



Professional
Inspection Network

INSPECTION REPORT
3402 Liberty Blvd
South Gate CA 90280

INSPECTED BY
Christopher Vella
Professional
Inspection
Network

INSPECTION DATE
📅 4/16/2024
🕒 12:30 PM

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General Info

Property Address 3402 Liberty Blvd South Gate CA 90280	Date of Inspection 4/16/2024	Report ID 20240416-3402-Liberty-Blvd
Customer(s) Adeline & Jose Caban	Time of Inspection 12:30 PM	Real Estate Agent Melinda Elmer Century 21 Masters

Inspection Details

In Attendance: Customer	Type of building: Single Family (1 story)	Approximate age of building(s): 98 Years Old
Building(s) Faces: North	Temperature: Over 65 (F) = 18 (C)	Weather: Clear
Ground/Soil surface condition: Dry	Rain in last 3 days: No	Radon Test: No
Water Test: No		

Comment Key & Definitions

Comment Key or Definitions

The following definitions of comment descriptions represent this inspection report. All comments by the inspector should be considered. Any recommendations by the inspector to repair or replace suggests a second opinion or further inspection by a qualified contractor. All costs associated with further inspection fees and repair or replacement of item, component or unit should be considered.

Major Concern: = Denotes a major improvement recommendation that is uncommon for a home of this age or location.

Safety Issue: = Denotes an observation or recommendation that is considered an immediate health and safety concern.

Repair or Replace: = Denotes the item, component or unit is not functioning as intended, or needs further inspection by a qualified contractor. Items, components or units that can be repaired to satisfactory condition may not need replacement.

Improve: = Denotes improvements that should be anticipated over a short term.

Monitor: = Denotes an area where further investigations and/or monitoring is needed. Repairs may be necessary. During the inspection, there was insufficient information. Improvements cannot be determined until further investigations or observations are made.

Inspected = The inspector visually observed the item, component or unit and if no other comments were made then it appeared to be functioning as intended allowing for normal wear and tear.

This structure has been added to and/or upgraded. The owner may have pertinent information regarding both the extent of the work performed and the status of all permits that were required, issued and signed by the appropriate authorities. Determination of compliance with manufacturer's installation instructions, building codes, ordinances, regulations, covenants or other restrictions is beyond the scope of this inspection.

The comments made in this report were based on the condition of the home at time of inspection. There is no warranty from the inspection company. For a fee, our company can return and review the inspection, or

inspect the home again. The proposed buyer can hire a different inspector if desired. Different inspectors can find different things sometimes on the same home. My inspection company is not responsible for any discoveries included or not found. As this inspection report ages, the condition of this home and its components can change.

SCOPE OF THE INSPECTION:

Professional Inspection Network endeavors to perform all inspections in substantial compliance with the Standards of Practice of the California Real Estate Inspector Association (CREIA). As such, we inspect the readily accessible, visually observable, installed systems and components of a home as designated in the CREIA Standards of Practice. When systems or components designated in the CREIA Standards of Practice are present but are not inspected, the reason(s) the item was not inspected is identified within this report. This report contains observations of those systems and components that, in the professional judgement of the inspector, are not functioning properly, significantly deficient, unsafe, or are near the end of their service lives. If the cause for the deficiency is not readily apparent, the suspected cause or reason why the system or component is at or near end of expected service life is reported, and recommendations for correction or monitoring are made as appropriate.

USE OF PHOTOS:

Your report includes many photographs. Some pictures are informational and of a general view, to help you understand where the inspector has been, what was looked at and the condition of the item or area at the time of the inspection. Some of the pictures may be of problem areas, these are to help you better understand what is documented in this report and to help you see areas or items that you normally would not see. Not all problem areas or conditions will be supported with photos.

This categorization is the opinion of the inspector and is based on what was observed at the time of inspection. It is not intended to imply that items documented in any one category are not in need of correction. Maintenance items or latent defects left unrepaired can soon become significant defects. It should be considered very likely there will be other issues you personally may consider deficient, and you should add these as desired. There may also be defects that you feel belong in a different category, and again, you should feel free to consider the importance you believe they hold and act accordingly.

Please review the report in its entirety. It is ultimately up to your discretion to interpret its findings and to act accordingly. This report does not offer an opinion as to whom among the parties to this transaction should take responsibility for addressing any of these concerns. As with all aspects of your transaction, you should consult with your Realtor® for further advice regarding the contents of this report. Any repairs should be performed by the applicable licensed and bonded tradesman or qualified professional who will provide copies of all receipts, warranties and applicable permits for any repairs that are carried out.

This home is an older home and the home inspector considers this while inspecting. It is common to have areas that no longer comply with current code. This is not a new home and this home cannot be expected to meet current code standards. While this inspection makes every effort to point out safety issues, it does not inspect for code. It is common that homes of any age will have had repairs performed and some repairs may not be in a workmanlike manner. Some areas may appear less than standard. This inspection looks for items that are not functioning as intended. It does not grade the repair. It is common to see old plumbing or mixed materials. Sometimes water signs in crawlspaces or basements could be years old from a problem that no longer exists. Or, it may still need further attention and repair. Determining this can be difficult on an older home. Sometimes in older homes there are signs of damage to wood from wood eating insects. Having this is typical and fairly common. If the home inspection reveals signs of damage you should have a pest control company inspect further for activity and possible hidden damage. The home inspection does not look for possible manufacturer re-calls on components that could be in this home. Always consider hiring the appropriate expert for any repairs or further inspection.

The inspection covered the accessible areas of the property, including [list of areas inspected, e.g., structural components, electrical systems, plumbing systems, etc.], as outlined in the CREIA standards of practice. It is important to note that the inspection is a visual examination of the readily accessible components of the property at the time of inspection. Hidden or concealed defects, inaccessible areas, and items beyond the scope of the inspection were not examined. The inspection revealed several observations, which have been detailed in the comprehensive report provided separately. These observations encompass [briefly describe major findings, if any, e.g., structural issues, plumbing leaks, electrical concerns, etc.]. Appropriate recommendations for further evaluation or corrective actions have been included in the report. It is advised that qualified professionals assess and address the identified issues. Please be aware that the inspection has

its limitations, and not all components or areas of the property may have been accessible or fully examined during the process. In conclusion, while the inspection has provided valuable insights into the condition of the property, it is imperative to recognize that it is not an exhaustive guarantee of the property's condition. It is advisable to consult with relevant specialists for more detailed assessments as needed. The detailed inspection report is attached herewith for your review. If you have any questions or require further clarification on any aspect of the report, please do not hesitate to contact us. Thank you for entrusting us with the inspection of your property. We look forward to assisting you with any additional information you may require.

This pre-listing home inspection report is intended to provide a comprehensive overview of the condition of the property as observed during the inspection. It is important to note that this report is not exhaustive, and there may be other issues not identified or mentioned in this report. The inspection was conducted in accordance with industry standards and practices.

Purpose: The purpose of this inspection is to assist the seller in identifying any existing or potential issues with the property prior to listing it for sale. It is not intended to be a warranty, guarantee, or assurance of the property's condition.

Scope: The inspection covered visible and accessible areas of the property at the time of the inspection. Areas that were not accessible or obstructed were not inspected, and the report will specifically mention any limitations or inaccessible areas.

General Observations: The report will include detailed observations and findings regarding various components of the property, such as the roof, exterior, interior, electrical systems, plumbing systems, HVAC systems, structural elements, and other visible areas. It will highlight any deficiencies, defects, or areas of concern that were observed during the inspection.

Recommendations: The report may provide recommendations for further evaluation, repairs, or maintenance by qualified professionals in areas where issues were identified. These recommendations are important for the seller to consider in order to address any necessary repairs or improvements prior to listing the property for sale.

Limitations: It is important to understand that not all issues or defects may be visible or detectable during a visual inspection. Hidden or concealed problems may exist that were not identified during the inspection. Additionally, the inspection does not cover areas that are inaccessible, hidden behind walls or ceilings, or underground.

Responsibility: The responsibility for addressing any issues or defects identified in the report rests with the seller. It is recommended that the seller consult with qualified professionals, such as contractors, plumbers, electricians, or structural engineers, to obtain further assessments or estimates for repairs.

Disclosures: The seller should disclose the findings of this pre-listing home inspection report to potential buyers. Providing this information transparently and proactively can help establish trust and ensure that potential buyers have a clear understanding of the property's condition.

Disclaimer: This pre-listing home inspection report is based on the observations made during the inspection and does not guarantee the absence of defects or future issues. The inspector is not liable for any issues or damages that may arise after the inspection.

It is strongly recommended that the seller review this report thoroughly and consider addressing any necessary repairs or improvements prior to listing the property for sale. It is also advisable to consult with a real estate professional for guidance on how to best disclose the findings of this report to potential buyers.

Summary



**17141 Erwin Lane
Huntington Beach, CA
92647**

Customer
Adeline & Jose Caban

Address
3402 Liberty Blvd
South Gate CA 90280

The following items or discoveries indicate that these systems or components **do not function as intended** or **adversely affects the habitability of the dwelling;** or **warrants further investigation by a specialist,** or **requires subsequent observation.** This summary shall not contain recommendations for routine upkeep of a system or component to keep it in proper functioning condition or recommendations to upgrade or enhance the function or efficiency of the home. This Summary is not the entire report. The complete report may include additional information of concern to the customer. It is recommended that the customer read the complete report.

Summary

Windows

Repair or Replace

- 1. (1) Repair or Replace:** There is wood deterioration observed at the front wall window frame. This deterioration can be caused by various factors such as moisture, pests, or age-related wear and tear. It is important to address this issue to prevent further damage. Due to the presence of wood deterioration, it is advisable to have a pest control company inspect the area for any signs of pest activity or infestation. Certain pests can cause significant damage to wood structures. A professional inspection will help determine if pests are present and if further treatment is necessary. It is recommended to hire a licensed contractor experienced in wood repairs and replacements. They will assess the extent of the wood deterioration and provide appropriate recommendations. Depending on the severity of the damage, the contractor may suggest repair techniques such as wood patching, reinforcement, or complete replacement of deteriorated wood components. Please be aware that this report is based on a visual inspection, and it is essential to consult a qualified professional, such as a licensed contractor and a pest control company, for a comprehensive assessment and appropriate repairs.



Item 1 - Item 1 (Picture) Exterior

2. (2) **Improve:** There is peeling paint at the exterior window frames in several locations. It is suggested that the exterior window frames be caulked and painted by a qualified professional to prevent rot and water intrusion.



Item 2 - Item 1 (Picture) Exterior

Foundations, Basement and Crawlspace

Improve, Monitor

3. (1) **Safety Issue:** No anchor bolts were observed between the sill plate and the foundation walls. Given the age of the home, the installation of anchor bolts was not a requirement at the time of construction; however, their presence is considered best practice in contemporary building standards to enhance structural stability and safety. Without anchor bolts, the house is more susceptible to shifting or movement relative to the foundation during seismic events, which can lead to structural damage. Engage a structural engineer to assess the feasibility of retrofitting the foundation with anchor bolts. The engineer can provide specific recommendations based on the existing condition of the foundation and the structural requirements.



Item 3 - Item 1 (Picture) Structural Components

4. (2) **Improve/Monitor:** Visible signs of water intrusion in the crawlspace are present from damp soil was observed along the East wall of the home. Water intrusion can lead to more costly repairs and increase damage if not corrected. If the soil in the crawl space is wet due to poor exterior drainage, or current/past plumbing leaks, it can lead to a number of problems such as mold, mildew, and structural damage. If the cause is determined to be poor exterior drainage, a contractor or engineer may recommend installing additional drainage systems to divert water away from the foundation. It's important to address wet soil in a crawl space as soon as possible, as it can lead to significant structural and safety issues over time. A professional evaluation is crucial to identifying the underlying cause and determining the appropriate course of action to address it.



