



# Apartment - Building & Electrical (Termite Not Required) Report

Inspection Date: 16 Jun 2020

Property Address: Southbank Area



# Contents

---

Inspection details	<b>3</b>
General description of property	<b>4</b>
Accessibility	<b>7</b>
Summary	<b>8</b>
Significant items	<b>9</b>
Additional comments	<b>33</b>
Conclusion	<b>42</b>
Definitions to help you better understand this report	<b>44</b>
Terms on which this report was prepared	<b>45</b>

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: Southbank Area

---

Date: 16 Jun 2020

---

Report Type: Property Inspection Report

---

## Client

Name: Private

---

Email Address: Private

---

Phone Number: Private

---

## Consultant

Name: Les Camilleri Ph: 0411807766

---

Email Address: les@masterpropertyinspections.com.au

---

Licence / Registration Number: A25361

---

Company Name: Master Property Inspections

---

Company Address: Victoria

---

Company Phone Number: 0411 807766

---

## General description of property

Building Type:	Apartment
Number of Storeys:	Single storey
Smoke detectors:	1 fitted, but not tested 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.
Siting of the building:	Not Applicable
Gradient:	Not Applicable
Site drainage:	Not Applicable
Access:	Not Applicable
Occupancy status:	Unoccupied
Furnished:	Unfurnished
Strata or company title properties:	No
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.
Weather conditions:	Overcast & Mild Drizzle

## Primary method of construction

Main building – floor construction:	Concrete
-------------------------------------	----------

Main building – wall construction:	Concrete Panels, Metal Sheeting, Finished with plaster
------------------------------------	--

Main building – roof construction:	Not Applicable
------------------------------------	----------------

Other timber building elements:	NOT APPLICABLE
---------------------------------	----------------

Other building elements:	Balcony
--------------------------	---------

Overall standard of construction:	Acceptable
-----------------------------------	------------

Overall quality of workmanship and materials:	Acceptable
---	------------

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 4349.1 - 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.

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.

Inspection agreement supplied: No

---

## Terminology

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

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

## Scope of inspection

This is a visual Building Inspection Report carried out in accordance with AS4349.1 -2007. The purpose of this inspection is to provide advice to the Client regarding the condition of the Building & Site at the time of inspection. The report covers only safety hazards, major defects, and a general impression regarding the extent of minor defects. The building was compared with a building that was constructed in accordance with the generally accepted practice at the time of construction and which has been maintained such that there has been no significant loss of strength and serviceability.

# Accessibility

---

## Areas Inspected

The inspection covered the Readily Accessible Areas of the property.

- Building interior
- Building exterior
- Balcony Area

## 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. Areas, which are not normally accessible, were not inspected. Evidence of defects 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
- Ceilings
- Flooring
- Plaster Installation is a HIGH obstruction in this particular property.

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

## Inaccessible Areas

The following areas were inaccessible:

- Not Applicable

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.

# 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 Safety Hazards	<b>Found</b>
----------------------------	--------------

Evidence of Major Defects	<b>Not Found</b>
---------------------------	------------------

Evidence of Minor Defects	<b>Found</b>
---------------------------	--------------

## 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 summary and the defect statements in this report.



# Significant items

---

The following items and matters were reported on in accordance with the Scope of Inspection. For building elements not identified in this Condition Report, monitoring and normal maintenance must be carried out.

## Safety Hazard

### Safety Hazard 1.01

Location: Electrical - All Areas

Finding: Electrical - Power Points - Damaged/Faulty

The power points in areas were found to be damaged or faulty at the time of inspection. This occurs generally when the building materials have either aged and decayed or as a result of impact damage (accidental or deliberate).

Repair and/or replacement of the power points is advised to ensure the fixture and it's associated structures are safe and fully operational. A licensed electrician should be appointed to repair/replace the power points as soon as possible.

Please engage a licensed electrician to further inspect the property for the repairs and replacements as required.



## Safety Hazard 1.02

Location: Bathroom

Finding: Mould - Present

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

Generally, the client is advised to ensure that the general environment is free of moisture and humidity to aid in the prevention of mould formation and development. Any mould found during the inspection should be cleaned immediately and/or taken out, particularly where the mould is in the silicon / caulking.

