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RESIDENTIAL INSPECTION

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09/18/2026

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1: Inspection Details 4
2: Grounds & Landscaping 7
3: Exterior 11
4: Foundation/Slab 15
5: Roof (Main Roof, Patio and Porch) 15
6: Attic, Insulation & Ventilation 18
7: Electrical/Exterior & Interior Outlets 19
8: Heating, Thermostat & Ductwork 22
9: Cooling 24
10: Fireplace 26
11: Plumbing 27
12: Kitchen 34
13: Bathrooms 37
14: Interior 39
15: Fire/Life Safety 42
16: Laundry 43
17: Garage 44
18: Post Inspection Checklist 48
19: InterNACHI Standards of Practice 49

SUMMARY

2.2.1 Grounds & Landscaping - Driveway & Walks: Driveway - Settling/Lifting
2.4.1 Grounds & Landscaping - Fences & Gates: General deterioration
2.5.1 Grounds & Landscaping - Grading & Drainage: Lot slope
2.6.1 Grounds & Landscaping - Landscaping & Vegetation: Contacts Walls
3.2.1 Exterior - Wall Covering, Flashing & Trim: Deterioration - Siding and trim
3.3.1 Exterior - Exterior Windows: Damaged Screen(s)
3.4.1 Exterior - Exterior Doors: Missing door sweep
5.2.1 Roof (Main Roof, Patio and Porch) - Coverings: Ponding/Pooling
5.5.1 Roof (Main Roof, Patio and Porch) - Gutters & Downspouts: Debris in Gutter
5.5.2 Roof (Main Roof, Patio and Porch) - Gutters & Downspouts: Partial Gutters
5.7.1 Roof (Main Roof, Patio and Porch) - Eaves, Soffits & Fascia: Overhangs - Deterioration
7.3.1 Electrical/Exterior & Interior Outlets - Main Panel, Service & Grounding: Missing AFCI Protection
7.4.1 Electrical/Exterior & Interior Outlets - Branch Wiring Circuits, Breakers & Fuses: Surface Mounted Wire(s) Without Conduit
7.6.1 Electrical/Exterior & Interior Outlets - Lights & Switches (Interior): Improper fixture
7.7.1 Electrical/Exterior & Interior Outlets - Outlets (Exterior): Missing Weatherproof Cover(s)
7.8.1 Electrical/Exterior & Interior Outlets - Outlets (Interior): Ungrounded Outlet(s) Pre 1968
7.8.2 Electrical/Exterior & Interior Outlets - Outlets (Interior): Missing gfci
8.2.1 Heating, Thermostat & Ductwork - Equipment Fuel Type, Location & Age: No Drip Leg
8.2.2 Heating, Thermostat & Ductwork - Equipment Fuel Type, Location & Age: Older Unit (20 + Years)
9.2.1 Cooling - Cooling Equipment: R-22 (Freon)
9.3.1 Cooling - Condensate Line: Missing Standoffs (Contacting Roof Surface)
10.2.1 Fireplace - Firebox & Hearth: Damaged Brick and Mortar
10.2.2 Fireplace - Firebox & Hearth: Missing Damper
10.2.3 Fireplace - Firebox & Hearth: Cable in Chimney
11.3.1 Plumbing - Water Supply Lines: Galvanized Supply Pipes
11.6.1 Plumbing - Water Heater: Expansion Tank - Missing
11.6.2 Plumbing - Water Heater: Flue - Bad Clearance
11.6.3 Plumbing - Water Heater: Flue - Improperly Installed
11.6.4 Plumbing - Water Heater: No Drip Leg and old valve
11.6.5 Plumbing - Water Heater: TPR - Extend
11.6.6 Plumbing - Water Heater: Combustion vents/hvac return
11.7.1 Plumbing - Fuel System: Rust/Corrosion
12.3.1 Kitchen - Range/Oven/Cooktop: Anti-Tip Missing
12.4.1 Kitchen - Exhaust Fan: Screen(s) Missing
12.4.2 Kitchen - Exhaust Fan: Void Around Exhaust Duct
12.5.1 Kitchen - Dishwasher: Air Gap Connection Leak

12.9.1 Kitchen - GFCI: No GFCI Kitchen Pre 1987
13.2.1 Bathrooms - Sink & Cabinetry: Chipped/Worn Sink Surface(s)
13.4.1 Bathrooms - Tub/Shower Fixtures: Drain Plug(s) Missing
13.4.2 Bathrooms - Tub/Shower Fixtures: Shower/Tub Valve Handle(s) Loose
13.6.1 Bathrooms - Bath Ventilation: Staining
14.3.1 Interior - Windows: Bad Dual Seal(s)
14.3.2 Interior - Windows: Windows Don't Meet Fire Escape Requirements
14.5.1 Interior - Walls: Missing doorbell chime cover
15.2.1 Fire/Life Safety - Smoke Detectors: Older Alarm(s)
16.4.1 Laundry - Ventilation: No Fan/Window
17.2.1 Garage - Ceiling: Moisture Staining
17.3.1 Garage - Floor: Cracking
17.4.1 Garage - Walls: Deterioration
17.7.1 Garage - Garage Door: Gaps

1: INSPECTION DETAILS

Information

General: General Inspection Information

If you have any questions about this inspection, please call CalPro Inspection Group at 1-800-474-3540. This is a VISUAL inspection of accessible areas and components. The inspection and report are intended to provide the client with information regarding the readily accessible overall condition of installed systems and components of the home by using normal operating controls and opening readily operable access panels. (Where multiple instances of the same component exist, a representative number shall be inspected.) The inspection is based on observation of the VISIBLE and APPARENT condition of the structure and components AT THE TIME of the home inspection, and to report on those systems and components inspected that, in the professional opinion of the inspector, are significantly deficient or at the end of their service lives. A home inspection does not include the prediction of future conditions.

PLEASE READ THE ENTIRE REPORT ALONG WITH ANY OTHER INFORMATION SUPPLIED BY THE INSPECTOR TO UNDERSTAND ALL OF THE CONDITIONS ADDRESSED IN THE REPORT.

The Summary which includes two 'levels'- Contains the most significant issues, but not all details. Please note that the terms used to describe the severity of an item, as used in this report, cannot be guaranteed. There may be hidden damage or conditions. The only way to determine if a cost is major or minor is to have a further evaluation of the issue by an appropriately licensed person or company who can provide an estimate of repairs. By accepting this report the customer agrees to the terms and conditions of the Inspection Agreement.

Recommendations- These are the most common items in a home/building. Item warrants attention or monitoring, has a limited remaining useful life expectancy, and/or may require replacement in the not too distant future. Further evaluation or servicing may be needed by a qualified licensed contractor or specialty tradesman dealing with that item or system.

Repair or Replace Items- Item, component, or unit is not functioning as intended and needs repair or replacement. Further evaluation is needed by a qualified licensed contractor or specialty tradesman dealing with that item or system.

Not a Code Inspection - The General Home Inspection is not intended to ensure compliance with building codes; rather, it focuses on identifying safety hazards and system defects through visual inspection. While the Inspection Report may flag issues that could potentially violate building codes, its primary aim is not to confirm compliance or pinpoint code violations. Should you desire confirmation of code compliance, it is advisable to arrange a separate building code-compliance inspection.

It's crucial to address any deficiencies and follow the inspector's recommendations promptly. This allows sufficient time for further assessments by contractors or engineers before the negotiation deadline with the seller expires. If obtaining these evaluations before the Inspection Objection deadline proves challenging, consider requesting an extension through your agent to ensure thorough evaluation and informed decision-making.

If this report indicates there are inspection conditions that need repair, replacement or additional evaluation. It is highly recommended further evaluation by an appropriately licensed/insured contractor will be needed to determine the full extent of repairs needed, and to verify there are no additional or hidden repairs required. Ensure only approved materials are used in repairs. Obtain documentation of all repairs and estimates concerning damage or hidden damage in writing. This is important, because the inspector may of had limited access to inspection components due to unsafe conditions, limited access or obstructions at the time of the inspection. Hold on to all documents and warranty information.

If item repairs are made, call CalPro Inspection Group to schedule a re-inspection. A re-inspection will ensure repaired items are satisfactorily completed. A re-inspection fee will apply.

Though the Inspector will make every effort to discover all defects, the inspection report does not constitute a guarantee of the absence of Wood-Destroying Organisms or damage therefrom, as this is not a WDO inspection. Recommend a licensed pest control company inspect for any possible issues related to WDO. Refer to your WDO report for any pest-related concerns. If you do not have a WDO report, contact our office if you would like to schedule one.

Each deficiency is recorded as a general informative note and may not represent the complete number of issues related to the specific observation. For instance, if the report identifies a single missing electrical outlet cover plate, additional instances may exist throughout the property that are not visually documented. It is recommended that a qualified specialist in the relevant field conduct a comprehensive assessment to determine the full scope of any issues that may require priority attention.

General: Style/Type
Single Level, Traditional

General: Estimated Age & Size
Year Built in 1954, Approx. 1380 sqft.

General: In Attendance
Sellers Agent, Seller

General: Weather Conditions
Clear

If no rain within the last 3 days, possible leak detection (roof, siding, and openings) may be hindered. Wet surface conditions may only indicate that sprinkler system was operated.

General: Temperature
80 - 90 Degrees

Temperatures may aid or hinder thermal detection capabilities, especially concerning possible moisture intrusion and low insulation anomalies. Low temperatures may also have a reduced amount of air handler condensate drainage.

General: Vacant

Plumbing, HVAC and electrical systems are not utilized daily and often defects may not be revealed or items damaged when testing . Plumbing leakage may not be discovered during short test duration, but may become apparent after occupied and excessive use. *Verify operation of all fixtures at final walk through.*

General: Home Over 50 Years Old

The home's age is considered by the home inspector while inspecting. It is common to have areas that no longer comply with the 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 staining 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.

Items that may be found in homes of this period:

1. Asbestos - Siding materials, insulation, piping, duct insulation, interior materials ect. If left undisturbed should pose no concern. Once the asbestos materials is damaged or the particles become airborne is when it becomes a health hazard. Keep the materials encapsulated (painted). If damaged or removed, a licensed and qualified contractor must safely remove and dispose of.

2. Lead Paint - Lead-Based Paint and/or Lead-Based Paint Hazards Lead Warning Statement Housing built before 1978 may contain lead-based paint. Lead from paint, paint chips, and dust can pose health hazards if not managed properly. Lead exposure is especially harmful to young children and pregnant women. Before renting pre-1978 housing, lessors must disclose the presence of known lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards in the dwelling. Lessees must also receive a federally approved pamphlet on lead poisoning prevention. The inspector did not test or verify any lead based paint. www.epa.gov/lead/lead-based-paint-disclosure-rule-section-1018-title-x

3. Cast Iron/Galvanized Drain Piping - All or partially cast iron vent piping (roof vent pipes found), which may also have cast iron sewage line. The type material and condition the sewage line cannot be verified without a sewer scope assessment/inspection. The service life of this pipe is typically 40-50 years. Leakage, clogging and pipe failure can occur at any time from a multitude of reasons. ***A sewer scope inspection is highly advised prior to the end of your inspection period deadline.***

4. Galvanized Water Supply Lines - Over time this type of piping will degrade/rust from the inside out as well as clog similar to a clogged artery. This will diminish water pressure and also allow for sediment to break away clogging aerators and fixtures. Homes of this age will need periodic cleaning of some fixtures to allow for proper operation. If this type of piping still exists in the home, replacement should be considered.

5. Cloth/Rygon Electrical Wiring Insulation - This type of wiring was common in the 1950s-1970s before plastic insulation became the standard. Cloth-sheathed cable is simply not that effective at insulating wires compared to modern plastic insulators. If the home uses this wiring, it's probably lacking in many modern safety features. It may not have three-pronged or GFCI outlets, and may lack grounding. Grounding sends excess electrical current into the ground, rather than back into the electrical system – reducing the risk of arcing and fire. Today, cloth wiring is considered a fire hazard and can make getting insurance coverage more difficult.

6. Settlement - The homes foundation will naturally settle over time, and typically flooring may not be level. If not excessive, this may be considered within tolerances due to age.

7. Updates - The home may have experienced many updates to systems over time that were not permitted. Though not uncommon, this means that the system was not inspected by the county for proper code installation. Any updated system that was not permitted should have a qualified contractor for that system assess for safety and/or code adherence.

General: Addition

Garage, Dining Room, Laundry, Half Bathroom

What appears to be an addition was noted at the time of the inspection. Details and permitting status are unknown to the inspector. Additional review may be needed by a licensed contractor.





Limitations

General

NOT INSPECTED

Security System, Irrigation, Low voltage phone modems

The item(s) above may have been beyond the scope of the standard home inspection, and were not inspected. A general observation may have been done of an item, at the discretion of the inspector. These items are therefor disclaimed. Recommend item(s) be inspected. Some of these items may be inspected for an additional fee. Some systems may require a specialist. *Verify with seller for any documentation of item(s), to include warranty and operation, and conveying of item(s). Single point inspections will only cover the area requested.*

2: GROUNDS & LANDSCAPING

Information

General: General Photos









General: Information

This inspection is not intended to address or include any geological conditions or site stability information. We do not comment on coatings or cosmetic deficiencies and the wear and tear associated with the passage of time, which would be apparent to the average person. However, cracks in hard surfaces can imply the presence of expansive soils that can

result in continuous movement, but this can only be confirmed by a geological evaluation of the soil. Any reference to grade is limited to only areas around the exterior of the exposed areas of foundation or exterior walls. We cannot determine drainage performance of the site or the condition of any underground piping, including subterranean drainage systems and municipal water and sewer service piping or septic systems. Decks and porches are often built close to the ground, where no viewing or access is possible. Any areas too low to enter or not accessible are excluded from the inspection. We do not evaluate any detached structures such as storage sheds and stables, nor mechanical or remotely controlled components such as driveway gates. We do not evaluate or move landscape components such as trees, shrubs, fountains, ponds, statuary, pottery, fire pits, patio fans, heat lamps, and decorative or low-voltage lighting. Any such mention of these items is informational only and not to be construed as inspected.

