

Melbourne Property Inspections P/L, trading as

Melbourne Property Inspections P/L

356 Collins Street
MELBOURNE VIC 3000
Phone: (13)0088-6525



Mobile: 0414-184-686

Email: info@melbournepropertyinspections.com.au

ABN: 95 477 052 614

Residential Date of inspection: Friday, 08 May 2020 11:30 AM

Pre-purchase Inspection Report

Prepared within the limitations and conditions specified in
Australian Standard AS 4349.1 - 2007 Pre-purchase Inspections - Residential buildings



Property address

1 Hex Street

WEST FOOTSCRAY VIC 3012

Report prepared for

Client's contact details

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Type of inspection report | Mobile |
| Persons present | Standard Inspection, Defect Only |
| Weather conditions | Pre-purchase Building Inspector, Pre-purchase Pest Inspector |
| Inspector | Fine |
| | Joe Noto, Bachelor Applied Science (Construction Mgt) (Economics) |
| | Registered Building Practitioner - Domestic Builder - Unlimited DB-U |
| | 28857 |

Disclaimer

You acknowledge that this disclaimer forms an integral part of the report. This report is not an all encompassing document dealing with the building from every aspect. It seeks to identify obvious or significant defects apparent at the time of the inspection. Whether or not a defect is considered significant can relate to the age and type of the building inspected. This is not a structural report. For advice of a structural nature contact a structural engineer. Identification of hazardous materials or situations that may be in the building or on or near the property is outside the scope of this inspection.

This report is not a certificate of compliance of the property under any act, regulation, ordinance, local law or by-law. It is not a warranty against problems developing with the building in the future. This report does not include the detection and identification of unauthorised or illegal building, plumbing or electrical work or of work not compliant with building regulations. With respect to minor defects, the inspection is limited to reporting on their overall extent not listing each one.

This is a visual inspection only, limited to those areas and sections of the property fully accessible and visible to the inspector on the date of Inspection. We have not inspected woodwork or other parts of the structure which are covered, unexposed or inaccessible and we are therefore unable to report that any such part of the structure is free from defect. The inspection did not include breaking apart, dismantling, removing or moving objects including, but not limited to, foliage, moldings, roof insulation/sisalation, floor or wall coverings, sidings, ceilings, floors, furnishings, appliances or personal possessions. The inspector does not see inside walls, between floors, inside skillion roofing, behind stored goods in cupboards and other areas that are concealed or obstructed. The inspector did not dig, gouge, force or perform invasive procedures. Visible timbers were not destructively probed or hit. The inspection does not cover areas where access was denied or unavailable to the inspector or defects that may have been concealed or where the identification of a defect may be subject to the prevailing weather conditions or to patterns of use or occupancy of the property. It does not cover the presence or absence of timber pests; gas-fittings; common property areas; environmental concerns; the proximity of the property to flight paths, railways, or busy traffic; noise levels; health and safety issues; heritage concerns; security concerns; fire protection; seepage; swimming pools/spas; durability of exposed finishes; neighborhood problems; document analysis; electrical installation; any matters that are regulated by statute. Where within the competency of the inspector and upon request, specific matters may be covered under the terms of a Special-purpose Property Report.

ASBESTOS: No inspection or testing for asbestos was done and no report on the presence or absence of asbestos is provided. If during the course of the Inspection asbestos or materials containing asbestos happened to be noticed it may be noted in the report. Buildings built prior to 1986 commonly have materials that contain asbestos and buildings built up until the early 90s may contain some asbestos. Where in any doubt, the material should be assumed to contain asbestos unless testing determines otherwise and you should consider obtaining advice from an asbestos expert. Sanding, drilling, cutting, removing sheeting or disturbing products containing Asbestos that results in releasing airborne asbestos fibers is a health risk.

MOULD: No inspection for mould was done and no report on the presence or absence of mould is provided. If in the course of the inspection, mould happened to be noticed it may be noted in the report. If you are concerned as to the possible health risk resulting from any mould you should seek advice from a relevant expert.

COSTING ADVICE: *Australian Standard AS 4349.1 - 2007 excludes provision of costing advice.* Any cost advice provided verbally or in this report must be taken as of a general nature and is not to be relied on. Actual costs depend on the quality of materials, standard of work, what price a contractor is prepared to do the work for and may be contingent on approvals, delays and unknown factors associated with third parties. Independent quotes should be obtained if costs of defects is of significance in negotiations on the purchase of a property as well as prior to any work being done. No liability is accepted for costing advice.

