4/1/2026

San Antonio, FL, 33576

Inspector: Corey Richardson
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Executive Summary

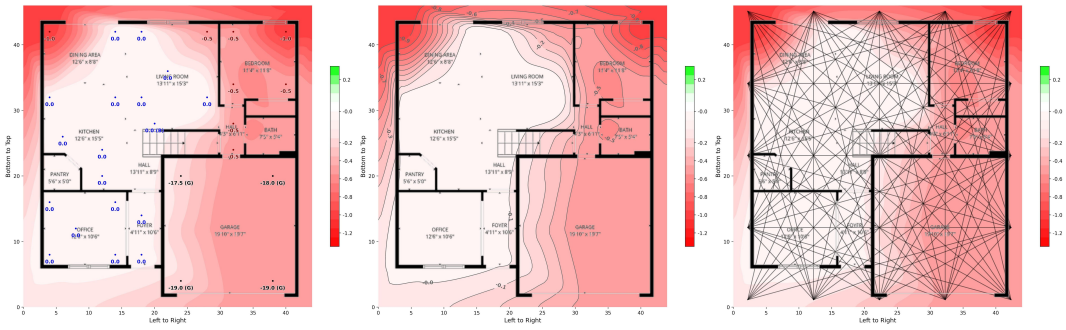
Report V1.0

This executive summary statement provides an abreviated and shortened overview of the key takeaway from the full report and is not intended to convey all details or complexities. It should not be the sole basis for decision making and is only provided as a courtesy for the purpose of clarity. For complete information and thorough analysis, refer to the full report.

This evaluation indicates no active signs of foundation stability problems. Visual deficiencies noted in this report (if any) are considered primarily cosmetic and should be resolved as preventive maintenance measures. The foundation was recently constructed (2025), so it is highly probable that any measured elevation deviations are partially attributable to natural deviations in the slab on grade foundation rather than fully attributable to any foundation movement. Elevation differences fall within industry standards. There are no deflection or tilt failures. The foundation has consistent and uniform elevation demonstrating foundation deviations that are within tolerable limits. We also recommend you perform another house elevation plot at 5 years. Read the entire report in detail for a comprehensive explanation of this conclusion.

It is highly recommended that the client find, review, and comprehend these various colored Figures A, B, C located throughout the report, as these figures are instrumental in the development of the conclusions derived.

Figure A ***Figure B*** ***Figure C***



Engineer's Foundation Evaluation

0.0 - Background and Purpose

On 3/30/2026 a foundation evaluation was performed at the property located at address 1234 Main Street San Antonio, FL, 33576, which consists of a 2605 square-foot single family attached structure built in 2025 (1 years old) with a slab on grade foundation.

As shown in the attached inspection report (Appendix A dated 3/30/2026), a visual condition assessment and elevation plot of the structure's foundation was performed on-site by inspector Corey Richardson (Safeline Home Inspections LLC) for the purpose of this desktop engineering evaluation completed by Engineer.
This letter is written to document and memorialize the findings of both the field inspection and desktop evaluation focused on providing a clear performance analysis for the client.

The purpose of this evaluation is to investigate and determine, to the extent possible, the foundation's current condition and any necessary repairs that may be needed immediately and/or in the future (as calculations and predictions allow). This evaluation is considered a Level B evaluation, as defined by the "Guidelines for the Evaluation of Foundation Movement for Residential and Other Low-Rise Buildings" published by the Foundation Performance Association (FPA-SC-13-1). Our evaluation involved collecting data and photographs of the structure to assess its performance and identify any signs of distress. Based on our findings, we will provide recommendations for repairs to ensure the long-term stability and safety of the structure. We understand that foundation issues can be a cause for concern for property owners, and we aim to provide clear and concise information to help you make informed decisions about any repairs needed for your property. The data and photographs presented in this report are intended to provide a representative sample of the types of distress observed throughout the structure, and are not a comprehensive catalog of all the distress present.

