

Buyers Agent: [REDACTED]

Listing Agent: [REDACTED]



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PROPERTY INSPECTION REPORT

Prepared For: [REDACTED]
(Name of Client)

Concerning: [REDACTED] Lubbock, TX. File # 171118
(Address or Other Identification of Inspected Property)

By: Doug Cox # 6765 11/29/2017
(Name and License Number of Inspector) (Date)

(Name, License Number and Signature of Sponsoring Inspector, if required)

PURPOSE, LIMITATIONS AND INSPECTOR / CLIENT RESPONSIBILITIES

This property inspection report may include an inspection agreement (contract), addenda, and other information related to property conditions. If any item or comment is unclear, you should ask the inspector to clarify the findings. It is important that you carefully read ALL of this information.

This inspection is subject to the rules ("Rules") of the Texas Real Estate Commission ("TREC"), which can be found at www.trec.texas.gov.

The TREC Standards of Practice (Sections 535.227-535.233 of the Rules) are the minimum standards for inspections by TREC licensed inspectors. An inspection addresses only those components and conditions that are present, visible, and accessible at the time of the inspection. While there may be other parts, components or systems present, only those items specifically noted as being inspected were inspected. The inspector is NOT required to turn on decommissioned equipment, systems, utility services or apply an open flame or light a pilot to operate any appliance. The inspector is NOT required to climb over obstacles, move furnishings or stored items. The inspection report may address issues that are code-based or may refer to a particular code; however, this is NOT a code compliance inspection and does NOT verify compliance with manufacturer's installation instructions. The inspection does NOT imply insurability or warrantability of the structure or its components. Although some safety issues may be addressed in this report, this inspection is NOT a safety/code inspection, and the inspector is NOT required to identify all potential hazards.

In this report, the inspector shall indicate, by checking the appropriate boxes on the form, whether each item was inspected, not inspected, not present or deficient and explain the findings in the corresponding section in the body of the report form. The inspector must check the Deficient (D) box if a condition exists that adversely and materially affects the performance of a system or component or constitutes a hazard to life, limb or property as specified by the TREC Standards of Practice. General deficiencies include inoperability, material distress, water penetration, damage, deterioration, missing components, and unsuitable installation. Comments may be provided by the inspector whether or not an item is deemed deficient. The inspector is not required to prioritize or emphasize the importance of one deficiency over another.

Some items reported may be considered life-safety upgrades to the property. For more information, refer to Texas Real Estate Consumer Notice Concerning Recognized Hazards or Deficiencies below.

THIS PROPERTY INSPECTION IS NOT A TECHNICALLY EXHAUSTIVE INSPECTION OF THE STRUCTURE, SYSTEMS OR COMPONENTS. The inspection may not reveal all deficiencies. A real estate inspection helps to reduce some of the risk involved in purchasing a home, but it cannot eliminate these risks, nor can the inspection anticipate future events or changes in performance due to changes in use or occupancy. It is recommended that you obtain as much information as is

available about this property, including any seller's disclosures, previous inspection reports, engineering reports, building/remodeling permits, and reports performed for or by relocation companies, municipal inspection departments, lenders, insurers, and appraisers. You should also attempt to determine whether repairs, renovation, remodeling, additions, or other such activities have taken place at this property. It is not the inspector's responsibility to confirm that information obtained from these sources is complete or accurate or that this inspection is consistent with the opinions expressed in previous or future reports.

ITEMS IDENTIFIED IN THE REPORT DO NOT OBLIGATE ANY PARTY TO MAKE REPAIRS OR TAKE OTHER ACTIONS, NOR IS THE PURCHASER REQUIRED TO REQUEST THAT THE SELLER TAKE ANY ACTION. When a deficiency is reported, it is the client's responsibility to obtain further evaluations and/or cost estimates from qualified service professionals. Any such follow-up should take place prior to the expiration of any time limitations such as option periods.

Evaluations by qualified tradesmen may lead to the discovery of additional deficiencies which may involve additional repair costs. Failure to address deficiencies or comments noted in this report may lead to further damage of the structure or systems and add to the original repair costs. The inspector is not required to provide follow-up services to verify that proper repairs have been made.

