Perfect Choice Home Inspection Services Inc. 106 Lyric Way Warrington, PA 18976 (215)869-2094 (215)869-2094 perfectchoiceinspections@yahoo.com

BUILDING ANALYSIS REPORT

Property Location:

Date of Inspection: 11/24/2013

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Pre-Inspection Agreement	
Message to the Home Buyer	
Summary	1
Structural and Basement	2
Heating and Cooling	3
Plumbing and Bathrooms	4
Electrical and Kitchen	5
Interior and Attic	6
Roofing Systems and Exterior	7
Grounds	8
Remarks - (Optional Page)	9
Home Inspection Facts1	

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PENNSYLVANIA HOME INSPECTOR COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

Client name:	
Inspection Property Address:	
INSPECTOR ACKNO	OWLEDGMENT
I represent that (check one):	
will conduct a home inspection of the ab	of a national home inspection association * and that I have property in accordance with the standards and ation and the Pennsylvania Home Inspection Law.
<u>OR</u>	
supervised by a full member in good standing inspection report by sighing the report, an	ip in a nation home inspector association, but will be ding who agrees to be responsible for the home ad that I will conduct a home inspection of the above andards and code of conduct or practice of that inspection Law.

Inspector name: Albert Gordon

Inspection Company: Perfect Choice Home Inspection Inc.

Association in which membership is held: ASHI member number: 243562

ADDRESS: 106 Lyric Way Warrington PA 18976

Phone: 215-869-2094

SUMMARY

See page3

Replace dry rot damaged front lower roof support post (\$250.00).

Contractor should examine rear deck structure for adequacy and repair as needed (support posts are not level, girder twisted). Call contractor for estimate.

See page5

HVAC mechanic should examine forced hot water boiler, repair as needed and issue boiler certification (gas smell around forced hot water boiler, damaged pressure/temperature gauge, safety control hanging on wires, leaky domestic hot water heat exchanger). No heat in rear left bedroom.

Call contractor for estimate.

See page7

Master bathroom-

Replace existing ceiling light fixture with waterproofed light fixture in tub area (electrical hazard) (\$170.00).

Replace non-operating exhaust fan (150.00).

Unclog tub drain (slow drain in tub) (\$150.00).

Hall bathroom-

Replace existing ceiling light fixture with waterproofed light fixture in tub area (electrical hazard) (\$170.00).

See page8

Licensed electrician should examine main panel box and subpanel, repair as needed and issue certification (main panel box not properly secured to the basement wall. Double taps in panel box. Knockout plugs missing on front panel. Missing ground wire to water supply pipe.

Sub panel-Double taps in panel box. Knockout plugs missing on front panel) (\$300.00).

GFCI-Install GFCI outlets in kitchen, 1st floor bathroom, near bar sink, master bathroom and laundry room (\$250.00).

See page9

Repair leak under kitchen sink (\$75.00).

Repair three main range burners (burners would not light) (\$75.00).

Replace gas range located on countertop (\$350.00).

See page 10

Repair or replace sunroom windows (windows would not open or close properly, dry rot to windows frame). Call contractor for estimate.

Replace skylights (broken windows seal):

1) sunroom skylight, 2) family room skylight, 3) skylight above stairs to the 2nd floor.

Call contractor for estimate.

Licensed chimney sweep should clean/examine fireplace /chimney and issue certification.

See page 12

Replace original house exterior roof covering (missing, deteriorated asphalt shingles, roof leak noted on rear left bedroom ceiling). We suggest you have the flashing replaced when new roof covering is installed. Call licensed roofer for estimate.

See page 13

Replace missing soffits on original house roof also reinstall missing aluminum capping on fascia board (\$200.00).

MESSAGE TO THE HOME BUYER

The Building Inspection

This building inspection is being conducted in accordance with nationally recognized standards of practice and is for the purpose of identifying major deficiencies which might affect your decision whether to purchase. Although minor problems may be mentioned, this report does not attempt to list them all.

You are urged to attend the inspection and accompany the inspector during the examination of the building. The information you gain from this will be of great value to you. This report is a summary of that information.

It is important for you to understand exactly what your professional building inspector is able to do for you and what the limitations are in the inspection and analysis. The inspection is of readily accessible areas of the building and is limited to visual observations only. The inspector may not move furniture, lift carpeting, remove panels or dismantle any items or equipment.

An inspection is intended to assist in evaluation of the overall condition of a building. The inspection is based on observation of the visible and apparent condition of the building and its components on the date of the inspection.

The results of this home inspection are not intended to make any representation regarding latent or concealed defects that may exist, and no warranty or guaranty is expressed or implied.

Your Inspection Report

Throughout your report where the age of appliances, roofs, etc., is stated, the age shown is approximate. It is not possible to be exact, but an effort is made to be as accurate as possible based on the visible evidence.

When an item in the report is checked "Satisfactory," the meaning is that it should give generally satisfactory service within the limits of its age and any defects or potential problems noted during the inspection.

Problems with the Building

This report is not a guaranty or warranty; we cannot eliminate all your risk in purchasing. There are warranty programs which may be obtained to insure you against failure of some of the major systems of the house.

Home buyers, after settlement and occupying the building, sometimes overlook important information and warnings contained in their reports. This can result in failure of equipment or other damage which could have been prevented if the inspector's advice and recommendations had been followed.

After occupancy, all buildings will have some defects which are not identified in the inspection report. If a serious problem occurs that you feel the report did not give you sufficient warning of, call the inspector. A phone consultation may be helpful to you in deciding what corrective measures to take and the inspector may be able to advise you in assessing proposals offered by contractors for remedying the problem.

Please consult your inspector before you engage a contractor to correct a possible defect. Unless prior consultation occurs, this company cannot assist you further.

The Building Analysis Report (B.A.R.)

This report form was first developed in 1984 at the request of home inspectors who needed to present a concise but complete summary of the results of their inspections free form the sort of technical language which many home buyers would find bewildering. It is used today by hundreds of leading home inspection companies throughout the United States and Canada, including members of such respected professional organizations as the American Society of Home Inspectors (ASH!), the National Association of Home Inspectors (NAHI), and the California Real Estate Inspection Association (CREIA).

Many improvements and revisions in this report form have been made through the years from suggestions by home inspectors and home buyers. We welcome any suggestions and criticisms which will assist us in improving it in the future.

