



VISION

HOME INSPECTORS

123 56th St N, Fargo, ND

Inspection Date:

05/01/2009

Prepared For:

John & Mary Homebuyer

Vision Home Inspectors

4265 45th St S. Suite 111-55

Fargo, ND 58104

Report Number:

2619

Inspector:

Eric D. Christians

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REPORT OVERVIEW

THE HOUSE IN PERSPECTIVE

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.

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.

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:	25+ Years
Style:	Single Family Rambler
Main Entrance Faces:	West
State of Occupancy:	Occupied
Weather Conditions:	Sunny, Windy, Temperature: 50-60°F
Recent Rain:	No
Ground cover:	Dry

RECEIPT

Vision Home Inspectors
4265 45th St S. Suite 111-55
Fargo, ND 58104

Date: 05/01/2009

Inspection Number: 2619

Name: John & Mary Homebuyer

Inspection:	\$335
Radon**	\$100
Total:	<hr/> \$435

- Check #: **3427**
- Cash
- Credit Card:

** Radon

Inspected By: Eric D. Christians
License/Certification #: 129



SERVICE WALKS		<input type="checkbox"/> None	<input type="checkbox"/> Not visible	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Public sidewalk needs repair</i>
Material:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concrete	<input type="checkbox"/> Flagstone	<input type="checkbox"/> Gravel	<input type="checkbox"/> Brick <input type="checkbox"/>
Condition:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Satisfactory	<input type="checkbox"/> Marginal	<input type="checkbox"/> Poor	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Trip Hazard</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Typical cracks
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Pitched towards home (See remarks)</i>		<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Settling cracks</i>	

DRIVEWAY/PARKING		<input type="checkbox"/> None	<input type="checkbox"/> Not visible	
Material:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concrete	<input type="checkbox"/> Asphalt	<input type="checkbox"/> Gravel/Dirt	<input type="checkbox"/> Brick <input type="checkbox"/>
Condition:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Satisfactory	<input type="checkbox"/> Marginal	<input type="checkbox"/> Poor	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Settling Cracks</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Typical cracks
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Pitched towards home (See remarks)</i>		<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Trip hazard</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Fill cracks and seal

PORCH (covered entrance)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> None	<input type="checkbox"/> Not visible	
Support Pier:	<input type="checkbox"/> Concrete	<input type="checkbox"/> Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Condition:	<input type="checkbox"/> Satisfactory	<input type="checkbox"/> Marginal	<input type="checkbox"/> Poor	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Railing/Balusters recommended</i>
Floor:	<input type="checkbox"/> Satisfactory	<input type="checkbox"/> Marginal	<input type="checkbox"/> Poor	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Safety Hazard</i>

STOOPS/STEPS		<input type="checkbox"/> None	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Uneven risers</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Rotted/Damaged</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Cracked</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Settled</i>
Material:	<input type="checkbox"/> Concrete	<input type="checkbox"/> Wood	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Composite	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Railing/Balusters recommended</i>		
Condition:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Satisfactory	<input type="checkbox"/> Marginal	<input type="checkbox"/> Poor	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Safety Hazard</i>		

PATIO		<input type="checkbox"/> None			
Material:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concrete	<input type="checkbox"/> Flagstone	<input type="checkbox"/> Kool-Deck®	<input type="checkbox"/> Brick	<input type="checkbox"/>
Condition:	<input type="checkbox"/> Satisfactory	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Marginal	<input type="checkbox"/> Poor	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Settling Cracks</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Trip hazard</i>
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Pitched towards home (See remarks)</i>		<input type="checkbox"/> Drainage provided	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Typical cracks	

DECK/BALCONY (flat, floored, roofless area)		<input type="checkbox"/> None	<input type="checkbox"/> Not visible	
Material:	<input type="checkbox"/> Wood	<input type="checkbox"/> Metal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Composite	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Railing/Balusters recommended</i>
Finish:	<input type="checkbox"/> Treated	<input type="checkbox"/> Painted/Stained	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Condition:	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Safety Hazard</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Improper attachment to house</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Railing loose</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Wood in contact with soil</i>
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Satisfactory	<input type="checkbox"/> Marginal	<input type="checkbox"/> Poor	

DECK/PATIO/PORCH COVERS		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> None	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Earth to wood contact</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Moisture/Insect damage</i>
Condition:	<input type="checkbox"/> Satisfactory	<input type="checkbox"/> Marginal	<input type="checkbox"/> Poor	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Posts/Supports need Repair</i>
Recommend:	<input type="checkbox"/> Metal Straps/Bolts/Nails/Flashing		<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Improper attachment to house</i>	

FENCE/WALL		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not evaluated	<input type="checkbox"/> None	
Type:	<input type="checkbox"/> Brick/Block	<input type="checkbox"/> Wood	<input type="checkbox"/> Metal	<input type="checkbox"/> Chain Link <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Rusted</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Vinyl
Condition:	<input type="checkbox"/> Satisfactory	<input type="checkbox"/> Marginal	<input type="checkbox"/> Poor	<input type="checkbox"/> Typical cracks <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Loose Blocks/Caps</i>
Gate:	<input type="checkbox"/> N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> Satisfactory	<input type="checkbox"/> Marginal	<input type="checkbox"/> Poor <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Planks missing/damaged</i>

