HOMESPY Property Inspections INC

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INSPECTION SUMMARY / PUNCH LIST

Date:	03/22/2007
Summary information for:	John & Mary Homebuyer
For the property located at:	1234 Newton Street Denver, CO

In the opinion of the inspector, the following items should be completed and/or corrected before taking possession of the property:

EXTERIOR

DRIVEWAY:
The concrete driveway is steep and short. This may present a clearance problem for some vehicles causing them the scrape on the driveway. I recommend testing the driveway and garage with at least one vehicle once the garage is cleared.

LANDSCAPING:
The slope of the backyard area is sloped directly into the garage structure. I recommend asking the builder about the details of a drainage system to direct drainage water to the alley.

STUCCO WALLS:
Exposed sheet metal flashing was observed on the walls adjacent to the stairway at the patio/house entrance. Proper installation would have been to install stucco in these areas. This area is ugly and is poorly installed. I recommend discussing improvement options with the builder.

WINDOW WELL:
The dirt at the bottom of the window well was partially above the level of the window sill and was not flat. It is proper practice to install rock over the dirt and have the level of the rock at least 3" below the level of the window well.

GAS METER :
A gas leak was found at one of the meters when testing with a Tiff 8800 gas detection device. I also marked the location of the leak with a piece of blue tape. Since this leak is outdoors and the gas is quickly dissipated into the surrounding air, it is not considered a life safety issue. In most areas the gas meter is the responsibility of the utility company. I recommend that the utility company be notified immediately so that this leak can be fixed as soon as possible.

FAUCETS:
The rear faucet and the barbecue gas pipe were extending together through the wall at the rear patio. The close installation will make it difficult to remove the cap and install an elbow in the gas line. Proper practice would have been to install these pipes several inches away from each other. This would also have eliminated the ugly mortar at the wall.

LAWN IRRIGATION SYSTEM:
The copper water supply pipe for the sprinkler system was extending out of the wall at the front of the patio. It appears that this pipe will have to extend across the patio to reach the backyard. I recommend asking the builder about the remaining installation of this pipe and the backflow prevention device. A better installation may have been to install a pipe under the patio.

DIRTY:
The exterior walls, windows, concrete surfaces, door sills, window well cover... were dirty and muddy. A thorough cleaning is necessary.

ROOF SYSTEM

OBSERVATIONS:
A partial package of roofing shingles was observed on the roof. Over time, the package will deteriorate and the shingles will blow off the roof. Removal is necessary.

GARAGE

EXTERIOR:
A 7" X 2 1/2" gap was observed between the wood trim and the foundation wall at the left side of the garage.

GUTTERS:
The gutters at the rear of the garage are in the area of the stairway. It is not apparent where these will

drain when the stairway is installed. Draining onto the stairway may allow for ice build-up and a potential safety hazard.

DOOR OPENER:
The garage door opener was unplugged and was not tested. I recommend testing when it is plugged in and operational.

ELECTRICAL OUTLETS:
The electrical outlet on the ceiling was missing a cover plate. It is proper practice to install cover plates over all electrical junction boxes and outlets.

FURNACE:

CAPACITY:
The furnace capacity was observed to be 46,000 BTU's. This appears to be a smaller-than-normal furnace that may not have the capacity to heat a finished basement. Calculating the size of a furnace is very complicated and is beyond the scope of this inspection. I recommend discussing this issue with the builder and/or consulting with an HVAC contractor.

CONDENSATE DRAIN SYSTEM:
The plastic condensate drain pipe was being held in place over the floor drain with a paint can. Staining was observed around the floor drain, probably a result of past leakage of the corrosive condensate. It is proper practice to secure this pipe to a wood block that is permanently attached to the floor.

GENERAL CONDITION:
The interior of the furnace cabinet, blower, filter and visible parts of the heat exchanger were observed to be very dusty. This is caused by operating the furnace during the construction of this new house. Often, drywall and other construction dust will coat the inside walls of the heat exchanger, making the furnace run hotter than designed. The effect of this may be to reduce the service life of the furnace and increase the possibility of a breach in the wall of the heat exchanger at some point in its life. If the furnace is this dirty, the AC coil is also likely to be coated with dust as well. I recommend that the furnace and AC coil be cleaned as part of the final construction clean up. Since special tools and knowledge are required to perform a proper cleaning, I recommend that this service be performed by a professional HVAC contractor.

GAS FIREPLACE:

CONDITION:
A significant amount of dust and debris was observed in the bottom compartment of the gas fireplace. Cleaning is necessary.

AIR CONDITIONING SYSTEM:

CONDENSATE LINE:

No condensate drain pipe was installed at the evaporator coil above the furnace in the basement. This will allow the condensate water to drain directly into the furnace.

ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

MAIN ELECTRICAL PANEL:

The following deficiencies were observed inside the main electrical panel:

- A 10 gauge wire was connected to a 40 amp breaker in the service panel providing power to the dryer. It is required to use a 30 amp breaker on a 10 gauge wire.
- A 12 gauge wire was connected to a 30 amp breaker in the service panel providing power to the air conditioner. It is required to use a 20 amp breaker on a 12 gauge wire. This condition is termed "overfusing" and is a potential fire hazard since the wire could melt and cause a fire before the breaker trips.
- "Trip ties" were missing on at least 5 sets of multiwire circuits (two hot wires sharing a neutral) in the main electrical panel. It is a safety requirement that both breaker handles for these circuits be attached to together to turn off at the same time.

INTERIOR OUTLETS:

The following electrical deficiencies were observed in the house:

- Both the upper and lower duplex outlets on six of the wall outlets in the master bedroom turned on and off with the light switch controlling the closet light.
- Both the upper and lower duplex outlets turned on and off with the switch in the main level bedroom front wall outlet. It is proper practice that one of the outlets provide continuous power and the other be controlled by the switch.

PLUMBING

VENT SYSTEM:

An open, black ABS plumbing pipe was extending out of the floor next to the furnace in the basement. This appears to be the vent pipe for the floor drain. Potentially dangerous sewer gasses were entering the living space from this open pipe. It is required to install an air admittance valve at the top of this pipe.

INTERIOR - GENERAL

TILE:

Tile grout manufacturers recommend that caulk, not grout, be used on inside corners where two walls meet and at the intersection of the tile and tub/shower pan. Most often the manufacturers will provide color matched caulk for this application. Being a more flexible material, caulk will not crack like grout in these areas. Grout

was used instead of caulking in the bathrooms and kitchen backsplash. This will eventually result in cracking of the grout in these areas.

MAIN ENTRY DOOR:
Outdoor light was observed around the front entry door when it was closed.

WINDOW CONDITION:
The crank covers, crank handles and screens were not installed on all of the openable windows in the house.

KITCHEN

DISHWASHER:
The following deficiencies were observed on the dishwasher:

- The dishwasher was not pushed in far enough into the cabinet opening.
- Although the indicator light was on, the dishwasher did not respond to user controls.
- The dishwasher was not proper attached at the top.
- Significant gaps were observed between the toe kick and the cover plate at the bottom of the unit.

LAUNDRY AREA

CABINETS:
1/4" gaps were observed between the cabinets and the walls on both sides. Proper practice is to seal these gaps with caulk.