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SUMMARY

Structural-See page3	s and major deficiencies:
Basement-See page4.	
Heating-See page5.	
Bathrooms-See page7.	
Electrical-See page8.	
Kitchen-See page9.	
Interior-See page10.	
Roof-See page12.	
Exterior-See page13. Ground-See page14.	
GIOUNG-See page14.	
Unable to determine conditions behind floors, walls, ceiling of	or siding in areas not accessible
or visible at the time of inspection.	
List of some important items not at present defective or in need of repair	or replacement, but may be within the
next 3 years:	or replacement, but may be within the
Item	Estimated Price Range
item	Latimated i fice range
Remarks	
Remarks The following pages cover in greater detail the items which	n are a part of this inspection.

STRUCTURAL AND BASEMENT

TYPE OF BUILDING	☑ Single □ Duplex □ Rowhouse / Townhouse □ Multi-Unit ☑ Gable Roof □ Shed □ Hip □ Gambrel □ Mansard □ Flat		
STRUCTURE	Foundation Wall: ☐ Poured Concrete ☑ Block ☐ Brick ☐ Brick and Posts/Columns: ☑ Steel ☑ Masonry ☐ Wood ☐ Concrete ☐ N		
	Floor structure: Floor structure-Viewed from basement and Limited access and visibility due to insu	crawl space. plated crawl (see page 9)	
	Wall structure: Wall structure-No visible due to house de	esign.	
	Roof structure: Roof structure-Viewed from exterior and a Front lower roof-Dry rot damage to front	attic area. lower roof (see page9)	
	Water damage: ☑ Some signs ☐ Extensive ☐ None observed Signs of abnormal condensation: ☐ Some signs ☐ Extensive ☐ N ☐ No major structural defects noted in normal condition for its age	one observed	
Remarks	Foundation wall-Limited access and visibility due to finished basement. Deck structure-Rear deck is not structurally sound. Deck support posts are not level. Girder is twisted. Building contractor should examine deck structure for adequacy repair as needed and issue certification.		
BASEMENT	☐ Full ☑ Partial ☐ None ☐ Slab on grade Walls: ☐ Open ☐ Closed Ceiling: ☐ Open ☐ Closed ☐ Limited visibility due to extensive basement storage		
FLOOR	☑ Concrete ☐ Dirt ☐ Resilient tile ☐ Sheet goods ☐ Carpeting	☑ Satisfactory □ N/A	
FLOOR DRAIN	☐ Tested ☐ Not tested ☐ Water observed in trap ☐ French drain	□ Satisfactory ☑ N/A	
SUMP PUMP	☐ Tested ☐ Not tested ☐ Water observed in crock Pipes: ☐ Copper ☐ Galvanized ☐ Plastic	□ Satisfactory ☑ N/A	
BASEMENT DAMPNESS	☐ Some signs ☐ Extensive ☐ Past ☐ Present ☐ Not known ☐ None observed		
CRAWL SPACE	 ☑ Readily accessible ☐ Not readily accessible ☐ Not inspected ☐ Method: 	☑ Satisfactory □ N/A	
	Floor: ☑ Concrete ☐ Dirt Dampness: ☐ Some signs ☐ Extensive ☑ None observed ☐ Vapor barrier ☑ Insulation ☐ Ventilation	□ Wood to earth contact	
Remarks	Basement-Basement walls recently painted. Sections of are finished. Can not properly examine basement for swater penetration. Signs of past exterior water penetin rear right basement corner. Monitor condition reparts of crawl space-Reinstall insulation on crawl space ceils.	signs of exterior tration were noted air as needed.	

STRUCTURAL AND BASEMENT PHOTOS



DSC06478.JPG Stuctural damadge to deck stucture.



DSC06479.JPG Stuctural damadge to deck stucture.

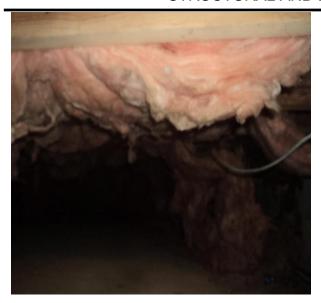


DSC06480.JPG Stuctural damadge to deck stucture.

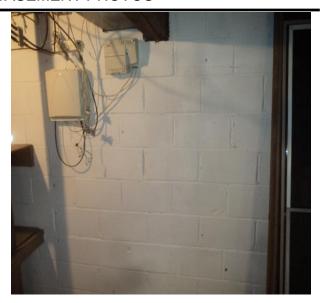


DSC06481.JPG Stuctural damadge to deck stucture.

STRUCTURAL AND BASEMENT PHOTOS



DSC06486.JPG Re-install Insullation in the crawl space.



DSC06487.JPG



DSC06488.JPG Recently painted foundation wall.

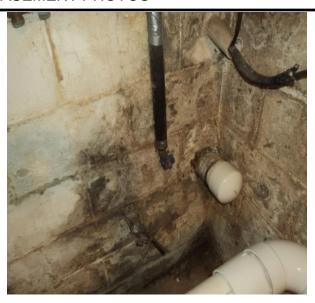


DSC06489.JPG Signs of exterior water penetration into the basement.

STRUCTURAL AND BASEMENT PHOTOS



DSC06490.JPG Signs of exterior water penetration into the basement.



DSC06491.JPG Signs of exterior water penetration into the basement.

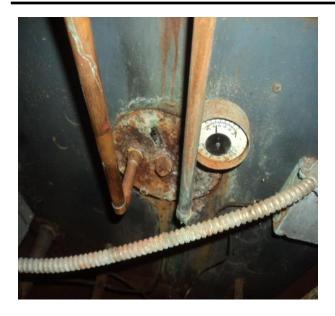


DSC06492.JPG Recently painted foundation wall.