LANDSCAPING AFFECTING FOUNDATION		(See remarks)			
Negative Grade:	<input type="checkbox"/> East	<input type="checkbox"/> West	<input type="checkbox"/> North	<input type="checkbox"/> South	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Satisfactory
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Recommend additional backfill</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Recommend window wells/covers</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Trim back trees/shrubberies</i>		
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Wood in contact with/improper clearance to soil</i>				

RETAINING WALL		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> None	Material:	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Drainage holes recommended</i>
Condition:	<input type="checkbox"/> Satisfactory	<input type="checkbox"/> Marginal	<input type="checkbox"/> Poor	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Safety Hazard</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Leaning/cracked/bowed</i>
<small>(Relates to the visual condition of the wall)</small>				

HOSE BIBS		<input type="checkbox"/> None	<input type="checkbox"/> No anti-siphon valve	<input type="checkbox"/> Recommend Anti-siphon valve
Operable:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Not tested	<input type="checkbox"/> Not on

GENERAL COMMENTS

Low areas next to the foundation need some correction. Maintain a positive drainage slope away from the foundation. Patio had some settlement toward the home. Recommend mud-jacking or repairing as needed to maintain positive drainage. Recommend adding a handrail to steps at rear deck. Safety hazard!



Patio was pitched toward the home. Maintain positive drainage away from the home.



Handrail recommended on exterior steps



ROOF VISIBILITY All Partial None Limited by: Snow & Ice

INSPECTED FROM Roof Ladder at eaves Ground (*Inspection Limited*) With Binoculars

STYLE OF ROOF

Type: Gable Hip Mansard Shed Flat
Pitch: Low Medium Steep Flat

Roof #1 Type: **Asphalt** Layers: **2+ Layers** Approx. age: **25+ Yrs.**

VENTILATION SYSTEM **Type:** None Soffit Ridge Gable Roof Turbine Powered
 (See Interior remarks)

FLASHING

Material: Not visible/NA Galv/Alum Asphalt Copper Foam Rubber Lead
Condition: Not visible/NA Satisfactory Marginal Poor Rusted Missing
 Separated from chimney/roof Recommend Sealing

VALLEYS

Material: Not Visible/NA Galv/Alum Asphalt Lead Copper
Condition: Not visible/N/A Satisfactory Marginal Poor
 Holes Rusted Recommend Sealing

CONDITION OF ROOF COVERINGS **Roof #1:** Satisfactory Marginal Poor

Condition: Curling Cracking Ponding Burn Spots Broken/Loose Tiles/Shingles
 Nail popping Granules missing Alligatoring Blistering Missing Tabs/Shingles/Tiles
 Moss buildup Exposed felt Cupping Incomplete/Improper Nailing
 Recommend roofer evaluate Not Visible

SKYLIGHTS N/A Not visible Cracked/Broken
Condition: Satisfactory Marginal Poor

PLUMBING VENTS Not Visible Yes No Satisfactory Marginal Poor

Conditions reported above reflect visible portion only. See additional Comments

GENERAL COMMENTS

Roof was in poor condition and will need repair and/or replacement soon. Roof had missing/damaged shingles.





Roof had damaged area. Missing/damaged shingles.



Flashings on plumbing vents had been tarred over.



Roof had wear and damage with missing granules.



Visible portions of valleys/flashings had rusting/damage. Recommend replacing.



CHIMNEY(S) None Location(s): North

Viewed From: Roof Ladder at eaves Ground (*Inspection Limited*) With Binoculars

Rain Cap/Spark Arrestor: Yes No *Recommended*

Chase: Brick Stone Metal Blocks Framed

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

GUTTERS/SCUPPERS/EAVESTROUGH None *Needs to be cleaned* *Downspouts needed*

Material: Copper Vinyl/Plastic Galvanized/Aluminum

Condition: Satisfactory Marginal Poor *Rusting*

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*

SIDING (*See remarks page)

Material: Wood Vinyl Metal Other

EIFS* Not Inspected Stucco Brick

Typical cracks Peeling paint *Monitor* *Wood rot* *Loose/Missing/Holes*

Condition: Satisfactory Marginal Poor *Recommend repair/painting*

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

Material: Wood Fiberboard Aluminum/Steel Vinyl Stucco

Recommend repair/painting *Damaged wood*

Condition: Satisfactory Marginal Poor

CAULKING

Condition: Satisfactory Marginal Poor

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

WINDOWS & SCREENS *Failed/fogged insulated glass*

Material: Wood Metal Vinyl Aluminum/Vinyl Clad

Screens: Torn Bent Not installed Glazing Compound/Caulk needed

Condition: Satisfactory Marginal Poor *Wood rot* *Recommend repair/painting*

STORMS WINDOWS None Not installed Wood Clad comb. Wood/metal comb. Metal

Putty: Satisfactory *Needed* N/A

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

SLAB-ON-GRADE/FOUNDATION

Foundation Wall: Concrete block Poured concrete Not visible

Condition: Satisfactory Marginal Monitor Have Evaluated

Concrete Slab: Satisfactory Marginal Monitor Have Evaluated

Condition reported above reflect visible portion only.

GENERAL COMMENTS

Missing mortar in the chimney brick joints - recommend tuckpointing as needed.