MASTER BEDROOM:

CEILING FAN:
The ceiling fan rattles when operated in this room.

DOORS:
The door frame is not completely painted on the exterior balcony door.

CLOSET:
No handle was installed on the inside of the closet pocket door.

REAR BEDROOMS:

FLOORING CONDITION:
Carpet is installed over the floor mounted tracks for the bypass closet doors in both upper level rear bedrooms. One of the closet doors was off the track. Some of the doors are crooked in the frames.

MAIN FLOOR BATHROOM:

TOILET:
The toilet bowl is slightly crooked and is slightly loose where it is mounted to the

floor.

BATH VENTILATION:
The ceiling fan has not been completely installed in this bathroom.

MASTER BATHROOM:

GENERAL CONDITION:
The floor and shower floor were dirty and in need of cleaning. The grout haze has not been cleaned from much of the tile in this bathroom.

DOOR:
No safety mechanism is installed on the pocket door lock to allow for emergency entry from the exterior if the door is locked.

Real Estate Inspection Report
and Additional Information

_____ , ,

Inspection Date:

Prepared For:

Prepared By:
HomeSpy Property Inspections, Inc.
34 Amaranth Drive
Littleton, CO 80127

Office: 303-978-1288
Fax: 303-978-0812

Inspector:
Chris Anderson

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INTRODUCTION - HOW TO READ THIS REPORT

ORIENTATION OF THE DWELLING

For the purposes of direction, comments in this report are written as if the inspector were standing at the front door facing the property.

REPORT TERMINOLOGY DEFINITIONS

A Glossary of Terms is included in the "Additional Information" tab section of this report. Other descriptive terms that will be helpful when reading this report are as follows:

- **Deficient** - is unsafe or is not performing its intended function
- **Further Evaluation** - warrants additional examination by a specialist in the appropriate trade
- **Monitor** - regularly observing a system or component to see if a situation (usually a deficiency) has subsided or is progressing.

DOCUMENTATION IN THE REPORT

We realize that this report is a tool to learn specific details of the property, some positive and some negative, and use this information to make an informed decision regarding the purchase of this property, and be a valuable reference after you take possession. When writing the report, we choose to include important details and observed deficiencies that we feel would be beneficial to your buying decision, not a documentation of everything that we see. We vary the detail of the report in some areas depending on the financial impact than it may have. We try to be clear, concise and to the point rather than giving you insignificant information on everything that we observe.

SCOPE OF INSPECTION AND INSPECTION LIMITATIONS

This is detailed at the beginning of each section of the report, and on the Pre-Inspection Agreement.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF HOME INSPECTORS

This inspection was performed in a manner consistent with the Standards of Practice of the American Society of Home Inspectors, a copy of which is available on request or can be viewed at www.ashi.org.

INSPECTION CONDITIONS

CLIENT & SITE INFORMATION:

FILE #:	Sample.
DATE & TIME OF INSPECTION:	03/22/2007, 09:00 AM.
CLIENT NAME:	John & Mary Homebuyer.
INSPECTION LOCATION:	1234 Newton Street, Denver, CO.
CLIENT'S AGENT:	Mandy Nadler, Coldwell Banker, 303-882-6160.

WEATHER CONDITIONS:

WEATHER:	Clear.
OUTDOOR TEMPERATURE:	Between 50 and 60 degrees.

BUILDING CHARACTERISTICS:

ORIENTATION:	Front of house faces Northwest.
REPORTED AGE:	New.
BUILDING TYPE:	Single family home.

UTILITY SERVICES:

UTILITIES STATUS:	All utilities on.

GENERAL INFORMATION:

PEOPLE PRESENT:	Buyer's Agent.
COMMENTS:	This inspection is being performed prior to closing on a newly built house.

EXTERIOR - GROUNDS

SYSTEM DESCRIPTION: The Grounds include the systems and components that are in the areas outside the building that extend from the building exterior to the boundary of the property. This area is typically used for building entrances for humans and automobiles, water drainage control, landscaping and fencing.

INSPECTION DESCRIPTION: Our visual examination of the grounds include water drainage grading, sidewalks & walkways, driveways, fences & gates, stairways, landscaping and retaining walls. These components are examined for proper function, excessive or unusual wear and general state of repair. We pay special attention to the roof drainage system and the "grading" of the soil and landscaping directly around the house to look for signs of past, current or possible future problems.

LIMITATIONS: This inspection is not intended to address or include any geological conditions or site stability information. For information concerning these conditions, a geologist or soils engineer should be consulted. Any reference to grade is limited to only areas around the exterior of the exposed areas of foundation or exterior walls. This inspection is visual in nature and does not attempt to determine drainage performance of the site or the condition of any underground piping, including municipal water and sewer service piping or

septic systems. Decks and porches are often built close to the ground, where no viewing or access is possible. These areas as well as others too low to enter, or in some other manner not accessible, are excluded from the inspection and are not addressed in the report.

NOTES & RECOMMENDATIONS: Inadequate control of water around the grounds of the house can result in leaky basements and crawlspaces, and major (and expensive to repair) foundation problems. **It is recommended that downspouts be extended at least 5 feet from the structure and that the grading be sloped down, away from the house at least 1" per foot for at least the first 5 feet adjacent to the structure.** It is also recommended that areas within 5 feet of the foundation should not be watered and ideally they should be covered with decorative rock or other dry landscaping material. All concrete slabs (including sidewalks, driveways, porches and patios) experience some degree of normal cracking due to shrinkage in the drying process.

GRADING:

CONDITION & OBSERVATIONS:	The grading of the lot appears to properly and adequately drain excess surface water and roof runoff away from the structure.

CONCRETE SURFACES:

CONDITION:	The concrete sidewalks, driveway, porch & patio were observed to be properly installed and are in good overall condition. No significant deficiencies were found.

DRIVEWAY:

CONDITION:	The concrete driveway is steep and short. This may present a clearance problem for some vehicles causing them the scrape on the driveway. I recommend testing the driveway and garage with at least one vehicle once the garage is cleared.

FENCES:

FENCE CONDITION:	The fences were observed to be properly installed and in good overall condition. I observed no significant deficiencies.

LANDSCAPING:

CONDITION:	The landscaping in the backyard, the area between the garages and the steps between the driveway were not installed at the time of the inspection. The slope of the backyard area is sloped directly into the garage structure. I recommend asking the builder about the details of a drainage system to direct drainage water to the alley.

EXTERIOR - HOUSE

SYSTEM DESCRIPTION: The exterior components of a building work together to provide a weathertight skin and provide protection against intruders. Good exterior systems are attractive, durable and require little maintenance.

INSPECTION DESCRIPTION: Our visual examination of the exterior of the building looks at wall surfaces, flashings, trim, paint & finishes, eaves, soffits & fascia, porches, patios, decks, balconies, doors, windows, plumbing, electrical and foundation walls. These items are inspected for proper function, excessive or unusual wear and general state of repair. Since windows and doors are common to both the exterior and interior of the building and we operate them during the interior inspection, we report on these items in the "Interior" sections. Electrical meters and panels are discussed in the "Electrical" section. Gutters and downspouts are discussed in the "Roofing" section.