Per the #FPA-SC-13-1, Guidelines for the Evaluation of Foundation Movement for Residential and Other Low-Rise Buildings, a Level B Engineering Evaluation includes:

- Section 1: Documenting visual observations made during a physical walkthrough
- Section 2: Observation of factors influencing the performance of the foundation
- Section 3: If possible, an interview of occupants/owners/managers regarding a history of the property and foundation
- Section 4: Review of pertinent info including geotech reports, construction drawings, field reports, and repair docs
- Section 5: Deflection and tilt calculations to assess foundation performance and establish a baseline
- Section 6: Description of factors that affect soil moisture

A Note on Photo Captions: This report, including the inspection report attached, will use photo captions that indicate locations such as right, left, front, and back. These directions refer to how a person standing at the front of the property looking at it would see it. For example, the "front left" would be located on the front left side of the structure, as person would reference if standing at the front of the property looking at the structure.

1.0 - Visual Condition Assessment

This section of the report documents visual observations made during a physical walkthrough for this evaluation. Herein are the discoveries of the visual condition assessment of the foundation aimed at assessing its structural integrity, stability, and performance. The foundation serves as the fundamental support system for any structure, playing a pivotal role in ensuring its longevity and safety. Through industry accepted analysis and examination, this evaluation delves into the key aspects of the foundation's overall condition to provide insights into its current state. By scrutinizing the visual condition assessed factors (such as foundation cracking, unevenness, misaligned doors, windows that won't open, etc.) this portion of the evaluation aims to elucidate any existing visual deficiencies or potential risks that may compromise the stability of the structure. The findings presented herein are crucial for informing decision-making processes regarding necessary repairs, maintenance interventions, or further investigations to uphold the structural reliability and safety of the structure.

The attached inspection report dated 3/30/2026 and completed by Corey Richardson should be reviewed in detail and should stand as the visual condition documentation of the foundation-related deficiencies discovered at the time of the site-visit inspection.

2.0 - Observation Summary

Below is a table that represents a summary of the observed deficiencies at the property discovered in the field that may be considered to be influencing the performance of the foundation.

