



INSPECTION REPORT....Report No.

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Exclusions and Limitations of a Home Inspection

- A home inspection is essentially a property condition assessment. The inspection is simply a limited visual inspection, and it's results based on observable conditions that exist at the time of the inspection only. The report is based on professional opinion and is not intended to be "technically exhaustive", or include latent and/or concealed defects. The inspection and report exclude all components, items, and conditions that are not observed, regardless of the reason they are not observed. Equipment and systems will not be dismantled nor will furniture, or items stored, be moved or removed to conduct the inspection. The home inspector assumes no liability for the cost of repairing or replacing any unreported defects or conditions.
- The inspection and report shall not be construed as a compliance inspection for zoning or other governmental or nongovernmental codes or regulations.
- The inspection and report exclude and do not intend to cover swimming pools, hot tubs, spas, saunas, whirlpools, fountains, ponds, playground equipment, fences, storm windows & doors, recreational & leisure appliances, household appliances, underground electric & plumbing systems, water conditioners, termite, insect, pest, or vermin infestation, security systems, security bars, energy saving devices, air purifiers, fireplace inserts and equipment, seasonal equipment, outdoor grilles, low voltage lighting, cable and telephone systems, systems which are shut off or otherwise secured, and all cosmetic items such as wall coverings window treatments, and carpeting. Also excluded are radon gas, or other radiation, lead, asbestos, carbon monoxide, urea formaldehyde, underground tanks, soil contamination, mold, fungus, EMF's, and all other hazardous or toxic substances, pollutants or other contamination. Any comments about excluded items are strictly for "informational" purposes only.
- The inspection and report are not intended to reflect the value of the property, or make any representation as to the advisability or inadvisability of purchase.
- THE INSPECTION AND REPORT ARE NOT INTENDED AS A GUARANTEE OR WARRANTY, EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING ANY
 IMPLIED WARRANTY OF THE MERCHANTABILITY, OR FITNESS FOR USE, REGARDING THE CONDITIONS OF THE PROPERTY.
- The inspection and report are for the sole and exclusive use of the client and not intended for the use and/or benefit of any other person, party or other entity. The inspection and report are not transferrable, and there are no additional oral representations.



Architectural Style:	□ Ranch	□ Colo	nial 🗆	Split/Bi-Le	evel 🗆	Bungalow	☐ Eclection	c □ Othe	er	
Exterior Coverings:	☐ Wood La ☐ Board & ☐ Brick Ve	Batten	Siding	Aluminum Wood e Veneer	d Shingle		Biding □ E □ Asbesto □ Fiberboard	s Cement	Shingles	op Siding s ood Siding
Window Types:	☐ Single/□	ouble-h	nung 🗆 🤅	Sliding 🗆	Caseme	nt 🗆 Awni	ng/Hopper [☐ Fixed ☐	w/Storm	windows
Grading around Foundation:Wood to Ground Distance:(approx.)										
Storm Drainage:	☐ Below G	Fround [Drainage		Above G	round Dra	nage			
General Comments:	□ Repair all Loose or Cracked Caulking □ Weep Holes are not in all Storm Windows/Brick Veneer □ Repair all Damaged Exterior Covering/Trim □ Replace all Loose Glazing Compound □ Cut back Vegetation away from Buildings □ Re-point all Loose/Cracked Mortar □ Weatherproof all Openings/Penetrations □ Replace all Damaged Door Weatherstripping □ Paint/Stain all exposed Wood □ Remove Rotted Wood/Firewood around Property or in Garage □ Remove Insect/Vermin Nests □ Regrade to Slope Soil/Slabs away from Foundation									
COMPONENT	ITEMS	Acces,	dadinal	salis actory	*Margin **Unsatis	sfactory - Ina	epair (See Gloss dequate or Requ		te Repair	
□ Siding □ Shingles □ Veneer □ Stucco/EIFS □ Trim Work □ Primary Windows □ Exterior Doors □ Front Porch/Steps □ Rear Porch/Steps □ Railings □ Sidewalks □ Driveway/Carport □ Attached Garage □ Detached Garage □ Detached Garage □ Deck □ Patio □ Balcony □ Retaining Walls □ CONCLUSIONS	s s d Openers									