HEATING AND COOLING

HEATING	Fuel: ☑Gas ☐ Oil ☐ Electric	□ Satisfactory	
SYSTEM	□ Forced Air Furnace (see page 11) □ Gravity hot water □ N/A		
	☑ Forced Hot Water Boiler □ Steam Boiler □		
	☑ Radiant Heat ☐ Electric Baseboard ☐ Heat Pump (see page 11)		
	No. 1Capacity: 120,000 BTU Age: 40+ Yrs.		
	No. 2Capacity: Age: Yrs.		
	No. 3Capacity: Age: Yrs. When turned on by thermostat: ☑ Fired □ Did not fire		
	-		
FUEL SUPPLY	☐ Oil tank in basement ☐ Buried		
SOFFLI	☐ Public gas supply Tank Electricity		
	Fuel supply shutoff location: In the basement		
HEAT	☑ Partially observed ☐ Not visible; enclosed combustion	□ N/A	
EXCHANGER	☐ Have condition checked before settlement (see page 11)		
HEAT	□ Radiators □ Convectors ☑ Baseboard Convectors ☑ Radiant	□ Satisfactory	
DISTRIBUTION	Pipes: ☐ Galvanized pipes ☑ Copper ☑ Black iron ☑ Pipes not visible	□ N/A	
	☑ Ductwork Heat source in each room: ☐ Yes ☑ No		
HUMIDIFIER	☐ Atomizer ☐ Evaporator ☐ Steam ☐ Not Functioning ☐ Not Tested	☑ N/A	
FILTER	☐ Washable ☑ Disposable ☐ Electronic ☐ Electrostatic	□ N/A	
SUPPLE-	Location Type		
MENTARY HEAT		□ Satisfactory	
		□ Satisfactory	
		□ Satisfactory	
Remarks	Heating-Heating system past its estimated life expectancy.	Anticipate	
	replacement at any time. HVAC mechanic should examine forced hot water boiler, repai	ir as needed	
	and issue boiler certification (gas smell around forced hot		
		t water	
	boiler, damaged pressure/temperature gauge, safety control	hanging on	
	boiler, damaged pressure/temperature gauge, safety control wires, leaky domestic hot water heat exchanger). No heat in (see page9)	hanging on	
COOLING	wires, leaky domestic hot water heat exchanger). No heat in	hanging on	
COOLING	wires, leaky domestic hot water heat exchanger). No heat in (see page9)	hanging on rear left	
COOLING	wires, leaky domestic hot water heat exchanger). No heat in (see page9) □ Cooling system integral with heating system □ Central Air □ Room Units □ Heat Pump □ Through Wall	hanging on rear left	
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COOLING	wires, leaky domestic hot water heat exchanger). No heat in (see page9) □ Cooling system integral with heating system □ Central Air □ Room Units □ Heat Pump □ Through Wall □ Electric Compressor □ Gas Chiller □ Air Filter □ Air Handler □ Thermostat No. 1Condensing Unit Capacity: 3 tons Age: No. 2Condensing Unit Capacity: 3 tons Age:	hanging on rear left ☐ Satisfactory ☐ N/A 12Yrs. 27Yrs.	
COOLING	wires, leaky domestic hot water heat exchanger). No heat in (see page9) □ Cooling system integral with heating system □ Central Air □ Room Units □ Heat Pump □ Through Wall □ Electric Compressor □ Gas Chiller □ Air Filter □ Air Handler □ Thermostat No. 1Condensing Unit Capacity: 3 tons Age: No. 2Condensing Unit Capacity: 3 tons Age: No. 3Condensing Unit Capacity: Age:	hanging on rear left ☐ Satisfactory ☐ N/A 12Yrs. 27Yrs.	
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	wires, leaky domestic hot water heat exchanger). No heat in (see page9) □ Cooling system integral with heating system □ Central Air □ Room Units □ Heat Pump □ Through Wall □ Electric Compressor □ Gas Chiller □ Air Filter □ Air Handler □ Thermostat No. 1Condensing Unit Capacity: 3 tons Age: No. 2Condensing Unit Capacity: 3 tons Age: No. 3Condensing Unit Capacity: Age: □ Tested ☑ Not Tested (see page 11) □ Ductwork □ Window units not tested Cooling-A/C system past its estimated life expectancy. Antireplacement at any time. Outside temperature not sufficient	hanging on rear left Satisfactory N/A 12Yrs. 27Yrs. Yrs.	
	wires, leaky domestic hot water heat exchanger). No heat in (see page9) □ Cooling system integral with heating system □ Central Air □ Room Units □ Heat Pump □ Through Wall □ Electric Compressor □ Gas Chiller □ Air Filter □ Air Handler □ Thermostat No. 1Condensing Unit Capacity: 3 tons Age: No. 2Condensing Unit Capacity: 3 tons Age: No. 3Condensing Unit Capacity: Age: □ Tested ☑ Not Tested (see page 11) □ Ductwork □ Window units not tested Cooling-A/C system past its estimated life expectancy. Anti-	hanging on rear left Satisfactory N/A 12Yrs. 27Yrs. Yrs.	
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HEATING AND COOLING PHOTOS



DSC06499.JPG Leaky domestic hot water heat exchanger. Damaged pressure/temperature gauge.



DSC06500.JPG Rusty heat exchanger.



DSC06501.JPG Rusty heat exchanger.



DSC06519.JPG Abandoned old A/C interior unit in the attic.