LIMITATIONS: Areas hidden from view by stored items, deck systems or landscaping can not be judged and are not a part of this inspection. Testing of the lawn sprinkler system is beyond the scope of this inspection.

NOTES AND RECOMMENDATIONS: Exterior components are often the most neglected part of the building. Water entering the exterior walls, especially around windows and doors, can cause extensive damage. A regular maintenance regiment of examining the exterior components and re-caulking possible water entrances along with re-painting and re-finishing will extend the life of your exterior system.

SIDING:

MATERIAL:	Hard coat stucco and brick veneer.
GENERAL SIDING CONDITIONS:	The exterior siding was observed to be properly installed and in good overall condition. No significant deficiencies were observed.
STUCCO WALLS:	Exposed sheet metal flashing was observed on the walls adjacent to the stairway at the patio/house entrance. Proper installation would have been to install stucco in these areas. This area is ugly and is poorly installed. I recommend discussing improvement options with the builder.

PAINT AND FINISHES:

CONDITION:	The exterior finishes were observed to be in good general condition.

FRONT PORCH:

PORCH CONDITION:	The concrete front porch was observed to be properly installed and in good overall condition. No significant deficiencies were found.

PATIO:

CONDITION:	The concrete patio was observed to be properly installed and is in good overall condition. No significant deficiencies were observed.

WINDOW WELLS:

CONDITION:	The dirt at the bottom of the window well was partially above the level of the window sill and was not flat. It is proper practice to install rock over the dirt and have the level of the rock at least 3" below the level of the window well.

PLUMBING:

GAS METER LOCATION:	Outside at the left side towards the front of the building. The main gas supply shutoff valve is located on the vertical pipe between the ground and the meter. This valve should be turned 90 degrees (either way) in order to shut off the gas. A wrench is required to turn the shut off valve.
METER CONDITION:	A gas odor was detected at the meter area, indicating a leak. I confirmed this leak with my Tiff 8800 gas detection device. I also marked the location of the leak with a piece of blue tape. Since this leak is outdoors and the gas is quickly dissipated into the surrounding air, it is not considered a life safety issue. In most areas the gas meter is the responsibility of the utility company. I recommend that the utility company be notified immediately so that this leak can be fixed as soon as possible.
FAUCETS:	The rear faucet and the barbecue gas pipe were extending together through the wall at the rear patio. The close installation will make it difficult to remove the cap and install an elbow in the gas line. Proper practice would have been to install these pipes several inches away from each other. This would also have eliminated the ugly mortar at the wall.
LAWN IRRIGATION SYSTEM:	The copper water supply pipe for the sprinkler system was extending out of the wall at the front of the patio. It appears that this pipe will have to extend across the patio to reach the backyard. I recommend asking the builder about the remaining installation of this pipe and the backflow prevention device. A better installation may have been to install a pipe under the patio.

ELECTRICAL:

OUTDOOR OUTLETS:	The visible outdoor electrical outlets were tested and are working. These outlets have GFCI protection as required by current standards. (See the GFCI comments in the Electrical section for more information)

MISCELLANEOUS

DIRTY:	The exterior walls, windows, concrete surfaces, door sills, window well cover... were dirty and muddy. A thorough cleaning is necessary.

ROOF SYSTEM

SYSTEM DESCRIPTION: The roofing system protects the top of the building from rain, snow, sun, wind and intruders. Many different materials and qualities are available for roof coverings in Colorado, and, of course, some work better than others.

INSPECTION DESCRIPTION: Our visual examination of the roof includes the roof material itself, the underlayment that the roof is attached to (seen from the attic), roof flashings, the gutter and downspout system, the roof ventilation system, any penetrations through the roof surface (vent pipes, skylights...), and chimneys. We try to walk on roofs to see these systems up close, but often because of weather, steepness, potential damage to the roofing material or safety, we view the roof from the edge and/or with binoculars. We examine the roof for damage, leaks and conditions that suggest a limited remaining life.

LIMITATIONS: Roofs can look wonderful and still leak. Roofs can be old and worn and not leak at all. Roofs may leak only in certain conditions when the wind is blowing from a certain direction in a heavy, prolonged rain. Since these conditions are rarely found when the inspection is being performed, we look for clues that a roof is not performing its job, but we cannot be conclusive. We cannot and do not offer an opinion or warranty as to whether the roof leaks or may be subject to future leakage. Roofing life expectancies can vary depending on several factors. Any estimates of remaining life are approximations only.

RECOMMENDATIONS: Roofs in Colorado see a variety of weather conditions. To maximize the life of the roof, we recommend that you follow a regular maintenance program by either following the manufacturer's recommendations, or having a professional roofer service the roof once every 1-2 years.

ROOF COVERING:

ROOF ACCESS:	The inspection of this roof was conducted from the roof surface and from the ground.
COVERING MATERIAL:	Asphalt composition "dimensional" shingles.
ESTIMATED REMAINING LIFE:	At least 20 years based on the current condition and typical life guarantee of this type of material by the manufacturer.
COMPOSITION ROOF:	Composition roof coverings are the most popular roof covering used in this area. There are various types and qualities of composition shingles. The lightest weight composition shingles used today have a life expectancy of approximately 12 to 15 years. Heavier composition shingles can have life expectancies of 15-25-40 years or more. Composition shingle roofs are relatively maintenance free as long as a few precautions are taken and any local damage is repaired before getting worse. Trees touching roofs and leaves sitting on roofs trapping water beneath are two factors that will wear out a roof very quickly. Sunlight and wind can also damage a roof. It is recommended to inspect your roof at least once a year by walking on it or from the ground to see if any shingles are damaged or worn and have these areas repaired by a qualified roofer. In most Denver metro counties it is allowed to put up to 2 layers of asphalt roofing on before prior layers have to be removed. Every time a layer is added it ads weight to the roofing structure, makes for hotter attics and reduces the life of the roofing material. It is alway recommended to remove the old roofing material before adding a new one.

CONDITION: The shingle surface appears to have been properly installed and was observed to be in good overall condition. No significant deficiencies were observed.

OBSERVATIONS: A partial package of roofing shingles was observed on the roof. Over time, the package will deteriorate and the shingles will blow off the roof. Removal is necessary.

GUTTERS & DOWNSPOUTS:

CONDITION: The gutter and downspout system was observed to be properly installed and in good general condition. I recommend that the gutters be inspected on a regular basis and cleaned as necessary as part of regular home maintenance.

ATTIC

SYSTEM DESCRIPTION: Attics are created because of the need to slope the roofing surface and create a structure for the ceiling of the living space below. It is generally accepted that the attic is part of the outdoor area and the insulation and interior of the home begin at the attic floor. The goal is to keep the temperature in the attic at or close to the outdoor temperature. Ventilation and insulation are key elements of the attic system and work together to make the living space more comfortable and maximize the life of the roofing materials.

INSPECTION DESCRIPTION: Our visual examination of the attic includes identifying the entry location(s), entering the attic, examining the roof framing and sheathing, examining the ventilation system, examining and determining the type and amount of insulation, looking for any past or present signs of water staining or damage, and visually examining any other building components in the attic space.