Property conditions change with time and use. For example, mechanical devices can fail at any time, plumbing gaskets and seals may crack if the appliance or plumbing fixture is not used often, roof leaks can occur at any time regardless of the apparent condition of the roof, and the performance of the structure and the systems may change due to changes in use or occupancy, effects of weather, etc. These changes or repairs made to the structure after the inspection may render information contained herein obsolete or invalid. This report is provided for the specific benefit of the client named above and is based on observations at the time of the inspection. If you did not hire the inspector yourself, reliance on this report may provide incomplete or outdated information. Repairs, professional opinions or additional inspection reports may affect the meaning of the information in this report. It is recommended that you hire a licensed inspector to perform an inspection to meet your specific needs and to provide you with current information concerning this property.

TEXAS REAL ESTATE CONSUMER NOTICE CONCERNING HAZARDS OR DEFICIENCIES

Each year, Texans sustain property damage and are injured by accidents in the home. While some accidents may not be avoidable, many other accidents, injuries, and deaths may be avoided through the identification and repair of certain hazardous conditions. Examples of such hazards include:

- malfunctioning, improperly installed, or missing ground fault circuit protection (GFCI) devices for electrical receptacles in garages, bathrooms, kitchens, and exterior areas;
- malfunctioning arc fault protection (AFCI) devices;
- ordinary glass in locations where modern construction techniques call for safety glass;
- malfunctioning or lack of fire safety features such as smoke alarms, fire-rated doors in certain locations, and functional emergency escape and rescue openings in bedrooms;
- malfunctioning carbon monoxide alarms;
- excessive spacing between balusters on stairways and porches;
- improperly installed appliances; • improperly installed or defective safety devices;
- lack of electrical bonding and grounding; and
- lack of bonding on gas piping, including corrugated stainless steel tubing (CSST).

To ensure that consumers are informed of hazards such as these, the Texas Real Estate Commission (TREC) has adopted Standards of Practice requiring licensed inspectors to report these conditions as "Deficient" when performing an inspection for a buyer or seller, if they can be reasonably determined.

These conditions may not have violated building codes or common practices at the time of the construction of the home, or they may have been "grandfathered" because they were present prior to the adoption of codes prohibiting such conditions. While the TREC Standards of Practice do not require inspectors to perform a code compliance inspection, TREC considers the potential for injury or property loss from the hazards addressed in the Standards of Practice to be significant enough to warrant this notice.

Contract forms developed by TREC for use by its real estate licensees also inform the buyer of the right to have the home inspected and can provide an option clause permitting the buyer to terminate the contract within a specified time. Neither the Standards of Practice nor the TREC contract forms require a seller to remedy conditions revealed by an inspection. The decision

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to correct a hazard or any deficiency identified in an inspection report is left to the parties to the contract for the sale or purchase of the home.

INFORMATION INCLUDED UNDER "ADDITIONAL INFORMATION PROVIDED BY INSPECTOR", OR PROVIDED AS AN ATTACHMENT WITH THE STANDARD FORM, IS NOT REQUIRED BY THE COMMISSION AND MAY CONTAIN CONTRACTUAL TERMS BETWEEN THE INSPECTOR AND YOU, AS THE CLIENT. THE COMMISSION DOES NOT REGULATE CONTRACTUAL TERMS BETWEEN PARTIES. IF YOU DO NOT UNDERSTAND THE EFFECT OF ANY CONTRACTUAL TERM CONTAINED IN THIS SECTION OR ANY ATTACHMENTS, CONSULT AN ATTORNEY.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION PROVIDED BY INSPECTOR

Scope: The TREC standards of practice define the minimum levels of inspection required for substantially completed residential improvements to real property up to four dwelling units. A real estate inspection is a limited visual survey and basic operation of the systems and components of a building using normal controls and does not require the use of specialized tools or procedures. The purpose of the inspection is to provide the client with information regarding the general condition of the residence at the time of inspection. The inspector may provide a higher level of inspection performance than required by these standards of practice and may inspect parts, components, and systems in addition to those described by the standards of practice if the inspectors elects to and/or is qualified to inspect.

General Limitations: The inspector is not required to inspect: items other than those listed herein; elevators; detached structures, decks, docks, fences, or waterfront structures or equipment; anything buried, hidden, latent, or concealed; or automated or programmable control systems, automatic shut-off, photoelectric sensors, timers, clocks, metering devices, signal lights, lightning arrestor system, remote controls, security or data distribution systems, or solar panels.

The inspector is not required to report: past repairs that appear to be effective and workmanlike; cosmetic or aesthetic conditions; or wear and tear from ordinary use.

The inspector is not required to determine: insurability, warrantability, suitability, adequacy, capacity, reliability, marketability, operating costs, recalls, counterfeit products, life expectancy, age, energy efficiency, vapor barriers, thermostatic operation, code compliance, utility sources, or manufacturer or regulatory requirements except as specifically required by these standards.