PLUMBING AND BATHROOM

WATER	Water Supply: ☑ Public ☐ Priva	te (see page 12) □ Not known	☑ Satisfactory
SERVICE ENTRANCE	Pipe: ☑ Copper ☐ Galvanized ☐	Brass □ Plastic	□ N/A
PIPE	☐ Lead ☐ Unknown Main shutoff location: Basemen	nt	
PIPES	☑ Copper ☐ Galvanized ☐ Brass		☑ Satisfactory
_	Water Flow: ☐ Tested ☑ Not teste	d	□ N/A
	Leaks: ☐ Some signs ☑ None obsections:		one observed
		ree ☑ Not tested (see page 12)	one observed
DRAIN/WASTE/	Drain/Waste/Vent Pipes: ☑ Coppe	er □ Galvanized □ Brass	
VENT	☑ Plastic ☐ Lead ☐ Cast Iron	□ Unknown	
	☐ Slow drain ☐ Leaks ☐ None obs		
		vate (see page 8) □ Not known	
WATER HEATER	☐ Gas ☑ Electric ☐ Oil ☐ Integr☐ In line system: Fuel cutoff location:		☑ Satisfactory
	Capacity: 40Gal. Ample for:		. □ N/A
	☑ Pressure relief valve ☑ Extension		
Remarks:		er meter in the basement. Ask	seller about
	water meter location. Private water system-Abandon	ed private water system tank,	numn and
	well noted in the basement.		pump und
	Septic system-Possibly septi Licensed plumber should exam	c tank may exist on the proper	rty.
	bicensed plumber should exam	Ine and remove it heeded.	
BATHROOM NO.	1 Location: 1st floor	BATHROOM NO. 2 Location: mast	er bathroom
	Leg tub ☐ Stall shower ☐ Whirlpool	☑ Built in tub ☐ Leg tub ☐ Stall show	
	☐ Lavatory ☐ Vanity ☐ Fan ☐ Window	☐ Toilet ☐ Bidet ☐ Lavatory ☐ Vanity ☐	
	Shower wall: ☐ Ceramic tile ☐ Fiberglass Room floor: ☑ Ceramic tile ☐ Resilient Shower wall: ☑ Ceramic tile ☐ Fiberglass Room floor: ☑ Ceramic tile ☐ Resilient		
Leaks: ☐ Some signs ☑ None observed Leaks: ☐ Some signs ☑ None observed			
DATUDOOMANO	□ Satisfactory	DATUDOOM NO. 4 . Lacation.	□ Satisfactory
BATHROOM NO.	3 Location: Rear bedroom bat	BATHROOM NO. 4 Location:	
1	•	☐ Built in tub ☐ Leg tub ☐ Stall show	
		☐ Toilet ☐ Bidet ☐ Lavatory ☐ Vanity ☐ Shower wall: ☐ Ceramic tile ☐ Fiberglass	
	ramic tile □ Resilient	Room floor: ☐ Ceramic tile ☐ Resilient	
Leaks: □ Some si	gns ☑ None observed	Leaks: ☐ Some signs ☐ None observed	
BATHROOM NO.	☐ Satisfactory 5 Location:	BATHROOM NO. 6 Location:	□ Satisfactory
			120.1
	Leg tub □ Stall shower □ Whirlpool □ Lavatory □ Vanity □ Fan □ Window	□ Built in tub□ Leg tub□ Stall show□ Toilet□ Bidet□ Lavatory□ Vanity□	
Shower wall: ☐ Ce	eramic tile	Shower wall: ☐ Ceramic tile ☐ Fiberglass	
	ramic tile □ Resilient	Room floor: Ceramic tile Resilient	ı
LEANS. LI SUITE SI	gns ☐ None observed ☐ Satisfactory	Leaks: ☐ Some signs ☐ None observed	□ Satisfactory
l I		in bathroom (no window or fan	to
	ior). Repair needed. r bathroom-Replace existing co	eiling light fixture above tub	with
waterproofed light fixture (electrical hazard).			
	ce not operating exhaust fan. hower access panel to water co	Slow drain in tub. Repair nee ontrols. (see page9)	ded. No
		(r)	

PLUMBING AND BATHROOM PHOTOS



DSC06493.JPG Abandoned private water tank, pump.



DSC06513.JPG Light fixture in tub area (electrical hazard).

ELECTRICAL AND KITCHEN

SERVICE	Capacity: 200 Amps, 120/240 Volts	☑ Satisfactory
ENTRANCE CABLE	Service line entrance: ☐ Overhead ☑ Underground ☐ Raceway Conductor material: ☐ Copper ☐ Aluminum	
MAIN PANEL	Location: Basement ☐ Grounded ☐ Bonded	□ Satisfactory
BOX	200 Amps ☐ Fuses ☑ Circuit Breakers ☑ Subpanel Location: bar area Capacity of Main Current Disconnect: 200Amps	□ N/A
CIRCUITS AND CONDUCTORS	Quantity: ☐ Ample Branch Wiring: ☐ Copper ☐ Aluminum Wiring method: ☑ Romex ☑ BX ☐ Knob and Tube ☐ Raceway ☐ Conduit ☐ Overfused circuit ☐ Double tap breaker GFCI: ☐ Exterior ☐ Garage ☐ Kitchen Bathroom(s)	□ Satisfactory
OUTLETS, FIXTURES AND SWITCHES	☑ Random testing ☐ Reversed polarity ☐ Open ground ☑ Smoke detectors absent	□ Satisfactory
Remarks	Main panel box-Main panel box not properly secured to the wall. Double taps in panel box. Knockout plugs missing on f Missing ground wire to water supply pipe. Sub panel-Double panel box. Licensed electrician should examine main panel subpanel, repair as needed and issue certification. Circuits and conductors, GFCI-Install GFCI outlets in kito (see page9)	ront panel. taps in box and
CABINETS AND COUNTER TOP		☑ Satisfactory
SINK	Plumbing Leaks: ☑ Some signs: ☐ None observed Disposal: ☐ Operating ☐ Not Operating Age: Yrs.	□ Satisfactory
DISHWASHER	☑ Operating ☐ Not Operating Age: 20Yrs.☐ Air gap or high loop	☑ Satisfactory □ N/A
RANGE/ OVEN	☐ Range ☐ Operating ☐ Gas ☐ Electric Age: 10Yrs. ☐ Wall oven ☐ Operating ☐ Gas ☐ Electric Age: 20Yrs. ☐ Cooktop ☐ Operating ☐ Gas ☐ Electric Age: 40+ Yrs.	□ Satisfactory□ N/A
REFRIGERATOR	#1 ☐ Operating ☐ Frost free ☐ Ice maker Age: Yrs. #2 ☐ Operating ☐ Frost free ☐ Ice maker Age: Yrs.	□ Satisfactory☑ N/A
OTHER	□ Operating Age: Yrs.	☐ Satisfactory
APPLIANCES	□ Operating Age: Yrs.	☑ N/A
FLOOR COVERING	□ Resilient tile□ Sheet goods□ Ceramic□ Wood□ Laminate	☑ Satisfactory
VENTILATION	□ Exhaust fan □ Ductless □ Vented to outside □ Filter □ Light	□ Satisfactory ☑ N/A
CLOTHES WASHER	□ Operating Age: Yrs.□ Not tested	□ Satisfactory☑ N/A
CLOTHES DRYER	☐ Operating ☐ Gas ☐ Electric Age: Yrs. ☐ Not tested ☐ Vented To:	□ Satisfactory☑ N/A
Remarks	Kitchen sink-Leak under kitchen sink. Repair needed. Main range-Three range burners would not light. Repair nee range located on counter top past its estimated life expec Recommend replacement.	

ELECTRICAL AND KITCHEN PHOTOS



DSC06494.JPG Missing knockout plugs.



DSC06497.JPG
Double tap to circuit breaker in main panel box.



DSC06498.JPG

Double tap to circuit breaker in main panel box.



