CITY WIDE HOME INSPECTORS

PRE-LISTING HOME INSPECTION REPORT



123 Silverwood Ave, Richmond Hill, Ontario

Report Number :	21050254
Inspection Date:	2021-05-15
Prepared by:	City Wide Home Inspectors
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Subject Property: 123 Silverwood Ave, Richmond Hill, Ontario

City Wide Home Inspectors PO Box 325 Tottenham, Ontario, L0G 1W0 Office: (416)203-0333 Toll free: 1-877-203-0474 info@citywidehomeinspectors.com www.citywidehomeinspectors.com



May 17, 2021

Inspection Address: 123 Silverwood Ave, Richmond Hill, Ontario Report Number: 21050254

At your request, an inspection of the above property was performed on 2021-05-15. **City Wide Home Inspectors** is pleased to submit the enclosed report. This report is a professional opinion based on a visual inspection of the accessible components of the home. This report is not an exhaustive technical evaluation. An evaluation of this nature would cost many times more.

Please understand that there are limitations to this inspection. Many components of the home are not visible during the inspection and very little historical information is provided in advance of the inspection. While we can reduce your risk of purchasing a home, we cannot eliminate it, nor can we assume it. Even the most comprehensive inspection cannot be expected to reveal every condition you may consider significant to ownership. In addition to those improvements recommended in our report, we recommend that you budget for unexpected repairs. On average, we have found that setting aside roughly one percent of the value of the home on an annual basis is sufficient to cover unexpected repairs.

The Standards of Practice prohibits us from making any repairs or referring any contractors. We are not associated with any other party to the transaction of this property, except as may be disclosed to you.

The information provided in this report is solely for your use. **City Wide Home Inspectors** will not release a copy of this report without your written consent.

Thank you for selecting our company. We appreciate the opportunity to be of service. Should you have any questions about the general condition of the house in the future, we would be happy to answer these. There is no fee for this telephone or email consulting. Our fees are based on a single visit to the property. If additional visits are required for any reason, additional fees may be assessed.

Sincerely,

Michael Fournier, Owner City Wide Home Inspectors Certified Master Inspector, CMI Certified Mould Inspector, IAC2 Certified Commercial Property Inspector, CCPI Certified Infrared Camera Property Inspector, CICPI

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BUILDING DATA

BUILDING DATA

Approximate Age: Building Type: Building Style: General Appearance: Main Entrance Faces: Weather Condition: Temperature: Ground cover: Occupancy: 5 to 7 yrs Condo Townhouse Two Story Satisfactory For the sake of this report South Overcast 15 to 20 C Dry Vacant

REPORT LIMITATIONS

This report is intended only as a general guide to help the client make his own evaluation of the overall condition of the home, and is not intended to reflect the value of the premises, nor make any representation as to the advisability of purchase. The report expresses the personal opinions of the inspector, based upon his visual impressions of the conditions that existed at the time of the inspection only. The inspection and report are not intended to be technically exhaustive, or to imply that every component was inspected, or that every possible defect was discovered. No disassembly of equipment, opening of walls, moving of furniture, appliances or stored items, or excavation was performed. This inspection is a limited visual examination of the readily accessible systems and components of the home only.

This inspection is conducted in compliance with the standards of practice of the International Association of Certified Home Inspectors (Inter-NACHI), a copy of which is available at <u>www.citywidehomeinspectors.com/sop</u>.

Systems and conditions which are not within the scope of the building inspection include, but are not limited to: pools spas or their related equipment, formaldehyde, lead paint, asbestos, toxic or flammable materials, and other environmental hazards; pest infestation, playground equipment, efficiency measurement of insulation or heating and cooling equipment, internal or underground drainage or plumbing, any systems which are shut down or otherwise secured; water wells (water quality and quantity) zoning ordinances; intercom; security systems; heat sensors; central vacuum systems, cosmetics or building code conformity. Any general comments about these systems and conditions are informational only and are not within the scope of this inspection.

The inspection report should not be construed as a compliance inspection of any governmental or non-governmental codes or regulations. The report is not intended to be a warranty or guarantee of the present or future adequacy or performance of the structure, its systems, or their component parts. This report does not constitute any express or implied warranty of merchantability or fitness for use regarding the condition of the property and it should not be relied upon as such. Any opinions expressed regarding adequacy, capacity, or expected life of components are general estimates based on information about similar components and occasional wide variations are to be expected between such estimates and actual experience. We recommend that any deficiencies noted in this report be repaired or corrected after consultation with reputable qualified contractors. It is suggested that more than one quote be obtained before commencing with repairs.

The sellers' property information sheet (SPIS) may be referred to in this document. This item is a statement that is often completed by the seller regarding the condition of the subject property. The buyer is urged to obtain and review this document, if available, as it contains crucial information. Photographs, taken at the time of this inspection, are to be considered part of this inspection report.

We certify that our inspectors have no interest, present or contemplated, in this property or its improvement and no involvement with tradespeople or benefits derived from any sales or improvements. To the best of our knowledge and belief, all statements and information in this report are true and correct.

We assume no liability for the cost of repair or replacement of unreported defects or deficiencies either current or arising in the future. You agree that in all cases our liability shall be limited to liquidated damages in an amount not greater than the fee you paid us. You waive any claim for consequential, exemplary, special or incidental damages or for the loss of the use of the home/building. You acknowledge that the liquidated damages are not a penalty, but that we intend them to (i) reflect the fact that actual damages may be difficult and impractical to ascertain; (ii) allocate risk between us; and (iii) enable us to perform the inspection for the agreed upon fee.

Should any disagreement or dispute arise as a result of this inspection or report, it shall be decided by arbitration and shall be submitted for binding, non-appealable arbitration unless the parties mutually agree otherwise. In the event of a claim, the Client will allow City Wide Home Inspectors to inspect the claim prior to any repairs or waive the right to make the claim. Client agrees not to disturb or repair or have repaired anything which may constitute evidence relating to the complaint, except in the case of an emergency.

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ITEMS NOT OPERATING

None

MAJOR CONCERNS

None

POTENTIAL SAFETY HAZARDS

2nd floor bathroom outlet won't trip GFCI circuit, wired incorrectly

DEFERRED COST ITEMS

Items that have reached or are reaching their normal life expectancy or show indications that they may require repair or replacement <u>anytime during the next five (5) years</u>.

Smoke & CO detectors over 5 years old

* Items listed in this report may inadvertently have been left off the Summary Sheet. Customer should read the entire report, including the Remarks.

DEFINITIONS

SATISFACTORY (Sat.) - Indicates the component is functionally consistent with its original purpose but may show signs of normal wear and tear and deterioration.

MARGINAL(Marg.) - Indicates the component will probably require repair or replacement anytime within five years.

POOR - Indicates the component will need repair or replacement now or in the very near future.

MAJOR CONCERNS - A system or component that is considered significantly deficient or is unsafe.

SAFETY HAZARD - Denotes a condition that is unsafe and in need of prompt attention.

Subject Property: 123 Silverwood Ave, Richmond Hill, Ontario

	GROUNDS							
Service Walks		□ None		□ Public sidew	valk needs repair			
	☑ Concrete	□ Flagstone		□ Brick	□ Other			
Condition:	✓ Satisfactory	🗆 Marginal		□ Poor	🗆 Trip Hazard			
	\Box Pitched towards home	e \Box Settling cra	icks	□ Not visible				
Driveway		□ None						
	□ Concrete	🗹 Asphalt		□ Gravel	□ Other			
Condition:	☑ Satisfactory	Marginal		□ Poor	🗆 Trip hazard			
	\Box Fill cracks and seal	\Box Pitched tow	vards home	□ Settling cracks	s \Box Not visible			
Patio/Lanai		🗹 None						
	\Box Concrete \Box F	lagstone	□ Brick	🗆 Kool-Dec	ck® □ Other			
Condition:	□ Satisfactory	□ Marginal		□ Poor	🗆 Trip Hazard			
	\Box Pitched towards home	e (See Remarks	page)	□ Settling cracks	s \Box Not visible			
Deck		🗹 None	□ Wood	□ Other				
	□ Treated	□ Painted/Sta	ined	□ Railing/balus	sters recommended			
Condition:	□ Satisfactory	□ Marginal		□ Poor	\Box Not visible			
Deck/Patio/Por	ch Covers	🗹 None	Earth	to wood contact	□ Moisture/insect damage			
Lacks:	□ Metal straps/bolts/nat	Metal straps/bolts/nails						
Porch (covered	entrance)	🗹 None		🗆 Railing/balu	usters recommended			
Support Pier:	□ Wood	□ Concrete		□ Other	□ Not visible			
Condition:	□ Satisfactory	🗆 Marginal		□ Poor				
Floor:	□ Satisfactory	□ Marginal		□ Poor	🗆 Safety Hazard			
Balconys		□ None	□ Wood	□ Metal	☑ Other			
Railing:	☑ Yes	🗆 No	Railing/balusters recommended					
Condition:	☑ Satisfactory	□ Marginal		D Poor	🗆 Safety Hazard			
Stoops/Steps		□ None		□ Uneven risers □ Safety Ha				
	☑ Concrete	□ Wood		□ Other	Railing recommended			
Condition:	☑ Satisfactory	🗆 Marginal		□ Poor	□ Recommend baluster			
	□ Cracked	□ Settled		□ Damaged woo	bd			
Fencing		□ None		□ Type:	☑ Not evaluated			
	ffecting Foundation	(See Remarks)						
Negative grade at:			South	☑ Satisfactory				
□ Recommend additior □ Trim back trees/shru				□ Recommend window wells/covers				
					act/too close to soil			
	□ Yard drains observed	- not tested		□ N/A				
Retaining Wall		🗹 Yes		□ No				
	□ Concrete	□ Wood		☑ Other	🗆 Safety Hazard			
Visual Condition:	☑ Satisfactory	□ Marginal		□ Poor				
General Comm	nents							

Fencing is not part of a home inspection. General site drainage was properly sloping away from the house. Maintain a positive drainage slope away from the foundation. Property is a condo townhouse and these elements are generally covered by Maintenance fees.

