

# **HOME INSPECTION REPORT**



# **INSPECTION DATE:**

1/31/08

## PREPARED FOR:

## **PREPARED BY:**

Windy City Home Inspection, Inc. 847-926-HOME 847-926-4463 Fax

# **INSPECTOR:**

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# **BUILDING DATA / RECEIPT INFORMATION**

# **RECEIPT**

Inspection Date: 1/31/08

Inspection Number: Client Name: Inspection Address: Inspected by:

Inspection: \$400.00

Total: \$400.00

Paid by: Invoiced

## **BUILDING DATA**

Approximate Age: 8+

Type: One story
General Appearance: Satisfactory
Main Entrance Faces: South
Weather Condition: Overcast

Most recent precipitation: Rain or snow in the past 24 hours

Temperature: 10-20°F

Ground cover: Partially snow covered

State of Occupancy: Vacant
Client at inspection: Yes
Agent at inspection: Yes

### **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.

**MAJOR CONCERNS** - A system or component that is considered significantly deficient or is unsafe.

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

# **SUMMARY\***

Exterior Replace front porch

Repair rear deck railing

Remove free standing deck – behind old pool

Spot repair roof and siding

Recommend window well covers

Paint all trim, caulking

Interior Laundry sink faucet leaks

No kitchen appliances – dishwasher noisy

R/R all carpet

Repaint all walls and ceilings Whirlpool motor removed

Water stains – shower enclosure MBB – mold like substance

Loose light fixture #2 BR

Recommend seal cracks foundation walls north and south

Broken window basement

Mechanical Replace water heater

Recommend C/C furnace

# ITEMS NOT OPERATING

Whirlpool

# **MAJOR CONCERNS**

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

Front porch
Free standing deck
Water heater

## POTENTIAL SAFETY HAZARDS

Deck rail too short
Missing plug – gas line kitchen
Loose light fixture #2 BR
Dry gas line in basement – missing plug/cap
Outlets in yard by old pool – GFCI not working

## **DEFERRED COST ITEMS**

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

A/C that is 7+ years

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

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# **GROUNDS**

Service Walks		✓ None		☐ Public sidewa	alk needs renair
COI FIGO Traine	☐ Concrete	☐ Flagstone		☐ Brick	Other
Condition:	☐ Satisfactory	☐ Marginal		□ Poor	☐ Trip Hazard
Condition.	☐ Pitched towards ho		cks	☐ Not visible	
	I itelied to wards no		CKS	- 1 tot visioie	
Driveway		☐ None			
	☐ Concrete	Asphalt		☐ Brick	☐ Gravel
Condition:	☐ Satisfactory	Marginal		☐ Poor	Trip hazard
	☐ Fill cracks and seal	☐ Pitched tow	ards home	☐ Settling cracl	ks $\square$ Not visible
Patio/Lanai		□ None			
	□ Concrete □	l Flagstone	☐ Brick	☐ Kool-De	ck® □ Other
Condition:	☐ Satisfactory	☐ Marginal	- Dilek	□ Poor	☐ Trip Hazard
condition.	☐ Pitched towards ho	•	nage)	☐ Settling crack	-
	I itelied towards no				THOU VISIONE
Deck		☐ None	<b>☑</b> Wood	Other	
	✓ Treated	☐ Painted/Sta	ined		sters recommended
Condition:	✓ Satisfactory	☐ Marginal		☑ Poor	☐ Not visible
Deck/Patio/Porc	h Covers	✓ None	☐ Earth t	o wood contact	☐ Moisture/insect damage
Lacks:	☐ Metal straps/bolts/i	1		per attachment to	2
			1 1		
Porch (covered e		□ None		_	sters recommended
Support Pier:	□ Wood	☐ Concrete		Other	☐ Not visible
Condition:	☐ Satisfactory	☐ Marginal		Poor	
Floor:	☐ Satisfactory	☐ Marginal		☐ Poor	☐ Safety Hazard
Balcony (2nd flo	or platform)	☐ None	☐ Wood	☐ Metal	☐ Other
Railing:	☐ Yes	□ No		☐ Railing/balu	sters recommended
Condition:	☐ Satisfactory	☐ Marginal		□ Poor	☐ Safety Hazard
Stoops/Steps		□ None		☐ Uneven risers	Safety Hazard
	☐ Concrete	<b>☑</b> Wood		☐ Other	☐ Railing recommended
Condition:	✓ Satisfactory	☐ Marginal		□ Poor	☐ Recommend baluster
	☐ Cracked	☐ Settled		☐ Damaged wo	
Famaina					
Fencing		☐ None		Type:	✓ Not evaluated
Landscaping Affe	ecting Foundation	(See Remarks pa	ige)		
Negative grade at:	☑ East ☑ West	✓ North	South	☐ Satisfactory	
	☑ Recommend addition	onal backfill		☐ Recommend	window well covers
	☑ Trim back trees/shi	rubs/vines		☐ Wood in con	tact/too close to soil
	☐ Yard drains observ	ed - not tested		□ N/A	
Retaining Wall:		☐ Yes		✓ No	
rictairing waii.	☐ Concrete	□ Wood		☐ Other	Cofoty Hogand
Vigual Conditions				□ Poor	☐ Safety Hazard
Visual Condition:	□ Saustactory	☐ Marginal		□ P00f	
Hose Bibs		✓ Yes		□ No	☐ No anti-siphon valve
Operates:	☐ Yes	□ No		✓ Not tested	□ Not on
General Comme	ents				

# **ROOF COVERING**

General Information	
Roof Visibility	✓ All Percent □ None □ Limited By:
Inspected From	☑ Roof ☐ Ladder at eaves ☐ Ground
Style of Roof	
<b>Type:</b> Combination: ✓ Gable	☐ Hip ☐ Mansard ☐ Shed ☐ Flat ☐ Other
<b>Pitch:</b> Combination: ☐ Low	✓ Medium □ Steep □ Flat
Roof Covering	
	shingle Estimated Layers: 1+ Approximate age of cover: 8+ years
Ventilation System	□ None
Combination: Soffit	☐ Ridge ☐ Gable ☐ Roof
☐ Powered	□ Eaves □ Other
Flashing Material	
Combination:   Galv./Aluminum	☐ Asphalt ☐ Lead ☐ Rubber ☑ Not visible
☐ Copper	Other
Valley Material	☑ N/A
Combination:   Galv./Aluminum	☐ Asphalt ☐ Copper
☐ Not visible	Other
Apparent Condition of the Following a	at Time of Inspection (conditions reported reflect visible portion only)
Roof Covering	✓ Satisfactory ☐ Marginal ☐ Poor
Condition:   Curling	☐ Cupping ✓ Missing tabs/shingles/tiles
☐ Moss Buildup	☐ Nail Popping ☐ Ponding ☐ Burn Spots
☐ Exposed Felt	Other
Ventilation	(See Remarks page) (See Attic page)
Flashings	✓ Not visible ☐ Satisfactory ☐ Marginal ☐ Poor
□ Rusted	☐ Recommend Sealing ☐ Pulled away from chimney/roof
Valleys	☐ Satisfactory ☐ Marginal ☐ Poor
☐ Not visible	✓ N/A □ Rusted
☐ Holes	☐ Recommend Sealing
Skylights	☐ Yes ☑ No ☐ Satisfactory ☐ Marginal ☐ Poor
Plumbing Vents	✓ Yes □ No ✓ Satisfactory □ Marginal □ Poor
General Comments	

