



YOUR INSPECTION REPORT

KNOW YOUR HOME

PREPARED BY:
ADAM HANNAN



FOR THE PROPERTY AT:
486 St John's Rd.
Toronto, ON

PREPARED FOR:
JENNIFER PERCIVAL

INSPECTION DATE:
Monday, July 17, 2017

TIP

THE
INSPECTION
PROFESSIONALS

THE INSPECTION PROFESSIONALS, INC.
3120 Rutherford Rd.
Concord, ON L4K 0B2

416-725-5568
HST# 89249 4501 RT0001

www.inspectionpros.ca
adam@inspectionpros.ca

TIP

THE
INSPECTION
PROFESSIONALS

July 18, 2017

Dear Jennifer Percival,

RE: Report No. 2138
486 St John's Rd.
Toronto, ON

Thank you for choosing The Inspection Professionals to perform your Home Inspection.

The Inspection Professionals (TIP) is a Full-Time Professional, Certified multi-inspector company founded by Adam Hannan. Since 2006, Adam has performed thousands of residential and commercial inspections and has become a respected expert in his field. Adam has a passion for education and has been an inspection instructor teaching at Community Colleges and Universities since 2009.

Adam is a member of the Ontario Association of Home Inspectors and International Association of Certified Home Inspectors.

"We inspect every home as if we were buying it for ourselves. We care about our clients and we strive to exceed expectations. We offer a professional unbiased opinion of the current performance of the home regardless of who we are working for."

-Adam

BUYERS -

An Onsite Review is an essential component to a complete home inspection. In order to more thoroughly familiarize yourself with the property and our findings, please book an Onsite Review at your convenience by calling (416) 725-5568. Once we have completed the Onsite Review, we will transfer the inspection report to the buyer. The fee for this service is only \$249. (A minimum savings of \$175)

Sincerely,

ADAM HANNAN
on behalf of
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SUMMARY

486 St John's Rd., Toronto, ON July 17, 2017

Report No. 2138

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SUMMARY

ROOFING

EXTERIOR

STRUCTURE

ELECTRICAL

HEATING

COOLING

INSULATION

PLUMBING

INTERIOR

REFERENCE

This Summary outlines some of the potentially short-term significant issues from a cost standpoint. This section is provided as a COURTESY ONLY and cannot be considered a substitute for reading the entire report. Please read the complete document.

It is not possible for a home inspector to predict the future. It would be advisable to annually budget between 0.5% to 1% of the value of the home for unforeseen repairs and maintenance. This would hold true for any house that you were considering.

Things will wear out, break down, and fail without warning. This is a fact of home ownership.

NOTE: ALL ELECTRICAL ISSUES ARE CONSIDERED PRIORITY ITEMS

NOTE: FOR BALLPARK COSTS THE TERM 'MINOR' REFERS TO COSTS UNDER \$500

NOTE: FOR DIRECTIONAL PURPOSES USED THROUGHOUT THE REPORT, THE "FRONT" OF THE HOUSE IS REFERENCED AS FACING THE FRONT DOOR FROM THE EXTERIOR.

During a home inspection we inspect all visible systems and components. There are literally hundreds of potential minor issues found in every home, new and old. The focus of this inspection was not to list all the minor deficiencies. But rather, the focus of this inspection was to identify MAJOR issues with MAJOR systems and components. To simplify and give you a better understanding of what is considered a major issue, the inspection can generally be categorized as follows.

- 1)OBSERVABLE STRUCTURAL DEFECTS
 - 2)OBSERVABLE WATER LEAKAGE/DAMAGE Roof, Plumbing, and basement moisture intrusion.
 - 3)OBSERVABLE ELECTRICAL DEFECTS
 - 4)LIFESPAN SYSTEMS- Roof Covering, Heating System, Cooling System, Windows
-

OVERALL CONDITION OF HOME:

This well built solid masonry home is supported by masonry block foundations. Many of the systems and components have recently been upgraded. As is typical with homes of this age, there is a mix of new and older systems. Overall the home is in good condition.

For Ballpark costs of various home components, please click here:

<http://www.inspectionlibrary.com/costs.htm>

Roofing

SLOPED ROOFING \ Asphalt shingles

Condition: • [Old, worn out](#)

Typical life expectancy for this type of roof covering is 13-17 years. The current roof covering is old / worn.

Here are some ballpark costs:

1. Strip asphalt shingles: \$0.75-\$1.50 per sq. ft.
2. Re-roof with conventional \$2.00-\$4.00 per sq. ft. (twelve to seventeen)

SUMMARY

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Report No. 2138

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SUMMARY

ROOFING

EXTERIOR

STRUCTURE

ELECTRICAL

HEATING

COOLING

INSULATION

PLUMBING

INTERIOR

REFERENCE

asphalt shingles

3. Re-roof with premium \$4.00-\$8.00 per sq. ft. (twenty to thirty yrs)

quality asphalt shingles

Implication(s): Chance of water damage to contents, finishes and/or structure

Location: Throughout Exterior Roof

Task: Replace

Time: Less than 1 year

Cost: \$4,000 - \$6,000

Insulation and Ventilation

ATTIC/ROOF \ Hatch

Condition: • [Missing](#)

No Access to attic. Attics are important areas. Provide access so the roof space can be inspected.

Implication(s): Difficult to service

Location: Attic

Task: Provide access and inspect

Time: As Soon As Possible

This concludes the Summary section.

The remainder of the report describes each of the home's systems and also details any recommendations we have for improvements. Limitations that restricted our inspection are included as well.

The suggested time frames for completing recommendations are based on the limited information available during a pre-purchase home inspection. These may have to be adjusted based on the findings of specialists.

<http://www.inspectionlibrary.com/wtgw.htm>

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Report No. 2138

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SUMMARY

ROOFING

EXTERIOR

STRUCTURE

ELECTRICAL

HEATING

COOLING

INSULATION

PLUMBING

INTERIOR

REFERENCE

Descriptions

Sloped roofing material: • [Asphalt shingles](#)

Probability of leakage: • High

Observations and Recommendations

RECOMMENDATIONS \ Overview

Condition: • When replacing a roof covering, it is common to apply a second layer over the first to minimize costs. Best practice however, is to remove the old roof covering before installing the new roof. Adding a third layer of roofing is not recommended. It is common when re-roofing to find concealed damage to roofing boards, these and other hidden components. There is no practical way to predict the presence or extent of the damage

Condition: • Most roofs are susceptible to ice dams under the right weather conditions. This is where ice forms at the lower edge of a sloped roof, causing melting water from above to back up under the shingles. We cannot predict which roofs will suffer the most damage under adverse weather

SLOPED ROOFING \ Asphalt shingles

Condition: • [Old, worn out](#)

Typical life expectancy for this type of roof covering is 13-17 years. The current roof covering is old / worn.