LIMITATIONS: Generally the inspector is limited to viewing the attic from the access door. There are usually no walking planks and the ceiling joists or trusses are covered with insulation. Stepping in the wrong location could cause damage to the ceiling.

NOTES & RECOMMENDATIONS: Modern building standards in Colorado require a minimum of R-30 insulation for roof and attic space insulation. Generally fiberglass, rock wool or cellulose insulation is used and a 10 inch depth equals R-30. Homes built before 1973 generally do not meet the current insulation standards unless they have been upgraded.

ATTIC ACCESS & GENERAL OBSERVATIONS:

ACCESSIBILITY: This house has a cathedral style ceiling and therefore does not have an attic space.

STRUCTURE

The structure of a home is the skeleton, which includes the foundation system, floors, walls and roof. The structural inspection is performed on the exterior and interior of the home and consists of identification of materials, observation of proper original construction and deficiencies that have occurred since the house was built. Much of the structural inspection is spent identifying cracks and other signs of movement that have resulted from structural deficiencies. Since this is a visual inspection and much of the structure is hidden below the ground and behind the finished walls, floors and ceilings of the house, the structural inspection is limited.

STRUCTURAL COMPONENTS

FOUNDATION:	Poured concrete.
WALL STRUCTURE:	Wood stud framing.
FLOOR STRUCTURE:	Steel "I" beams and engineered wood "I" joists.

STRUCTURAL CONDITION

OVERALL COMMENTS:	The visible structural systems and components of the house were observed and found to be in good overall condition. I observed no significant structural deficiencies.

GARAGE

DESCRIPTION: Although primarily designed for the storage of automobiles, the garage has a wide variety of uses. If attached to the house, it is important that the garage provide a fire barrier and, by today's standards, be partially sealed to prevent dangerous fumes from entering the home.

INSPECTION DESCRIPTION: Our visual examination of the garage includes all automobile and people doors, automatic door opening and closing systems, general structure, floor, walls, ceiling, windows, electrical and plumbing components. We examine the fire resistant factors, the dangerous fume factors and the insulation system.

LIMITATIONS: Since, as a general rule, we do not move items during our inspection, any automobiles and storage may conceal defects. Determining the heat resistance rating of firewalls is beyond the scope of this inspection. The garage door opener remote units are not tested. Exterior garage door opener keypads are also not tested. Check with the homeowner regarding the security codes for these items.

RECOMMENDATIONS: It is recommended that the garage door opener automatic return safety device(s) be frequently tested to insure proper operation. Current standards for new homes require an invisible light beam at each auto door entrance and a pressure sensor on the door itself each of which if activated, will stop and reverse the direction of the door. These safety features are designed to minimize possible injury to children and also help to prevent vehicle damage. Entrance doors from the garage to the house should be fire rated and have an automatic closure to keep fire and dangerous fumes out of the living area.

DESCRIPTION:	Detached.
INSPECTION CONDITIONS:	Due to construction materials stored in the garage, I was unable to see much of the garage floor and walls. I was also unable to enter the attic space. My

	comments are based on what I was able to view at the time of the inspection. Hidden conditions may exist.
EXTERIOR:	A 7" X 2 1/2" gap was observed between the wood trim and the foundation wall at the left side of the garage.
GUTTERS:	The gutters at the rear of the garage are in the area of the stairway. It is not apparent where these will drain when the stairway is installed. Draining onto the stairway may allow for ice build-up and a potential safety hazard.
AUTO DOOR CONDITION:	The automobile garage door was operated and appears to be properly installed and in good condition.
DOOR OPENER:	The garage door opener was unplugged and was not tested. I recommend testing when it is plugged in and operational.
FLOOR CONDITION:	The visible areas of the garage floor appear to be in good condition.
ROOF CONDITION:	This is the same roofing material as the main house and appears to have been installed at the same time. Please see "Roof" section for comments.
ELECTRICAL OUTLETS:	The electrical outlet on the ceiling was missing a cover plate. It is proper practice to install cover plates over all electrical junction boxes and outlets.

BASEMENT / CRAWL SPACE

DESCRIPTION: The basement /crawl space areas include spaces below the main "ground" level of the house. Basements are common in Colorado because of the freezing temperatures require that the foundation footings be buried well beneath the surface of the soil when the house is constructed. When doing this, it is not much more difficult (or expensive) to remove the dirt within the foundation area and build a basement. Some housed are built directly on a slab of cement (slab on grade) and do not have a basement or a crawl space.

INSPECTION DESCRIPTION: Our visual examination of unfinished basements and/or crawl spaces includes concrete slab floors, foundation walls, columns, beams, the floor structure above, insulation, moisture conditions, sump pits, plumbing and electrical. Our visual examination of finished basements includes any and all of the above items if they are visible. Specific finished interior observations are reported in the "Interior General, Rooms, Bedrooms and Bathrooms" sections.

LIMITATIONS: Basements and crawl spaces are typically used for storage and these items can often limit the viewing area of our inspection. Some crawl spaces may not be entered due to wet conditions, inaccessibility, too short an area and/or other hazardous conditions.

RECOMMENDATIONS: A common complaint among homeowners is the musty smell, dampness and water damage that are signs of a wet basement or crawl space. 98% of all basements will leak at some point during their life. While structural damage is rare, water in the basement can be a major inconvenience. In most cases it is caused by surface water directly adjacent to the building soaking into the ground and moving through the basement walls. Keeping water away by sloping the adjacent ground away from the house and using extensions on the bottom of downspouts is the best way to insure a dry basement.

BASEMENT DESCRIPTION:

TYPE:	This is a full size basement that is the same size as the main floor of the house.
FINISH STATUS:	Unfinished.

BASEMENT OBSERVATIONS:

STAIRWAY:	The stairs and handrail leading into the basement were used during the inspection and found to be in good condition.
EMERGENCY EXIT(S):	This unfinished basement had the proper emergency exits. It is important to discuss these emergency exits with all family members and to keep the exits accessible at all times. Finishing of the basement, particularly bedroom locations, must be planned to work with the emergency exits or have additional windows added.
FLOOR:	The visible areas of the concrete "slab on grade" basement floor was observed to be in good condition.
FLOOR DRAINAGE:	One basement floor drain was observed. The drain was observed to be in working condition.
WALLS:	It is common practice in the Denver metro area to build "floating" partition walls in concrete slab basements. These "floating" walls are designed to allow the floor to lift, in cases of expansive soils, without pushing up on the house structure above. The unfinished walls observed in this basement are proper "floating" walls. Due to the finishing on most walls, I was unable to determine if proper "floating" walls are installed throughout the basement. The basement exterior walls are concealed by insulation. No outward indications of problems were noted, but reportable conditions could be concealed in this situation. Further investigation is optional and would require removing the insulation.

HEATING

SYSTEM DESCRIPTION: Heating systems generate bundles of heat and distribute them to the various parts of the house. Natural gas and electricity are the typical energy sources used. The heat is often generated centrally, in a furnace or boiler, and is distributed by using air through duct systems or water through pipes. Since staying warm in winter is so popular here in Colorado, there are many different types, brands, models, quality levels and energy efficiency levels of heating systems.

