Breathe Easy Home Inspections
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STANDARD HOME INSPECTION

5678 North Sample Circle
Mesa, AZ

INSPECTION DATE
October 26, 2026

PREPARED FOR
Sample Client

KK

INSPECTOR
Konnor Kirkwood
Konnor Kirkwood
breatheeasyinspectionsaz@gmail.com

SA

AGENT 1
Sample Agent
Sample Realty

SB

AGENT 2
Sample Agent 2
Sample Realty

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1. INSPECTION INFORMATION

INSPECTION STATUS OVERVIEW

Line Item	I	NI	NP	D
General Info	✓			
Important Information/Limitations	✓			

I = Inspected NI = Not Inspected NP = Not Present D = Deficient

INFORMATION

1.1.1 · General Info

In Attendance

- Inspector
- Client(s)
- Buyer's Agent
- Pest Control Inspector

1.1.2 · General Info

Type of Building

- Single-Family

1.1.3 · General Info

Occupancy

- Vacant

1.1.4 · General Info

Construction Year (Pulled From Online Sources)

1999

1.1.5 · General Info

Inspection Type

- Pre-purchase
- Indoor Air Quality Testing
- Sewer Line Inspection

1.1.6 · General Info

Applicable Standards of Practice

- ASHI
- InterNACHI

1.1.7 · General Info

Weather Conditions

- Dry
- Clear



1.1.8 · General Info

Temperature at the Time of Inspection

- 80+ Degrees
- 70-80 Degrees

1.1.9 · General Info

Precipitation in the Last 48 hrs?

- Light Rain

1.1.10 · General Info

Ground Condition

- Dry

1.1.11 · General Info

Structure Orientation

For the sake of this inspection, the front of the structure will be considered as the portion pictured in the above cover photo. References to the left or right of the structure should be construed as standing in the front yard, viewing the front of the structure.
Front of the house generally faces:

- **East**

1.2.1 · Important Information/Limitations

Inspection Scope & Limitations

The inspection company performs all inspections in substantial compliance with the applicable Standards of Practice for Arizona. (https://btr.az.gov/sites/default/files/2026-02/HI-Standards-10-27-23.pdf)

This inspection of 5678 North Sample Circle, Mesa, AZ for Sample Client included the readily accessible, visually observable, installed systems and components defined within those standards.

If a system or component listed in the Standards of Practice was present but not inspected, the reason will be stated in the report. This inspection is visual-only, non-invasive, not technically exhaustive, and not quantitative.

At times, the report may include comments that exceed the minimum Standards. These are provided as a courtesy when appropriate experience or supporting evidence allows, but they should not create an expectation that the Standards will be exceeded throughout the report. Any such comments will still include recommendations for evaluation or repairs by qualified professionals.

This report documents items that were, in my professional judgment, unsafe, significantly deficient, or not functioning as intended at the time of inspection. **All items noted as needing repair, replacement, maintenance, or further evaluation should be reviewed by qualified/licensed/insured tradespeople during your contingency period to assess repair costs and to check for concealed issues not visible during a visual inspection.**

A home inspection cannot reveal every condition or latent defect. It reflects the property as it appeared at the time of inspection only. Weather changes, use, time, and occupant activity may reveal issues not present during the inspection, including but not limited to roof leaks, foundation moisture, plumbing leaks, or damage occurring during moving.

Please refer to the Standards of Practice and your signed Inspection Agreement for the full scope and limitations of this inspection.

This inspection **does not provide a warranty or guarantee**, expressed or implied, regarding future performance of any system or component. The report should be used alongside the Seller's Disclosure, any Wood-Destroying Insect report, and estimates from qualified contractors to fully understand the home's condition and any associated repair costs.

Some level of risk is inherent in every property purchase. Unexpected repairs should be anticipated as a normal part of homeownership. A one-year home warranty is strongly recommended; if one is not included in the purchase, your Realtor can assist in obtaining one.

1.2.2 · Important Information/Limitations

Items Not Inspected and Other Limitations

EXCL – A home inspection includes only the visible and readily accessible components of the structure. Access to certain areas may be limited by vegetation, personal belongings, furnishings, stored items, floor coverings, finishes, or other conditions present at the time of inspection. **The inspector does not move ANY personal belongings, including but not limited to: furniture, rugs, stored items, or disturb any materials to gain access to any areas, items, or components.** When access is restricted, the ability to evaluate surfaces, electrical receptacles, closets, cabinet interiors, air registers, under-sink plumbing, or other items may be limited. Clients are encouraged to review these areas during their final walk-through or once full access is available.

The following items are outside the inspection scope: fences and gates, pools and spas, outbuildings or detached structures, refrigerators, washers/dryers, storm doors and windows, window AC units, gas furnace heat exchangers, central vacuum systems, water softeners, alarm or intercom systems, and any item not permanently installed. Drop-ceiling tiles are not removed, and subterranean systems such as sewer lines, septic components, water service lines, and underground storage tanks are excluded.

Water and gas shutoff valves are ***not operated***, and any unplugged or shut-down component or appliance is ***not activated***, as the reason for its status is unknown, and activation may cause damage.

This inspection ***does not*** determine causes of defects; methods, materials, or costs of correction; manufacturer recalls; suitability for specialized uses; code compliance; market value; marketability; insurability; or the installation quality of inaccessible systems. The inspection does not require entering unsafe areas, performing actions that may cause damage, operating systems that do not respond to normal controls, or moving insulation, personal items, furniture, equipment, vegetation, soil, snow, or debris that obstruct visibility.

Environmental concerns are excluded, including but not limited to asbestos, lead or lead-based paint, radon, mold, wood-destroying insects or organisms, rodents, pesticides, fungus, treated-lumber issues, Chinese drywall, mercury, or carbon monoxide.

1.2.3 · Important Information/Limitations

Recommended Contractors & Professionals Information

All repairs, replacements, or further evaluations referenced in this report are strongly recommended to be performed by licensed professionals. Obtain copies of their receipts or invoices, as this documentation verifies that the work was completed by appropriately qualified individuals and preserves your protection. Licensed professionals are required to provide a one-year labor warranty, which may be void without proper documentation.

The inspection company does not perform re-inspections of repairs. Most repairs involve invasive work beyond the visual scope of a home inspection. Contractor documentation and warranties provide stronger protection and appropriately shift responsibility for workmanship and defect resolution to the licensed professional performing the work.

In this report, the term “Qualified Professional” or “Qualified Person” refers to a contractor, company, or individual licensed and/or certified in the relevant field. The term "evaluation” indicates that, during their work, the professional may discover additional issues that fall outside the limitations of a visual inspection.

A “full evaluation” is recommended when a broader review of an entire system, component, or area is necessary. In these situations, the professional is expected to examine all associated parts and pieces to identify and quantify any and all concerns. Defects noted in the report for systems requiring a full evaluation should not be considered comprehensive; only a licensed professional performing an invasive examination can fully determine the extent of issues.

Any statements in this report regarding possible causes of damage or suggested repair methods are provided solely as a courtesy. These comments are based on visible conditions only and should not be relied upon as definitive. The licensed contractor performing the work is responsible for determining the true cause of a defect and the appropriate corrective measures. Their findings and recommendations supersede the information provided in this report.

A home inspection is ***qualitative, not exhaustive or quantitative***. It provides a general overview based on what was visible and accessible at the time of inspection. Some conditions may not be visible, accessible, or detectable, and contractors may uncover additional issues during their focused, invasive evaluations. For this reason, it is essential that clients follow all recommendations for evaluations, further evaluations, and full evaluations as outlined in the report.

1.2.4 · Important Information/Limitations

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1.2.5 · Important Information/Limitations

Other Notes - Important Info

INACCESSIBLE AREAS: Some areas or components may have been inaccessible or only partly accessible at the time of inspection. No representations can be made regarding the condition of areas that could not be viewed. When full access is later available, additional concerns or hidden damage may be discovered; these conditions are excluded from this inspection.

QUALITATIVE VS. QUANTITATIVE: A home inspection is qualitative, not quantitative or technically exhaustive. When multiple similar deficiencies are present, they will be reported in general terms such as “multiple present.” Exact counts are not provided. The repairing contractor must determine the full extent of any deficiency or damage.

REPAIRS VS. UPGRADES: This report references current safety and building standards. Some recommendations may involve items that were not required when the structure was built and could be considered non-conforming. Building standards evolve for safety and performance. Any upgrades noted in this report are not a complete list of all potential improvements. To identify all possible upgrades to today’s standards, exhaustive evaluations by qualified tradespeople would be required.

COMPONENT LIFE EXPECTANCY: Components may function properly at the time of inspection yet fail later due to age or limited maintenance history.

SPECIALTY TOOL LIMITATIONS: Specialty tools or meters may have been used as a courtesy to provide additional insight. Their use is beyond the scope of a standard home inspection. Quantitative readings (such as moisture, temperature, or electrical load) are not documented, and values visible in photos should not be solely relied upon, as readings may vary with differing conditions.

PHOTOGRAPHS: Photos included in this report are for general reference and do not capture every instance of a defect.

TYPOGRAPHICAL ERRORS: While proofread, typographical errors may be present. Please contact me if clarification is needed.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT: Please acknowledge once you have completed reading this report, so I may assist with any questions.

1.2.6 · Important Information/Limitations

Defect Categorization and Standards of Practice (Comment Key)

In accordance with the Arizona Standards of Professional Practice for Home Inspectors, this inspection is a **visual, non-technically exhaustive inspection** of the readily accessible systems and components of the home. The inspection is not intended to identify concealed conditions, latent defects, or every minor issue that may exist.

The Standards require the inspector to report inspected systems and components that show conditions requiring significant repair, correction, monitoring, or further evaluation by appropriate persons when applicable.

For clarity and ease of use, this report organizes observations into the following categories:

Maintenance Items that may need routine upkeep, adjustment, servicing, monitoring, or minor repair. These are generally common ownership responsibilities and may not represent an immediate concern, but they should not be ignored.

Recommendations / Conditions Items or conditions that warrant further attention, repair, evaluation, replacement, correction, or monitoring. These may affect performance, durability, function, or long-term reliability. When appropriate, further evaluation or repair by a qualified professional may be recommended.

Safety Concerns Items or conditions that may present a safety hazard, increased risk of injury, or a condition that should be addressed for occupant safety. Some safety concerns may also require prompt correction or further evaluation by an appropriate qualified person.

Any categorization reflects my professional judgment based on visible conditions at the time of the inspection. However, the recommendation provided in each narrative is more important than its category. You may personally consider certain items more or less significant based on your experience, risk tolerance, or comfort level.

Neglecting repairs, servicing, or maintenance can allow relatively minor conditions to become more serious over time. Categorization is simply a tool for context, not a substitute for carefully reviewing the full report and following the specific recommendations provided.

PLEASE NOTE: The inclusion of Maintenance or Recommendations / Conditions items does not imply that all such items have been identified. This inspection is not exhaustive. Some lower-priority, cosmetic, or non-significant conditions may go undocumented. The primary goal is to identify visible conditions requiring significant repair, correction, monitoring, further evaluation, or safety-related attention, while still providing useful observations about the overall condition of the property when appropriate.

LIMITATIONS/EXCLUSIONS

1.1.12 · General Info

Services Not Requested

EXCL *- The client was offered these services during scheduling and through email communications prior to the inspection and did not elect to have these inspections or tests performed. Therefore, any and all concerns, defects, or hazards related to these additional services are* ***EXCLUDED*** *from this inspection.*

- **Radon Testing**

2. UTILITY SHUTOFF LOCATIONS

INSPECTION STATUS OVERVIEW

Line Item	I	NI	NP	D
Electric Service Shutoff	✓			
Water Shutoff	✓			
Gas/LP Shutoff	✓			

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INFORMATION

2.1.1 · Electric Service Shutoff

Main Breaker / Service Disconnect Location

- **At Main Breaker in the Electrical Panel**





Right

2.1.2 · Electric Service Shutoff

Electrical Service Disconnect Information

The pictured electrical service disconnect will shut off all power to the home in the case of an emergency, or for servicing.

2.2.1 · Water Shutoff

Water Shutoff Valve Location

- **Exterior left side**





2.2.2 · Water Shutoff

Water Shutoff Valve Information

The pictured water shutoff valve will shut off the water supply at the structure in the case of an emergency or for servicing.

2.3.1 · Gas/LP Shutoff

Main Gas Shutoff Valve Location

- **On Exterior Meter**
- **Left Side of Home**





2.3.2 · Gas/LP Shutoff

Gas Shutoff Valve Information

The pictured main gas shutoff valve will shut off the gas supply to the home in the case of an emergency, or for servicing.

3. WATER, MOISTURE, & CONDENSATION (WMC)

INSPECTION STATUS OVERVIEW

Line Item	I	NI	NP	D
General Information	✓			
Exterior Areas - WMC	✓			
Interior Areas - WMC	✓			✓
Roof Structure - WMC	✓			✓
Foundation - WMC	✓			
Slab Foundation - WMC	✓			

I = Inspected NI = Not Inspected NP = Not Present D = Deficient

INFORMATION

3.1.1 · General Information

Water, Moisture, & Condensation Information

This section of the report focuses on visible conditions related to *water, moisture, and condensation* (WMC). The exterior, interior, attic, and foundation areas were inspected at visible and accessible portions for signs of leaking, water intrusion, moisture staining, or condensation. Any WMC conditions mentioned in this report are based strictly on their visible appearance at the time of inspection. No indications of these concerns were present unless otherwise noted in this report.

WMC – This acronym is used throughout the report to reference **Water, Moisture, and Condensation.**

As a home inspector, I can only report on conditions that were visibly present at the time of inspection. I cannot determine the cause, severity, extent, recency, rate of progression, or the likelihood of future moisture intrusion. Such determinations would require invasive evaluation, moisture mapping, long-term monitoring, and information from the seller(s) regarding the structure's history. **A home that is dry on the day of inspection may still experience water intrusion during future rainfall events or changes in conditions.**

Exterior and Roof-Related Moisture

The exterior components, including roof surfaces and appurtenance roofs, were inspected at visible portions for indications of leaking and related damage. The interior ceilings, walls, and floors were also reviewed for stains or other signs of water intrusion from roofing, flashing, exterior walls, or other exterior sources. No indications of exterior-related leaks were visible at the time of inspection unless otherwise noted.

Interior Moisture and Plumbing-Related Concerns

Interior finishes were inspected for visible signs of moisture such as staining, warping, bubbling, mold-like growth, or other indicators of plumbing leaks or past water events. The bases of interior perimeter walls were also examined for staining or other visible signs of past or present moisture intrusion. These observations were limited to visible surfaces only.

LMT - Concealed areas within walls, floors, and ceilings cannot be evaluated during a standard home inspection. All moisture-related observations are reported only as they existed at the time of inspection, and no guarantee can be provided against future moisture intrusion.

Attic Moisture and Condensation

Where accessible, the attic structure was inspected at visible portions for indications of roof leaks, moisture stains, condensation, or abnormal humidity. Attic inspection is limited by insulation, framing, ductwork, storage, or other obstructions. Please see the Attic section of this report for specific visibility and accessibility limitations.

Below-Grade Moisture

Below-grade areas such as basements and crawl spaces (*if present*) were inspected for signs of past or present water intrusion, including moisture staining, efflorescence, damp soil, standing water, or musty odors. No indications of moisture intrusion were present at visible areas unless otherwise noted. Because below-grade structures are naturally prone to moisture, no guarantee can be given that water will not infiltrate these areas under future conditions. Even homes that appear dry on the day of inspection may experience water infiltration after heavy rainfall. **Consultation with the seller(s) regarding any known history of moisture intrusion is strongly recommended.**

LMT - Water entry can occur at any time under the right conditions. Because the inspection is a single point-in-time evaluation, it cannot determine whether moisture issues are old, inactive, or likely to recur. **If moisture history or assurance of performance is desired, consultation with the seller(s), a qualified foundation contractor, waterproofing contractor, or other appropriate professional is recommended before the end of your inspection contingency period.**

Slab Moisture and Vapor Transmission

Slab-on-grade foundations (*if present*) were inspected at visible and accessible areas for indications of moisture-related concerns such as staining, efflorescence, or other surface indicators of vapor transmission.

Moisture can migrate through concrete over time, particularly where an effective vapor barrier is absent, potentially affecting floor coverings, adhesives, or interior humidity levels. No indications of slab-related moisture concerns were visible unless otherwise noted in this report.

LMT – Slab systems are largely concealed by finishes, furnishings, and exterior grading. The presence or effectiveness of a subsurface vapor barrier cannot be determined during a visual inspection, and moisture transmission may occur intermittently. Specialized testing would be required to evaluate slab moisture performance, and is beyond the scope of this inspection.

3.2.1 · Exterior Areas - WMC

Exterior WMC Presence?

- Not at Visible Portions

3.3.2 · Interior Areas - WMC

Interior WMC Presence?

- Moisture Damage Present
- Moisture Staining Present

3.4.2 · Roof Structure - WMC

Attic/roof Structure WMC Presence?

- Yes
- Past Indications

3.5.1 · Foundation - WMC

Foundation WMC Presence?

- Not at Visible Portions

3.6.1 · Slab Foundation - WMC

Slab WMC Presence?

- Not at Visible Portions

RECOMMENDATIONS

3.3.1 · Interior Areas - WMC

Bathroom - Indications of Past Water

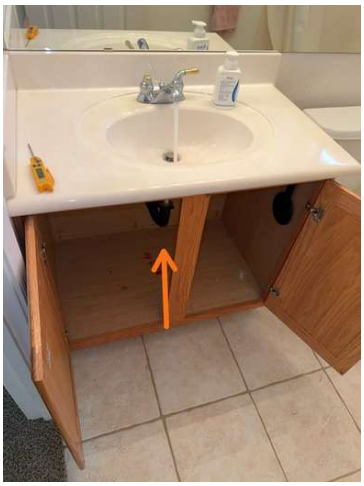
There were indications of past leaking and/or standing water present on wall(s), baseboard(s), flooring, and/or other building materials in the referenced bathroom(s). This condition may be associated with prior plumbing leaks, fixture failures, or moisture intrusion at wet-area assemblies.

It is recommended to inquire with the seller(s) regarding any known history of leaks or water intrusion in this area. Further evaluation of the affected materials, with repairs or replacement made as needed to address any damage, is recommended to be performed by a qualified contractor.





Hall bath





Hall bath





Primary Bedroom, Bathroom

RECOMMENDATIONS

3.3.3 · Interior Areas - WMC

Water Heater Pedestal - Water Damage Observed

WATER HEATER, GARAGE

Observed **water damage** on the **water heater pedestal** area. No active moisture present. Recommend asking seller for more information and/or further evaluation by a licensed contractor. Consider repair or replacement of affected components/materials





RECOMMENDATIONS

3.4.1 · Roof Structure - WMC

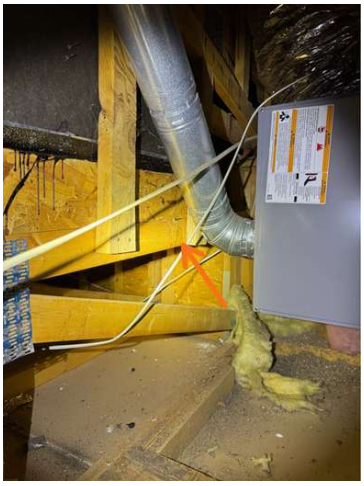
Roof Structure - Indications of Past/Present Leaking Present

There were indications of water leakage present at roof framing and/or roof sheathing components within the attic. Roof leaks can be intermittent in nature and may only occur under certain weather conditions, such as heavy rainfall or wind-driven rain. Based on conditions at the time of inspection, it could not be determined whether the staining was associated with a past event or an active leak.

Inquiry with the seller(s) regarding the history of this condition and any related repairs is recommended, along with a request for supporting documentation if available. If documentation cannot be provided, further evaluation during leak-favorable conditions is recommended to be performed by a qualified roofing contractor or moisture investigation professional, with repairs made as needed if active leakage is confirmed.




Laundry Room, Attic




Garage, Attic

RECOMMENDATIONS

4. CRACKING, SETTLEMENT, & MOVEMENT (CSM)

INSPECTION STATUS OVERVIEW

Line Item	I	NI	NP	D
General Information - CSM	✓			
Exterior Flatwork - CSM	✓			
Exterior Walls - CSM	✓			
Interior Areas - CSM	✓			
Foundation Walls - CSM	✓			
Slabs (Garage & Basement) - CSM	✓			
Slab Foundation - CSM	✓			
Retaining Wall(s)	✓			

I = Inspected NI = Not Inspected NP = Not Present D = Deficient

INFORMATION

4.1.1 · General Information - CSM

Cracking, Settlement, & Movement Information

This section of the report focuses on visible concerns related to cracking, settlement, and movement (CSM). The exterior, interior, foundation, and slab areas were inspected at visible portions for indications of these conditions. Any CSMs mentioned in this report are based strictly on their visible appearance at the time of inspection. No visible indications of cracking, settlement, or movement were present unless otherwise noted in this report.