Recommend capping the chimney flue with a screened weather cap.

Recommend adding gutter downspouts & extensions to discharge away from the house. Six foot - eight foot extensions recommended.

Window screens were not installed at the time of the inspection



Downspout extension missing on gutters.



Loose mortar joints in chimney brick



Recommend capping chimney with screened weather cap





EXTERIOR

SERVICE ENTRY Underground Overhead *Weather head/mast needs repair*
 Overhead wires too low

Exterior receptacles: Yes No **Operable:** Yes No
GFCI present: Yes No **Operable:** Yes No
 Reverse polarity *Open ground(s)* Recommend GFCI Receptacles
Condition: Satisfactory Marginal Poor *Safety Hazard*

BUILDING(S) EXTERIOR WALL CONSTRUCTION

Type: Not visible Framed Masonry
Condition: Not visible Satisfactory Marginal Poor

EXTERIOR DOORS 1.) ENTRANCE 2.) PATIO 3.) STORM

Weatherstripping: Satisfactory Marginal Poor Missing Replace
Door Condition: Satisfactory Marginal Poor

EXTERIOR A/C - HEAT PUMP

UNIT #1: N/A
Brand: **Coleman** Approximate age: **9 Years**
Outside Disconnect: Yes No Maximum fuse/breaker rating: 25 Amps Fuses/breakers installed: 35 Amps

Unlevel Cabinet/housing rusted **Improperly sized fuses**
 Damaged Condenser Fins **Needs Cleaning** **Damaged base/pad**
 Damaged Refrigerant Line Insulation missing on refrigerant line **Improper clearance/airflow**
Condition: Satisfactory Marginal Poor

GENERAL COMMENTS

Exterior receptacles are not GFCI. Recommend GFCI on exterior, garage and within 6' of water
Circuit breaker installed for central air unit was larger than manufacturers recommended size.


GARAGE/CARPORT

TYPE None
 Attached Detached 1-car 2-car 3-car 4-car

AUTOMATIC OPENER Yes No Operable Inoperable
 Safety reverse operable: Yes No *Need(s) adjusting* *Safety hazard*

FLOOR
Material: Concrete Gravel Asphalt Dirt
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*

OVERHEAD DOOR(S) N/A
Material: Wood Fiberglass Masonite Metal *Recommend repair*
Condition: Satisfactory Marginal Poor *Overhead door hardware loose*
Recommend Priming/Painting Inside & Edges: Yes No *Safety Cable Recommended* *Weatherstripping missing/damaged*

EXTERIOR SERVICE DOOR None
Condition: Satisfactory Marginal Poor *Damaged/Rusted*

ELECTRICAL RECEPTALS PRESENT
Receptacles Present: Yes No **Operable:** Yes No
GFCI present: Yes No **Operable:** Yes No
 Handyman/Extension cord wiring *Reverse polarity* *Open ground(s)* Recommend GFCI Receptacles

FIRE SEPARATION WALLS & CEILING *(Between garage & living area)*
 N/A Present *Missing*
Condition: Satisfactory *Recommend repair* *Holes walls/ceiling* *Safety hazard(s)*
Moisture Stains Present: Yes No **Typical Cracks:** Yes No
Fire door: Not verifiable *Not a fire door* *Needs repair* Satisfactory
Auto closure: N/A Satisfactory Inoperative Missing

GENERAL COMMENTS

Attic hatch is part of the fire separation wall between home and garage. Recommend covering with fire rated material. Safety hazard!

Moisture damage on garage ceiling. Recommend having a roofer evaluate.

Overhead garage door safety reverse function was not operating. Adjust/repair as needed. Safety Hazard!



Attic hatch is a part of the firewall. Safety hazard!



Moisture damage on garage drywall.



Moisture damage on garage drywall.

 **KITCHEN**

COUNTERTOPS Satisfactory Marginal *Recommend repair/caulking*

CABINETS Satisfactory Marginal *Recommend repair/adjustment*

PLUMBING COMMENTS

Faucet Leaks: Yes No **Pipes leak/corroded:** Yes No
Functional Drainage: Adequate Slow **Functional Flow:** Adequate Slow

WALLS & CEILING

Condition: Satisfactory Marginal Poor Typical cracks *Moisture stains*

HEATING / COOLING SOURCE Yes No

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

Comments:

APPLIANCES *(See remarks page)*

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Disposal	Operable: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Trash compactor	Operable: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Oven	Operable: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Exhaust fan	Operable: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Range	Operable: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Refrigerator	Operable: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dishwasher	Operable: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Microwave	Operable: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

Dishwasher Drain Line Looped: Yes No
Receptacles Present: Yes No Operable: Yes No
GFCI present (recommended) Yes No Operable: Yes No
 Open ground Reverse polarity *Potential safety hazard(s)*

GENERAL COMMENTS

Mold/mildew like substance present under kitchen sink.