INSPECTION DESCRIPTION: Our visual examination of the heating systems includes identifying the type, brand, model, capacity, age and fuel of the system(s). It includes operating of the unit using the thermostat and visually inspecting the ignition, burners, heat exchanger, blower fan, combustion air, venting, filter and ducting or piping system. We test for fuel leaks and excess carbon monoxide levels. Humidifiers are observed but not disassembled.

HEAT EXCHANGERS: The heat exchanger is the most critical part of most heating units. It separates the flame and exhaust gasses from the air in the house. Heat exchangers can fail in one of two ways - it rusts through or it cracks. With either condition, the exhaust gasses can escape through the opening and get into the air supply to the house. Potentially deadly situations may occur when 2 things happen together; 1. The fuel (natural gas) is not being burned efficiently and is releasing CO carbon monoxide, and 2. The exhaust gasses enter the home through an opening in the heat exchanger. When this happens, a new heat exchanger is needed. Since the heat exchanger is the costliest part of a heating unit, in most situations the entire unit is replaced. Heat exchangers have an average life expectancy of 20-30 years.

During an industry standard home inspection examination of a heat exchanger, only 5-15% of the heat exchanger is visible using a flashlight and mirror. In some high efficiency units, the heat exchanger is not visible at all. To examine a heat exchanger in more detail, the heating unit must be disassembled. This is a job for a heating system specialist and is beyond the scope of a standard home inspection.

CARBON MONOXIDE TESTING: We do perform a non-destructive CO carbon monoxide test on furnaces and water heaters to identify high levels of this deadly gas. However, newer mid and high efficiency units do not allow access of our testing probe directly into the exhaust gasses.

LIMITATIONS: The inspector does not light pilot lights. Safety devices are not tested by the inspector. Thermostats are not checked for calibration or timed functions. Adequacy, efficiency or the even distribution of air throughout a building cannot be addressed by a visual inspection. Electronic air cleaners, humidifiers and dehumidifiers are beyond the scope of this inspection. Have these systems evaluated by a qualified individual. Subjective judgment of system capacity is not a part of the inspection. Asbestos materials have been commonly used in older heating systems. Determining the presence of asbestos can ONLY be preformed by laboratory testing and is beyond the scope of this inspection.

RECOMMENDATIONS: Many fuel systems on natural gas burning furnaces are delivered from the manufacturer adjusted to work at sea level and are not re-adjusted during installation. Here in the Mile High City it is very common for these appliance to be burning more fuel than is necessary for optimal efficiency. It is also common for furnaces to go many years without being properly serviced. We highly recommend that you have the furnace cleaned, serviced and adjusted prior to, or soon after, moving in. When arranging for service, make sure that the service company will remove the burners, remove the blower, do a thorough inspection of the heat exchanger, and adjust the gas valve for our altitude as part of their service. With the increased price of natural gas lately, often you will pay for the servicing within the first one to two winters of use.

HEATING SYSTEM DESCRIPTION:

SYSTEM TYPE:	High efficiency forced air furnace and a gas fireplace.

FURNACE:

BRAND:	Goodman.
CAPACITY:	The furnace capacity was observed to be 46,000 BTU's. This appears to be a smaller-than-normal furnace that may not have the capacity to heat a finished basement. Calculating the size of a furnace is very complicated and is beyond the scope of this inspection. I recommend discussing this issue with the builder and/or consulting with an HVAC contractor.
FUEL TYPE:	Natural Gas.
GAS SUPPLY:	The gas piping installation included a 90 degree shutoff valve for emergency use. The valve was not operated.
IGNITION:	The heating unit is ignited with an electronic ignition.
BURNERS:	The burners were observed and found to be burning clean with a consistent flame pattern.
HEAT EXCHANGER:	The type of heat exchanger in this furnace is not easily accessible for a visual inspection. The heat exchanger is a series of tubing in which the burner flames are drawn through the tubing with the assistance of an inducer vent fan. Testing the heat exchanger for leaks is beyond the scope of this inspection. Some heating contractors have trained technicians, equipped with specialized equipment to perform a reliable test for this type of heat exchanger. The test is performed by filling the heat exchanger with a gas and a sensor is placed on the outside of the heat exchanger. The sensor will

	respond if the gas is leaking through the chamber. If this type of test is desired, a qualified heating contractor should be retained.
BLOWER FAN:	The blower was observed to be in good condition and operated properly.
COMBUSTION AIR:	The combustion air (fresh air to feed the flame) for this appliance comes from the exterior through a pipe which terminates in the burning compartment. This configuration is is very energy efficient since it is not robbing heated room air to feed the flames.
VENTING:	The heating system vent is properly installed and was observed to be in good condition and operating properly.
THERMOSTAT:	The thermostat appears to be properly installed and responded to user controls.
CONDENSATE DRAIN SYSTEM:	The plastic condensate drain pipe was being held in place over the floor drain with a paint can. Staining was observed around the floor drain, probably a result of past leakage of the corrosive condensate. It is proper practice to secure this pipe to a wood block that is permanently attached to the floor.
PERFORMANCE:	The heating system was turned on using normal controls and it was found to be operational.
GENERAL CONDITION:	The interior of the furnace cabinet, blower, filter and visible parts of the heat exchanger were observed to be very dusty. This is caused by operating the furnace during the construction of this new house. Often, drywall and other construction dust will coat the inside walls of the heat exchanger, making the furnace run hotter than designed. The effect of this may be to reduce the service life of the furnace and increase the possibility of a breach in the wall of the heat exchanger at some point in its life. If the furnace is this dirty, the AC coil is also likely to be coated with dust as well. I recommend that the furnace and AC coil be cleaned as part of the final construction clean up. Since special tools and knowledge are required to perform a proper cleaning, I recommend that this service be performed by a professional HVAC contractor.

GAS FIREPLACE:

CONDITION:	The direct vent gas fireplace was turned on with the normal operating controls and found to be functioning properly. As with a fuel burning furnace, it is good practice to have gas fireplaces serviced every 3 years. When the time comes, I recommend contacting a gas fireplace service specialist. A significant amount of dust and debris was observed in the bottom compartment of the gas fireplace. Cleaning is necessary.

COOLING

SYSTEM DESCRIPTION: This section pertains to Central Air Conditioning systems, permanently mounted Window and Wall mounted non-central systems, Evaporative Cooler (Swamp Cooler) systems and Heat Pump systems.

INSPECTION DESCRIPTION: Our visual examination of Central Air Conditioning systems and Heat Pump systems includes identifying the brand, age, capacity and reporting on the condition of the Condenser unit, power source, refrigerant lines, condensation drain system and general system condition. We operate the system when the temperature is above 65 degrees with the normal operating controls for the unit.

We visually examine only permanently mounted window and wall AC units by operating the unit and reporting on its performance and condition.

LIMITATIONS: Central air conditioning units are complicated systems with many brands and models that require specialized tools and training to thoroughly inspect and test them properly. This type of testing is beyond the scope of a standard building inspection.