# **CHIMNEY / GUTTERS / SIDING / TRIM**

Chimney(s)	☐ None	Location(s): Mid	dle of roof	
Viewed from: ✓ Roof	☐ Ladder at	eaves $\square$ G	round	
Chase: ☐ Brick ☐ Stone	Metal	☐ Framed	☐ Blocks	☐ Stucco
Evidence of: $\square$ C	Cracked chimney	cap	tar joints	☐ Loose brick
□ H	loles in metal	☐ Rust	☐ Flaking	
Flue: ☐ Tile ☑ M	<b>I</b> etal	☐ Unlined	☐ Not visible	
Evidence of: $\square$ S	caling	☐ Cracks	☐ Creosote	
□ <b>I</b>	lave flue(s) cleane	d and re-evaluated	<b>☑</b> Not evaluated (	See Remarks page)
☐ Recommend cricket/saddle flashing		☐ Spark arrestor/r	rain cap recommende	ed
Gutters & Downspouts	☐ None	(See Remarks pa	age)	
☐ Insides need to be cleaned	☐ Ponding			
☑ Galvanized/Alum.	☐ Copper	$\square$ V	inyl	☐ Other
Condition:	☐ Marginal	□ Pc	oor	☐ Rusting
☐ Hole in main run		Leaking: $\square$ Co	orners	☐ Joints
Extension needed:   North	✓ South	□ Ea	ast	☐ West
Siding				
☐ Brick ☐ Wood	☐ Metal	✓ Vinyl	☐ Stucco	☐ Fiber-cement
☐ Stone ☐ Slate	☐ Asphalt	☐ EIFS (See	Remarks)	☐ Other
Condition:   Satisfactory	Marginal	☐ Poor	☑ Recommend re	epair/painting
Window Frames				
□ Wood □ N	letal covered	Vinyl	☐ Metal	☐ Other
Condition:	☐ Marginal	□ Po	oor	
☐ Recommend painti	ng	☐ Damaged	wood	
Storms & Screens	□ N/A			
□ Wood □ T	riple track	Wood/metal comb.	✓ Insulated glass	☐ Other
Putty:   Satisfactory	☐ Needed	☑ N	/A	
Screens:	☐ Torn	$\square$ M	lissing	
Storms:   Satisfactory	☐ Broken/c	racked $\square$ D	amaged wood	✓ Not installed
1 - Trim, 2 - Soffit, 3 - Fascia				
□ Wood	☐ Metal	$\square$ M	letal covered	☐ Vinyl
Condition:   Satisfactory	✓ Marginal	□ Po	oor	•
☑ Recommend painti	ng	$\square$ D	amaged wood	
Caulking				
Condition:   Satisfactory	✓ Marginal	□ Po	oor	
☑ Recommend around			ners/utility penetratio	ons
General Comments				

# **EXTERIOR / ELECTRICAL / AC / GARAGE**

Exterior Wall Co	nstruction				
	✓ Not visible ✓	Frame	☐ Masonry	☐ Log	☐ Other
<b>Exterior Doors</b>		□ N/A Ent	rance (1); Storm (2	(2); Patio (3)	
Weather stripping:	✓ Satisfactory	 ☐ Marginal	□ Po	oor	
Condition:	✓ Satisfactory	☐ Marginal	□ Po	oor	
	☐ Recommend again	nst keyed exit lock	s on the inside of the	e home	
Exterior Electric	al Service	☐ Overhead po	ower lines in contact	with trees	
	✓ Overhead □	Underground	Service drop:	✓ Satisfactory	☐ Needs service
Exterior outlets:		No	Operate:	✓ Yes	□ No
GFCI protected:	✓ Yes	No	Operate:	✓ Yes	□ No
Reverse polarity:	☐ Yes ☑	No	Open ground:	☐ Yes	☑ No
Overhead wires:	□ Low □	Less than 3' from	balcony/deck/windo	w   Extension co	ord/exposed Romex
Potential safety	hazard: $\Box$	Yes	✓ No (See	Remarks page)	
A/C Condenser		☐ None	Shutoff: Ves	□ No	
Unit #1: Rheem/	Ruud Seria	ıl # 6263m4099236	636 Age: 9+	Max bre	aker: 30
<b>Unit #2:</b>	Seria			lax breaker:	
Condition:	✓ Satisfactory □	Marginal	Poor   Rusted	l/dirty Level:	☐ Yes ☐ No
Garage			Not inspected		
	☐ Garage mostly/ful				
		Detached	1-car	✓ 2-car	☐ 3-car
Automatic open		Yes _	□ No	Operable_	☐ Inoperable
Safety reverse:		Yes	Operates:	✓ Yes □ No	☐ Safety Hazard
Electric sensor:	Present: 🗹		Operates:	✓ Yes □ No	☐ Safety Hazard
Roofing:	✓ Same as house	Type:	Approx. ag		rox. layers:
<b>G</b>	Condition:	✓ Satisfacto	•	arginal	Poor
Gutters:	✓ Satisfactory	☐ Marginal			□ None
Siding:	✓ Same as house	□ Wood	□ м		□ Vinyl
Trim:	☐ Stucco ☑ Same as house	☐ Masonry ☐ Wood		ate Iuminum	☐ Fiberboard
Floor:	✓ Concrete	☐ Wood ☐ Gravel			□ Vinyl □ Dirt
F1001;	Burners less than 18"			sphalt es □ No	☐ Safety Hazard
		Satisfactory		Large settling c	
Overhead door:		Wood	☐ Fiberglass	☐ Masonite	☐ Other
Overneau door.		Satisfactory	☐ Marginal		air, replace, paint
Service door:		Marginal	□ Poor	□ None	an, replace, paint
Sill plates:		Floor level	□ Both	☐ Not visible	☐ Rotted
Electricity pres				No Operates:	☐ Yes ☐ No
P1050	Reverse polarity/open			1	yman/ext. cord wiring
Walls/ceiling:	☐ Typical cracks	C	oisture stains  \text{No.}	•	_
Firewall:	V 1			amaged	
Fire door:	✓ Not verifiable □		☐ Needs repair	☐ Satisfactory	
			actory 🗆 Inopera		☐ Needs repair
General Commo	ents		•		•