Mold/mildew like substance present under kitchen sink

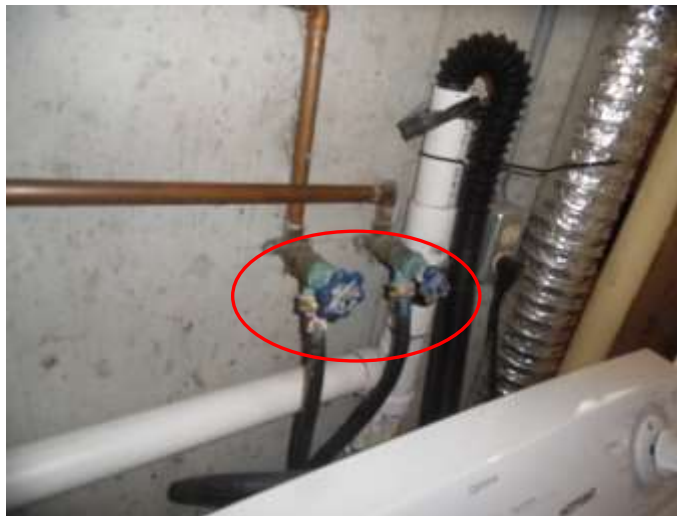
 **LAUNDRY ROOM**

LAUNDRY

- Laundry sink:** N/A **Faucet leaks:** **Pipes leak:**
- Washer hook-up lines/valves:** Leaking Corroded Not visible
- Dryer vented:** Wall Ceiling Floor Not vented
- Plastic Dryer Vent not recommended*
- Receptacles Present:** Yes No Operable: Yes No
- GFCI present (recommended)** Yes No Operable: Yes No
- Open ground Reverse polarity *Potential safety hazard(s)*
- Gas Shut-off Valve:** N/A Yes No Cap Needed *Safety hazard* Not visible

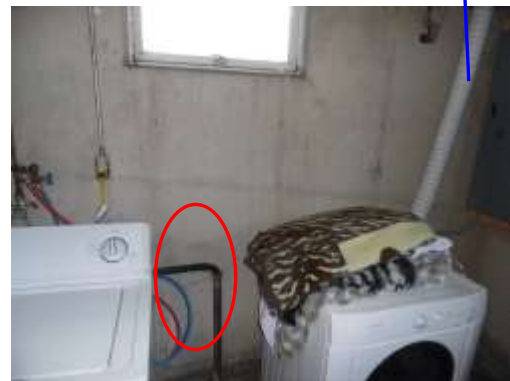
GENERAL COMMENTS

Wash machine plumbing connections were corroded
 Cross connection present - grey water could be forced back into the water system - Safety Concern.
 Plastic dryer venting is not recommended.
 Wash machine stand pipe did not appear to have a trap. Safety Hazard – Potential Sewer Gases



Washer plumbing connections corroded.

Plastic Dryer Vent not recommended



Wash machine drain stand pipe did not appear to have a Trap.


BATH FIRST FLOOR
BATH
SINK/TUB/SHOWER

Sinks: Faucet leaks Pipes leak Water flow slow Drainage slow Sink drain plug damaged/missing
Tub/shower: Faucet leaks Pipes leak Water flow slow Drainage slow Tub drain plug damaged/missing

Shower/Tub area: Ceramic/Plastic Fiberglass Masonite
Condition: Satisfactory Marginal Poor Rotted floors

Caulk/Grouting Needed: Yes No
Whirlpool: Yes No **Operable:** Yes No Not tested No access door

TOILET

Bowl Loose: Yes No **Operable:** Yes No Cracked bowl Toilet leaks

EXHAUST FAN

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

**WALLS & CEILING/
ELECTRICAL**

Moisture stains present: Yes No Walls Ceilings Cabinetry
Window/doors: Satisfactory Marginal Poor
Heat source present: Yes No

Receptacles Present: Yes No **Operable:** Yes No
GFCI present (recommended) Yes No **Operable:** Yes No
 Open ground Reverse polarity Potential safety hazard(s)

GENERAL COMMENTS See additional comments

No heat source visible in bathroom
 Outlet had reversed polarity within 6' of water. Safety Hazard!
 Outlets did not have GFCI reset visible. Recommend adding GFCI protection to outlets in bath.

**BATH SECOND FLOOR
BATH**
SINK/TUB/SHOWER
Sinks: Faucet leaks Pipes leak Water flow slow Drainage slow Sink drain plug damaged/missing

Tub/shower: Faucet leaks Pipes leak Water flow slow Drainage slow Tub drain plug damaged/missing

Shower/Tub area: Ceramic/Plastic Fiberglass Masonite

Condition: Satisfactory Marginal Poor Rotted floors

Caulk/Grouting Needed: Yes No

Whirlpool: Yes No **Operable:** Yes No Not tested No access door

TOILET
Bowl Loose: Yes No **Operable:** Yes No Cracked bowl Toilet leaks

EXHAUST FAN
Exhaust fan: Yes No **Operable:** Yes No Noisy

WALLS & CEILING/
ELECTRICAL
Moisture stains present: Yes No Walls Ceilings Cabinetry

Window/doors: Satisfactory Marginal Poor

Heat source present: Yes No

Receptacles Present: Yes No **Operable:** Yes No

GFCI present (recommended) Yes No **Operable:** Yes No

 Open ground Reverse polarity Potential safety hazard(s)