Where mould is particularly serious cleaning or remediation works should be performed by a cleaning contractor.

It is important to determine the cause of mould not just to get rid of mould.

Please note that severely affected building elements may require replacement by a registered builder or qualified carpenter, however generally where mould is found in bathrooms benches, shower tile junctions, laundry sinks and all other wet area junctions you can get rid of the mould, once you take out the old caulking in most cases.

Heavy mould on walls, ceilings and under homes, generally will require professionals in this field, like hazardous material company's.

Finally the cause or source of the mould MUST BE TAKEN CARE OF URGENTLY.

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





## Major Defect

No evidence was found.

## Minor Defect

### Minor Defect 3.03

Location: All Areas - Various

Finding: Building Materials & Hardware That Is Worn / Aged and/or Damaged .  
This defect stated in this report is not a requirement under the Australian standards for a pre-purchase building inspection, however Master Property Inspections is proud to identify these items for your extended knowledge of the property, but these type of minor items is again not part of a standard building inspection under the Australian Guidelines.

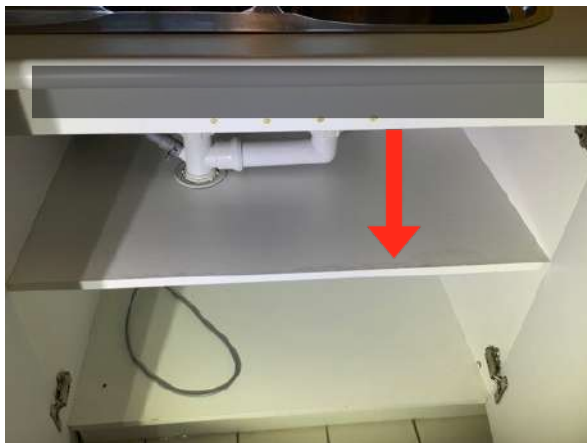
Photos of the Building Materials, are in the photos attached.

This may have been caused by water damage, moisture and/or general wear and tear.  
Replacement or repair ( which ever is appropriate and cost effective ) is up to you of the items attached.

Pre-Purchase Inspections DO NOT require us to note in the reports Worn / Aged and/or Damaged materials and repairs are generally at the owners discretion.  
Items like worn and damaged kitchens, door handles, damaged floor tiles, painting, etc, again is at the owners discretion.

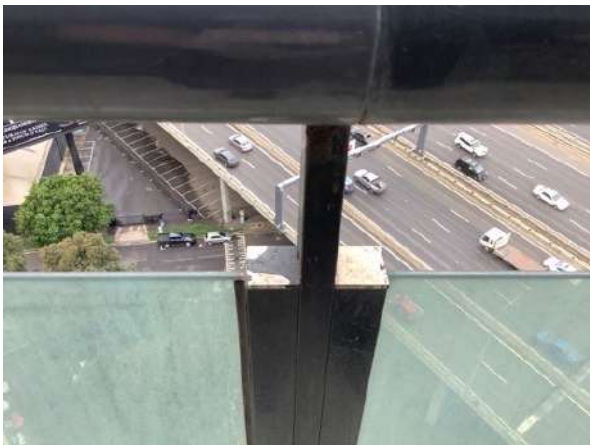
Items like cracked glass mirrors, cracked glass windows and windows not operation smoothly are defects that should be repaired by the appropriate trades.

It is IMPERATIVE that you engage registered and qualified trades and at the end of there works they must supply certificates, such as an electrical safety certificate, plumbing and gas certificate if the works are electrical or plumbing, but for items such as damaged door handles, painting an experienced carpenter or handyman can sometimes be engaged.











## Minor Defect 3.04

Location: Paint Internal Areas

Finding: Paint & Plaster Defects To Doors, Architraves, Walls & Ceilings, ETC.  
It appears that the building has had a re paint or at least painted in areas.  
There is the possibility that some or many cracks in the plaster or solid plaster may have been covered up and/or repaired, due to the selling of the home ?  
There is always the possibility that the cracks in part or full will come back if the repairs have not been professionally done AND/OR the home has movement and/or subsidence continuing to the property.