AIR CONDITIONING INFORMATION:

TYPE:	Central air conditioning. This system distributes the cool air through the same ducting system as the heating system. The system consists of 2 main components, the condensing unit is located outside the house and the evaporator unit is built into the supply air plenum just above the furnace. Two refrigerant lines (pipes), one insulated and one uninsulated, run between the 2 units. Simply put, this system pulls the heat out of the inside of the house and dumps it outside.
LOCATION OF CONDENSER UNIT:	Roof.
MANUFACTURER:	Goodman Manufacturing.
CAPACITY:	2 Ton.
LIFE EXPECTANCY:	A typical life expectancy of a central air conditioning unit here in Colorado is about 12-20 years. It is not unusual to see properly maintained units that are 25 to 35 years old.

AIR CONDITIONING SYSTEM:

POWER SOURCE:	An electrical disconnect providing power to the condensing unit was present near and in sight of the unit.
CONDENSING UNIT:	The outdoor "Condensing unit" was observed to be properly installed and in good overall condition. No significant deficiencies were observed.
CONDENSATE LINE:	No condensate drain pipe was installed at the evaporator coil above the furnace in the basement. This will allow the condensate water to drain directly into the furnace.
VISUAL CONDITION:	The air conditioning unit system was observed to be properly installed and in good overall condition.
SYSTEM OPERATION:	Operating an air conditioning system in cold weather can damage the compressor. The outside air temperature was below 65 degrees and determined to be too low for the safe operation of the equipment. I recommend inspection of the system with the return of warmer weather.

CENTRAL A.C. MAINTENANCE TIPS:
1. It is important for the outside condenser unit to sit level. Monitor this unit for levelness and re-level if off by more than 5 degrees.
2. Never run the AC system when the temperature is at or below 65 degrees. This may do permanent damage to the compressor.
3. Keep shrubbery or vegetation several feet away from the condenser unit for proper cooling.
4. Use care not to damage the soft cooling fins on the exterior of the condenser unit.
5. It is not necessary to cover the condenser unit in the winter. Operating the AC system with a cover installed can permanently damage the compressor.
6. Monitor the insulation on the larger refrigerant line and replace as needed.
7. Keep the evaporator coil unit within the furnace plenum clean by replacing or cleaning the furnace filter frequently - both in the heating and cooling seasons.
8. A properly operating AC system should be cool the air 15-25 degrees. This can be measured with a thermometer at the return and supply air ducts.
9. Have the entire central air conditioning system inspected and serviced every 2-3 years by a licensed HVAC contractor.

ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

SYSTEM DESCRIPTION: The Electrical System brings electricity to the building and distributes it throughout the home. It consists of the cables bringing the electricity from the utility, a means of splitting this electricity into "branch circuits" and delivering it into the areas of the home, a system to enable lights and fixtures to be plugged into the system, and a safety system to prevent or minimize electrical shock to humans.

INSPECTION DESCRIPTION: Our inspection consists of a visual examination of the "service drop" from the utility to the house, identifying the voltage and amperage capacity to the house, a visual examination of the service panel system with the cover removed, identification of the main electrical shutoff system, an examination of any sub-panels, a visual examination of the grounding system, testing of a representative number (at least 1 per room) of electrical outlets with a testing device to confirm that the outlets are grounded and wired properly and the operation of light switches and fixed electrical appliances to confirm that they have electricity to them. We observe and test GFCI outlets.

LIMITATIONS: Virtually all branch circuit wiring is enclosed in walls and covered junction boxes and is not visible during a home inspection. Removal of outlet, switch or junction box covers is beyond the scope of this inspection. Testing of the main electrical shutoff, breaker switches and fuses is beyond the scope of this inspection. Furnishings and storage may limit us from testing electrical outlets. Inspection of low voltage systems, telephone wiring, intercoms, alarm systems, TV cable, timers are beyond the scope of this inspection.

RECOMMENDATIONS: In case of emergency, it is a good idea to make sure family members are familiar with where and how to shut off the electrical power to the house. Also, any electrical repairs should be approached with caution. The power to the branch circuit or the entire house should be turned off prior to beginning any repair efforts, no matter how trivial the repair may seem.

DESCRIPTIVE INFORMATION:

ENTRANCE:	The electricity is supplied to this house with wires buried underground.
VOLTAGE:	120/240 volts. This is standard for modern homes.
AMPERAGE	150 amps.

ELECTRIC METER AND MAIN ELECTRICAL PANEL:

MAIN PANEL LOCATION:	Outside at the rear of the house.
MAIN SHUT-OFF OPERATION:	All electrical power to the house can be shut off by flipping a single main breaker switch inside the main electrical panel.

MAIN ELECTRICAL PANEL:

SERVICE ENTRANCE CONDUCTORS:	The service entrance conductors are the wires between the meter and the main panel. These wires appear to be # 2/0 Aluminum providing an ampacity of 150.
SERVICE CAPACITY OBSERVATIONS:	The service capacity is normal for a house this size and age, and appears adequate for the present demand and minor additional loads.
GROUNDING:	The system and equipment grounding appears to be correct.
MAIN ELECTRICAL PANEL:	The following deficiencies were observed inside the main electrical panel:

- A 10 gauge wire was connected to a 40 amp breaker in the service panel providing power to the dryer. It is required to use a 30 amp breaker on a 10 gauge wire.
- A 12 gauge wire was connected to a 30 amp breaker in the service panel providing power to the air conditioner. It is required to use a 20 amp breaker on a 12 gauge wire. This condition is termed "overfusing" and is a potential fire hazard since the wire could melt and cause a fire before the breaker trips.
- "Trip ties" were missing on at least 5 sets of multiwire circuits (two hot wires sharing a neutral) in the main electrical panel. It is a safety requirement that both breaker handles for these circuits be attached to together to turn off at the same time.

BRANCH CIRCUITRY

WIRE MATERIAL:	All copper wiring was observed. The branch circuit wiring, as observed from the main panel, was found to be properly installed and in good condition.

GFCI (Ground Fault Circuit Interrupter)

GFCI CONDITION: GFCI protection is installed in the tested outlets where this type of protection is presently required.

GFCI's: Ground Fault Circuit Interrupters (GFCI's) are a potential life saving device that that can very quickly cut off the flow of electricity in the event of a shock situation. Modern standards require GFCI's for water hazard areas. Ground fault protection is currently required for receptacles in areas such as the exterior of the house, garage, pool & spa, basement, bathrooms and all receptacles in the kitchen area. Ground fault protection can be provided by a ground fault circuit breaker (at the electrical panel) or by a ground fault receptacle.

One ground fault receptacle can protect other receptacles which are connected to it. If there is no power in one of the receptacles in the area where ground fault protection is required, ground fault receptacles in other locations should be checked and reset if necessary. It is recommended that GFCI receptacles be tested, by pushing the "test" and "reset" buttons on the receptacle, on a monthly basis.

ELECTRICAL SYSTEM GENERAL COMMENTS:

The following electrical deficiencies were observed in the house:

- Both the upper and lower duplex outlets on six of the wall outlets in the master bedroom turned on and off with the light switch controlling the closet light.
- Both the upper and lower duplex outlets turned on and off with the switch in the main level bedroom front wall outlet. It is proper practice that one of the outlets provide continuous power and the other be controlled by the switch.