DSC06508.JPG

Double tap to circuit breaker in main panel box.

INTERIOR AND ATTIC

FLOOR	☑ Hardwood □ Softwood □ Plywood ☑ Wall-to-Wall Carpet	☑ Satisfactory
	☑ Resilient ☐ Laminate ☐ Not visible	
WALLS	☑ Plaster ☑ Drywall □ Wood □ Masonry	☑ Satisfactory
CEILING	☑ Plaster ☑ Drywall □ Wood	☑ Satisfactory
STAIRS / RAILINGS	☑ Balcony ☑ Stairs □ Railings	☑ Satisfactory □ N/A
FIREPLACE	☑ Flue liner ☑ Partially observed☑ Damper ☑ Operating □ Not operating	□ Satisfactory □ N/A
	 ☐ Metal pre-fab ☐ Free-standing ☑ Wood stove ☐ Pellet stove ☑ Gas ☐ Operating ☐ Not operating ☑ Clean chimney before use 	
DOORS (INSIDE)		☑ Satisfactory
WINDOWS AND SKYLIGHT	☑ Double hung ☑ Single hung ☑ Casement ☑ Awning ☑ Sliding ☑ Fixed ☑ Wood ☐ Vinyl or aluminum clad wood ☑ Vinyl ☐ Aluminum ☐ Steel ☑ Insulated Glass ☐ Single pane glass ☑ Roof windows and skylights ☑ Moisture stains ☑ Extensive	□ Satisfactory □ N/A
Remarks	Sunroom windows-Sunroom windows would not open or close prop Repairs or replacement needed. Broken window seal was noted in:1) sunroom skylight, 2) family room skylight, 3) skylight above stairs to the 2nd f Replacements needed. Window in the rear left bedroom would not open or close prop (see page9)	loor.
ACCESS	How Inspected: walked through ☐ Not inspected ☐ Stairs ☑ Pulldown ☐ Scuttlehole ☐ No access	☑ Satisfactory □ N/A
MOISTURE STAINS	 □ Some signs □ Extensive □ None observed □ Condensation 	
STORAGE	□ Heavy □ Light □ Floored ☑ Not floored ☑ No storage	
INSULATION	Type: Fiberglass batts Avg. Inches: 10 Installed in: □ Rafters ☑ Floor Approx. R Rating: 30 □ Vapor retarders	☑ Satisfactory □ N/A
VENTILATION	 □ Window(s) ☑ Attic Fan □ Whole House Fan □ Turbine □ Ridge Vent ☑ Roof Vent(s) ☑ Gable end louvers 	☑ Satisfactory □ N/A
Remarks	Attic fan-Attic fan controled by thermostat was noted in the Attic fan not tested.	attic.

INTERIOR AND ATTIC PHOTOS



DSC06476.JPG Broken window seal.



DSC06507.JPG Broken window seal.



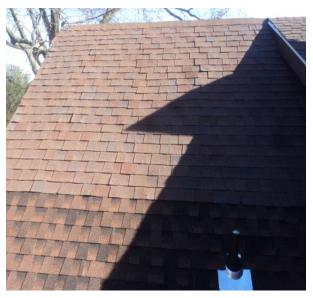
DSC06514.JPG Broken window seal.

ROOFING SYSTEM AND EXTERIOR

ROOF	Location	Materials	Age	
COVERING	Addition	Asphalt Shingles	1Yrs.	□ Satisfactory
	original house	Asphalt Shingles	<i>20</i> Yrs.	□ Satisfactory
			Yrs.	□ Satisfactory
			Yrs.	□ Satisfactory
	How inspected: Roof leaks: ☑ Some sign	s □ Extensive □	None observed	
FLASHING	☑ Aluminum ☐ Galvaniz	ed □ Copper ☑ F	Rubberized membrane	□ Satisfactory
				□ N/A
GUTTERS AND DOWNSPOUTS	☑ Aluminum ☐ Galvanize	ed □ Copper □ Vir	nyl □ Wood	□ Satisfactory
DOWNSF 0013	Extensions: □ Yes ☑	No		□ N/A
Remarks	expectancy (missing, rear left bedroom ce- covering. Flashing-We suggest y covering is installed	deteriorated as iling). Recommen you have the fla d.	vering past its estimate phalt shingles, roof is described as to replace original shing replaced when necessary to the shing gutters (clean of the shing gutters)	leak noted on house roof
EXTERIOR DOORS				☑ Satisfactory
WINDOWS AND SKYLIGHTS				□ Satisfactory
EXTERIOR	Location	Material	S	
WALL	Front	Stucco		☑ Satisfactory
COVERING	Rear Sides	-	siding	☑ Satisfactory
	siaes	vinyi	siding	☑ Satisfactory□ Satisfactory
EXTERIOR	□ Eaves ☑ Fascia ☑	Soffits □ Rake		□ Satisfactory
TRIM	☐ Signs of deterioration	☐ Extensive ☐ N	one observed	
CHIMNEY	☑ Brick ☑ Metal □ Block		□ In chase	□ Satisfactory
	☐ Flue liner partially observ	ed □ Clean before us		□ N/A
GARAGE/	☐ Garage ☐ Carport ☐	Attached □ Detac	ched	□ Satisfactory
CARPORT	□ Door Operator □ Oper			☑ N/A
PORCH	Floor: □ Wood □ Concr	ete		□ Satisfactory
	☐ Railing / Guardrail			☑ N/A
Remarks:	Anticipate replacement Soffit-Missing soffit Fascia board-Missing	nt. t on original ho aluminum cappin mney sweep shoul	their estimated life e use roof. Repair neede g on fascia board. Rep d clean/examine chimne	ed. pair needed.



DSC06457.JPG Damaged roof shingles.



DSC06458.JPG New and old roof covering.

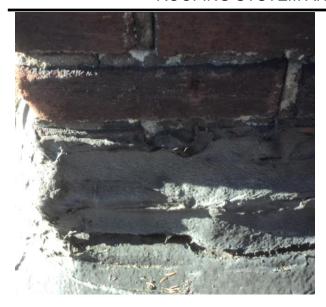


DSC06459.JPG
Damaged roof shingles.



DSC06461.JPG

Damaged roof shingles.



DSC06462.JPG Damaged roof shingles.



DSC06463.JPG Damaged roof shingles.