Item 4 - Item 1 (Picture) Structural Components



Item 4 - Item 2 (Picture) Structural Components

Plumbing Drain, Waste and Vent Systems

Repair or Replace, Improve, Monitor

5. (1) **Repair or Replace:** It is suggested that the accordion type drain at the kitchen sink be replaced with rigid type drain piping by a qualified professional.



Item 5 - Item 1 (Picture) Plumbing System

Plumbing Water Supply, Distribution System and Fixtures

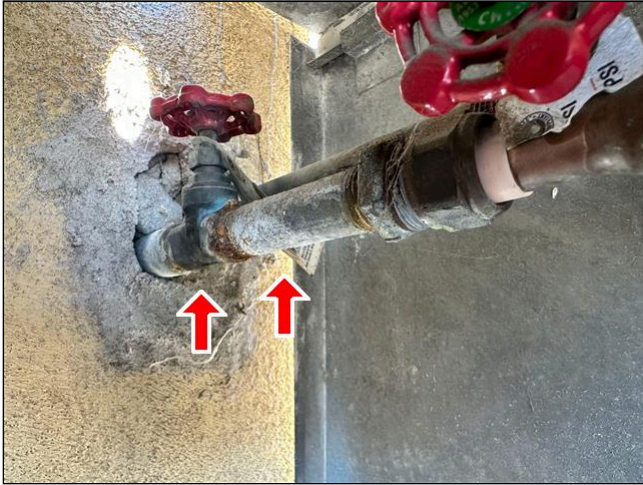
Repair or Replace

6. (1) **Repair or Replace:** The main copper water supply pipe that attaches to the galvanized water supply pipe exhibits significant corrosion at the connection point. Additionally, it was noted that there is a lack of a dielectric union at the junction between the copper and galvanized pipes. The interaction between copper and galvanized steel can lead to accelerated corrosion due to galvanic action, potentially resulting in leaks and water damage over time. Corrosion can also compromise water quality, introducing metal residues and other contaminants into the household water supply. Engage a licensed plumber to install a dielectric union at the connection between the copper and galvanized pipes. This component is designed to prevent galvanic corrosion by providing electrical insulation between the two different metals. Have the plumber assess the extent of corrosion and damage. Replace any compromised sections of the pipe to ensure the integrity and reliability of the water supply system.



Item 6 - Item 1 (Picture) Plumbing System

7. (2) **Repair or Replace:** Galvanized steel pipes are used in the interior water supply, and generally have a finite life span. The quality of the plating, installation methods, water temperature, water quality and water usage all factor into the actual serviceable life. Scale builds up inside the pipe which eventually restricts the flow of water to the fixtures. Corrosion eats away at the inside of the pipes, eventually causing leaks. Thirty to forty years is the average life of galvanized pipes. Replacement of the galvanized steel supply pipes will eventually be required. Note: There is visible debris, and possible metal flakes, when water is run to the sinks in the home. The makeup of this debris is unknown.



Item 7 - Item 1 (Picture) Plumbing System

Item 7 - Item 2 (Picture) Plumbing System

8. (3) **Repair or Replace:** A drop in water flow was observed when multiple fixtures are operated simultaneously at the time of the inspection. The low water flow is due to the older galvanized water supply piping losing the required pipe diameter from corrosion on the interior of the piping. Although some copper tubing has been employed as part of the water supply system, it is suggested that all galvanized steel water supply pipes be replaced by a licensed contractor.



Item 8 - Item 1 (Picture) Plumbing System

Hot Water Systems, Controls, Flues and Vents

Safety Issue

9. (1) **Safety Issue:** The Temperature and Pressure Relief valve at the water heater needs a 3/4 pipe to extend within 6 to 24 inches of floor for safety. PVC is not approved for hot water use. Recommend repair by a qualified person.



Item 9 - Item 1 (Picture) Plumbing System

- 10. (2) Repair/Replace/Monitor:** The water heater is an older unit. The water heater may be nearing the end of its service life. Typical life expectancy of water heaters is 7 to 12 years. The existing unit is 14 years old. It is difficult to determine when replacement will be necessary. Suggest replacement of the water heater by a licensed and qualified plumber.



Item 10 - Item 1 (Picture) Plumbing System



Item 10 - Item 2 (Picture) Plumbing System

Gas Supply & Gas Piping

Safety Issue, Improve

- 11. (1) Safety Issue:** The gas supply pipe that runs through the ground at the rear exterior wall of the home was found to be corroded and rusted. This condition is observed on the exposed sections of the piping as it passes through the ground. Engage a licensed plumber or a certified gas fitter to conduct a thorough inspection of the entire gas supply line to assess the extent of the corrosion and determine the integrity of the pipe.



Item 11 - Item 1 (Picture) Plumbing System

Branch Circuit Conductors, Overcurrent Devices and Compatibility of their Amperage and Voltage

Safety Issue

- 12. Safety Issue:** Older Knob and Tube wiring was observed at the attic space and crawl space of the home where visible. Extra care should be taken with this type of wiring. It is suggested that all Knob and Tube wiring be replaced with newer wiring by a licensed electrician due to the several safety concerns that the wiring poses. Knob and Tube wiring was observed at the attic space of the home. Knob and tube wiring, sometimes referred to as just K&T, is a type of electrical wiring seen in homes built in the late 1800s and early 1900s. It uses a system of copper conductors, which are run through tubes and held down with porcelain knobs. Unlike modern electrical systems, they have no ground wire. Also, the insulation can become brittle and make repairs difficult. Extra care should be taken with this type of wiring. A qualified electrician should inspect the Knob and Tube wiring to provide you with replacement options and costs.



Item 12 - Item 1 (Picture) Electrical System



Item 12 - Item 2 (Picture) Electrical System

Connected Devices and Fixtures (Observed from a representative number operation of ceiling fans, lighting fixtures, switches and receptacles located inside and outside of the home) Polarity and Grounding of Receptacles within 6 feet of interior plumbing fixtures.

Safety Issue

- 13. (2) Safety Issue:** The exterior electrical outlets on the property do not have ground fault circuit interrupter (GFCI) devices installed. GFCIs are strongly recommended for all exterior outlets as they provide protection against electrical shock or electrocution. GFCIs are designed to detect imbalances in electrical currents and quickly shut off the power to the outlet if any leakage or ground faults are detected. This helps prevent potential electrical hazards, especially in outdoor areas where the risk of moisture or contact with water is higher. To ensure the safety of the electrical system and minimize the risk of electrical accidents, it is advisable to install GFCI devices at all exterior electrical outlets. This

includes outlets located on the walls, patio areas, decks, and any other outdoor locations where electrical appliances or equipment may be used. Installing GFCI devices is a relatively straightforward process and can be done by a licensed electrician. They will ensure that the GFCIs are properly installed, grounded, and connected to the appropriate circuit. GFCI devices can either be installed as individual outlets or as part of a GFCI circuit breaker in the main electrical panel. By installing GFCI devices at the exterior outlets, you can provide an extra layer of protection against electrical hazards, reduce the risk of shock or electrocution, and comply with recommended safety standards.

14. (3) **Safety Issue:** The bathroom electrical outlet lacks Ground Fault Circuit Interrupter (GFCI) protection. This is a safety concern, as GFCI outlets are designed to protect against electrical shocks and reduce the risk of electrical accidents, particularly in areas where water is present. To ensure the safety of the bathroom electrical outlet, it is strongly recommended to have a qualified electrician install a GFCI outlet in accordance with electrical code requirements. The GFCI outlet should be installed in a readily accessible location and provide protection for all outlets within the bathroom area, including those near the sink, bathtub, and shower. GFCI outlets are designed to monitor the flow of electricity and can quickly detect any imbalance, such as when an electrical current diverts to an unintended path, such as through a person or water. When a GFCI outlet detects this imbalance, it immediately interrupts the electrical circuit, preventing electrical shocks and potential harm. It is important to prioritize the installation of a GFCI outlet in the bathroom to enhance electrical safety for occupants, especially considering the proximity to water sources. Professional installation by a qualified electrician will ensure that the GFCI outlet is properly wired, grounded, and tested for functionality.
15. (4) **Safety Issue:** The kitchen countertop outlets were found to lack Ground Fault Circuit Interrupter (GFCI) protection during the inspection. GFCI outlets are essential safety devices that help protect against electrical shocks and potential hazards in wet areas, such as kitchens and bathrooms. It is highly recommended to have GFCI outlets installed at the kitchen countertop to ensure the safety of the electrical system in the area. GFCI outlets detect imbalances in electrical currents and quickly interrupt the power supply, reducing the risk of electrical shock. To address this issue, it is advised to consult with a qualified electrician who can install GFCI outlets at the kitchen countertop according to local electrical codes and regulations. This will help ensure compliance with safety standards and provide enhanced protection for you and your household.
16. (5) **Safety Issue:** The electrical outlets in the garage lack Ground Fault Circuit Interrupter (GFCI) protection. GFCI outlets are designed to protect against electrical shocks and are typically required in areas where water and moisture are present, such as garages, bathrooms, kitchens, and outdoor locations. Since garages are susceptible to damp or wet conditions, the absence of GFCI protection in this area poses potential electrical hazards, especially if electrical equipment or tools are used in close proximity to water sources. The absence of GFCI protection in the garage electrical outlets poses potential electrical hazards, especially in damp or wet conditions. To enhance the safety of the garage's electrical system, it is strongly recommended to install GFCI outlets or provide GFCI protection at the circuit level. Hiring a qualified electrician to perform the installation and ensure proper wiring is essential for maintaining a safe and compliant electrical system in the garage. Regular maintenance and awareness of safety measures will help prevent electrical accidents and create a secure environment for everyone using the garage area.

Windows (representative number)

Safety Issue

17. **Safety Issue:** The window at the front wall of the home does not appear to be shatter proof/tempered glass. This is common in many older homes. The current building standards require that all glass located within 18-inches from a floor surface should be shatter proof/tempered glass. It is suggested that the windows be replaced or covered with a clear safety film to protect the occupants of the home.



Item 17 - Item 1 (Picture) Interiors

Ranges/Ovens/Cooktops

Safety Issue

- 18. Safety Issue:** The stove at the kitchen lacks an anti-tip bracket. An anti-tip bracket is an important safety feature that helps prevent the stove from tipping over, especially in situations where excessive weight or force is applied to the open oven door or if a child were to climb or hang on the stove. The absence of an anti-tip bracket increases the risk of the stove tipping over, which can result in serious accidents or injuries. It is recommended to have anti-tip brackets installed for each stove to enhance the safety of the property. It is advisable to consult with a qualified professional or appliance technician to properly install the appropriate anti-tip brackets for the stoves. They can ensure that the brackets are correctly attached to the stove and securely anchored to the floor or wall, following the manufacturer's guidelines and local building codes. Improving the safety features of the stoves by installing anti-tip brackets is an important step in preventing accidents and promoting the well-being of the occupants.