# **KITCHEN**

Countertops	✓ Satisfactory		☐ Marginal		☐ Poor	
Cabinets						
Condition:	☐ Margina	al	□ Poor	□ Reco	ommend repairs	
Plumbing Comments						
Faucet leaks:		Pipes leak/corro		□ Yes	☑ No	
Drainage: ✓ Adequate ☐ 1	Poor V	Water pressure:		✓ Adequate	□ Poor	
Walls & Ceiling						
	Marginal	☐ Poor		☐ Typical cracks	☐ Moisture stains	
Heat Source Present	☐ Yes	□ No				
Floor						
Condition ✓ Satisfactory ☐ I	Marginal	☐ Poor		☐ Sloping	☐ Squeak	
Windows	□ N/A					
Condition ✓ Satisfactory ☐ I	Marginal	☐ Poor		☐ Cracked	☐ Failed seals	
Appliances	(See Rema	rks page)				
Disposal:		Operates:		□ Yes	□ No ☑ N/A	
Dishwasher: $\checkmark$ Yes $\bigcirc$ 1		Operates:		✓ Yes	□ No □ N/A	
Range:		Operates:		□ Yes	□ No ☑ N/A	
Oven:		Operates:		□ Yes	□ No ☑ N/A	
Exhaust fan:  Yes		Operates:		⊒ Yes	□ No ☑ N/A	
Refrigerator:	No 	Operates:	L	□ Yes	□ No ☑ N/A	
Electrical			_	_	_	
Outlets present:  Yes		Operates:		✓ Yes	□ No	
GFCI protected: ✓ Yes		Operates:		✓ Yes	☐ No ( <b>Remarks</b> )	
Open ground/reverse polarity within 6'		☐ Yes		☐ Safety Hazard	☑ No	
Ceiling fan: ✓ N/A	☐ Satisfac	tory	☐ Marg	ginal	□ Poor	
General Comments:						
LAU	JNDRY	/ MUD	RO	OM		
Room Components	□ None □ St	ack unit, no acc	ess to ut	tilities		
	cet leaks:		] No	Pipe leaks:	☐ Yes ☑ No	
Cross connections: ☐ Yes ☑ I	None apparent	Heat source p	present:	☑ Yes	□ No	
Room appears vented: ☐ Yes ☑ I	No	☐ Not visibl	e			
Dryer vented: $\square$ N/A	<b>☑</b> Wall	☐ Ceiling		☐ Not vented		
Electrical: Open ground/reverse polarity w	ithin 6' of water:	☐ Yes		☐ Safety Hazard	☑ No	
Appliances present:	☐ Dryer	☐ Water hea	iter [	☐ Furnace	☐ Other	
	ve shutoff:	✓ Yes □	l No	☑ Cap Needed	☑ Safety Hazard	
General Comments						

# **BATHROOMS**

Bath: First floor	half							
Sinks	Faucet leaks:	☐ Yes	✓ No	Pipes leak	:	☐ Yes	✓ No	☐ Not visible
Toilet:	Bowl loose	☐ Yes	✓ No	Operates:	Yes	$\square$ No $\square$	Cracked	bowl   Toilet leaks
Drainage:	✓ Satisfactory		☐ Margi	nal		☐ Poor		
Water flow:	☑ Satisfactory		☐ Margi	nal		☐ Poor		
Moisture stains p	present: $\square$ No	Yes Who	ere: <mark>Inside v</mark>	vanity cabin	et, ceiling	g tested dry	at inspec	etion
Window/doors:	Satisfactory		☐ Margi	nal	☐ Poor	· □ Failed	insulated	glass seal(s)
Outlets present:	✓ Yes □ No	GFCI pro	tected:	Yes	□ No	Operates	:	✓ Yes □ No
	Open ground/re	verse polari	ty within 63	of water:	☐ Yes	✓ No		
	Potential safety		resent:	☐ Yes	✓ No	(See Ren	narks pag	ge)
Heat source pres	sent:	☐ Yes		☑ No	(See Re	marks pa	ge)	
Exhaust fan:	✓ Yes	□ No		Operates:		✓ Yes	□ No	☐ Noisy
General Comm	ents							
0.01.010.1	·····							
Bath: Master								
Sinks	Faucet leaks:	☐ Yes	✓ No	Pipes leak	•	☐ Yes	✓ No	☐ Not visible
Tub	Faucet leaks:	☐ Yes	□ No	Pipes leak	-•	☐ Yes	□ No	☑ Not Tested
Shower	Faucet leaks:	☐ Yes	✓ No	Pipes leak	:	Yes	□ No	☐ Not visible
Toilet:	Bowl loose	☐ Yes	✓ No	Operates:	☐ Yes	$\square$ No $\square$	Cracked	bowl   Toilet leaks
Whirlpool:		Yes	□ No	Operates:	☐ Yes	✓ No		
Shower/Tub area	a:	Ceram	ic/Plastic	☐ Fiberg	lass	☐ Masor	nite	☐ Other
	Condition:	✓ Satisfa	actory	✓ Margir	nal	☐ Poor		☐ Rotted floors
	Caulk/Grouting	needed:	☑ No □	Yes Where	:			
Drainage:	Satisfactory		☐ Margi	nal		☐ Poor		
Water flow:	Satisfactory		☐ Margi			☐ Poor		
Moisture stains p	present: $\square$ No	Yes Who	ere: Shower	area				
Window/doors:	Satisfactory		☐ Margi	nal	☐ Poor	□ Failed	insulated	glass seal(s)
Outlets present:	✓ Yes □ No	GFCI pro	tected:	Yes	□ No	Operates	:	✓ Yes □ No
	Open ground/re			of water:	☐ Yes	✓ No		
	Potential safety		resent:	☐ Yes	✓ No	(See Ren		ge)
Heat source pres		Yes		□ No	(See Re	marks pa	ge)	
Exhaust fan:	✓ Yes	□ No		Operates:		✓ Yes	□ No	☐ Noisy
Comerci Comm								