Visual Condition Report Summary Table

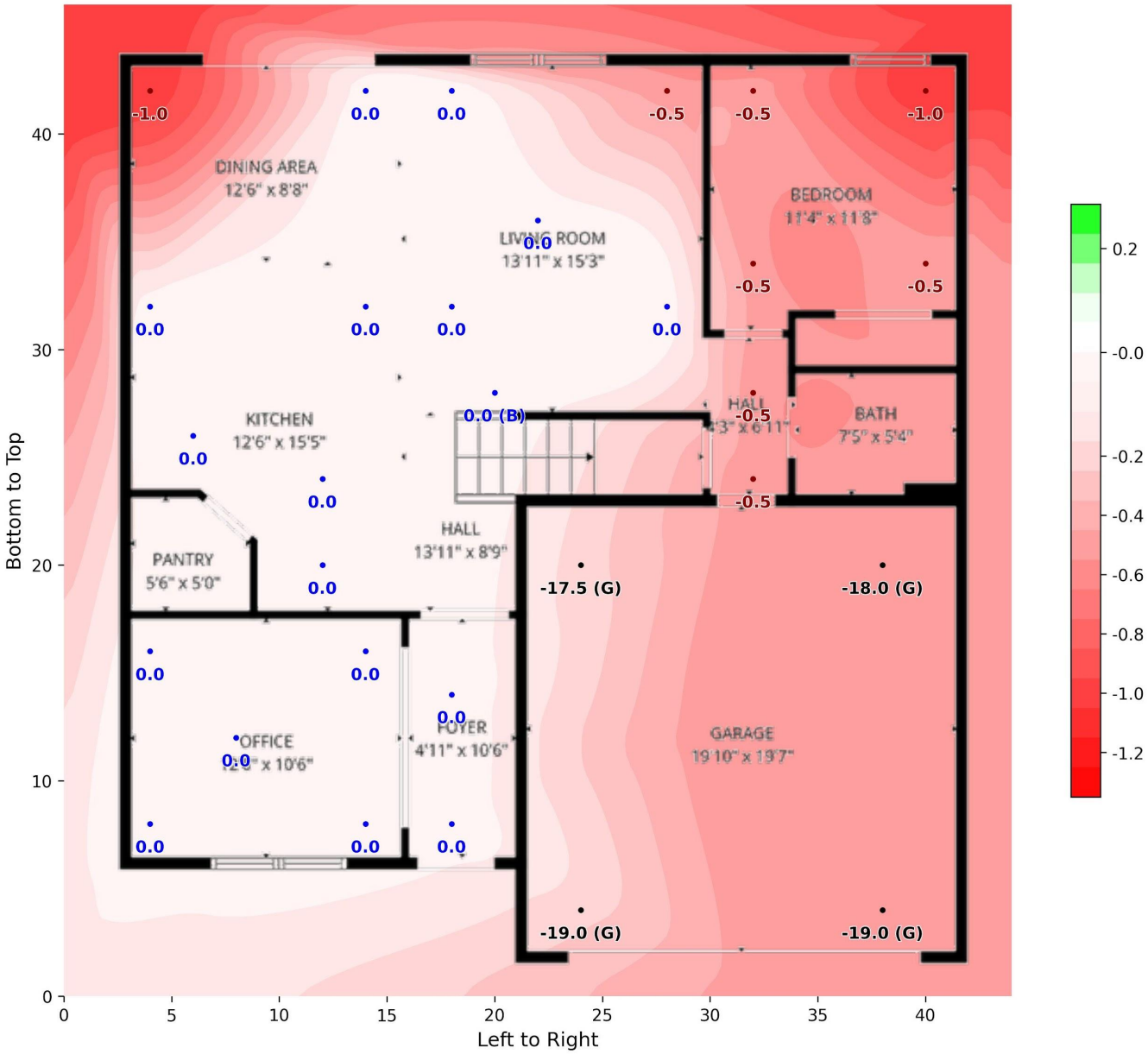
Home Inspection Deficiency	**Identified?**	**Severity**	***Home Inspection Deficiency***	**Identified?**	**Severity**
Foundation cracks	Not-Present	---	*Foundation corner cracks*	Not-Present	
Foundation support deficiencies	Not-Present	---	*Wood rot and framing deficiencies*	Not-Present	---
Exterior wall cracks	Not-Present	---	*Interior sheetrock cracks*	Not-Present	---
Areas sloping and uneven	Not-Present	---	*Cracks patched*	Not-Present	---
Exposed rebar or anchors	Not-Present	---	*Exposed nails on siding*	Not-Present	
Spalling concrete	Not-Present	---	*Exposed nails on sheetrock (pop)*	Not-Present	
Trees near structure	Not-Present	---	*Ceiling sheetrock cracks*	Not-Present	---
Trim/cabinets/base separating	Not-Present	---	*Flooring cracks*	Not-Present	---
Gutter Deficiencies	Not-Present	---	*Flooring separation*	Not-Present	
Standing water	Not-Present	---	*Tiles loose / cracked or missing*	Not-Present	
Door(s) rubs, sticks, or has gaps	Not-Present	---	*Spongy feeling and/or squeaks*	Not-Present	
Window(s) won't open, latch, or sticks	Not-Present	---	*Other non-structural concrete cracks*	Not-Present	
Visual discovery of previous foundation work				No	

No visual foundation deficiencies were identified by the inspector at the time of inspection.

5.1 - Elevation Plot

To calculated deflection and tilt of the structure, an elevation plot must be performed. An elevation plot determines the relative elevations of the structure comparative to a base elevation of zero (0.0) at a chosen and documented location in the structure. Foundation deficiencies are typically judged based on the following generally accepted criteria:

- The elevation deflection across an entire structure should remain within 0.5 to 1-inch depending on the age of the structure. Generally newer structure, should remain less than 0.5 inches or less of deflection across the entire structure. This is subjective depending on other factors (primarily visual condition and age of the structure).
- The elevation deflections measured as the bending of a straight line do not approach the generally accepted criteria for foundation performance and repair of 1.00/360 (1-inch of bend in 30-feet).
- The elevations measured as tilting of a level line across the foundation to not approach the generally accepted criteria for foundation performance (not repair) of 1.00% (2.4-inches of difference across 20-feet).
- The elevations measured as a slope of floors do not approach 2.00% (1.2-inches of difference across 5-feet).