The inspector is not required to determine the presence or absence of pests, termites, or other wood-destroying insects or organisms; the presence, absence, or risk of asbestos, lead-based paint, mold, mildew, or any other environmental hazard, environmental pathogen, carcinogen, toxin, mycotoxin, pollutant, fungal presence or activity, or poison; or types of wood or preservative treatment and fastener compatibility.

The inspector is not required to anticipate: future events or conditions, including but not limited to: decay, deterioration, or damage that may occur after the inspection; deficiencies from abuse, misuse or lack of use, changes in performance of any part, component, or system due to changes in use or occupancy; the consequences of the inspection or its effects on current or future buyers and sellers; common household accidents, personal injury, or death; the presence of water penetration(s); or future performance of any item.

The inspector is not required to: operate shut-off, safety, stop, pressure, or pressure-regulating valves or items requiring the use of codes, keys, combinations, or similar devices.

The inspector is not required to: designate conditions as safe.

The inspector is not required to: recommend or provide engineering, architectural, appraisal, mitigation, physical surveying, realty, or other specialist services; review historical records, installation instructions, repair plans, cost estimates, disclosure documents, or other reports; verify sizing, efficiency, or adequacy of the ground surface drainage system; operate recirculation or sump pumps; remedy conditions preventing inspection of any item; apply open flame to operate any appliance; turn on decommissioned equipment, systems, or utility services; or provide repair cost estimates, recommendations, or re-inspection service.

I=Inspected

NI=Not Inspected

NP=Not Present

D=Deficiency

I	NI	NP	D	Inspection Item
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I. STRUCTURAL SYSTEMS
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A. Foundations

Type of Foundation(s): Concrete Piers & Wood Beams

Comments:

Method to inspect crawl space: The crawl space was entered.

The foundation is performing as intended at time of inspection.

Light surface deterioration (known as spalling) was observed on the exterior of the exposed foundation walls at various areas around the building perimeter (example photo below). This condition is common in many homes and does not usually represent a structural concern. In an effort to prevent long term deterioration consider re-surfacing deteriorated areas.

The crawl space is not ventilated. One (1) square foot of free vent area is recommended for every five hundred (500) square feet of crawl space.

NOTE: Common minor stress cracks were observed on the interior walls and foundation walls of the building at various locations. There were no indications of significant structural compromise and/or excess movement at time of inspection.

Trees/roots near the building have the potential for causing damage; monitor this configuration in the future.


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B. Grading & Drainage *Comments:*

Low areas observed at various areas along the rear of the building are not conducive to proper drainage.

The configuration of the bordered bed along the front of the building may prevent storm water from effectively draining away from the building at this location.

I	NI	NP	D	Inspection Item
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C. Roof Covering Materials*Type(s) of Roof Covering:* Composition Shingles*Viewed From:* Walked on roof*Comments:*

Exposed nails at various locations on the roof should ideally be sealed.

Bolt penetrations at the satellite dish anchor points on the roof should ideally be sealed.

Moderate granular loss (this could be representative of hail damage) and heavy surface cracks (evidence of weathering) was observed across the shingle faces throughout the roof surface; consult a professional roofing company for further evaluation and/or the insurer of your choice prior to purchase to determine the insurability of the roof covering. Example photos below.

Torn and/or damaged shingles were observed at the north slope, south slope and peak ridge adjacent to the east end of the building. Example photo below.

Gaps at the joint between the water heater flue and its penetration flashing should be improved to ensure the water tightness of the roof at this location. Example photo below.

NOTE: Trees/limbs near the roof surface should be monitored and trimmed away as necessary.


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D. Roof Structure & Attic*Viewed From:* Entered attic and performed a visual inspection*Approximate Average Depth of Insulation:* 10"-12" Blown Fiber*Approximate Average Thickness of Vertical Insulation:* N/A*Comments:**Access:* Drop down ladder at the converted garage*Structure:* 2 x 4 rafter construction with plank roof decking*Ventilation:* None

The roof structure at the west end over the garage area lacks collar ties (horizontal members running between each rafter, near their mid-span); collar ties help to resist rafter sag and/or separation. There was no indication of significant structural compromise at time of inspection.

The attic space is not ventilated. It is generally recommended that (1) square foot of free vent area be provided for every (150) square feet of ceiling area.

NOTE: Attic was entered—Limited access/visibility.

