Light rain</b>
Recent weather conditions	<b>Light rain</b>
Date and time inspection completed	<b>21 March 2024 10:30 AM</b>
Building furnished?	<b>Yes</b>
Occupied by?	<b>Tenant</b>
Report prepared for?	<b>Purchaser</b>

## Part 3: Description of Building

Type of Building	<b>Unit Complex</b>
Style of Building	<b>Conventional</b>
Number of Stories	<b>Single Storey</b>
Age of Building	<b>30-50 years old</b>
Roof Covering	<b>Concrete Tiles</b>
Roof frame	<b>Suspended Concrete</b>
Roof Pitch (Approximate, in degrees)	<b>level</b>
External walls	<b>Cavity brick</b>
Floor Construction	<b>Suspended concrete slab</b>
Footings	<b>Concrete Strip footing</b>
Outbuildings	<b>Not applicable</b>
Front of Building Faces?	<b>North</b>

## General Photographs:

### Part 3a: Areas Inspected

The Actual Areas Inspected were:

Interior of Building, Exterior of Building, The Site

### Part 4: Interior of Building

Ceilings; Are all ceilings free of sagging, nail popping, cracking, staining or other damage?

Yes

**LEVELS OF FINISH**

Plasterboard is finished using plaster compounds, which are sanded and then finally painted to achieve a smooth and even appearance. No building lining system has a surface that is perfectly flat and totally free of imperfections. By paying attention to framing, plasterboard sheet orientation, paint finishes and lighting conditions, it is possible to attain the perception of flatness. Careful workmanship is required at each stage of construction to achieve a high-quality finish. If faults are not corrected at the earliest opportunity it may be impossible to disguise them afterwards. In addition, there are some key design principles that should be followed to avoid conditions known to highlight imperfections.

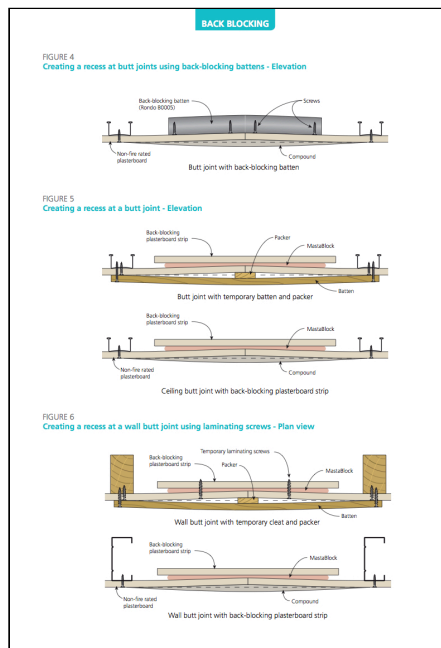
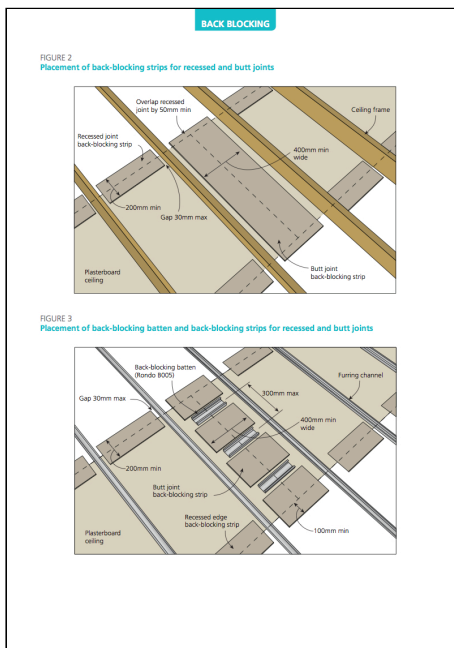
**AUSTRALIAN STANDARD REQUIREMENTS**

The plasterboard installation standard AS 2589-2007, *Gypsum linings – Application and finishing*, refers to three Levels of Finish (Levels 3, 4 and 5). The standard nominates Level 4 as the default finish unless otherwise specified. Installation in accordance with Lafarge Plasterboard instructions will achieve a Level 4 Finish.

**TABLE 1**  
Level of Finish requirements for non-fire rated systems

	LEVEL 3	LEVEL 4	LEVEL 5
Back-block recessed joints on ceilings with 3 or more recessed joints	Optional	✓ <sup>1</sup>	✓
Back-block recessed joints on ceilings with less than 3 recessed joints	Optional	Optional 1	✓
Ceiling butt joints permitted on framing members	✓	X <sup>2</sup>	X <sup>2</sup>
Wall butt joints permitted on framing members	✓	X <sup>2</sup>	X <sup>2</sup>
Minimum number of coats for jointing	2	3	3 and Skin Coat
Maximum frame deviation of 90% of area (mm)	3	4	3
Maximum frame deviation of remaining area (mm)	3	5	4

1 Back blocking not required for recessed joints on suspended ceiling with no rigid connection at wall/ceiling junction.  
2 Back blocking is required on these joints. SEE YOUR SPECIFICATIONS, SERIES 10 SECTION 9.0.2.  
3 Over a 1.8m straight edge the frame must not deviate by more than these values.



Walls; Are the wall linings free of bulging, nail popping, cracking, dampness/staining, vertical distortion and other damage?

Yes

Windows (Metal framed); Are all windows free of broken/cracked glass, damage to glazing seals, staining/corrosion, or do they operate freely? **Yes**

Doors/Frames; Do all doors and hardware operate freely and do not bind on frames, and are they free of decay/corrosion and other damage? **Yes**

Kitchen; Is the benchtop free of lifting, delamination, water damage or other damage? **Yes**

Kitchen; Are the cupboards free of water damage, musty odour? **Yes**

Kitchen; Do the cupboard doors and drawers operate freely? **Yes**

Kitchen; Are the sinks/taps free of chips, cracks and/or water leaks? **Yes**

Kitchen; When water supply is switched on, does it operate and drain correctly? **Yes**

Kitchen; Are the tiles free of cracking, drumminess, or loose/missing grout/sealant? **Yes**

Bathrooms/WC; Are cisterns/pans/bidets Free of cracks, leakages, or do they flush correctly? **Yes**

Bathrooms/WC; Are cisterns/pans/bidets correctly installed and are they stable/rigid? **Yes**

Bathrooms/WC; Are taps free of leaks, and does the water supply operate correctly? **Yes**

Bathrooms/WC; Are the tiles free of cracks, drumminess, or loose/missing grout/sealant?