ROOF COVERING

General Information	
Roof Visibility	Limited by height
Inspected From	Ground with binoculars
Style of Roof	
Type: Combination: Gable	☐ Ifip ☐ Mansard ☐ Shed ☐ Flat ☐ Other
Pitch: Combination: \Box Low	\Box Medium \blacksquare Steep \Box Flat
Roof Covering	
Type: Asphalt Estimated La	yers: 1 layer Approximate age of cover: 5 to 7 yrs
Ventilation System	
Combination: 🗹 Soffit	\Box Ridge \Box Gable \blacksquare Roof
□ Powered	Eaves Other
Flashing Material	
Combination: 🗹 Galv./Aluminum	$\Box Asphalt \qquad \Box Lead \qquad \Box Rubber \qquad \Box Not visible$
	□ Other
Valley Material	
Combination: Galv./Aluminum	$\Box Asphalt \qquad \Box Copper \qquad \Box N/A$
□ Not visible	□ Other
	at Time of Inspection (conditions reported reflect visible portion only)
Roof Covering	☐ Satisfactory ☐ Marginal ☐ Poor
Condition: Curling	□ Cupping □ Missing tabs/shingles/tiles □ Nail Popping □ Ponding □ Burn Spots
\Box Moss Buildup \Box Exposed Felt	\Box Nan Popping \Box Ponding \Box Burn Spots
-	
Ventilation	(See Remarks page) (See Attic page)
Flashings	□ Not visible ☑ Satisfactory □ Marginal □ Poor
□ Rusted	□ Recommend Sealing □ Pulled away from chimney/roof
Valleys	Satisfactory I Marginal I Poor
□ Not visible	\square N/A \square Rusted
	Recommend Sealing
Skylights	☐ Yes ☑ No ☐ Satisfactory ☐ Marginal ☐ Poor
Plumbing Vents	☐ Yes ☐ No ☑ Satisfactory ☐ Marginal ☐ Poor
General Comments	

Roof covering appeared in overall satisfactory condition at the time of the inspection. Property is a condo townhouse and these elements are generally covered by Maintenance fees.

С	HIMNEY /	GUTTE	RS / \$	SIDING	/ TRIM
Chimney(s)		□ None	Location(s):	
Viewed from:	□ Roof	□ Ladder at	eaves	Ground w/bind	oculars
Chase:	□ Brick □ Stone	□ Metal	🗆 Fram	ed 🛛 🖾 Blocks	□ Stucco
	Evidence of: \Box Cra	cked chimney c	ap 🗆 Loos	e mortar joints	□ Loose brick
	□ Hol	es in metal	□ Rust	🗖 Flaking	
Flue:	□ Tile □ Me	al	□ Unlined	🗆 Not visi	ble
	Evidence of: \Box Sca		□ Cracks	□ Creosot	
		ve flue(s) cleaned			uated (See Remarks page)
□ Recommend c	ricket/saddle flashing		□ Spark arre	estor/rain cap recor	nmended
Gutters & Dow		□ None	(See Rem	arks page)	
□ Insides need to		Ponding			
	☑ Galvanized/Alum.	□ Copper		\Box Vinyl	□ Other
Condition:	✓ Satisfactory	Marginal		□ Poor	□ Rusting
	☐ Hole in main run		Leaking:	\Box Corners	□ Joints
Extension needed:	□ North	□ South		□ East	□ West
Siding					
Material:	Brick				
Condition:	☑ Satisfactory	□ Marginal	□ Poor	🗆 Recom	nend repair/painting
Window Frame	es				
Material:	Vinyl				
Condition:	☑ Satisfactory	🗆 Marginal		□ Poor	
	□ Recommend painting	5	🗆 Dam	aged wood	
Trim, Soffit, Fa	ascia				
Trim Material:	Metal	Condition: Sa			
Soffit Material:	Metal	Condition: Sa	atisfactory		
Fascia Material:	Metal	Condition: Sa	atisfactory		
Caulking					
Condition:	☑ Satisfactory	□ Marginal		□ Poor	
	Recommend around		masonry ledg	ges/corners/utility p	enetrations
General Comn	nents				

Gutters were in overall adequate condition. Siding appeared to be in overall adequate condition. Trim appeared to be intact and in overall maintained condition. Property is a condo townhouse and these elements are generally covered by Maintenance fees.

Subject Property: 123 Silverwood Ave, Richmond Hill, Ontario

EXTERIOR / ELECTRICAL / AC / GARAGE

Exterior Wall C	onstruction				
Construction Style	: Wood frame	☑ Satisfactory □ Marginal □ Poor			
Exterior Doors		\square Entrance (1); Storm (2); Patio (3)			
Weather stripping:	☑ Satisfactory	\Box Marginal \Box Poor			
Condition:	☑ Satisfactory	□ Marginal □ Poor			
Exterior Electri	cal Service				
	□ Overhead	☑ Underground Service drop: □ Satisfactory □ Needs service			
Exterior outlets:	🗹 Yes	\Box No Operate: \Box Yes \Box No			
Reverse polarity:	\Box Yes	\square No Open ground: \square Yes \square No			
Overhead wires:	□ Low □	Less than 1 meter from balcony/deck/window Extension cord/exposed Romex			
Potential safety		□ Yes ☑ No (See Remarks page)			
A/C Condenser/Heat Pump					
#1 Brand: Comf	ort-Aire	Shutoff: Yes			
Condition:	☑ Satisfactory	$\Box \text{ Marginal} \qquad \Box \text{ Poor} \qquad \Box \text{ Rusted/dirty} \qquad Level: \Box \text{ Yes } \Box \text{ No}$			
Garage					
Garage Type:	Attached	Garage Size: Single Car			
Automatic open	er: Yes	Operational: Yes			
Safety reverse: I	Present: 🗹 Yes	□ No Operates: □ Yes □ No ☑ Needs adjusting □Safety Hazard			
Electric sensor:	Present: 🗹 Yes	\Box No Operates: \Box Yes \Box No \Box Too low \Box Safety Hazard			
Floor:	Concrete	\Box Gravel \Box Asphalt \Box Dirt			
	Burners less than	45 cm above garage floor: \square N/A \square Yes \square No \square Safety hazard			
	Condition:	\square Satisfactory \square Typical cracks \square Large settling cracks			
Overhead door:	Condition:	☑ Satisfactory □ Marginal □ Poor □ Repair, replace, paint			
Service door:	✓ Satisfactory	□ Marginal □ Poor □ None			
Sill plates:	□ Elevated	□ Floor level □ Both ☑ Not visible □ Rotted			
Electricity prese	ent: ☑ Yes	\Box No GFCI Protected: \Box Yes \boxdot No <i>Operates</i> : \boxdot Yes \Box No			
U I		open ground:			
Firewall:	(Between garage				
Fire door:		□ Not a fire door □ Needs repair ☑ Satisfactory			
Auto closure:	□ N/A	$\square Satisfactory \square Inoperative \square Missing \square Needs repair$			
General Comm	nents				

Doors were reviewed and found to be in working order. Lights appeared to be in normal condition: not all lights were tested. Exterior outlets tested were in normal working order.

Countertops			☑ Satis	factory	□ Mar	ginal	□ Poor	
Cabinets								
Condition:	☑ Satisfactory		🗆 Margi	nal E] Poor		Recommend repair	
Plumbing Con	nments							
Faucet leaks:	□ Yes	🗹 No		Pipes leak/corrode	ed: □] Yes	🗹 No	
Drainage:	🗹 Adequate	🗆 Poo	or	Water pressure:	\checkmark	1 Adequate	□ Poor	
Walls & Ceiling	9							
Condition	☑ Satisfactory	□ Ma	rginal	□ Poor] Typical cracks	🗆 Moisti	ire stains
Heat Source P	resent	🗹 Yes	□ No					
Floor								
Condition	☑ Satisfactory	□ Ma	rginal	D Poor] Sloping		ks
Appliances			(See Re	emarks page)				
Dishwasher:	☑ Yes	🗆 No		Operates:	\checkmark	l Yes	🗆 No	□ N/A
Range:	🗹 Yes	🗆 No		Operates :	\checkmark	l Yes	🗆 No	□ N/A
Oven:	🗹 Yes	🗆 No		Operates:	\checkmark	1 Yes	🗆 No	\Box N/A
Exhaust fan:	🗹 Yes	🗆 No		Operates :	\checkmark	1 Yes	🗆 No	□ N/A
Refrigerator:	🗹 Yes	🗆 No		Operates :	\checkmark	1 Yes	🗆 No	\Box N/A
Other:	□ Yes	□ No		Operates:] Yes	□ No	\Box N/A
Electrical								
Outlets present:	🗹 Yes	🗆 No		Operates:	\checkmark	l Yes	🗆 No	
GFCI protected:	🗹 Yes	🗹 No		Operates :	\checkmark	l Yes	□ No (R	emarks)
1	erse polarity with	in 1 me	ter of water:	\Box Yes \Box Saf	fety Haz	zard 🗹 No	, i	
General Com	nents:							

KITCHEN

Counter top has normal wear. Cabinets have normal wear. Water flow was normal with several fixtures operated at the same time. There were no visible active piping leaks at the time of the inspection. Drain lines had no visible leaks or signs of backup at the time of inspection. Outlets were randomly tested and had correct polarity, except as noted.