I	NI	NP	D	Inspection Item
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E. Walls (Interior & Exterior) Comments:*EXTERIOR*

Vinyl siding

Damaged and/or broken vinyl siding corner trim was observed at the northwest corner of the building. Example photo below.

The converted garage north exterior perimeter wall is built at grade level; this configuration can promote moisture intrusion. Water staining and/or signs of moisture intrusion were observed along the carpet tack strips and lower portion of the wall at the interior.

*INTERIOR*

Drywall Sheetrock

NOTE: Previous water staining was observed long the lower portion of the walls in the laundry room and converted garage storage closet adjacent to the laundry room; there were no indications of active leakage or identifiable leak sources at time of inspection.

Previous water staining was observed long the lower portion of the walls in the hall bath water heater closet; there were no indications of active leakage or identifiable leak sources at time of inspection.

A possible fungal like substance was observed along the lower portion of the converted garage storage closet south wall; consult an environmental specialist if further information, identification, testing or abatement are desired.

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F. Ceilings & Floors Comments:*CEILINGS*

Drywall Sheetrock

Water staining and/or signs of leaks were observed at the water heater closet ceiling around the water heater flue penetration; a vulnerable area exists on the roof at this location. Refer to roof covering section of this report for related details and improve as necessary.

Water staining and/or signs of leaks were observed at the northeast bedroom closet ceiling; a vulnerable area (torn/damaged shingles) exists on the roof at this location. Refer to roof covering section of this report for related details and improve as necessary.

NOTE: Drywall ceiling cracks observed at the living room, hall, northeast bedroom and converted garage are mainly cosmetic in nature.

FLOORS

Wood sub floor with tile and wood floor coverings

NOTE: A possible fungal like substance was observed on the sub flooring within the crawl space under the area of the HVAC mechanical closet; consult an environmental specialist if further information, identification, testing or abatement are desired.

Cracked floor tile observed at the kitchen is mainly cosmetic in nature.

I	NI	NP	D	Inspection Item
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G. Doors (Interior & Exterior) Comments:

Safety glass etchings were not observed on the glass within the kitchen rear exterior entry and laundry room east exterior entry doors. Safety glass is recommended in side hung doors and is generally identified by an etching in the corner of the glass pane.

The kitchen rear exterior entry door latch bolt is misaligned with the jamb receiver strike plate.

The converted garage/kitchen, hall bath entry, front exterior entry and rear exterior entry doors bind; consider adjusting the doors for ease of operation and proper function.

Light and/or gaps were observed along the rear exterior entry, front exterior entry and laundry room exterior entry doors from the interior; consider adjusting and/or weatherizing the doors effectively for efficiency.

Missing handle and latching hardware were observed at the laundry room exterior entry door.

The northeast bedroom and southeast bedroom sliding closet doors are not equipped with intended lower track guides.

A sliding closet door at the southeast bedroom is off its upper track.

The rear exterior entry screen door frame is out of square and/or damaged.

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H. Windows Comments:

The converted garage and northeast bedroom east operable windows are stuck; further investigation is recommended.

The northwest bedroom northwest, southeast bedroom and living room operable windows are stuck (appear to be painted shut).

A cracked glass was observed at the northwest bedroom northwest window.

NOTE: The functional design of single pane windows installed within the building may produce condensation and/or air leakage.

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I. Stairways (Interior & Exterior) Comments:

N/A

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J. Fireplace/Chimney Comments:

N/A

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K. Porches, Balconies, Decks, and Carports Comments:
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L. Other

Comments:

N/A

II. ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS

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A. Service Entrance and Panels *Comments:*

Panel(s) Located At: Laundry room

Service Wiring Type: Copper Overhead Conductors

Main Disconnect: 50 amps

Over Current Protection Type: Breakers

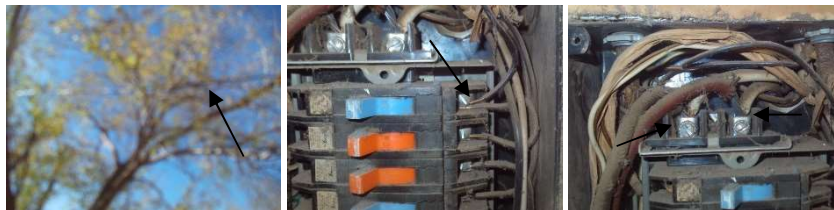
Ground clearance of the incoming overhead service wiring is inadequate; however, this configuration appears to be original to the construction of the building.

