



Termite/Timber Pest Report (includes Termatrac Radar Detection)

Inspection Date: 1 Jul 2021

Property Address: Kinglake area



Complies with Australian Standard AS 4349.3 — 2010 Inspection of buildings - Timber Pest Inspections.

Contents

Inspection Details	3
General description of property	4
Accessibility	7
Summary	9
Significant Items	10
Additional comments	31
Conclusion	47
Risk management options	48
Definitions to help you better understand this report	49
Terms on which this report was prepared	50

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.

Inspection Details

Property Address: Kinglake area

Date: 1 Jul 2021

Client

Name: Private

Email Address: private

Phone Number: Private

Consultant

Name: Mason Camilleri

Email Address: les@masterpropertyinspections.com.au

Licence / Registration Number: Lic A63493

Company Name: Master Property Inspections

Company Address: Essendon Victoria 3040

Company Phone Number: 03 93373884

General description of property

Building Type:	Detached house
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Storeys:	Single storey
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Smoke detectors:	Not Applicable IMPORTANT NOTE - The adequacy and testing of smoke detectors is outside the scope of this standard inspection and report. Accordingly, it is strongly recommended that a further inspection be undertaken by a suitably qualified person.
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Siting of the building:	Not Applicable
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Gradient:	The land is gently sloping
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Site drainage:	The site appears to be poorly drained
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Access:	Not Applicable
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Occupancy status:	Occupied
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Furnished:	Fully furnished
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Strata or company title properties:	No
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Orientation of the property:	The facade of the building faces northwest Note. For the purpose of this report the façade of the building contains the main entrance door.
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Weather conditions:	Dry
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Primary method of construction

Main building – floor construction:	Suspended timber framed, Concrete Stumps
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Main building – wall construction:	Timber framed, External weatherboards
Main building – roof construction:	Timber framed, Pitched roof, Corrugated Sheeting
Other timber building elements:	There are many timbers spread throughout the entire internal and exterior of the property.
Other building elements:	Decking
Level of maintenance:	Poorly maintained

Special conditions or instructions

Special requirements, requests or instructions given by the client or the client's representative -

There are no special conditions or instructions

Inspection Agreement

AS 4349.3-2010 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.

Inspection agreement supplied: No

Terminology

The definitions below apply to the types of defects associated with individual items / parts or inspection areas -

Damage	The building material or item has deteriorated or is not fit for its designed purpose
Distortion, warping, twisting	The item has moved out of shape or moved from its position
Water penetration, Dampness	Moisture has gained access to unplanned and / or unacceptable areas
Material Deterioration	The item is subject to one or more of the following defects; rusting, rotting, corrosion, decay
Operational	The item or part does not function as expected
Installation	The installation of an item is unacceptable, has failed or is absent

Scope of inspection

This Visual Timber Pest Inspection & Report is in accordance with Australian Standard 4349.3 -Inspection of Buildings Part 3: Timber Pest Inspections. This Report only deals with the detection or non-detection of Timber Pest Attack and Conditions Conducive to Timber Pest Attack discernible at the time of inspection. The inspection was limited to the Readily Accessible Areas of the Building & Site and was based on a visual examination of surface work (excluding furniture and stored items), and the carrying out of Tests.

Accessibility

Areas Inspected

The inspection covered the Readily Accessible Areas of the Building and Site.

- Building interior
- Building exterior
- Roof space - In part
- Subfloor in part

Areas not inspected

The inspection did not include areas, which were inaccessible, not readily accessible or obstructed at the time of inspection. The Consultant did not move or remove any obstructions which may be concealing evidence of defects including timber pest attack. Areas, which are not normally accessible, were not inspected such as under slabs on ground as it is not "considered practical" to gain access to them. Evidence of timber pest attack in obstructed or concealed areas may only be revealed when the items are moved or removed or access has been provided.

Obstructions and Limitations

The following obstructions may conceal defects:

- Built-in cupboards
- Clothing and personal effects
- Floor coverings
- Flooring
- Furniture
- Stored articles in cupboards
- Stored articles in wardrobes
- Decking
- Earth abutting the building
- Vegetation
- Leaves
- Above safe working height
- Appliances and equipment
- Areas of low pitched roof preventing full inspection
- Ceiling cavity inspection was obstructed by approximately 50% due to obstructions like Insulation, ducting and poor clearance or access restrictions.
- Cupboard areas, such as sink areas, bathroom cupboards and similar
- Wardrobes, as general clothing, boxing or similar, obscured inspection to these areas
- Plaster installation is a high obstruction in this particular property
- Insulation in Roof Space

Obstructions increase the risk of undetected defects, please see the overall risk rating for undetected defects.

Inaccessible Areas

The following areas were inaccessible:

- Areas of low roof pitch
- Subfloor part

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.

Undetected timber pest defect risk assessment

Due to the level of accessibility for inspection including the presence of obstructions, the overall degree of risk of undetected timber pest attack and conditions conducive to timber pest attack was considered:

HIGH

A further inspection is strongly recommended of those areas that were not readily accessible and of inaccessible or obstructed areas once access has been provided or the obstruction removed. This will involve a separate visit to the site, permission from the owner of the property and additional cost. For further information or advice see Section C "Accessibility".

Unless stated otherwise, any recommendation or advice given in this Report should be implemented as a matter of urgency.

For further information including advice on how to help protect against financial loss due to timber pest attack see Section F.

Summary

SUMMARY INFORMATION: The summary below is used to give a brief overview of observations made in each inspection area. The items listed in the summary are noted in detail under the applicable sub headings within the body of the report. The summary is NEVER to be relied upon as a comprehensive report and the client MUST read the entire report and not rely solely on this summary. If there is a discrepancy between the information provided in this summary and that contained within the body of the Report, the information in the body of the Report shall override this summary. (See definitions & information below the summary to help understand the report)

Evidence of active (live) termites	Not Found
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Evidence of termite activity (including workings) and/or damage	Found
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Evidence of a possible previous termite management program	Found
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Evidence of chemical delignification damage	Not Found
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Evidence of fungal decay activity and/or damage	Not Found
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Evidence of wood borer activity and/or damage	Found
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Evidence of Conditions conducive to timber pest attack	Found
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Evidence of Serious Safety Hazards	Not Found
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Next inspection to help detect a future termite attack is recommended in

Additional specialist inspections

It is Strongly Recommended that the following Inspections and Reports be obtained prior to any decision to purchase the Property and/or before settlement. Obtaining these reports will better equip the purchaser to make an informed decision.