# **BATHROOMS**

Bath: Hall								
Sinks	Faucet leaks:	☐ Yes	✓ No	Pipes leak	:	☐ Yes	✓ No	☐ Not visible
Tub	Faucet leaks:	☐ Yes	✓ No	Pipes leak	:	☐ Yes	□ No	✓ Not visible
Shower	Faucet leaks:	☐ Yes	✓ No	Pipes leak	:	☐ Yes	□ No	✓ Not visible
Toilet:	Bowl loose	☐ Yes	✓ No	Operates:	✓ Yes	$\square$ No $\square$	Cracked 1	bowl   Toilet leaks
Whirlpool:		☐ Yes	✓ No	Operates:	☐ Yes	□ No		
Shower/Tub area	ı <b>:</b>	☐ Cerami	ic/Plastic		ass	☐ Mason	ite	☐ Other
	Condition:	✓ Satisfa	ctory	☐ Margin	ıal	☐ Poor		☐ Rotted floors
	Caulk/Grouting	needed:	✓ No □	Yes Where:	:			
Drainage:	Satisfactory		☐ Margir	nal		☐ Poor		
Water flow:	Satisfactory		☐ Margir	nal		☐ Poor		
Moisture stains p	oresent: 🗹 No 🛭	☐ Yes Whe	re:					
Window/doors:	Satisfactory		☐ Margir	nal	☐ Poor	☐ Failed	insulated	glass seal(s)
Outlets present:	✓ Yes □ No	GFCI prot	tected:	Yes	□ No	Operates:		✓ Yes   ☐ No
	Open ground/rev	erse polarit	y within 6'	of water:	☐ Yes	✓ No		
	Potential safety	hazards p	resent:	☐ Yes	✓ No	(See Rem	arks pag	ge)
Heat source pres	ent:	✓ Yes		□ No	(See Re	marks pag	ge)	
Exhaust fan:	✓ Yes	□ No		Operates:		✓ Yes	□ No	☐ Noisy
General Comments								

# **FAMILY ROOM**

Location: East				
	Z Carla Carria	□ M 1	□ n	M. T. alical Carolina D. H. I.
Walls & Ceiling:		☐ Marginal	□ Poor	✓ Typical Cracks ☐ Holes
El	Moisture stains:	✓ No	☐ Yes	
Flooring:	✓ Satisfactory	☐ Marginal	Poor	□ Squeak □ Slope
Ceiling fan:	□ N/A	✓ Satisfactory	☐ Marginal	Poor
Electrical:	Switches: ✓ Yes ☐ Open ground/reverse po		Yes □ No <b>Safety Hazard</b>	Operates: ✓ Yes ☐ No ✓ No ☐ Covers missing
Heat source prese			Doors	☐ Walls ☐ Ceilings
Doors & Window				idence of leaking insulated glass
	C		cked glass $\square$ EV	idence of leaking insulated glass
General Comme	ents:			
		<b>DINING R</b>	OOM	
Location: Middle	e.			
Walls & Ceiling:		☐ Marginal	□ Poor	✓ Typical Cracks ☐ Holes
wans & cennig.	Moisture stains:	✓ No	□ Yes	Typical Clacks — Tioles
Flooring:	✓ Satisfactory	☐ Marginal	□ Poor	☐ Squeak ☐ Slope
Ceiling fan:	✓ N/A	☐ Satisfactory	☐ Marginal	□ Poor
Electrical:	Switches: ✓ Yes □	•	Yes $\square$ No	Operates: ✓ Yes ☐ No
21001110111	Open ground/reverse po		Safety Hazard	✓ No ☐ Covers missing
Heat source prese		2	☐ Doors	□ Walls □ Ceilings
Doors & Window				idence of leaking insulated glass
General Comme	ante:		C	c c
General Comme	ans.			
		LIVING R	ООМ	
Location: West				
Walls & Ceiling:	✓ Satisfactory	☐ Marginal	☐ Poor	☑ Typical Cracks ☐ Holes
S	Moisture stains:	☑ No	☐ Yes	••
Flooring:	✓ Satisfactory	☐ Marginal	☐ Poor	☐ Squeak ☐ Slope
Ceiling fan:	☑ N/A	☐ Satisfactory	☐ Marginal	□ Poor
Electrical:	Switches: ✓ Yes □		Yes $\square$ No	Operates: 🗹 Yes 🛚 No
	Open ground/reverse po		Safety Hazard	☐ No ☐ Covers missing
Heat source prese	ent: 🗹 Yes 🗆 No	ot visible Holes:	$\square$ Doors	☐ Walls ☐ Ceilings
Doors & Window	vs: 🗹 Sat. 🛮 Marg.	□ Poor □ Crae	cked glass	idence of leaking insulated glass
General Comme	ents:			

# **MASTER BED ROOM**

Location: West					
	: ☑ Satisfactory	] □ Marginal	☐ Poor	✓ Typical Cracks ☐ Hole	26
wans & Cenning	Moisture stains:	□ Marginai □ No		(s) Tested dry at inspection	.8
Flooring:	✓ Satisfactory	☐ Marginal	□ Poor	☐ Squeak ☐ Slop	ne.
Ceiling fan:	✓ N/A	☐ Satisfactory	☐ Marginal		
Electrical:	Switches: ✓ Yes [		Yes $\square$ No	Operates: ✓ Yes ☐ No	
	Open ground/reverse		Safety Hazard	☑ No ☐ Covers missing	ng
Heat source pres	sent: ☑ Yes ☐ N	Not visible Holes:		☐ Walls ☐ Ceilings	-
Doors & Windo		g. 🗆 Poor 🗀 Cra	cked glass	idence of leaking insulated glas	ss
General Comm	ents:				
		<b>#2 BEDR</b>	ООМ		
1 15		 T			
Location: NW	7000			□ m · 1 a · □ · · ·	
Walls & Ceiling	: Satisfactory	☐ Marginal	□ Poor	✓ Typical Cracks ☐ Hole	28
Eloorino:	Moisture stains:	✓ No  ✓ Morginal	☐ Yes ☐ Poor	□ Squaelt □ Sla	
Flooring: Ceiling fan:	<ul><li>✓ Satisfactory</li><li>✓ N/A</li></ul>	☐ Marginal ☐ Satisfactory	☐ Poor☐ Marginal	☐ Squeak ☐ Slop ☐ Poor	iC
Electrical:	Switches:  Yes [		Yes  No	Operates: ✓ Yes ☐ No	
Diccurcai.	Open ground/reverse		Safety Hazard	□ No □ Covers missing	กฐ
Heat source pres				□ Walls □ Ceilings	0
Doors & Windo				idence of leaking insulated glas	SS
General Comm		-	-		
General Commi	Citto:				
		42 DEDD			
		#3 BEDR	UUIVI		
Location: North					
	: ☑ Satisfactory	□ Marginal	☐ Poor	☑ Typical Cracks ☐ Hole	es
8	Moisture stains:	☑ No	☐ Yes	71	
Flooring:	✓ Satisfactory	☐ Marginal	□ Poor	☐ Squeak ☐ Slop	e e
Ceiling fan:	☑ N/A	☐ Satisfactory	☐ Marginal	□ Poor	
Electrical:	Switches: ✓ Yes [		Yes □ No	<i>Operates</i> : ✓ Yes □ No	
		polarity:			ng
Heat source pres				C	
Doors & Windo	ws: 🗹 Sat. 🗆 Mar	g. ⊔ Poor ⊔ Cra	cked glass $\square$ Ev	idence of leaking insulated glas	3S
<b>General Comm</b>	ents:				