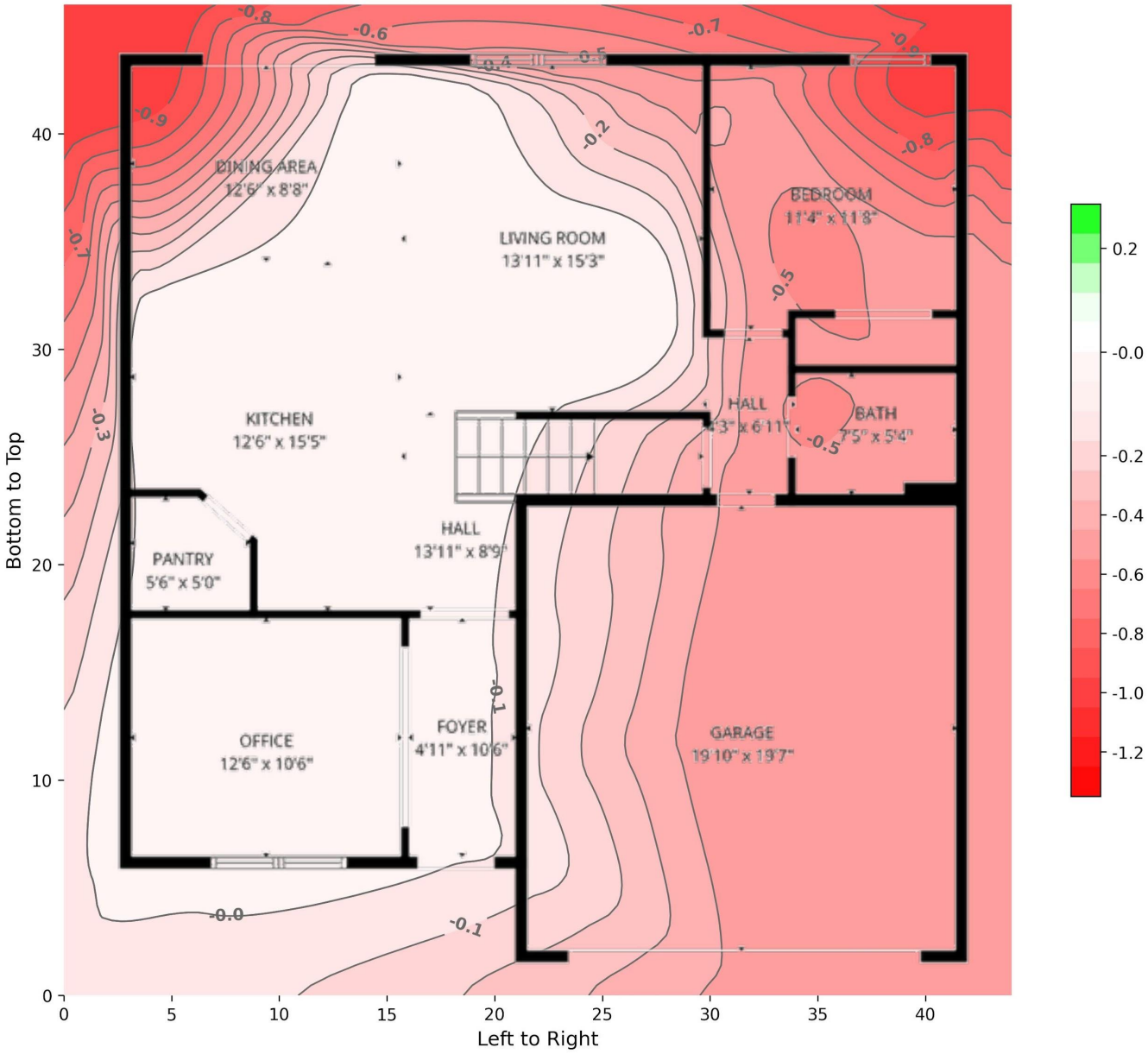


Elevation Plot Graphic (Figure A)

The elevation plot resulted in the graphic as depicted above in Figure A. The red-points and areas are elevation measurements that were lower than the base station elevation (0.0). The green-points and areas are elevation measurements that were higher than the base station elevation (0.0). The blue-points (and white areas) are equal to the base station elevation (0.0). The base station is depected with a (B) symbol. The elevation plot takes into account differences in flooring thicknesses. The maximum elevation point was determined to be 0 inches and the minimum was -1 inches, resulting in an elevation difference of 1 inches of difference across the structure.