**Drummy tiles**  
**Location (Optional): Bathroom**  
**Details (Optional): This is considered not uncommon for slate**  
**Defect Rating: Minor Defect**





Bathrooms/WC; Is the shower screen free of cracks, and is it adequately sealed at the floor/wall junctions? **Yes**

Bathrooms/WC; Are the shower tiles free of cracking, drumminess, or loose/missing grout/sealant? **Yes**

Bathrooms/WC; Around the shower, is it free of signs of leaking/seepage? **Yes**

Bathrooms/WC; Is the vanity basin, cabinet and mirrors free of damage, and do the doors/drawers operate correctly? **Yes**

Bathrooms/WC; Is the room free of condensation damage, and is it adequately ventilated? **Yes**

Laundry; Are taps free of leaks, and does the water supply operate correctly? **Yes**

Laundry; Is the tub/cabinet free of water damage, corrosion or other defect? **Yes**

Laundry; Are the tiles free of cracks, drumminess, or loose/missing grout/sealant? **Cracked tiles**  
**Location (Optional): Laundry**  
**Details (Optional): Some cracked wall tiles evident.**  
**Defect Rating: Minor Defect**





Laundry; Is the room free of condensation damage, and is it adequately ventilated? **Yes**

Electrical; Do battery or hardwired smoke alarms exist? **Yes. Smoke alarms have been installed. Smoke alarms should be checked and tested by a licensed electrician prior to occupancy of this dwelling.**

All rooms: Are all rooms free of damp problems, including rising/falling damp, condensation, horizontal penetrating dampness? **Yes**

All rooms; Are all rooms free of any other damage or defects? **Yes**

### Part 5: Exterior of Building

Walls; Are all lintels sufficiently rigid and free of defect/damage? **Yes**

Walls; Are all walls/wall cladding free of defect/damage, and is the paint/coating maintained? **The walls are in reasonable condition for the age of the property.**

Walls; Does the wall cladding have suitable flashings and damp proof course, and is it free of dampness damage? **Yes**

Walls; For doors and windows, do suitable flashings, mouldings, and sills exist and are they free of defect/damage? **Yes**

Balconies/verandahs/patios/decks/suspended floors/balustrades; Do they appear structurally sound, free of defects?

General; Is the exterior free of any other damage or defects?

Appear to be in reasonable condition for their age

No

Location (Optional): External

Details (Optional): Rusty components to external structures evident. All of these issues are possibly Body Corporate repairs

Defect Rating: Minor Defect



## Part 6: Roof Exterior

## Part 7: Roof Space

## Part 8: Sub Floor Space

## Part 9: The Site

Retaining walls; For walls over 700mm high, do they appear structurally sound, and free of decay? **Yes**

Paths and Driveways; Are all areas free of subsidence, undamaged and safe to walk upon? **Pathways and driveways are in reasonable condition for the age of the property.**

Steps; Are all areas free of subsidence, trips hazards and safe to walk upon? **Yes**

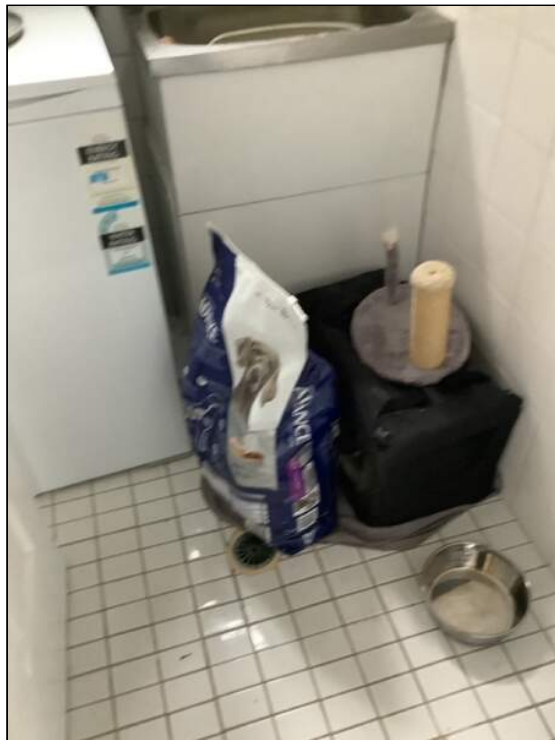
Surface water; Does rainwater drain effectively and not pond against structures? **The paving or paths around the walls appeared to be adequately drained away from the sub floor. There was no visible evidence of excess ponding or fall towards the homes walls at the time of the inspection.**

General; Is the site free of any other damage or defects? **Yes**

## Part 10: Restrictions

Did the inspector have unrestricted access to all areas? **Yes**

Were there Areas not inspected and, if so, the reasons were: **Yes**  
**Reasons: Roof exterior due to wet weather**  
**Underside of timber deck due to no access**  
**Storage**



Areas to which access should be gained, or fully gained, are:

**Internally, some walls, skirting board, floor linings and the like were not visible due to storage/ furniture., Internally, Cupboards also had storage items that restricted full visibility of areas., Upper two storey roof cladding was not accessed or walked on due to safe and reasonable access.**

## Part 11: Summary of Defects and Safety Issues

### Safety Hazards in this Building:

No Safety Hazards Identified

### Major Defects in this Building:

No Major Defects Identified

### Minor and Other Defects in this Building:

Bathrooms/WC; Are the tiles free of cracks, drumminess, or loose/missing grout/sealant?

**Drummy tiles**  
**Location (Optional): Bathroom**  
**Details (Optional): This is considered not uncommon for slate**  
**Defect Rating: Minor Defect**



Laundry; Are the tiles free of cracks, drumminess, or loose/missing grout/sealant?

**Cracked tiles**  
**Location (Optional): Laundry**  
**Details (Optional): Some cracked wall tiles evident.**  
**Defect Rating: Minor Defect**



General; Is the exterior free of any other damage or defects?

**No**  
**Location (Optional): External**  
**Details (Optional): Rusted components to external structures evident. All of these issue are possibly Body Corporate repairs**  
**Defect Rating: Minor Defect**



## Part 12: Other Inspections & Reports Required

### Recommendations for Further Inspections:

As Per Report

## Part 13: Cracking to Building Members

Is there cracking to the Building Members: **No**

**If cracks have been identified in the table below, then A Structural Engineer is required to determine the significance of the cracking prior to a decision to purchase.**

Regardless of the appearance of the cracks a Pre Purchase Building Inspector carrying out a Pre Purchase Inspection within the scope of a visual inspection is unable to determine the expected consequences of the cracks.

Obtaining information regarding:

- The nature of the foundation material on which the building is resting,
- The design of the footings,
- The site landscape,
- The history of the cracks and
- Carrying out an invasive inspection,

all fall outside the scope of this Pre Purchase Inspection. However the information obtained from the five items above are valuable, in determining the expected consequences of the cracking and any remedial work needed.