GENERAL COMMENTS See additional comments

Bathroom was in functional condition


LOCATION: FIRST FLOOR
 LIVING, DINING ROOMS

Walls & Ceiling: Satisfactory Marginal Poor Typical cracks Damage
Moisture stains: Yes No
Floor: Satisfactory Marginal Poor Squeaks Slopes
Ceiling Fan: Satisfactory-N/A Marginal Poor
Electrical: **Switches:** Yes No **Receptacles:** Yes No **Operable:** Yes No
 Open ground/reverse polarity **Safety Hazard** Cover plates missing
Heating Source Present: Yes Not visible **Holes:** Doors Walls Ceilings
Egress Restricted: N/A Yes No
Doors & Windows: Satisfactory Marginal Poor Cracked glass
 Evidence of leaking insulated glass Broken/Missing hardware

LOCATION: SECOND FLOOR
 NORTH BEDROOM

Walls & Ceiling: Satisfactory Marginal Poor Typical cracks Damage
Moisture stains: Yes No
Floor: Satisfactory Marginal Poor Squeaks Slopes
Ceiling Fan: Satisfactory-N/A Marginal Poor
Electrical: **Switches:** Yes No **Receptacles:** Yes No **Operable:** Yes No
 Open ground/reverse polarity **Safety Hazard** Cover plates missing
Heating Source Present: Yes Not visible **Holes:** Doors Walls Ceilings
Egress Restricted: N/A Yes No
Doors & Windows: Satisfactory Marginal Poor Cracked glass
 Evidence of leaking insulated glass Broken/Missing hardware

LOCATION: SECOND FLOOR
 SOUTH BEDROOM

Walls & Ceiling: Satisfactory Marginal Poor Typical cracks Damage
Moisture stains: Yes No
Floor: Satisfactory Marginal Poor Squeaks Slopes
Ceiling Fan: Satisfactory-N/A Marginal Poor
Electrical: **Switches:** Yes No **Receptacles:** Yes No **Operable:** Yes No
 Open ground/reverse polarity **Safety Hazard** Cover plates missing
Heating Source Present: Yes Not visible **Holes:** Doors Walls Ceilings
Egress Restricted: N/A Yes No
Doors & Windows: Satisfactory Marginal Poor Cracked glass
 Evidence of leaking insulated glass Broken/Missing hardware

GENERAL COMMENTS See additional comments

Living room outlet had reversed polarity. Have electrician repair.
 South bedroom window had cracked glass.



INTERIOR

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 **Safety Glazing Needed:** Yes No
Security Bars Present: Yes No Not tested *Safety hazard* *Test release mechanism before moving in*

FIREPLACE

None Location(s): **Family room**
Type: Gas Wood *Woodburner stove* Electric Ventless (*See remarks*)
Material: Masonry Metal (pre-fabricated) Metal insert
Miscellaneous: Blower built-in **Operable:** Yes No
 Open joints or cracks in firebrick/panels should be sealed *Fireplace doors need repair*
Damper Modified for Gas Operation: Yes No *Damper missing*
Hearth Extension Adequate: Yes No **Mantel:** N/A Secure Loose
Physical Condition: Satisfactory Marginal Poor *Recommend having flue cleaned and re-examined*

STAIRS / STEPS / BALCONIES

Handrail: Satisfactory Marginal Poor None
 Satisfactory Marginal Poor *Safety hazard*
 Hand Rail/Railing/Balusters Recommended
Risers/Treads: Satisfactory Marginal Poor *Risers/Treads uneven*

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

ATTIC/STRUCTURE/FRAMING/INSULATION

N/A (*See remarks*)

Access: Stairs Pulldown Scuttlehole/Hatch *No access*
Inspected From: Access panel In the attic Not accessible
Access Limited By: _____
Flooring: Complete Partial None
Insulation: Cellulose Batts Loose Depth: 9-12

 Damaged *Displaced* *Missing* *Compressed*
Installed In: Rafters Walls Between ceiling joists Underside of Roof Deck Not visible
 Recommend additional insulation (See comments)

Vapor Barriers: Kraft/foil faced Plastic Not visible *Improperly Installed*
Ventilation: *Ventilation appears adequate* *Recommend additional ventilation* *Recommend baffles at eaves*
Fans Exhausted To: Attic: Yes No **Outside:** Yes No Not visible
HVAC Duct: N/A Satisfactory *Damaged* *Split* *Disconnected* *Leaking* *Repair/Replace* *Recommend Insulation*
Chimney Chase: N/A Satisfactory *Needs repair* Not visible
Structural Problems Observed: Yes No *Recommend repair* *Recommend Structural Engineer*
Roof Structure: Rafters Trusses Wood Metal
Ceiling Joists: Wood Metal Not visible
Sheathing: *Rotted* *Stained* *Delaminated*
Evidence of Condensation/Moisture Leaking: Yes No (*See remarks*)
Firewall Between Units: N/A Yes No *Needs repair/sealing*
Electrical: *Open junction box(es)* *Handyman wiring* *Visible knob-and-tube*

GENERAL COMMENTS

Attic insulation was marginal and should be improved.
 Mold like substance present on roof sheathing visible in attic. Have qualified mold contractor evaluate and repair as needed.
 Exposed electrical wiring in attic. Place wiring in junction box or remove as appropriate. Safety Hazard!
 Attic framing had cut joists. Recommend having a contractor evaluate and re-support as needed.

Bathroom exhaust fan was discharging into attic. Recommend extending exhaust fan to exterior.
Fireplace in basement family room was emitting high levels of Carbon Monoxide. Recommend having serviced by a qualified technician prior to use. SAFETY HAZARD!