LAUNDRY

Room Components					
Laundry sink:	☑ N/A	Faucet leaks:	\Box Yes \Box No	Pipe leaks:	\Box Yes \Box No
Cross connections:	□ Yes	☑ None apparent	Heat source presen	nt: 🗆 Yes	🗹 No
Room appears vented:	□ Yes	□ No	☑ Not visible		
Dryer vented:	\square N/A	🗹 Wall	□ Ceiling	□ Not vented	
Electrical: Open ground	/reverse pola	rity within 1 meter of w	vater: 🗆 Yes 🗆	Safety Hazard	🗹 No
Appliances present:	🗹 Washer	Dryer	□ Water heater	□ Furnace	□ Other
Gas pipe:	⊠ N/A	Valve shutoff:	\Box Yes \Box No	\Box Cap Needed	□ Safety Hazard
General Comments					

At the time of the inspection the laundry facilities were in satisfactory condition.

		_					
Bath: Master E	Bedroom						
Sinks	Faucet leaks:	□ Yes	🗹 No		Pipes leak:	🗆 Yes 🗹 No	
Showers	Faucet leaks:	\Box Yes	🗹 No		Pipes leak:	🗆 Yes 🖾 No	
Toilet:	Bowl loose	□ Yes	🗹 No	<i>Operates</i> : 🗹 Yes	□ No □ Cra	cked bowl 🛛 Toilet leaks	
Shower area:	Ceramic/Pla	stic	□ Fiberg	lass	□ Masonite	□ Other	
	Condition:	🗹 Satisfa	actory	□ Marginal	□ Poor □ Rotted floor		
	Caulk/Grouting	needed:	□ Yes	🗹 No	Where:		
Drainage:	☑ Satisfactory		□ Marginal		□ Poor		
Water flow:	☑ Satisfactory		□ Marginal		□ Poor		
Moisture stains p	oresent: 🗆 Yes	s □ Walls	□ Ceiling	gs 🗹 No			
Outlets present:	☑ Yes	∃ No	GFCI protect	cted: 🗹 Yes 🗆 No	Operates:	🗹 Yes 🛛 No	
	Open ground/re	everse polari	ity within 1	meter of water:	□ Yes 🗹	l No	
	Potential safet	y hazards p	present:	□ Yes 🗹 No (Se	e Remarks pa	nge)	
Heat source prese	ent:	🗹 Yes		□ No			
Exhaust fan:	☑ Yes	∃ No	Operates:	☑ Yes	□ No □	l Noisy	
Windows:	🗆 Sat. 🗆 Marg	g. 🗆 Poor 🛛	□ Cracked	glass 🗹 None 🗆 Ev	vidence of leak	ing insulated glass	
Door:	🗹 Sat. 🗆 Marg	g. 🗆 Poor	□ Holes □	Does not latch \Box I	Hardware brok	en 🗆 None	
General Comn	nents						

BATHROOMS

At the time of the inspection, the bathroom and its components were found to be in satisfactory condition except as noted.

Bath: Second f	loor							
Sinks	Faucet leaks:	□ Yes	🗹 No		Pipes leak:	🗆 Yes 🗹 No		
Tubs	Faucet leaks:	\Box Yes	🗹 No		Pipes leak:	🗆 Yes 🗹 No		
Showers	Faucet leaks:	\Box Yes	🗹 No		Pipes leak:	🗆 Yes 🗹 No		
Toilet:	Bowl loose	\Box Yes	\square No <i>Operates</i> : \square Yes \square No \square Cracked bowl \square Toilet le					
Whirlpool:		\Box Yes	🗹 No	<i>Operates</i> : \Box Yes	□ No			
Shower/Tub area:		🗹 Cerami	ic/Plastic	□ Fiberglass	□ Masonite	□ Other		
	Condition:	☑ Satisfa	ctory	□ Marginal	□ Poor	□ Rotted floors		
	Caulk/Grouting r	needed:	□ Yes	🗹 No	Where:			
Drainage:	☑ Satisfactory		🗆 Margin	al	Poor			
Water flow:	☑ Satisfactory		🗆 Margin	al	Poor			
Moisture stains p	resent: Yes	□ Walls	□ Ceiling	s 🗹 No				
Outlets present:	☑ Yes □	No C	GFCI protec	ted: 🗹 Yes 🗆 No	Operates: 🛛 Y	es 🗹 No		
	Open ground/rev	erse polarit	ty within 1 i	neter of water:	🗆 Yes 🛛 No			
	Potential safety	hazards p	resent:	\Box Yes \boxdot No (See	e Remarks page)			
Heat source prese	ent: 🗹	Yes		□ No				
Exhaust fan:	⊠ Yes □	No (Operates:	☑ Yes	□ No □ Noisy	y		
Windows:	\Box Sat. \Box Marg.	□ Poor □	□ Cracked g	glass 🗹 None 🗆 Evi	dence of leaking ins	ulated glass		
Door:	\square Sat. \square Marg.	□ Poor □	☐ Holes □	Does not latch \Box H	Iardware broken	None		
General Comm	General Comments							

Outlet does not trip the GFCI circuit and is wired incorrectly, have reviewed and corrected accordingly.

Bath: Main floc	or									
Sinks	Faucet 1	eaks:	□ Yes	🗹 No			Pipes leak:		□ Yes	🗹 No
Toilet:	Bowl lo	wl loose 🛛 Yes 🗹 No		🗹 No	Operates:	🗹 Yes	□ No □ Cracked bowl □ Toilet leak			oilet leaks
Drainage:	☑ Satis	factory		🗆 Margin	al		□ Poor			
Water flow:	☑ Satisfactory □ Ma			🗆 Margin	al		□ Poor			
Moisture stains p	resent:	□ Yes	□ Walls	□ Ceiling	s 🗹 No					
Outlets present:	🗹 Yes	🗆 No	GFCI pr	otected:	🗹 Yes	🗆 No	Operates:		🗹 Yes	🗆 No
	Open gr	ound/rev	erse polar	rity within 6'	of water:	□ Yes	🗹 No			
Potential safety hazar			hazards j	present:	\Box Yes	🗹 No	(See Remai	rks page	e)	
Heat source prese	ent:		🗹 Yes		🗆 No					
Exhaust fan:	🗹 Yes		No	Operates:	🗹 Yes		□ No [🗆 Noisy		
Windows:	□ Sat.	□ Marg.	□ Poor	□ Cracked g	glass 🗹 Noi	ne 🗆 Evi	dence of leak	ting insu	lated gla	.SS
Door:	☑ Sat.	□ Marg.	□ Poor	□ Holes □	Does not la	ttch 🗆 H	Hardware bro	ken 🗆	None	
General Comm	General Comments									

At the time of the inspection, the bathroom and its components were found to be in satisfactory condition except as noted.

INTERIOR ROOMS

Location: Seco	nd floor								
Walls & Ceiling:	☑ Satisfac	tory		arginal		□ Poor	□ Typical (Cracks	□ Holes
	Moisture s	tains:	□ Ye	□ Yes		🗹 No			
Flooring:	✓ Satisfactory		\Box Ma	arginal		□ Poor	\Box Squeaks \Box Sl		□ Slopes
Ceiling fan:	🗹 N/A		🗆 Sa	tisfactory		□ Marginal		□ Poor	
Electrical:	Switches:	🗹 Yes	🗆 No	Outlets:	🗹 Yes	□ No	Operates:	🗹 Yes	🗆 No
	Open grou	nd/reverse	polarity:	□Yes	🗆 Safet	y Hazard	🗹 No	\Box Cove	rs missing
Heat source prese	ent: 🗹	Yes 🛛	Not visible						
Windows:	\Box Sat. \Box	Marg. 🛛	Poor 🗆 Cra	cked glass	🗆 None [□ Evidence of	leaking insu	lated glas	38
Door:	🗹 Sat. 🛛	Marg. 🛛	Poor 🗆 Hol	les 🗆 Does	not latch	1 🛛 Hardware	broken 🛛	None	
Closet Doors:	☑ Sat. □	Marg. \square	Poor 🗆 Ho	les 🗆 Miss	sing 🗆 T	racks broken	□ None		
General Comm	ents:								

At the time of the inspection the room was found to be in overall satisfactory condition.