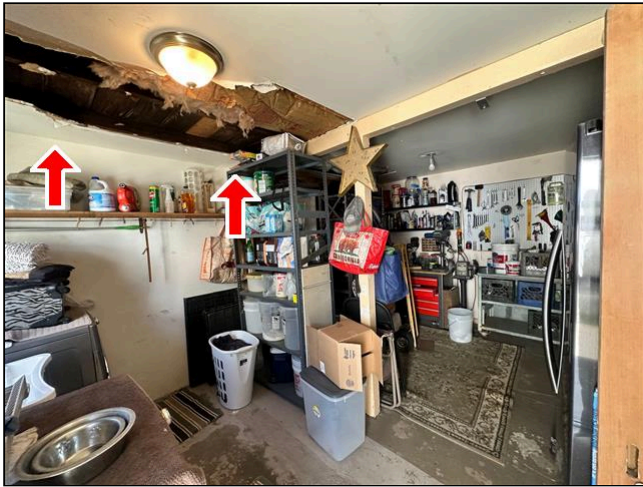


Item 18 - Item 1 (Picture) Appliances

Garage Ceilings/Walls

Repair or Replace, Monitor

- 19. (1) Repair or Replace:** A section of the ceiling at the garage has been removed. It appears that it was damaged due to a past roof leak. Suggest replacement of the missing ceiling by a qualified professional.



Item 19 - Item 1 (Picture) Garage

Home inspectors are not required to report on the following: Life expectancy of any component or system; The causes of the need for a repair; The methods, materials, and costs of corrections; The suitability of the property for any specialized use; Compliance or non-compliance with codes, ordinances, statutes, regulatory requirements or restrictions; The market value of the property or its marketability; The advisability or inadvisability of purchase of the property; Any component or system that was not observed; The presence or absence of pests such as wood damaging organisms, rodents, or insects; or Cosmetic items, underground items, or items not permanently installed. Home inspectors are not required to: Offer warranties or guarantees of any kind; Calculate the strength, adequacy, or efficiency of any system or component; Enter any area or perform any procedure that may damage the property or its components or be dangerous to the home inspector or other persons; Operate any system or component that is shut down or otherwise inoperable; Operate any system or component that does not respond to normal operating controls; Disturb insulation, move personal items, panels, furniture, equipment, plant life, soil, snow, ice, or debris that obstructs access or visibility; Determine the presence or absence of any suspected adverse environmental condition or hazardous substance, including but not limited to mold, toxins, carcinogens, noise, contaminants in the building or in soil, water, and air; Determine the effectiveness of any system installed to control or remove suspected hazardous substances; Predict future condition, including but not limited to failure of components; Since this report is provided for the specific benefit of the customer(s), secondary readers of this information should hire a licensed inspector to perform an inspection to meet their specific needs and to obtain current information concerning this property.

Prepared Using HomeGauge <http://www.HomeGauge.com> : Licensed To Christopher Vella

1. Roofing

The inspector shall inspect from ground level or eaves: The roof covering. The gutters. The downspouts. The vents, flashings, skylights, chimney and other roof penetrations. The general structure of the roof from the readily accessible panels, doors or stairs.

The inspector is not required to: Walk on any roof surface, predict the service life expectancy, inspect underground downspout diverter drainage pipes, remove snow, ice, debris or other conditions that prohibit the observation of the roof surfaces, move insulation, inspect antennae, satellite dishes, lightning arresters, de-icing equipment, or similar attachments. Walk on any roof areas that appear, in the opinion of the inspector to be unsafe, and or cause damage. Perform a water test, warrant or certify the roof. Confirm proper fastening or installation of any roof material.

Styles & Materials

Roof Covering:

Roll/Selvage/Asphalt

Viewed Roof Covering From:

Ladder At Eave

Number Of Roofing Layers:

Flat Roof: Unknown Layers

Gutters & DownSpouts:

Metal

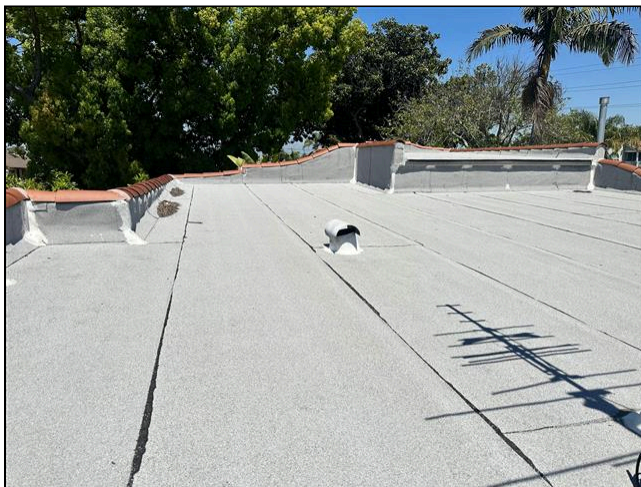
Discharge Above Grade Level

Items

1.0 Roof Coverings

Comments: Monitor

Monitor: During the home inspection, it was observed that the composition roofing is currently in good condition. However, it is important to note that accurately determining the remaining serviceable lifespan of the roofing is challenging. To ensure the longevity and proper maintenance of the roof, periodic reviews by a licensed roof contractor are highly recommended. The composition shingle roofing of the property is currently in good condition, exhibiting no visible signs of significant damage or deterioration during the home inspection. However, it is important to note that accurately predicting the exact remaining serviceable lifespan of the roofing is difficult due to various factors such as weather conditions, installation quality, and maintenance history. As with any roof, it is advised to engage the services of a licensed roof contractor for periodic evaluations and necessary repairs. This proactive approach will help identify any potential issues or areas requiring attention and ensure the longevity and integrity of the roofing system.



1.0 Item 1 (Picture) Roofing



1.0 Item 2 (Picture) Roofing



1.0 Item 3 (Picture) Roofing

1.1 Flashings/Vents

Comments: Improve

Improve: The sloped areas of the roof terminate at the walls without the benefit of kick out flashing. It is suggested that a kickout flashing system be installed by a qualified roofing contractor. Kickout flashing, also known as diverter flashing, is a special type of flashing that diverts rainwater away from the cladding. When installed properly, they provide excellent protection against the penetration of water into the building envelope.



1.1 Item 1 (Picture) Roofing

1.3 Roof Drainage Systems

Comments: Improve

Improve: The downspouts at the exterior walls of the home are not connected to the subsurface drains. Instead, they terminate at the exterior foundation walls. This configuration can lead to issues such as roof water pooling and over-saturating the soil around the foundation, which can potentially cause damage to the foundation over time. To address this concern, it is recommended to have the downspouts properly connected to the subsurface drains or directed away from the home by a qualified professional. This can help ensure that roof water is effectively directed away from the foundation, reducing the risk of water pooling and potential

foundation damage. A qualified professional, such as a drainage contractor or landscaper, can assess the current drainage system and provide recommendations for connecting the downspouts to the subsurface drains or redirecting them away from the home. This may involve installing additional piping, extending the downspouts, or implementing other appropriate drainage solutions based on the specific layout and needs of the property. Taking proactive measures to manage roof water and prevent water pooling around the foundation can help maintain the integrity of the home's foundation and minimize potential moisture-related issues in the future.



1.3 Item 1 (Picture) Roofing

1.7 Garage Roofing

Comments: Inspected

The roof of the home was inspected and reported on with the above information. While the inspector makes every effort to find all areas of concern, some areas can go unnoticed. Roof coverings and skylights can appear to be leak proof during inspection and weather conditions. Our inspection makes an attempt to find a leak but sometimes cannot. Please be aware that the inspector has your best interest in mind. Any repair items mentioned in this report should be considered before purchase. It is recommended that qualified contractors be used in your further inspection or repair issues as it relates to the comments in this inspection report.

Professional Inspection Network recommends an annual inspection and tune-up to minimize the risk of leakage and to maximize roof life. It is impossible to inspect the total underside surface of the roof sheathing for evidence of leaks. Evidence of prior leaks may be disguised by interior finishes. Leakage can develop at any time and may depend on rain intensity, wind direction, and other factors. Estimates of remaining roof life are approximations only and do not preclude the possibility of leakage.

The entire underside of the roof sheathing is not inspected for evidence of leakage.

Interior finishes may disguise evidence of prior leakage.

No comment can be offered on the condition of the membrane beneath the roof surface.

2. Exterior

The inspector shall inspect: The siding, flashing and trim. All exterior doors, decks, stoops, steps, stairs, porches, railings, eaves, soffits and fascias. And report as in need of repair any spacing between intermediate balusters, spindles, or rails for steps, stairways, balconies, and railings that permit the passage of an object greater than four inches in diameter. A representative number of windows. The vegetation, surface drainage and retaining walls when these are likely to adversely affect the structure. And describe the exterior wall covering.

The inspector is not required to: Inspect or operate screens, storm windows, shutters, awnings, fences, outbuildings, or exterior accent lighting, Inspect items, including window and door flashings, which are not visible or readily accessible from the ground, Inspect geological, geotechnical, hydrological and/or soil conditions, Inspect recreational facilities, playground equipment. Inspect seawalls, break-walls and docks, Inspect erosion control and earth stabilization measures, Inspect for safety type glass, Inspect underground utilities, Inspect underground items, Inspect wells or springs, Inspect solar, wind or geothermal systems, Inspect swimming pools or spas, Inspect wastewater treatment systems septic systems or cesspools, Inspect irrigation or sprinkler systems, Inspect drain fields or drywells, Determine the integrity of multi-pane window glazing or the thermal window seals.



Styles & Materials

Siding Material:

Stucco Cladding

Exterior Entry Doors:

Wood

Appurtenance:

Porch

Driveway:

Concrete

Walkways:

Concrete

Fence Type:

Wood

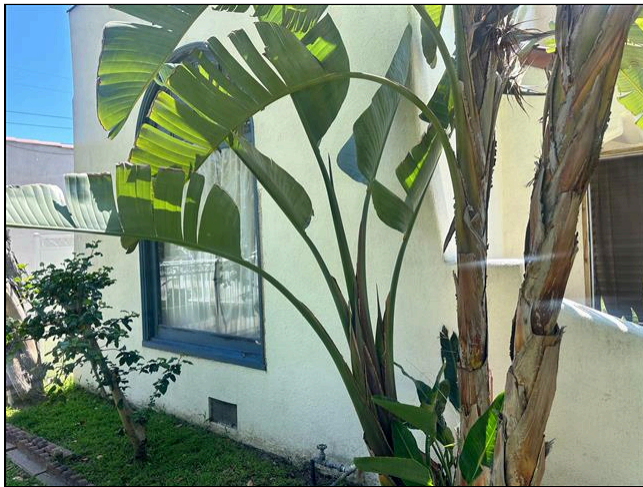
Vinyl

Items

2.0 Wall Cladding, Flashing, Trims, Beams, Rafters, Eaves, Fascia Boards, Decks, Balconies, Stoops, Steps, Stairways, Areaways, Bridges, Porches, Patio/Cover and Applicable Railings

Comments: Improve, Monitor

(1) **Improve:** Trees, vegetation, and vines that are in contact with or in close proximity to the home should be removed or trimmed back to a safe distance. This is a crucial maintenance step to protect the structural integrity and safety of the home. Vegetation in direct contact with the house can lead to several issues. Trees and plants can retain moisture against the surfaces of the home, potentially leading to wood rot, mold growth, and deterioration of siding materials. Growing vines or large tree branches can exert physical force on siding, windows, and roofs, leading to damage over time. Vegetation close to the home can act as a bridge or attractant for pests, including insects and rodents, making it easier for them to access the house. Overgrown plants can obstruct pathways, windows, and potentially interfere with the home's ventilation systems. It is advisable to regularly inspect and maintain the landscaping around the home, ensuring that all trees, shrubs, and vines are kept at a safe distance. Professional landscaping services or an arborist can provide assistance in safely removing or trimming any problematic vegetation. Regular upkeep not only preserves the aesthetic appeal of the property but also plays a critical role in safeguarding the home against potential damage.