Here are some ballpark costs:

1. Strip asphalt shingles: \$0.75-\$1.50 per sq. ft.
2. Re-roof with conventional \$2.00-\$4.00 per sq. ft. (twelve to seventeen) asphalt shingles
3. Re-roof with premium \$4.00-\$8.00 per sq. ft. (twenty to thirty yrs) quality asphalt shingles

Implication(s): Chance of water damage to contents, finishes and/or structure

Location: Throughout Exterior Roof

Task: Replace

Time: Less than 1 year

Cost: \$4,000 - \$6,000



1. Old, worn out



2. Old, worn out

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SUMMARY

ROOFING

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STRUCTURE

ELECTRICAL

HEATING

COOLING

INSULATION

PLUMBING

INTERIOR

REFERENCE

SLOPED ROOF FLASHINGS \ Roof/wall flashings

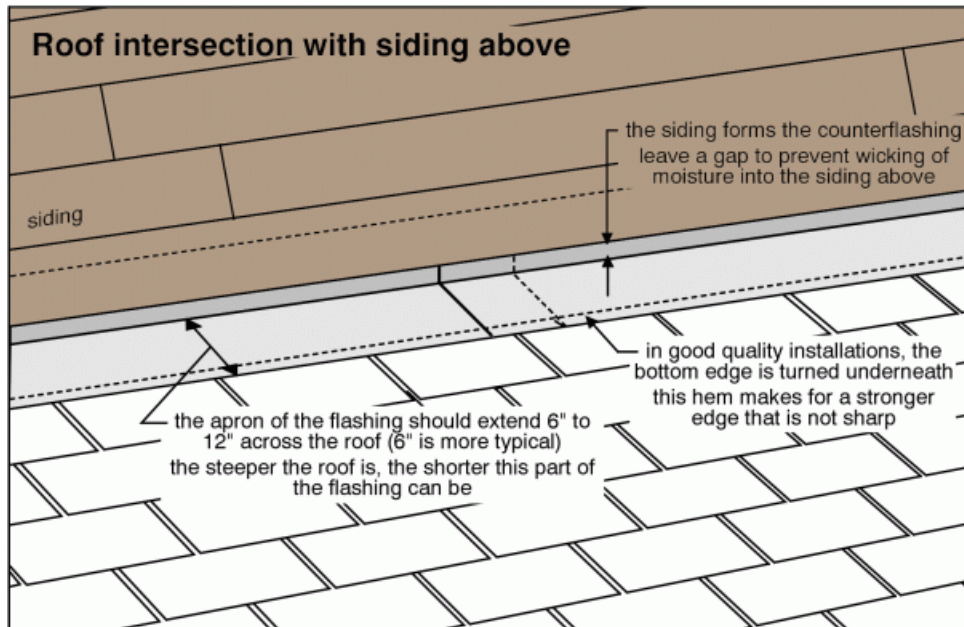
Condition: • [Too short](#)

Implication(s): Chance of water damage to contents, finishes and/or structure

Location: Front Exterior Wall

Task: Further evaluation / Improve

Time: When reroofing



3. Too short

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ROOFING

EXTERIOR

STRUCTURE

ELECTRICAL

HEATING

COOLING

INSULATION

PLUMBING

INTERIOR

REFERENCE

Inspection Methods and Limitations

Inspection performed: • Through Window - Limited View

Inspection performed: • With binoculars from the ground

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Report No. 2138

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SUMMARY

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EXTERIOR

STRUCTURE

ELECTRICAL

HEATING

COOLING

INSULATION

PLUMBING

INTERIOR

REFERENCE

Descriptions

Gutter & downspout material: • [Aluminum](#)

Gutter & downspout discharge: • [Below grade](#) • [Above grade](#)

Lot slope: • [Away from building](#) • [Flat](#)

Wall surfaces - masonry: • [Brick](#)

Wall surfaces and trim: • [Vinyl siding](#)

Observations and Recommendations

ROOF DRAINAGE \ Gutters

Condition: • Aging - Wear and tear noted. Fasteners loose in some areas

Location: Various Exterior

Task: Repair or replace

Time: Less than 1 year

Cost: Depends on approach

ROOF DRAINAGE \ Downspouts

Condition: • The City of Toronto requires downspouts be disconnected from the city sewers. Why? The sewers handle both storm water and waste from houses. Waste has to go through the sewage treatment system, which is very expensive. Storm water does not have to be treated, and should not go into city sewers. Downspouts should discharge above grade onto the lawn at least 6 feet from the home. This may require relocating downspouts and re-sloping gutters. The City of Toronto's mandatory downspout disconnection program is effective as of November, 2007. This will affect many homeowners in the city. Details can be found at

http://www.toronto.ca/water/pdf/mandatory_downspout_disconnection_program-qa.pdf

Location: Exterior

Task: Improve

Time: Less than 1 year

Cost: Minor

Condition: • [Downspouts end too close to building](#)

Implication(s): Chance of water damage to contents, finishes and/or structure

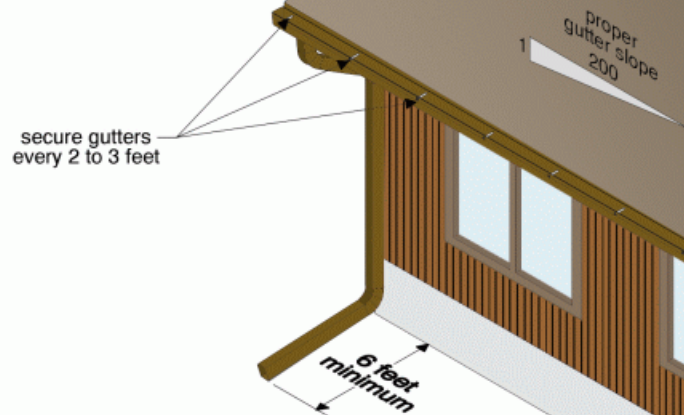
Location: Front Exterior

Task: Improve

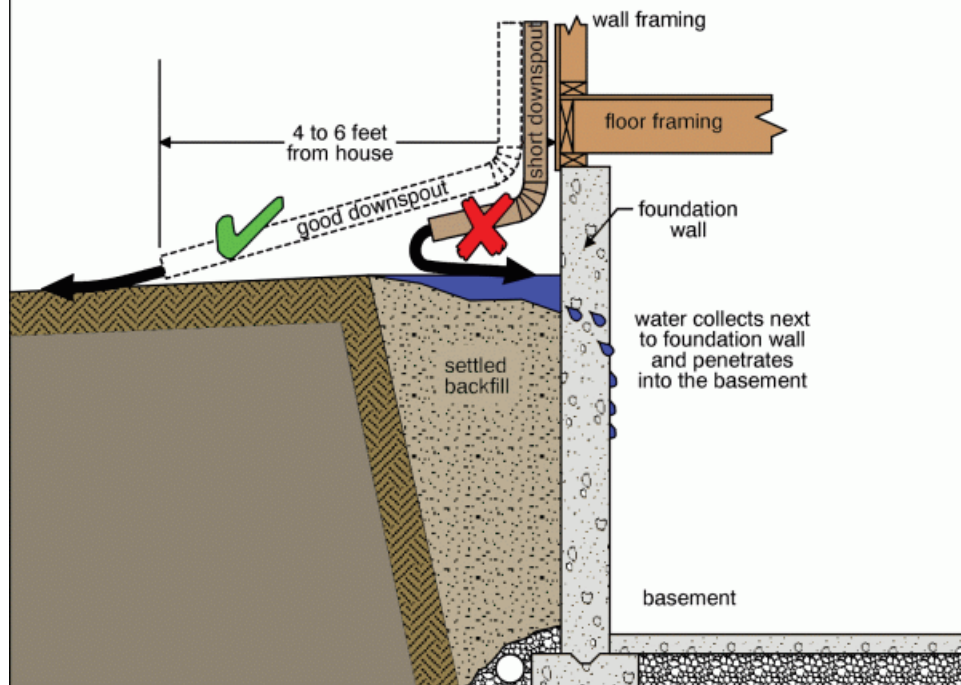
Time: Less than 1 year

Cost: Regular maintenance item

Gutter and downspout installation



Downspout extension too short



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Report No. 2138

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SUMMARY

ROOFING

EXTERIOR

STRUCTURE

ELECTRICAL

HEATING

COOLING

INSULATION

PLUMBING

INTERIOR

REFERENCE



4. Downspouts end too close to building

WALLS \ Flashings and caulking

Condition: • Regular Caulking Maintenance is required at all windows, doors, and wall penetrations. Deficiencies with caulking in these areas should be checked and improved annually.