PLUMBING

SYSTEM DESCRIPTION: The plumbing system consists of the "supply side" which provides water for drinking, washing, cooking and irrigation, and the "waste side" which gets rid of used water and waste. In this section we also include the water heating equipment.

INSPECTION DESCRIPTION: Our visual examination of the plumbing system includes identifying the water supply source, identifying the waste disposal system, identifying the main supply shut-off, identifying the supply and waste pipe materials, checking the static water pressure, viewing the venting system and looking for any problem areas with the system. We visually examine the water heater(s) for its type, size, age, fuel burned, burner flame appearance, venting, connections, identification of safety devices, availability of combustions air and any accessories it may have. We operate the plumbing system and water heater with normal operating faucets and controls, we do not test shut-off valves and safety devices.

LIMITATIONS: Most of the supply and waste plumbing pipes are hidden inside the walls, ceilings and floors of the building and are not visible during the inspection. Leakage, obstructions or other problems may exist but are hidden and impossible to see. Instead, we look for slow drains that may indicate clogged pipes and water damage to finish surfaces that may indicate leaking pipes. Examining the main waste pipe from the house to the sewer is beyond the scope of this inspection. This is a very expensive pipe to fix or replace and we suggest talking to the current owner to see if there is any history of problems. Services are available to inspect the inside of this pipe with a video "snake" camera if needed. Testing for water quality including radon-in-

water and lead testing is beyond the scope of this inspection.

PLUMBING INFORMATION:

WATER SUPPLY:	PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY: The home has a public water supply pipe leading from the street main supply pipe to the house plumbing system. Be advised that the buried pipe running from the house to the street is the responsibility of the homeowner.
WASTE DISPOSAL:	PUBLIC SEWER SYSTEM: Waste from the home plumbing system flows by gravity into a municipal sewer system normally located under the street or alley. Be advised that the buried pipe running from the house to the street is the responsibility of the homeowner.

SUPPLY PLUMBING:

MAIN WATER SHUT-OFF:	The main water supply shut-off valve is located in the basement at the front wall of the house. Testing the operation of this valve is not within the scope of this inspection. Testing a valve which has not been operated regularly often results in leaking around the handle. I recommend operation of the valve from time to time to keep it functional and maximize its useful life.
MAIN WATER SUPPLY PIPE:	A 1" diameter copper water supply pipe was observed. This is the largest pipe size commonly used for residential service.
WATER PRESSURE:	between 75 to 80 psi.
WATER FLOW:	Functional flow of water at the various fixtures was judged to be adequate. Several fixtures were operated simultaneously. Minor changes in flow when other fixtures are turned on or turned off is considered normal.
WATER SUPPLY PIPE MATERIAL:	The visible water supply piping material in this house was observed to be modern copper piping.
WATER SUPPLY CONDITION:	The exposed and accessible supply piping appears to be properly installed and in good condition.

WASTE PLUMBING:

MAIN CLEAN-OUT LOCATION:	The main drain waste line "clean-out" is used by a plumber to clean any obstructions located in the main waste pipe extending from the house to the city sewer pipe (or septic tank). In this house the clean-out is located, outside at the rear of the house.
DRAIN WASTE PIPE MATERIAL:	Plastic. This is generally considered to be the best material currently available for this use.
DRAIN WASTE LINE CONDITION:	An open, black ABS plumbing pipe was extending out of the floor next to the furnace in the basement. This appears to be the vent pipe for the floor drain. Potentially dangerous sewer gasses were entering the living space from this open pipe. It is required to install an air admittance valve at the top of this pipe.

WATER HEATER:

FUEL TYPE:	Electric.
SIZE:	80 Gallons.
OPERATION:	The water heater was observed to be operational, and the water at the plumbing fixtures was hot.
WATER CONNECTIONS:	The hot and cold water connections are properly installed. A proper shut-off valve was observed on the cold water supply pipe.
TPR VALVE:	The water heater installation included a temperature and pressure relief valve. This device is an important safety device and should not be altered or tampered with. No adverse conditions were observed. The device was not tested because there is a risk that it will not reseat properly if it has not been tested on a regular basis. However, regular testing (a few times a year) by the homeowner is recommended.

INTERIOR - GENERAL

DESCRIPTION: This section reports on the common components and general observations of the interior of the home. We will focus on individual rooms in the Kitchen, Laundry, Common Rooms, Bedrooms and Bathrooms sections to follow.

INSPECTION DESCRIPTION: Our visual examination of the Interior of the home includes floors, walls, ceilings, doors, windows, skylights, stairs & handrails, fireplaces, smoke detectors and fans. We check for functionality, general condition, excessive wear and visual defects. As a general rule, cosmetic deficiencies are considered normal wear and tear and are not reported.

SMOKE DETECTORS: Our inspection of smoke detectors includes making sure that they are present and in the proper locations. **We do not test smoke detectors.** Current standards require at least one smoke detector on each level and one in every bedroom. We recommend that you replace all smoke detector batteries and test all the units shortly after you have moved into the house and every year following.

LIMITATIONS: As a general rule, home inspectors do not move furniture, pull up carpet or other floor coverings, or do any kind of destructive testing (if we move one thing, we are expected to move everything...). Therefore, the condition of floors and walls under and behind any furniture or coverings cannot be judged. Damage to walls, stains on floors and the like may be not visible to the inspector.

RECOMMENDATIONS: Since many defects may be covered by furniture and not visible to the inspector, we highly recommend a thorough examination of the home after the furniture is moved out and prior to closing. We have included a "Pre-Closing Inspection Form" for your assistance during your final walk through.

FIRE EXTINGUISHERS: We highly recommend that all houses have at least 2 portable fire extinguishers installed, one near the kitchen and one in the garage near the entrance to the house. A third extinguisher, located near the bottom of the stairs in the basement, would be a smart idea as well. Some insurance policies offer discounts if fire extinguishers are installed.

CARBON MONOXIDE: Carbon Monoxide (CO) is a colorless, odorless gas that can be fatal to humans. This gas can come from Automobiles or any fuel burning appliance in the home. Modern technology has now made it inexpensive and easy to install (CO) Carbon Monoxide detectors. These detectors offer continuous measurement of CO levels and will sound an alarm if high levels are reached. Digital display models (recommended) can now be purchased for less than $50. I recommend installing a CO continious detector as a safety upgrade for you and your family.

FINISHES:

TILE:	Tile grout manufacturers recommend that caulk, not grout, be used on inside corners where two walls meet and at the intersection of the tile and tub/shower pan. Most often the manufacturers will provide color matched caulk for this application. Being a more flexible material, caulk will not crack like grout in these areas. Grout was used instead of caulking in the bathrooms and kitchen backsplash. This will eventually result in cracking of the grout in these areas.

DOORS:

MAIN ENTRY DOOR:	Outdoor light was observed around the front entry door when it was closed.
SIDE or REAR ENTRY DOORS:	The side or rear exterior door appears to be properly installed and in good condition.
INTERIOR DOORS:	The interior doors appear to be properly installed and generally in good condition.