2.0 Item 1 (Picture) Exterior

(2) **Monitor:** The home was built in an era before weep screeds were installed at the bottom edge of the stucco siding, the stucco was extended into the soil. The stucco wicks water up out of the soil which causes the stucco to deteriorate from being moist for prolonged periods. We recommend minimizing moisture around the building to help protect the stucco and the foundation from moisture damage.



2.0 Item 2 (Picture) Exterior

2.1 Doors (Exterior)

Comments: Inspected

2.2 Windows

Comments: Repair or Replace

(1) **Repair or Replace:** There is wood deterioration observed at the front wall window frame. This deterioration can be caused by various factors such as moisture, pests, or age-related wear and tear. It is important to address this issue to prevent further damage. Due to the presence of wood deterioration, it is advisable to have a pest control company inspect the area for any signs of pest activity or infestation. Certain pests can cause significant damage to wood structures. A professional inspection will help determine if pests are present and if further treatment is necessary. It is recommended to hire a licensed contractor experienced in wood repairs and replacements. They will assess the extent of the wood deterioration and provide appropriate recommendations. Depending on the severity of the damage, the contractor may suggest repair techniques such as wood patching, reinforcement, or complete replacement of deteriorated wood components. Please be aware that this report is based on a visual inspection, and it is essential to consult a qualified professional, such as a licensed contractor and a pest control company, for a comprehensive assessment and appropriate repairs.



2.2 Item 1 (Picture) Exterior

(2) **Improve:** There is peeling paint at the exterior window frames in several locations. It is suggested that the exterior window frames be caulked and painted by a qualified professional to prevent rot and water intrusion.



2.2 Item 2 (Picture) Exterior

2.3 Vegetation, Grading, Drainage, Driveways, Walkways and Retaining Walls (With respect to their effect on the condition of the building)

Comments: Improve, Monitor

Improve/Monitor: Low/neutral areas were observed at the grading which will cause water to pond during rain or extended irrigation. Standing water can be detrimental to the integrity of the foundation of the house. It is important to prevent or minimize standing water around the house. Recommend further evaluation by a qualified grading contractor to determine corrections needed.



2.3 Item 1 (Picture) Exterior

2.5 Fence/Block Walls & Gates

Comments: Inspected

The exterior of the home was inspected and reported on with the above information. While the inspector makes every effort to find all areas of concern, some areas can go unnoticed. Please be aware that the inspector has your best interest in mind. Any repair items mentioned in this report should be considered before purchase. It is recommended that qualified contractors be used in your further inspection or repair issues as it relates to the comments in this inspection report.

The inspection does not include an assessment of geological conditions and/or site stability. If further concerned about hillside, lot, or soil conditions, we recommend that you refer to a qualified licensed Geo-Technical Engineer before the close of escrow.

3. Structural Components

The inspector shall inspect: The basement. The foundation. The crawlspace. The visible structural components. Any present conditions or clear indications of active water penetration observed by the inspector. And report any general indications of foundation movement that are observed by the inspector, such as but not limited to sheetrock cracks, brick cracks, out-of-square door frames or floor slopes.

The inspector is not required to: Enter any crawlspaces that are not readily accessible or where entry could cause damage or pose a hazard to the inspector, Move stored items or debris, Operate sump pumps with inaccessible floats, Identify size, spacing, span, location or determine adequacy of foundation bolting, bracing, joists, joist spans or support systems, Provide any engineering or architectural service, Report on the adequacy of any structural system or component.

Styles & Materials

Foundation:

Poured Concrete

Method used to observe

Crawlspace:

Crawled

Floor Structure:

Wood Joists

Wall Structure:

Not Visible

Columns or Piers:

Wood Piers

Ceiling Structure:

Wood Joist

Roof Structure:

Soild Plank Sheathing

Roof-Type:

Flat

Method used to observe attic:

From Entry

Inaccessible

Attic Information:

Attic Access: Primary Bedroom

Items

3.0 Foundations, Basement and Crawlspace

Comments: Improve, Monitor

(1) **Safety Issue:** No anchor bolts were observed between the sill plate and the foundation walls. Given the age of the home, the installation of anchor bolts was not a requirement at the time of construction; however, their presence is considered best practice in contemporary building standards to enhance structural stability and safety. Without anchor bolts, the house is more susceptible to shifting or movement relative to the foundation during seismic events, which can lead to structural damage. Engage a structural engineer to assess the feasibility of retrofitting the foundation with anchor bolts. The engineer can provide specific recommendations based on the existing condition of the foundation and the structural requirements.



3.0 Item 1 (Picture) Structural Components

(2) **Improve/Monitor:** Visible signs of water intrusion in the crawlspace are present from damp soil was observed along the East wall of the home. Water intrusion can lead to more costly repairs and increase damage if not corrected. If the soil in the crawl space is wet due to poor exterior drainage, or current/past plumbing leaks, it can lead to a number of problems such as mold, mildew, and structural damage. If the cause is determined to be poor exterior drainage, a contractor or engineer may recommend installing additional drainage systems to divert water away from the foundation. It's important to address wet soil in a crawl space as soon as possible, as it can lead to significant structural and safety issues over time. A professional evaluation is crucial to identifying the underlying cause and determining the appropriate course of action to address it.



3.0 Item 2 (Picture) Structural Components



3.0 Item 3 (Picture) Structural Components

3.2 Floors/Columns/Piers

Comments: Improve

Improve: The girder and post connections in the structure do not comply with modern standard building practices regarding reinforcement. This deficiency raises concerns regarding the structural integrity and long-term stability of the building. The connections between the girders and posts, which are critical components in supporting the structure, have not been reinforced according to modern standard building practices. Reinforcement typically includes the use of metal brackets, fasteners, or other approved methods to enhance the connection's strength and stability. Engage the services of a qualified structural engineer who specializes in building construction and reinforcement methods. They can assess the specific connections, evaluate their structural adequacy, and provide recommendations for reinforcing the girder and post connections to meet modern standard building practices.



3.2 Item 1 (Picture) Structural Components

3.3 Roof Structure & Attic Space

Comments: Monitor

Monitor: Unable to access the attic space of the home due to limited clearance.

The structure of the home was inspected and reported on with the above information. While the inspector makes every effort to find all areas of concern, some areas can go unnoticed. Please be aware that the inspector has your best interest in mind. Any repair items mentioned in this report should be considered before purchase. It is recommended that qualified contractors be used in your further inspection or repair issues as it relates to the comments in this inspection report.

Structural components concealed behind finished surfaces could not be inspected.

Only a representative sampling of visible structural components was inspected in the attic garage.

Evaluation of permits, identifying the extent of modifications and code compliance are beyond the scope of this inspection.

4. Heating / Central Air Conditioning

The inspector shall inspect: The heating system and describe the energy source and heating method using normal operating controls. And report as in need of repair electric furnaces which do not operate. And report if inspector deemed the furnace inaccessible. The central cooling equipment using normal operating controls. The fireplace, and open and close the damper door if readily accessible and operable. Hearth extensions and other permanently installed components. And report as in need of repair deficiencies in the lintel, hearth and material surrounding the fireplace, including clearance from combustible materials.

The inspector is not required to: Inspect or evaluate interiors of flues or chimneys, fire chambers, heat exchangers, humidifiers, dehumidifiers, electronic air filters, solar heating systems, solar heating systems or fuel tanks. Inspect underground fuel tanks. Determine the uniformity, temperature, flow, balance, distribution, size, capacity, BTU, or supply adequacy of the heating system. Light or ignite pilot flames. Activate heating, heat pump systems, or other heating systems when ambient temperatures or when other circumstances are not conducive to safe operation or may damage the equipment. Override electronic thermostats. Evaluate fuel quality. Verify thermostat calibration, heat anticipation or automatic setbacks, timers, programs or clocks. Determine the uniformity, temperature, flow, balance, distribution, size, capacity, BTU, or supply adequacy of the cooling system. Inspect window units, through-wall units, or electronic air filters. Operate equipment or systems if exterior temperature is below 60 degrees Fahrenheit or when other circumstances are not conducive to safe operation or may damage the equipment. Inspect or determine thermostat calibration, heat anticipation or automatic setbacks or clocks. Examine electrical current, coolant fluids or gasses, or coolant leakage. Inspect the flue or vent system. Inspect the interior of chimneys or flues, fire doors or screens, seals or gaskets, or mantels. Determine the need for a chimney sweep. Operate gas fireplace inserts. Light pilot flames. Determine the appropriateness of such installation. Inspect automatic fuel feed devices. Inspect combustion and/or make-up air devices. Inspect heat distribution assists whether gravity controlled or fan assisted. Ignite or extinguish fires. Determine draft characteristics. Move fireplace inserts, stoves, or firebox contents. Determine adequacy of draft, perform a smoke test or dismantle or remove any component. Perform an NFPA inspection. Perform a Phase 1 fireplace and chimney inspection.

Styles & Materials

Heat Type:

Floor Furnace

Heater Location:

Living Room

Energy Source:

Natural Gas

**Number of Heat Systems
(excluding wood):**

One

Heater System Brand:

COZY

Heater System Age:

UNKNOWN

BTU's:

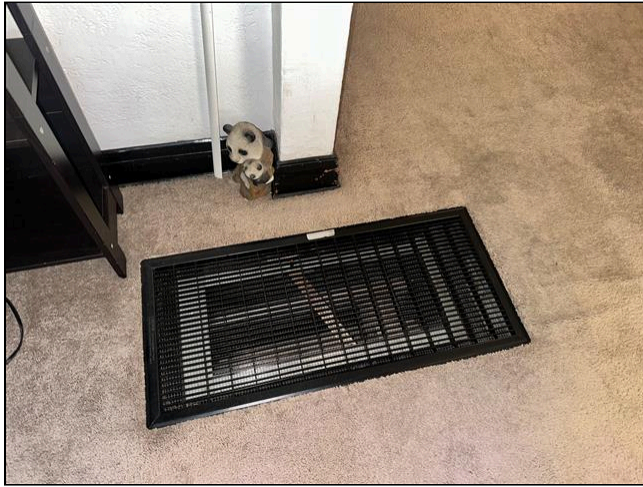
35,000

Items

4.0 Heating Equipment

Comments: Monitor

Monitor: The floor furnace was operational and produced heat at time of inspection. However, due to the many components that are not visible (such as the heat exchanger and the entire length of the flue pipe), our inspection of the system is limited. Because of this, we recommend further evaluation be performed by the local gas company before the end of your contingency period.



4.0 Item 1 (Picture) Heating/Central Air

4.1 Heater Gas Supply

Comments: Inspected

4.2 Operating Controls/Thermostat

Comments: Inspected

4.3 Flues and Vents (for gas heating systems)

Comments: Inspected

The heating and cooling system of this home was inspected and reported on with the above information. While the inspector makes every effort to find all areas of concern, some areas can go unnoticed. The inspection is not meant to be technically exhaustive. The inspection does not involve removal and inspection behind service door or dismantling that would otherwise reveal something only a licensed heat contractor would discover. Please be aware that the inspector has your best interest in mind. Any repair items mentioned in this report should be considered before purchase. It is recommended that qualified contractors be used in your further inspection or repair issues as it relates to the comments in this inspection report.