DSC06464.JPG

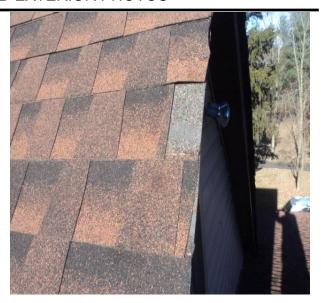
Damaged roof shingles.



DSC06465.JPG
Damaged roof shingles.



DSC06466.JPG Damaged roof shingles.



DSC06467.JPG Missing shingles.



DSC06468.JPG Missing shingles.



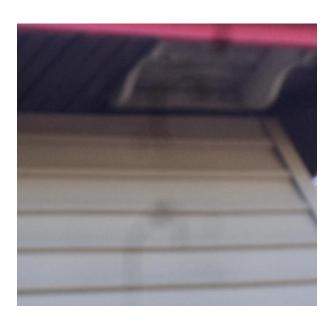
DSC06469.JPG







DSC06475.JPG Liftted shingles.



DSC06483.JPG Missing soffit.

GROUNDS

GRADING	General grading, slope and drainage (see pages 10 and 16) Grading and slope at house wall(within 5 feet from building)	☑ Satisfactory □ N/A □ Satisfactory □ N/A
SIDEWALK AND WALKWAY	☑ Concrete ☐ Brick ☐ Flagstone ☑ stone	☑ Satisfactory □ N/A
DRIVEWAY	□ Concrete ☑ Asphalt □ Gravel □ Brick	☑ Satisfactory □ N/A
WINDOW WELLS	□ Metal □ Brick □ Concrete	□ Satisfactory☑ N/A
RETAINING WALL	□ Brick □ Block □ Stone □ Timber	□ Satisfactory☑ N/A
TREES AND SHRUBBERY		□ Satisfactory □ N/A
FENCING	□ Metal □ Wood □ Plastic	□ Satisfactory☑ N/A
Remarks	Trees and shrubbery-Trees and shrubbery should be cut away house.	
DECK/ BALCONY	☑ Signs of deterioration ☑ Extensive ☐ None observed ☐ On grade ☑ Raised ☐ Wood ☐ Metal ☐ Handrail	□ Satisfactory □ N/A
PATIO, TERRACE	□ Concrete □ Brick □ Flagstone	□ Satisfactory☑ N/A
STEPS TO BUILDING	Landing: ☑ Concrete/Masonry ☐ Wood Steps: ☑ Concrete/Masonry ☐ Wood ☐ Metal Handrails: ☐ Wood ☐ Metal ☐	Satisfactory □ N/A
OUTBUILDING	□ Not inspected	
Remarks	Front deck-Dry rot damage to front deck floor boards was no	oted.

STRUCTURAL: FLOOR REMARKS (cont'd)

space ceiling.

STRUCTURAL: ROOF REMARKS (cont'd)

support post was noted. Replacement needed.

HEATING & COOLING: SUPPLEMENTARY HEAT REMARKS (cont'd)

bedroom. Repair needed.

Heating system past its estimated life expectancy. Anticipate replacement at any time.

Chimney-Combustion gassed are vented through metal vent stack connected to masonry chimney.Licensed chimney sweep should examine and issue certification. Oil tank-Underground oil tank possibly exists on the property (oil tank vent pipe was noted near side exterior wall). Oil company should examine and remove if oil tank found.

BATH: BATH 6 REMARKS (cont'd)

Rear bedroom bathroom-Replace existing ceiling light fixture above tub with waterproofed light fixture (electrical hazard)

ELECTRICAL: OUTLETS, FIXTURES, AND SWITCHES REMARKS (cont'd) floor bathroom, near bar sink, master bathroom and laundry room. Reinstall electrical wires to exterior lights according to electrical code. Remove exposed electrical wires located in the basement ceiling. Remove extension cords plugged into the electrical outlet in crawl space on the 2nd floor. Outlets and fixtures-Replace damaged light switch in the dining room. Replace existing ceiling light fixtures in tub area with water proofed light fixtures. Install smoke detectors as needed. House may have existing knob and tub wiring

INTERIOR: WINDOWS REMARKS (cont'd)

Repair needed.

in use.

Fireplace/chimney-Both Fireplace/chimney should be cleaned and certified by licensed chimney sweep (cracks in fire box floor).

ROOF: GUTTERS AND DOWNSPOUTS REMARKS (cont'd)
Gazebo roof covering-Replace gazebo roof covering.

Addition(roof covering)-Properly reinstall several lifting asphalt shingles on rear upper roof.

FACTS ABOUT THIS HOME INSPECTION

Throughout this report where the age of applicances, roof, etc., is stated, the age shown is approximate. it is not possible to be exact, but an effort is made to be as accurate as possible based on the visible evidence.

When any item in the report is stated to be "Satisfactory," the meaning is that it should give generally satisfactory service within the limits of its age and any defects or potential problems noted during the inspection.

STRUCTURAL AND BASEMENT

Basement or Crawl Space Dampness

Basement dampness is frequently noted in houses and the conditions that cause it are usually capable of determination by an experienced home inspector. Often, how-ever, in houses that are being offered for sale, the visible signs on the interior of a basement which would indicate a past or present water problem are concealed. For example an area may be painted over, or basement storage may be piled against a wall where a problem has occurred. If there has been a dry period before the time of the inspection, signs of past water penetration may not be visible. In such cases, the inspector may not be able to detect the signs of basement dampness or water penetration.

Elimination of basement dampness, whether slight or extensive, can usually be accomplished by one or both of the following actions: realigning gutters and extending downspouts to discharge some distance from the house; and regrading in the vicinity of the house so that the slope goes away from the house rather than toward it.

In most soils, a minimum recommended slope away from the house is a 5 inch drop over a 5 foot distance (one inch per foot).

Expensive solutions to basement dampness problems are frequently offered, and it is possible to spend many thousands of dollars for such unsatisfactory solutions as a system for pumping out water that has already entered the basement or the area around or under it. Another solution sometimes offered is the pumping of chemical preparations into the ground around the house. This has been found not to be of value.

Independent experts recommend solutions that prevent water from entering the basement around or under the building, and their solutions can be as simple as purchasing a splash block for \$10 and placing it under a downspout outlet, or the purchasing of a load of fill dirt for building up the grade around the house.

Crawl spaces require the same care and water control as basements. Cross venti-ation is necessary and installation of a plastic vapor barrier over a dirt floor is strongly recommended.

