



Termite Inspections

NEWCASTLE

a Division of Australian Pest Specialists

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Visual Termite Inspection & Report in Accordance with AS 3660.2-2000



XXXXXXXX, Wyee New South Wales, 2259 Australia

PURPOSE OF INSPECTION

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

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

1. **THIS IS A VISUAL INSPECTION ONLY in accordance with the Australian Standard Termite Management Part 2: In and around existing buildings and structures – Guidelines AS 3660.2-2000.** Visual inspection was limited to those areas and sections of the property to which reasonable access (See definition of this report) was both available and permitted on the date of Inspection. The inspection DID NOT include breaking apart, dismantling, removing or moving objects including, but not limited to, foliage, mouldings, roof insulation or sisalation, floor or wall coverings, sidings, ceilings, floors, furnishings, appliances or personal possessions. The inspector CANNOT see inside walls, between floors, inside skillion roofing, inside the eaves, behind stored goods in cupboards or, in other areas that are concealed or obstructed. The inspector DID NOT dig, gouge, force or perform any other invasive procedures. An invasive inspection will not be performed unless a separate contract is entered into. In an occupied property it must be understood that furnishings or household items may be concealing evidence of termites which may only be revealed when the items are moved or removed.
2. **SCOPE OF REPORT.** This Report is confined to reporting on the discovery, or non-discovery, of infestation and/or damage caused by subterranean and dampwood termites (white ants), (hereinafter referred to as "termites"), present on the date of the Inspection. The Inspection did not cover any other pests and this Report does not comment on them. Dry wood termites (Family: KALOTERMITIDAE), borers of seasoned timber and wood decay fungi were excluded from the Inspection, but have been reported on if, in the course of the Inspection, any visual evidence of infestation happened to be found.
3. **LIMITATIONS.** Nothing contained in the Report implies that any inaccessible or partly inaccessible areas or sections of the property being inspected by the Inspector on the date of the Inspection were not, or have not been, infested by termites. Accordingly this Report is not a guarantee that an infestation and/or damage does not exist in any inaccessible or partly inaccessible areas or sections of the property. Nor is it a guarantee that a future infestation of termites will not occur or be found. No inspection of any furnishings or household items was made. No warranty is applicable, as this is an inspection only.
4. **DETERMINING EXTENT OF DAMAGE.** This Report does not and cannot state the extent of damage. It is NOT a structural damage report. If any evidence of termite activity or damage is reported, then it must be assumed there may be some degree of concealed damage. Where evidence of activity and/or damage is reported in the roof void timbers then damage is likely to be present in concealed wall timbers. A qualified person such as a Builder, Engineer, Architect or other qualified expert in the building trade should be asked to determine the full extent of the damage, if any, and the extent of repairs that may be required. This firm is not responsible for the repair of any damage whether disclosed or not.
5. **POSSIBLE HIDDEN DAMAGE.** If termite activity and/or damage is found, within the Structures **OR** the grounds of the property, then damage may exist in concealed areas, eg framing timbers. An **INVASIVE INSPECTION** is strongly recommended in this case. Damage may only be found when wall linings, cladding or insulation are removed to reveal previously concealed timbers.
6. **CONSUMER COMPLAINTS PROCEDURE.** In the event of any dispute or claim arising out of, or relating to the Inspection or the Report, You must notify Us as soon as possible of the dispute or claim by email, fax or mail. You must allow Us (which includes persons nominated by Us) to visit the property (which visit must occur within twenty eight (28) days of your notification to Us) and give Us full access in order that We may fully investigate the complaint. You will be provided with a written response to your dispute or claim within twenty eight (28) days of the date of the inspection.

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

Visual Termite Inspection Report in accordance with AS 3660.2-2000

Client:	Katrina XXXXXXXX
Client Address:	XXXXXXX, Wye New South Wales, 2259 Australia
Re: Structure at:	XXXXXXX, Wye New South Wales, 2259 Australia
Phone:	0407 XXX XXX
Fax:	
Mobile:	0407 XXX XXX
Date of the Inspection:	21-Aug-2018
Invoice No:	

1. Brief description of the building and other structures on the property:

Type:	Domestic
Height:	Single Storey
Building:	Brick Veneer
Piers:	None
Floor:	Concrete Slab
Roof:	Pitched Tiled
Fences:	Colourbond and wood

1.1 Brief description of areas inspected:

Description of areas inspected:	Interior, Roof Void, Wall Exterior, Garage, Trees, Stumps, Fences, Garden, Timber Retaining Walls, Landscaping Timbers, Exterior, Granny Flat, Shed
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Only structures, fences, trees etc within 50 m of the building but within the boundary of the property were inspected. If a building or part of a building, is constructed on a concrete slab it is always more susceptible to concealed termite entry.