# **WINDOWS / FIREPLACES / ATTIC**

Interior Windows/	Glass			
General condition:	✓ Satisfact	tory   Marginal	☐ Poor	☐ Painted shut
☐ Hardware missii		•	acked glass	Broken counter-balance mech.
☐ Surface deterior	ation: (See Rema	rks page) 🗹 Re	presentative number	r of windows operated
Evidence of leaking	g insulated glass:	☐ Yes ☑ No	☐ Not determin	
Safety glazing:	☑ N/A	☐ Safety issue	Where:	
Security bars presen	nt:	✓ No □ Not test	ed 🗆 Test release r	nechanism before moving in
Fireplace		✓ None Location(s	s):	
Gas	☐ Wood	☐ Wood burning stoy	<i>'</i>	nge)
☐ Mason	ry   Masonry	9	☐ Electric	<b>6</b> /
☐ Blower	•	es:	☐ Damper oper	rates $\square$ Damper missing
☐ Open joints or c	racks in firebrick show			d panels damaged/worn
Hearth: Satisfa		□ No		atisfactory   Loose
	ving flue cleaned an	d re-examined	☐ Ventless	•
Stairs and/or hally	vavs	□ None		
Handrail:	✓ Satisfact		□ Poor	☐ Safety Hazard
Risers/Treads:	✓ Satisfact	•	□ Poor	☐ Risers/treads uneven
Floors	✓ Satisfact		☐ Slope	
Walls	✓ Satisfact	· 1	1	
Smoke/CO Detect	ors	(See Remarks page)		
Smoke detector:		CO detector: ☐ Yes ☑ No	Operates:	□ No □ Not tested
Attic		□ None		
Access:	☐ Stairs ☐ P	ulldown  Scuttle hole	e ☐ Knee wall	☐ No access
Inspected from:	Access panel	☐ In the attic	☐ Other	
	Location: $\square$ B	edroom hall	n closet	age 🗹 Mud room
Flooring:	☐ Complete	☐ Partial	✓ None	
Insulation: Type:	Fiberglass	$lue{lue}$ Batts $\Box$ Loose	Average inches:	9-12+
	Installed in: <b>☑</b> F	loor   Rafters	$\square$ Walls	☐ Not Visible
	☐ Recommend addi			
Vent fans:			controlled	•
Ventilation:	Appears adequate		d additional venting	
Moisture stains pre		Io ☐ Yes Where:		
Mold like substance		Io ☐ Yes Where:		
Roof structure:	☐ Wood rafters/jois		rs/joists 🗆 Coll	ar ties
	✓ Trusses □ C			
Roof sheathing:	☐ Plywood ☑ C		☐ Other	
		tained	•	☐ Marginal ☐ Poor
Fans exhausted to:		es ☑ No Outside:	✓ Yes □ No	$\square$ Not visible $\square$ N/A
	(See Remarks page		_	
Chimney chase:	✓ Satisfactory	☐ Needs repairs	☐ Not visible	
Structural problems				
Vapor barriers:	✓ Not visible	☐ Improperly installed		
	☐ Kraft faced		Remarks page)	_
Electrical:	☐ Open junction bo	$x(es)$ $\square$ Handyman	wiring	☐ Visible knob-and-tube
General Commen	ts			

# **BASEMENT**

(See Remarks page)

(See Remarks page)						
Stairs		☐ None				
Condition:	✓ Satisfac	tory	☐ Marginal	☐ Poor	☐ Safety Haz	ard
Handrail: ✓ Yes	□ No (	Condition:	☐ Satisfactory	☐ Marginal	□ Poor	
Headway over stairs:	Satisfac	tory	☐ Marginal	□ Poor		
Under carriage:	✓ Satisfac	tory	☐ Marginal	☐ Poor	☐ Not visible	
Foundation Walls		☐ Baser	nent mostly/fully fir	nished   View bl	ocked by storag	e
	☐ Poured o		☑ Concrete block		☐ Fieldstone	☐ Other
Horizontal cracks:	☐ North		☐ South	☐ East	□ West	✓ None
Step/diagonal cracks:	☐ North		☐ South	☐ East	□ West	✓ None
Vertical cracks:	✓ North		✓ South	☐ East	☐ West	☐ None
Covered walls:	✓ North		☐ South	☐ East	☐ West	☐ None
Movement apparent:	☐ North		☐ South	☐ East	□ West	✓ None
Condition:	✓ Satisfac	tory	☐ Marginal	☐ Have evalua	ated $\Box$	Monitor
	**	* Note: Se	ee below for baseme	nt diagram		
	Condition	reported	above reflects <u>visil</u>	ole portion only		
Floor			(See vapor barrie	r remarks)		
	Concret		☐ Dirt/Gravel	☐ Not visible	☐ Other	
Condition:	✓ Satisfac	tory	☐ Marginal	☐ Poor	☐ Typical/exc	cessive cracks
Basement Drainage		☐ Reco	mmend battery back	up sump pump		
Indication of moisture:	✓ Yes		□ No	☐ Fresh	Old stains	
Sump Pump:	Yes	□ No	☐ Working	☐ Not working	✓ Not tested	
Floor drain(s) present:	✓ Yes	□ No	✓ Not tested	☐ Efflorescence	e present	
Girders (1), Columns (2)		□ N/	A			
	✓ Steel	]	☐ Wood	□ Block	☐ Concrete	✓ Not visible
Condition:	✓ Satisfac	torv	☐ Marginal	□ Poor	☐ Stained/rus	
	- Sunstac	I	— Wargmar			
Joists /Trusses  ✓ Joist ☐ Trusses	☐ I-Joist	]	☐ Steel	<b>☑</b> Wood	☐ Concrete	☐ Not visible
Sub Floor	** A ras		ation of moisture sta hower stalls, etc., as		rement or crawl	enace
Decement Wells	Aica	is around s	nower stans, etc., as			space
Basement Walls		]			North	
	indicates wh	ere wall no	ot visible		С	D
and type P = Pane	of covering:	$C - C_{ros}$	olz(c)			
P = Pane D = Dryv		C = Crac M = Mor	\ <i>/</i>			East
S = Stora		E = Eval			С	Last
	n Water Shu		aut		South	
General Comments	n water silu	011			Joun	