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

Superficial scuff marks, damaged plaster, holes in walls,missing paint,sub-standard paint work were noted to the internal walls / ceilings and/or architraves as per the photos attached at the time of inspection.

While these minor defects are detracting from the overall appearance of the affected building element, they do not indicate any operational or structural damage.  
This degree of surface damage is consistent with general damage, accidents, movement and wear and tear.

These type of minor defects are appearance cosmetics but they can also lead to the development of secondary building defects over time.

Incomplete areas of paint finish, holes in plaster, exposes the area to moisture, potentially accelerating the deterioration of underlying building materials especially in wet areas such as laundrys and bathrooms.

Superficial scuff marks, damaged plaster, holes in walls,missing paint,sub-standard paint work should be sanded back, filled, levelled and painted, as applicable. Where inadequate or missing protection has led to the deterioration of the associated building element, repair and/or replacement of this building element may be required.

A painting contractor,builder, plasterer and/or suitable handy person may be appointed to perform necessary works to aid the appearance of the affected area and to ensure the area is protected against further deterioration.

Wet areas are the main areas that MUST have SUFFICIENT paint coverage to the walls, ceilings and timber work as moisture can deteriorate the areas.









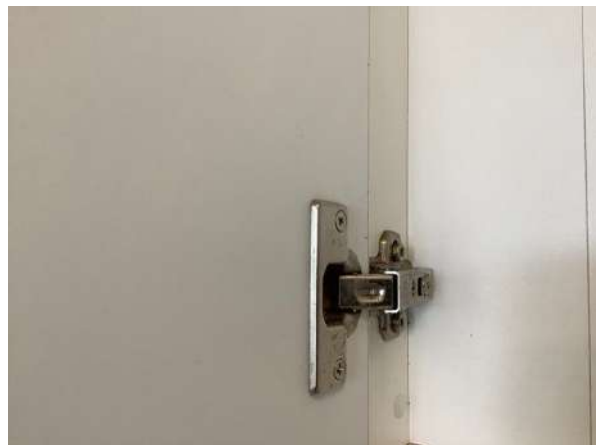
### Minor Defect 3.05

Location: Cabinetry / Wardrobe Doors Internal Areas

Finding: Cabinetry - Loose hinges / Re-adjustment  
Several cupboard / wardrobe doors are not level and detract from the operational state of the cabinetry and doors.  
Upon further inspection, it was noted that the hinges to the cupboard doors have deteriorated or just need adjustment. This as a result over time that they have just come loose or deteriorated from their original fixing.

To improve operation of the affected doors, a general handyman / cabinetmaker/ carpenter may be appointed to replace the faulty hinges and/or adjust .

Such works should be completed at the discretion of the client, but we do recommend repairs so that there is no further damages to the existing cabinets or cupboards.





### Minor Defect 3.06

Location: Doors - Internal

Finding: Door - Binding / Jamming / Out Of Level  
Binding, Jamming and/or Out Of Level Doors is evident during standard operation.

This defect inhibits the functionality of the affected door as well as creating potential for secondary defects to associated building elements, such as damage to the floor covering.

A door that binds to flooring or to the associated door frame may have several causes, ranging from minor defects, such as poor installation of the door or deteriorated hinges, through to major structural issues, such as damage and/or subsidence ( sinking ) to subfloor structures.

Where door binding/jamming/out of level appears to indicate major structural issues, a registered builder specialising in re-stumping / re-stumping company or concrete slab subsidence expert should be appointed to provide an estimate on the cost of rectification.

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

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



### Minor Defect 3.07

Location: Bathroom

Finding: Tap - Loose

The tap in this area has not been installed correctly, or has deteriorated with age, and is consequently loose. This tap being loose creates potential for water leaks and subsequent water damage to the surrounding area.

Where taps are loose, a qualified plumber should be appointed to re-fix the plumbing fitting to prevent further secondary damages that may not be seen, creating water damage unseen.



## Minor Defect 3.08

Location: Bathroom

Finding: Toilet roll holder - Loose

The toilet roll holder was found to be loose at the time of inspection. While not a major operational defect, function can deteriorate if the problem is left unmanaged.

It is advised that the homeowner performs remedial works to re-attach the toilet roll holder to its original fixing.