Cracks that are small in width and length on the day of the inspection may have the potential to develop over time into Structural Problems for the Home Owner resulting in major expensive rectification work been carried out.

<b>Areas Inspected</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Description of the Cracking Defect at the time of the Inspection.</b>
<b>Concrete Slabs</b>		
<b>Suspended Concrete Slabs</b>		
<b>Masonry Walls</b>		
<b>Piers</b>		
<b>Retaining Walls</b>		
<b>Other Areas</b>		

**IMPORTANT: All Recommendations made in the above Inspection Findings or elsewhere in this Report should be carried out/or considered in your decision process, prior to purchase.**

## Part 14: Conclusion & Summary

The purpose of the inspection is to identify the major defects and safety hazards associated with the property at the time of the inspection. The inspection and reporting is limited to a visual assessment of the Building Members in accord with Appendix C AS4349.1-2007.

The overall condition of this building has been compared to similar constructed buildings of approximately the same age where those buildings have had a maintenance program implemented to ensure that the building members are still fit for purpose.

**The incidence of Major Defects** in this Residential Building as compared with similar Buildings is considered:

**None**

**The incidence of Minor Defects** in this Residential Building as compared with similar Buildings is considered:

**Typical**

**The overall condition** of this residential Dwelling in the context of its age, type and general expectations of similar properties is:

**Average**

**Overall Condition Comments:**

**The overall condition of is consistent with dwellings of the same age & construction. There may be areas/members requiring minor repair or maintenance. There were no major matters that require attention or rectification.**

**Please Note:** This is a general appraisal only and cannot be relied on its own - read the report in its entirety.

**This Summary is supplied to allow a quick and superficial overview of the inspection results. This Summary is NOT the Report and cannot be relied upon on its own. This Summary must be read in conjunction with the full report and not in isolation from the report. If there should happen to be any discrepancy between anything in this Report and anything in this summary, the information in the report shall override that in this summary.**

We take this opportunity to thank you for your instructions and we look forward to working with you again.



Timothy Charles Crawford, Licence number 25204  
**Eastcoast Pre Purchase Inspections**

## Definitions

**High:** The frequency and/or magnitude of defects are beyond the inspector's expectations when compared to similar buildings of approximately the same age that have been reasonably well maintained.

**Typical:** The frequency and/or magnitude of defects are consistent with the inspector's expectations when compared to similar buildings of approximately the same age that have been reasonably well maintained.

**Low:** The frequency and/or magnitude of defects are lower than the inspector's expectations when compared to similar buildings of approximately the same age that have been reasonably well maintained.

**Above Average:** The overall condition is above that consistent with dwellings of approximately the same age and construction. Most items and areas are well maintained and show a reasonable standard of workmanship when compared with buildings of similar age and construction.

**Average:** The overall condition is consistent with dwellings of approximately the same age and construction. There will be areas or items requiring some repair or maintenance.

**Below Average:** The Building and its parts show some significant defects and/or poor non-tradesman like workmanship and/or long term neglect and/or defects requiring major repairs or reconstruction of major building elements.

**Major Defect:** Is a Defect requiring building works to avoid unsafe conditions, loss of function or further worsening of the defective item.

**Minor Defect:** Any Defect other than what is described as a major defect.

**Accessible area:** is any area of the property and structures allowing the inspector safe and reasonable access within the scope of the inspection.



## Visual Timber Pest Inspection & Report in accordance with AS 4349.3-2010 (For use in all States & Northern Territory but not the Australian Capital Territory)

Client:	
Address of Property Inspected:	1/4 Durroon Crt
Suburb:	Ocean Shores
Inspection Date:	21 Mar 2024
Report Prepared Date: If it is more than 30 days from the inspection date, we recommend a new inspection and report.	22 Mar 2024

**The Purpose of the inspection:** is to give advice about the condition of the property with regard to timber pests.

Agreement No:	243212
Specific Requirements/Conditions Required by You were:	None
Weather Conditions at the time of the Inspection:	Wet

**Contact the Inspector:** Should you have any difficulty in understanding anything contained within this report then you should immediately contact the inspector and have the matter explained to you prior to acting on this report.  
Inspectors contact phone number: 0412009536

## Summary Only

### IMPORTANT DISCLAIMER

- ◆ This Summary is supplied to allow a quick and superficial overview of the inspection results.
- ◆ This Summary is NOT the Report and cannot be relied upon on its own.
- ◆ This Summary must be read in conjunction with the full report and not in isolation from the report.
- ◆ If there should happen to be any discrepancy between anything in the Report and anything in this Summary, the information in the Report shall override that in this Summary.
- ◆ The Report is subject to conditions and limitations. Your attention is particularly drawn to the Clauses, Disclaimer of Liability to Third Parties, Limited Liability to a Purchaser within the Australian Capital Territory and to the Notice to the Purchaser at the back of this Report.

### ACCESS

Are there any Area(s)/Section(s) to which Access <u>should</u> be gained?	No, read the report in full.
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### TIMBER PEST ACTIVITY

Were active subterranean termites (live specimens) found?	No, read the report in full.
Was visual evidence of subterranean termite workings/damage found?	No, read the report in full.
Was visible evidence of borers of seasoned timbers found?	No, read the report in full.
Was evidence of damage caused by wood decay (rot) fungi found?	No, read the report in full.
Are further inspections recommended?	No, read the report in full.
Were any major safety hazards identified?	No, read the report in full.
In our opinion, the susceptibility of this property to timber pests is considered to be:	Moderate, read the report in full.

**For complete and accurate information, You must refer to the following Complete Visual Timber Pest Report.**

**Important: We strongly recommend the purchaser make inquiry from the vendor about Timber Pests and in particular Termites, for this property.**

# VISUAL TIMBER PEST REPORT

## 1. Brief Description of the Structure(s) Inspected

### 1.1 Building

Type:	Apartment/Unit/Flat.
Height:	Multi Storey.

#### Construction Details:

Floor:	Concrete Slab.
Walls:	Cavity Brick.
Roof:	Tile.

**Any building or part of a building that is constructed on a concrete slab is always more susceptible to termite attack because of possible concealed termite entry.**

### 1.2 Areas Inspected

Only structures, fences &/or trees within 30m of the building but within the property boundaries were inspected.

The areas inspected were:	Interior. Exterior.
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**Areas NOT Inspected:** No inspection was made, and no report is submitted, of inaccessible areas. These include, but may not be limited to, cavity walls, concealed frame timbers, eaves, flat roofs, fully enclosed patios subfloors, soil concealed by concrete floors, fireplace hearths, wall linings, landscaping, rubbish, floor coverings, furniture, pictures, appliances, stored items, insulation, hollow blocks/posts, etc.