BEDROOM #2

Location: Seco	nd floor								
Walls & Ceiling:	Walls & Ceiling: 🗹 Satisfactory		□ M	arginal		□ Poor	□ Typical Cracks □ Holes		□ Holes
	Moisture stains:		\Box Ye	\Box Yes		🗹 No			
Flooring:	☑ Satisfact	tory	\Box M	arginal		□ Poor	□ Squeaks		□ Slopes
Ceiling fan:	🗹 N/A		🗆 Sa	tisfactory		🗆 Marginal		□ Poor	
Electrical:	Switches:	🗹 Yes	🗆 No	Outlets:	🗹 Yes	□ No	Operates:	🗹 Yes	□ No
	Open groun	nd/reverse	polarity:	□ Yes	🗆 Safet	y Hazard	🗹 No	\Box Cove	rs missing
Heat source prese	ent: 🗹	Yes 🛛	Not visible						
Windows:	⊠ Sat. □	Marg. 🛛	Poor 🗆 Cra	acked glass	□ None [□ Evidence of	leaking insu	lated glas	ss
Door:	☑ Sat. □	Marg. 🗆	Poor 🗆 Ho	les 🗆 Does	s not latch	1 🛛 Hardware	broken 🛛	None	
Closet Doors: ☑ Sat. □ Marg. □ Po			Poor 🗆 Ho	oles 🗆 Miss	sing 🗆 T	racks broken	□ None		
General Comm	ents:								

At the time of the inspection the room was found to be in overall satisfactory condition.

BEDROOM #3

Location: Seco	ond floor	•									
Walls & Ceiling:	☑ Satis	facto	ory		\Box M	arginal		□ Poor	□ Typical Cracks □ Holes		□ Holes
-	Moisture stains:			□ Yes		🗹 No					
Flooring:	☑ Satis	facto	ory		\Box M	arginal		□ Poor	\Box Squeaks \Box Slop		□ Slopes
Ceiling fan:	🗹 N/A				□ Satisfactory			□ Marginal		D Poor	
Electrical:	Switche	es:	🗹 Yes	1 🗆	No	Outlets:	🗹 Yes	□ No	Operates:	🗹 Yes	□ No
	Open gr	round	l/revers	e pol	arity:	\Box Yes	□ Safet	y Hazard	🗹 No	\Box Cove	ers missing
Heat source prese	ent:	☑ Y	es 🗆	Not	visible						
Windows:	🗹 Sat.	$\Box M$	larg. 🗆	Poo	r 🗆 Cra	acked glass	□ None	□ Evidence of	leaking insu	ulated gla	ISS
Door:	🗹 Sat.	$\Box M$	larg. 🗆	Poo	r 🗆 Ho	les 🗆 Doe	s not late	h 🛛 Hardware	e broken 🛛	l None	
Closet Doors:	🗹 Sat.	$\Box M$	1arg. 🗆	Poo	r 🗆 Ho	oles 🗆 Mis	sing 🗆 T	Tracks broken	□ None		
General Comm	nents:										

At the time of the inspection the room was found to be in overall satisfactory condition. Window crank handle is broken, replace accordingly.

LIVING ROO	M						
Location: Firs	t floor						
Walls & Ceiling: ☑ Satisfactory		□ Marginal		□ Poor		□ Typical Cracks	
-	Moisture stains:	□ Yes		🗹 No	•••		
Flooring:	☑ Satisfactory	□ Marginal		□ Poor	□ Squeaks		□ Slopes
Ceiling fan:	☑ N/A	□ Satisfactory		□ Marginal	-	□ Poor	-
Electrical:	Switches: 🗹 Yes 🛛	No Outlets:	🗹 Yes	□ No	Operates:	🗹 Yes	\Box No
	Open ground/reverse po	olarity: 🛛 Yes	🗆 Safet	y Hazard	🗹 No	\Box Cove	ers missing
Heat source pres	sent: 🗹 Yes 🛛 Not vi	sible					
Windows:	🗹 Sat. 🗆 Marg. 🗆 Po	or 🗆 Cracked glass	□ Evide	ence of leaking	g insulated gl	lass	
Door:	\Box Sat. \Box Marg. \Box Po	oor \Box Holes \Box Doe	s not latc	h 🗆 Hardwar	e broken	None	
General Com	ments:						

At the time of the inspection the room was found to be in overall satisfactory condition.

Location: First	floor								
Walls & Ceiling: 🗹 Satisfactory		,	🗆 Ma	rginal		□ Poor	□ Typical	Cracks	□ Holes
-	Moisture stains	s:	\Box Yes	5		🗹 No			
Flooring:	☑ Satisfactory	,	🗆 Ma	rginal		□ Poor	□ Squeaks	1	□ Slopes
Ceiling fan:	⊠ N/A		🗆 Sat	isfactory		□ Marginal	-	□ Poor	-
Electrical:	Switches:	Yes 🗆	No	Outlets:	🗹 Yes	□ No	Operates :	🗹 Yes	🗆 No
	Open ground/r	everse pol	arity:	□Yes	🗆 Safet	y Hazard	🗹 No	\Box Cove	ers missing
Heat source prese	ent: 🗹 Yes	□ Not vis	ible						
Windows:	□ Sat. □ Ma	rg. 🗆 Poo	or 🗆 Cra	acked glas	s 🗆 Evid	lence of leakin	g insulated g	lass	
Door:	🗹 Sat. 🗆 Ma	rg. 🗆 Poo	or 🗆 Ho	les 🗆 Do	es not late	ch 🛛 Hardwa	re broken	□ None	

At the time of the inspection the room was found to be in overall satisfactory condition.

WINDOWS / FIREPLACES / ATTIC

Interior Windows/Glass						
General condition:	☑ Satisfactor	y 🛛 Margi	nal	□ Poor	□ Painted shut	
□ Hardware missing	□ Glazing co	mpound needed	Crack	ked glass 🛛 🛛 I	Broken counter-balance mech.	
□ Surface deterioration:	(See Remark	s page)	🗹 Repre	esentative numbe	er of windows operated	
Evidence of leaking insula	ted glass:	🗆 Yes 🗹 N	No	□ Not determin	able \Box N/A	
Safety glazing:	☑ N/A	□ Safety issue		Where:		
Security bars present:	□ Yes	⊠ No □ N	Not tested	□ Test release r	nechanism before moving in	
Fireplace		⊠None I	Location(s)	:		
□ Gas	□ Wood	🗆 Wood burne	r stove (Se	ee Remarks pag	ge)	
□ Masonry insert	□ Metal inser	t □ Met	al	Electric		
□ Blower built-in	Operates:	\Box Yes \Box No		Damper oper	rates 🛛 🗆 Damper missing	
□ Open joints or cracks in f	irebrick should	be sealed		□ Pre-fabricate	d panels damaged/worn	
Hearth: Satisfactory:	□ Yes	🗆 No		Mantle: 🗆 Sa	atisfactory 🗆 Loose	
□ Recommend having flue	e cleaned and 1	re-examined		\Box Vent less	□ Direct Vent	
Stairs		☑ Satisfactory	r	□ Marginal	□ Poor □ None	
Handrail:	☑ Satisfactor	y 🛛 Margi	nal	□ Poor	🗆 Safety Hazard	
Risers/Treads:	☑ Satisfactor	y 🗆 Margi	nal	□ Poor	□ Risers/treads uneven	
Smoke/CO Detectors		(See Remarks	; page)			
Present: Yes	□ No					
					all levels of a home with sleeping	
areas. Battery operated detectors s every 5 yrs and most hardwired un					ry operated units should be replaced	
		io yrs (see manajaeta				
Attic						
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	ccess Location:		nspected fi	rom: Access pan	el	
Flooring: \Box Com	L	\Box Partial		☑ None		
6	e thickness: Ov		R Rating		—	
Installe				□ Walls	□ Not Visible	
Vent fans: \Box Prese		tested	rmostat co	ntrolled 🗆 Safe	ety Hazard	
Ventilation: Satisfac	•					
	n trusses					
Roof sheathing: Plywoo						
Roof Sheathing Condition:	•					
	🗆 Yes 🗹 No	Outside: 🗹 Ye	s 🗆 No	\Box Not visible	□ N/A (See Remarks page)	
Chimney chase:						
Structural problems observe	d: 🗆 Yes	🗹 No 🛛 See	comments	below		
Vapour barriers: 🗹 Not y	visible	□ Improperly in				
□ Kraf	t faced	□ Plastic		marks page)		
Electrical:	i junction box(e	es) 🗆 Han	dyman wii	ring	□ Visible knob-and-tube	
General Comments						

Trusses showed no major defects or damage at the time of inspection. Roof sheathing, examined from the attic, showed no major defects or moisture damage.