If you have a basement dampness problem that persists in spite of efforts you have made in solving it, call the inspector for further consultation and advice.

Insect Boring Activity and Rot

If there is an inaccessible basement or crawl space, there is a possibility that past or present termite activity and/or rot exists in this area. Since no visual inspection can be made, it is not possible to make a determination of this damage if it exists.

Insect Boring Inspection

No inspection is made by this company to detect past or present insect boring activity or rot. We recommend you contact a qualified exterminator should you desire more information or a possible examination of the building and/or a warranty.

HEATING AND COOLING

Testing the Air Conditioning System

If the outside temperature has not been at least 65 degrees F. for the past 24 hours, an air conditioning system cannot be checked without possibly damaging the compressor. In this situation, it is suggested that the present owner of the property warrant the operational status of the unit on an one-time start-up and cool-down basis when warmer weather allows.

Compressor/Condensing Unit

The major components of an air conditioning condensing unit are the compressor and the condensing coil. A compressor has a normal life of 8 to 15 years; a condensing coil may last longer. The estimated age of a condensing unit is taken from the specification plate. Sometimes the compressor, which is not visible, may have been replaced since the original installation.

Electric Furnace

Electric furnaces have a normal life of 15 to 20 years, although at times the heating elements have to be replaced

Oil and Gas Fired Furnaces

Oil and gas fired forced air furnaces have a normal life of 15 to 20 years.

Heat Exchanger

The heat exchanger in a gas or oil furnace is partially hidden from view; it cannot be fully examined and its condition determined without being disassembled. Since this is not possible during a visual inspection, it is recommended that a service contract be placed on the unit and a service call made prior to settlement to check the condition of the heat exchanger

Air Filter

Air filters should be changed or cleaned every 30 to 60 days to provide proper air circulation throughout the house and help protect the heating and cooling system.

Humidifier

Since it is not possible during a visual inspection to determine whether the humidfier is operating properly, it is recommended that it be serviced at the same time as the furnace, and be cleaned regularly.

Cast Iron Boiler

Cast iron hot water boilers have a normal life of 30 to 50 years.

Steel Boiler

Steel hot water boilers have a normal life of 15 to 30 years.

Circulating Pump

Circulating pumps have a normal life of 10 to 15 years.

Heat Pump

Outside units have a normal life of 6 to 10 years. Heat pumps operate best when serviced at least once a year. Adequate air flow is more critical than with other forced air systems; it is important that the filter be kept clean. It is not advisable to shut off supply grilles to rooms except as required to balance heat and cooling.

Herat pumps cannot be checked on the heat cycle if the outside temperature has been over 65 degrees F. within the past 24 hours. The total heating capacity of a heat pump system varies with outside temperature conditions.

Electric Baseboard Heater

Electric baseboard heaters have a normal life of 10 to 15 years.

PLUMBING AND BATHROOM

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

Septic Systems

The check of septic systems is not included in our visual inspection. You should have the local health authorities or other qualified experts check the condition of a septic system.

In order for the septic system to be checked, the house must have been occupied within the last 30 days

Water Pipes

Galvanized water pipes rust from the inside out and may have to be replaced within 20 to 30 years. This is usually done in two stages: horizontal piping in the basement first, and vertical pipes throughout the house later as needed.

Copper pipes usually have more life expectancy and may last as long as 60 years before needing to be replaced.

Hose Bibbs

During the winter months it is necessary to make sure the outside faucets are turned off. 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 bibbs cannot be tested when turned off.

Water Heater

The life expectancy of a water heater is 8 to 12 years. Water heaters generally are not replaced unless they leak.

The heating element in an electric water heater may require replacing prior to the end of life expectancy of the heater itself.

Leg Tubs

If the bathroom has a leg tub, it is probable that the waste lines are made of lead. In many jurisdictions, the lead waste pipes must be changed to copper or PVC pipes when remodeling work is performed in the bathroom.

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 wall board. Special attention should be paid to the area around faucets, other tile penetrations and seams in corners and along the floor.

Stall Shower

The metal shower pan in a stall shower has a probable life of 8 to 10 years. Although a visual 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 with a person standing in it.

ELECTRICAL AND KITCHEN

Aluminum Wiring

Houses built after 1960 may have aluminum lower branch wiring. Initially, this wiring was pure aluminum which proved unstable and subject to surface corrosion when placed in direct contact with dissimilar metals at fixture and outlet connections.

Later, aluminum alloy was used and although its performance was much better, special care and special connections must be used to prevent corrosion, overheating, arcing and fire. The practice of using aluminum alloy wiring was generally stopped around 1973; however, its use has continued on a limited basis.

Ground Fault Circuit Interrupters

Ground Fault Circuit Interrupters (GFICs) are recommended on all outdoor outlets and on interior outlets in wet areas such as bath-rooms and kitchen counter areas. GFICs should be tested monthly to insure they are functioning.

Smoke Detectors

If no smoke detectors are presently installed in the building, it is recommended that smoke detectors be installed at least in the ceiling of the basement near the mechanical equipment as well as in the hallway ceiling outside sleeping rooms

Carbon monoxide detectors are now required by some jurisdictions when the house contains any gas-burning appliances or has an attached garage. These devices should be placed and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's directions.

Smoke detectors installed in the house should be checked every 2 to 3 weeks to ensure that they are functioning.

Power Usage of Appliances and Mechanical Equipment

Electric Range	30 - 50 Amps
Electric Dryer	25 - 40 Amps
Electric Hot Water Heater	25 - 30 Amps
Electric Central A/C	30 Amps
Room A/C	7 - 20 Amps
Electric Heat	50 - 75 Amps
Electric Heat Pump	50 - 75 Amps

Dishwashers and Disposals

Dishwashers and disposals have a normal life of 5 to 12 years

Ranges, Ovens and Refrigerators

Ranges, ovens, cook tops and refrigerators have a normal life of 15 to 20 years.

Clothes Washers and Dryers

Clothes washers and dryers cannot be inspected properly without a load of laundry, so these appliances are not tested other than to determine whether they are operating.

A washer or dryer has an average life of 6 to 12 years.

When hooking up a dryer, it must be kept vented to the exterior to prevent excessive moisture from building up in the house.

Washers and dryers often are not included in "as is" condition.

INTERIOR AND ATTIC

Fireplace

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 a visual inspection it is common 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.