1.2 Areas Not Inspected:

Area/s* NOT Inspected and/or Area/s* to which REASONABLE ACCESS for Inspection was NOT AVAILABLE and the Reason/s why. These include Area/s* in which Visual Inspection was Obstructed or Restricted:	
Roof void due to	Low clearance at edges of roof void, Insulation
Wall Exterior due to	Paths, Paving, Ground levels
Out Bulidings due to	Fixtures, Floor coverings, Wall linings
Slab edge which normally would be exposed due to	Gardens, Concrete paths, Paving, Ground levels

Obstruction Photos:



The main house was vacant at the time of inspection



The granny flat was vacant at the time of the inspection



Slab Edge cover in certain areas to main house

Slab edge covered to granny flat



Roof void to main house with insulation



Roof void to granny flat



* Since a complete inspection of the above areas was not possible, termite activity and/or damage may exist in these areas.

No inspection was made, and **no report is submitted**, of inaccessible areas. These include, but may not be limited to, concealed frame timbers, eaves, areas concealed by concrete floors, wall linings, soil, landscaping, rubbish, floor coverings, furniture, pictures, appliances, stored items, insulation, hollow blocks/posts. Furnishings, furniture & stored items were not inspected.

1.3 High Risk Areas:

High Risk Area(s) to which Access should be gained, or fully gained, since they may show evidence of termites or damage:

The edge of the concrete slab	Edge of slab covered in some areas, Unable to see slab edge and is conducive to termite activity., Concrete path, Slab to patio area
The Fences	Wood fences in direct contact with ground, Rot, Wooden base in direct contact with the soil
The Retaining Walls	Potential harbourage areas, Direct contact with soil

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

Was the property furnished at the time of inspection?	No
Comments on property furnishing:	The property was vacant and being renovated at the time of the inspection

Where a property is furnished at the time of the inspection then you must understand that the furnishings and stored goods may be concealing evidence of termite activity and/or damage. This evidence may only be revealed when the furnishings and stored goods are moved. In this case a further inspection of the property is strongly recommended.

2.0 SUBTERRANEAN TERMITES

2.1 Active Termites:

At the time of the inspection were active termites (live insects) found?	No
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The termites have the potential to cause amounts of damage to structural and decorative timbers.

2.2 Temite Nests:

Was a termite nest found?	No
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2.3 Evidence of Subterranean Termite Workings:

At the time of the inspection was visible evidence of subterranean termite workings located?	No
Was Termite damage located?	Yes
Termite workings and/or damage were found mainly in but not limited to:	Out buildings

Where a termite nest is located on or near the property, the risk of termite infestation is increased.

If no evidence of termites was found at this inspection **be aware** that at the initial stages of a termite attack there is often no evidence that an attack has commenced, such evidence may only become apparent sometime after the attack has commenced. As the inspection can only report details of what was found on the day of the inspection, we strongly recommend that should you find evidence of new termite workings or damage prior to the next recommended inspection you should contact our company immediately.

VERY IMPORTANT: Where any termite activity or damage is noted you must realise that further termite damage may be present in concealed areas. See Clauses 3, 4 and 5 on page 2.

Whilst we are not builders, the termite damage appears to be:	Extensive
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See Clause 4 on page 2. If a treatment proposal is attached then note areas marked on the sketch (mud map) for more information on areas of damage and activity.

Termite Damage Photos



Extensive structural damage 2 old shed building



IMPORTANT: If no live termites were noted above but visual evidence of termite workings and/or damage or any other signs of termites are reported then there may be active termites in concealed areas. Termites may still be active in the immediate vicinity and may return to cause further damage. In most cases it may not be possible without the benefit of further investigation and subsequent inspections to ascertain whether an infestation is active or inactive. Active termites may simply have not been present at the time of inspection due to a prior disturbance, climatic conditions, or they may have been utilising an alternative feeding source. Continued, **regular, inspections are essential.** Unless written evidence of an appropriate termite management program that accords with “AS 3660 Termite Management” is provided, a treatment must always be considered to reduce the risk of further attack.

2.4 High Moisture Readings:

At the time of Inspection moisture readings were	normal
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Moisture was Termatrac t3i.

Moisture Comments: .

If high moisture was reported then you must have a building expert investigate the moisture and its cause and determine the full extent of damage and the estimated cost of repairs.

2.5 Evidence of Previous Treatment:

None located at the time of inspection

2.6 Durable Signs:

A durable sign was not located	
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2.7 Subterranean Termite Treatment Recommendation:

Subterranean termite treatment recommendation: A suitable management program that accords with AS 3660 against subterranean termites is considered to be	Essential
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A treatment proposal is not attached.