WALLS \ Vinyl siding

Condition: • [Loose or missing pieces](#)

Implication(s): Chance of water damage to contents, finishes and/or structure

Location: Rear Exterior Mud room

Task: Improve

Time: Regular maintenance

Cost: Regular maintenance item



5. Loose or missing pieces

WALLS \ Brick, stone and concrete

Condition: • Gaps at wall

Location: Various Exterior Wall

Task: Patch

EXTERIOR

486 St John's Rd., Toronto, ON July 17, 2017

Report No. 2138

www.inspectionpros.ca

SUMMARY

ROOFING

EXTERIOR

STRUCTURE

ELECTRICAL

HEATING

COOLING

INSULATION

PLUMBING

INTERIOR

REFERENCE

Time: Regular maintenance

Cost: Regular maintenance item



6. Example

Condition: • Most masonry walls have small cracks due to shrinkage or minor settlement. These will not be individually noted in the report, unless leakage, building movement or similar problems are noted

Condition: • [Mechanical damage](#)

Homeowner noted that this was from a vent that was moved. Homeowner will repair.

Implication(s): Chance of water entering building | Weakened structure

Location: Right Side Exterior Wall

Task: Repair

Time: As Soon As Possible



7. Mechanical damage

Condition: • [Mortar deterioration](#)

Tuck Pointing (Re-pointing) is a common maintenance item with all older brick homes.

Provide mortar (Repointing, Tuck pointing) at various wall locations.

- Soft mortar (minimum \$500) \$3.00-\$6.00 per sq. ft.

EXTERIOR

486 St John's Rd., Toronto, ON July 17, 2017

Report No. 2138

www.inspectionpros.ca

SUMMARY

ROOFING

EXTERIOR

STRUCTURE

ELECTRICAL

HEATING

COOLING

INSULATION

PLUMBING

INTERIOR

REFERENCE

- Hard mortar (minimum \$500) \$5.00-\$10.00 per sq. ft.

Implication(s): Chance of water entering building | Weakened structure | Chance of structural movement

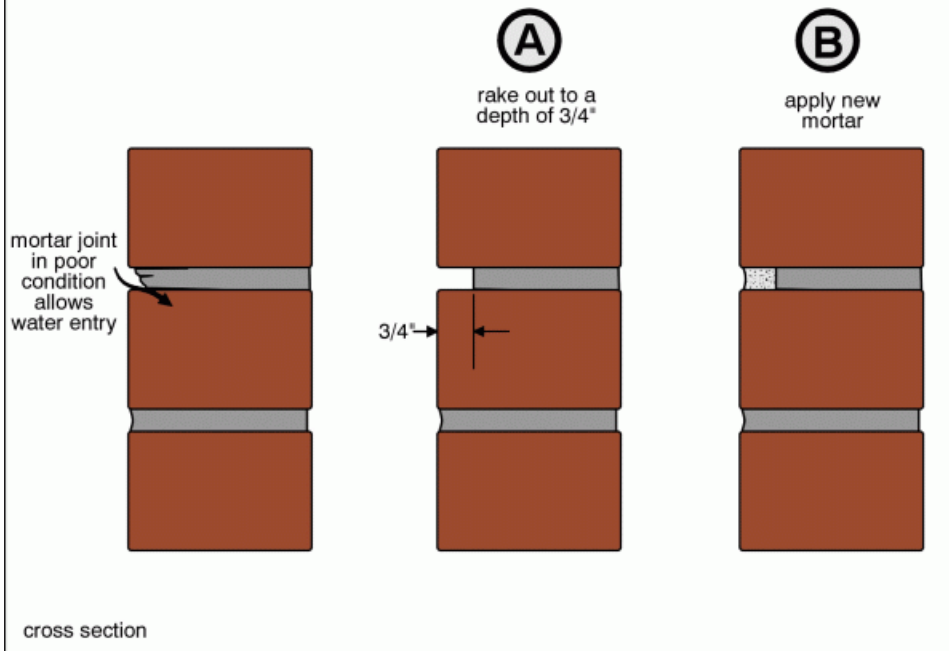
Location: Various Exterior Wall

Task: Improve

Time: Regular maintenance

Cost: Regular maintenance item

Repointing



8. Example

DOORS \ Exterior trim

Condition: • [Sill deteriorated](#)

Implication(s): Chance of damage to finishes and structure

Location: Front Exterior

EXTERIOR

486 St John's Rd., Toronto, ON July 17, 2017

Report No. 2138

www.inspectionpros.ca

SUMMARY

ROOFING

EXTERIOR

STRUCTURE

ELECTRICAL

HEATING

COOLING

INSULATION

PLUMBING

INTERIOR

REFERENCE

Task: Repair or replace

Time: Regular maintenance

PORCHES, DECKS, STEPS, PATIOS AND BALCONIES \ Handrails and guards

Condition: • [Ineffective](#)

Implication(s): Fall hazard

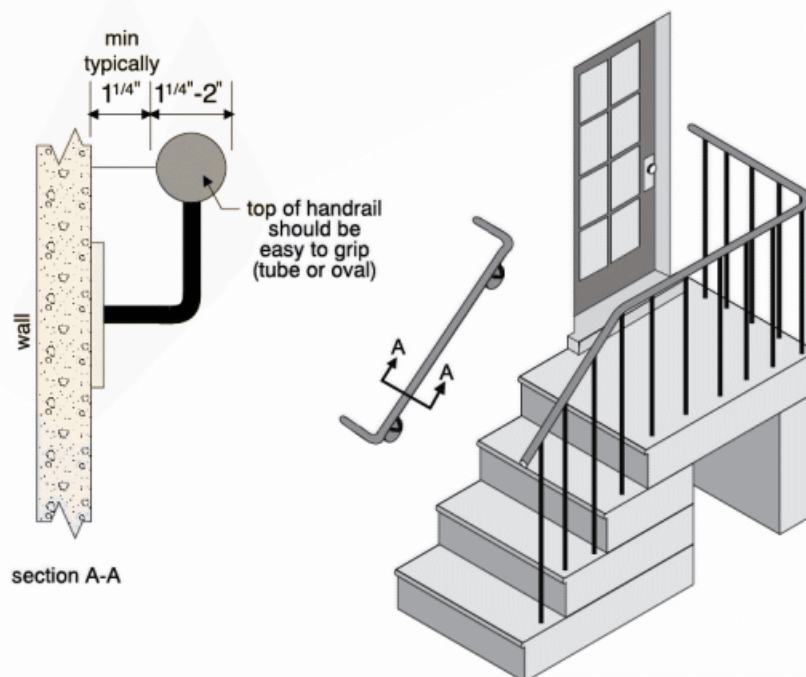
Location: Front Exterior

Task: Repair or replace

Time: Regular maintenance

Cost: Regular maintenance item

Handrail design



9. Ineffective

EXTERIOR

486 St John's Rd., Toronto, ON July 17, 2017

Report No. 2138

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SUMMARY

ROOFING

EXTERIOR

STRUCTURE

ELECTRICAL

HEATING

COOLING

INSULATION

PLUMBING

INTERIOR

REFERENCE

LANDSCAPING \ Lot grading

Condition: • During rainfall, walk the exterior to view if any water is draining towards the home. Improve these areas as needed

