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PLANS AND DOCUMENTS
referred to in the PDA
DEVELOPMENT APPROVAL

Approval no: DEV2025/1682

Date: 2 December 2025



Arboricultural Report

Site Inspections Undertaken	19.03.2025 & 07.08.2025
Client	Shakti Gahlot
Site Address	28 Whipbird Place Oxley QLD 4075
Lot and Plan Number	Lot 16 on SP 322408
Report Prepared by	Tim Scott assisted by a student arborist

Site Brief

Tim the Tree-Man was contracted by the Tree Keeper to assess and then provide an arboricultural report for the single *Corymbia citriodora* subsp *variegata* located onsite at 28 Whipbird Place, Oxley. The site was visited on the 19.03.2025 & 07.08.2025, both site visits were made under fair weather conditions. There was clear unhindered access to the subject tree at the time of the inspections.

Tree assessments represent the perceived condition of the tree at the time of the assessment. Not all defects are detectable, and a substantial number of failures are not predictable (ISA Tree Risk Assessment BMP 2024).

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ADDENDUM

Post the conversation with Jennifer Davison from Economic Development Queensland, find below further information pertaining to the site. This Addendum was emailed to EDQ 12.11.2025.

Non-destructive root mapping prior to the commencement of work, or low-pressure vacuum excavation within the TPZ, under the supervision of an AQF Level 5 Arborist, at the time the retaining wall was constructed, is considered industry standard. Conducting root mapping after work has been completed may cause further root damage and unnecessary stress to the subject tree and is not recommended by the arborist. Ongoing monitoring by an AQF Level 5 Arborist, including Plant Health Care (PHC) as required, will allow any changes in tree health to be identified promptly and appropriate PHC measures implemented before further decline occurs.

As there was no arboricultural supervision of work within the subject trees TPZ, it is recommended that the tree is inspected by an AQF Level 5 Arborist, every 6 months for a period of five years, to document any changes in its health, should they occur. Should the subject tree show signs of decline, multiple soil injections, including organic biologicals and inoculated bio-chars should be administered. The visual inspection of the subject tree will be documented and the site findings including photographs, will be provided to EDQ in a brief letter. This recommendation has been revised post communication with EDQ.

As stated previously, the arborist was not engaged to supervise work on site alongside the subject tree. This work likely included grade changes, benching and leveling and or excavation within the TPZ and SRZ of the subject tree.

Encroachments: Work completed within a tree's SRZ and/or TPZ can occur without necessarily resulting in significant incursions to the subject tree. This is often due to the natural variation in root architecture, as roots are rarely distributed in a uniform manner. Because of these uncertainties, the TPZ is now also referred to as the Notional Root Zone (NRZ), as per the updated standard AS 4970-2025 Protection of trees on development sites, acknowledging that root distribution may be sporadic or absent in some areas.

Risk: The arborist believes, based on the inspections undertaken, that the subject tree falls within a broadly acceptable risk range. Ongoing monitoring, over the next five years, will help ensure the subject tree's risk is continually assessed and managed to achieve the best possible outcome in accordance with industry best practices.

NOTE: Tree assessments represent the perceived condition of the tree at the time of the assessment. Not all defects are detectable, and a substantial number of failures are not predictable (ISA Tree Risk Assessment BMP 2024).