- As identified in the report

Significant Items

The following items were reported on in accordance with the Scope of Inspection.

Timber pest attack

ACTIVE (LIVE) TERMITES

Important Note. As a delay may exist between the time of an attack and the appearance of telltale signs associated with an attack, it is possible that termite activity and damage exists though not discernible at the time of inspection.

No evidence was found

TERMITE WORKINGS AND/OR DAMAGE

Timber pest attack 1.01

Location: All Areas

Finding: Termite - Damage Identified.

It is suspected that termite activity is occurring or has occurred as there is evidence of termite damage.

Damage caused by termites found in termite areas is considered a defect if the termite management system is not installed in accordance with the BCA / NCC and relevant Australian Standards.

Such damage creates a potential safety hazard, and is likely to worsen and cause further damage to adjoining building materials.

If left unattended, this damage creates an unsafe environment and is likely to lead to the need for major structural works.

A building contractor should be appointed immediately to advise on options to prevent further damage and repair on all affected building materials, if any areas of damage are noticeable.

The application of a post-construction chemical termite barrier or other termite treatments is ALWAYS 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.

We HIGHLY RECOMMEND 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 treated as HIGH PRIORITY.

ALL AREAS should be checked carefully for this defect and attached are a few PHOTO EXAMPLES as a GUIDE.

Please Note :

Timber pest damage WAS FOUND on the property and further information is in the report.

The property is a HIGH risk for termites as the environments to the property are very conducive with many susceptible areas as noted in this report.

I can not stress how important it is to reduce and keep clean the trees, vegetation, timber and/ or all other debris and all other items not only around the home but to the entire property as a matter of urgency to reduce the very high risk for termite activity and to keep the environment as low risk as possible for a conducive and susceptible area or areas for termites and timber pests.

It is impossible to identify all areas for termites, timber pest and timber pest damage, however keeping the garden clean, dry and taking away all mulch, mulching, bark and heavy and over grown areas will certainly reduce the risk and help identify termite evidence.

Please read the report carefully and Maintenance to all susceptible and conducive areas is a MUST to minimise the risk of termite and timber pest existence and timber damage.

The client IS HIGHLY RECOMMEND gaining further advice from a licensed pest controller as to the costs and procedures involved with application of a termite management system and/or eradication, which should be treated as HIGH PRIORITY.







CHEMICAL DELIGNIFICATION

No evidence was found

FUNGAL DECAY

No evidence was found

WOOD BORERS

Timber pest attack 1.02

Location: All Areas

Finding: Timber Pest - Damage Identified.

It is suspected that timber pest activity is occurring or has occurred as there appears to be evidence of timber pest damage.

Damage caused by timber pests found in termite and timber pest areas is considered a defect if the termite management system is not installed in accordance with the BCA / NCC and relevant Australian Standards.

Despite no live termite or timber pest activity being identified, previous timber pest damage was found in these areas.

Such damage creates a potential safety hazard, and is likely to worsen and cause further damage to adjoining building materials.

If left unattended, this damage creates an unsafe environment and is likely to lead to the need for major structural works.

A building contractor should be appointed immediately to advise on options to prevent further damage and repair all affected building materials. Until such time, caution should be taken by all people coming into contact with these building elements and this area.

The application of a post-construction chemical termite barrier or other termite / timber pest treatments 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.

We HIGHLY RECOMMEND 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.

ALL AREAS should be checked carefully for this defect and attached are a few PHOTO EXAMPLES as a GUIDE.

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It is impossible to identify all areas for termites, timber pest and timber pest damage, however keeping the garden clean, dry and taking away all mulch, mulching, bark and heavy and overgrown areas will certainly reduce the risk and help identify termite evidence.

Please read the report carefully and Maintenance to all susceptible and conducive areas is a MUST to minimise the risk of termite and timber pest existence and timber damage.

The client IS HIGHLY RECOMMEND gaining further advice from a licensed pest controller as to the costs and procedures involved with application of a termite management system and/or eradication, which should be treated as HIGH PRIORITY.

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Conditions conducive to timber pest attack

The Consultant sought evidence of noticeable building deficiencies or environmental factors that may contribute to the presence of timber pests. In respect of moisture management issues, the inspection included the potential for or presence of water or dampness in unintended locations.

LACK OF ADEQUATE SUBFLOOR VENTILATION

No evidence was found

THE PRESENCE OF EXCESSIVE MOISTURE

Conditions conducive to timber pest attack 1.03

Location: Garden Areas - All Areas

Finding: Garden Beds - Conditions Conducive to Termites

Garden beds were found to be evident in areas of garden areas.

These garden beds can include untreated timber, bark, excessive old vegetation and with a combination of moisture from watering hosing can make conditions very conducive to termite activity and termite ingress.

It is always important to keep the garden beds as clean as possible and take out excess old bark from the trees, leaves and keep bark mulch to a minimum or better introduce rocks or some item that does not create an conducive environment for termites and hold excess moisture.

ALL AREAS should be checked carefully for this defect and attached are a few PHOTO EXAMPLES as a GUIDE.



Conditions conducive to timber pest attack 1.04

Location: Timber Work - All External Areas

Finding: Timber, exposed to weather / External painting deteriorated

Much of the external paint work including but not limited to posts, windows, fascias, guttering, veranda and other external building elements have been neglected and require attention to prepare and re paint.