# **CRAWL SPACE / SLAB ON GRADE**

Slab On Grade		✓ N/A □ Not visib □ Cracks visible from extends	0	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ No Access	
Crawl Space		☐ Full ☐ Combination basement/crawl space		✓ N/A	
Crawi Space		□ Full □ Collibilia	tion basement/crawl space	V N/A	
Access to Crav	vl Space	☐ View blocked by stor	age/insulation	_	
	☐ Exterior	☐ Interior hatch door	☐ Via basement	☐ No Access	
	Inspected from:	☐ Access panel	$\square$ In the crawl space		
Foundation Wa	alls				
	☐ Concrete block	☐ Poured concrete	☐ Stone	☐ Not visible	
	☐ Brick	☐ Piers & columns	☐ Other		
	☐ Cracks	☐ Movement	☐ Have evaluated	☐ Monitor	
Floor					
	☐ Dirt	☐ Concrete	☐ Gravel		
	☐ Typical cracks	☐ Large cracks noted			
Drainage					
	$\Box$ Outside drain $\Box$	Sump pump Tested:	$\square$ Yes $\square$ No	☐ None apparent	
	Evidence of moisture of	lamage:	□ No		
Ventilation		☐ Wall vents	☐ Power vents	☐ None apparent	
		Tested: ☐ Yes	□ No	11	
Girders (1), Col	umns (2)	□ N/A			
	☐ Steel	□ Wood	□ Block □ Cond	erete   Not visible	
Condition:	☐ Satisfact	tory   Marginal	□ Poor □ Rust		
Joists		□ Joists	☐ Trusses ☐ I-Joi	st	
Sub Floor		☐ Not visible	□ Wood □ Cond	erete	
Moisture Stains	S	☐ Walls	☐ Sub floor ☐ Othe	r	
Insulation		□ None	☐ Walls ☐ Ceili	ng Other	
Vapor Barrier		☐ Yes ☐ Not	visible  Recommended	(See Remarks page)	
	☐ Kraft fac	ce 🗆 Plastic	□ Other □ Not	visible	
Crawl Space W	alls		North		
	Diagram indicates who	ere wall not visible			
	and type of covering:				
	I = Insulation	C = Crack(s)			
	D = Drywall	M = Monitor Wes	st	East	
	S = Storage	E = Evaluate			
	W = Main Water Shut	Off	South		
General Comm	ents				

# **PLUMBING**

Water Service		Shut off location: B	Basement - North		
Water entry piping:	☐ Not visible	☐ Copper/Galv.	✓ Plastic/PB	☐ Lead	
Water lines:	Copper	☐ Galvanized	☐ Plastic	☐ <b>Polybutylene</b> ☐ Not visible	
	Lead (other than	n solder joints):	☐ Yes ☑ None	e apparent	
	Water flow:	Satisfactory	□ Poor	Cross connection: ☐ Yes ☐ No	
	Water pressure:	Satisfactory	□ Poor	☐ Above 80 psi ( <b>Needs evaluation</b> )	
	Pipes:   Corre	oded   Leaking	☐ Valves broke	n/missing	
Drain/waste/vent pipe:	☐ Cast iron	☐ Galvanized	Plastic	☐ Copper ☐ Not visible	
	Condition:	Satisfactory	☐ Marginal	☐ Poor ☐ Not visible	
	Waste discharge	e: 🗹 Satisfactory	☐ Slow drain		
Gas Lines		☐ Not visible	☐ Shutoff missi	ng 🗹 Safety Hazard	
	☐ Copper	☐ Brass	Black iron	☐ Stainless steel ☐ CSST	
	☐ Leak(s) detect	ed:			
Well Pump		□ N/A	(See Remarks p	page)	
	✓ Submersible	☐ In basement	☐ Well house	☐ Well pit ☐ Shared well	
Pressure gauge operates:	✓ Yes	□ No	☐ Unknown	Pressure 45 psi	
Sanitary Pump		□ N/A			
Sealed crock:	✓ Yes □ N	o Check valve:	✓ Yes □ No	Vented: ✓ Yes □ No	
Water Heater #1		☐ N/A ☐ Safety H	azard		
Brand name: AO Smith			y: 50 gallons	Approx. age: 9+	
	<b>☑</b> Gas	☐ Electric	□ Oil		
Relief valve:	$\square$ Yes $\square$ N		•	☐ No ☐ Missing	
Vent pipe:	□ N/A	✓ Satisfactory	☐ Improper pitch	n □ Rusted	
Water Heater #2  ☑ N/A ☐ Safety Hazard					
Brand name:	Serial #:	Capacity: gallo	ons Approx	a. age:	
	☐ Gas	☐ Electric	☐ Oil		
Relief valve:	$\square$ Yes $\square$ N	o Extension pr	oper:	□ No □ Missing	
Vent pipe:	□ N/A	☐ Satisfactory	☐ Improper pitch	n □ Rusted	
Water Softener (Unit not evaluated)					
☐ Yes ☐ No Plumbing hooked up: ☐ Yes ☐ No					
<b>General Comments</b>					

# **HEATING SYSTEM**

Fuel Shutoff for Build	ing	Main fuel shutoff location: Outside at the gas meter East			
Forced Air System		□ N/A ☑	Central Unit	Furnace	Floor Furnace
Unit #1: Rheem/Ruud Se		rial # ej5d702	f339904094	Age: 9+	
Unit #2:	: Se	rial #	Age:		
	☐ System not o	perated due to			
Energy source:	✓ Gas	$\square$ LP	☐ Oil	☐ Electric	
Hot air systems:	☐ Belt drive	Direct dr	•		
Heat exchanger:	✓ Visual with n	nirror	□ N/A (sealed)	☐ Not accessib	le
	Condition:	☐ Rusted	☐ Flame distortion	☐ Other	
	View is extreme	ely limited - S	ee Remarks page abou		
Distribution:	Metal duct		☐ Insul. flex duct	Cold air retu	rns
Flue piping:	☐ Metal	✓ PVC	☐ Proper pitch	☐ Rusted	□ N/A
Filter:	Standard		☐ Electrostatic	☐ Paper	□ N/A
	Condition:	☐ Satisfacto	ory 🗹 Repla	ce/clean	☐ Missing
Operated:	When turned on	by thermostat	: ☑ Fired	☐ Did not fire	
Operation:	Satisfactory:   V	¹Yes □ No	✓ Recommend HVAC	C technician examii	<b>ne</b> □ Before closing
Controls:	☑ Disconnect ☑ Normal operating and safety control			and safety controls	observed
Heat pump:	☐ Aux. Elec.	☐ Aux. Gas	s ☐ Aux. geothermal	☑ N/A	
	Emergency heat	tested:	☐ Yes ☐ No	☑ N/A	
Boiler System		☑ N/A			
Brand na	ame: Sei	rial #:	Approx. age:		
	☐ System not o	perated due to	:		
Energy source:	☐ Gas		□ LP	☐ Oil	☐ Electric
Distribution:	☐ Hot water		☐ Baseboard	☐ Steam	☐ Radiator
Circulator:	☐ Pump		☐ Gravity	☐ Multiple zon	ies
Controls:	Temp/pressure g	gauge exist:	□ Yes □ No	Operating:	□ Yes □ No
Relief valve:	☐ Yes ☐ No		Extension proper:	☐ Yes	□ No
Operated:	When turned on	by thermostat		☐ Did not fire	
Operation:	Satisfactory:	l Yes □ No	☐ Recommend HVAC	C technician examin	ne ☐ Before closing
Others		☑ N/A			
	☐ Electric basel	board	☐ Radiant ceiling cable	☐ Gas space he	eater
	☐ Woodburning	g stove	(See Remarks page)		
General Comments					