Driveway & Walks: Driveway Surface
Concrete

Driveway & Walks: Walkway Surface
Concrete, Pavers, Stone

Porch & Patio: Porch Surface
Concrete

Porch & Patio: Porch Structure
Same As Structure, Metal

Porch & Patio: Patio Surface
Concrete

Porch & Patio: Patio Structure
Wood

Fences & Gates: Fence Material
Wood, Masonry

Landscaping & Vegetation: Irrigation - Not Inspected

Sprinkler and irrigation systems are beyond the scope of a standard home inspection and were therefore not evaluated. If such systems are present, we recommend consulting a qualified irrigation specialist for a thorough inspection. Any observations related to irrigation systems will be noted at the inspector's discretion.

Limitations

Porch & Patio

PATIO COVER ADDITION

A patio cover addition has been made to the residence. The permitting status is unknown to the inspector. We recommend additional review by a licensed contractor if unpermitted.



Fences & Gates

ELECTRONIC GATES

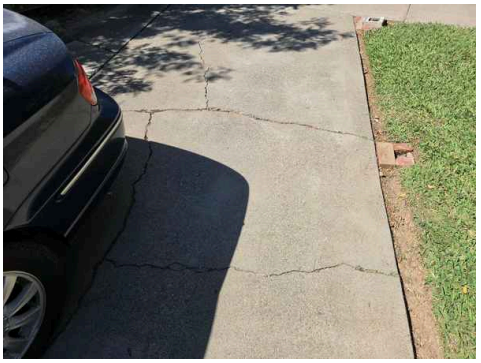
Electronic gates are beyond the scope of a standard home inspection. If present, have a qualified specialist evaluate.

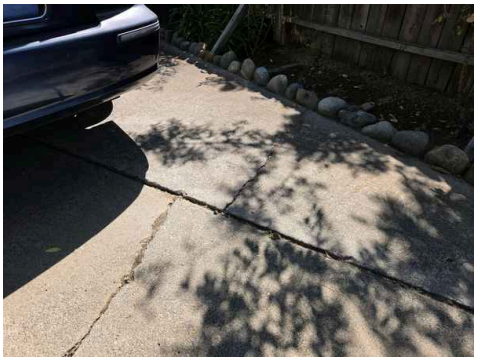
Observations

2.2.1 Driveway & Walks

DRIVEWAY - SETTLING/LIFTING

Settling/lifting was noted to the driveway surface causing a tripping hazard. Make repairs as needed to correct this condition. Cracking observed, which may indicate movement in the soil. Recommend monitor and/or have concrete contractor repair/seal.

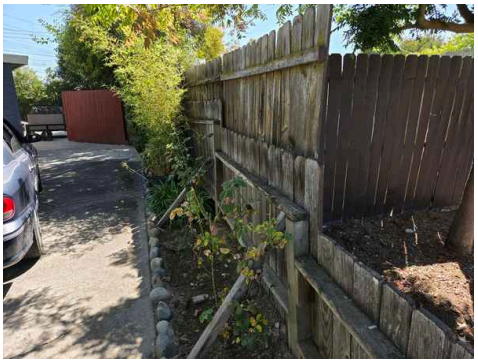





2.4.1 Fences & Gates

GENERAL DETERIORATION

Observed typical defects at the fence due to age and exposure to the elements. This includes loose sections, weathering/moisture damage, loose boards, damaged boards, etc. The fence is still functional, however, would benefit from regular maintenance.







2.5.1 Grading & Drainage

LOT SLOPE

REAR AND LEFT SIDE EXTERIOR

Observed grade and/or concrete was relatively flat or somewhat sloped towards the residence which may allow moisture to pool. Depending on the severity, this can cause moisture damage to finishes/structure and could cause movement of the foundation. Although no indications of serious conditions because of this were observed at the residence, we recommend monitoring conditions and having corrections made by a licensed contractor if needed. Because it was not raining at the time of inspection, performance was unable to be viewed in action. Some improvements appear to have been made to the drainage at the left side.



2.6.1 Landscaping & Vegetation

CONTACTS WALLS

FRONT EXTERIOR

Trees/foliage is in contact with the walls and/or overhanging in various locations. Trim foliage away from walls as needed to prevent damage.



3: EXTERIOR

Information

General: General Photos








General: Informational

All structures are dependent on the soil beneath them for support, but soils are not uniform. Some that appear to be firm and solid can become unstable during seismic activity or may expand with the influx of water, moving structures with relative easy and fracturing slabs and other hard surfaces. In accordance with our standards of practice, we identify foundation types and look for any evidence of structural deficiencies. However, minor cracks or deteriorated surfaces are common in many foundations and most do not represent a structural problem. If major cracks are present along with bowing, we routinely recommend further evaluation be made by a qualified structural engineer. All exterior grades should allow for surface and roof water to flow away from the foundation. All concrete floor slabs experience some degree of cracking due to shrinkage in the curing process. In most instances floor coverings prevent recognition of cracks or settlement in all but the most severe cases. Where carpeting and other floor coverings are installed, the materials and condition of the flooring underneath cannot be determined. Areas hidden from view by finished walls or stored items cannot be judged and are not a part of this inspection. We will certainly alert you to any suspicious cracks if they are clearly visible. However, we are not specialists, and in the absence of any major defects, we may not recommend that you consult with a foundation contractor, a structural engineer, or a geologist, but this should not deter you from seeking the opinion of any such expert. We also routinely recommend that inquiry be made with the seller about knowledge of any prior foundation or structural repairs.

Wall Covering, Flashing & Trim:

Siding Material

Stucco, Wood, Brick Veneer, Stone Veneer

Wall Covering, Flashing & Trim: General Sealant Information

As a preventative maintenance measure we recommend caulking/sealing all voids at siding joints, common trim, and around windows and doors to avoid the possibility of water intrusion and damage. All wood materials should be kept painted to avoid the possibility of moisture related deterioration.

Wall Covering, Flashing & Trim: Stucco Siding Disclosure

Our inspection of the stucco on this property is a visual examination only, to report any visible deficiencies or concerns. We are not stucco specialists, and our evaluation does not constitute a technical analysis or warranty of the stucco system's integrity, installation, or remaining lifespan. Stucco cracks are often a common occurrence. For a comprehensive assessment we recommend consulting a licensed stucco contractor or engineer who specializes in stucco to determine the condition and make any necessary repairs if needed.

Wall Covering, Flashing & Trim: Brick or Stone Veneer Disclosure

Veneer on this home blocks access to the foundation and wall structure. These areas are not accessible for inspection. When brick/stone veneer is installed below grade covering access to the foundation there is a higher risk of termite/WDO activity. A termite bond and WDO inspection is advised.

Wall Covering, Flashing & Trim: Wood Siding Or Trim Disclosure

Wood siding and/or trim was installed on the home. Wood requires ongoing maintenance is the single biggest issue with wood exteriors. Siding should be painted or sealed about every 5-9 years, and not allowed to "weather". Wood preparation and caulking are important, as well as, a quality exterior paint. Additionally, you must repair any damage to the wood (removing defect/decay and inspecting wall cavity for hidden damage). Exposed wood is prone to moisture/pest intrusion, which may lead to WDO issues. Monitor siding with periodic maintenance to include caulking trim, windows, piping, etc. A termite bond is highly recommended.

Exterior Windows: Window Material

Vinyl Double Pane

Exterior Windows: Flush Windows

Windows are flush with exterior walls. Re-caulk perimeter of all windows where gaps can be seen and where windows meet siding/stucco. This is a primary source of water leakage. Also, caulk the seams between adjacent windows where noted. A very narrow seam between adjacent metal frames sometimes allows rainwater to enter the exterior wall cavity. Caulk to be sure.

Exterior Windows: Flush With Wood Trim

Windows are flush with exterior framed walls with wood trim boards. Windows flush in exterior walls sometimes develop rot at siding adjacent and below the lower corners of window openings. The upper edge of the lower trim board acts as a horizontal surface on which rainwater lands and flows into the crack between trim and siding material.

Oftentimes, underlying surfaces are unfinished and unsealed, allowing rainwater to soak in and penetrate or deteriorate siding materials. We suggest you periodically check the lower corners of window openings and caulk as needed to obtain long siding life.

Exterior Windows: Retrofit Windows

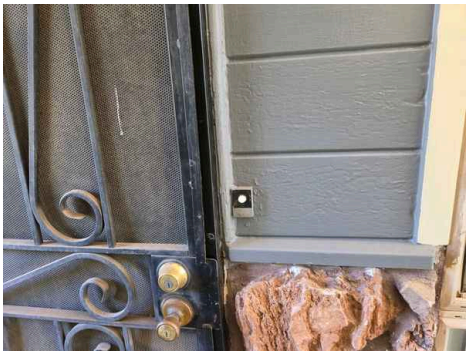
Some or all windows appear to be "retrofit" style windows. Water tightness is achieved by sealing the back and side of the trim lip. Any cracking or looseness to the window trim sealant should be sealed to prevent water intrusion.

Exterior Doors: General Information

All doors are in serviceable condition unless otherwise noted.

Exterior Doors: Doorbell Functional

Doorbell was functional during the inspection.



Limitations

Wall Covering, Flashing & Trim

VEGETATION OR STORED ITEMS

Vegetation and/or stored items prevented full viewing in some areas.

Exterior Windows

DIRTY WINDOWS

Dirty exterior windows. Dirty windows may hide fogged window conditions. Once cleaned, re-inspect for fogged windows.

Observations

3.2.1 Wall Covering, Flashing & Trim

Evaluation/Repair Needed and/or Safety

DETERIORATION - SIDING AND TRIM

REFER TO WDO INSPECTION

Deterioration was noted to the siding and trim. A qualified siding contractor should be called to make repairs to the damaged areas. A WDO (Wood Destroying Organism) inspection is recommended for further evaluation.






3.3.1 Exterior Windows

DAMAGED SCREEN(S)

VARIOUS MINOR DAMAGE

Damaged screen(s) noted. Make repairs or replace as needed.





3.4.1 Exterior Doors

MISSING DOOR SWEEP

REAR GARAGE, FRONT DOOR

The bottom of the pedestrian door is missing a sweep, or the sweep needs improvement, which creates a point for moisture/pest intrusion. The installation/improvement of a door sweep is recommended.





4: FOUNDATION/SLAB

Information

Exterior Foundation: Slab Foundation

Poured in place slab concrete. The exterior view of the foundation is limited to the portions visible above grade. The exposed portions of the perimeter foundation walls appear to be in satisfactory condition. Cracks noted are typical. Be sure to take note of any future movement.

5: ROOF (MAIN ROOF, PATIO AND PORCH)

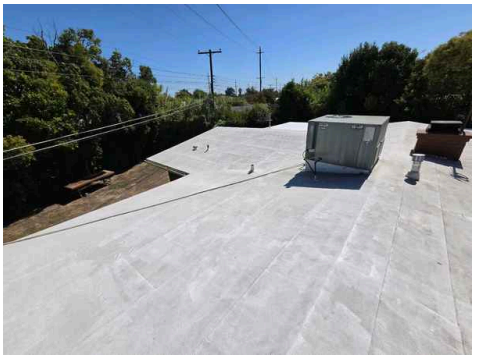
Information

General: General Roof Photo's

Every attempt was made to access all areas of the roof, however, limited access may have been available to some areas of roof for inspection. This may have been due to a combination of hazards, to include: roof slope, Slippery conditions (wet roof or granular loss) or any unsafe condition. Verify with seller for any roof documentation, to include warranty.









General: Information

Although not required to, we generally attempt to evaluate various roof types by walking on their surfaces. If we are unable or unwilling to do this for any reason, we will indicate the method used to evaluate them. Every roof will wear differently relative to its age, number of layers, quality of material, method of application, exposure to weather conditions, and the regularity of its maintenance. We can only offer an opinion of the general quality and condition of the roofing material. The inspector cannot and does not offer an opinion or warranty as to whether the roof leaks or may be subject to future leakage. The waterproof membrane beneath roofing materials is generally concealed and cannot be examined without removing the roof material. Although roof conditions can be evaluated, it is virtually impossible for anyone to detect a leak except as it is occurring or by specific water tests, which are beyond the scope of our service. Even water stains on ceilings or on framing within attics will not necessarily confirm an active leak without some corroborative evidence, and such evidence can be deliberately concealed. We evaluate every roof conscientiously, but we will not predict its remaining life expectancy current age, or guarantee that it will not leak. Naturally, the sellers or the occupants of a residence will generally have the most intimate knowledge of the roof and of its history. Therefore, we recommend that you ask the sellers about it, and that you either include comprehensive roof coverage in your home insurance policy, or that you obtain a roof certification from an established local roofing company. We do not inspect attached accessories including, but not limited to solar systems, antennae, and lightning arrestors.

General: Roof Type/Style
Flat, Gable

General: Inspection Method
Walked Roof

Coverings: Main Roof Material
Modified bitumen, Elastomeric coating

Coverings: Porch Roof Material
Aluminum/Metal

Coverings: Patio Roof Material
Same as Main Roof

Valleys: Valley Type
Closed

As a preventative maintenance measure we recommend keeping valleys clean of debris to avoid the possibility of water intrusion and rusting.