(See Remarks page)

Condition:					
	factory	□ Marginal	□ Poor	🗆 Safety Haz	ard
Handrail: ☑ Yes □ No	Condition:	☑ Satisfactory	□ Marginal	□ Poor	
Headway over stairs: 🗹 Satis	sfactory	□ Marginal	□ Poor		
Under carriage: Z Satis	sfactory	□ Marginal	□ Poor	□ Not visible	
Foundation					
	Concrete				
Condition: Satisfa	•				
Foundation Cracks:	🗹 None Vis	ible Visib	le from: \Box Exter	ior 🗆 Interior	
Movement apparent: \Box Yes	🗹 No				
Partially/Covered walls: Yes	□ No				
Condit	ion reported	above reflects <u>visi</u> b	ole portion only		
Floor		(See vapour bar	rier remarks)		
Material: Concret	te	· •	,		
Condition: Satisfac	ctory				
Seismic Bolts		Not applicable			
Basement Drainage					
Indication of moisture: No					
Sump Pump: No	-	np Operates: Not a	pplicable		
Floor drain(s) present: Not vis	ible				
Drain Tile (See Remarks page)		almer valve present	□ Not Visible	(See Remar	ks page)
Girders (1), Columns (2)	⊠ N	[/A			
		□ Wood			□ Not visible
	1		L Block		
Condition:		\square Marginal	□ Block □ Poor	□ Concrete □ Stained/rust	
Condition:					
	sfactory				
□ Steel Condition: □ Satis Joists /Trusses	sfactory	□ Marginal	□ Poor	□ Stained/rus	ted
□ Steel Condition: □ Satis Joists /Trusses □ Joist □ Trusses □ I-Joi	sfactory	□ Marginal	Poor Wood	□ Stained/rust	ted
□ Steel Condition: □ Satis Joists /Trusses □ Joist □ Trusses □ I-Joi □ 2x6 Sub Floor	sfactory st	□ Marginal	Poor Wood	□ Stained/rust	ted
□ Steel Condition: □ Satis Joists /Trusses □ Joist □ Trusses □ I-Joi □ 2x6 Sub Floor □ Indic	sfactory st cation of moist	□ Marginal □ Steel □ 2x8	$\square \text{ Poor}$ $\square \text{ Wood}$ $\square 2x10$	□ Stained/rust □Concrete □ 2x12	ted ☑ Not visible

Foundation appeared to be in overall satisfactory condition. Property is a townhouse built on a concrete slab at grade, there is no below grade basement and the basement area and garage are at grade. There were no indications of settlement or structural failure on the slab or foundation walls at the time of the inspection.

		PLUME	BING			
Water Service		Shut off location:	Basement			
Water entry piping: Pla	astic Water	lines: Copper and F	lastic			
	Lead (other than	solder joints):	🗆 Yes 🗹 No	□ Service entry	Unknown	
	Water flow:	☑ Satisfactory	□ Poor	Cross connection:	\Box Yes \Box No	
	Water pressure: 🗹 Satisfactory 🗆 Poor 🗆 Above 80 psi (Needs evaluation)					
	Pipes: Corro	led 🛛 Leaking	□ Valves broker	n/missing 🛛 🗆 Di	ssimilar metal	
Drain/waste/vent pipe:	Plastic					
	Condition:	☑ Satisfactory	□ Marginal	□ Poor	□ Not visible	
	Waste discharge:	☑ Satisfactory	□ Slow drain			
Gas Lines		□ Not visible	□ Shutoff miss	sing		
	□ Copper	□ Brass	Black iron	□ Stainless steel	\Box CSST	
Water Heater						
Brand name: Air-Max						
Energy Source: Gas	Approx. age:6	o yrs		Capacity: Tankles	S	
Rental Unit: Yes		Seismic restraints n	needed: 🗹 N/A 🗆] Yes □ No		
Relief valve:	🗹 Yes 🛛 🗆 No	Extension pr	oper: 🗹 Yes	□ No □ Missi	ing	
Vent pipe:	□ N/A ☑ Satisf	actory Improper	pitch 🛛 Rusted	🗆 Safety Hazard		
Water Softener		(Unit not evaluat	ted)			
	\square Yes \square No	Plumbing hoc	oked up: 🗹 Yes	□No		
General Comments						

Overall the plumbing system, faucets, water pressure and drain rates were found to be in satisfactory condition at the time of the inspections.

Subject Property: 123 Silverwood Ave, Richmond Hill, Ontario

	HEATING SYSTEM								
Fuel Shutoff fo	r Building	Main fuel s	shutoff loca	tion: Not appl	icable				
	tom		T T : 4	□ W ₂ 11 I	7				
Forced Air Sys		Central	Unit	□ Wall I		□ Floor Furnace			
	Brand name: Air	Max			Approximate	<i>age:</i> 5 to 7 yrs			
Energy source:	Hot Water	Furnace E	fficiency: H	High Efficienc	у				
Hot air systems:	Direct drive								
Heat exchanger:	Sealed unit, not visible	View is ex	xtremely li	mited - See R	emarks page a	about options			
Distribution:	Metal Ducts	Flue pipin	g: Not appl	licable					
Filter: Standard	Filter Condition: Sa	tisfactory							
Operated:	When turned on I	by thermostat	: ØI	Fired	□ Did not fire	2			
Operation:	Satisfactory:	Yes 🗆 No		mend HVAC t	echnician exan	ine 🗆 Before closing			
Controls:	□ Disconnect		🗹 Normal	l operating and	d safety control	ls observed			
Heat pump:	\Box Aux. Elec.	🗆 Aux. Gas	🗆 Aux. ge	eothermal	☑ N/A				
	Emergency heat	ested:	\Box Yes	□ No	☑ N/A				
Others		☑ N/A							
	□ Electric baseb	oard	🗆 Radiant	ceiling cable	□ Gas space I	heater			
	□ Radiant in floor heating □ Wood burning stove (See Remarks page)								
General Comm	nents								

Furnace was in normal working order at the time of the inspection. Heat exchanger had limited visibility due to its high-efficiency design. Flue was drafting properly at the time of the inspection. Filter should be changed /cleaned on regular bases.

COO	LING	SYST	EM
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System Components		□ None Approximate age: 5 to 7 yr				ge: 5 to 7 yrs
Energy source: Electric	Central air: Air C	Cooled				
Operated: No	Operation: Not o	perated				
Refrigerant lines:	□ Leak	🗆 Damag	ged	🗆 Insulatio	on missing	☑ Satisfactory
Through wall unit(s):	⊠ N/A	Operated:	□ Yes	□ No	□ Satisfactory	\Box Needs service
General Comments						

A/C was not operated due to the seasonality

		ELECTR	ICAL					
Main Panel		Location: Utility	Closet					
	Amps: 100 amps	Volts:12	20/240 volts Par	el Type: Bre	akers			
Appears grounded:	🗹 Yes 🛛 No	GFCI present:	🗆 Yes 🛛 No	Operates:	\Box Yes \Box No			
Main Wire:	Not visible							
Branch Wire:	Copper							
	🗹 Romex	□ BX cable	Conduit		□ Knob & tube			
		tapping D Branch wires undersized D Federal Pacific panel (see Remarks)						
	□ Multiple tapping of main disconnect □ Safety Hazard							
	Arc fault prese	esent <i>Operates</i> : \square Yes \square No \square N/A (see Remarks)						
	□ Panel not acce	ssible \Box Not e	evaluated Reason:					
Electrical Fixtures								
A representative number exterior walls were tested	-	•	and receptacles loca	ted inside the	e house, garage, and			
	☑ Satisfactory	□ Marginal	D Poor					
	□ Open grounds	□ Reverse polarity	GFCIs not opera	ating 🛛 Ungr	ounded 3-prong outlets			
	□ Solid conduct	or aluminum branch	wiring circuits	(See Rema	arks page)			
	□ Recommend a	a licensed electrician	evaluate the service	e				
General Comments:								

Panel size appeared to be compatible to service size. Branch breaker distribution appeared normal. No signs of overheating were evident at the time of the inspection. Outlets were randomly tested and had correct polarity, except as noted.

PHOTOS

Pic. 2: Back view

Pic. 5: Master bedroom



Pic. 1: Front view



Pic. 4: AC unit



Pic. 7: Bed 2



Pic. 9: 2nd floor bath



Pic. 12: Eating area



Pic. 10: Outlet doesn't trip GFCI – wired incorrectly



Pic. 13: Kitchen



Pic. 3: Garage



Pic. 6: Master bath



Pic. 8: Window crank handle broken



Pic. 11: Living room



Pic. 14: Kitchen

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Pic. 15: Powder room

Pic. 18: HRV

Pic. 21: Laundry





Pic. 16: Hot water furnace



Pic. 19: 100 amp breaker panel



Pic. 22: Water main



Pic. 17: Tankless boiler system



Pic. 20: Laundry



Pic. 23: Water softener

GENERAL REMARKS

List below are general remarks about the different areas and components of a home. These remarks are for general information purposes only and some of the information provided may not be specific to the home inspected.

GROUNDS REMARKS

Service Walks/Driveways

Spalling concrete cannot be patched with concrete because the new will not bond with the old. Water will freeze between the two layers, or the concrete will break up from movement or wear. Replacement of the damaged section is recommended. Walks or driveways that are close to the property should be properly pitched away to direct water away from the foundation. Asphalt driveways should be kept sealed and larger cracks filled so as to prevent damage from frost.

Patios that have settled towards the structure should be mudjacked or replaced to assure proper pitch. Improperly pitched patios are one source of wet basements.

Exterior Wood Surfaces

All surfaces of untreated wood need regular applications of paint or special chemicals to resist damage. Porch or deck columns and fence posts which are buried in the ground and made of untreated wood will become damaged within a year or two.