# **COOLING SYSTEM**

System Components	B □ N/A			
Energy source:	☑ Electric ☐ Gas			
Central air:	✓ Air-cooled ☐ Water-cooled ☐ Heat pump			
Operated:	☐ Yes ☐ No ☑ Not operated due to outside temperature			
Temperature differenti	al: Unit 1: Unit 2: (See Remarks page)			
Operation:	Satisfactory: ☐ Yes ☐ No ☑ Recommend HVAC technician examine ☐ Before closing			
Refrigerant lines:	☐ Leak ☐ Damaged ☐ Insulation missing ☑ Satisfactory			
Through wall unit(s):	✓ N/A Operated: ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Satisfactory ☐ Needs service			
General Comments				
	ELECTRICAL			
Main Danal				
Main Panel	Location: Mud room Adequate clearance to panel ✓ Yes □ No			
Annoore arounded.	Amps: 200 120/240 Volts ✓ Breakers ☐ Fuses ✓ Yes ☐ No			
Appears grounded: GFCI present:				
AFCI present:				
Main Wire:	☐ Yes ☑ No Operates: ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not tested ☑ Copper ☐ Aluminum ☐ Copper clad aluminum ☐ Not visible			
Branch Wire:	✓ Copper ☐ Aluminum ☐ Copper clad aluminum ☐ Not visible ☐ Not visible			
branch whe:	□ Romex □ BX cable □ Copper clad aluminum □ Not visible □ Not visible			
	<ul> <li>☐ Multiple tapping</li> <li>☐ Branch wires undersized</li> <li>☐ Federal Pacific panel (see Remarks)</li> <li>☐ Multiple tapping of main disconnect</li> <li>☐ Safety Hazard</li> </ul>			
	☐ Panel not accessible ☐ Not evaluated Reason:			
Sub Panel(s)	✓ None apparent			
Location 1:	Location 2: Location 3:			
	Panel not accessible			
	☐ Breakers ☐ Fuses			
Branch Wiring:	□ Copper □ Aluminum □ Copper clad aluminum			
	GFIC present:			
	AFCI present:			
	Neutral/ground separated:			
	Neutral isolated:			
	☐ Multiple tapping ☐ Branch wires undersized ☐ Safety Hazard			
Electrical Fixtures				
-	er of installed lighting fixtures, switches, and receptacles located inside the house, garage, and			
exterior walls were tes				
	✓ Satisfactory ☐ Marginal ☐ Poor ☐ Safety Hazards observed			
	☐ Open grounds ☐ Reverse polarity ☑ GFCIs not operating ☐ Ungrounded 3-prong outlets			
	☐ Solid conductor aluminum branch wiring circuits (See Remarks page)			
	☑ Recommend a licensed electrician repair			
General Comments:				

# **PHOTO SUMMARY**



Front porch slopes, balusters loose recommend replace



Repair siding south face



Fill in low spots, reconnect downspout, window well covers recommended



Recommend remove this deck



Repair siding, deck rail too low, spot repair roof, see next photo



One of two repairs needed on roof

# **PHOTO SUMMARY**



2nd area of repair to roof



Repair light fixture, 2<sup>nd</sup> BR



Missing whirlpool motor



MBB shower, head leaks, moisture damage to wall



Result of water leak at sink in mud room Missing plug at gas line



One of two cracks that should be repaired

# **PHOTO SUMMARY**



Crack north wall that should be repaired



Broken window – basement east



Water heater should be replaced

## **GROUNDS REMARKS**

### 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 mudjacked or replaced to assure proper pitch. Improperly pitched patios are one source of wet basements.

### **Exterior Wood Surfaces**

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 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 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 to foundation.

#### **Roof and Surface Water Control**

Roof and surface water must be controlled to maintain a dry basement. This means keeping gutters cleaned out and aligned, extending downspouts, installing splashblocks, 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. Often, conditions can 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.

## **ROOF COVERING REMARKS**

### Valleys & Flashings

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.

### **Stone Roofs - Coverings**

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

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

ROOF TYPE	LIFE EXPECTANCY	SPECIAL REMARKS
Asphalt	15-20 years	Used on nearly 80% of all residential roofs; requires
Shingles		little maintenance
Asphalt	20-30 years	Heavier and more durable than regular asphalt
Multi-Thickness Shingles*		shingles
Asphalt	15-25 years	Especially good in high-wind areas
Interlocking Shingles*		
Asphalt Rolls	10 years	Used on low slope roofs
Built-up	10-20 years	Used on low slope roofs; 2 to 3 times as costly as
Roofing		asphalt shingles
Wood Shingles*	10-40 years <sup>1</sup>	Treat with preservative every 5 years to prevent
		decay
Clay Tiles*	20 + years	Durable, fireproof, but not watertight, requiring a
Cement Tiles*	20 + years	good subsurface base
Slate Shingles*	30-100 years <sup>2</sup>	Extremely durable, but brittle and expensive
Asbestos	30-75 years	Durable, but brittle and difficult to repair
Cement Shingles*		
Metal	15-40 + years	Comes in sheets & shingles; should be well
Roofing	-	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)	

<sup>\*</sup> Not recommended for use on low slope roof

2 Depending on quality of slate

Roof covering should be visually checked in 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 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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Depending on local conditions and proper installation

# CHIMNEY / GUTTERS / SIDING / TRIM REMARKS

### 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 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 Downspouts**

This is an extremely important element in basement 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 recaulted 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.

**EIFS** - This type of siding has experienced serious problems and requires a certified EIFS inspector to determine condition.

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 sidings 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.

#### **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.

# EXTERIOR / ELECTRICAL / AC / GARAGE REMARKS

#### **Exterior Doors**

The exposed side of exterior doors needs to be painted or properly stained and varnished to prevent discoloring and delamination. Weatherstripping is a must to prevent drafts.

#### **Electrical**

Overhead wires from the mast to the main panel that are exposed to the weather may fray and crack. If this occurs, wires should be replaced by a licensed electrician.