DISPUTE/CLAIM PROCEDURE: To make a claim in relation to the inspection, either party shall give written notice of the matter to the other party within 90 days of the inspection. If the claim/dispute is not resolved within 21 days from the service of the written notice, either party may refer it to a mediator nominated by us and costs shall be shared. Should the dispute not be resolved by mediation then either party may refer it to the Institute of Arbitrators and Mediators of Australia to appoint an arbitrator to resolve the claim. The arbitrator shall determine costs that each party is to pay.

THIRD PARTIES: We will not be liable for any loss, damage, cost or expense whatsoever, suffered or incurred by anyone relying on this report other than the Client named on the face page of this report and only then if the invoice for the inspection has been paid in full.

Inspection Agreement

Pre-purchase Standard Inspection

Individual Title Property

Requirement for Inspection agreement

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

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.

Purpose of inspection

The purpose of the inspection is to provide advice regarding the condition of the property at the time of the inspection.

Access limitations

- Areas where reasonable entry is denied to the inspector or where reasonable access is not available are excluded from and do not form part of the inspection. Access limitations may include legal right of entry, locked doors, security system, pets, furniture or other obstructions. Physical access limitations may include height, narrow boundary clearance, thick vegetation, small roof or crawl space and adverse weather conditions. The report shall identify any area or item within the scope of the inspection that was not inspected and the factor that prevented inspection.
- The extent of accessible areas shall be determined by the inspector at the time of inspection based on the conditions encountered at that time. The inspection shall include only accessible areas and areas that are within the inspector's line of sight and close enough to enable reasonable appraisal. Reasonable access includes a prerequisite that the minimum clearances specified in the table below are safely available.

DIMENSIONS FOR REASONABLE ACCESS

| <u>Area</u> | <u>Access hole</u> | <u>Crawl space</u> | <u>Height</u> |
|---------------|--------------------|--------------------|--|
| Roof Interior | 400mm x 500mm | 600mm x 600mm | Accessible from a 3.6m ladder |
| Roof exterior | - | - | Accessible from a 3.6m ladder placed on the ground |

NOTES:

- 1 Reasonable access does not include the cutting of access holes or the removal of screws and bolts or any other fastenings or sealants to access covers.
- 2 Sub-floor areas sprayed with chemicals are not be inspected unless it is safe to do so.

Conditions

An inspection report may be conditional on

- prevailing weather conditions or recent occupancy and use of services that might affect observations
- information provided by the client or the agents of the client
- deliberate concealment of defects
- any other relevant factor limiting the inspection

Scope of inspection

What is not reported on - general exclusions detailed in the standard AS 4349.1 - 2007

- Parts of a building that are under construction
- The inspection is not intended to include rigorous assessment of all building elements in a property
- Defects that would only be apparent under particular weather conditions or when using particular fittings & fixtures
- Defects not apparent due to occupancy or occupancy behavior eg non use of a leaking shower
- The inspection report is not a certificate of compliance of the property within the requirements of any Act, regulation, ordinance, local law or by-law and is not a warranty against problems developing with the building in the future
- Unauthorized building work or of work not compliant with building regulations
- Title and ownership matters, matters concerning easements, covenants, restrictions, zoning certificates and all other law-related matters
- Estimation of the cost of rectification of specific defects.

What is not reported on - specifics excluded by the standard AS 4349.1 - 2007

Footings below ground, concealed damp-proof course, electrical installations, operation of smoke detectors, light switches and fittings, TV, sound and communication and security systems, concealed plumbing, adequacy of roof drainage as installed, gas fittings and fixtures, air conditioning, automatic garage door mechanisms, swimming pools and associated filtration and similar equipment, the operation of fireplaces and solid fuel heaters, including chimneys and flues, alarm systems, intercom systems, soft floor coverings, electrical appliances including dishwashers, incinerators, ovens, ducted vacuum systems, paint coatings except external protective coatings, health hazards e.g., allergies, soil toxicity, lead content, radon, presence of asbestos or urea formaldehyde), timber and metal framing sizes and adequacy, concealed tie downs and bracing, timber pest activity, other mechanical or electrical equipment (such as gates, inclinators), soil conditions, control joints, sustainable development provisions, concealed framing-timbers or any areas concealed by wall linings or sidings, landscaping, rubbish, floor cover, furniture and accessories, stored items, insulation, environmental matters e.g. BASIX, water tanks, BCA environmental provisions, energy efficiency, lighting efficiency.