1. MAP

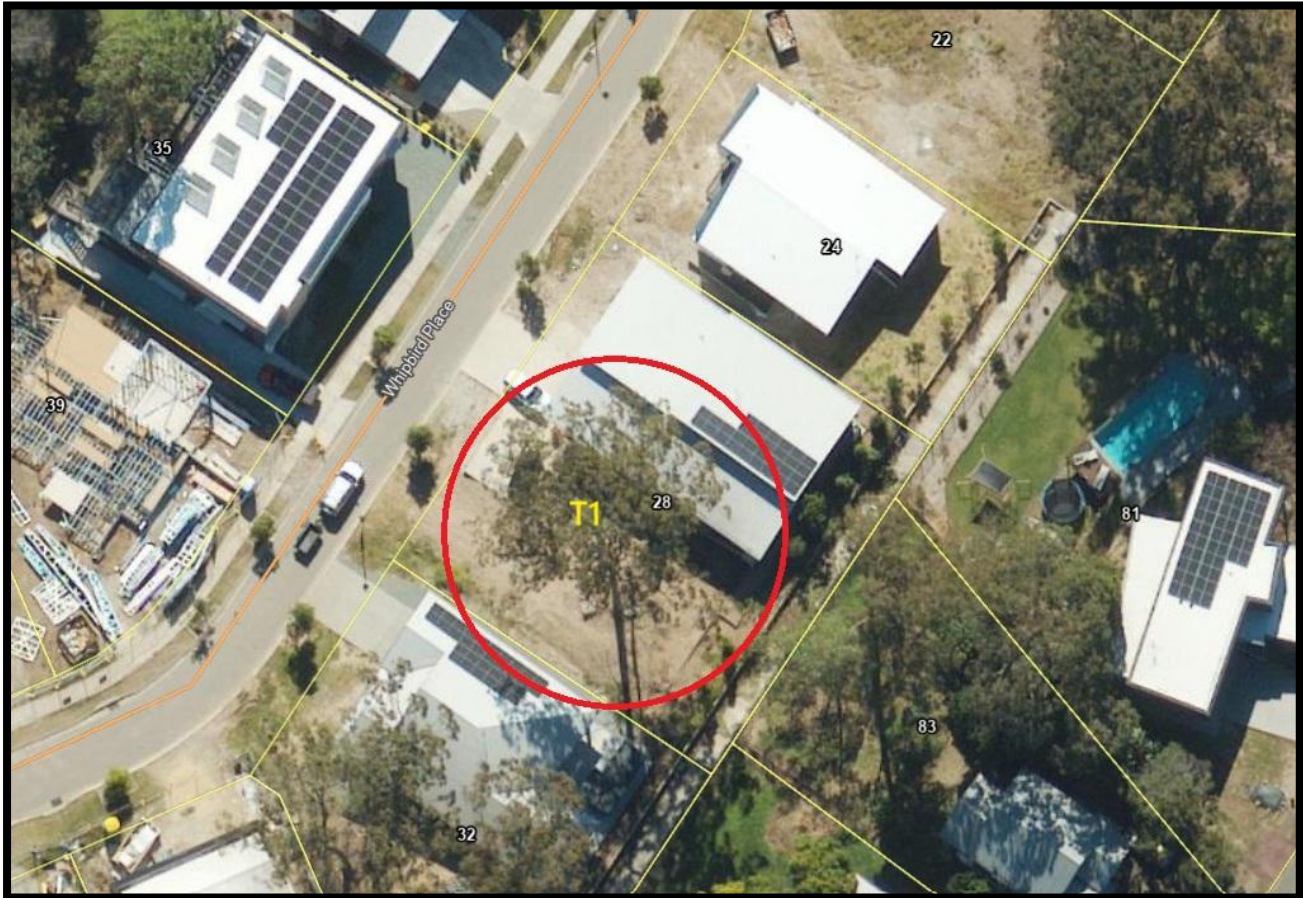


Plate 1: Courtesy of Queensland Globe. The approximate location of the subject tree is circled in red.

2. INTRODUCTION

Legislation: There is vegetation on this property that is protected under the Natural Assets Local Law 2003. There are also other types of protected vegetation including: covenant, and development history.

2.1 All recommendations outlined in this report have been determined as per the guidelines in AS 4373-2007 Pruning of amenity trees and AS 4970-2025 Protection of trees on development sites.

3. METHOD

The subject tree was assessed using the Visual Tree Assessment technique (VTA) conceived by Mattheck and Breloer (2002), Mattheck *et al* (2015); with methods for hazard assessment as proposed by Matheny and Clark (1994) and Lonsdale (1999) and used as the basis for the ISA TRAQ methodology. The subject tree was assessed from the ground for this report. No soil or tissue samples were collected whilst onsite.

3.1 A Yamayo Million Diameter Tape was used to obtain the measurements of the diameter at breast height (DBH).

3.2 The height of the subject tree was gained using a Nikon Forestry Pro 2 and the spread of the tree canopy was paced out.

3.3 An iPhone camera was used to take the photographs in this report.

3.4 The ULE rating system has been used as a guide to assist in determining the Safe Useful Life Expectancy of the subject tree surveyed. Refer to Appendix.

4. DISCLOSURE OF INTEREST

- The Arborist has no known affiliations or connections with the client or surrounding neighbours.
- The information provided is based on facts gathered during the site visits and all attempts have been made to provide a report factual and accurate in nature.
- There is nothing written within this report that has been suggested by the client or a third party.

5. TREE SPECIFICS

Tree No.	Species	Common Name	DSH* (mm)	DAC* (mm)	Height (m)	Canopy Spread (m)	TPZ (m)	SRZ (m)	Health #	Structure #	ULE Rating ***	Remove/ Retain	Comments
1	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i> subsp <i>variegata</i>	Spotted Gum	801	880	40	8.5	9.61	3.14	G	A	M	Retain and monitor	<p>Large mature tree, slight canopy asymmetry favouring the dwelling on site, vitality appears good and tree circumference has increased post first visit, good leaf colour and volume,</p> <p>- Minor pruning has been completed as advised by the arborist, work has been completed from an EWP as advised ensuring only deadwood and minor reduction pruning occurred</p> <p>- New turf has been laid, minor soil leveling has occurred, basal flare not visible (post first visit),</p>

*DSH (Diameter at Standard Height) measured at 1.4m from the ground. *DAC (Diameter above root Collar) Used to calculate the SRZ. *** ULE Explanation can be found in Appendix.

