



2.1.1 Foundations, Basement and Crawlspace (Report signs of abnormal or harmful water penetration into the building or signs of abnormal or harmful condensation on building components.)



INTERIOR CRUMBLING/SPALLING

Some interior foundation walls are crumbling/spalling due to moisture intrusion. Some possible fixes are ensuring proper gutter drainage as well as ensuring landscaping near the home is sloped in such a way as to direct water away from the foundation will help prevent excessive water from penetrating into the bricks/blocks. The placement of one or more dehumidifiers to assist in removing moisture in the air is also recommended.

If the concrete continues to deteriorate further evaluation and/or repair by a foundation specialist is recommended.

Recommendation





2.2.1 Walls (Structural)

EXTERIOR SETTLING CRACK(S)



Settling cracks on the foundation exterior are present. Most settling cracks are common and do not pose a concern with the structural integrity of the foundation. However, cracks in the foundation wall can lead to leaks. Sealing and monitoring these areas is recommended.

Recommended DIY Project

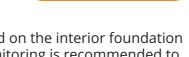




Rear

2.2.2 Walls (Structural)

CRACKS/GAPS AT INTERIOR FOUNDATION



Settling cracks and/or gaps were observed on the interior foundation wall of the home. Proper sealing and monitoring is recommended to prevent future cracking and water intrusion into the basement/crawlspace. If cracking or gaps worsen, further evaluation by a foundation specialist is advised.

Recommendation Recommended DIY Project



2.2.3 Walls (Structural)

FOUNDATION WALL-CRUMBLING/SPALLING



The foundation wall is crumbling/spalling in this area which is most likely caused by excessive moisture. Ensuring proper gutter drainage as well as ensuring landscaping near the home is sloped in such a way as to direct water away from the foundation will help prevent excessive water from penetrating into the bricks/blocks. Patching this area should be performed.

If this area continues to degrade, further evaluation and/or repair by a foundation specialist is recommended.

Recommendation





Left Side Right Side

Veteran Inspections & Services

2.3.1 Columns or Piers

ADJUSTABLE JACKPOSTS PRESENT



Split-pinned or telescopic jack post(s) /column(s) are being utilized in a permanent use application. All split type jack posts or telescopic posts/columns are designed for temporary use only. I recommend the improperly used split-pinned or telescopic adjustable post(s) /column(s) being utilized as permanent supports, be replaced with proper cement filled lally columns or approved adjustable solid steel columns designed for permanent use.

Additionally it should be ensured that the new columns have appropriately sized footings under each column.

Recommendation Contact a qualified professional.



2.3.2 Columns or Piers

DAMAGED FOUNDATION BLOCK



One or more foundation blocks are damaged and are in need of repair by a licensed foundation specialist.

Recommendation Contact a foundation contractor.



Crawlspace

2.3.3 Columns or Piers

COLUMNS-POSITIVE CONNECTION NEEDED



Where posts and beam or girder construction is used to support floor framing, positive connections, such as bolts and nails for wood columns, or bolts or welds for metal columns, should be used to ensure against uplift & lateral displacement. Correction is recommended.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.



ΑII







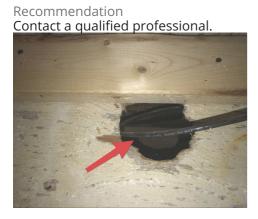
2.4.1 Floors (Structural)

IMPROPERLY NOTCHED FLOOR JOIST(S)



One or more joists are improperly notched or bored which reduces the load-bearing capacity to support the floor above.

Adding additional support in this area by a licensed contractor is recommended.





2.4.2 Floors (Structural)

MISSING JOIST HANGER(S)



The floor joists should be secured to the band joist with appropriately sized joist hangers for proper support. Correction is recommended.



Joist Hanger



Joist hanger example

2.6.1 Roof Structure and Attic

SAGGING ROOF



Undersized rafters, inadequate internal bracing and other construction or design issues sometimes fail to provide adequate support.

Snow and ice loads can also cause weight issues for homes in northern climate zones, as well as prolonged stress over the years due to the age of the home may result in sagging. Additional bracing by a licensed roofing contractor may be needed if sagging continues.

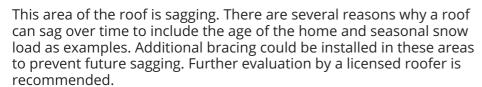
Recommendation

Contact a qualified roofing professional.



2.6.2 Roof Structure and Attic

SAGGING ROOF



Recommendation

Contact a qualified roofing professional.



4.1.1 Plumbing Drain, Waste and Vent Systems

S-TRAP INSTALLED

An S-trap has been installed which is and should be changed to a P-trap and vented to the exterior.

S-traps have the potential to suck, or siphon, water out of the trap as the water flows down the drain which can allow sewer gasses and foul odors to enter the home. If an odor is noticed, correction by a licensed plumber is recommended.

Recommendation Recommend monitoring.







Bathroom



2nd Floor Bathroom



4.2.1 Plumbing Water Supply, Distribution System and Fixtures

CORROSION ON PIPING



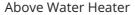
Water pipe corrosion is present at one or more connections and is in need of replacement by a licensed plumber.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified plumbing contractor.









Crawlspace

5.2.1 Service and Grounding Equipment, Main Overcurrent Device, Main and Distribution Panels



BUSHINGS RECOMMENDED

Wiring that enters the panel should be solidly anchored and protected where it enters the panel by a bushing to prevent the sharp edges of the panel box from damaging the wiring and creating an equipment/safety hazard. Recommend installation of the proper connectors by a licensed electrical contractor.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified electrical contractor.



5.3.1 Branch Circuit Conductors, Overcurrent Devices and Compatability of their Amperage and Voltage



KNOB & TUBE PRESENT

This property has knob and tube wiring which was commonly installed prior to 1950. It is ungrounded, and considered unsafe by todays standards. Over time, the wire's insulation becomes brittle and falls apart, resulting in exposed conductors and a risk of shock and/or fire. This wiring is also easily damaged by covering it with insulation (a common practice), and incorrectly tapping new wiring into it.

Some energized knob and tube wiring was found during the inspection. It is not within the scope of this inspection to determine what percentage of this propertys wiring is of the knob and tube type or to determine what percentage of the knob and tube wiring is energized vs. abandoned. A qualified electrician should evaluate this wiring and make repairs or replace wiring as necessary.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified electrical contractor.







5.3.2 Branch Circuit Conductors, Overcurrent Devices and Compatability of their Amperage and Voltage



OLD NON-METALLIC WIRING PRESENT

Old non metallic (NM) wiring is present in the home. Common concerns with older NM wires are that the cloth sheathing and the wire insulation deteriorates and becomes brittle with age. The other concern, shared by most old wiring methods, is lack of a grounding conductor. Upgrading to current standards by a licensed electrician is recommended.

Recommendation Contact a qualified electrical contractor.



5.3.3 Branch Circuit Conductors, Overcurrent Devices and Compatability of their Amperage and Voltage



WIRES-LOW CLEARANCE-SAFETY CONCERN

Current standards require all electrical wiring to be placed through floor joists if run perpendicular to the joists. Additionally, the low clearance of the floor structure places these wires in a position to be snagged or walked into/touched and is a safety hazard. Correction by a licensed electrician is recommended.

Recommendation Contact a qualified electrical contractor.



5.4.1 Connected Devices and Fixtures (Observed from a representative number operation of ceiling fans, lighting fixtures, switches and receptacles located inside the house, garage, and on the dwelling's exterior walls)

OUTDATED LIGHT FIXTURE

The home has an antiquated knob & tube light fixture. This should be upgraded to a modern light fixture by a licensed electrician.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified electrical contractor.



Basement

5.4.2 Connected Devices and Fixtures (Observed from a representative number operation of ceiling fans, lighting fixtures, switches and receptacles located inside the house, garage, and on the dwelling's exterior walls)

UNGROUNDED 3-PRONG OUTLET(S)

One or more 3-prong outlets were determined to be ungrounded when tested. This can be corrected by installing a grounded GFCI receptacle or upgrading to a grounded 3-prong receptacle by a licensed electrician.

The attached pictures are representative of the overall condition of the home's electrical outlets.

Performing any type of electrical repair to include installation of receptacle or junction box covers has inherent safety risks. It is extremely important to ensure all electric power is disconnected and proper protective equipment is worn if you choose to perform this task yourself. If you are uncomfortable with performing this task yourself, a licensed electrician is recommended.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified electrical contractor.



Kitchen-all

5.5.1 Polarity and Grounding of Receptacles within 6 feet of interior plumbing fixtures, all receptacles in garage, carport and exterior walls of inspected structure



KITCHEN OUTLET(S) - NOT GFCI PROTECTED

All outlets within 6' of a water or moisture source should be GFCI protected in accordance with today's standards. Updating to current standards by a licensed electrician is recommended.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified electrical contractor.



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5.9.1 Carbon Monoxide Detector(s)

CARBON MONOXIDE DETECTOR NOT PRESENT



I was unable to locate a carbon monoxide detector in the home. Carbon monoxide detectors are an important safety component of a home and should be installed for safety.

Recommended DIY Project

6.2.1 Ceilings

SAGGING CEILING-MOISTURE



The ceiling is sagging in this area. Water leaks, moisture, poor installation, and even the age of a home can cause a ceiling to sag over time. Monitoring this area is recommended. If sagging worsens a qualified professional should be consulted.

Recommendation Recommend monitoring.



6.5.1 Steps, Stairways, Balconies and Railings

STAIRWAY NEEDS CONTINUOUS, GRASPABLE RAILING



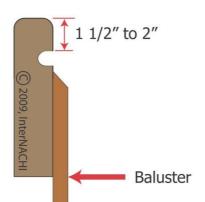
The stairs are in need of a continuous graspable railing spanning the full length of the staircase to prevent a falling injury.

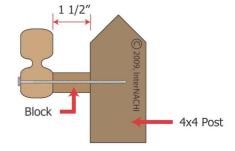
Recommendation Recommended DIY Project



Handrail Grip

Handrail Grip



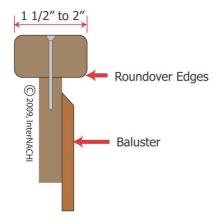


Proper Graspable Railing

Basement

Proper Graspable Railing

Handrail Grip



Proper Graspable Railing

6.7.2 Windows (representative number)

Recommendation

DOES NOT OPEN

One or more windows do not open, or are difficult to open. This can be due to the expansion of the wood frame due to humidity or can be sealed shut by paint. Replacement may be needed.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified window repair/installation contractor.



9.1.1 Roof Coverings

DAMAGED SHINGLE(S)



One or more shingles are damaged and in need of replacement to prevent water penetration into the attic structure.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified roofing professional.



9.2.1 Flashings

MISSING FLASHING



It does not appear flashing was installed at the roof and wall juncture. Flashing is critical in preventing water from entering the roof structure which can cause rot and leaks. Correction by a licensed roofing contractor is recommended.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified roofing professional.



9.3.1 Skylights, Chimneys and Roof Penetrations



FAILING CAULK/PATCHING

The patching around this roof penetration has shrunk or cracked creating gaps for water to penetrate. Sealant will eventually dry, shrink and crack. Replacement with proper flashing, or annual inspection and re-application of an appropriate sealant as necessary is recommended

Recommendation Contact a handyman or DIY project



Antennae

9.3.2 Skylights, Chimneys and Roof Penetrations



CHIMNEY - DETERIORATED MORTAR

Chimney mortar has deteriorated in areas to prevent water intrusion which can cause future brick spalling and cracking. Repair is recommended by a licensed chimney contractor.

Recommendation
Contact a qualified chimney contractor.



9.3.4 Skylights, Chimneys and Roof Penetrations



SPALLING/DAMAGED BRICKS

Chimney bricks are damaged/spalling due to moisture and are in need of repair by a licensed chimney repair contractor.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified chimney contractor.



9.3.5 Skylights, Chimneys and Roof Penetrations



HEAVILY PATCHED CHIMNEY FLASHING

The chimney flashing has been heavily patched. The patching will fail over time and should not be relied upon to prevent water intrusion. Re-flashing the chimney is recommended.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified roofing professional.



9.3.6 Skylights, Chimneys and Roof Penetrations

CHIMNEY-IMPROPER SHINGLE PLACEMENT

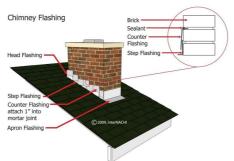


Shingles have been installed on top of the chimney flashing which can channel water under the shingles. Correction by a licensed roofing contractor is recommended.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified roofing professional.





Proper Chimney Flashing Example

9.3.7 Skylights, Chimneys and Roof Penetrations

IMPROPER FLASHING



The flashing in this area is improper and risks water intrusion. Correction by a licensed roofing contractor is recommended.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified roofing professional.

9.3.8 Skylights, Chimneys and Roof Penetrations



MISSING FLASHING

Flashing does not appear to have been installed for this roof penetration risking water intrusion. Correction by a licensed roofing contractor is recommended.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