Flashings: Material
Metal

Gutters & Downspouts: Gutter Maintenance Tips

If gutters are present, the following should be performed periodically as a preventative maintenance:

- Clean Gutters: Check gutters regularly to make sure they are clean, and remove any leaves or other debris.
- Secure Gutters: To repair sagging or loose gutters, replace the gutter spikes with gutter screws, using a cordless drill. Gutter screws hold much better than standard gutter spikes, providing support and security.
- Seal Leaks: Use a hose to check the joints and seams for leaks. To repair a leaking joint, clean the area thoroughly and apply silicone caulk to seal it.
- Repair Downspouts: Make sure that downspouts are clear of leaves and other debris, and that any joints fit together properly.

Chimney: Information

There are a wide variety of chimneys and interrelated components. However, there are three basic types, single-walled metal, masonry, and pre-fabricated metal ones that are commonly referred to as factory-built ones. Single-walled metal ones should not be confused with factory-built metal ones, and are rarely found in residential use, but masonry and factory-built ones are commonplace. Our inspection of them conforms to industry standards, and is that of a generalist and not a specialist. However, significant areas of chimney flues cannot be adequately viewed during a field inspection. Therefore, because our inspection of chimneys is limited to areas easily viewed and does not include the use of

specialized equipment, we will not guarantee their integrity or drafting ability and recommend that they be more thoroughly evaluated by a qualified chimney specialist before the close of escrow.

Chimney: General Photos



Chimney: Rain Hat Present

There is a metal rain hat installed. It will help keep rain from entering the flue.

Chimney: Spark Arrestor Present

There is a metal spark arrestor installed. In addition to preventing fires, it will also keep animals and birds out of the flue.

Eaves, Soffits & Fascia: Maintenance Information

As a preventative maintenance measure we recommend overhangs be kept painted to avoid the possibility of premature deterioration. Seal any openings to prevent rodent entry into the home/attic.

Limitations

Chimney

UNABLE TO VIEW FLUE

The inspector was unable to determine the condition of the flue due to limited visibility. Periodic inspection and cleaning recommended.

Observations

5.2.1 Coverings

PONDING/POOLING

PATIO COVER

Active or evidence of previous ponding was visible in one or more areas of roof. Ponding can lead to accelerated erosion and deterioration. Recommend a qualified roofing contractor evaluate and repair as needed.



5.5.1 Gutters & Downspouts

DEBRIS IN GUTTER

VARIOUS MINIMAL DEBRIS

Debris has accumulated in the gutters. Recommend cleaning to facilitate water flow.

5.5.2 Gutters & Downspouts

PARTIAL GUTTERS

FRONT EXTERIOR, POSSIBLY ADD TO PATIO

Gutters not installed in all areas. Consider installing gutters and downspouts where missing to help with site drainage. We also recommend monitoring drainage at the patio cover for possible gutter installation.



5.7.1 Eaves, Soffits & Fascia

Evaluation/Repair Needed and/or Safety

OVERHANGS - DETERIORATION

VARIOUS, REFER TO WDO INSPECTION

Deterioration noted to overhangs at one or more locations. A WDO (Wood Destroying Organism) inspection is recommended for further evaluation. A qualified contractor would need to be contacted for repairs.







6: ATTIC, INSULATION & VENTILATION

Information

General: Information

In accordance with our standards, we do not attempt to enter attics that have less than thirty-six inches of headroom, are restricted by ducts, or in which the insulation obscures the joists and thereby makes mobility hazardous, in which case we would inspect them as best we can from the access point. In regard to evaluating the type and amount of insulation on the attic floor, we use only generic terms and approximate measurements, and do not sample or test the material for specific identification. Also, we do not disturb or move any portion of it, and it may well obscure water pipes, electrical conduits, junction boxes, exhaust fans, and other components.

General: No Attic

No attic access was noted.

Attic Insulation: Insulation Type

Unknown

Attic Insulation: Insulation Depth

Not determined

Attic Structure: Attic Structure Type

Rafters

Ventilation and Auxilary Equipment: Ventilation Type (Whole House Fan, Attic Fan, Turbines etc.)

Gable Vents, Eave Vents

Ventilation and Auxilary Equipment: Information

Attic Ventilation Disclaimer:
The inspection of attic ventilation is limited to a visual observation of readily accessible areas. No determination was made regarding the adequacy, effectiveness, or code compliance of the attic ventilation system, including but not limited to required net free ventilation area, vent distribution, intake-to-exhaust balance, or compliance with current California Residential Code (CRC), Title 24, or local amendments.

This inspection does not include calculations, airflow testing, verification of vent ratings, evaluation of concealed components, or assessment of conditions related to moisture migration, heat retention, or long-term performance. If concerns exist or verification is desired, consultation with a qualified licensed contractor or building professional is recommended.

Limitations

Attic Observations

RODENT/PEST INFORMATION

Determining the presence, absence, or extent of rodent activity is outside the scope of a this home inspection. The inspection is limited to a visual evaluation of readily accessible areas and does not include removal of insulation, moving stored items, entering concealed spaces, or performing environmental or contamination testing. The inspector is not licensed as a pest control operator and does not provide pest identification, infestation analysis, sanitation assessment, or remediation recommendations. Clients concerned about rodent activity should obtain evaluation by a licensed pest control company. No representation or guarantee is made regarding rodent conditions.

7: ELECTRICAL/EXTERIOR & INTERIOR OUTLETS

Information

General: Information

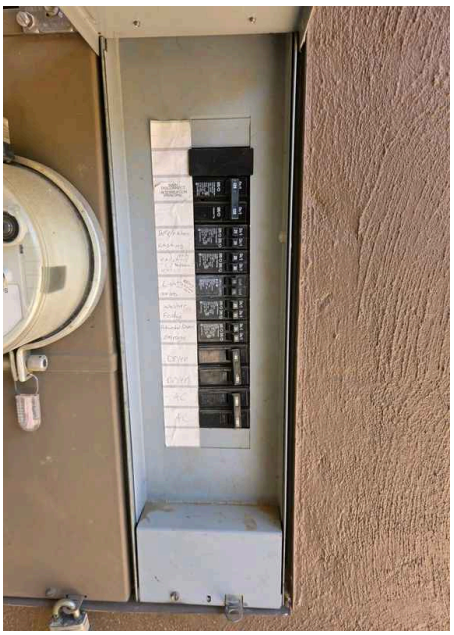
We are not electricians and in accordance with the standards of practice we only test a representative number of switches and outlets and do not perform load-calculations to determine if the supply meets the demand. We always recommend a more extensive evaluation of the electrical system by a licensed electrician. Every electrical deficiency or recommended upgrade should be regarded as a latent hazard that should be serviced as soon as possible, along with evaluation and certification of the entire system as safe by a licensed contractor. Therefore, it is essential that any recommendations that we may make for service or upgrades should be completed before the close of escrow, because

an electrician could reveal additional deficiencies or recommend additional upgrades for which we disclaim any responsibility. Any electrical repairs or upgrades should be made by a licensed electrician. Aluminum wiring requires periodic inspection and maintenance by a licensed electrician. Smoke Alarms should be installed within 15 feet of all bedroom doors, and tested regularly. Operation of time clock motors is not verified. Inoperative light fixtures often lack bulbs or have dead bulbs installed. The inspector is not required to insert any tool, probe, or testing device inside the panels, test or operate any over-current device except for ground fault interrupters, nor dismantle any electrical device or control other than to remove the covers of the main and auxiliary distribution panels. Any ancillary wiring or system that is not part of the primary electrical distribution system is not part of this inspection but may be mentioned for informational purposes only, including but not limited to low voltage systems, security system devices, heat detectors, carbon monoxide detectors, telephone, security, cable TV, intercoms, and built in vacuum equipment.

All **accessible** outlets and switches are tested for operation and appeared in serviceable condition at the time of the inspection, unless mentioned below:

Service Entrance Conductors:
Electrical Service Type
Overhead

Main Panel, Service & Grounding: General Photos







Main Panel, Service & Grounding: Main Panel Location
Rear Exterior

Main Panel, Service & Grounding: Main Circuit Rating
125 AMP

Main Panel, Service & Grounding: Panel Type
Circuit Breaker

Branch Wiring Circuits, Breakers & Fuses: Branch Wire Material
Copper

Branch Wiring Circuits, Breakers & Fuses: Wiring Method
Romex

Outlets (Exterior): Exterior Outlets

All **accessible** outlets are tested for operation and appeared in serviceable condition at the time of the inspection, unless mentioned below:

Outlets (Interior): Interior Outlets

All **accessible** outlets are tested for operation and appeared in serviceable condition at the time of the inspection, unless mentioned below:

Observations

7.3.1 Main Panel, Service & Grounding

MISSING AFCI PROTECTION

The electrical system does not have arc-fault circuit interrupter (AFCI) breakers in the distribution panel. These are mandated in new construction and are designed to protect 15 amp and 20 amp circuits from overloading and causing a fire. Although they may not have been invented or required at the time of construction/panel installation, we recommend that you upgrade the breakers for the bedrooms. All work performed on the electrical system should be performed by a licensed electrician. This is a recommended safety upgrade. Please be aware that upgrading the panel may be needed to accomplish this as older panels don't always have compatible AFCI breakers for purchase.

7.4.1 Branch Wiring Circuits, Breakers & Fuses

SURFACE MOUNTED WIRE(S) WITHOUT CONDUIT

LIVING ROOM

Some wiring is surface mounted without conduit. Conduit is recommended to prevent damage.



7.6.1 Lights & Switches (Interior)

Evaluation/Repair Needed and/or Safety

IMPROPER FIXTURE

GARAGE

Light fixture is improper for today's standards. Unprotected electrical wiring and the fixture is not mounted to an electrical box. We recommend removal or replacement by a licensed electrician. Potential electric shock/fire hazard.



7.7.1 Outlets (Exterior)

MISSING WEATHERPROOF COVER(S)

REAR EXTERIOR

Currently installed outlet covers in some areas appear to not be rated for exterior use. Installation of weatherproof covers is recommended to prevent moisture intrusion and damage to the outlets.

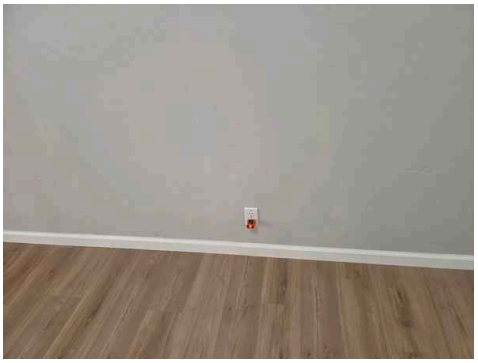


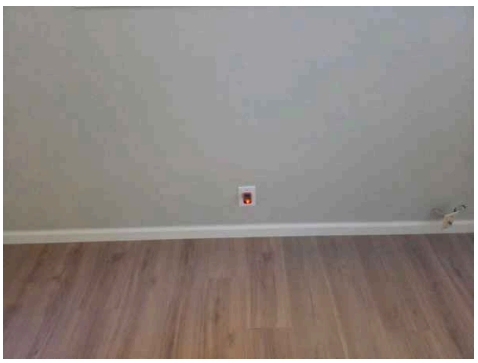
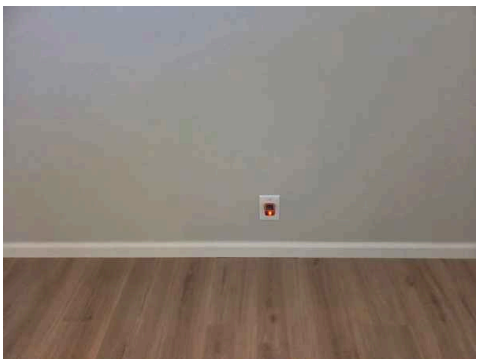
7.8.1 Outlets (Interior)

UNGROUNDED OUTLET(S) PRE 1968

VARIOUS LIVING ROOM AND ALL OUTLETS IN BEDROOMS

The home contained ungrounded 3-prong and/or 2-prong electrical outlets in some locations. A grounded outlet installed where no ground wire is present will give the false sense that the outlet does indeed have a ground which can pose a safety risk. Contact a licensed electrician for further evaluation of these outlets.



7.8.2 Outlets (Interior)

MISSING GFCI

GARAGE, LAUNDRY

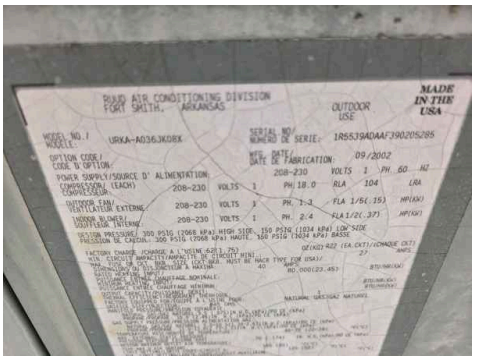
At the time of construction, GFCI (Ground Fault Circuit Interrupter) protected outlets may not have been required at the noted location(s). However, we recommend having GFCI protection installed by a licensed electrician for improved health/safety conditions. GFCI's protect against electric shock hazards. Safety upgrade recommended.