### 1.3 Areas NOT Inspected

Other Area(s)* to which REASONABLE ACCESS for Inspection was NOT AVAILABLE and the Reason(s) why include:	None.
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### 1.4 Areas Obstructed or Restricted

Area(s) in which Visual Inspection was Obstructed or Restricted and the Reason(s) why include:	• No access under deck.
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### 1.5 High Risk Areas Where Access Should be Gained

High Risk Area(s) to which Access <u>should</u> be gained, or fully gained, since they may show evidence of Timber Pests or damage include:	• No access under deck.
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**Important:** If a complete inspection of the above areas was not possible, timber pest activity and/or damage may exist in these areas.

### 1.6 Further Recommended Inspections

Further Inspections are strongly recommended to areas where Reasonable Access is Unavailable, Obstructed or Restricted or a High Risk of possible Timber Pests and /or Damage exists.

The following further inspections are recommended for the areas described above:	None available.
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## 1.7 Roof Insulation

Where insulation is present in the roof void it is recommended it be moved or removed and an inspection be carried out to the wall top plate timbers and other roofing timbers covered by the insulation. This invasive inspection will not be performed unless a separate contract is entered into.

Was insulation present in the roof void?	No
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## 1.8 Furnished Status

**Furnished properties:** Where a property is furnished at the time of the inspection the furnishings and stored goods may be concealing evidence of Timber Pest Activity. This evidence may only be revealed when the property is vacated. A further inspection of the vacant property is strongly recommended in this case.

Was the property furnished at the time of inspection?	Yes
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### **Note: Important Limitations for Safe and Reasonable Access**

Only areas where reasonable access was available were inspected. AS 4349.3 defines reasonable access and states that access will not be available where there are safety concerns, or obstructions, or the space available is less than the following:

**ROOF VOID** – the dimensions of the access hole must be at least 500mm x 400mm, and, reachable by a 3.6M ladder, and, there is at least 600mm x 600mm of space to crawl;

**ROOF EXTERIOR** – must be accessible by a 3.6M ladder placed safely on the ground.

**SUBFLOOR** - Access is normally not available where dimensions are less than 500mm x 400mm for the access hole and less than 400mm of crawl space beneath the lowest bearer, or, less than 500mm beneath the lowest part of any concrete floor;

The inspector shall determine whether sufficient space is available to allow safe access to confined areas.

Reasonable access does not include the use of destructive or invasive inspection methods. Nor does reasonable access include cutting or making access traps, or moving heavy furniture or stored goods.

## 2. Subterranean Termites

### 2.1 Active (live insects) Termites

Were active termites (live insects) present at the time of the inspection?	None found at the time of inspection
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### 2.2 Termite Nest

Was a Termite Nest Located?	A termite nest was not located.
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### 2.3 Termite Workings and/or Damage

Was visible evidence of subterranean termite workings and/or damage found?	Subterranean termite workings and/or damage was not found.
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**NOTE:** Where evidence of termite activity was found in the grounds then the risk to buildings is very high. A treatment to eradicate the termites and to protect the building(s) should be carried out. Where the evidence of termite workings was found in the grounds or the building(s) then the risk of a further attack is very high.

We claim no expertise in building and if any evidence or damage has been reported then you must have a building expert determine the full extent of damage and the estimated cost of repairs or timber replacement (See Terms & Limitations).

### 2.4 Safety Hazard

Where termite activity or damage is reported above, does it present a major safety hazard?	No
The timber pest associated safety hazard location is:	

**Important Note: Where a Major Safety Hazard is identified above**, it must be attended to and rectified to avoid the possibility of personal injury &/or death.

**VERY IMPORTANT:**

If live termites or any evidence of termite workings or damage was reported above within the building(s) or in the ground and fences then it must be assumed that there may be concealed termite activity and/or timber damage. This concealed activity or damage may only be found when alterations are carried out such as when wall linings, cladding or insulation are removed or if you arrange for an invasive inspection. We claim no expertise in structural engineering or building. We strongly recommend that you have a qualified person such as a Builder, Engineer, Architect or other qualified expert in the building trade determine the full extent of the damage, if any. This may require an invasive inspection. We take no responsibility for the repair of any damage whether disclosed by this report or not. (See Terms & Limitations).

Where visual evidence of termite workings and/or damage is reported above, but no live termites were present at the time of inspection, you must realise that it is possible that termites are still active in the immediate vicinity and the termites may continue to cause further damage. It is not possible, without benefit of further investigation and a number of inspections over a period of time, to ascertain whether any infestation is active or inactive. Active termites may simply have not been present at the time of inspection due to a prior disturbance, climatic conditions, or they may have been utilising an alternative feeding source. Continued, regular, inspections are essential. Unless written evidence of a termite protection program in accord with "Australian Standard 3660" with ongoing inspections is provided, you must arrange for a treatment in accord with "Australian Standard 3660" to be carried out immediately to reduce the risk of further attack.

**General remarks:** A more thorough INVASIVE INSPECTION is available (refer to section 9). Where any current visible evidence of Timber Pest activity is found it is strongly recommended that a more invasive inspection is performed. Trees and stumps on the property with a diameter more than 100mm have been visually inspected for evidence of termite activity to a height of 2m where access was possible and practical. It is very difficult, and often impossible to locate termite nests since they are underground and evidence in trees is usually well concealed. We therefore strongly recommend that you arrange to have trees test drilled for evidence of termite nests.

**2.5 Previous Termite Treatments**

Evidence of Previous Termite Treatment:	No signs of a termite treatment were found or evidence of a possible previous termite treatment.
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**WARNING:** If evidence of drill holes in concrete or brickwork or other signs of a possible previous treatment are reported then the treatment was probably carried out because of an active termite attack. Extensive structural damage may exist in concealed areas. You should have an invasive inspection carried out and have a builder determine the full extent of any damage and the estimated cost of repairs as the damage may only be found when wall linings etc are removed.

Normally if a termite treatment has been carried out then a durable notice should be located in the meter box indicating the type of termite shield system, treated zone or combination has been installed.

**2.6 Durable Notice (Meter Box Sticker)**

Was a Durable Notice (Termite Management Notice) located?	No durable notice was found during the inspection.
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This firm can give no assurances with regard to work that may have been previously performed by other firms. You should obtain copies of all paperwork and make your own inquiries as to the quality of the treatment, when it was carried out and warranty information. In most cases you should arrange for a treatment in accord with "Australian Standard 3660" be carried out to reduce the risk of further attack.