WINDOWS:

WINDOW CONDITION:	The crank covers, crank handles and screens were not installed on all of the openable windows in the house.
WINDOW GLASS:	Double pane insulated glass.

STAIRS & HANDRAILS:

CONDITION:	The stairs were used several times during the inspection. The various components appear to be properly installed and no deficiencies were noted during use.

SMOKE DETECTORS:

COMMENTS:	At least one smoke detector was observed on each floor of the house and one in each bedroom. This meets the current requirements for smoke detectors in homes. Testing of the smoke detectors is beyond the scope of this inspection. I recommend changing the batteries and testing all smoke detectors after taking possession of the property.

KITCHEN

INSPECTION DESCRIPTION: Our visual inspection of the kitchen area includes the sink, counters, cabinets, walls, ceilings, floors, windows, doors, plumbing, lighting, electrical and pantry. We visually examine all built-in appliances and confirm the function of the appliances by using the normal operating controls.

LIMITATIONS: We do not examine or report on any non-built-in appliances such as free-standing refrigerators and countertop microwave ovens. Although we normally run the dishwasher through an entire wash cycle, no opinion is offered as to the adequacy of dishwasher operation. The self or continuous cleaning operations, cooking functions, clocks, timing devices, lights and thermostat accuracy of ovens and ranges are not tested during this inspection.

KITCHEN - GENERAL:

OVERALL CONDITION:	The kitchen was observed to be in good general condition.

APPLIANCES:

RANGE:	The gas range responded to normal user controls.
DISHWASHER:	The following deficiencies were observed on the dishwasher: • The dishwasher was not pushed in far enough into the cabinet opening. • Although the indicator light was on, the dishwasher did not respond to user controls. • The dishwasher was not proper attached at the top. • Significant gaps were observed between the toe kick and the cover plate at the bottom of the unit.
MICROWAVE:	Unable to test due to packing materials in the unit.
GARBAGE DISPOSAL:	The disposal was turned on with normal user controls and was observed to be working properly.

PLUMBING:

FAUCET:	The faucet was operated and appeared to be functioning properly.
DRAIN:	The drain assembly under the kitchen sink was tested and observed to be in good condition with no deficiencies noted.
DISHWASHER AIR GAP:	An "air gap" is required in the drain hose running from the dishwasher to the plumbing waste system. The purpose of the air gap is to eliminate the possibility of a "cross connection" where waste water could be drawn back into the supply water system. A separate stand pipe is installed in the plumbing under the sink to serve as an air gap for the dishwasher drain line. This is a proper installation in accordance with modern standards.

ELECTRICAL:

GFCI OUTLETS:	GFCI (Ground Fault Circuit Interrupter) protection is installed in the kitchen outlets where this type of protection is presently required. While some of the outlets look like standard plugs, they were tested and found to "trip" a GFCI outlet, indicating that they are also protected. This is a common and acceptable configuration. I recommend testing these devices, by pushing the test and reset button, on a monthly basis.

LAUNDRY AREA

INSPECTION DESCRIPTION: Our visual examination of the laundry area includes the room finishes and function, and the identification and examination of the appliance energy sources, plumbing and venting systems.

LIMITATIONS: Washing machines and dryers are not moved, tested or inspected and the condition of any walls or flooring hidden by them cannot be judged. Drain lines and water supply valves serving washing machines are not operated.

NOTES & RECOMMENDATIONS: We highly recommend using stainless steel wire-mesh-reinforced washing machine hookup hoses. These hoses are much stronger and last longer than the regular hoses. Although slightly more expensive, this is inexpensive insurance to avoid a costly flood situation.

Dryers can be 240 volt electric or natural gas appliances. If you are moving a dryer into the house, make sure it matches the energy source that is available. In many cases, gas lines can be extended to the laundry room if necessary. Electric dryer standards recently changed from a 3 prong plug/receptacle to a 4 prong plug/ receptacle. If the plug on your dryer doesn't match the new house receptacle, you have 2 options; 1. Have an electrician upgrade the receptacle to a 4 prong type, or 2. Purchase a 3 or 4 prong plug-and-cord kit for less than $20 at the hardware store and change the cord and plug as you are moving the dryer. This is a fairly easy retrofit and will not affect the performance of the dryer.

LAUNDRY:

CONDITION:	The laundry room area appeared to be in good general condition.
CABINETS:	1/4" gaps were observed between the cabinets and the walls on both sides. Proper practice is to seal these gaps with caulk.

WASHER AND DRYER:

WASHER:	The visible portions of the supply and drain plumbing for the washing machine were observed to be installed correctly and in good condition. No washing machine was in place at the time of the inspection and the actual operation of the plumbing could not be tested.
DRYER:	A 240 volt electrical outlet was observed for the dryer. This outlet requires a 4 prong dryer plug.
DRYER VENT:	A dryer vent is provided and the visible parts appear to be in good condition.

BEDROOMS

INSPECTION DESCRIPTION: As a continuation of the interior inspection, the bedrooms are inspected in the same fashion as the other common rooms in the house.

MASTER BEDROOM:

CEILING FAN:	The ceiling fan rattles when operated in this room.
DOORS:	The door frame is not completely painted on the exterior balcony door.
CLOSET:	No handle was installed on the inside of the closet pocket door.

REAR BEDROOMS:

FLOORING CONDITION:	Carpet is installed over the floor mounted tracks for the bypass closet doors in both upper level rear bedrooms. One of the closet doors was off the track. Some of the doors are crooked in the frames.

BATHROOMS

INSPECTION DESCRIPTION: Our visual examination of bathrooms includes sinks, shower/tub surrounds, shower pans, faucets, drains, ventilation, cabinets, countertops, toilets, lighting, electrical, plumbing, walls, ceilings, floors, doors, windows, and heating source. We examine the bathroom for proper function of components, signs of water damage, active leakage, general condition and excessive wear. We do a subjective test of water flow by running multiple fixtures at one time. As in the "Interior Rooms" sections, **we report only on uncommon components and observed deficiencies rather than a description of each and every component of every bathroom**.

LIMITATIONS: Bathtub/shower surrounds and shower pans are visually checked for leakage, but leaks often do not show except when the shower is in actual use. We look for clues indicating water damage on floors, around bathtub/shower surrounds, at sink areas and around toilets, but concealed surfaces such as carpet and tile often do a good job of hiding any damage.

RECOMMENDATIONS: Bathrooms are often the highest maintenance rooms in the house. Very minor imperfections can allow water to get into the wall or floor areas and cause damage. Caulking joints with a high quality silicone caulk on an as-needed or yearly basis is recommended. Water will leak through grout joints in tile if not sealed properly. Sealing tile with a high quality liquid grout sealer on a yearly basis is recommended.

MAIN FLOOR BATHROOM:

TOILET:	The toilet bowl is slightly crooked and is slightly loose where it is mounted to the floor.
BATH VENTILATION:	The ceiling fan has not been completely installed in this bathroom.

MASTER BATHROOM:

GENERAL CONDITION:	The floor and shower floor were dirty and in need of cleaning. The grout haze has not been cleaned from much of the tile in this bathroom.
DOOR:	No safety mechanism is installed on the pocket door lock to allow for emergency entry from the exterior if the door is locked.