

112 E. Henry Clay St, W/hitefish Bay, WI 53217

Prepared For: John Gapinski

Inspection Date: 10-02-2026

Inspector: Scott Shirley

Phone Number: 414-573-4663

Report Number: 021026-900

House to Home Inspections
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REPORT OVERVIEW

THE HOUSE IN PERSPECTIVE

This home is 50+ years old but is in need of maintenance and/or repairs.

CONVENTIONS USED IN THIS REPORT

SATISFACTORY - Indicates the component is functionally consistent with its original purpose but may show signs of normal wear and tear and deterioration.

MARGINAL - Indicates the component will probably require repair or replacement anytime within five years.

POOR - Indicates the component will need repair or replacement now or in the very near future.

DEFECT - A condition of an improvement that would significantly impair the health or safety of future occupants of a property or that, if not repaired, or replaced, would significantly shorten or adversely affect the expected normal life of the component of the improvement.

SAFETY HAZARD - Denotes a condition that is unsafe and in need of prompt attention.

THE SCOPE OF THE INSPECTION

All components designated for inspection in the ASHI® Standards of Practice are inspected, except as may be noted in the "Limitations of Inspection" sections within this report.

It is the goal of the inspection to put a home buyer in a better position to make a buying decision. Not all improvements will be identified during this inspection. Unexpected repairs should still be anticipated. The inspection should not be considered a guarantee or warranty of any kind.

Please refer to the pre-inspection contract for a full explanation of the scope of the inspection.

BUILDING DATA

Approximate Age:	1947
Style:	Single family
Main Entrance Faces:	South
State of Occupancy:	Vacant
Weather Conditions:	57-65 degrees and sunny
Recent Rain:	Yes
Ground cover:	Wet

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SUMMARY

DEFECTS

A condition of an improvement that would significantly impair the health or safety of future occupants of a property or that, if not repaired, or replaced, would significantly shorten or adversely affect the expected normal life of the component of the improvement.

- **Attic items recommended to be repaired as necessary by a qualified contractor:**
  - **There are multiple non standard supports that have been installed in the attic**
- **HVAC items recommended to be repaired as necessary by a qualified contractor:**
  - **The air conditioner would not turn on during the inspection**

ITEMS RECOMMENDED TO BE REPAIRED

Item(s) that have failed or have potential of failing soon.

- **Grounds items recommended to be repaired as necessary by a qualified contractor:**
  - **The sidewalks on the south and east sides of the house have sunk/settled and are pitched towards the house**
- **Attic items recommended to be repaired as necessary by a qualified contractor:**
  - **The main bathroom fan is being exhausted through the gable vent on the east attic wall**

POTENTIAL SAFETY DEFECTS

- **Electrical items recommended to be repaired as necessary by a qualified contractor:**
  - **The garage outlets are not GFCI protected**
  - **All living room outlets have an open ground**
  - **There is no power to the outlet that the dishwasher and the disposal under the kitchen sink are plugged into**
  - **There is loose, unsheathed electrical wiring in the cabinet under the kitchen sink**

DEFERRED MAINTENANCE ITEMS

Items that have reached or are reaching their normal life expectancy or show indications that they may require repair or replacement anytime during the next five (5) years.

- **Grounds items (see comments)**
- **Roof items (see comments)**
- **Exterior house items (see comments)**
- **Garage items (see comments)**
- **Kitchen items (see comments)**

*Items listed in this report may inadvertently have been left off the Summary Sheet. Customer should read the entire report, including the remarks.

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Photo Summary



Picture 1: Sidewalk on the south side of the house has settled and is pitched towards the house



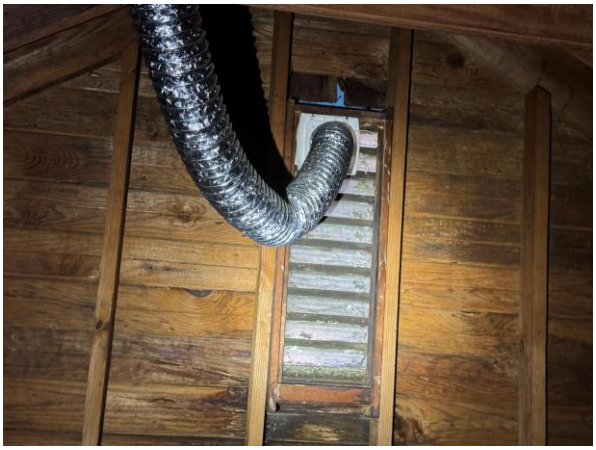
Picture 2: Sidewalk on the east side of the house has settled and it pitched towards the house



Picture 3: Gaps between the stoop and the bottom of the east side entry door



Picture 4: Loose, unsheathed electrical wiring in the cabinet under the kitchen sink



Picture 5: Main bathroom fan is being exhausted through the gable vent. This is not standard practice

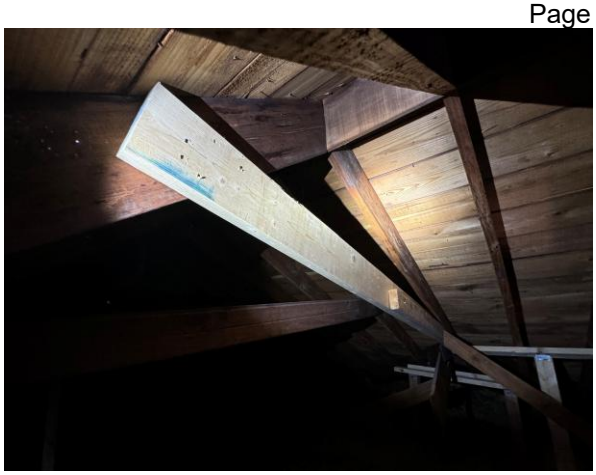


Picture 6: Old birds nest in the attic. Recommend removal

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Picture 7: There are several non standard repairs that have been done in the attic



Picture 8: There are several non standard repairs that have been done in the attic



Picture 9: There are several non standard repairs that have been done in the attic



Picture 10: There are several non standard repairs that have been done in the attic



Picture 11: Flashing on the chimney is lifting from the shingles

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GROUNDS

SERVICE WALKS

Material: ☑ Concrete

Condition: ☐ Satisfactory ☑ Marginal ☐ Poor ☐ ***Trip Hazard*** ☑ Typical cracks
☑ ***Pitched towards home*** **(See remarks)** ☐ ***Settling cracks***

DRIVEWAY/PARKING

Material: ☑ Gravel/Dirt

Condition: ☑ Satisfactory ☐ Marginal ☐ Poor ☐ ***Settling Cracks*** ☐ ***Trip hazard***
☐ ***Pitched towards home*** **(See remarks)** ☐ Typical cracks ☐ Fill cracks and seal

STOOPS/STEPS

☐ ***Uneven risers*** ☐ ***Rotted/Damaged*** ☐ ***Cracked*** ☐ ***Settled***

Material: ☑ Concrete ☐ Wood ☐ Brick ☐ ***Railing/Balusters recommended***

Condition: ☑ Satisfactory ☐ Marginal ☐ Poor ☐ ***Safety Hazard***

PATIO

Material: ☑ Brick

Condition: ☑ Satisfactory ☐ Marginal ☐ Poor ☐ ***Settling Cracks*** ☐ ***Trip hazard***
☐ ***Pitched towards home*** **(See remarks)** ☐ Drainage provided ☑ Typical cracks

LANDSCAPING AFFECTING FOUNDATION (See remarks)

Negative Grade: ☐ East ☑ West ☑ North ☑ South ☐ Satisfactory
☑ ***Recommend additional backfill*** ☑ ***Recommend window wells/covers*** ☑ ***Trim back trees/shrubberies***
☐ ***Wood in contact with/improper clearance to soil***

HOSE BIBS

☑ No anti-siphon valve ☑ **Recommend Anti-siphon valve**

Operable: ☑ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not tested due to exterior temperature

GENERAL COMMENTS

- Grounds items recommended to be repaired as necessary by a qualified contractor:
  - The sidewalks on the south and east sides of the house have sunk/settled and are pitched towards the house
- Grounds items recommended to be monitored or budgeted for future repairs or replacement:
  - There is a gap between the step and foundation insert the east side entry door
  - There are bushes/vegetation growing against the south and west sides of the house. Recommend trimming these areas so they are not in contact with the house

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ROOF

ROOF VISIBILITY ☑ All

INSPECTED FROM ☑ Ground (***Inspection Limited***) ☑ With Binoculars/Drone

STYLE OF ROOF

Type: ☑ Gable
Pitch: ☑ Steep

Roof #1 Type: Asphalt Layers: 1+

VENTILATION SYSTEM

Type: ☑ Gable
Ventilation Appears to be adequate: ☐ Yes ☑ No **(See interior remarks)**

FLASHING

Material: ☐ Not visible ☑ Galv/Alum ☑ Rubber
Condition: ☐ Not visible ☐ Satisfactory ☑ Marginal ☐ Poor ☐ ***Rusted*** ☐ **Missing**
☑ ***Separated from chimney/roof*** ☐ ***Recommend Repair***

VALLEYS

Material: ☐ Not Visible ☑ Galv/Alum
Condition: ☐ Not visible ☑ Satisfactory ☐ Marginal ☐ Poor
☐ *Holes* ☐ **Rusted** ☐ ***Recommend Repair***