CSM – This acronym is used throughout the report to reference **Cracking, Settlement, and Movement.**

Cracking may be observed in many areas of a structure, including foundation walls (interior or exterior), slab-on-grade floors, brick or stone veneer, concrete flatwork, drywall, plaster, and other finishes. Cracks can develop from numerous conditions, including, but not limited to: natural curing or shrinkage, initial settlement of disturbed soil, soil composition or moisture changes, temperature fluctuations, improper grading or drainage, erosion or undermining of supporting soil, inadequate base preparation, improper concrete mixtures, the absence of control or expansion joints, or overloading.

Any CSM noted in this report is categorized based on its visible characteristics only at the time of inspection. ***These categories do not represent a structural assessment; they serve only as descriptive indicators to assist the client:***

• **Minor** - Typically less than 1/8 inch in width, with no visible lateral displacement or tapering. Often cosmetic or shrinkage-related, but still recommended to be monitored.

• **Moderate -** May include cracks greater than 1/8 inch, tapering cracks, or slight lateral displacement. Monitoring is recommended, and further evaluation may be prudent depending on client preference.

• **Significant -** Approximately 1/4 inch or greater in width, or containing notable lateral displacement, bowing, bulging, or other conditions that may warrant repair or stabilization. Evaluation by a qualified foundation contractor or structural engineer is recommended.

Regardless of the category, all cracks should be monitored over time for any progression, widening, displacement, or additional movement. Consultation with the seller(s) about any known history, repairs, or recent activity of cracks is recommended.

Below-grade cracks (foundation walls or slabs adjacent to soil) should be sealed at a minimum by a qualified person to help reduce the potential for moisture or water infiltration.

Foundation contractors may recommend repairs for any visible cracks or movement, regardless of severity. **If repairs, quotes, or assurance of stability are desired, consultation with a qualified foundation contractor or structural engineer prior to the end of the inspection contingency period is advised.**

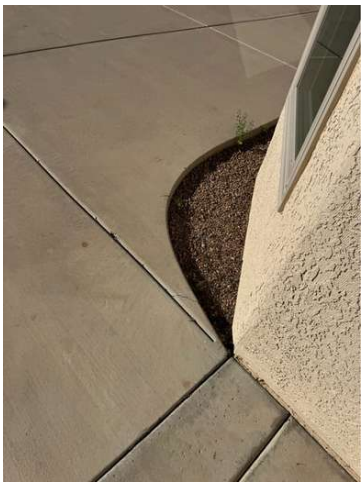
LMT - As a home inspector, I cannot determine a crack's cause, severity, stability, or activity level with certainty, nor can I predict whether any future movement will occur. Such determinations require invasive investigation, quantitative measurements, a known history from the seller(s), and

evaluation by a structural engineer. A crack that appears minor may be old and unchanged for years or may be newly formed and still active. Only time and monitoring can establish activity.

4.2.1 · Exterior Flatwork - CSM

Exterior Flatwork Cracking Present?

- **Minor**







4.3.1 · Exterior Walls - CSM

Exterior Wall Crack(s) Present?

- Not at Visible Areas

4.4.1 · Interior Areas - CSM

Interior Indications of CSM's Present?

- Minor floor/drywall cracks

4.5.1 · Foundation Walls - CSM

Foundation Wall Crack(s) Present?

- Not at Visible Areas

4.6.1 · Slabs (Garage & Basement) - CSM

Garage or Basement Slab Cracking Present?

- Not at Visible Areas

4.7.1 · Slab Foundation - CSM

Slab Foundation Cracking Present?

- Not at Visible Areas

4.8.1 · Retaining Wall(s)

Retaining Wall CSM's Present?

- Not at Visible Areas

5. ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

INSPECTION STATUS OVERVIEW

Line Item	I	NI	NP	D
Rodent & Wildlife Concerns	✓			✓

I = Inspected NI = Not Inspected NP = Not Present D = Deficient

INFORMATION

5.1.1 · Rodent & Wildlife Concerns

Rodent & Wildlife Information and Limitations

LMT - This inspection did not include a determination of the presence, absence, or extent of rodent, wildlife, or other pest activity, as this is beyond the scope of a home inspection. If any indications of possible rodent or wildlife activity are observed, they will be noted in this report as a courtesy. If rodent or wildlife activity is a concern, a dedicated inspection and evaluation are recommended to be conducted by a licensed pest control company prior to the end of the inspection contingency period.

RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1.2 · Rodent & Wildlife Concerns

Evidence of Rodent Activity

Possible rodent activity observed at front entry area

Inquiring with the seller(s) regarding any known rodent activity and having an evaluation performed by a licensed pest control company are recommended, with treatment or corrective measures implemented as needed.







RECOMMENDATIONS

6. ROOFING

INSPECTION STATUS OVERVIEW

Line Item	I	NI	NP	D
General Info	✓			
Inspection Method	✓			
Roof Surface/Structure	✓			
Roof Flashings/Protrusions	✓			✓
Gutters/Downspouts			✓	
Chimney			✓	
Skylight(s)			✓	
Concrete Tile	✓			✓
Low Slope Roofing Material	✓			
Eaves/Overhangs/Fascia	✓			✓
Parapet walls	✓			✓

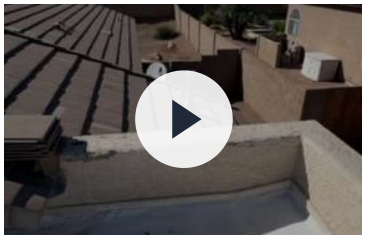
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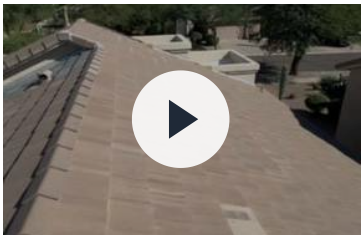
INFORMATION

6.1.1 · General Info

Roof View Pictures/Videos







6.1.2 · General Info

Roof Covering Material

- **Concrete Tile**
- **Foam Roof**

6.1.3 · General Info

Roof Inspection Overview

The roof inspection included a visual evaluation of the roof covering, flashings, penetrations, chimneys, skylights, plumbing vents, and other roof protrusions, as applicable. Accessible portions of the gutter and downspout systems were also reviewed. Where accessible, visible portions of the roof structure were observed from within the attic, and interior ceilings were viewed for indications of past or present moisture intrusion that may be related to the roofing system.

Roof systems are exposed to weather and environmental conditions and are subject to gradual wear over time. Some roof-related conditions, including intermittent leaks or moisture intrusion, may only become apparent during or after certain weather events and may not be observable during a visual inspection. The inspection reflects the visible conditions present on the day of the inspection only.

6.2.1 · Inspection Method

Inspection Method(s)

- Walked the Roof

6.2.2 · Inspection Method

Roof Walking Limitations

- N/A

6.2.3 · Inspection Method

Inspection Method Information

The roof was inspected using the method(s) referenced above. Roof inspections are visual in nature and are limited to conditions that could be safely accessed and viewed using the selected inspection method. When the roof was not walked or fully walked, the inspection was limited to the portions that could be safely accessed and viewed from the selected method (ladder, drone, or ground). These viewing methods provide a more restricted perspective than a full walkable inspection and may not reveal conditions visible at close range. Any limitations were due to factors noted in the above-referenced "Roof Walking Limitations."

LMT – All comments regarding the roof covering and any roof area components should be interpreted in the context of the inspection method used. Conditions may exist in areas not walked or not safely accessible. Portions of the roof covering and its related components may not have been fully visible due to viewing angle, distance, roof height, pitch, or other accessibility limitations. Conditions may exist in areas that were not observable during this inspection. ***If a more intensive evaluation is desired, consultation with a qualified roofing contractor before the end of your inspection contingency is recommended.***

6.3.1 · Roof Surface/Structure

Roof Surface Information

This section focuses on the condition of the underlying roof plane and deck rather than the roof covering material itself. This evaluation included looking for visible sagging, concaved areas, uneven or inconsistent planes, ridge irregularities, or other conditions that may indicate movement, deflection, or structural concerns beneath the roof covering. No indications of significant roof surface irregularities were visible at the time of inspection unless otherwise noted in this report.

LMT - This assessment is limited to conditions that were visually apparent at the time of inspection. The roof covering was not removed, and concealed conditions within the roof structure or decking may not be visible. No conclusions are made regarding the cause of any surface irregularities unless specifically noted elsewhere in this report.

6.3.2 · Roof Surface/Structure

Roof Structure Information

- **Engineered Trusses**

6.4.1 · Roof Flashings/Protrusions

Roof Flashing Information & Limitations

The visible portions of roof-related flashings, including drip edge, sidewall, headwall, counter, and step flashings, as applicable, were inspected using the above-referenced inspection method. These components were viewed for proper installation, securement, and any indications of damage, deterioration, or moisture entry. Because most flashing materials are concealed beneath roof coverings or wall claddings, only limited portions of these assemblies are visible during a home inspection. Their performance is often evaluated indirectly by observing for evidence of moisture intrusion on interior ceilings or on the roof decking from within the attic, where accessible. No significant defects were observed at visible areas unless noted elsewhere in this report.

LMT - Most flashing materials are concealed and cannot be evaluated without invasive measures. Conditions may exist in covered or inaccessible areas that were not visible at the time of inspection.

6.4.3 · Roof Flashings/Protrusions

Roof Protrusions Information

The visible roof protrusions, including plumbing stack vents, associated rain boots, exhaust vents, chimneys, skylights and other roof penetrations, were inspected using the above-referenced inspection method. These components were viewed for proper installation, clearance, securement, boot integrity, and any indicators of damage, deterioration, or moisture entry. Interior attic areas (if accessible) were also viewed for any signs of leakage associated with these penetrations. No significant defects were observed at visible areas unless noted elsewhere in this report.

6.5.1 · Gutters/Downspouts

Gutters & Downspouts Information

The gutter and downspout systems were inspected for proper securement, visible damage, debris accumulation, and adequate diversion of rainwater away from the structure. While no deficiencies were observed at visible areas at the time of inspection unless otherwise noted in this report, gutters require ongoing maintenance. Regular cleaning is recommended to prevent clogs that could lead to overflow, which may cause damage to fascia, roof sheathing, or saturate soil near the foundation.

LMT - Testing for leaks, blockages, the internal condition of drainpipes, or the exact termination point of any downspout(s) is beyond the scope of a home inspection. If there were downspout(s) present that terminated below grade, their connection to a drain tube or underground piping could not be confirmed. The condition or performance of any such below-grade drainage components was not visible and could not be evaluated.

6.5.2 · Gutters/Downspouts

Gutters Not Present

Gutters were not present on the home, and no indications of repercussions were observed due to the lack of their presence. Gutters can be added in the future to mInimize rainwater at the foundation, if desired.

6.6.1 · Chimney

Chimney Material

- **Not Present**

6.6.2 · Chimney

Chimney Information

The visible portions of the chimney(s) were inspected using the above-referenced inspection method. The chimney crown or chase cover, exterior masonry or cladding, chimney flashings, and visible portions of the flue liner(s) were viewed for indications of damage, deterioration, improper installation, or moisture entry. Because chimney flashing is often concealed beneath roof coverings on masonry chimneys, and wall claddings typically obscure flashing on framed chases, only limited portions of these components were visible. The interior attic area (if accessible) and adjacent interior ceilings were also viewed for indications of leakage related to the chimney assembly. No significant defects were observed at visible portions unless noted elsewhere in this report.

LMT - Large portions of chimney flashing are concealed beneath roofing materials or behind claddings and cannot be evaluated without invasive measures. Because chimney flashings are among the most common sources of roof leaks, ongoing monitoring of interior ceilings around the chimney is recommended, and evaluation by a qualified roofing contractor, initially or as part of routine annual maintenance, is recommended if a more comprehensive assessment is desired.

6.7.1 · Skylight(s)

Skylight(s) Information

The visible portions of the skylight(s) were inspected using the above-referenced inspection method. The exterior components, including the glazing, frame, and visible flashing elements, were viewed for indications of damage, deterioration, improper installation, or moisture intrusion. Interior ceilings in the area below the skylight(s) were also viewed for signs of leakage or staining that could indicate past or present water intrusion. No significant defects were observed at visible areas unless noted elsewhere in this report.

LMT - Flashing assemblies around skylights are often concealed beneath roofing materials and cannot be fully evaluated without invasive measures. Ongoing monitoring of interior surfaces below skylights is recommended, as skylights are a common location for moisture intrusion when flashing components age or become compromised.

6.8.2 · Concrete Tile

Concrete Tile Information

The roof is covered with **concrete tiles**. These tiles tend to be more durable, fire-resistant, and resistant to insects and decay, and can last for many decades when properly installed and maintained. The tiles last longer than the underlayment and can typically be reused if they are in good shape/do not break when removed. They are more susceptible to impact damage and require specialized installation/maintance. Unlike clay or sand-cast tiles, concrete tiles are generally walkable when safely accessible (and for new builds if permitted by the builder).

6.9.1 · Low Slope Roofing Material

Low Slope Covering Type

- Foam roofing

6.10.1 · Eaves/Overhangs/Fascia

Soffit & Fascia Material

- Wood Fascia & Soffit
- Wood Rafter Ends

6.10.2 · Eaves/Overhangs/Fascia

Overhangs Information

Visible portions of the roof overhangs were inspected, looking for water damage or other significant defects. No reportable conditions were present at visible areas unless otherwise noted in this report.

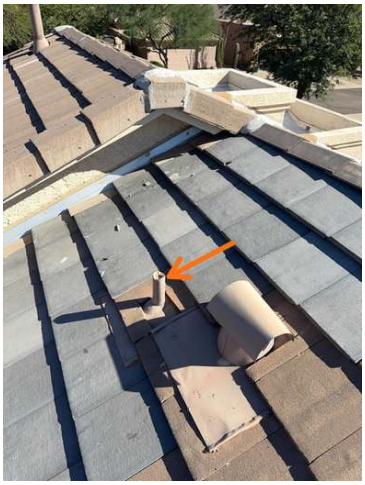
LMT – Portions of the underlying wood components may not have been visible where fascia and/or soffit were clad with vinyl or aluminum. Hidden damage may exist in concealed areas that could not be visually inspected.

RECOMMENDATIONS

6.4.2 · Roof Flashings/Protrusions

Plumbing Vent restricted

There were plumbing stack vent(s) present that are restricted and may limit airflow. Recommend having a licensed roofer to repair the flashing so that the plumbing vent has adequate clearance.





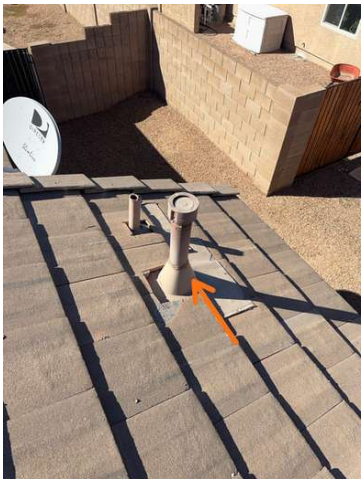
RECOMMENDATIONS

6.4.4 · Roof Flashings/Protrusions

Flue Pipe(s) - Missing Storm Collar

There were flue pipe(s) present with missing storm collars. Storm collars help to prevent water infiltration in between the flue and flashing. Repairs to install proper storm collar(s) is recommended to be performed by a qualified contractor.





RECOMMENDATIONS

6.8.1 · Concrete Tile

Cracked or Broken Tiles

Cracked and/or broken concrete tiles were observed in the referenced area(s). This can allow moisture to penetrate beneath the tiles, potentially leading to underlayment deterioration, roof leaks, and structural damage. Repairs or replacement of the damaged tiles as needed are recommended to be conducted by a qualified roofing contractor.



6.8.3 · Concrete Tile

Roof Replacement Observed

ROOF

The roof appears to have been replaced and different color tiles were observed. Recommend verifying details with the seller and request any warranties or related paperwork.



RECOMMENDATIONS INQUIRE W/SELLER(S)

6.10.3 · Eaves/Overhangs/Fascia

Soffit Board - Water Damage Observed

EXTERIOR - SOFFIT

The soffit board shows visible water damage, likely predating the recent roof replacement. **Recommend** a qualified contractor assess the extent and perform necessary repairs.





RECOMMENDATIONS

6.11.1 · Parapet Walls

Parapet Wall Damage and Gaps Observed

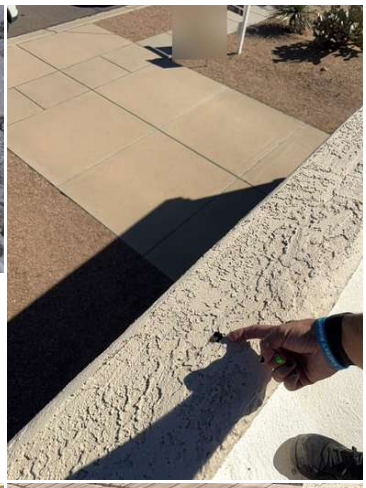
EXTERIOR - PARAPET WALLS

Observed damage and gaps, along with evidence of prior repairs, at several locations on the **parapet walls**. Further evaluation and repair are recommended to address potential water intrusion.

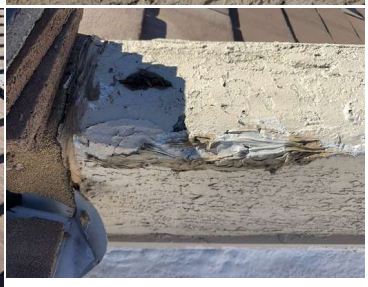


















RECOMMENDATIONS

7. ATTIC(S)

INSPECTION STATUS OVERVIEW

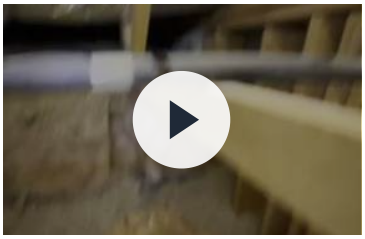
Line Item	I	NI	NP	D
General Info/Limitations	✓			
Attic Access	✓			
Inspection Method	✓			
Attic Ventilation	✓			
Roof Structure/Framing	✓			
Insulation	✓			✓
Roof Protrusions	✓			
Chimney			✓	

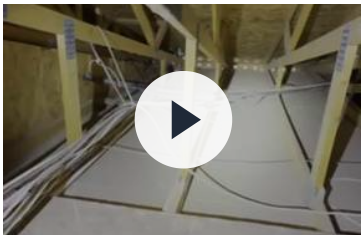
I = Inspected NI = Not Inspected NP = Not Present D = Deficient

INFORMATION

7.1.1 · General Info/Limitations

Attic View(s)





7.1.2 · General Info/Limitations

Attic Inspection Overview

The attic space and related components were inspected at visible and accessible areas, including access points, roof framing and structure, insulation, ventilation, and any readily visible protrusions such as vents or chimneys.

The inspection consisted of a visual evaluation for indications of structural movement, moisture intrusion, wood deterioration, insulation deficiencies, improper ventilation, or other reportable conditions that may impact the performance of the roof structure or the interior environment.

LMT - The attic inspection was limited to visible and accessible portions only. Visibility may have been restricted by insulation depth, low clearances, stored items, mechanical equipment, ductwork, wiring, or other obstructions.

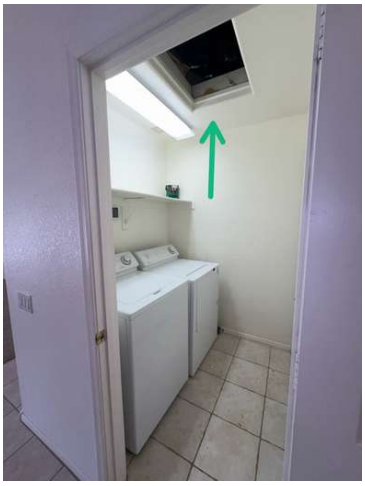
Areas that were not safely accessible due to clearance limitations, structural concerns, or other conditions were not entered.

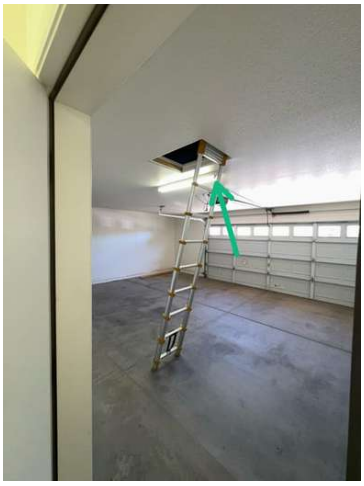
Additionally, portions of the roof framing and related components may be concealed by insulation or finishes and could not be fully evaluated. Reportable conditions may exist in areas that were not readily visible at the time of inspection.