GARAGE \ General

Condition: • Typical low quality structure

This is your standard older style Toronto Garage. Improvements have been made to the cladding and the homeowner has recently replaced the roof structure and sheathing and shingles. The floor is unfinished. Repairs ongoing as needed

Location: Rear Exterior Garage

Task: Repair

Time: As needed/ongoing

Cost: Depends on approach



10. Typical low quality structure



11. Typical low quality structure

Inspection Methods and Limitations

No or limited access to:

- Garage

No access to all sides of the garage walls

Upper floors inspected from: • Ground level

Descriptions

Configuration: • [Basement](#)

Foundation material: • [Masonry block](#)

Floor construction: • [Joists](#)

Exterior wall construction: • [Masonry](#)

Roof and ceiling framing: • Not visible

Observations and Recommendations

FOUNDATIONS \ Foundation

Condition: • Typical minor cracks

Implication(s): Chance of water entering building

Location: Various

Task: Monitor

Time: Ongoing

FLOORS \ Concrete slabs

Condition: • Basement floors are uneven.

This is common on homes built before 1950.

Location: Basement

Condition: • Concrete basement, crawlspace and garage floors are not typically part of the structure. Almost all basement, crawlspace and garage concrete floors have minor shrinkage and settlement cracks.

WALLS \ Solid masonry walls

Condition: • [Prior repairs](#)

It is common to find a multitude of wall repairs on homes of this age

Implication(s): Weakened structure

Location: Various Exterior Wall

Task: Monitor

Time: Ongoing

Inspection Methods and Limitations

Inspection limited/prevented by: • Finishes, insulation, furnishings and storage conceal structural components, preventing/restricting inspection

Attic/roof space: • Inspected from access hatch

Descriptions

General: • ALL ELECTRICAL CONDITIONS ARE CONSIDERED PRIORITY ITEMS

Service entrance cable and location: • [Overhead - cable type not determined](#)

Service size: • [100 Amps \(240 Volts\)](#)

Main disconnect/service box type and location: • [Breakers - basement](#)

Distribution panel rating: • [125 Amps](#)

Distribution panel type and location: • [Breakers - basement](#)

Distribution wire material and type: • [Copper - non-metallic sheathed](#)

Type and number of outlets (receptacles): • [Grounded - upgraded](#)

Circuit interrupters: Ground Fault (GFCI) & Arc Fault (AFCI): • [GFCI - bathroom](#)

Smoke detectors: • [Present](#)

Observations and Recommendations

SERVICE DROP AND SERVICE ENTRANCE \ Service drop

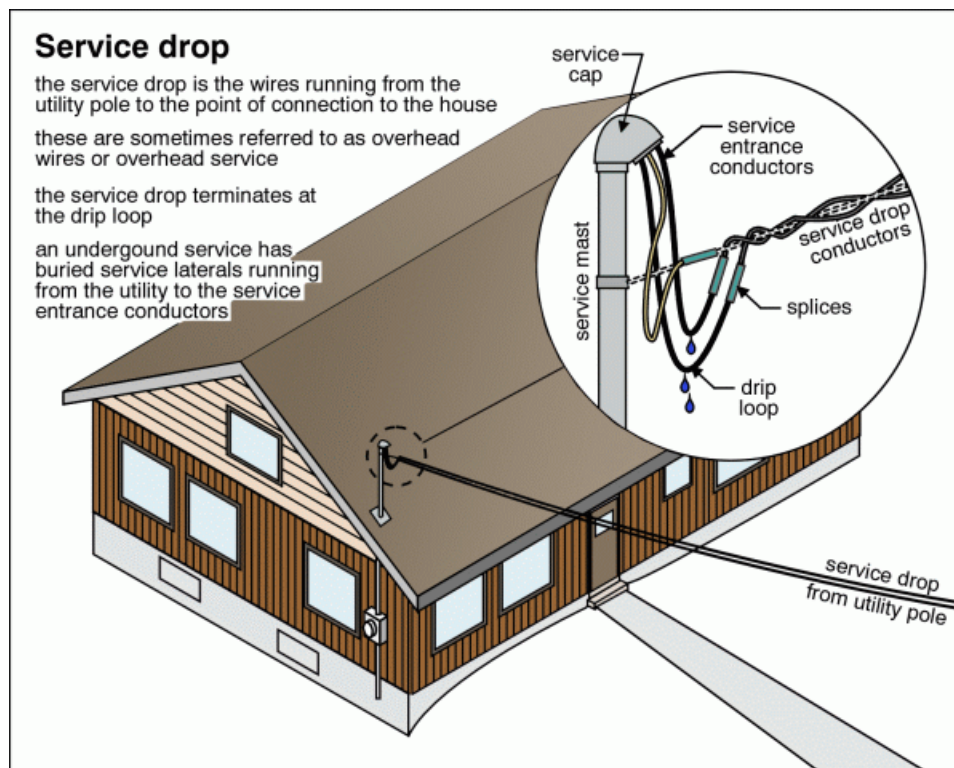
Condition: • [Poor connection to service conductors](#)

Implication(s): Electric shock | Interruption of electrical service

Location: Right Side Exterior

Task: Further evaluation / Improve

Time: As Required





12. Poor connection to service conductors

SERVICE BOX, GROUNDING AND PANEL \ Distribution panel

Condition: • [Openings in panel](#)

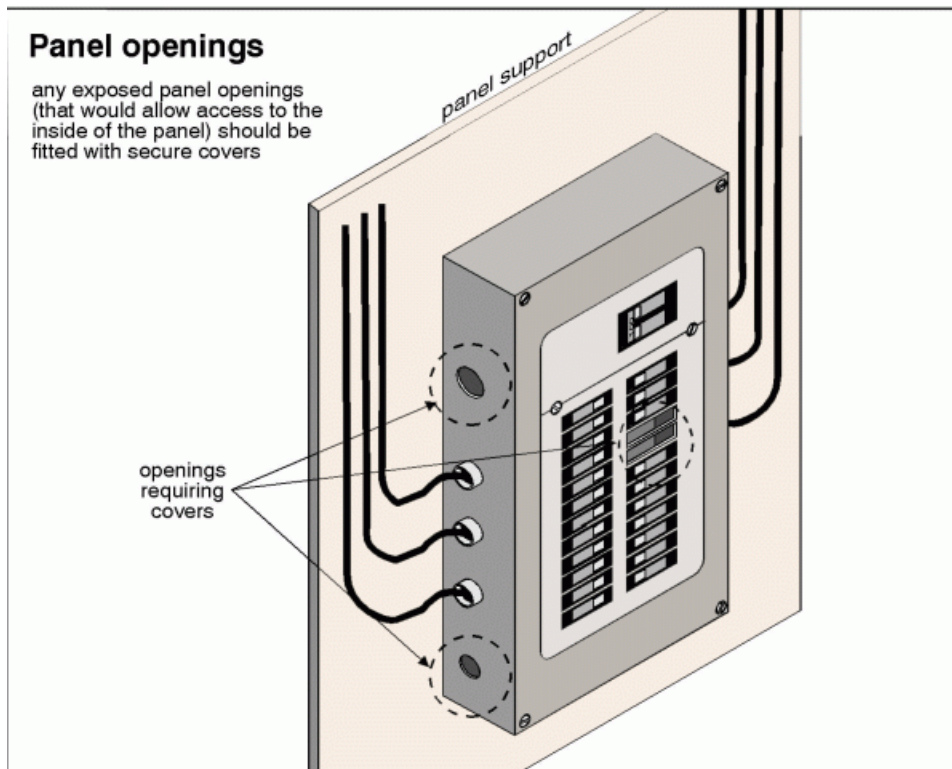
Implication(s): Electric shock | Fire hazard

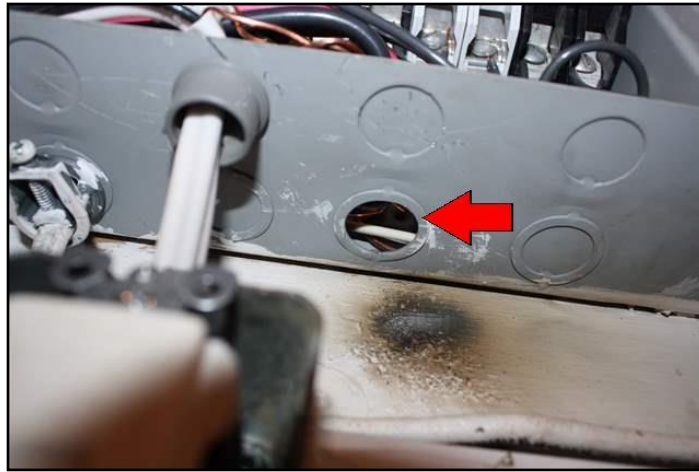
Location: Basement Panel

Task: Correct

Time: Immediate

Cost: Less than \$100





13. Openings in panel

SERVICE BOX, GROUNDING AND PANEL \ Distribution fuses/breakers

Condition: • [Fuses or breakers too big](#)

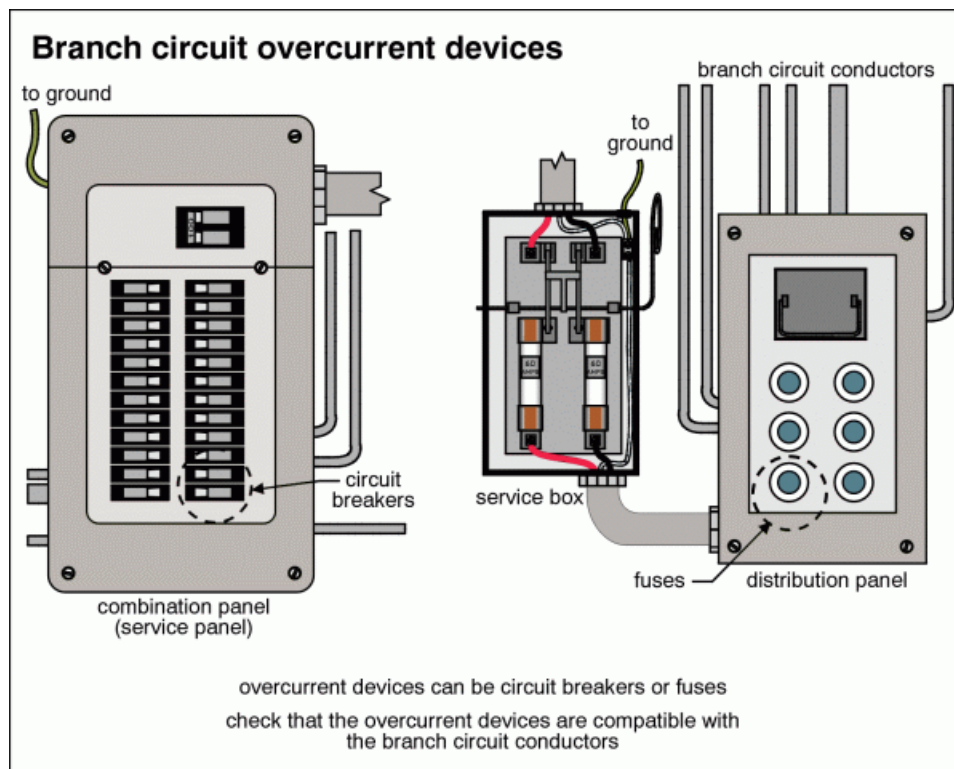
Implication(s): Equipment overheating | Fire hazard

Location: Basement Panel

Task: Correct

Time: Immediate

Cost: Less than - \$200



Common household wire and fuse sizes

14 AWG copper wire



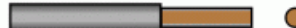
common uses:

most circuits for lighting and receptacles, electric baseboard heaters

typical fuse/breaker size:

15 amps

10 AWG copper wire



common uses:

electric clothes dryers, air conditioners, water heaters

typical fuse/breaker size:

30 amps

12 AWG copper wire



common uses:

some receptacles, electric baseboard heaters, small air conditioners

typical fuse/breaker size:

20 amps

8 AWG copper wire

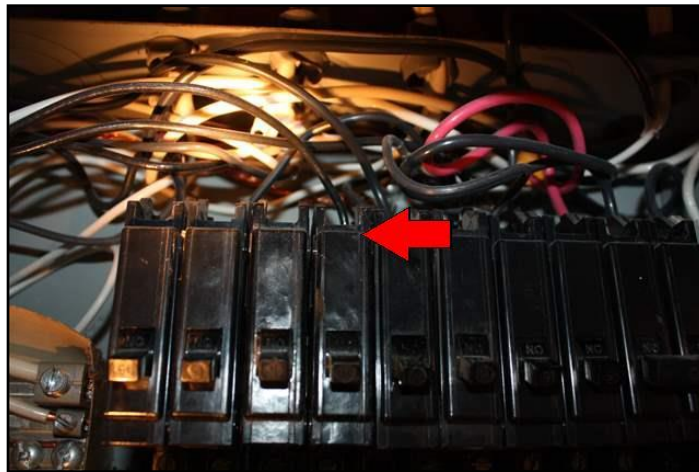


common uses:

electric stoves and ovens

typical fuse/breaker size:

40 amps



14. breakers too big

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM \ Wiring - installation

Condition: • [Flexible conduit needed](#)

Implication(s): Electric shock

Location: Rear Exterior

Task: Provide conduit

Time: As Soon As Possible

Cost: Minor



15. Flexible conduit needed



16. Flexible conduit needed

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM \ Switches

Condition: • [Damage](#)

Implication(s): Electric shock | Fire hazard

Location: Basement

Task: Correct

Time: Immediate

Cost: Less than \$100



17. Damage

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM \ Outlets (receptacles)

Condition: • [GFCI/GFI needed \(Ground Fault Circuit Interrupter\)](#)

Implication(s): Electric shock

Location: Rear Exterior Wall

Task: Replace

Time: Prior to first use

Cost: Minor

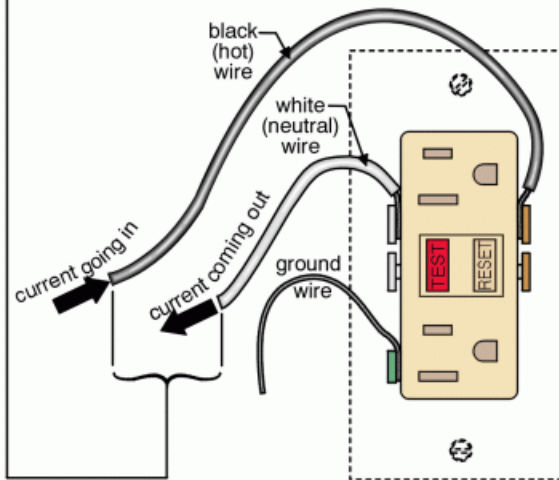
Ground fault interrupter

the GFI circuitry within the outlet checks constantly for a difference between the current in the black and white wires

if there is a difference (even as little as 5 milliamps), there is a current leak (possibly through your body) and the GFI shuts down the receptacle and other receptacles downstream

note:

if the GFI is in the panel, the entire circuit will be shut down



DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM \ Smoke detectors

Condition: • Smoke and carbon monoxide (CO) detectors should be provided at every floor level of every home. Smoke detectors should be close to sleeping areas, and carbon monoxide detectors should be in any room with a wood-burning stove or fireplace. These devices are not tested as part of a home inspection. Once you take possession of the home, detectors should be tested regularly, and replaced every 10 years. If unsure of the age of a smoke detector, it should be replaced. Smoke detector batteries should be replaced annually.

Inspection Methods and Limitations

System ground: • Quality of ground not determined

HEATING

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Report No. 2138

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SUMMARY

ROOFING

EXTERIOR

STRUCTURE

ELECTRICAL

HEATING

COOLING

INSULATION

PLUMBING

INTERIOR

REFERENCE

Descriptions

System type: • [Boiler](#)

Fuel/energy source: • [Gas](#)

Heat distribution: • [Radiators](#)

Approximate capacity: • [75,000 BTU/hr](#)

Efficiency: • [Mid-efficiency](#)

Approximate age: • [10 years](#)

Typical life expectancy: • Boiler (steel) 20 to 25 years

Fireplace/stove: • Electric fireplace

Observations and Recommendations

RECOMMENDATIONS \ Overview

Condition: • No heating recommendations are offered as a result of this inspection.

Inspection Methods and Limitations

Safety devices: • Not tested as part of a building inspection

Heat loss calculations: • Not done as part of a building inspection

Heat exchanger: • Not visible

COOLING & HEAT PUMP

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Report No. 2138

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SUMMARY

ROOFING

EXTERIOR

STRUCTURE

ELECTRICAL

HEATING

COOLING

INSULATION

PLUMBING

INTERIOR

REFERENCE

Descriptions

Air conditioning type: • [Independent system](#)

Cooling capacity: • 12,000 BTU/hr

Cooling capacity: • [1 Ton](#)

Compressor approximate age: • Reported to be newer by homeowner

Typical life expectancy: • 10 to 15 years

Observations and Recommendations

RECOMMENDATIONS \ Overview

Condition: • No air conditioning or heat pump recommendations are offered as a result of this inspection.

Inspection Methods and Limitations

Heat gain/loss calculations: • Not done as part of a building inspection

Descriptions

Attic/roof insulation material: • Not determined • Not visible

Attic/roof insulation amount/value: • Not determined • [Not visible](#)

Attic/roof air/vapor barrier: • [Not visible](#)

Attic/roof ventilation: • [Roof and soffit vents](#)

Observations and Recommendations

ATTIC/ROOF \ Hatch

Condition: • [Missing](#)

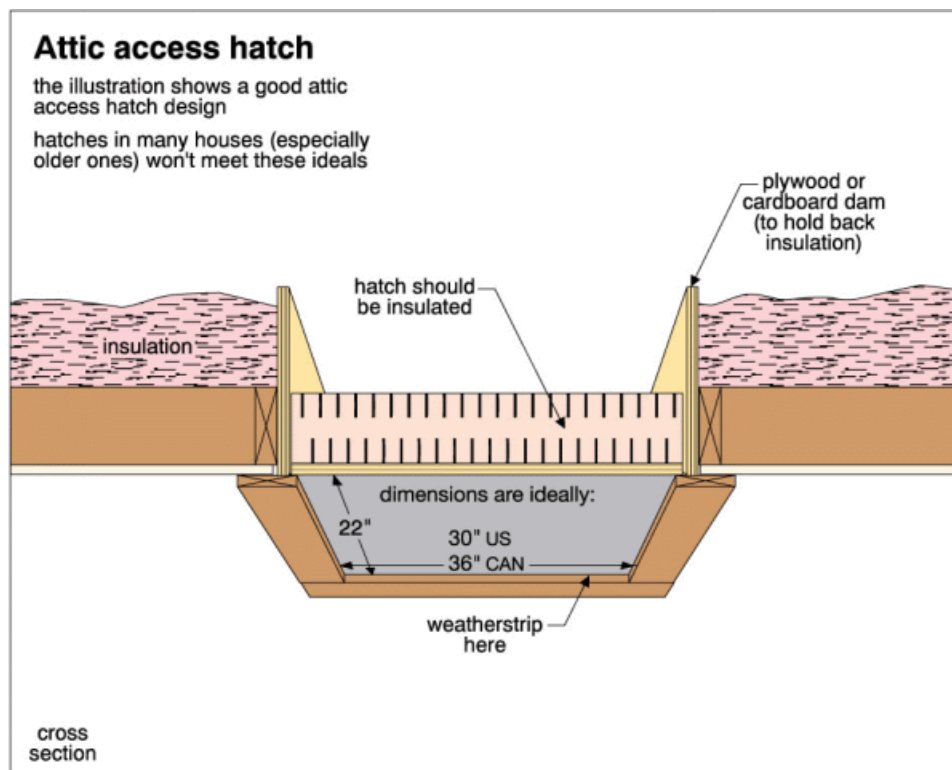
No Access to attic. Attics are important areas. Provide access so the roof space can be inspected.

Implication(s): Difficult to service

Location: Attic

Task: Provide access and inspect

Time: As Soon As Possible



INSULATION AND VENTILATION

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SUMMARY

ROOFING

EXTERIOR

STRUCTURE

ELECTRICAL

HEATING

COOLING

INSULATION

PLUMBING

INTERIOR

REFERENCE

Inspection Methods and Limitations

Inspection prevented by no access to: • Walls, which were spot checked only

Attic inspection performed: • From access hatch

Roof ventilation system performance: • Not evaluated

Air/vapor barrier system: • Continuity not verified

Descriptions

Service piping into building: • [Copper](#)

Supply piping in building: • PEX (cross-linked Polyethylene)

Main water shut off valve at the: • Basement

Water flow and pressure: • [Typical for neighborhood](#)

Water heater type: • Electric

Water heater type: • Tank

Water heater fuel/energy source: • [Electric](#)

Tank capacity: • 184 liters

Water heater approximate age: • 12 years

Typical life expectancy: • 10 - 15 years

Waste and vent piping in building: • [Plastic](#) • [Cast Iron](#)

Floor drain location: • Near heating system • Center of basement

Observations and Recommendations

WASTE PLUMBING \ Drain piping - performance

Condition: • Sewage backup insurance is recommended.

Implication(s): drainage and/or leakage problems

Location: Basement

Task: Provide

Time: Immediate

Condition: • Drain line video camera inspection recommended

Implication(s): Drainage and/or leakage problems

Location: Basement

Task: Camera inspection

Time: Immediate

Condition: • The cast iron waste piping is near the end of its normal life expectancy and is prone to rusting through or splitting. Replacement may be required in the near future.

Location: Basement

Task: Consult with your insurance company

FIXTURES AND FAUCETS \ Bathtub enclosure

Condition: • [Unprotected window](#)

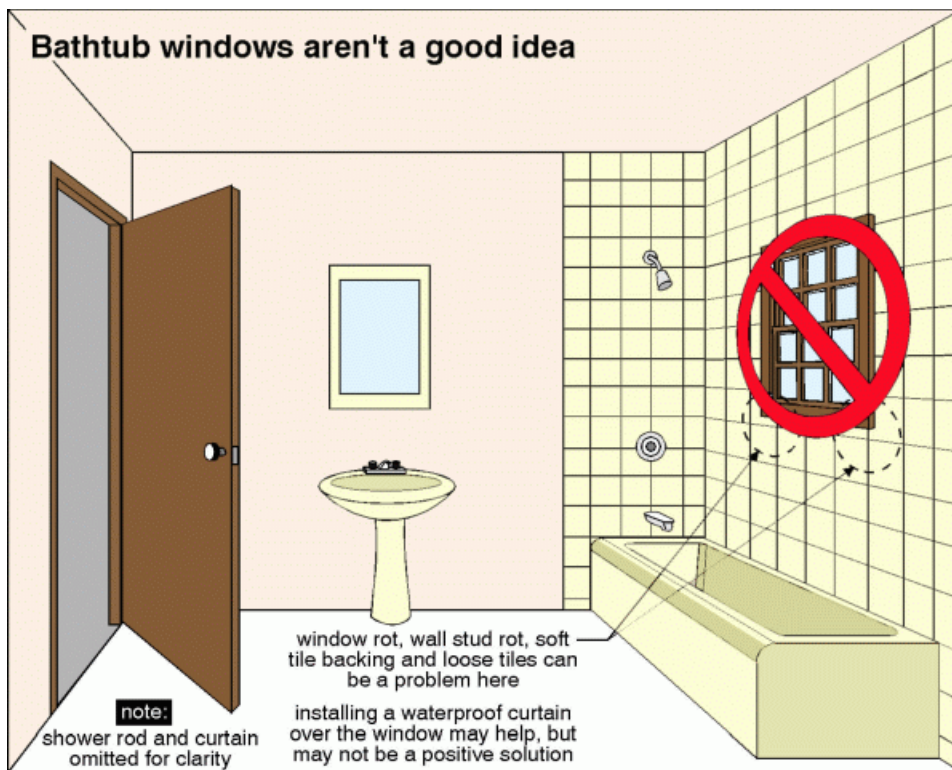
Implication(s): Chance of damage to finishes and structure

Location: Second Floor Bathroom

Task: Protect

Time: Regular maintenance

Cost: Regular maintenance item



Inspection Methods and Limitations

Items excluded from a building inspection: • Tub and basin overflows are not tested as part of a home inspection. Leakage at the overflows is a common problem.

Items excluded from a building inspection: • Well • Water quality • Septic system • Isolating/relief valves & main shut-off valve • Concealed plumbing • Tub/sink overflows • Water treatment equipment • Pool • Spa

Descriptions

Major floor finishes: • [Carpet](#) • [Hardwood](#)

Major wall and ceiling finishes: • [Plaster/drywall](#)

Windows: • [Fixed](#) • [Sliders](#) • [Casement](#)

Glazing: • [Double](#) • [Primary plus storm](#)

Exterior doors - type/material: • Hinged

Observations and Recommendations

General

• Typical minor flaws were noted on floors, walls and ceilings. These cosmetic issues reflect normal wear and tear

WINDOWS \ General

Condition: • Many of the windows are older but generally serviceable. At some point they should be replaced for cosmetics, ease-of-operation, or improved energy efficiency. Replacement windows are expensive, roughly \$30 to \$50/sq. ft. installed for moderate quality units. Although more energy-efficient, new windows will typically not pay for themselves quickly in energy savings.

Many of the slider and fixed windows were manufactured in 1980. They appear to be in good condition for the age. We only recommend replacement if water damage or non functionality is observed.

Location: Various

Task: Upgrade

Time: Discretionary

Cost: Major

DOORS \ Hardware

Condition: • Does not latch properly

Typical old style hardware. Hardware/doors need adjustment to close properly

Implication(s): System inoperative or difficult to operate

Location: Throughout Second Floor

Task: Repair or replace

Time: Regular maintenance

Cost: Regular maintenance item

STAIRS \ Handrails and guards

Condition: • [Missing](#)

handrail should be provided on open side

Implication(s): Fall hazard

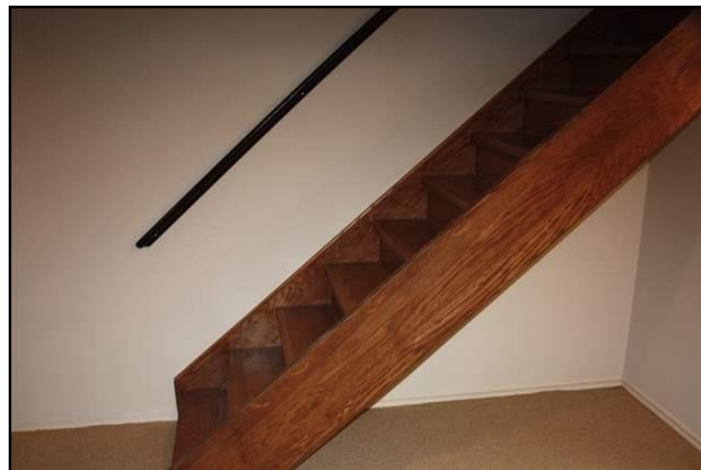
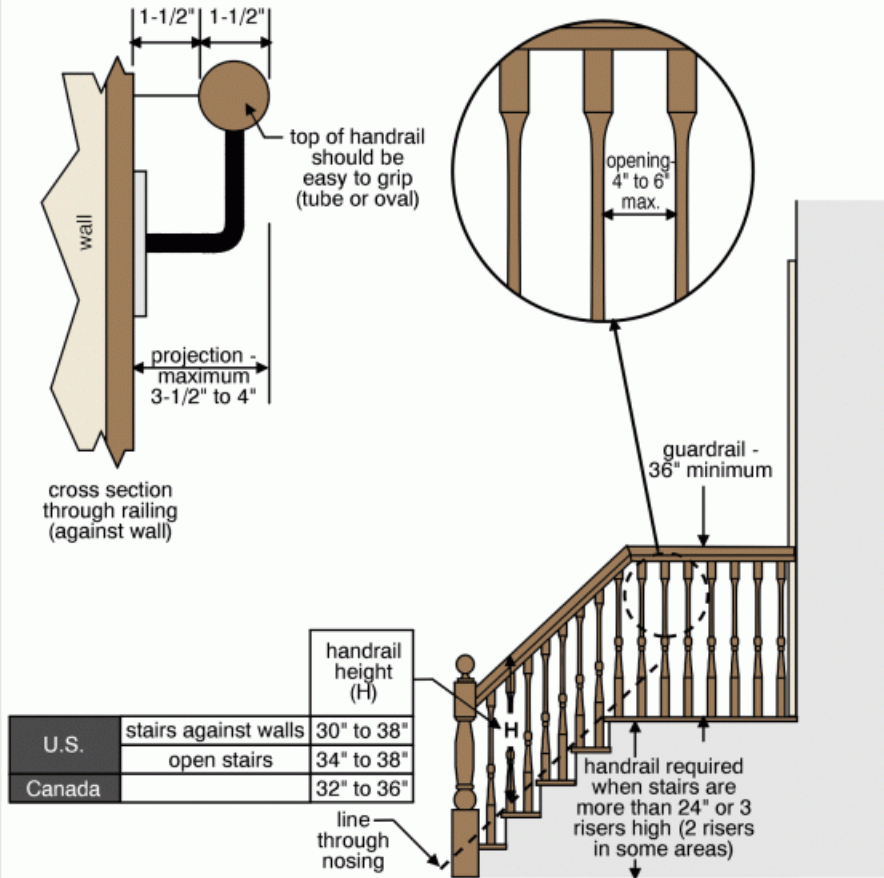
Location: Basement Staircase

Task: Provide

Time: Less than 1 year

Cost: Minor

Handrails and guards



18. Missing handrail on open side

EXHAUST FANS \ Exhaust Fan

Condition: • [Missing](#)

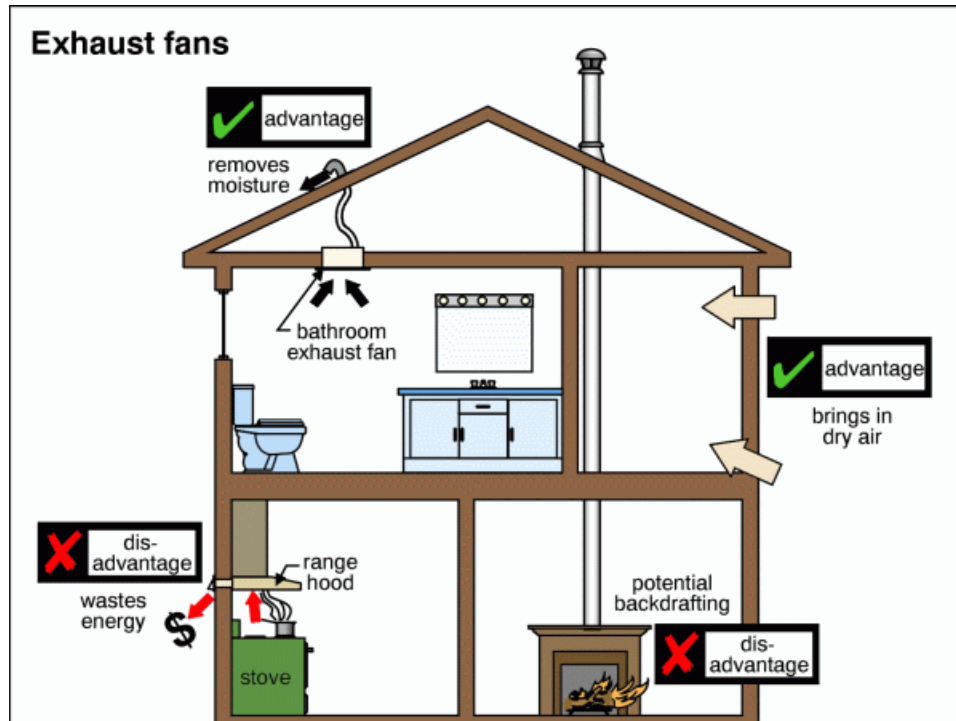
Exhaust Fans in bathrooms are recommended. (This was not standard when the house was originally built)

Implication(s): Chance of condensation damage to finishes and/or structure

Location: Second Floor Bathroom

Task: Upgrade

Time: Less than 1 year



BASEMENT \ Leakage

Condition: • ***FOR FUTURE REFERENCE*** Basement Leakage 4-step method.

Almost every basement (and crawlspace) leaks under the right conditions. Based on a one-time visit, it's impossible to know how often or severe leaks may be. While we look for evidence of past leakage during our inspection, this is often not a good indicator of current conditions. Exterior conditions such as poorly performing gutters and downspouts, and ground sloping down toward the house often cause basement leakage problems. To summarize, wet basement issues can be addressed in 4 steps: 1. First, ensure gutters and downspouts carry roof run-off away from the home. (relatively low cost) 2. If problems persist, slope the ground (including walks, patios and driveways) to direct water away from the home. (Low cost if done by homeowner. Higher cost if done by contractor or if driveways, patios and expensive landscaping are disturbed.) 3. If the problem is not resolved and the foundation is poured concrete, seal any leaking cracks and form-tie holes from the inside. (A typical cost is \$300 to \$600 per crack or hole.) 4. As a last resort, dampproof the exterior of the foundation, provide a drainage membrane and add/repair perimeter drainage tile. (High cost)

Inspection Methods and Limitations

Inspection limited/prevented by:

- Storage/furnishings
- New finishes/paint

Recent Renovations therefore absence of historical clues due to new finishes

No access to:

- Crawl space

Below mud room at rear

Not included as part of a building inspection: • Carbon monoxide detectors, security systems, central vacuum • Cosmetic issues • Appliances • Perimeter drainage tile around foundation, if any

Cosmetics: • No comment offered on cosmetic finishes

Appliances: • Appliances are not inspected as part of a building inspection • Appliances are not moved during an inspection

Percent of foundation not visible: • 95 %

Basement leakage: • Cannot predict how often or how badly basement will leak

END OF REPORT

The links below connect you to a series of documents that will help you understand your home and how it works. These are in addition to links attached to specific items in the report.

Click on any link to read about that system.

» 01. ROOFING, FLASHINGS AND CHIMNEYS

» 02. EXTERIOR

» 03. STRUCTURE

» 04. ELECTRICAL

» 05. HEATING

» 06. COOLING/HEAT PUMPS

» 07. INSULATION

» 08. PLUMBING

» 09. INTERIOR

» 10. APPLIANCES

» 11. LIFE CYCLES AND COSTS

» 12. SUPPLEMENTARY

Asbestos

Radon

Urea Formaldehyde Foam Insulation (UFFI)

Lead

Carbon Monoxide

Mold

Household Pests

Termites and Carpenter Ants

» 13. HOME SET-UP AND MAINTENANCE

» 14. MORE ABOUT HOME INSPECTIONS