Should timber retaining walls be replaced with non-susceptible material?	Yes
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2.7 Termite Shields:

Termite Shields (Ant Caps) form part of Physical Termite Systems. They need to be in good order, complete, continuous and observable in order to fulfil their intended purpose. The function of this type of system is to force termite workings to be exposed if termites are entering or attempting to enter the property. Where it is observed that these conditions are not present, termite shielding must be reported as inadequate. It may be possible for a builder to repair the shielding. If not, a chemical treated zone may need to be installed to replace the use of the shielding. Missing, damaged or poor shields increase the risk of infestation.

Whilst not a builder it appears that termite shields are:	Not Applicable
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If considered inadequate a builder or other building expert should be consulted. NB Physical barrier systems installed in wall cavities etc are not visible to inspection and no comment is made on such systems.

2.8 Wood Rot:

Wood rot: At the time of the inspection was visible evidence of wood decay fungi (rot) found?	Yes
Evidence was found in	Fences, Retaining walls, Rear entertainment areas., Stumps, Fence posts

Wood decay fungi are conducive to subterranean termites. You should consult a builder or other building expert to find out what must be carried out to prevent further decay (repairing of drainage, leaks and/or sealing the timber) and to repair the damage.

Timber Decay Photos



Severe wood rot to electric entry point to main house



Weathering and slight wood rot to garden Timbers



Weathering and slide would rock to garden Gates



Wood rot to wooden fence line to left-hand side of property

Rotten tree stump to rear garden



Wood rot to flooring in chicken shed



Slight wood rot to pergola covering rear patio

2.9 Other Areas Conducive to Subterranean Termite Infestation:

Other areas and/or situations that appear conducive to (may attract) subterranean termite infestation: Timber retaining walls present (Remove), Landscaping timbers in contact with soil (Rectify), Timber structures in ground contact (Rectify), Patios and paths attached to building (Refer 3.5), Wooden flooring in direct contact with ground

Any Timber retaining walls should be replaced with non-susceptible material. You should consult a builder prior to removing/replacing retaining walls.

At the time of the inspection the degree of risk of subterranean termite infestation to the overall property was considered to be:	Extremely High
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3.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS THAT ARE CONDUCTIVE TO TERMITES

3.1 Drainage:

Drainage: Poor drainage, especially, in or into the subfloor or against the external walls, increases the likelihood of termite attack.

Whilst not a plumber, it appears that drainage is generally:	Adequate
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3.2 Water Leaks:

Water leaks: Water leaks, especially in or into the subfloor or against the external walls, increases the likelihood of termite attack. Leaking showers or leaks from other 'wet areas' also increase the likelihood of concealed termite attack.

Whilst not a plumber, it appears that water leaks are	Present
Areas where leaks should be attended to by a plumber or other expert and why:	Downpipes to granny flat or damaged causing a moisture build up in the ground which can attract termite activity

3.3 Water Discharged against Building:

Where drainage is considered inadequate or water leaks are reported then a plumber, builder or other building expert should be consulted.

Water Discharged against Building e.g. Hot water services or air conditioning units: water released alongside or near to building walls needs to be connected to a drain as the resulting wet area is highly conducive to termites. If this is not possible the water needs to be piped several meters away from the building as the resulting wet area is highly conducive to termites.

Is there a need for this work to be carried out?	Yes, both the hotwater and air conditioner
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3.4 Ventilation:

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

Whilst not a builder the ventilation appears to be generally:	Adequate
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Where ventilation needs to be improved consult a builder or other expert.

We **have not** attached a proposal to carry out ventilation improvement work.

3.5 Slab Edge Exposure:

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

Does the slab edge inspection zone fully comply?	No, arrange for slab edge to be exposed
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Note: A very high proportion of termite attacks are over the edge of both infill and other concrete slab types. Covering the edge of a concrete slab makes concealed termite entry easy. Infill slab type construction has an even higher risk of concealed termite ingress as the slab edge is concealed due to the construction design and cannot be exposed. The type of slab may only be determined by the assessment of the construction plans by a qualified person e.g. Builder or Architect. Construction plans may be obtainable from your local Council or Builder. Termite activity or damage may be present in concealed timbers of the building. **We strongly recommend** frequent regular termite or timber pest inspections in accordance with AS 3660.2 or AS 4349.3-2010. Where the slab edge cannot be determined then we strongly recommend termite or timber pest inspections every 3-6 months in accordance with AS 3660.2 or AS 4349.3-2010.