*Height (estimated only). *Spread: as a radius (an estimated distance from one side of the tree canopy to the other in a north south and east west direction. Then divided by two). *TPZ (Tree Protected Zone) Fencing (should construction work be undertaken) is required around all retained tree/s using the above measurements for each tree, as per AS 4970-2025 Protection of trees on development sites. This is to protect trees, including their canopies and root systems (ensure the current soil levels are maintained) during earth work, tree removal of other trees in close proximity and other excavation work. As per AS 4970-2025 Protection of trees on development sites, Pre-Construction 5.3.2, protection measures are to be certified by the Project Arborist. Construction Stage 5.4.1, In order to ensure that protection measures are being adhered to during the pre-construction and construction stages, there should be a predetermined number of site inspections carried out by the Project Arborist, as determined by the local council. Matters to be monitored and reported should include tree condition, tree protection measures and impact of site works which may arise from changes to the approved plans.

Health and Structure values represented above are E = Excellent, G = Good, A = Average, BA = Below Average, P = Poor, D = Dead

EXCELLENT: Ideal tree. Balanced, full and dense crown. Foliage is species typical with good colour and size (optimal photosynthetic rates). Minor or no pathogen/insect damage. No structural faults present. **GOOD:** Crown is full (asymmetry can be present). Foliage is species typical with good colour and size. Minor or no pathogen/insect damage. Minor if any structural faults present. **AVERAGE:** Tree has < 10% deadwood. Canopy can be asymmetrical. Foliage generally with good colour and size, minor discolouration may be present. Minor pathogen/insect damage present often typical for area. Minor to some structural faults being present. **BELOW AVERAGE:** Tree has < 30% deadwood. Canopy can be asymmetrical. Foliage generally with good colour and size, discolouration and epicormic growth may be present. Minor pathogen/insect damage present often typical for area. Possible structural issues and open wounds. **POOR:** Tree has >30% deadwood. Foliage may be discoloured, distorted, smaller than typical and stress symptoms such as epicormic growth may also be apparent which could lead to decline of the tree. Open wounds, over extended branches and poor unions with included bark. Hazards are present. **DEAD:** Tree is dead

Age

YOUNG or JUVENILE: Vigorous growth, the tree has not reached 1/3 of its expected mature height. **EARLY MATURE:** Trees are between 1/3 and 2/3 of expected mature height. **MATURE:** The tree has reached or is close to its expected size and /or has begun to reproduce. **LATE- MATURE:** The tree has reached expected height and canopy size, while the trunk diameter increases more slowly. **SENESCENCE:** The tree is over mature and visible signs are present of irreversible decline. The process of deterioration related to age has begun.

6. BRIEF AND SITE FINDINGS

The arborist was not engaged to supervise work on site alongside the subject tree. This work likely included grade changes, benching work and or excavation within the TPZ and SRZ of the subject tree.

6.1 First visit: The arborist first visited the site in March 2025 and work including excavation of soil and installation of retaining walls had been completed within the TPZ and SRZ of the subject tree. There was long grass around the base of the subject tree and it was difficult to determine excavation depths, although no visible root damaged was noted, soil appeared to be raised around the trunk of the tree and the Tree Keeper was advised to remove this. The DSH of the subject tree was measured as being 785mm, the canopy of the tree held some deadwood and slight over extension of branches favoured the Tree Keepers dwelling. Minor pruning was advised, including reduction pruning of the over-extended branches and the removal of deadwood.

6.2 Second Visit: The arborist made his second visit to site on the 07.08.2025 under fine weather conditions. The visit confirmed that the site had been tidied and the final landscaping was near completion, turf had been installed and was being irrigated. It appeared that minor removal of excess soils and leveling and grading had occurred with the use of machinery within the TPZ, it appeared that no visible mechanical injury was sustained by the subject tree. The DSH of the subject tree measured 801mm, indicating that it is actively growing and appears to have good health and vitality. The pruning advised to be completed by the arborist, post the first visit, had been undertaken. The pruning appears to have been completed as per the Australian Standard.

6.3 Current tree health: The tree appears to be in good health at present; however, tree decline and or damage from work undertaken within trees TPZ's can take up to 5 years to become apparent, post completion of work. As turf was being laid at the time of the site visit, it appears that no further machinery or excavation will likely occur within the TPZ, thus no TPZ fencing is advised to be installed. However, should any work, other than minor landscaping work, be planned within the TPZ, an AQF Level 5 Arborist must be consulted and be onsite to supervise work.