8: HEATING, THERMOSTAT & DUCTWORK

Information

General: **General Photos**





General: Information

The inspector can only readily open access panels provided by the manufacturer or installer for routine homeowner maintenance, and will not operate components when weather conditions or other circumstances apply that may cause equipment damage. The inspector does not light pilot lights or ignite or extinguish solid fuel fires, nor are safety devices tested by the inspector. The inspector is not equipped to inspect furnace heat exchangers for evidence of cracks or holes, or inspect concealed portions of evaporator and condensing coils, heat exchanger or firebox, electronic air filters, humidifiers and de-humidifiers, ducts and in-line duct motors or dampers, as this can only be done by dismantling the unit. This is beyond the scope of this inspection. Thermostats are not checked for calibration or timed functions. Adequacy, efficiency or the even distribution of air throughout a building cannot be addressed by a visual inspection. Have these systems evaluated by a qualified individual. The inspector does not perform pressure tests on coolant systems, therefore no representation is made regarding coolant charge or line integrity. We perform a conscientious evaluation of the system, but we are not specialists. Please note that even modern heating systems can produce carbon monoxide, which in a poorly ventilated room can result in sickness and even death. Therefore, it is essential that any recommendations we make for service or further evaluation be scheduled before the close of escrow, because a specialist could reveal additional defects or recommend further upgrades that could affect your evaluation of the property, and our service does not include any form or warranty or guarantee. Normal service and maintenance is recommended on a yearly basis. Determining the presence of asbestos materials commonly used in heating systems can ONLY be preformed by laboratory testing and is beyond the scope of this inspection. Determining the condition of oil tanks, whether exposed or buried, is beyond the scope of this inspection. Leaking oil tanks represent an environmental hazard which is sometimes costly to remedy.

Equipment Fuel Type, Location & Age: Heat Type

Forced Air

Equipment Fuel Type, Location & Age: Location

Roof

Equipment Fuel Type, Location & Age: Fuel Source

Natural Gas

Equipment Fuel Type, Location & Age: Age

24 years old

If over 20 years of age of this unit is such that you may need to replace it in the near future. Budgeting for a new unit should be considered.

Operation & Cabinet: Operational Gas Furnace

The typical service life for a forced air gas furnace is 20-25 years. General condition appears serviceable. Unit operated normally at the time of the inspection and produced an adequate heating temperature, unless mentioned below. Suggest periodically cleaning/servicing blower motor, pilot light, vent system and burners. Annual servicing recommended.



Pump & Blower Fan: Operational

Blower and/or inducer fan operated properly at the time of

Combustion Air: Adequate

Combustion air is adequate.

the inspection.

Air Filter: Filter Installed

A filter is installed and appears to be serviceable.

Air Filter: Filter Location?

Hall Ceiling

Thermostat: Good Single Zone

Thermostat controls functioned properly during the inspection.



Ductwork: Ductwork Type/Material

Unknown

Limitations

Burners & Heat Exchangers

CLOSED SYSTEM - UNABLE TO INSPECT BURNERS

Closed System - Unable to fully inspect burners.

Observations

8.2.1 Equipment Fuel Type, Location & Age

NO DRIP LEG

Gas pipe lacks a drip leg. Considering the age of the unit, a drip leg should have been installed. A drip leg helps catch moisture and sediment in the gas before it enters the unit.

8.2.2 Equipment Fuel Type, Location & Age

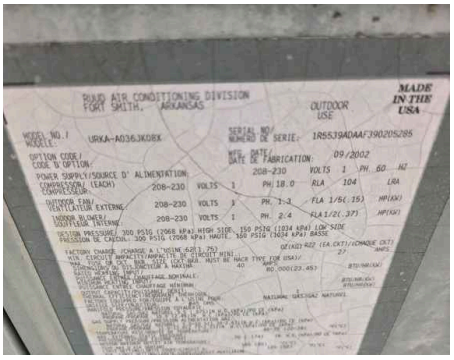
OLDER UNIT (20 + YEARS)

The age of this unit is such that you may need to replace it in the near future. Budgeting for a new unit should be considered. A full evaluation of the system is recommended by a licensed HVAC technician.

9: COOLING

Information

General: General Photos







Cooling Equipment: Energy Source/Type

Electric, Central Package Unit

Cooling Equipment: Age

20+ years old

If over 16 years old the age of this unit is such that you may need to replace it in the near future. Budgeting for a new unit should be considered.

Cooling Equipment: Return Air Temp

69

Degrees



Cooling Equipment: Supply Air Temp

51

Degrees



Cooling Equipment: Air Temp Drop

18 F Good Cooling

Condensate Line: Line Present

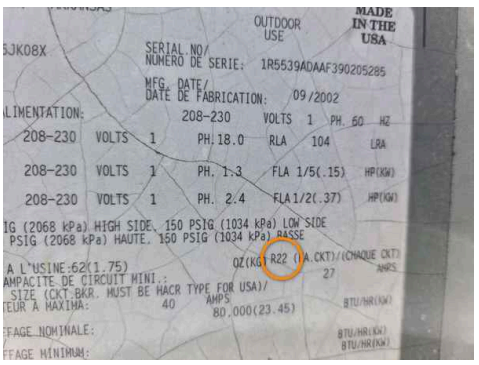
Condensate line installed. Appears serviceable as far as visible.

Observations

9.2.1 Cooling Equipment

R-22 (FREON)

This A/C unit uses R-22 refrigerant gas which is also known as Freon. The use of this gas has been determined to be harmful to the environment and is no longer authorized in California. Continued use of the existing system is allowed, however, recharging this A/C may be difficult, expensive, or impossible. You should keep this in mind since this is an older unit. You may want to consult with an HVAC tech for more information.



9.3.1 Condensate Line

MISSING STANDOFFS (CONTACTING ROOF SURFACE)

The condensation line while installed is not properly secured to the roof. Properly securing the line to the roof with approved stand offs is needed to prevent premature damage.



10: FIREPLACE

Information

General: General Photos



General: Wood Fireplace

Wood. The fireplace is designed to burn wood. General condition appears serviceable.

Observations

10.2.1 Firebox & Hearth

DAMAGED BRICK AND MORTAR

Cracking/damage noted to the bricks and/or mortar. Evaluate and make repairs as needed.



10.2.2 Firebox & Hearth

MISSING DAMPER

The fireplace damper is absent or non-functional. A damper controls airflow and prevents heat loss when the fireplace is not in use. Without a damper, warm or cooled air escapes up the chimney, reducing energy efficiency and increasing utility costs.



10.2.3 Firebox & Hearth

CABLE IN CHIMNEY

A cable was observed inside the chimney during inspection. The presence of foreign objects like cables in the chimney can obstruct proper airflow and venting, potentially creating a fire hazard or preventing the fireplace from operating safely. A chimney professional should inspect the chimney to remove it safely prior to any fireplace use.



11: PLUMBING

Information

General: General Information

Water quality or hazardous materials (lead) testing is available from local testing labs, and not included in this inspection. All underground piping related to water supply, waste, or sprinkler use are excluded from this inspection. Leakage or corrosion in underground piping cannot be detected by a visual inspection, nor can the presence of mineral build-up that may gradually restrict their inner diameter and reduce water volume. Plumbing components such as gas pipes, potable water pipes, drain and vent pipes, and shut-off valves are not generally tested if not in daily use. The inspector cannot state the effectiveness or operation of any anti-siphon devices, automatic safety controls, water conditioning equipment, fire and lawn sprinkler systems, on-site water quality and quantity, on-site waste disposal systems, foundation irrigation systems, spa and swimming pool equipment, solar water heating equipment, or observe the system for proper sizing, design, or use of materials. The water pressure within pipes is commonly confused with water volume, but whereas high water volume is good high water pressure is not. Therefore a regulator is recommended whenever street pressure exceeds 80 psi. However, regardless of pressure, leaks will occur in any system, and particularly in one with older galvanized pipes or one in which the regulator fails and high pressure begins to stress washers and diaphragms within various components. Waste and drainpipes pipe condition is usually directly related to their age. Older pipes are subject to damage through decay and root movement, whereas the more modern ABS & PVC pipes are more resilient and less like to be damaged, although some rare batches have been alleged to be defective. Older homes with galvanized or cast iron supply or waste lines can be obstructed and barely working during an inspection but later fail under heavy use. If the water is turned off or not used for periods of time (such as a vacant house waiting for closing), rust or deposits within the piping can further clog the piping system. However, in as much as significant portions of drainpipes are concealed, we can only infer their condition by observing the draw at drains at the time of inspection. Nonetheless, blockages will still occur in the life of any system.

We do not operate pressure regulators and are unable to verify if they are functional, any elevated water pressure that is on a pressure regulator should be evaluated by a licensed plumber.

Inspectors operate fixtures within a specified timeframe. Occasionally, leaks may occur when regular usage resumes. Only leaks visible at the time of inspection will be noted. Have a licensed plumber perform further evaluations and repairs as needed.

General: Water Source

Public

Public water meters/shut-offs/piping and well systems are outside the scope of this inspection and are not evaluated.

Main Water Shut-off & Pressure: Location

Rear

The shut-off valve is not tested for operation during the inspection. Be forewarned that most cutoff valves are not operated regularly and as such, they are prone to leak when operated. Most main shut-off valves are gate-style and oftentimes fail or leak when operated. A ball valve is recommended for replacement in these cases. Insulated valves and piping often times hide evidence of leakage. While insulation is important during cold months, periodic inspection of the valve and piping should be performed.

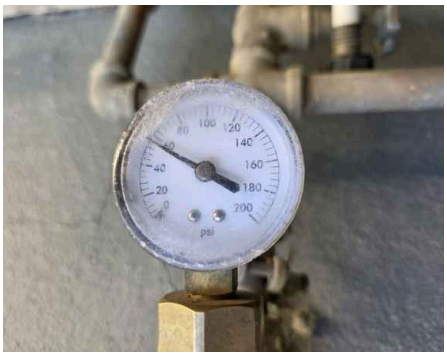


Main Water Shut-off & Pressure: Water Pressure

60 PSI

Water Supply Lines: Water Supply Material

Galvanized





Water Supply Lines: Water Shutoffs Information

Shut-off valves are provided at water lines serving fixtures. Shut-off valves are not tested for operation during the inspection. Be forewarned that most cutoff valves are not operated regularly and as such they are prone to leak when operated. They should only be used to shut off the water in the event of a leak that could damage surrounding materials.

Water Supply Lines: Supply Pipe Brand(If PEX)

N/A

Disclaimer: If installed, while designed for durability users should be aware of the possibility of premature failure due to various factors, included, but not limited to improper installation, water quality issues, external factors or pipe defects. It is noteworthy that multiple PEX piping manufacturers currently or previously faced legal action. We recommend that you always contact a licensed plumber to evaluate and verify there is no active lawsuits against PEX piping installed at the property. Water monitoring devices should be considered.

Drain, Waste, & Vent Systems: Drain, Waste, Vent Material

ABS, Cast Iron

Drain, Waste, & Vent Systems: Primary Cleanout Location

Rear



Drain, Waste, & Vent Systems: ABS Drain Pipe Manufacturer (If Home Is Built Between 1984 - 1993)

N/A

Drain, Waste, & Vent Systems: ABS Drain Pipe Disclosure (1984–1993)

ABS (Acrylonitrile Butadiene Styrene) drain piping was observed at the property. Certain ABS piping manufactured between 1984 and 1990 was the subject of class-action lawsuits and recalls due to premature cracking and joint failure resulting from defective resin compounds.

The affected manufacturers included:

Centaur Pipe Corp.

Phoenix Extrusion Co.

Gable Plastics, Inc.

Apache Plastics, Inc.

Polaris Plastics, Inc.

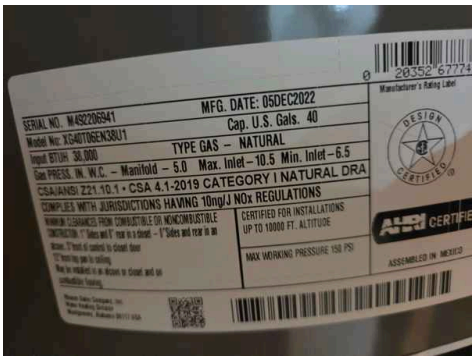
Failures associated with this piping have resulted in leaks, water damage, and costly repairs. Piping markings identifying the manufacturer and date are typically printed along the pipe itself and may only be visible in accessible areas such as crawlspaces or unfinished portions of the structure.

The inspector cannot verify the manufacturer or age of piping that is concealed behind walls, ceilings, or finishes.

Recommendation:
If ABS drain piping is present and the home is within or around this age range, it is recommended that the system be further evaluated by a licensed plumbing contractor to confirm the manufacturer and determine if the piping falls within the recalled date range. Replacement may be warranted if defective materials are identified.

Water Heater: General Photos





Water Heater: Location
Interior Closet

Water Heater: Capacity
40 Gallons

Water Heater: Age
4 years old

If over 10 years of age (20 years if tankless) this unit is such that you may need to replace it in the near future. Budgeting for a new unit should be considered.

Water Heater: Controls/Thermostat
Controls were functional and free of any visible damage.

Water Heater: Power Source/Type
Gas

Water Heater: Pressure Relief Valve
Pressure relief valve noted, not tested.

Water Heater: Tank Secured
Water heater is seismically secured.

Water Heater: Drain Pan Present
The drain pan is present. Unable to verify presence of drain line.

Water Heater: Water Heater Operational
Water heater was operational at the time of the inspection.



Water Heater: Maintenance & Repair Company Recommendation:
For reliable water heater maintenance, repair, or replacement, we highly recommend reaching out to the following company:

HOTCO Hot Water Heater Company

(916) 621-5672

www.hotwaterco.com

Fuel System: **Main Gas/Propane Shut-off Location**

Gas Meter, Left

Gas leaks can be difficult to detect, but the inspector will make every effort to identify any active leaks or odors. However, we strongly recommend a comprehensive evaluation of the fuel system by the local utility company or plumber before closing escrow.