7.2.1 · Attic Access

Access Location(s)

- **Garage**
- **Laundry Room**





7.2.2 · Attic Access

Access Type(s)

- **Access Panel(s)**

7.2.3 · Attic Access

Attic Access Information

The attic access(es) were inspected by reporting on their location and type, as well as looking for any significant defects in association with the access. No reportable conditions were present at the time of inspection unless otherwise noted in this report.

7.3.2 · Inspection Method

Inspection Method

- Walked/Crawled Where Possible

7.3.3 · Inspection Method

Attic Access Opening(s) - Obstructions/Concerns

- N/A

7.3.4 · Inspection Method

Attic Area - Safety Concerns/Obstructions

- Low Clearance
- HVAC Ductwork
- Framing Obstructions

7.3.5 · Inspection Method

Amount of Attic Physically Accessible

- 20-30%

7.3.6 · Inspection Method

Amount of Attic Visually Accessible

- 60-70%

7.3.7 · Inspection Method

Inspection Method Information

The attic was inspected using the inspection method referenced above. Attic inspections are visual in nature and are inherently limited by accessibility, clearance, insulation levels, obstructions, temperature, and safety considerations. Depending on site conditions, the inspection method may have included walking or crawling accessible areas, visual observation from the access opening, or a combination of methods.

Attics commonly contain conditions that restrict visibility or safe access, including but not limited to limited headroom, truss or rafter framing, insulation depth, stored items, mechanical equipment, ductwork, wiring, and elevated temperatures. Insulation may obscure framing members, wiring, plumbing components, or ceiling surfaces, and is not moved or disturbed during the inspection. These conditions may limit access, reduce visibility, or prevent portions of the attic from being safely entered or fully viewed, regardless of the inspection method used, and may influence the inspection method selected.

When physical entry was performed, access was limited to areas that could be safely entered and traversed. Walking or crawling in attic spaces may be restricted where insulation depth obscures framing members, as loss of footing or damage to insulation, wiring, plumbing, or ceiling surfaces may occur. When the inspection was performed from the access opening, observations were limited to conditions visible from that vantage point.

LMT - **A home inspection does not include a technically exhaustive evaluation of the attic and does not involve disassembly, disturbance of insulation or materials, or entry into areas that cannot be safely accessed**. All observations and comments are based solely on visible conditions at accessible areas using the inspection method selected.

All comments regarding the attic, roof framing, insulation, ventilation, and related components should be interpreted in the context of the above-referenced inspection method. Areas or components that were not physically entered, visually accessible, or safely evaluated are excluded from this inspection unless otherwise noted in this report. Conditions may exist in concealed or inaccessible areas that were not observable at the time of inspection.

Once the limiting conditions are corrected, an inspection of previously inaccessible or unsafe areas is recommended to evaluate those portions of the attic that could not be assessed during this inspection.

If a more comprehensive or invasive evaluation of the attic is desired, consultation with a qualified contractor is recommended, as such evaluations fall outside the scope of a visual home inspection.

7.4.1 · Attic Ventilation

Attic Ventilation Types

- **Soffit Inlet Vents**
- **Gable Vents**
- **Fixed Roof Deck Vents**

7.4.2 · Attic Ventilation

Attic Ventilation Information

The attic ventilation system was visually reviewed at accessible areas for the presence of intake and exhaust ventilation and for general indicators of improper airflow. Calculations or measurements of ventilation area are beyond the scope of a home inspection and were not performed. No indications of inadequate ventilation were present unless otherwise noted in this report.

Attic ventilation plays an important role in managing heat and moisture within the roof structure. A commonly referenced guideline is approximately 1 square foot of net free ventilation area for every 150 square feet of attic space, ideally distributed between lower intake vents and upper exhaust vents.

For ventilation to function effectively, air should enter at lower points, such as soffit vents, and exit at upper points, such as ridge, gable, or roof vents. Balanced ventilation is generally recommended, with intake ventilation equal to or slightly greater than exhaust ventilation. Systems that rely too heavily on exhaust ventilation may draw air from the interior living space rather than from designated intake vents, which can contribute to moisture migration, heat loss, and reduced energy efficiency.

For more information, please see: https://www.greenbuildingadvisor.com/article/lstibureks-rules-for-venting-roofs

7.5.1 · Roof Structure/Framing

Roof Structure Type

- **Roof Trusses**
- **OSB Sheathing**

7.5.2 · Roof Structure/Framing

Roof Structure Information

The visible portions of the roof structure were inspected for indications of moisture intrusion, structural damage, or other deficiencies. No reportable conditions or visible evidence of past or active leakage were present at the time of inspection unless otherwise noted in this report.

7.6.2 · Insulation

Insulation Type

- Blown-in Cellulose
- Fiberglass Batts

7.6.3 · Insulation

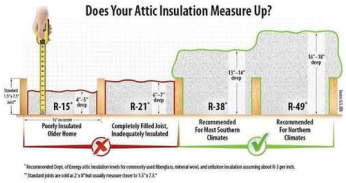
Insulation Amount (Average)

- 6 - 10"

7.6.4 · Insulation

Insulation Information

The insulation was inspected to determine the approximate depth and type. Current energy star standards recommend between 10-17 inches of insulation (dependent upon type) to achieve an R-38 rating. Depending on when the home was constructed, anywhere from 6 - 14 inches may be present. No reportable deficiencies were observed with the insulation unless otherwise noted in this report.



Recommended Specifications by Insulation Type

	Cellulose	Fiberglass	Rock Wool
R-value/inch	3.2–3.8	2.2–2.7	3.0–3.3
Inches (cm) needed for R-38	10–12 (25–30)	14–17 (35–43)	11.5–13 (29–33)
Density in lb/ft³ (kg/m³)	1.5–2.0 (24–36)	0.5–1.0 (10–14)	1.7 (27)
Weight at R-38 in lb/ft² (kg/m²)	1.25–2.0 (6–10)	0.5–1.2 (3–6)	1.6–1.8 (8–9)
OK for 1/2" drywall, 24" on center?	No	Yes	No
OK for 1/2" drywall, 16" on center?	Yes	Yes	Yes
OK for 5/8" drywall, 24" on center?	Yes	Yes	Yes

7.7.1 · Roof Protrusions

Roof Protrusion(s) Information

Visible portions of roof penetrations were inspected for any disconnected components and for signs of moisture intrusion around the surrounding roof sheathing or decking. No significant defects were observed at the time of inspection unless otherwise noted in this report.

7.8.1 · Chimney

Chimney Information

The portion of the chimney in the attic was inspected at visible portions looking for any signs of moisture infiltration where it protrudes through the roof, as well as looking for any other significant deficiencies. No reportable conditions were present at the time of inspection unless otherwise noted in this report.

LIMITATIONS/EXCLUSIONS

7.3.1 · Inspection Method

Areas of Attic Not Visibly Accessible or Fully Accessible

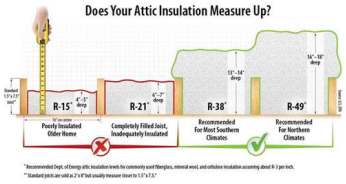
- **Rear of Structure**
- **Left Side of Structure**

RECOMMENDATIONS

7.6.1 · Insulation

Insulation - Typical For Age (More Recommended)

The insulation level was typical for when the home was built, but current energy star standards recommend approximately 14 inches of insulation to achieve an R-38 rating. The installation of additional insulation as an upgrade is recommended for comfort and energy efficiency by an insulation contractor.







RECOMMENDATIONS

8. STRUCTURE

INSPECTION STATUS OVERVIEW

Line Item	I	NI	NP	D
General Info	✓			
Slab Perimeter	✓			
Slab Surface	✓			
Columns/Posts	✓			
Beams	✓			

I = Inspected NI = Not Inspected NP = Not Present D = Deficient

INFORMATION

8.1.1 · General Info

Foundation Type

- **Slab on Grade**

8.1.2 · General Info

Slab Inspection Overview

The slab foundation was evaluated at visible and accessible areas only. Slab-on-grade construction systems are largely concealed and cannot be fully assessed without invasive methods. Interior floor coverings, finishes, furnishings, exterior grading, soil conditions, and wall cladding may conceal portions of the slab and limit visibility of its performance.

Inspection of slab foundations relies primarily on identifying visible indicators of movement or distress, such as cracking, displacement, uneven floors, separation at finishes, or other related conditions. The absence of visible indicators does not guarantee that settlement, movement, or structural concerns are not present.

LMT - The portions of the slab that were concealed by floor coverings, finishes, furnishings, soil, grading, or exterior materials were not visible for inspection. The condition of concealed portions of the slab is excluded from this evaluation, and movement or distress may exist in areas that were not visible at the time of inspection.

8.1.3 · General Info

Foundation Inspection Overview

The foundation and related structural components were inspected at visible and accessible areas, including foundation walls, slab surfaces (if present), floor structure components, support systems, crawl space or basement areas, ventilation, insulation, vapor barriers, and other associated structural elements.

The inspection consisted of a visual evaluation for indications of movement, settlement, cracking, displacement, moisture intrusion, deterioration, or other reportable conditions that may affect structural performance.

LMT - The inspection of the foundation was limited to visible and accessible portions only. Conditions within concealed areas, beneath finishes, below stored items, or within areas that were not safely accessible could not be evaluated.

Additionally, structural elements such as floor framing, supports, and wall systems may be concealed by insulation or finishes and could not be fully evaluated. Reportable conditions may exist in areas that were not readily visible at the time of inspection.

8.2.1 · Slab Perimeter

Amount of Slab Perimeter Visible

- **95+%**

8.2.2 · Slab Perimeter

Slab Perimeter Information

Visible portions of the slab foundation perimeter were inspected for significant cracking, displacement, or other visible deficiencies. No reportable conditions were present at the visible areas unless otherwise noted in this report.

LMT – The percentage of the slab perimeter that was visible is noted above. In areas where wall cladding terminated at grade, where the slab edge was covered by soil, concrete flatwork, finishes, or other materials, the slab perimeter was not visible. These areas are excluded from this evaluation.

8.3.1 · Slab Surface

Slab Surface Information

The inspection of the slab foundation was limited to visible and accessible portions only. When floor coverings were present, the interior surfaces were evaluated for indications of slab movement or distress, including sloping floors, cracking or displacement of floor coverings, and other visible conditions that can be associated with slab settlement or structural concerns. No reportable conditions were present at the visible areas unless otherwise noted in this report.

LMT – The percentage of the slab that was visible is noted above. Portions of the slab were not visible where covered by floor coverings or other materials. Areas that were not visible are excluded from this evaluation.

8.3.2 · Slab Surface

Only visible at patios and garage. Interior slab covered by flooring materials

8.4.1 · Columns/Posts

Wood framed covered with stucco where visible

8.5.1 · Beams

Wood framed covered with stucco where visible

LIMITATIONS/EXCLUSIONS

8.2.3 · Slab Perimeter

Perimeter - Patched/Parged

LMT - There were areas along the perimeter of the slab that had been patched or parged. The reason for these repairs could not be determined. Patching or parging may have been performed to address prior damage, moisture-related concerns, or other conditions.
Consultation with the seller(s) is recommended to determine the reason for these repairs. Further evaluation may be warranted depending on the history and condition of the affected area(s).







9. BUILDING EXTERIOR

INSPECTION STATUS OVERVIEW

Line Item	I	NI	NP	D
General Info	✓			
Walls/Cladding	✓			
Window Exteriors	✓			
Exterior Ceilings	✓			
Wall Flashings	✓			
Eaves/Overhangs/Fascia	✓			✓
Gas Sidewall Vent(s)			✓	
Sealant/Paint Overall	✓			
Exterior Doors	✓			✓

I = Inspected NI = Not Inspected NP = Not Present D = Deficient

INFORMATION

9.1.1 · General Info

Elevation Photos (Including the Front, Rear, Left and Right Sides of the Home)












9.1.2 · General Info

Exterior Inspection Overview

Exterior components of the structure were inspected at visible and accessible areas, including wall coverings, exterior doors, windows, trim, soffits, fascia, overhangs, flashings, exterior penetrations, vents, and other related appurtenances.

The inspection consisted of a visual evaluation for indications of damage, deterioration, moisture intrusion, improper installation, or other reportable conditions affecting performance or durability.

LMT - In accordance with industry standards, a representative sample of similar exterior components was inspected when multiple comparable elements were present, such as wall coverings, windows, trim, soffits, and overhangs. Some areas may not have been fully visible due to height, vegetation, stored items, or other obstructions.

When indications of moisture-related deterioration were suspected at exterior wood components, probing was performed where permitted by the Standards of Practice. Hidden damage may exist beyond visible surfaces and could not be determined during a visual inspection.

Elevated exterior areas that were not safely accessible were viewed from the ground or other available vantage points only. Reportable conditions may exist in locations that could not be safely reached for closer evaluation.

9.2.1 · Walls/Cladding

Cladding Material

- Stucco covered wood framed walls

9.2.2 · Walls/Cladding

Wall Construction Type

- Wood Framed

9.2.3 · Walls/Cladding

Vegetation/belongings Obscuring Wall(s) Visibility?

- Partial

9.2.4 · Walls/Cladding

Wall and Cladding Information

The walls and wall cladding were inspected for significant damage, proper flashing details, potential water entry points, and related concerns. No visible deficiencies were observed at the time of inspection unless otherwise noted in this report.

LMT - Where vegetation or stored items were present, these materials may have limited visual accessibility of some exterior wall surfaces and could have obscured spigots, receptacles, or other components. **Plants, shrubbery, and belongings are not moved** during the inspection; therefore, the inspection of such areas was limited to visible portions only.

9.3.1 · Window Exteriors

Windows Information

The exterior components of the windows (trim, flashing, etc.) were inspected for visible damage, improper flashing, clearance from grade, and other reportable conditions. No significant deficiencies were visibly present at the time of inspection unless otherwise noted in this report.

EXCL – Window screens are not required to be inspected, and their presence, absence, and/or condition are excluded from the scope of a home inspection. If window screens are important to you, it is recommended to consult with the seller(s) regarding their presence and condition.

9.5.1 · Wall Flashings

Wall Flashing Information & Limitations

Visible portions of exterior flashings (such as Z-flashings, drip caps, and others, as applicable) were inspected for significant deficiencies. No reportable conditions were observed at accessible and visible areas at the time of inspection unless otherwise noted in this report.

LMT - In most cases, flashings are concealed beneath wall claddings and are not fully visible. As a result, their functionality must often be inferred by checking for signs of moisture intrusion or damage in areas where flashings should be, or are presumed to be, present.

9.6.1 · Eaves/Overhangs/Fascia

Soffit & Fascia Material

- **Wood Fascia & Soffit**
- **Wood Rafter Ends**

9.6.2 · Eaves/Overhangs/Fascia

Overhangs Information

Visible portions of the roof overhangs were inspected, looking for water damage or other significant defects. No reportable conditions were present at visible areas unless otherwise noted in this report.

LMT – Portions of the underlying wood components may not have been visible where fascia and/or soffit were clad with vinyl or aluminum. Hidden damage may exist in concealed areas that could not be visually inspected.

9.7.1 · Gas Sidewall Vent(s)

Sidewall Vent(s) Clearance Information

All gas sidewall vents were inspected to ensure they had proper clearances from air inlets and/or combustibles. No deficiencies were present at the time of inspection unless otherwise noted in this report.

9.8.1 · Sealant/Paint Overall

Paint and Sealant Information

Exterior paints and sealants are intended to provide a protective barrier against moisture intrusion, ultraviolet exposure, and weather-related deterioration of underlying materials. Visible portions of exterior paint and sealant were inspected for conditions such as wear, peeling, cracking, failed caulking, inadequate coverage, and other readily observable deficiencies at accessible areas.

Maintenance of exterior paint and sealants is an ongoing responsibility and is often an annual or periodic task, depending on exposure, materials, and climate. This maintenance may be performed by the homeowner or by qualified professionals as needed to maintain proper protection of exterior components.

LMT - Due to the nature of paint and sealant maintenance, this report should not be relied upon as a comprehensive listing of all areas that may require application, reapplication, or upkeep. It should be expected that some areas are currently in need of maintenance or will require attention in the near future, even if not specifically identified in this report.

9.9.1 · Exterior Doors

Doors Information

All exterior doors were inspected for damage, proper flashing, overall condition, and operation. No reportable deficiencies were observed at the time of inspection unless otherwise noted in this report.

LMT: Handlesets (deadbolts and door handles) are not tested for functionality using keys, as re-keying or replacement is typically recommended for new homeowners due to security concerns. Evaluation of deadbolts and handles is therefore limited to alignment and operation only (i.e., latching, locking, and fit within the frame).

RECOMMENDATIONS

9.9.2 · Exterior Doors

Hardware - Interior Keyed Deadbolt

SFTY - There were interior-keyed deadbolt(s) installed on the referenced door(s). This safety hazard can slow or prevent someone trying to escape in case of a fire. While current standards require that only the main egress door lock should be operable from inside of the home without keys, tools, or special knowledge, I professionally recommend that all exterior doors meet this same criteria for fire safety. Replacement of any interior-keyed deadbolt(s) is recommended to be performed by a qualified person.



Main Entry

RECOMMENDATIONS

9.9.3 · Exterior Doors

Installation - Out-of-Square/Plumb

The referenced door(s) were installed out-of-square or out-of-plumb. This can allow for light to be visible around the door and may produce functionality deficiencies. Repairs to the door to bring it into plumb and/or square is recommended to be conducted as needed by a qualified contractor.





RECOMMENDATIONS

10. GROUNDS & SITE

INSPECTION STATUS OVERVIEW

Line Item	I	NI	NP	D
General Information	✓			
Driveway and Walkway Condition	✓			
Grading/Lot Drainage	✓			✓
Vegetation Observations	✓			✓
Porch(es), Patio(s), & Flatwork	✓			
Gates	✓			
Privacy Walls	✓			✓
Retaining Wall			✓	
Stairs, Steps, & Ramps			✓	
Guards & Rails			✓	

I = Inspected NI = Not Inspected NP = Not Present D = Deficient

INFORMATION

10.1.1 · General Information

Grounds Inspection Overview

The grounds and related exterior site components were inspected at visible and accessible areas, including driveways, walkways, grading and drainage, vegetation, porches, patios, exterior flatwork, decks, balconies, stairs, ramps, guards, railings, retaining walls, appurtenant roofs, sunrooms or screened-in areas, carports, and gas meter or LP tank areas where present.

The inspection consisted of a visual evaluation of conditions that may impact drainage, structural performance of site-built improvements, or safe access to and around the structure. This inspection does not include engineering analysis of soil conditions, grading design, structural capacity of site-built components, or future performance of site features.

LMT – Portions of the grounds may have been concealed by vegetation, finishes, stored items, or seasonal conditions. Subsurface drainage systems, buried utilities, underground structures, and concealed components are excluded from this evaluation.

10.2.1 · Driveway And Walkway Condition

Driveway/walkway Information

The driveway(s) and walkway(s) (as applicable) were inspected to determine their effect on the structure of the home only. Any visible deficiencies that may be present, such as cracking, displacement, or other damage, will also be reported as a courtesy. These comments are not intended to represent an all-inclusive listing, as the Standards of Practice only require reporting of conditions that may affect the structure. No significant deficiencies were visibly present at the time of inspection unless otherwise noted in this report.

10.3.2 · Grading/Lot Drainage

Grading/drainage Conditions

- **Improper Grading**

10.3.3 · Grading/Lot Drainage

Grading/drainage Overview

The grounds adjacent to the structure were inspected to assess slope and drainage conditions. Proper grading is essential to direct rainwater away from the foundation and reduce the risk of moisture intrusion. Ideally, the soil should slope away from the structure with approximately a 6-inch drop in the first 10 feet (5% grade). When this slope cannot be achieved, the use of swales, drains, or other water management systems may be necessary to effectively divert runoff.

Any flat or low-lying areas near the foundation should be backfilled and regraded as needed to reduce the risk of water pooling, foundation settlement, and potential moisture intrusion into below-grade areas. No significant grading deficiencies were visible at the time of inspection unless otherwise noted in this report.

LMT: The evaluation of grading and lot drainage was limited to conditions observed at the time of inspection. The effectiveness of these conditions can vary over time based on weather, seasonal changes, landscaping modifications, or site alterations. Heavy rainfall, snowmelt, or prolonged wet conditions may reveal deficiencies not visible during the inspection, including those related to poor soil drainage, erosion, or malfunctioning downspouts and gutters. It is also important to note that dry weather can mask active drainage problems, and signs of moisture intrusion may only appear during or after significant rainfall events.

For a more complete understanding of the property's drainage history, it is strongly recommended to review the Seller's Disclosure for any known moisture-related issues and to consult directly with the seller(s) for additional information.