Decks should always be nailed with galvanized or aluminium nails. Decks that are not painted or stained should be treated with a water sealer.

Grading and Drainage

Any system of grading or landscaping that creates positive drainage (moving water away from the foundation walls) will help to keep a basement dry. Where negative grade exists and additional backfill is suggested, it may require digging out around the property to get a proper pitch. Dirt shall be approximately 15 cm below the bottom sill and should not touch wood surfaces.

Flower beds, loose mulched areas, railroad ties and other such landscaping items close to the foundation trap moisture and contribute to wet basements. To establish a positive grade, a proper slope away from the house is 2.5 cm per meter for approximately 1.5 to 2 meters. Recommend ground cover planting or grass to foundation.

Roof and Surface Water Control

Roof and surface water must be controlled to maintain a dry basement. This means keeping gutters cleaned out and aligned, extending downspouts, installing splash blocks, and building up the grade so that roof and surface water is diverted away from the building.

Window Wells

The amount of water which enters a window well from falling rain is generally slight, but water will accumulate in window wells if the yard is improperly graded. Plastic window well covers are useful in keeping out leaves and debris.

Retaining Walls

Retaining walls deteriorate because of excessive pressure build-up behind them, generally due to water accumulation. Often, conditions can be improved by excavating a trench behind the retaining wall and filling it with coarse gravel. Drain holes through the wall will then be able to relieve the water pressure.

Retaining walls sometime suffer from tree root pressure or from general movement of topsoil down the slope. Normally, these conditions require rebuilding the retaining wall.

Railings

It is recommended that railings be installed for any stairway over 3 steps and porches over 75 cm for safety reasons. Balusters for porches, balconies, and stairs should be close enough to assure children cannot squeeze through.

ROOF COVERING REMARKS

Valleys & Flashings

Valleys and flashings that are covered with shingles and/or tar or any other material are considered not visible and are not part of the inspection.

Stone Roofs - Coverings

This type of covering on a pitched roof requires ongoing annual maintenance. We recommend that a roofing contractor evaluate this type of roof. Infra-red photography is best used to determine areas of potential leaks.

Flat Roofs

Flat roofs are very vulnerable to leaking. It is very important to maintain proper drainage to prevent ponding of water. We recommend that a roofing contractor evaluate this type of roof.

ROOF TYPE	LIFE EXPECTANCY	SPECIAL REMARKS
Asphalt Shingles	15-20 years	Used on nearly 80% of all residential roofs; requires little maintenance
Asphalt Multi-Thickness Shingles*	20-30 years	Heavier and more durable than regular asphalt shingles
Asphalt Interlocking Shingles*	15-25 years	Especially good in high-wind areas
Asphalt Rolls	10 years	Used on low slope roofs
Built-up Roofing	10-20 years	Used on low slope roofs; 2 to 3 times as costly as asphalt shingles
Wood Shingles*	10-40 years ¹	Treat with preservative every 5 years to prevent decay
Clay Tiles* Cement Tiles*	20 + years 20 + years	Durable, fireproof, but not watertight, requiring a good subsurface base
Slate Shingles*	30-100 years ²	Extremely durable, but brittle and expensive
Asbestos Cement Shingles*	30-75 years	Durable, but brittle and difficult to repair
Metal Roofing	15-40 + years	Comes in sheets & shingles; should be well grounded for protection from lightning; certain metals must be painted
Single Ply Membrane	15-25 years (mfgr's claim)	New material; not yet passed test of time

* Not recommended for use on low slope roof ¹ Depending on local conditions and proper installation ² Depending on quality of slate

Roof covering should be visually checked in spring and fall for any visible missing shingles, damaged coverings or other defects. Before re-roofing, the underside of the roof structure and roof sheathing should be inspected to determine that the roof structure can support the additional weight of the shingles.

Wood shakes and shingles will vary in aging, due to quality of the material, installation, maintenance, and surrounding shade trees. Ventilation and drying of the wood material is critical in extending the life expectancy of the wood. Commercial preservatives are available on the market, which could be applied to wood to impede deterioration.

CHIMNEY / GUTTERS / SIDING / TRIM REMARKS

Chimneys

Chimneys built of masonry will eventually need tuck pointing. A cracked chimney top that allows water and carbonic acid to get behind the surface brick/stone will accelerate the deterioration. Moisture will also deteriorate the clay flue liner. Periodic chimney cleaning will keep you apprised of the chimney's condition. The flashing around the chimney may need resealing and should be inspected every year or two. Fireplace chimneys should be inspected and evaluated by a chimney professional before using. Chimneys must be adequate height for proper drafting. Spark arrestors are recommended for wood burning chimney and chimney caps for fossil fuels

Unlined Chimney - should be re-evaluated by a chimney technician.

Have flue cleaned and re-evaluated. The flue lining is covered with soot or creosote and no representation can be made as to the condition.

NOT EVALUATED- The flue was not evaluated due to inaccessibility such as roof pitch, cap, cleanout not accessible, etc.

Cricket Flashing

Small, sloped structure made of metal and designed to drain moisture away from a chimney. Crickets are usually placed at the back of a chimney.

Gutters and Downspouts

This is an extremely important element in basement dampness control. Keep gutters clean and downspout extensions in place (1.25 meters or more). Paint the inside of galvanized gutters, which will extend the life. Shortly after a rain or thaw in winter, look for leaks at seams in the gutters. These can be re-caulked before they cause damage to fascia or soffit boards. If no gutters exist, it is recommended that they be added.

Siding

Wood siding should not come in contact with the ground. The moisture will cause rotting to take place and can attract carpenter ants.

EIFS - This type of siding has experienced serious problems and requires a certified EIFS inspector to determine condition.

Brick and stone veneer must be monitored for loose or missing mortar. Some brick and stone are susceptible to spalling. This can be caused when moisture is trapped and a freeze/thaw situation occurs. There are products on the market that can be used to seal out the moisture. This holds true for brick and stone chimneys also.

Metal sidings will dent and scratch. Oxidation is a normal reaction in aluminum. There are good cleaners on the market and it is recommended that they be used occasionally. Metal siding can be painted.

Doors and Windows

These can waste an enormous amount of energy. Maintain the caulking around the frames on the exterior. Check for drafts in the winter and improve the worst offenders first. Windows that have leaky storm windows will usually have a lot of sweating. Likewise, well-sealed storms that sweat indicate a leaky window. It is the tighter unit that will sweat (unless the home has excess humidity to begin with.)

Wood that exhibits blistering or peeling paint should be examined for possible moisture sources: roof leaks, bad gutters, interior moisture from baths or laundry or from a poorly vented crawl space. Some paint problems have no logical explanation, but many are a symptom of an underlying problem. A freshly painted house may mask these symptoms, but after you have lived in the home for a year or two, look for localized paint blistering (peeling). It may be a clue.

New glazing will last longer if the raw wood is treated with boiled linseed oil prior to glazing. It prevents the wood from drawing the moisture out of the new glazing.

Caulking

Many different types of caulk are available on the market today. Check with a paint or hardware store for the kind of application you need.

EXTERIOR / ELECTRICAL / AC / GARAGE REMARKS

Exterior Doors

The exposed side of wood exterior doors needs to be painted or stained and varnished to prevent discolouring and delamination. Weather-stripping is a must to prevent drafts.

Electrical

Overhead wires from the mast to the main panel that are exposed to the weather may fray and crack. If this occurs, wires should be replaced by a licensed electrician.

Any outdoor overhead service conductor wires should have adequate clearance above the ground (3 meters) and from balcony and windows (1 meter), for safety reasons.

Underground system - Some exterior boxes that are at ground level have a grade line on them. You should insure that the grade remains below this line to prevent moisture from entering the main panel.

Overhead Door Openers

We recommend that a separate electrical outlet be provided. Openers that do not have a safety reverse are considered a safety hazard. Small children and pets are especially vulnerable. We recommend the operating switches be set high enough so children cannot reach them. If an electric sensor is present, it should be tested occasionally to ensure it is working.

Garage Sill Plates

Sill plates within the garage should be elevated or treated lumber should be used. If this is not the case, try to direct water away to prevent rotting.

A/C Compressors

They should not become overgrown with foliage. Clearance requirements vary, but 60 cm on all sides should be considered minimal with up to 2 meters of air discharge desirable. If a clothes dryer vent is within five to ten feet, either relocate the vent or do not run when the A/C is running. The lint will quickly reduce the efficiency of the A/C unit.

Burners

Any appliance such as a water heater, furnace, etc. should have the flame a minimum of 45 cm above the floor. Any open flame less than 45 cm from the floor is a potential safety hazard. The appliance should also be protected from vehicle damage.

KITCHEN / LAUNDRY / UTILITY ROOM REMARKS

Plaster on Wood Lath

Plaster on wood lath is an old technique and is no longer in general use. Wood lath shrinks with time and the nails rust and loosen. As a result, the plaster may become fragile and caution is needed in working with this type of plastering system. Sagging ceilings are best repaired by laminating drywall over the existing plaster and screwing it to the ceiling joists.

Plaster on Gypsum Lath (Rock Lath)

Plaster on gypsum lath will sometimes show the seams of the 40 cm wide gypsum lath, but this does not indicate a structural fault. The scalloping appearance can be levelled with drywall joint compound and fibreglass mesh joint tape or drywall can be laminated over the existing plaster on the ceiling.