Fuel System: **Fuel Type**

Natural Gas

Observations

11.3.1 Water Supply Lines

GALVANIZED SUPPLY PIPES

Galvanized pipes are made of steel coated with a layer of zinc to protect against rust and corrosion. Over time, however, this protective zinc layer can deteriorate allowing for corrosion and leaks to occur. This is especially a concern with vacant homes. When a vacant house becomes occupied again and water usage resumes, the sudden increase in water flow and pressure can exacerbate existing weaknesses in the galvanized pipes. This surge in activity can lead to leaks in areas that have already experienced corrosion. All pipes with visible corrosion should be evaluated by a licensed plumber. Consider upgrading existing galvanized water piping with copper or other suitable material.

11.6.1 Water Heater

EXPANSION TANK - MISSING

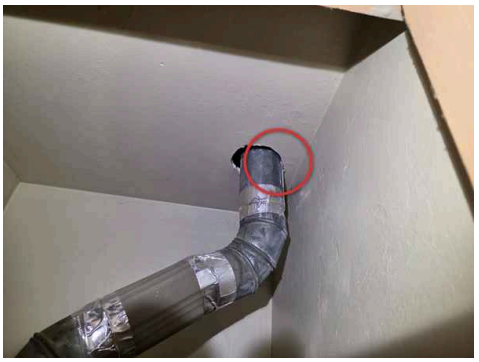
No expansion tank was present. The expansion tank is designed to handle the thermal expansion of water as it heats up in the water heater. These are required in certain areas for new installs. Recommend a qualified plumber evaluate and install.

11.6.2 Water Heater

Evaluation/Repair Needed and/or Safety

FLUE - BAD CLEARANCE

Improper clearance to combustibles - flue pipe is contacting the roof sheathing. Minimum 2" clearance recommended. Correction recommended.

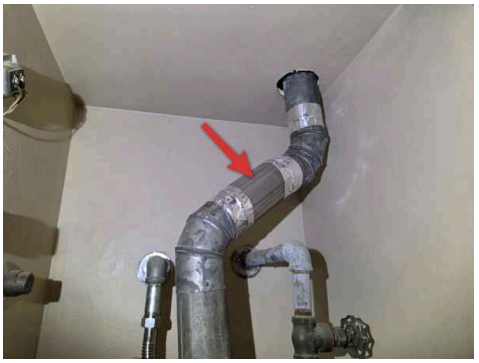


11.6.3 Water Heater

Evaluation/Repair Needed and/or Safety

FLUE - IMPROPERLY INSTALLED

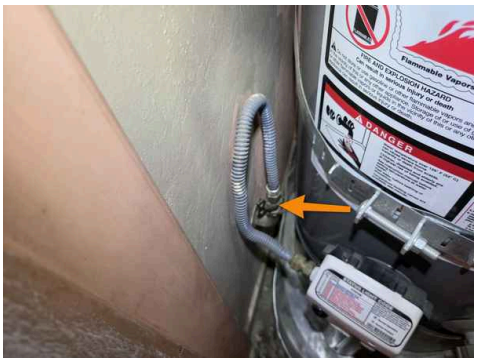
Flue pipe is using unconventional components. Recommend having the flue pipe evaluated and corrected as needed.



11.6.4 Water Heater

NO DRIP LEG AND OLD VALVE

Gas pipe lacks a drip leg. A drip leg helps catch moisture and sediment in the gas before it enters the unit. Installation is recommended. The old gas valve is past its service life and would be safer if it were replaced by a plumbing professional. Older gas valves can sometimes leak and may pose a health/safety hazard.

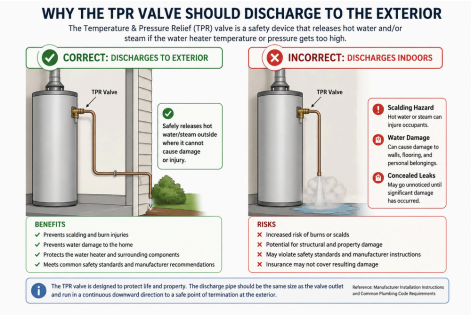


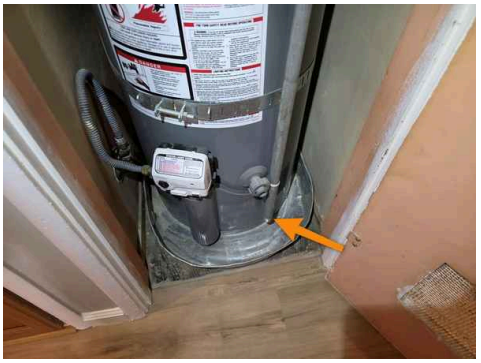
11.6.5 Water Heater

TPR - EXTEND

TPR NOT TO EXTERIOR

Pressure relief valve drain line is missing or ends prematurely. Although this may not be required in some areas, for safety reasons we recommend this drain line be extended to a safe exterior location directed downward no higher than 6" from the ground.





11.6.6 Water Heater

Evaluation/Repair Needed and/or Safety

COMBUSTION VENTS/HVAC RETURN

The HVAC return is close enough to the water heater closet to potentially pull combustion air from the water heater closet and cause a back flow of harmful combustion byproducts such as carbon monoxide. This is a health/safety defect which should be additionally reviewed and corrections made as needed. No vents were observed at the interior of the closet.







11.7.1 Fuel System

RUST/CORROSION

ROOF

Gas pipes are rusted/corroded. This can lead to gas leaks. Recommend contacting local utility company for evaluation and repair.



12: KITCHEN

Information

General: General Photos





General: Information

We may test kitchen appliances for basic functionality, but cannot evaluate them for their performance nor for the variety of their settings or cycles. Appliances older than ten years may exhibit decreased efficiency. Even if general comments are made, these items are not inspected: free-standing appliances, refrigerators, freezers, ice makers, trash-compactors, built-in toasters, coffee-makers, can-openers, blenders, instant hot-water dispensers, water-purifiers, barbecues, grills, or rotisseries, timers, clocks, thermostats, the self-cleaning and cooking capability of ovens, and concealed or countertop lighting, which is convenient but often installed after the initial construction and not wired to national electrical standards. These items should be considered outside the scope of the inspection. Appliances are not moved during the inspection. Portable dishwashers are not inspected, as they require connection to facilitate testing.

Range/Oven/Cooktop: Operational





Range/Oven/Cooktop: Range/Oven/Cooktop Type

Exhaust Fan: Exhaust Type

External

Exhaust Fan: Operational

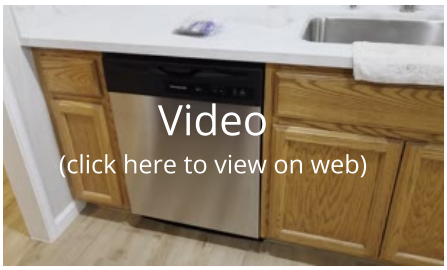
Gas Range



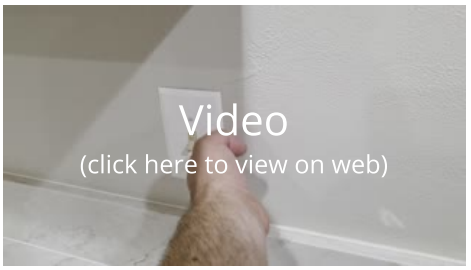
Dishwasher: Air Gap Installed

The dishwasher had an air gap device installed in the drain line at the time of the inspection. The air gap is designed to prevent wastewater from contaminating the dishwasher. ***If water is ever discharging from the air gap device that is an indication of a clogged drain. In order to help prevent this the drain line should be cleaned or flushed regularly.***

Dishwasher: Operational



Garbage Disposal: Operational



GFCI: Kitchen GFCI Protected

Kitchen outlets were GFCI protected and operational unless mentioned below.

Limitations

Refrigerator

NOT INSPECTED

Not inspected.

Observations

12.3.1 Range/Oven/Cooktop

ANTI-TIP MISSING

Range has not been secured as required by manufacturer's installation instructions. A tip-over hazard exists for small children. Range should be properly secured.

12.4.1 Exhaust Fan

SCREEN(S) MISSING

Grease screen missing and needs replacement.





12.4.2 Exhaust Fan

VOID AROUND EXHAUST DUCT

Openings noted around the exhaust duct. Recommend sealing this area with approved materials.



12.5.1 Dishwasher

Evaluation/Repair Needed and/or Safety

AIR GAP CONNECTION LEAK

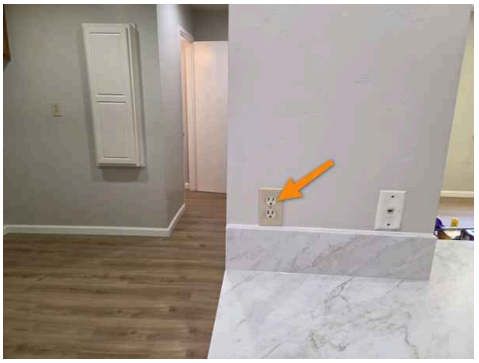
Water is discharging from the air gap connection(s) below the counter. Make further evaluations and repairs prior to any use. Potential for moisture damage.



12.9.1 GFCI

NO GFCI KITCHEN PRE 1987

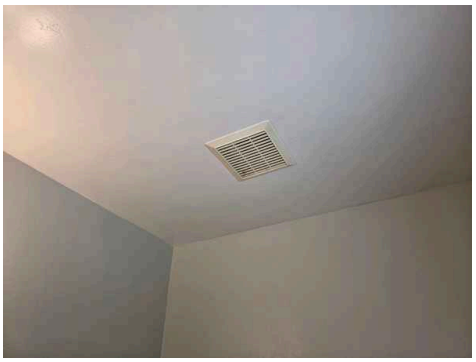
Kitchen outlets were operable at the time of the inspection but had no Ground Fault Circuit Interrupter (GFCI) protection. Consider having GFCI protection installed for kitchen outlets. This is a routinely recommended upgrade for older homes.



13: BATHROOMS

Information

General: General Photos




General: Information

In accordance with industry standards of practice, we do not comment on common cosmetic deficiencies, and do not evaluate window treatments, steam showers, and saunas. More importantly, we do not leak-test shower pans, which is usually the responsibility of a termite inspector. However, because of the possibility of water damage, most termite inspectors will not leak-test second floor shower pans without the written consent of the owners or occupants. Our inspection of interior areas includes the visually accessible areas of walls, floors, cabinets and closets, and a representative number of windows and doors, switches and outlets. We do not evaluate window treatments, nor move furniture, lift carpets or rugs, empty closets or cabinets, and we do not comment on common cosmetic deficiencies.

General: Wet Area Maintenance Tips

Gaps occur along joints, the transitions between materials or surfaces. These seemingly minor spaces create opportunities for water to penetrate and cause large problems. The typical areas in a bathroom where caulking needs to be maintained exist in and around tubs, showers, and vanities. Specific locations will vary depending on the fixtures and materials installed in your home. Examples include:

- seams of a tub/shower surround;
- wall, where a tub/shower surround terminates;
- top of a tub, where the tile meets the tub;
- ceiling, where the tile meets the ceiling;
- floor, where a tub/shower meets flooring;
- top of a vanity, where a backsplash meets the vanity top;
- top of a backsplash or counter, where it meets the wall; and
- Around faucets, shower heads, hot/cold knobs, and spouts.

Maintaining these areas is easier and less expensive than making the costly repairs that are necessitated by water damage. On an annual basis you should inspect the areas listed above. If the existing caulk is discolored or has mildew on the surface, it can be cleaned by using commercially available cleaners or general household materials such as

bleach, baking soda, distilled vinegar, or peroxide. If the existing caulking is dry, loose, damaged, missing, or stained, it should be removed and replaced.

Sink & Cabinetry: Satisfactory

All sink & cabinetry-related items are generally serviceable & satisfactory unless otherwise noted below.

Toilet: Satisfactory

All toilet related items are generally serviceable & satisfactory unless otherwise noted below.

Tub/Shower Fixtures: Satisfactory

All tub & shower-related items are generally serviceable & satisfactory unless otherwise noted below.

Tub/Shower Walls: Satisfactory

All tub & shower wall-related items are generally serviceable & satisfactory unless otherwise noted below.

Bath Ventilation: Vent Fan(s) Present

Adequate. Vent fan(s) installed. The fan(s) operated properly at the time of the inspection unless noted below.

GFCI: Bathroom Outlets GFCI Protected

Bathroom outlets were GFCI protected and operational unless mentioned below.

Limitations

Tub/Shower Walls

SHOWER PAN/OVERFLOW INFORMATION

In accordance with InterNACHI Standards of Practice, shower pans, tubs, and shower enclosures are not tested for leaks or for the functionality of overflow protection.

Observations

13.2.1 Sink & Cabinetry

CHIPPED/WORN SINK SURFACE(S)

HALL BATHROOM

The sink surface is chipped/worn in various locations. The crack doesn't go all the way through and wasn't leaking. Make repairs as needed.



13.4.1 Tub/Shower Fixtures

DRAIN PLUG(S) MISSING

HALL BATHROOM

The tub drain plug is missing and needs replacement.

13.4.2 Tub/Shower Fixtures

SHOWER/TUB VALVE HANDLE(S) LOOSE

HALL BATHROOM

The tub and/or shower valve handle is loose and should be re-secured.



13.6.1 Bath Ventilation

STAINING

HALF BATHROOM

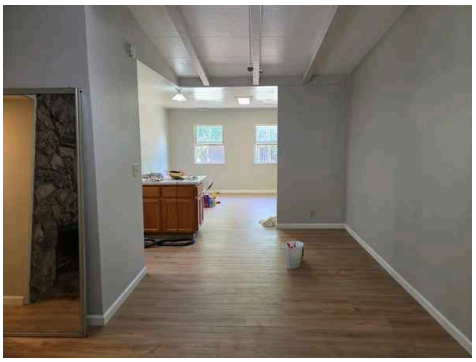
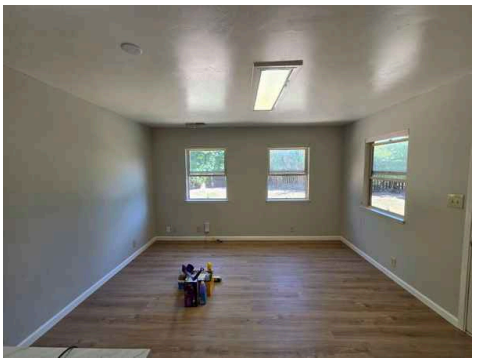
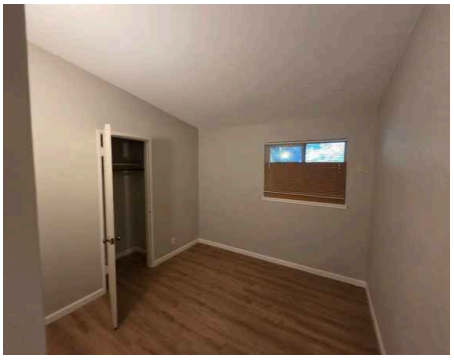
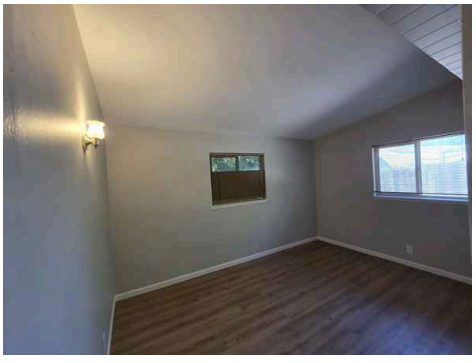
Moisture stains noted. Unable to determine if active leakage exists although there were no indications of moisture present at the time of inspection. Monitor conditions and make further evaluation and repairs if needed.



14: INTERIOR

Information

General: General Photos


General: Information

Our inspection of living space includes the visually accessible areas of walls, floors, cabinets and closets, and the testing of a representative number of windows and doors, switches and outlets. We do not evaluate window treatments, move furnishings or possessions, lift carpets or rugs, empty closets or cabinets, nor comment on cosmetic deficiencies. We may not comment on cracks that appear around windows and doors, along lines of framing members or along seams of drywall and plasterboard. These are typically caused by minor movement, such as wood shrinkage, common settling, and seismic activity, and will often reappear if they are not correctly repaired. Such cracks can become the subject of disputes, and are therefore best evaluated by a specialist. Floor covering damage or stains may be hidden by furniture, and the condition of floors underlying floor coverings is not inspected. Determining the condition of insulated glass windows is not always possible due to temperature, weather and lighting conditions. Check with owners for further information. All fireplaces should be cleaned and inspected on a regular basis to make sure that no cracks have developed. Large fires in the firebox can overheat the firebox and flue liners, sometimes resulting in internal damage. Testing, identifying, or identifying the source of environmental pollutants or odors (including but not limited to lead, mold, allergens, odors from household pets and cigarette smoke) is beyond the scope of our service, but can become equally contentious or difficult to eradicate. We recommend you carefully determine and schedule whatever remedial services may be deemed advisable or necessary before the close of escrow.

Sun Rooms: Sun rooms are often installed after the original construction of the home and are often prone to leaks due to poor windows, siding and roofing materials. Most sun rooms are beyond the scope of this inspection, but the inspector will note any findings at their discretion. If present, we recommend having a qualified contractor that specializes in sun rooms fully evaluate the room prior to the close of escrow.

Cracking on walls and ceilings: Often homes have cracking noted. Most minor cracking is due to shrinkage of the construction materials. Have a qualified contractor make further evaluation and repairs if needed. It's important to note that recently painted homes may often cover up cracks. Any cracks noted after moving into the home should be monitored and evaluated as necessary.

General: Cosmetic Items

Cosmetic items are outside the scope of this inspection, as cosmetic items can be subjective. Walls may have showed prior wall attachment holes, walls and floors may have minor scratches, gouges and staining. Floors may have staining, traffic wear, and minor defects. These items are all found with typical with age and use, which may not be identified in the report. Budget for cosmetic repairs to this home. Cosmetic items identified were at the discretion of the inspector. Though these items are not considered defects, they may be requested for repair or replacement from the seller.

Walls: Wall Material
Drywall

Ceilings: Ceiling Material
Drywall, Paneling, Wood

Limitations

Windows

SOLAR SCREENS PREVENT VIEWING

Solar screens prevent full viewing in some areas.



Observations

14.3.1 Windows

BAD DUAL SEAL(S)

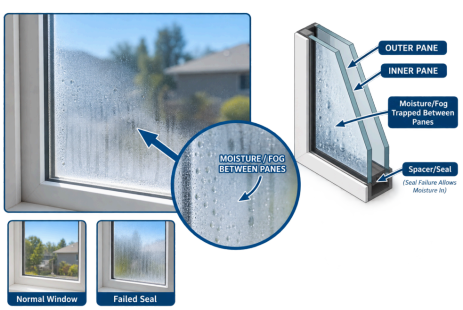
LIVING ROOM

Moisture buildup, discoloration, fogging, or other evidence consistent with failed insulated glass seals was observed at one or more windows. Failed seals can reduce visibility and insulating efficiency and may worsen over time.

In accordance with the InterNACHI Standards of Practice, the inspection includes a representative number of windows and is a visual, non-invasive evaluation based on conditions present at the time of inspection. A home inspection is not a specialized window evaluation, and the inspector is not acting as a window contractor or glazing specialist.

Evidence of failed window seals may not always be visible during the inspection and can vary based on temperature, humidity, lighting, sun exposure, and other environmental conditions. Windows identified in this report are representative of the condition observed and should not be considered an inventory or exhaustive list of every window that may have a failed seal.

A qualified window contractor should evaluate all windows throughout the home to determine the full extent of affected units and repair or replace as needed.





14.3.2 Windows

Evaluation/Repair Needed and/or Safety

WINDOWS DON'T MEET FIRE ESCAPE REQUIREMENTS

ALL BEDROOMS; WINDOW SILLS TOO HIGH OFF THE FLOOR

Every sleeping room should have at least one operable emergency escape and rescue opening that opens directly into an exterior location. Emergency escape and rescue openings shall have a net clear opening of 5.7 square feet. The sill height of the emergency escape and rescue opening should not be more than 44 inches above the floor. Window does not meet the emergency exit standard that is currently required. Correction is recommended.





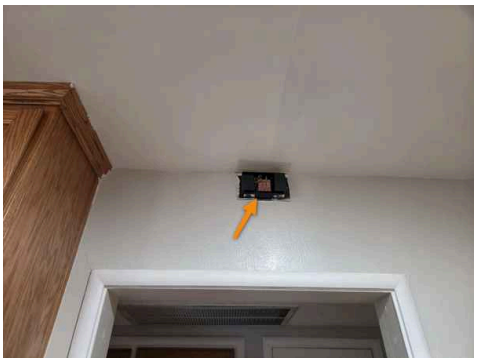


14.5.1 Walls

MISSING DOORBELL CHIME COVER

KITCHEN

The doorbell chime cover is missing and would benefit from replacement.

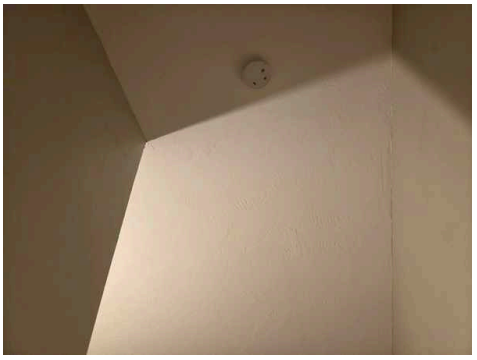


15: FIRE/LIFE SAFETY

Information

General: General Photos






General: Information

Current standards recommend that smoke alarms be installed in all common hallways on each floor level and in all sleeping rooms. Carbon Monoxide detectors are recommended in common hallways on each floor level.

When taking ownership of the home, if smoke and carbon monoxide detectors are older, replacement of previously installed smoke and carbon monoxide detectors should be considered.

Smoke Detectors: Operational

Carbon Monoxide Detectors: Operational

Observations

15.2.1 Smoke Detectors

OLDER ALARM(S)

BACK LEFT BEDROOM

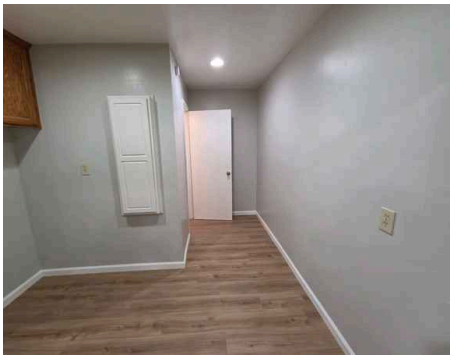
Older model alarms. Replacement should be considered.

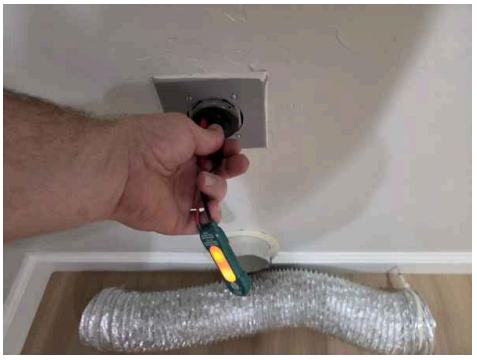


16: LAUNDRY

Information

General: General Photos





General: Information

Laundry appliances are not tested or moved during the inspection and the condition of any walls or flooring hidden by them cannot be judged. Drain lines and water supply valves serving washing machines are not operated. Water supply valves may be subject to leaking if turned. See Plumbing and Electrical pages for more details about those types of system components.

General: Location

Laundry Room

Washer Connections: Drain Present

A drain line for the washer is present. (Inspections are limited to the visible portions only.)

Washer Connections: Hose bibbs

There is a connection installed in the wall with both hot and cold water and a drain pipe. Hose bibbs not tested. The drain pipe was not flood tested. Plumbing appears serviceable.

Dryer Components: Dryer Fuel

Electric 240/220v

Dryer Components: Dryer Vent Present

A dryer vent is provided. **Dryer vents are often neglected. It is recommended that you clean the dryer vent when you take ownership of the home.**

Ventilation: No Fan Installed

No exhaust fan installed.

Laundry Counters & Cabinets: Cabinets

The laundry counters and/or cabinets appeared to be in generally serviceable condition at the time of the inspection. Normal wear noted.

Observations

16.4.1 Ventilation

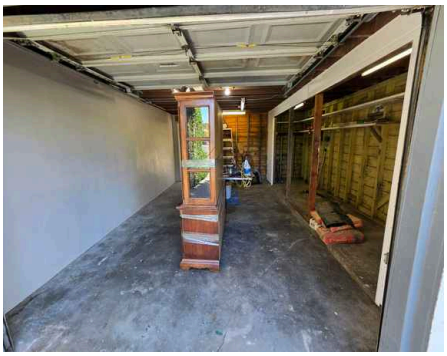
NO FAN/WINDOW

No fan or window was visible in the laundry area. Despite an exhaust fan being located in the connected bathroom, we recommend upgrading for proper ventilation.

17: GARAGE

Information

General: General Photos



General: Cosmetic Items

Walls, ceilings and/or floors may have showed prior holes, scratches, gouges and minor damage found with typical age and use. These type concerns are considered subjective and cosmetic items, and as such, are outside the scope of the standard home inspection. Cosmetic items may not be identified in the report. Budget for cosmetic repairs to this home.

Ceiling: Ceiling Material
Open Beam

Walls: Wall Material
Unfinished, Stucco

Firewalls: Information

Determining the heat resistance rating of firewalls is beyond the scope of this inspection. Flammable materials should not be stored within closed garage areas. Garage door openings are not standard, so you may wish to measure the opening to ensure that there is sufficient clearance to accommodate your vehicles. It is not uncommon for moisture to penetrate garages, particularly with slabs on-grade construction, and this may be apparent in the form of efflorescence or salt crystal formations on the concrete. You may want to have any living space above the garage evaluated further by a structural engineer, as it may be seismically vulnerable.

Garage Door: Material

Aluminum

Garage doors commonly experience wear or damage. We recommend a complete evaluation of the door and its hardware by a qualified garage door contractor before continuous use.

Garage Door Opener: Manual

Operation

No door opener installed. Door is manual operation.

Observations

17.2.1 Ceiling

MOISTURE STAINING

VARIOUS

Moisture stains noted. Unable to determine if active leakage exists although there were no indications of moisture present at the time of inspection. Monitor conditions and make further evaluation and repairs if needed.






17.3.1 Floor

CRACKING

Some cracking noted to the garage floor surface. Monitor in the future and make repairs if needed.





17.4.1 Walls

Evaluation/Repair Needed and/or Safety

DETERIORATION

VARIOUS, REFER TO WDO INSPECTION

Deterioration was noted to the wall framing/siding. A qualified siding contractor should be called to make repairs to the damaged areas. A WDO (Wood Destroying Organism) inspection is recommended for further evaluation.









17.7.1 Garage Door

GAPS

Gaps noted at the garage door. These gaps can allow unwanted visitors such as insects and rodents. We recommend closing the gaps by adjusting the door or replacing the seal if needed.