External timbers that are frequently exposed to harsh weather conditions require adequate protection (paint) in order to maintain their condition. Where timbers have not been painted or treated adequately, general deterioration is likely to occur at an accelerated rate.

Incomplete or missing paint finish NOT ONLY an appearance defect, it can in most cases lead to the development of secondary building defects over time. Incomplete areas of paint finish exposes the area to moisture, potentially accelerating the deterioration of underlying building materials.

Degraded paint finishes should be sanded back, filled, leveled and painted, as applicable. Where inadequate or missing paint protection has led to the deterioration of the associated building elements, meaning WOOD ROT (Decay) repair and/or replacement of this building element may be required, As if the wood rot is too severe repair of decayed timbers is generally too late.

It is important to note that when people are selling a home it can be common for them to cover the wood rot (decay) by means of using wood putty and paint over the existing timber wood rot (decay), not realising how dangerous this can be as covering up timber wood rot (decay) could be structurally compromising the building, or even more concerning is putting a persons life at risk.

If left unattended, replacement of these timbers is likely to be necessary in the short-term future. Adequate treatment of these timbers is required as soon as possible by a painting contractor should be appointed as soon as possible to perform necessary works to aid the appearance of the affected area and to ensure the area is protected against further deterioration. Alternatively, the homeowner following manufacturer instructions may perform these works.

Please read the report carefully and Maintenance to all susceptible and conducive timber areas is a MUST to minimise the risk of termite and timber pest existence and timber damage.





Conditions conducive to timber pest attack 1.05

Location: Timber Work - All External Areas

Finding: Wood Rot

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

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

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

A qualified plumber / builder may be appointed to assess the cause of excessive moisture and to provide advice on any remedial works as required.

A qualified carpenter and/or registered builder may also be required to replace affected building materials.

The property is a very high risk for termites as the environments to the property are very conducive with many susceptible areas.

Please read the report carefully and Maintenance to all susceptible and conducive areas is a MUST to minimise the risk of termite and timber pest existence and timber damage.



Conditions conducive to timber pest attack 1.06

Location: Perimeter Of Building - Exterior

Finding: Drainage - Inadequate

Please note this is not a building inspection, however this statement is also to assist with the building inspection, but the point of this statement is related to termites and conducive environment to termite's

We have stated the drainage as defective and as a major structural defect is because we have found Excessive Dampness to the sub floor area.

Due to the above statements, we highly recommend further invasive works to determine the concerns stated in this report and the repair methods as detailed in this statement below.

♦ IMPORTANT

Decking - Invasive Inspection Suggested

I would like to make a note that we cannot visually see under the decking and we do not know if there is complete or partial concrete under the decking, if there is complete or partial dirt/soil under the decking and/or if there is complete or partial drainage or not.

Water pooling near foundations and footings is a serious concern with the potential to adversely impact on the longevity of the dwelling. The Building Code of Australia (BCA) outlines that the soil or concrete must be graded away from the dwelling at a minimum of 50mm over 1m (1:50 fall).

The site drainage in this report was found to be inadequate at the time of inspection, creating potential for subsequent water damage to associated building elements, such as foundation subsidence, brickwork cracking, windows and doors moving, concrete paths cracking, etc.

It is important that water does not lie against the base of walls; surrounding paths and ground levels should be sloped to drain water away from walls of the building.

Downpipes should not disgorge stormwater onto lower walls or plinths. Stormwater should be carried away by large, regularly cleaned drains.

Ground levels may need to be lowered, re-levelled and/or falls in various directions with drains installed, which can be achieved with concrete or ground soils, etc.

Where site drainage is inadequate, another option can be installation of an Agricultural (Aggie) Drain may be required or more serious remedial works.

These drainage concerns in this report can have grave potential for foundation subsidence and/or secondary damages such as structural defects such as brick movement / cracking as already mentioned above.

It is highly recommended that a plumber and/or builder and then pending on the outcome, other forms of professionals be appointed to further inspect the area and to install / repair adequate drainage equipment where necessary.

If secondary damages have ALREADY accrued we highly recommend that you engage a structural engineer, geotechnical engineer to start with then engage a registered builder, qualified plumber to further inspect the property and perform any remedial works as necessary. Note, this is only if there is any building damages that have occurred.

ALL AREAS should be checked carefully for drainage concerns and attached are a few PHOTO EXAMPLES as a GUIDE.

INFORMATION BELOW AS A GUIDE.

Surface water drainage

Surface water must be diverted away from Class 1 buildings as follows:

(a) Slab-on-ground — finished ground level adjacent to buildings:
the external finished surface surrounding the slab must be drained to move surface water

the external finished surface surrounding the slab must be drained to move surface water away from the building and graded to give a slope of not less than

- (i) 25 mm over the first 1 m from the building in low rainfall intensity areas for surfaces that are reasonably impermeable (such as concrete or clay paving) or
- (ii) 50 mm over the first 1 m from the building in any other case.

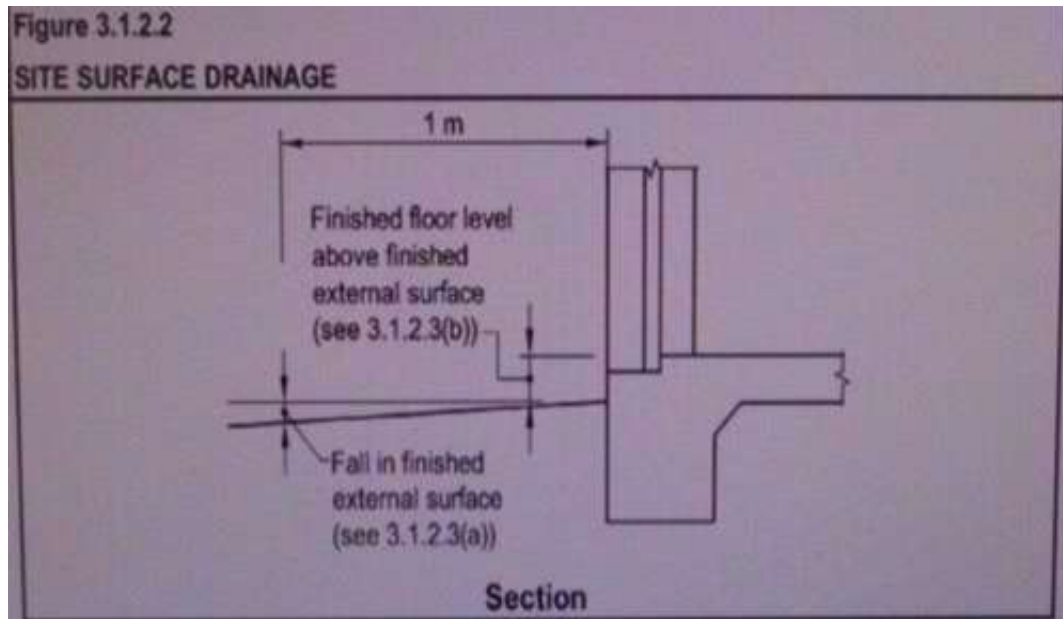
(b) Slab-on-ground — finished slab heights:

the height of the slab-on-ground above external finished surfaces must be not less than

- (i) 100 mm above the finished ground level in low rainfall intensity areas or sandy, well-drained areas; or
- (ii) 50 mm above impermeable (paved or concreted areas) that slope away from the building in accordance with (a); or
- (iii) 150 mm in any other case.

In relation to termites, Defective drainage and falls create high water and moisture which creates a very high risk for termites as the environments to the property are very conducive with many susceptible areas.

Please read the report carefully and Maintenance to all susceptible and conducive areas is a MUST to minimise the risk of termite and timber pest existence and timber damage.





Conditions conducive to timber pest attack 1.07

Location: Perimeter Of Building - Exterior

Finding: Air conditioner - Disconnected overflow

The Air Conditioner (A/C) overflow was found to be disconnected from storm water draining and is creating excessive moisture in the surrounding area.

Such leaking creates an environment which is conducive to an array of defects, including water damage to associated building elements and the attraction of termite or timber pest infestation.

It is highly recommended that a licensed plumber be appointed to connect the A/C overflow in order to prevent such an environment from being created.

These minor works should be carried out as soon as possible.

This excessive water creates a much more conducive environment for termites as well.





Conditions conducive to timber pest attack 1.08

Location: Subfloor

Finding: DAMP & WET LEAK

WITHOUT FURTHER INVASIVE INVESTIGATIONS BY A PLUMBER, BUILDER AND OR STRUCTURAL ENGINEER AND SOMETIMES A GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER, A COMPLETE ANALYSIS WILL NOT ALWAYS BE DETERMINED.

Damp (or structural damp) refers to the presence of unwanted moisture in the structure of a building, either as the result of intrusion from outside, or condensation from within the structure. Generally, structural damp is caused by rain penetration, rising damp, and leaks from plumbing pipes.

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

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

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

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

IN ADDITION.

Damp or wet conditions are generally a direct result of poor drainage an active leak or poor ventilation (or a combination of the three). Dry conditions should be maintained to prevent secondary building defects from developing.

If left unattended damp or wet conditions may have many consequences including the development of fungal decay and/or wood rot as well as providing an environment that may be conducive to termite or timber pest attack.

A qualified plumber should be appointed immediately to identify the cause of the excessive moisture in order to prevent further damage. The water leak should be resolved prior to any repairs of the damaged area which may require localised replacement of building materials and refinishing.

Once the cause is rectified further determinations may be required by a BUILDER AND OR STRUCTURAL ENGINEER AND SOMETIMES A GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER.

ALL AREAS should be checked carefully for this defect and attached are a few PHOTO EXAMPLES as a GUIDE.



BRIDGING OR BREACHING OF TERMITE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS AND INSPECTION ZONES

No evidence was found

UNTREATED OR NON-DURABLE TIMBER USED IN A HAZARDOUS ENVIRONMENT

Conditions conducive to timber pest attack 1.09

Location: Garden Areas - All Areas

Finding: Timbers - In ground contact

Any timbers in direct ground contact provide opportunity for concealed termite entry and are likely to be subject to premature rot and decay as the soil retains moisture or damp conditions against the timbers.

When met with excessive moisture timber begins to decay and develop wood rot. Any timbers that are in direct contact with external grounds especially if left untreated or non-durable also provide ingress for subterranean termites into that particular element.

Remove untreated timber that is in direct contact with external grounds. Consider replacement with more durable materials i.e. treated timber or non timber elements.

Frequent pest inspections are advised to readily identify any termite activity in these areas.

♦ IMPORTANT - HIGH RISK. Please note that when trees have been cut down, leaving the old tree stump remaining, the stump will die.

The tree stump dries out and dies, this becomes a VERY CONDUCTIVE ENVIRONMENT FOR TERMITES and I cannot stress enough how this type of condition becomes so very high risk for TERMITE ACTIVITY as so many of our inspections with tree stumps have been found with live termites damage and/or termite damage.

Tree stumps by far in my career has been the highest location, where I have found live termite activity or termite damage in a property, without any doubt whatsoever.

I highly recommend you seek further professional advice from a licensed pest controller and termite management system controller in relation to any trees that have been cut on the property and what can be done overall from just the typical termite management systems to a property.







OTHER CONDITIONS CONDUCTIVE TO TIMBER PEST ATTACK

Conditions conducive to timber pest attack 1.10

Location: Perimeter Of Building - Exterior

Finding: DAMP & WET LEAK

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Damp (or structural damp) refers to the presence of unwanted moisture in the structure of a building, either as the result of intrusion from outside, or condensation from within the structure. Generally, structural damp is caused by rain penetration, rising damp, and leaks from plumbing pipes.

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

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

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

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

IN ADDITION.

Damp or wet conditions are generally a direct result of poor drainage an active leak or poor ventilation (or a combination of the three). Dry conditions should be maintained to prevent secondary building defects from developing.

If left unattended damp or wet conditions may have many consequences including the development of fungal decay and/or wood rot as well as providing an environment that may be conducive to termite or timber pest attack.

A qualified plumber should be appointed immediately to identify the cause of the excessive moisture in order to prevent further damage. The water leak should be resolved prior to any repairs of the damaged area which may require localised replacement of building materials and refinishing.

Once the cause is rectified further determinations may be required by a BUILDER AND OR STRUCTURAL ENGINEER AND SOMETIMES A GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER.

ALL AREAS should be checked carefully for this defect and attached are a few PHOTO EXAMPLES as a GUIDE.



Serious Safety Hazards

No evidence of Serious Safety Hazards were found

Additional comments

Master Property Inspections, whilst engaged by the client, is not an advocate for the client and all statements and information in this report are completely of an unbiased professional opinion on all matters in this report.

◆ TERMITE / TIMBER PEST INFORMATION ◆

=====

Termite and Timber pest damage WAS FOUND on the property and further information is in the report.

The property is a HIGH risk for termites as the environments to the property are very conducive with many susceptible areas as noted in this report.

◆ IMPORTANT - HIGH RISK. Please note that when trees have been cut down, leaving the old tree stump remaining, the stump will die.

The tree stump dries out and dies, this becomes a VERY CONDUCTIVE ENVIRONMENT FOR TERMITES and I cannot stress enough how this type of condition becomes so very high risk for TERMITE ACTIVITY as so many of our inspections with tree stumps have been found with live termites damage and/or termite damage.

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I can not stress how important it is to reduce and keep clean the trees, vegetation, timber and/or all other debris and all other items not only around the home but to the entire property as a matter of urgency to reduce the very high risk for termite activity and to keep the environment as low risk as possible for a conducive and susceptible area or areas for termites and timber pests.

It is impossible to identify all areas for termites, timber pest and timber pest damage, however keeping the garden clean, dry and taking away all mulch, mulching, bark and heavy and over grown areas will certainly reduce the risk and help identify termite evidence.

Please read the report carefully and Maintenance to all susceptible and conducive areas is a MUST to minimise the risk of termite and timber pest existence and timber damage.

As there appears to be a termite a timber pest control treatment in place, we still recommend that the client gain further advice from a licensed pest controller to make sure that the management system in place is still under warranty and is still an active termite timber pest treatment for this property.

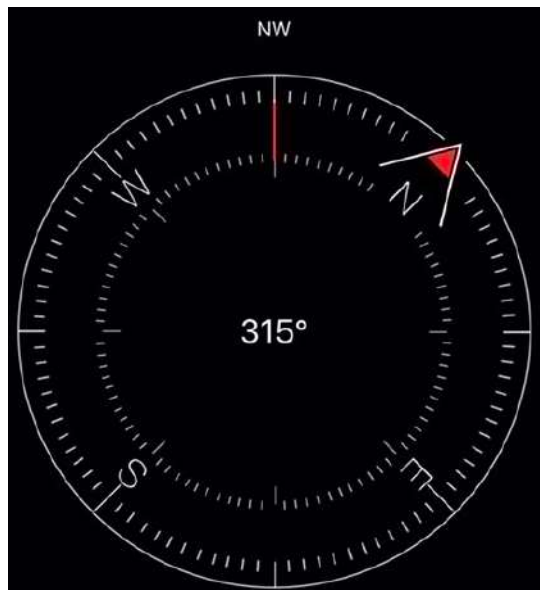
◆ It is very important to note that whilst it appears that the durable notice (sign) in the meter box is valid, the writing on the notice is very very hard to read so we highly recommend you contact the company to determine if the chemical termite barrier system is still valid to be 100% accurate.

For your information

SUBTERRANEAN TERMITE MANAGEMENT PROPOSAL

For your information 1.11

Location: For Your Information
 Finding: General Site Photos & Compass
 General site photos and other areas of interest are provided for your general reference.





For your information 1.12

Location: The Site

Finding: Obstructions and Limitations

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 such as minor defects , major defects , safety hazards , termite activity and conducive environments for termites but not limited to.

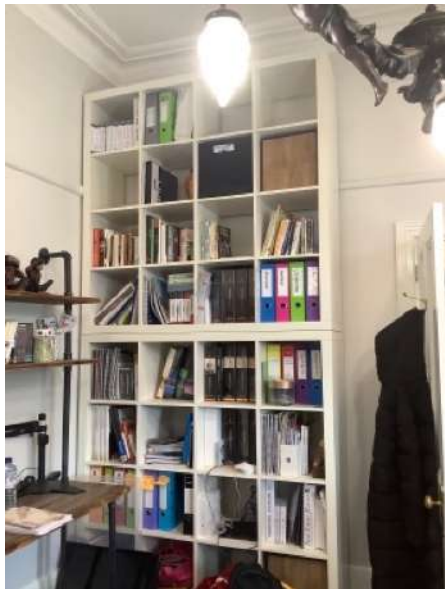
Whilst we have taken many photos of the home and surroundings of the obstructions and limitations, there may be some areas not photographed for reasons of difficulty and/or hard to reach areas.

These photos in the report are for you to understand the type of obstructions and limitations on site, that restricted our inspection process.

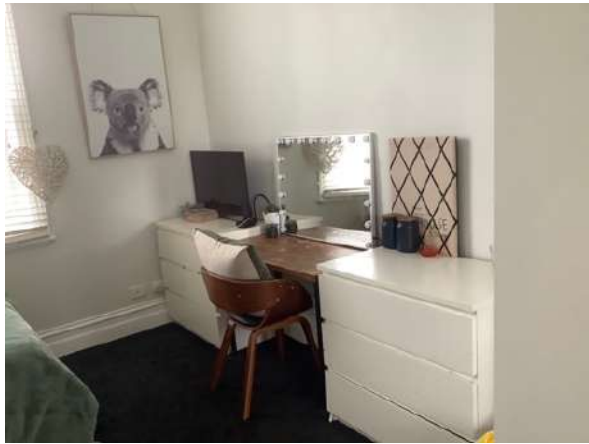
Once the property is emptied, a re-inspection is at the client's discretion.



