5. Plumbing System

The inspector shall: Verify the presence of and identify the location of the main water shutoff valve. Inspect the water heating equipment, including combustion air, venting, connections, energy sources, seismic bracing, and verify the presence or absence of temperature-pressure relief valves and/or Watts 210 valves. Flush toilets. Run water in sinks, tubs, and showers. Inspect the interior water supply including all fixtures and faucets. Inspect the drain, waste and vent systems, including all fixtures. Describe any visible fuel storage systems. Inspect the drainage sump pumps testing sumps with accessible floats. Inspect and describe the water supply, drain, waste and main fuel shut-off valves, as well as the location of the water main and main fuel shut-off valves. Inspect and determine if the water supply is public or private. Inspect and report as in need of repair deficiencies in the water supply by viewing the functional flow in two fixtures operated simultaneously. Inspect and report as in need of repair deficiencies in installation and identification of hot and cold faucets. Inspect and report as in need of repair mechanical drain-stops that are missing or do not operate if installed in sinks, lavatories and tubs. Inspect and report as in need of repair commodes that have cracks in the ceramic material, are improperly mounted on the floor, leak, or have tank components which do not operate.

The inspector is not required to: Light or ignite pilot flames. Determine the size, temperature, age, life expectancy or adequacy of the water heater. Inspect interiors of flues or chimneys, water softening or filtering systems, well pumps or tanks, safety or shut-off valves, floor drains, lawn sprinkler systems or fire sprinkler systems. Determine the exact flow rate, volume, pressure, temperature, or adequacy of the water supply. Determine the water quality or potability or the reliability of the water supply or source. Open sealed plumbing access panels. Inspect clothes washing machines or their connections. Operate any main, branch or fixture valve. Test shower pans, tub and shower surrounds or enclosures for leakage. Evaluate the compliance with local or state conservation or energy standards, or the proper design or sizing of any water, waste or venting components, fixtures or piping. Determine the effectiveness of anti-siphon, back-flow prevention or drain-stop devices. Determine whether there are sufficient clean-outs for effective cleaning of drains. Evaluate gas, liquid propane or oil storage tanks. Inspect any private sewage waste disposal system or component of. Inspect water treatment systems or water filters. Inspect water storage tanks, pressure pumps or bladder tanks. Evaluate time to obtain hot water at fixtures, or perform testing of any kind to water heater elements. Evaluate or determine the adequacy of combustion air. Test, operate, open or close safety controls, manual stop valves and/or temperature or pressure relief valves. Examine ancillary systems or components, such as, but not limited to, those relating to solar water heating, hot water circulation.

Styles & Materials

Water Source:

Public

Water Filters:

(We do not inspect filtration systems)

Plumbing Water Supply (Main Line):

Copper

Plumbing Water Distribution:

Galvanized

Plumbing Waste:

Cast Iron
ABS

Water Heater Power Source:

Gas

Water Heater Capacity:

38 Gallons

Water Heater Location:

South Exterior Wall

Water Heater Manufacturer:

GE

Water Heater Suspected Age:

14 Years Old

Items

5.0 Plumbing Drain, Waste and Vent Systems

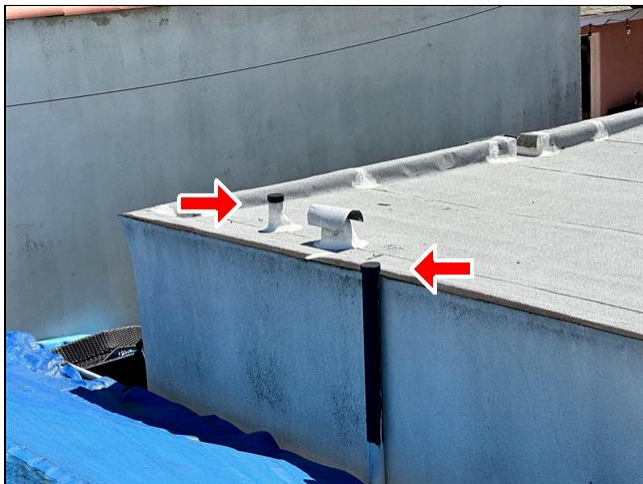
Comments: Repair or Replace, Improve, Monitor

(1) **Repair or Replace:** It is suggested that the accordion type drain at the kitchen sink be replaced with rigid type drain piping by a qualified professional.



5.0 Item 1 (Picture) Plumbing System

(2) **Improve:** The vents for the plumbing fixtures at the garage have been capped. Suggest removal of the caps for the plumbing vents.



5.0 Item 2 (Picture) Plumbing System

(3) **Monitor:** Unable to determine the condition of underground drain and waste piping during our inspection. Drain lines can experience blockages due to construction debris, lack of proper slope in the lines, or improper fittings. -- We recommend that the building sewer be evaluated by camera by a qualified plumber to determine if any repairs or modifications are needed.

5.1 Plumbing Water Supply, Distribution System and Fixtures

Comments: Repair or Replace

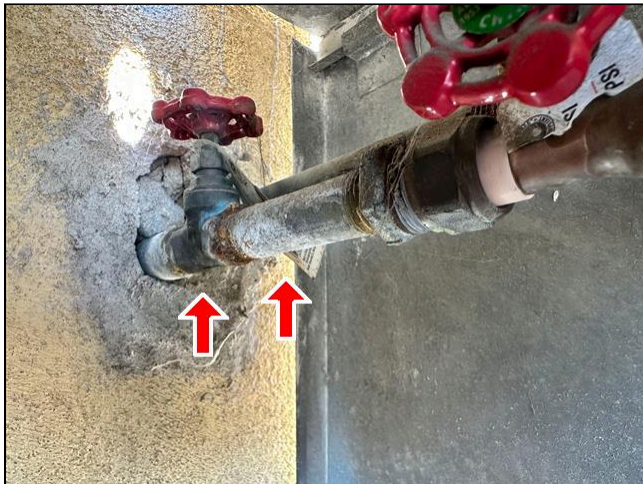
(1) **Repair or Replace:** The main copper water supply pipe that attaches to the galvanized water supply pipe exhibits significant corrosion at the connection point. Additionally, it was noted that there is a lack of a dielectric union at the junction between the copper and galvanized pipes. The interaction between copper and galvanized steel can lead to accelerated corrosion due to galvanic action, potentially resulting in leaks and water damage over time. Corrosion can also

compromise water quality, introducing metal residues and other contaminants into the household water supply. Engage a licensed plumber to install a dielectric union at the connection between the copper and galvanized pipes. This component is designed to prevent galvanic corrosion by providing electrical insulation between the two different metals. Have the plumber assess the extent of corrosion and damage. Replace any compromised sections of the pipe to ensure the integrity and reliability of the water supply system.



5.1 Item 1 (Picture) Plumbing System

(2) **Repair or Replace:** Galvanized steel pipes are used in the interior water supply, and generally have a finite life span. The quality of the plating, installation methods, water temperature, water quality and water usage all factor into the actual serviceable life. Scale builds up inside the pipe which eventually restricts the flow of water to the fixtures. Corrosion eats away at the inside of the pipes, eventually causing leaks. Thirty to forty years is the average life of galvanized pipes. Replacement of the galvanized steel supply pipes will eventually be required. Note: There is visible debris, and possible metal flakes, when water is run to the sinks in the home. The makeup of this debris is unknown.



5.1 Item 2 (Picture) Plumbing System



5.1 Item 3 (Picture) Plumbing System

(3) **Repair or Replace:** A drop in water flow was observed when multiple fixtures are operated simultaneously at the time of the inspection. The low water flow is due to the older galvanized water supply piping losing the required pipe diameter from corrosion on the interior of the piping.

Although some copper tubing has been employed as part of the water supply system, it is suggested that all galvanized steel water supply pipes be replaced by a licensed contractor.



5.1 Item 4 (Picture) Plumbing System

(4) **Improve:** It is suggested that the older main water shut off valve at the front exterior wall of the home replaced with a quarter turn ball valve type by a licensed plumber.



5.1 Item 5 (Picture) Plumbing System

(5) **Improve/Monitor:** It was observed that there is no pressure regulator installed on the main water service pipe. Pressure regulators are designed to control and reduce water pressure in the plumbing system, helping to prevent excessive pressure that can lead to damage to plumbing fixtures, pipes, and appliances. To protect the plumbing system and prevent potential damage, it is recommended that a qualified plumber install a pressure regulator on the main water service pipe. Properly regulating water pressure can extend the lifespan of plumbing components and reduce the risk of leaks and other plumbing issues. The installation of a pressure regulator should be carried out in accordance with local plumbing codes and regulations. Homeowners should consult with a licensed plumber to ensure compliance and proper installation.

5.2 Hot Water Systems, Controls, Flues and Vents

Comments: Safety Issue

(1) **Safety Issue:** The Temperature and Pressure Relief valve at the water heater needs a 3/4 pipe to extend within 6 to 24 inches of floor for safety. PVC is not approved for hot water use. Recommend repair by a qualified person.



5.2 Item 1 (Picture) Plumbing System

(2) **Repair/Replace/Monitor:** The water heater is an older unit. The water heater may be nearing the end of its service life. Typical life expectancy of water heaters is 7 to 12 years. The existing unit is 14 years old. It is difficult to determine when replacement will be necessary. Suggest replacement of the water heater by a licensed and qualified plumber.

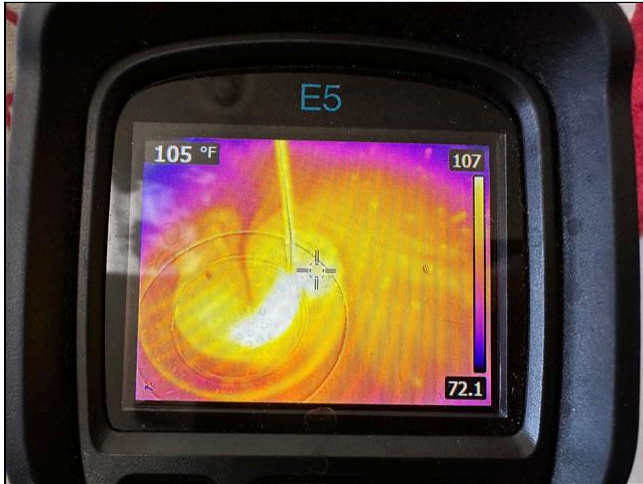


5.2 Item 2 (Picture) Plumbing System



5.2 Item 3 (Picture) Plumbing System

(3) **Note/Monitor:** The water heater was operational and produced hot water at time of inspection.



5.2 Item 4 (Picture) Plumbing System

5.4 Gas Supply & Gas Piping

Comments: Safety Issue, Improve

(1) **Safety Issue:** The gas supply pipe that runs through the ground at the rear exterior wall of the home was found to be corroded and rusted. This condition is observed on the exposed sections of the piping as it passes through the ground. Engage a licensed plumber or a certified gas fitter to conduct a thorough inspection of the entire gas supply line to assess the extent of the corrosion and determine the integrity of the pipe.



5.4 Item 1 (Picture) Plumbing System

(2) **Improve:** The gas supply pipe at the water heater lacks a sediment trap. A sediment trap, also known as a dirt leg or drip leg, is a vertical pipe section with a capped end that is installed on the gas supply line before it connects to the water heater flexible connector. The purpose of the sediment trap is to collect any debris, sediment, or moisture that may be present in the gas supply line. The sediment trap helps to prevent these contaminants from reaching and potentially damaging the internal components of the water heater, such as the gas valve or burner assembly. It also helps to ensure the smooth and efficient operation of the unit. Local building codes and regulations may vary, so it's important to consult the specific requirements in

your area. In many jurisdictions, including the United States, a sediment trap is commonly required for gas-fired appliances, including water heaters. It is recommended to have a qualified professional, such as a licensed plumber or gas technician, install the sediment trap according to the manufacturer's instructions and local code requirements to ensure proper operation and safety of the water heater.