ROOF AND ATTIC

Type:	☐ Gable		∃Hip		□ Shed		mbrel			□Salt Box	□Flat
D C M : 1	□ w/Shed							w/Hip Dormei			
Roofing Material:	-		-		_	•	_	les □Sla	_		•
		_				•	•	Asphalt Roll			ingle Ply
	•			-	-			nent Shingles			
	_							_ in 12" (appro			
Observed from:	☐Ground			adde	r at Eave	s □V	Vindow	or Balcony	□Roof	☐ Attic	
Condition:	□Bucklin	g or (Curlin	g [□ Cracke	d or Missi	ng Shin	gles □ Erc	sion] Ponding	□Moss
	□Evidend	ce of	Prior	Leak	age or R	epair [□ Mold/I	Mildew on Att	ic Deckin	g/Framing	□Algae
Attic Insulation:	Thickness	:	(ap	prox.) □Bat	tts or Blan	kets [☐ Blown-in	□Boards	. □w/Va	apor Barrier
	☐ Glass/M	1iner	al Fib	er	□Ce	llulose/Wo	od Fibe	er □Mir	neral Fills	□Insula	ating Foams
	□Insulatio	on No	ot Alw	ays o	on "Hous	e Side"	\square Pull	Back Insulat	ion where	Touching F	Roof Deck
Building Exhausts:	□Vented	to O	utside	<u> </u>	□Disch	narge into	Roof/Sc	offit Vents	□Discha	rae into Att	ic
Gutters/Downspouts:				alvar	nized	Coppe			Vood Box		
				/	/ / 2	*Margir		ds Repair (See G			
			/5	(e /	(acto)	**Unsati		Inadequate or R		nediate Repair	r
			ota	ina	disto						
COMPONENT	ITFMS	/\	cceptax	ardinal	NSO/			COMME	NTS		
				**	nsalistactory						
☐ Roofing Material											
☐ Flashing											
☐ Masonry Chimney											
☐ Metal Chimneys/E	Enclosures										
☐ Roof Vents											
□ Powered Roof Ve	nt										
☐ Whole House Far	1										
□ Soffit Vents											
☐ Soffits and Fascia	ıs										
☐ Gutters											
□ Downspouts											
☐ Wood Decking											
☐ Plywood Decking											
☐ OSB Decking											
□ Rafters		П									
☐ Trusses											
☐ Insulation											
□ Ventilation											
☐ Skylights											
☐ Garage Roofing											
☐ Garage Roof Decl	/Eromina										
_	Vriailiiig										
CONCLUSIONS	AND REC	CON	IME	NDA	TIONS:	1					
											

FOUNDATION, BASEMENT AND STRUCTURAL

Type of Structure:	☐ Frame	\square Masonry	☐ Balloon Frame
Foundation Type:	□ Slab	☐ Basement	t \square Posts/Piers \square Crawl Space \square Entered Crawl Space
Moisture/Staining:	☐ Staining O	Penetrations n Lower Portic at this Time	□ Brick □ Clay Tile □ Stone □ Vertical Cracks □ Step Cracks □ Loose Mortar □ Excessive Movement □ Mold/Mildew on of Walls Only □ Moderate Staining □ Excessive Staining □ Moderate Dampness in Walls □ Excessive Dampness in Walls Penetration/Seepage □ Active Water Penetration/Seepage
	□ Excessive □ Mold/Fung	Deflection ☐ us ☐ Rot/	x on centers □ Plumbing/Wiring Cut through Lower Third of Beams □ Splitting /Insect Damage □ Excessive Dampness □ Lack of Fire-stops (
COMPONENT I	TEMS /	Accelable Nating	(10)
☐ Foundation Walls			
☐ Sill Anchors			
☐ Floor Slab			
☐ Chimney Foundation			
☐ Wood Girders			
☐ Steel Girders			
☐ Floor Joists			
☐ Wood Posts			
☐ Steel Columns			
☐ Masonry Columns			
☐ Wood Sub Floor			
☐ Plywood Sub Floor			
☐ OSB Sub Floor			
☐ Cross Bridging/Blo			
☐ Basement Ventilati			
☐ Crawl Space Ventil		_ _ _ .	
☐ Crawl Space Vapor			
☐ Sump Pump			
CONCLUSIONS A	ND RECO	MMENDAT	TONS:



Wall Coverings:	☐ Drywall/Pla	ster	☐ Paneling	☐ Brick/Stone	□ Stucco	
Floors:	☐ Hardwood	□ Plyw	rood □ Co	oncrete	rboard/OSB	☐ Wood Laminate
Windows:	□ Wood	□ Meta	al 🗆 Vii	nyl 🗆 Doub	ole/Triple Glazing	g □ Air/Gas Filled
No. of Floor Levels:		_ □ Worl	king Smoke De	etectors are Not Ins	talled on Each L	_evel and Each Bedroom
Bathroom Fans: Kitchen Fans:	☐ Vent to Out☐ Vent to Out☐		☐ Vent to Ins☐ Vent to Ins			
Separation Wall:	☐ Walls/Ceilir	g of Attac	ched Garage/F	y not be 1 HR. Fire Party may not be 1 I d Garage/Party		☐ Acceptable int
COMPONENT	ITEMS /	Acceptable	/ 30/	*Marginal - Needs Repa *Unsatisfactory - Inadeq	•	mediate Repair
		***/	,*•		JIVIIVILIA I S	
☐ Walls						
☐ Ceilings☐ Windows						
□ Floors						
☐ Stairways						
☐ Handrails						
☐ Balcony						
☐ Interior Doors						
☐ Closet Doors						
☐ Bathroom Vanitie	es 🗆		1			
☐ Bathroom Floor (Coverings		1			
☐ Tub/Shower Surr	ounds \Box		1			
□ Shower Stalls			1			
☐ Bathroom Fans			1			
☐ Kitchen Cabinets						
☐ Kitchen Countert						
☐ Kitchen Floor Co						
☐ Kitchen Fans						
☐ Fireplaces☐ Woodburners						
☐ Dryer Vent						
		414510	ATIONS			
CONCLUSIONS	AND RECO	MMEND	ATIONS:			

CENTRAL HEATING AND COOLING SYSTEMS

Heating Energy Source:	☐ Gas	;		□ Ele	ectric Fuel Oil LP Gas
Heating Equipment:	☐ Ford	ced A	ir Fur	nace	☐ Heat Pump ☐ Gravity Furnace ☐ w/Humidifier
					Water Boiler □ w/Standing Pilot □ w/Heat Saver Flue Damper
Manufacturer:	Сар	acity:			(approx.) Approximate Age:
					expansion Cooling
•					(approx.) Approximate Age:
					☐ Plastic Ductwork ☐ Cement/Asbestos Ductwork ☐ Registers ☐ Water Circulation ☐ Radiators ☐ Steam/Condensate Piping
					/stem □ Zone Valves/Dampers □ "Open Return" System
					<u> </u>
Presence of Heating/Cooling	Source	III ea	CH	abita	ble Room:
		/	/ .a. /	/ /	*Marginal - Needs Repair (See Glossary) **Unsatisfactory - Inadequate or Requires Immediate Repair
		13	3/0/9	1/1/5	Onsails actory - madequate or Requires immediate Repair
COMPONENT ITEMS	3 /	xccedia	de marchina	10201	COMMENTS
□ Controls		**	**		OGINIMENTO
☐ Burner					
☐ Flue and Chimney					
☐ Pipe/Ductwork Insulation					
☐ Fresh Air Vents					
Water Based System:					
□ Boiler					
☐ Boiler Water Drain					
☐ Water Fill/Level Control					
☐ Safety Relief Valve					
☐ Expansion Tank					
☐ Air Vents					
☐ Circulating Pump					
☐ Supply/Return Piping					
☐ Radiators					
☐ Fin Tube/Baseboard					
Air Based System:					
☐ Furnace					
☐ Heat Pump					
☐ Blower and Motor					
☐ Condensate Drain					
☐ Air Filter					
□ Ductwork					
☐ Supply Registers/Diffusers					
☐ Return Grilles					
☐ Outdoor A/C or Heat Pum	р				
			Ш		
CONCLUSIONS AND R	ECON	/ME	NDA	OIT	NS:



Water Supply:	□ Mun	icipal		Wel	I [Private	e 🗆 v	w/Water	Softer	ner 🗆	w/Pres	ssure F	Regulator
Waste Disposal:	□ Mun	icipal		Sep	tic Sy	stem (Ha	ve Local F	Health Offic	ials Chec	k for Com	pliance wit	h Local R	egulations)
Water Piping:	□ Сор	oer		Gal	vanize	ed	□ PVC	C/CPVC		Brass		РВ	□ PEX
Water Pressure:				Psi	(Statio	c)		Psi (Tub Flo	owing)		Not M	easured
DWV Piping:	□ Cast	Iron		Cop	per	□Р	VC		3S	□ Lea	d 🗆	Galva	nized
Hot Water Heater - Type:	□ Gas			Elec	ctric	□F	uel Oil		P Gas	□ In	tegral v	v/ Heat	ting System
Manufacturer:								nate Age					
Capacity:				_Gall	lons	□w	/Expan	sion Tar	nk				
Number of Bathrooms:						nctional	Flow	□ Fu	unction	al Drai	nage		
COMPONENT ITEMS	6 / 8	ceotati	ardinal	nsatistic	of Opera	tional **		- Needs Factory - Ina		e or Requ		ediate F	Repair
☐ Interior Water Piping					,								
☐ BFP/Vacuum Breakers													
☐ Piping Insulation													
□ Interior DWV Piping													
☐ Interior Gas Piping													
☐ Interior CSST Gas Lines													
☐ Water Heater													
□ w/Safety Relief Valve													
☐ Water Heater Flue													
☐ Shut-off Valves													
☐ Laundry Tub													
☐ Floor Drains													
☐ Clean-outs	s 🗆												
□ Bathroom Faucets/Fixture□ Tub and Shower Fixtures	S \square												
☐ Water Closets													
☐ Bidet													
☐ Kitchen Faucet													
☐ Garbage Disposal													
☐ Bar Sink													
☐ Sanitary Sump Pump													
☐ Frost Proof Hose Bibs													
CONCLUSIONS AND RE	ECOM	MEN	NDA	TION	NS:_								



Main Service to Building:	☐ Overhead ☐ U	Jnderground	\square Copper	☐ Aluminum
Service Entrance Panel:	Amps Se	rvice	☐ 120/240 Vol	□ 120 Volt
	☐ Circuit Breakers	☐ Fuses	\square Ground	ed to Water Pipe/Ground Rod
	☐ Combination Ser	vice Entrance/N	//ain Distribution	Panel
Main Distribution Panel:	Amps. (a	pprox.)	☐ 120/240 Vol	□ 120 Volt
	☐ Circuit Breakers	☐ Fuses	☐ Ground	ed to Water Pipe/Ground Rod
No. of Disconnects to Cut All I	Power:	No.	of 120 Volt Bran	nch Circuits (approx.):
240 Volt Circuits: ☐ Heating	□ Cooling	☐ Water F	leater 🗆	Dryer ☐ Kitchen
Internal Wiring:	□ Copper □ C	Copperclad	\square Aluminum	
		Knob & Tube		
	☐ Panel Knockouts		•	ces not Installed in Junction Boxes
	•			ry-rigged across Attic/Basement Joists
	Oversized Fuses			re not Installed in all "Wet" Areas
	☐ Junction Boxes w			Grounds/Neutrals in Sub-panels
			/iring is exposed	along garage/basement/interior walls
	//	(ord oral		Repair (See Glossary)
	able	'etacie orație *	*Unsatisfactory - Ina	dequate or Requires Immediate Repair
	- (cedic dillions)	100°		
COMPONENT ITEMS	Acceptable Acceptable Acceptable Acceptable	kot Operational .	COI	MMENTS
☐ Main Service to Building				
☐ Exterior Wiring				
☐ Garage Wiring				
☐ Service Entrance Panel				
☐ Main Distribution Panel				
☐ Interior Wiring				
☐ Light Fixtures				
☐ Wall Switches				
☐ Receptacles (3-prong)				
☐ Receptacles (2-prong)				
☐ Polarity/Proper Ground				
☐ Water Meter Ground Jump				
☐ GFCI's				
☐ AFCI's		_		
☐ Sub-panel No. 1				
☐ Sub-panel No. 2		_		
☐ Sub-panel No. 3				
		_		
		_		
CONCLUSIONS AND R	ECOMMENDATI	ONS:		