6.4 Recommendations: The arborist understands that no arboricultural supervision of work within the subject trees TPZ was undertaken and thus it is recommended that the tree is inspected by an AQF Level 5 Arborist, every 6 months for a period of two years, to document any changes in its health, should they occur. Should the subject tree show signs of decline, multiple applications of soil injections, including organic biologicals and inoculated bio-chars should be administered. The visual inspection of the subject tree will be documented and the site findings including photographs, will be provided to council in a brief letter.

7. CONCLUSION

At the time of the site inspection, the subject tree appeared in good health with good vitality and it is hoped that the benching and leveling undertaken within its TPZ and SRZ will not affect it in the long term. The post holes, from the retaining walls, are likely to have had limited impacts to the subject tree. The monitoring of the subject tree by the arborist, as detailed in Section 6.4 of this report, will enable early intervention plant health care to be implemented should tree decline be noted.

NOTE: Approval must be granted by your local council prior to proceeding with the recommended work herein this arboricultural report.

7.1 The client is advised to contact Tim the Tree-Man when they require clarification on the recommendations, guidelines and advice detailed in this report.

8. SUPPORTING EVIDENCE/PHOTOS



Plate 2: 19.03.2025; looking southeast at the subject tree.



Plate 3: Arrows indicate deadwood.

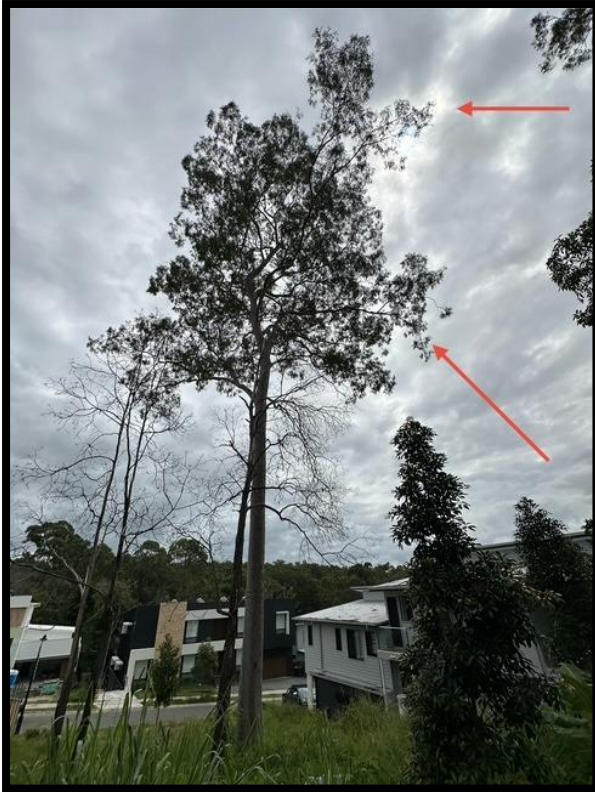


Plate 4: Note over extension in canopy.



Plate 5: Long grass around the base of the subject tree.



Plate 6: Looking east at the subject tree, 07.08.2025

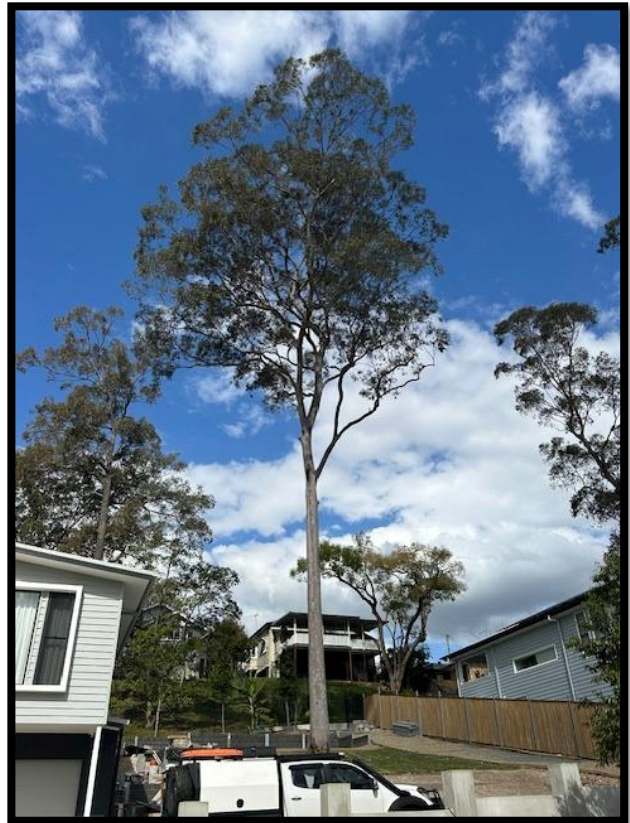


Plate 7: Looking southeast at the subject tree, post pruning.