The elevation plot graphic above will show points labeled with a (G) symbol representing Garage. Theses elevation points were measured and plotted so they can be compared year-to-year, however, they are excluded from the foundation analysis. This is because garages can be non-monolithic and/or they are poured to purposefully slope toward the exterior garage door making any conclusions derived difficult to interpret.

A mesh contour is a graphic that is designed to look and feel like a geographic topography map. Some clients find the graphic useful and some find the graphic confusing and difficult to understand. In general, the client should envision walking the foundation where areas of red are lower than the base station elevation (0.0) and areas of green are higher than the base station elevation (0.0). The darker the color (both red and green) the higher/lower the elevation.



Mesh Contour Graphic (Figure B)

The mesh contours graphic depicted above in Figure B is similar to the elevation plot. The red, green, and white areas depict areas that are lower, higher, and equal to the base station elevation (0.0). The lines or contours (similar to map topography) are labeled at specific intervals.

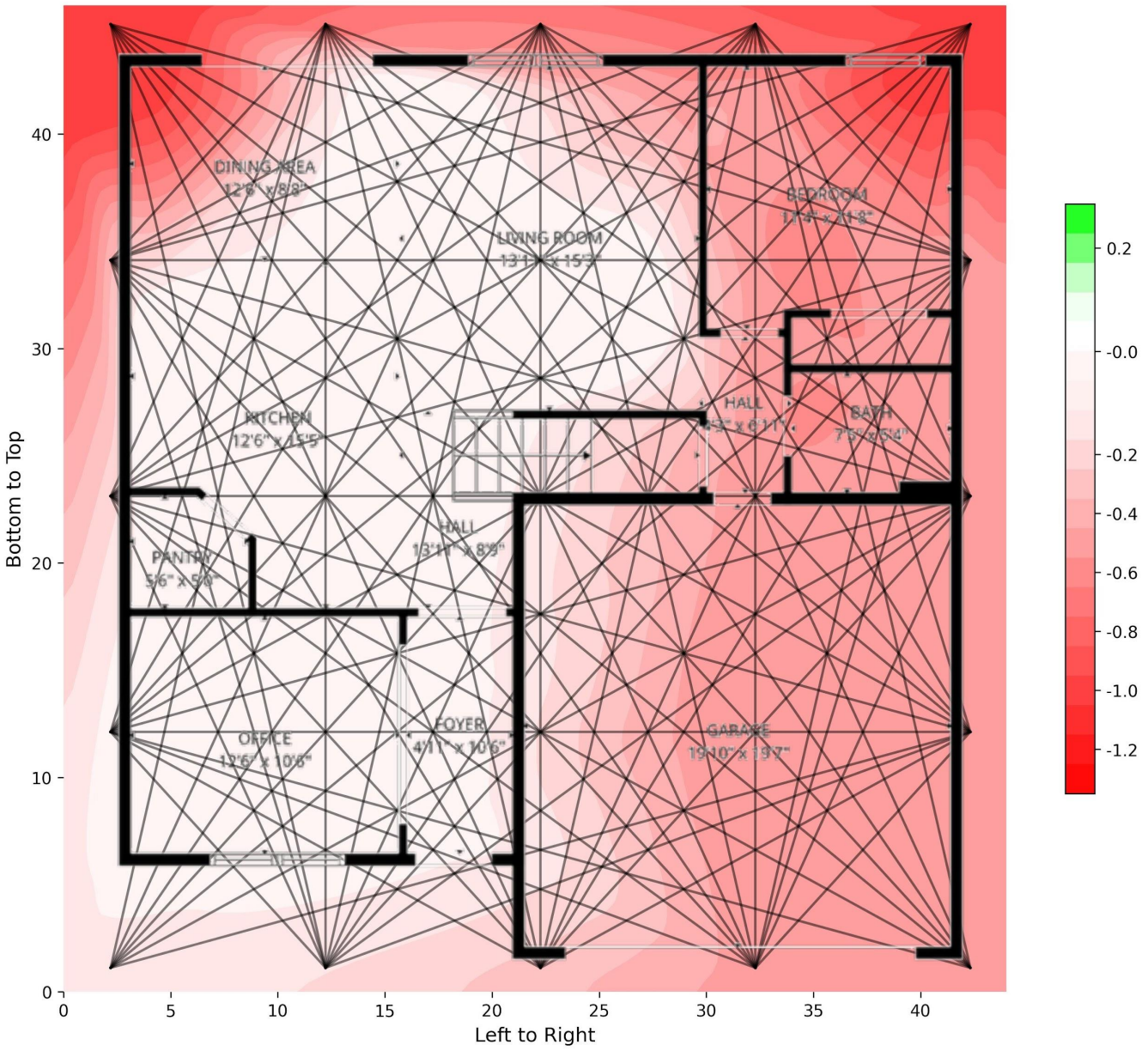
5.2 - Deflection and Tilt Calculations

In a level-B foundation evaluation, deflection and tilt calculations are essential components for assessing the structural integrity and stability of the foundation. Deflection refers to the degree to which a structural element, such as a foundation, bends or deforms under load. It is typically measured as the vertical displacement of a point on the foundation relative to its original position. Calculating deflection involves analyzing individual arc-deflections for each profile across the floorplan. Tilt, on the other hand, refers to the inclination or angular deviation of a structure from its intended level or vertical alignment. In the context of a level-B foundation evaluation, tilt calculations involve measuring the horizontal displacement of points on the foundation relative to a reference plane or datum. Tilt can result from various factors, including uneven settlement of the foundation, soil movement, or structural deficiencies.

Foundation movement calculations have generally been performed according #FPA-SC-13-1 'Guidelines for the Evaluation of Foundation Movement for Residential and Other Low-Rise Buildings.' The calculations separate foundation movement into foundation 'Deflection' (bending) and foundation 'Tilting' - straight line arithmetic of the elevation readings provided on the Elevation Survey will not yield the same results and should not be incorrectly compared. The standard allowable stabilized deflection is based on 1.0 inch of vertical movement, up or down, over a horizontal distance of 30 feet; expressed as Length (L in inches) / 360. The standard allowable tilt is based on 1% slope over the entire length, width, or diagonal of the foundation. In some cases the calculations are expanded to fit this particular analysis.