**3. Borers Of Seasoned Timber**

**Lyctus brunneus (powder post beetle)** is not considered a significant pest of timber. Damage is confined to the sapwood so treatment or timber replacement is not usually required. However, you should have a building expert investigate if any timber replacement is required.

**Anobium punctatum (furniture beetle) and Calymnaderus incisus (Queensland pine beetle)** must always be considered active, unless proof of treatment is provided, because, unless the timber is ground up, one cannot determine conclusively if activity has ceased. Total timber replacement of all susceptible timbers is recommended. A secondary choice is treatment. However, the evidence and damage will remain and the treatment may need to be carried out each year for up to three years.

### 3.1 Borers

Was visible evidence of borers found?	No evidence located.
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We claim no expertise in building and if any evidence or damage has been reported then you must have a building expert determine the full extent of damage and the estimated cost of repairs or timber replacement (See Terms & Limitations).

Borer activity is usually determined by the presence of exit holes and/or frass. Since a delay exists between the time of initial infestation and the appearance of these signs, it is possible that some borer activity may exist that is not discernible at the time of inspection.

**Important Note:** Where a Major Safety Hazard is identified above, it must be attended to and rectified to avoid the possibility of personal injury &/or death.

### 3.2 Borer Recommendations

Replacement of all susceptible timbers is always preferred since, in the event of selling the property in the future it is probable that an inspector will report the borers as active (see above). A chemical treatment to control and/or protect against Furniture beetle and/or Queensland pine beetle can be considered as a less effective, lower cost option. Before considering this option you should consult with a builder (See Terms & Limitations) to determine if the timbers are structurally sound. Following the initial treatment a further inspection is essential in twelve months time to determine if further treatment is needed. Treatments over a number of consecutive years may be required.

## 4. Fungal Decay Caused By Wood Decay Fungi

### 4.1 Wood Decay Fungi (Wood Rot)

Was evidence of wood decay fungi (wood rot) found?	No
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**Important Note:** Where a Major Safety Hazard is identified above, it must be attended to and rectified to avoid the possibility of personal injury &/or death.

We claim no expertise in building and if any evidence of fungal decay or damage is reported you should consult a building expert to determine the full extent of damage and the estimated cost of repairs or timber replacement (See Terms & Limitations).

## 5. Conditions That Are Conducive To Timber Pest Infestation

### 5.1 Water Leaks

**Water leaks**, especially in or into the subfloor or against the external walls e.g. leaking taps, water tanks, leaking roofs or down pipes and or guttering, increases the likelihood of termite attack. Leaking showers or leaks from other 'wet areas' also increase the likelihood of concealed termite attack. These conditions are also conducive to borer activity and wood decay.

At the time of the inspection, were water leaks found?	No visible leaks were found.
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We claim no expertise in building and if any leaks were reported then you must have a plumber or other building expert determine the full extent of damage and the estimated cost of repairs.

### 5.2 Water Release

**Hot water services, air conditioning units** which release water alongside or near to building walls need to be connected to a drain. If this is not possible then their water outlet needs to be piped several meters away from the building, as the resulting wet area is highly conducive to termites.

Is there a need for this work to be carried out?	No.
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### 5.3 Water Tanks

**Water Tanks** are required to be installed in new homes in some states and many homes have had them retroactively installed as a conservation measure. Tanks which release water alongside or near to building walls need to be connected to a drain. If this is not possible then their water outlet needs to be piped several meters away from the building, as the resulting wet area is highly conducive to termites.

Is there a need for this work to be carried out?	No
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### 5.4 High Moisture Readings

**High moisture readings** can be caused by any one of the following: poor ventilation, ineffective drainage, leaking pipes, leaking roofs, defective flashing or by concealed termite activity. The areas of high moisture should be investigated by way of an invasive inspection. High moisture levels also increase the likelihood of termite attack and may also be conducive to borer activity and wood decay.

At the time of the inspection and at the discretion of the inspector where moisture was tested for by means of a Tramex Encounter moisture meter:	Moisture readings were normal.
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If high moisture was reported then you must have a building expert investigate the moisture and its cause and determine the full extent of damage and the estimated cost of repairs.

### 5.5 Drainage

**Drainage:** Poor drainage, especially in the subfloor, greatly increases the likelihood of wood decay and termite attack.

We claim no expertise in plumbing and drainage, however it appears that drainage is generally:	Adequate.
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Where drainage is considered inadequate a plumber, builder or other building expert must be consulted.

### 5.6 Ventilation

**Ventilation,** particularly in the sub-floor region is important in minimising the opportunity for Timber Pests to establish themselves within a property.

We claim no expertise in building, however, the ventilation appears to be generally:	Not Applicable. Where ventilation is considered inadequate a builder or other expert should be consulted, in the case where vent airflow is physically blocked or restricted, the obstruction must be removed.
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### 5.7 Mould

**Mould** on walls and ceilings etc; is an indicator of high moisture or very poor ventilation. If reported You need to have the reason investigated by a builder or a Industry Hygienist as its presence may indicate the presence of a water leak, wood decay or termites behind the wall or ceiling sheeting.

At the time of the inspection, was mould found?	Mould was not found at time of inspection.
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### 5.8 Timbers Exposed To Weather and/or Water

**Timbers Exposed To Weather and/or Water:** Some species of timber may be used in areas for which they are not suitable. Where this occurs, the timber may be damaged by Timber Pests, in particular termites and wood decay. In most cases, these timbers may be protected with normal maintenance, eg regular painting. However in some cases, you should consider replacing the timbers with a more suitable species or material.

The fitness for purpose of the visible structural timber exposed to weather and/or water appears:	Adequate for the situation they have been used in.
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It is strongly recommended that you consult a Builder, Architect or other specialist in the field to inspect exposed timbers to give expert advice on their durability and suitability for the situation in which they are used.

### 5.9 Other Areas Conducive To Subterranean Termite Infestation

Other areas and/or situations that appear conducive to (may attract) subterranean termite infestation:	Refer to Important Maintenance Advice below regarding what a property owner can do to help reduce risk of Timber Pest attack.
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## 6. Conditions Conducive To Undetected Termite Entry

### 6.1 Slab Edge

**Slab Edge Exposure:** Where external concrete slab edges are not exposed there is a high risk of concealed termite entry. In some buildings built since July 1995 the edge of the slab forms part of the termite shield system. In these buildings an inspection zone of at least 75mm should be maintained to permit detection of termite entry. The concrete edge should not be concealed by render, tiles, cladding, flashings, adjoining structures, paving, soil, turf or landscaping etc. Where this is the case you should arrange to have the slab edge exposed for inspection. Concealed termite entry may already be taking place but could not be detected at the time of the inspection. This may have resulted in concealed timber damage.