Plate 8: Small reduction cuts noted within canopy.

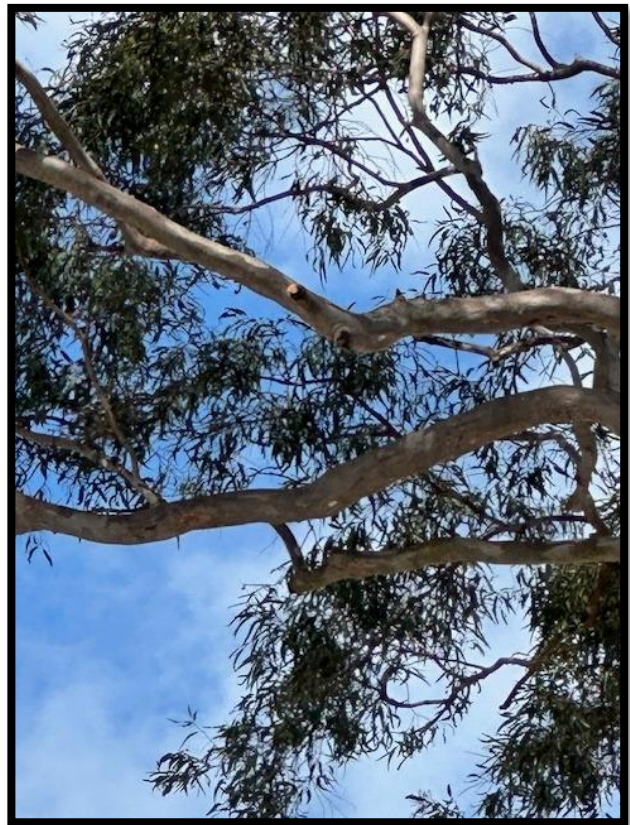


Plate 9: Small pruning cuts in northern canopy



Plate 10: Turf being laid.

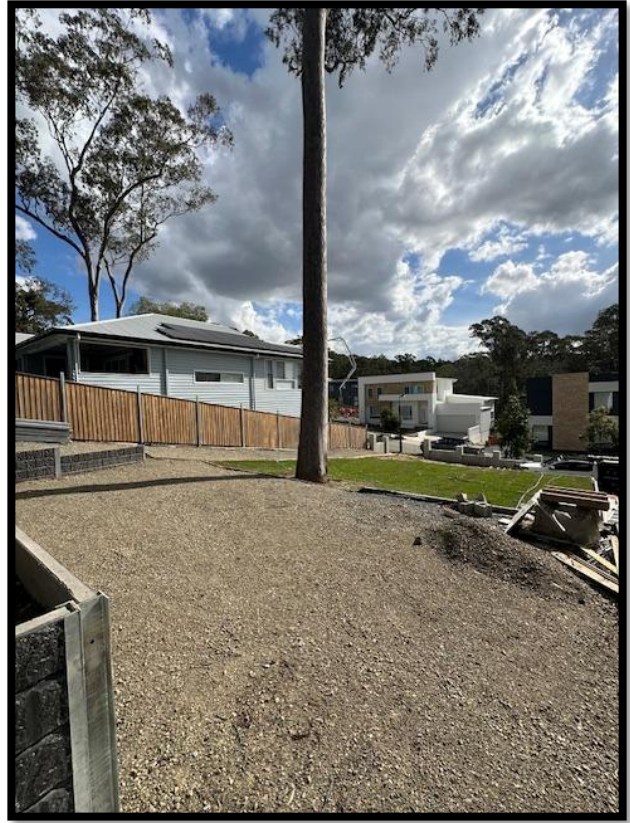


Plate 11: Grade changes have likely occurred.

Kind Regards

Tim the Tree-Man Pty Ltd
Tim Scott

Senior Arborist

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Diploma of Arboriculture (AQF Level 5)
International Society of Arboriculture Certified Arborist QL-0003A
VALID Tree Risk – Benefit Assessor
QTRA Advanced Quantified Tree Risk Assessor #6096
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9. DISCLAIMER

This report (including any enclosures and attachments) has been prepared for the exclusive use and benefit of the client/s and solely for the purpose for which it is provided. Unless Tim the Tree-Man provides express prior written consent, no part of this report is to be reproduced, distributed or communicated to any third party. Tim the Tree-Man does not accept any liability if this report is used for an alternative purpose from which it is intended. The client acknowledges that this report and any inspection findings, recommendations or conclusions expressed or given in it, are based on the information supplied by the client and on the data inspections, measurements and analysis carried out or obtained by Tim the Tree-Man Pty Ltd and referred to in the report. The client should rely on the report and on its contents only to that extent.

This report is factual in nature and does not guarantee that the removal/pruning or proposed construction will be approved by your local City Council, State or Federal bodies.

This report only covers identifiable defects present at the time of inspection. The author accepts no responsibility or can be held liable for any structural defect or unforeseen event/situation that may occur after the time of inspection, unless clearly specified timescales are detailed within the report.

The Arborist cannot guarantee trees detailed within this report will be structurally sound under all circumstances and cannot also guarantee that the recommendations made will categorically result in the trees being made safe.

Unless specifically mentioned, this report will only be concerned with above ground inspections, that will be undertaken visually from ground level. Trees are living organisms and as such cannot be classified as safe under any circumstances. The recommendations are made on the basis of what can be reasonably identified at the time of inspection therefore, the author accepts no liability for any recommendations made. To eliminate all risk from trees requires either the removal of the tree or removal of the target/s. This decision falls on the tree owner/s to decide. All risks from all trees onsite remain with the tree owner.

Care has been taken to obtain all information from reliable sources. All data has been verified as precisely as possible; however, the Arborist can neither guarantee nor be responsible for the accuracy of information provided by others.

10. APPENDIX 1: REFERENCE MATERIAL AND METHODOLOGY

Australian Standards

AS 4970-2025 Protection of trees on development sites

AS 4373-2007 Pruning of amenity trees

Abbreviations

DA	Development Application	DAC	Diameter Above Collar
VPO	Vegetation Protection Order	TPP	Tree Protection Plan
TPZ	Tree Protection Zone	SLT	Significant Landscape Tree
SRZ	Structural Root Zone	VMP	Vegetation Management Plan
DBH	Diameter at Breast Height		

References and Current Reading List

E. Thomas Smiley, Nelda Matheny, and Sharon Lilly (2011) Best Management Practices: Tree Risk Assessment, USA, International Society of Arboriculture

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Lonsdale, D., 2013. Principles of tree hazard assessment and management. 7th ed. [London]: [TSO].

Matheny, N. & Clark, J. 1994. A Photographic Guide to the Evaluation of Hazard Trees in Urban Areas. International Society of Arboriculture, Champaign, USA.

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Mattheck, C. and Breloer, H. (1994). The body language of trees. London: HMSO publications.

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11. APPENDIX 2: GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Abiotic: Nonliving

Anthracnose: A fungal disease that causes dead areas on the leaves, buds, stems.

Arboriculture: The science and art of caring for trees, shrubs and other woody plants in landscape settings.

Barrier Zone: Protective boundary formed in new wood in response to wounding or other injury.

Bifurcation: Natural division of a branch or stem into two or more stems or parts.

Biotic: Alive, pertaining to living organisms.

Bracket: British English term for fruiting body of a decay fungus. See Conk.

Branch attachment: The structural union of a lateral branch.

Branch Bark Ridge: A ridge of bark in a branch crotch that marks where branch and trunk tissues meet and often extends down the trunk.

Callus: Undifferentiated tissue produced in response to wounding.

Canker: A dead spot or necrotic lesion that is caused by a bark inhabiting organism/pathogen.

Cavity: An open wound characterized by the presence of decay resulting in a hollow.

Codominant Structure: Stems or trunks of about the same size originating from the same position from the main stem. When the stem bark ridge turns upward the union is strong; when the ridge turns inward the union is weak, a likely point of failure in storm or windy weather conditions or where increasing weight causes undue stress on the defective union.

CODIT: acronym for Compartmentalisation of Decay/Disease in Trees (refer Compartmentalisation).

Collar: The ring of tissue that surrounds the lateral branch at its point of attachment.

Compaction: Results from loads or stress forces applied to the soil as well as shear forces. Both foot traffic and vehicle traffic exert both forces on soils. Vehicle traffic may cause significant compaction at depths of 150–200 mm (the area in which most absorbing roots are located). The degree of compaction will depend on weight of vehicles, number of movements, soil moisture levels and clay content. Soil handling, stockpiling, and transporting also tend to lead to the breakdown of soil structure and thus to compaction. Vibration as a result of frequent traffic or adjacent construction activities will also compact soils.

Compartmentalization: A dynamic physiological process that creates the chemical and physical boundaries that act to limit the spread of disease and decay organisms. Known as CODIT.

Compression wood: A type of reaction wood that forms on the underside of branches which tends to maintain a branch angle of growth.

Crown: The above ground parts of the tree, including the trunk.

DSH: The diameter of a tree trunk measured at 1.4m.

Decay: Process of degradation of woody tissues by fungi and bacteria through the decomposition of cellulose and lignin.

Decline: Progressive decrease in health of organs or the entire plant usually caused by a series of interacting factors.