Wood Flooring

Always attempt to clean wood floors first before making the decision to refinish the floor. Wax removers and other mild stripping agents plus a good waxing and buffing will usually produce satisfactory results. Mild bleaching agents help remove deep stains. Sanding removes some of the wood in the floor and can usually be done safely only once or twice in the life of the floor.

Nail Pops

Drywall nail pops are due to normal expansion and contraction of the wood members to which the drywall is nailed, and are usually of no structural significance.

Carpeting

Where carpeting has been installed, the materials and condition of the floor underneath cannot be determined.

Appliances

Dishwashers are tested to see if the motor operates and water sprays properly (full cycles are not run). Stoves are tested to see that burners are working and oven and broiler get hot. Timer and controls are not tested. Refrigerators are not tested.

No representation is made to continued life expectancy of any appliance.

Asbestos and Other Hazards

Asbestos fibres in some form are present in many homes, but are often not visible and cannot be identified without testing.

If there is reason to suspect that asbestos may be present and if it is of particular concern, a sample of the material in question may be removed and analyzed in a laboratory. *However, detecting or inspecting for the presence or absence of asbestos is not a part of our inspection.*

Also excluded from this inspection and report are the possible presence of, or danger from, radon gas, lead-based paint, urea formaldehyde, toxic or flammable chemicals and all other similar or potentially harmful substances and environmental hazards.

Windows

A representative number of windows are inspected.

BATHROOM REMARKS

Stall Shower

The metal shower pan in a stall shower has a potential or probable life of 10-20 years depending on quality of the pan installed. Although a visible inspection is made to determine whether a shower pan is currently leaking, it cannot be stated with certainty that no defect is present or that one may not soon develop. Shower pan leaks often do not show except when the shower is in actual use.

Ceramic Tile

Bathroom tile installed in a mortar bed is excellent. It is still necessary to keep the joint between the tile and the tub/shower caulked or sealed to prevent water spillage from leaking through and damaging the ceilings below.

Ceramic tile is often installed in mastic. It is important to keep the tile caulked or water will seep behind the tile and cause deterioration in the wallboard. Special attention should be paid to the area around faucets and other tile penetrations.

Exhaust Fans

Bathrooms with a shower should have exhaust fans where possible. This helps to remove excess moisture from the room, preventing damage to the ceiling and walls and wood finishes. The exhaust fan should not be vented into the attic. The proper way to vent the fans is to the outside. Running the vent pipe horizontally and venting into a gable end or soffit is preferred. Running the vent pipe vertically through the roof may cause condensation to run down the vent pipe, rusting the fan and damaging the wallboard. Insulating the vent pipe in the attic will help to reduce this problem.

SLOW DRAINS on sinks, tubs, and showers are usually due to build-up of hair and soap scum. Most sink pop-ups can be easily removed for cleaning. Some tubs have a spring attached to the closing lever that acts as a catch for hair. It may require removing a couple of screws to disassemble. If you cannot mechanically remove the obstruction, be kind to your pipes. Don't use a caustic cleaner. There are several bacteria drain cleaners available. They are available at hardware stores in areas where septic tanks are used. These drain cleaners take a little longer to work, but are safe for you and your pipes.

Safety Hazards

Typical safety hazards found in bathrooms are open grounds or reverse polarity by water. Replacing these outlets with G.F.C.I.'s are recommended. (See Electrical section)

Whirlpool Tubs

This relates to interior tubs hooked up to interior plumbing. Where possible, the motor will be operated to see that the jets are working. Hot tubs and spas are not inspected.

ROOMS (INTERIOR) REMARKS

Door Stops

All swinging doors should be checked for door stops. Broken or missing door stops can result in door knobs breaking through drywall or plaster.

Closet Guides

Sliding closet doors should be checked to see that closet guides are in place. Missing or broken closet guides can cause scratches and damage to doors.

Cold Air Returns

Bedrooms that do not have cold air returns in them should have a 1.75 cm gap under the doors to allow cold air to be drawn into the hall return.

AN INSPECTION VERSUS A WARRANTY

A home inspection is just what the name indicates, an inspection of a home...usually a home that is being purchased. The purpose of the inspection is to determine the condition of the various systems and structures of the home. While an inspection performed by a competent inspection firm will determine the condition of the major components of the home, no inspection will pick up every minute latent defect. The inspector's ability to find all defects is limited by access to various parts of the property, lack of information about the property and many other factors. A good inspector will do his or her level best to determine the condition of the home and to report it accurately. The report that is issued is an opinion as to the condition of the home. This opinion is arrived at by the best technical methods available to the home inspection industry. It is still only an opinion.

A warranty is a policy sold to the buyer that warrants that specific items in the home are in sound condition and will remain in sound condition for a specified period of time. Typically, the warranty company never inspects the home. The warranty company uses actuarial tables to determine the expected life of the warranted items and charges the customer a fee for the warranty that will hopefully cover any projected loss and make a profit for the warranty seller. It is essentially an insurance policy.

The service that we have provided you is an inspection. We make no warranty of this property. If you desire warranty coverage, please see your real estate agent for details about any warranty plan to which their firm may have access.

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WINDOWS / FIREPLACES / ATTIC REMRKS

Window Frames and Sills

Window frames and sills often are found to have surface deterioration due to condensation that has run off the window and damaged the varnish. Usually this can be repaired with a solvent style refinisher and fine steel wool. This is sometimes a sign of excess humidity in the house.

See comments regarding caulking doors and windows above (Chimneys/Gutters/Siding).

Fireplaces

It is important that a fireplace be cleaned on a routine basis to prevent the build-up of creosote in the flue, which can cause a chimney fire.

Masonry fireplace chimneys are normally required to have a terra cotta flue liner or 8 inches of masonry surrounding each flue in order to be considered safe and to conform to most building codes.

During visual inspections, it is not uncommon to be unable to detect the absence of a flue liner either because of stoppage at the firebox, a defective damper or lack of access from the roof.

Wood burners

Once installed, it can be difficult to determine proper clearances for wood burning stoves. Manufacturer specifications, which are not usually available to the inspector, determine the proper installation. We recommend you ask the owner for paperwork verifying that it was installed by a professional contractor.

Ventilation

Ventilation is recommended at the rate of one square foot of vent area to 300 square feet of attic floor space, this being divided between soffit and rooftop. Power vents should ideally have both a humidistat and a thermostat, since ventilation is needed to remove winter moisture as well as summer heat. Evidence of condensation, such as blackened roof sheathing, frost on nail heads, etc. is an indication that ventilation may have been or is blocked or inadequate.

Insulation

The recommended insulation in the attic area is R-38, approximately 30cm. If insulation is added, it is important that the ventilation is proper.

Smoke Detectors

Smoke detectors should be tested monthly. At least one detector should be on each level.

Vapour Barriers

The vapour barrier should be on the warm side of the surface. Older homes were often built without vapour barriers. If the vapour barrier is towards the cold side of the surface, it should be sliced or removed. Most vapour barriers in the attic are covered by insulation and therefore, not visible.

Safety Glazing

Safety glazing requirements vary depending on the age of the home. Every attempt is made to identify areas where the lack of safety glazing presents an immediate safety hazard, such as a shower door. In some older homes it is difficult to determine if safety glazing is present, since the glass is not marked. Therefore, no representation is made that safety glazing exists in all appropriate areas.

Insulated Glass

The broken seals are not always detectable due to dirty windows, covered windows, etc. In most cases, leaking glass seals take some time before they are evident.

BASEMENT REMARKS

Basement

Any basement that has cracks or leaks is technically considered to have failed. Most block basements have step cracks in various areas. If little or no movement has occurred, and the step cracks are uniform, this is considered acceptable. Horizontal cracks in the third or fourth block down indicate the block has moved due to outside pressure. They can be attributed to many factors, such as improper grading, improperly functioning gutter and downspout system, etc. Normally, if little or no movement has taken place and proper grading and downspouts exist, this is considered acceptable. If the wall containing the stress crack(s) has moved considerably, this will require some method of reinforcement. Basements that have been freshly painted or tuck-pointed should be monitored for movement. This will be indicated by cracks reopening. If cracks reappear, reinforcement may be necessary. Reinforcing a basement wall can become expensive.

Foundation (Covered Walls)

Although an effort has been made to note any major inflections or weaknesses, it is difficult at best to detect these areas when walls are finished off, or basement storage makes areas inaccessible. *No representation is made as to the condition of these walls.*

Monitor indicates that the walls have stress cracks, but little movement has occurred. In our opinion, the cracks should be filled with mortar and the walls monitored for further movement and cracking. If additional movement or cracking occurs, re-enforcements may be necessary.

Have Evaluated — we recommend that the walls be re-evaluated by a structural engineer or basement repair company and estimates be obtained if work is required.

Vapour Barrier

Floors that are dirt or gravel should be covered with a vapour barrier.

Moisture Present

Basement dampness is frequently noted in houses and in most cases the stains, moisture or efflorescence present is a symptom denoting that a problem exists outside the home. Usual causes are improper downspout extensions or leaking gutters and/or low or improper grade (including concrete surfaces) at the perimeter of the house. A proper slope away from the house is one inch per foot for four to six feet.

