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RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY INSPECTION

3735 Brighton Way
Reno, NV 89509

Anne Vargas
10/20/2026



Inspector
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1: Inspection Information 5
2: Utility Shutoff Locations 9
3: Grounds & Appurtenances 10
4: Roof & Related Components 11
5: Exterior Walls & Components 12
6: Interior Areas and Items 15
7: Garage 16
8: Kitchen 17
9: Bathroom(s) 19
10: Laundry 22
11: Plumbing 23
12: Water Heater 24
13: Electrical 26
14: Heating, Cooling & Ventilation 32
15: Fireplaces 35
16: Attic, Roof Structure, & Ventilation 36
17: Foundation Area 38
18: Safety 42
19: Water, Moisture, & Condensation (WMC) 43
20: Cracking, Settlement, & Movement (CSM) 46
Standards of Practice 48

Inspection Report for Anne Vargas

- 3.5.1 Grounds & Appurtenances - Decks: Deck(s) - Earth to Wood
- 4.4.1 Roof & Related Components - Composition Shingles: Multiple Layers
- 4.8.1 Roof & Related Components - Roof Flashings: Drip Edge - Not Present (Pre-2012)
- 5.3.1 Exterior Walls & Components - Hardboard Siding: Siding - Weathered
- 5.12.1 Exterior Walls & Components - Sealant/Paint Overall: Wood - Painting Needed
- 5.13.1 Exterior Walls & Components - Windows: Tracks - Clean and Lubricate
- 5.15.1 Exterior Walls & Components - Exterior Doors: Operation - Door Binding
- 5.15.2 Exterior Walls & Components - Exterior Doors: Sliding Door Screen - Difficult
- 6.3.1 Interior Areas and Items - Closets: Operation - Binding
- 6.3.2 Interior Areas and Items - Closets: Operation - Not Latching Properly
- 6.4.1 Interior Areas and Items - Interior Doors: Operation - Not Latching Properly
- 7.1.1 Garage - General Info: Evidence of Rodents
- 7.2.1 Garage - Garage Separation: Separation Door - Not Self-Closing
- 7.2.2 Garage - Garage Separation: Separation Door - 20 Minute Fire Rated Designation Missing
- 7.3.1 Garage - Interior Door : Operation - Binding
- 8.1.1 Kitchen - General Info: Evidence of Rodents
- 8.2.1 Kitchen - Cabinets, Countertops: Countertop - Loose
- 8.2.2 Kitchen - Cabinets, Countertops: Countertop - Cracked
- 8.6.1 Kitchen - Disposal Unit: Disposal Unit - Irregular Noise (Age)
- 8.10.1 Kitchen - Exhaust Fan: Fan - Not to the Exterior - Electric Cook Top
- 9.1.1 Bathroom(s) - General Info: Carpet in Bathroom
- 9.5.1 Bathroom(s) - Bathtub(s): Faucet/Valves - Hot and Cold Reversed
- 9.5.2 Bathroom(s) - Bathtub(s): Faucet/Valves - Not Sealed
- 9.6.1 Bathroom(s) - Shower(s): Shower Head - Damaged
- 9.6.2 Bathroom(s) - Shower(s): Hot/Cold Reversed - Rotate Style Mix Valve
- 9.9.1 Bathroom(s) - Ventilation: Ventilation Fan - Not Present in Tub/Shower Area
- 9.10.1 Bathroom(s) - Cabinets, Countertops: Countertop - In Need of Sealant
- 10.5.1 Laundry - Exhaust Fan: Ventilation Fan - Irregular Noise
- 11.2.1 Plumbing - Plumbing Leaks Information: Undersink Plumbing - Drain Pipe Leak
- 11.6.1 Plumbing - Functional Drainage: Drain - Slow
- 11.7.1 Plumbing - Exterior Hose Bibbs: Not Functional
- 11.7.2 Plumbing - Exterior Hose Bibbs: Anti Siphon - Cap Missing
- 12.4.1 Water Heater - Water Heater Gas Plumbing: Sediment Trap - Missing
- 12.5.1 Water Heater - Water Pipes: Expansion Tank - Not Present
- 12.8.1 Water Heater - Seismic Strapping: One Strap
- 13.3.1 Electrical - Service Equipment/Electrical Panel: Cover - Label Missing/Illegible
- 13.3.2 Electrical - Service Equipment/Electrical Panel: Lugs(s) - Double or Multiple Tapped Lugs Present
- 13.3.3 Electrical - Service Equipment/Electrical Panel: Double-tapped Neutral
- 13.8.1 Electrical - Receptacles: Receptacle(s) - Loose Interior Outlets
- 13.8.2 Electrical - Receptacles: Receptacle(s) - Floor Mounted Missing Cover(s)

13.8.3 Electrical - Receptacles: Receptacle Cover Plate(s) - Missing
13.8.4 Electrical - Receptacles: Receptacle Cover Plate(s) - Damaged
13.9.1 Electrical - Switches & Light Fixtures: Light Fixture(s) - Bulb(s) Not Functional (Exterior)
13.9.2 Electrical - Switches & Light Fixtures: Light Fixture(s) - Bulb(s) Not Functional
13.9.3 Electrical - Switches & Light Fixtures: Light Fixture(s) - Globes Missing (Exterior)
13.9.4 Electrical - Switches & Light Fixtures: Light Fixture(s) - Globes Missing (Interior)
13.10.1 Electrical - GFCI Protection: GFCI - Not Present (Upgrade)
13.11.1 Electrical - AFCI Protection: AFCI Deficiency - Pre-Era
14.4.1 Heating, Cooling & Ventilation - AC Condenser/Exterior Units: Exterior Unit(s) - Aged
14.4.2 Heating, Cooling & Ventilation - AC Condenser/Exterior Units: R-22 Refrigerant
14.14.1 Heating, Cooling & Ventilation - Visible Ductwork: Ductwork - Damaged Plastic Wrap (Heat/Age)
15.3.1 Fireplaces - Manufactured Fireplaces: Cracked Refractory Panel
15.3.2 Fireplaces - Manufactured Fireplaces: Fireplace - Door Guide Loose
17.3.1 Foundation Area - Crawl Space Info: Evidence of Rodents
17.3.2 Foundation Area - Crawl Space Info: Wood Debris
17.10.1 Foundation Area - Insulation: Insulation - Vapor Barrier Away
17.10.2 Foundation Area - Insulation: Insulation - Sagging, Displaced, and/or Missing
18.2.1 Safety - Smoke and CO Detection: CO Alarm(s) - Not Observed at Recommended Locations
18.2.2 Safety - Smoke and CO Detection: Smoke Alarms - Not Present at all Recommended Locations
18.2.3 Safety - Smoke and CO Detection: Smoke Alarm(s) - Aged
19.3.1 Water, Moisture, & Condensation (WMC) - Interior Areas - WMC: Ceiling - Discoloration/Patching/Staining
19.3.2 Water, Moisture, & Condensation (WMC) - Interior Areas - WMC: Ceiling - Flue Penetration
19.5.1 Water, Moisture, & Condensation (WMC) - Foundation - WMC: Standing Water - Crawlspace
19.5.2 Water, Moisture, & Condensation (WMC) - Foundation - WMC: Soil - Damp and/or Wet Earth Present

1: INSPECTION INFORMATION

Information

In Attendance
Inspector Only

Occupancy
Vacant

Type of Building
Single-Family

Structure Compass Orientation
Southeast

Construction Year (From Online Sources)
1987

Square Footage (From Online Sources)
3098

Number of Levels
Two Story

Weather Conditions
Clear, 70-80°F

Important Information/Limitations: **Square Footage, Year Built, Outline, Orientation**

The square footage and year built stated in this report, as well as the structure outline sketch are based upon online data and may not be verified.
The orientation as stated is of the predominant face of the structure and may not be that side facing the street.

Important Information/Limitations: Irrigation Not Inspected

EXCL - The testing of irrigation/sprinkler systems is beyond the scope of a home inspection. Any such systems or components were not inspected and are excluded from this inspection.

Important Information/Limitations: Drainage Systems

EXCL - There may be underground drains, irrigation ditches or other drainage features on or near the property whose evaluation is outside the scope of this inspection and would require a qualified specialist.

Important Information/Limitations: Fresh Paint

LMT - The interior of the structure appears to have been recently painted which can obscure indications of prior faults.

Important Information/Limitations: Systems Outside of Scope

Security Systems

EXCL - This building/property may contain one or more of the above systems, which are outside the scope of this inspection.

Important Information/Limitations: Inspection Overview

Eagle Rock Inspections strives to perform all inspections in compliance with the Standards of Practice. As such, I inspected the readily accessible, visually observable, installed systems and components of the structure located at 3735 Brighton Way, Reno, NV 89509, for the Client Anne Vargas, as designated in these Nevada Standards of Practice. When systems or components designated in the Standards of Practice were present but were not inspected, the reason(s) the item was not inspected will be stated. **This inspection is neither technically exhaustive nor quantitative.**

There may be comments made in this report that exceed the required reporting standards; these comments are made as a courtesy, to give you as much information as possible about the structure. Exceeding the Standards of Practice will only happen when I feel I have the experience, knowledge, or evidence to do so. There should be no expectation that the Standards of Practice will be exceeded throughout the inspection.

This report contains observations of those systems and components that were not functioning properly, significantly deficient, or unsafe, in my professional judgment. **All items in this report that were designated for repair, replacement, maintenance, or further evaluation should be investigated by qualified tradespeople,** to determine the total cost of said repairs and to learn of any additional problems that may be present during these evaluations that were not visible during a "visual only" Inspection.

This inspection is not equal to extended day-to-day exposure. It will not reveal every concern or issue that may be present, but only those significant defects that were accessible and visible at the time of inspection. This inspection can not predict future conditions or determine if latent or concealed defects exist. The statements made in this report reflect the conditions as **existing at the time of the inspection only** and expire at the completion of the inspection. The limit of liability of the Inspection Company and its employees, officers, etc., does not extend beyond the time that the inspection was performed. This is because time and differing weather conditions may reveal deficiencies that were not present at the time of inspection, including but not limited to: roof leaks, water infiltration into areas below grade, leaks beneath sinks, tubs, and toilets, water running at toilets, the walls, doors, and flooring, may be damaged during moving, etc. Refer to the Standards of Practice and the Inspection Agreement regarding the scope and limitations of this inspection.

This inspection is **NOT** a **GUARANTEE OR WARRANTY, EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, regarding the operation, function, or future reliability of the structure and its components. AND IT SHOULD NOT BE RELIED ON AS SUCH.** It should be used alongside quotes and advice from the tradespeople recommended in this report, to understand the condition of the structure better and expected repair costs. Some risk is always involved when purchasing a property, and unexpected repairs should be anticipated, which is, unfortunately, a part of homeownership. Home Warranties are recommended as they may cover future repairs on major items and components of the home. Your Realtor can advise you of companies that offer them.

HOME INSURANCE COVERAGE/CANCELLATION/DECLINATION - Home insurance companies may refuse coverage or cancel current policies, based upon conditions such as outdated electrical panels, outdated (or non-permitted) roofing, or other factors. A structural inspection identifies the current state of the structure and components at the time of the inspection. It is not possible to presume what an insurer may or may not glean about the structure and it is beyond the scope of this inspection to advise the client about these potential pitfalls. If this is a concern, it is recommended to consult with your insurer/potential insurer to determine these situations. In addition, insurers may require this report be provided to them and the report stands as written, no matter the end use, and shall not be modified for a particular viewer.

The scope of structural inspections performed by Eagle Rock Inspections is based on standards established by the State of Nevada, and set forth in Nevada Administrative Code 645D and Nevada Revised Statutes 645D. Full text of these documents may be viewed online at

http://www.leg.state.nv.us/nac/nac-645d.html#NAC645DSec480
https://www.leg.state.nv.us/nrs/nrs-645d.html

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Important Information/Limitations: Items Not Inspected and Other Limitations

EXCL - ITEMS NOT INSPECTED: Per the standards of practice, there are items that are not inspected/included in a home inspection, such as, but not limited to, fences and gates, pools and spas, outbuildings or any other detached structure, gas furnace heat exchangers, central vacuum systems, water softeners, window coverings, personal property (refrigerators, washers/dryers, portable heaters/coolers, window heaters/coolers), low voltage systems (alarm and intercom systems, security systems, video systems, sound systems, USB power outlets), and any item that is not a permanently attached component of the home. Also, drop ceiling tiles are not removed, as they are easily damaged, and this is a non-invasive inspection. Subterranean systems are also excluded, such as but not limited to sewer lines, septic tanks, water delivery systems, and underground fuel storage tanks.

Water and gas shut-off valves are not required to be operated under any circumstances. Also, any component or appliance that is unplugged or "shut off" is not required to be turned on or connected for evaluation. I don't know why a component may be shut down and could be liable for damages that may result from activating said components/appliances.

Also not reported on are: the causes of the defect; the methods, materials, and costs of corrections; recalled appliances, items, and/or components; the suitability of the property for any specialized use; compliance or non-compliance with codes, ordinances, statutes, regulatory requirements or restrictions; proper permitting; the market value of the property or its marketability; the advisability or inadvisability of purchase of the property; the insurability of the structure or any of its items or components; any component or system that was not observed; calculation of the strength, adequacy, design, or efficiency of any system or component. We are not required to enter any area or perform any procedure that may damage the property or its components or be dangerous to the home inspector or other persons; operate any system or component that is shut down or otherwise inoperable; operate any system or component that does not respond to normal operating controls; disturb insulation, move personal items, panels, furniture, equipment, plant life, soil, snow, ice, or debris that obstructs access or visibility. Also excluded is the proper installation of Stucco and EIFS and the repercussions of improper installation, including water damage to the structure.

Lastly, a home inspection does not address environmental concerns such as but not limited to: asbestos, lead, lead-based paint, radon, mold, wood-destroying insects or organisms (termites, etc.), cockroaches, rodents, pesticides, fungus, treated lumber, Chinese drywall, mercury, or carbon monoxide.

Important Information/Limitations: Recommended Contractors & Professionals Information

It is HIGHLY recommended that licensed/insured professionals are used for repairs, replacements, or further evaluations of defects referenced in this report, and copies of their receipts/invoices are provided to you for warranty purposes.

The term **"Qualified Professional"** or **"Qualified Person"** in this report relates to an individual, company, or contractor who is either **licensed or certified** in the field of concern. The term **"evaluation"** may be used in conjunction with repairs to be performed by contractors or other licensed professionals, as they may discover additional problems due to their repairs being invasive and they are specialists in their respective fields. This differs from the term **"Full Evaluation"**, as a full evaluation is a recommendation for the referenced contractor/professional to fully look over all components, parts, and pieces of a component, system, or area. *Any listed items in this report concerning areas reserved for such experts should not be construed as a detailed, comprehensive, and/or exhaustive list of problems or areas of concern.*

Important Information/Limitations: Causes of Damage/Methods of Repair

Any suggested causes of damage or defects and methods of repair mentioned in this report are considered a professional courtesy to assist you in better understanding the condition of the home, and in my opinion, only from the standpoint of a visual inspection, and should not be wholly relied upon. **Contractors or other licensed professionals will have the final determination on the causes of damage and/or defects and the best methods of repairs** due to being invasive with their evaluation. Their evaluation will supersede the information found in this report.

Important Information/Limitations: Specialty Tools Information

LMT - Specialty tools, testers, meters, and the like may have been used during this inspection and photographed in this report. The use of any of these tools is beyond the scope of a home inspection and was done as a courtesy to provide you with as much information as possible about the property.

Quantitative readings will not be provided in this report. Although readings or other quantitative values may be represented in photographs, these values should not be wholly relied upon as they can change from day to day, with differing conditions.

Important Information/Limitations: Other Notes - Important Info

INACCESSIBLE AREAS: In the report, there may be specific references to areas and items that were inaccessible or only partly accessible. I can make no representations regarding conditions that may be present in these areas that were concealed or inaccessible for review. With access and an opportunity for inspection, **reportable conditions or hidden damage may be found in areas that were not accessible or only partly accessible. These conditions or damage are excluded from this inspection.**

QUALITATIVE vs. QUANTITATIVE - A home inspection is not quantitative. When multiple or similar parts of a system, item, or component are found to have a deficiency, the deficiency will be noted qualitatively, such as "multiple present," etc. A quantitative number of deficient parts, pieces, or items will not be given. The repairing contractor will need to evaluate and ascertain the full amount or extent of the deficiency or damage. **This is not a technically exhaustive inspection.**

REPAIRS VERSUS UPGRADES - We inspect homes to today's safety and building standards, therefore some recommendations made in this report may not have been required when the home was constructed and could be considered non-conforming. Building standards change and are improved for the safety and benefit of the home's occupants. Therefore, **any repairs and/or upgrades mentioned in this report should be considered for safety, performance, and longevity of the home's items and components.** Although I will address some recommended upgrades in the report, this should not be construed as a full listing of items that could potentially be upgraded. To learn of **ALL** the ways the home could be brought up to today's building and safety standards, full and exhaustive evaluations should be conducted by qualified tradespeople.

COMPONENT LIFE EXPECTANCY - Components may be listed as having no deficiencies at the time of inspection but may fail at any time due to their age or lack of maintenance, which couldn't be determined by the inspector.

PHOTOGRAPHS: Several photos are included in your inspection report as a courtesy and are not required by The Standards of Practice. These photos are for **informational purposes only and do not attempt to show every instance or occurrence of a defect.**

TYPOGRAPHICAL ERRORS: This report is proofread before sending it out, but typographical errors may be present. If any errors are noticed, don't hesitate to contact me for clarification.

Please acknowledge once you have completed reading this report. At that time, I will be happy to answer any questions you may have or provide clarification. Non-acknowledgment implies that you understood all information contained in this report.

Important Information/Limitations: Comment Key - Definitions

This report places defects or concerns into three categories: **Significant/Major Defects**, **Moderate Defects**, and **Minor Defects/Maintenance Items/FYI**.
Significant Defects - Items or components that were not functional represent a serious safety concern and/or may require a major expense to correct/replace. Items categorized in this manner require further evaluation and repairs or replacement as needed by a Qualified Contractor **before the end of your contingency period.**
Moderate Defects - Items or components that were found to include a safety hazard or a functional or installation-related deficiency. These items may have been functional at the time of inspection, but this functionality may be impaired, not ideal, and/or the defect may lead to further problems (***most defects will fall into this categorization***). Repairs or replacement is recommended for items categorized in this manner for optimal performance and/or to avoid future problems or adverse conditions that may occur due to the defect before the end of your contingency period. Items categorized in this manner typically require repairs from a Qualified Contractor or Handyman **and are not considered routine maintenance or DIY repairs.**
Minor Defects/Maintenance Items/FYI - This categorization will include items or components that may need minor repairs that can improve their functionality and/or items found to be in need of recurring or basic general maintenance. ***This categorization will also include observations, recommended upgrades to items, areas, or components,*** These categorizations are based on my professional judgment and experience, based on what I observed at the time of inspection. These categorizations should not be construed to mean that items designated as "**Minor defects**" or "**Moderate Defects**" do not need repairs or replacement. **The recommendations made in each comment are more important than the categorization**. Due to your perception, opinions, or personal experience, you may feel defects belong in a different category, and you should feel free to consider the importance you believe they hold during your purchasing decision. Once again, it's the "Recommendations" in the comment's text pertaining to each defect that is paramount, not its categorical placement. Neglecting attention, repairs, servicing, and/or maintenance can allow items designated as **Minor** to turn **Moderate** and **Moderate** items into **Significant**.
Other designations include:
SFTY: Safety Concern - The item, system, area, or component represented a safety concern or hazard and should be addressed as soon as possible by a qualified professional.
AGED: AGED - The item, system, or component was nearing, at, or past the end of its typical service life but may have been still functional to some degree at the time of inspection. Although aged components are not a deficiency in and of themselves, major repairs or replacements should be anticipated and planned for on any items that are designated as being at or past the end of their typical life. Depending on the item, these repair or replacement costs can represent a major expense, i.e., HVAC Systems, Water Heaters, Plumbing pipes, Aged wiring, electrical panels, etc.

LMT: Limitation - The item, system, area, or component contained inspection limitations, which may include, but are not limited to: visibility limitations, accessibility limitations, items being shut off, etc. Please read the corresponding comment for more information. Follow-up evaluations should be performed on any items or areas designated in this manner, as desired by you, prior to the end of your inspection contingency period.
EXCL: Excluded - The item, system, area, or component is excluded from this inspection due to being outside the scope of a home inspection, was not accessible or visible, and/or for other reasons. Please read the corresponding comment for more information. Follow-up evaluations should be performed on any items or areas designated in this manner, as desired by you, prior to the end of your inspection contingency period.

2: UTILITY SHUTOFF LOCATIONS

Information

Electrical Service Disconnect Location

Northeast Side of Structure





Electrical Service Disconnect Information

The pictured electrical service disconnect will shut off all power to the home in the case of an emergency, or for servicing.

Water: Water Shutoff Valve Location

South Corner of Front Yard



Water: Water Shutoff Valve Information

The pictured water shutoff valve will shut off the water supply in the home in the case of an emergency, or for servicing.

Gas/LP: Main Gas Shutoff Valve Location

Northeast Side of Structure



Gas/LP: **Gas Shutoff Valve Information**

The pictured main gas shutoff valve will shut off the gas supply to the home in the case of an emergency, or for servicing.

3: GROUNDS & APPURTENANCES

Information

Driveway and Walkway Condition: **Driveway/Walkway Information**

The driveway(s) and walkway(s) (as applicable) were inspected to determine their effect on the structure, only. Any visible deficiencies that may be present will also be reported on, such as; cracking, displacement, or other damage. Any comments relating to damage to the concrete, asphalt, and/or masonry surfaces should be viewed as a courtesy. They may not be an all-inclusive listing, as the Standards of Practice only require that driveway(s) and walkway(s) be reported on with their respective effect on the structure. No significant deficiencies were visibly present at the time of inspection unless otherwise noted in this report.

Grading/Lot Drainage: **Grading/Drainage Overview**

The grounds in contact with the structure were inspected to determine that they were sloped to allow rainwater to drain away from the structure adequately. The soil is recommended to slope away from the foundation, with a 6-inch drop in elevation, in the first 10 feet away from the structure (5% grade). When the 5% grade can not be achieved, swales or drains should be used as needed to properly divert and/or manage rainwater runoff. Any flat or low areas around the structure should be backfilled and sloped away from the foundation to prevent potential moisture infiltration into areas below grade (as applicable). No significant grading deficiencies were present at the time of inspection unless otherwise noted in this report.

Decks: **Deck Information**

The deck(s) were inspected for water-related damage, construction-related deficiencies, and safety hazards. No reportable conditions were visibly present at the time of inspection unless otherwise noted in this report.
Building standards are changed to improve safety for the occupants of the home. So, if a deck collapses, the standards are changed to make deck construction safer. That is why all decks will be evaluated by today's standards, as safety can not be compromised, and safety is what I inspect for. While multiple deficiencies may be listed, this should not be viewed as a comprehensive deck inspection, as a home inspection is not exhaustive or quantitative.

Decks: **Balcony Information**

The balcony area was inspected at visible portions looking for any significant defects. No reportable conditions were present at the time of inspection unless otherwise noted in this report.

Recommendations

3.5.1 Decks

Marginal Defect

DECK(S) - EARTH TO WOOD

There was earth to wood contact at the deck, which can speed deterioration and allow insect infestation. Where possible, dirt should be moved from areas where it contacts wood and concrete pier blocks should be installed for support.








4: ROOF & RELATED COMPONENTS

Information

General Info: Roof Covering Material

Laminated Composition Shingles

General Info: Roof Limitations

LMT - The inspection of the roof and its covering material is limited to the conditions on the day of the inspection only. The roof covering material, visible portions of the roof structure from within the attic (if applicable), and interior ceilings were inspected looking for indications of current or past leaks. Future conditions and inclement weather may reveal leaks that were not present at the time of inspection. Any deficiencies noted in this report with the roof covering or indications of past or present leaks should be evaluated and repaired as needed by a licensed roofing contractor.

Inspection Method: Walked The Roof

The roof cover and its components were evaluated by walking the accessible areas of its surface.

Composition Shingles: Shingles Information

The shingles were inspected at visible portions for excessive granule loss, signs of curling or delamination, visible loss of adhesion between the shingles, and any other signs of damage or excessive age. No significant deficiencies were visibly present at the time of inspection unless otherwise noted in this report.

Composition Shingles: Shingles Information - Aged

The shingles appeared to be in satisfactory condition at the time of inspection with respect to their age and typical wear and tear. Typical characteristics of shingles of this age were present (moderate granule loss, slight delamination, etc.). A licensed roofing contractor would be required to estimate remaining life of the roof cover.

Recommendations

4.4.1 Composition Shingles

Minor Defect, Maintenance Item, or FYI Item

MULTIPLE LAYERS

More than one layer of shingles appeared to be present on the roof. Acceptance of this varies and current building standards typically will allow for two layers, and manufacturers may or may not allow it, depending on the type of shingles. I recommend consulting with a licensed roofing contractor, if there are concerns.

More info can be found here: http://www.homeconstructionimprovement.com/re-roofing-over-architectural-shingles/

4.8.1 Roof Flashings

Minor Defect, Maintenance Item, or FYI Item

DRIP EDGE - NOT PRESENT (PRE-2012)

Drip edge flashing was not present in areas that were checked and was not required to be installed by building standards until 2012. Prior to 2012 the shingles could be extended over the fascia by 1" or more and be considered sufficient, or drip edge flashing could be used. For optimal protection of the edges of the roof decking, drip edge flashing is recommended to be installed as an upgrade by a qualified roofing contractor.

Here's a great video showing the repercussions of missing drip edge flashing:
https://www.thisoldhouse.com/how-to/testing-drip-edge-installations-roofing

5: EXTERIOR WALLS & COMPONENTS

Information

Walls/Cladding: Cladding Material
Hardboard, Brick Veneer

Walls/Cladding: Wall Construction Type
Wood Framed

Walls/Cladding: Wall and Cladding Information

The walls and wall cladding were inspected, looking for significant damage, proper flashings, potential water entry points, etc. No reportable deficiencies were visibly present at the time of inspection unless otherwise noted in this report.

Hardboard Siding: Hardboard up to 1994

Hardboard (also known as "pressboard", "synthetic wood" or "Masonite") is a high-density fiberboard, assembled under heat and pressure. It was installed on houses into the 1990's and may provide continuous service for decades, if properly maintained. This product is susceptible to water intrusion if not maintained. Keep seams sealed with caulking and apply paint regularly, including at seams, nail heads and the underside edges.
https://inspectapedia.com/structure/Hardboard-Siding-Maintenance-AHA.pdf
https://inspectapedia.com/structure/Hardboard-Applications-Painting-AHA.pdf

Windows: General Comments

A representative number of accessible windows are evaluated to gain an overall impression of their condition. Window coverings and personal belongings can prevent access to windows and are not moved for this inspection. Evaluated dual

glazed windows are visually assessed for compromised thermal seals, which can cause fogging between window panes, but as changing lighting, weather and temperature can cause these conditions to disappear, it is often not possible to identify failed thermal seals. Inspectors will not clean windows in an attempt to identify failed seals. Failed thermal seals with minimal effect are not considered a material defect and may not be reported. If failed seals are suspected, the client should obtain the expertise of a window contractor.

Windows: Dual-Glazed Vinyl-Framed

Dual-glazed vinyl-framed units were observed.

Windows: Dirty Windows

LMT - Many of the windows were dirty, which affects the ability to evaluate their condition. As identification of dual pane seal failures is often difficult with dirty windows and faulty windows may exist, a window repair or replacement contractor should evaluate all windows in the structure to identify any and all faults and recommend repair or replacement options.

Recommendations

5.3.1 Hardboard Siding

Marginal Defect

SIDING - WEATHERED

SOUTHWEST SIDE YARD

At the referenced area(s), the siding was weathered, especially at the base, but appeared serviceable. These areas should be monitored and will need continued maintenance service, including securing and sealing seams, priming, and painting to help prevent further damage.





5.12.1 Sealant/Paint Overall

Marginal Defect

WOOD - PAINTING NEEDED

BALCONY RAILING & VARIOUS TRIM

There were areas of aged, flaking, peeling, and/or missing paint on the home's referenced exterior portion(s). Securing of any loose sections, sanding of any affected areas and re-painting as needed is recommended to be performed by a painting contractor to prevent water damage.






5.13.1 Windows

Minor Defect, Maintenance Item, or FYI Item

TRACKS - CLEAN AND LUBRICATE

Some of the windows were difficult to slide, which could result in damage to the sash. These should be cleaned and/or properly lubricated, per the manufacturer's instructions, to operate more smoothly.

5.15.1 Exterior Doors

Marginal Defect

OPERATION - DOOR BINDING

FRONT DOOR

The door was binding on the jamb, threshold, and/or the floor. Adjustments or modifications are recommended to be performed as needed for proper operation, by a qualified person.

5.15.2 Exterior Doors

Minor Defect, Maintenance Item, or FYI Item

SLIDING DOOR SCREEN - DIFFICULT

MASTER BEDROOM BALCONY

The referenced sliding glass door screen is difficult to slide and should be serviced to function smoothly.

6: INTERIOR AREAS AND ITEMS

Information

General Info: Cosmetic Defects

LMT - Cosmetic defects, damage, wear and tear, and/or other aesthetic concerns may have been present in this structure. This can include scuffs, small holes, stains, cracks, displacement, dents and dings, and other forms of damage to the home's materials, including but not limited to the wall and ceiling surfaces, floor coverings, trimwork, cabinetry, and/or other building materials.

If these items are of concern, appropriate tradespeople should be contacted for repairs as needed. Cosmetic deficiencies and wear and tear concerns are not included in a home inspection. If any reference(s) are present, these should be viewed as a courtesy and not a listing of every occurrence present.

Wall & Ceiling Surfaces: Wall and Ceiling Surfaces Information

Visible portions of the interior wall and ceiling surfaces were inspected looking for indications of moisture intrusion, settlement, or other significant defects. Cosmetic and minor deficiencies are not typically reported on, but maybe noted while looking for significant defects, any listing of these items should not be construed as an all-inclusive listing. No reportable conditions were observed at the time of inspection unless otherwise noted in this report. Note that cracks, staining and other such items may be noted in the WMC or CSM sections near the end of this report.

Floor Condition: Floors Information

Visible portions of the floors throughout the structure were inspected looking for significant deficiencies. No reportable conditions were visibly present at the time of inspection unless otherwise noted in this report.

Recommendations

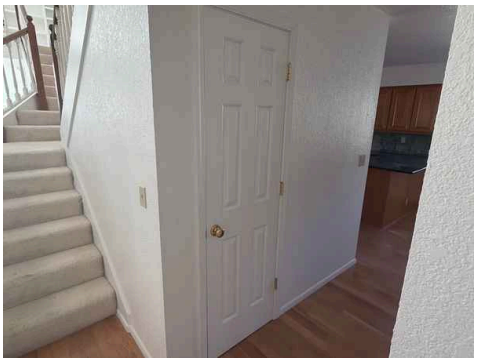
6.3.1 Closets

Minor Defect, Maintenance Item, or FYI Item

OPERATION - BINDING

DOWNSTAIRS HALLWAY CLOSET

There were closet door(s) that were binding/rubbing on an adjacent surface. Adjustments or modifications are recommended to be conducted by a qualified person as needed for proper operation.



6.3.2 Closets

Minor Defect, Maintenance Item, or FYI Item

OPERATION - NOT LATCHING PROPERLY

UPSTAIRS HALLWAY CLOSET

The referenced door(s) were not latching properly. Adjustments or modifications made as needed for proper operation is recommended to be conducted by a qualified person.

6.4.1 Interior Doors

Minor Defect, Maintenance Item, or FYI Item

OPERATION - NOT LATCHING PROPERLY

UPSTAIRS NORTHEAST BEDROOM

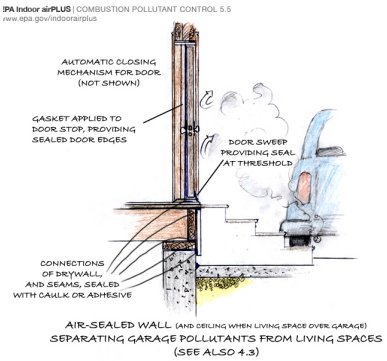
The referenced door(s) were not latching properly. Adjustments or modifications made as needed for proper operation is recommended to be conducted by a qualified person.

7: GARAGE

Information

Garage Separation: Garage Area to Living Space Separation Information

SFTY - Current building standards for homes require "garage to living space separation". This separation helps to slow a garage-oriented fire and to help prevent carbon monoxide gases and other garage fumes from entering living areas. This is achieved by the installation of a fire-rated door between the garage and living areas, with proper weatherstripping, to prevent fumes leaking in. The walls and the ceiling (if living areas are overhead) require the installation of appropriate drywall or other materials to slow fire spread. No protrusions should be present on the area's walls and/or ceiling unless properly sealed with an approved fire-rated foam or sealant. The house should not be at a lower pressure than the garage (to prevent fumes from being drawn inside), which can result from exhaust fans, fireplaces/stoves, dryers and natural draft heating units and water heaters. **These items are recommended to be upgraded for safety if not present,** and a qualified contractor can be consulted for more information.



Garage Separation Door

Garage Doors: Cosmetic Dents and Dings

FYI - Dents and dings were present on the garage door(s) that were cosmetic in nature. This did not affect the door(s) functionality at the time of inspection.





Garage Door Openers: Resistance Not Tested

EXCL - The "Resistance" test of the garage door opener(s) was not conducted due to the possibility of damaging the door and/or the opener, should the resistance feature not function properly, and this functionality is excluded from this inspection. Garage doors contain two safety measures to prevent someone from being injured or pinned by a closing garage door. Photoelectric eyes and the ability to auto-reverse if the door meets resistance or a solid object. I

recommend testing this feature for functionality once taking ownership of the home. The test can be conducted by placing a 2" X 4" laid on the ground underneath the door. When the door is closed, it should contact the 2" X 4" and auto-reverse. If it does not, adjustments to the "force close" setting on the opener may need to be made, and/or a garage door contractor should evaluate.

Recommendations

7.1.1 General Info

Minor Defect, Maintenance Item, or FYI Item

EVIDENCE OF RODENTS

Evidence of rodent activity was identified in the garage. Recommend a pest control company evaluate and treat as needed.

7.2.1 Garage Separation

Significant Defect

SEPARATION DOOR - NOT SELF-CLOSING

SFTY - A self-closing device was not installed or not functional, on the door between the house and the garage. Separation doors should self-close, in order to maintain the barrier between the garage and living space, reducing the spread of fire and hazardous gasses and fumes. A self-closing device is recommended to be installed by a qualified professional to protect the home's occupants from garage-originated fires and CO dangers.

7.2.2 Garage Separation

Marginal Defect

SEPARATION DOOR - 20 MINUTE FIRE RATED DESIGNATION MISSING

The garage entry door did not have a tag on it to indicate that it was acceptable for use in a fire separation boundary. Typical standards require that all fire door openings are required to have a fire rated certification label clearly visible and these labels should not be removed or painted over during the life of the structure.

7.3.1 Interior Door

Minor Defect, Maintenance Item, or FYI Item

OPERATION - BINDING

The interior door was binding / rubbing on the jamb. Adjustments or modifications as needed is recommended to be conducted by a qualified person for proper operation.

8: KITCHEN

Information

General Info: Kitchen Info

Inspection of kitchens includes operation and assessment of all plumbing fixtures. Ovens, stoves, range hoods, disposals and dishwashers are operated and assessed to determine that they respond to controls, but are not evaluated for performance. Microwave ovens are not fully operated or evaluated. We do not inspect the following items: free-standing or portable appliances, refrigerators, timers, clocks, thermostats, the self-cleaning capacity of ovens, built-in toasters, coffee-makers, can-openers, blenders, barbecues, grills, rotisseries, instant hot-water dispensers, steam ovens, water-purifiers, water softeners or filters.

Walls and floors around plumbing fixtures are subject to moisture exposure, and although significant visible moisture damage will be reported, covered floor and wall surfaces can prevent complete evaluation. Moisture damage may exist areas that are not visible and therefore not within the scope of this inspection. Note that cracks, staining and other such items may be noted in the WMC or CSM sections near the end of this report.

Refrigerator: Freestanding Refrigerators Not Inspected

EXCL - Freestanding refrigerators are not inspected during a Home Inspection as they are considered transient, "unattached" items or personal property. They are also not moved to look at the condition of the floor under them or the cabinetry or wall around them. Therefore their water line and power receptacle are not visible and are excluded from this inspection. If the refrigerator is of concern, you are recommended to have an evaluation performed by an appliance repair company or other qualified professional before closing.

Recommendations

8.1.1 General Info

Marginal Defect

EVIDENCE OF RODENTS

Evidence of rodent activity was identified in the kitchen. Recommend a pest control company evaluate and treat as needed.



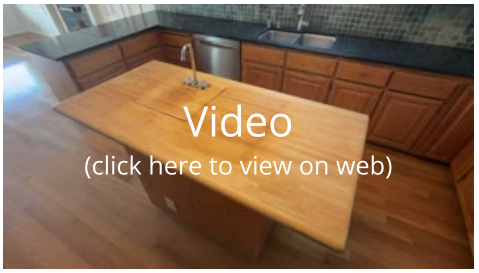
8.2.1 Cabinets, Countertops

Marginal Defect

COUNTERTOP - LOOSE

KITCHEN ISLAND

The referenced countertop, sink, or vanity was not secured. This can allow these items to be shifted or moved, which could damage plumbing pipes. Proper securement of the item(s) is recommended to be performed by a qualified person.



8.2.2 Cabinets, Countertops

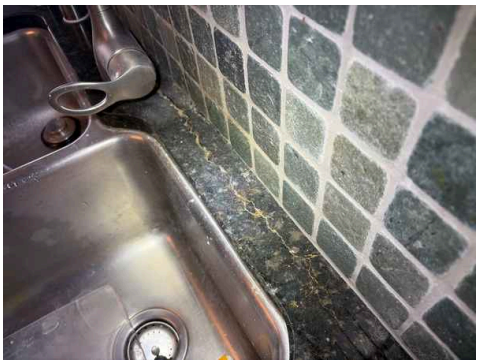
Marginal Defect

COUNTERTOP - CRACKED

AT KITCHEN SINK

The referenced countertop was cracked. Repairs or replacement of the cracked area(s) as needed is recommended to be performed by a qualified person.





8.6.1 Disposal Unit

Marginal Defect

DISPOSAL UNIT - IRREGULAR NOISE (AGE)

The garbage disposal unit was making an irregular noise during operation. This may be an indicator that the unit is nearing the end of its useful life. Repairs or replacement of the unit as needed is recommended by a licensed plumbing contractor or other qualified person.

8.10.1 Exhaust Fan

Minor Defect, Maintenance Item, or FYI Item

FAN - NOT TO THE EXTERIOR - ELECTRIC COOK TOP

The cooktop exhaust fan discharges into the kitchen, which does not remove the VOC's and other cooking byproducts from the area. Consider having this fan connected to an exterior duct.

9: BATHROOM(S)

Information

General Info: Tub and Shower Drain Information

LMT - Water was run through the drains of tubs and showers for an extended period, and the areas under these drains (if applicable) were then inspected, looking for indications of leaks. No leaks were observed at the time of inspection unless otherwise noted in this report.
What can't be replicated are the effects of weight applied to these drains. When showering or bathing, the forces from weight can put strain on gaskets or joints on the drain pipes, which can possibly result in leaking. This can be even more likely if the home has been vacant for an extended period of time. Therefore any leaks that occur from these areas after the time of inspection are excluded.

General Info: Tub and Sink Overflow Limitations

LMT - Tub and sink overflows are not tested for functionality due to the very high likelihood the gaskets will leak. Care should be exercised in filling tubs to not allow water into the overflow. While they will likely drain away the bulk of water,

some amount of leaking should be anticipated. As an improvement, a licensed plumbing contractor could check the gaskets and make repairs deemed necessary. Again, it should be assumed these overflows will not be watertight.

General Info: Bathrooms - General Caulking

Areas around water, such as caulk and grout joints at sink and counter tops, toilet areas, bathtubs and showers, as well as tiles at the kitchen and bathroom floors all require regular maintenance to maintain their ability to contain or deflect water. We encourage regular inspections of these areas to identify leak vulnerable areas. Making regular repairs will help prevent water damage to the walls, floors and their respective substrates.

Toilet(s): Toilet Shut Off Valve Off

Master Bathroom

EXCL - The shut-off valve was in the off position for the referenced toilet(s), and the toilet(s) were not tested for their functionality. I recommend consulting with the seller(s) to determine **why the valve was off and confirming proper operation prior to closing.**

Recommendations

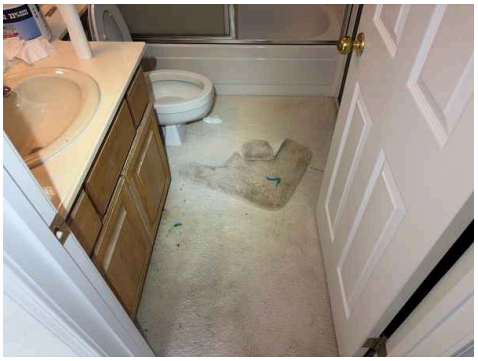
9.1.1 General Info

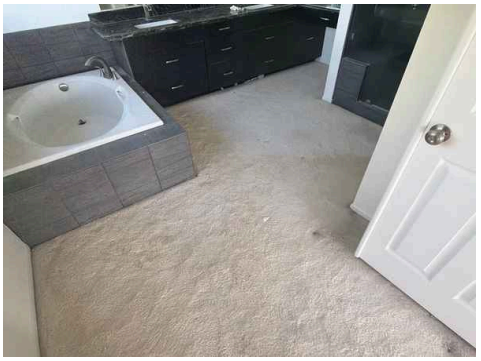
Minor Defect, Maintenance Item, or FYI Item

CARPET IN BATHROOM

UPSTAIRS HALLWAY BATHROOM & MASTER BATHROOM

Carpet was present in the referenced bathroom(s). Carpet is not recommended for use in bathrooms because they are "wet" areas. Water can drip from a person after taking a shower or bath, or even washing their hands, wetting the carpet and padding below, which could allow for fungal growth. Also, the carpet around the toilet will retain bacteria. Tile, vinyl flooring, or another waterproof material is recommended to be installed in the bathroom(s) as an upgrade.





9.5.1 Bathtub(s)

Marginal Defect

FAUCET/VALVES - HOT AND COLD REVERSED

MASTER BATHROOM

The hot & cold water supplies were reversed. This is not a functional problem but to someone who is not familiar with this condition unexpected hot water could scald them. We suggest contacting a qualified plumbing contractor to repair.

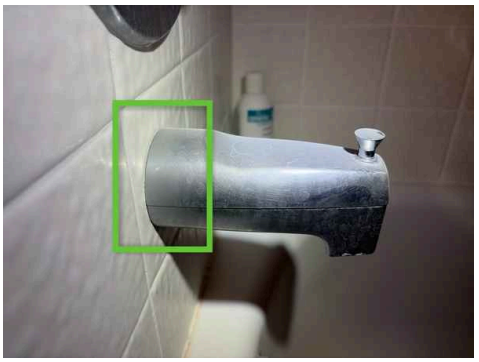
9.5.2 Bathtub(s)

Marginal Defect

FAUCET/VALVES - NOT SEALED

UPSTAIRS HALLWAY BATHROOM

The faucet and/or faucet valve(s) were not sealed to the shower wall. This can allow for water infiltration behind the wall creating damage. Proper sealing of any and all faucets and valves is recommended to be performed by a qualified person.



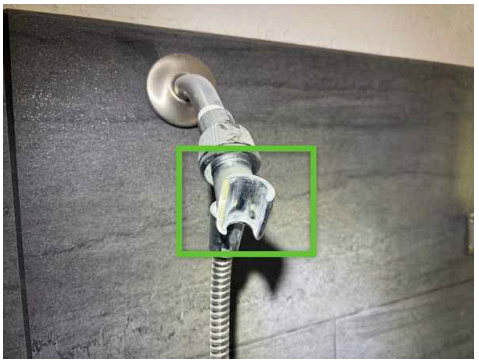
9.6.1 Shower(s)

Minor Defect, Maintenance Item, or FYI Item

SHOWER HEAD - DAMAGED

MASTER BATHROOM

The shower head and/or associated parts was damaged in the referenced bathroom(s). Replacement of the shower head is recommended to be conducted by a qualified person.



9.6.2 Shower(s)

Marginal Defect

HOT/COLD REVERSED - ROTATE STYLE MIX VALVE

MASTER BATHROOM

The referenced bathroom shower mix valve is plumbed backwards. The control starts at hot water and proceeds to cold. When shutting the water off, the water will get hotter before it shuts off. The mix valve should be repaired to help prevent someone from being accidentally scalded.

9.9.1 Ventilation

Minor Defect, Maintenance Item, or FYI Item

VENTILATION FAN - NOT PRESENT IN TUB/SHOWER AREA

MASTER BATHROOM

There was no exhaust fan in the tub/shower area of the referenced bathroom. The fan is located inside the water closet area. This is not uncommon, however you may wish to install an exhaust fan in the tub/shower area due to the higher levels of moisture encountered here.

9.10.1 Cabinets, Countertops

Minor Defect, Maintenance Item, or FYI Item

COUNTERTOP - IN NEED OF SEALANT

DOWNSTAIRS BATHROOM

There were areas of the countertop in need of sealant. Repairs to add sealant to any areas in need is recommended to be performed by a qualified person.





10: LAUNDRY

Information

General Info: Laundry Area Info

In accordance with industry standards, we do not test clothes dryers, nor washing machines and their water connections and drainpipes. It is not possible to completely assess the condition of the supply and drain pipes for washing machines.

General Info: No Dryer Gas Connection

FYI - No gas connection for a dryer was observed. This is not a defect, nor uncommon, but for information only. If a gas dryer is desired, plumbing of a gas line should be accomplished by a licensed plumbing contractor.

Dryer Vent: Dryer Vent Termination Point

Exterior

Dryer Vent: Dryer Vent Information

The dryer vent was inspected to ensure it terminated to the exterior of the home and that no damage was present at visible portions. No deficiencies were observed with visible portions of the vent unless otherwise noted in this report. **It is highly recommended to have the duct cleaned prior to using the dryer as this maintenance is rarely performed by homeowners. Lint build-up or a blockage in the duct is a common cause of home fires annually.**

Recommendations

10.5.1 Exhaust Fan

Marginal Defect

VENTILATION FAN - IRREGULAR NOISE

An irregular noise was produced from the exhaust fan. This may be from loose components, an object impeding the fan, or an indicator that the fan is nearing end of its useful life. An evaluation and repairs or replacement made as needed is recommended to be conducted by a licensed electrician.

11: PLUMBING

Information

General Info: Water Distribution Pipe Material (Visible Portions)

Copper

General Info: DWV Pipe Material Type (Visible Portions)

ABS

General Info: Shutoff Valves Operation

EXCL - Structures contain multiple water shutoff valves; including the main water shutoff valve, and shutoff valves for sinks, toilets, dishwashers, etc. These valves are not operated for any reason and their ability to properly shut off the water is excluded from this inspection. These types of valves are rarely used, and due to that fact, the neoprene washers and other internal components become brittle with age, which can allow for leaking of these valves once operated. I recommend having the seller(s) demonstrate the operation of any of these valves that are of concern, and to expect leaking to occur once operated.

Plumbing Leaks Information: Plumbing Leaks Overview

The visible and accessible components of the plumbing system were inspected for leaks. If not otherwise noted in this report, no leaks were present at the time of inspection. Evidence of prior leaks, with no current indication will only be noted, if deemed essential.

Water Supply: Water Distribution Pipes Information

Visible portions of the water distribution pipes were inspected, looking for leaks or other significant defects. No reportable conditions were visually present at the time of inspection unless otherwise noted in this report.

Water Supply: Portions Not Visible - Insulation Between Joists

LMT - Portions of the water pipes were not visible due to insulation coverage between the joists. Any items not visible are excluded from this inspection.

Water Supply: Portions Not Visible - Wrapped With Pipe Insulation

LMT - Most sections of the water distribution pipes were wrapped with pipe insulation and were not visible for evaluation.

Drain, Waste, and Vent Pipes (DWV): Drain, Waste, and Vent Pipes Information

Visible portions of the (DWV) drain, waste, and vent pipes were inspected, looking for leaks or indications of other significant deficiencies. No leaks or other reportable conditions were visibly present unless otherwise noted in this report. **Sewer camera inspections are recommended for any home regardless of age** due to the sewer lateral between the home and sewer service or home and septic tank not being visible and the possibility of damage, blockages, or sagging areas in this pipe. These inspections typically cost around $250.00 but can save thousands if a problem is found.

Drain, Waste, and Vent Pipes (DWV): Portions Not Visible - Insulation Between Joists

LMT - Portions of the drain, waste, and vent pipes were not visible due to insulation coverage between the joists. Any items not visible are excluded from this inspection.

Functional Flow: Flow Information

Water was run from multiple faucets simultaneously to gauge that there was not a significant reduction in flow as a result of doing so. No significant reduction occurred at the time of inspection unless otherwise noted in this report.

Functional Drainage: Drainage Information

Water was run through all drains in the structure for an extended period of time to determine if functional drainage was occurring. No hindered drainage was present at the time of inspection unless otherwise noted in this report. ***Lived-in conditions can not be adequately replicated during an inspection and I have no control over future drainage conditions due to lived-in usage (solids being flushed down the system, etc.).***

Recommendations

11.2.1 Plumbing Leaks Information

Significant Defect

UNDERSINK PLUMBING - DRAIN PIPE LEAK

UPSTAIRS HALLWAY BATHROOM SINK

A leak was present from the plumbing under the referenced sink/basin. Repairs are recommended to be performed as needed by a licensed plumbing contractor to rectify any leaks.



11.6.1 Functional Drainage

Marginal Defect

DRAIN - SLOW

UPSTAIRS HALLWAY BATHROOM TUB & MASTER BATHROOM RIGHT SINK

The reference drain was slow, possibly due to partial obstruction. Recommend a licensed plumbing contractor evaluate and repair as needed.

11.7.1 Exterior Hose Bibbs

Minor Defect, Maintenance Item, or FYI Item

NOT FUNCTIONAL

REAR DECK

LMT - The referenced spigot(s) were not functional at the time of inspection. I recommend consulting with the sellers about their operation (as it could be as simple as a shut-off valve being in the off position), and/or evaluation by a licensed plumbing contractor, if they have no information.



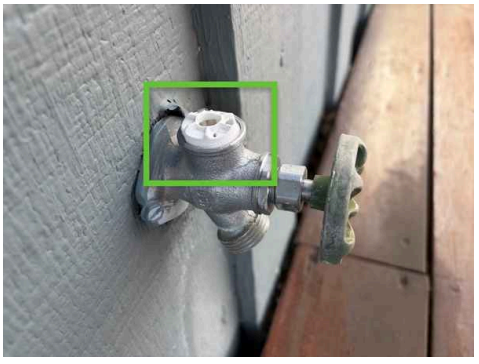
11.7.2 Exterior Hose Bibbs

Minor Defect, Maintenance Item, or FYI Item

ANTI SIPHON - CAP MISSING

REAR DECK

The anti-siphon cap was missing from the referenced spigot(s). Replacement of the cap(s) or spigot(s) as needed is recommended to be performed by a qualified contractor.



12: WATER HEATER

Information

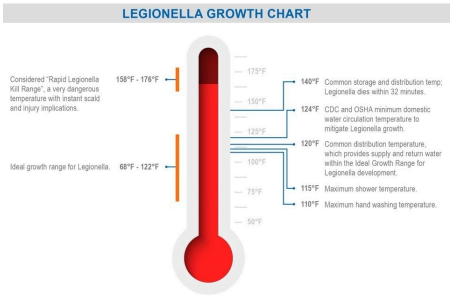
General Information: Water Heater Information

The water heater was inspected by looking at the overall condition of the unit, its power source, the water pipes, etc., and that it produced heated water at the time of inspection. Information such as year of manufacture and capacity is based upon the label. No reportable deficiencies were visibly present with the unit unless otherwise noted in this report.

General Information: Water Temp Information

The maximum recommended water temperature produced at faucets in the home is 120 degrees due to the possibility of scalding at temperatures above this. But to prevent the formation of Legionellae bacteria in the water heater, tank temperatures are recommended to be kept between 135-140 degrees.

A tempering valve can allow for this combination, keeping water at faucets in the home to safe levels while keeping tank temperatures high enough to kill harmful bacteria.



General Information: Water Heater Location

Garage



General Information: Energy Source

Gas

General Information: Manufacture Year

2017

The typical life expectancy of a water heater is 13-15 years.

General Information: Capacity

50 Gallons

General Information: General Comments

All water heaters must be equipped with a temperature pressure relief valve (TPR), discharge pipe, and safety strapping. Current installations may require devices not standard in older installations, including expansion tanks. The absence of these types of items may not be reported unless considered to be functionally significant or a safety concern, as old installations are not required to be updated to new codes. It is not possible to visually evaluate the function of circulation pumps.

Water Pipes: Wrapped With Pipe Insulation

LMT - The water pipes were wrapped with pipe insulation at the time of inspection and were not fully visible for evaluation. No deficiencies were observed at visual portions unless otherwise noted in this report.

TPR Valve: TPR Valve Information

LMT - The water heater was inspected for the presence of a TPR valve. These are not tested due to the fact that once they are tested, they tend to form a drip leak. These valves allow the water heater to expel water and pressure if the tank reaches an internal pressure over 150psi or the water temperature exceeds 210 degrees. No deficiencies were observed with the valve unless otherwise noted in this report.

TPRV Discharge Pipe: Discharge Pipe Information

The water heater was inspected for the presence of a TPR valve discharge pipe. No deficiencies were observed unless otherwise noted in this report.

Recommendations

12.4.1 Water Heater Gas Plumbing

Marginal Defect

SEDIMENT TRAP - MISSING

A sediment trap was not present on the gas pipe. A sediment trap is recommended to prevent sediment from blocking gas valves or damaging burners. The installation of a proper sediment trap is recommended to be conducted by a licensed plumbing contractor.



12.5.1 Water Pipes

Minor Defect, Maintenance Item, or FYI Item

EXPANSION TANK - NOT PRESENT

An expansion tank was not installed for the water heater. Current standards and manufacturers' instructions recommend installing expansion tanks on closed-loop systems during water heater installations. The presence of a pressure regulator where the water pipe enters the home prevents back flow and makes this a closed-loop system. When water is heated, it expands and can put pressure on the water heater or plumbing components. The expansion tank provides an area for this "expanded" water to enter. The installation of an expansion tank is recommended to be conducted by a licensed plumbing contractor.

12.8.1 Seismic Strapping

Minor Defect, Maintenance Item, or FYI Item

ONE STRAP

The water heater only had a single seismic strap. There should be two, one at the top third of the tank and one at the lower third of the tank (with the lower at least 4 inches above the controls). Recommend a second strap be installed.

13: ELECTRICAL

Information

Service Disconnect and Sizing:

Service Disconnect Amperage

200amps 120/240VAC

Service Disconnect and Sizing: Service Amperage

The potential service amperage to the structure is not determined as part of this inspection. This requires electrician and, likely, utility evaluation of the utility's service entrance and the structure's service wiring to the meter and panel. If it is desired to upgrade to a larger service, consult with a licensed electrical contractor.

Service Equipment/Electrical Panel: Electrical Panel / Service Equipment Location

Northeast Side of Structure





Service Equipment/Electrical Panel: Circuit Protection Type

Circuit Breakers

Service Equipment/Electrical Panel: Electrical Panel / Service Equipment Information

The main electrical panel (called service equipment when it contains the service disconnect) was inspected looking for any wiring deficiencies or damage that may be present in the panel. No indications of reportable conditions were present at the time of inspection unless otherwise noted in this report.

Branch Wiring : Visible Branch Wiring Type

NM Sheathed Cable ("Romex")

Branch Wiring : Branch Wiring Information

The branch wiring was inspected at visible portions looking for any significant deficiencies or defects that could be a fire and/or safety hazard; including but not limited to: connections made outside of a junction box, wiring terminations, open junction boxes, damage, the wiring material, improper support, etc. The majority of branch feeders are not visible due to being behind wall and ceiling coverings, insulation, etc. No significant deficiencies were visibly present at the time of inspection unless otherwise noted in this report.

Breakers: Breakers Information

The breakers were inspected looking for any visible signs of damage due to arcing, heat, etc. Corresponding conductors were inspected looking for multiple lugging, sizing, damage, etc. No deficiencies were present at the time of inspection unless otherwise noted in this report.

Breakers: Breakers in Off Position

0

Switches & Light Fixtures: Lights Not Tested

EXCL - Exterior dusk to dawn lights, motion lights, landscape lighting, or any light not attached to the structure are not included in this inspection, and were not tested for functionality. These items are excluded from this inspection.

GFCI Protection: GFCI Information

Ground Fault Circuit Interrupter (GFCI or GFI) protection is a safety feature provided by certain receptacles and circuit breakers. A GFCI monitors the current flowing through a circuit and quickly disconnects power when it detects an imbalance between the current leaving and returning through the intended circuit conductors. Such an imbalance may indicate that current is flowing through an unintended path, potentially including a person, creating an electrical shock hazard.

GFCI protection is generally required or recommended in locations where an increased risk of electrical shock may exist, including bathrooms, kitchens, exterior areas, garages, laundry areas, basements, and crawl spaces. More recent electrical codes have expanded GFCI requirements to include additional circuits and equipment, including certain exterior equipment such as air-conditioning systems.

Although GFCI protection may not have been required in some or all of these locations when the structure was built, upgrading to current safety standards is recommended and is typically relatively inexpensive. A single GFCI receptacle

can also provide protection for additional standard receptacles downstream on the same circuit when they are properly connected to the load side of the GFCI device.

GFCI Protection: GFCI Testing Limitations

LMT - GFCI protection is only tested if the circuit is protected by a visible receptacle containing a "Test" and "Reset" button or a GFCI breaker in the electrical panel, as the UL (underwriters laboratory) only recognizes testing GFCI protection by depressing the "Test" button on the receptacle or breaker and not by the use of a polarity tester.

When test and reset buttons are not located on each receptacle, testing them by tripping them with a polarity tester may trip a downstream receptacle that was not visible, accessible, and/or blocked by personal belongings, rendering the tripped receptacles unpowered. Therefore an exhaustive evaluation of GFCI protected areas is excluded from this inspection. I recommend confirming GFCI protection at all recommended areas at some point after personal belongings have been removed or after taking ownership of the structure. If you are not comfortable doing this, a licensed electrician should be hired to perform this service.

AFCI Protection: AFCI General Information

Arc-fault circuit-interrupter (AFCI) protection is a safety feature typically provided by specific circuit breakers that monitor electrical circuits for abnormal arcing. Electrical arcing can result from damaged wiring, loose connections, deteriorated insulation, damaged cords, or other electrical faults and can generate enough heat to start a fire without tripping a conventional circuit breaker.

AFCI protection is recommended for many circuits supplying living areas of a residence, including bedrooms, living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, laundry areas, hallways, and similar areas. Standards for AFCI protection have expanded considerably over the years, and older homes commonly have little or no AFCI protection. Although AFCI protection may not have been recommended when a structure was built, upgrading appropriate circuits with AFCI protection to today's standards, as is feasible, is recommended as a fire-safety improvement.

Retrofitting AFCI protection may not be as simple or inexpensive as replacing existing circuit breakers. Wiring configurations, including those with shared neutrals and other conditions, may require compatible AFCI devices, circuit modifications, extensive troubleshooting, or wiring modification/replacement. Evaluation by a qualified electrical contractor is recommended to determine the appropriate method and extent of AFCI protection that can reasonably be provided. A balance between safety improvement and cost may need to be weighed.

AFCI devices should be periodically tested using their TEST buttons to confirm proper operation. Manufacturers commonly recommend testing AFCIs monthly. Recognizing that circuits may supply computers or other devices that should not lose power, if possible, consider testing immediately after a power outage is restored, prior to powering those devices, again. If an AFCI does not trip when its TEST button is operated, evaluation by a qualified electrical contractor is recommended.

AFCI Protection: AFCI Breakers

Present

No

Recommendations

13.3.1 Service Equipment/Electrical Panel

Marginal Defect

COVER - LABEL MISSING/ILLEGIBLE

LMT - The electrical panel label was missing or illegible. Electrical panel labels contain essential information regarding amperage, voltages, permitted breakers, ground lug quantities, schematics, etc. The proper installation or condition of any components that depend on information contained on this label are excluded from this inspection, and an evaluation of the panel is recommended to be performed by a licensed electrician.

13.3.2 Service Equipment/Electrical Panel

Marginal Defect

LUGS(S) - DOUBLE OR MULTIPLE TAPPED LUGS PRESENT

Lugs were present in the service equipment that had multiple conductors terminated under them. Most lugs are only rated for one conductor. An evaluation of the conductors with repairs made as needed is recommended to be performed by a licensed electrician.

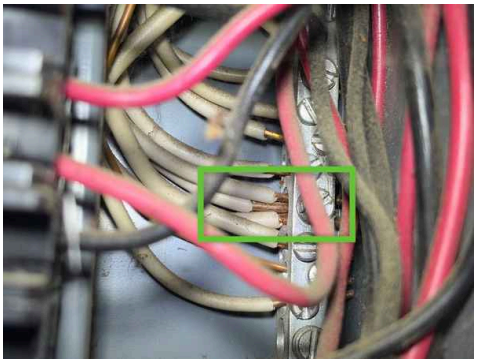


13.3.3 Service Equipment/Electrical Panel

Marginal Defect

DOUBLE-TAPPED NEUTRAL

Double-tapping of neutral wires in an electrical panel represents an improper and potentially hazardous electrical connection. During the inspection, multiple neutral wires were observed connected to a single terminal, which can cause increased electrical resistance and potential overheating. This configuration creates a safety risk by potentially compromising the electrical system's integrity and increasing the likelihood of electrical failures or short circuits. A licensed electrician should evaluate and correct the neutral wire connections to ensure safe and proper electrical distribution.



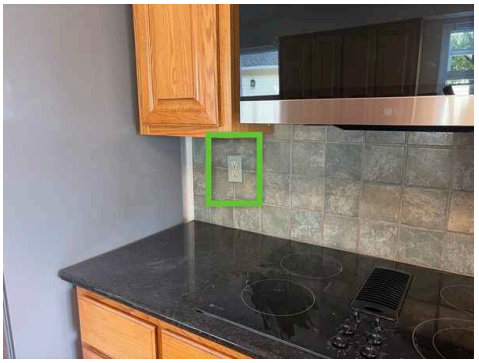
13.8.1 Receptacles

Marginal Defect

RECEPTACLE(S) - LOOSE INTERIOR OUTLETS

KITCHEN

There were interior outlet(s) present that were loose at the wall or their respective electrical box. Proper securement of any loose receptacles is recommended to be conducted by a licensed electrician.



13.8.2 Receptacles

Significant Defect

RECEPTACLE(S) - FLOOR MOUNTED MISSING COVER(S)

FAMILY ROOM

Floor receptacle(s) were present in the referenced area(s) and were missing proper covers. Debris and foreign objects could fall into the receptacle(s) creating a fire hazard or operational deficiencies. Repairs to install proper covers is recommended to be performed by licensed electrician.



13.8.3 Receptacles

Significant Defect

RECEPTACLE COVER PLATE(S) - MISSING

GARAGE

SFTY - The referenced receptacle(s) were missing cover plate(s). This is a safety hazard, as someone could be shocked by touching live wires. The installation of new plates is recommended to be conducted by a qualified person on any and all missing plates throughout the home.



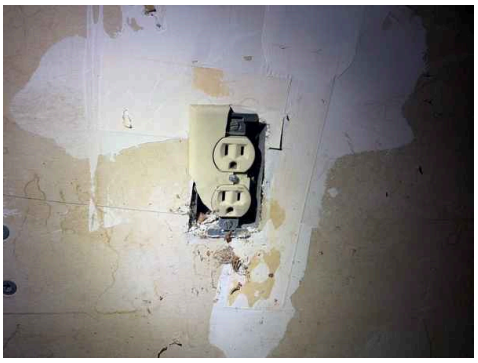
13.8.4 Receptacles

Significant Defect

RECEPTACLE COVER PLATE(S) - DAMAGED

GARAGE

The cover plate(s) were damaged on receptacle(s) in the referenced area(s). This is a potential safety hazard as the damage could allow for displacement of the plate, exposing live wiring. The installation of new plate(s) by a qualified person is recommended to be conducted on any plates that are damaged throughout the home.





13.9.1 Switches & Light Fixtures

Minor Defect, Maintenance Item, or FYI Item

LIGHT FIXTURE(S) - BULB(S) NOT FUNCTIONAL (EXTERIOR)

BALCONY

The referenced exterior light(s) did not respond to the switch at the time of inspection. This could be as simple as burned out or missing bulb(s), or an unknown switch that controlled them. This could also be more extensive and represent a deficiency with the fixture, wiring, and/or switch. I recommend having the seller(s) replace the bulb(s) and confirm proper operation prior to the end of your inspection contingency period, if the fixture(s) can not be confirmed to be functional, repairs are recommended to be performed as needed for proper operation by a licensed electrician.

13.9.2 Switches & Light Fixtures

Minor Defect, Maintenance Item, or FYI Item

LIGHT FIXTURE(S) - BULB(S) NOT FUNCTIONAL

GARAGE & KITCHEN

The referenced light(s) did not respond to switch(es) at the time of inspection. This could be as simple as burned out or missing bulb(s), or that an unknown switch that controlled them. This could also be more extensive and represent a deficiency with the fixture, wiring, and/or switch. I recommend having the seller(s) replace the bulb(s) and confirm proper operation prior to the end of your inspection contingency period, if the fixture(s) can not be confirmed to be functional, repairs are recommended to be performed as needed for proper operation by a licensed electrician.





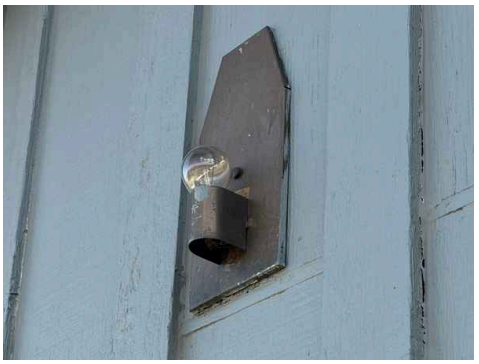
13.9.3 Switches & Light Fixtures

Minor Defect, Maintenance Item, or FYI Item

LIGHT FIXTURE(S) - GLOBES MISSING (EXTERIOR)

BALCONY

Exterior light(s) were present that were missing a proper globe. This can potentially allow for water to reach electrical components causing damage. The installation of globes is recommended to be performed by a qualified person.



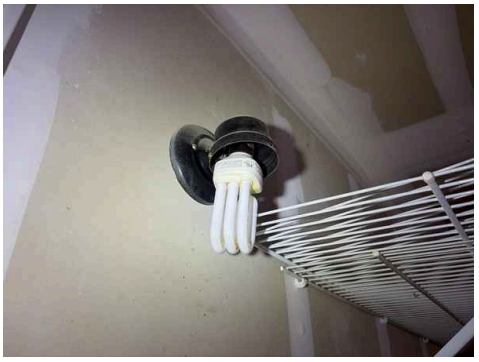
13.9.4 Switches & Light Fixtures

Minor Defect, Maintenance Item, or FYI Item

LIGHT FIXTURE(S) - GLOBES MISSING (INTERIOR)

GARAGE

SFTY - There were bare bulbs present on the referenced light fixture(s). The installation of covers or globes on any fixtures in the structure without globes is recommended to be performed by a qualified person to prevent accidental breakage, and possible related safety and shock hazards.



13.10.1 GFCI Protection

Significant Defect

GFCI - NOT PRESENT (UPGRADE)

KITCHEN & GARAGE

SFTY - GFCI protection was not present at the referenced area(s). I recommend upgrading the receptacle(s) in these areas to GFCI protection for safety.

13.11.1 AFCI Protection

Minor Defect, Maintenance Item, or FYI Item

AFCI DEFICIENCY - PRE-ERA

SFTY - Arc-fault circuit-interrupter (AFCI) protection was observed to be missing or more limited and less than recommended by current standards. AFCI protection may not have been generally required when this home was constructed; however, current standards recommend AFCI protection for many branch circuits. AFCIs are intended to reduce the risk of electrical fires by detecting certain hazardous arcing conditions that conventional circuit breakers may not detect, including faults in structure wiring (such as wiring within walls) and connected equipment (such as damaged or frayed cords).

Upgrading the electrical system to provide AFCI protection to today's standards, as is feasible, is recommended as a safety improvement. Retrofitting AFCI protection may not be as simple or inexpensive as replacing existing circuit breakers. Wiring configurations, including those with shared neutrals and other conditions, may require compatible AFCI devices, circuit modifications, extensive troubleshooting, or wiring modification/replacement. Evaluation by a qualified electrical contractor is recommended to determine the appropriate method and extent of AFCI protection that can reasonably be provided. A balance between safety improvement and cost may need to be weighed.

14: HEATING, COOLING & VENTILATION

Information

General Info: HVAC Testing Information

The inspection of the HVAC system is limited to the response of the system at normal operating controls (the thermostat) in both heating and cooling modes (weather permitting); a non-invasive visual observation of the exterior and interior equipment, and the removal of any access panels intended for normal service. An HVAC contractor should be consulted if a more thorough inspection is desired.

General Info: Split System HVAC Present

This home contained a split system for heating and cooling which typically consists of four main parts:

- An Exterior unit (AC Condenser Unit or Heat Pump)
- An Interior unit (Gas Furnace or Air Handler)
- One or more Thermostats
- Interior ductwork to distribute conditioned air throughout the home

Conditioned Space Ventilation: Ventilation and Depressurization

Ventilation systems, including exhaust-only systems (kitchen, bathroom and laundry fans) and improperly balanced ERVs and HRVs, can depressurize a structure, expelling more air, to the outside, than is brought inside. Large range hood fans, clothes dryers, central vacuums, furnaces, water heaters, and fireplaces also contribute to depressurization if makeup air is not provided. Wind and stack effect pressure can also contribute to depressurization.

Depressurization can contribute to indoor air quality issues and resulting health effects as follows:

- Depressurization has the potential to bring in fumes and contaminants from basements, crawlspaces, attics, or attached dwelling units. Connecting walls and doors to these areas should be well sealed (sealing, in the case of doors), to prevent this ingress.
- In a structure with an attached garage, depressurization could pull garage air into the living space, including carbon monoxide and fumes from hazardous items stored there. The entry door should have be self-closing and should be fully weatherstripped with a sealing threshold. The wall separating the living space from the garage should be completely air sealed and HVAC ducts located in the garage should be well sealed. Structure pressurization testing can be conducted to confirm the air tightness of the wall between the living space and the garage. An exhaust fan can be installed in the garage to exhaust garage air directly to the outside, and to keep the garage at negative pressure with respect to the living space.
- Depressurizing the living space can interfere with any natural-draft combustion appliances located inside the living space, such as furnace and water heater. A home energy rater or HVAC contractor can perform standardized test procedures to assess this issue. Best practice is to remove and replace natural-draft combustion appliances with direct-vent sealed-combustion appliances or noncombustion appliances.
- Supply and balanced systems have been found in field studies to have fouled air inlets and to provide less incoming air than planned. They have often been found to be turned off or closed by occupants. Maintenance is required to keep the intake grills and filters clean.
- Any existing ventilation system, whether exhaust fans, ERVs, HRVs, or central fan integrated supply systems, should be assessed for effectiveness and any new systems that are installed should be commissioned by a trained HVAC technician or energy rater to verify performance.

Furnaces/Interior Units: Furnace/Interior Units Locations

Garage

Furnaces and air handlers are listed.





Furnaces/Interior Units: Interior Unit(s) Energy Source and Distribution

Gas Forced Air

Furnaces/Interior Units: Furnace/Interior Unit Manufacture Year

2014

The typical life expectancy of gas furnaces is 15-20 years.

Furnaces/Interior Units: Gas Forced Air Furnace Information

EXCL - This structure contains gas forced air furnace(s). The key to all combustion equipment is the heat exchanger. This is a welded clam-shell piece of metal inside of the furnace that contains the products of combustion so that moisture, carbon monoxide, and other products of combustion do not mix with interior air and get safely vented to the exterior. Heat exchangers on modern furnaces have an average life expectancy of 15-20 years. Unfortunately, heat exchangers are buried inside of heating equipment, are not visible, and are specifically excluded from this inspection. The risk of continuing to use older gas equipment is the possibility of forming a crack in the heat exchanger and never being aware of it. I recommend that you have operable carbon monoxide alarms inside the structure, have HVAC servicing performed annually, and anticipate replacing forced air furnaces on a roughly 15-20 year schedule.

Furnaces/Interior Units: Furnace(s) Operated

The furnace responded to the thermostat and appeared to function normally, other than any defects noted.

Furnaces/Interior Units: Furnace - Maintenance

It is recommended that the furnace be serviced and/or cleaned and regularly maintained. Any available recent service records should be provided by the seller.

AC Condenser/Exterior Units: Exterior Unit Location
Northeast Side Yard



AC Condenser/Exterior Units: Exterior Unit Energy Source & Type
Electric AC Unit

AC Condenser/Exterior Units: Exterior Unit Manufacture Year
1987

AC Condenser/Exterior Units: Condenser Unit Tonnage
5

Per the label, this is the tonnage of the condenser unit.

AC Condenser/Exterior Units: Air Conditioner Operated
The air conditioner responded to the thermostat(s) and appeared to function properly.

Thermostat(s): Thermostat Location(s)
Living Room

Air Filter/Return Plenum: Filter Location(s)
Hallway (Upstairs)

Air Filter/Return Plenum: Filter Size
20 X 20, 20 X 25

Visible Ductwork: Flexible Ducting
The structure is primarily served by flexible ducting. The visible ducting was found to be serviceable, other than any defects noted.

Recommendations

14.4.1 AC Condenser/Exterior Units

Minor Defect, Maintenance Item, or FYI Item

EXTERIOR UNIT(S) - AGED

AGED - One or more air conditioning units are nearing, at, or beyond their typical service life. Although the system may continue to operate satisfactorily, major repairs or replacement should be anticipated due to age.

The remaining service life cannot be determined during a visual home inspection. Depending on maintenance history, operating conditions, and usage, the system may continue to function for months or for many years.

Due to the age of the equipment, recommend evaluation and servicing by a licensed HVAC contractor, and budget for the likelihood of future repair or replacement.

14.4.2 AC Condenser/Exterior Units

Minor Defect, Maintenance Item, or FYI Item

R-22 REFRIGERANT

One or more air conditioning condenser units are labeled for use with R-22 refrigerant, which is typical for equipment of this age. Production and import of new R-22 in the United States has been phased out, and only reclaimed or recycled supplies remain available. As a result, R-22 has become increasingly expensive and less readily available.

The system may continue to operate satisfactorily for many years if it remains leak-free. However, if a refrigerant leak or major repair requiring refrigerant replacement occurs, repairs may be costly and replacement of the air conditioning equipment may be the more practical option. Some systems can be converted to an approved alternative refrigerant, such as R-407C, R-438A, R-422D or R-427A, while others may require replacement rather than conversion.

In addition, older equipment such as this is typically less energy efficient than modern air conditioning systems, which may result in higher operating costs.

Recommend consultation with a licensed HVAC contractor regarding the condition of the system and repair or replacement options if refrigerant service becomes necessary.

14.14.1 Visible Ductwork

Minor Defect, Maintenance Item, or FYI Item

DUCTWORK - DAMAGED PLASTIC WRAP (HEAT/AGE)

ATTIC

The plastic wrap/jacket was damaged on portions of the insulated ductwork - likely due to age and heat. This exterior damage can allow for higher heating/cooling costs and allow for the formation of condensation, along with other problems. Evaluation and subsequent repair or replacement of the affected ductwork is recommended to be conducted by an HVAC contractor.



15: FIREPLACES

Information

Manufactured Fireplaces: Manufactured Fireplace

Family Room, Living Room, Master Bedroom

There is a fireplace(s) with a metal manufactured firebox or fireproof panels and a metal flue.







Manufactured Fireplaces: No Defects

Master Bedroom

No defects were noted with the manufactured fireplace system. For a thorough inspection, it is recommended to have a fireplace professional evaluate the system.

Recommendations

15.3.1 Manufactured Fireplaces

CRACKED REFRACTORY PANEL

Minor Defect, Maintenance Item, or FYI Item

FAMILY ROOM & LIVING ROOM

There was a cracked fireplace refractory panel that should be repaired prior to further use.





15.3.2 Manufactured Fireplaces

FIREPLACE - DOOR GUIDE LOOSE

Marginal Defect

LIVING ROOM

The glass door guide on the referenced manufactured fireplace was loose. A loose guide can allow the glass doors to operate improperly or become misaligned, potentially affecting the fireplace's ability to function safely and contain heat and combustion byproducts. The guide should be inspected by a fireplace professional and tightened or replaced as needed to ensure proper door operation and safety.



16: ATTIC, ROOF STRUCTURE, & VENTILATION

Information

General Info/Limitations: **Vaulted Ceilings - No Attic (Portions of Home)**

EXCL - Portions of this home did not have an attic due to the design of the roof structure and vaulted ceilings. The areas between the drywall ceilings and roof surface were not visible in these areas and any items present in these areas are excluded from this inspection.

Inspection Method: **Attic Accessibility Information & Limitations**

LMT - All attics are attempted to be entered and traversed as best and safely as possible. The inspection method will be listed above, along with any safety concerns or hindrances that limited the attic's inspection. The inspection method is at my sole discretion and depends on several factors including, but not limited to: accessibility, clearances, insulation levels, stored items, temperature, etc. The inspection of the attic is limited to visible portions only, and any areas that were not visible are excluded from this inspection. Hidden damage is always possible, as no attic can be fully evaluated

due to physical and visible obstructions such as insulation, which is not moved or disturbed for visual accessibility of any items.

Inspection Method: Inspection Method

Just Inside of Opening

Inspection Method: Attic Area - Safety Concerns/Obstructions

Insulation Coverage

Inspection Method: From Opening - Blown Insulation

LMT - The attic area was evaluated from the access opening due to undisturbed blown insulation. Compressing or disturbing insulation by stepping on it affects its R-value and essentially "damages" it. This insulation coverage also may obscure wiring, HVAC ductwork, and/or plumbing vent pipes, and these items can be damaged by stepping on them. The inspection of the attic area is limited to visible portions from the opening only, and hidden damage may exist in areas that were not visible from the opening. "Walking boards" can be installed as desired to allow for safe accessibility of attic areas.

Roof Structure/Framing: Roof Structure Type

Manufactured Trusses, Plywood Sheathing



Roof Structure/Framing: Roof Structure Information

The roof structure was inspected at visible portions looking for any signs of moisture infiltration, damage, or other deficiencies. No reportable conditions or indications of past or present leaks were observed at the time of inspection unless otherwise noted in this report.

Insulation: Insulation Type

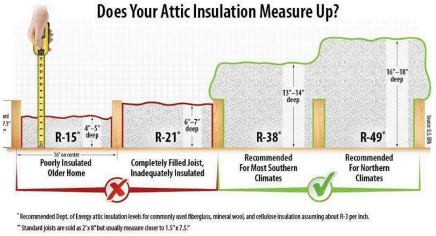
Blown-in Fiberglass

Insulation: Insulation Depth (Average)

16”+

Insulation: Insulation Information

The insulation was inspected to determine the approximate depth and type. Current energy star standards recommend between 10-17 inches of insulation (dependent upon type) to achieve an R-38 rating. Depending on when the structure was constructed, anywhere from 6 - 14 inches may be present. No reportable deficiencies were observed with the insulation unless otherwise noted in this report.



Ventilation: Ventilation Types

Eave Intake Vents, Ridge Exhaust Venting, Gable Vents

Ventilation: Ventilation Adequate

Conditions of the accessible attic space indicate that the attic ventilation is adequate for current conditions.

Limitations

General Info/Limitations

GENERAL

Inspection of the insulation includes identification of the predominant type of insulation in use in accessible areas, and identification of areas where insulation is absent from conditioned surfaces. Insulation resistance values are approximate, and may not be accurate. Insulation values in concealed areas cannot be visually determined.

17: FOUNDATION AREA

Information

Foundation General Information: Foundation Type
Crawl Space

Foundation General Information: Raised Foundation Support Structure
Pier Post and Girder

Foundation General Information: Floor Structure Visual Obstructions
Insulation



Foundation General Information: Insulation Between Joists/Trusses

LMT - Insulation was present between the floor joists/trusses. This insulation obscured the visual accessibility of the subfloor, as well as most portions of the floor structure (joists, etc.). Portions of the plumbing, wiring, and HVAC ductwork, as applicable, are also typically partially covered. This insulation is not moved or manipulated in any way to observe hidden components. The possibility of hidden defects exists in areas that were not visible.

Crawl Space Inspection Method: Crawl Space Accessibility Information & Limitations

LMT - Crawl spaces are attempted to be entered and traversed as best and safely as I possibly can. The inspection method, along with the approximate percentages of the foundation that were both physically and visibly accessible, will be listed above, along with any safety concerns or physical obstructions that limited the area's inspection.

The inspection method is at my sole discretion and is dependent upon several factors, including, but not limited to: accessibility, height clearances, physical obstructions, moisture presence, and safety concerns. Crawl spaces can contain many potential hazards, not limited to the following.

- Hantavirus - A respiratory illness contracted from rodent feces, urine, or saliva that becomes airborne once the soil is stirred up. More info can be found at this link: https://www.cdc.gov/hantavirus/hps/transmission.html
- Current or Aged Waste Pipe Leaks - Create the possibility of wet sewage pathogens and even airborne or dust-borne dry pathogens.
- Standing Water or Wet/Damp Soil - If the crawl space has areas of puddles or standing water or the soil surface is simply wet, there is a risk of electrical shock (if wiring or electrical devices are present).

- Evidence of Possible Asbestos - This, if friable, can cause respiratory disease and be transferred from clothing to other surfaces/materials.
- Debris in the Crawl Space - This can harbor rodents, snakes, and other hazards.
- Evidence of Fungal Growth - This can also cause respiratory illness.

A great article covering these and more hazards can be found here:
https://inspectapedia.com/structure/Crawl_Space_Safety.php

The inspection of the area is limited to visible portions only, and any areas not visible are excluded from this inspection. Hidden damage is always possible, as no crawl space can be fully evaluated due to physical and visible obstructions such as insulation, which is not moved or disturbed for visual accessibility of any items.

Crawl Space Inspection Method: Inspection Method

Crawled Where Possible

Floor Structure: Floor Structure Materials

Wood Floor Joists

Floor Structure: Floor Structure Information

Visible and accessible portions of the floor structure were inspected looking for damage or other significant deficiencies. No reportable conditions were visibly present at the time of inspection unless otherwise noted in this report.

Floor Structure: Floor Structure - Portions Not Visible

LMT - Portions of the framing was not visible due to the referenced obstructions above. The possibility of reportable deficiencies exists in areas that were not visible/accessible.

Floor Structure: Lumberyard Mold

Some wooden framing components exhibit sap-stain fungi, known as "lumberyard mold". This was likely on the lumber when it was delivered to the construction site. Based upon the observed conditions, there is no indication that laboratory testing or remediation is warranted. Some information about this:
- Sap-stain fungi are commonly members of the Ophiostoma/Ceratocystis group.
- This type of staining is generally associated with the lumber prior to installation rather than with moisture intrusion occurring after construction.
- Sap stain is allowed in varying degrees in most lumber grades at mills and lumber yards.
- Once the lumber has dried to typical in-service moisture levels, sap-stain fungi become inactive. Under normal building conditions they are not expected to continue growing. Future growth would generally require sustained elevated moisture.
- Although sap staining reduces the aesthetic value, the strength of lumber is unaffected.
- The sap-stain fungi commonly found on framing lumber are not known to be significant producers of mycotoxins under normal building conditions.
- Sap-stain fungi are distinct from wood-decay fungi and are not an indication that the lumber has lost structural integrity.



Subfloor: Subfloor Materials

Plywood

Subfloor: Subfloor Not Fully Visible

LMT - The subfloor was not fully visible for evaluation due to a lack of visual accessibility from the referenced visual obstructions.

Insulation: Insulation Information

Current standards require for R-19 insulation to be installed between the joists of unconditioned areas and living areas of the home for energy efficiency. The presence or lack of insulation will be reported on. No significant deficiencies were present at visible portions unless otherwise noted in this report.

Insulation: Underfloor Batt Insulation R19/R13

The floor is insulated with fiberglass batts with an approximate resistance value of R19 & R13. Insulation that covers the floor framing or the rim joist is not removed and may prevent complete visual evaluation.

Insulation: Stem Wall Batt Insulation

There is fiberglass batt insulation installed against the stem wall and in the rim joist areas. This type of installation has reduced efficiency due to the ventilated crawl space.
LMT - Insulation that covers the foundation, rim joist or other framing is not removed and may prevent complete visual evaluation.

Ventilation: Crawl Space Ventilation Adequate with Vapor Barrier

The visible conditions of the crawl space, at the time of the inspection, indicate that ventilation in the crawl space was adequate. There was a plastic moisture barrier in place on the ground in the crawl space. It is recommended that all foundation vents be unobstructed and kept open to aid in keeping the crawl space dry.

Ground Cover/Vapor Barrier :

Vapor Barrier Condition

Present

Ground Cover/Vapor Barrier : Vapor Barrier Information

Vapor barriers, also called ground covers (if present) are inspected to ensure they cover the entirety of the soil in the crawl space, that they are not damaged or dry rotted, and contain no gaps. No reportable conditions were observed at the time of inspection unless otherwise noted in this report.

Recommendations

17.3.1 Crawl Space Info

Marginal Defect

EVIDENCE OF RODENTS

Evidence of rodent activity was identified in the crawlspace. Recommend evaluation and treatment by a licensed pest control company.

17.3.2 Crawl Space Info

Marginal Defect

WOOD DEBRIS

Because it is conducive to wood destroying pests, it is recommended that all wood debris and paper/cardboard be removed from the crawl space. This includes any form boards and tree stumps/roots.







17.10.1 Insulation

Marginal Defect

INSULATION - VAPOR BARRIER AWAY

There was insulation present that was installed "upside down." The vapor barrier (kraft paper) face should face the conditioned side of the home. This can potentially allow condensation to form between the subfloor and insulation. An evaluation of the orientation of the insulation is recommended to be conducted by an insulation contractor with repairs made as needed.



17.10.2 Insulation

Marginal Defect

INSULATION - SAGGING, DISPLACED, AND/OR MISSING

There was insulation that was sagging, displaced, and/or missing in areas. An evaluation and repairs or replacement of the insulation is recommended to be conducted as needed for uniform coverage by an insulation contractor.



18: SAFETY

Information

Smoke and CO Detection: CO Alarm Presence

Not Present

Smoke and CO Detection: Smoke Alarm Presence

Not Present at all Recommended Locations

Smoke and CO Detection: Carbon Monoxide (CO) Alarm Information

In homes that have a fuel-burning appliance or fireplace, or have an attached garage, we recommend at least one UL-listed carbon monoxide (CO) alarm on every occupiable level of the dwelling, including basements. In addition, alarms should be located outside each separate sleeping area. If a bedroom contains, or has an attached room containing, a fuel-burning appliance or other carbon monoxide source, an alarm should also be located in that bedroom.

For a typical single-family home:

- One CO alarm on each occupiable level, including basements.
- One outside each separate sleeping area, typically in the hallway.
- An additional alarm inside a bedroom if that bedroom, or an attached room, contains a fuel-burning appliance or other carbon monoxide source.

Standard UL-listed carbon monoxide alarms are primarily intended to provide warning of potentially dangerous CO concentrations and are designed to reduce nuisance alarms from lower-level exposures. As a result, they may not provide an early warning of lower concentrations of CO that can indicate a combustion or venting problem and may present health concerns with prolonged exposure. Especially if susceptible individuals occupy the dwelling, consider the use of a low-level CO monitor that displays CO concentrations and provides alerts at lower levels, in addition to required UL-listed CO alarms.

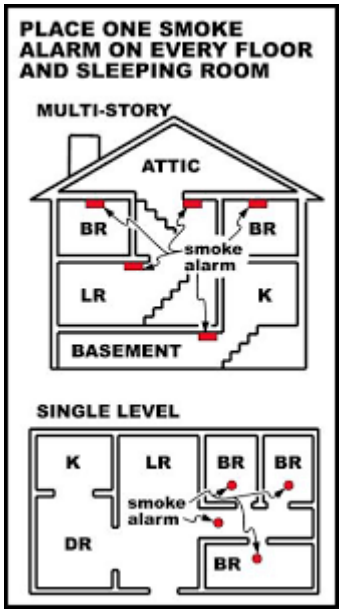
More information about CO detectors and there requirements can be found here:

https://www.nfpa.org/education-and-research/home-fire-safety/carbon-monoxide

Smoke and CO Detection: Smoke Alarms Information

Smoke alarms are recommended to be installed in each sleeping room, outside of sleeping room(s), and one per level including habitable attics and basements. **I recommend replacing the batteries and testing the smoke alarms before spending your first night in the home.** Several other recommendations relating to smoke alarms and fire safety are recommended by the NFPA, and can be found here:

http://www.nfpa.org/public-education/by-topic/smoke-alarms/installing-and-maintaining-smoke-alarms



Smoke and CO Detection: Smoke Alarms Testing Information

LMT - Smoke alarms may not be tested by pressing the "Test" button. **This, unfortunately, only tests the functionality of the audible alarm and not the ability of the unit to detect smoke and/or a fire. A true test of the alarm(s) would require the use of a smoke can and is beyond the scope of a Home Inspection.** In addition, alarm systems may trigger and direct emergency personnel to the location. I highly recommend either testing these detectors with a smoke can or replacing all of the alarms as soon as you move in and then testing them monthly thereafter, replacing the batteries every six to twelve months, and replacing the alarms again every five to ten years (manufacturer specific).

Dual sensor alarms incorporating an ionization sensing chamber and photoelectric eyes are recommended for optimal safety.

http://www.amazon.com/Kidde-Pi9010-Battery-Photoelectric-Ionization/dp/B00PC5THCU

Recommendations

18.2.1 Smoke and CO Detection

Marginal Defect

CO ALARM(S) - NOT OBSERVED AT RECOMMENDED LOCATIONS

SFTY - Carbon Monoxide (CO) alarms were not observed at all locations recommended by today's standards. CO alarms are recommended for any homes containing gas appliances, wood burning devices or an attached garage. It is recommended to install CO alarms as required by local code.

18.2.2 Smoke and CO Detection

Significant Defect

SMOKE ALARMS - NOT PRESENT AT ALL RECOMMENDED LOCATIONS

ALL BEDROOMS

SFTY - Smoke alarms were not present at all locations required by today's standards (referenced above). The installation of smoke alarms is recommended to be performed at all recommended locations for fire safety by a licensed electrician. Dual sensor alarms incorporating an ionization sensing chamber and photoelectric eyes are recommended.

18.2.3 Smoke and CO Detection

Marginal Defect

SMOKE ALARM(S) - AGED

SFTY - There were smoke alarm(s) present that appeared to be past their useful service life. Smoke alarms are recommended to be replaced at least every ten years (manufacturer-specific) for fire safety. Replacement of the unit(s) is recommended to be performed by a qualified professional.

19: WATER, MOISTURE, & CONDENSATION (WMC)

Information

General Information: Water, Moisture, & Condensation Information

This section of the report will focus on concerns and/or deficiencies associated with water leaks and/or water infiltration from the exterior and cover condensation concerns. The exterior, interior, attic, and foundation areas were inspected at visible and accessible portions focusing on any signs of leaking, water infiltration, or indications of condensation. No visible indications of these conditions were present at the time of inspection unless otherwise noted in this report.

WMC - This acronym will be used in areas of this report to shorten the reference for **"Water, Moisture, and Condensation."**

Exterior Areas - WMC: Exterior Leaks Information

Exterior components, particularly appurtenance roofs were inspected for indications of leaking and related damage. No indications of leaks were present at visible portions unless otherwise noted in this report.

Interior Areas - WMC: Interior Moisture Information

The ceilings, walls, and floors throughout the structure were inspected, looking for stains or other indications of water from roof leaks, plumbing leaks, or other sources. No indications of moisture were visible at the time of inspection unless otherwise noted in this report.

Roof Structure - WMC: Roof Leaks & Condensation Information

The roof structure from within the attic was inspected at visible portions looking for leaks and indications of condensation. No concerns were visibly present at the time of the inspection, at accessible portions, unless otherwise noted in this report. *Please see the Attic section of this report regarding any visibility and accessibility limitations.

Foundation - WMC: Moisture Infiltration Information - Areas Below Grade

LMT - Areas below grade were inspected for signs of past or present water intrusion by examining visible portions of the foundation walls, floors, and/or soil, looking for moisture stains and/or other signs of current or prior water intrusion. No indications of water/moisture intrusion were present at visible areas below grade unless otherwise noted in this report. Only conditions as they existed at the time of inspection can be reported, and a guarantee that water will not infiltrate this area at a future time due to heavy rain or changes in conditions cannot be given. **I have inspected structures where no water or indications of water intrusion was present at the time of inspection, but days later, water infiltration occurred due to a rainfall event.** For this reason, it is **highly recommended** to inquire with the seller(s) as to any prior moisture infiltration into areas below grade.

Recommendations

19.3.1 Interior Areas - WMC

Marginal Defect

CEILING - DISCOLORATION/PATCHING/STAINING

GARAGE

Staining, patching, and/or discoloration was present on the ceilings in the referenced area(s). Although the area(s) were not actively leaking at the time of inspection, stains, patching, or discoloration may be related to past leaks and should be viewed as such until they prove themselves otherwise. I recommend inquiring with the seller(s) about the areas as they would have firsthand knowledge of why the stain or patching is present and if any repairs were carried out to address the area(s). If invoices for repairs can not be provided for the area(s) of stains or patching, a qualified contractor is recommended to evaluate the areas and make repairs as needed.






19.3.2 Interior Areas - WMC

Minor Defect, Maintenance Item, or FYI Item

CEILING - FLUE PENETRATION

FURNACE/WATER HEATER

There are stains at the point that the referenced appliance flue penetrates the ceiling that indicates that the flue flashing may have leaked slightly at some time. No active leaks were located and this area should be monitored.



19.5.1 Foundation - WMC

Marginal Defect

STANDING WATER - CRAWLSPACE

SOUTH CORNER/BELOW OFFICE

Standing water and/or wet soil was present in areas of the crawlspace. An evaluation of the source of water and/or water infiltration with repairs made as needed to prevent or manage the water intrusion is recommended to be performed by a foundation contractor, grading contractor, waterproofing contractor, or other qualified professional as applicable.



19.5.2 Foundation - WMC

Minor Defect, Maintenance Item, or FYI Item

SOIL - DAMP AND/OR WET EARTH PRESENT

Damp earth was present in areas of the crawl space. This is typically an indicator of moisture infiltrating into the crawl space area below grade, which may be due to weather conditions and/or excessive irrigation around the structure and at neighboring properties. An evaluation of the moisture should be considered, with thoughts toward reducing sprinkler/drip use. If further action appears needed, consider evaluation by a foundation or waterproofing contractor, with repairs made as needed to prevent moisture infiltration into the crawl space.

20: CRACKING, SETTLEMENT, & MOVEMENT (CSM)

Information

General Information - CSM: Cracking, Settlement, & Movement Information

This section of the report will focus on concerns and/or deficiencies in association with cracking, settlement, or movement. The exterior, interior, and foundation areas were inspected at visible portions focusing on any cracking and indications of movement or settlement. No visible indications of these conditions were present at the time of inspection unless otherwise noted in this report.

CSM - This acronym will be used in areas of this report to shorten the reference for **"Cracking, Settlement, and Movement"**.

Exterior Hardscapes & Flatwork - CSM: Hardscape/Flatwork Cracking Information

LMT - Exterior hardscapes and flatwork were inspected for cracking and indications of movement and settlement. The acceptability of any cracking is dependent upon the client and is beyond the scope of this inspection. Cracks will be reported as being minor, moderate, or significant in nature as they appeared on the day of the inspection, and associated repairs are the decision of the client. Cracking to any degree is the result of some underlying condition which can include but is not limited to: improper preparation of the slab's support (soil, aggregate, foundation), improper concrete mixtures, undermining/erosion of the soil supporting the slab, the lack of relief, control, and/or expansion joints, etc. Lastly, cracking can continue to worsen if left unrepaired. For this reason alone, an evaluation and repairs to any cracking mentioned in this report is recommended to be performed by a qualified contractor.

Interior Areas - CSM: Interior CSM Information

The interior of the structure was inspected looking for any indications of movement or settlement. This can include cracking of drywall or plaster over windows and doors, on ceilings, and other areas. The floors were also inspected to ensure they were visibly level. No indications of movement or settlement was visibly present unless otherwise noted in this report.

Foundation Walls - CSM: Foundation Wall Cracks Information

LMT - The foundation walls were inspected for cracking, settlement, and movement at visible portions, and any such conditions will be listed in this report if visibly present.

CSM's are reported on by their presence and visual condition as existing at the time of the inspection only. Determining the acceptability of foundation CSM's is beyond the scope of this inspection, as determining a cracks cause, recent activity, and severity requires invasive inspections, quantitative measurements, and consultations with the seller(s) regarding its history.

A major limiting factor is the recent activity of cracking; it is not possible during this inspection to determine if a crack has been present for years or longer with no continual movement or if it is still active. And honestly, no one can truly tell you that a crack is not active other than time itself. Most structural engineers I have seen that evaluate cracking will recommend monitoring the area for further movement over a period of time.

It is recommended to consult with the seller(s) regarding any cracking activity and have an evaluation conducted by a foundation contractor or structural engineer. Foundation contractors can quote repairs on basically any crack, no matter their severity; if you want any cracks repaired and/or to ensure no further movement occurs (stabilization), you are advised to obtain quotes from a foundation contractor before the end of your inspection contingency period.

Any references to cracks on foundation walls below grade are recommended to be sealed at a minimum by a qualified person to prevent the possibility of moisture/water infiltration, regardless of the size of the crack.

STANDARDS OF PRACTICE

Inspection Information

Grounds & Appurtenances
Per the Standards of Practice, the home inspector **shall observe** Exterior electrical receptacles and the presence of GFCI protection (GFCI protection was not required prior to 1975, but upgrading is recommended for safety). The inspector shall also inspect decks, balconies, stoops, steps, areaways, porches, and applicable railings that are directly attached to the structure. Vegetation, grading, and drainage of grounds, driveways, patios, walkways, and retaining walls will be inspected with respect to their effect on the condition of the structure.

The home inspector is **not required to observe**: Fences and gates, Geological conditions, Soil conditions, Recreational facilities (including spas, saunas, steam baths, swimming pools, tennis courts, playground equipment, and other exercise, entertainment, or athletic facilities), Detached buildings or structures, or the Presence or condition of buried fuel or waste storage tanks. The home inspector is **not required to**: Move personal items, panels, furniture, equipment, plant life, soil, snow, ice, or debris obstructing access or visibility.

Roof & Related Components
Per the Standards of Practice, the home inspector shall observe: The roof covering, roof drainage systems, visible flashings, skylights, chimneys, and roof penetrations and report signs of leaks or abnormal condensation on building components. **The home inspector shall**: Describe the type of roof covering materials and Report the method used to observe the roofing.

The home inspector is not required to: Walk on the roofing (although every safe attempt to do so will be taken), report on the age or remaining life of the roof covering, or move leaves, snow, or other items on the surface that may block visual accessibility, or observe attached accessories including but not limited to solar systems, antennae, satellite dishes, and lightning arrestors. No claims will be made as to the remaining roof material life expectancy, and no guarantee or warranty should be expected from comments or observations. The sellers or the occupants of a residence will generally have the most relevant knowledge of the roof and of its history. Therefore, I recommend that you consult with the sellers about the age of the roof covering and that you either include comprehensive roof coverage in your home insurance policy or obtain a roof certification from an established local roofing company.

Exterior Walls & Components
Per the Standards of Practice, **the home inspector shall observe from ground level:** Wall cladding, flashings, trim, entryway doors, a representative number of windows, eaves, soffits, and fascias. **The home inspector shall**: Describe wall cladding materials, Operate all entryway doors and a representative number of windows, and probe exterior wood components where deterioration or damage is suspected.

The home inspector is not required to observe: Storm windows, storm doors, screening/screens, shutters, awnings, and similar seasonal accessories; the Presence of safety glazing in doors and windows; Detached buildings or structures; or the Presence or condition of buried fuel storage tanks, water tanks, or septic tanks. **The home inspector is not required to**: Move personal items, panels, furniture, equipment, plant life, soil, snow, ice, or debris obstructing access or visibility.

Interior Areas and Items
Per the Standards of Practice, **the home inspector shall observe** walls, ceilings, and floors; steps, stairways, balconies, and railings; counters and a representative number of installed cabinets; and a representative number of doors and windows; fireplaces by examining the firebox, operating the damper, and reporting on the presence of a gas shut off valve. **The home inspector shall**: Operate a representative number of receptacles, switches, windows, and interior doors; and report on signs of abnormal or harmful water penetration into the building or signs of abnormal or harmful condensation on building components.

The home inspector is not required to observe: Paint, wallpaper, and other finish treatments on the interior walls, ceilings, and floors; Carpeting, tile; or Draperies, blinds, or other window treatments. Gas fireplaces are not tested for functionality, and the pilot light will not be lit if it's off at the time of inspection. An evaluation by a gas company is recommended before using any gas appliances in the home.

Garage
Per the Standards of Practice, **the inspector will examine**: the Attached garage and report the condition of the: garage door(s) (including related parts), the garage door opener, the presence, and operability of photoelectric eyes (safety feature), doors, ceilings, floors, a representative number of windows and receptacles, and the presence of GFCI

receptacles. Current safety standards require the presence of 1/2" Type X drywall for wall/ceiling surfaces and solid wood, steel, or fire-rated door between the garage and living areas for fire safety. I recommend that these improvements be considered for the safety of the occupants. The home inspector is **not required to inspect**: the safety reverse operation of garage door openers, remote-controlled garage door opener transmitters.

Kitchen
Per the Standards of Practice, the inspector will examine and report on the condition and operation of the dishwasher by initiating a cycle, the range/cooktop/ovens by testing the heating elements, the mounted microwave by starting a warm-up cycle, test the hot/cold water supply at the fixture, look for leaks in the plumbing and fixtures/faucet, examine counters, walls, ceilings, floors, a representative number of cabinets, windows, doors, and the presence of GFCI receptacles and their operation, if applicable. Homes built prior to 1987 were not required to have GFCI receptacles in the kitchen, but upgrading is recommended for safety.

The home inspector is not required to report on: Clocks, timers, self-cleaning oven functions, thermostats for calibration or automatic operation; Non-built-in appliances; or Refrigeration units. **The home inspector is not required to operate**: Appliances in use; or Any appliance that is shut down or otherwise inoperable.

Bathroom(s)
Per the Standards of Practice, the inspector will examine and report the condition of the: sinks, showers, tubs, enclosures, toilets, exposed plumbing, and the presence of leaks from plumbing, fixtures, and/or faucets. As well as the walls, floors, ceilings, a representative number of windows and doors, heating/cooling source, ventilation, and presence of GFCI protection, if applicable. GFCI protection in bathrooms was not required in homes built prior to 1975, but upgrading is recommended for safety.

The home inspector is not required to: Operate any valve except water closet flush valves, fixture faucets, and hose faucets; or Inspect the system for proper sizing, design, or use of proper materials.

Laundry
Per the Standards of Practice, **the inspector will examine and report on the condition of** the exposed plumbing, the presence of a 240-volt receptacle, GFCI receptacles, dryer vent condition, and termination, as well as the walls, floors, ceilings, doors, cabinets, counters, and windows, if applicable.

The inspector is not required to: Inspect or move washers and dryers, operate water valves where the flow end of the faucet is connected to an appliance, or Inspect the plumbing for proper sizing, design, or use of proper materials.

Plumbing
Per the Standards of Practice, **the home inspector shall observe at visible portions**: Interior water supply and distribution system, including piping materials and supports; fixtures and faucets; functional flow; leaks; and cross-connections. Interior drain, waste, and vent system, including traps; drain and waste lines; leaks; and functional drainage. **The home inspector shall describe** Water supply and distribution piping materials; Drain, waste, and vent piping materials; and the Location of the main water supply shutoff device. The home inspector shall operate all plumbing fixtures, including their faucets and all exterior faucets attached to the house, except where the flow end of the faucet is connected to an appliance.

The home inspector is not required to: State the effectiveness of anti-siphon devices; Determine whether water supply and waste disposal systems are public or private; Operate automatic safety controls; Operate any valve except water closet flush valves, fixture faucets and hose faucets; Observe: Water conditioning systems; Fire and lawn sprinkler systems; On-site water supply quantity and quality; On-site waste disposal systems; Foundation irrigation systems; Spas, except as to functional flow and functional drainage; Swimming pools; Solar water heating equipment; or Observe the system for proper sizing, design, or use of proper materials.

Water Heater
Per the Standards of Practice, the inspector will examine and report the condition: of the water heater enclosure, plumbing supply, energy source, venting, and TPR valve, if applicable. The inspector is not required to: activate the system if it is powered down or the pilot flame is not lit; Inspect the system for proper sizing, design, or use of proper materials; activate the TPR valve.

Electrical
Per the Standards of Practice, **the home inspector shall observe** Service entrance conductors; Service equipment, grounding equipment, the main overcurrent device, main and distribution panels; Amperage and voltage ratings of the service (if the conductors' sizing text is present/legible); Branch circuit conductors, their overcurrent devices, and the compatibility of their ampacities and voltages. **The home inspector shall describe** Service disconnect amperage and the location of main and distribution panels. **The home inspector shall report on**: the presence of any observed aluminum branch circuit wiring.

The home inspector is not required to: Insert any tool, probe, or testing device inside the panels; Test or operate any over-current device except ground fault circuit interrupters; Dismantle any electrical device or control, remove the covers of the main and auxiliary distribution panels; or Observe: Motion or Dusk to Dawn lighting, Low voltage systems; Security

system devices, heat detectors, or carbon monoxide detectors; Telephone, security, cable TV, intercoms, or other ancillary wiring that is not a part of the primary electrical distribution system.

Heating, Cooling & Ventilation
Per the Standards of Practice, **the home inspector shall observe** the permanently installed heating and cooling systems, including Heating and cooling equipment central to the home; visible ducts and piping, air filters, registers, and the presence of an installed heating and cooling source in each room. **The home inspector shall describe** the energy source and heating equipment. The home inspector shall operate the systems using normal operating controls. The home inspector shall open readily accessible access panels provided by the manufacturer or installer for routine homeowner maintenance. **The home inspector is not required to**: Operate heating systems when weather conditions or other circumstances may cause equipment damage; Operate automatic safety controls; Ignite or extinguish solid fuel fires; or Observe Humidifiers, Electronic air filters; or The uniformity or adequacy of heat supply to the various rooms. The efficiency of the units and load testing is not conducted. Air conditioning units can not be tested when temperatures are lower than 60 degrees due to the possibility of damaging the compressor. Clients are advised to have an HVAC company perform maintenance on the system annually.

Attic, Roof Structure, & Ventilation
Per the Standards of Practice, **the inspector will examine**: the attic area and report on the condition of the access opening (including location), insulation type (and current depth), ducts, visible electrical components, exhaust terminations, plumbing components, and ventilation if applicable.

The inspector is not required to: move or disturb insulation, report on the adequacy of current ventilation, or Calculate the strength, adequacy, or efficiency of any system or component, including framing. Enter any attic that may damage the property or its components or be dangerous to or adversely affect the health or safety of the home inspector or other persons. Therefore, I do not attempt to enter attics with less than 36" of headroom, where insulation obscures the ceiling joists, or where ducts block access. In these cases, I will evaluate from the access opening as best I can.

Foundation Area
Per the Standards of practice, **the inspector will examine and report on the condition of** the foundation walls, the framing (including probing of any framing that looks to have damage/deterioration), columns/piers, and insulation if applicable.

The inspector is not required to: enter any area that could be considered a safety hazard to the inspector; report on the adequacy of structural components; or report on spacing, span, or size of structural components. Ductwork, framing, plumbing, and insulation may block the visual accessibility of some areas. The inspection is limited to the conditions on the inspection day; I inspect several items looking for indications that moisture has infiltrated the foundation area. But, I can not guarantee that water will not infiltrate the area at a future time due to conditions unforeseen at the time of inspection.