5.4 Item 2 (Picture) Plumbing System

5.5 Main Fuel Shut-off

Comments: Inspected, Improve

(1) **Inspected:** The main gas meter is located at the West wall of the home.



5.5 Item 1 (Picture) Plumbing System

(2) **Improve:** The main gas meter at the property lacks a seismic shut-off valve. It was observed that there is no seismic shut-off valve installed for the main gas meter. Seismic shut-off valves are designed to automatically shut off the gas supply in the event of a seismic event (earthquake), reducing the risk of gas leaks and associated hazards. To enhance the safety of the property, it is strongly recommended that a licensed plumber or qualified professional install a seismic shut-off valve for the main gas meter. This valve is an important safety feature, especially in regions prone to seismic activity, and can help prevent gas leaks and potential fire hazards during earthquakes. The installation of a seismic shut-off valve should be carried out in accordance with local building codes and regulations. Homeowners should consult with a licensed plumber or gas service provider to ensure compliance and proper installation.



5.5 Item 2 (Picture) Plumbing System

5.6 Main Water Shut-off Device

Comments: Inspected

Inspected: The main water shut off valve is located at the front wall of the home.



5.6 Item 1 (Picture) Plumbing System

5.7 Main Clean Out

Comments: Improve

Improve: Unable to locate the clean-out drain opening for the main drain line during the inspection. A drain clean-out provides access to your main sewer line and is located outside of your home in the front or back yard. If one is not present, it is suggested that a clean out be installed by a qualified plumber.

5.8 Water PSI During Inspection

Comments: Monitor

Monitor: 60 PSI



5.8 Item 1 (Picture) Plumbing System

The plumbing in the home was inspected and reported on with the above information. While the inspector makes every effort to find all areas of concern, some areas can go unnoticed. Washing machine drain line for example cannot be checked for leaks or the ability to handle the volume during drain cycle. Older homes with galvanized supply lines or cast iron drain lines can be obstructed and barely working during an inspection but then fails under heavy use. If the water is turned off or not used for periods of time (like a vacant home waiting for closing) rust or deposits within the pipes can further clog the piping system. Please be aware that the inspector has your best interest in mind. Any repair items mentioned in this report should be considered before purchase. It is recommended that qualified contractors be used in your further inspection or repair issues as it relates to the comments in this inspection report.

Portions of the plumbing system concealed by finishes and/or storage (below sinks, etc.), below the structure, and beneath the yard were not inspected.

Water quality is not tested. The effect of lead content in solder and or supply lines is beyond the scope of the inspection.

An inspection of the water main shut off valve, pressure regulator (@ water main), yard sprinklers, and angle stops beneath plumbing fixtures are outside the scope of this inspection. We recommend that these be observed and tested on a regular basis.

The washing machine faucets were not tested for leaks given hoses are connected to machine. Faucets were not operated without means to catch water. Recommend further review before connecting hoses to washing machine.

The plumbing drain system of this house is not visible and was not inspected. If further concerned we recommend that the drains be reviewed with a video camera by a qualified licensed plumbing service.

6. Electrical System

The inspector shall inspect: The service line. The meter box. The main disconnect. And determine the rating of the service amperage. Panels, breakers and fuses. The service grounding and bonding. A representative sampling of switches, receptacles, light fixtures, AFCI receptacles and test all GFCI receptacles and GFCI circuit breakers observed and deemed to be GFCI's during the inspection. And report the presence of solid conductor aluminum branch circuit wiring if readily visible. And report on any GFCI-tested receptacles in which power is not present, polarity is incorrect, the receptacle is not grounded, is not secured to the wall, the cover is not in place, the ground fault circuit interrupter devices are not properly installed or do not operate properly, or evidence of arcing or excessive heat is present. The service entrance conductors and the condition of their sheathing. The ground fault circuit interrupters observed and deemed to be GFCI's during the inspection with a GFCI tester. And describe the amperage rating of the service. And report the absence of smoke detectors. Service entrance cables and report as in need of repair deficiencies in the integrity of the insulation, drip loop, or separation of conductors at weatherheads and clearances.

The inspector is not required to: Insert any tool, probe or device into the main panel, sub-panels, downstream panel, or electrical fixtures. Operate electrical systems that are shut down. Remove panel covers or dead front covers if not readily accessible. Operate over current protection devices. Operate non-accessible smoke detectors. Measure or determine the amperage or voltage of the main service if not visibly labeled. Inspect the alarm system and components. Inspect the ancillary wiring or remote control devices. Activate any electrical systems or branch circuits which are not energized. Operate overload devices. Inspect low voltage systems, electrical de-icing tapes, swimming pool wiring or any time-controlled devices. Verify the continuity of the connected service ground. Inspect private or emergency electrical supply sources, including but not limited to generators, windmills, photovoltaic solar collectors, or battery or electrical storage facility. Inspect spark or lightning arrestors. Conduct voltage drop calculations. Determine the accuracy of breaker labeling. Inspect exterior lighting.

Styles & Materials

Electrical Service Conductors: Overhead Service Drop 120/240 Volt	Panel Type: Circuit Breakers	Panel Capacity: 100 AMP
Main Disconnect/Panel: Located: West Exterior Wall	Electric Panel Manufacturers: SQUARE D	Branch Circuit Panel(s): Located: Garage
Branch wire 15 and 20 AMP: Copper	Wiring Methods: Romex Conduit Knob and Tube	Grounding: Cold Water Pipe Driven Ground Rod Copper Wire
Outlets: Grounded & Ungrounded	Ground Fault Circuit Interrupter: None Found	Arc Fault Circuit Interrupter: None Found

Items

6.0 Service and Grounding Equipment, Main Overcurrent Device, Main, Distribution Panels, Branch Circuit Conductors, Overcurrent Devices and Compatability of their Amperage and Voltage

Comments: Monitor

Monitor: Unable to remove the screw for the electrical subpanel during the inspection. Unable to remove the cover panel.



6.0 Item 1 (Picture) Electrical System

6.1 Branch Circuit Conductors, Overcurrent Devices and Compatibility of their Amperage and Voltage

Comments: Safety Issue

Safety Issue: Older Knob and Tube wiring was observed at the attic space and crawl space of the home where visible. Extra care should be taken with this type of wiring. It is suggested that all Knob and Tube wiring be replaced with newer wiring by a licensed electrician due to the several safety concerns that the wiring poses. Knob and Tube wiring was observed at the attic space of the home. Knob and tube wiring, sometimes referred to as just K&T, is a type of electrical wiring seen in homes built in the late 1800s and early 1900s. It uses a system of copper conductors, which are run through tubes and held down with porcelain knobs. Unlike modern electrical systems, they have no ground wire. Also, the insulation can become brittle and make repairs difficult. Extra care should be taken with this type of wiring. A qualified electrician should inspect the Knob and Tube wiring to provide you with replacement options and costs.



6.1 Item 1 (Picture) Electrical System

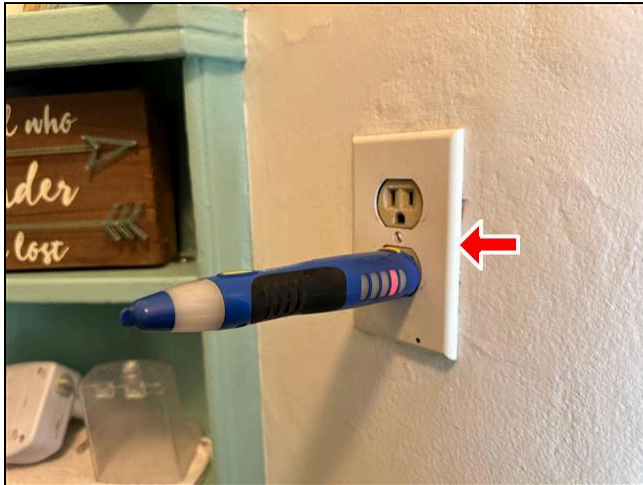


6.1 Item 2 (Picture) Electrical System

6.2 Connected Devices and Fixtures (Observed from a representative number operation of ceiling fans, lighting fixtures, switches and receptacles located inside and outside of the home) Polarity and Grounding of Receptacles within 6 feet of interior plumbing fixtures.

Comments: Safety Issue

(1) **Safety Issue:** The three-prong electrical outlets are not properly grounded. This is a concern as grounding is an essential safety feature in electrical systems. Grounding helps protect against electric shocks and ensures the proper functioning of electrical devices. It is recommended that a qualified electrician further reviews and addresses the grounding issue with the outlets. They will have the expertise and knowledge to assess the current wiring and electrical system in your home and take the necessary steps to properly ground the outlets.



6.2 Item 1 (Picture) Electrical System

(2) **Safety Issue:** The exterior electrical outlets on the property do not have ground fault circuit interrupter (GFCI) devices installed. GFCIs are strongly recommended for all exterior outlets as they provide protection against electrical shock or electrocution. GFCIs are designed to detect imbalances in electrical currents and quickly shut off the power to the outlet if any leakage or ground faults are detected. This helps prevent potential electrical hazards, especially in outdoor areas where the risk of moisture or contact with water is higher. To ensure the safety of the electrical system and minimize the risk of electrical accidents, it is advisable to install GFCI devices at all exterior electrical outlets. This includes outlets located on the walls, patio areas, decks, and any other outdoor locations where electrical appliances or equipment may be used. Installing GFCI devices is a relatively straightforward process and can be done by a licensed electrician. They will ensure that the GFCIs are properly installed, grounded, and connected to the appropriate circuit. GFCI devices can either be installed as individual outlets or as part of a GFCI circuit breaker in the main electrical panel. By installing GFCI devices at the exterior outlets, you can provide an extra layer of protection against electrical hazards, reduce the risk of shock or electrocution, and comply with recommended safety standards.

(3) **Safety Issue:** The bathroom electrical outlet lacks Ground Fault Circuit Interrupter (GFCI) protection. This is a safety concern, as GFCI outlets are designed to protect against electrical shocks and reduce the risk of electrical accidents, particularly in areas where water is present. To ensure the safety of the bathroom electrical outlet, it is strongly recommended to have a qualified electrician install a GFCI outlet in accordance with electrical code requirements. The GFCI outlet should be installed in a readily accessible location and provide protection for all outlets within the bathroom area, including those near the sink, bathtub, and shower. GFCI outlets are designed to monitor the flow of electricity and can quickly detect any imbalance, such as when an electrical current diverts to an unintended path, such as through a person or water.

When a GFCI outlet detects this imbalance, it immediately interrupts the electrical circuit, preventing electrical shocks and potential harm. It is important to prioritize the installation of a GFCI outlet in the bathroom to enhance electrical safety for occupants, especially considering the proximity to water sources. Professional installation by a qualified electrician will ensure that the GFCI outlet is properly wired, grounded, and tested for functionality.

(4) **Safety Issue:** The kitchen countertop outlets were found to lack Ground Fault Circuit Interrupter (GFCI) protection during the inspection. GFCI outlets are essential safety devices that help protect against electrical shocks and potential hazards in wet areas, such as kitchens and bathrooms. It is highly recommended to have GFCI outlets installed at the kitchen countertop to ensure the safety of the electrical system in the area. GFCI outlets detect imbalances in electrical currents and quickly interrupt the power supply, reducing the risk of electrical shock. To address this issue, it is advised to consult with a qualified electrician who can install GFCI outlets at the kitchen countertop according to local electrical codes and regulations. This will help ensure compliance with safety standards and provide enhanced protection for you and your household.