Infill Slabs: A slab on the ground cast between walls. Other slabs should be in accordance with AS 2870-2011 and/or AS 3660.1-2000 and for more information you should ask a builder.

3.6 Weep Holes:

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

Were the weep holes clear allowing the free flow of air?	Yes
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3.7 Environmental and General Information:

Environmental, other Conditions and/or general information: The old shed appears to be structurally damaged and is a OH&S issue. We recommend a structural engineer to assess the Integrity of this building further

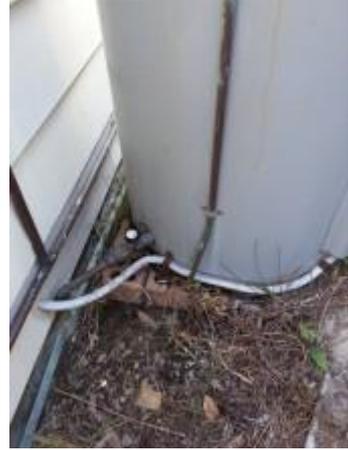
Conductive Condition Photos



timber fence posts and fencing in direct contact with the ground and can attract termite activity



Hot water heater Overflow to the main house and the granny flat a dripping water to external walls this can attract termite activity due to moisture buildup recommend plumbing into drain



Garden Timbers are in direct contact with the ground and can attract termite activity



Wooden retaining walls are in direct contact with the ground and can hide termite activity to the property



Damaged down pipe drainage to granny flat



The chicken house structure is in direct contact with the ground and can attract termites



The old shed show signs of structural damage due to previous termite activity

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

IMPORTANT

This report is provided solely for the benefit of the person/s named in this report **or their client**. Any third party relying on this report either wholly or in part does so at their own risk. We accept no liability whatsoever to any third party relying on this report.

Filled areas, areas with less than 400 mm clearance, damp areas, leaking pipes, form work timbers, scrap timber, tree stumps etc either in the subfloor or adjoining, or close to the building are conducive to termite infestation. All leaks or drainage problems must be repaired. All form work, scrap and/or stumps must be removed from under and/or around the building/s. Rubbish should be removed from the subfloor areas to allow access for inspection. Items susceptible to termites, such as cardboard boxes, timber, firewood etc, should not be stored on the ground in the subfloor area.

This is an inspection only. No treatment or replenishment of any existing termite management system has taken place. Termites may still enter the buildings or other structures at any time. You acknowledge this fact and agree that this company is not liable for any termite entry, or for any damage that may result. Modern termiticides are designed to degrade. This means the length of life of these chemical treated zones is limited. It is important that the property is inspected at **least** annually.

REASONABLE ACCESS

Only areas to which reasonable access is available were inspected, AS 3660.2-2000 refers to AS 4349.3-2010 which defines reasonable access. Access will not be available where there are safety concerns, or obstructions, or the space available is less than the following:

ROOF VOID – the dimensions of the access hole must be at least 450mm x 400mm, and, reachable by a 2.1M step ladder or 3.6M ladder, and, there is at least 600mm x 600mm of space to crawl;

ROOF EXTERIOR – must be accessible by a 3.6M ladder placed on the ground;

SUBFLOOR – Industry accepted dimensions are that the access hole must be at least 500mm x 400mm and, there is at least 400mm of space to crawl beneath the lowest bearer, or, 500mm beneath the lowest part of any concrete floor

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

A MORE INVASIVE PHYSICAL INSPECTION IS AVAILABLE AND RECOMMENDED

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

CONCRETE SLAB HOMES

Homes constructed on concrete slabs present special problems with respect to termite attack. If concrete paths, patios, pavers, garden beds, lawns, foliage, etc conceal the edge of the slab, then it is possible for termites to effect concealed entry into the property. They can then cause extensive damage to concealed framing timbers. Even the most experienced inspector may be unable to detect their presence due to concealment by wall linings. Only when the termites attack timbers in the roof void, which may in turn be concealed by insulation, can their presence be detected. Where termite damage is located in the roof it should be expected that concealed framing timbers will be extensively damaged. **With a concrete slab home it is imperative that you expose the edge of the slab and ensure that foliage and garden beds do not cover the slab edge. Weep holes must be kept free of obstructions.**

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

of this report then please ask the Inspector to explain.

SUBTERRANEAN TERMITES

No property is safe from termites! Termites are the cause of the greatest economic losses of timber in structures in Australia. Independent data compiled by State Forests shows 1 in every 5 homes is attacked by termites at some stage in its life, however CSIRO data indicates that it could be as high as 1 in 3. Australia's subterranean termite species (white ants) are the most destructive termites in the world. In fact it can take "as little as 3 months for a termite colony to severely damage almost all the timber in a home".