PLUMBING VENTS ☑ Yes ☐ No ☑ Satisfactory ☐ Marginal ☐ Poor ☐ Not Visible

CONDITION OF ROOF COVERINGS **Roof #1:** ☑ Satisfactory ☐ Marginal ☐ Recommend Review

Condition: ☐ Curling ☐ Cracking ☑ Granules missing ☐ Broken Shingles
☐ Nail popping ☐ Exposed felt ☐ Cupping ☐ Missing Tabs/Shingles/Tiles
☑ Moss buildup ☐ Exposed/Improper Nailing
☐ ***Recommend roofer evaluate*** ☐ ***Evidence of Leakage***

Conditions reported above reflect visible portion only. See additional Comments

GENERAL COMMENTS

- Roof items recommended to be monitored or budgeted for future repairs or replacement:
  - The roof ventilation is not up to modern standards. Recommend monitoring and repair as necessary
  - The chimney flashing is lifting from the shingles on the north side of the roof

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EXTERIOR

GUTTERS/SCUPPERS/EAVESTROUGH

Material: ☑ Galvanized/Aluminum

Leaking: ☐ Corners ☐ Joints ☐ ***Hole in main run***

Attachment: ☐ ***Loose*** ☐ ***Missing spikes*** ☐ ***Improperly sloped (See remark)***

Extension needed: ☐ North ☐ South ☐ East ☐ West ☐ ***Recommend repair/replacement of damaged sections***

Condition: ☑ Satisfactory ☐ Marginal ☐ Poor ☐ ***Downspouts needed*** ☑ ***Needs to be cleaned***

SIDING

Material: ☑ Metal/Vinyl

Condition: ☑ Satisfactory ☐ Marginal ☐ Poor ☐ ***Recommend repair/painting***

☐ ***Wood deterioration*** ☐ ***Loose/Missing/Holes*** ☑ Typical cracks ☐ Peeling paint

1.)TRIM 2.)SOFFIT 3.)FASCIA 4.)FLASHING

Material: ☑ Wood ☑ Aluminum/Steel ☑ Vinyl

Condition: ☐ Satisfactory ☑ Marginal ☑ ***Recommend repair/painting*** ☐ ***Damaged wood***

CAULKING

Condition: ☑ Satisfactory ☐ Marginal ☐ Poor

☑ ***Recommend around windows/doors/masonry ledges/corners/utility penetrations***

WINDOWS & SCREENS

☐ ***Failed/fogged insulated glass***

Material: ☑ Vinyl

Screens: ☐ Not installed ☑ Torn ☐ Bent

Condition: ☑ Satisfactory ☐ Marginal ☐ ***Recommend repair/painting*** ☐ Glazing Compound/Caulk needed

STORMS WINDOWS

Material: ☑ Not installed ☐ Wood ☐ Metal

Condition: ☐ Satisfactory ☐ ***Wood rot*** ☐ ***Broken/cracked*** ☐ ***Recommend repair/painting***

EXTERIOR DOORS

Weather stripping: ☑ Satisfactory ☐ Marginal ☐ Poor ☐ Missing ☐ Damaged

Door Condition: ☑ Satisfactory ☐ Marginal ☐ Poor

GENERAL COMMENTS

- Exterior house items recommended to be monitored or budgeted for future repairs:
  - Recommend caulking the fascia flashing where it meets the gutter above the front entry door
  - There is peeling/chipping paint on the gable vents on the east and west sides of the house
  - The screen on the bathroom window on the north side of the house is torn
  - There are gaps around the wood under the east side entry door. Recommend caulking the gaps
  - There is debris in the gutters on the house. Recommend cleaning the gutters as part of regular home maintenance
  - There are bushes/vegetation covering several areas of the south and west sides of the house. The siding and trim in these areas was not able to be viewed
  - Recommend removing the plywood covering the egress window well on the north side of the house and installing a proper cover on the egress window well

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EXTERIOR

CHIMNEY(S)

Location(s): Middle of the roof

Viewed From: ☑ Ground ***(Inspection Limited)*** ☑ With Binoculars/Drone

Rain Cap/Spark Arrestor: ☑ Yes ☐ No ☐ ***Recommended***

Chase: ☑ Brick

Evidence of: ☐ Holes in metal ☐ Cracked chimney cap ☐ Loose mortar joints ☐ Flaking ☐ Loose Brick ☐ Rust

Flue: ☑ Tile ☑ Metal ☐ Not visible

Evidence of: ☐ Scaling ☐ Cracks ☐ Creosote ☐ ***Not evaluated (See remarks page)*** ☐ ***Have flue(s) cleaned and re-evaluated*** ☐ ***Recommend Cricket/Saddle/Flashing***

Condition: ☑ Satisfactory ☐ Marginal ☐ Poor ☐ ***Recommend Review/Repair***

GENERAL COMMENTS

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EXTERIOR

SERVICE ENTRY

Incoming Power Lines: ☑ Overhead ☐ ***Weather head/mast needs repair*** ☐ ***Overhead wires too low***

Exterior receptacles: ☑ Yes ☐ No **Operable:** ☑ Yes ☐ No

GFCI present: ☑ Yes ☐ No **Operable:** ☑ Yes ☐ No ☐ *Recommend GFCI Receptacles*

Condition: ☑ Satisfactory ☐ Marginal ☐ Poor ☐ ***Reverse polarity/Open ground(s)*** ☐ ***Safety Hazard***

BUILDING(S) EXTERIOR WALL CONSTRUCTION

Type: Not visible but likely: ☑ Framed

Condition: ☑ Not visible

SLAB-ON-GRADE/FOUNDATION WALL

Foundation Wall: ☑ Concrete block ☑ Not visible

Condition: ☑ Satisfactory ☐ Marginal ☐ Monitor ☐ Have Evaluated

Concrete Slab: ☐ Satisfactory ☐ Marginal ☐ Monitor ☐ Have Evaluated

Condition reported above reflect visible portion only.

EXTERIOR A/C - HEAT PUMP

UNIT #1: ☐ N/A **Location:** West side of the house Approximate age: 2024

Brand: Lennox Model #: ML14XC1S024-230A11 Serial #: 1924B49733

Outside Disconnect: ☑ Yes ☐ No Maximum fuse/breaker rating: 25 Amp

Fuses/breakers installed: ☑ Yes ☐ No ☐ ***Improperly sized fuses/breakers***

Level: ☑ Yes ☐ No ☐ ***Cabinet/housing rusted*** ☐ ***Damaged base/pad***

Condenser Fins: ☐ ***Damaged*** ☐ Need cleaning Improper Clearance (air flow) ☐ Yes ☑ No

☐ ***Damaged Refrigerant Line*** **Insulation:** ☑ Yes ☐ No ☐ Replace

Condition: ☑ Satisfactory ☐ Marginal ☐ Poor ☐ ***Not operated due to exterior temperature***

GENERAL COMMENTS

- Exterior items recommended to be monitored or budgeted for future repairs or replacement:
  - There is cracked mortar on the foundation block under the east side entry door

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GARAGE/CARPORT

TYPE
☑ Detached ☑ 1-car

AUTOMATIC OPENER ☑ Operable ☐ Inoperable

SAFETY REVERSE **Operable:** ☑ Yes ☐ No ☐ *Need(s) adjusting* ☐ *Safety hazard(s)*
Photo eyes: ☑ Yes ☐ No **Operable:** ☑ Yes ☐ No ☐ Improperly Placed

GUTTERS / EAVESTROUGH **Condition:** ☑ Satisfactory ☐ Marginal ☐ Poor

SIDING / TRIM
Siding: ☑ Vinyl
Trim: ☑ Wood ☑ Aluminum ☑ Vinyl

FLOOR
Material: ☑ Concrete
Condition: ☐ Satisfactory ☑ Typical cracks ☐ *Large settling cracks* ☐ *Recommend evaluation/repair*
Burners less than 18" above garage floor: ☑ N/A ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ *Safety hazard*

SILL PLATES ☐ Not visible ☑ Floor level ☑ Elevated ☐ *Rotted/Damaged* ☐ *Recommend repair*

GARAGE DOOR(S)
Material: ☑ Metal
Condition: ☑ Satisfactory ☐ Marginal ☐ Poor ☐ *Overhead door hardware loose* ☐ *Recommend repair*
Recommend Priming/Painting Inside & Edges: ☑ Yes ☐ No ☑ *Weatherstripping missing/damaged*

EXTERIOR SERVICE DOOR
Condition: ☑ Satisfactory ☐ Marginal ☐ Poor ☐ *Damaged/Rusted*

ELECTRICAL RECEPTACLES PRESENT ☑ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not visible
Reverse polarity: ☐ Yes ☑ No **Open ground:** ☐ Yes ☑ No ☑ *Safety hazard*
GFCI Present: ☐ Yes ☑ No **Operable:** ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ *Handyman/extension cord wiring*

GENERAL COMMENTS

- Garage items recommended to be monitored or budgeted for future repairs or replacement
  - The garage structure is visibly leaning. Recommend monitoring and repair as necessary
  - The garage floor slab has settled and cracked in multiple areas
  - There is rust/corrosion visible on the garage door rails

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KITCHEN

COUNTERTOPS ☑ Satisfactory ☐ Marginal ☐ ***Recommend repair/caulking***

CABINETS ☑ Satisfactory ☐ Marginal ☐ ***Recommend repair/adjustment***

PLUMBING COMMENTS

Faucet Leaks: ☐ Yes ☑ No

Pipes leak/corroded: ☐ Yes ☑ No

Sink/Faucet: ☑ Satisfactory ☐ Chipped ☐ Cracked ☐ ***Recommend repair***

Functional Drainage: ☑ Satisfactory ☐ Marginal ☐ Poor

Functional Flow: ☑ Satisfactory ☐ Marginal ☐ Poor

WALLS & CEILING

Condition: ☑ Satisfactory ☐ Marginal ☐ Poor ☑ Typical cracks ☐ ***Moisture stains***

Heat source present: ☑ Yes ☐ No

FLOOR **Condition:** ☑ Satisfactory ☐ Marginal ☐ Poor ☐ Sloping ☐ Squeaks

WINDOWS

Condition: ☑ Satisfactory ☐ Marginal ☐ Poor ☐ Cracked ☐ Evidence of leaking insulated glass

APPLIANCES ***Appliances are tested for functional operation only. A complete inspection was not performed. (See remarks page)***

☑ Disposal	*Operable*:	☐ Yes	☑ No	☑ Microwave	*Operable*:	☑ Yes	☐ No
☑ Oven	*Operable*:	☐ Yes	☑ No	☑ Exhaust Fan	*Operable*:	☑ Yes	☐ No
☑ Range	*Operable*:	☐ Yes	☑ No	☑ Refrigerator	*Operable*:	☑ Yes	☐ No
☑ Dishwasher	*Operable*:	☐ Yes	☑ No				

Dishwasher Air Gap Present: ☑ Yes ☐ Not Visible/Present

Receptacles Present: ☑ Yes ☐ No Operable: ☑ Yes ☑ No

GFCI: ☑ Yes ☐ No Operable: ☑ Yes ☐ No

Open ground/Reverse polarity: ☑ Yes ☐ No ☐ ***Potential Safety hazard(s)***

GENERAL COMMENTS

- Kitchen items recommended to be monitored or budgeted for future repairs or replacement:
  - There is old staining on the wall behind the kitchen stove
  - The dishwasher door is rubbing against the cabinet when it opens/closes
  - The dishwasher and disposal could not be tested due to there being no power to the outlet that they are plugged into
  - The oven could not be tested due to the gas to the house being shut off and there being a lock on the gas meter on/off valve

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BASEMENT LAUNDRY ROOM

Laundry sink: ☐ N/A

Faucet leaks: ☐ Yes ☑ No

Pipes leak: ☐ Yes ☑ No

Cross connections: ☐ Yes ☑ No

Heat source present: ☑ Yes ☐ No

Room vented: ☑ Yes ☐ No

Dryer vented: ☑ Wall ☐ Ceiling ☐ Floor ☐ Not Vented to Exterior

☐ ***Plastic Dryer Vent not recommended*** ☐ ***Recommend repair*** ☐ ***Safety hazard***

Electrical: **Open ground/Reverse polarity:** ☐ Yes ☑ No ☐ ***Potential Safety hazard(s)***

GFCI present: ☑ Yes ☐ No **Operable:** ☑ Yes ☐ No ☐ ***Safety hazard***

Appliances: ☑ N/A

Washer hook-up lines/valves: ☐ Leaking ☐ Corroded ☐ Not visible

Gas Shut-off Valve: ☑ N/A or Not Visible ☐ Cap Needed ☐ ***Safety hazard***

GENERAL COMMENTS

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BATHROOM(S)

MAIN BATH

Sinks: **Faucet leaks:** ☐ Yes ☑ No **Pipes leak:** ☐ Yes ☑ No

Tubs: **Faucet leaks:** ☐ Yes ☑ No **Pipes leak:** ☐ Yes ☑ Not Visible

Showers: **Faucet leaks:** ☐ Yes ☑ No **Pipes leak:** ☐ Yes ☑ Not Visible

Toilet: **Bowl loose:** ☐ Yes ☑ No **Operable:** ☑ Yes ☐ No ☐ Cracked bowl ☐ Toilet leaks

Shower/Tub area: ☑ Ceramic/Plastic ☐ Fiberglass ☐ Masonite

Condition: ☑ Satisfactory ☐ Marginal ☐ Poor ☐ Rotted floors ☐ Caulk or Grout Needed

Drainage: ☑ Satisfactory ☐ Marginal ☐ Poor

Water flow: ☑ Satisfactory ☐ Marginal ☐ Poor

Moisture stains present: ☐ Yes ☑ No ☐ Walls ☐ Ceilings ☐ Cabinets

Receptacles Present: ☑ Yes ☐ No **Operable:** ☑ Yes ☐ No

GFCI: ☑ Yes ☐ No **Operable:** ☑ Yes ☐ No

Open ground/Reverse polarity: ☐ Yes ☑ No ☐ ***Potential Safety hazard(s)*** ***(See remarks)***

Heat source present: ☑ Yes ☐ No

Window/doors: ☑ Satisfactory ☐ Marginal ☐ Poor ☐ Cracked ☐ Evidence of leaking insulated glass

Exhaust fan: ☑ Yes ☐ No **Operable:** ☑ Yes ☐ No ☐ Noisy

BASEMENT BATH

Sinks: **Faucet leaks:** ☐ Yes ☑ No **Pipes leak:** ☐ Yes ☑ No

Showers: **Faucet leaks:** ☐ Yes ☑ No **Pipes leak:** ☐ Yes ☑ Not Visible

Toilet: **Bowl loose:** ☐ Yes ☑ No **Operable:** ☑ Yes ☐ No ☐ Cracked bowl ☐ Toilet leaks

Shower/Tub area: ☑ Ceramic/Plastic ☐ Fiberglass ☐ Masonite

Condition: ☑ Satisfactory ☐ Marginal ☐ Poor ☐ Rotted floors ☐ Caulk or Grout Needed

Drainage: ☑ Satisfactory ☐ Marginal ☐ Poor

Water flow: ☑ Satisfactory ☐ Marginal ☐ Poor

Moisture stains present: ☐ Yes ☑ No ☐ Walls ☐ Ceilings ☐ Cabinets

Receptacles Present: ☑ Yes ☐ No **Operable:** ☑ Yes ☐ No

GFCI: ☑ Yes ☐ No **Operable:** ☑ Yes ☐ No

Open ground/Reverse polarity: ☐ Yes ☑ No ☐ ***Potential Safety hazard(s)*** ***(See remarks)***

Heat source present: ☑ Yes ☐ No

Window/doors: ☑ Satisfactory ☐ Marginal ☐ Poor ☐ Cracked ☐ Evidence of leaking insulated glass

Exhaust fan: ☑ Yes ☐ No **Operable:** ☑ Yes ☐ No ☐ Noisy

GENERAL COMMENTS

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BEDROOMS

Number of bedrooms: 3

Walls & Ceilings Condition: ☑ Satisfactory ☐ Marginal ☐ Poor

Observations: ☑ Typical Cracks ☐ Damage/Holes ☐ ***Moisture Stains***

Floors Condition: ☑ Satisfactory ☐ Marginal ☐ Poor

Observations: ☐ Slopes ☑ Squeaks ☐ ***Damage***

Electrical: **Open ground/Reverse polarity:** ☑ Yes ☐ No ☑ ***Safety Hazard*** ☐ Cover plates missing

Switches: ☑ Yes ☐ No **Receptacles:** ☑ Yes ☐ No **Operable:** ☑ Yes ☐ No

Heating Source Present: ☑ Yes ☐ Not visible

LIVING SPACES

Living Spaces: 2

Walls & Ceilings Condition: ☑ Satisfactory ☐ Marginal ☐ Poor

Observations: ☑ Typical Cracks ☐ Damage/Holes ☐ ***Moisture Stains***

Floors Condition: ☑ Satisfactory ☐ Marginal ☐ Poor

Observations: ☐ Slopes ☑ Squeaks ☐ ***Damage***

Electrical: **Open ground/Reverse polarity:** ☑ Yes ☐ No ☑ ***Safety Hazard*** ☐ Cover plates missing

Switches: ☑ Yes ☐ No **Receptacles:** ☑ Yes ☐ No **Operable:** ☑ Yes ☐ No

Heating Source Present: ☑ Yes ☐ Not visible

GENERAL COMMENTS

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INTERIOR WINDOWS / GLASS

Condition: ☑ Satisfactory ☐ Marginal ☐ Poor ☐ ***Needs repair***
☑ Representative number of windows operated ☐ Painted shut ***(See remarks)***
☐ Glazing compound needed ☐ Cracked glass ☐ Hardware missing
☐ ***Broken counter-balance mechanism***

Evidence of Leaking Insulated Glass: ☐ Yes ☑ No ☐ N/A

FIREPLACE

☑ None

SMOKE / CARBON MONOXIDE DETECTORS *(See remarks)*

Present:	Smoke Detector:	☑ Yes	☐ No	**Operable:**	☐ Yes	☐ No	☑ Not tested
	CO Detector:	☑ Yes	☐ No	**Operable:**	☐ Yes	☐ No	☑ Not tested

GENERAL COMMENTS

- Interior items recommended to be monitored or budgeted for future repairs or replacement:
  - Recommend replacing the batteries in the smoke and carbon monoxide detectors

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INTERIOR

ATTIC/STRUCTURE/FRAMING/INSULATION

Access: ☑ Scuttle hole/Hatch
Inspected From: ☑ In the attic

Location: ☑ Bedroom hall
Flooring: ☑ None

Insulation: ☑ Fiber glass ☑ Loose
Depth: 4-8" ☑ ***Recommend baffles @ eaves***
☐ ***Damaged*** ☑ ***Displaced*** ☐ ***Missing*** ☑ ***Compressed***

Installed In: ☑ Between ceiling joists ☐ Not visible
☑ ***Recommend additional insulation (See comments)***

Vapor Barriers: ☐ Kraft/foil faced ☐ Plastic ☑ Not visible ☐ ***Improperly Installed***

Ventilation: ☐ ***Ventilation appears adequate*** ☑ ***Recommend additional ventilation***

Fans Exhausted To Attic: ☐ Yes ☑ No **Outside:** ☑ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not visible

HVAC Duct: ☑ Satisfactory ☐ ***Damaged*** ☐ ***Split*** ☐ ***Disconnected*** ☐ ***Leaking*** ☐ ***Recommend Insulation***

Chimney Chase: ☐ N/A ☑ Satisfactory ☐ ***Needs repair*** ☐ Not visible

Structural Problems Observed: ☑ Yes ☐ No ☑ ***Recommend repair*** ☐ ***Recommend Structural Engineer***

Roof Structure: ☑ Rafters
☑ Collar Ties

Ceiling Joists: ☑ Wood ☑ Not visible

Sheathing: ☑ Planking ☐ ***Rotted*** ☑ ***Stained*** ☐ ***Delaminated***

Evidence of Condensation/Moisture Leaking: ☐ Yes ☑ No ***(See remarks)***

Electrical: ☐ ***Open junction box(es)*** ☐ ***Handyman wiring*** ☐ ***Visible knob-and-tube***

GENERAL COMMENTS

- Attic items recommended to be repaired as necessary by a qualified contractor:
  - There are multiple non standard supports that have been installed in the attic
  - The main bathroom fan is being exhausted through the gable vent on the east attic wall
- Attic items recommended to be monitored or budgeted for future repairs or replacement:
  - There are several areas of old staining on the attic roof decking and walls
  - There is a larger, older birds nest on the west side of the attic. Recommend removing the nest from the attic

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BASEMENT

STAIRS

Condition: ☑ Satisfactory ☐ Marginal ☐ Poor ☑ Typical wear and tear ☐ Need repair

Handrail: ☑ Yes ☐ No **Condition:** ☑ Satisfactory ☐ Loose

☐ ***Handrail/Railing/Balusters Recommended***

Headway Over Stairs: ☑ Satisfactory ☐ ***Low clearance*** ☐ ***Safety Hazard***

FOUNDATION

Condition: ☑ Satisfactory ☐ Marginal ☐ ***Have evaluated*** ☐ ***Monitor***

Material: ☑ Concrete block

Horizontal Cracks:	☐ North	☐ South	☐ East	☐ West
Step Cracks:	☐ North	☐ South	☐ East	☐ West
Vertical Cracks:	☐ North	☐ South	☑ East	☐ West
Covered Walls:	☑ North	☑ South	☑ East	☑ West
Movement Apparent:	☐ North	☐ South	☐ East	☐ West
Indication Of Moisture:	☐ Yes	☐ No	☐ Fresh	☑ Old stains

Condition reported above reflects visible portion only

FLOOR

Material: ☑ Concrete ☑ Not visible/Covered with floor coverings

Condition: ☑ Satisfactory ☐ Marginal ☐ Poor ☑ Typical cracks

DRAINAGE

Sump Pump: ☐ Yes ☑ No

Floor Drains: ☑ Yes ☐ Not visible ☑ Drains not tested

GIRDERS / BEAMS

Material: ☑ Steel ☑ Not visible/ Covered with finish material

Condition: ☑ Satisfactory ☐ Marginal ☐ Poor ☐ Stained/rusted

COLUMNS

Material: ☑ Steel ☑ Not visible/ Covered with finish material

Condition: ☑ Satisfactory ☐ Marginal ☐ Poor ☐ Stained/rusted

JOISTS

Material: ☑ Wood ☑ Not visible/ Covered with finish material

☑ 2x8 ☐ ***Sagging/altered joists***

Condition: ☑ Satisfactory ☐ Marginal ☐ Poor

SUB FLOOR

☑ Indication of moisture stains/rotting

** Areas around shower stalls, etc., as viewed from basement or crawl space

GENERAL COMMENTS

- Basement items recommended to be monitored or budgeted for future repairs or replacement:
  - The visible basement walls have been painted. Recommend asking the homeowner for more information about when these areas were painted
  - There is vertical cracking on the east basement wall. Recommend sealing the crack and monitoring for future movement

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PLUMBING

WATER SERVICE

Main Shut-off Location: In the basement

Water Entry Piping: ☐ Not visible ☑ Lead

Lead Other Than Solder Joints: ☐ Yes ☑ No ☑ Unknown ☐ Service entry

Visible Water Distribution Piping: ☑ Copper ☑ **Plastic*** (PVC, CPVC, **Polybutylene**, PEX)

Condition: ☑ Satisfactory ☐ Marginal ☐ Poor

Functional Flow: ☑ Satisfactory ☐ Marginal ☐ Poor ☐ ***Water pressure over 80 psi***

Pipes, Supply/Drain: ☐ ***Corroded*** ☐ ***Leaking*** ☐ ***Valves broken/missing***

☐ ***Dissimilar metal*** **Cross connection:** ☐ Yes ☑ No

Drain/Waste/Vent Pipe: ☑ Cast iron ☑ PVC

Condition: ☑ Satisfactory ☐ Marginal ☐ Poor

Traps Proper P-Type: ☑ Yes ☐ No ☐ ***P-traps recommended***

Functional Drainage: ☑ Satisfactory ☐ Marginal ☐ Poor

Interior Fuel Storage System: ☑ N/A

Gas Line: ☑ Black iron ☐ Not visible

Condition: ☑ Satisfactory ☐ Marginal ☐ Poor ☐ ***Recommend plumber evaluate***

MAIN FUEL SHUT-OFF LOCATION

At the gas meter

WATER HEATER #1

Brand name: Rheem **Serial #:** Q272626287 Approx. age: 2026 **Capacity:** 40 gal.

Type: ☑ Gas

Combustion Air Venting Present: ☑ Yes ☐ No

Relief Valve: ☑ Yes ☐ No **Extension proper:** ☑ Yes ☐ No ☐ ***Missing*** ☐ ***Recommend repair***

Vent Pipe: ☑ Satisfactory ☑ Pitch proper ☐ ***Improper*** ☐ ***Rusted*** ☐ ***Recommend repair***

Condition: ☐ Satisfactory ☐ Marginal ☑ Not tested

GENERAL COMMENTS

- Plumbing items recommended to be monitored or budgeted for future repairs or replacement:
  - The gas to the house is turned off at the meter and the on/off valve has a lock installed. The water heater was not able to be tested due to this

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HEATING SYSTEM

HEATING SYSTEM - UNIT #1

Location: In the basement ***(See remarks)***

#1 Brand Name: Lennox Approximate age: 2024
Serial #: 1724E07919

Energy Source: ☑ Gas
Air Distribution System: ☑ Central system
Heat Exchanger: ☑ N/V (sealed) ☐ Visual w/mirror ☐ ***Flame distortion*** ☐ ***Rusted*** ☐ ***Carbon/soot buildup***

Carbon Monoxide: ☐ Detected at Plenum/Register ☑ Not tested
Combustion Air Venting Present: ☑ Yes ☐ No
Controls: Disconnect: ☑ Yes ☐ No ☑ Normal operating and safety controls observed

Distribution: ☐ Insulated flex duct ☑ Metal duct
☑ Cold air returns ☐ Duct board ☐ ***Asbestos-like wrap***

Flue Piping: ☑ Satisfactory ☐ Marginal ☐ Poor
☐ Rusted ☐ Improper slope ☐ ***Safety Hazard***

Filter: ☑ Standard ☐ Electrostatic ☐ Satisfactory ☑ Needs cleaning/replacement ☐ Missing

When Turned On By Thermostat: ☐ Fired ☑ Did not fire
Proper Operation: ☐ Yes ☐ No ☑ Not tested

#1 – System Condition: ☐ Satisfactory ☐ Marginal ☑ N/A ☐ Recommended HVAC Technician Examine
Heat Pump: ☑ N/A

A/C UNIT

☑ Central system Location: In the basement and on the exterior Age: 2024

Energy Source: ☑ Electric
Unit Type: ☑ Air cooled
Evaporator Coil: ☑ Not visible
Refrigerant lines: ☐ ***Leak*** ☐ ***Damage*** ☐ ***Insulation missing*** ☑ Satisfactory
Condensate Line/Drain: ☑ Floor drain

Operation: Differential N/A °F
Difference in temperature (split) should be 14-22° Fahrenheit ***(See remarks)***

Condition: ☐ Satisfactory ☐ Marginal ☑ N/A ☑ ***Recommend HVAC technician examine/clean/service***
☐ ***Not operated due to exterior temperature***

GENERAL COMMENTS

- HVAC items recommended to be repaired as necessary by a qualified contractor:
  - The air conditioner would not turn during the inspection
- HVAC items recommended to be monitored or budgeted for future repairs or replacement:
  - The gas line for the furnace was turned off by the homeowner and was returned to the off position at the end of the inspection
  - The gas to the house is turned off at the meter and the on/off valve has a lock installed. The furnace was not able to be tested due to this

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ELECTRIC/COOLING SYSTEM

MAIN PANEL

Location: Basement **Condition:** ☑ Satisfactory ☐ Marginal ☐ Poor

Adequate Clearance To Panel: ☑ Yes ☐ No Amperage: 100 Volts 120/240 ☑ Breakers

Appears Grounded: ☑ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not visible

GFCI Breaker: ☐ Yes ☑ No

AFCI Breaker: ☐ Yes ☑ No

MAIN WIRE: ☑ Copper ☐ Not visible ☐ ***Double tapping of the main wire***

Condition: ☑ Satisfactory ☐ Poor ☐ **Federal Pacific Panel Stab Lok®** ***(See remarks)****

BRANCH WIRE: ☑ Copper ☐ Not visible

Condition: ☑ Satisfactory ☐ Poor ☐ ***Recommend electrician evaluate/repair****

☑ Romex ☐ BX cable ☐ Conduit ☐ ***Knob & tube*****

☐ ***Double tapping*** ☐ ***Wires undersized/oversized breaker/fuse***

SUB PANEL(S)

☑ None apparent

ELECTRICAL FIXTURES

A representative number of installed lighting fixtures, switches, and receptacles located inside the house, garage, and exterior walls were tested and found to be:

Condition: ☐ Satisfactory ☑ Marginal ☐ Poor

☑ Open grounds ☐ Reverse polarity ☐ GFCI's not operating

☐ ***Solid conductor aluminum branch wiring circuits* (See remarks)***

☐ Ungrounded 3-prong receptacles ***(See remarks)***

☑ ***Recommend electrician evaluate/repair****

GENERAL COMMENTS

- Electrical items recommended to be repaired as necessary by a qualified contractor:
  - The garage outlets are not GFCI protected
  - All living room outlets have an open ground
  - There is no power to the outlet that the dishwasher and the disposal under the kitchen sink are plugged into
  - There is loose, unsheathed electrical wiring in the cabinet under the kitchen sink
- Electrical items recommended to be monitored or budgeted for future repairs or replacement:
  - The outlet to the left of the kitchen sink, outlet on the east dinette wall and lower outlet on the east living room wall have an open ground. GFCI protection has been added to these outlets. This is considered a fix for these outlets
  - There is a missing cover plate on the outlet under the kitchen sink

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AN INSPECTION VERSUS A WARRANTY

A home inspection is just what the name indicates, an inspection of a home...usually a home that is being purchased. The purpose of the inspection is to determine the condition of the various systems and structures of the home. While an inspection performed by a competent inspection company will determine the condition of the major components of the home, no inspection will pick up every minute latent defect. The inspector's ability to find all defects is limited by access to various parts of the property, lack of information about the property and many other factors. A good inspector will do his or her level best to determine the condition of the home and to report it accurately. The report that is issued is an opinion as to the condition of the home. This opinion is arrived at by the best technical methods available to the home inspection industry. It is still only an opinion.

A warranty is a policy sold to the buyer that warrants that specific items in the home are in sound condition and will remain in sound condition for a specified period of time. Typically, the warranty company never inspects the home. The warranty company uses actuarial tables to determine the expected life of the warranted items and charges the customer a fee for the warranty that will hopefully cover any projected loss and make a profit for the warranty seller. It is essentially an insurance policy.

The service that we have provided you is an inspection. We make no warranty of this property. If you desire warranty coverage, please see your real estate agent for details about any warranty plan to which their firm may have access.

MECHANICAL DEVICES MAY OPERATE AT ONE MOMENT AND LATER MALFUNCTION; THEREFORE, LIABILITY IS SPECIFICALLY LIMITED TO THOSE SITUATIONS WHERE IT CAN BE CONCLUSIVELY SHOWN THAT THE MECHANICAL DEVICE INSPECTED WAS INOPERABLE OR IN THE IMMEDIATE NEED OF REPAIR OR NOT PERFORMING THE FUNCTION FOR WHICH IS IT WAS INTENDED AT THE TIME OF INSPECTION.

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GENERAL REMARKS/INFORMATION

SERVICE WALKS/DRIVEWAYS
Spalling concrete cannot be patched with concrete because the new will not bond with the old. Water will freeze between the two layers, or the concrete will break up from movement or wear. Replacement of the damaged section is recommended. Walks or driveways that are close to the property should be properly pitched away to direct water away from the foundation. Asphalt driveways should be kept sealed and larger cracks filled so as to prevent damage from frost.

PATIOS
that have settled towards the structure should be mud jacked or replaced to assure proper pitch. Improperly pitched patios are one source of wet basements/crawlspaces.

All surfaces of untreated wood need regular applications of paint or special chemicals to resist damage. Porch or deck columns and fence posts which are buried in the ground and made of untreated wood will become damaged within a year or two.

Decks should always be nailed with galvanized, stainless steal or aluminum nails. Decks that are not painted or stained should be treated with a water sealer.

GRADING AND DRAINAGE
Any system of grading or landscaping that creates positive drainage (moving water away from the foundation walls) will help to keep a basement and crawlspace dry. Where negative grade exists and additional backfill is suggested, it may require digging out around the property to get a proper pitch. Dirt shall be approximately 6” below the bottom sill and should not touch wood surfaces.

Flower beds, loose mulched areas, railroad ties and other such landscaping items close to the foundation trap moisture and contribute to wet basements. To establish a positive grade, a proper slope away from the house is 1” per foot for approximately 5-6 feet. Recommend ground cover planting or grass up to foundation.

ROOF AND SURFACE WATER CONTROL
Roof and surface water must be controlled to maintain a dry basement and crawlspace. This means keeping gutters cleaned out and aligned, extending downspouts, installing splash blocks, and building up the grade so that roof and surface water is diverted away from the building.

WINDOW WELLS
The amount of water which enters a window well from falling rain is generally slight, but water will accumulate in window wells if the yard is improperly graded. Plastic window well covers are useful in keeping out leaves and debris.

RETAINING WALLS
Retaining walls deteriorate because of excessive pressure buildup behind them, generally due to water accumulation. Conditions can often be improved by excavating a trench behind the retaining wall and filling it with coarse gravel. Drain holes through the wall will then be able to relieve the water pressure.

Retaining walls sometime suffer from tree root pressure or from general movement of topsoil down the slope. Normally, these conditions require rebuilding the retaining wall.

RAILINGS
It is recommended that railings be installed for any stairway over 3 steps and porches over 30” for safety reasons. Balusters for porches, balconies, and stairs should be close enough to assure children cannot squeeze through.

DEFINITIONS

SATISFACTORY (Sat.) - Indicates the component is functionally consistent with its original purpose but may show signs of normal wear and tear and deterioration.

MARGINAL (Marg.) - Indicates the component will probably require repair or replacement anytime within five years.

POOR - Indicates the component will need repair or replacement now or in the very near future.

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Valleys and Flashings that are covered with shingles and/or tar or any other material are considered not visible and are not part of the inspection.

Tar and Gravel Roofs - This type of covering on a pitched roof requires ongoing annual maintenance. We recommend that a roofing contractor evaluate this type of roof. Infra-red photography is best used to determine areas of potential leaks.

Flat roofs are very vulnerable to leaking. It is very important to maintain proper drainage to prevent the ponding of water. We recommend that a roofing contractor evaluate this type of roof.

ROOF TYPE	LIFE EXPECTANCY	SPECIAL REMARKS
Asphalt Shingles	15-20 years	Used on nearly 80% of all residential roofs; requires little maintenance.
*Asphalt Multi-Thickness Shingles**	20-30 years	Heavier and more durable than regular asphalt shingles.
*Asphalt Interlocking. Shingles**	15-25 years	Especially good in high-wind areas.
Asphalt Rolls	10 years	Used on low slope roofs.
Built-up Roofing	10-20 years	Used on low slope roofs; 2 to 3 times as costly as asphalt shingles.
*Wood Shingles**	10-40 years[1]	Treat with preservative every 5 years to prevent decay.
*Clay Tiles**, *Cement Tiles**	20 + years 20 + years	Durable, fireproof, but not watertight, * requiring a good subsurface base.
*Slate Shingles**	30-100 years [2]	Extremely durable, but brittle and expensive.
*Asbestos Cement Shingles**	30-75 years	Durable, but brittle and difficult to repair.
Metal Roofing	15-40 + years	Comes in sheets & shingles; should be well grounded for protection from lightning; certain metals must be painted.
Single Ply	15-25 years	New material; not yet passed test of time.
Membrane (mfgr's claim) *Polyurethane* *with Elastomenic* Coating	5-10 years [1]	Used on low slope roofs.

* Not recommended for use on low slope roof
[1] Depending on local conditions and proper installation
[2] Depending on quality of slate

Roof coverings should be visually checked in the spring and fall for any visible missing shingles, damaged coverings or other defects. Before re-roofing, the underside of the roof structure and roof sheathing should be inspected to determine that the roof structure can support the additional weight of the shingles.

Wood shakes and shingles will vary in aging, due to the quality of the material, installation, maintenance, and surrounding shade trees. Ventilation and drying of the wood material is critical in extending the life expectancy of the wood. Commercial preservatives are available on the market, which could be applied to wood to impede deterioration.

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CHIMNEYS
Chimneys built of masonry will eventually need tuckpointing. A cracked chimney top that allows water and carbonic acid to get behind the surface brick/stone will accelerate the deterioration. Moisture will also deteriorate the clay flue liner. Periodic chimney cleaning will keep you apprised of the chimney's condition. The flashing around the chimney may need resealing and should be inspected every year or two. Fireplace chimneys should be inspected and evaluated by a chimney professional before using. Chimneys must be adequate height for proper drafting. Spark arrestors are recommended for a wood burning chimney, and chimney caps for fossil fuels. **Unlined Chimney** - should be re-evaluated by a chimney technician. Have flue cleaned and re-evaluated. The flue lining is covered with soot or creosote and no representation can be made as to the condition.

NOT EVALUATED
The flue was not evaluated due to inaccessibility such as roof pitch, cap, cleanout not accessible, etc.

CRICKET FLASHING
Small, sloped structure made of metal and designed to drain moisture away from a chimney. Usually placed at the back of a chimney.

GUTTERS AND DO
This is an extremely important element in basement/crawlspace dampness control. Keep gutters clean and downspout extensions in place (4' or more). Paint the inside of galvanized gutters, which will extend the life. Shortly after a rain or thaw in winter, look for leaks at seams in the gutters. These can be recaulked before they cause damage to fascia or soffit boards. If no gutters exist, it is recommended that they be added.

SIDING
Wood siding should not come in contact with the ground. The moisture will cause rotting to take place and can attract carpenter ants. See page 34 for siding that have known problems, but are not always recognizable. Brick and stone veneer must be monitored for loose or missing mortar. Some brick and stone are susceptible to spalling. This can be caused when moisture is trapped and a freeze/thaw situation occurs. There are products on the market that can be used to seal out the moisture. This holds true for brick and stone chimneys also. Metal siding will dent and scratch. Oxidation is a normal reaction in aluminum. There are good cleaners on the market and it is recommended that they be used occasionally. Metal siding can be painted.

EIFS This type of siding is a synthetic stucco and has experienced serious problems. It requires a certified EIFS inspector to determine condition.

DOORS AND WINDOWS
These can waste an enormous amount of energy. Maintain the caulking around the frames on the exterior. Check for drafts in the winter and improve the worst offenders first. Windows that have leaky storm windows will usually have a lot of sweating. Likewise, well-sealed storms that sweat indicate a leaky window. It is the tighter unit that will sweat (unless the home has excess humidity to begin with).

Wood that exhibits blistering or peeling paint should be examined for possible moisture sources: roof leaks, bad gutters, interior moisture from baths or laundry or from a poorly vented crawl space. Some paint problems have no logical explanation, but many are a symptom of an underlying problem. A freshly painted house may mask these symptoms, but after you have lived in the home for a year or two, look for localized paint blistering (peeling). It may be a clue.
New glazing will last longer if the raw wood is treated with boiled linseed oil prior to glazing. It prevents the wood from drawing the moisture out of the new glazing.

CAULKING
Many different types of caulk are available on the market today. Check with a paint or hardware store for the kind of application you need.

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OVERHEAD DOOR OPENERS
We recommend that a separate electrical outlet be provided. Openers that do not have a **safety reverse** are considered a safety hazard. Small children and pets are especially vulnerable. We recommend the operating switches be set high enough so children cannot reach them. If an electric sensor is present, it should be tested occasionally to ensure it is working.

GARAGE SILL PLATES should be elevated or treated lumber should be used. If this is not the case, try to direct water away to prevent rotting.

BURNERS
Any appliance such as a water heater, furnace, etc. should have the flame a minimum of 18" above the floor. Any open flame less

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PLASTER ON WOOD LATH
Plaster on wood lath is an old technique and is no longer in general use. Wood lath shrinks with time and the nails rust and loosen. As a result, the plaster may become fragile and caution is needed in working with this type of plastering system. Sagging ceilings are best repaired by laminating drywall over the existing plaster and screwing it to the ceiling joists.

PLASTER ON GYPSUM LATH (ROCK LATH)
Plaster on gypsum lath will sometimes show the seams of the 16” wide gypsum lath, but this does not indicate a structural fault. The scalloping appearance can be leveled with drywall joint compound and fiberglass mesh joint tape or drywall can be laminated over the existing plaster on the ceiling.

WOOD FLOORING
Always attempt to clean wood floors first before making the decision to refinish the floor. Wax removers and other mild stripping agents plus a good waxing and buffing will usually produce satisfactory results. Mild bleaching agents help remove deep stains. Sanding removes some of the wood in the floor and can usually be done safely only once or twice in the life of the floor.

NAIL POPS
Drywall nail pops are due to normal expansion and contraction of the wood members to which the drywall is nailed and are usually of no structural significance.

CARPETING
Where carpeting has been installed, the materials and condition of the floor underneath cannot be determined.

APPLIANCES (If report indicated appliances were operated, the following applies) Dishwashers are tested to see if the motor operates and water sprays properly. Stoves are tested to see that burners are working and oven and broiler get hot. Timer and controls are not tested. Refrigerators are not tested. Most new Dishwashers have the drain line looped automatically and may not be visible on the day of inspection. It is essential for the dishwasher drain line to have an anti-siphon break to prevent backflow. A drain line loop or Dishwasher air gap should be installed if found to be missing. No representation is made to continued life expectancy of any appliance.

ASBESTOS AND OTHER HAZARDS
Asbestos fibers in some form are present in many homes, but are often not visible and cannot be identified without testing.

If there is reason to suspect that asbestos may be present and if it is of particular concern, a sample of the material in question may be removed and analyzed in a laboratory. However, detecting or inspecting for the presence or absence of asbestos is not a part of our inspection.

Also excluded from this inspection and report are the possible presence of, or danger from, radon gas, lead-based paint, urea formaldehyde, toxic or flammable chemicals and all other similar or potentially harmful substances and environmental hazards.

WINDOWS
A representative number of windows are inspected.

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BATHROOM(S)

STALL SHOWER

The metal shower pan in a stall shower has a potential or probable life of 10-20 years depending on quality of the pan installed. Although a visible inspection is made to determine whether a shower pan is currently leaking, it cannot be stated with certainty that no defect is present or that one may not soon develop. Shower pan leaks often do not show except when the shower is in actual use.

CERAMIC TILE

Bathroom tile installed in a mortar bed is excellent. It is still necessary to keep the joint between the tile and the tub/shower caulked or sealed to prevent water spillage from leaking through and damaging the ceilings below.

Ceramic tile is often installed in mastic. It is important to keep the tile caulked or water will seep behind the tile and cause deterioration in the wallboard. Special attention should be paid to the area around faucets and other tile penetrations.

EXHAUST FANS

Bathrooms with a shower should have exhaust fans when possible. This helps to remove excess moisture from the room, preventing damage to the ceiling and walls and wood finishes. The exhaust fan should not be vented into the attic. The proper way to vent the fan(s) is to the outside. Running the vent pipe horizontally and venting into a gable end or soffit is preferred. Running the vent pipe vertically through the roof may cause condensation to run down the vent pipe, rusting the fan and damaging the wallboard. Insulating the vent pipe in the attic will help to reduce this problem.

SLOW DRAINS on sinks, tubs, and showers are usually due to build up of hair and soap scum. Most sink popups can be easily removed for cleaning. Some tubs have a spring attached to the closing lever that acts as a catch for hair. It may require removing a couple of screws to disassemble. If you cannot mechanically remove the obstruction, be kind to your pipes. ***Don't use a caustic cleaner***. There are several bacteria drain cleaners available. They are available at hardware stores in areas where septic tanks are used. These drain cleaners take a little longer to work, but are safe for you and your pipes.

SAFETY HAZARDS

Typical safety hazards found in bathrooms are open grounds or reverse polarity by water. Replacing these outlets with G.F.C.I.'s are recommended. (See page 28)

WHIRLPOOL TUBS

This relates to interior tubs hooked up to interior plumbing. Where possible, the motor will be operated to see that the jets are working. Hot tubs and spas are not inspected.

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DOOR STOPS
All swinging doors should be checked for door stops. Broken or missing door stops can result in door knobs breaking through drywall or plaster.

CLOSET GUIDES
Sliding closet doors should be checked to see that closet guides are in place. Missing or broken closet guides can cause scratches and damage to doors.

COLD AIR RETURNS
Bedrooms that do not have cold air returns in them should have a 3/4” gap under the doors to allow cold air to be drawn into the hall return.

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WINDOW FRAMES AND SILLS
Window frames and sills are often found to have surface deterioration due to condensation that has run off the window and damaged the varnish. Usually this can be repaired with a solvent style refinisher and fine steel wool. This is sometimes a sign of excess humidity in the house. See comments regarding caulking doors and windows, page 8.

FIREPLACES
It is important that a fireplace be cleaned on a routine basis to prevent the buildup of creosote in the flue, which can cause a chimney fire. Masonry fireplace chimneys are normally required to have a terra cotta flue liner or 8 inches of masonry surrounding each flue in order to be considered safe and to conform with most building codes. During visual inspections, it is not uncommon to be unable to detect the absence of a flue liner either because of stoppage at the firebox, a defective damper or lack of access from the roof.

WOODBURNERS
Once installed, it can be difficult to determine proper clearances for woodburning stoves. Manufacturer specifications, which are not usually available to the inspector, determine the proper installation. We recommend you ask the owner for paperwork, verifying that it was installed by a professional contractor.

VENTILATION
Ventilation is recommended at the rate of one square foot of vent area to 300 square feet of attic floor space, this being divided between soffit and rooftop. Power vents should ideally have both a humidistat and a thermostat, since ventilation is needed to remove winter moisture as well as summer heat. Evidence of condensation such as blackened roof sheathing, frost on nail heads, etc. is an indication that ventilation may have been or is blocked or inadequate.

INSULATION
The recommended insulation in the attic area is R-38, approximately 12”. If insulation is added, it is important that the ventilation is proper.

SMOKE DETECTORS
Smoke detectors should be tested monthly. At least one detector should be on each level. CO detectors are not required by most states, but for safety reasons, are highly recommended.

VAPOR BARRIERS
The vapor barrier should be on the warm side of the surface. Most older homes were built without vapor barriers. If the vapor barrier is towards the cold side of the surface, it should be sliced or removed. Most vapor barriers in the attic are covered by insulation and therefore, not visible.

SAFETY GLAZING
Safety glazing requirements vary depending on the age of the home. Every attempt is made to identify areas where the lack of safety glazing presents an immediate safety hazard, such as a shower door. In some older homes it is difficult to determine if safety glazing is present, since the glass is not marked. Therefore, no representation is made that safety glazing exists in all appropriate areas.

INSULATED GLASS
Broken seal in thermopane/insulated windows are not always visible nor detectible due to humidity and temperature changes during the day. Other factors such as window covering, dirty windows, and lack of accessibility, personal property placed in front of the windows all affect the view of the windows at the time of the inspection.

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BASEMENT/CRAWLSPACE
Any basement/crawlspace that has cracks or leaks is technically considered to have failed. Most block basements/crawlspace have step cracks in various areas. If little or no movement has occurred and the step cracks are uniform, this is considered acceptable. Horizontal cracks in the third or fourth block down indicate the block has moved due to outside pressure. They can be attributed to many factors such as improper grading, improperly functioning gutter and downspout system, etc. Normally if little or no movement has taken place and proper grading and downspouts exist, this is considered acceptable. If the wall containing the stress crack(s) has moved considerably, this will require some method of reinforcement. Basements/crawlspace that have been freshly painted or tuckpointed should be monitored for movement. This will be indicated by cracks reopening. If cracks reappear, reinforcement may be necessary. Reinforcing a basement/crawlspace wall can become expensive.

FOUNDATION (COVERED WALLS)
Although an effort has been made to note any major inflections or weaknesses, it is difficult at best to detect these areas when walls are finished off, or basement/crawlspace storage makes areas inaccessible. **No representation is made as to the condition of these walls.**

INSULATED CONCRETE FORMS (ICF'S) are formwork for concrete that stays in place as permanent building insulation for energy-efficient, cast-in-place, reinforced concrete walls, floors and roofs.

MONITOR indicates that the walls have stress cracks, but little movement has occurred. In our opinion, the cracks should be filled with mortar and the walls monitored for further movement and cracking. If additional movement or cracking occurs, reinforcement may be necessary.

HAVE EVALUATED We recommend that the walls be re-evaluated by a structural engineer or basement/crawlspace repair company and estimates be obtained if work is required.

VAPOR BARRIER
Floors that are dirt or gravel should be covered with a vapor barrier.

MOISTURE PRESENT
Basement/crawlspace dampness is frequently noted in houses and in most cases the stains, moisture or efflorescence present is a symptom denoting that a problem exists outside the home. Usual causes are improper downspout extensions or leaking gutters and/or low or improper grade (including concrete surfaces) at the perimeter of the house. A proper slope away from the house is one inch per foot for four to six feet. Expensive solutions to basement/crawlspace dampness are frequently offered. It is possible to spend thousands of dollars on solutions such as pumping out water that has already entered or pumping of chemical preparations into the ground around the house, when all that may be necessary are a few common sense solutions at the exterior perimeter. However, this is not intended to be an exhaustive list of causes and solutions to the presence of moisture.
No repre-sentation is made to future moisture that may appear.

PALMER VALVE
Many older homes have a valve in the floor drain. This drain needs to remain operational.

DRAIN TILE
We offer no opinion about the existence or condition of the drain tile, as it cannot be visibly inspected.

BASEMENT ELECTRICAL OUTLETS
We recommend that you have an outlet within 6' of each appliance. The appliance you plan to install may be different than what exists, therefore the inspection includes testing a representative number of receptacles that exist. It is also recommended to have ground fault circuit interrupts for any outlet in the unfinished part of the basement and crawl spaces.

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CRAWL SPACES

Crawl spaces are shallow spaces between the first level floor joist and the ground. Access to this area may be from the inside, outside or not accessible at all. Ductwork, plumbing, and electrical may be installed in the space in which access may be necessary. The floor of the crawl space may be covered with concrete, gravel, or may be the original soil. A vapor barrier may be a sheet of plastic or tar paper and installed over or under this material. The vapor barrier will deter the moisture from the earth from escaping into the crawl space and causing a musty smell. Ventilation is also important to control excess moisture buildup. Vents may be located on the outside of the house and are normally kept open in the summer and closed for the winter (where freezing may occur). The basement/crawl space diagram indicates areas that are covered and not part of a visual inspection. Every attempt is made to determine if paneling is warped, moisture stains are bleeding through, etc. Storage that blocks the visibility of a wall is not removed to examine that area. Therefore, it is important that on your walk-through before closing, you closely examine these areas. Closed crawl spaces that have vents to the outside should have insulation under the floor above the crawl space.

HAVE EVALUATED

We recommend that the walls be re-evaluated by a structural engineer or basement repair company and estimates be obtained if work is required.

MONITOR

Indicates that the walls have stress cracks, but little movement has occurred. In our opinion, the cracks should be filled with mortar and the walls monitored for further movement and cracking. If additional movement or cracking occurs, reinforcement may be necessary.

FOUNDATION (COVERED WALLS)

Although an effort has been made to note any major inflections or weaknesses, it is difficult at best to detect these areas when walls are finished off, or basement/crawlspace storage makes areas inaccessible. **No representation is made as to the condition of these walls.**

MOISTURE PRESENT

Basement/crawlspace dampness is frequently noted in houses and in most cases the stains, moisture or efflorescence present is a symptom denoting that a problem exists outside the home. Usual causes are improper downspout extensions or leaking gutters and/or low or improper grade (including concrete surfaces) at the perimeter of the house. A proper slope away from the house is one inch per foot for four to six feet. Expensive solutions to basement/crawlspace dampness are frequently offered. It is possible to spend thousands of dollars on solutions such as pumping out water that has already entered or pumping of chemical preparations into the ground around the house, when all that may be necessary are a few common sense solutions at the exterior perimeter. However, this is not intended to be an exhaustive list of causes and solutions to the presence of moisture.
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WELLS
Examination of wells is not included in this visual inspection. It is recommended that you have well water checked for purity by the local health authorities and, if possible, a check on the flow of the well in periods of drought. A well pit should have a locked cover on it to prevent anyone from falling into the pit.

SEPTIC SYSTEMS
The check of septic systems is not included in our visual inspection. You should have the local health authorities or other qualified experts check the condition of the septic system. In order for the septic system to be checked, the house must have been occupied within the last 30 days.

WATER PIPES
Galvanized water pipes rust from the inside out and may have to be replaced within 20 to 30 years. This is usually done in two stages: horizontal piping in the basement first, and vertical pipes throughout the house later as needed. Copper pipes usually have more life expectancy and may last as long as 60 years before needing to be replaced.

HOSE BIBS
During the winter months it is necessary to make sure the outside faucets are winterized. This can be done by means of a valve located in the basement. Leave the outside faucets open to allow any water standing in the pipes to drain, preventing them from freezing. Hose bibs cannot be tested when winterized.

WATER HEATER
The life expectancy of a water heater is 5-10 years. Water heaters generally need not be replaced unless they leak. It is a good maintenance practice to drain 5-10 gallons from the heater several times a year. Missing relief valves or improper extension present a safety hazard.

WATER SOFTENERS
During a visual inspection it is not possible to determine if water is being properly softened.

PLUMBING
The temperature/pressure valve should be tested several times a year by lifting the valve’s handle. Caution: very hot water will be discharged. If no water comes out, the valve is defective and must be replaced.

SHUT-OFF VALVES
Most shut-off valves have not been operated for long periods of time. We recommend operating each shut-off valve to: toilet bowl, water heater, under sinks, main shut-off, hose faucets, and all others. We recommend you have a plumber do this, as some of the valves may need to be repacked or replaced. Once the valves are in proper operating order, we recommend opening and closing these valves several times a year.

POLYBUTYLENE PIPING
This type of piping has a history of problems and should be examined by a licensed plumber and repaired or replaced as necessary.

CSST
Corrugated Stainless Steel Tubing is an alternative to traditional black iron gas piping. It is a continuous, flexible, stainless steel pipe with an exterior PVC covering.