Does the slab edge inspection zone fully comply?	No, not required in-fill construction type
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**Note:** A very high proportion of termite attacks are over the edge of both Infill and other concrete slabs types. Covering the edge of a concrete slab makes concealed termite entry easy. Infill slab type construction has an even higher risk of concealed termite ingress as the slab edge is concealed due to the construction design and cannot be exposed. The type of slab may only be determined by assessment of the construction plans by a qualified person e.g. Builder, Architect. Construction Plans may be obtainable by your conveyancer. Termite activity and or damage may be present in concealed timbers of the building. We strongly recommend frequent regular inspections in accordance with AS 3660.2. Where the slab edge is not fully exposed or the slab is an infill slab or the slab type cannot be determined then we strongly recommend inspections every 3 to 6 months in accordance with AS 3660.2

Infill slab: A slab on the ground cast between walls. Other slabs should be in accordance with AS 2870 - 1996 and AS 3660.1-2017.

### 6.2 Weep Holes

**Weep holes in external walls:** It is very important that soil, lawn, concrete paths or pavers do not cover the weep holes. Sometimes they have been covered during the rendering of the brick work. They should be clean and free flowing. Covering the weep holes in part or in whole may allow undetected termite entry.

Were the weep holes clear allowing the free flow of air?	Yes.
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### 6.3 Termite Shields (Ant Caps)

**Termite Shields (Ant Caps)** should be in good order and condition so termite workings are exposed and visible. This helps stop termites gaining undetected entry. Joins in the shielding should have been soldered during the installation. Whenever it is observed that the joins in the shielding have not been soldered then the shielding must be reported as inadequate. It may be possible for a builder to repair the shielding. If not, a chemical treated zone may need to be installed to deter termites from gaining concealed access to the building. Missing, damaged or poor shields increase the risk of termite infestation.

We claim no expertise in building. However, in our opinion the termite shields appear to be:	Not applicable.
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If considered inadequate a builder or other building expert should be consulted.

Other physical shield systems are not visible to inspection and no comment is made on such systems.

## 7. Other Information

Refer to Important Maintenance Advice regarding what a property owner can do to help reduce risk of Timber Pest attack.

## 8. Overall Assessment Of The Property

Where the evidence of live termites or termite damage or termite workings (mudding) was found in the building(s) then the risk of a further attack is extremely high. Where evidence of live termites or termite damage or termite workings was found in the grounds but not in the buildings then the risk to buildings must be reported as high to extremely high.

### 8.1 DEGREE OF RISK OF SUBTERRANEAN TERMITE INFESTATION

At the time of the inspection the DEGREE OF RISK OF SUBTERRANEAN TERMITE INFESTATION to the overall property was considered:	Moderate
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## 8.2 SUBTERRANEAN TERMITE TREATMENT RECOMMENDATION

<p><b>SUBTERRANEAN TERMITE TREATMENT RECOMMENDATION:</b> A management program in accord with AS 3660.2-2017 to manage the risk posed by subterranean termites is considered to be:</p>	<p>Strongly Recommended. To deck</p>
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**FUTURE INSPECTIONS:** AS 3660.2-2017 recommends that inspections be carried out at intervals no greater than annually and that where timber pest “pressure” is greater, this interval should be shortened. 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.

## 8.3 Future Inspection Recommendation

<p>Due to the degree of risk of subterranean termite infestation noted above 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 every:</p>	<p>12 Months</p>
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## 9. An Invasive Physical Inspection Is Available If Recommended

As detailed above, there are many limitations to this visual inspection only. With the permission of the owner of the premises we WILL perform a more invasive physical inspection that involves moving or lifting: insulation, stored items, furniture or foliage during the inspection. We WILL physically touch, tap, test and when necessary force/gouge suspected accessible timbers. We WILL gain access to areas, where physically possible and considered practical and necessary, by way of cutting traps and access holes. This style of report is available by ordering with several days notice. Inspection time for this style of report will be greater than for a VISUAL INSPECTION. It involves disruption in the case of an occupied property, and some permanent marking is likely. You must arrange for the written permission of the owner who must acknowledge all the above information and confirm that our firm will not be held liable for any damage caused to the property. A price is available on request.

### **IMPORTANT MAINTENANCE ADVICE REGARDING INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT (IPM) FOR PROTECTING AGAINST TIMBER PESTS:**

**Any structure can be attacked by Timber Pests.** Periodic maintenance should include measures to minimise possibilities of infestation in and around a property. Factors which may lead to infestation from Timber Pests include situations where the edge of the concrete slab is covered by soil or garden debris, filled areas, areas with less than 400mm clearance, foam insulation at foundations, earth/wood contact, damp areas, leaking pipes, etc; form-work timbers, scrap timber, tree stumps, mulch, tree branches touching the structure, wood rot, etc. Gardens, pathways or turf abutting or concealing the edge of a concrete slab will allow for concealed entry by timber pests. Any timber in contact with soil such as form-work, scrap timbers or stumps must be removed from under and around the buildings and any leaks repaired. You should endeavour to ensure such conditions DO NOT occur around your property.

We further advise that you engage a professional pest control firm to provide a suitable termite management program in accord with AS 3660 to minimise the risk of termite attack. There is no way of preventing termite attack. Even AS 3660 advises when a complete termite management system is installed in accordance with AS 3660.1-2014 for pre-construction termite work or 3660.2-2017 for post-construction termite work and the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA) product label directions are followed precisely, termites may still bridge the management system. However, if the labels directions are followed and the Standard adhered to, and bridging occurs, evidence of the termite ingress will normally be evident to the inspector. Therefore regular inspections in line with the recommendations in this report are essential in addition to any suitable termite management system you install.

You should read and understand the following important information. It will help explain what is involved in a timber pest inspection, the difficulties faced by a timber pest inspector and why it is not possible to guarantee that a property is free of timber pests. It also details important information about what you can do to help protect your property from timber pests. This information forms an integral part of the report.

### **CONCRETE SLAB HOMES**

Homes constructed on concrete slabs pose special problems with respect to termite attack. If the edge of the slab is concealed by concrete paths, patios, pavers, garden beds, lawns, foliage, etc then it is possible for termites to affect concealed entry into the property. They can then cause extensive damage to concealed framing timbers. Even the most experienced inspector may be unable to detect their presence due to concealment by wall linings. Only when the termites attack timbers in the roof void, which may in turn be concealed by insulation, can their presence be detected. Where termite damage is located in the roof it should be expected that concealed framing timbers will be extensively damaged. With a concrete slab home it is imperative that you expose

the edge of the slab and ensure that foliage and garden beds do not cover the slab edge. Weep holes must be kept free of obstructions. It is strongly recommended that you have a termite inspection in accordance with AS 3660.2 carried out as recommended in this report.