18: POST INSPECTION CHECKLIST

Information

Post Inspection Information: Post Inspection Information

The inspector makes every effort to leave the house as it was when they arrived. The following was verified by the inspector. Verification pictures are included below.

Exterior Doors & Gates: Occupant(s) Home

The homeowner/occupant was home at the time of this inspection negating the need to lock the door(s).

Appliances: Oven/Cooktop Off

The oven and/or cooktop were turned off before the inspection was completed.



Appliances: Dishwasher Off - No leaks

The dishwasher was turned off before the inspection was completed. No leaks were noted on the floor below the unit at the time of completion.



Water Fixtures: Water Fixtures Off

All water fixtures tested were left in the off position before leaving the property.

Heating & Cooling: Thermostat Set To Original Temperature/Setting

The thermostat was left at the original position/location before leaving the home.



Lighting & Outlets: All GFCI Outlets Reset

All GFCI outlets were reset unless otherwise noted in the inspection report before leaving the home.

Lighting & Outlets: Occupant(s) Home

The homeowner/occupant was home during this inspection. Light fixtures were left in their original condition before this inspection.

Keys & Lockbox: Occupant(s) Home

The homeowner/occupant was home negating the need to lock up or return keys.

19: INTERNACHI STANDARDS OF PRACTICE

Information

Standards of Practice: Standards of Practice

CALPRO Standards of Practice

Last revised October 2022

Table of Contents

1. Definitions and Scope

2. Limitations, Exceptions & Exclusions

3. Standards of Practice

3.1. Roof
3.2. Exterior
3.3. Basement, Foundation, Crawlspace & Structure
3.4. Heating
3.5. Cooling
3.6. Plumbing
3.7. Electrical
3.8. Fireplace
3.9. Attic, Insulation & Ventilation
3.10. Doors, Windows & Interior

4. Glossary of Terms

1. Definitions and Scope

1.1. A home inspection is a non-invasive, visual examination of the accessible areas of a residential property (as delineated below), performed for a fee, which is designed to identify defects within specific systems and components defined by these Standards that are both observed and deemed material by the inspector. The scope of work may be modified by the Client and Inspector prior to the inspection process.

1. The home inspection is based on the observations made on the date of the inspection, and not a prediction of future conditions.

2. The home inspection will not reveal every issue that exists or ever could exist, but only those material defects observed on the date of the inspection.

1.2. A material defect is a specific issue with a system or component of a residential property that may have a significant, adverse impact on the value of the property, or that poses an unreasonable risk to people. The fact that a system or component is near, at, or beyond the end of its normal, useful life is not, in itself, a material defect.

1.3. A home inspection report shall identify, in written format, defects within specific systems and components defined by these Standards that are both observed and deemed material by the inspector. Inspection reports may include additional comments and recommendations.

2. Limitations, Exceptions & Exclusions

2.1. Limitations:

1. An inspection is not technically exhaustive.
2. An inspection will not identify concealed or latent defects.
3. An inspection will not deal with aesthetic concerns, or what could be deemed matters of taste, cosmetic defects, etc.
4. An inspection will not determine the suitability of the property for any use.
5. An inspection does not determine the market value of the property or its marketability.
6. An inspection does not determine the insurability of the property.
7. An inspection does not determine the advisability or inadvisability of the purchase of the inspected property.
8. An inspection does not determine the life expectancy of the property or any components or systems therein.
9. An inspection does not include items not permanently installed.
10. This Standards of Practice applies to properties with four or fewer residential units and their attached garages and carports.

2.2. Exclusions:

I. The inspector is not required to determine:

1. property boundary lines or encroachments.
2. the condition of any component or system that is not readily accessible.
3. the service life expectancy of any component or system.
4. the size, capacity, BTU, performance or efficiency of any component or system.
5. the cause or reason of any condition.
6. the cause for the need of correction, repair or replacement of any system or component.
7. future conditions.

8. compliance with codes or regulations.
9. the presence of evidence of rodents, birds, bats, animals, insects, or other pests.
10. the presence of mold, mildew or fungus.
11. the presence of airborne hazards, including radon.
12. the air quality.
13. the existence of environmental hazards, including lead paint, asbestos or toxic drywall.
14. the existence of electromagnetic fields.
15. any hazardous waste conditions.
16. any manufacturers' recalls or conformance with manufacturer installation, or any information included for consumer protection purposes.
17. acoustical properties.
18. correction, replacement or repair cost estimates.
19. estimates of the cost to operate any given system.

II. The inspector is not required to operate:

1. any system that is shut down.
2. any system that does not function properly.
3. or evaluate low-voltage electrical systems, such as, but not limited to:
1. phone lines;
2. cable lines;
3. satellite dishes;
4. antennae;
5. lights; or
6. remote controls.
4. any system that does not turn on with the use of normal operating controls.
5. any shut-off valves or manual stop valves.
6. any electrical disconnect or over-current protection devices.
7. any alarm systems.
8. moisture meters, gas detectors or similar equipment.

III. The inspector is not required to:

1. move any personal items or other obstructions, such as, but not limited to: throw rugs, carpeting, wall coverings, furniture, ceiling tiles, window coverings, equipment, plants, ice, debris, snow, water, dirt, pets, or anything else that might restrict the visual inspection.
2. dismantle, open or uncover any system or component.
3. enter or access any area that may, in the inspector's opinion, be unsafe.
4. enter crawlspaces or other areas that may be unsafe or not readily accessible.
5. inspect underground items, such as, but not limited to: lawn-irrigation systems, or underground storage tanks (or indications of their presence), whether abandoned or actively used.
6. do anything that may, in the inspector's opinion, be unsafe or dangerous to the inspector or others, or damage property, such as, but not limited to: walking on roof surfaces, climbing ladders, entering attic spaces, or negotiating with pets.
7. inspect decorative items.
8. inspect common elements or areas in multi-unit housing.
9. inspect intercoms, speaker systems or security systems.
10. offer guarantees or warranties.
11. offer or perform any engineering services.
12. offer or perform any trade or professional service other than a home inspection.
13. research the history of the property, or report on its potential for alteration, modification, extendibility or suitability for a specific or proposed use for occupancy.
14. determine the age of construction or installation of any system, structure or component of a building, or differentiate between original construction and subsequent additions, improvements, renovations or replacements.
15. determine the insurability of a property.
16. perform or offer Phase 1 or environmental audits.
17. inspect any system or component that is not included in these Standards.

3. Standards of Practice

3.1. Roof

I. The inspector shall inspect from ground level or the eaves:

1. the roof-covering materials;
2. the gutters;
3. the downspouts;
4. the vents, flashing, skylights, chimney, and other roof penetrations; and
5. the general structure of the roof from the readily accessible panels, doors or stairs.

II. The inspector shall describe:

A. the type of roof-covering materials.

III. The inspector shall report as in need of correction:

A. observed indications of active roof leaks.

IV. The inspector is not required to:

1. walk on any roof surface.
2. predict the service life expectancy.
3. inspect underground downspout diverter drainage pipes.
4. remove snow, ice, debris or other conditions that prohibit the observation of the roof surfaces.
5. move insulation.
6. inspect antennae, satellite dishes, lightning arresters, de-icing equipment, or similar attachments.
7. walk on any roof areas that appear, in the inspector's opinion, to be unsafe.
8. walk on any roof areas if doing so might, in the inspector's opinion, cause damage.
9. perform a water test.
10. warrant or certify the roof.
11. confirm proper fastening or installation of any roof-covering material.

3.2. Exterior

I. The inspector shall inspect:

1. the exterior wall-covering materials;
2. the eaves, soffits and fascia;
3. a representative number of windows;
4. all exterior doors;
5. flashing and trim;
6. adjacent walkways and driveways;
7. stairs, steps, stoops, stairways and ramps;
8. porches, patios, decks, balconies and carports;
9. railings, guards and handrails; and
10. vegetation, surface drainage, retaining walls and grading of the property, where they may adversely affect the structure due to moisture intrusion.

II. The inspector shall describe:

1.

the type of exterior wall-covering materials.

III. The inspector shall report as in need of correction:

1.

any improper spacing between intermediate balusters, spindles and rails.

IV. The inspector is not required to:

1. inspect or operate screens, storm windows, shutters, awnings, fences, outbuildings, or exterior accent lighting.
2. inspect items that are not visible or readily accessible from the ground, including window and door flashing.
3. inspect or identify geological, geotechnical, hydrological or soil conditions.
4. inspect recreational facilities or playground equipment.
5. inspect seawalls, breakwalls or docks.
6. inspect erosion-control or earth-stabilization measures.
7. inspect for safety-type glass.
8. inspect underground utilities.
9. inspect underground items.
10. inspect wells or springs.
11. inspect solar, wind or geothermal systems.
12. inspect swimming pools or spas.
13. inspect wastewater treatment systems, septic systems or cesspools.
14. inspect irrigation or sprinkler systems.
15. inspect drainfields or dry wells.
16. determine the integrity of multiple-pane window glazing or thermal window seals.

3.3. Basement, Foundation, Crawlspace & Structure

I. The inspector shall inspect:

1. the foundation;
2. the basement;
3. the crawlspace; and
4. structural components.

II. The inspector shall describe:

1. the type of foundation; and
2. the location of the access to the under-floor space.

III. The inspector shall report as in need of correction:

1. observed indications of wood in contact with or near soil;
2. observed indications of active water penetration;
3. observed indications of possible foundation movement, such as sheetrock cracks, brick cracks, out-of-square door frames, and unlevel floors; and
4. any observed cutting, notching and boring of framing members that may, in the inspector's opinion, present a structural or safety concern.

IV. The inspector is not required to:

1. enter any crawlspace that is not readily accessible, or where entry could cause damage or pose a hazard to the inspector.
2. move stored items or debris.
3. operate sump pumps with inaccessible floats.
4. identify the size, spacing, span or location or determine the adequacy of foundation bolting, bracing, joists, joist spans or support systems.
5. provide any engineering or architectural service.
6. report on the adequacy of any structural system or component.

3.4. Heating

I. The inspector shall inspect:

1. the heating system, using normal operating controls.

II. The inspector shall describe:

1. the location of the thermostat for the heating system;
2. the energy source; and
3. the heating method.

III. The inspector shall report as in need of correction:

1. any heating system that did not operate; and
2. if the heating system was deemed inaccessible.

IV. The inspector is not required to:

1. inspect, measure, or evaluate the interior of flues or chimneys, fire chambers, heat exchangers, combustion air systems, fresh-air intakes, makeup air, humidifiers, dehumidifiers, electronic air filters, geothermal systems, or solar heating systems.
2. inspect fuel tanks or underground or concealed fuel supply systems.
3. determine the uniformity, temperature, flow, balance, distribution, size, capacity, BTU, or supply adequacy of the heating system.
4. light or ignite pilot flames.
5. activate heating, heat pump systems, or other heating systems when ambient temperatures or other circumstances are not conducive to safe operation or may damage the equipment.
6. override electronic thermostats.
7. evaluate fuel quality.
8. verify thermostat calibration, heat anticipation, or automatic setbacks, timers, programs or clocks.
9. measure or calculate the air for combustion, ventilation, or dilution of flue gases for appliances.

3.5. Cooling

I. The inspector shall inspect:

1. the cooling system, using normal operating controls.

II. The inspector shall describe:

1. the location of the thermostat for the cooling system; and
2. the cooling method.

III. The inspector shall report as in need of correction:

1. any cooling system that did not operate; and
2. if the cooling system was deemed inaccessible.

IV. The inspector is not required to:

1. determine the uniformity, temperature, flow, balance, distribution, size, capacity, BTU, or supply adequacy of the cooling system.
2. inspect portable window units, through-wall units, or electronic air filters.
3. operate equipment or systems if the exterior temperature is below 65° Fahrenheit, or when other circumstances are not conducive to safe operation or may damage the equipment.
4. inspect or determine thermostat calibration, cooling anticipation, or automatic setbacks or clocks.
5. examine electrical current, coolant fluids or gases, or coolant leakage.

3.6. Plumbing

I. The inspector shall inspect:

1. the main water supply shut-off valve;
2. the main fuel supply shut-off valve;
3. the water heating equipment, including the energy source, venting connections, temperature/pressure-relief (TPR) valves, Watts 210 valves, and seismic bracing;

4. interior water supply, including all fixtures and faucets, by running the water;
5. all toilets for proper operation by flushing;
6. all sinks, tubs and showers for functional drainage;
7. the drain, waste and vent system; and
8. drainage sump pumps with accessible floats.

II. The inspector shall describe:

1. whether the water supply is public or private based upon observed evidence;
2. the location of the main water supply shut-off valve;
3. the location of the main fuel supply shut-off valve;
4. the location of any observed fuel-storage system; and
5. the capacity of the water heating equipment, if labeled.

III. The inspector shall report as in need of correction:

1. deficiencies in the water supply by viewing the functional flow in two fixtures operated simultaneously;
2. deficiencies in the installation of hot and cold water faucets;
3. active plumbing water leaks that were observed during the inspection; and
4. toilets that were damaged, had loose connections to the floor, were leaking, or had tank components that did not operate.