10.4.2 · Vegetation Observations

Vegetation Information

Vegetation was inspected around the home to ensure that it had adequate clearance and was not impacting the structure. No significant deficiencies were observed unless otherwise noted in this report.

10.5.1 · Porch(es), Patio(s), & Flatwork

Porch, Patio, & Flatwork Information

Any porches, stoops, patios, and/or other applicable masonry or concrete surfaces were inspected for damage and other significant defects. No reportable conditions were visibly present at the time of inspection unless otherwise noted in this report.

10.8.1 · Retaining Wall

Retaining Wall Information

Retaining walls are inspected in respect to their effect on the structure of the home. The structural integrity or load bearing capacities of retaining walls are beyond the scope of a home inspection. No significant deficiencies were observed in the walls relation to the structure unless otherwise noted in this report.

10.9.1 · Stairs, Steps, & Ramps

Stairs, Steps, & Ramps Information

The stairs, steps, and/or ramps were inspected by looking at their construction, attachment, risers and treads, applicable railings, etc. No significant deficiencies were observed at visible portions at the time of inspection, unless otherwise noted in this report.

10.10.1 · Guards & Rails

Guards & Rails Information

The guards and rails were inspected for their presence, proper sizing and spacing, looking for damage and securement, and other significant defects or safety concerns. No reportable conditions were visibly present at the time of inspection unless otherwise noted in this report.

RECOMMENDATIONS

10.3.1 · Grading/Lot Drainage

Grading - Inadequate/Improper Slope

There were grading conditions at the referenced area(s) that were not properly sloped away from the structure. Improper grading can reduce the effectiveness of rainwater drainage and increase the likelihood of soil saturation, moisture intrusion, and foundation-related concerns.

Even if no moisture intrusion was present at the time of inspection, inadequate slope can allow the surrounding soil to become saturated during periods of heavy rainfall. Saturated soil at below-grade walls can promote capillary moisture movement through porous masonry, potentially contributing to elevated humidity, water vapor transmission, or direct water infiltration into basement or crawl space areas.

The generally accepted standard for drainage recommends sloping the soil away from the structure at a rate of approximately 6 inches over the first 10 feet (5 percent grade). Where this configuration is not feasible due to site constraints, swales, drains, or other water-management strategies may be needed to help direct water away from the foundation.

An evaluation of the grading with corrections made as needed is recommended to be conducted by a grading contractor, foundation contractor, or other qualified professional.







RECOMMENDATIONS

10.4.1 · Vegetation Observations

Vegetation - Against/Near the Structure

There was vegetation in contact with, or in close proximity to, the structure at the referenced area(s). Vegetation too close to the structure can trap moisture against exterior surfaces, restrict proper drying following rainfall events, and provide pathways for wood-destroying insects. Pruning or removal of plants to maintain a clearance of approximately one to two feet from the structure is recommended to be performed by a qualified person to help reduce moisture-related concerns and pest activity.



MAINTENANCE

10.7.1 · Privacy Walls

Wall - Indications of Moisture Infiltration

Efflorescence and/or other indications of moisture intrusion was present on the privacy wall(s). This indicates moisture saturating the wall and infiltrating the masonry. An evaluation of the moisture infiltration and repairs to prevent it is recommended to be performed by a mason or other qualified person.









RECOMMENDATIONS

11. ELECTRICAL

INSPECTION STATUS OVERVIEW

Line Item	I	NI	NP	D
General Info	✓			
Service Entrance	✓			
Service Disconnect	✓			
Service Amperage	✓			
Service Equipment/Electrical Panel	✓			✓
Subpanel(s)			✓	
Service Grounding/Bonding	✓			✓
Branch Wiring	✓			✓
Breakers	✓			✓
GFCI Protection	✓			✓
Receptacles	✓			
Switches & Light Fixtures	✓			✓
Ceiling Fans	✓			✓
Doorbell	✓			
Smoke Alarms	✓			
CO Alarms	✓			
Electrical wiring misc.	✓			✓

I = Inspected **NI** = Not Inspected **NP** = Not Present **D** = Deficient

INFORMATION

11.1.1 · General Info

Electrical Inspection Overview

The electrical system was inspected at visible and accessible portions, including the service equipment, grounding and bonding components, branch wiring, overcurrent protection devices, and a representative number of switches, receptacles, and fixtures.

LMT - The inspection consisted of a visual evaluation of the system's components and operation under normal conditions. This inspection does not include determining system capacity for future loads, evaluating concealed wiring, or testing components beyond the scope of a home inspection.

11.2.1 · Service Entrance

Service Entrance Type

- **Underground Service Lateral**





11.2.2 · Service Entrance

Service Entrance Information

Electrical power to the structure was supplied via a utility service connection, either by an overhead service drop or an underground service lateral (*as noted above*). Accessible portions of the service equipment, including the meter base and associated components, were inspected for signs of damage, improper installation, or other reportable conditions. No reportable conditions were identified unless otherwise noted in this report.

LMT – The inspection was limited to a visual, non-invasive evaluation of accessible components only. Underground conductors, concealed wiring, utility-owned components, and any portions of the service system not visible at the time of inspection are excluded from this evaluation.

11.3.1 · Service Disconnect

Service Disconnect Information

The service disconnect or main OCPD (over current protection device) was inspected looking for any deficiencies and reporting on its location. This disconnect can be a breaker, fuse block, or kill switch. This is the means of shutting off all electricity entering the home.

11.4.1 · Service Amperage

Service Entrance Conductors Size & Type

- Unknown

11.4.2 · Service Amperage

Service Amperage

- 200amps 120/240VAC

11.4.3 · Service Amperage

Service Amperage Information

The service amperage was determined by inspecting the service entrance conductors (SEC's), service disconnect rating, and visible markings at accessible components.

LMT – If the panel cover was not removed, if the service entrance conductor sizing designation was not legibly visible, or if service lug covers were present preventing verification of conductor material or size, the stated service amperage listed above is followed by "presumed." In such cases, the amperage could not be wholly verified and is based on available visible information, including the service panel rating and accessible components.

Voltage was not measured during this inspection. A typical residential service of 120/240 VAC is presumed unless otherwise noted. In rare cases, 120/208 VAC service may be present. Verification of system voltage is beyond the scope of a standard home inspection.

Underground conductors, concealed wiring, utility-owned components, and any portions of the service system not visible at the time of inspection are excluded from this evaluation.

11.5.1 · Service Equipment/Electrical Panel

Electrical Panel / Service Equipment Location

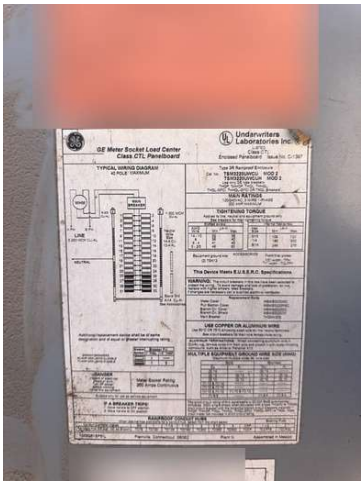
- **Right Side of Structure**

11.5.2 · Service Equipment/Electrical Panel

Electrical Panel Manufacturer

- **GE**





11.5.3 · Service Equipment/Electrical Panel

Panel Cover Removed?

- **Yes**

11.5.4 · Service Equipment/Electrical Panel

Electrical Panel / Service Equipment Information

The main electrical service panel (referred to as the service equipment when it contains the main service disconnect) was inspected for visible wiring deficiencies, damage, and other reportable conditions. The inspection included evaluation of the panel enclosure, wiring terminations, overcurrent protection devices, and general workmanship where accessible. No reportable conditions were present at the time of inspection unless otherwise noted in this report.

LMT – The service panel cover may not have been removed due to one or more conditions noted above, if applicable. Removal of the cover was not performed where it was not considered safe or readily accessible. When access to the interior of the panel is restricted, the inspection is limited to exterior observations only. Internal components, including wiring terminations, grounding and bonding, bus bars, and overcurrent devices, were not visible and could not be evaluated. Defects may be present within the panel that were not observed.

Once the panel is made safely accessible, further evaluation of the interior components is recommended to be performed by a licensed electrician.

11.6.1 · Subpanel(s)

Subpanel(s) Location

- Not present

11.6.2 · Subpanel(s)

Subpanel Manufacturer

- N/A

11.6.3 · Subpanel(s)

Subpanel Information

The subpanel(s) were inspected to ensure all current safety standards were followed; that a 4-wire feed was present, that the EGC's and grounded conductors were isolated, that the grounded conductors were floating, that the EGC's were bonded, etc. No significant deficiencies were present in the panel(s) at the time of inspection unless otherwise noted in this report.

11.7.1 · Service Grounding/Bonding

GEC Present

- Not Visible

11.7.2 · Service Grounding/Bonding

Grounding Electrode Type

- Not Visible

11.7.3 · Service Grounding/Bonding

Water Pipe Bonding Present

- Yes



11.7.4 · Service Grounding/Bonding

Gas Pipe Bonding Present

- Yes



11.7.5 · Service Grounding/Bonding

GEC Information

The electrical system was inspected for the presence of a grounding electrode conductor (GEC) at visible and accessible areas. No reportable conditions were present at visible portions of the system unless otherwise noted in this report.

LMT – The termination point of the GEC at the grounding electrode (such as a ground rod or other approved grounding method) is not fully visible in all cases due to its location below grade, behind finished materials, or within inaccessible components. ***If the GEC originated from the meter base***, the interior of the meter enclosure was not accessible, and the grounding connection could not be confirmed. Portions of the grounding system that were not visible are excluded from this evaluation.

11.8.1 · Branch Wiring

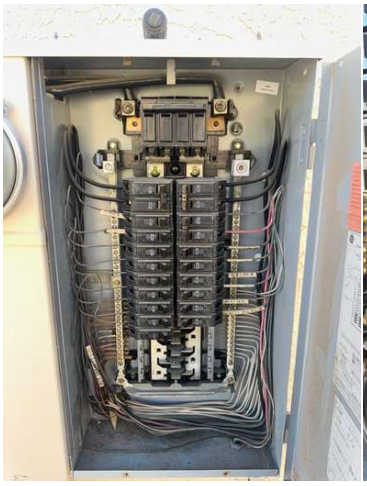
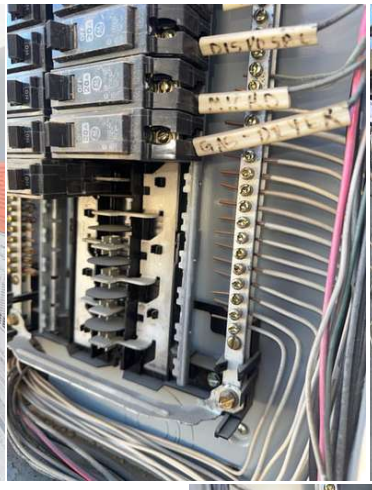
Visible Branch Wiring Type

- **NM Sheathed Cable**

11.8.2 · Branch Wiring

15 & 20amp Branch Wiring Metal Type

- **Copper**




11.8.3 · Branch Wiring

Branch Wiring Information

The branch wiring was inspected at visible portions looking for any significant deficiencies or defects that could be a fire and/or safety hazard; including but not limited to: connections made outside of a junction box, wiring terminations, open junction boxes, damage, the wiring material, improper support, etc. No significant deficiencies were visibly present at the time of inspection unless otherwise noted in this report.

LMT - The majority of branch feeders are not visible due to being behind wall, floor, and ceiling coverings, insulation, etc.

11.9.2 · Breakers

AFCI Breakers Present?

- No

11.9.3 · Breakers

Breakers in Off Position

- 0



11.9.4 · Breakers

Breakers Information

The breakers were inspected at visible portions for indications of damage such as overheating, arcing, improper conductor terminations, or other reportable conditions. Corresponding conductors were also inspected at visible portions for concerns such as multiple lugging, improper sizing, or visible damage. No reportable conditions were present unless otherwise noted in this report.

AFCI and GFCI breakers (if present) were tested by operating the integral test button to verify their response. When tested, the breakers tripped as intended unless otherwise noted in this report.

LMT – AFCI and/or GFCI breakers may not have been tested when the home was occupied, as operating these devices can interrupt power to active circuits serving computers, networking equipment, appliances, clocks, or other electronic devices. Additionally, **breaker(s) found in the "off" position were not turned on or operated to determine the functionality of the circuits or components they may serve.** Confirmation of proper operation of any circuits or equipment connected to these breakers is recommended prior to closing. *If inoperable electrical components (lights, receptacles, appliances, etc.) are noted elsewhere in this report, breaker(s) found in the off position may or may not be the cause.*

11.10.1 · GFCI Protection

GFCI Information

Ground Fault Circuit Interrupter (GFCI) protection is a critical safety feature designed to quickly trip and shut off power if as little as a 5-milliamp difference is detected between the hot and neutral conductors, greatly reducing the risk of electrical shock.

Current electrical standards recommend GFCI protection for receptacles within 6 feet of a sink or anywhere a plugged-in device could come into contact with water, including bathrooms, kitchens, laundry areas, garages, basements, crawl spaces, exterior areas, and other damp or wet locations. While GFCI protection may not have been required in some or all of these areas when the structure was built, its installation is highly recommended for safety and is typically inexpensive.

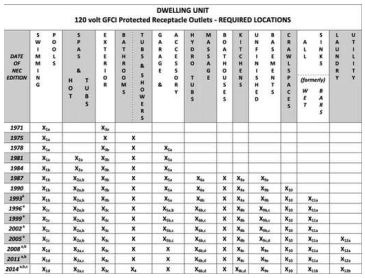
LMT - GFCI protection is tested only when a visible GFCI device with "Test" and "Reset" buttons is present, or when a GFCI breaker is located in the main or subpanel. Underwriters Laboratories (UL) recognizes these test buttons as the appropriate method for verifying device operation. Testing with a polarity tester or other external device is not an approved functional test of the internal protection mechanism.

In occupied structures, some GFCI devices may not be tested due to the potential for inadvertently interrupting power to sensitive electronic equipment such as computers, networking devices, security systems, or similar equipment. As a result, not all GFCI protection present may have been functionally tested during the inspection.

Additionally, when test/reset buttons are not visible at each receptacle, testing may trip an upstream GFCI device located in an inaccessible area, such as behind personal belongings, within cabinetry, or elsewhere. **An exhaustive confirmation of all GFCI-protected outlets is therefore beyond the scope of this inspection.**

Ongoing Responsibility - Manufacturers, the CPSC, and the UL recommend monthly testing of GFCI devices using the built-in test button to help ensure proper operation over time. Because this inspection represents a limited, point-in-time evaluation, it is the responsibility of the property owner or occupant to perform routine testing and verification of GFCI protection after occupancy.

Once personal belongings have been removed or after taking ownership of the property, it is recommended that all receptacles in recommended locations be verified for proper GFCI protection. If this task cannot be performed confidently, a licensed electrician should be consulted.



DWELLING UNIT
120 volt GFCI Protected Receptacle Outlets - REQUIRED LOCATIONS

DATE OF NEC EDITION	SWIMMING POOLS	SPAS & HOT TUBS	EXTERIOR	BATHROOMS	TUBS & SHOWERS	GARAGE	ACCESSORY &	HYDRO-TUBS	MASSAGE	BOATHOUSES	KITCHENS	UNFINISHED	BASEMENTS	CRAWLSPACES	ALL (formerly WET BARS)	SINKS	LAUNDRY	UTILITY
1971	X_{71}		X_{71}															
1975	X_{71}		X	X														
1978	X_{71}		X_{78}	X		X_{78}												
1981	X_{71}	X_{81}	X_{78}	X		X_{81}												
1984	X_{71}	X_{81}	X_{84}	X		X_{81}												
1987	X_{71}	$X_{81,5}$	X_{84}	X		X_{81}	X_{81}	X	X_{81}	X_{86}								
1990	X_{71}	$X_{81,5}$	X_{84}	X		X_{81}	X_{81}	X	X_{81}	X_{86}	X_{87}							
1993[1]	X_{71}	$X_{81,5}$	X_{84}	X		X_{81}	X_{81}	X	X_{81}	X_{86}	X_{87}	X_{223}						
1996[1]	X_{71}	$X_{81,5}$	X_{84}	X		$X_{81,5}$	$X_{81,5}$	X	X_{86}	$X_{86,1}$	X_{87}	X_{223}						
1999[1]	X_{71}	$X_{81,5}$	X_{84}	X		$X_{81,5}$	$X_{81,5}$	X	X_{86}	$X_{86,1}$	X_{87}	X_{223}						
2002[1]	X_{71}	$X_{81,5}$	X_{84}	X		$X_{81,5}$	$X_{81,5}$	X	X_{86}	$X_{86,1}$	X_{87}	X_{223}						
2005[1]	X_{71}	$X_{81,5}$	X_{84}	X		$X_{81,5}$	$X_{81,5}$	X	X_{86}	$X_{86,1}$	X_{87}	X_{223}					X_{224}	
2008[1,2]	X_{71}	$X_{81,5}$	X_{84}	X		X	$X_{81,5}$	X	X_{86}	$X_{86,1}$	X_{87}	X_{223}					X_{224}	
2011[1,2]	X_{71}	$X_{81,5}$	X_{84}	X		X	$X_{81,5}$	X	X_{86}	$X_{86,1}$	X_{87}	X_{223}					X_{224}	
2014[1,2,3]	X_{71}	$X_{81,5}$	X_{84}	X_{6}		X	$X_{81,5}$	X	$X_{86,1}$	X_{86}	X_{87}	X_{223}					X_{224}	

11.10.3 · GFCI Protection

GFCI reset locations

- **Primary bathroom**
- **Kitchen**

11.11.1 · Receptacles

Receptacle Information

A representative number of receptacles throughout the structure were tested using a polarity tester to confirm proper wiring. No wiring deficiencies were reported by the tester unless otherwise noted in this report.

EXCL – 220V/240V receptacles and 20-amp dedicated receptacles were not tested for functionality or polarity, as they cannot be evaluated using a standard receptacle polarity tester. Only visual deficiencies were reported with regard to these receptacles.

11.12.1 · Switches & Light Fixtures

Switches & Lights Information

A representative number of switches and permanently installed light fixtures were tested throughout the structure to assess basic operation. Testing was limited to confirming whether fixtures responded to their associated switches or controls. Some fixtures may contain multiple bulbs or components, and only the operational status at the time of inspection was evaluated. Inoperative fixtures may require bulb replacement or further evaluation to determine whether an electrical concern is present.

No deficiencies were observed at visible and tested areas unless otherwise noted in this report.

LMT - Exterior dusk-to-dawn lights, motion-activated lights, landscape lighting, and any lights not permanently attached to the structure were not included in the inspection and were not tested for functionality. The inspection of switches and lighting was limited to visible and readily accessible areas. Fixtures controlled by remote devices, timers, smart systems, or switches that were not identifiable at the time of inspection may not have been tested.

11.13.1 · Ceiling Fans

Ceiling Fan Information

A representative number of ceiling fans were inspected by ensuring they powered on and did not wobble excessively, as well as looking for other deficiencies. No reportable conditions were present at the time of inspection unless otherwise noted in this report.

11.14.1 · Doorbell

Doorbell Information

A doorbell system, when present, was tested by depressing the button and listening for a chime. No reportable conditions were present at the time of inspection unless otherwise noted in this report.

LMT / EXCL – If a cloud-connected (video) doorbell system was present, functionality was not fully tested. These systems are often account-based, app-dependent, and commonly removed by the seller(s) prior to closing. Consultation with the seller(s) is recommended to determine whether the device will remain, how it operates, or what replacement, if any, is intended.

If a doorbell system was not present at the time of inspection, no evaluation of doorbell operation or related low-voltage wiring was performed. Installation of a doorbell system, if desired, should be discussed with a licensed electrician.

11.15.1 · Smoke Alarms

Smoke Alarm Presence

- **Present**

11.15.2 · Smoke Alarms

Smoke Alarms Information

Smoke alarms are recommended to be installed in each sleeping room, outside of sleeping areas, and on each level of the structure, including habitable basements and attics, to provide early warning in the event of a fire. **For safety, replacing batteries and testing all smoke alarms before spending the first night in the structure is recommended.**

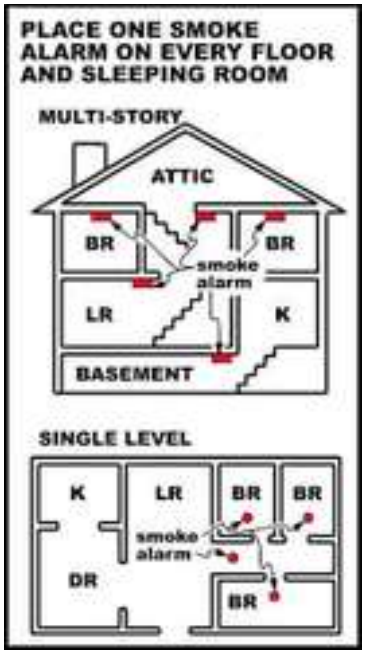
LMT – Smoke alarms were not tested during this inspection. Pressing the “test” button only verifies the audible alert and does not confirm the alarm’s ability to detect smoke or fire. Proper functional testing requires the use of a smoke can, which is beyond the scope of a home inspection.

For improved safety and reliability, it is recommended that the client either have the smoke alarms tested with appropriate testing equipment or replace all alarms upon occupancy, then test them monthly thereafter. Additional fire-safety recommendations commonly supported by fire safety organizations include:

• Replacing batteries every 6 to 12 months

• Replacing smoke alarms every 5 to 10 years, depending on manufacturer specifications

• Considering dual-sensor alarms that incorporate both ionization and photoelectric sensing technologies for improved detection performance



11.16.1 · CO Alarms

CO Alarm Presence

- **Present**

11.16.2 · CO Alarms

CO Alarm Information

Carbon monoxide (CO) alarms are required to be installed outside of each separate sleeping area in structures containing fuel-fired appliances or an attached garage. They are also required on each level of the structure where sleeping rooms are located. CO alarms are intended to be located in the immediate vicinity of bedrooms so occupants can be alerted during sleeping hours.

CO alarms are typically required in structures that contain fuel-burning appliances such as gas furnaces, water heaters, fireplaces, or other combustion equipment, as well as in structures with attached garages where vehicle exhaust gases may enter the living space.

More information about CO detectors and their requirements can be found here:

https://www.nfpa.org/Public-Education/By-topic/Fire-and-life-safety-equipment/Carbon-monoxide

LIMITATIONS/EXCLUSIONS

11.8.4 · Branch Wiring

Low Voltage Wiring Systems Not Inspected

EXCL - Any low-voltage components and their associated wiring fall outside the scope of a standard home inspection and were not inspected. This includes, but is not limited to, phone and telecom wiring, cable and coaxial systems, ethernet or data cabling, security and alarm systems, low-voltage lighting, audio/visual wiring, intercom systems, smart-home hubs, and related equipment.

Any comments made regarding these systems should be considered a courtesy and not a comprehensive evaluation. Verification of proper installation or functionality is recommended to be performed by a qualified specialist if desired.

RECOMMENDATIONS

11.5.5 · Service Equipment/Electrical Panel

Incorrect wiring color

MAIN ELECTRICAL PANEL

A **red/black wire** was observed connected to the ground/neutral bar in the main electrical panel. This conductor should be bare copper, green, or white. An evaluation by a licensed electrician is recommended to correct this wiring as needed.





RECOMMENDATIONS

11.5.6 · Service Equipment/Electrical Panel

Main Electrical Panel Mounted on Water-Damaged Plywood

ELECTRICAL PANEL - EXTERIOR WALL

The main electrical panel is secured to exterior wall plywood that shows water damage and previous sealant repairs. Panel appears to be partially pulled away from the wall and some of the fasteners are loose. Recommend consulting the homeowner for more information and further evaluation by a licensed electrician for proper mounting.

A roof scupper is present above the electrical panel and I recommend extending the scupper or adding a gutter to divert water away from the electrical panel.



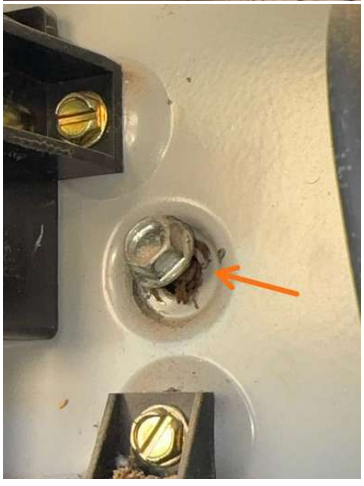
















RECOMMENDATIONS | AGED | INQUIRE W/SELLER(S) | FURTHER/FULL EVALUATION

11.7.6 · Service Grounding/Bonding

Water Pipe Bonding - Jumper(s) Missing

Water pipe bonding jumper(s) were missing at area(s) where they are typically required. Bonding jumpers should be installed across any section of the plumbing system that includes potentially non-continuous components, such as pressure regulators, dielectric unions, shutoff valves, or transitions from metallic to non-metallic piping. The absence of bonding jumpers in these areas can interrupt electrical continuity and compromise the effectiveness of the grounding system. An evaluation of the bonding configuration is recommended to be performed by a licensed electrician, with the installation of bonding jumpers made as needed to ensure proper safety and compliance.





RECOMMENDATIONS

11.9.1 · Breakers

AFCI - Upgrade Recommended

AFCI (Arc-Fault Circuit Interrupter) breakers were not present for all locations recommended by current standards. AFCI protection was not required for homes constructed prior to approximately 2004–2008, depending on the local municipality. Installation of AFCI breakers is recommended to be performed as a **safety upgrade** for circuits servicing bedrooms and living areas, as these devices can detect arc faults in wiring, connections, and plugged-in devices, and automatically shut off the circuit to reduce the risk of fire. Consultation with a licensed electrician is recommended for further information. In some older panels, installation of AFCI breakers may not be possible, and upgrading the panel should be considered.

UPGRADE

11.10.2 · GFCI Protection

GFCI - Not Present (Upgrade)

SFTY - Although GFCI protection was not required in the referenced area(s) when this structure was built, it was not present at the time of inspection. GFCI devices help reduce the risk of electric shock in locations subject to moisture or contact with grounded surfaces. The installation of GFCI receptacle(s), or GFCI protection at the circuit, is recommended to be performed by a licensed electrician for improved safety.







Laundry Room

RECOMMENDATIONS

11.12.2 · Switches & Light Fixtures

Exterior Light Fixtures - Gaps and Loose Mounting

EXTERIOR - LIGHT FIXTURES

Gaps observed around exterior light fixtures. The units should be secured and properly sealed to prevent moisture intrusion.









RECOMMENDATIONS AGED

11.13.2 · Ceiling Fans

Fan Light - Not Functional

The referenced ceiling fan light(s) were not functional at the time of inspection. This may be as simple as a burned-out bulb, but the possibility exists that it could be more extensive. I recommend confirming proper operation of the light(s)prior to closing.



Bedroom 3

RECOMMENDATIONS

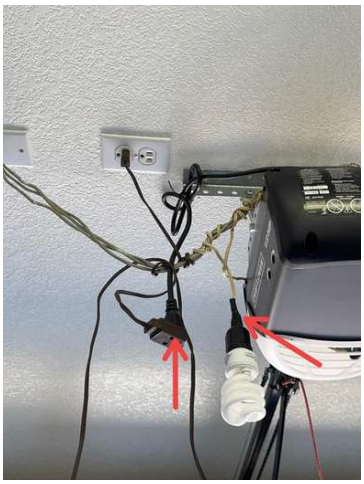
11.17.1 · Electrical Wiring Misc.

Electrical Installation - Unworkmanlike

GARAGE

Electrical installation unworkmanlike installation. Further evaluation by a licensed electrician is recommended to assess and correct any deficiencies.





SAFETY CONCERN

INSTALLATION DEFECT

12. HVAC

INSPECTION STATUS OVERVIEW

Line Item	I	NI	NP	D
General Info	✓			
Thermostat(s)	✓			
Air Filter/Return Plenum	✓			✓
Return Air and Supply Information	✓			
Exterior Unit(s) - Split System	✓			✓
Interior Unit(s) - Split System	✓			✓
Gas Pipe(s)	✓			✓
Furnace Venting	✓			✓
Auxiliary Drain Pan	✓			✓
Condensate Management	✓			✓
Refrigerant Lines	✓			✓
Visible Ductwork	✓			✓
Cooling Source In Each Habitable Room	✓			
Heating Source In Each Habitable Room	✓			
Mechanical Ventilation (Kitchen & Bath)	✓			✓
Solid-Fuel & Gas Fireplace/Appliances, etc.	✓			✓

I = Inspected NI = Not Inspected NP = Not Present D = Deficient

INFORMATION

12.1.1 · General Info

HVAC System Inspection Overview

The inspection of the HVAC system was limited to a non-invasive visual observation of accessible components and the system's response to normal operating controls (the thermostat) in heating and cooling modes (**when weather conditions permitted**). The inspection did not include disassembly, invasive testing, refrigerant analysis, or verification of internal component condition. Access panels intended for homeowner removal and not requiring tools were removed when accessible.

The most common residential HVAC systems in this area are ***split systems*** and ***package units***.

• ***Split systems*** typically consist of an exterior condenser or heat pump and an interior air handler or furnace connected by refrigerant lines, electrical wiring, and ductwork.

• ***Package units*** are self-contained exterior systems that combine heating and cooling components into a single cabinet, commonly used where interior space is limited.

The system type present was visually identified and noted in this report; however, operational testing and performance evaluation were limited to normal user controls only, and no technically exhaustive evaluation was performed.

HVAC manufacturers recommend **annual servicing** to help maintain system efficiency, reliability, and longevity. Routine servicing typically includes inspection of electrical components, refrigerant levels, airflow, safety controls, condensate management, and overall system operation.

Because servicing history cannot be confirmed during a visual inspection, it is **strongly recommended** that the client inquire with the seller(s) regarding:

• The date of the most recent professional HVAC service

• Any available maintenance or repair records

• Whether the system has been serviced within the past year

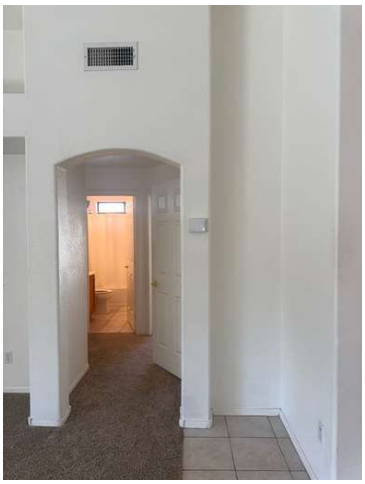
If annual servicing cannot be confirmed, an evaluation and servicing of the HVAC system by a qualified HVAC contractor is recommended to be performed prior to the end of the inspection contingency period. **This will not be applicable for systems less than one year of age.*

EXCL - The inspection excluded air purifiers, electric air cleaners, UV filtration devices, humidifiers, dehumidifiers, and other similar indoor air quality or specialty HVAC accessories. These components are considered ancillary equipment, are outside the scope of a standard home inspection, and were not inspected or tested. No representation is made regarding their condition, operation, effectiveness, or maintenance requirements.

12.2.1 · Thermostat(s)

Thermostat Location(s)

- **Living Room**





12.2.2 · Thermostat(s)

Thermostat Information

The thermostat was operated to determine it activated the HVAC system. No indications of any deficiencies were observed at the time of inspection unless otherwise noted in this report.

12.2.3 · Thermostat(s)

Set at 83°

12.3.1 · Air Filter/Return Plenum

Filter Location(s)

- Hallway

12.3.3 · Air Filter/Return Plenum

Filter Size

- 20 X 30

12.3.4 · Air Filter/Return Plenum

Filter/plenum Information

The return air grille, air filter, and return air plenum were inspected at visible portions looking for any significant deficiencies, gaps in the plenum, dirty filter(s), or an accumulation of dust. Changing the filter every 30 days - 3 months depending on the style of filter used is recommended. This is one of the most important "maintenance" items you can perform, as a dirty filter puts additional strain on the interior unit, shortening its life and may cause damage to the unit.

12.4.1 · Return Air And Supply Information

Return Air Temp

- 65-70

12.4.3 · Return Air And Supply Information

Temperature Differential Heating Mode

- 20+ Degrees

12.4.4 · Return Air And Supply Information

Temperature Differential Cooling Mode

- 15-20 Degrees



12.4.5 · Return Air And Supply Information

Return Air Temperature Reading

A temperature reading of the return air was taken at the time of inspection to provide a baseline to compare output (supply) temperatures to, showing the system(s) responded to normal operating controls.

12.4.6 · Return Air And Supply Information

Air Supply Temperature Readings

An infrared camera was used to show the system(s) responded to normal operating controls at the time of inspection. **These images are not intended to show the exact temperature differential produced, the efficiency, or the performance of the system, which lies beyond the scope of a home inspection.** HVAC thermometers (wet bulb) are required for accurate readings, and measurement points would be carried out at a different location by an HVAC contractor. Typical temperature differentials between return and supply air is 12 - 20 degrees in cooling mode and 15 - 25 degrees in heating mode. Several factors can affect these numbers, such as but not limited to: indoor ambient air temperature, exterior ambient air temperature, humidity, cleanliness of the air filter and evaporator, etc.

12.4.7 · Return Air And Supply Information

HVAC Supply Information

Accessible and visible HVAC registers were inspected to determine conditioned air supply was produced (CFM air flow is not tested for). No indications of deficiencies were observed at the time of inspection unless otherwise noted in this report.

12.5.1 · Exterior Unit(s) - Split System

Exterior Unit Information

The exterior unit(s) were visually inspected and tested for proper response to normal operating controls (at the thermostat), and that conditioned air was produced. No indications of deficiencies were noted at the time of inspection unless otherwise stated in this report.

LMT - The cooling function of conventional **air conditioning systems** is not tested when outdoor temperatures are ***below 60°F***, as operating under such conditions can cause damage to the compressor and other components. Likewise, the **cooling function of heat pump systems** is not tested when outdoor temperatures are ***below 40°F***, unless the system is specifically equipped with low-ambient controls. These operational limitations are in place to prevent potential equipment damage; therefore, the cooling functionality of applicable systems may be excluded from testing under such conditions.

12.5.2 · Exterior Unit(s) - Split System

Exterior Unit Location

- **Right Side of Structure**







12.5.3 · Exterior Unit(s) - Split System

Exterior Unit Energy Source & Type

- Electric AC Unit

12.5.4 · Exterior Unit(s) - Split System

Exterior Unit Manufacturer

- International Comfort Products

12.5.5 · Exterior Unit(s) - Split System

Exterior Unit Manufacture Year

- 2015

12.5.6 · Exterior Unit(s) - Split System

Exterior Unit Max Circuit Breaker Amperage

- 35amps

12.5.8 · Exterior Unit(s) - Split System

Exterior Unit Tonnage

- 3.5 Ton

12.6.1 · Interior Unit(s) - Split System

Interior Unit(s) Information

The interior unit(s) were inspected visually and tested by ensuring they responded to normal operating controls (at the thermostat), and that conditioned air was produced. The unit(s) responded to normal operating controls and no indications of deficiencies were observed at the time of inspection, unless otherwise noted in this report.

12.6.2 · Interior Unit(s) - Split System

Interior Unit(s) Location

- Attic
- Garage

12.6.3 · Interior Unit(s) - Split System

Interior Unit(s) Energy Source and Distribution

- Gas Forced Air

12.6.4 · Interior Unit(s) - Split System

Interior Unit Manufacturer

- International Comfort Products

12.6.5 · Interior Unit(s) - Split System

Interior Units Manufacture Year

- 2015

12.6.6 · Interior Unit(s) - Split System

Interior Unit Tonnage

- 3.5 Ton

12.7.2 · Gas Pipe(s)

Gas Pipe Information

The gas pipe supplying the unit was inspected for the presence of a shut-off valve, sediment trap, and any visible damage. No deficiencies were observed at visible portions unless otherwise noted in this report.

12.8.1 · Furnace Venting

Vent Information

The furnace vent was inspected by reporting on its material, clearance from combustibles (if applicable), and its termination point. No indications of deficiencies were present at visible portion unless otherwise noted in this report.

12.8.3 · Furnace Venting

Gas Appliance Category

- Category 1

12.8.4 · Furnace Venting

Vent Material

- Type B Galvanized

12.8.5 · Furnace Venting

Vent Termination Point

- Roof

12.9.1 · Auxiliary Drain Pan

Auxiliary Drain Pan Present

- Yes

12.9.2 · Auxiliary Drain Pan

Auxiliary Drain Pan Information

The interior HVAC unit(s) were inspected for the presence of an auxiliary drain pan if they were located in or adjacent to finished areas. These pans may contain a float switch to sense when the pan fills with water, shutting the unit off, or may contain a drain pipe that will allow any accumulated water to drain to the exterior. The functionality of either the float switches or drain pipes are not tested for. No deficiencies were present at visible portions unless otherwise noted in this report.

12.10.1 · Condensate Management

Condensate Termination Point

- **Right Side of Structure**

12.10.2 · Condensate Management

Condensate Management Information

The condensate management system was visually inspected at accessible locations, including the drain piping, presence of a trap where applicable, routing, termination point, and any readily visible components associated with condensate removal. No reportable conditions were present at visible areas unless otherwise noted in this report.

LMT – Portions of the condensate system may pass through walls, ceilings, insulation, or other concealed areas and were not visible for inspection; the condition of concealed portions is excluded from this inspection. If a condensate pump was present, it was not functionally tested, as testing would require introducing water into the system to initiate a pump cycle. Condensate pumps were visually inspected only for signs of leakage or water spillage at accessible areas. Any components not visible at the time of inspection are excluded from this evaluation.

12.11.1 · Refrigerant Lines

Refrigerant Line Information

The refrigerant lines were inspected at visible portions to ensure no damage was present and that pipe insulation was continuous on the lines. No deficiencies were observed unless otherwise noted in this report.

12.12.1 · Visible Ductwork

Ductwork Information

The ductwork was inspected at visible and accessible portions for indications of damage, loose connections, disconnections, or other significant defects. No reportable conditions were present unless otherwise noted in this report.

LMT - Portions of the HVAC ductwork may not have been visible for inspection due to construction features or accessibility limitations. Ductwork may be concealed above finished ceilings, between floors, within wall cavities, above drop ceiling tiles, within attic spaces, or within crawl spaces that were inaccessible or only partially accessible. When these conditions are present, only visible portions of the ductwork can be evaluated. The condition of ductwork located within concealed or inaccessible areas is excluded from this inspection.

12.13.1 · Cooling Source In Each Habitable Room

Cooling Source In Each Habitable Room?

None selected

12.14.1 · Heating Source In Each Habitable Room

Heating Source In Each Habitable Room?

None selected

12.15.1 · Mechanical Ventilation (Kitchen & Bath)

Kitchen Fan Type

- Microwave Recirculating

12.15.2 · Mechanical Ventilation (Kitchen & Bath)

Bath Ventilation Sources

- Ventilation Fan(s)

12.15.3 · Mechanical Ventilation (Kitchen & Bath)

Exhaust Fan Vent(s) Termination Point(s)

None selected

12.15.4 · Mechanical Ventilation (Kitchen & Bath)

Ventilation & Exhaust Fan Information

Bathroom and kitchen ventilation was inspected at visible and accessible areas. Ventilation may be provided by operable windows, mechanical exhaust fans, or a combination of both, depending on the room and configuration.

Where exhaust fans were present, they were operated using normal controls to verify basic functionality. Visible portions of exhaust ducting were inspected where accessible to confirm that discharge was directed to the exterior and that no obvious damage or disconnections were present. Fan type (recirculating or exterior-vented), when identifiable, is noted above.

While operable windows may serve as ventilation in some bathrooms, mechanical exhaust fans are generally recommended to assist with moisture control, particularly during colder months when windows are less likely to be used. No reportable deficiencies were present at visible areas unless otherwise noted in this report.

LMT - Exhaust ducts and their termination points are not always visible, as ducting may be concealed by insulation, routed within wall cavities, or located above finished ceilings. This inspection is limited to areas that were visible and accessible at the time of inspection.

This inspection does not include airflow measurements, duct sizing verification, or evaluation of concealed ducting. Performance is based on observable operation only.

12.16.1 · Solid-Fuel & Gas Fireplace/Appliances, Etc.

Fireplace/appliance Type(s)

- Wood Burning Fireplace

12.16.2 · Solid-Fuel & Gas Fireplace/Appliances, Etc.

Fireplace/appliance Location(s)

- Rear Patio

12.16.3 · Solid-Fuel & Gas Fireplace/Appliances, Etc.

Fireplace/appliance Flue Termination Point

- Exterior fireplace flue

12.16.4 · Solid-Fuel & Gas Fireplace/Appliances, Etc.

Pilot Lit?

- N/A
- Gas Not Present

LIMITATIONS/EXCLUSIONS

12.4.2 · Return Air And Supply Information

Emergency vs Auxiliary Heat Information

LMT - Emergency heat is a function provided on some analog thermostats, which would initiate electric strip heat located inside of the air handler's cabinet. Auxiliary heat, while initiating the same electric strip heat, is now handled by digital thermostats. When the "called-for" temp at the thermostat exceeds the ambient temp by more than two degrees, the thermostat typically will initiate the electric strip heat. This strip heat can also be activated by the system in very low outdoor temps, or if the unit's runtime exceeds a threshold without achieving the called-for temp. The functionality of the electric strip heat is excluded from this inspection. Its condition will be notated on the annual service records that have been recommended to be obtained from the seller(s).

RECOMMENDATIONS

12.3.2 · Air Filter/Return Plenum

Filter(s) - Dirty

There was a dirty air filter present for the interior HVAC unit. A clogged or debris-laden filter can restrict airflow, which may reduce system efficiency, increase operating strain, and contribute to premature wear of components. Replacement of the air filter was recommended to help restore proper airflow and promote more efficient system operation.





MAINTENANCE

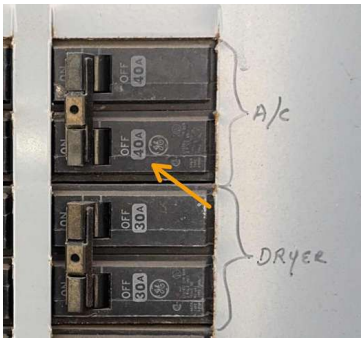
12.5.7 · Exterior Unit(s) - Split System

Exterior Unit Overcurrent Protection Amperage

Recommend having electrician or hvac contractor verify appropriate size of breaker. Sometimes a slightly larger breaker is needed due to how far the wires go. Based on manufacturers label it appears overfused.

• 40 amps

RECOMMENDATIONS







12.5.9 · Exterior Unit(s) - Split System

Cooling Fins - Damage (Minor)

There was minor cooling fin damage present on the exterior unit. Damaged fins can restrict airflow through the coil, which may impact system efficiency over time. Repairs as needed to restore proper airflow are recommended to be performed by a qualified HVAC contractor. In many cases, this condition can be corrected using a fin straightening (repair comb) tool.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mwzwboqN5Cw









RECOMMENDATIONS

12.7.1 · Gas Pipe(s)

Sediment Trap - Missing

A sediment trap was not present on the gas pipe supplying the furnace. Furnaces and water heaters are recommended to have a sediment trap as close to the appliance as possible, to prevent particulates from entering the appliance, possibly causing damage to the heat exchanger. The installation of a sediment trap is recommended to be conducted by an HVAC contractor or other qualified person.



RECOMMENDATIONS

12.8.2 · Furnace Venting

Flue Vent - Improper Clearance From Combustibles

The Type B vent serving the furnace lacked the required clearance from combustible materials. Per manufacturer guidelines and industry standards, Type B vents must maintain a minimum 1-inch clearance from combustible surfaces to reduce the risk of heat-related damage or fire. Repairs to achieve proper clearance are recommended to be performed by a qualified HVAC contractor to help ensure safe operation.





RECOMMENDATIONS

12.9.3 · Auxiliary Drain Pan

Drain Pan - Missing Float Switch

An auxiliary drain pan was present under the air handler, but a float switch was not. A float switch will shut the unit off in case of a deficiency that would allow condensate to fill the auxiliary pan. The installation of a float switch is recommended by an HVAC contractor.



RECOMMENDATIONS

12.9.4 · Auxiliary Drain Pan

Drain Pan - stains & debris observed

The auxiliary drain pan was stained & filled with debris. This condition indicates a past deficiency with the interior HVAC unit or the condensation line. Drain pan has debris in it and we recommend cleaning the pan of all debris. Recommend service by a licensed HVAC contractor.







RECOMMENDATIONS

12.10.3 · Condensate Management

Condensate Pipe - Not Pitched Properly

The condensate drain pipe was not pitched properly, which can prevent effective drainage and may allow water to collect within the line. This improper slope can also cause surface tension to direct water back toward the structure, potentially leading to moisture issues. Repairs to properly pitch the pipe toward its termination are recommended to be performed by a qualified HVAC contractor.



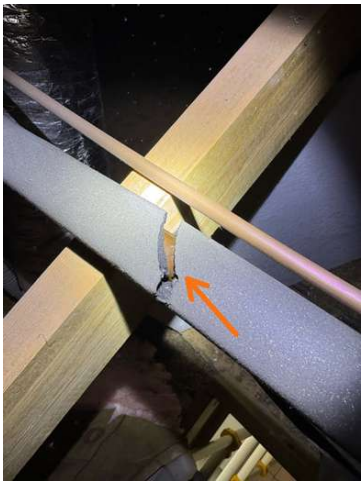
RECOMMENDATIONS

12.11.2 · Refrigerant Lines

Pipe Insulation - Deteriorated

ATTIC VARIOUS LOCATIONS

Deteriorated pipe insulation was present on portions of the refrigerant lines. Replacement of any deteriorated pipe insulation is recommended to be performed by a qualified person to prevent the formation of condensation and applicable damage.





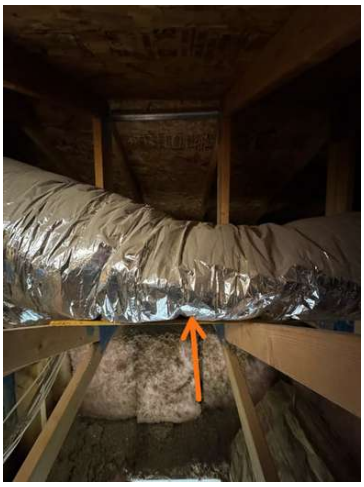
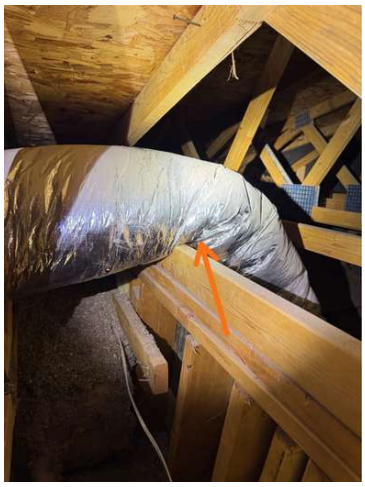
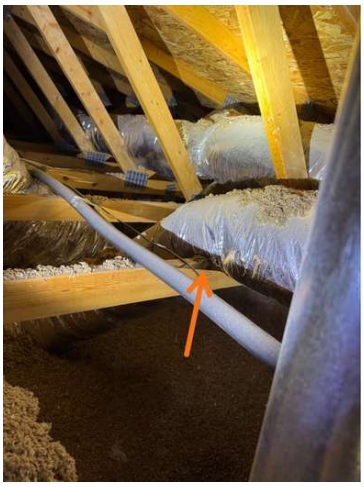


RECOMMENDATIONS

12.12.2 · Visible Ductwork

Ductwork - Sagging/kinked

There were sections of the ductwork that were not properly secured, which resulted in noticeable sagging or that were kinked at the referenced area(s). Sagging ductwork can restrict airflow, reduce system efficiency, and allow condensation to collect in low points of the duct. Current standards recommend supporting flexible ductwork with straps at least 1.5 inches wide, installed at intervals of no more than 4 feet, with a maximum sag of 1/2 inch per foot between supports. An evaluation of the ductwork with repairs made as needed to properly support and restore the ducts is recommended to be performed by a licensed HVAC contractor.

RECOMMENDATIONS

12.12.3 · Visible Ductwork

Ductwork - Damaged

There was damaged ductwork present at the referenced area(s). Damaged ductwork can reduce system efficiency, restrict airflow, and contribute to comfort or moisture-related issues within the structure. Repairs or replacement as needed to any damaged ductwork present is recommended to be performed by a qualified HVAC contractor.



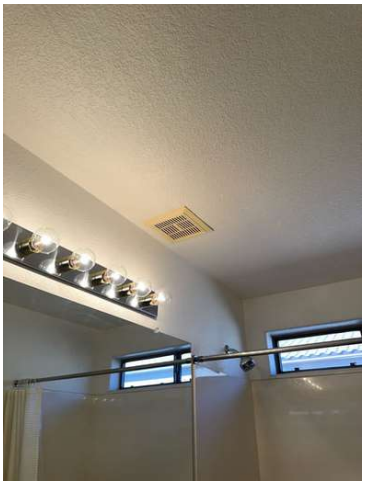


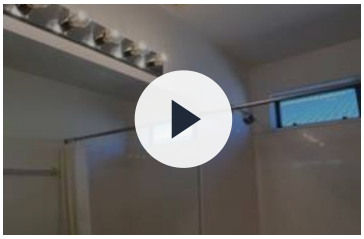

RECOMMENDATIONS

12.15.5 · Mechanical Ventilation (Kitchen & Bath)

Exhaust Fan - Aged Unit

AGED - The exhaust fan was an aged unit. Although functional at the time of inspection, replacement should be anticipated in the future due to its age.





Hall bath

MAINTENANCE

12.16.5 · Solid-Fuel & Gas Fireplace/Appliances, Etc.

Spark arrester not installed at exterior fireplace





RECOMMENDATIONS

13. PLUMBING

INSPECTION STATUS OVERVIEW

Line Item	I	NI	NP	D
General Info	✓			
Plumbing Leaks Information	✓			✓
Exterior Spigots	✓			✓
Water Pressure	✓			✓
Main Cleanout	✓			
Gas Meter/LP Tank Information	✓			
Gas Pipes	✓			
Drain, Waste, and Vent Pipes (DWV)	✓			
Water Supply & Distribution Pipes	✓			
Functional Flow	✓			
Functional Drainage	✓			
Sink(s)	✓			
Undersink Plumbing	✓			✓
Bathtub(s)	✓			✓
Shower(s)	✓			✓
Shower Surround, Floor, & Door Assembly	✓			
Toilet(s)	✓			
Shutoff valves	✓			✓

I = Inspected **NI** = Not Inspected **NP** = Not Present **D** = Deficient

INFORMATION

13.1.1 · General Info

Plumbing Visibility Hindrances

- **Finished Ceilings**
- **Slab Foundation**
- **Framing Covered**

13.1.3 · General Info

Plumbing System Inspection Overview & Limitations

The plumbing system and fixtures were inspected at visible and accessible areas in accordance with the Standards of Practice. The inspection included a visual review of water supply and distribution piping, drain, waste, and vent (DWV) piping, plumbing fixtures, shutoff valves, and associated components, along with operating fixtures under normal use conditions where practical. Observations are limited to readily visible conditions at the time of inspection.

LMT - Due to the nature of plumbing installations, portions of the water distribution and DWV systems are concealed and not visible. This can include, but is not limited to, piping located within walls, ceilings, floors, and slab foundations; insulation between joists, pipe insulation wrapping, multi-story configurations, limited-access or inaccessible crawl spaces, and other concealed areas. **(*Any plumbing visibility hindrances will be listed above.*)**

As a result, any plumbing components not visible at the time of inspection are excluded from this evaluation, and any comments made within this report apply only to visible and accessible portions. The inspection does not determine the condition, performance, or remaining life expectancy of concealed plumbing components, nor does it include invasive testing, pressure testing, or system disassembly.

Water shutoff valves were visually inspected but not operated for any reason. Shutoff valves are rarely exercised and may leak, fail, or become inoperable once operated due to age, corrosion, mineral buildup, or deterioration of internal components. **The ability of any shutoff valve to function properly is excluded from this inspection.**

EXCL - Water filtration systems, water softeners, irrigation systems, private water systems, and other specialty plumbing equipment are excluded from this inspection.

13.2.1 · Plumbing Leaks Information

Plumbing Leaks Overview

The structure's plumbing system's visible and accessible components were inspected for leaks or indications of past leaks. If not otherwise noted in this report, no leaks or indications of leaks were visibly present at the time of inspection.

13.3.1 · Exterior Spigots

Spigot(s) Information

The exterior spigot(s) were inspected by operating them when conditions permitted and by observing visible portions for leaks, proper attachment to the structure, and other visible defects. No reportable conditions were present unless otherwise noted in this report.

LMT - Exterior spigots may not be operated or fully inspected when conditions create a risk of damage or limit accessibility. This can include below-freezing temperatures, winterized spigots, vegetation obstructing access, or spigots that are detached from the structure. When these conditions are present, the spigot(s) may not be tested for functionality. Confirmation of proper operation is recommended once normal operating conditions are restored and access is available.

13.4.1 · Water Pressure

Water Pressure (Approx.)

- **60-70psi**



13.4.2 · Water Pressure

Water Pressure Information

The water pressure was tested at an available spigot on the exterior of the home or at the washing machine spigots (if not in use). 80psi or less is recommended to protect appliances, distribution pipes, and fittings/connections from leaking (60 - 70psi is preferred). Most pressure regulators are adjustable from 25 - 75 psi, and any readings over 75psi indicate a missing or defective pressure regulator. The pictured reading is only applicable to what was present at the time of inspection, as several factors can allow for pressure changes, including the use of appliances and fixtures in the home and the water use of the neighbors and surrounding areas.

13.5.1 · Main Cleanout

Cleanout Location

- **Front of Structure**



13.5.2 · Main Cleanout

Cleanout Information

There was a sewer or septic lateral cleanout present at the referenced area(s). A cleanout provides an access point for clearing blockages or performing maintenance on the main waste line and is typically used by plumbing contractors when diagnosing or correcting drainage issues.

LMT - Cleanouts were reported on for presence only and were not opened to verify condition or functionality.

13.6.1 · Gas Meter/LP Tank Information

Fuel Source

- Gas Meter

13.6.2 · Gas Meter/LP Tank Information

Location of Fuel Source

- Left Side of Structure

13.7.1 · Gas Pipes

Gas Pipe Material

- Black Iron

13.7.2 · Gas Pipes

Approx % of Gas Pipes Visible

None selected

13.7.3 · Gas Pipes

Gas Pipes Information

The visible portions of the gas piping system were inspected for indications of significant defects such as corrosion, mechanical damage, improper support, or concerns at connections, fittings, and appliance shutoff valves. Only the portions of the piping that were visible and accessible during the inspection could be evaluated. The inspection did not include pressure testing, leak detection, or evaluation of concealed gas piping within walls, floors, or ceilings.

No reportable conditions were present at visible portions of the gas piping unless otherwise noted in this report.

LMT – Much of the gas piping system may be concealed within finished walls, ceilings, floors, or slab foundations and therefore may not be visible during the inspection. The inspection of the gas piping system is limited to visible and readily accessible portions only, and the condition of concealed piping is excluded from this inspection.

13.8.1 · Drain, Waste, And Vent Pipes (DWV)

Sewer/septic Lateral Material (Visible Portions)

- PVC
- ABS

13.8.2 · Drain, Waste, And Vent Pipes (DWV)

DWV Material Type (Visible Portions)

- ABS

13.8.3 · Drain, Waste, And Vent Pipes (DWV)

Drain, Waste, and Vent Pipes Information

Visible and accessible portions of the drain, waste, and vent (DWV) piping were inspected for indications of leakage, improper installation, or other reportable conditions. The approximate percentage of the DWV system that was visible at the time of inspection is noted above. Any comments provided are limited to the portions that were visible and accessible.

A significant portion of the DWV system, including the underground sewer or septic lateral between the structure and the municipal sewer connection or septic tank, is not visible during a standard home inspection. Conditions such as root intrusion, corrosion, separations, blockages, debris/grease buildup, bellies (sagging), collapsed sections, or improper slope can exist within concealed or underground piping without producing visible symptoms inside the structure at the time of inspection.

Because of these limitations, **a sewer scope evaluation is recommended to be performed** to fully assess the condition, integrity, materials, and remaining service life of the underground lateral and to identify any defects or concerns that are not visible during a standard inspection. This

recommendation applies regardless of the age of the structure and can help identify conditions that may involve significant repair costs.

13.8.4 · Drain, Waste, And Vent Pipes (DWV)

DWV Pipe Insulation

- Not observed where visible/not present

13.9.1 · Water Supply & Distribution Pipes

Service Pipe Material (Visible Portions)

- Copper

13.9.2 · Water Supply & Distribution Pipes

Water Distribution Pipe Material (Visible Portions)

- Copper

13.9.3 · Water Supply & Distribution Pipes

Approx. Percentage of Water Distribution Pipes Visible

- <10%

13.9.4 · Water Supply & Distribution Pipes

Water Service & Distribution Pipes Information

Visible portions of the water service piping, water distribution piping, main water shutoff valve, and pressure-reducing valve (PRV), when present, were inspected at accessible areas for indications of leakage, damage, or other reportable conditions. The approximate percentage of the water distribution piping that was visible at the time of inspection is noted above. No reportable conditions were present at visible areas unless otherwise noted in this report.

The main water shutoff valve was identified and visually inspected for condition and accessibility. **Shutoff valves were not operated for any reason**, as operating older or infrequently used valves can result in leakage or failure. The functional performance of shutoff valves is therefore excluded from this inspection.

When present, the pressure-reducing valve (PRV) was visually inspected for signs of leakage, corrosion, or other apparent defects. The PRV was not adjusted or tested for pressure regulation, and its performance was not verified as part of this inspection.

13.9.5 · Water Supply & Distribution Pipes

Water supply pipe insulation not present/not visible

13.10.1 · Functional Flow

Functional Flow

- **Yes**

13.10.2 · Functional Flow

Flow Information

Water was ran from multiple faucets simultaneously to gauge that there was not a significant reduction in flow as a result of doing so. No significant reduction occurred at the time of inspection unless otherwise noted in this report.

13.11.1 · Functional Drainage

Functional Drainage

- **Yes**

13.11.2 · Functional Drainage

Drainage Information

Water was run through all drains in the home for an extended period of time to determine if functional drainage was occurring. No hindered drainage was present at the time of inspection unless otherwise noted in this report.

***LMT** - Lived-in conditions can not be adequately replicated during an inspection and I have no control over future drainage conditions due to lived-in usage (solids being flushed down the system, etc.).*

13.12.1 · Sink(s)

Sinks Information

The sink(s) were inspected by operating the faucet valves and running water through the drain while observing the fixture, surrounding areas, and visible plumbing for signs of leakage, improper installation, or other deficiencies. The inspection also included evaluation of water flow, drainage rate, and overall fixture stability under normal operating conditions.

Spray wand(s) (if present), whether standalone or integrated into the faucet assembly, were also operated to check for proper function and visible leakage.

No reportable conditions were present unless otherwise noted in this report.

13.13.1 · Undersink Plumbing

Undersink Plumbing Visibly Obstructed?

- **No**

13.13.2 · Undersink Plumbing

Undersink Plumbing Information

The visible supply and drain piping beneath the sinks were inspected for leaks, improper installation, corrosion, and other deficiencies. No reportable conditions were observed at the time of inspection unless otherwise noted in this report.

LMT - If storage or stored items were present within the cabinet, visibility of some components, such as piping connections or the cabinet floor, may have been limited. Inspection of this area is therefore limited to visible portions only.

13.14.1 · Bathtub(s)

Bathtub(s) Information

The bathtub(s) were inspected by operating the faucet valves checking for proper flow and drainage and looking for leaks and/or any cracks or damage to the tub itself. No deficiencies were observed at the time of inspection unless otherwise noted in this report.

13.14.2 · Bathtub(s)

Previously Repaired Damage in Tub

FYI - There was damage present to the tub that has been repaired previously. I can not confirm that this was the proper material to conduct the repairs or guarantee that a leak will not form here in the future.





13.15.1 · Shower(s)

Showers Information

The shower(s) were inspected by operating the water valve(s) and ensuring proper flow and drainage was present, looking for leaks, and/or any significant defects. No reportable conditions were present at the time of inspection unless otherwise noted in this report.

13.16.1 · Shower Surround, Floor, & Door Assembly

Shower Surround, Floor, & Door Information

The shower surround, floor(s), and door assembly (*as applicable*) were inspected at visible and accessible areas for indications of significant damage, improper installation, or conditions that could allow water infiltration behind finished surfaces. The shower was operated under normal use conditions, and surrounding areas were checked for visible signs of leakage during operation. No reportable conditions were present at the time of inspection unless otherwise noted in this report.

LMT – Shower pans (if present) are not tested for watertightness during a standard home inspection, as such testing would be considered technically exhaustive and could risk damage to the structure. The only reliable method of confirming shower pan integrity involves blocking the drain and filling the base with water, an invasive procedure that can result in water damage if defects are present. Additionally, lived-in conditions and extended use cannot be replicated during an inspection. If leakage is noted after taking possession, sealing or adjustment of shower door tracks, joints, or related components may be necessary to address the condition.

13.17.1 · Toilet(s)

Toilet(s) Information

The toilets were inspected by flushing them to ensure they were flushing adequately and to determine that no leaks were present at the water supply line or tank location. No deficiencies were observed at the time of inspection unless otherwise noted in this report.

LMT - Toilets are not tested for their attachment to the closet flange/anchor bolts, as pushing on or manipulating a toilet can "break" the wax seal allowing for leaks. The securement of the toilets is excluded from this inspection.

LIMITATIONS/EXCLUSIONS

13.1.2 · General Info

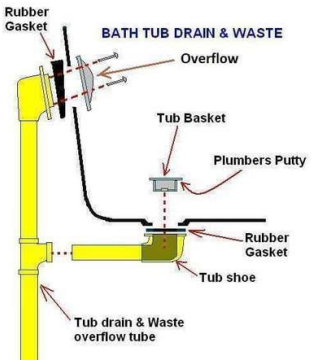
Bathroom Fixture Limitations

LMT - The inspection of bathroom fixtures, including sinks, tubs, and showers, was limited to visible and accessible components. Water was run through the drains under normal operating conditions while observing accessible areas below (where applicable) for indications of active leakage. No leaks were observed at the time of inspection unless otherwise noted in this report.

The effects of weight and movement applied to drain assemblies during actual use cannot be replicated during an inspection. Bathtub and shower drains may develop leaks over time, particularly at gaskets or fittings in older or vacant homes, and such leaks may not be apparent during the inspection.

Tub and sink overflows were not tested for functionality due to the potential for gasket leakage under filled conditions. While most overflows divert the majority of water, some degree of seepage should be anticipated. Caution is advised when filling tubs to prevent overflow use.

If confirmation of watertightness or leak-free performance of these components is desired, further evaluation and water testing are recommended to be performed by a licensed plumbing contractor.



RECOMMENDATIONS

13.2.2 · Plumbing Leaks Information

Water Softener Unit - Leaking

LOCATION NOT PROVIDED

Leak was observed at the water softener unit. Recommend further evaluation by a licensed plumber.








RECOMMENDATIONS FURTHER/FULL EVALUATION

13.3.2 · Exterior Spigots

Anti-siphon Device - Leaking at Hose Bib

EXTERIOR - HOSE BIB

Observed a leak from the **anti-siphon device** at the exterior **hose bib**. The device is not functioning properly and should be replaced during routine maintenance.



MAINTENANCE MAINTENANCE ITEM

13.4.3 · Water Pressure

Water Pressure Regulator - Not Installed

The water supply line lacks a **pressure regulator**. Current pressure measures within normal range, but the absence of a regulator is noted. Recommend installing a pressure regulator to ensure consistent pressure control.





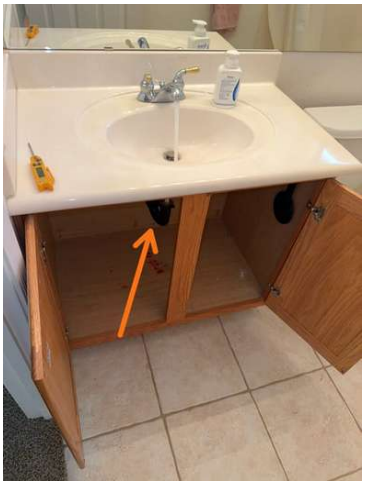


MAINTENANCE UPGRADE MONITOR

13.13.3 · Undersink Plumbing

Drain Pipes - Rust and/or Corrosion

Some degree of rust and/or corrosion was present on the plumbing pipes. This is an indicator that the pipes are nearing the end of their life due to inner wall damage. Repairs or replacement of any rusted/corroded drain pipes is recommended to be performed by a licensed plumber as needed.





Hall bath

RECOMMENDATIONS

13.14.3 · Bathtub(s)

Tub Diverter Allows Water Flow in Shower Mode

BATHROOM - TUB/SHOWER

The **tub diverter** continues to let water flow from the tub spout when set to shower mode, indicating a faulty diverter. Recommend repair or replacement to ensure proper operation.





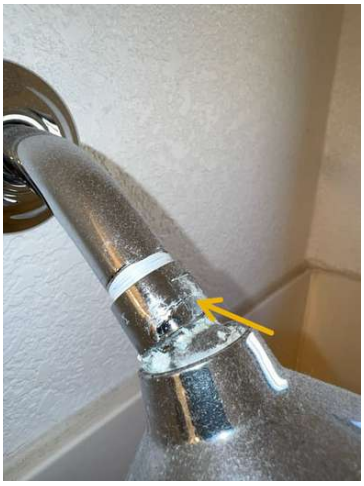
MAINTENANCE AGED

13.15.2 · Shower(s)

Shower Head - Damaged

The shower head was damaged in the referenced bathroom(s). Replacement of the shower head is recommended to be conducted by a qualified person.





MAINTENANCE

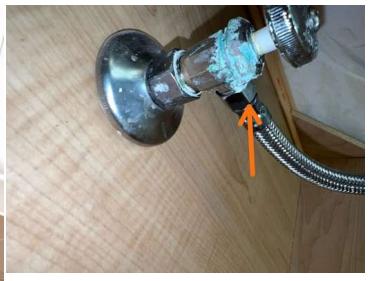
13.18.1 · Shutoff Valves

Shutoff Valves - Rusted/Corroded Condition

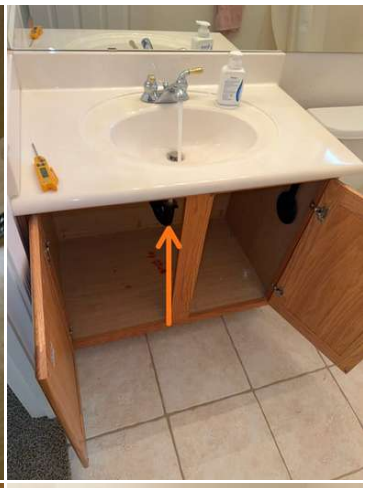
VARIOUS LOCATIONS

The **shutoff valves** in several locations show **rust** and **corrosion**. This condition can affect valve operation and may lead to leaks. Replacement by a licensed plumber is recommended.





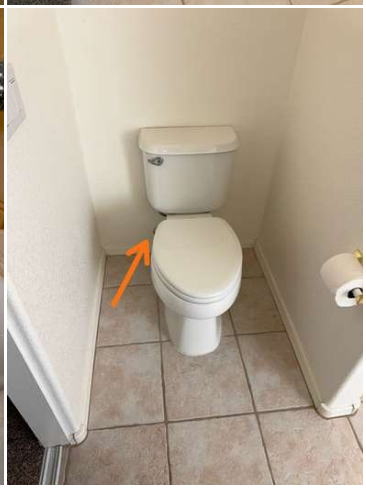


















RECOMMENDATIONS AGED

14. WATER HEATER

INSPECTION STATUS OVERVIEW

Line Item	I	NI	NP	D
Water Heater Condition	✓			✓
Water Heater Venting	✓			
Gas Pipe	✓			✓
TPR Valve & Discharge Pipe	✓			
Water Pipes	✓			✓

I = Inspected **NI** = Not Inspected **NP** = Not Present **D** = Deficient

INFORMATION

14.1.1 · Water Heater Condition

Water Heater Information

The water heater was inspected by looking at the overall condition of the unit, its power source, the water pipes, etc., and that it produced heated water at the time of inspection. No reportable deficiencies were visibly present with the unit unless otherwise noted in this report.

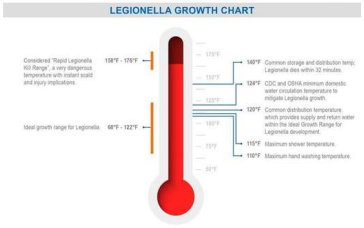


14.1.2 · Water Heater Condition

Water Temp Information

The maximum recommended water temperature produced at faucets in the home is 120 degrees due to the possibility of scalding at temperatures above this. But to prevent the formation of Legionellae bacteria in the water heater, tank temperatures are recommended to be kept between 135-140 degrees.

A tempering valve can allow for this combination, keeping water at faucets in the home to safe levels while keeping tank temperatures high enough to kill harmful bacteria. I recommend consulting with a licensed plumber regarding the installation of a tempering valve.



14.1.3 · Water Heater Condition

Water Temperature

- 100-110 Degrees

14.1.4 · Water Heater Condition

Water Heater Location

- Garage

14.1.5 · Water Heater Condition

Water Heater Manufacturer

- Rudd

14.1.7 · Water Heater Condition

Manufacture Year

- 2019

14.1.8 · Water Heater Condition

Energy Source

- Gas

14.1.9 · Water Heater Condition

Capacity

- 40 Gallons



14.2.1 · Water Heater Venting

Venting Information

The water heater vent was visually inspected at accessible areas for its material type, general configuration, clearance from combustible materials (when applicable), and its termination point. Proper venting is important for safely conveying combustion byproducts to the exterior and for maintaining proper appliance draft. The vent termination type and location are noted above. No reportable conditions were present at visible portions unless otherwise noted in this report.

LMT – The inspection of the venting system was limited to visible and accessible portions only. Portions of the vent may pass through concealed spaces such as walls, ceilings, or attic areas and were not fully visible for inspection. Internal vent condition, full continuity, proper draft performance, and concealed clearances were not evaluated. Any portions of the vent system that were not visible are excluded from this inspection. If the term “Presumed” follows the listed termination point noted above, the termination could not be visibly confirmed due to visibility or access limitations.

14.2.2 · Water Heater Venting

Gas Appliance Category

- Category 1

14.2.3 · Water Heater Venting

Venting Type

- Gravity Vent

14.2.4 · Water Heater Venting

Vent Material

- Type B Galvanized

14.2.5 · Water Heater Venting

Vent Termination Point

- Roof

14.3.1 · Gas Pipe

Gas Pipe Information

The water heater’s gas supply was inspected for the presence and apparent installation of a gas shut-off valve and sediment trap. The shut-off valve allows the gas supply to be isolated for servicing, while the sediment trap (drip leg) helps prevent debris or moisture in the gas line from entering the appliance. No deficiencies were observed with these components unless otherwise noted in this report.

14.4.1 · TPR Valve & Discharge Pipe

TPRV Discharge Tube Material

- **Copper**

14.4.2 · TPR Valve & Discharge Pipe

TPR Valve Information

The water heater was inspected for the presence of a temperature and pressure relief (TPR) valve and an associated discharge pipe. A TPR valve is a required safety device designed to relieve excessive pressure or temperature within the water heater, typically activating if internal pressure exceeds approximately 150 psi or if water temperature approaches approximately 210°F.

LMT - The TPR valve and discharge piping were visually inspected only. The valve was not manually operated during the inspection, as testing can cause the valve to leak afterward. The inspection was limited to visible and accessible portions of the valve and discharge pipe. No reportable deficiencies were present at visible areas unless otherwise noted in this report.

14.5.1 · Water Pipes

Water Piping & Thermal Expansion Information

Visible portions of the water piping at the water heater were inspected for general condition and obvious deficiencies.

As water is heated, it expands in volume. In plumbing systems where a pressure-reducing valve (PRV), check valve, backflow preventer, or similar device is present at the main water supply, the system may function as a closed system, preventing expanded water from flowing back toward the supply. In these situations, thermal expansion can cause elevated pressure within the water heater and plumbing system.

An expansion tank, *when installed*, is designed to absorb this increased pressure by means of an internal diaphragm, helping to reduce stress on the water heater, plumbing piping, fittings, valves, and fixtures throughout the structure.

No significant deficiencies were observed at visible portions of the water piping or expansion control components unless otherwise noted in this report.

LMT - Whether the plumbing system operates as an open or closed system depends on factors that are often beyond the scope of a visual home inspection, including components that may be located upstream of the water heater. Evaluation of system configuration and confirmation of expansion control requirements should be performed by a qualified plumbing professional when needed.

RECOMMENDATIONS

14.1.6 · Water Heater Condition

Drain Pan - Missing

A drain pan (“Smitty pan”) was not present beneath the water heater. Drain pans are recommended when water heaters are installed in locations where leaks could cause damage to framing components, floor coverings, or interior living areas. Installation of a drain pan is recommended to be performed by a qualified professional.



RECOMMENDATIONS

14.3.2 · Gas Pipe

Sediment Trap - Missing

A sediment trap was not present on the gas pipe serving the referenced appliance. Sediment traps are recommended to help prevent debris or particulates from entering gas control valves or burners, which can lead to malfunction or damage. Installation of a properly configured sediment trap is recommended to be performed by a licensed plumber to help protect the appliance and ensure safe operation.



RECOMMENDATIONS

14.5.2 · Water Pipes

Water Pipe(s) - Rust/Corrosion

Corrosion and/or rust were observed on the water pipes near the water heater. This condition may be the result of dissimilar metals being joined without dielectric unions or could indicate a prior leak. An evaluation of the affected area, with repairs or replacement of damaged components as needed, is recommended to be performed by a licensed plumber.







RECOMMENDATIONS

15. GARAGE

INSPECTION STATUS OVERVIEW

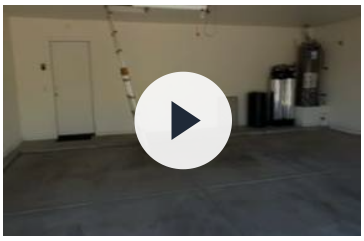
Line Item	I	NI	NP	D
General Info	✓			
Garage Door(s)	✓			✓
Garage Door Parts	✓			
Garage Door Opener(s)		✓		✓
Garage Door Safety	✓			
Garage Separation	✓			✓
Interior Door	✓			✓
Garage Slab	✓			✓

I = Inspected NI = Not Inspected NP = Not Present D = Deficient

INFORMATION

15.1.1 · General Info

Garage View(s)



15.2.1 · Garage Door(s)

Garage Door Type(s)

- **Aluminum Sectional**

15.2.2 · Garage Door(s)

Garage Door Information

The garage door(s) were tested by operating the wall-mounted transmitter for automatic doors and by manually lowering and raising manual doors, checking for proper operation. The door(s) were also examined for significant damage or installation-related deficiencies. No reportable conditions were present at the time of inspection unless otherwise noted in this report.

15.3.1 · Garage Door Parts

Garage Door Parts Information

The rollers, brackets, door panels, springs, and tracks were inspected looking for damage or loose components. No reportable conditions were present at the time of inspection unless otherwise noted in this report.

15.4.1 · Garage Door Opener(s)

Control(s) Proper Height

- **Yes**

15.4.2 · Garage Door Opener(s)

Garage Door Opener Information

The garage door opener(s) were inspected by depressing the wall mounted transmitter and observing the openers functionality (remote transmitters are not tested). No reportable conditions were present at the time of inspection unless otherwise noted in this report.

15.5.1 · Garage Door Safety

Safety Features

The garage door safety systems were inspected for visible components and functionality where accessible. The photoelectric safety eye beam(s) were tested by closing the door and interrupting the beam path to ensure proper auto-reversal. The system responded appropriately unless otherwise noted in this report.

EXCL: The resistance-based (auto-reverse) safety feature of the garage door opener was not tested, as forcing the door closed against resistance can damage the opener or hardware if the safety mechanism fails to respond properly. As a result, the functionality of this feature is excluded from this inspection.

Garage door openers are generally equipped with two key safety mechanisms:

* **Photoelectric eyes** near the base of the door tracks that detect obstructions.

• **Auto-reverse functionality** that activates when the door encounters resistance.

Once ownership is taken, it is recommended that the client test the auto-reverse function by placing a 2″ x 4″ board flat on the floor beneath the door. When the door is closed, it should contact the board and reverse automatically. If it does not, adjustments to the opener's force settings or further evaluation by a qualified garage door technician are recommended.

15.6.1 · Garage Separation

Garage to Dwelling Space Separation Information

SFTY - Current building standards require proper separation between attached garages and living spaces to help slow the spread of a garage-originated fire and to reduce the risk of carbon monoxide entering habitable areas.

• **Garage walls** shared with living areas are required to be finished with a minimum of ½-inch gypsum board (Type X recommended).

• **Garage ceilings** beneath habitable rooms are required to be finished with at least ⅝-inch Type X gypsum board for fire resistance.

• **Garage ceilings** with no habitable space above are required to be finished with 1/2" drywall for proper separation.

• **Openings and penetrations** (such as ducts or conduit) must be properly sealed with an approved fire-rated material to maintain the separation barrier.

• **Door(s)** between the garage and living space are required to be a minimum of 1⅜-inch solid wood or steel, or 20-minute fire-rated construction, and equipped with a self-closing device.

LMT: Confirmation of specific drywall type, fire rating, or hidden assemblies is beyond the scope of a visual home inspection, as these details cannot be verified without destructive methods. The presence or absence of proper fire separation is reported based only on visible conditions.

Note on pre-2006 Homes:

Homes built prior to approximately 2006 (depending on local adoption of code revisions) may not meet current separation standards. ***Upgrades*** for these structures should be considered for occupant safety.

15.6.2 · Garage Separation

Door Type

- Solid Wood (1 3/8" Thick)

15.6.3 · Garage Separation

Proper Separation Door Present

- Yes

15.6.4 · Garage Separation

Separation Wall(s) Material

- Drywall

15.6.5 · Garage Separation

Proper Separation Wall(s) Present

- Yes

15.6.6 · Garage Separation

Ceiling Material

- Drywall

15.6.7 · Garage Separation

Proper Ceiling Separation Present

- Compromised

15.7.1 · Interior Door

Interior Garage Door Information

The door between the garage and living areas was in satisfactory condition at the time of inspection. Current safety standards require the interior door to be comprised of steel or solid wood measuring at least 1 3/8" thick, or a door that is 20 minute fire rated, for proper garage to living space separation. ***Interior doors in homes built prior to 2006 (dependent on local municipality) may not meet these standards and should be upgraded for safety.*** No reportable conditions were present at the time of inspection unless otherwise noted in this report.

15.8.1 · Garage Slab

Slab Information

Visible portions of the concrete slab was inspected looking for significant deficiencies and/or significant cracking. No reportable conditions were present at the time of inspection unless otherwise noted in this report.

Any references to cracks on basement or garage concrete slabs will need to be sealed with an appropriate material by a qualified person at a minimum, regardless of the cracks size. This will prevent the possibility of moisture/water infiltration rising through the crack(s) during periods of heavy rainfall.

LIMITATIONS/EXCLUSIONS

15.5.2 · Garage Door Safety

Resistance Not Tested

EXCL - The resistance (auto-reverse) test of the garage door(s) was not conducted due to the possibility of damaging the door and/or opener if the safety feature did not function properly. This functionality was excluded from this inspection. Garage door systems are equipped with two primary safety mechanisms designed to prevent injury or entrapment: photoelectric sensors and an automatic reversal feature that should activate when the door encounters resistance.

It is recommended to test the auto-reverse feature after taking ownership of the structure by placing a 2" x 4" piece of wood flat on the floor beneath the door. When the door is closed, it should contact the board and automatically reverse. If it fails to do so, adjustments to the "force close" setting may be needed and/or evaluation and servicing by a qualified garage door contractor are recommended.



RECOMMENDATIONS

15.2.3 · Garage Door(s)

Door seals - Aged

AGED - The garage door seals are aged. Recommend replacement of the bottom door seal.



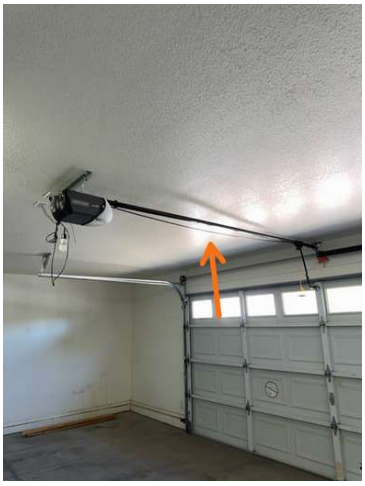


MAINTENANCE

15.4.3 · Garage Door Opener(s)

Garage door opener chain loose

The garage door opener chain is loose. Although functional at the time of inspection, repairs/maintenance is recommended





RECOMMENDATIONS

15.6.8 · Garage Separation

Ceiling Separation - Compromised (Attic Access)

SFTY - The garage-to-living space separation was compromised due to the wood being exposed around the attic access. Recommend repair by a licensed contractor.



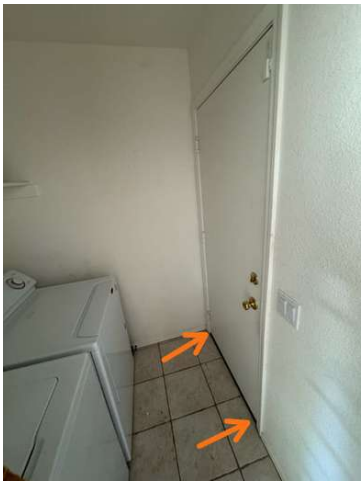


RECOMMENDATIONS

15.7.2 · Interior Door

Weatherstripping - Damaged

The door had damaged weatherstripping. Replacing affected portions is recommended to be performed by a qualified person.







RECOMMENDATIONS

15.8.2 · Garage Slab

Slab - Surface Damage

Common Cracking, Spalling or other damage was present to the surface of the garage slab step up area. Repairs to repair/seal or refinish the area is recommended to be conducted by a concrete contractor as desired.





RECOMMENDATIONS

16. INTERIOR

INSPECTION STATUS OVERVIEW

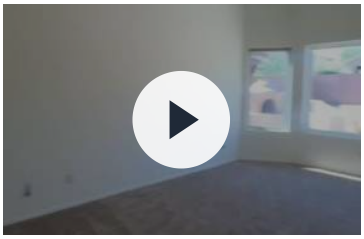
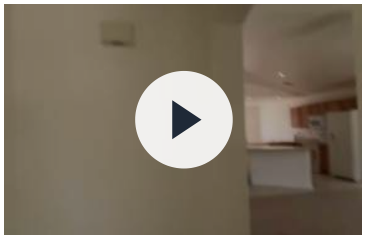
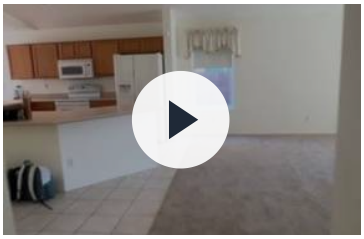
Line Item	I	NI	NP	D
General Info	✓			
Cabinetry, Countertops, & Associated Finishes	✓			
Windows	✓			✓
Closets	✓			
Interior Doors	✓			
Stairs, Rails, & Guards			✓	
Wall & Ceiling Surfaces	✓			✓
Floor Condition	✓			✓

I = Inspected NI = Not Inspected NP = Not Present D = Deficient

INFORMATION

16.1.2 · General Info

Room Views

16.1.3 · General Info

Bedroom Locations

Bedrooms are identified beginning with the master bedroom. Bedroom 2 is designated as the bedroom located the shortest distance from the master, with subsequent bedrooms numbered based on their relative distance from the master as applicable.

16.2.1 · Cabinetry, Countertops, & Associated Finishes

Cabinetry, Countertops, and Associated Finishes Information

Kitchen cabinetry, kitchen island cabinetry (if present), countertops, bathroom cabinetry, and bathroom mirrors were inspected at visible and accessible areas. A representative number of cabinet doors and drawers were operated to evaluate general condition and operation. No reportable conditions were present unless otherwise noted in this report.

16.2.2 · Cabinetry, Countertops, & Associated Finishes

Satisfactory Condition - Aged

The cabinets and countertops, while aged, were in satisfactory at the time of inspection. Some repairs may be needed in areas due to age or heavy use.

16.3.1 · Windows

Window Glazing

- Double Pane

16.3.2 · Windows

Personal Belongings Blocking Window Operability?

- No

16.3.3 · Windows

Windows Information

The windows were inspected by operating a representative number to evaluate functionality, overall condition, and the presence of any visible defects such as damage, broken glass, or failed seals. Their operation was tested where accessible, and no reportable deficiencies were observed at the time of inspection unless otherwise noted in this report.

LMT: Access to some windows may be limited by furnishings, personal belongings, or other obstructions. The inspection of these areas is limited to visible and accessible portions only.

Reporting on double-pane (insulated) glass seal failure is not required by the Standards of Practice and lies beyond the scope of a home inspection. Seal failure may not be visibly apparent at the time of inspection due to temperature, humidity, or lighting conditions, and desiccant materials within the spacer can temporarily mask the condition. When present, visible indications of seal failure, such as condensation, debris, or haze between panes, are reported; however, this should not be considered a comprehensive list of affected windows.

If insulated glass seal failure is a concern, consultation with a licensed window or glass repair contractor is recommended for further evaluation.

16.4.1 · Closets

Closet Surfaces Visually Obstructed?

- **No**

16.4.2 · Closets

Closets Information

The closets were inspected by testing the operation of their doors and visually reviewing accessible wall, ceiling, and floor surfaces for significant defects or damage. No reportable conditions were visibly present at the time of inspection unless otherwise noted in this report.

LMT: Visibility within some closets may be limited by personal belongings, shelving systems, or stored materials in occupied homes, and by built-in shelving in vacant ones. Inspection of these areas is therefore limited to visible and accessible portions only.

16.5.1 · Interior Doors

Interior Doors Information

A representative number of interior doors were inspected by operating them ensuring that they opened and closed properly, as well as latched properly without binding on jambs or the floor. No reportable conditions were present at the time of inspection unless otherwise noted in this report.

16.6.1 · Stairs, Rails, & Guards

Stairs Information

The stairs were inspected by evaluating the risers and treads, applicable railings and guards, etc. No significant defects were present at the time of inspection unless otherwise noted in this report.

16.7.1 · Wall & Ceiling Surfaces

Wall and Ceiling Surfaces Information

Visible portions of the interior walls and ceilings were inspected for indications of moisture intrusion, structural movement, or other significant defects. No reportable conditions were present unless otherwise noted in this report.

LMT - The condition of wall and ceiling coverings is evaluated only at visible and accessible areas. Components located behind finishes, such as framing, insulation, vapor barriers, or concealed moisture damage, are not visible and are excluded from this inspection. If suspended (drop) ceiling tiles were present, **the tiles were not removed** to allow visual access to overhead components or concealed areas. As a result, conditions above ceilings or behind wall coverings could not be fully evaluated. Additionally, decorative finishes or minor cosmetic conditions (such as paint blemishes, nail pops, minor settlement cracks, or normal wear) fall outside the scope of this inspection and are not considered reportable defects.

16.8.1 · Floor Condition

Floors Information

Visible portions of the floors throughout the structure were inspected looking for significant deficiencies such as structural movement, visible damage, or safety concerns. No reportable conditions were visibly present at the time of inspection unless otherwise noted in this report.

The condition or cosmetic appearance of floor coverings (such as carpet, tile, laminate, or vinyl) is not within the scope of a home inspection and is therefore excluded, except where obvious signs of a significant defect are present (e.g., major cracking, loose sections, or safety hazards).

LMT - Additionally, the condition of building components located beneath floor coverings, including subflooring, framing, or underlayment materials, is not visible and excluded from this inspection.

RECOMMENDATIONS

16.1.1 · General Info

Cosmetic Defects Information

LMT - Cosmetic defects were present on various interior surfaces. Cosmetic defects are surface-level imperfections that impact the appearance of an item, component, or area without affecting its functionality. Examples include chipped paint, scratched floors, worn hardware, outdated fixtures, scuffs, small holes, stains, cracks, displacement, dents, dings, and other superficial damage to wall and ceiling surfaces, floor coverings, trimwork, cabinetry, and other building materials.

While these issues can affect the visual appeal of the structure, they **are not included within the scope of a home inspection**. Any references to cosmetic conditions in this report are provided solely as a courtesy and should not be considered a comprehensive listing. **If such details are a priority, obtaining repair and/or replacement quotes from appropriate tradespeople is recommended.**

16.3.4 · Windows

Operation - Difficult To Operate

The window(s) in the referenced area(s) were difficult to operate using a reasonable amount of force. This may indicate issues with alignment, balance mechanisms, or general wear. Repairs or replacement of the window(s) as needed to achieve proper operation is recommended to be performed by a qualified contractor.



Primary Bedroom

RECOMMENDATIONS

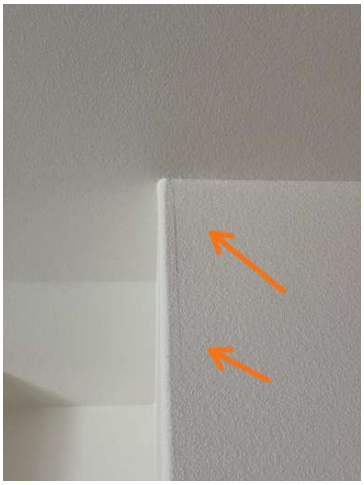
16.7.2 · Wall & Ceiling Surfaces

Drywall - Minor Cracking/Separation in Areas

There were indications of what appeared to be typical settlement and/or expansion and contraction present in areas. This may include minor cracking, separation between mouldings and surfaces, drywall tape visible at wall to ceiling transitions, nail pops, etc. I recommend re-sealing or repairs to these areas as needed by qualified trades people and to monitor the areas for further cracking and separation, with the understanding that if continual movement is observed. Further evaluation and/or repairs may be needed.



Living Room



RECOMMENDATIONS

16.8.2 · Floor Condition

Tile/grout - Hairline cracking

Hairline cracking was observed in some of the tiles and/or grout, with the grout cracking and separating in some areas. While this is a minor cosmetic concern, cracked or separated grout can allow moisture to get behind the tile. Repairs are recommended to be performed as needed by a qualified person.



Laundry Room



RECOMMENDATIONS MAINTENANCE ITEM

17. LAUNDRY

INSPECTION STATUS OVERVIEW

Line Item	I	NI	NP	D
Laundry Area & Related Plumbing	✓			
Dryer Energy Source & Venting	✓			✓

I = Inspected NI = Not Inspected NP = Not Present D = Deficient

INFORMATION

17.1.1 · Laundry Area & Related Plumbing

Laundry and Related Plumbing Information

The laundry area was inspected at visible portions only. The inspection included the surrounding wall and floor surfaces, accessible electrical receptacles, the water supply valves, the drain connection, and other visible components. If a washer and/or dryer were present, the inspection focused on the accessible portions around the appliances.

Washing machines and dryers (*if present*) were not operated during the inspection. These appliances are considered transient, non–built-in equipment and fall outside the required operating scope under the Standards of Practice. If no washing machine was present, the supply valves were briefly operated to check for visible leakage. The standpipe drain could not be tested under load, as proper drainage testing requires a washing machine to discharge water into the drain.

No visible deficiencies were present at the time of inspection unless otherwise noted in this report.

LMT – Large portions of the laundry plumbing, electrical connections, and wall/floor surfaces may be concealed by installed appliances. Washers and dryers were not moved (*if present*), and connected hoses prevented the operation of supply valves and the testing of the standpipe under load. The inspection was limited to visible and accessible areas only.

17.2.1 · Dryer Energy Source & Venting

Dryer Energy Source

- Electric
- Gas

17.2.2 · Dryer Energy Source & Venting

Dryer Vent Termination Point

- Roof

17.2.3 · Dryer Energy Source & Venting

Dryer Vent Information

The dryer vent was inspected to confirm proper exterior termination. No visible defects were present at the accessible portions unless otherwise noted in this report. **It is highly recommended to have the entire dryer duct professionally cleaned prior to dryer use, as this maintenance is often neglected by homeowners.** Lint buildup or blockages within dryer vent systems are a leading cause of residential fires each year.

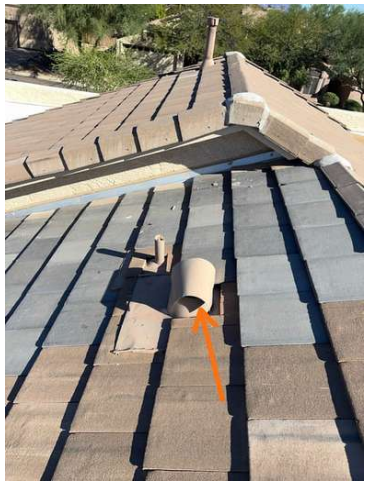
LMT – The full length of the dryer duct is typically not visible or fully accessible during a standard home inspection, as much of the vent system is concealed within wall cavities or ceilings.

RECOMMENDATIONS

17.2.4 · Dryer Energy Source & Venting

Duct - Build-up of Lint

Some degree of lint build-up was present at visible portions of the dryer vent/duct. Cleaning of the duct is recommended to be performed by a qualified person prior to using the dryer.





RECOMMENDATIONS

18. APPLIANCES

INSPECTION STATUS OVERVIEW

Line Item	I	NI	NP	D
General Information	✓			
Disposal	✓			
Dishwasher	✓			
Oven, Range, & Cooktops	✓			✓
Microwave	✓			✓
Refrigerator/Freezer	✓			✓
Washer	✓			
Dryer	✓			

I = Inspected NI = Not Inspected NP = Not Present D = Deficient

INFORMATION

18.1.1 · General Information

General Information

Inspector is required to inspect:
installed ovens, ranges, surface cooking appliances, microwave ovens, dishwashing machines and food waste grinders by using normal operating controls to activate the primary functions.

Inspector is not required to do:
non-primary features of any observed appliance. installed and freestanding kitchen and laundry appliances not listed in the above comment.

None selected

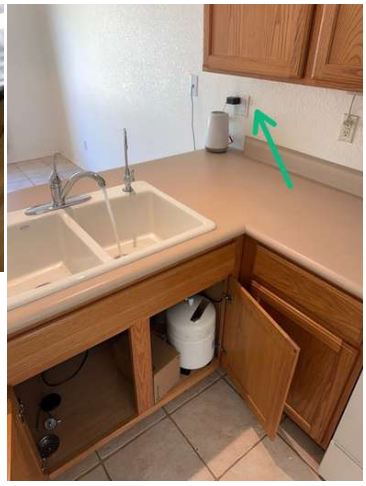
18.2.1 · Disposal

Disposer Information

The food waste disposer was inspected by activating it at normal controls and ensuring the motor ran, while also looking for leaks from the unit, an exposed power cord, heavy rust, or other deficiencies. The unit is not tested to determine if it can effectively "grind" food waste. No reportable conditions were present at the time of inspection unless otherwise noted in this report.





18.3.1 · Dishwasher

Dishwasher Information

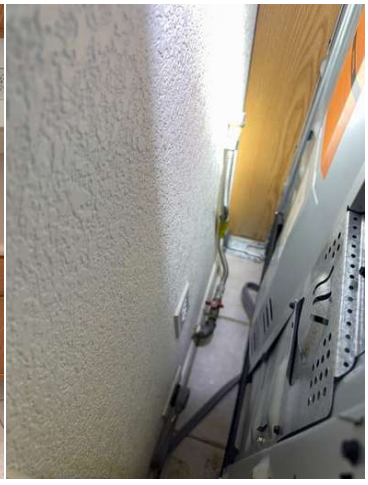
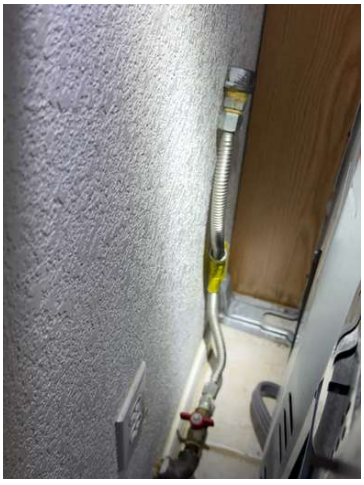
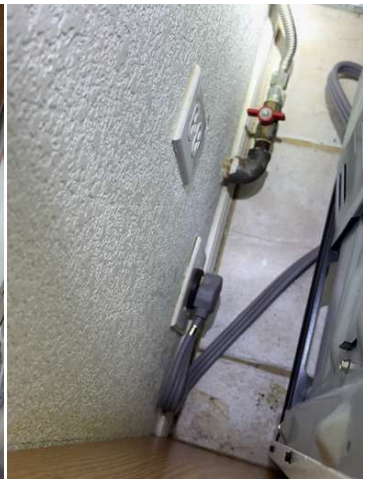
The dishwasher was operated by running a rinse cycle and was functional at the time of inspection. No leaks or water were present at the unit's base at the cycle's completion. The unit's efficiency of cleaning dishes is not tested. No deficiencies were observed with the unit unless otherwise noted in this report.




18.4.1 · Oven, Range, & Cooktops

Energy Source

- **Electric**
- **Gas**





18.4.2 · Oven, Range, & Cooktops

Range Anti-tip Bracket Presence

- **Present**

18.4.4 · Oven, Range, & Cooktops

Oven, Range, & Cooktop Information

The range, cooktop, and/or oven were operated using normal user controls to verify basic functionality. Electric heating elements were activated, and gas burners were ignited where applicable, to confirm that heat was produced. The oven was operated in “Bake” mode to verify basic heating operation.

This inspection is limited to confirming response at normal operating controls. Temperature calibration, self-cleaning functions, convection features, timers, safety interlocks, and other advanced or specialty functions were not tested. No disassembly was performed.

No reportable deficiencies were observed at the time of inspection unless otherwise noted in this report. If additional performance verification or testing of advanced features is desired, further evaluation by a qualified appliance professional is recommended.

18.4.5 · Oven, Range, & Cooktops

Range Anti-Tip Bracket Information

Range appliances are recommended to be secured with an anti-tip bracket designed to prevent the appliance from tipping forward if weight is placed on the open oven door. These brackets are an important safety device intended to reduce the risk of serious injury, particularly to children, that can occur if a range tips forward while in use. Anti-tip brackets typically secure one of the rear legs of the appliance to the floor or wall and are generally not visible without partially moving or tilting the appliance.

LMT – Confirmation of the presence and proper engagement of an anti-tip bracket may be limited by several conditions. Verification typically requires carefully tilting or pulling the appliance away from the wall, which may not be performed when doing so could disturb gas piping, damage flooring, or cause personal belongings located on or around the appliance to fall. In some installations, design features such as lower storage drawers may also prevent visual confirmation of the bracket. Because of these limitations, the presence or engagement of the anti-tip device may not always be verified during a home inspection. ***Confirmation of proper installation and engagement of the anti-tip bracket is recommended prior to closing or after taking ownership of the structure.***

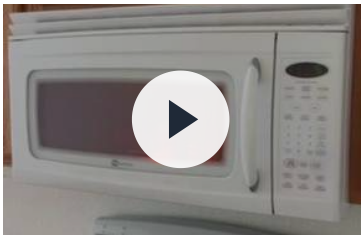
18.5.1 · Microwave

Microwave Information

The microwave was inspected by initiating it on "Cook" mode and ensuring the unit powered on at the time of inspection. The efficiency of the unit or other functions are not tested. No reportable conditions were present unless otherwise noted in this report.







18.6.2 · Refrigerator/Freezer

Pics






18.7.1 · Washer

Pictures/conditions See Laundry

Washer was observed where visible. We recommend obtaining records from the homeowner for warranties and maintenance. We are not required to test non-permanent installed appliances per the BTR standards. Any pictures or comments made about the washing machine are as a part of courtesy only.






18.7.2 · Washer

Washer is older

Washer is older, and you should budget for repair/replacement.

18.8.1 · Dryer

Pictures / Conditions See Laundry

Dryer Was observed where visible.

We recommend obtaining records from the homeowner for warranties and maintenance. We do not inspect non-permanent appliances in accordance with the BTR standards. Any comments/pictures added are as a courtesy only.







18.8.2 · Dryer

Dryer is older

Dryer is older, and you should budget for repair/replacement.

RECOMMENDATIONS

18.4.3 · Oven, Range, & Cooktops

Aged Unit

AGED - The oven/range was an aged unit. While it was functional at the time of inspection (if applicable), appliances of this age are more prone to wear, inefficiency, and potential failure. Repairs or replacement of the unit should be anticipated in the future due to its age and limited remaining service life.



MAINTENANCE

18.4.6 · Oven, Range, & Cooktops

Oven - Light Not Functional

The oven light was not functional at the time of inspection. This may be as simple as a burned out bulb or may be more extensive. I recommend confirming proper operation prior to closing.



MAINTENANCE

18.5.2 · Microwave

Aged Unit

AGED - The microwave was an aged unit. Repairs or replacement of the unit should be anticipated in the future due to its age.



MAINTENANCE

18.5.3 · Microwave

Operation - Light Not Functional

The microwave light was not functional at the time of inspection. This condition may be due to a burned-out bulb or a more extensive issue within the fixture or control system. A nonfunctional light can limit the visibility of the cooking surface.

Replacing the bulb and confirming proper operation prior to closing are recommended.



MAINTENANCE

18.6.1 · Refrigerator/Freezer

Ice Maker Turned Off

The refrigerator's ice maker is turned to the off position. Recommend having the seller verify its operation.





RECOMMENDATIONS

19. FINAL CHECKLIST

INSPECTION STATUS OVERVIEW

Line Item	I	NI	NP	D
Oven/Cooktop	✓			
Water Fixtures	✓			
GFCI Receptacles/Breakers	✓			
Dishwasher	✓			
Thermostat	✓			
Lights Off	✓			
Gate(s)	✓			
Doors Locked	✓			

I = Inspected NI = Not Inspected NP = Not Present D = Deficient

INFORMATION

19.1.1 · Oven/Cooktop

Oven/cooktop Turned Off

- **Yes**

19.1.2 · Oven/Cooktop

Photo of Oven/Cooktop in Off Position



19.2.1 · Water Fixtures

Water Fixtures Off

All water fixtures in the home were left in the off position after testing.

19.3.1 · GFCI Receptacles/Breakers

All GFCI Receptacles/Breakers Reset?

- **Yes**

19.4.1 · Dishwasher

Dishwasher Final Check

The dishwasher was turned off upon leaving, and the floor preceding it was checked to ensure no leaking was present.



19.5.1 · Thermostat

Thermostat Initial Setting

- Cool
- 83

19.5.2 · Thermostat

Thermostat Setting After Testing

- Cool
- 83

19.5.3 · Thermostat

Photo Of Thermostat After Testing



19.6.1 · Lights Off

All Lights Turned Off?

- Yes

19.7.1 · Gate(s)

Gate(s) Closed

- Yes

19.8.1 · Doors Locked

All Exterior Doors Locked?

- Yes





19.8.2 · Doors Locked

Photo of Supra/Lockbox When Leaving