## **SUBTERRANEAN TERMITES**

**No property is safe from termites!** Termites are the cause of the greatest economic losses of timber in service in Australia. Independent data compiled by State Forestry shows 1 in every 5 homes is attacked by termites at some stage in its life. More recent data would indicate that this is now as high as 1 in every 3. Australia's subterranean termite species (white ants) are the most destructive timber pests in the world. In fact it can take "as little as 3 months for a termite colony to severely damage almost all the timber in a home".

**How Termites Attack your Home.** The most destructive species live in large underground nests containing several million timber destroying insects. The problem arises when a nest matures near your home. Your home provides natural shelter and a food source for the termites. The gallery system of a single colony may exploit food sources over as much as one hectare, with individual galleries extending up to 50 metres to enter your home, where there is a smorgasbord of timber to feast upon. Even concrete slabs do not act as a barrier; they can penetrate through cracks in the slab to gain access to your home. They even build mud tubes to gain access to above ground timbers. In rare cases termites may create their nest in the cavity wall of the property without making ground contact. In these cases it may be impossible to determine their presence until extensive timber damage occurs.

**Termite Damage;** Once in contact with the timber they excavate it often leaving only a thin veneer on the outside. If left undiscovered the economic species can cause many thousands of dollars damage and cost two to five thousand dollars (or more) to treat.

**Subterranean Termite Ecology:** These termites are social insects usually living in underground nests. Nests may be in trees or in rare instances they may be in above ground areas within the property. They tunnel underground to enter the building and then remain hidden within the timber making it very difficult to locate them. Where timbers are concealed, as in most modern homes, it makes it even more difficult to locate their presence. Especially if gardens have been built up around the home and termite barriers are either not in place or poorly maintained. Termites form nests in all sorts of locations and they are usually not visible. There may be more than one nest on a property. The diet of termites in the natural environment is the various hardwood and softwood species growing throughout Australia. These same timbers are used in buildings. Worker termites move out from their underground nest into surrounding areas where they obtain food and return to nurture the other casts of termites within the nest. Termites are extremely sensitive to temperature, humidity and light and hence cannot move over ground like most insects. They travel in mud encrusted tunnels to the source of food. Detection of termites is usually by locating these mud tunnels rising from the ground into the affected structure. This takes an expert eye.

Termite barriers protect a building by forcing termites to show themselves. Termites can build mud tunnels around termite barriers to reach the timber above. The presence of termite tracks or leads does not necessarily mean that termites have entered the timber though. A clear view of walls and piers and easy access to the sub-floor means that detection should be fairly easy. However many styles of construction do not lend themselves to ready detection of termites. The design of some properties is such that they make the detection by a pest inspector difficult, if not impossible.

The tapping and probing of walls and internal timbers is an adjunct or additional means of detection of termites but is not as reliable as locating tracks. The use of a moisture meter is a useful aid for determining the presence of termites concealed behind thin wall panels, but it only detects high levels of activity. Older damage that has dried out will not be recorded. It may also provide false readings. Termite tracks may be present in the ceiling space however some roofs of a low pitch and with the presence of sisalation, insulation, air conditioning ductwork and hot water services may prevent a full inspection of the timbers in these areas. Therefore since foolproof and absolute certain detection is not possible the use of protective barriers and regular inspections is a necessary step in protecting timbers from termite attack.

## **BORERS OF SEASONED TIMBERS**

Borers are the larvae of various species of beetles. The adult beetles lay their eggs within the timber. The eggs hatch out into larvae (grubs) which bore through the timber and can cause significant structural damage. The larvae may reside totally concealed within the timber for a period of several years before passing into a dormant pupal stage. Within the pupal case they metamorphose (change) into the adult beetle which cuts a hole in the outer surface of the timber to emerge, mate and lay further eggs to continue the cycle. It is only through the presence of these emergence holes, and the frass formed when the beetles cut the exit holes that their presence can be detected. Where floors are covered by carpets, tiling, or other floor coverings and where no access to the underfloor area is available it is not possible to determine whether borers are present or not. This is particularly the case with the upper floors of a dwelling.

Borers of 'green' unseasoned timber may also be present. However these species will naturally die out as the timbers dry out in service. Whilst some emergence holes may occur in a new property it would be unusual for such a borer to cause structural damage, though the exit holes may be unsightly.

**Anobium borer (furniture beetle) and Queensland pine borer:** These beetles are responsible for instances of flooring collapse, often triggered by a heavy object being placed on the floor (or a person stepping on the affected area!) Pine timbers are favoured by this beetle and, while the sapwood is preferred, the heartwood is sometimes attacked. Attack by this beetle is usually observed in timbers that have been in service for 10-20 years or more and mostly involves flooring and timber wall panelling. The frass from the flight holes (faeces and chewed wood) is fine and gritty. Wood attacked by these borers is often honeycombed.

**Lycus borer (powder post beetle):** These borers only attack the sapwood of certain susceptible species of hardwood timber. Since it is a requirement that structural timbers contain no more than 25% Lycus susceptible sapwood these borers are not

normally associated with structural damage. Replacement of affected timbers is not recommended and treatment is not approved. Where decorative timbers are affected the emergence holes may be considered unsightly in which case timber replacement is the only option. Powder post beetles mostly attack during the first 6-12 months of service life of timber. As only the sapwood is destroyed, larger dimensional timbers (such as rafters, bearers and joists) in a house are seldom weakened significantly to cause collapse. In small dimensional timbers (such as tiling and ceiling battens) the sapwood may be extensive, and its destruction may result in collapse. Replacement of these timbers is the only option available.

### **TIMBER DECAY FUNGI**

The fruiting bodies of wood decay fungi vary in size, shape and colour. The type of fungi encountered by pest controllers usually reside in poorly ventilated subfloors, below wet areas of the home, exterior timbers and in areas that retain water in the soil. The durability and type of timbers are factors along with the temperature and environment. Destruction of affected timbers varies with the symptoms involved. Removal of the moisture source usually alleviates the problem. Fungal decay is attractive to termites and if the problem is not rectified it may well lead to future termite attack.

### **TERMS & LIMITATIONS:**

**Important Information** Any person who relies upon the contents of this report does so acknowledging that the following clauses which define the Scope and Limitations of the inspection form an integral part of the report.