IV. The inspector is not required to:

1. light or ignite pilot flames.
2. measure the capacity, temperature, age, life expectancy or adequacy of the water heater.
3. inspect the interior of flues or chimneys, combustion air systems, water softener or filtering systems, well pumps or tanks, safety or shut-off valves, floor drains, lawn sprinkler systems, or fire sprinkler systems.
4. determine the exact flow rate, volume, pressure, temperature or adequacy of the water supply.
5. determine the water quality, potability or reliability of the water supply or source.
6. open sealed plumbing access panels.
7. inspect clothes washing machines or their connections.
8. operate any valve.
9. test shower pans, tub and shower surrounds or enclosures for leakage or for functional overflow protection.
10. evaluate the compliance with conservation, energy or building standards, or the proper design or sizing of any water, waste or venting components, fixtures or piping.
11. determine the effectiveness of anti-siphon, back-flow prevention or drain-stop devices.
12. determine whether there are sufficient cleanouts for effective cleaning of drains.
13. evaluate fuel storage tanks or supply systems.
14. inspect wastewater treatment systems.
15. inspect water treatment systems or water filters.
16. inspect water storage tanks, pressure pumps, or bladder tanks.
17. evaluate wait time to obtain hot water at fixtures, or perform testing of any kind to water heater elements.
18. evaluate or determine the adequacy of combustion air.
19. test, operate, open or close: safety controls, manual stop valves, temperature/pressure-relief valves, control valves, or check valves.
20. examine ancillary or auxiliary systems or components, such as, but not limited to, those related to solar water heating and hot water circulation.
21.

determine the existence or condition of polybutylene, polyethylene, or similar plastic piping.

22.

inspect or test for gas or fuel leaks, or indications thereof.

3.7. Electrical

I. The inspector shall inspect:

1. the service drop;
2. the overhead service conductors and attachment point;
3. the service head, gooseneck and drip loops;
4. the service mast, service conduit and raceway;
5. the electric meter and base;
6. service-entrance conductors;
7. the main service disconnect;
8. panelboards and over-current protection devices (circuit breakers and fuses);
9. service grounding and bonding;
10. a representative number of switches, lighting fixtures and receptacles, including receptacles observed and deemed to be arc-fault circuit interrupter (AFCI)-protected using the AFCI test button, where possible;
11. all ground-fault circuit interrupter receptacles and circuit breakers observed and deemed to be GFCIs using a GFCI tester, where possible; and
12. for the presence of smoke and carbon monoxide detectors.

II. The inspector shall describe:

1. the main service disconnect's amperage rating, if labeled; and
2. the type of wiring observed.

III. The inspector shall report as in need of correction:

1. deficiencies in the integrity of the service-entrance conductors' insulation, drip loop, and vertical clearances from grade and roofs;
2. any unused circuit-breaker panel opening that was not filled;
3. the presence of solid conductor aluminum branch-circuit wiring, if readily visible;
4. any tested receptacle in which power was not present, polarity was incorrect, the cover was not in place, the GFCI devices were not properly installed or did not operate properly, evidence of arcing or excessive heat, and where the receptacle was not grounded or was not secured to the wall; and
5. the absence of smoke and/or carbon monoxide detectors.

IV. The inspector is not required to:

1. insert any tool, probe or device into the main panelboard, sub-panels, distribution panelboards, or electrical fixtures.
2. operate electrical systems that are shut down.
3. remove panelboard cabinet covers or dead fronts.
4. operate or re-set over-current protection devices or overload devices.
5. operate or test smoke or carbon monoxide detectors or alarms.
6. inspect, operate or test any security, fire or alarm systems or components, or other warning or signaling systems.
7. measure or determine the amperage or voltage of the main service equipment, if not visibly labeled.
8. inspect ancillary wiring or remote-control devices.
9. activate any electrical systems or branch circuits that are not energized.
10. inspect low-voltage systems, electrical de-icing tapes, swimming pool wiring, or any time-controlled devices.
11. verify the service ground.
12. inspect private or emergency electrical supply sources, including, but not limited to: generators, windmills, photovoltaic solar collectors, or battery or electrical storage facility.
13. inspect spark or lightning arrestors.
14. inspect or test de-icing equipment.
15. conduct voltage-drop calculations.
16. determine the accuracy of labeling.
17. inspect exterior lighting.

3.8. Fireplace

I. The inspector shall inspect:

1. readily accessible and visible portions of the fireplaces and chimneys;
2. lintels above the fireplace openings;
3. damper doors by opening and closing them, if readily accessible and manually operable; and
4. cleanout doors and frames.

II. The inspector shall describe:

1.
the type of fireplace.

III. The inspector shall report as in need of correction:

1. evidence of joint separation, damage or deterioration of the hearth, hearth extension or chambers;
2. manually operated dampers that did not open and close;
3. the lack of a smoke detector in the same room as the fireplace;
4. the lack of a carbon monoxide detector in the same room as the fireplace; and
5. cleanouts not made of metal, pre-cast cement, or other non-combustible material.

IV. The inspector is not required to:

1. inspect the flue or vent system.
2. inspect the interior of chimneys or flues, fire doors or screens, seals or gaskets, or mantels.
3. determine the need for a chimney sweep.
4. operate gas fireplace inserts.
5. light pilot flames.
6. determine the appropriateness of any installation.
7. inspect automatic fuel-fed devices.
8. inspect combustion and/or make-up air devices.
9. inspect heat-distribution assists, whether gravity-controlled or fan-assisted.
10. ignite or extinguish fires.
11. determine the adequacy of drafts or draft characteristics.
12. move fireplace inserts, stoves or firebox contents.
13. perform a smoke test.
14. dismantle or remove any component.
15. perform a National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)-style inspection.
16. perform a Phase I fireplace and chimney inspection.

3.9. Attic, Insulation & Ventilation

I. The inspector shall inspect:

1. insulation in unfinished spaces, including attics, crawlspaces and foundation areas;
2. ventilation of unfinished spaces, including attics, crawlspaces and foundation areas; and
3. mechanical exhaust systems in the kitchen, bathrooms and laundry area.

II. The inspector shall describe:

1. the type of insulation observed; and
2. the approximate average depth of insulation observed at the unfinished attic floor area or roof structure.

III. The inspector shall report as in need of correction:

1.
the general absence of insulation or ventilation in unfinished spaces.

IV. The inspector is not required to:

1. enter the attic or any unfinished spaces that are not readily accessible, or where entry could cause damage or, in the inspector's opinion, pose a safety hazard.
2. move, touch or disturb insulation.
3. move, touch or disturb vapor retarders.
4. break or otherwise damage the surface finish or weather seal on or around access panels or covers.
5. identify the composition or R-value of insulation material.
6. activate thermostatically operated fans.
7. determine the types of materials used in insulation or wrapping of pipes, ducts, jackets, boilers or wiring.
8. determine the adequacy of ventilation.

3.10. Doors, Windows & Interior

I. The inspector shall inspect:

1. a representative number of doors and windows by opening and closing them;
2. floors, walls and ceilings;
3. stairs, steps, landings, stairways and ramps;
4. railings, guards and handrails; and
5. garage vehicle doors and the operation of garage vehicle door openers, using normal operating controls.

II. The inspector shall describe:

1.

a garage vehicle door as manually-operated or installed with a garage door opener.

III. The inspector shall report as in need of correction:

1. improper spacing between intermediate balusters, spindles and rails for steps, stairways, guards and railings;
2. photo-electric safety sensors that did not operate properly; and
3. any window that was obviously fogged or displayed other evidence of broken seals.

IV. The inspector is not required to:

1. inspect paint, wallpaper, window treatments or finish treatments.
2. inspect floor coverings or carpeting.
3. inspect central vacuum systems.
4. inspect for safety glazing.
5. inspect security systems or components.
6. evaluate the fastening of islands, countertops, cabinets, sink tops or fixtures.
7. move furniture, stored items, or any coverings, such as carpets or rugs, in order to inspect the concealed floor structure.
8. move suspended-ceiling tiles.
9. inspect or move any household appliances.
10. inspect or operate equipment housed in the garage, except as otherwise noted.
11. verify or certify the proper operation of any pressure-activated auto-reverse or related safety feature of a garage door.
12. operate or evaluate any security bar release and opening mechanisms, whether interior or exterior, including their compliance with local, state or federal standards.
13. operate any system, appliance or component that requires the use of special keys, codes, combinations or devices.
14. operate or evaluate self-cleaning oven cycles, tilt guards/latches, or signal lights.
15. inspect microwave ovens or test leakage from microwave ovens.
16. operate or examine any sauna, steam-generating equipment, kiln, toaster, ice maker, coffee maker, can opener, bread warmer, blender, instant hot-water dispenser, or other small, ancillary appliances or devices.
17. inspect elevators.
18. inspect remote controls.

19. inspect appliances.
20. inspect items not permanently installed.
21. discover firewall compromises.
22. inspect pools, spas or fountains.
23. determine the adequacy of whirlpool or spa jets, water force, or bubble effects.
24. determine the structural integrity or leakage of pools or spas.

4. Glossary of Terms

- accessible: In the opinion of the inspector, can be approached or entered safely, without difficulty, fear or danger.
- activate: To turn on, supply power, or enable systems, equipment or devices to become active by normal operating controls. Examples include turning on the gas or water supply valves to the fixtures and appliances, and activating electrical breakers or fuses.
- adversely affect: To constitute, or potentially constitute, a negative or destructive impact.
- alarm system: Warning devices, installed or freestanding, including, but not limited to: carbon monoxide detectors, flue gas and other spillage detectors, security equipment, ejector pumps, and smoke alarms.
- appliance: A household device operated by the use of electricity or gas. Not included in this definition are components covered under central heating, central cooling or plumbing.
- architectural service: Any practice involving the art and science of building design for construction of any structure or grouping of structures, and the use of space within and surrounding the structures or the design, design development, preparation of construction contract documents, and administration of the construction contract.
- component: A permanently installed or attached fixture, element or part of a system.
- condition: The visible and conspicuous state of being of an object.
- correction: Something that is substituted or proposed for what is incorrect, deficient, unsafe, or a defect.
- cosmetic defect: An irregularity or imperfection in something, which could be corrected, but is not required.
- crawlspace: The area within the confines of the foundation and between the ground and the underside of the lowest floor's structural component.
- decorative: Ornamental; not required for the operation of essential systems or components of a home.
- describe: To report in writing a system or component by its type or other observed characteristics in order to distinguish it from other components used for the same purpose.
- determine: To arrive at an opinion or conclusion pursuant to examination.
- dismantle: To open, take apart or remove any component, device or piece that would not typically be opened, taken apart or removed by an ordinary occupant.
- engineering service: Any professional service or creative work requiring engineering education, training and experience, and the application of special knowledge of the mathematical, physical and engineering sciences to such professional service or creative work as consultation, investigation, evaluation, planning, design and supervision of construction for the purpose of assuring compliance with the specifications and design, in conjunction with structures, buildings, machines, equipment, works and/or processes.
- enter: To go into an area to observe visible components.
- evaluate: To assess the systems, structures and/or components of a property.
- evidence: That which tends to prove or disprove something; something that makes plain or clear; grounds for belief; proof.
- examine: To visually look (see inspect).
- foundation: The base upon which the structure or wall rests, usually masonry, concrete or stone, and generally partially underground.
- function: The action for which an item, component or system is specially fitted or used, or for which an item, component or system exists; to be in action or perform a task.
- functional: Performing, or able to perform, a function.
- functional defect: A lack of or an abnormality in something that is necessary for normal and proper functioning and operation, and, therefore, requires further evaluation and correction.
- general home inspection: See "home inspection."
- home inspection: The process by which an inspector visually examines the readily accessible systems and components of a home and operates those systems and components utilizing this Standards of Practice as a guideline.
- household appliances: Kitchen and laundry appliances, room air conditioners, and similar appliances.
- identify: To notice and report.
- indication: That which serves to point out, show, or make known the present existence of something under certain conditions.

- inspect: To examine readily accessible systems and components safely, using normal operating controls, and accessing readily accessible areas, in accordance with this Standards of Practice.
- inspected property: The readily accessible areas of the home, house, or building, and the components and systems included in the inspection.
- inspection report: A written communication (possibly including images) of any material defects observed during the inspection.
- inspector: One who performs a real estate inspection.
- installed: Attached or connected such that the installed item requires a tool for removal.
- material defect: A specific issue with a system or component of a residential property that may have a significant, adverse impact on the value of the property, or that poses an unreasonable risk to people. The fact that a system or component is near, at, or beyond the end of its normal, useful life is not, in itself, a material defect.
- normal operating controls: Describes the method by which certain devices (such as thermostats) can be operated by ordinary occupants, as they require no specialized skill or knowledge.
- observe: To visually notice.
- operate: To cause systems to function or turn on with normal operating controls.
- readily accessible: A system or component that, in the judgment of the inspector, is capable of being safely observed without the removal of obstacles, detachment or disengagement of connecting or securing devices, or other unsafe or difficult procedures to gain access.
- recreational facilities: Spas, saunas, steam baths, swimming pools, tennis courts, playground equipment, and other exercise, entertainment and athletic facilities.
- report (verb form): To express, communicate or provide information in writing; give a written account of. (See also inspection report.)
- representative number: A number sufficient to serve as a typical or characteristic example of the item(s) inspected.
- residential property: Four or fewer residential units.
- residential unit: A home; a single unit providing complete and independent living facilities for one or more persons, including permanent provisions for living, sleeping, eating, cooking and sanitation.
- safety glazing: Tempered glass, laminated glass, or rigid plastic.
- shut down: Turned off, unplugged, inactive, not in service, not operational, etc.
- structural component: A component that supports non-variable forces or weights (dead loads) and variable forces or weights (live loads).
- system: An assembly of various components which function as a whole.
- technically exhaustive: A comprehensive and detailed examination beyond the scope of a real estate home inspection that would involve or include, but would not be limited to: dismantling, specialized knowledge or training, special equipment, measurements, calculations, testing, research, analysis, or other means.
- unsafe: In the inspector's opinion, a condition of an area, system, component or procedure that is judged to be a significant risk of injury during normal, day-to-day use. The risk may be due to damage, deterioration, improper installation, or a change in accepted residential construction standards.
- verify: To confirm or substantiate.