GLOSSARY

Abbroviations

ABS: Acrylonitrile butadiene styrene (Plastic drain pipe), BFP: Backflow Preventer, CO: Carbon monoxide, C/O: Cleanout plug or cleanout door, CPVC: Chlorinated polyvinyl chloride (High temperature plastic pipe), CSST: Corrugated stainless steel tubing (Gas lines), EMF's: Electromagnetic fields, EPDM: Ethylene Propylene Diene Monomer (Synthetic rubber roofing), LP Gas: Liquefied Petroleum Gas (Propane), N/A: Not applicable, OSB: Oriented strand board, PB: Polybutylene (Plastic water pipe), PEX: Crosslinked Polyethylene, PPM: Parts per million, PRV: Pressure Reducing Valve, PVC: Polyvinyl chloride (Plastic pipe), TDS: Total dissolved solids, T/A: Throw away, W/: with, W/O: without, @: atΔT: Temperature difference (between room temperature and supply air temperature).

Air Conditioning (A/C):

A system which uses a refrigeration cycle (compressor, condensing coil, evaporator coil) with a forced air component to distribute cooled air to habitable space.

Arc Fault Circuit Interrupter (AFCI):

AFCI's provide protection from the effects of arc faults by recognizing characteristics unique to arcing and by de-energizing the circuit when an arc fault is detected. AFCI's are intended to further reduce the risk of fire beyond the scope of conventional fuses and circuit breakers. They are now required on all beforem circuits.

Balloon Frame

Wood frame in which the studs are continuous from the sill to the top plate of the top floor. This type of framing usually lacks "Fire-stops" commonly found in conventional platform framing.

Component

A readily accessible and observable aspect of a system, such as a floor, or wall, but not individual pieces (such as boards or nails) that make up the component.

Crawl Space

The area within the confines of the foundation. The area between the ground and the underside of the lowest floor structural members.

Cross Connection:

A physical connection or arrangement between potable water and any source of contamination.

Desulfovibrio Bacterium:

A bacterium that thrives without oxygen, at high temperatures, and in the presence of magnesium (anode rod). If the hot water (and not the cold) smells of rotten eggs it should to tested for this contamination.

Drain, Waist, and Vent (DWV):

The system used to drain away liquid waste from plumbing fixtures. Traps to seal against the back flow of sewer gases. Vents to introduce air to prevent loss of trap water seals. The "Sanitary" portion of the plumbing system

EIFS:

Exterior Insulation and Finish System (EIFS) sometimes referred to as synthetic stucco is a multilayered system. The outer layer is an acrylic finish coat. Behind this layer is a base coat with fiberglass mesh embedded in it. The innermost layer is expanded polystyrene, one to four inches thick, which is the layer that adds the insulating factor and allows aesthetic joints and features to the siding. There have been problems with EIFS, which were typically the result of improper installations. The damage in most cases was from moisture accumulation behind the siding.

Engineering

Analysis or design work requiring extensive preparation and experience in the use of mathematics, chemistry, physics, and/or other engineering sciences.

Excessive Movement:

Cracks, deflection, or other movement of a component where "immediate" structural repair is necessary.

Fire-ston:

Framing member designed to block the spread of fire within a framing cavity.

Fresh Air Vent:

Opening or ductwork designed to allow outside air into a building to provide "combustion air" for fuel burning appliances.

Functional Drainage

A drain is functional when it empties in a reasonable amount of time and does not overflow when another fixture is drained simultaneously.

Functional Flow:

A reasonable flow at the highest fixture in a dwelling when another fixture is operated simultaneously.

Ground:

A conducting (noncurrent-carrying) connection, whether intentional or accidental, between an electrical circuit (or equipment) and the earth, or to some conducting body that serves in place of the earth.

Ground Fault Circuit Interrupter (GFCI):

A circuit breaker that will trip on a very small leakage of current, thus preventing serious shock injury. GFCl's are required on circuits in all "wet areas" of a residential property.