- 1. THIS IS A VISUAL INSPECTION ONLY** in accord with the requirements of AS 4349.3 Inspection of buildings Part 3: Timber pest inspections. Visual inspection was limited to those areas and sections of the property to which reasonable access (See Definition) was both available and permitted on the date of Inspection. The inspection **DID NOT** include breaking apart, dismantling, removing or moving objects including, but not limited to, foliage, mouldings, roof insulation/sisalation, floor or wall coverings, sidings, ceilings, floors, furnishings, appliances or personal possessions. The inspector **CANNOT** see inside walls, between floors, inside skillion roofing, inside the eaves, behind stored goods in cupboards, in other areas that are concealed or obstructed. The inspector **DID NOT** dig, gouge, force or perform any other invasive procedures. An invasive inspection will not be performed unless a separate contract is entered into. In an occupied property it must be understood that furnishings or household items may be concealing evidence of Timber Pests which may only be revealed when the items are moved or removed. In the case of Strata type properties only the interior of the unit is inspected.
- 2. SCOPE OF REPORT:** This Report is confined to reporting on the discovery, or non discovery, of infestation and/or damage caused by subterranean and dampwood termites (white ants), borers of seasoned timber and wood decay fungi (hereinafter referred to as "Timber Pests"), present on the date of the Inspection. The Inspection did not cover any other pests and this Report does not comment on them. Dry wood termites (Family: KALOTERMITIDAE) and European House Borer (*Hylotrupes bujulus Linnaeus*) were excluded from the Inspection, but have been reported on if, in the course of the Inspection, any visual evidence of infestation happened to be found. If *Cryptotermes brevis* (West Indian Dry Wood Termite) or *Hylotrupes bujulus Linnaeus* are discovered we are required by law to notify Government Authorities. If reported a special purpose report may be necessary.
- 3. LIMITATIONS:** Nothing contained in the Report implies that any inaccessible or partly inaccessible areas or sections of the property being inspected by the Inspector on the date of the Inspection were not, or have not been, infested by Timber Pests. Accordingly this Report is not a guarantee that an infestation and/or damage does not exist in any inaccessible or partly inaccessible areas or sections of the property. Nor is it a guarantee that a future infestation of Timber Pests will not occur or be found.
- 4. DETERMINING EXTENT OF DAMAGE:** The Report is NOT a structural damage Report. We claim no expertise in building and any observations or recommendations about timber damage should not be taken as expert opinion and **CANNOT** be relied upon. If any evidence of Timber Pest activity and/or damage resulting from Timber Pest activity is reported either in the structure(s) or the grounds of the property, then You must assume that there may be concealed structural damage within the building(s). This concealed damage may only be found when wall linings, cladding or insulation is removed to reveal previously concealed timbers. An invasive Timber Pest Inspection (for which a separate contract is required) is strongly recommended and You should arrange for a qualified person such as a Builder, Engineer, or Architect to carry out a structural inspection and to determine the full extent of the damage and the extent of repairs that may be required. You agree that neither We nor the individual conducting the Inspection is responsible or liable for the repair of any damage whether disclosed by the report or not.
- 5. MOULD:** Mildew and non wood decay fungi are commonly known as Mould and is not considered a Timber Pest but may be an indicator of poor ventilation or the presence of termites, wood decay or water leaks. Mould and their spores may cause health problems or allergic reactions such as asthma and dermatitis in some people.
- 6. DISCLAIMER OF LIABILITY:** No liability shall be accepted on account of failure of the Report to notify any Termite activity and/or damage present at or prior to the date of the Report in any areas(s) or section(s) of the subject property physically inaccessible for inspection, or to which access for Inspection is denied by or to the Licensed Inspector (including but not limited to any area(s) or section(s) so specified by the Report).
- 7. DISCLAIMER OF LIABILITY TO THIRD PARTIES**

Compensation will only be payable for losses arising in contract or tort sustained by the Client named on the front of this report. Any third party acting or relying on this Report, in whole or in part, does so entirely at their own risk. However, if ordered by a Real Estate Agent or a Vendor for the purpose of auctioning a property then the Inspection Report may be ordered up to seven (7) days prior to the auction, copies may be given out prior to the auction and the Report will have a life of 14 days during which time it may be transferred to the purchaser. Providing the purchaser agrees to the terms of this

agreement then they may rely on the report subject to the terms and conditions of this agreement and the Report itself.

**Note:** In the ACT under the Civil Law (Sale of Residential Property) Act 2003 and Regulations the report resulting from this inspection may be passed to the purchaser as part of the sale process providing it is carried out not more than three months prior to listing and is not more than six months old.

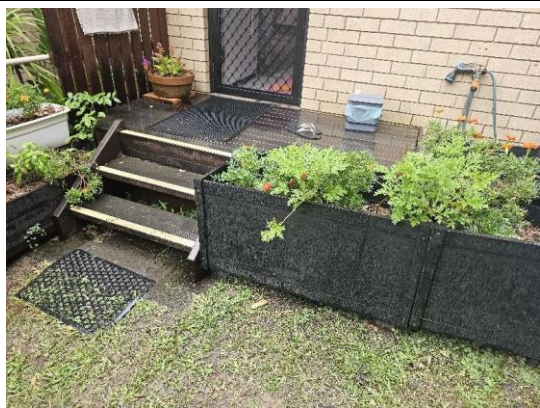
### 8. COMPLAINTS PROCEDURE

In the event of any dispute or claim arising out of, or relating to the Inspection or the Report, You must notify Us as soon as possible of the dispute or claim by email, fax or mail. You must allow Us (which includes persons nominated by Us) to visit the property (which visit must occur within twenty eight (28) days of your notification to Us) and give Us full access in order that We may fully investigate the complaint. You will be provided with a written response to your dispute or claim within twenty eight (28) days of the date of the inspection.

If You are not satisfied with our response You must within twenty one (21) days of Your receipt of Our written response refer the matter to a Mediator nominated by Us from the Institute of Arbitrators and Mediators of Australia. The cost of the Mediator will be borne equally by both parties or as agreed as part of the mediated settlement.

In the event You do not comply with the above Complaints Procedure and commence litigation against Us then You agree to fully indemnify Us against any awards, costs, legal fees and expenses incurred by Us in having your litigation set aside or adjourned to permit the foregoing Complaints Procedure to complete.

## Photos



No access under deck

### CONTACT THE INSPECTOR

Please feel free to contact the inspector who carried out this inspection. Often it is very difficult to fully explain situations, problems, access difficulties or timber Pest activity and/or damage in a manner that is readily understandable by the reader. Should you have any difficulty in understanding anything contained within this report then you should immediately contact the inspector and have the matter explained to you. If you have any questions at all or require any clarification then contact the inspector prior to acting on this report.

The Inspection was carried out by:	<b>Richard Brent</b>
Inspectors contact phone number:	<b>0412009536</b>
State Licence No.	<b>5070295 PMT TTP</b>

**SIGNED FOR AND ON BEHALF OF: Cape Byron Pest Management**

Signed: *Richard Brent* on this the 21st day of March 2024