Trees/limbs overhanging and/or in contact with the incoming overhead service wiring should ideally be trimmed away. Example photo below.

Doubled circuit wiring (referred to as a double tap) was observed at a breaker within the main distribution panel located at the laundry room. Consult a licensed electrician for evaluation of this configuration; each circuit should be served by its own separate breaker. Example photo below.

Doubled circuit wiring was observed at the main hot bus terminals of the main disconnect and main distribution panels located at the laundry room. Consult an electrician for evaluation of this installation. Example photo below.

NOTE: Circuits are labeled. The inspector does not determine the accuracy of breaker labeling.



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B. Branch Circuits, Connected Devices, and Fixtures*Type of Wiring:* Copper*Comments:*

The original circuit wiring is a 2-wire system common for homes of this age; 3-prong outlets at various locations throughout the building are ungrounded as a result.

Ground fault circuit interrupter (GFCI) outlets are recommended at bathrooms, kitchen counter tops, exterior, garages and/or within six feet of any open running water source (per TREC Standards); however, installation was not common practice when the home was originally constructed.

Smoke detectors should ideally be interconnected and are recommended at all bedrooms and rooms adjacent to bedrooms (per TREC Standards); however, installation was not common practice when the home was originally constructed.

The GFCI outlet at the hall bath west wall is loose and/or poorly secured.

The Ground fault circuit interrupter (GFCI) outlet at the hall bath did not respond to testing with a GFCI circuit tester provided ground impedance. Further investigation is recommended.

The living room ceiling fan fixture light kit pull chain switch is inoperable.

The kitchen ceiling fan fixture exhibits greater than typical vibration.

Permanent electrical wiring and wiring splices were observed at the laundry room interior finishes; the wiring should be housed in conduit and wiring splices be made inside of junction boxes.

Permanent electrical wiring was observed on the interior finishes of the converted garage closet; the wiring should ideally be housed in conduit.

An outlet at the laundry room south wall is not equipped with a cover plate.

A switch at the converted garage east wall is not equipped with a cover plate.

III. HEATING, VENTILATION AND AIR CONDITIONING SYSTEMS
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A. Heating Equipment

Type of System: Carrier 100,000Btu/Hr. Natural Draft Central Forced Air Furnace

Energy Source: Gas

Comments:

The furnace is dirty; consult a licensed HVAC professional for further evaluation and/or routine servicing of this condition.

Rust build up was visible within the burner compartments and heat exchanger; consult a licensed HVAC professional for further evaluation and/or routine servicing of this condition.

The furnace exhaust flue is in contact with wood trim and HVAC ducting insulation within the mechanical closet; ideally clearance should be maintained between the exhaust flue and building materials.

Clearances along the sides and front of the furnace within the mechanical closet are marginal to insufficient.

NOTE: Overall operation was functional at time of inspection.

Full evaluation of the integrity of a heat exchanger requires dismantling and is beyond the scope of a visual inspection.

The furnace is older. It may require a higher level of maintenance, and may be more prone to component breakdown. Predicting the frequency or time frame for repairs on any mechanical device is virtually impossible.

The manufacturers labeling on the unit is partially damaged; the inspector was unable to identify model year as a result.

I	NI	NP	D	Inspection Item
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B. Cooling Equipment*Type of System:* 1992 Ruud 2 ½ -ton Central Forced Air A/C System*Comments:*

Gapped and/or damaged insulation for the refrigerant piping at the outdoor condensing unit should ideally be improved for efficiency.

A small section of gapped and/or missing insulation for the refrigerant line within the HVAC mechanical closet adjacent to the evaporator coil penetration should be improved to prevent the potential of condensate dripping into the surrounding structure at this location. Example photo below.

The primary condensate drain for the HVAC system terminates into a main sewer drain within the crawlspace; the condensate drain should ideally terminate to the building exterior or to its own indirect waste receptor.

Insulation is not installed on the refrigerant piping as intended within the crawlspace.

Conditioned air is being lost into the hall closet adjacent to the east side of the HVAC mechanical closet through the humidifier accessory.

NOTE: Overall operation was functional at time of inspection.

Supply Temperature: 48° Return Temperature: 65° Temperature Differential: 17°.

Full evaluation of an evaporator coil requires dismantling of the coil box and is beyond to scope of a visual inspection.

The air conditioning system is older. It may require a higher level of maintenance, and may be more prone to component breakdown. Predicting the frequency or time frame for repairs on any mechanical device is virtually impossible.