Asbestos and Other Environmental Hazards

Asbestos fiber in some form is present in many homes, but it is often not visible or cannot be identified without testing.

If there is reason to suspect that asbestos fiber may be present and it is of particular concern, a sample of the material in question may be removed and examined in a testing 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 lead in water, radon gas, mold, mildew, lead paint, urea formaldehyde, EMF (electromagnetic fields), toxic or flammable chemicals and all other similar or other potentially harmful substances and environmental hazards.

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, or drywall can be laminated over the existing plaster.

Nail Pops

Drywall nail pops are due in part to normal expansion and contraction of the wood member to which the gypsum lath is nailed, and are usually only of cosmetic significance.

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 the 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.

Animal odors and stains are common in older homes. These problems cannot be positively identified in a general or visual inspection.

Carpeting

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

Access to Attic

If there are no attic stairs or pulldown, the attic may be inaccessible and therefore uninspected. Lacking access, the inspector will not be able to inspect the attic insulation, framing, ventilation or search for evidence of current or past roof leaks

ROOFING

Inspection of Roof

Many roofs are hazardous to walk on and inmost cases can be satisfactorily inspected from the ground with or without binoculars or from a window with a good view of the roof. Some roofs, such as asbestos cement, slate, clay or concrete tile, shingles or shakes, may be seriously damaged by persons walking on them. Accordingly, the building analyst will base the inspection report on visible evidence which can be seen without walking on the roof.

The condition of a built-up or flat metal roof often cannot be determined unless it is possible for the building analyst to closely inspect its surface. Access to the roof from within the building is sometimes possible, but in many cases an additional inspection may be scheduled with special ladders to reach the roof from the outside.

"Satisfactory" Roof Covering

When the report indicates that a roof is "satisfactory," that means it is satisfactory for its age and general usefulness. A roof which is stated to be satisfactory may show evidence of past or present leaks or may soon develop leaks. However, such a roof can be repaired and give generally satisfactory service within the limits of its age.

Asphalt and Fiberglass Shingles

In cold and temperate climates, asphalt and fiberglass shingle roofs have a normal life of 15 to 20 years. In the South and Southwest, they have a normal life of 12 to 15 years. If a new roof is required, it may be installed over the original roof unless prohibited by local building codes. If two layers of roofing have already been installed, most building codes require both layers to be removed before installing a new roof covering.

Built-up Roof

Four-ply built-up roofs have a normal life of 15 to 20 years if they drain properly. If there is standing water on the roof, the rate of deterioration is doubled. One-ply flexible sheet membrane roofs have a normal life of 15 to 20 years.

Roll Roofing

Selvage or asphalt roll roofing is an inexpensive type of roof with a life of 5 to 10 years.

Wood Shingles and Shakes

Wood shingles and shakes have more insulating value than other roofs. Wood shingles have a normal life of 12 to 15 years, and shakes have a normal life of 15 to 20

Slate Roof

Slate roofs have a normal life of 30 to 75 years depending upon the grade of slate. Slate roofs do need annual maintenance, and it is necessary to replace defective slates and tar ridges as required from time to time.

If improperly installed, the nails fastening slates may rust through; individual slates can be lifted and re-laid with copper slating nails. When one set of nails rusts through, it is likely it will happen soon to other slates, so lifting and relaying of all the slates may be required in the near future.

Clay Tile Roof

A clay tile roof has a normal life of 30 to 50 years, but individual pieces can become cracked or broken or the nails rust out. Tiles may have to be replaced periodically.

Asbestos Cement Shingles

Asbestos cement shingles have a normal life of 30 to 50 years, but they are brittle and individual shingles should be replaced as needed. In many states, removal of asbestos cement shingles must be according to EPA standards.

Metal Roof

Metal roofs have a very long life if the exposed metal is kept coated with paint. When a metal roof has been tarred, it is impossible to determine the condition of the metal under the tar. While there may be no evidence detected of any ongoing leaks, it is possible the roof has rusted through and will need replacement in the near future.

EXTERIOR AND GROUNDS

Wood Siding

Western red cedar and redwood are excellent siding materials and should be kept painted or stained to preserve them from deterioration.

Cedar shingles or shakes may be painted, stained or left to weather.

Aluminum and Vinyl Siding

Aluminum siding has a factory finish and vinyl siding has solid color throughout each piece.

Upkeep on aluminum and vinyl sidings is minimal and they only need to be cleaned periodically with a sponge and water solution.

Stucco

It is important to prevent cracks from forming in exterior stucco since water can seep into cracks, freeze, expand and cause deterioration of the framing as well as further cracking of the stucco.

Masonry

Solid brick, block or stone exterior walls require little maintenance, but it is necessary to inspect the walls regularly to detect signs of mortar deterioration.

At some point, masonry walls will always require tuckpointing of the mortar joints to prevent water penetration and wall damage.

Vines growing into the mortar joints of a masonry wall can also cause water penetration.

The brick walls of a brick veneer house are attached to the wall structure of the house and are not themselves structural. They should be cared for the same as a solid masonry wall, but cracks in the brick veneer wall do not necessarily indicate structural damage to the wall.

Exterior Wood Surfaces

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

All posts and wood members with ground contact should be of treated wood or constructed of wood which has natural resistance to rot, such as redwood.

Decks should always be nailed with galvanized or aluminum nails.

Sidewalks and Driveway

Spalling concrete cannot be patched with concrete because the new wall 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.

Window Wells

The amount of water that enters a window well from falling rain is generally slight, but water will accumulate in window wells if the yard is improperly graded. See page 16 for proper corrective action.

Plastic window well covers are useful in keeping out leaves and debris, but they do block ventilation and light.

Retaining Walls

Retaining walls deteriorate because of excessive pressure build-up behind them, generally due to water accumulation. Often conditions can be improved by excavating a trench behind the retaining wall and filling it with coarse gravel. Drain holes through the wall will then be able to relieve the water pressure.

Retaining walls sometimes suffer from tree root pressure or from general movement of top soil down the slope. Normally these conditions require rebuilding the retaining wall.

Roof and Surface Water Control

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

A positive grade of approximately 1 inch per foot slope for at least 5 feet from the foundation walls is recommended. Where trees, air conditioning units and other obstructions do not permit the recommended slope, surface drains can be used instead. Failure to control surface water will usually result in a wet basement.