Any outdoor overhead service conductor wires should have adequate clearance above the ground (10 feet) and from balcony and windows (3 feet), for safety reasons.

Underground system - Some exterior boxes that are at ground level have a grade line on them. You should insure that the grade remains below this line to prevent moisture from entering the main panel.

## **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 a electric sensor is present, it should be teste occasionally to ensure it is working.

### **Garage Sill Plates**

Sill plates within the garage should be elevated or treated lumber should be used. If this is not the case, try to direct water away to prevent rotting.

#### A/C Compressors

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.

#### 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 than 18" from the floor is a potential safety hazard. The appliance should also be protected from vehicle damage.

## KITCHEN / LAUNDRY / UTILITIY ROOM REMARKS

#### **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**

Dishwashers are tested to see if the motor operates and water sprays properly (full cycles are not run). 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.

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.

## **BATHROOM REMARKS**

### **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 where 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 fans 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 pop-ups 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 Electrical section**)

## 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.

# **ROOMS (INTERIOR) REMARKS**

## **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.

#### 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 firm 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.

# WINDOWS / FIREPLACES / ATTIC REMARKS

### Window Frames and Sills

Window frames and sills often are 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 above (Chimneys/Gutters/Siding).

### 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.

## **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**

The broken seals are not always detectable due to dirty windows, covered windows, etc. In most cases, leaking glass seals take some time before they are evident.

## **BASEMENT REMARKS**

#### **Basement**

Any basement that has cracks or leaks is technically considered to have failed. Most block basements 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 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 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 storage makes areas inaccessible. *No representation is made as to the condition of these walls.* 

**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, re-inforcement may be necessary.

**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.

#### Vapor Barrier

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

#### **Moisture Present**

Basement 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 dampness are frequently offered, and 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 representation 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.

# **CRAWL SPACE / SLAB ON GRADE REMARKS**

### **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**

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.

## PLUMBING REMARKS

#### 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 a 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. Polybutylene pipes are grey pipes that have a history of failure and should be examined by a licensed plumber.

#### **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.

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.

## **HEATING SYSTEM REMARKS**

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

GAS-FIRED HOT AIR15-25 ye	ears
OIL-FIRED HOT AIR20-30 ye	ears
CAST IRON BOILER 30-50 ye	ears
(Hot water or steam) or more	
STEEL BOILER	ears
(Hot water or steam) or more	
COPPER BOILER10-20 ye	ears
(Hot water or steam)	
CIRCULATING PUMP (Hot water) 10-15 years	ears
AIR CONDITIONING COMPRESSOR8-12 year	ars
HEAT PUMP8-12 year	ars

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 things. *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 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 Test (Potential Safety Hazard)** - If a combustible 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 <u>possibility</u> that a hazard exists and could indicate that the heat exchanger is, or will soon be, defective.

## **COOLING SYSTEM / ELECTRICAL REMARKS**

#### **Electrical**

Every effort has been made to evaluate the size of the service. Three wires going into the home indicate 240 volts. The total amps is sometimes 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 opens the circuit 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. The G.F.C.I. senses the flow of electricity through a circuit. If more current is flowing through the black ("hot") wire than the white ("neutral") wire, there is a current leakage. The G.F.C.I., which can sense a ground leak of as little as .005 amps, will shut off the current in 1/40 of a second, which is fast enough to prevent injury.

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 needed.

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.

Federal Pacific electrical panels may be unsafe. See www.google.com and search for "Federal Pacific" for additional and up-to-date information.

Aluminum wiring in general lighting circuits has a history of overheating, 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 in new homes, starting in 2002. These control outlets in the bedrooms.

### **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.

# **COSTS OF REMODELING OR REPAIR**

The prices quoted below include a range of prices based on a typical metropolitan area. Individual prices from contractors can vary substantially from these ranges. We advise that several bids be obtained on any work exceeding several hundred dollars. DO NOT RELY ON THESE PRICES... GET FURTHER ESTIMATES.

ITEM	UNIT	ESTIMATED	PRICE
Masonry fireplace	Each	\$3,000 -	\$6,000
Install prefab fireplace	Each	2,000 -	4,000
Insulate attic	Square foot	.75 -	1.25
Install attic ventilating fan	Each	200 -	300
Install new drywall over plaster	Square foot	1.75 -	2.75
Install new warm air furnace	Each	2,000 -	3,000
Replace central air conditioning electric 3T, on existing ductwork	Each	1,400 -	2,000
Install humidifier	Each	300 -	500
Install electrostatic air cleaner	Each	800 -	1,500
Increase elec. svc. to 60-100 amps	Each	600 -	1,200
Run separate elec. line for dryer	Each	125 -	200
Run separate elec. line for A/C	Each	135 -	200
Install hardwired smoke detector	Each	100 -	180
Install new disposal	Each	250 -	400
Install new dishwasher	Each	500 -	750
Install new hot water boiler	Each	2,000 -	4,000
Install new 30-40 gal water heater	Each	350 -	650
Install new 30 gal. water heater	Each	300 -	500
Dig and install new well	Each	get estimate	
Install new septic system	Each	get estimate	
Regrade around exterior	Each	500 -	900
Install new sump pump and pit	Each	400 -	600
Build new redwood or pressure-treated deck	Square foot	20 -	30
Install storm windows	Each	60 -	150
Install wood replacement windows	Each	400 -	800
Install aluminum or vinyl replacement windows	Each	300 -	800
Install new gutters and downspouts	Linear foot	3.50 -	5.00
Install asphalt shingle over existing roofing	Square foot	1.20 -	1.70
Tear off existing roof and install new asphalt shingle roof	Square foot	2.50 -	4.00
Instl 1-ply membrane rubberized roof	Square foot	get estimate	
Instl new 4-ply built-up tar & gravel	Square foot	get estimate	
Remove asbestos from pipes in bsmt (with probable minimum)	Linear foot	get estimate	
Concrete drive or patio	Square foot	3.00 -	4.00
with removal of old	Square foot	2.25 -	3.00
Clean chimney flue	Each	100 -	200
Add flue liner for gas fuel		900 -	1,200
Add flue liner for oil or wood		2,800 -	3,500

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.

## PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE TIPS

- **I. FOUNDATION & MASONRY:** *Basements, Exterior Walls*: To prevent seepage and condensation problems.
- a. Check basement for dampness & 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:** 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 & 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 & 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 & plugs. Replace at first sign of wear & damage.
- c. Check exposed wiring & cable for wear or damage.
- d. If you experience slight tingling shock from handling or touching any appliance, disconnect the appliance
- & 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 & 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 & caulking. Be sure all tile joints in bathrooms are kept well sealed with tile grout to prevent damage to walls, floors & 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 electrical disconnect or breaker.
- Main emergency shutoff switch for the heating system.