What is reported on

- The inspection includes subjective appraisal by an inspector competent to assess the condition of residential buildings. It involves a subjective assessment so different inspectors or even the same inspector on a different occasion may reach different conclusions.
- The inspection comprises a visual assessment of the property to identify major defects and to form an opinion regarding the general condition of the property at the time of inspection.

The following areas shall be inspected where applicable:

- The interior of the building: ceilings; walls; floors; windows; doors & frames; kitchen; bathroom; WC; ensuite; laundry; stairs & damp problems
- The exterior of the building: walls (including lintels, claddings, doors & windows); timber or steel frames & structures; chimneys; stairs; balconies, verandas, patios, decks, suspended concrete floors, balustrades
- The roof exterior: roof (including tiles, shingles & slates, roof sheeting, gables, flashings); skylights, vents, flues; valleys; guttering; downpipes; eaves, fascias and barges
- The roof space: roof covering; roof framing; sarking; party walls; insulation
- The sub-floor space: timber floor (including supports, floor, ventilation, drainage, damp); suspended concrete floors
- The property within 30m of the house and within the boundaries of the site: car accommodation, detached laundry, ablution facilities and garden sheds; retaining walls (where supporting other structures and landscaping retaining walls > 700mm high); paths & driveways; steps ; fencing (general & swimming pool) ; surface water (drainage effectiveness)

The scope of the inspection includes variations to the exclusions in AS 4349.1 - 2007 as detailed below.

_Nil

Agreement Accepted via Website

Joe Noto

Building Construction & General Access Limitations

Construction-Original House

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| Year Built | 1965 (Approximate) Estimated |
| Number of Stories | 1 |
| Type of Building | Freestanding house |
| Footings | Suspended Timber Floor Structure, Timber stumps |
| Flooring | Strip timber, Tiles |
| Wall Framing | Timber frame |
| External Walling | Weatherboard, Cementitious cladding over weatherboards |
| Internal Walling | Plastered, Asbestos cladding |
| Windows | Aluminium framed |
| Roof Framing | Conventional timber framing |
| Roof Cladding | Concrete roof tiles |

General Access Limitations

External

- Underground Items
- Footings
- Weatherboards concealed by additional layer of cladding

Internal

- Wall Cavities
- Behind tiles
- Under bottom shelves to various joinery units
- Concealed areas
- Floor Coverings
- Concealed structural items
- White goods/appliances

Roof Void

- Insulation b/w Ceiling Joists

Under Floor

- No underfloor access

Explanation of codes used in the inspection report

Defect types

| Type | Defect | Identifier |
|------|---|---|
| A | Damage | The fabric of the element has ruptured or is otherwise broken. |
| B | Distortion Warping Twisting | An element or elements has been distorted or moved from the intended location. |
| C | Water penetration, Damp related | Moisture is present in unintended or unexpected locations. |
| D | Material Deterioration (rusting, rotting, corrosion, decay) | An element or component is subject to deterioration of material or materials. |
| E | Operational | An element or component does not operate as intended. |
| F | Installation (including omissions) | The element or component is subject to improper or ineffective installation inappropriate use, or missing components. |

Defect Significance

| Significance Code | Significance Description | Significance Explanation |
|-------------------|--------------------------|--|
| MA | Major | A defect of sufficient magnitude where rectification has to be carried out in order to avoid unsafe conditions, loss of utility or further deterioration of the property. |
| MI | Minor | A defect is minor if it is primarily aesthetic or if it relates to a localized part of the building. While minor defects may be recorded, AS 4349.1 - 2007 does not require the inspector to comment on individual minor defects and imperfections (may include minor blemishes, corrosion, cracking, weathering, general deterioration, unevenness, and physical damage to materials and finishes, such as de-silvering of mirrors). Such defects can often be addressed with good home maintenance and when redecoration and renovation is undertaken. A poorly-maintained home could have many more minor defects than other homes of similar age & type of construction. |
| SH | Safety Hazard | A defect that in the opinion of the inspector is or may constitute a potentially serious safety hazard. |
| FI | Further Investigation | A defect or possible defect that in the opinion of the inspector warrants further investigation by an appropriate specialist. |

Damage categories for cracking in masonry

| Description of typical damage and required repair | Width limit | Damage category |
|--|--|-----------------|
| Hairline cracks. | ≤ 0.1 mm | 0 |
| Fine cracks that do not need repair. | ≤ 1.0 mm | 1 |
| Cracks noticeable but easily filled. Doors and windows stick slightly. | ≤ 5.0 mm | 2 |
| Cracks can be repaired and possibly a small amount of wall will need to be replaced. Door and windows stick, service pipes can fracture. Weather tightness often impaired. | > 5.0 mm, ≤ 15.0 mm (or a number of cracks 3.0 mm or more in one group). | 3 |
| Extensive repair work involving breaking out and replacing sections of walls, especially over doors and windows and door frames distort. Walls lean or bulge noticeably, some loss of bearing in beams. Service pipes disrupted. | > 15.0 mm, ≤ 25 mm but also depends on number of cracks. | 4 |

Defects recorded during inspection

Interior - Bathroom

Various defects

Poor condition

Major Defect

Type: A, B, C,
D, F, E

A complete gut out and renovation of the bathroom is highly recommended. Costings should be sought prior to making the purchasing decision. The most significant defects recorded below;

1. Cracked shower screen
2. Drummy shower tiles - it is recommended a wall and sub-floor cavity is undertaken to determine extent of any rot to these structures prior to making the purchasing decision.
3. The shower base does not fall water completely toward the waste point due to movement of the sub-floor structure.
4. Water staining to the flooring at the shower base junction - water flow may have caused rot to the sub-floor structure.



Interior - Separate WC

Floors

Water staining

Further Investigation Type: D

An invasive inspection of the sub-floor void is required to determine sub-floor condition.



Exterior - Other Features

Plumbing Original earthen ware storm water Further Investigation Type: F
 system in place

ACCTV camera inspection is required to determine condition of the underground storm water pipes. Sewer pipes should also be investigated. Considering the age and materials of the system, replacement is highly recommended.



Plumbing Corroded and leaking water supply Further Investigation Type: D
 pipes

Further investigation of all water supply pipes is required by a qualified plumber. It is highly recommended that all steel pipes are replaced from the council asset through the home.

Gas service should also be inspected prior to making the purchasing decision.



Roof - Roof Exterior

Roof tiles

Porous roof tiles

Minor Defect

Type: D

Replacement roof tiles required.



Roof - Roof Void

Roof framing

Sagging roof line

Major Defect

Type: A

Caused due to significant movement of the sub-floor structure. A qualified carpenter experienced in construction conventional roof structures required to rectify once poor site drainage, storm water system is replaced and rectification of the sub-floor structure is undertaken. Costs should be sought prior to making the purchasing decision.



Sub-Floor - Sub-Floor Space

Under timber floor

Various defects

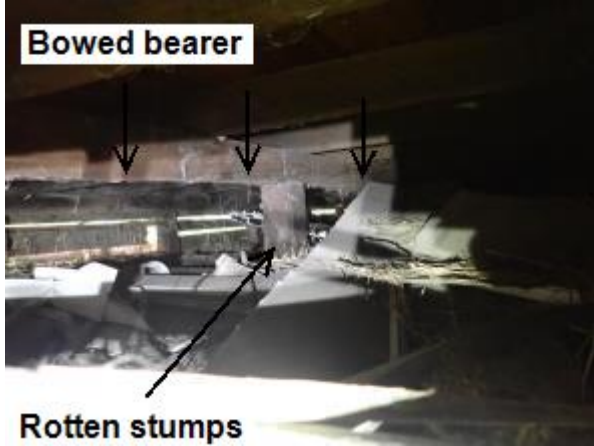
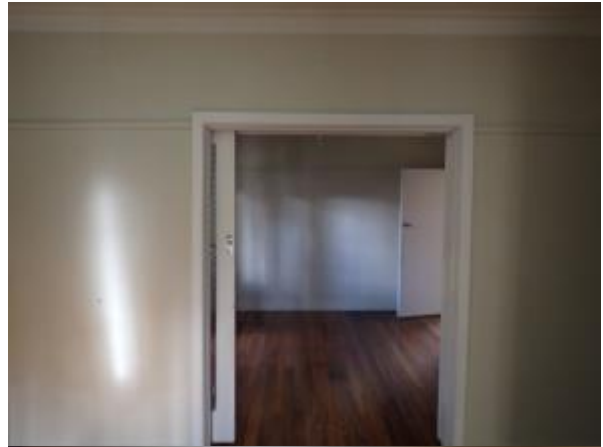
Major Defect

Type: A, D

Re-stumping and replacement of various bearers and joists that are significantly bowed is required. This has resulted in significant movement of the floor level, window and door opening's and ceiling levels all requiring de-construction for adequate rectification. Replacement of the kitchen is also required as a result of significant movement out of level (removal is required in any case as flooring is significantly out of level and rectification will require replacement of sub-floor bearers and joists). It is highly recommended soils are dry prior to re-stumping.

Inspection of the sub-floor void is required to determine other defects prior to making the purchasing decision.





Site - Site Management

Surface water

Ground slopes towards building & no provision for drainage

Minor Defect

Type: F

Poor site drainage occurs to various elevations where the land slopes and water flows toward the home. Sub-floor structures are significantly affected by poor drainage where structural movement defects to internal and external area's of the home may occur as a result. These defects commonly include cracking to internal linings, separation of architraves, binding doors, movement of floors out of level.

In this case, Major structural defects have occurred where re-stumping is required and due to the extent of curvature of various bearers and joists replacement of these is also recommended to prevent further defects in time. Movement of the internal and external walls have also occurred requiring squaring up of window and door opening's by a qualified carpenter.

In this case, it is recommended that the following occurs;

- 1. All perimeter concrete paving is removed (will be replaced later).*
- 2. Replacement of the storm water system and any repair to the sewer system undertaken by a licensed plumber.*
- 3. Installation of surface drains connected to the new storm water system.*
- 4. Concrete pavement installed with fall toward newly installed drains.*



Hazardous materials Likely asbestos use to internal and external area's Safety Hazard Type: F

It is highly recommended an asbestos audit be undertaken by a suitably qualified persons prior to making a purchasing decision. Likely asbestos materials has been recorded to internal walls and ceiling linings of the toilet laundry and rear exit passageway. It is also likely asbestos as been used to external eaves lining's. Asbestos may be found to other areas within internal, subfloor roof void or external site areas. It is important to note that this not an asbestos audit.



Further due diligence recommended

Air conditioning system inspection
Asbestos report
Building inspection to under-floor areas
Building inspection to concealed areas
Electrical safety inspection
Electrical compliance inspection
Chimney/flue inspection
Drainage & seepage assessment
Engineer report - structural
Engineer report - roof framing
Engineer report - foundation soils
Fixed appliance inspection
Fungus & mould inspection
Glazing inspection
Heater inspection
Hot water service inspection
Plumber's report on leakages
Plumber's report on gas installation
Plumber's report on compliance
Property boundary survey
Valuation report
Security system inspection
Behind tiles
Wall Cavities
Storm water/sewer/water supply systems
Fire safety systems
Underground items
Gas meter inspection for gas leakage
Concealed voids and structural items
Stump depths
CCTV inspection of underground pipes
Concealed areas
Combustible materials inspection to external claddings

Summary

FI - Further Investigation

Interior > Separate WC > Floors > Water staining

An invasive inspection of the sub-floor void is required to determine sub-floor condition.

Exterior > Other Features > Plumbing > Original earthen ware storm water system in place

ACCTV camera inspection is required to determine condition of the underground storm water pipes. Sewer pipes should also be investigated. Considering the age and materials of the system, replacement is highly recommended.

Exterior > Other Features > Plumbing > Corroded and leaking water supply pipes

Further investigation of all water supply pipes is required by a qualified plumber. It is highly recommended that all steel pipes are replaced from the council asset through the home. Gas service should also be inspected prior to making the purchasing decision.

MA - Major Defect

Interior > Bathroom > Various defects > Poor condition

A complete gut out and renovation of the bathroom is highly recommended. Costings should be sought prior to making the purchasing decision. The most significant defects recorded below; 1. Cracked shower screen 2. Drummy shower tiles - it is recommended a wall and sub-floor cavity is undertaken to determine extent of any rot to these structures prior to making the purchasing decision. 3. The shower base does not fall water completely toward the waste point due to movement of the sub-floor structure. 4. Water staining to the flooring at the shower base junction - water flow may have caused rot to the sub-floor structure.

Roof > Roof Void > Roof framing > Sagging roof line

Caused due to significant movement of the sub-floor structure. A qualified carpenter experienced in construction conventional roof structures required to rectify once poor site drainage, storm water system is replaced and rectification of the sub-floor structure is undertaken. Costs should be sought prior to making the purchasing decision.

