



**NOTICE TO BUYER: SELLER-PROCURED INSPECTION REPORT**

The following notice is given with respect to the Purchase and Sale Agreement dated \_\_\_\_\_ between \_\_\_\_\_ (“Buyer”) and **David P Walsh** **Nicola Walsh** (“Seller”) concerning **18356 Ne 143rd Pl** **Woodinville** **WA 98072** (“the Property”).

Seller has given or is giving Buyer the following Inspection Report(s) concerning the Property (check all that apply):

- Whole House Inspection
- Sewer Inspection
- Pest Inspection
- Other: \_\_\_\_\_

The Inspection Report(s) are intended to be a part of any Seller Disclosure Statement (NWMLS Form 17) that is provided in this transaction, whether or not the two documents are attached to each other. The Inspection Report(s) were procured by Seller and are provided for informational and disclosure purposes only. The Inspection Report(s) are not intended to constitute a warranty, either express or implied, about the condition of the Property. Buyer is advised to procure their own inspections from professional inspectors chosen by Buyer or hire the inspectors that prepared the Inspection Report(s). Buyer has the opportunity to inspect the Property to Buyer’s satisfaction.

 *David P Walsh* 03/22/22  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Seller DATE

 *Nicola Walsh* 03/23/22  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Seller DATE

**Buyer’s Acknowledgment of Receipt**

The undersigned Buyer acknowledges receipt of the foregoing Notice and the above-referenced Inspection Report(s).

\_\_\_\_\_  
Buyer DATE

\_\_\_\_\_  
Buyer DATE

**David P Walsh & Nicola Thornton-Walsh**  
**18356 NE 143<sup>rd</sup> PL**  
**Woodinville, WA, 98072**

**Per the seller, the following items listed on the pre-sale inspection summary dated (03/26/2022), are being corrected by the seller as part of preparation for sale in good faith.**

**1) The following actions items have been completed by seller as of (04/04/2022)**

- 3.10 Stairs – Stair handrail secured (new deck and stairs recommended)
- 6.4 Fire Separation – Fire sealant applied around pipes. Exposed wood covered.
- 7.9 Electrical system – Repaired
- 7.13 Receptacles – Repaired
- 10.19 Water Heater – Two Seismic straps installed
- 11.12 Hot Water Dispenser – Unplugged when inspection occurred. Plugged in and operating normally.
- 12.9 Hall bathroom Ventilation – new timer installed
- 12.32 Basement bathroom – New GFCI installed
- 15.8 Smoke detectors – Installed on main floors. New detector to be added in basement. Carbon monoxide sensor installed master bedroom.
- 7.16 Luminaries – Bulbs replaced, all operational.
- 11.3 Kitchen Flooring – Tiles repaired
- 12.8 Countertop – Repaired.
- 12.15 Main floor bathroom Sink – Repaired.
- 12.18 Hallway bathroom Cabinets – Repaired.
- 12.19 Hallway bathroom – caulked
- 12.35 Master bath Glass Enclosure – caulked
- 12.38 Guest bath Sink – Repaired.
- 2.6 Patio walkway - repaired

**2) The Seller will correct the following items by closing:**

- 4.5/ 19.10 Roof and sheathing– Will be replaced. See attached Rock Roofing Estimate. Seller will add optional Ridge Venting and TPO membrane
- 5.2/5.3 Attic - Will be treated along with roof and extra ventilation installed
- 15.7 Windows – Kitchen and great room windows have been ordered and will be installed prior to closing
- 3.5 Building exterior – gaps will be caulked
- 20.5 Crawlspace – Scrap wood will be removed prior to closing



Date: 3/28/2022

Name: Niki Thorton	Home#: -
Address: 18356 NE 143rd Pl	Cell#: 425.802.5108
City/State/Zip: Woodinville, WA, 98072	Salesperson: Colt Kaminski 425.508.4362

**Details separate the Professionals from all others**

### TEAR OFF/ DEMOLITION

**Tear-off and Recycle:** Rock Roofing proposes to remove the existing roof system - **(1) layers**. This will include all the shingles/wood, nails, step flashing, counter flashing, pipe boots, etc... as necessary to prepare for your new roof system.

**Sub-Roof Preparation:** Rock Roofing will then inspect the roofs substructure for any rotten/broken or damaged pieces to ensure a solid and clean nailing surface for your new roof system.

### UNDERLAYMENTS

**Sheathing:** Rock Roofing will install **1/2" CDX plywood at \$90 ea**, as it is the most recommended form of sheathing for most roofing materials because of its durability, water resistance, and tensile strength.

**Underlayment/Felt:** Rock Roofing will install Apoc synthetic over existing sheathing that will be used as a water repellent during the roofing process and as a vapor barrier after the roofing is installed.

**Ice & Watershield Membrane:** Rock Roofing will install this **leak barrier membrane** at your most vulnerable leak areas. This will include plumbing pipes, chimney wells, skylight curbs, and all vents. This membrane will self-seal around all nail penetrations.

### FLASHINGS

**Eave Flashing/Gutter Edge:** Rock Roofing will install **1"x 3" 26 gauge pre-painted baked on enamel**. This will prevent water from "wicking" between backside of gutter and fascia board.

**Rake/Gable End Flashing:** Rock Roofing will install **1-1/2" x 1-1/2" 26 gauge pre-painted baked on enamel** on all vertical gable ends to prevent any wind driven rain or snow from penetrating the top surface of the fascia.

**W-Valley Flashing:** Rock Roofing will install **24" W-Valley 26 gauge pre-painted baked on enamel** over one layer of leak barrier membrane in all valley areas.

**Roof-to-Wall Flashing:** Rock Roofing will install new **3x5 roof-to-wall 26 gauge pre-painted baked on enamel** flashing at all vertical walls where shingles meet the siding. (Most companies re-use the existing.)

**Skylight Flashing:** Rock Roofing will replace all **step flash, 3x5 roof-to-wall, and skylight pans** with 26 gauge pre-painted baked on enamel.

**Chimney Flashing:** Rock Roofing will replace all **step flash, 3x5 roof-to-wall, and chimney pans** with 26 gauge pre-painted baked on enamel around the base of chimney.

## VENTILATION

**Plumbing Vents:** Rock Roofing will replace all existing **pipe boots** with **new lead flashings** with **lead expansion/rain caps** that will allow for expansion and contraction of the pipes and keep a water tight seal.

**B-Vent Flashing:** Rock Roofing will replace the **base flashing/collar** and paint entire stack to match the shingle color of roof.

**Bath/Kitchen Vents:** Rock Roofing will replace or add any **PBK-4" or PBK-6"** with **metal** vents to promote proper air flow in attic space with a one-way positive connection.

**Ridgevent System:** Rock Roofing can install **Certainteed Wind Baffled** continuous ridgevent on all *applicable* horizontal ridgelines instead of metal vents. (See [Optional Upgrades - Pg. 3](#))

**RVO38 Vents:** Rock Roofing will install **metal vents** to meet code based on the square footage of your attic space.

## ROCK ROOFING SPECIALTIES

**Nails/Fasteners:** *"Hot-Dipped"* galvanized coil nails will be used to install all composition. Our coated nails will never rust. (Rock Roofing will never use electro-galvanized nails.)

**5-6-Nails per Shingle:** Rock Roofing will always nail to high wind specifications. (Up to 130 mph)

**Safety Anchor:** Rock Roofing will install at least **one** permanent safety anchor in ridge for future maintenance. (Fall restraint only)

**Certainteed "High Profile" Mountain Ridge:** This will always be used to accent the roof and add dimension to all hips and ridges. This is a specifically formulated **SBS asphalt** that is made to last as long as the shingle we install on your roof.

**Matching Shingle/Painting:** Rock Roofing will **paint** all the plumbing, electrical, and gas fixtures to match the roofing and all your other flashing details, enhancing the look of your new roof.

**Touch-Ups:** All nail holes from removing flashings will be caulked. If additional painting/touch-up is needed, Rock Roofing will gladly paint over if homeowner can provide matching paint before completion.

**ROCK "SOLID" WARRANTY:** Rock Roofing's Standard Workmanship/Labor Warranty is **20 years** from date of completion.

## TIME AND MATERIALS

**Time & Materials:** *As a result of the reroof process*, if any additional work to complete your roof project or remedy any structural inadequacies such as, but not limited to: dry rot, delaminated plywood, broken skip sheathing, rotten fascia boards, rafter tails, damaged siding, sheet rock, stucco, masonry or plaster, **will be billed at \$65.00 per man hour, including drivetime and tax.**

**Additional/Unforeseen Layers (other than stated in proposal):** Will be removed at **\$60.00** per square. (10'x10' area)

## " EXTENDED WARRANTY"

**Certainteed 5-Star Sure Start Plus Warranty:** Includes all tear-off, disposal, dump fees, and all materials for 50 years (Lifetime Shingles). This warranty also includes a 25 year workmanship warranty from Certainteed. You may also fully transfer this warranty, one time, within the first 15 years. (See [Optional Upgrades - Pg. 3](#))


<b>LANDMARK AR: (LIFETIME WARRANTY)</b>	
* <b>229 lbs</b> per square	
*Two Piece Laminated Fiberglass	
* 10 year Sure Start Protection	
*10 year Wind Warranty (up to 130 mph)	
*10 year Streak Fighter Warranty	
*Class A Fire Rating	
Color:	
Initial:	<b>\$ 22,694.30</b>

**\*\* ABOVE PRICES DO NOT INCLUDE WASHINGTON STATE SALES TAX OR PERMITS\*\***

Optional Upgrades		Initials	Price
*	Ridge Venting System (Air Vent Shingle Vent II)		<b>\$ 1,120.00</b>
*			
*	Velux 2x4 Fixed curbmount Low-E Argon Skylights (each)		<b>APPEAR TO BE IN GOOD CONDITION</b>
*			
*	Replacement of dead valley with TPO membrane (suggested)		<b>\$ 425.00</b>
*			
*	Seamless 5" K-Style Gutters & Downspouts (includes tear-off)		<b>APPEARS TO BE IN GOOD CONDITION</b>
*			
	<b>Certainteed 5-Star Sure Start Plus Warranty</b>		<b>\$ 685.00</b>

**CONDITIONS OF PROPOSAL**

All material is guaranteed to be as specified. This agreement shall become binding upon acceptance and constitutes the entire contract. The customer has the right to cancel within 3 days of signing by certified and/or registered mail. This proposal has been priced with the assumption that Rock Roofing can have access to load all materials directly on the roof and that a dumpster can be set close to the roof edge. Any deviations from this agreement will result in charges to the customer unless specified before signing the contract. Rock Roofing shall not be responsible for damage to driveways from dumpsters or loading trucks due to poor construction of concrete or asphalt. This includes but is not limited to: erosion, air pockets or roots growing under the driveway. If the customer wishes, they can pay an additional cost to have all material hand loaded and all debris packed out to a dumpster on the street. Rock Roofing shall not be responsible for delays due to weather, strikes, fire, accidents, or causes beyond its control. All employees are insured for liability and property damage. Rock Roofing will do its best to avoid damage to gutters, but due to the proximity to the roof, the gutters cannot be guaranteed against damage. The contractor will need access to power. All payment is due immediately upon completion of work.

**PAYMENT TERMS: ZERO DOWN and full amount due upon completion.** Items that will be billed and/or paid separately may include: gutters, skylights, any non-roofing trade labor, permits, and all time and material items. ( Visa/MC gladly accepted-just ADD 2% convenience fee ) **ALL APPLICABLE DISCOUNTS HAVE BEEN APPLIED TO ABOVE BIDS**

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_  
Authorized Purchaser

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Proposal good for 30 days

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_  
Authorized Consultant

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Proposal good for 15 days

March 26, 2022

**Mr. & Mrs. Dave & Niki Walsh**  
**18356 NE 143rd Pl.**  
**Woodinville, WA.**

**Re: 18356 NE 143rd Pl.**  
**Woodinville, WA.**

Dear Dave & Niki;

At your request, a visual inspection of the above referenced property was conducted on 03/24/2022. We have inspected the major structural components, plumbing, heating and electrical systems for signs of significant non-performance, excessive or unusual wear and general state of repair.

Clark Inspections inspectors, inspect all homes and buildings according to the stringent professional standards and code of ethics set forth by the American Society of Home Inspectors (ASHI). The ASHI standards are designed to identify and disclose to the client certain conditions of the major systems as these conditions exist at the time of the inspection. These standards are designed for a visual inspection of the readily accessible areas of the included system. A copy of these standards will be provided upon request or can be obtained by calling the ASHI automatic "Information-On-Demand" phone number at 1-800-743-2744

Home or building inspections performed under these standards should not be construed as a compliance inspection of any governmental or non-governmental codes or regulations. Inspections performed under these standards are essentially visual; are based on the experience and opinion of the inspector; and are not intended to be technically exhaustive. Inspections performed under these standards are not meant to be warranties nor guarantees of adequacy of performance of the structures, systems, or their component parts.

This inspection does not include an inspection for construction or other materials which might be hazardous to your health. It is possible that such materials may be present and not noted in this report.

This inspection does not include the testing or inspection of security systems, intercoms, communication systems, video, or sprinkler systems. These items are highly specialized and individualistic. Clark Inspections recommends that you have the seller and/or real estate agent/broker demonstrate the operation and serviceability of these systems to you prior to the closing of the sale.

Mechanical equipment is inspected for operability only and may contain undisclosed defects which may significantly impair it's usefulness.

Defects are examined and a determination is made on how a particular defect will affect interrelated building parts and whether immediate repairs are required.

Since all buildings have defects, it is important to know and understand what they are and how they affect the house and property. Some of the defects mentioned in this report may be quite typical, and found in other homes of comparable age and price. Some however, may not. We make our best attempt to distinguish this for you in both verbal and written reports.

## REPORT SUMMARY

The comments in this report are categorized. General information is given on the type of materials and construction methods. Specific information is given pertaining to the condition of a component and applicable repair and maintenance work that may be required.

Statements, representations, or conclusions offered by the inspector are the considered opinion of the inspector, but these statements, representations, or conclusions do not constitute an expressed or implied warranty of any kind. Neither the inspector nor Clark Inspections Inc. shall be liable for any direct, special, incidental, or consequential damages under an circumstances whatsoever, whether arising in tort, negligence, or contract, nor for any loss, claim, expense, or damage caused by or arising out of his or its inspection of a structure, nor will the inspector or Clark Inspections Inc. indemnify or hold others harmless for any loss, claim, expense, or damage arising out of his or its inspection of a structure.

### ACTION ITEMS, SIGNIFICANT DEFECTS AND/OR HEALTH AND SAFETY ISSUES

Non-operational (Action) items, safety or health issues, areas with limited viewing for proper inspection and components that do not serve their intended function (Significant Defects) are listed here. These items will likely require further evaluation and repair by licensed tradespeople.

**Please Read entire report**

#### BUILDING SITE

##### 2.6 WALKWAY

The walkway pavers adjacent the patio have settled differentially. This was probably caused by inadequate preparation of the soil prior to the placement of the masonry. This condition can be repaired by removing and replacing them. The walkway remains functional despite this condition. However, the raised edges of the concrete pavers can be a trip hazard for some people. Repairs should be made as necessary.



#### BUILDING EXTERIOR

##### 3.10 STAIRS

The handrail along the stairs is loose. This is a hazard. Securing the handrail along the stairs is recommended.

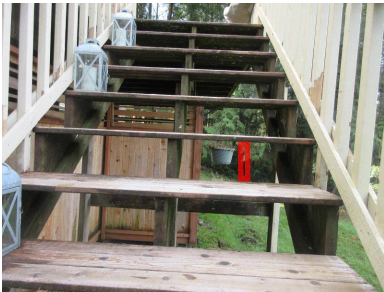


The stairs are non-conforming due to the variable and/or excessive rise. Stair design standards require that stair risers do not exceed 8" and that the variation in rise not exceed 3/8" in order to reduce falls from tripping.

To increase the margin of safety, consideration should be given to reconfiguring the stairs so that rise and run do not vary by more than  $\frac{3}{8}$ ". If this proves to be too impractical or expensive, then we recommend exercising caution when using these stairs.



The stair rise spacing is too wide. This is a hazard for small children. The spacing should be reduced as a safety upgrade. Current standards require that a 4" sphere not pass through the opening.



The spacing under stair railing is too wide. This is a hazard for small children. The spacing should be reduced as a safety upgrade. Current standards require that a 4" sphere not pass under the railing.



The uneven surface at the top of the steps is a potential trip hazard. Consideration should be given to modifying the deck surface to mitigate the hazard.



## ROOF



#### 4.5 MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS

The roof is in need of maintenance. The surface should be blown off or washed with a high volume low pressure garden hose to remove moss and organic debris.



#### 4.6 GENERAL COMMENTS

The roof is nearing the end of its service life. Significant wear, deterioration, and evidence of saturation of the sheathing was observed from within the attic. The need for replacement should be anticipated within 1-3 years.



### ATTIC

#### 5.2 VENTILATION

The attic space is only minimally vented. The installation of some additional attic ventilation is recommended. Vents should be evenly divided between the eaves and ridge, whenever possible.

Wind baffles are compromised in some areas of the attic and insulation has bypassed at several locations. Clearing away the insulation from the vent block openings and the proper placement of wind baffles in front of all soffit vents is recommended.

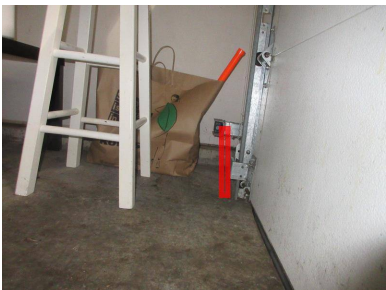


### GARAGE

#### ATTACHED GARAGE

#### 6.3 GARAGE DOOR OPENER

The Photo-eye beam was installed too high above the floor of the garage to adequately offer protection for small children and/or pets. We recommend that the photo-eye be lowered to within 4-6" of the floor.



**6.4 FIRE SEPARATION**

There are voids in the fire resistive barrier between the living space and garage that will allow flames to penetrate. The gypsum barrier slows the spread of a fire from the garage to the structure and/or living space. Patching the voids with a fire retardant caulk is recommended.



The exposed wood is a breach in the fire resistive barrier in the garage. Patching the void with a fire retardant caulk or repairs to the missing piece 5/8" gypsum type X board over the exposed wood is recommended.



**ELECTRICAL SYSTEM**

**7.9 SERVICE PANEL**

Screws that secure the panel cover to the panel box are missing. This is a potential hazard. Missing screws should be replaced with the original style blunt end screws.



### 7.13 RECEPTACLES

There are several loose receptacles throughout the home. This is a potential shock and a fire hazard. All loose receptacles should be repaired as necessary.

## WATER HEATER

### 10.19 SEISMIC RESTRAINT

The water heater is not secured to the wall. A seismic restraint should be installed to secure the water heater and prevent it from falling over during an earthquake. This prevents the gas and water lines from rupturing.



## KITCHEN

### 11.12 HOT WATER DISPENSER

The hot water dispenser is not working. It should be repaired or replaced as necessary.

## BATHROOMS

### MAIN FLOOR POWDER ROOM

#### 12.9 VENTILATION

The vent fan is not functioning. It should be repaired or replaced.

### BASEMENT BATHROOM

#### 12.32 GFCI RECEPTACLES

There are no GFCI protected receptacles in this bathroom. Installation is recommended.

## PLUMBING SYSTEM

### 14.12 SEPTIC SYSTEM

The house uses a private (septic) sewage disposal system. The septic system was not inspected. Our general house inspection will sometimes reveal major defects in the septic system (e.g., complete blockage, complete drain field failure), providing that it is not raining and the ground is dry. However, we still recommend that you have the septic tank pumped out and the septic system inspected by a qualified septic system service company, prior to the closing of the sale. Ask for a "Septic Tank Operational Report". It is also recommended that you have the tank pumped out every four years and avoid introducing grease and non-biodegradable foreign matter into the septic system.

## INTERIOR

### 15.7 WINDOWS

There is condensation or mineral deposits between the panes of glass in at least two of the insulated glass windows. This indicates failed seals. The glass assemblies should be replaced, which is the only method for correcting this deficiency.

### 15.8 SMOKE DETECTORS

There is a smoke detector in the hallway outside of the bedrooms and in some bedrooms, additional smoke detectors should be installed inside all of the sleeping rooms near the door.

Smoke detectors are examined for location only. They are not tested. Smoke detector batteries should be replaced when you move in and every year thereafter. Once batteries have been replaced, the smoke detectors should be tested for proper operation.

FOR MAXIMUM PROTECTION: Use both Ionization and Photoelectric smoke alarms in every bedroom/hallway on every level of your home.

At least one carbon monoxide monitor should be installed for each floor. The best place to install the monitor is in an open area near the gas appliance.

## **MAINTENANCE ITEMS AND/OR COMPONENTS NEARING THE END OF THEIR SERVICE LIFE**

Any item that in the opinion of the inspector is nearing the end of its normal service life and/or conditions that need repair, maintenance and/or upgrades, but have not affected basic functions are listed herein.

### **BUILDING SITE**

#### **2.4 DRIVEWAY**

There is minor tree root damage visible in the asphalt driveway. The damage is not affecting the function of the driveway. Seal coating the surface of the asphalt is recommended to maximize the service life of the paving. Asphalt sealers are available at most home improvement stores.



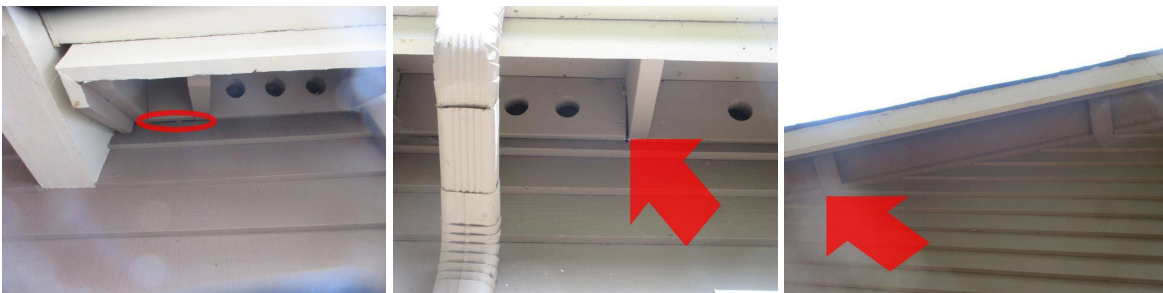
#### **2.7 FENCES AND GATES**

The gates need repair, hardware should be adjusted or replaced as necessary to restore full function.

### **BUILDING EXTERIOR**

#### **3.5 SOFFITS AND OVERHANGS**

There are large gaps over 1/4" in size adjacent the soffit vent blocks. These gaps allow insects and rodents to enter the attic. Covering the gaps with screening, a strip of wood and/or caulking is recommended.



#### **3.8 DECK**

Numerous areas of rot damaged wood and rot fungi was observed in the deck boards. Rot weakens the wood and can result in catastrophic failure of the structure. Replacement of all rotted wood is recommended.



The deck is not adequately secured to the building. The installation of lag bolts through the ledger board into the wall is recommended.



### 3.12 EXTERIOR DOORS

The bottom(s) of the deck door jambs are rotted. The door jambs are not a structural component, therefore, this is an aesthetic concern only. Replacement of the damaged door jambs for better appearance is recommended.



The patio entry door latch is in need of minor adjustment and/or repair. Door hardware should be adjusted or replaced as necessary to restore full function. Sticking doors should be adjusted or planed.

## ATTIC

### 5.3 PEST CONTROL

There is evidence of rodent activity in the attic. The first step in eliminating rodents from the attic is to seal all possible entry points using wire mesh, caulking, wood, stainless steel wool, or aerosol foam. Careful work sealing cracks, holes and gaps over 1/4" in size will discourage further activity. Once this work is completed, snap traps baited with peanut butter should be installed and monitored. The absence of rodents in the traps typically means that the rodents have been excluded from the area.

## ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

### 7.16 LUMINARIES

There are several luminaries that are not working. Testing the luminaries with a voltage tester revealed that there is current to the luminaries. Light bulbs should be replaced in non-functional luminaries and then they

should be tested for proper operation.

## **WATER HEATER**

### *10.6 EXPANSION TANK*

The expansion tank is not adequately secured to the wall. As code requirements start to call for engineered expansion tank supports we recommend the installation of seismic restraints to secure the expansion tank instead of allowing it to simply depend on piping connections that could result in damage to the water pipe and leakage during an earthquake.



## **KITCHEN**

### *11.3 FLOORING MATERIAL*

There are cracks in some of the ceramic tile. This is usually caused by impact or deflection in the floor. Shoring up the floors edge underneath would help to reduce further cracking.

### *11.8 AIR GAP*

The island dishwasher drain lacks an air gap. The dishwasher will function without one, but there is a risk of contamination of the inside of the dishwasher by waste water. The installation of an air gap is recommended.

## **BATHROOMS**

### MAIN FLOOR POWDER ROOM ROOM

#### *12.8 COUNTERTOP*

The backsplash is not caulked. This allows water to enter the gap between the back splash and counter and it is difficult to clean. Caulking should be installed at this location.

### GUEST BEDROOM HALLWAY BATHROOM

#### *12.15 SINK*

The left drain stop is not operational. It should be repaired or replaced.

#### *12.18 CABINETS*

The cabinet is properly installed and in good condition, however, the doors are mis-aligned. These doors have adjustable hinges that make door realignment a simple operation.

#### *12.19 COUNTERTOP*

The backsplash is not caulked. This allows water to enter the gap between the back splash and counter and it is difficult to clean. Caulking should be installed at this location.

### MASTER BEDROOM BATHROOM

#### *12.35 GLASS ENCLOSURE*

The glass enclosure has been leaking at the lower corners. No damage was visible, but resealing or repairing the enclosure is recommended as preventive maintenance.

#### *12.38 SINK*

The right drain stop is not operational. It should be repaired or replaced.

**LAUNDRY ROOM**

*13.8 APPLIANCES*

Upgrading the washer connections to high pressure (steel braided) lines is recommended.

**INSULATION**

*18.3 FLOOR INSULATION*

Some of the insulation batts were not properly secured and have falling down. The fallen batts should be reinstalled and secured.



**STRUCTURE**

*19.10 ROOF SHEATHING*

Evidence of moisture saturation to the sheathing was observed from within the attic. The need for replacement of some of the sheathing should be anticipated when a new roof is installed.

**CRAWLSPACE**

*20.5 PEST CONTROL*

Scrap-wood and other cellulose debris was observed on the crawl floor. This wood debris creates conducive conditions for wood boring insects. The removal of all cellulose debris is recommended.

Several of these items will likely require further evaluation and repair by licensed tradespeople. Other minor items are also noted in the report and could be mentioned but none of them affect the habitability of the house.

Thank you for selecting our firm to do your home inspection. If you have any questions regarding the inspection report or the home, please feel free to call us.

Sincerely,

Terry Clark  
206-660-9200  
Clark Inspections Inc.

# **Confidential Inspection Report**

**18356 NE 143rd Pl.  
Woodinville, WA 98072**

**March 24, 2022**

**Prepared for: Dave & Niki Walsh**

**This report is the exclusive property of the inspection company and the client whose name appears herewith and its use by any unauthorized persons is prohibited.**



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3/26/2022

**Mr. & Mrs. Dave & Niki Walsh  
18356 NE 143rd Pl.  
Woodinville, WA**

Dear Dave & Niki,

Thank you for inviting Clark Inspections to inspect for you. We appreciate having the opportunity to perform this home inspection and are happy to help with all of your inspection needs. Enclosed is our report for the property located at;

**18356 NE 143rd Pl.**

We have inspected the major structural components, plumbing, heating, and electrical systems for signs of significant non-performance, excessive or unusual wear and general state of repair.

This inspection report is designed to be easy to understand. Please take time to review it carefully. If you have any questions regarding this inspection, or receive information from another building inspection professional, contractor, or tradesperson, that is in conflict with this report, or any major defect in your home or building that was not described in your verbal or written reports, please call our office immediately. We are happy to answer any questions you may have.

Thank you for the opportunity to be of service.

Sincerely,

Terry Clark

Clark Inspections

## GENERAL INFORMATION

### CLIENT & SITE INFORMATION:

**1.1 DATE OF INSPECTION:**

3/24/2022.

**1.2 INSPECTOR'S NAME:**

Terry Clark.

**1.3 CLIENT NAME:**

Mr. & Mrs. Dave & Niki Walsh.

**1.4 MAILING ADDRESS:**

18356 NE 143rd Pl.  
Woodinville, WA.

**1.5 CLIENT E-MAIL ADDRESS**

nikii\_thorton@outlook.com; [daithib@hotmail.com](mailto:daithib@hotmail.com).

**1.6 ADDRESS OF PROPERTY INSPECTED**

18356 NE 143rd Pl.  
Woodinville WA.



### CLIMATIC CONDITIONS:

**1.7 WEATHER:**

Overcast.

**1.8 APPROXIMATE OUTSIDE TEMPERATURE:**

50 degrees.

### BUILDING CHARACTERISTICS:

**1.9 MAIN ENTRY FACES:**

East.

**1.10 ESTIMATED AGE OF BUILDING:**

The building is approximately 24 years old.

**1.11 BUILDING TYPE:**

Single family residence.

**1.12 SPACE BELOW GRADE:**

Slab on grade, Crawlspace.

**SCOPE, PURPOSE AND LIMITATIONS****1.13 RESIDENTIAL**

The purpose of this inspection was to discover and evaluate major defects, deficiencies and deferred maintenance found in the main components of the house and in the building site immediately around the building inspected. A major defect or deficiency is a system or component that in the judgment of the inspector, would cost in excess of \$500.00 to repair or replace, is not performing it's intended function, or adversely affects the habitability of the dwelling or building. Defects are examined and a determination is made on how a particular defect will affect interrelated building parts and whether immediate repairs are required.

The major components in this report are categorized. General information is given on the type of materials and construction methods. Specific information is given pertaining to the condition of a component and applicable repair and maintenance work that may be required.

Since all buildings have defects, it is important to know and understand what they are and how they affect the house and property. Some of the defects mentioned in this report may be quite typical, and found in other homes of comparable age and price. Some, however, may not. We make our best attempt to distinguish this for you in both the verbal and written reports.

Clark Inspections inspectors inspect all homes and buildings according to the stringent professional standards and code of ethics set forth by the American Society of Home Inspectors (ASHI). The ASHI standards are designed to identify and disclose to the client certain conditions of the major systems as these conditions exist at the time of the inspection. These standards are designed for a visual inspection of the readily accessible areas of the included system. A copy of these standards will be provided upon request or can be obtained by calling the ASHI automatic "Information-On-Demand" phone number at 1-800-743-2744.

Home or building inspections performed under these standards should not be construed as a compliance inspection of any governmental or non-governmental codes or regulations. Inspections performed under these standards are essentially visual; are based on the experience and opinion of the inspector; and are not intended to be technically exhaustive. Inspections performed under these standards are not meant to be warranties nor guarantees of adequacy of performance of the structures, systems, or their component parts.

This inspection does not include an inspection for construction or other materials which might be hazardous to your health. It is possible that such materials may be present and not noted in this report.

This inspection does not include the testing or inspection of security systems, intercoms, communication systems, video, or sprinkler systems. These items are highly specialized and individualistic. Clark Inspections recommends that you have the seller and/or real estate agent/broker demonstrate the operation and serviceability of these systems to you prior to the closing of the sale.

Mechanical equipment is inspected for operability only and may contain undisclosed defects which may significantly impair it's usefulness.

Statements, representations, or conclusions offered by the inspector and/or by Clark Inspections are based solely upon a visual examination of the exposed areas of the structure inspected. Areas of the structure which are not exposed to the naked eye cannot be inspected, and no conclusions, representations, or statements offered by the inspector are intended to relate to areas not exposed to view. Hidden defects could have a significant impact on the visually based conclusions, statements, and representations made by the inspector.

Statements, representations, or conclusions offered by the inspector are the considered opinion of the inspector, but these statements, representations, or conclusions do not constitute an expressed or implied warranty of any kind. Neither the inspector nor Clark Inspections shall be liable for any direct, special, incidental, or consequential damages under any circumstances whatsoever, whether arising in tort, negligence, or contract, nor for any loss, claim, expense, or damage caused by or arising out of his or its inspection of a structure, nor will the inspector or Clark Inspections indemnify or hold

others harmless for any loss, claim, expense, or damage arising out of his or its inspection of a structure.

If you receive information from another building inspection professional, contractor or trades person that is in conflict with ours, or if you discover a major defect in your home or building that was not described in your verbal or written reports, please call us immediately.

#### **GENERAL COMMENTS**

#### **1.14 RECOMMENDATIONS**

Certain building designs and/or building site topography may not qualify for earthquake insurance. Each company has its own underwriting policies. You should check with your insurance agent to determine whether or not your insurance company will write an earthquake policy on this property.

There may be information pertinent to this property which is a matter of public record. A search of public records is not within the scope of this inspection. We recommend you review all applicable public records that pertain to this property.

We make no representations as to the extent of presence of code violations, nor do we warrant the legal use of this building. This information can be obtained from the local building and/or zoning department.

#### **1.15 BUILDING CODES**

A code is a system of rules and procedures, the purpose of which is to provide minimum standards to safeguard life, health, and property by regulating certain aspects of building design, construction, use and maintenance. Local codes are usually based on model codes. A community may amend or adopt only parts of a model code. These local codes may not always be the latest version of the model code. Code enforcement is nearly always a local government responsibility and is handled in several ways depending on the type of code and community involved. All model codes and most local codes, grant the code compliance inspector or building official the right to interpret the code to suit special situations. This makes the building official the final authority, not the code book.

Answering the question "Does this meet code?" depends on the building's age, when remodels and upgrades were performed and which codes if any are enforced. This information may not be readily available to the home inspector. Private inspectors usually can determine if an item complies with applicable national model codes, if they know when the work was done and what code was applicable at that time. Local municipalities adopt and enforce national model codes at their discretion. Private building inspectors are typically not permitted to perform code compliance inspections. Code compliance inspections are typically performed by the local code enforcement official. Private building inspectors check to determine whether or not an item performs its intended function or is in need of repair.

Code enforcement usually is a local question and subject to the interpretation by the building code enforcement official. Most communities do not require an existing building to meet "code" prior to sale.

Specific code questions can be referred to the local building official. however, you must realize that if city inspectors check a building, they have the authority to require corrections of any violation. Private building inspectors act solely in an advisory capacity. Their objective reports are a tremendous benefit to anyone purchasing or selling real estate.

## **BUILDING SITE**

The evaluation of the building site and grounds includes grading, roof water and surface drainage systems, fencing, gates, walkways, curbs, driveways, patios, and retaining walls connected to or directly adjacent the structure. These items are visually examined for proper function, excessive or unusual wear and general state of repair. Components or portions of components may not be visible because of soil, vegetation, storage of personal effects and/or the nature of construction. In such cases these items are considered inaccessible and are not inspected. Lawn irrigation systems, fountains, and low voltage decorative garden lights are not included in this inspection.

*The following components were inspected:*

#### **2.1 ROOF WATER DRAIN SYSTEM**

A below grade roof water drain system is used to divert rain water discharged from the downspouts away from the foundation wall. Below grade drain system designs vary and it is virtually impossible to evaluate the integrity of the system definitively, due to the fact that it is entirely underground. There is a high incidence of defects in these systems, due to the fact that historically, very few municipalities inspected or enforced design or quality standards.

Defects in these drain systems are one of the most common causes of water or moisture problems in ground floor occupancies, basements and crawlspaces. Overflowing gutters and clogged downspouts and scuppers also frequently cause or exacerbate moisture or water entry problems in and around the building. When water entry or moisture problems are discovered we recommend checking the entire roof water drain system to insure that it is functioning properly.

Occasionally, (once a year) flushing out the drain lines with a garden hose will reduce the build-up of debris and sludge which could impede drainage. This type of maintenance is most effective if the end of the drain line terminates in open air or in a storm sewer. If the drain line terminates in a dry well or leach field, then the washing of debris down the line is not advisable. The debris may eventually clog the perforations in the line which allow the water to escape. This could render the drain system inoperative. It is always best to prevent debris from entering at the inlet.

## 2.2 GRADING

The building site is well drained. The finish grade slopes away from the house. No evidence of recent building site flooding, drainage or soil stability problems was observed.

## 2.3 VEGETATION

Dense shrubbery and trees planted too close to the building can damage siding and the roof overhang and interfere with drainage and air movement, thus promoting fungus growth and accelerated deterioration of exterior finishes and wood. Trees and shrubs in contact with the building also provide carpenter ants with a route into walls or attics. Trees and shrubs should be trimmed back, where required. When landscaping, trees and shrubs should be planted back away from the building so that they have room to grow.

## 2.4 DRIVEWAY

There is minor tree root damage visible in the asphalt driveway. The damage is not affecting the function of the driveway. Seal coating the surface of the asphalt is recommended to maximize the service life of the paving. Asphalt sealers are available at most home improvement stores.



## 2.5 PATIO

The masonry patio is properly installed and is performing its intended function.

## 2.6 WALKWAY

The walkway pavers adjacent the patio have settled differentially. This was probably caused by inadequate preparation of the soil prior to the placement of the masonry. This condition can be repaired by removing and replacing them. The walkway remains functional despite this condition. However, the raised edges of the concrete pavers can be a trip hazard for some people. Repairs should be made as necessary.

Many legal and public works departments have defined a trip hazard as an irregularity in a walking surface exceeding one inch (1") in height. All walking surfaces should maintain, free of a vertical surface change of 3/4" or more, in the interest of public and personal safety.



## 2.7 FENCES AND GATES

The fences are properly installed and are performing their intended function.

The gates need repair, hardware should be adjusted or replaced as necessary to restore full function.

# BUILDING EXTERIOR

The evaluation of the building exterior includes the paint, stain, siding, windows, doors, flashing, trim, fascia, eaves, soffits, decks, porches balconies and railings. These items are visually examined for proper function, excessive or unusual wear and general state of repair. Components or portions of components may not be visible because of soil, vegetation, storage of personal effects and/or the nature of construction. In such cases these items are considered inaccessible and are not inspected.

*The following components were inspected:*

### 3.1 PRIMARY EXTERIOR WALL CLADDING

Cedar lap siding is used as an exterior wall cladding. Cedar is a wood that is durable and moderately resistant to decay. Maintaining the finish on the exposed siding will maximize its service life.

Plywood and cedar batten siding is used as an exterior wall cladding. Cedar is a wood that is durable and moderately resistant to decay. Plywood siding is durable and will last the lifetime of the building providing that the exterior finish is maintained and that it is protected from direct rainfall. Maintaining the finish on the exposed siding will maximize its service life.

The siding shows minor wear and deterioration typically caused when the exterior finish is not maintained. The deterioration is cosmetic and does not affect the function of the siding. No action is indicated.

### 3.2 SECONDARY EXTERIOR WALL CLADDING

Portions on the front of the house are clad in cultured stone. Cultured stone is manufactured out of cement and sand, and colorant. It is installed on a wire lath over the wall sheathing. It is a durable, reliable and maintenance free material. It does not require painting. It should last the lifetime of the building.

The stone is a veneer installed over the wood wall structure. It is not a structural component of the wall. The stone has been properly installed and is functioning as intended.

### 3.3 FLASHINGS

The exterior wall flashings have been properly installed and are performing their intended function.

### 3.4 PEST CONTROL

Good building practice requires that foundation walls or pier footings supporting wood frame construction, extend at least 8" above the finish grade with at least a 6" clearance between the top of the soil and the bottom of the wood finish materials. Soil in direct contact with wood creates a hospitable environment for wood destroying organisms. These minimum standards should be maintained throughout the building exterior.

### 3.5 SOFFITS AND OVERHANGS

There are large gaps over 1/4" in size adjacent the soffit vent blocks. These gaps allow insects and rodents to enter the attic. Covering the gaps with screening, a strip of wood and/or caulking is recommended.



**3.6 GUTTERS AND DOWNSPOUTS**

Roof runoff is collected and channeled into the downspouts by aluminum gutters fastened to the rafter tails. The gutters and downspouts are properly installed and are performing their intended function. Gutters should be cleaned regularly to prevent clogging and overflow. The downspouts are properly installed and are functioning as intended.

**3.7 PAINT**

The exterior paint and caulking is in good condition and is functioning as intended. Paint protects the wood from cupping, checking, warping and rot.

**3.8 DECK**

The deck is constructed from a combination of untreated fir and cedar. The deck is performing its intended function. Untreated wood (fir or cedar) will eventually rot. Annual treatments of the deck with a good quality wood preservative/water repellent will prevent cupping, checking and rotting of the wood and will maximize its service life. Do not use paint on exposed deck surfaces as it will peel and become difficult to maintain. Paint also traps moisture in the wood and will accelerate deterioration.

Numerous areas of rot damaged wood and rot fungi was observed in the deck boards. Rot weakens the wood and can result in catastrophic failure of the structure. Replacement of all rotted wood is recommended.

The deck is not adequately secured to the building. The installation of lag bolts through the ledger board into the wall is recommended.



Enlarged area





**3.9 DECK RAILINGS**

The deck railings are well constructed and are performing their intended function.

**3.10 STAIRS**

The handrail along the stairs is loose. This is a hazard. Securing the handrail along the stairs is recommended.

The stairs are non-conforming due to the variable and/or excessive rise. Stair design standards require that stair risers do not exceed 8" and that the variation in rise not exceed 3/8" in order to reduce falls from tripping. To increase the margin of safety, consideration should be given to reconfiguring the stairs so that rise and run do not vary by more than 3/8". If this proves to be too impractical or expensive, then we recommend exercising caution when using these stairs.

The stair rise spacing is too wide. This is a hazard for small children. The spacing should be reduced as a safety upgrade. Current standards require that a 4" sphere not pass through the opening.

The spacing under stair railing is too wide. This is a hazard for small children. The spacing should be reduced as a safety upgrade. Current standards require that a 4" sphere not pass under the railing.

The uneven surface at the top of the steps is a potential trip hazard. Consideration should be given to modifying the deck surface to mitigate the hazard.





### 3.11 PORCH

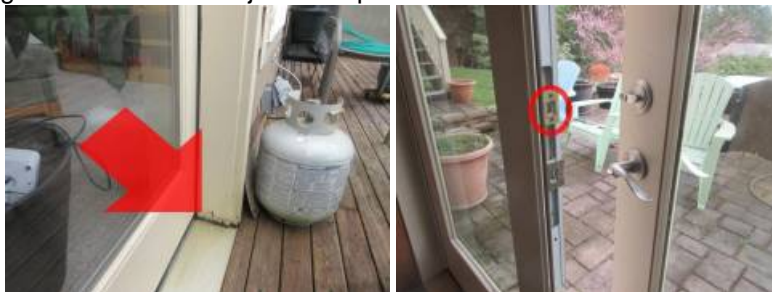
The front porch is in good condition.

### 3.12 EXTERIOR DOORS

The exterior doors are properly installed and are functioning as intended except where noted below.

The bottom(s) of the deck door jambs are rotted. The door jambs are not a structural component, therefore, this is an aesthetic concern only. Replacement of the damaged door jambs for better appearance is recommended.

The patio entry door latch is in need of minor adjustment and/or repair. Door hardware should be adjusted or replaced as necessary to restore full function. Sticking doors should be adjusted or planed.



## ROOF

We evaluate the condition of the roof system by inspecting the roofing material, skylights, flashings, penetrations and roof water drainage system for damage and deterioration. If we observe conditions such as damage, deterioration, defects in materials or workmanship, these items will be noted in your report. We may also offer opinions concerning repair and replacement. Opinions stated herein concerning the condition of the roof and roof service life are based on the condition of the roof system at the time of the inspection. These opinions do not constitute a warranty that the roof is, or will remain, free of leaks. All roof systems require annual maintenance and occasional repair. Failure to perform routine roof maintenance will usually result in leaks and accelerated deterioration of the roofing material. Our estimate of the life expectancy of the roof is based on the assumption that the roof will be properly repaired and maintained during that period.

*The following components were inspected:*

### 4.1 GENERAL INFORMATION

The roofing material is asphalt composition shingles. The slope or pitch of the roof is medium in some areas and steep in others. Metal gutters are used to collect the roof water drainage. The roof is approximately 24 years old. There is only one layer of roofing material installed.

### 4.2 INSPECTION METHOD

The inspection of this roof was conducted from the roof surface. The inspector walked on the roof and made a visual inspection of the components listed below.

### 4.3 SKYLIGHTS

The skylights are properly installed and there was no evidence of leakage underneath them.

#### 4.4 FLASHINGS

Metal flashings are used to seal around chimneys, vents and roof to wall intersections. The flashings are properly installed and are performing their intended function.

#### 4.5 MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS

The roof is in need of maintenance. The surface should be blown off or washed with a high volume low pressure garden hose to remove moss and organic debris.

Moss growth is usually greatest on north-facing roofs, roof areas shaded by trees and other places that are not exposed to enough sun to dry out.

Moss growth once established acts like a sponge, soaking up and storing rainwater. Some of that water then wicks up under the shingles through capillary action and soaks into and through the roof underlayment, which is typically 15- or 30-pound felt. Eventually, it saturates the roof sheathing below.



#### 4.6 GENERAL COMMENTS

The roof is nearing the end of its service life. Significant wear, deterioration, and evidence of saturation of the sheathing was observed from within the attic. The need for replacement should be anticipated within 1-3 years.



## ATTIC

The attic contains the roof framing and serves as a raceway for components of the plumbing, electrical and mechanical systems. There are often heating ducts, bathroom vent ducts, electrical wiring, chimneys and gas appliance vents in the attic. We examine the visible portions of the various systems and components for proper function, excessive or unusual wear, general state of repair, roof leakage, attic venting and misguided improvements. When low clearance and/or deep insulation prohibit walking in an unfinished attic, inspection will be performed from the access opening only.

*The following components were inspected:*

#### 5.1 ACCESS

The east attic access is located in the family room. The attic was entered and inspected from within.

The west attic access is located in the west addition.

#### 5.2 VENTILATION

The attic space is only minimally vented. Proper attic ventilation is particularly important in a well insulated attic.

Excessive attic space moisture can be avoided by having proper cross flow ventilation. The installation of some additional attic ventilation is recommended, particularly if additional attic insulation is going to be installed. One square foot of free vent area for each 300 square feet of attic space is the ratio commonly used in determining the quantity of attic ventilation. Vents should be evenly divided between the eaves and ridge, whenever possible.

There are two types of ventilation systems that are typically used in today's design and construction. Natural (passive) and Mechanical (pressure). Passive attic ventilation allows for moisture laden air, that migrates into the attic from the living space below to move out into the atmosphere without forming condensation on cool surfaces within the attic. This method used in design and construction is the most efficient and time tested.

The following are just a few of the conditions that may develop if soffit vents, roof and ridge vents are either missing, obstructed, inadequate, or simply not installed:

When water vapor comes in contact with cold surfaces of the roof sheathing and framing it condenses and remains as water. This water can drip down on the insulation and decrease it's effectiveness, will rot or deteriorate roof sheathing, cause mold and mildew growth, cause plaster or wall board to crack, paint to peel and will reduce the serviceable life of the roofing material.

Pressure induced attic ventilation ie: attic fans, solar fans or other systems that mitigate moisture amounts may be necessary due to certain conditions found within some buildings. However the pressure increase or decrease of the ambient air of the living space may affect the performance of and/or venting of gas appliances or fireplaces when in use creating conditions may be hazardous to your health. These are designed systems that should be installed by a qualified contractor.

Wind baffles are compromised in some areas of the attic and insulation has bypassed at several locations. Clearing away the insulation from the vent block openings and the proper placement of wind baffles in front of all soffit vents is recommended.

Wind baffles prevent wind from blowing through the soffit vents and pushing the insulation away from the vent opening. The absence of wind baffles will often result in the exposure of large areas of the ceiling to cold temperatures. Wind baffles also prevent insulation from blocking the vents.



### 5.3 PEST CONTROL

There is evidence of rodent activity in the attic. The first step in eliminating rodents from the attic is to seal all possible entry points using wire mesh, caulking, wood, stainless steel wool, or aerosol foam. Careful work sealing cracks, holes and gaps over 1/4" in size will discourage further activity. Once this work is completed, snap traps baited with peanut butter should be installed and monitored. The absence of rodents in the traps typically means that the rodents have been excluded from the area.

## GARAGE

The garage often contains major components of the plumbing, heating and electrical systems. These components are discussed under their respective headings. Components that were tested and/or inspected in the garage and reported here include the garage floor, overhead door(s), automatic openers and fire resistive barriers.

*ATTACHED GARAGE - The following components were inspected:*

### 6.1 GARAGE FLOOR

There are small shrinkage cracks visible in the concrete, however, there is no vertical displacement of any portion of the slab.

Shrinkage cracks are common in garage floors and are not considered a structural defect. The garage floor is properly installed and is functioning as intended.

### 6.2 OVERHEAD GARAGE DOORS

The garage is fitted with a pair of roll-up doors. The garage doors are properly installed and are performing their intended function.

### 6.3 GARAGE DOOR OPENER

The garage door openers were tested and were functional. The auto stop reverse safety switches were functioning as intended.

The Photo-eye beam was installed too high above the floor of the garage to adequately offer protection for small children and/or pets. We recommend that the photo-eye be lowered to within 4-6" of the floor.



### 6.4 FIRE SEPARATION

There are voids in the fire resistive barrier between the living space and garage that will allow flames to penetrate. The gypsum barrier slows the spread of a fire from the garage to the structure and/or living space. Patching the voids with a fire retardant caulk is recommended.

The exposed wood is a breach in the fire resistive barrier in the garage. Patching the void with a fire retardant caulk or repairs to the missing piece 5/8" gypsum type X board over the exposed wood is recommended.



### 6.5 PASSAGE DOOR

The door between the garage and living space is a solid core door with a self-closing hinge. The door is properly installed and is in good condition.

## ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

An electrical system consists of the service, distribution, wiring and convenience outlets (switches, lights and receptacles). Our examination of the electrical system includes the exposed and accessible wiring, service panels, subpanels, overcurrent protection devices, light fixtures and all accessible wall receptacles. We look for adverse conditions such as improper installation of aluminum wiring, lack of grounding, overfusing, exposed wiring, open-air wire splices, reversed polarity and defective GFCIs. The hidden nature of the electrical wiring prevents inspection of every length of wire. Telephone, video, audio, security system and other low voltage wiring is not included in this inspection. We recommend you have the seller demonstrate the serviceability of these systems to you.

*The following components were inspected:*

### 7.1 ELECTRICAL SYSTEM SPECIFICATIONS

The voltage is 120/240 single phase three wire service. The power is delivered to this building via an underground service lateral. The amperage rating of this service is 200. Copper wire is used throughout the building. Non-metallic sheathed cable (Romex) is the type of wiring used throughout the house. The grounding of the service is provided by two driven rods.

### 7.2 UNDERGROUND SERVICE LATERAL

The underground service lateral was not visible for inspection. However, there was 120/240 volt power to the building which suggests that it is functioning as intended.

### 7.3 SERVICE PANEL LOCATION

The service panel is located in the garage.

### 7.4 SUBPANEL LOCATION

The subpanel is located in the basement.

### 7.5 MAIN DISCONNECT LOCATION

The main disconnect is an integral part of the service panel. The ampacity of the main disconnect is 200 amps.

### 7.6 SERVICE ENTRANCE CONDUCTORS/CABLES/RACEWAYS

The service entrance conductors are 2/0 copper and have an ampacity of 200 amps. The service entrance conductors are properly installed and in serviceable condition.

### 7.7 SERVICE AMPACITY

The capacity of the electrical service is 200 amps. A 200 amp service is adequate for this house with the existing electrical equipment. There is also room to add additional circuits if necessary.

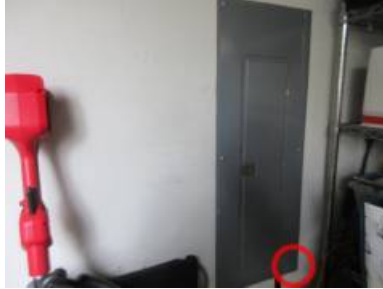
### 7.8 SERVICE GROUNDING AND BONDING

The service grounding electrode conductor attachment point was not visible for inspection. The adequacy of the service ground was not determined. The evaluation of this connection may require removal of finish materials and is beyond the scope of this inspection.

### 7.9 SERVICE PANEL

The electrical service panel is properly installed and in serviceable condition except where noted below.

Screws that secure the panel cover to the panel box are missing. This is a potential hazard. Missing screws should be replaced with the original style blunt end screws.



#### **7.10 SUBPANEL**

The subpanel is properly installed and in serviceable condition.

#### **7.11 OVER CURRENT PROTECTION**

Circuit breakers are used for over current protection. The circuit breakers are properly installed and the ampacity of the connected wires is compatible with that of the circuit breakers. The circuit breakers were not tested.

#### **7.12 WIRING**

There were no defects observed in the visible and accessible wiring.

#### **7.13 RECEPTACLES**

All of the readily accessible receptacles were tested. Testing revealed defects requiring repair. These defects are outlined below.

There are several loose receptacles throughout the home. This is a potential shock and a fire hazard. All loose receptacles should be repaired as necessary.

#### **7.14 GFCI RECEPTACLES**

A ground fault circuit interrupter (GFCI) is a device that detects ground faults (current leakage to ground). It protects you from electrocution. GFCI protection is required for receptacles in bathrooms, kitchens, garages, unfinished basements, crawlspaces and at exterior receptacles. GFCI protected receptacles were found in the bathrooms, kitchen, garage and exterior.

The reset button for the GFCI protected receptacles in the bathrooms is located in the master bathroom.

#### **7.15 AFCI RECEPTACLES**

AFCI protection is required for all 15 and 20 amp branch circuits to have protection from the entire branch circuit when that circuit has outlets in dwelling family homes, dining rooms, living rooms, parlors, libraries, dens, bedrooms, sunrooms, recreation rooms, closets, hallways, or similar rooms or areas.

Replacement receptacles are now required to be arc-fault circuit interrupter (AFCI) protected. This means that if you are replacing an old outlet in an old home in a location that needs AFCI protection in a new home, the replacement outlet needs to be AFCI protected. AFCI protection was installed in the panel for one of the circuits.

#### **7.16 LUMINARIES**

All of the accessible luminaries were tested and were found to be functional except where noted below.

There are several luminaries that are not working. Testing the luminaries with a voltage tester revealed that there is current to the luminaries. Light bulbs should be replaced in non-functional luminaries and then they should be tested for proper operation.

#### **7.17 SWITCHES**

One or more "mystery switches" (switches whose function could not be determined) were observed at several locations. We suggest inquiry of the owner as to the purpose of these switches.

## ELECTRIC HEATING

Heat is provided by electric resistance heaters. Electric heat is 100% efficient as there is no waste heat of combustion gases as in fossil fuel burning furnaces. However, electric heaters are more expensive to operate than gas or oil fired heaters because electrical energy is more expensive per therm (i.e., unit of energy equal to 100,000 Btu). Each heating unit and/or heating zone is tested using existing operator controls. Information on heating units is outlined below.

*ELECTRIC HEATING - The following components were inspected:*

### 8.1 ELECTRIC FAN ASSISTED WALL HEATERS

Electric wall heaters are used for space heating in the basement. The heaters have small fans in them to circulate the air over heating elements. Each heater was tested. The heaters are properly installed and are functional.

These heaters must be cleaned annually. An accumulation of dust inside this type of heater is a fire hazard. To clean the heaters, turn off the power at the circuit breaker panel then remove the cover from the front of the heater. Use a paint brush to loosen the dirt and then vacuum it up.

## HEATING SYSTEM

A natural gas, propane or oil fired furnace or boiler consists of the self contained furnace or boiler, ducts or pipes for heated air or water distribution, thermostats for regulating the amount of heat and a vent system for removing the combustion gases from the building. The readily accessible portions of these items are examined for defects and are tested using normal operator controls. Most heating systems should be serviced annually by a qualified service technician. Failure to perform regular maintenance will affect the reliability of the heating system and will reduce service life.

*FORCED AIR HEATING SYSTEM - The following components were inspected:*

### 9.1 GENERAL INFORMATION

Heat is provided by a high efficiency natural gas fired condensing furnace. The furnace is located in the basement. The furnace is approximately 4 years old. The input rating of the furnace is 100,000 BTU. This BTU rating is typical of a home of this size and age.

### 9.2 GAS PIPING

The flex connector is properly installed and is performing its intended function.

### 9.3 AUTOMATIC GAS VALVE

The automatic gas valve or safety valve is designed to prevent the emission of fuel into the furnace if it does not detect heat for ignition. These valves are generally very reliable. The automatic gas valve was functioning as intended.

### 9.4 IGNITION

The furnace uses an electronic spark ignition. This component was functioning as intended.

### 9.5 BURNERS

The gas burners are properly installed and are functioning as intended.

### 9.6 COMBUSTION AIR

The combustion air provides the oxygen for the fuel burning appliances. Combustion air also aids in the movement of combustion gases up the flue. Adequate ventilation around all fuel burning appliances is vital for their safe operation. The air can come from inside the house or from outside providing that the amount of air reaching the appliance is sufficient to maintain efficient combustion and draft. The combustion air supply is adequate.

### 9.7 HEAT EXCHANGER

The heat exchanger is not visible without disassembling and removing it from the furnace. Cracks typically develop in heat exchangers after 10-20 years. Have your gas furnace technician check the heat exchanger during the next major service.

### 9.8 DRAFT INDUCER

The draft inducer pulls the combustion gases through the heat exchanger and pushes them up the vent connector into the



flue. The draft inducer was functioning as intended.

#### **9.9 VENT**

The PVC plastic vent pipe for the condensing furnace is properly installed and is functioning as intended.

#### **9.10 BLOWER**

The blower draws air from the return air ducts and pushes it over the heat exchanger where it is heated. The air is then pushed through the distribution ducts into the rooms. The blower was tested and was functioning as intended.

#### **9.11 AIR FILTER**

The air filter is located in the return air plenum adjacent to the furnace. The air filter should be cleaned or replaced at least 2-3 times during the heating season.

#### **9.12 DUCTS**

The ducts are constructed out of sheet metal and flex duct. The ducts are properly installed and are performing their intended function.

#### **9.13 THERMOSTAT**

The thermostat is properly installed and the unit responded to the basic controls. This is a programmable device with options for automatic temperature settings (up and down). Testing the automatic operations of this thermostat is beyond the scope of this inspection.

#### **9.14 CONDENSATE DRAIN/PUMP**

High efficiency furnaces like this one produce condensate water inside the furnace that must be collected and disposed of. The water is collected and disposed of via a plastic drain pipe. The drain pipe appears functional.

#### **9.15 GENERAL COMMENTS**

The furnace responded to the thermostats call for heat and all major components were functional. This type of furnace should be serviced annually.

## **WATER HEATER**

Our review of water heaters includes the tank, gas and/or water connections, electrical connections, venting and safety valves. These items are examined for proper function, excessive or unusual wear, leakage and general state of repair. The hidden nature of piping and venting prevents inspection of every pipe, joint, vent and connection.

*The following components were inspected:*

#### **10.1 LOCATION OF UNIT**

This water heater is located in the basement.

#### **10.2 GENERAL INFORMATION**

The water heater fuel is natural gas. The capacity of the water heater is 50 gallons. The input rating of the burner is approximately 40,000 BTU. The water heater is approximately 3 years old. Water heaters of this type typically last about 10-15 years.

#### **10.3 PRESSURE RELIEF VALVE**

The pressure relief valve is properly installed. The valve was not tested, as this could cause the valve to leak.

#### **10.4 SHUTOFF VALVE**

The shutoff valve for the water supply to the water heater is properly installed and is functioning as intended.

#### **10.5 WATER CONNECTIONS AT TANK**

The water connections at the tank are properly installed and are performing their intended function.

#### **10.6 EXPANSION TANK**

The expansion tank is not adequately secured to the wall. As code requirements start to call for engineered expansion tank supports we recommend the installation of seismic restraints to secure the expansion tank instead of allowing it to simply

depend on piping connections that could result in damage to the water pipe and leakage during an earthquake.



#### **10.7 AUTOMATIC GAS VALVE**

The automatic gas valve or safety valve is designed to prevent the emission of fuel into the appliance if it does not detect heat for ignition. These valves are generally very reliable. The automatic gas valve was functioning as intended.

#### **10.8 BURNER**

The gas burner is properly installed and is functioning as intended.

#### **10.9 GAS PIPING**

The flex connector is properly installed and is performing its intended function.

#### **10.10 VENT**

The PVC plastic vent pipe for the water heater is properly installed and is functioning as intended.

#### **10.11 COMBUSTION AIR**

The combustion air provides the oxygen for the fuel burning appliances. Combustion air also aids in the movement of combustion gases up the flue. Adequate ventilation around all fuel burning appliances is vital for their safe operation. The air can come from inside the house or from outside providing that the amount of air reaching the appliance is sufficient to maintain efficient combustion and draft. The combustion air supply is adequate.

#### **10.12 SEISMIC RESTRAINT**

The water heater is secured to the wall. This prevents it from falling over during an earthquake and rupturing gas and water lines.

#### **10.13 GENERAL COMMENTS**

The water heater is properly installed and is performing its intended function.

*The following components were inspected:*

#### **10.14 LOCATION OF UNIT**

One of two water heaters is located in the garage.

#### **10.15 GENERAL INFORMATION**

The water heater is electric. The capacity of the water heater is 10 gallons. The water heater is approximately 8 years old. Water heaters of this type typically last about 10-15 years.

#### **10.16 PRESSURE RELIEF VALVE**

The pressure relief valve is properly installed. The valve was not tested, as this could cause the valve to leak.

#### **10.17 SHUTOFF VALVE**

The shutoff valve for the water supply to the water heater is properly installed and is functioning as intended.

#### **10.18 WATER CONNECTIONS AT TANK**

The water connections at the tank are properly installed and are performing their intended function.

#### **10.19 SEISMIC RESTRAINT**

The water heater is not secured to the wall. A seismic restraint should be installed to secure the water heater and prevent it

from falling over during an earthquake. This prevents the gas and water lines from rupturing.



## 10.20 GENERAL COMMENTS

The water heater is performing its intended function.

# KITCHEN

The kitchen was inspected for proper function of components, active leakage, excessive or unusual wear and general state of repair. We inspect built-in appliances using normal operating controls. This includes running the dishwasher, operating the garbage disposal and microwave and checking the burners or heating elements in the stove and oven. Accuracy and/or function of clocks, timers, temperature controls and self cleaning functions on ovens is beyond the scope of our testing procedure. Refrigerators are not tested or inspected unless specifically noted.

*The following components were inspected:*

## 11.1 COUNTERTOPS

The countertops are covered with slab granite. The counter tops are properly installed and are in good condition.

## 11.2 CABINETS

The finish on the kitchen cabinets is slightly worn. The cabinets are otherwise in good condition.

## 11.3 FLOORING MATERIAL

The floor is covered with ceramic tile. The floor is properly installed and is in serviceable condition.

There are cracks in some of the ceramic tile. This is usually caused by impact or deflection in the floor. Shoring up the floors edge underneath would help to reduce further cracking.



## 11.4 VENTILATION

Ventilation in the kitchen is provided by a range hood over the stove. The vent is ducted to the exterior. The vent fan is properly installed and is performing its intended function.

## 11.5 SINK FAUCET

The sink faucets were tested and were found to be in serviceable condition.

## 11.6 SINK

The kitchen sinks are properly installed and are in good condition.

## 11.7 DRAINS, TRAPS AND TRAP ARMS

The sink drains are properly installed and are performing their intended function.

#### **11.8 AIR GAP**

An air gap called a Johnson Tee is installed in the kitchen wall. This air gap protects the dishwasher from contamination caused by a backflow of waste water. The visible portions of the Johnson Tee were properly installed and functioning as intended.

The island dishwasher drain lacks an air gap. The dishwasher will function without one, but there is a risk of contamination of the inside of the dishwasher by waste water. The installation of an air gap is recommended.



#### **11.9 OVEN**

The ovens were tested and were functioning as intended.

#### **11.10 COOKTOP**

The cooktop burners were tested and were functioning as intended.

#### **11.11 DISHWASHER**

The dishwashers were tested and were functioning as intended.

#### **11.12 HOT WATER DISPENSER**

The hot water dispenser is not working. It should be repaired or replaced as necessary.

#### **11.13 REFRIGERATOR**

The refrigerator is functioning as intended.

## **BATHROOMS**

Our inspection of the bathrooms consists of testing of the plumbing fixtures for condition and function. Defects such as leaks, cracked or damaged sinks, tubs and toilets will be listed under the heading of the bathroom in which they were found. The bathroom floor, tub and shower walls are examined for water damage. Ventilation fans are tested for proper operation. Cabinets and countertops are examined for excessive wear and deterioration. Hydromassage tubs are tested and the pump and related equipment are examined when accessible.

### *BATHROOM*

#### **12.1 LOCATION**

Main Floor, Powder Room.

#### **12.2 FLOORING MATERIAL**

The floor is covered with sheet vinyl. The floor is properly installed and is in good condition.

#### **12.3 TOILET**

The toilet was flushed and was functioning as intended.

#### **12.4 SINK**

The bathroom sink is properly installed and is in good condition.

#### **12.5 DRAINS, TRAPS AND TRAP ARMS**

The sink drain is properly installed and is performing its intended function.

#### **12.6 FAUCET FIXTURES**

The faucet fixture was tested and was functioning as intended.

#### **12.7 CABINETS**

The finish on the bathroom cabinet is slightly worn. The cabinet is otherwise in good condition.

#### **12.8 COUNTERTOP**

The countertop is covered with ceramic tile. The countertop is properly installed and in good condition.

The backsplash is not caulked. This allows water to enter the gap between the back splash and counter and it is difficult to clean. Caulking should be installed at this location.

#### **12.9 VENTILATION**

The vent fan is not functioning. It should be repaired or replaced.

#### **12.10 GFCI RECEPTACLES**

GFCI protected receptacles were found in this bathroom.

#### **BATHROOM**

#### **12.11 LOCATION**

Guest Bedroom Hallway.

#### **12.12 BATHTUB**

The one piece fiberglass bathtub and shower unit is properly installed and in good condition.

#### **12.13 FLOORING MATERIAL**

The floor is covered with sheet vinyl. The floor is properly installed and is in good condition.

It is important to maintain the caulking around bathtubs and showers, especially at the intersection between the tub or shower and the floor. Failure to maintain this seal will often result in damage to flooring materials, subflooring and framing.

#### **12.14 TOILET**

The toilet was flushed and was functioning as intended.

#### **12.15 SINK**

The bathroom sinks are properly installed and are in good condition.

The left drain stop is not operational. It should be repaired or replaced.

#### **12.16 DRAINS, TRAPS AND TRAP ARMS**

The sink drains are properly installed and are performing their intended function.

#### **12.17 FAUCET FIXTURES**

The faucet fixtures were tested and were functioning as intended.

#### **12.18 CABINETS**

The cabinet is properly installed and in good condition, however, the doors are mis-aligned. These doors have adjustable hinges that make door realignment a simple operation.

**12.19 COUNTERTOP**

The countertop is covered with plastic laminate. The countertop is properly installed and in good condition.

The backsplash is not caulked. This allows water to enter the gap between the back splash and counter and it is difficult to clean. Caulking should be installed at this location.

**12.20 VENTILATION**

Ventilation in this bathroom is provided by a ceiling fan. This fan was operated and was found to be working satisfactorily.

**12.21 GFCI RECEPTACLES**

GFCI protected receptacles were found in this bathroom.

*BATHROOM*

**12.22 LOCATION**

Basement.

**12.23 SHOWER**

The one piece fiberglass shower unit is properly installed and in good condition.

**12.24 GLASS ENCLOSURE**

The glass shower enclosure is labeled as tempered safety glass, is properly installed and in good condition.

**12.25 FLOORING MATERIAL**

The floor is covered with ceramic tile. The tile is properly installed and is in good condition.

**12.26 TOILET**

The toilet was flushed and was functioning as intended.

**12.27 SINK**

The bathroom sink is properly installed and is in good condition.

**12.28 DRAINS, TRAPS AND TRAP ARMS**

The sink drain is properly installed and is performing its intended function.

**12.29 FAUCET FIXTURES**

The faucet fixtures were tested and were functioning as intended.

**12.30 CABINETS**

The finish on the bathroom cabinet is slightly worn. The cabinet is otherwise in good condition.

**12.31 COUNTERTOP**

The countertop is covered with ceramic tile. The countertop is properly installed and in good condition.

**12.32 GFCI RECEPTACLES**

There are no GFCI protected receptacles in this bathroom. The installation of GFCI protection is recommended.

## BATHROOM

### 12.33 LOCATION

Master Bedroom.

### 12.34 SHOWER

The shower walls are properly installed and are in good condition. Most ceramic tile is applied directly over gypsum board rather than on a concrete board such as "Durock" or "Wonder Board". Where the tile is applied directly over the gypsum board, it is critical that the tile grout be maintained to prevent water intrusion behind the tile. Missing or cracked grout should be repaired. Inside corners, and penetrations in the tile should be kept sealed with a high quality caulk.

The shower pan was tested by filling it with water and letting it stand for 20 minutes. There was no evidence of leakage underneath.

### 12.35 GLASS ENCLOSURE

The glass shower enclosure is labeled as tempered safety glass, is properly installed and in serviceable condition.

The glass enclosure has been leaking at the lower corners. No damage was visible, but resealing or repairing the enclosure is recommended as preventive maintenance.



### 12.36 FLOORING MATERIAL

The floor is covered with ceramic tile. The tile is properly installed and is in good condition.

### 12.37 TOILET

The toilet was flushed and was functioning as intended.

### 12.38 SINK

The bathroom sinks are properly installed and are in good condition.

The right drain stop is not operational. It should be repaired or replaced.

### 12.39 DRAINS, TRAPS AND TRAP ARMS

The sink drains are properly installed and are performing their intended function.

### 12.40 FAUCET FIXTURES

The faucet fixtures were tested and were functioning as intended.

### 12.41 CABINETS

The finish on the bathroom cabinet is slightly worn. The cabinet is otherwise in good condition.

### 12.42 COUNTERTOP

The countertop is a manufactured acrylic material. The countertop is properly installed and in good condition.

### 12.43 VENTILATION

Ventilation in this bathroom is provided by a ceiling fan. This fan was operated and was found to be working satisfactorily.

### 12.44 GFCI RECEPTACLES

A ground fault circuit interrupter (GFCI) is a device that detects ground faults (current leakage to ground). It protects you from electrocution. GFCI protection is required for receptacles in bathrooms, kitchens, garages, unfinished basements, crawlspaces and at exterior receptacles. GFCI protected receptacles were found in this bathroom.

## LAUNDRY ROOM

Appliances are tested when present and when circumstances allow.

*The following components were inspected:*

### 13.1 CABINETS

The finish on the laundry room cabinets is slightly worn. The cabinets are otherwise in good condition.

### 13.2 COUNTERTOP

The counter top is covered with plastic laminate. The counter top is properly installed and in good condition.

### 13.3 FLOORING MATERIAL

The floor is covered with sheet vinyl. The floor is properly installed and is in good condition.

### 13.4 VENTILATION

Ventilation in this laundry room is provided by a ceiling fan. This fan was operated and was found to be working satisfactorily.

### 13.5 SINK

The laundry sink is properly installed and is in good condition.

### 13.6 SINK FAUCET

The sink faucet is properly installed and is in good condition.

### 13.7 DRAINS, TRAPS AND TRAP ARMS

The sink drain is properly installed and is performing its intended function.

### 13.8 APPLIANCES

The hookups for the washer are properly installed and in serviceable condition. The washer itself was operated through a partial cycle, however we did not conform the complete operation of the cycle timer.

Upgrading the washer connections to high pressure (steel braided) lines is recommended.

The hookups for the dryer are properly installed and in serviceable condition. The dryer itself was operated through a partial cycle, however we did not confirm the complete operation of the cycle timer.



### 13.9 DRYER VENT

The visible portions of the dryer vent are properly installed and in serviceable condition. Dryer ducts should be cleaned annually as part of routine home maintenance. A dryer duct that is clogged with lint is a fire hazard.



## PLUMBING SYSTEM

A plumbing system consists of the water heater, domestic water supply lines, drain, waste and vent lines and gas lines. Inspection of the plumbing system is limited to the water heater, visible faucets, fixtures, valves, drains, traps, exposed pipes and fittings. These items are examined for proper function, excessive or unusual wear, leakage, and general state of repair. Valves are not tested except where specifically noted. The hidden nature of piping prevents inspection of every pipe and joint. A sewer lateral test, necessary to determine the condition of the underground sewer lines, is beyond the scope of this inspection. If desired, a qualified individual could be retained for such a test. Our review of the plumbing system does not include landscape irrigation systems, off site community water supply systems or private (septic) waste disposal systems. Review of these systems should be performed by qualified and licensed specialists prior to the close of escrow.

*The following components were inspected:*

### 14.1 PLUMBING SYSTEM SPECIFICATIONS

The building is on a public water supply system. The building is on a private (septic) sewage disposal system. Copper tubing is used for the water supply piping. ABS plastic is used for the drain, waste and vent pipes.

### 14.2 MAIN WATER SHUTOFF VALVE

The main water supply shutoff valve is located in the basement. It was tested and was functional.

### 14.3 MAIN WATER LINE

The main water line is buried underground and was not visible for inspection.

### 14.4 INTERIOR WATER SUPPLY PIPES

The visible portions of the copper water supply pipes are properly installed and functional. Copper is considered one of the most desirable materials for interior supply pipes and is expected to last the lifetime of the building.

### 14.5 WATER PRESSURE

The water pressure is 60 PSI. This is in the normal range of 30-80 PSI.

### 14.6 DRAIN AND WASTE PIPES

ABS plastic is used for drain, waste and vent pipes. All of the visible drain pipes were properly installed and functional. ABS is a durable, reliable material and should last the lifetime of the building. All drain, waste and vent pipes were stress tested by filling bathtubs and fixtures to the overflow and then draining them while simultaneously flushing the toilet and running the sinks and showers. No leaks were observed and all fixtures emptied in a reasonable amount of time with no fluctuation in the rate of flow down the drain. This is commonly referred to as "functional drainage".

### 14.7 VENT PIPES

The visible portions of the vent pipes are properly installed and are performing their intended function.

### 14.8 FAUCET FIXTURES

All faucet fixtures were tested and were functioning as intended.

### 14.9 HOSE BIBBS AND EXTERIOR SUPPLY PIPES

The hose bibbs on this building are the frost free type. These hose bibbs typically will not freeze as long as the hoses are removed. Failure to remove hoses during freezing weather could result in a cracked pipe and leakage. The bibbs were tested and were functioning as intended.

### 14.10 GAS PIPING

The visible portions of the gas piping were properly installed and are performing their intended function. There was no odor of gas leakage at the time of the inspection.

### 14.11 GAS METER

The gas meter is located on the east side of the building. The main gas shut off valve is installed on the high pressure line emanating out of the ground. This valve requires a wrench to open and close. Keeping a gas valve wrench or adjustable wrench accessible near the gas meter is recommended.

#### **14.12 SEPTIC SYSTEM**

The house uses a private (septic) sewage disposal system. The septic system was not inspected. Our general house inspection will sometimes reveal major defects in the septic system (e.g., complete blockage, complete drain field failure), providing that it is not raining and the ground is dry. However, we still recommend that you have the septic tank pumped out and the septic system inspected by a qualified septic system service company, prior to the closing of the sale. Ask for a "Septic Tank Operational Report". It is also recommended that you have the tank pumped out every four years and avoid introducing grease and non-biodegradable foreign matter into the septic system.

## **INTERIOR**

Our review of the interior includes inspection of walls, ceilings, floors, doors, windows, cabinetry, countertops, steps, stairways, balconies and railings. These features are examined for proper function, excessive wear and general state of repair. In some cases, all or portions of these components may not be visible because of furnishings and personal effects. In such cases these items are not inspected.

*The following items were inspected:*

#### **15.1 GENERAL COMMENTS**

The interior wall, floor, and ceiling surfaces were properly installed and generally in serviceable condition, taking into consideration normal wear and tear.

#### **15.2 STAIRS**

The stairs were used several times during the inspection. The stair components are properly installed and no deficiencies were noted during use. A handrail is installed and is securely attached.

#### **15.3 GUARD RAILINGS**

The guard railing is properly installed and is functioning as intended.

#### **15.4 WALLS AND CEILINGS**

There are minor cracks in the walls and/or ceilings. This is a common condition with this type of construction and does not indicate a structural deficiency. The cracks can be repaired or painted over during routine maintenance. Cracks in drywall that have been repaired will often reoccur several months after the repairs have been completed. This is due to seasonal movement of the structure caused by changes in humidity.

#### **15.5 DOORS**

All of the doors were tested and were found to be functioning as intended.

#### **15.6 CLOSET DOORS**

All of the closet doors were tested and were found to be functioning as intended.

#### **15.7 WINDOWS**

The window frames are constructed from PVC and have insulated glass in them. All of the windows were tested and/or inspected. The windows are in good condition and are functioning as intended except where noted below.

There is condensation or mineral deposits between the panes of glass in at least two of the insulated glass windows. This indicates failed seals. The glass assemblies should be replaced, which is the only method for correcting this deficiency.

#### **15.8 SMOKE DETECTORS**

There is a smoke detector in the hallway outside of the bedrooms and in some bedrooms, additional smoke detectors should be installed inside all of the sleeping rooms near the door.

Smoke detectors are examined for location only. They are not tested. Smoke detector batteries should be replaced when you move in and every year thereafter. Once batteries have been replaced, the smoke detectors should be tested for proper operation.

Ionization technology is generally more sensitive than photoelectric technology at detecting small particles, which tend to be produced in greater amounts by flaming fires, which consume combustible materials rapidly and spread quickly. Sources of

these fires may include paper burning in a wastebasket or a grease fire in the kitchen.

Photoelectric technology is generally more sensitive than ionization technology at detecting large particles, which tend to be produced in greater amounts by smoldering fires, which may smolder for hours before bursting into flame. Sources of these fires may include cigarettes burning on couches or bedding.

**FOR MAXIMUM PROTECTION:** Use both Ionization and Photoelectric smoke alarms in every bedroom/hallway on every level of your home.

At least one carbon monoxide monitor should be installed for each floor. The best place to install the monitor is in an open area near the gas appliance.

### **15.9 DOOR BELL**

The doorbell was functioning as intended.

## **FIREPLACES, WOOD STOVES AND SPACE HEATERS**

*The following components were inspected:*

### **16.1 METAL FIREPLACES**

The fireplace is a factory built, direct vent, gas appliance. The firebox is sealed from the home interior which makes it more efficient and prevents combustion gases from spilling into the building. The vent for this type of fireplace is mounted on the exterior wall in back of the appliance. The gas valve and piezo ignition is located underneath behind a removable panel. Instructions for lighting the pilot are located in this area. Testing revealed that the direct vent fireplace was functioning properly. The gas supply for the fireplace is located on the floor adjacent to the hearth. The key that turns on this valve should be kept out of the reach of children.

### **16.2 GLASS DOORS**

The glass doors were tested and were functioning as intended.

## **ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES**

Environmental issues include but are not limited to carbon monoxide, radon, asbestos, lead paint, lead contamination, toxic waste, formaldehyde, electromagnetic radiation, buried fuel oil tanks, ground water contamination and soil contamination. The absence of a statement on any of the environmental issues listed above does not necessarily mean that they are not present. We make reference to these substances only when we recognize them during the normal inspection process. Most of the toxic substances listed above cannot be identified without laboratory testing. If further study or analysis seems prudent, the advice and services of the appropriate specialists are advised.

*The following items may exist in this building:*

### **17.1 CARBON MONOXIDE**

Many of us encounter CO regularly and never know it because it's invisible and odorless. That's why victims of CO poisoning often have no warning that they are in danger... until it's too late. Symptoms include headache, nausea, chronic fatigue, confusion and dizziness. Extreme exposure can even cause a coma or death.

Carbon monoxide is a product of incomplete (poor) combustion. It's a direct and cumulative poison. When combined with blood hemoglobin, CO replaces oxygen in the blood until it completely overcomes the body. Death from CO occurs suddenly. The victim inhaling the toxic concentration of the gas becomes helpless before realizing that danger exists.

According to the American Society of Heating, Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE) (Ventilation Standard 62- 89), a concentration of no more than 9 parts per million (ppm) (0.0009%), of CO is permissible in residential living spaces. In addition, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has set an eight-hour work place maximum of 35 ppm. And in flue gas, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the American Gas Association (AGA) have established the maximum allowable concentration of CO at 400 ppm (See charts).

To ensure safe and efficient combustion, it is imperative that all gas burning appliances be inspected and serviced regularly (once a year) if used in normal service conditions).

## 17.2 FORMALDEHYDE

Formaldehyde, a colorless gas with a pungent odor, is so commonly used today that virtually everyone is likely to be exposed to at least small amounts of it, and a significant number of people are developing symptoms due to exposure to large amounts of formaldehyde in their homes or workplaces. It was an integral component of the urea formaldehyde foam insulation (UFFI) that was installed in more than five hundred thousand homes in the 1970's. (The use of formaldehyde in insulation was banned by the Consumer Product Safety Commission in 1982, but this ruling was overturned by a federal court in 1983.) In addition, it is present in a large variety of consumer products. It is a major part of the resins used as glue in particle board, plywood, and other pressed wood products used extensively in the construction of homes and furniture. Some cosmetics, paper towels, upholstery, permanent press fabrics, carpets, milk, toilet seats, pesticides, and explosives contain it too. Formaldehyde is also present in the exhaust from combustion appliances and in tobacco smoke.

The most common symptoms of excessive formaldehyde exposure are burning eyes, itching, shortness of breath, tightness in the chest, coughing, headaches, nausea, and asthma attacks. Large amounts of the gas have produced cancer in laboratory animals, and government policy assumes that any substance that can cause cancer in animals may also cause it in humans.

People who live in homes that have been "tightened" for maximum energy conservation are most likely to suffer from the effects of formaldehyde gas. The formaldehyde gas seeps from the walls, furniture, carpet, etc. into the air, building up to high levels in the "tightened" home, which can be irritating, particularly to sensitive people.

To minimize your exposure to formaldehyde, ventilate your home - in good weather, open the windows to provide a constant supply of fresh air. Some methods of heat recovery, such as heat recovery ventilators (also known as air-to-air heat exchangers), are available that can ventilate the home while also conserving energy.

You can seal exposed, raw surfaces of particle board and plywood with oil enamel, varnish, wallpaper, or vinyl floor coverings. If you have UFFI insulation, make certain it is completely sealed in the walls or, as a last resort, have it removed.

## 17.3 ASBESTOS

Asbestos is a naturally occurring mineral fiber that has been used in more than 3,000 different construction materials and manufactured products. It is commonly found in heating system insulation, decorative spray-on ceiling treatments, vinyl flooring, cement shake siding and a variety of additional materials. Some asbestos-containing materials were still being installed into the late 1980s.

The asbestos content of different materials varies according to the product and how it is used. Among those materials with higher concentrations of asbestos are insulating products on heating systems and the backing on sheet vinyl flooring. However, an uncontrolled disturbance of any asbestos-containing material in any concentration may be dangerous to your health!

Why is it a problem? Breathing asbestos fibers could kill you. When disturbed, asbestos breaks down into fibers up to 1,200 times thinner than a human hair. When inhaled, they become trapped in lung tissues. Medical research tells us that up to 30 years after inhalation, asbestos fibers can cause lung cancer or mesothelioma, a related terminal cancer of the tissue lining the chest cavity.

Because asbestos is a naturally occurring mineral and has been so widely used in manufactured products, including automobile brake linings, it can be found almost everywhere. Trace amounts are in the air we breathe every day. Most of us have asbestos fibers in our lungs.

On the other hand, there's no known safe level of asbestos exposure. That's why medical, environmental health and regulatory organizations stress the need to protect health by minimizing exposure to airborne asbestos fibers. This is particularly true when asbestos fibers accumulate at elevated levels. Elevated levels result from uncontrolled disturbances and removal of asbestos-containing materials.

How do I know if it's asbestos? Don't guess! Look for asbestos markings on the product or track the product back to its manufacturer or supplier. If these approaches don't work, submit a small sample for laboratory analysis. Cost is minimal. Laboratories are listed in the yellow pages under "Asbestos - Consulting and Testing." Ask a laboratory technician to instruct you how to safely take a sample. If you decide not to check for asbestos in a suspected material, you should assume it

contains asbestos and treat it accordingly.

## INSULATION

Insulation, weatherstripping, dampers, storm windows, insulated glass and set-back thermostats are features that help reduce heat loss and increase the comfort and thermal efficiency of your home. We examine these items and identify approximate R values for insulation. When appropriate, we offer suggestions for upgrading. Our review of insulation is based upon a random sampling of accessible areas and does not constitute a warranty that all such areas are uniformly insulated or are insulated to current standards.

*The following items were inspected:*

### 18.1 ATTIC INSULATION

The attic is insulated with blown in fiberglass insulation. The approximate R value of this insulation is 38. This provides good resistance to heat transfer.

### 18.2 WALL INSULATION

The walls are insulated with fiberglass batt insulation. The 2x6 walls suggest that it is 6" R-19 fiberglass.

### 18.3 FLOOR INSULATION

The floors are insulated with R-19 fiberglass batts. The floor insulation has been properly installed and is in good condition except where noted below.

Some of the insulation batts were not properly secured and have falling down. The fallen batts should be reinstalled and secured.



## STRUCTURE

The structural elements of most residential buildings include a foundation, footings, floor, wall, ceiling and roof framing. The visible portions of these items are examined for proper function, wear, deterioration or signs of non-performance. Some structural components or portions of them are inaccessible because they are buried below grade or hidden behind finished surfaces. Therefore, much of the structural inspection is performed by identifying resultant symptoms of movement, damage and deterioration. Where there are no visible symptoms, components or conditions requiring repair may go undetected and identification will not be possible. We make no representations as to the internal conditions or stabilities of soils, concrete footings and foundations, except as exhibited by their performance.

*The following components were inspected:*

### 19.1 GENERAL INFORMATION

The foundation is constructed from poured in place concrete. A perimeter foundation wall supports the exterior walls of the building. Interior load bearing components are supported by pier footings and/or continuous spread footings. The floor structure is constructed out of wood joists. The subflooring is plywood. The stud walls are constructed from 2 X 6 dimensional lumber. The exterior wall sheathing is plywood. The roof structure is conventionally framed out of dimensional lumber. The roof sheathing is plywood.

### 19.2 FOUNDATION

The foundation is constructed in a manner typical of buildings of this type and age. There are minor shrinkage cracks in the foundation. Shrinkage cracks are common in poured concrete foundation walls. They do not affect the performance of the

foundation. No action is indicated.

### **19.3 MUDDSILL**

The mudsill is typically a 2x4 or 2x6 member that is laid flat directly on the top of or cast into the top of the foundation wall. The mudsill is usually bolted to the foundation wall and serves as a base for the rest of the floor framing. In this building, the mudsill is inaccessible and cannot be evaluated. There was no evidence present that would suggest that there are defects in this component.

### **19.4 ANCHOR BOLTS**

Anchor bolts are bolts that are cast into the top of the concrete foundation and retain the mudsill. Anchor bolts primary function in this area, is to prevent the building from being displaced from its foundation during an earthquake. Anchor bolts have grown in diameter over the years as have the nuts and washers that retain the mudsill . Generally speaking, the newer the building, the better resistance it will have to seismic activity. Due to the design of this building, anchor bolts are not visible and could not be evaluated.

### **19.5 BEAMS AND POSTS**

The beams and posts are properly installed and are performing their intended function.

### **19.6 FLOOR JOISTS**

The visible portions of the floor joists are properly installed and are performing their intended function.

### **19.7 SUBFLOORING**

The subfloor was covered with insulation and finished surfaces and was not visible for inspection. There was no evidence present suggesting that defects or deficiencies are present.

### **19.8 WALLS**

The walls are covered with finished surfaces and therefore were not visible for inspection. No evidence of defects or deficiencies was observed.

### **19.9 ROOF STRUCTURE**

The roof structure is constructed from site cut and assembled dimensional lumber. The roof structure is constructed in a manner consistent with buildings of this type and is performing its intended function. No defects or deficiencies were observed.

### **19.10 ROOF SHEATHING**

Evidence of moisture saturation to the sheathing was observed from within the attic. The need for replacement of some of the sheathing should be anticipated when a new roof is installed.

## **CRAWLSPACE**

The crawl space is where some of the building's structural elements and portions of its mechanical systems are located. These include foundation, structural framing, electrical, plumbing and heating. The visible portions of accessible systems and components are examined for proper function, excessive or unusual wear and general state of repair. Some items observed in the crawlspace will be discussed under the individual systems to which they belong. It is not unusual to find occasional moisture and dampness in crawl spaces. However, significant and/or frequent water accumulation can adversely affect the building foundation and support system and creates conditions conducive to various types of wood destroying organisms. We check for signs of excessive moisture and water entry. Unfortunately, water entry is often seasonal and therefore evidence may not be present at the time of the inspection.

*The following components were inspected:*

### **20.1 CRAWLSPACE ACCESS**

The crawlspace access is located in the basement. The crawlspace was entered and all accessible areas were inspected.

### **20.2 MOISTURE**

The soil was damp under the vapor barrier, however, no evidence of water intrusion or standing water problems was observed.

### 20.3 VENTILATION

The crawlspace is adequately ventilated. Vents should be kept unobstructed and clear of leaves and other organic debris. Screens should be maintained to prevent rodent entry.

### 20.4 VAPOR RETARDER

The soil under the house is covered with a polyethylene plastic vapor retarder. This component is typically referred to as a "vapor barrier". While not a true vapor barrier, it does reduce the transmission of water vapor from the soil to the air. The vapor retarder is properly installed and is performing its intended function. The vapor retarder should be maintained so that it covers at least 85% of the entire surface of the soil.

### 20.5 PEST CONTROL

Scrap-wood and other cellulose debris was observed on the crawl floor. This wood debris creates conducive conditions for wood boring insects. The removal of all cellulose debris is recommended.

Wood boring insect activity in the Puget Sound area usually does not occur unless there is a ventilation problem inside or underneath the structure, a water leakage/rotting condition in the house or significant quantities of soil to untreated wood contact in a crawlspace or outside around the building exterior. Carpenter ant, termite and wood boring beetle activity is most often a direct result of rot damaged wood and/or excessively moist, humid or damp conditions inside, around or underneath the building. Structural damage from termites and ants in most cases does not extend much past the moisture source and/or rot damaged wood. Eliminating high moisture conditions, improving ventilation, correcting the conditions that are conducive to rotting wood and replacing rot damaged wood will usually eliminate the wood boring insect activity, providing that the building is properly maintained thereafter.

The best way to avoid wood boring insect problems is by preventative maintenance. This includes:

- × Good construction practices which exclude water and prevent high moisture conditions.
- × Removal of wood debris and form wood from the crawlspace and around the building exterior.
- × Maintaining the roof water drain system.
- × Maintaining good yard drainage away from the foundation wall.
- × Avoiding wood-soil contact in the crawlspace or around the house exterior.
- × Storing fire wood 6" above grade and in a dry area.

There should be no soil to wood contact in any part of the building exterior or crawlspace, unless that wood is pressure treated. For the greatest safety to permanent structures there should be no soil to wood contact of any kind. Untreated wood in direct contact with exterior flatwork should also be avoided.

Good building practice requires that foundation walls or pier footings supporting wood frame construction, should extend at least 8" above the finish grade with at least a 6" clearance between the top of the soil and the bottom of the wood finish materials. Untreated wood should be raised 1-2" above surrounding flatwork and should have a moisture barrier such as 30 lb. asphalt impregnated felt installed between the concrete and wood. For additional information and treatment options, you should retain the services of a qualified pest control operator.