Desiccation: Severe drying out. Dehydration.

Drip line: The width of the crown, as measured by the lateral extent of the foliage.

Epicormic shoot: A shoot that arises from latent or adventitious buds that occur on stems, branches or the bases of trees.

Included bark: Pattern of development at branch junctions where bark is turned inward, rather than pushed out; contrast with the branch bark ridge.

Kino: Dark red to brown resin-like substance produced by trees in the genera Eucalyptus, Pterocarpus and Butea and related genera. Kino forms in the barrier zones. Large kino veins form in some tree in response to injury and infection.

Leaves: The main function of leaves is photosynthesis, that is, the production of sugars and oxygen. The sugars produced by the leaves (and any other green tissue) are the source of chemical energy for all living cells in the entire plant and as such are essential for the normal functioning and survival of the tree. Anything that directly or indirectly damages the leaves will interfere with photosynthesis.

Lion Tailing: Excessive removal of branches displacing weight to the ends of branches. May result in sunburnt bark tissue, epicormic shoot development, weakened branch structure and breakage.

Macropore: Relatively larger space between soil particles that is usually air-filled and allows for water movement and root penetration. Contrast with micropore.

Micropore: Space between soil particles that is relatively small and likely to be filled with water often unavailable to trees.

Mortality Spiral: The sequence of events describing a change in the trees health from vigorous to declining to death. Photosynthesis slows.

Necrosis: Localised death of tissue in a living organism.

Occlusion (See wound): Closed in or open. Occlusion is the process of trees forming callus and clear wood over wounds.

Phototropism: Influence of light on the direction of plant growth. Tendency of plants to grow towards light.

Pruning: systematic removal of branches of a plant usually a woody perennial.

Reaction wood: Specialized secondary xylem that develops in response to a lean or similar mechanical stress to restore the stem to vertical.

Regulated tree: A tree protected by law.

Significant tree: A tree protected by law.

Stress: In Plant Health Care, (1) a factor that negatively affects the health of a plant; a factor that stimulates a response. (2) mechanics, a force per unit area.

Stress – acute: Disorder or disease that occurs suddenly and over a short period of time

Stress – chronic: Disorder or disease occurring over a longer time.

SRZ Structural Root Zone: The area around the base of a tree required for the tree's stability in the ground. The woody root growth and soil cohesion in this area are necessary to hold the tree upright. The SRZ is generally circular (with the trunk at its centre) and expressed by its radius in metres.

This zone considers a tree's structural stability only, not the root zone required for a tree's vigor and long-term viability, which will usually be a much larger area.

Taper: The change in diameter over the length of trunks and branches. Important to mechanical support.

Tension wood: A type of reaction wood that trees form on the upper side of branches and stems and roots.

TPZ Tree Protection Zone: A specified area above and below ground and at a given distance from the trunk set aside for the protection of a tree's roots and crown to provide for the viability and stability of a tree to be retained where it is potentially subject to damage by development. The TPZ is generally circular (with the trunk at its centre) and expressed by its radius in metres.

Vigor/Vitality: Ability of a tree to sustain its life processes, independent of the condition of the tree.

VTA Visual Tree Assessment: is a method of evaluating structural defects and stability in trees.

Wound: An opening that occurs when the bark is cut; often a point of entry for disease (pathogens or fungi). Any injury that induces a compartmentalization response.

Zone of Rapid Taper: The area within 1–2m of the trunk on larger trees is frequently referred to as the 'Zone of Rapid Taper' because structural roots found there often exhibit considerable secondary thickening- not present on roots farther from the trunk (Wilson 1964). Wilson (1964) additionally reviews the development of this zone and its relation to mechanical stability (Wilson 1964).

12. APPENDIX 3: USEFUL LIFE EXPECTANCY (ULE)

Note: Useful life expectancy refers to an expected period of time the tree can be retained within the landscape before its amenity value declines to a point where it may detract from the appearance of the landscape and/or becomes potentially hazardous to people and/or property. ULE values consider tree species, current age, health, structure and location. ULE values are based on the tree at the time of assessment and do not consider future changes to the tree's location and environment which may influence the ULE value.

Category rating:	Category definition in years:	Category rating:
1	> 40 years	Long ULE (High)
2	15 to 40 years	Medium ULE (Medium)
3	5 to 15 years	Short ULE (Low)
4	0 to 5 years	Remove ULE (Remove)

Safe Useful Life Expectancy (SULE)

In a planning context the time a tree can expect to be usefully retained is the most important long-term consideration. Safe Useful Life Expectancy (SULE) is the life expectancy of the tree modified first by its age, health, condition, safety and location (to give safe life expectancy), then by economics, effects on better trees and sustained amenity (Barrell 1993 and 1995). Trees with short SULE may at present be making a contribution to the landscape but their value to the local amenity will decrease rapidly towards the end of this period, prior to their being removed for safety or aesthetic reasons.