(5) **Safety Issue:** The electrical outlets in the garage lack Ground Fault Circuit Interrupter (GFCI) protection. GFCI outlets are designed to protect against electrical shocks and are typically required in areas where water and moisture are present, such as garages, bathrooms, kitchens, and outdoor locations. Since garages are susceptible to damp or wet conditions, the absence of GFCI protection in this area poses potential electrical hazards, especially if electrical equipment or tools are used in close proximity to water sources. The absence of GFCI protection in the garage electrical outlets poses potential electrical hazards, especially in damp or wet conditions. To enhance the safety of the garage's electrical system, it is strongly recommended to install GFCI outlets or provide GFCI protection at the circuit level. Hiring a qualified electrician to perform the installation and ensure proper wiring is essential for maintaining a safe and compliant electrical system in the garage. Regular maintenance and awareness of safety measures will help prevent electrical accidents and create a secure environment for everyone using the garage area.

6.3 Electrical Bonding

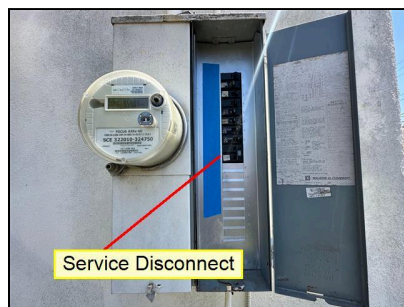
Comments: Improve

Improve: Bonding is not visible. Bonding on gas piping was not observed. It was possibly concealed behind a wall or covered by something (insulation under the house, etc). The points of attachment of the bonding jumpers should be accessible. Professional Inspection Network recommends evaluation and correction as needed by a qualified professional. Generally speaking, the difference between grounding and bonding is: Bonding is connecting the electrical system ground to the houses other systems metal components (water, gas, metal ducting, etc.). Bonding occurs when metal that could carry electricity (but is not supposed to) is intentionally connected together to provide a permanent low resistance path that is capable of conducting all electricity accidentally carried by the metal back to its source (earth/ground). Grounding is a direct connection to the earth to aid in removing damaging transient over-voltages due to lightning. The purpose of bonding is to ensure the electrical continuity of the fault current path, to provide the capacity and ability to conduct safely, any fault current likely to be imposed, and to aid in the operation of the over-current protection device (breaker, GFCI, fuse, etc). Properly bonding all metal parts within an electrical system and metal piping in the building (water and gas pipes) helps ensure a low-impedance fault current path, instead of your body.

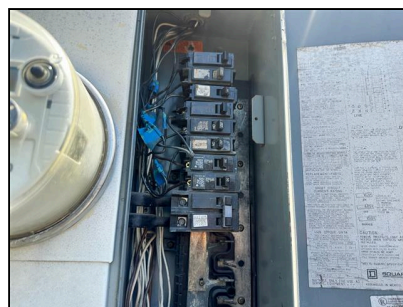
6.4 Location of Main and Distribution Panels

Comments: Inspected

Inspected: The main electrical service disconnect/panel is located at the West exterior. The electrical sub-panel is located at the garage interior wall.



6.4 Item 1 (Picture) Electrical System



6.4 Item 2 (Picture) Electrical System

6.6 AFCI (ARC Fault Circuit Interrupters)

Comments: Improve

Improve: The building's electrical system does not have branch circuit Arc-Fault-Interrupter (AFCI) protection device(s) installed. AFCI protection is designed to detect and mitigate the risk of electrical fires caused by arc faults, which can occur when there are damaged or deteriorated wires or connections. The lack of AFCI protection in certain areas of the property, including the family room, dining room, living room, parlors, libraries, dens, bedrooms, sunrooms, recreation rooms, closets, hallways, or similar rooms or areas, is a potential safety concern. AFCI protection is now a widely recognized and recommended electrical safety feature in modern building codes. It is strongly advised to consider having AFCI protection installed by a qualified electrician. They will be able to assess the existing electrical system, determine the best approach for implementing AFCI protection, and ensure compliance with applicable electrical codes and regulations. The installation of AFCI protection involves replacing standard circuit breakers or installing AFCI outlets in specific locations, depending on the electrical configuration of the property. By installing AFCI devices, the risk of electrical fires caused by arc faults can be significantly reduced, providing enhanced safety for the occupants of the property. It is

recommended that you consult with a qualified electrician to assess the feasibility and cost of installing AFCI protection in the mentioned areas. They will be able to provide you with more detailed information on the benefits, requirements, and potential costs associated with implementing AFCI protection in the building's electrical system. Remember, electrical safety is paramount, and investing in AFCI protection can help mitigate the risk of electrical fires, providing added peace of mind for you and future occupants of the property.

The electrical system of the home was inspected and reported on with the above information. While the inspector makes every effort to find all areas of concern, some areas can go unnoticed. Outlets were not removed and the inspection was only visual. Any outlet not accessible (behind the refrigerator for example) was not inspected or accessible. Please be aware that the inspector has your best interest in mind. Any repair items mentioned in this report should be considered before purchase. It is recommended that qualified contractors be used in your further inspection or repair issues as it relates to the comments in this inspection report.

Electrical components concealed behind finished surfaces could not be inspected.

Only a representative sampling of outlets and light fixtures were tested.

Furniture and/or storage restricted access to some electrical components.

One or more of the light fixtures at exterior are controlled by sensors. The sensors or photocells activate light(s) by motion or upon darkness. Testing of these devices is specifically excluded and is beyond the scope of this inspection. Verifying the proper functionality of these fixtures is recommended.

7. Insulation and Ventilation

The home inspector shall observe: Insulation and vapor retarders in unfinished spaces; Ventilation of attics and foundation areas; Kitchen, bathroom, and laundry venting systems; and the operation of any readily accessible attic ventilation fan, and, when temperature permits, the operation of any readily accessible thermostatic control. The home inspector shall describe: Insulation in unfinished spaces; and Absence of insulation in unfinished space at conditioned surfaces. The home inspector shall: Move insulation where readily visible evidence indicates the need to do so; and Move insulation where chimneys penetrate roofs, where plumbing drain/waste pipes penetrate floors, adjacent to earth filled stoops or porches, and at exterior doors. The home inspector is not required to report on: Concealed insulation and vapor retarders; or Venting equipment that is integral with household appliances.

Styles & Materials

Attic Insulation:

None

Ventilation:

Roof Vents

Dryer Power Source:

Gas Connection

Dryer Vent:

Flexible Metal

Floor System Insulation:

None

Items

7.0 Insulation in Attic

Comments: Improve

Improve: The attic space of the home lacks insulation. Insulation plays a crucial role in maintaining energy efficiency, regulating indoor temperature, and preventing heat loss or gain. It is highly recommended to have the attic insulated by a professional insulation contractor. They will assess the attic area and recommend the appropriate type and amount of insulation based on local building codes and energy efficiency standards. Proper insulation in the attic helps to create a thermal barrier, reducing heat transfer between the living space and the attic. This helps to maintain a comfortable indoor temperature and can result in energy savings by reducing the workload on heating and cooling systems.

7.3 Ventilation of Attic & Crawl Space Areas

Comments: Inspected

The insulation and ventilation of the home was inspected and reported on with the above information. While the inspector makes every effort to find all areas of concern, some areas can go unnoticed. Venting of exhaust fans or clothes dryer cannot be fully inspected and bends or obstructions can occur without being accessible or visible (behind wall and ceiling coverings). Only insulation that is visible was inspected. Please be aware that the inspector has your best interest in mind. Any repair items mentioned in this report should be considered before purchase. It is recommended that qualified contractors be used in your further inspection or repair issues as it relates to the comments in this inspection report.

Insulation/ventilation type and levels in concealed areas cannot be determined. No destructive tests are performed.

Potentially hazardous materials such as Asbestos and Urea Formaldehyde Foam Insulation (UFFI) cannot be positively identified without a detailed inspection and laboratory analysis. This is beyond the scope of the inspection.

An analysis of indoor air quality is beyond the scope of this inspection.

Any estimates of insulation R-values or depths are rough average values.

No access was gained to the roof cavity of the sloped ceilings.

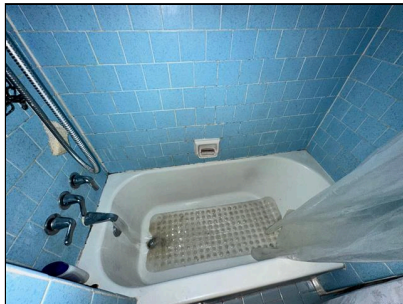
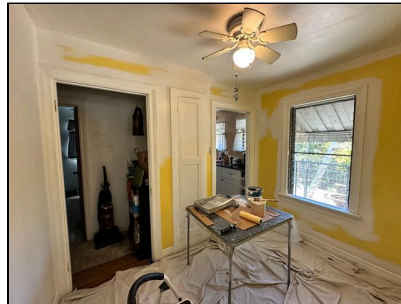
Insulation within the roof or ceiling cavities obstructs viewing of structural members, light fixtures and electrical connections.

8. Interiors

The home inspector shall observe: Walls, ceiling, and floors; Steps, stairways, balconies, and railings; Counters and a representative number of installed cabinets; and A representative number of doors and windows. The home inspector shall: Operate a representative number of windows and interior doors; and Report signs of abnormal or harmful water penetration into the building or signs of abnormal or harmful condensation on building components. The home inspector is not required to observe: Paint, wallpaper, and other finish treatments on the interior walls, ceilings, and floors; Carpeting; or Draperies, blinds, or other window treatments.

The inspector shall: Open and close a representative number of doors and windows. Inspect the walls, ceilings, steps, stairways, and railings. Inspect garage doors and garage door openers by operating first by remote (if available) and then by the installed automatic door control. And report as in need of repair any installed electronic sensors that are not operable or not installed at proper heights above the garage door. And report as in need of repair any door locks or side ropes that have not been removed or disabled when garage door opener is in use. And report as in need of repair any windows that are obviously fogged or display other evidence of broken seals.

The inspector is not required to: Inspect paint, wallpaper, window treatments or finish treatments. Inspect central vacuum systems. Inspect safety glazing. Inspect security systems or components. Evaluate the fastening of countertops, cabinets, sink tops and fixtures, or firewall compromises. Move furniture, stored items, or any coverings like carpets or rugs in order to inspect the concealed floor structure. Move drop ceiling tiles. Inspect or move any household appliances. Inspect or operate equipment housed in the garage except as otherwise noted. Verify or certify safe operation of any auto reverse or related safety function of a garage door. Operate or evaluate security bar release and opening mechanisms, whether interior or exterior, including compliance with local, state, or federal standards. Operate any system, appliance or component that requires the use of special keys, codes, combinations, or devices. Operate or evaluate self-cleaning oven cycles, tilt guards/latches or signal lights. Inspect microwave ovens or test leakage from microwave ovens. Operate or examine any sauna, steam-jenny, kiln, toaster, ice-maker, coffee-maker, can-opener, bread-warmer, blender, instant hot water dispenser, or other small, ancillary devices. Inspect elevators. Inspect remote controls. Inspect appliances. Inspect items not permanently installed. Examine or operate any above-ground, movable, freestanding, or otherwise non-permanently installed pool/spa, recreational equipment or self-contained equipment. Come into contact with any pool or spa water in order to determine the system structure or components. Determine the adequacy of spa jet water force or bubble effect. Determine the structural integrity or leakage of a pool or spa.