For your information 1.13

Location: The Site

Finding: Identification Procedures Designed To Help Identify Termite Activity

All areas accessible of the dwelling are checked with particular attention paid to the wet areas which were closely assessed to check for excessive levels of moisture and temperature anomalies.

In attempt to identify the presence of hidden timber pest activity , a variety of techniques are adopted to identify irregularities including, a moisture meter and temperature digital meter assessments for comparison analysis , sounding of timber elements using a device called a "donga" visual assessments of materials affected by moisture or signs of deformity , trails and bridging constructed by termites , irregular and regular shaped holes in timber elements indicating pest destruction.

Termite activity generates high temperatures and this contract is grounds for further investigation.

◆ The moisture content variation was within the acceptable range of 5% to 20%.

◆ However it is very important to note that the subfloor area was wet and damp, there are various rotted timber's and the garden requires clean up - which creates a very conducive environment for termites.

At the time of the inspection there was evidence of (timber pest) damage / activity and visually accessible timber damage caused by termites and / or timber pest.

The levels of moisture in all areas were found to be in the normal range.

As all areas are not able to be inspected due obstructions and limitations, we therefore can not rule out the possibility of concealed timber pest activity.

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



For your information 1.14

Location: The Site

Finding: Termatrac Termite Radar Detector System - To Identify Hidden Live Termites

Master Property Inspections Building Consultants are certified and trained to operate the advanced Termatrac Termite Radar Detector System.

TERMATRAC, HIGH TECH INSTRUMENTAL INSPECTION, that DETECTS FOR LIVE TERMITES

A non-invasive inspection was performed on this property to identify hidden areas for live termites.

We performed an inspection with the Termatrac Termite Radar Detector System. This particular device is a high-tech radar system, that can identify live termites through the surface areas of a building.

The surface areas that we inspected, but not limited to, with the Termatrac Detection Radar System was the ;

- ◆ Plaster Walls
- ◆ Timber Skirtings
- ◆ Tiles
- ◆ Door Frames
- ◆ Window Frames
- ◆ Other Various Internal Surface Areas,
- ◆ Exterior Timber's
- ◆ Garden Timber's
- ◆ Other Various External Surface Areas.

At the time of the inspection, using the Termatrac Termite Radar Detector System ; WE DID NOT IDENTIFY ANY LIVE TERMITE ACTIVITY .

At the time of the inspection there WAS EVIDENCE of termite (timber pest) activity and no visually accessible timber damage caused by termites and timber pest.

As all areas are not able to be inspected due obstructions and limitations, we therefore can not rule out the possibility of concealed timber pest activity.

The application of a post-construction chemical termite barrier and/or baiting stations or the like 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.

We HIGHLY RECOMMEND the client may consider gaining further advice from a pest controller as to the costs and procedures involved with this application.

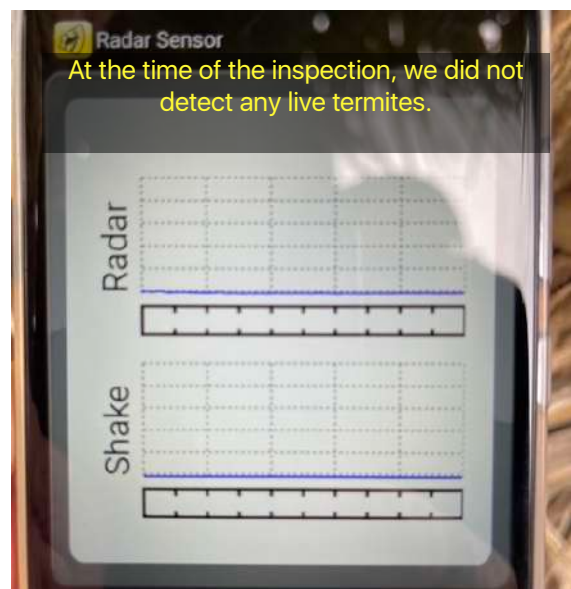
◆ It is very important to note that whilst it appears that the durable notice (sign) in the meter box is valid, the writing on the notice is very very hard to read so we highly recommend you contact the company to determine if the chemical termite barrier system is still valid to be 100% accurate.

It is recommended that obtaining such advice be treated as HIGH PRIORITY.

The client IS HIGHLY RECOMMEND gaining further advice from a licensed pest controller as to the costs and procedures involved with application of a termite management system and/or

It is recommended that obtaining such advice be treated as HIGH PRIORITY.

The client IS HIGHLY RECOMMEND gaining further advice from a licensed pest controller as to the costs and procedures involved with application of a termite management system and/or eradication, which should be treated as HIGH PRIORITY.



For your information 1.15

Location: Roof Space

Finding: Roof Void - Obstructions And Limitations-Insulation.

These photographs are an indication of the obstructions and limitations mainly the insulation which has impeded full inspection of the property at the time of inspection.

These obstructions can hide an array of defects, without removing the insulation it is impossible to rule out termite activity and/or termite damage and other undetectable issues.

The property is a very high risk for termites as the environments to the property are very conducive with many susceptible areas.

Please read the report carefully and Maintenance to all susceptible and conducive areas is a MUST to minimise the risk of termite and timber pest existence and timber damage.





PREVIOUS TERMITE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

For your information 1.16

Location: The Site

Finding: ♦ Termite Management System - Evidence of installation - Date appears to be valid.