SULE categories

	1 LONG SULE	2 MEDIUM SULE	3 SHORTSULE	4 REMOVALS	5 MOVED OR REPLACED
A	Long: appeared to be retainable all the time of assessment for over 40 years with an acceptable degree of risk, assuming reasonable maintenance.	Medium: appeared to be retainable at the time of assessment for 15 to 40 years with an acceptable degree of risk, assuming reasonable maintenance.	Short: appeared to be retainable at the time of assessment for 5 to 15 years with an acceptable degree of risk, assuming reasonable maintenance.	Removal: trees which should be removed within the next 5 years.	Moved or Replaced: Trees which can be readily moved or replaced.
B	Structurally sound trees located in positions that can accommodate future growth.	Trees that may only live between 15 and 40 more years.	Trees that may only live between 5 and 15 more years.	Dead, dying, suppressed or declining trees through disease or inhospitable conditions	Small trees less than 5 metres (m) in height.
C	Trees that could be made suitable for long-term retention by remedial tree care.	Trees that may live for more than 40 years but would be removed for safety or nuisance reasons.	Trees that may live for more than 15 years but would be removed for safety or nuisance reasons.	Dangerous trees through damage, structural defect, instability or recent loss of adjacent trees.	Young trees less than 15 years old but over 5m in height.

D	Trees of special significance for historical, commemorative or rarity reasons that would warrant extraordinary efforts to secure their long-term retention.	Trees that may live for more than 40 years but should be removed to prevent interference with more suitable individuals or to provide space for new planting.	Trees that may live for more than 15 years but should be removed to prevent interference with more suitable individuals or to provide space for new planting	Dangerous trees through structural defects including cavities, decay, included bark, wounds or poor form.	Trees that have been regularly pruned to artificially control growth.
E		Trees that could be made suitable for retention in the medium term by remedial tree care.	Trees that require substantial remedial tree care and are only suitable for retention in the short term.	Damaged trees that are' clearly not safe to retain.	
F				Trees that may live for more than 5 years but should be removed to prevent interference with more suitable individuals or to provide space for new planting.	
G				Trees that are damaging or may cause damage to existing structures within 5 years.	
H				Trees that will become dangerous after removal of other trees for the reasons given in A) to F).	

13. APPENDIX 4: CONDITIONS

1. Reports are prepared with the assumption the person making the request has authority to do so.
2. Reports are prepared with all reasonable care.
3. The report writer can neither guarantee nor be responsible for the accuracy of information provided by third parties.
4. Payment of the report writer's fee can and will not be dependent upon the provision of a finding contrary of the independent and professional opinion of the report writer.
5. Information provided in a verbal or written report covers only those items examined. It reflects their condition at the time of inspection only.
6. Unless otherwise specified, inspection is limited to a visual inspection from ground level without other detailed analysis. No responsibility is accepted for the consequences of internal or sub-surface defects which present no apparent external symptoms.
7. The client is not authorised to use any material included in the report, produced by the report writer until the report writer has been paid in accordance with its trading terms. Failure on behalf of the client to meet agreed trading terms (at the sole discretion of the report writer) may lead to the withdrawal of the report writer's material and intellectual property and all authorisations to use same. In all cases, copyright ownership remains with the report writer and, subject to full payment, the client is only authorised to use the material for the specific purpose for which it was produced.
8. The report shall not be used for any other purpose or conveyed externally in whole, part or meaning without prior written consent of the report writer.
9. Sketches, diagrams, graphs and photographs used as visual aids are not necessarily to scale.
10. Unauthorized alteration or separate use of any part of the report is prohibited and invalidates the whole report.
11. Following submission of a verbal or written report responding to the initial client brief, the report writer shall not be required to provide additional information, give testimony or attend dispute resolution or court hearings unless subsequent contractual arrangements are made and agreed in writing beforehand.
12. In order to achieve intended outcomes, any works recommended by the report writer, are to be carried out by appropriately qualified persons and in compliance with relevant industry and Australian Standards.
13. The report writer cannot be held responsible for the consequences of work performed outside specification, by inappropriately qualified persons or without report writer supervision where it has been recommended.
14. The conclusions reached and recommendations made do not imply that plants, built landscape or structures will withstand future adverse natural or man-made conditions.
15. There is no warranty or guarantee that problems, deficiencies, faults or failures of plants or property inspected may not arise in future. Ongoing re-inspection is required to identify developing disorders.
16. The decision to act or not on the evidence and recommendations provided in the report will be made at the discretion of the owner/manager of the property.
17. This agreement for services may be accepted by the report writer, express or implied, including by commencement of the services.