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HEATING AND AIR CONDITIONING units have limited lives. Normal lives are:

GAS-FIRED HOT AIR . . . . . .15-25 years
OIL-FIRED HOT AIR . . . . . .20-30 years
CAST IRON BOILER . . . . . .30-50 years
(Hot water or steam) or more
STEEL BOILER . . . . . .30-40 years
(Hot water or steam) or more
COPPER BOILER . . . . . .10-20 years
(Hot water or steam)
CIRCULATING PUMP (Hot water) . . . . . .10-15 years
AIR CONDITIONING COMPRESSOR . . . .8-12 years
HEAT PUMP . . . .8-12 years

Gas-fired hot air units that are close to or beyond their normal lives have the potential of becoming a source of carbon monoxide in the home. You may want to have such a unit checked every year or so to assure yourself that it is still intact. Of course a unit of such an age is a good candidate for replacement with one of the new, high efficiency furnaces. The fuel savings alone can be very attractive.

Boilers and their systems may require annual attention. If you are not familiar with your system, have a heating contractor come out in the fall to show you how to do the necessary thing **Caution: do not add water to a hot boiler!**

Forced air systems should have filters changed every 30 to 60 days of the heating and cooling season. This is especially true if you have central air conditioning. A dirty air system can lead to premature failure of your compressor - a $1,500 machine.

Oil-fired furnaces and boilers should be serviced by a professional each year. Most experts agree you will pay for the service cost in fuel saved by having a properly tuned burner.

Read the instructions for maintaining the humidifier on your furnace. A malfunctioning humidifier can rust out a furnace rather quickly. It is recommended that the humidifier be serviced at the same time as the furnace, and be cleaned regularly. **During a visual inspection it is not possible to determine if the humidifier is working.**

Have HVAC technician examine - A condition was found that suggests a heating contractor should do a further analysis. We suggest doing this before closing.

Heat exchangers cannot be examined nor their condition determined without being disassembled. Since this is not possible during a visual, non-technically exhaustive inspection, you may want to obtain a service contract on the unit or contact a furnace technician regarding a more thorough examination.

Testing pilot safety switch requires blowing out the pilot light. Checking safety limit controls requires disconnecting blower motor or using other means beyond the scope of this inspection. If the furnace has not been serviced in last 12 months you may want to have a furnace technician examine.

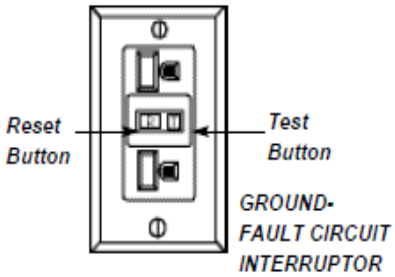
CO Test - This is not part of a non-technical inspection. If a test was performed, the type of tester is indicated on page 27.

Combustible Gas Detector - If a gas detector was used during the inspection of the furnace and evidence of possible combustible gases was noted, we caution you that our test instrument is sensitive to many gases and not a foolproof test. None-the-less, this presents the possibility that a hazard exists and could indicate that the heat exchanger is, or will soon be, defective.

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Every effort has been made to evaluate the size of the service. Three wires going into the home indicate 240 volts. The total amperage can be difficult to determine. We highly recommend that ground fault circuit interrupters (G.F.C.I.) be connected to all outlets around water. This device automatically shuts the circuit off when it senses a current leak to ground. This device can be purchased in most hardware stores. G.F.C.I.'s are recommended by all outlets located near water, outside outlets, or garage outlets. Pool outlets should also be protected with a G.F.C.I.
See diagram below:
If you do have G.F.C.I.'s, it is recommended that you test (and reset) them monthly. When you push the test button, the reset button should pop out, shutting off the circuit. If it doesn't, the breaker is not working properly. If you don't test them once a month, the breakers have a tendency to stick and may not protect you when eeded.



Knob and tube wiring found in older homes should be checked by an electrician to insure that the wire cover is in good condition. Under no circumstances should this wire be covered with insulation. Recess light fixtures should have a baffle around them so that they are not covered with insulation. The newer recessed fixtures will shut off if they overheat. (no representation is made as to proper recess lighting fixtures).

Federal Pacific Stab-Lok® Electrical panels may be unsafe. See www.google.com (Federal Pacific)

Aluminum wiring in general lighting circuits has a history of over heating, with the potential of a fire. If this type of wiring exists, a licensed electrical contractor should examine the whole system.

ARC FAULTS
In some areas arc Faults are required for bedrooms in new homes starting in 2002. In some areas arc Faults are required for all 120 Volt circuits that are not GFCI protected in new homes starting in 2009. Updrade as desired forenhanced safely.

REVERSE POLARITY
A common problem that surfaces in many homes is reverse polarity. This is a potentially hazardous situation in which the hot and neutral wires of a circuit are reversed at the outlet, thereby allowing the appliance to incorrectly be connected. This is an inexpensive item to correct.

Each receptacle has a brass and silver screw. The black wire should be wired to the brass screw and the white wire should go to the silver screw. When these wires are switched, this is called "reverse polarity." Turning off the power and switching these wires will correct the problem.

Main service wiring for housing is typically 240 volts. The minimum capacity for newer homes is 100 amps though many older homes still have 60 amp service. Larger homes or all electric homes will likely have a 200 amp service.

Main service wiring may be protected by one or more circuit breakers or fuses. While most areas allow up to six main turnoffs, expanding from these panels is generally not allowed.

COOLING
Testing A/C System and Heat Pump- The circuit breakers to A/C should be on for a minimum of 24 hours and the outside temperature at least 60 degrees for the past 24 hours or an A/C system cannot be operated without possible damage to the compressor. Check the instructions in your A/C manual or on the outside compressor before starting up in the summer. Heat pump can only be tested in the mode it's running in. Outside temperature should be at least 65° for the past 24 hours to run in cooling mode.

Temperature differential, between 14°-22°, is usually acceptable. If out of this range, have an HVAC contractor examine it. It is not always feasible to do a differential test due to high humidity, low outside temperature, etc.

A/C CONDENSER COIL They should not become overgrown with foliage. Clearance requirements vary, but 2' on all sides should be considered minimal with up to 6' of air discharge desirable. If a clothes dryer vent is within five to ten feet, either relocate the vent or do not run when the A/C is running. The lint will quickly reduce the efficiency of the A/C unit.

Deferred Costs - It is impossible to determine how long these items will last before needing replacement. The report addresses most of these items from a "condition" standpoint.

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PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE TIPS

I. **FOUNDATION and MASONRY: Basements, Exterior Walls**: To prevent seepage and condensation problems.
a. Check basement for dampness and leakage after wet weather.
b. Check chimneys, deteriorated chimney caps, loose and missing mortar.
c. Maintain grading sloped away from foundation walls.

II. **ROOFS, GUTTERS, and EAVESTROUGH:** To prevent roof leaks, condensation, seepage, and decay problems.
a. Check for damaged, loose or missing shingles, blisters.
b. Clean gutters, leaders, strainers, window wells, drains. Be sure downspouts direct water away from foundation. Cut back tree limbs.
c. Check flashings around roof stacks, vents, skylights, chimneys, as sources of leakage. Check vents, louvers and chimneys for birds nests, squirrels, insects.
d. Check fascias and soffits for paint flaking, leakage and decay.

III. **EXTERIOR WALLS:** To prevent paint failure, decay, and moisture penetration problems.
a. Check painted surface for paint flaking or paint failure. Cut back shrubs.
b. Check exterior masonry walls for cracks, looseness, missing or broken mortar.

IV. **DOORS AND WINDOWS:** To prevent air and weather penetration problems.
a. Check caulking for decay around doors, windows, corner boards, joints. Recaulk and weatherstrip as needed. Check glazing, putty around windows.

V. **ELECTRICAL:** For safe electrical performance, mark and label each circuit.
a. Trip circuit breakers every six months and ground fault circuit interrupters (G.F.C.I.) monthly.
b. Check condition of lamp cords, extension cords and plugs. Replace at first sign of wear and damage.
c. Check exposed wiring and cable for wear or damage.
d. If you experience slight tingling shock from handling or touching any appliance, disconnect the appliance and have it repaired. If lights flicker or dim, or if appliances go on and off unnecessarily, call a licensed electrician.

VI. **PLUMBING:** For preventive maintenance.
a. Drain exterior water lines, hose bibs, sprinklers, pool equipment in the fall.
b. Draw off sediment in water heaters monthly or per manufacturer’s instructions.
c. Have septic tank cleaned every 2 years.

VII. **HEATING and COOLING:** For comfort, efficiency, energy conservation and safety.
a. Change or clean furnace filters, air condition filters, electronic filters as needed.
b. Clean and service humidifier. Check periodically and annually.
c. Have oil burning equipment serviced annually.

VIII. **INTERIOR:** General house maintenance.
a. Check bathroom tile joints, tub grouting and caulking. Be sure all tile joints in bathrooms are kept well sealed with tile grout to prevent damage to walls, floors and ceilings below.
b. Close crawl vents in winter and open in summer.
c. Check underside of roof for water stains, leaks, dampness & condensation, particularly in attics and around chimneys.

IX. **Know the location of:**
• Main water shutoff valve.
• Main emergency shutoff switch for the heating system.
• Main electrical disconnect or breaker.

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