

Property Address: 1000 E Bishop Street Unit S3 Santa Ana, CA 92701



RESIDENTIAL COMMERCIAL INDUSTRIAL

Senel Inspection

1025 W. Arrow Hwy., Glendora, CA 91740 Phone: (800) 339-6988 Fax: (626) 332-732 www.senel.net Email: senel@senel.net



Certification

We certify that the content of this property inspection report is true and correct to the best of our knowledge and belief and that it has been done in good faith and that this inspection has been conducted by an experienced inspector.

Inspector: Joseph Pedregon © 2000-2015 Senel Inspection, Inc.

Managed by Senel

Exterior	Operational	Not operational	General Definitions: Average or Operational: In working condition; able to operate or function for it's intended use. Fair: Service recommended. Poor: Service required. Not operational: Not in working condition; not able to operate or function for its intended use.		
Main Door/Lock			Weat	ther-stripping None, installation advisable. Gaps, not square at jamb, damage/patching at jamb, gaps at bottom, worn threshold, missing weather stripping in areas, service advisable.	
Light Fixture/Bulb	V		None	, installation advisable.	
Bell Button/Chime			None.		
	Average	Fair	Poor		
General Appearance		V		Trees in contact with structure, clearance advisable.	
Walkways				Cracks, damage, settled, uneven areas, trip hazard. Service advisable.	
Driveway				Asphalt Concrete Maintained by Homeowners Association (HOA).	
Fence/Block Walls				Wear, cracks, damage, moisture damage/deterioration. Service advisable.	
Screen(s)/ Window(s) *				Moisture damage/deterioration, cracks, blistered, gaps at front stationary window framing/trim. Missing screen. Service advisable.	
Patio/Awning		V		Damaged plastic openings at patio roof. Cracks, chips, irregular openings/gaps at slab, irregular concrete pour.	
Walls				Stains, algae like growth, cracks, chips, holes, patching, damage, irregular patching, mismatched paint, heavy chips in areas. Service advisable.	
Eaves				None.	
Fascia/Soffits				Cracks, blistered, gaps, moisture damage/deterioration. Consultation advisable with a licensed termite inspector in regards to dry rot, fungus, open joints and other termite related items before the close of escrow.	
Balcony/Deck				None.	
R.V. Parking System				Parking Only Hookups None.	
Exterior B.B.Q.	Present	t N	one 🗸	Gas ** Gas hookups only Not operational, service advisable.	
Remarks: Advisable for outlet Capped gas line at p		FCI pro	tected.		

Please Note:

- 1. Malibu lights and intercoms will not be inspected.
- 2. If the property is furnished and occupied at the time of our inspection, then the inaccessible portion of the inspection is not considered and is, therefore, not included in this report.

^{*} Only a representative number of accessible windows were checked for operation during the inspection. As thermo-pane windows lose their vacuum, moisture may appear and then disappear depending on the interior and exterior temperatures, barometic pressures, and humildity levels; therefore, windows are listed as observed at the time of the inspection only and no warranty is implied.

^{**} Please call and have the Gas Company check for gas leakage and/or other gas-related problems.

Entry Hall	Operational	Not operational	Smo	arks: ke Detector: Present □ Not Present ☑ Service Advisable □ sprinkler system: Present □ Not Present ☑
Switches & Outlets	V		Not a	ll switches have known function, service advisable.
Light Fixture/Bulb	V			
Door			Same	as main door.
Window(s)			Prese	ent, but not accessible None Advisable to use tempered glass due to height.
	Average	Fair	Poor	
Walls/Ceiling		$\overline{\checkmark}$		Patching, cracks.
Hand Railings				Balusters appear excessive, child safety, service advisable.
Stairs	$\overline{\checkmark}$			
Floor		\checkmark		Carpet Hardwood Marble/Ceramic Tiles Other: Engineered.
	Uneven	areas.		
Heating (Register)	Not pr	esent 🛭	_	ocation: Service advisable (check page #32) Vall Ceiling Floor
Hallway	Operational	Not operational	Carl Smo	arks: net doors do not close properly, service advisable. con Monoxide Detector: Present ✓ Installation advisable ☐ ke Detector: Present ✓ Installation advisable ☐ Service Advisable ☐ sprinkler system: Present ☐ Not Present ✓
Switches & Outlets	V			
Light Fixture/Bulb	V			
Door			None	
Window(s)			Prese	ent, but not accessible None V
	Average	Fair	Poor	
Walls/Ceiling		V		Cracks, holes, patching.
Floor		V		Carpet Hardwood Marble/Ceramic Tiles Other: Engineered.
	Noisy, ι	ıneven	areas.	<u></u>
Heating (Register)	Not pr	esent 🖸		Location: Service advisable (check page #32) Vall Ceiling Floor



Bedroom #1	Operational		Remarks: Location: East. Smoke Detector: Present Installation advisable Service Advisable Fire sprinkler system: Present Not Present
Switches & Outlets	< >		
Light Fixture/Bulb	$\overline{\mathbf{V}}$		None 1/2 Hot Receptacle
Doors			Cracks, damage at door/jamb, service advisable.
Window(s)	$\overline{\mathbf{A}}$		Present, but not accessible None Chips, damage/deterioration at sill, signs of termite like damage, termite inspection advisable.
	Average	Fair	Poor
Walls/Ceiling		$\overline{\checkmark}$	Cracks, patching.
Closet		V	Missing doors, installation advisable. Walk-in
Floor		\checkmark	Carpet Hardwood Marble/Ceramic Tiles Other: Laminate wood.
	Wear, c	hips, d	amage, moisture damage, uneven areas.
Heating (Register)	Not pr	esent 🖸	Location: Service advisable (check page #32) Wall Ceiling Floor
Bedroom #2	Operational	Not operational	Remarks: Location: West. Smoke Detector: Present Installation advisable Service Advisable Fire sprinkler system: Present Not Present
			1 V Trosont Trot Trosont
Switches & Outlets	V		T Tresent I Wet Fresent I
Switches & Outlets Light Fixture/Bulb			None 1/2 Hot Receptacle
	<u> </u>		
Light Fixture/Bulb	<u> </u>		None 1/2 Hot Receptacle
Light Fixture/Bulb Doors			None 1/2 Hot Receptacle Cracks, damage at door/jamb, service advisable.
Light Fixture/Bulb Doors			None
Light Fixture/Bulb Doors Window(s)		Fair	None
Light Fixture/Bulb Doors Window(s) Walls/Ceiling Closet			None
Light Fixture/Bulb Doors Window(s) Walls/Ceiling	Average	Fair	None
Light Fixture/Bulb Doors Window(s) Walls/Ceiling Closet	Average	Fair	None

Bedrooms



View of wear, chips, damage, moisture damage at floor in bedroom #1.



View of bedroom #2.



View of sagging shelf at closet in bedroom #2.



View of sagging shelf at closet in bedroom #2.

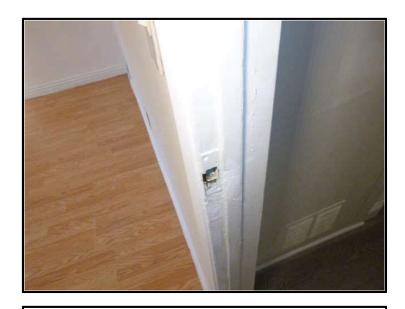
Bedrooms



View of cracks, damage at door/jamb in bedroom #2.



View of cracks, damage at door/jamb in bedroom #2.



View of cracks, damage at door/jamb in bedroom #2.



View of wear, chips, damage, moisture damage, uneven areas, loose material at floor in bedroom #2.

Bathroom #1	Operational	Not operational		narks: ation: First floor.
Switches	V			
Outlets	V			G.F.C.I.: Operational Poor None
Light Fixture/Bulb	V			
Doors	V		Rubs	jamb, service advisable.
Exhaust Fan			None).
Window(s)	V		Pres	ent, but not accessible None None
Toilet	V			
Tub Faucet			None).
Shower Faucet			None).
Sink Faucet	V		Advi	sable to repair stopper.
	A verage	Fair	Poor	
Walls		$\overline{\checkmark}$		Cutout under sink.
Ceiling		$\overline{\checkmark}$		Patching.
Trim	V			
Shower Enclosure				None.
Traps & Drains				Corrosion/rust, irregular glue on pipe, possible pipe damage, service advisable.
Tub				None.
Countertop/Sink	V			
Cabinets	V			
Floor	V			Carpet Marble/Ceramic Tiles Vinyl Tiles/Sheet Other: Engineered.
Heating (Register)	Not pr	esent [Location: Service advisable (check page #32) Wall Ceiling Floor

Bathroom #2	Operational	Not operational		narks: ation: Second floor.
Switches	V			
Outlets	V		GFC	I missing, installation advisable. G.F.C.I.: Operational Poor None
Light Fixture/Bulb	V		Rust	ed fixture, service advisable.
Doors			Crac	ks, damaged jamb, wear, blistered, moisture damage, service advisable.
Exhaust Fan	V		Wor	n/dirty unit, damaged cover, rust, service advisable.
Window(s)			Pre	sent, but not accessible None V
Toilet			Loos	e at floor, loose tank, service advisable.
Tub Faucet	V		Corr	osion, service advisable.
Shower Faucet	V		Corr	osion, service advisable.
Sink Faucet	V		Corr	osion noted, missing stopper, service advisable.
	${f A}$ verage	F air	Poor	
Walls		$\overline{\checkmark}$		Cracks, holes, patching, heavy/irregular patching. Heavy/irregular expanding foam noted at wall/under sink.
Ceiling	V			
Trim	V			
Shower Enclosure		$\overline{\checkmark}$		Wear, chips, mismatched tiles, mold like substance, ser advisable.
Traps & Drains		$\overline{\checkmark}$		Rust.
Tub		\checkmark		Wear.
Countertop/Sink		V		Wear, chip.
Cabinets				Wear, moisture damage/stains, irregular installation, service advisable.
Floor				Carpet ☐ Marble/Ceramic Tiles ☑ Vinyl Tiles/Sheet ☐ Other:
171001	Wear, u	neven	areas	, irregular installation, loose/worn grout, service advisable.
Heating (Register)	Not pro	_		Location: Service advisable (check page #32) Wall Ceiling Floor

Bathrooms



View of bathroom #1.



View of cutout at wall under sink in bathroom #1.



View of corrosion/rust at drain in bathroom #1.



View of irregular glue on pipe, possible damaged pipe in bathroom #1.

Bathrooms



View of worn/dirty exhaust fan in bathroom #2.



View of cracks/damaged door jamb in bathroom #2.



View of wear, blistered, moisture damage at door in bathroom #2.



View of heavy patching at wall in bathroom #2.

Bathrooms



View of heavy patching at wall in bathroom #2.



View of cracks, patching at wall in bathroom #2.



View of worn, mold like substance at shower enclosure in bathroom #2.



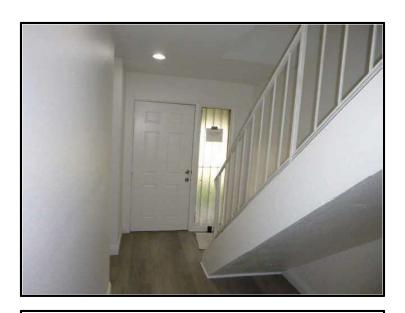
View of irregular installation at cabinet in bathroom #2.



.	ıl	ional		arks: on monoxide detector operational.		
Living Room	Operational	Not operational	Smoke Detector: Present ✓ Not Present ☐ Service Advisable ☐ Fire sprinkler system: Present ☐ Not Present ✓			
Switches & Outlets						
Light Fixture/Bulb	\Box		Non	e 1/2 Hot Receptacle		
Doors	\overline{V}		Slider	door present.		
Window(s)			Pres	ent, but not accessible \(\subseteq \text{None} \subseteq \)		
	Average	Fair	Poor			
Walls/Ceiling		\overline{V}		Cracks, patching, heavy/irregular patching, unable to determine if moisture related.		
Trim						
Floor		V		Carpet Hardwood Marble/Ceramic Tiles Other: Engineered.		
	Uneven	areas,		material, possible settlement.		
Heating (Register)	Not pro	esent [Location: Service advisable (check page #32) Wall Ceiling Floor		
Fireplace	Presen	t 🗌	Not	present 🗸		
		al	Rem	arks:		
Dining Room/Area	Operational	Not operational	Samo	e as living room. see Detector: Present Not Present Service Advisable sprinkler system: Present Not Present Not Present		
	Operational	Not operations	Samo	e as living room. Ke Detector: Present Not Present Service Advisable		
Room/Area		Not operation:	Samo	e as living room. See Detector: Present Not Present Service Advisable Service Advisable Not Present Not Present Not Present		
Room/Area Switches & Outlets		□ □ Not operation	Samo Smol Fire	e as living room. See Detector: Present Not Present Service Advisable Service Advisable Not Present Not Present Not Present		
Room/Area Switches & Outlets Light Fixture/Bulb		□ □ □ Not operation	Samo Smol Fire	e as living room. See Detector: Present Not Present Service Advisable Service Advisable Not Present Not Present Not Present		
Room/Area Switches & Outlets Light Fixture/Bulb Doors		Fair	Samo Smol Fire	e as living room. See Detector: Present Not Present Service Advisable Service Advisable Not Present Hot		
Room/Area Switches & Outlets Light Fixture/Bulb Doors			Samo Smol Fire	e as living room. See Detector: Present Not Present Service Advisable Service Advisable Not Present Hot		
Room/Area Switches & Outlets Light Fixture/Bulb Doors Window(s)			Samo Smol Fire	e as living room. See Detector: Present Not Present Service Advisable Service Advisable Not Present Hot		
Room/Area Switches & Outlets Light Fixture/Bulb Doors Window(s) Walls/Ceiling	Average		Samo Smol Fire	e as living room. See Detector: Present Not Present Service Advisable Service Advisable Not Present Hot		
Room/Area Switches & Outlets Light Fixture/Bulb Doors Window(s) Walls/Ceiling Trim	Average		Samo Smol Fire: None Pres Poor	e as living room. See Detector: Present Not Present Service Advisable Sprinkler system: Present Not Present Not Present		

RP 01/15

Interior



View of entry hall.



View of gaps at door, not square in jamb in entry hall.



View of gaps at bottom of door in entry hall.



View of staircase, baluster spacing excessive.

Interior



View of baluster spacing excessive.



View of hallway.



View of hallway.



View of hallway.

Interior



View of living room.



View of dining area in living room.



View of heavy/irregular patching at wall in living room.



View of heavy/irregular patching at wall in living room.

Kitchen	Operational	Not operational	Smol	ke Detector: Present Not Present Service Advisable	
Consider the confidence of the		$\frac{\mathbf{z}}{\Box}$	Fire	sprinkler system: Present ☐ Not Present ☑	
Switches & Outlets	\overline{V}		GFCI	missing, installation advisable. G.F.C.I.: Operational Poor None	
Light Fixture/Bulb	V				
Doors			None.		
Drain			Leaki	ng/corrosion, uncapped opening at drain, advisable to consult with licensed plumber.	
Garbage Disposal	V		Wear,	, rust, heavy rust on casing, service advisable.	
Dishwasher			None	Air gap missing , installation advisable.	
Stove/Oven			Pilot 1	not lit. Wear, service advisable. Portable **	
Hood/Vent Line	V		Corrugated * Rigid Self filtered. Missing filter, installation Vented Filtered I		
Trash Compactor			None.		
Microwave	V		Wear,	, service advisable.	
Sink Faucet	V				
Window(s)			Pres	ent, but not accessible None.	
	Average	F air	Poor		
Walls	V				
Ceiling		$\overline{\checkmark}$		Patching, uneven areas.	
Trim/Molding	V				
Cabinets		$\overline{\checkmark}$		Wear, stains, moisture damage at base, missing drawer handle, drawers in contact with stove/oven, proper clearance advisable.	
Countertop/Sink		$\overline{\checkmark}$		Rust under sink.	
Breakfast Nook				Not Present ✓ Pantry □	
Floor		$\overline{\checkmark}$		Vinyl Tiles/Sheet Hardwood Marble/Ceramic Tiles Other: Engineered.	
	Uneve	n areas	·.		
Water Filter	Present	□ N	ot Pres	sent ✓ Hot Water Dispenser □	

For your information only: * Light gauge corrugated vent lines are known to be a fire hazard. ** Portable appliances are not inspected.

Kitchen



View of uneven area at ceiling.



View of missing filter at stove hood.



View of missing drawer handle, in contact with stove/oven, proper clearance advisable.



View of rust under sink.

Kitchen



View of leaking/corrosion at drain.



View of uncapped opening at drain.



View of wear, heavy rust at garbage disposal casing.



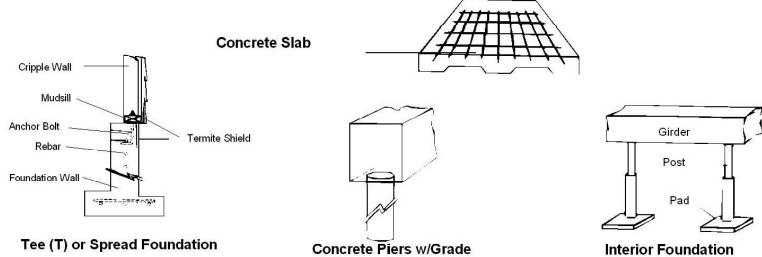
View of moisture damage at cabinet base.



Foundation and Footings

Type of Foundati	on:	Dwe	elling anchored or bolte	ed to foundation:		
Spread Foundati Concrete Piers				Applicable Not Visible Reason: Concrete sla	ab foundation.	
Interior Foundat	ion 📙	Yes	☐ No ☐ Not	Applicable X		
Concrete Slab	$\overline{\vee}$	Not	Properly Bolted*	Not Visible Reason: Garage not	present.	
Floor Joists	Moisture	re 🗌	Water Stain(s)	Damaged 🗌	Not Present	\overline{V}
Posts	Not Leve	el 🗌		Not Braced or Bolted	Not Present	$\overline{\checkmark}$
Foundation Walls	Moisture	e 🗌		Chalking / Powdering	Not Present	$\overline{\checkmark}$
Cripple Walls	Not Retrofitted	d□			Not Present	$\overline{\checkmark}$
Concrete Slab	Part or all concrete sla inspection for cracks			ring which prevented visual	Not Present	
Remarks:			Crawl Space Entry Loc	ation: Not applicable.		
Advisable to consult with a structural engineer regarding overall evaluation of foundation system						
So even if our inspe-	General note: Before the inspection, the foundation might have been inadequately repaired, and the foundation remains inadequate to prevent problems. So even if our inspection report notes that foundation at subject property is average, Buyer (Client) still needs to hire a structural engineer for a detailed evaluation of the repairs and/or foundation					

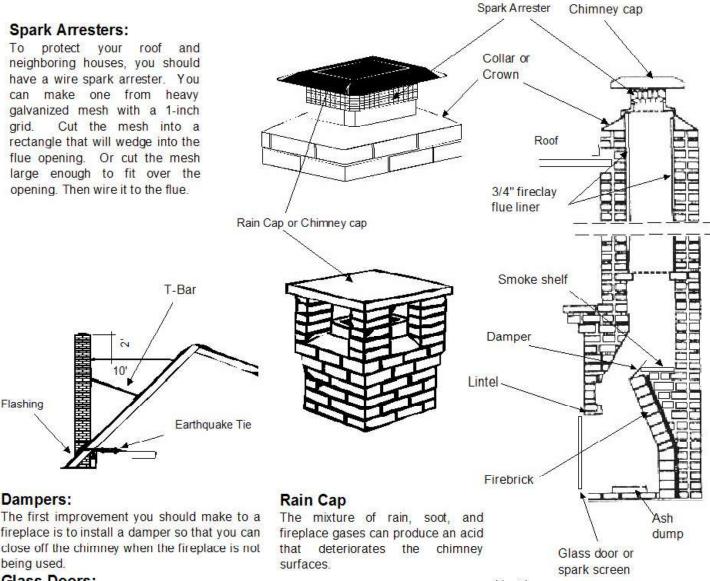
* Anchors and bolts should be 6 ft. (3 ft. in seismic zone 4) and are within 12 in. from end of sill.



Chimney and Fireplaces

Spark Arresters:

neighboring houses, you should have a wire spark arrester. You can make one from heavy galvanized mesh with a 1-inch rectangle that will wedge into the flue opening. Or cut the mesh large enough to fit over the

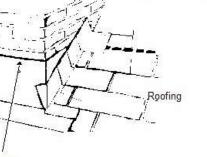


Dampers:

The first improvement you should make to a fireplace is to install a damper so that you can close off the chimney when the fireplace is not being used.

Glass Doors:

Installing glass doors across the fireplace opening will prevent room air from escaping. The fire still draws air through vents below the doors, but only enough to burn the fuel. While glass doors certainly improve the overall efficiency of a fireplace and still enable you to see the fire, they do have one drawback: They reduce the direct radiant heat that you feel from the fire.



Step Flashing

Base Flashing

SCRATCH AND SNIFF!

Senel Inspection, Inc. Information

Could you please scratch and sniff this area above, can you smell this gas? Every year, almost 300 people in USA die from this toxic gas in their homes. You probably could not guess the answer "scratch and sniff". That's because the poisonous gas has no smell...What's more, it has no color and no taste. **This gas is carbon monoxide (CO), and it is truly a "senseless" killer.**

What is Carbon Monoxide? (CO)

Burning any fuel produces CO. Therefore, any fuel-burning appliance in any house is a potential CO source. When appliances are kept in good working condition, they produce little CO. Improperly operating appliances can produce fatal CO concentrations. Likewise, using charcoal indoors or running a car in a garage can produce fatal CO.

Symptoms of CO poisoning.

The initial symptoms of CO poisoning are similar to the flue, but without fever.

They include:

- * Dizziness
- * Fatigue
- * Headache
- * Nausea
- * Irregular breathing

Remember, if you have any of these symptoms and if you feel better when you go outside your home and the symptoms reappear once you are back inside, you may have CO poisoning.

Clues you can see...

- * Rusting or water streaking on vent/Chimney
- * Loose or missing furnace panel
- * Sooting
- * Loose or disconnected vent/chimney connections
- * Debris or soot falling from chimney, fireplace, or appliances
- * Loose masory on chimney

Sources and clues to a possible CO Problem.

- * Room heater
- * Furnace
- * Charcoal grill
- * Range
- * Auto in closed garage
- * Fireplace
- * Water Heater

Clues you cannot see...

- * Internal appliance damage or malfunctioning components
- * Improper burner adjustment
- * Hidden blockage or damage in chimney

ONLY

A trained service technician can detect hidden problems and correct these conditions!



What can you do?

- * Make sure appliances are installed according to manufacturer's instructions and local building codes. Most appliances should be installed by professionals.
- * Have the heating system (including chimneys and vents) inspected and serviced annually.
- * Fallow manufacturer's directions for safe operation:
 - * Decreasing hot water supply
 - * Furnace unable to heat house or runs constantly
 - * Sooting, especially on appliances
 - * Unfamiliar or burning odor.

What you should not do...

- * Never burn charcoals indoors or in a garage.
- * Never service appliances without proper knowledge, skills and tools.
- * Never use the gas range or oven for heating.
- * Never leave a car running in garage.
- * Never operate unvented gas or any fuel burning appliances in a closed room.

Note:

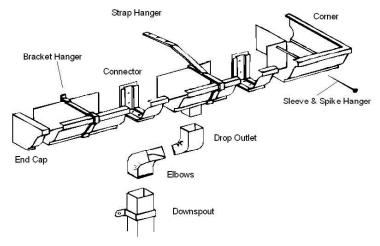
We suggest that if you suspect that if you are experiencing CO poisoning, get fresh air immediately. Open windows and doors for more ventilation, turn off any combustion appliances and leave the house. You could loose consciousness and die from carbon monoxide poisoning if you do nothing. It is also important to contact a doctor IMMEDIATELY for a proper diagnosis. Remember to tell your doctor that you suspect carbon monoxide poisoning is causing your problems.

Prompt medical attention is important. Remember, proper attention and maintenance of combustion appliances in the home is most important in reducing the risk of carbon monoxide poisoning. A CO detector can provide added protection, but is no substitute for proper use and upkeep of potential CO sources. No detector is 100% reliable and some individuals may experience health problems at levels of CO below the detection sensitivity of these devices.

You may get more information about CO or other indoor air quality concerns call the IAQ-INFO (Indoor Air Quality Information Clearinghouse) at 1-800-438-4318.

This information prepared with the information provided by EPA, USA Environmental Protection Agency

Gutters	Remarks: Metal ☑ Plastic ☐ Copper ☐ Clamps ☐ Nail ☐ Protection Screen ☐ Dirty, service advisable ☐ None ☐, advisable (not required) to install a gutter and downspout system with proper drainage. Not fully visible. Loose nails, service advisable. Note: Gutters are not water tested for leakage and blockage.
Downspouts	Metal ☑ Plastic ☐ Clamps ☐ Splash Board ☐ Drainage ☐ Protection screen ☐ Service advisable ☐ None ☐ Do not drain away from foundation ☐

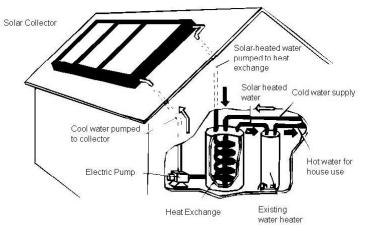


Gutters

Gutters direct water away from a dwelling. To work effectively, they should be used in tandem with metal drip edges installed along the lower edge of the roof. Drip edges prevent blow-back in storms and so keep fascia boards from rotting out, while directing water from the roof into the gutters. Ideally, gutters should slope down toward downspouts at a 1/16 pitch (1 in. per 16 ft.), but this is not always possible, and be next to a level surface with no low spots in route to the downspout, a gutter will drain. Do not forget splash blocks under the downspouts.

Present Remarks:	Not present 🗸	Solar System	Please Note: We do not inspect solar systems. Please consult with a solar heating company about your solar system.
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For your reference only. Please check your manufacturers manual for an exact description.

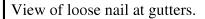


Flat-Plate Collector System

A small pump pushes fluid up into the collectors where it is heated by absorber plates. The heated fluid flows down through a heat exchanger inside a storage tank, then back to the pump.

Gutters and Downspouts





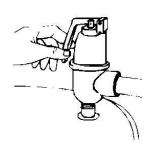


View of downspout.



View of downspout.

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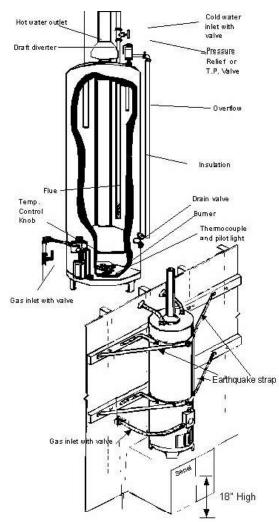
Temperature Pressure Relief Valve: It is required to have a temperature pressure relief valve (TPRV or only TP) in a water heater to prevent the tank from overheating. This valve must be connected to a drainpipe (Overflow Pipe) that terminates within 6 to 24 inches

above the ground. To check it, pull up or push down on the handle depending on the style.

Drain Valve: The drain valve is located at the base of the water heater. It is a good idea to drain off sediment every few months.



Manufacturer: A.O Smith	Mounted 18" off ground level
Remarks:	ground tever
Water Heater- Worn/older, rusted unit, does not appear leveled. Overflow Pipe- Advisable to extend to exterior. 210 watts valve advisable.	Yes
Pan and Drain - Unable to determine if runs to exterior. Ventilation Pipe- Partly painted. Partly of all publics. Moisture etains/demans in appleaure. Obstructed.	No
Rust at plumbing. Moisture stains/damage in enclosure. Obstructed vents at enclosure. Enclosure door does not latch, missing hardware. Older gas line/missing sediment trap upgrade advisable. Consultation with licensed plumbing contractor regarding corrections is advisable.	N/A 🗸



It is advisable to replace semi-rigid aluminum gas feeding tube with approved flexible metal connector if mentioned in the remarks area.

Water Heater	A	SA	Abbreviations: A = Average SA = Service Advisable NV = Not Visible
Water Heater			Capacity: 40 U.S.G. Year Built: Not visible.
B.T.U.	V		38,000 B.T.U. WATT Circulation Pump: Present ☐ Not Present ✓
Earthquake Strap	V		Present Missing Loose Improperly Strapped
Drainage			T.P. Valve: Present Missing Overflow Pipe: Present Missing
			Pan and Drain: Present ✓ Not Present ☐ Missing ☐
Thermal Insulation	V		Blanket Factory Insulated Not Present
Plumbing			Leaks Noted Corrosion Noted
Shut-off Valve	V		For Gas V For Water V
Ventilation Pipe			Not Properly Installed Not Present
Location	Garage	Inte	erior Exterior Cabinet Basement Others: Hallway closet.

Water Heater



View of water heater not level.



View of plumbing, rust noted.



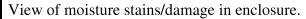
View of partly painted ventilation pipe.



View of pan drain, unable to determine if extends to exterior.

Water Heater







View of moisture stains/damage in enclosure.

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This area left blank intentionally.

ROOF	
Composition (1-A)	Asphalt Fiberglass Cracked Loose Caps Missing Caps Worn Caps
Composition (1-A)	Curling Leak Loose Worn Loosing Granules Missing
Cedar (1-B)	Shingle Shake (Split) Curling Missing Exposed Paper
Cedar (1-B)	Leak Loose/Broken Mold Worn Water Absorption
Tile (1-C)	CAL-SHAKE (Asbestos) Cement Clay Lightweight Metal
Tile (1-C)	Slate Broken/Chips Cracked Loose Missing Soft
D. II. I	Cold Application Hot Tar Nail Excessive Mastic Bubbling
Rolled	Exposed Nail Heads Lifting Seams Patches Loosing Granules Ponding
Rock / Build Up (1-D)	Rock Gravel Patches Bubbling Ponding Excessive Mastic
Foam	Present Not Present Not Present
Parapet Walls	Present Not Present Not Present
Туре	Flat Gable Hip Sloped TA" Frame
Flashings	Metal Composition Painted None None
Valleys	Metal Composition Tile None None
Dormers	Present Not Present Not Present
Antenna	Present Not Present Not Present
Soffits	Present Not Present Not Present
Skylites	Present Not Present Not Present
Ventilations	Present Not Present
Remarks:	
iviaintained by Homeo	wners Association (HOA).

Notes:

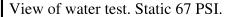
- 1-A. Composition Shingles: The number of roofs on existing shingles is limited to three. In some jurisdictions only two are allowed.
- 1-B. Wood Shake & Shingles: Annual maintenance required, care against fire advised.
- 1-C. Tile Roofs are not walked upon to avoid causing damage. They are visually inspected at some areas; therefore, the inspection is very limited. Advisable to have an evaluation by a qualified professional.
- 1-D. Rock & Build-up roofs: Maintenance consisting of repairing any worn areas is required. Installed on low slopes, these roofs should be inspected annually due to the potential for poor drainage.
- 2. This page is not a roof certificate, guarantee, or warranty.
- 3. We do not comment on age or life span of the roof.

Water Service	Remarks: Waste piping/water supply lines not fully visible. Hose bib leaks while operating. Consultation with licensed plumbing contractor regarding corrections is advisable.				
Water Supply Lines	Galvanized Brass Copper PVC Other				
Main Water Shut-off	Present Corrosion, Service Advisable. Not Present Common area. Maintained by Homeowners Association (HOA).				
Anti-Siphon Device	Present Not Present, Installation Advisable.				
Water Pressure *	Static 67 PSI Dynamic PSI @ GPM Time 2:00 PM				
Pressure Regulator	Present Not Present, Installation Advisable. None visible.				
Pressure Relief Valve	Present Not Present				
Waste Piping **	Copper ☐ Galvanized ☑ Lead ☐ ABS ☑ PVC ☐ Cast Iron ☑				
Dry Well (Dry Pit)	Present Not Present ✓				
Water Softener	Present ☐ Not Present ✓ Hookup Only ☐				
Sprinkler System ***	Manual				
Remarks:					
It is advisable to repla	ce galvanized piping with copper piping.				
	the General Visual Inspection, the drain lines were not filled and checked. Tree roots, factors may have damaged the drain lines. It is advisable to have a video camera plumbing lines.				

- * This PSI reading was measured outside of the dwelling. Pressure inside the dwelling may vary.
- ** Waste piping is not inspected for leaks.
- *** Even though the sprinkler system needs to be checked duringwalk through, we will not turn on the sprinkler system if it is on a timer.

Water Service





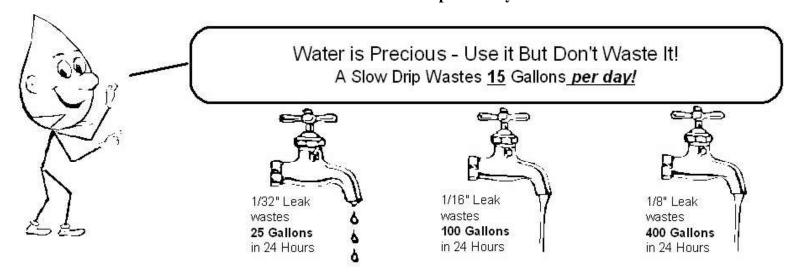


View of water service.

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** For Informational Purposes Only **





- * Check all faucets from Attic to Cellar.
- * Watch hot water faucets particularly; the heat affects them and you loose both water and heat.
- * Check flush tanks of toilets by placing laundry bluing in tank and watching bowl to see if it leaks through.
- * Check outside water taps to see that they are turned off when not in use; don't depend upon the hose nozzle, use the faucet.
- * Turn off faucets that are hooked up to washing machines and other water-using equipment when it is not in use, both to preserve equipment and to avoid leaks.

Main Drain The House Sewer

All the drains in the house connect to the main drain, which is called the house sewer and is outside the foundation. The main drain connects to a septic tank or to a public sewer stub at the property line. Most local codes specify the size of the connecting pipe. The pipe size for a single family dwelling is usually 4 inches ID (inside diameter). Codes also specify the type of pipe – usually vitrified clay, cast iron, plastic or bituminized fiber. Clay pipe must join with no-hub joints, which were common in older homes, but no longer meet code specification. The house sewer must be at least 10 feet away from the water supply pipe or 12 inches below it if the two are in the same trench. The depth of the trench depends on the climate and the location of the septic tank inlet or public sewer stub. The sewer pipe must slope at least ¼ inch per foot.

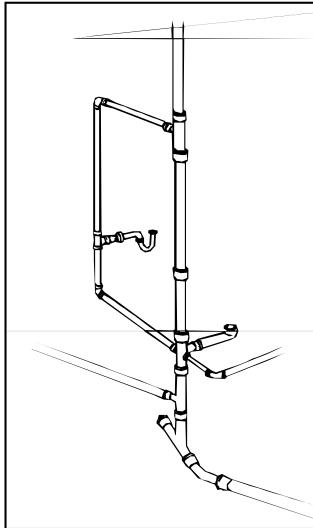
The DWV System

Sometimes called the sanitary system, the DWV system includes all the drains and waste pipes in and under the house as well as the vents. The DWV system is completely independent of the water supply system and contractors usually install it first. The DWV system is not pressurized; water and waste move because of gravity. For this reason, the DWV system requires careful installation. "Upstream" and "downstream" are important locations/positions to keep in mind. The regulations and standards for the DWV system are strict. Precise local codes protect public health.

Water Supply System

The water supply system brings cold water to the house, heats some of it, and distributes the water to various fixtures. The supply system is pressurized so pipes can run directly and do not have to slope or have vents. Normal "street pressure" is 40 to 55 PSI (pounds per square inch), but may range as low as 35 PSI or as high as 80 PSI. If the street pressure is above normal, a pressure reducer is installed near the main valve. The main shut-off valve should be near the foundation line. All fixtures except dishwashers and toilet have both hot and cold water supply pipes. Cold water is on the right and hot water is on the left. The pipes stub out and terminate at valves, called stops, which are located under the fixture. Sometimes pipes bang and chatter when you turn off a faucet; the noise is called water hammer. To prevent it, many codes require air chambers. Air chambers are short, capped-off pipes above the supply stub tees of a fixture. They are usually 12 inches long and one size larger than the supply pipes. The chamber traps air and cushion the shock of water hammer. Dishwashers and washing machines need them because they use electric valves that snap shut. In addition, install air chambers for the kitchen sink and for the highest fixture in the bathroom. Strapping the pipes and nailing straps to the joists will also prevent water hammer.

** For Informational Purposes Only **



Traps

The part the P-trap plays in saving contact lenses and wedding rings makes it a familiar fixture. The P-trap in an ingenious device that also plays a vital role in the DWV system. The under-the-sink P-trap is a valve with no moving parts. Water and waste flow through it easily, but gases from the sewer cannot pass because the water that is left in it after each use forms an airtight seal. If this water were siphoned out, which may happen with improper installation, sewer gases could enter the dwelling.

Every fixture must have a trap. Some are visible (sink traps), while others are under the floor (bathtub and shower traps), in the wall (washing machine traps), or even in the fixture itself (toilet traps). Codes specify the maximum vertical distance between the fixture outlet and trap; the distance is usually 18 to 24 inches (toilets are an exception). The trap size should be the same as the drain size for the fixture. Codes do not allow a fixture to have more than one trap.

Cleanouts

Cleanouts provide access to clogged pipes and should be at the upstream end of every horizontal run. Codes may contain more specific rules.

Vents

The DWV system includes a number of pipes called vents that do not carry water. These vents prevent vacuum siphoning of the traps. They also release sewer gases away from living areas, and ensure proper flow by equalizing air pressure in the system. Each trap must have a vent near the outlet before the drain pipe reaches another fixture or a vertical drain.

Cross Connections and Backflow

Beware of connections that could allow contamination of the water supply at the source. Contamination can develop from a submerged hose, from a faucet spout that is lower than the overflow rim of a sink, from a dishwasher drain hose that flows backwards, or from lawn sprinklers. Install air gaps or an **ANTI-SIPHON DEVICE** on hose bibs and sprinkler systems to prevent contamination.

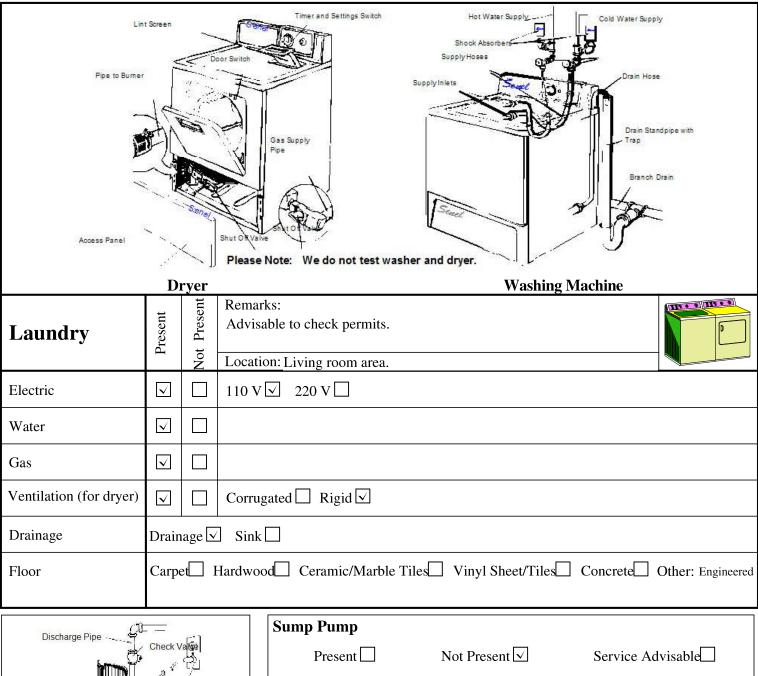


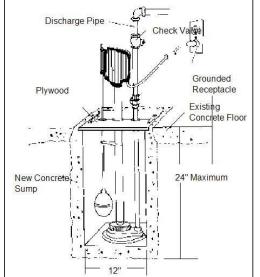




Dry Well

You may need to terminate drain pipes in a rock filled dry well. To do so, dig a hole 4 feet across and 4 to 6 feet deep. Locate this hole at least 10 feet from the house. Run drain lines into the well near the top. Back fill with rock coarse gravel, and cover with garden soil.

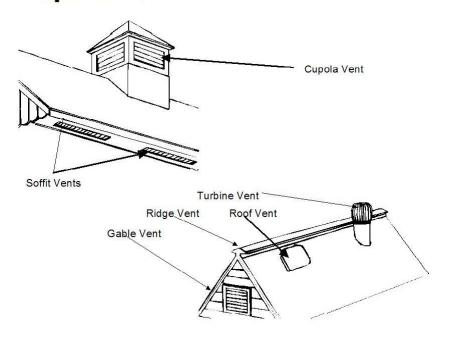




Sump Pump		
Present	Not Present 🔽	Service Advisable
Remarks:		

Sump Pump

Control ground water, rainwater, or gray water, water from washing machine, bathroom sink, shower, or bathtub with a sump pump. The waste water runs into concrete or plastic-lined sump pit. The pump starts automatically when water reaches a certain level in the pit. In some cases, when water is uncontaminated underground seepage, you may terminate the outlet pipe in a dry well, or in a street gutter.



		Attic:			
_		Present	Not Present		
	Attic		$\overline{\checkmark}$		
	Attic Fan		$\overline{\checkmark}$		
Entry Location: Not applicable.					
Not	applicable.				

Ventilation:	Present	Not Present	
Garage Vent/Screens			Not applicable (garage not present).
Attic Vent/Screens			Not applicable (attic not present).
Turbines		\overline{V}	
Underhouse			Not applicable (concrete slab foundation).

How Vents Work:

Vents provide an access between interior and exterior spaces. Their effectiveness depends on the movement of air, whether from natural breezes, fans, or convective currents produced by warm air rising and being replaced by cooler air. The most effective vents utilize cross ventilation.

Ventilation Standards:

RP 04/18

Codes and standard practices vary, but you should figure on 1 square foot of free vent area for every 150 square feet of attic.

		80°	70°	
	1000000	Not Ventilate	d Ventila	ted
	Wi	nter	177	
	1=1	1		77
	Y			
	i	Not Ventilated	Ventilated	i
		Batt 🗌	Cellulos	е
F	iberg	lass 🔲 1	Rockwoo	ol 🗌
noi	unt:			

What Ventilation Does

Summer

Insulation:	Present	Not Present	Not Applicable	Missing / Loose	Mixed Insulation	Not Accessible	Type: Blown Batt Cellulose Cotton Fiberglass Rockwool
Attic							Approximate Amount:
Cathedral Ceiling		$\overline{\checkmark}$					Remarks:
Wall						V	
Floor		$\overline{\checkmark}$					

Heating & Air	Manufacturer: Williams							
Conditioning	Remarks: Consultation with HVAC contractor regarding corrections and annual maintenance before turning on the unit is advisable.							
System	Present	Not Present	Worn/older/dirty unit. Advisable to upgrade gas line. Missing sediment trap at gas line, installation advisable. Not Inspected- Pilot not lit.					
	Ā	Z	Not Inspected Reason: Pilot not lit.					
Heating System	$\overline{\vee}$		Solar Boiler Furnace Central Heat Pump Floor Unit Wall Unit Second floor only.					
Air Conditioning			Central Wall Unit Window Unit Swamp Cooler Heat Pump					
Energy Source	Gas	Gas V Electric Oil Solar Hot Water						
Operating Controls	Man	Manual Automatic None Electronic Thermostat						
Air Plenum	Pres	Present Not Present Air Leak Loose Taping						
Fan/Blower	Pres	Present Not Present Dirty Dirty						
Duct System	Pres	Present ☐ Not Present ✓ Loose ☐ Damaged ☐						
Moisture Drain	Pres	Present ☐ Not Present ✓ Leak ☐						
Location:	Gara	Garage Attic Hall Closet Roof Others: Second floor hallway.						
Register (F°)		Difference (F°):						
Return Air (F°)								
Venting								
Filter	Missi Di	ing [irty [], installation advisable. Replacement Advisable Damaged Service Advisable					
Condenser	Man	ufactur	rer:					
	None.							
Approximate BTU: 25,0	000		Note: System needs to be recalculated if square footage of property is different than original.					

- 1. We do not light pilots. If pilots are off, a full inspection is not possible. Due to the limited visibility and accessibility of floor heating units, only a limited partial inspection is possible. It is suggested that the heating system be activated and fully inspected prior to the close of escrow. Also, the Gas Company will inspect the gas system before turning on the gas service.
- 2. Radiant heating systems, electronic air cleaners, de-humidifiers, and heat exchangers are beyond the scope of this inspection.
- **3.** Asbestos materials have been commonly used in heating system. Determining the presence of asbestos can only be performed by laboratory testing and is beyond the scope of this inspection.
- **4.** It is advisable to replace any semi-rigid aluminum gas feeding tube noted above with an approved flexible metal connector.

HVAC System

Electric Radiant Heating

Homes equiped with electric radiant heating have no furnace, ducts, flue, or chimney. The source of heat is electricity flowing throughout resistance wiring, which can be installed in the ceiling between two layers of wallboard or beneath the plaster. We do not inspect the radiant heating systems.

Heat Pump

This is a combination heating and cooling system that operates like a central air conditioner, with a reverse cycle for heating. An electric pump circulates refrigerant throughout a compressor, condenser, evaporator, and tubing. As the refrigerant circulates, it changes from a liquid to a gas and them back again. When it changes into gas, it absorbs heat, and when it changes into liquid, it releases heat. Depending on which direction it is flowing, the heat pump absorbs heat from one side and releases it on the other. This works well for cooling in the summer, but in cold weather it does not find enough heat outside the structure to absorb.

Wall Heaters

A small heater, using either gas or electricity, can be mounted on a wall to heat an individual room. Gas heaters cannot be installed in a bedroom unless they have a sealed air intake from the outside. Otherwise they may deplete the oxygen supply in the room. Unvented heaters should always be turned off before bedtime and should be used with care in all rooms.

Forced Air Heating

A central furnace burns oil, gas, coal, or wood to heat air that is circulated throughout the structure by a system of metal ducts. All combustion fumes are vented through a flue or chimney that is separate from the duct system.

Floor Unit

We cannot completely diagnose a floor unit. It needs to be inspected by the Gas Company.



View of heater wall unit components. Pilot not lit.



View of older gas line/no sediment trap.

© Senel

Electrical System	Operational	Not Operational	Remarks: Advisable to have evaluated and serviced by a licensed electrician. Irregular installation at ground/neutral wiring at sub panel.						
Service to Main	$\overline{\mathbf{V}}$		Underground ✓ Overhead □						
Service Panel Amp.	\overline{V}		240 Amp main panel 4	Advisable to upgrade to city specifications, NEC minimum of 100 Amps.					
Circuit Protection			Breakers ✓ Cartridge ☐ Fuse ☐ Mixed breaker brands ☐						
G.F.C.I.			None, installation advisable. ■						
Supply Voltage	120 Volt ☐ 240 Volt ☑ Others:								
Wiring	Copper ☑ Aluminum* ☐ Copper Clad ☐								
Ground	Cable 🗸 Bar 🗌								
Main Disconnect				Manufacturer: Zinsco					
Operational 🔽	Noi	ne 🗌	Not tested**□	FPE Stab-Lok / Zinsco: Present Not Present					
Breakers Damaged Loose All breakers are labeled Yes No 1, labeling advisable.				Zinsco breaker panels have known product defects and are currently being investigated by several consumer groups. Reported failures of the equipment include breakers:					
Open breaker slot			* Failing to trip at the stated rating * covering advisable. No * Exploding * Still having power when off						
Dead front panel	Prese:								

Please Note:

- 1. Extension cords cannot be used as part of hardwiring.
- 2. The supply voltage and service panel amperage varies depending on when the dwelling was built. Some areas require a minimum of 100 Amps. You can check with your local building department for the minimum amperage in your area.
- **3.** Any two-prong outlet noted on this report is not checked by the inspector.
- 4. * It is advisable to have aluminum wiring and connections checked by a licensed electrician to decrease the risk of fire and increase performance.
- 5. ** In certain situations, we do not test main power disconnect switch due to the existence or possibility of existence of modern home equipment like computerized sprinkler systems, theft and/or fire alarm systems, timer-computer operated audio-video equipment, home business appliances and kitchen-laundry appliances.
- 6. The presence of mixed breaker brands has been known to cause problems; therefore, it is recommended to be evaluated by a licensed electrician.

Electrical System



View of electric meter.



View of main breaker.



View of sub panel.



View of circuit breakers and wiring inside of sub panel.

Electrical System



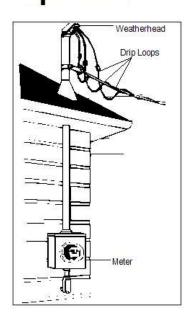
View of irregular installation at ground/neutral wiring at sub panel.



View of zinsco manufacturer.

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** For Informational Purposes Only **

HOW YOU GET ELECTRICITY

Electricity enters the home through wires hung from a power pole or buried underground. Most homes are served by three wires: two "hot" wire of 120 volts each and one "neutral" wire that provides a return path to complete the electrical circuit. Such a system has 120 volts for normal household needs and the capability of 240 volts for heavy duty appliances. Older homes that have two wires (one hot and one neutral) have only 120-volt capability. At the head of the electrical system is the meter. It is connected to the hot wires and measures incoming electricity. Next is the main disconnect, which allows you to turn off the entire electrical system. It might be a pull down lever, a pullout fuse block, or a large circuit breaker; it is located in a separate box by the meter or in the service panel. Local codes specify the location so that an emergency crew can find it quickly.



GROUND FAULT CIRCUIT INTERRUPTERS (G.F.C.I.)

The building code now requires that all outlets located in the bathroom, outdoors, and in the garage be protected by a GFCI device. Check your local code. It is possible that there are additional locations that are required to have these devices. A GFCI is for people protection, it constantly monitors the circuit for any voltage leaks that might cause shock, and it shuts off the outlet or circuit that it is protecting. You can reset it by pushing a button on the device. There are three ways that you can protect outlets; with a portable device that plugs into an ordinary outlet, with a built-in outlet, and with a circuit breaker that protects the entire circuit.

NOTE TO BUYER:

Safety should be considered, with the installation of a ground fault circuit interrupter protection outlet for any outlet, garage outlet, or exterior outlets within six-feet of any water source. Please note that this is not a building requirement at the time that some particular homes were constructed, but are standard in a new construction. Computer equipment should always be plugged into a grounded outlet.

SAFETY AND COMMON SENSE

hazards, particularly when you are doing electrical wiring. The best backup system is caution and common sense. These safety rules are the most important techniques of any electrical work:

The Circuit: Always deaden the circuit you are overhead entrance wires. warn others that you are working on the circuit.

or rubber-handled tools.

The grounding system should never be considered **Damp Floors:** Never stand on a wet or damp floor a blanket insurance policy against electrical while working with electricity. Instead, stand on a rubber mat or dry boards.

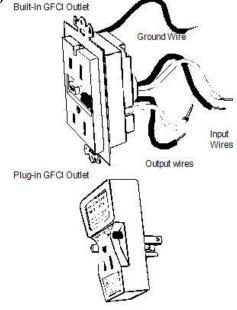
Touching Pipes: Never touch any plumbing or gas pipes when working with electricity.

Ladders: Avoid using aluminum ladders near

working on. Trip the breaker you are working on. Rubber Gloves: Wear rubber gloves when working Then padlock the box shut or post a sign on it to in the service box. A slip or a bare finger could put you in contact with a hot wire.

The Wires: Before touching any wires, make sure Service Panel: Make sure the service panel is that they are dead by checking with a voltage securely screwed to the wall. It could slip unexpectedly and catch you unaware.

Tools: When working with electricity, use plastic Fuses: Never use a fuse with an amperage rating higher than that specified for the circuit



Plugs: Always pull the plug, not the cord, out of an electrical socket. Teach children to do the same. Extension Wires: Avoid running extension cords across doorways or other traffic corridors.

Grounded Fixtures: Never touch faucets or other grounded fixtures while holding an electric razor, hair dryer, or other appliance.

G.F.C.I.-Protected Outlets: When using power tools outdoors or on concrete floors in contact with the earth, always make sure the electrical outlet is G.F.C.I.-protected.

Voltage Tester: After completing any electrical work, turn on the power and use a voltage tester to check your work. Buy two or three of them and keep them handy.

Remarks:		

How To Shut Off The Gas In Emergencies

Before: * Know where your gas meter is located before an emergency occurs.

- * Have a wrench stored in a specific location where it will be available.
- * If you smell or hear gas escaping after an earthquake or any emergency, turn off your gas at the meter as shown.

After: * Contact your Gas Company to have your service restored.

Gas Service

On	\overline{V}	
Off		
No Meter		

Please Note:

Before your walkthrough, we recommend you to contact the Gas Company to check all gas appliances for leaks and/or other gas-related problems, including cracks in the firebox. We make no representation or warranty on any gas-related issues. Please call your local Gas Company. It is a FREE service that the Gas Company provides to us.

Emergency shut-off wrench:

Present

Not Present



We recommend the installation of an **automatic earthquake shut-off switch** and the availability of a dedicated **emergency shut-off wrench**, as a precaution in case of emergencies only.

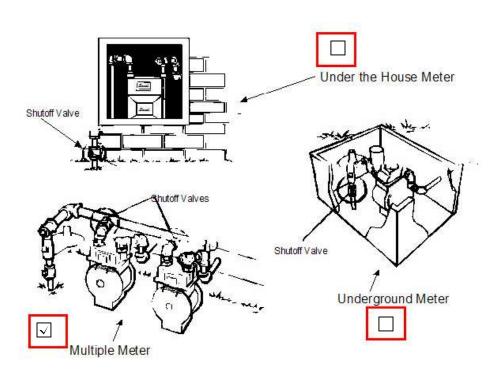
Automatic earthquake shut-off switch:

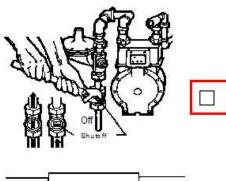
Installed _

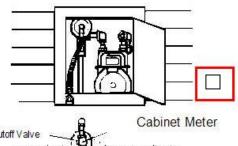
Not installed



If these items are not present at the property, it will not be reflected on summary page.







Gas Service



View of gas meter (s).

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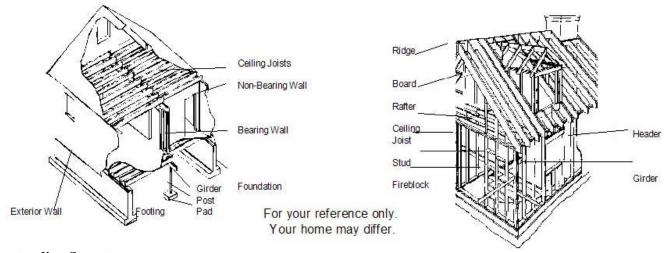
Structural Framing Cursory Inspection Only	Comments (if applicable):	
Rafters *	Not Detected , Service Advisable	Not Applicable
Ceiling Joist *	Not Detected . Detected ., Service Advisable	Not Applicable
Floor Joist *	Not Detected . Detected ., Service Advisable	Not Applicable
Walls *	Not Detected . Detected ., Service Advisable	Not Applicable
Girders *	Not Detected Detected, Service Advisable	Not Applicable 🔽
Posts *	Not Detected Detected, Service Advisable	Not Applicable ✓

Interior doors: Doors that stick, bind, or will not close properly can be adjusted or trimmed to fit. Sometimes, however, when doors are out of square and other related conditions are present, it may be an indication of movement in the structure of foundation. If these notes are made, a qualified professional should be consulted.

* Visual inspection for sagging and/or cracks

Please Note:

- 1. In the inspection, the words, "Detected" and "Not Detected" will be used to indicate if sagging and/or cracks are detected.
- 2. We do not represent ourselves to be structured engineers. This is only a cursory inspection.



Understanding Structure

A dwelling must withstand a variety of forces or loads: the *dead load* of the building materials; the *live loads* of the people in the dwelling and their possessions; *shear loads*, the effects of earthquakes, soil movement, wind and the like, which try to twist or rack a building. Loads are transferred downward, more or less equally, by the framing members. This is accomplished primarily by the exterior walls resting on a perimeter foundation and by interior *bearing walls*, often supported by a secondary foundation of girder posts, and pads. *Nonbearing walls*, as their name denotes, are not intended to bear anything but their own weight. *Headers* (or lintels) are bearing beams that carry loads across openings in walls. A *partition* is any interior wall, bearing or not. A *girder* (also called a carrying timber or beam) runs the length of the dwelling, with joists perpendicular to it. *A main bearing wall* often runs directly above the girder. Bearing walls down the middle of the dwelling are also likely to be supporting pairs of joists for the floors above. That is, most joists are not continuous from exterior wall to exterior wall – they end over bearing walls and are nailed to companion joists running from the opposite direction.

** For Informational Purposes Only **

U.B.C. 1988, Section 1210. Smoke Detectors

- **1. General.** Dwelling units, hotels or lodging house guest rooms that are used for sleeping purposes shall be provided with smoke detectors. Detectors shall be installed in accordance with the approved manufacturer's instructions.
- **2.** Additions. Alterations or repairs to Group R Occupancies. Smoke detectors shall be installed in accordance with Subsections 3, 4, and 5 of this section when the valuation of an addition, alteration or repair to a Group R Occupancy exceeds \$1,000.00 and a permit is required, or when one or more sleeping rooms are added or created in existing Group R Occupancies.
- **3. Power Source.** In new construction, required smoke detectors shall receive their primary power from the building wiring when such wiring is served from a commercial source. Wiring shall be permanent and without a disconnecting switch other than those required for over current protection. Smoke detectors may be battery operated when installed in existing buildings, or in building without commercial power, or in buildings that undergo alterations, repairs, or additions regulated by Subsection 2 of this inspection.
- 4. Location within dwelling units. In dwelling units, detectors shall be mounted on the ceiling or wall at a point centrally located in the corridor or area giving access to each separate sleeping area. When the dwelling unit has more than one story and in dwellings with basements, a detector shall be installed on each story and in the basement. In dwelling units where a story or basement is split into two or more levels, the smoke detector shall be installed on the upper level, except that when the lower level contains a sleeping area, a detector shall be installed on each level. When sleeping rooms are on an upper level, the detector shall be installed on each level. When sleeping rooms are on an upper level, the detector shall be placed at the ceiling of the upper level in close proximity to the stairway. In dwelling units where the ceiling height of a room open to the hallway serving the bedrooms exceeds that of the hallway by 24 inches or more, smoke detectors shall be installed in the hallway and in the adjacent room. Detector shall sound an alarm audible in all sleeping areas of the dwelling unit in which they are located.
- **5.** Location in efficiency dwelling units and hotels. In efficiency dwelling units, hotel suites and in hotel sleeping rooms, detectors shall be located on the ceiling or wall of the main room or hotel sleeping room. When sleeping rooms within an efficiency dwelling unit or hotel suite are on an upper level, the detector shall be placed at the ceiling of the upper level in close proximity to the stairway. When actuated, the detector shall sound an alarm audible within the sleeping area of the dwelling.
- * Panic Hardware is a door-latching assembly incorporating an unlatching device, the activating portion of which extends across at least one half the width of the door leaf on which it is installed. When installed, it shall comply with the requirements of U.B.C. Standard No. 33-4. The activating member shall be mounted at a height of not less than 30 inches nor more than 44 inches above the floor. The unlatching force shall not exceed 15 pounds when applied in the direction of exit travel.

Fire and Safety

Smoke Detectors

Operational Poor Missing

It is advisable to install one smoke detector for each bedroom and adjacent hallway.

It is advisable to install a carbon monoxide detector. It is advisable to check batteries and re-check detectors at when moving in and thereafter every eleven months.

Fire Sprinkler System

Present Not Present V

Alarm Systems

Present ☐ Not Present ✓

You can install most alarm systems yourself if you have basic wiring skills, but get professional advice from several sources before you buy and install the system. Many insurance companies reduce their premiums with the installation of a security alarm.

Safety Glass

Operational Missing None Building and safety requires the use of specialty glass in skylights, overhead windows, glass doors, shower doors, and windows within 18" of the floor. Safety usually specifies one

glass, and wire glass.

Unable to determine at entry hall stationary window.

of the three types of glass; tempered glass, laminated safety



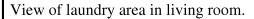
	Security Bar	rs
None	Operational 🗸	Service Advisable

RESIDENTIAL EARTHQUAKE HAZARDS	REPO	RT		
	Not Visible	Yes	No	Doesn't Apply
1. Is the water heater properly strapped to resist falling during an earthquake?				
2. Is the dwelling anchored or bolted to the foundation?	V			
3. If the dwelling has cripple walls:				
Are the exterior cripple walls braced?				V
If the exterior foundation consists of unconnected concrete piers and posts, have they been strengthened?				\checkmark
4. If the exterior foundation, walls of the dwelling, or part of it is made of un-reinforced masonry, has it been strengthened?				V
5. If the dwelling is built on a hillside, answer the following:				
Are the exterior tall foundation walls braced?				\checkmark
Were the tall posts or columns either built to resist earthquakes or have they been strengthened?				V
6. If the dwelling has a living area over the garage, was the wall around the garage door opening either built to resist earthquakes or has it been strengthened?				V
If any of the questions are answered "No" the dwelling is likely to have earthquake weal	kness.			
This page is being provided to our clients as a service from Senet	l Inspec	ction,	Inc.	

RP 01/15

Additional Pictures and Remarks







View of laundry area in living room.

This area left blank intentionally.

This area left blank intentionally.

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14.	Bathroom 3			45.	Walkthrough Check List

If your report is missing any of the above pages, it is possible that your dwelling does not have the item that was covered on it.

This report is prepared for the buyer who signed the contract, discussed all the possibilities in writting and verbally with the inspector, and paid for this service. This same report might not cover or reach a second person's or party's expectations. Senel Inspection, Inc. will not be responsible for a second party who uses this report. If an angent ordered the inspection and signed the contract on behalf of a buyer, that buyer will be the second party (even if the buyer's name was not provided to Senel Inspection, Inc.).

This inspection report is not valid without a signed inspection agreement and full payment to Senel Inspection, Inc.

If you have any questions, please feel free to call **Senel Inspection** at 1-800-339-6988 prior to close of escrow.

Summary Notes: Page 1

It is advisable to:

- * Refer to termite inspection report (if present) for damaged, decayed, and moistured wood. Pertains also to interior wood such as baseboards, thresholds, trim, cabinets and wood floors.
- * Replace any missing or non-functional light bulbs and any missing light fixture covers.
- * Secure any loose cables or wires (at all locations, including the crawlspace, attic, and garage).
- * Replace any worn or damaged gaskets, pertaining to water faucets and spigots; cross reference home inspection report with final walkthrough; refer to Disclosure Statement for detail, and repair and/or replace all the items disclosed before escrow closes.
- * Ask for all instructional and operational booklets and obtain all warranties with the names of contractors who have done work on the property.
- * Test all controls for pools, spas, timers, alarms, smoke detectors, thermostats, and appliances.

This inspection report is based on a a visual, noninvasive, physical examination of the essential components of a residential dwelling. Because this dwelling will likely be one of your most significant investments in life, it is advisable to obtain additional advice. This includes a:

- * Termite inspection
- * Asbestos inspection
- * Mold inspection
- * Indoor air quality alergen test
- * Radon inspection

Summary Notes: Page 2				
5. Exterior: [] Main Door/Lock- Gaps, not square at jamb, damage/patching at jamb, gaps at bottom, worn threshold, missing weather stripping in areas, service advisable. [] General Appearance- Trees in contact with structure, clearance advisable. [] Walkways- Cracks, damage, settled, uneven areas, trip hazard. Service advisable. [] Fence/Blockwalls- Wear, cracks, damage, moisture damage/deterioration. Service advisable. [] Screens/Windows- Moisture damage/deterioration, cracks, blistered, gaps at front stationary window framing/trim. Missing screen. Service advisable. [] Walls- Stains, algae like growth, cracks, chips, holes, patching, damage, irregular patching, mismatched paint, heavy chips in areas. Service advisable. [] Fascia/Soffits- Cracks, blistered, gaps, moisture damage/deterioration. Consultation advisable with a licensed termite inspector in regards to dry rot, fungus, open joints and other termite related items before the close of escrow. [] Advisable for outlets to be GFCI protected. [] Capped gas line at patio.				
 7. Entry Hall: [] Switches & Outlets- Not all switches have known function, service advisable. [] Window(s)- Stationary, unable to determine if tempered glass, advisable to use tempered glass due to height. [] Hand railings- Balusters appear excessive, child safety, service advisable. 				
7. Hallway:[] Cabinet doors do not close properly, service advisable.				
 10. Bedroom #1: [] Doors- Cracks, damage at door/jamb, service advisable. [] Window(s)- Chips, damage/deterioration at sill, signs of termite like damage, termite inspection advisable. [] Closet- Missing doors, installation advisable. 				
10. Bedroom #2:[] Doors- Cracks, damage at door/jamb, service advisable.[] Closet- Sagging at shelf, missing doors, installation advisable.				
 12. Bathroom #1: [] Doors- Rubs jamb, service advisable. [] Sink Faucet- Advisable to repair stopper. [] Traps & Drains- Corrosion/rust, irregular glue on pipe, possible pipe damage, service advisable. 				

Summary Notes: Page 3				
 Bathroom #2: Outlets- GFCI missing, installation advisable. Light Fixture/Bulb- Rusted fixture, service advisable. Doors- Cracks, damaged jamb, wear, blistered, moisture damage, service advisable. Exhaust Fan- Worn/dirty unit, damaged cover, rust, service advisable. Toilet- Loose at floor, loose tank, service advisable. Tub Faucet- Corrosion, service advisable. Shower Faucet- Corrosion noted, missing stopper, service advisable. Sink Faucet- Corrosion noted, missing stopper, service advisable. Shower Enclosure- Wear, chips, mismatched tiles, mold like substance, ser advisable. Cabinets- Wear, moisture damage/stains, irregular installation, service advisable. Floor- Wear, uneven areas, irregular installation, loose/worn grout, service advisable. 				
 Kitchen: Switches & Outlets- GFCI missing, installation advisable. Drain- Leaking/corrosion, uncapped opening at drain, advisable to consult with licensed plumber. Garbage Disposal- Wear, rust, heavy rust on casing, service advisable. Stove/Oven- Pilot not lit. Wear, service advisable. Hood/Vent Line- Self filtered. Missing filter, installation advisable. Microwave- Wear, service advisable. Cabinets- Wear, stains, moisture damage at base, missing drawer handle, drawers in contact with stove/oven, proper clearance advisable. 				
22. Gutters and Downspouts:[] Gutters- Not fully visible. Dirty. Loose nails. Service advisable.				
 23. Water Heater: Water Heater- Worn/older, rusted unit, does not appear leveled. Overflow Pipe- Advisable to extend to exterior. 210 watts valve advisable. Pan and Drain - Unable to determine if runs to exterior. Ventilation Pipe- Partly painted. Rust at plumbing. Moisture stains/damage in enclosure. Obstructed vents at enclosure. Enclosure door does not latch, missing hardware. Older gas line/missing sediment trap upgrade advisable. Consultation with licensed plumbing contractor regarding corrections is advisable. 				

Summary Notes: Page 4			
26. Water Service: [] Waste piping/water supply lines not fully visible. [] Hose bib leaks while operating. [] Consultation with licensed plumbing contractor regarding corrections is advisable. [] Anti-Siphon Device- Not present. Installation advisable.			
29. Laundry: [] Advisable to check permits.			
32. Heating & Air Conditioning System: [] Consultation with HVAC contractor regarding corrections and annual maintenance before turning on the unit is advisable. [] Worn/older/dirty unit. [] Advisable to upgrade gas line. [] Missing sediment trap at gas line, installation advisable. [] Not Inspected- Pilot not lit.			
34. Electrical System: [] Service Panel Ampere- Advisable to upgrade to city specifications, NEC minimum of 100 Amps. [] GFCI- None. Installation advisable. [] Breakers- Missing labels. Service advisable. [] Advisable to have evaluated and serviced by a licensed electrician. [] Irregular installation at ground/neutral wiring at sub panel. [] FPE (Federal Pacific Electric) Stab-Lok / Zinsco breaker panels have known product defects and are currently being investigated by several consumer groups. Reported failures of the equipment include breakers failing to trip at the stated rating, exploding, still having power when off, and having poor connectors to tub bars.			
45. Checklist:[] It is advisable to follow all instructions on page 45.			