Expensive solutions to basement dampness are frequently offered, and it is possible to spend thousands of dollars on solutions such as pumping out water that has already entered or pumping of chemical preparations into the ground around the house, when all that may be necessary are a few common sense solutions at the exterior perimeter. However, this is not intended to be an exhaustive list of causes and solutions to the presence of moisture. *No representation is made to future moisture that may appear.*

Palmer Valve

Many older homes have a valve in the floor drain. This drain needs to remain operational.

Drain Tile

We offer no opinion about the existence or condition of the drain tile, as it cannot be visibly inspected.

Basement Electrical Outlets

We recommend that you have an outlet within 2 meters of each appliance. The appliance you plan to install may be different than what exists; therefore the inspection includes testing a representative number of receptacles that exist. It is also recommended to have ground fault circuit interrupts for any outlet in the unfinished part of the basement and crawl spaces.

PLUMBING REMARKS

Wells

Examination of wells is not included in this visual inspection. It is recommended that you have well water checked for purity by the local health authorities and, if possible, a check on the flow of the well in periods of drought. A well pit should have a locked cover on it to prevent anyone from falling into the pit.

Septic Systems

The check of septic systems is not included in our visual inspection. You should have the local health authorities or other qualified experts check the condition of a septic system.

In order for the septic system to be checked, the house must have been occupied within the last 30 days.

Water Pipes

Galvanized water pipes rust from the inside out and may have to be replaced within 20 to 30 years. This is usually done in two stages: horizontal piping in the basement first and vertical pipes throughout the house later as needed.

Copper pipes usually have more life expectancy and may last as long as 60 years before needing to be replaced.

Polybutylene pipes are grey pipes that have a history of failure and should be examined by a licensed plumber.

Hose Bibs

During the winter months it is necessary to make sure the outside faucets are winterized. This can be done by means of a valve located in the basement. Leave the outside faucets open to allow any water standing in the pipes to drain, preventing them from freezing. Hose bibs cannot be tested when winterized.

Water Heater

The life expectancy of a water heater is 5-10 years. Water heaters generally need not be replaced unless they leak. It is a good maintenance practice to drain 5-10 gallons from the heater several times a year. *Missing relief valves or improper extension present a safety hazard.*

Water Softeners

During a visual inspection, it is not possible to determine if water is being properly softened.

Plumbing

The temperature/pressure valve should be tested several times a year by lifting the valve's handle. Caution: very hot water will be discharged. If no water comes out, the valve is defective and must be replaced.

Shut-Off Valves

Most shut-off valves have not been operated for long periods of time. We recommend operating each shutoff valve to: toilet bowl, water heater, under sinks, main shut-off, hose faucets, and all others. We recommend you have a plumber do this, as some of the valves may need to be repacked or replaced. Once the valves are in proper operating order, we recommend opening and closing these valves several times a year.

Polybutylene Piping

This type of piping has a history of problems and should be examined by a licensed plumber and repaired or replaced as necessary.

MECHANICAL DEVICES MAY OPERATE AT ONE MOMENT AND LATER MALFUNCTION; THEREFORE, LIABILITY IS SPECIFICALLY LIMITED TO THOSE SITUATIONS WHERE IT CAN BE CONCLUSIVELY SHOWN THAT THE MECHANICAL DEVICE INSPECTED WAS INOPERABLE OR IN THE IMMEDIATE NEED OF REPAIR OR NOT PERFORMING THE FUNCTION FOR WHICH IS IT WAS INTENDED AT THE TIME OF INSPECTION.

HEATING SYSTEM REMARKS

HEATING AND AIR CONDITIONING units have limited lives. Normal lives are:

GAS-FIRED HOT AIR15-25 years			
OIL-FIRED HOT AIR			
CAST IRON BOILER 30-50 years			
(Hot water or steam) or more			
STEEL BOILER 30-40 years			
(Hot water or steam) or more			
COPPER BOILER 10-20 years			
(Hot water or steam)			
CIRCULATING PUMP (Hot water) 10-15 years			
AIR CONDITIONING COMPRESSOR8-12 years			
HEAT PUMP8-12 years			

Gas-fired hot air units that are close to or beyond their normal lives have the potential of becoming a source of carbon monoxide in the home. You may want to have such a unit checked every year or so to assure yourself that it is still intact. Of course, a unit of such an age is a good candidate for replacement with one of the new, high efficiency furnaces. The fuel savings alone can be very attractive.

Boilers and their systems may require annual attention. If you are not familiar with your system, have a heating contractor come out in the fall to show you how to do the necessary things. *Caution: do not add water to a hot boiler!*

Forced air systems should have filters changed every 30 to 60 days of the heating and cooling season. This is especially true if you have central air conditioning. A dirty air system can lead to premature failure of your compressor - a \$1,500 machine.

Oil-fired furnaces and boilers should be serviced by a professional each year. Most experts agree you will pay for the service cost in fuel saved by having a properly tuned burner.

Read the instructions for maintaining the humidifier on your furnace. A malfunctioning humidifier can rust out a furnace rather quickly. It is recommended that the humidifier be serviced at the same time as the furnace, and be cleaned regularly. *During a visual inspection it is not possible to determine if the humidifier is working.*

Have HVAC Technician Examine - A condition was found that suggests a heating contractor should do a further analysis. We suggest doing this before closing.

Heat exchangers cannot be examined nor their condition determined without being disassembled. Since this is not possible during a visual, non-technically exhaustive inspection, you may want to obtain a service contract on the unit or contact a furnace technician regarding a more thorough examination.

Testing pilot safety switch requires blowing out the pilot light. Checking safety limit controls requires disconnecting blower motor or using other means beyond the scope of this inspection. If furnace has not been serviced in last 12 months, you may want to have a furnace technician examine.

CO Test - This is not part of a non-technical inspection.

Combustible Gas Test (Potential Safety Hazard) - If a combustible gas detector was used during the inspection of the furnace and evidence of possible combustible gases was noted, we caution you that our test instrument is sensitive to many gases and not a foolproof test. None-the-less, this presents the <u>possibility</u> that a hazard exists and could indicate that the heat exchanger is, or will soon be, defective.

COOLING SYSTEM / ELECTRICAL REMARKS

Electrical

Every effort has been made to evaluate the size of the service. Three wires going into the home indicate 240 volts. The total amps are sometimes difficult to determine. We highly recommend that ground fault circuit interrupters (G.F.C.I.) be connected to all outlets around water. This device automatically opens the circuit when it senses a current leak to ground. This device can be purchased in most hardware stores. G.F.C.I.'s are recommended by all outlets located near water, outside outlets, or garage outlets. Pool outlets should also be protected with a G.F.C.I.

The G.F.C.I. senses the flow of electricity through a circuit. If more current is flowing through the black ("hot") wire than the white ("neutral") wire, there is a current leakage. The G.F.C.I., which can sense a ground leak of as little as .005 amps, will shut off the current in 1/40 of a second, which is fast enough to prevent injury.

If you do have G.F.C.I.'s, it is recommended that you test (and reset) them monthly. When you push the test button, the reset button should pop out, shutting off the circuit. If it doesn't, the breaker is not working properly. If you don't test them once a month, the breakers have a tendency to stick, and may not protect you when needed.

Knob and tube wiring found in older homes should be checked by an electrician to insure that the wire cover is in good condition. Under no circumstances should this wire be covered with insulation. Recess light fixtures should have a baffle around them so that they are not covered with insulation. The newer recessed fixtures will shut off if they overheat.

Federal Pacific electrical panels may be unsafe. See www.google.com and search for "Federal Pacific" for additional and up-to-date information.

Aluminum wiring in general lighting circuits has a history of overheating, with the potential of a fire. If this type of wiring exists, a licensed electrical contractor should examine the whole system.

Arc Faults

In some areas, arc faults are required in new homes, starting in 2002. These control outlets in the bedrooms.

Reverse Polarity

A common problem that surfaces in many homes is reverse polarity. This is a potentially hazardous situation in which the hot and neutral wires of a circuit are reversed at the outlet, thereby allowing the appliance to incorrectly be connected. This is an inexpensive item to correct.

Each receptacle has a brass and silver screw. The black wire should be wired to the brass screw and the white wire should go to the silver screw. When these wires are switched, this is called "reverse polarity". Turning off the power and switching these wires will correct the problem.

Main service wiring for housing is typically 240 volts. The minimum capacity for newer homes is 100 amps, though many older homes still have 60 amp service. Larger homes or all electric homes will likely have a 200 amp service.

Main service wiring may be protected by one or more circuit breakers or fuses. While most areas allow up to six main turnoffs, expanding from these panels is generally not allowed.

Cooling

Testing A/C System and Heat Pump - The circuit breakers to A/C should be on for a minimum of 24 hours and the outside temperature at least 15 ° C for the past 24 hours or an A/C system cannot be operated without possible damage to the compressor. Check the instructions in your A/C manual or on the outside compressor before starting up in the summer. Heat pump can only be tested in the mode it's running in. Outside temperature should be at least 15 ° C for the past 24 hours to run in cooling mode.

Temperature differential, between 7°-15°, is usually acceptable. If out of this range, have an HVAC contractor examine it. It is not always feasible to do a differential test due to high humidity, low outside temperature, etc.