Styles & Materials

Ceiling Materials:

Gypsum Board
Plaster

Wall Material:

Gypsum Board
Plaster

Floor Covering(s):

Carpet
Wood

Interior Doors:

Wood

Window Types:

Single pane
Jalousie
Sliders
Metal
Fixed

Cabinetry:

Wood

Countertop:

Composite

*Items***8.0 Interiors****Comments:** Monitor

Monitor: During the home inspection, it was noted that certain areas and components of the property were inaccessible due to personal belongings blocking access. These areas include electrical receptacles and switches, interior surfaces, inside bathroom and kitchen cabinets, and other components. Additionally, windows may be blocked by furnishings or other personal items, making it impossible to test their function. The presence of personal belongings obstructing access to various areas and components can limit the inspector's ability to thoroughly evaluate and report on their condition. As a result, any inaccessible components are excluded from the inspection report, and concealed damage to these components may be present. It is important to understand that the inspection is conducted based on the visible and accessible areas and components of the property. Inaccessible areas may contain hidden issues or defects that cannot be identified without proper examination. To ensure a comprehensive assessment of the property, it is recommended to inspect all components and surfaces prior to the close of the inspection contingency period. This can be done by engaging the services of qualified technicians or professionals who specialize in specific areas or systems, such as electricians, plumbers, or HVAC technicians. By inspecting all components and surfaces before the end of the inspection contingency period, you can uncover any concealed damage, identify potential issues, and make informed decisions regarding the property. Please note that it is the responsibility of the homeowner or seller to ensure that access to all areas and components is clear and unobstructed during the inspection process. By doing so, you can facilitate a more comprehensive evaluation of the property and ensure that any issues or concerns are addressed. In summary, areas and components obstructed by personal belongings were inaccessible during the home inspection. It is recommended to arrange for further inspections by qualified technicians to evaluate these concealed areas and components. This will help uncover any potential hidden damage and provide a more thorough assessment of the property.

8.1 Walls and Ceilings**Comments:** Inspected**8.2 Floors****Comments:** Inspected**8.3 Windows (representative number)****Comments:** Safety Issue

Safety Issue: The window at the front wall of the home does not appear to be shatter proof/tempered glass. This is common in many older homes. The current building standards require that all glass located within 18-inches from a floor surface should be shatter proof/tempered glass. It is suggested that the windows be replaced or covered with a clear safety film to protect the occupants of the home.



8.3 Item 1 (Picture) Interiors

8.4 Doors (representative number)

Comments: Inspected

8.6 Counters and Cabinets (representative number)

Comments: Inspected

8.11 Smoke Detectors & Carbon Monoxide Detectors

Comments: Monitor

(1) **Smoke Detectors:** Commentary

1. Test smoke alarms monthly, and replace their batteries at least twice per year. Change the batteries when you change your clocks for Daylight Saving Time. Most models emit a chirping noise when the batteries are low to alert the homeowner that they need replacement.
2. Smoke alarms should be replaced when ownership is assumed, when they fail to respond to testing, every 10 years. The radioactive element in ionization smoke alarms will decay beyond usability within 10 years. Ten year old detectors are less than 50% effective.
3. Smoke detectors should be replaced if they become damaged or wet, are accidentally painted over, are exposed to fire or grease, or are triggered without apparent cause.
4. Never disable a smoke alarm. Use the alarms silencing feature to stop nuisance or false alarms triggered by cooking smoke or replaces.
5. Parents should stage periodic night-time re drills to assess whether their children will awaken from the alarm and respond appropriately.
6. Smoke alarms should be installed in the following locations: on the ceiling or wall outside of

each separate sleeping area in the vicinity of bedrooms; in each bedroom, as most fires occur during sleeping hours; in the basement, preferably on the ceiling near the basement stairs; in the garage, due to all the combustible materials commonly stored there; on the ceiling or on the wall with the top of the detector no less than 12 inches from the intersection on each level within a building, including basements and cellars, but not crawlspaces or uninhabited attics.

7. A qualified professional should be used to install smoke detectors that are hard wired to the house electrical system.

(2) **Carbon Monoxide Detectors:** California Requirements

California law requires that as of July 1, 2011, all existing single-family dwellings have no less than one carbon monoxide detector per level installed inside the home.

8.12 Environmental Issues

Comments: Monitor

(1) **Monitor:** Based on the age of this building, there is a possibility that remaining older materials apart of the structure, systems and components may contain some asbestos. This can only be verified by laboratory analysis which is beyond the scope of this inspection. The Environmental Protection Agency (E.P.A.) reports that asbestos represents a health hazard if "friable" (damaged, crumbling, or in any state that allows the release of fibers). If any sections of the above listed areas are indeed friable, or become friable over time, a specialist should be engaged. Due to the age of construction, there may be other materials that contain asbestos but are not identified by this inspection report.

(2) **Monitor:** There is the potential for lead content in the drinking water. Lead in water may have two sources; the piping system of the utility delivering water and/or the solder used on copper pipes prior to 1988. This can only be confirmed by laboratory analysis. An evaluation of lead in water is beyond the scope of this inspection.

(3) **Monitor:** Lead based paint was in use until approximately 1978. According to the Federal Department of Housing and Urban Development, a lead hazard can be present in a building of this age. This can only be confirmed by laboratory analysis. An evaluation of lead in paint is beyond the scope of this inspection.

(4) **Monitor:** The identification of molds, fungus and other microbial organisms is outside the scope of this inspection. We suggest a qualified environmental specialist should be retained to evaluate the surfaces and make further recommendations. Testing and remediation of mold growth can only be accomplished by a qualified environmental specialist. If strict protocol is not followed, spores can be released into the interior of the building and may create a health hazard for those with low tolerances to such organisms.

The interior of the home was inspected and reported on with the above information. While the inspector makes every effort to find all areas of concern, some areas can go unnoticed. The inspection did not involve moving furniture and inspecting behind furniture, area rugs or areas obstructed from view. Please be aware that the inspector has your best interest in mind. Any repair items mentioned in this report should be considered before purchase. It is recommended that qualified contractors be used in your further inspection or repair issues as it relates to the comments in this inspection report.

Smoke detectors were inspected for location only. For future reference, testing with only button verifies battery and alarm function, not capacity to detect smoke. We advise testing all smoke detectors as per manufacturer before occupying the building and regularly there after.

Carbon monoxide detectors were inspected for location only. For future reference, testing button verifies battery and alarm function, not device's capacity to detect carbon monoxide. We advise testing all carbon monoxide detectors as per manufacturers directions before occupying the building and regularly there after.

The interior surface appears to have been painted recently. Unable to determine if further water stains or other evidence of leakage has been covered over. Refer to written explanation of sellers regarding any other previous leakage occurrences.

Please also understand that the pictures used within report are intended to help identify defective conditions. The photos do not represent all areas where such defects are present on property. Recommend that servicing contractors/individuals make a thorough review of property conditions and provide written costs to cure for all repair needed. Please also refer to the pre-inspection contract for a detailed explanation of the scope of this inspection.

9. Built-In Kitchen Appliances

The kitchen appliances were all tested by activating one of the user control functions. We did not test every function or cycle on each appliance and cannot confirm that every function or cycle is operable. Testing all cycles or functions on appliances is outside the scope of a home inspection, but is recommended prior to the close of escrow. FURTHER RECOMMENDATION: Obtain a Home Warranty Protection Policy to insure against the failure of any appliance that may occur after taking possession of the home.



Items

9.1 Ranges/Ovens/Cooktops

Comments: Safety Issue

Safety Issue: The stove at the kitchen lacks an anti-tip bracket. An anti-tip bracket is an important safety feature that helps prevent the stove from tipping over, especially in situations where excessive weight or force is applied to the open oven door or if a child were to climb or hang on the stove. The absence of an anti-tip bracket increases the risk of the stove tipping over, which can result in serious accidents or injuries. It is recommended to have anti-tip brackets installed for each stove to enhance the safety of the property. It is advisable to consult with a qualified professional or appliance technician to properly install the appropriate anti-tip brackets for the stoves. They can ensure that the brackets are correctly attached to the stove and securely anchored to the floor or wall, following the manufacturer's guidelines and local building codes. Improving the safety features of the stoves by installing anti-tip brackets is an important step in preventing accidents and promoting the well-being of the occupants.



9.1 Item 1 (Picture) Appliances

9.3 Exhaust/Recirculating Fan

Comments: Inspected

The built-in appliances of the home were inspected and reported on with the above information. While the inspector makes every effort to find all areas of concern, some areas can go unnoticed. Please be aware that the inspector has your best interest in mind. Any repair items mentioned in this report should be considered before purchase. It is recommended that qualified contractors be used in your further inspection or repair issues as it relates to the comments in this inspection report.

Self-cleaning oven noted, not tested. Determining whether the self-cleaning cycle of oven, timers, or correct temperature calibration of oven controls to oven temperature are operational is beyond the scope of this inspection. Refer to seller and owners manual for further review.

Product recalls and consumer product safety alerts are added almost daily. If the client is concerned about appliances or other items installed in the home that may be on such lists, the client may wish to visit the U.S. Consumer Protection Safety Commission (CPSC) web site <http://www.cpsc.gov> or www.recalls.gov for further information. A basic home inspection does not include the identification or research for appliances and other items installed in the home that may be on the CPSC lists.

10. Garage

Our inspection of the garage includes a visual examination of the readily accessible portions of the walls, ceilings, floors, vehicle and personnel doors, steps and stairways, fire resistive barriers, garage door openers and hardware if applicable. Garage door openers are operated with the mounted control button only. Please note that a representative sample of accessible windows and electrical receptacles are inspected. These features are examined for proper function, excessive wear and general state of repair. In some cases, all or portions of these components may not be visible because of stored personal property. In such cases, some items may not be inspected.

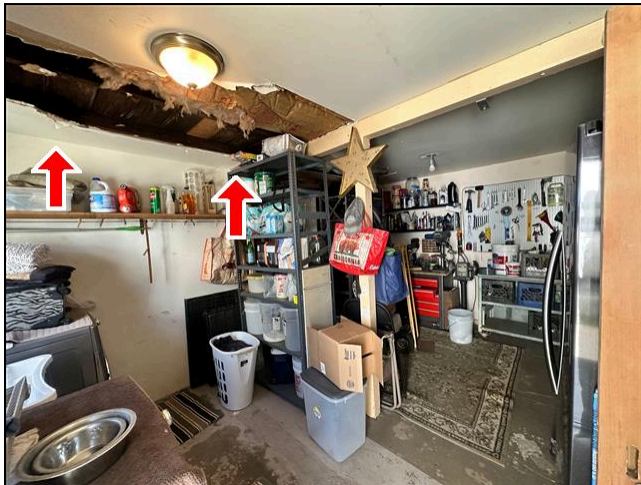


Items

10.4 Garage Ceilings/Walls

Comments: Repair or Replace, Monitor

(1) **Repair or Replace:** A section of the ceiling at the garage has been removed. It appears that it was damaged due to a past roof leak. Suggest replacement of the missing ceiling by a qualified professional.



10.4 Item 1 (Picture) Garage

(2) **Monitor:** The occupants belongings at the garage prevents full view.



10.4 Item 2 (Picture) Garage

10.5 Garage Floor

Comments: Monitor

Monitor: The occupants belongings at the garage prevents full view.

10.6 Garage

Comments: Monitor

Monitor: Unable to access the rear exterior wall of the garage.



10.6 Item 1 (Picture) Garage