A general handyperson may be required to perform these works.



## Minor Defect 3.09

Location: Laundry

Finding: Water Staining - Damaged Materials To Door Frame  
Water staining was evident in this area or areas at the time of inspection.

Water staining indicates that surfaces have been exposed to excessive moisture / water over time. The minerals and other elements in the water lead to staining, which may graduate to corrosion and deterioration if left unmanaged.

Water staining can be indicative of more serious defects, such as plaster damage that has become detached from its fixings and become dangerous not just cosmetic, wood rot, mould, conducive environment for termites and damage to other types of building materials that are concealed or not concealed by other building elements.

Water staining can cause minor damages such as paint staining, timber discolouration, etc or water staining can lead to more serious major structural defects.

It is important to identify the cause of water staining and STOP FURTHER DETERIORATION by the appropriate tradesperson.

Where water staining is active, a licensed plumber or appropriate trade must be consulted to identify the cause of the staining and to provide advice on any reparation works that may be required.

Replacement of any broken or damaged structures is advised in particular if the damage has caused secondary defects that have compromised the building structure or safety of any persons.

Conversely, where water staining is old and inactive, affected building materials may be repaired or replaced at client discretion only if the damage is cosmetic though.

It is important to identify the correct professional to perform these works, pending on each situation on how minor or major it has become.







### Minor Defect 3.10

Location: Laundry

Finding: Exhaust Fan - Not Installed.  
There is no exhaust fan in this area.

By not having an exhaust fan in this area, you increase the chance of mould growth, paint damage or blistering or even plaster damage.

Also new air is generated in the area and illiminates the room fogging up.

A Licensed electrician should be appointed to wire and install the fan at the client's discretion, however where there is no window access an exhaust fan may be required by council regulations.





## Minor Defect 3.11

Location: Floor Tiles To Kitchen, Bathroom & Laundry

Finding: Tiles - Drummy

Drummy tiled areas were identified at the time of inspection. The term `drummy` refers to tiles that have become detached from their fixing.

The kitchen, bathroom and laundry floor tiles are severely drummy and can not be repaired without replacement.

Drummy tiles may also be contributed to tiles cracking and what is important is to determine the cause of the cracking, which may be related to the subfloor structure, typical wear and tear and/or poor workmanship

The cause of the tiles cracking must be determined and repaired otherwise the same defect will occur.

Such defects are generally caused by physical or moisture damage to the area. Drummy tiled areas may also be a direct result of poor workmanship during the construction process.

Tiled areas may swell and shrink with changes in air humidity if the area has sustained moisture damage.

Any exposure to moisture is capable of causing tiled areas to become drummy and/or cracked over a prolonged period of time. Drummy tiled areas generally require removal and replacement of affected tiles, with adequate sealant and grouting.

Specialist trades are available for these types of services. A registered builder may be required to undertake works if damage is extensive or if secondary building defects have resulted. Otherwise, it is advised that a tiling contractor be appointed to perform works as necessary. Immediate action is recommended to ensure that no further damage is sustained in the affected area.

If left unmanaged, water penetration to these areas may lead to subsequent water damage, which is likely necessitate repair work to affected building elements.

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





## Minor Defect 3.12

Location: All Floor Tiles In The Kitchen, Bathroom And Laundry.

Finding: Tiles - Cracked or damaged

It is important to note that the cracked tiles are also drummy and as stated in the drummy statement in this report, these tiles cannot be saved and you cannot just replace the cracked tiles they must be all replaced and installed by a qualified tiler.

Cracking was evident to the tiling at the time of inspection. While the cracking appears to be minor, these areas are frequently exposed to water, allowing potential for water penetration into adjoining sections of walls or flooring.

If left unmanaged, water penetration to these areas may lead to subsequent water damage, which is likely necessitate repair work to affected building elements.

What is important when tiles are cracking is to determine the cause of the cracking, which may be related to the subfloor structure, typical wear and tear and/or poor workmanship. The cause of the tiles cracking must be determined and repaired otherwise the same defect will occur.

A tiling contractor should be appointed to ensure that no further water damage occurs. The re-application of silicone and grouting throughout remaining tile work is also advised, to further protect the area against water penetration.

Where water penetration has led to water damage, appointment of a relevant tradesperson may be required to repair damaged building elements.

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





### Minor Defect 3.13

Location: Family Room

Finding: Glass Door Sliding - Defective

At the time of inspection it was noted that the sliding door was not opening or closing smoothly.

This may need cleaning, lubricating, adjusting or new parts.

This repair can be done by a handyman /carpenter or a window/door company.



## Minor Defect 3.14

Location: Kitchen, Laundry, Bathroom

Finding: Silicon / Caulking To All Wet Area Junctions and Tile Grouting - Missing or Damaged.  
Is important to note that as the floor tiles need to be replaced, new silicon or caulking must be installed after new tiles installation.  
It was noted on inspection that sealant and/or tile grout is missing, damaged or inadequate to the tiled wet areas. This may include floor edges, kitchen benches/splashbacks, vanities, bath tub edges, shower areas to the floor and wall tiles, laundry's and all other areas subjected to water or moisture.

Sealant and/or tile grout where missing, damaged or inadequate to the tiled wet areas allows the water to penetrate into the walls and floors which can cause much damage, to the affect were the damage may become a secondary defect and create a conducive environment for termites and/or cause rotting to the timber studs, floor joists and bearers or plaster etc, especially in showers, baths, laundry and the like

Different materials and floor areas move at different rates, generally causing cracking to grout at this point.

A flexible sealant is required to allow for expected expansion and contraction, while keeping the joint water tight and protective of all associated building materials.

A flexible sealant/silicon and tile mortar should be applied to affected areas to prevent any subsequent water damage that is likely to occur.

Regular maintenance and replacement of damaged or missing sealant and tile mortar is highly recommended to the wet areas, as this is a regular wear and tear defect.  
Sealant and grouting in areas that come into regular contact with water should be maintained for the long term care of the building in the areas required as water damage is one of the main defects in a building that causes the most damage and without sealant and tile grout always being perfect, secondary defects or secondary damages can start instantly.

Whilst in some of the areas there is sealant/silicon , it has become apparent that the sealant has deteriorated and/or is just missing.

Whilst in some of the tile mortar is perfect , it has become apparent that the tile mortar has deteriorated and/or is just missing in other areas.

A sealant specialist, tiling contractor and/or registered builder should be appointed to assess any damage caused by water to the entire internal, sub-floor, walls etc of the building and clean, take off old sealant and tile mortar, then re-seal and re-mortar these works as soon as possible.

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











## Additional comments

### IMPORTANT:

When you find this statement BELOW in the defects statements and/or findings in this report, it is important to further look for this item throughout the entire property for further areas of concern.

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

## Observation

### Observation 4.15

Location: Perimeter Of Building - Exterior

Finding: Cracking - External Concrete  
Fine cracks were identified in external concrete wall panels. Although fine cracks are quite noticeable, they are often only considered to be an appearance defect, and usually do not indicate any structural damage.

However the exterior to this building is not part of the scope of works, however I highly recommend that you notify the body corporate to the cracking so that they can investigate further, but also it does appear that minor repairs have taken place anyway.

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





## Observation 4.16

Location: For Your Information

Finding: General Site Photos  
General site photos and other areas of interest are provided for your general reference.









## Observation 4.17

Location: For Your Information

Finding: Gas & Electrical Appliances - Inspection & Servicing  
For you information

All gas appliances need to be serviced and maintained in good order. Plumbing inspections are outside the scope of the building inspection and must be conducted by a Licensed and registered Tradesperson. It is highly recommended that the client makes immediate arrangements to have the gas appliances checked by a licensed gas plumber to ensure that the appliances are working safely and efficiently.

We recommend that all other installations should also be checked.

Whilst we note and comment of visually apparent defects that are present during the building inspection, legislation requires the checking and documenting of compliance for plumbing requirements be done by licensed plumbers respectively to ensure they are functioning correctly.

It is highly recommended that a registered plumber is required to inspect all the gas appliances and the gas Installation for defective workmanship and for carbon monoxide leaks and/or gas leaks.

## Observation 4.18

Location: For Your Information

Finding: Electrical - A further Electrical Invasive Inspection recommended.  
As we perform a VISUAL ELECTRICAL DEFECT INSPECTION.

It is highly recommended that an invasive electrical inspection take place by a qualified electrician as our inspection is Visual ONLY.

For example we highly recommend that further tests to determine that the main earthing system and the earthing to all metal fittings such as lights etc are all connected.

Upon any Electrical Installation or repairs a certificate of Electrical safety for prescribed or non-prescribed electrical installation work must be given to the owner of the building. (Electricity safety act 1998, Electricity safety (Installations) Regulations 2009)

## Observation 4.19

Location: For Your Information

Finding: Advice Summary / Special Notes  
This report contains a list of a number of defects that in our judgement require rectification.

### Scope

Our engagement is confined to that of a Building Consultant and not that of a Building Surveyor as defined in the Building Act, of 1993. Nor have we checked the title boundaries, location of any easements, boundary setbacks, room dimensions, height limitations and or datum's, glazing, alpine and bush-fire code compliance, or any other requirements that is the responsibility of the Relevant Building Surveyor, unless otherwise specifically noted within this report.

## Observation 4.20

Location: The Site

Finding: Electrical Polarity On The Electrical Installation And Power Point Tests.

Polarity Testing

What is electrical polarity?

Polarity in electrical terms refers to the Positive or Negative conductors within a d.c. circuit, or to the Line and Neutral conductor within an a.c. circuit.

What is a polarity test?

Since a.c. installations consist of a Live and a Neutral conductor, it is extremely important that these conductors are connected the right way around, within all electrical accessories such as wall sockets or plugs. To ensure this, polarity test is done at each relevant point.

The test instrument should indicate full voltage (230V) between Line-Neutral and Line-Earth conductors. No voltage should be detected between Neutral-Earth.

IN ADDITION FURTHER TESTS AS BELOW.

Electrical Polarity On The Electrical Installation And Power Point Tests.

1/ A polarity test , which tests that the Active , Neutral and Earth wires are connected correctly to the power point terminal connections.

This test clarifies that the electrical installation does have Active , Neutral and Earth as well as correct connections.

2/ Fault Loop Impedance Test , This test is done between Active Conductors and Earth. To test that the loop impedance is below the satisfactory standard.

So in short if there is a electrical fault ( in a appliance and/or faulty wiring) the safety switch will trip ( operate ) within the Australian Standards ( AS ) regulated interval.

3/ Safety Switch test to trip the safety switch at less then 30 milli amps was performed.

These tests all passed the AS 3000 requirement and exceptance level.





## Observation 4.21

Location: The Site

Finding: Smoke Detectors Battery Replacement.  
This inspection DOES NOT test operation of smoke detectors .

Upon moving into a new property, it is highly recommended that the batteries to the smoke detectors all get replaced instantly.

Smoke detector batteries should be replaced every 12 months at a minimum.

It is highly recommended that replacement dates of the batteries be kept in a log book.

Also

Testing of smoke detectors is required monthly.



## Observation 4.22

Location: Balcony

Finding: Fall in tiles to balcony area.  
The fall in the floor tiles on the balcony all appear to be okay with the fall of the floor sloping away from the building.



## 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.

In the opinion of this Consultant:

The incidence of Major Defects in this property in comparison to the average condition of similar buildings of approximately the same age that have been reasonably well maintained was considered:

### Average

The incidence of Minor Defects in this property in comparison to the average condition of similar buildings of approximately the same age that have been reasonably well maintained was considered:

### Below average

In conclusion, following the inspection of surface work in the readily accessible areas of the property, the overall condition of the building relative to the average condition of similar buildings of approximately the same age that have been reasonably well maintained was considered:

**The property internally is in less than average condition**

## Building consultant's summary

**Note : The Australian Standards for prepurchase building inspections ( AS 4349.1-2007 ) does not require our inspections to cover items such**

as footings belowground, concrete slabs belowground, concealed plumbing, appliances such as air-conditioners, ovens and the like, carpet, quality of paint and typical paint defects, fixtures and fittings, mirrors and all other typical minor defects to the interior of the home and the exterior of the home including landscaping.

In saying the above, we are proud to say that we go over and above in our inspections & reports to provide information on certain items above or not listed for a better understanding of the property.

The condition of the building when compared to similar buildings of its type and similar age in the immediate area and/or other areas, appears to be in LESS THAN AVERAGE condition.

There are a number of defects listed in this report which will require attention to rectify and comply with Australian Standards, to prevent further deterioration / damage to the property as listed in this report.

Minor defects such as paint quality, plaster quality, damaged or worn items / materials can be repaired at your discretion, however minor defects such as caulking, silicon and water related damage should be repaired at your very earliest convenience to prevent and/or stop any damages or further damages. Major defects, major structural defects and safety hazards should all be attended to as a matter of urgency, to prevent further deterioration to the building and provide safety to yourself and all occupants that come with in the building and within the area of the building.

# Definitions to help you better understand this report

---

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

“Building Consultant” A person, business or company who is qualified and experienced to undertake a pre-purchase inspection in accordance with Australian Standard AS 4349.1-2007 ‘Inspection of Buildings. Part 1: Pre-Purchase Inspections – Residential Buildings’. The consultant must also meet any Government licensing requirement, where applicable.

“Building and Site” The inspection of the nominated residence together with relevant features including any car accommodation, detached laundry, ablution facilities and garden sheds, retaining walls more than 700 mm high, paths and driveways, steps, fencing, earth, embankments, surface water drainage and stormwater run-off within 30 m of the building, but within the property boundaries.

“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. Or where these clearances are not available, areas within the consultant’s unobstructed line of sight and within arm’s length.

“Structure” The loadbearing part of the building, comprising the Primary Elements.

“Primary Elements” Those parts of the building providing the basic loadbearing capacity to the Structure, such as foundations, footings, floor framing, loadbearing walls, beams or columns. The term ‘Primary Elements’ also includes other structural building elements including: those that provide a level of personal protection such as handrails; floor-to-floor access such as stairways; and the structural flooring of the building such as floorboards.

“Structural Damage” A significant impairment to the integrity of the whole or part of the Structure falling into one or more of the following categories:

(a) Structural Cracking and Movement – major (full depth) cracking forming in Primary Elements resulting from differential movement between or within the elements of construction, such as foundations, footings, floors, walls and roofs.

(b) Deformation – an abnormal change of shape of Primary Elements resulting from the application of load(s).

(c) Dampness – the presence of moisture within the building, which is causing consequential damage to Primary Elements.

(d) Structural Timber Pest Damage – structural failure, i.e. an obvious weak spot, deformation or even collapse of timber Primary Elements resulting from attack by one or more of the following wood destroying agents: chemical delignification; fungal decay; wood borers; and termites.

“Conditions Conducive to Structural Damage” Noticeable building deficiencies or environmental factors that may contribute to the occurrence of Structural Damage.

“Secondary Elements” Those parts of the building not providing loadbearing capacity to the Structure, or those non-essential elements which, in the main, perform a completion role around openings in Primary Elements and the building in general such as non-loadbearing walls, partitions, wall linings, ceilings, chimneys, flashings, windows, glazing or doors.

“Finishing Elements” The fixtures, fittings and finishes applied or affixed to Primary Elements and Secondary Elements such as baths, water closets, vanity basins, kitchen cupboards, door furniture, window hardware, render, floor and wall tiles, trim or paint. The term ‘Finishing Elements’ does not include furniture or soft floor coverings such as carpet and lino.

“Major Defect” A defect of significant magnitude where rectification has to be carried out in order to avoid unsafe conditions, loss of utility or further deterioration of the property.

“Minor Defect” A defect other than a Major Defect.

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

“Tests” Where appropriate the carrying out of tests using the following procedures and instruments:

(a) Dampness Tests means additional attention to the visual examination was given to those accessible areas which the consultant’s experience has shown to be particularly susceptible to damp problems. Instrument testing using electronic moisture detecting meter of those areas and other visible accessible elements of construction showing evidence of dampness was performed.

(b) Physical Tests means the following physical actions undertaken by the consultant: opening and shutting of doors, windows and draws; operation of taps; water testing of shower recesses; and the tapping of tiles and wall plaster.”

## Terms on which this report was prepared

---

**SERVICE** As requested by the Client, the inspection carried out by the Building Consultant (“the Consultant”) was a ‘Standard Property Report’.

**PURPOSE OF INSPECTION** The purpose of this inspection is to provide advice to the Client regarding the condition of the Building and Site at the time of inspection.

**SCOPE OF INSPECTION** This Report only covers and deals with any evidence of: Major Defects in the condition of Primary Elements including Structural Damage and Conditions Conducive to Structural Damage; any Major Defect in the condition of Secondary Elements and Finishing Elements; collective (but not individual) Minor Defects; and any Serious Safety Hazard discernible at the time of inspection. The inspection is limited to the Readily Accessible Areas of the Building and Site (see Note below) and is based on a visual examination of surface work (excluding furniture and stored items), and the carrying out of Tests.

Note. With strata and company title properties, the inspection was limited to the interior and the immediate exterior of the particular residence inspected. Common property was not inspected.

**ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA** The building was compared with a building that was constructed in accordance with the generally accepted practice at the time of construction and which has been maintained such that there has been no significant loss of strength and serviceability.

Unless noted in “Special Conditions or Instructions”, the Report assumes that the existing use of the building will continue.

This Report only records the observations and conclusions of the Consultant about the readily observable state of the property at the time of inspection. The Report therefore cannot deal with:

- (a) possible concealment of defects, including but not limited to, defects concealed by lack of accessibility, obstructions such as furniture, wall linings and floor coverings, or by applied finishes such as render and paint; and
- (b) undetectable or latent defects, including but not limited to, defects 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.

These matters outlined above in (a) & (b) are excluded from consideration in this Report.

If the Client has any doubt about the purpose, scope and acceptance criteria on which the Report was based please discuss your concerns with the Consultant on receipt of the Report.

The Client acknowledges that, unless stated otherwise, the Client as a matter of urgency should implement any recommendation or advice given in this Report.

#### LIMITATIONS

The Client acknowledges:

1. 'Visual only' inspections are not recommended. A visual only inspection may be of limited use to the Client. In addition to a visual inspection, to thoroughly inspect the Readily Accessible Areas of the property requires the Consultant to carry out when ever necessary appropriate Tests.
2. This Report does not include the inspection and assessment of items or matters outside the scope of the requested inspection and report. Other items or matters may be the subject of a Special-Purpose Inspection Report, which is adequately specified (see Exclusions below).
3. This Report does not include the inspection and assessment of items or matters that do not fall within the Consultant's direct expertise.
4. The inspection only covered the Readily Accessible Areas of the property. The inspection did not include areas, which were inaccessible, not readily accessible or obstructed at the time of inspection. Obstructions are defined as any 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.
5. Australian Standard AS4349.0-2007 Inspection of Buildings, Part 0: General Requirements recognises that a property report is not a warranty or an insurance policy against problems developing with the building in the future.
6. This Report was produced for the use of the Client. The Consultant is not liable for any reliance placed on this report by any third party.

#### EXCLUSIONS

The Client acknowledges that this Report does not cover or deal with:

- (i) any individual Minor Defect;
- (ii) solving or providing costs for any rectification or repair work;
- (iii) the structural design or adequacy of any element of construction;
- (iv) detection of wood destroying insects such as termites and wood borers;
- (v) the operation of fireplaces and chimneys;
- (vi) any services including building, engineering (electronic), fire and smoke detection or mechanical;
- (vii) lighting or energy efficiency;
- (viii) any swimming pools and associated pool equipment or spa baths and spa equipment or the like;
- (ix) any appliances such as dishwashers, insinkerator, ovens, stoves and ducted vacuum systems;
- (x) a review of occupational, health or safety issues such as asbestos content, the provision of safety glass or the use of lead based paints;
- (xi) a review of environmental or health or biological risks such as toxic mould;

- (xii) whether the building complies with the provisions of any building Act, code, regulation(s) or by-laws;
- (xiii) whether the ground on which the building rests has been filled, is liable to subside, swell or shrink, is subject to landslip or tidal inundation, or if it is flood prone; and
- (xiv) in the case of strata and company title properties, the inspection of common property areas or strata/company records.

Any of the above matters may be the subject of a special-purpose inspection report, which is adequately specified and undertaken by an appropriately qualified inspector.