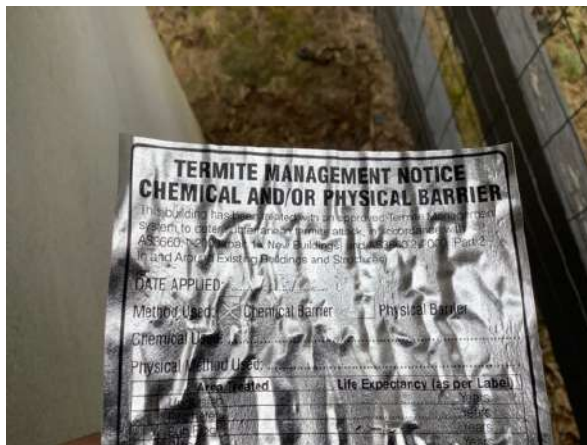
The application of a post-construction chemical termite barrier is highly recommended for all properties, particularly if live termite activity has been found on the site previously. Such barriers are highly effective in preventing termite attack on any timber building elements throughout the property.

A durable notice appears to be placed in the switchboard unit to indicate current termite barrier is in use.

♦ However it is very important to note that whilst it appears that the durable notice is valid the writing on the notice is very very hard to read so we highly recommend you contact the company to determine if the chemical termite barrier system is still valid to be 100% accurate.

At the time of inspection, it appeared as though there is a termite management system that has been installed, with evidence to suggest that it is still dated to be in service.

I highly recommend that you contact the company who has performed the termite treatment and/or management system, so that you are 100% sure it is up-to-date and no further management maintenance is required & to also determine the systems limitations if any and if there should be some type of upgrade required.



Conclusion

Your attention is drawn to the advice contained in the Terms and Conditions of this Report including any special conditions or instructions that need to be considered in relation to this Report.

The following Timber Pest remediation actions are recommended:

1. Yes - treatment of Timber Pest Attack is required.
2. In addition to this Report a Subterranean Termite Management Proposal to help manage the risk of future subterranean termite access to buildings and structures is recommended.
3. Yes - removal of Conditions Conducive to Timber Pest Attack is necessary.
4. Due to the susceptibility of the property to sustaining Timber Pest Attack the next inspection is recommended in

Risk management options

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

To help minimise the risk of any future loss, the Client should consider whether the following options to further protect their investment against timber pest infestation are appropriate for their circumstances:

Undertake thorough regular inspections at intervals not exceeding twelve months or more frequent inspections where the risk of timber pest attack is high or the building type is susceptible to attack. To further reduce the risk of subterranean termite attack, implement a management program in accordance with Australian Standard AS 3660. This may include the installation of a monitoring and/or baiting system, or chemical and/or physical management system. However, AS 3660 stresses that subterranean termites can bridge or breach management systems and inspection zones and that thorough regular inspections of the building are necessary.

If the Client has any queries or concerns regarding this Report, or the Client requires further information on a risk management program, please do not hesitate to contact the person who carried out this Inspection.

Definitions to help you better understand this report

“Timber Pest Attack” Timber Pest Activity and/or Timber Pest Damage.

“Timber Pest Activity” Telltale signs associated with ‘active’ (live) and/or ‘inactive’ (absence of live) Timber Pests at the time of inspection.

“Timber Pest Damage” Noticeable impairments to the integrity of timber and other susceptible materials resulting from attack by Timber Pests.

“Major Safety Hazard” Any item that may constitute an immediate or imminent risk to life, health or property resulting directly from Timber Pest Attack. Occupational, health and safety or any other consequence of these hazards has not been assessed.

“Conditions Conducive to Timber Pest Attack” Noticeable building deficiencies or environmental factors that may contribute to the presence of Timber Pests.

“Readily Accessible Areas” Areas which can be easily and safely inspected without injury to person or property, are up to 3.6 metres above ground or floor levels or accessible from a 3.6 metre ladder, in roof spaces where the minimum area of accessibility is not less than 600 mm high by 600 mm wide and subfloor spaces where the minimum area of accessibility is not less than 400 mm high by 600 mm wide, providing the spaces or areas permit entry. The term ‘readily accessible’ also includes:

- (a) accessible subfloor areas on a sloping site where the minimum clearance is not less than 150 mm high, provided that the area is not more than 2 metres from a point with conforming clearance (i.e. 400 mm high by 600 mm wide); and
- (b) areas at the eaves of accessible roof spaces that are within the consultant’s unobstructed line of sight and within arm’s length from a point with conforming clearance (i.e. 600 mm high by 600 mm wide).

“Client” The person or persons for whom the Timber Pest Report was carried out or their Principal (i.e. the person or persons for whom the report was being obtained).

“Timber Pest Detection Consultant” A person who meets the minimum skills requirement set out in the current Australian Standard AS 4349.3 Inspections of Buildings. Part 3: Timber Pest Inspection Reports or state/territory legislation requirements beyond this Standard, where applicable.

“Building and Site” The main building (or main buildings in the case of a building complex) and all timber structures (such as outbuildings, landscaping, retaining walls, fences, bridges, trees and stumps with a diameter greater than 100 mm and timber embedded in soil) and the land within the property boundaries up to a distance of 50 metres from the main building(s).

“Timber Pests” One or more of the following wood destroying agents which attack timber in service and affect its structural properties:

- (a) Chemical Delignification - the breakdown of timber through chemical action
- (b) Fungal Decay - the microbiological degradation of timber caused by soft rot fungi and decay fungi, but does not include mould, which is a type of fungus that does not structurally damage wood.
- (c) Wood Borers - wood destroying insects belonging to the order ‘Coleoptera’ which commonly attack seasoned timber.
- (d) 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 Timber Pests. Instrument Testing of those areas and other visible accessible timbers/materials/areas showing evidence of attack was performed.

“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;
- (a) probing - a technique where timber and other materials/areas are penetrated with a sharp instrument (e.g. bradawl)

- (a) 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.

“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.

Terms on which this report was prepared

Service

1. This agreement is between the Timber Pest Detection Consultant (“the Inspector”) and you (“Client”). You have requested the Inspector to carry out an inspection of your property for the purpose of preparing a Pre-Purchase Standard Timber Pest Report (“Report”) to you outlining their findings and recommendations from the inspection.
2. The purpose of the inspection is to provide the Client with an overview of the Inspector’s findings at the time of inspection which includes whether the inspector has identified any Timber Pest issues and advice as to the nature and extent of those findings.
3. This Report has been prepared at the direction of and exclusively for the Client. Details contained within this Report are tailored to the Pre-Inspection Agreement between the Inspector and the Client at the time of the Inspection and no other party can rely on the Report nor is the Report intended for any other party.

Scope of this Report

4. This Report is limited to the findings of the Inspector at the time of the inspection and any condition of the property which is not within the scope as set out herein or which occurs after the inspection is expressly excluded from this Report.
5. This Report expressly addresses only the detection or non-detection of Timber Pest Attack and Conditions Conducive to Timber Pest Attack discernible to the Inspector at the time of inspection.
6. This Report is limited to the observations and conclusions of the Inspector that were readily observable at the building or site and given the state of property at the time of the Inspection.

Inspection Limitations

7. The Inspection is limited to Readily Accessible Areas of the Building & Site based on the Inspector’s visual examination of surface work (excluding furniture and stored items) and the carrying out of Tests.
8. Where the Inspection is carried out on a strata or company title property, the Inspection is limited to the interior and the immediate exterior of the residence inspected. The Inspection does not extend to common property areas and the Inspector will not inspect common property areas.
9. The Inspection is not in respect of a particular type of timber pest. Any analysis of a specific timber pest is to be at the request of the Client in which the Inspector would present their findings in a Special-Purpose Inspection Report separate from this Report.
10. The Inspector’s findings do not extend to matters where the Inspector was restricted or prevented from assessing the building or site as a result of:
 - (a) possible concealment of timber pest attack, including but not limited to, timber pest attack concealed by lack of accessibility, obstructions such as furniture, wall linings and floor coverings, or by applied finishes such as render and paint;
 - (b) undetectable or latent timber pest attack, including but not limited to, timber pest attack that may not be apparent at the time of inspection due to seasonal changes, recent or prevailing weather conditions, and whether or not services have been used some time prior to the inspection being carried out;
 - (c) areas of the building or site that were obstructed at the time of the inspection or not Readily Accessible Areas of the Building Site. An obstructions may include a condition or physical limitation which inhibits or prevents inspection and

Building Site. An obstructions may include a condition or physical limitation which inhibits or prevents inspection and may include – but are not limited to – roofing, fixed ceilings, wall linings, floor coverings, fixtures, fittings, furniture, clothes, stored articles/materials, thermal insulation, sarking, pipe/duct work, builder's debris, vegetation, pavements or earth;

Exclusions

11. This Report does not consider or deal with the following:

- (a) any information or advice related to timber pest preventative, treatment, rectification, or maintenance options for an attack by Timber Pests; and
- (b) an environmental risk assessment or biological risk associated with Timber Pests (e.g. toxic mould), occupational health and safety issues.

12. Should the Client seek information from the Inspector related to one of exclusions above, that information is to be provided by way of a Special-Purpose Inspection Report or management proposal which is adequately specified and must be undertaken by an appropriately qualified inspector. Additional information requested by the Client is not included in this Report.

Workplace Safety

13. The Client warrants to the Inspector (including the Inspector's, agents, employees and other personnel) that the Building Site is, to the Client's reasonable knowledge, safe and free of hazardous materials and that no party of the Building site constitutes a dangerous environment or work place safety concern.

Acceptance Criteria

14. The Inspector may compare the building being inspected with a similar building, unless specified otherwise in the Special Conditions or Instructions. The similar building which the Inspector may compare the current building to was, to the best of the Inspectors knowledge, constructed in accordance with ordinary timber pest management and maintenance practices that ensure it does not attract or support a timber pest infestation during its life.

15. The Inspector assumes in their Report that the existing use of the building or site will continue unless specified otherwise in the Special Conditions or Instructions.

16. The Inspector does not guarantee or warrant the absence of Timber Pests in their Report. The Client acknowledges that certain species may be more difficult to identify than others or require regular inspection or testing to help monitor infestation of the species or susceptibility of the timber, including but not limited to the following species:

- (a) Drywood termites. This species has extremely small colonies and is difficult to detect; and
- (b) European House Borer (*Hylotrupes bajulus*). It is difficult to detect an attack or infestation of this species as the galleries of boring larvae rarely break through the affected timber surface.

Acknowledgements

17. The Client acknowledges that the contents of the Report is subject to the Scope of the Report, Inspection Limitations, Exclusions and Acceptance Criteria. This Report does not include recommendations or advice about matters outside the scope of the requested inspection.

18. The Client acknowledges that this Report does not assess the structural integrity of the building or site.

19. Should the Client have any queries or concerns about the purposes, scope or acceptance criteria on which this Report was prepared, all enquiries or concerns are to be discussed with the Inspector within a reasonable time upon receipt of this report.

20. The Client acknowledges that they will take all reasonable steps to implement any recommendation or advice provided by the Inspector in their Report as a matter of urgency unless specified otherwise.

21. Any further discussions the Inspector following the production of this Report addressing concerns will not be reflected in this Report and as such the Report may not contain all advice or information related to the building or site provided by the Inspector.

22. The Client acknowledges that the Inspector is not affiliated with Hello Inspections Pty Ltd ACN 620 518 238 ("Hello

22. The Client acknowledges that the Inspector is not affiliated with Hello Inspections Pty Ltd ACN 620 518 238 ("Hello Inspections") nor is Hello Inspections liable for the content of the Report prepared by the Inspector or any other third party and the Client hereby indemnifies Hello Inspections from all claims, losses and damage arising, either directly or indirectly, from the Report and the Client accepts this document can be presented to a court as a complete bar to any proceedings by the client or its agents or related parties against Hello Inspections. The Client further acknowledges the Inspector is the agent for Hello Inspections solely for the purposes of this clause.

23. The Client acknowledges that Hello Inspections may reproduce the content within this Report for any commercial purpose, including sale of the Report in whole or in part to third parties, provided personal details or information of the Client contained therein are excluded.