Sub-Floor > Sub-Floor Space > Under timber floor > Various defects

Re-stumping and replacement of various bearers and joists that are significantly bowed is required. This has resulted in significant movement of the floor level, window and door opening's and ceiling levels all requiring de-construction for adequate rectification. Replacement of the kitchen is also required as a result of significant movement out of level (removal is required in any case as flooring is significantly out of level and rectification will require replacement of sub-floor bearers and joists). It is highly recommended soils are dry prior to re-stumping. Inspection of the sub-floor void is required to determine other defects prior to making the purchasing decision.

MI - Minor Defect

Roof > Roof Exterior > Roof tiles > Porous roof tiles

Replacement roof tiles required.

Site > Site Management > Surface water > Ground slopes towards building & no provision for drainage

Poor site drainage occurs to various elevations where the land slopes and water flows toward the home. Sub-floor structures are significantly affected by poor drainage where structural movement defects to internal and external area's of the home may occur as a result. These defects commonly include cracking to internal linings, separation of architraves, binding doors, movement of floors out of level. In this case, Major structural defects have occurred where re-stumping is required and due to the extent of curvature of various bearers and joists replacement of these is also recommended to prevent further defects in time. Movement of the internal and external walls have also occurred requiring squaring up of window and door opening's by a qualified carpenter. In this case, it is recommended that the following occurs; 1. All perimeter concrete paving is removed (will be replaced later). 2. Replacement of the storm water system and any repair to the sewer system undertaken by a licensed plumber. 3. Installation of surface drains connected to the new storm water system. 4. Concrete pavement installed with fall toward newly installed drains.

SH - Safety Hazard

Site > Site Management > Hazardous materials > Likely asbestos use to internal and external area's

It is highly recommended an asbestos audit be undertaken by a suitably qualified persons prior to making a purchasing decision. Likely asbestos materials has been recorded to internal walls and ceiling linings of the toilet laundry and rear exit passageway. It is also likely asbestos as been used to external eaves lining's. Asbestos may be found to other areas within internal, subfloor roof void or external site areas. It is important to note that this not an asbestos audit.

SUMMARY

General maintenance on the inspected property is considered poor.

Major structural defects and minor defects requiring expensive repairs have been recorded.

Please make reference to the "Due Diligence" section of this report and undertake required specialist inspections prior to making the purchasing decision.

All defects require immediate repair to prevent safety hazard or further dilapidation.

It is highly recommended that an invasive inspection to all non-accessible/non-visible area's is carried out prior to making the purchasing decision.

Important General Warning Notes:

Due to the wide spread infestation of termites throughout parts of Victoria, including inner city suburbs, detailed pest inspection by an authorized pest company is recommended if not already undertaken.

1. This report has been prepared in accordance with Australian Standard AS4349.1-2007 for Pre-purchase Inspections – Residential Buildings and is not a pest inspection report. As termites are widespread throughout mainland Australia, we recommend annual property & timber pest inspections.
2. The report only comments on the visual condition of electrical fittings and fixtures. No appliances, fittings or systems have been operated, tested or assessed for compliance.
3. Smoke detectors must be installed in accordance with current regulations. Recommend smoke detectors checking regularly to ensure proper operation.
4. In the interests of safety, we recommend all property owners should have an electrical safety inspection undertaken by a suitably qualified specialist. We also recommend a review of all appliances, equipment and systems at settlement.
5. Drought conditions followed by more recent rain periods can cause buildings to crack literally overnight. Prompt action should be taken to address any specific recommendations made by the author of this report.
6. The condition of timber-framed or concrete decks and balconies deteriorates over

time – annual inspections should be undertaken to verify their safety.

7. We recommend a review of all door and window locks and security systems at settlement.

8. The condition of timber or metal framed external structures, and timber or metal framed verandas / pergolas deteriorate over time – annual inspections should be conducted to verify their safety.

9. The condition of timber or metal framed external structures such as timber or metal framed balconies, timber or metal framed decks, deteriorate over time – annual inspections should be conducted to verify their safety.

10. Trees planted close to the perimeter of structures should be closely monitored as vigorous root growth may result in deterioration or damage to buildings and paving. General rule of thumb is that trees should be planted a distance away from structures equal to 1 ½ times the mature height of that particular tree.

11. It is the responsibility of the purchaser to check sales documents and council records to ensure that there are no illegal buildings or structures constructed on the property and that permitted buildings on the subject site have had the required final inspections by the relevant authorities to allow habitation / occupation of that subject building / structure.

12. Shallow concrete tile or terracotta roofs require vigilant monitoring, as these roofs are more prone to leak during adverse or wind driven rain periods than higher pitched roofs due to the shallow pitch of these roofs.

13. Timbers in the ground or within close proximity to the ground around the perimeter of a building, or timbers left / stored underneath a house within sub floor space, should be removed.

14. It must be noted that unforeseen ground movements affected by variations in ground moisture conditions, past drought conditions, increased rain intensity, and proximity of trees / plants may result in further / increased uncontrolled cracking in parts to external wall panels, internal floor coverings, and internal wall and ceiling cladding. Vigilant monitoring recommended. Any dramatic changes should be reported to the author of this report for further assessment.

15. Caution to be exercised as cement sheet cladding material manufacture prior to 1984 may contain asbestos fibres. Caution as buildings of this age may contain cement sheet products that potentially may contain asbestos fibres. Recommend performing an asbestos audit on all buildings that are older than 1984.

16. Shallow metal deck or corrugated metal roofs require vigilant monitoring, as these roofs are more prone to leak during adverse or wind driven rain periods than higher pitched roofs due to the shallow pitch of these roofs.

17. Sealed balcony floors require vigilant monitoring even though these balcony floors may not show current signs of water leaks. These balcony floors may be prone to future leakage as grout, silicon, and water proofing deteriorate or breakdown due movements induced into the building resulting from structural settlement, or movements induced into the building resulting from uncontrolled ground movements. Balcony floors that are relatively flat or have low grade may be prone to retaining water that may eventually leak through the balcony floor.

18. In the interests of safety, Melbourne Property Inspections P/L recommends all property owners should have an electrical safety inspection undertaken by a suitably qualified specialist.

19. If you are purchasing the property, Melbourne Property Inspections P/L recommends a review of all door and window locks and security systems, appliance and equipment at settlement as the conditions of these may change from the time of this inspection.

20. Caution as deterioration may start or continue to worsen over the next few months, in particular during the settlement period of the purchase of this property.

21. Cracking in brickwork:

In accordance with AS2870 - Residential slabs and footings - Construction, Appendix C1:Classification of damage with reference to walls, evident cracking will be classified within the categories as listed earlier in this report.

22. It is highly likely a moisture proof membrane has not been applied to the shower walls & floor prior to tiling and over time water seepage into the wall cavity may have occurred - an invasive inspection is required to determine extent of any potential damage and to make determination on rectification methods. It is recommended tiles are re-grouted, silicone sealant applied to tile junctions and an epoxy resin applied to the surface to seal the grout at a minimum for the short-term.

23. Washers to all taps and outlets commonly require regular maintenance and should be replaced.

Conclusion

When compared to other buildings of similar age, construction and style that have been reasonably well maintained, on the day of the inspection to accessible areas, it was the inspector's opinion that:

- The incidence of major defects was **HIGH**
- The incidence of minor defects was **HIGH**
- The incidence of safety issues was **HIGH**

Therefore the overall condition of this home, in context, was considered, on the day, to be: **BELOW AVERAGE**

Please note: This is a general overall appraisal only and cannot be relied upon on its own. The report must be read in its entirety.

Explanation of conditions:

HIGH

The frequency and/or significance of defects were more than expected when compared to buildings of similar age, construction and style that have been reasonably well maintained.

TYPICAL

The frequency and/or significance of defects were consistent with that expected when compared to buildings of similar age, construction and style that have been reasonably well maintained.

LOW

The frequency and/or significance of defects were less than expected when compared to buildings of similar age, construction and style that have been reasonably well maintained.

ABOVE AVERAGE

The overall condition is better than that expected of homes of similar age, construction and style. Most items and areas are well maintained and show a reasonable standard of construction, materials and workmanship. General ongoing maintenance should suffice.

AVERAGE

The overall condition is consistent with that expected of homes of similar age, construction and style. There will be areas or items requiring some repairs or maintenance attention.

BELOW AVERAGE

The home and its parts show significant defects and/or very poor workmanship and/or long term neglect requiring extensive work or major repairs or reconstruction of major building elements. This work would be beyond that generally considered to be normal repair and maintenance.