Mold like substance present on roof sheathing visible in attic.



Cut rafter in attic.



Bathroom exhaust fan discharged into attic.



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*

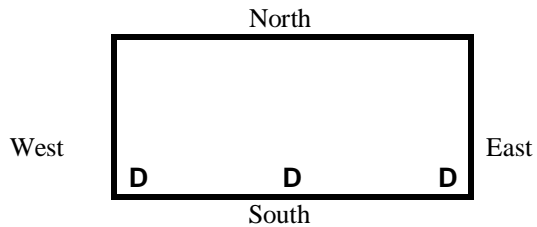
FOUNDATION

Condition: Satisfactory Marginal *Have evaluated* *Monitor*
Material: Wood Concrete block Fieldstone Poured concrete
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

BASEMENT WALLS

Diagram indicates where wall not visible and type of covering:

P = Paneling
 D = Drywall
 S = Storage
 O = Other
 C = Crack(s)
 M = Monitor
 E = Evaluate
 I = Insulation



Condition reported above reflects visible portion only

FLOOR

Material: Concrete Dirt/Gravel Not visible
Condition: Satisfactory Marginal Poor Typical cracks

DRAINAGE

Sump Pump: Yes No Working Not working Needs cleaning *Pump not tested*
Floor Drains: Yes Not visible Drains not tested

GIRDERS / BEAMS

Material: Steel Wood Concrete Block LVL Not visible
Condition: Satisfactory Marginal Poor Stained/rusted

COLUMNS

Material: Steel Wood Concrete Block Not visible
Condition: Satisfactory Marginal Poor Stained/rusted

JOISTS

Material: Wood Steel Truss Not visible Engineered I-Type *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

Recommend installing dedicated outlet for the sump pump. It is not a recommended practice to have a sump pump on a GFCI protected outlet.
 Some old moisture stains are present, need to maintain proper slope away from the house and make sure the gutters drain properly.
 Sump pump not is not working properly. Recommend replacing the sump pump.

PLUMBING

WATER SERVICE **Main Shut-off Location:** In the basement

Water Entry Piping: Not visible Copper/Galv. Plastic* (PVC, CPVC, Polybutylene, PEX) Lead

Lead Other Than Solder Joints: Yes No Unknown Service entry

Visible Water Distribution Piping: Copper Galvanized 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

Drain/Waste/Vent Pipe: Copper Cast iron Galvanized PVC ABS

Condition: Satisfactory Marginal Poor

Traps Proper P-Type: Yes No P-traps recommended

Functional Drainage: Satisfactory Marginal Poor

Interior Fuel Storage System: N/A Yes No Leaking: Yes No

Gas Line: N/A Copper Brass Black iron Stainless steel CSST Not visible

Condition: Satisfactory Marginal Poor Recommend plumber evaluate

MAIN FUEL SHUT-OFF LOCATION At the meter outside N/A

WELL PUMP N/A Submersible In basement Well house Well pit Shared well

Pressure Gauge Operable: Yes No Well pressure: ??? psi Not visible

SANITARY / GRINDER PUMP N/A **Sealed Crock:** Yes No

Check Valve: Yes No **Vented:** Yes No Operable: Yes No

WATER HEATER #1

Brand name: Rheem **Capacity:** 50 gal. Approx. age: 9+ year(s)

Type: Gas Electric Oil

Vent Pipe: N/A Satisfactory Pitch proper Improper Rusted Recommend repair

Condition: Satisfactory Marginal Poor

Relief Valve: Yes No

Extension proper: Yes No Missing Recommend repair

WATER SOFTENER (Unit not evaluated) **Loop Installed:** Yes No

Plumbing Hooked Up: Yes No **Softener Present:** Yes No **Plumbing Leaking:** Yes No

GENERAL COMMENTS

Water supply lines had dissimilar metals connected together which can cause corrosion. Recommend having plumber evaluate and make recommended repairs.

Temperature-Pressure relief valve extension on water heater needs to be 4"-6" off of the floor - this is a Safety Concern.



Water plumbing shutoff location



Gas plumbing shutoff location



Plumbing had dis-similar metals connected.



Water heater temperature relief valve extension needs to be 4"-6" off floor.



HEATING SYSTEM - UNIT #1

(See remarks)

#1 Brand Name: **Lennox** Approximate age: **30+** year(s) Unknown

- Energy Source:** Gas LP Oil Electric Solid Fuel
- Warm Air System:** Belt drive Direct drive Gravity Central system Floor/Wall unit
- Heat Exchanger:** N/A (sealed) Visual w/mirror *Flame distortion* *Rusted* *Carbon/soot buildup*
- Carbon Monoxide:** N/A Detected at Plenum/Register Not tested
- Combustion Air Venting Present:** N/A Yes No
- Controls:** Disconnect: Yes No Normal operating and safety controls observed
- Distribution:** Metal duct Insulated flex duct Cold air returns Duct board *Asbestos-like wrap*
- Flue Piping:** N/A Satisfactory 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
- Heat Pump:** N/A Aux. electric Aux. gas **Sub-Slab ducts:** Water/Sand Observed: N/A Yes No
- #1 – System Condition:** Satisfactory Marginal Poor Recommended HVAC Technician Examine
- #2 – System Condition:** Satisfactory Marginal Poor Recommended HVAC Technician Examine
- System Not Operated Due To:** Exterior temperature

OTHER SYSTEMS

- N/A Electric baseboard Radiant ceiling cable
- Gas space heater Woodburning stove (See Remarks)

Proper Operation: Yes No
System Condition: Satisfactory Marginal Poor

GENERAL COMMENTS

Filter was dirty Filter should be changed monthly.
 Furnace was a Lennox Pulse serial #873401847. Recommend having furnace pressure tested by qualified HVAC technician.
 Furnace is older, recommend budgeting for replacement.
 Asbestos like wrap present on duct work. Recommend properly sealing any loose/damaged wrap.