HVAC humidifier accessories are not a part of this inspection (TREC Limitations); consult an HVAC professional if evaluation of this equipment is desired.


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C. Duct System, Chases, and Vents *Comments:*

Return air and combustion air for the HVAC system are being taken from the same location; consult an HVAC professional for evaluation of this configuration.

The disposable HVAC return air filter is dirty.

NOTE: The converted garage space is not ducted and/or heated/cooled space.

IV. PLUMBING SYSTEM
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A. Water Supply System and Fixtures*Location of water meter:* Alley*Location of main water supply valve:* At Utility Meter*Static water pressure reading:* 76 psi*Comments:* Corrosion build up was observed at a supply piping joint connection within the crawl space under the area of the hall bath.*Visible supply piping:* Copper, galvanized steel, polybutylene, shark bite pex*Kitchen:* Double sink/Faucet*Laundry:* Hot and cold hose bib faucets/Drain*Bathroom 1:* Hall: Sink/Toilet/Tub-Shower: The toilet was observed to flush slowly; further investigation is recommended.

The tub-shower diverter does not divert flow from the tub faucet to the showerhead completely.

Exterior: Exterior hose bib faucets lack vacuum breakers; however, installation was not common practice when the home was originally constructed.

NOTE: No opinion is made on supply piping types within the building that are concealed within walls and/or buried.

Polybutylene (PB) plastic water supply distribution piping was observed to be in use at the time of inspection. This water supply piping is known to have various problems and/or recalls. Full evaluation of this piping is beyond the scope of this inspection.

Gas Supply Systems

Flexible fuel piping passes through the furnace housing; rigid iron pipe is recommended for through appliance wall installations. Example photo below

NOTE: All gas appliances within the building were shut off at the pilots and a 15-minute meter mark leak test was performed at the gas meter. Gas lines remained under their normal operating static pressure; no meter movement and/or indications of leakage were detected.


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B. Drains, Wastes, and Vents *Comments:**Visible Drain Piping:* PVC/Brass/Iron

Moderate corrosion buildup was observed at a drain piping joint connection within the crawl space under the area of the hall bath tub.

The hall bath tub is not equipped with a drain stop.

NOTE: Trees/roots in the vicinity of buried sewer piping have the potential for causing damage. Full evaluation of buried sewer piping to detect breaks and/or damage is beyond the scope of a visual inspection. Consult a professional plumber if full evaluation is desired.

I	NI	NP	D	Inspection Item
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C. Water Heating Equipment*Energy Sources:* Gas*Capacity:* 40 gallons*Comments:*

Bradford White 40,000BTU/Hr. unit with temperature and pressure relief valve and safety pan and drain

Gas fired water heaters are not recommended for installation in bathrooms, clothes closets, bedrooms, sleeping areas and/or confined spaces or closets opening into these areas (per TREC Standards).

The rain cap/spark arrestor at the exhaust flue termination on the roof is bent and/or damaged. Example photo below.


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D. Hydro-Massage Therapy Equipment *Comments:*

N/A

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E. Other*Comments:*

N/A

V. APPLIANCES
☐ ☐ ☒ ☐
A. Dishwashers*Comments:*

N/A

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
B. Food Waste Disposers*Comments:*

N/A

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C. Range Hood & Exhaust Systems*Comments:*

N/A

Consider installing a mechanical range exhaust vent appliance to ensure proper ventilation of the cooking area.

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D. Ranges, Cooktops, and Ovens*Comments:*

N/A

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E. Microwave Ovens*Comments:*

N/A

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F. Mechanical Exhaust Vents and Bathroom Heaters*Comments:*

N/A

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G. Garage Door Operator(s) *Comments:*

N/A

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H. Dryer Exhaust Vent Systems*Comments:*
☐ ☐ ☒ ☐
I. Other*Comments:*

N/A

VI. OPTIONAL SYSTEMS
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A. Lawn and Garden Sprinkler Systems *Comments:*

N/A

☐ ☐ ☒ ☐
B. Swimming Pools, Spas, Hot Tubs, and Equipment*Type of Construction:* N/A*Comments:*

N/A

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C. Outbuildings *Comments:*

N/A

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D. Private Water Wells (A coliform analysis is recommended.)*Type of Pump:* N/A*Type of Storage Equipment:* N/A*Comments:*

N/A

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E. Private Sewage Disposal (Septic) Systems*Type of System:* N/A*Location of Drain Field:* N/A*Comments:*

N/A

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F. Other

Comments:

N/A