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

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

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

Termite Management Systems installed to AS3660-2000 help protect a building by forcing termites to show themselves. Termites can build mud tunnels around termite barriers to reach the timber above. The presence of termite tracks or leads does not necessarily mean that termites have entered the timber. A clear view of walls and piers and easy access to the sub-floor means that detection of termites should be fairly easy. However many styles of construction do not lend themselves to ready detection of termites. The design of some properties is such that they make the detection by a pest inspector difficult, if not impossible.

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

TIMBER DECAY FUNGI

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

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

There is no warranty given or implied as a result of the inspection or this report. The report can only give details of what was found on the day and at the time of the inspection. Termites can gain entry to the structures at any time.

General remarks: A more thorough INVASIVE INSPECTION is available. Where any current visible evidence of termite activity is found it is **strongly recommended** that a more invasive inspection is performed.

Trees on the property have been visually inspected up to a height of 2m, where possible and practicable, for evidence of termite activity. It is very difficult, and generally impossible to locate termite nests since they are mainly underground

and evidence in trees is usually well concealed. We therefore strongly recommend that you arrange to have trees test drilled for evidence of termite nests.

Important Maintenance Advice regarding Integrated Pest Management for Protecting against termites

Termites can attack any structure. Periodic maintenance should include measures to minimise possibilities of infestation in and around a property. Factors that may lead to infestation from termites include: -

- Situations where the edge of the concrete slab is covered by soil or garden debris.
- Filled areas, areas with less than 400mm clearance.
- Foam insulation at foundations.
- Poor drainage, leaking pipes, damp areas, form-work timbers, scrap timber, tree stumps, mulch, tree branches touching the structure, wood rot and timber retaining walls. Note: Termites often build nest behind timber retaining walls.
- Gardens, pathways or turf abutting or concealing the edge of a concrete slab will allow for concealed entry by termites.

All timber in contact with soil such as formwork, retaining walls, scrap timbers, firewood or stumps must be removed from under and around the buildings and any leaks or poor drainage repaired. **You should endeavour to ensure such conditions DO NOT occur around your property.**

We further advise that you engage a professional pest control firm to provide a suitable termite management program in accord with AS 3660 to minimise the risk of termite attack. There is no way of preventing termite attack. Even AS 3660 advises when a complete termite management system is installed in accordance with AS 3660.1-2000 for pre-construction termite work or 3660.2-2000 for post-construction termite work and the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA) product label directions are followed precisely, termites may still bridge the management system. However, if the label directions are followed and the Standard adhered to, and bridging occurs, evidence of the termite ingress will normally be evident to the inspector. Therefore regular inspections in line with the recommendations in this report are essential in addition to any suitable termite management system you install.

DISCLAIMER OF LIABILITY: - No liability shall be accepted on account of failure of the Report to notify any termite activity and/or damage present at or prior to the date of the Report in any areas(s) or section(s) of the subject property physically inaccessible for inspection, or to which access for inspection is denied by or to the Licensed Inspector (including but not limited to any area(s) or section(s) so specified by the Report).

DISCLAIMER OF LIABILITY TO THIRD PARTIES: Compensation will only be payable for losses arising in contract or tort sustained by the Client named on the front of this report. Any third party acting or relying on this Report, in whole or in part, does so entirely at their own risk.

There are two very helpful books available, complete with excellent colour photos, which you might like to purchase. These are: -

1. A Homeowner's Guide to Detection and Control of Termites and Borers
2. A Homeowner's Guide to Detection and Control of Common Household Pests

Both books were written by Phillip Hadlington & Christine Marsden and Published by University of New South Wales.

Ask your inspector for details and prices.

It is strongly recommended that a full Inspection and Report be carried out every -. Regular inspections DO NOT stop termite attack, but are designed to limit the amount of damage that may occur by detecting problems early.

AS 3660 and AS 4349.3 both recommend at least 12 monthly inspections but strongly advise more frequent inspections. Regular inspections DO NOT stop termite attack, but are designed to limit the amount of damage that may occur by detecting problems early.

Important: "If you become aware of any termite activity DO NOT disturb or treat the termites or their workings in anyway but contact our Company immediately. Home treatments do not work and will invalidate any warranty in place."

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION AND/OR MUD MAP -

The Inspection and Report was carried out by: Edward

State Licence No: 507XXXX

Insurance Accreditation Number: AUS-1X-12XXX / 7XXX

Dated this: 22 of Aug 2018

SIGNED FOR AND ON BEHALF OF:

Australian Pest Specialists

Signature: