

HomeTeam[®]

INSPECTION SERVICE

HOME INSPECTION REPORT



Home. Safe. Home.



WHAT IS A HOME INSPECTION?

The purpose of a home inspection is to visually examine the readily accessible systems and components of the home. The inspectors are not required to move personal property, materials or any other objects that may impede access or limit visibility. Items that are unsafe or not functioning, in the opinion of the inspector, will be described in accordance with the standards of practice by which inspectors abide.

WHAT DOES THIS REPORT MEAN TO YOU?

This inspection report is not intended as a guarantee, warranty or an insurance policy. Because your home is one of the largest investments you will ever make, use the information provided in this report and discuss the findings with your real estate agent and family to understand the current condition of the home.

OUR INSPECTIONS EXCEED THE HIGHEST INDUSTRY STANDARDS.

Because we use a team of inspectors, each an expert in his or her field, our inspections are performed with greater efficiency and more expertise and therefore exceed the highest industry standards. We are pleased to provide this detailed report as a service to you, our client.

WE BELIEVE IN YOUR DREAM OF HOME OWNERSHIP.

We want to help you get into your dream home. Therefore, we take great pride in assisting you with this decision making process. This is certainly a major achievement in your life. We are happy to be part of this important occasion and we appreciate the opportunity to help you realize your dream.

WE EXCEED YOUR EXPECTATIONS.

Buying your new home is a major decision. Much hinges on the current condition of the home you have chosen. That is why we have developed the HomeTeam Inspection Report. Backed by HomeTeam's experience with hundreds of thousands of home inspections over the years, the report in your hand has been uniquely designed to meet and exceed the expectations of today's homebuyers. We are proud to deliver this high-quality document for your peace of mind. If you have any questions while reviewing this report, please contact us immediately.

Thank you for allowing us the opportunity to serve you.



FAST



TRUSTED



ACCURATE



Dear Jane Doe,

On Thursday, February 9, 2023 The HomeTeam Inspection Service made a visual inspection of 123 Sample Street, Myrtle Beach, SC 29572. Enclosed please find a written, narrative report of our findings in accordance with the terms of our Inspection Agreement.

If I can be of any assistance, please feel free to call me at (843) 494-5445. Thank you for choosing HomeTeam.

Sincerely,

Beth Klepper
HomeTeam Inspection Service

SUMMARY

The following is a summary of our findings. Be sure to read the full body of the inspection report; it contains much more detail about the property. Any additional evaluations we've recommended must be performed prior to the conclusion of the inspection contingency period.

** HYPERLINKS are ACTIVE. Click on a summary item below, and it will take you immediately to the appropriate section in the report.**

Safety Concerns

1. The electrical outlets in the laundry area and exterior lack GFCI protection. This is a potential shock/safety concern due to proximity to a water source.
2. The structure has closets with lights without covers installed. Objects should be kept 12 to 18 inches away from any incandescent lights to avoid a potential fire hazard.

Bathrooms

1. One or more bathroom drain stoppers were missing or non-functional at the time of inspection.

Exterior

1. Several areas of the driveway have settled.
2. Rotted wood was present on several areas of the exterior of the home.

Interior, Windows, Doors

1. The door to the master bedroom does not latch.
2. At least one of the windows in the structure had a broken thermal seal.
3. Water stains were present on the ceiling of the structure.

Roof and Gutters

1. One or more popped nails were noted on the roof at the time of the inspection.
2. Gutters were in need of repair.

Plumbing

1. Active water leaks were present at supply lines at the time of the inspection.
2. A leak was observed at the faucet to the hall bathroom shower.

Electrical

1. One or more lights did not operate when tested. Inspector cannot confirm if bulbs are operable
2. Missing switch-plate covers were observed in the structure.
3. Loose receptacles, switch or outlet covers were observed in the kitchen.
4. A blocked opening was observed in the electrical outlet in the living room.
5. A double-tap condition exists in the electrical panel (one or more circuit breakers in the electric panel had two attached circuits (wires)).

Attic

1. Cut truss(es) observed in the attic.

NOTE: This summary is presented to assist in the presentation of information and should never be solely relied upon. The report should be read and understood in its entirety, and the inclusion or omission of certain items in the summary does not indicate any relative importance or special significance. It is important for clients to work closely with their real estate professional in developing any repair requests. Please contact HomeTeam for clarification of any items in this report.

PREFACE

A home inspection is intended to assist in evaluation of the overall condition of the dwelling. The inspection is based on observation of the visible and apparent condition of the structure and its components on the date of the inspection. We will not render an opinion as to the condition of any systems or components of the structure that are concealed by walls, floors, drywall, paneling, suspended ceiling tiles, insulation, carpeting, furniture or any other items on the property at the time of the inspection.

The results of this home inspection are not intended to make any representation regarding the presence or absence of latent or concealed defects that are not reasonably ascertainable in a competently performed home inspection. No warranty or guaranty is expressed or implied.

You may be advised to seek a specialist's opinion as to any defects or concerns mentioned in the report. At that time, additional defects may be revealed that may not have been identified in the initial home inspection. This is part of the normal due diligence process.

If the age, condition or operation of any system, structure or component of the property is of a concern to you, we recommend that a specialist in the respective field be consulted for a more technically exhaustive evaluation.

This inspection report includes a description of any material defects* noted during the inspection, along with any recommendation that certain experts be retained to determine the extent of the named defects and other related defects and any corrective action that should be taken. Any material defect that poses an unreasonable risk to people on the property will be conspicuously defined as such. Any recommendations made to consult with other specialists for further evaluation as a result of our findings should be complete prior to the conclusion of the inspection contingency period. This may require an extension of the period. The Client warrants they will read the entire inspection report when received and shall promptly contact HomeTeam regarding any questions or concerns the Client may have regarding the inspection or the inspection report.

* Material Defect: A problem with a residential real property or any portion of it that would have a significant adverse impact on the value of the property, or one that involves an unreasonable risk to the people on the property. The fact that a structural element, system or subsystem is near, at or beyond the end of the normal useful life of such a structural element, system or subsystem is not by itself a defect.

The majority of home inspections are performed on pre-existing structures. Building techniques have changed dramatically over the years, and a home inspection is not designed to identify methods that were previously acceptable that may have been superseded by superior methods. We will not determine the cause of any condition or deficiency, or determine future conditions that may occur, including the failure of systems and components or consequential damage.

It is not uncommon to observe cracks or for cracks to occur in concrete slabs or exterior and interior walls. Cracks may be caused by curing of building materials, temperature variations and soil movement such as: settlement, uneven moisture content in the soil, shock waves, vibrations, etc. While cracks may not necessarily affect the structural integrity of a building, cracks should be monitored so that appropriate maintenance can be performed if movement continues at an abnormal rate. Proper foundation maintenance is key to the prevention of initial cracks or cracks enlarging. This includes, but is not limited to proper watering, foundation drainage and removal of vegetation growth near the foundation.

This report is intended for the sole, confidential, and exclusive use and benefit of the Client(s) under a written HomeTeam Inspection Agreement. This report is not intended for the benefit of, and may not be relied upon by, any other party. The disclosure or distribution of this report to the current owner(s) of the property inspected or to any real estate agent will not make those persons intended beneficiaries of this report. The HomeTeam Inspection Service has no liability to any party (other than the HomeTeam client named above, for whom this report was expressly prepared) for any loss, damage or expense (including, without limitation, attorney fees) arising from any claim relating to this report.

A home inspection bears conditions relevant to a specific time stamp and as conditions in a home can change from the time of the inspection to the time of closing, HomeTeam strongly recommends the client perform a thorough walk-through shortly prior to closing, turning on all faucets, flushing toilets, testing garbage disposals, turning on the furnace and air conditioner, and looking for any leakage, signs of water intrusion, stains, or other changes that may have occurred since the time of the inspection.

Any defects noted in the body of the report should be addressed by a professional in that field within the due diligence period. Additional assessments may uncover more extensive damage or needed repairs that a professional would have more significant knowledge of.

All pictures that may be included are to be considered as examples of the visible deficiencies that may be present. If any item has a picture, it is not to be construed as more or less significant than items with no picture included.

INTRODUCTION

Throughout this report, the terms “right” and “left” are used to describe areas of the structure as viewed from the street. A system or component has a material defect if it is either unsafe or not functioning and cannot be replaced or rendered safe or functional for less than \$1,000. The cosmetic condition of the paint, wall covering, carpeting, window coverings, to include drywall damage, etc., is not addressed. All conditions are reported as they existed at the time of the inspection. Routine maintenance and safety items are not within the scope of this inspection unless they otherwise constitute material, visually observable defects. Although some maintenance and/or safety items may be disclosed, this report does not include all maintenance or safety items and should not be relied upon for such items. When material defects are observed or minor repairs need to be made, we recommend you consult a qualified licensed professional. Cost estimates are advised prior to closing. All contractors should work for you, as their evaluation/observation may make you aware of findings not listed in this report.

A home inspection is not a home warranty, and HomeTeam recommends purchasing a home warranty from a reputable company to cover items that will fail in the course of time.

The approximate temperature at the time of the inspection was 60 to 65 degrees Fahrenheit, and the weather was cloudy. The utilities were on at the time of the inspection. According to available information, the age of the structure is 45 years.

LOT AND GRADE

The structure was situated on a level to lightly sloped lot. The general grade around the structure appeared to be adequate to direct rain water away from the foundation, assuming normal drainage and downspout, gutter, and other systems are functioning properly.

Photo 1



Photo 2



SCREEN PORCH

There is a screen porch located in the rear of the home. Screen porch does have ceiling light/fan. Screen porch light/fan were functional. There was no damaged screening on porch. There were no visible material defects with the screen porch

Photo 3



Photo 4



Photo 5



STRUCTURE AND CLADDING

The inspected property consisted of a single story wood-framed structure with wood cladding that was vacant at the time of the inspection.

Photo 6



Photo 7



Rotted wood was present on several areas of the exterior of the home. Recommend that the areas be repaired and further evaluated at the time of repair.

Photo 8



Front

Photo 9



Left side

Photo 10



Rear

Photo 11



Rear

Photo 12



GUTTERS

The roof drainage system consisted of aluminum gutters and downspouts which appeared to be in need of repair at the time of the inspection. Gutters and downspouts should receive routine maintenance to prevent premature failure and drainage problems that may lead to water intrusion. Observation of fascia behind the gutters is obscured by the gutters. Keeping the gutters clean will help reduce the likelihood of overflows and resulting damage to fascia. Homeowners should be aware that gutters that have been dirty or clogged for an extended time may have led to unobservable damage to fascia or roofing components.

Water flow from downspout extensions or splash blocks should be carried several feet from the foundation towards a down-slope to ensure water drains well away from the foundation. These measures will help ensure excessive water is not deposited in close proximity to the foundation, which can lead to interior water intrusion, particularly during periods of heavy rain or water-saturated soil. A properly-functioning drainage system is one of the most important items for extending the life expectancy of a house and its components.

Gutters were in need of repair at the time of the inspection. Clogged or damaged gutters can cause roof drainage water to drain at the base of the foundation, causing foundation water problems. Overflow from gutters can cause damage to fascia that is not visible or apparent at the time of the inspection. Recommend that the gutters be repaired.

Photo 13



Photo 14



ROOF

The roof was a gable and hip design covered with asphalt/fiberglass shingles. Observation of the roof surfaces and flashing was performed from a ladder at the eaves. There was one layer of shingles.

The roof shingles exhibited no curling and no surface wear. Several areas were tested for lifted edges, and lifted edges were observed. Nail pops were observed. Evidence of a hail event was not observed.

Previous repairs were not observed.

These conditions indicate the roof shingles were in the first half of their useful life.

NOTE: Sometimes our opinion of a roof may differ from that of an insurance provider/adjuster or roofer. Some insurance providers/adjusters or roofers are more particular than others. We are there to state the overall condition of the roof; the roof is not considered to be defective unless there are visible leaks and/or material damage or wear that indicates failure is imminent. If we note any moderate to serious curling or surface wear, lifted edges, or evidence of a hail event, we recommend getting a second opinion or approval from your insurance provider regarding the roof. We do not make installation judgments regarding roof covering, appropriate pitch, etc.

Photo 15



Photo 16



Photo 17



Photo 18



Photo 19



Photo 20



Photo 21



Photo 22



One or more popped nails were noted on the roof at the time of the inspection. A popped nail can be identified by a lifted corner on a shingle. The heating and cooling of the roof will often cause roofing nails to lift under the shingles, causing the corner to lift. While it is not likely that the condition is causing a leak, it is recommended that the nails be reset and sealed to prevent wind from getting under the shingle and possibly lifting the shingle off the roof. Consult with a qualified roofer for repair.

Photo 23



Photo 24



Photo 25



The roof has skylights. Water stains were not visible at the time of the inspection. The absence of staining is not necessarily conclusive proof that a skylight does not leak. Skylights in general have historically been problem areas for water intrusion, and whether or not signs of previous water intrusion were observed at the time of the inspection, the client should maintain vigilance for any water intrusion. If any is observed, the areas should be sealed and further assessed to prevent future water intrusion.

Photo 26



Photo 27



Photo 28



Photo 29



Photo 30



DRIVEWAY

An asphalt driveway is present in the front of the structure. Cracks and spalling were observed on the driveway. Surface defects in driveways develop and progress with age and are considered normal as long as they do not create a safety hazard. Sealing defects may help slow the rate of deterioration.

Photo 31



Several areas of the driveway have settled. This condition indicates a possible void under the driveway. Driveway settling may lead to potential tripping hazards. Recommend that the areas be monitored and repaired as needed.

Photo 32



Photo 33



ATTIC STRUCTURE

The attic was accessed via pull down steps in the hallway and was entered.

The attic above the living space was insulated with cellulose-based loose-fill insulation, approximately six-inches in depth.

Ventilation throughout the attic was provided by gable, soffit and ridge vents. The attic ventilation appeared to be adequate.

The roof structure consisted of two-inch by six-inch wood trusses spaced 24 inches on center and plywood sheathing.

There was no moisture visible in the attic space.

As with all aspects of the home inspection, attic and roof inspections are limited in scope to the visible and readily accessible areas. Due to configuration, parts of the attic were not accessible. Many areas of the roof are not visible from the attic especially near the base, where the largest volume of water drains. The presence or active status of roof leaks cannot be determined unless the conditions which allow leaks to occur are present at the time of the inspection, ie, heavy rain combined with high winds. Please be aware that rain alone is not always a condition that causes a leak to reveal itself. The conditions that cause leaks to occur can often involve wind direction, the length of time it rains, etc.

Photo 34



Photo 35



Photo 36



Photo 37



Photo 38



Photo 39



Cut truss(es) observed in the attic. This is a support/installation/damage concern. Typically, truss modifications/repairs are to be approved by the manufacturer or structural engineer. Modifications to trusses can alter the design load. Recommend review and repairs as directed by a structural engineer with repairs performed by a qualified contractor.

Photo 40



Photo 41



ELECTRIC SERVICE

The underground electric service wire entered the structure on the left wall. The electric meter was located on the exterior wall.

Photo 42



MAIN PANEL

The service wire appeared to be 120/240 volt and 200 amp and entered a Gould service panel, located on the rear laundry room wall. The main service disconnect was 200-amp rated and was located in the main panel. The branch circuits within the panel were copper. These branch circuits and the circuit breaker to which they were attached appeared to be appropriately matched. The internal components of the service panel, i.e. main lugs, bus bars, etc were in good condition.

The electrical service appeared to be adequate. As a reminder, alarms, electronic keypads, remote control devices, landscape lighting, telephone and television wiring are beyond the scope of this inspection.

Photo 43



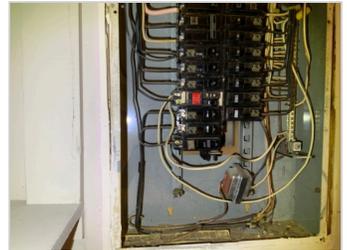
Photo 44



Photo 45



Photo 46



Circuit breakers in the electric panel had two attached circuits (wires). Each circuit should have its own dedicated breaker to prevent nuisance tripping and ensure good terminal contact, which may help prevent overheating. This situation is commonly referred to as a "double-tap". Recommend that an electrician repair this condition and further assess the panel for any additional required repairs.

Photo 47

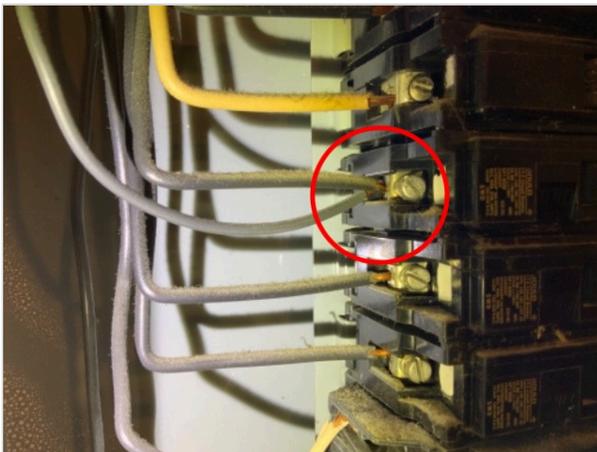
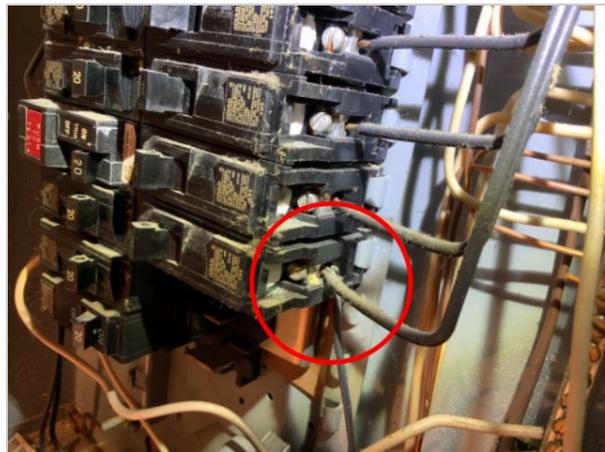


Photo 48



Doorbell

The visible house wiring consisted primarily of the non-metallic sheathed cable type and appeared to be in good condition. An electric service grounding system was installed. Service grounding requirements have changed many times over the years. The grounding system for a 30-year-old electric service is different from that of a 10-year-old service. The inspection does not attempt to verify that the grounding system or any other part of the electric service complies with current codes.

SWITCHES AND RECEPTACLES

A representative number of installed lighting fixtures, switches, and receptacles located throughout the structure were tested. The grounding and polarity of receptacles within six feet of plumbing fixtures, and those attached to ground fault circuit interrupters (GFCI), if present, were also tested, although we do not check all light switches or outlets to

determine which specific outlets or light fixtures each is connected to.

The installation of GFCI protected circuits and/or outlets located within six feet of water, near kitchen countertops, in unfinished basement areas, garage and the exterior of the structure is a commonly accepted practice and required by many municipalities. All GFCI receptacles and GFCI and AFCI circuit breakers should be tested monthly.

Please note that electrical codes have changed through the years. Although the structure does not need to meet current code for a real estate transaction, any work an electrician does must meet the current code requirements. Often, electricians will recommend changes that, in the context of a real estate transaction, are considered upgrades rather than necessary requirements. Keep these items in mind if negotiating repairs.

Light(s) in the property did not operate when tested. Inspector cannot confirm if bulbs are operable. This is a function/lighting concern. Recommend repairs by qualified person if changing bulbs does not correct problem.

Photo 49



Photo 50



Photo 51



Photo 52



Photo 53



Photo 54



Missing switch or outlet covers were observed in the living area. Recommend all switch and outlet boxes be properly covered to avoid a shock hazard.

Photo 55



Kitchen

Photo 56



Front bedroom

Loose receptacles, switch or outlet covers were observed in the kitchen. Recommend all switch and outlet boxes be properly secured to avoid a shock hazard.

Photo 57



Kitchen

The electrical outlets in the laundry area and exterior lack GFCI protection. Although possibly not required at time of construction, this is a potential shock/safety concern due to proximity to a water source. Recommend repairs by a qualified contractor or electrician as required.

Photo 58

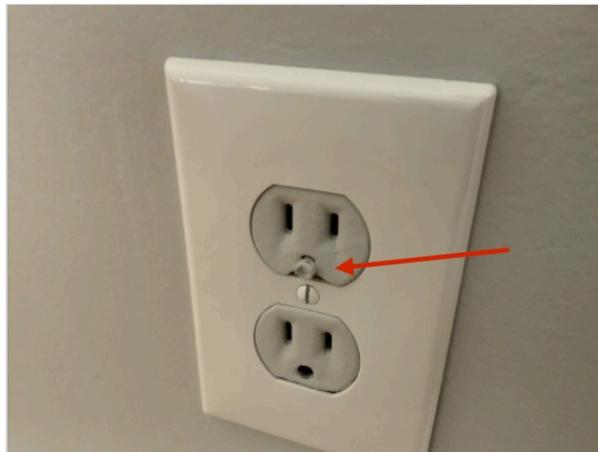


Photo 59



A blocked opening was observed in the electrical outlet in the living room. This is a damage/safety concern. Recommend repair by a qualified person.

Photo 60



Living room

The structure has closets with lights without covers installed. Objects should be kept 12 to 18 inches away from any incandescent lights to avoid a potential fire hazard.

Photo 61



The overhead ceiling fan/light in the front bedroom were not operated by a light switch.

Photo 62



FOUNDATION

The foundation was constructed of a slab on grade. A single inspection cannot determine whether movement of a foundation has ceased. Any cracks should be monitored regularly.

The full slab was not visible at the time of the inspection because of carpet or other floor coverings. There were no indications of moisture present. There were no material defects observed on the visible portions of the slab. Please note that the condition of any utilities within or under a slab-on-grade, such as plumbing or ductwork, are not within the scope of the inspection. Due to the nature and expense of these items, HomeTeam recommends having drain lines scoped by a plumber. This is particularly important in older structures since drain line problems are hidden from view.

PLUMBING

The visible water supply lines throughout the structure were copper pipe. Water shutoff valves are not tested as part of the home inspection since water shutoff valves that have not been operated for an extended period of time often leak after being operated, and we would not be able to repair a leaking valve during the home inspection.

The visible waste lines consisted of PVC pipe. The functional drainage of the drain waste lines appeared to be adequate at the time of the inspection. The functionality of washing machine drains or under-floor drain lines is outside the scope of the inspection. These lines are considered underground utilities and are specifically excluded. The lines

are not visible or accessible, and their condition cannot be verified during a visible home inspection. Simply running water into floor drains will not verify the condition of the waste line infrastructure under the structure. Consult with a qualified plumber for a camera inspection of the sewer laterals if there is any concern as to the condition of the waste lines under the structure.

All plumbing fixtures not permanently attached to a household appliance were operated and inspected for visible leaks. Water flow throughout the structure was average. Water pressure appeared to be adequate.

Please note that water pressure and drainage often change and fluctuate over time, and the buyer should monitor pressures after occupancy. Higher water pressures may cause advanced deterioration of supply systems and components, premature failure of faucets and connections, and leaks. If concerned about excessive water pressure, consult with a professional plumber regarding options, such as installation or adjustment of a regulator at the main water shutoff location.

This report is not intended to be an exhaustive list of minor plumbing issues. Concealed, latent or intermittent plumbing issues may not be apparent during the testing period.

Determining whether supply and drainage systems are public or private (city, well, septic, etc) is not part of a home inspection. Consult with the seller's disclosure and other sources to help determine that information.

Active water leaks were present at supply lines the time of the inspection. Recommend the affected areas be repaired, and nearby or associated plumbing lines should be further assessed at the time of the repair.

Photo 63



exterior storage closet

BATHROOMS AND MISC PLUMBING

Bathrooms were inspected using various techniques to help identify any areas of leakage or damage. Please note that bathtubs and showers are tested without the weight of a person in the enclosure. We attempt to identify areas of potential leakage, but some problem areas may not be visible without the weight of a person in the enclosure, ie, a person taking a shower or bath. Any latent deficiencies noted under these conditions once the structure is occupied should be sealed to prevent water intrusion and damage.

A leak was observed at the faucet to the hall bathroom shower. Recommend that the faucet be repaired or replaced to prevent water intrusion.

Photo 64



Drain stopper(s) in the hall bathroom were missing or non-functional at the time of inspection.

Photo 65



WATER HEATER

A 40 gallon capacity, electric water heater was located in the bathroom. The water heater was manufactured by Rheem, model number XE40M06ST45U1 and serial number A48160786. Information on the water heater indicated that it was manufactured in 2016. Hot water temperature was approximately 134 degrees F.

A temperature and pressure relief valve (T & P) was present. An overflow leg was present. It did terminate properly. Your safety depends on the presence of a T & P valve and proper termination of the overflow leg. The water heater was functional.

NOTE: Codes change for proper water heater installation. As a reminder, we do not inspect for current code compliance but for safety. When a water heater is replaced by a licensed technician it is necessary for him to bring the setup up to the then-current code. This may include altering the configuration of the water heater, including flue configuration.

Photo 66



Photo 67



Photo 68

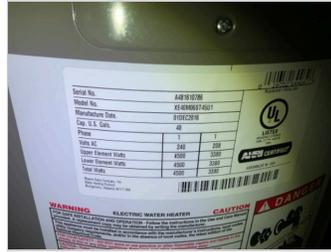


Photo 69



The hot water temperature was greater than 125F and may pose a risk of burning. HomeTeam recommends adjusting the hot water temperature by turning down the water heater thermostat.

GENERAL INTERIOR

HomeTeam inspects for evidence of structural failure and safety concerns only. The cosmetic condition of the paint, wall covering, carpeting, window coverings, etc., are not addressed.

The only way to tell the presence and relative concentration of mold is to perform a valid mold test. The presence of certain molds and mold spores in buildings can result in mild to severe health effects in people and can deteriorate the structure of the building resulting in structural damage. HomeTeam recommends that all structures be tested for mold to determine the type of mold present in the building. Clients are urged to obtain further information concerning mold and air quality from the following and other sources:

www.doh.wa.gov/ehp/ts/IAQ/Got-mold.html and www.iaqcouncil.org

Photo 70



Photo 71



Photo 72



Photo 73



Photo 74



Photo 75



Photo 76



Photo 77



SMOKE ALARMS AND CO DETECTORS

Smoke alarms were present in the house.

Property maintenance codes vary from area to area. Some municipalities require smoke alarms in every bedroom, while others only require them on each floor. Similar varied requirements exist with regard to carbon monoxide detectors. Check with the local code enforcement officer for the requirements in your area. For safety reasons, the alarms should be tested upon occupancy. The batteries (if any) should be replaced with new ones when you move into the house and tested on a monthly basis thereafter.

Photo 78



WINDOWS AND DOORS

A representative number of accessible windows and doors were operated and found to be functional. The primary windows were aluminum, double and single hung style, with double pane glass. All exterior doors were operated and found to be functional. The exterior door locks should be changed or rekeyed upon occupancy. Possible problem areas may not be identified if the windows or doors have been recently painted.

Exterior windows require routine caulking and maintenance to prevent water intrusion.

NOTE: The condition, presence, or absence of screens, storm windows and doors is outside the scope of the inspection. Storm windows improve energy efficiency, assist in preventing water intrusion, and slow the deterioration of some window frames.

The door to the master bedroom does not latch. Recommend that the door, frame, and/or latching mechanism be adjusted to allow for proper operation of the door.

Photo 79



Rear bedroom

Two windows in the structure had a broken thermal seal. A window with a defective thermal seal will show a slow but gradual "fogging" effect, and the insulation value of the window is marginally reduced. HomeTeam recommends having the affected window(s) repaired or replaced and further assessed.

Photo 80

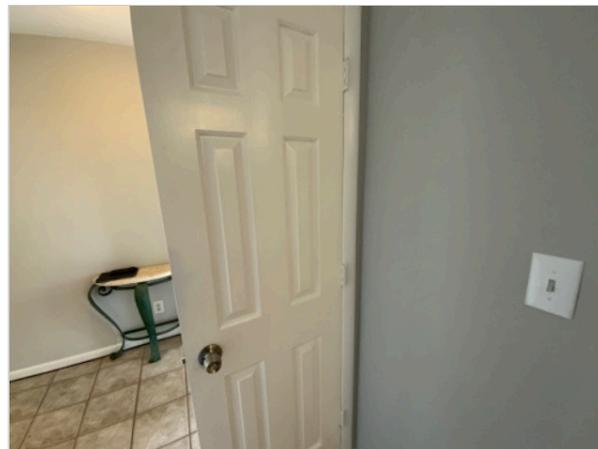


Photo 81



The left bedroom door was not functional at the time of inspection.

Photo 82



The interior wall and ceiling surfaces were predominantly finished with drywall. The interior wall and ceiling structure consisted of wood framing. Possible problem areas may not be identified if the interior wall and ceiling surfaces have been recently painted.

Water stains were present on the ceiling of the structure. The moisture levels of the stains were dry at the time of the inspection and should be monitored for any future moisture.

Photo 83



KITCHEN

The visible portions of the kitchen cabinets and counter tops were in good condition. The appliances were operated to check basic operational function only. No consideration is given regarding the age or components that may be worn or otherwise affected by wear and tear or use. The kitchen contained the following appliances:

Photo 84



Photo 85



The electric oven was inspected and did appear to be functional. The accuracy of the clock, timers and settings on ovens are not within the scope of this inspection.

Photo 86



Photo 87



Photo 88



The built in cooktop was tested and found to be functional.

Photo 89



Photo 90



Photo 91



The range hood and microwave combination was inspected and did appear to be functional. The exhaust capacity is not within the scope of this inspection. Cleaning the fan and filter may increase the exhaust capability.

Photo 92



Photo 93



The refrigerator was inspected and did appear to be functional. The ice maker operation and hookups, if present, are not within the scope of the inspection.

Photo 94



Photo 95



The dishwasher was tested and did appear to be functional.

Photo 96



Photo 97



The disposal was inspected and did appear to be functional. The efficiency rating and chopping / grinding ability of the unit is not within the scope of the inspection.

Photo 98



WASHER AND DRYER CONNECTIONS

This note is supplied for informational purposes only, as many clients want to know the type of dryer connections available to them. A 240 volt style outlet for an electric clothes dryer was installed in the laundry area. For safety reasons, no attempt was made to verify that the electrical outlet is properly wired or that power is present. Consult with a qualified contractor if the desired type of connection is not available.

A dryer vent was installed.

A drain for a washing machine was present.

Photo 99



Photo 100



Photo 101



The exterior dryer vent screen was clogged with lint. It is recommended that screens be removed from dryer vents to prevent dryer fires from occurring.

Photo 102



HEATING, VENTILATION & AIR CONDITIONING

The heating, ventilating and air conditioning systems were inspected by HomeTeam Inspection Service. Annual maintenance of the heating and cooling equipment is essential for safe and efficient performance, which will maximize the system's useful life. The results of our visual and operational inspection of the heating and air conditioning system are described below. Periodic preventive maintenance is recommended to keep this unit in good working condition.

HEAT AND COOLING SYSTEM

The electric outdoor heat pump condensing unit was a Carrier, Model Number 25HCE430A300 and Serial Number 2916E13472. Mfd 2016. The unit is located in the back of the home. Air handler is located in the attic. Periodic preventive maintenance is recommended to keep this unit in good working condition. System or systems are not checked for design compliance, adequacy or efficiency and not within scope of this inspection. System or systems are checked for function only at time of inspection. The heating and cooling system was found to be functional at time of inspection.

The major components of an air conditioning condensing unit are the compressor and the condensing coil. The estimated age of a condensing unit is taken from the equipment nameplate. Sometimes the compressor, which is not visible, may have been replaced since the original installation. This inspection is not meant to be technically exhaustive. Zone systems/ duct work dampers are not within the scope of this inspection. The inspection does not involve removal and inspection behind service doors or dismantling that would otherwise reveal something only a licensed heat and cooling contractor would discover.

There will be normal temperature variations from room to room and level to level, most noticeable between levels. Heat and Cooling units according to manufacture's have a life expectancy of approximately 12 years depending on brand and unit. Air systems are mechanical and need servicing, cleaning and repairs at any age. Systems over 12 years repairs or replacement should be expected. Annual maintenance of the heating and cooling equipment is essential for safe and efficient performance, which will maximize the system's useful life.

System does not have zoned system installed.

Photo 103



Photo 104



Photo 105



Photo 106



Photo 107



Heat 107

Photo 108



AC 58

THERMOSTAT

The control for the heating and air conditioning system was a 24 volt digital thermostat located on the hallway wall of the home. The thermostat was manufactured by Honeywell and found to be in working order.

Photo 109



FILTER

The disposable/washable filter should be replaced/cleaned on a regular basis to maintain the efficiency of the system. The efficiency rating is not within the scope of this inspection. A disposable filter(s) was installed in a hallway filter grille.

Photo 110



DUCTWORK

There will be normal temperature variations from room to room and level to level, most noticeable between levels. Airflow throughout the house may be balanced by adjusting any dampers in the supply ducts, or by adjusting the supply registers. Inspection of air and duct supply system for adequacy, efficiency, capacity or uniformity of the conditioned air to the various parts of the structure is beyond the scope of the home inspection.

REASONABLE EXPECTATIONS REGARDING A PROFESSIONAL HOME INSPECTION:

There may come a time when you discover something wrong with the house, and you may be upset or disappointed with your home inspection. There are some things we'd like you to keep in mind.

Intermittent or concealed problems: Some problems can only be discovered by living in a house. They cannot be discovered during the few hours of a home inspection. For example, some shower stalls leak when people are in the shower, but do not leak when you simply turn on the tap. Some roofs and basements only leak when specific conditions exist. Some problems will only be discovered when carpets are lifted, furniture is moved or finishes are removed.

No clues: These problems may have existed at the time of the inspection, but there were no clues as to their existence. Our inspections are based on the past performance of the house. If there are no clues of a past problem, it is unfair to assume we should foresee a future problem.

We always miss some minor things: Some say we are inconsistent because our reports identify some minor problems but not others. The minor problems that are identified were discovered while looking for more significant problems. We note them simply as a courtesy. The intent of the inspection is not to find the \$200 problems; it is to find the \$1000 problems. These are the things that affect people's decisions to purchase.

Contractor's advice: A common source of dissatisfaction with home inspectors comes from comments made by contractors. Contractors' opinions often differ from ours. Don't be surprised when three roofers all say the roof needs replacement, when we said that the roof would last a few more years with some minor repairs.

"Last man in" theory: While our advice represents the most prudent thing to do, many contractors are reluctant to undertake these repairs. This is because of the "last man in" theory. The contractor fears that if he is the last person to work on the roof, he will get blamed if the roof leaks, regardless of whether or not the roof leak is his fault. Consequently, he won't want to do a minor repair with high liability, when he could re-roof the entire house for more money and reduce the likelihood of a callback. This is understandable.

Most recent advice is best: There is more to the "last man in" theory. It suggests that it is human nature for homeowners to believe the last bit of expert advice they receive, even if it is contrary to previous advice. As home inspectors, we unfortunately find ourselves in the position of "first man in" and consequently it is our advice that is often disbelieved.

Why didn't we see it?: Contractors may say, "I can't believe you had this house inspected, and they didn't find this problem." There are several reasons for these apparent oversights:

- **Conditions during inspection:** It is difficult for homeowners to remember the circumstances in the house at the time of the inspection. Homeowners seldom remember that it was snowing, there was storage everywhere or that the furnace could not be turned on because the air conditioning was operating, etc. It's impossible for contractors to know what the circumstances were when the inspection was performed.
- **This wisdom of hindsight:** When the problem manifests itself, it is very easy to have 20/20 hindsight. Anybody can say that the basement is wet when there is 2" of water on the floor. Predicting the problem is a different story.
- **A long look;** If we spent half an hour under the kitchen sink or 45 minutes disassembling the furnace, we'd find more problems, too. Unfortunately, the inspection would take several days and would cost considerably more.
- **We're generalists:** We are generalists; we are not specialists. The heating contractor may indeed have more heating expertise than we do. This is because we are expected to have heating expertise and plumbing expertise, structural expertise, electrical expertise, etc.
- **An invasive look:** Problems often become apparent when carpets or plaster are removed, when fixtures or cabinets are pulled out, and so on. A home inspection is a visual examination. We don't perform invasive or destructive tests.

Not insurance: In conclusion, a home inspection is designed to better your odds. It is not designed to eliminate all risk. For that reason, a home inspection should not be considered an insurance policy. The premium that an insurance company would have to charge for a policy with no deductible, no limit and an indefinite policy period would be considerably more than the fee we charge. It would also not include the value added by the inspection.

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