Asbestos like wrap on ductwork



Asbestos like wrap, covered in mastic



Lennox Pulse furnace - Have pressure tested



MAIN PANEL Location: **Basement** Condition: Satisfactory Marginal Poor
Adequate Clearance To Panel: Yes No Amperage: **200** Volts 120/240 Breakers Fuses
Appears Grounded: Yes No Not visible
GFCI Breaker: Yes No **Operable:** Yes No
AFCI Breaker: Yes No **Operable:** Yes No
MAIN WIRE: Copper Aluminum Not visible *Double tapping of the main wire*
Condition: Satisfactory Poor **Federal Pacific Panel Stab Lok® (See remarks)***
BRANCH WIRE: Copper **Aluminum*** Not visible
Condition: Satisfactory Poor *Recommend electrician evaluate/repair**
 Romex BX cable Conduit *Knob & tube***
 Double tapping *Wires undersized/oversized breaker/fuse*
 Panel not accessible Not evaluated **Reason:**

SUB PANEL(S) None apparent
 Location 1: **Garage** Location 2: Location 3:
Branch Wire: Copper Aluminum
 Neutral/ground separated: Yes No Neutral isolated: Yes No *Safety hazard*
Condition: Satisfactory Marginal Poor *Recommend separating/isolating neutrals*

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
 GFCIs not operating *Solid conductor aluminum branch wiring circuits**
 Ungrounded 3-prong receptacles *(See remarks)*
 *Recommend electrician evaluate/repair**

UNIT Central system Wall Unit
Energy Source: Electric Gas
Unit Type: Air cooled Water cooled Geothermal Heat pump
Evaporator Coil: Satisfactory Not visible Needs cleaning Damaged
Refrigerant lines: *Leak* *Damage* *Insulation missing* Satisfactory
Condensate Line/Drain: To exterior To pump Floor drain
Operation: Differential °F
 Difference in temperature (split) should be 14-22° Fahrenheit *(See remarks)*
Condition: Satisfactory Marginal Poor *Recommend HVAC technician examine/clean/service*
 Not operated due to exterior temperature

GENERAL COMMENTS
 Main electrical panel had unused breaker knockouts creating an opening into the panel. Safety Hazard!
 Sub-electrical panel did not have proper neutral/ground isolation/separation and should be evaluated/repared by an electrician.
 Receptacles in the home had reverse polarity/open neutral and should be repaired by an electrician.



Sub-electrical panel in garage did not have proper neutral/ground separation.



Sub-electrical panel in garage did not have proper neutral/ground separation.



Open breaker slots in main panel. Safety Hazard!



ITEMS NOT OPERATING

Sump Pump

MAJOR CONCERNS

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

Furnace
Roof in poor condition

POTENTIAL SAFETY HAZARDS

Recommend adding a handrail to steps at rear deck
Overhead garage door safety reverse function was not operating
Firewall between home and garage in need of repairs
Fireplace in basement family room was emitting high levels of Carbon Monoxide
Water heater temperature-Pressure relief valve extension needs to be 4"-6" off of the floor
Electrical outlet had reversed polarity within 6' of water.
Main electrical panel had open breaker slots

DEFERRED COST 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.

Water heater
A/C unit

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

Vision Home Inspectors LLC INSPECTION AGREEMENT

(Please read carefully)

THIS AGREEMENT is made and entered into by and between **Vision Home Inspectors LLC** referred to as “*Inspector*”, and, **John & Mary Homebuyer** referred to as “*Client*.”

In consideration of the promise and terms of this Agreement, the parties agree as follows:

1. The client will pay the sum of \$435 for the inspection & radon test of the “Property,” being the residence, and garage or carport, if applicable, located at **123 56th St N, Fargo, ND.**
2. The Inspector will perform a visual inspection and prepare a written report of the apparent condition of the readily accessible installed systems and components of the property existing at the time of the inspection. Latent and concealed defects and deficiencies are excluded from the inspection.
3. The parties agree that the “Standards of Practice” (the “Standards”) shall define the standard of duty and the conditions, limitations, and exclusions of the inspection and are incorporated by reference herein. If the State/ Province where the inspection is performed imposes more stringent standards or administrative rule, then those standards shall define the standard of duty and the conditions, limitations, and exclusions of the inspection.
4. The parties agree and understand that the Inspector and its employees and its agents assume no liability or responsibility for the costs of repairing or replacing any unreported defects or deficiencies either current or arising in the future or any property damage, consequential damage or bodily injury of any nature. If repairs or replacement are done without giving the Inspector the required notice, the Inspector will have no liability to the Client. The Client further agrees that the Inspector is liable only up to the cost of the inspection.
5. The parties agree and understand the Inspector is not an insurer or guarantor against defects in the structure, items, components, or systems inspected. INSPECTOR MAKES NO WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, AS TO THE FITNESS FOR USE, CONDITION, PERFORMANCE OR ADEQUACY OF ANY INSPECTED STRUCTURE, ITEM, COMPONENT, OR SYSTEM.
6. If Client is married, Client represents that this obligation is a family obligation incurred in the interest of the family.
7. This Agreement, including the terms and conditions on the reverse side, represents the entire agreement between the parties and there are no other agreements either written or oral between them. This Agreement shall be amended only by written agreement signed by both parties. This Agreement shall be construed and enforced in accordance with the laws of the State/ Province of North Dakota, and if that State/ Province laws or regulations are more stringent than the forms of the agreement, the State/ Province law or rule shall govern. Client has read this entire Agreement and accepts and understands this Agreement as hereby acknowledged. If no State/Province regulations apply, this report adheres to the InterNACHI Standards, which is available upon request.
8. Systems, items, and conditions which are not within the scope of the building inspection include, but are not limited to: radon, formaldehyde, lead paint, asbestos, toxic or flammable materials, molds, fungi, other environmental hazards; pest infestation; security and fire protection systems; household appliances; humidifiers; paint, wallpaper and other treatments to windows, interior walls, ceilings, and floors; recreational equipment or facilities; pool/spa water purification systems (ozone generator/saltwater, etc.); underground storage tanks, energy efficiency measurements; motion or photo-electric sensor lighting; concealed or private secured systems; water wells; all overflow drains; heating system’s accessories; solar heating systems; heat exchangers; sprinkling systems; water softener or purification systems; central vacuum systems; telephone, intercom or cable TV systems; antennae, lightning arrestors, load controllers; trees or plants; governing codes, ordinances, statutes, and covenants; and manufacturer specifications, recalls, and EIFS. Client understands that these systems, items, and conditions are excepted from this inspection. Any general comments about these systems, items, and conditions of the written report are informal only and DO NOT represent an inspection.
9. The Inspection and report are performed and prepared for the sole and exclusive use and possession of the Client. No other person or entity may rely on the report issued pursuant to this Agreement. In the event that any person, not a party to this Agreement, makes any claim against Inspector, its employees or agents, arising out of the services performed by Inspector under this Agreement, the Client agrees to indemnify, defend, and hold harmless Inspector from any and all damages, expenses, costs, and attorney fees arising from such a claim.

- 10. The Inspection will not include an appraisal of the value or a survey. The written report is not a compliance inspection or certification for past or present governmental codes or regulations of any kind.
- 11. In the event of a claim by the Client that an installed system or component of the premises which was inspected by the Inspector was not in the condition reported by the Inspector, the Client agrees to notify the Inspector at least 72 hours prior to repairing or replacing such system or component. The Client further agrees that the Inspector is liable only if there has been a complete failure to follow the standards adhered to in the report or State/Province law. Furthermore, any legal action must be brought within two (2) years from the date of the inspection, or will be deemed waived and forever barred.
- 12. This inspection does not determine whether the property is insurable.
- 13. Exclusions of systems normally inspected:

DEFINITIONS

1. Apparent Condition: Systems and components are rated as follows:

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.

SIGNIFICANT ISSUES - A system or component that is considered significantly deficient, inoperable or is unsafe.

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

- 2. Installed systems and components: structural components; exterior; interior; roofing; plumbing; electrical; heating; central air-conditioning (weather permitting); insulation and ventilation.
- 3. Readily accessible systems and components: only those systems and components where Inspector is not required to remove personal items, furniture, equipment, soil, snow, or other items which obstruct access or visibility.
- 4. Any component not listed as being deficient in some manner is assumed to be satisfactory.

Signature: _____ Date: 05/01/2009

Signature: _____ Date: 05/01/2009

E-mail Address: _____

Client Present: Yes No Client's agent present: Yes No Agent's Name: Tom Johnson

Inspector's Signature _____ Date: 05/01/2009

Inspection # License/Certification #129

Client agrees to release reports to client's REALTOR® Yes No



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/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 steel 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 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. 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.



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



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.



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 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



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.



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.

**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 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.



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.



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.



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

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MONITOR

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No repre-sentation is made to future moisture that may appear.



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.

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.

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.



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.

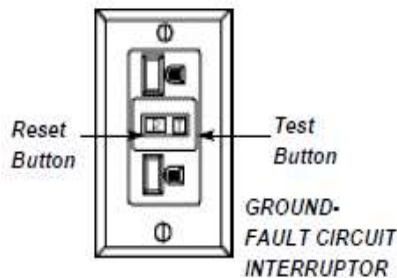
Combustible Gas Detector - If a gas detector was used during the inspection of the furnace and evidence of possible combustible gases was noted, we caution you that our test instrument is sensitive to many gases and not a foolproof test. None-the-less, this presents the possibility that a hazard exists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



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 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. (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. Upgrade 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.

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	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 window	Each	300 - 800
Install new gutters and downspouts	Linear foot	3.50 - 5.00
Install asphalt shingle o/existing	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	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 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 bibbs, 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.