Heat Pump:

Device that uses a refrigeration cycle to extract heat from an "outside" medium and transfer it to an "inside" medium. Electric elements are used when the "outside" temperature is not warm enough. A reversing valve is used to change the direction of refrigerant in the summer so that heat can be extracted from the "inside" and transferred to the "outside", such as in a standard air conditioner.

Heat & Cool Pump:

Same as a "Heat Pump" but where a high efficiency gas furnace is used in place of the electric elements.

Household Appliance:

Kitchen or laundry room appliance, room air conditioner, or other similar appliance.

Inspector:

Any person who examines a building, through visual means, and through normal user controls.

Installed:

Attached or connected such that the installed item requires tools for removal

Knob 9 Tube

Older wiring designed to be "open" and isolated from touching combustible materials. Ceramic posts are used to change its direction, and ceramic tubes are used as wiring passes through wooden members.

Marginal

A component found to be in need of repair or replacement where "immediate" action is not necessary. It may also be a component in a state of disrepair, or lack of proper maintenance, or not installed in a professional manor (unworkmanlike).

Non-approved:

Not acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction.

Normal Operating Controls:

Homeowner operated devices such as a thermostat, wall switch, or safety switch

Observe:

The act of making a visual examination.

"Open Return" System

Cold air returns that do not directly connect to the return side of a Furnace. Sometimes there is no return ductwork, or the returns are not "fully connected".

Operate:

To cause systems or equipment to function

Page Layout of this Report:

Each page represents a different system. The upper section of the page is more for "informational data". The middle section is where comments are recorded regarding individual components. Comments are intentionally kept simple and to the point. The bottom of the page is where the overall condition assessment is made regarding the entire system. When a "box" is not checked, the component is considered not present.

R-value

Thermal resistance. The larger the number, the slower the rate of heat transfer. R=1/U where U=Overall coefficient of heat transmission.

Re-point:

To reestablish masonry wall mortar joints by removing the worn edge mortar (approx. 1/2") and filling with new mortar

Retaining Wall:

Masonry or wood structure designed to "hold back" the soil on a sloping lot or hillside.

Safety Glazing:

Tempered glass, laminated glass, or rigid plastic. Designed to cause less injury when broken. Placed in locations of greatest risk.

Safety Railing:

Balustrade closely spaced, and/or railings high enough to lessen the risk of someone falling, or falling through.

Safety Relief Valve:

Valve designed to open when the operating temperature, or pressure of a system exceeds a predetermined value, thereby releasing internal built up energy.

Shut Down

A piece of equipment or system is shut down when it cannot be operated by the device or control which a homeowner would normally use to operate it. If a safety switch, or circuit breaker is in the "off" position, or a fuse is missing or blown, the inspector is not required to reestablish the circuit for the purpose of operating the equipment or system.

Sill Anchor:

Bolt or strap that holds down the outside wall of a building to its foundation.

Soffit Vent:

Opening in the "soffit area" of a building to allow air to enter for ventilation of the roof and attic.

Storm (Roof) Drainage System:

Gutters, downspouts, leaders, splash blocks, and similar components used to carry water off a roof and away from the building.

Structural Component:

A component which supports non-variable forces or weights (dead loads) and variable forces or weights (live loads). A component which is a part of the "Load Path".

System

A combination of interacting or interdependent components, assembled to carry out one or more functions.

Technically Exhaustive:

An inspection is technically exhaustive when it involves the extensive use of measurements, instruments, testing, calculations, and other means to develop scientific or engineering findings, or conclusions.

Vapor barrier:

Material or surface designed to block diffusion of water vapor or moisture. In the attic the vapor barrier should always be on the "house side" of the insulation.

Veneer:

Thin, non-structural, outer covering over the face of a wall.

Ventilation

Movement of air to prevent the buildup of heat, moisture, or other pollutants. Passive or Active. Manual or Automatic. An air space should be provided between a wood roof deck and the insulation. Building exhausts should be vented to the outside. A crawl space should be vented to an attached basement, or to the outside, if it does not have other means for moisture control.

Weep Holes:

Holes built into the bottom of a storm window (or brick veneer wall) to allow drainage of trapped water.