In layman's terms, the deflection calculations represent localized areas of concern where tilt calculations represent entire foundation movement as a singular plane. By accurately quantifying deflection and tilt, this evaluation can assess the overall performance of the foundation, identify potential issues such as excessive settlement or structural misalignment, and recommend appropriate remedial measures to ensure the foundation's stability and longevity. These calculations are crucial for safeguarding the structural integrity of buildings and mitigating the risk of foundation-related failures.

Below is a graphic that shows the locations of deflection and tilt profiles that were calculated. The total profiles calulated was 79 with a total usable profiles (above the effective length threshold) of 75.



All Profiles Graphic (Figure C)

5.3 - Comparison of Other Elevation Plots

No previous elevation plot was provided. It is highly recommended that the Client maintain a record of elevation plot reports so that comparison from year-to-year is possible. Without a comparable elevation plot the evaluation only represents a single point in time and a timeline of movement is not possible.

6.0 - Soils and Geotechnical

Foundation movement is a prevalent phenomenon in areas where poor soils exist due to expansive clays. Future foundation movement is always possible due to the shrink/swell characteristics of the soil. The foundation is prone to movement due to the moisture variation in the existing soil and total prevention of all future movement is unlikely.

7.1 - Results: Elevation Plot

Elevation differences accross the structure are the first indicator that a foundation problem may or may-not exist. As documented above, the maximum elevation point of this structure was determined to be 0 inches and the minimum was -1 inches, resulting in an elevation difference of 1 inches of difference across the structure. The elevation plot takes into account differences in flooring thicknesses. The elevation deflection across an entire structure should, best-case-scenario, remain within 0.5 to 1-inch depending on the age of the structure. Measured differences approaching 2-inches are an initial sign of possible foundation fatigue. The maximum allowable elevation difference is subjective, depending on other factors such as the visual condition, size, and age of the structure (1 year(s) old) along with how the foundation performs when calculating deflection and tilt.

Based on observed elevations of the foundation from the elevation plot, the elevation differences fall within industry standards and tolerable limits. Note: elevation measurements alone is not the only indicator of foundation problems; see the deflection and tilt calculations (and the report's overall conclusion) for a complete understanding of foundation stabilization.

7.2 - Results: Deflection

Deflection failures can be considered localized failures of the foundation in (sometimes) isolated portions of the foundation. Of the 75 deflection profiles calculated, 0 failures were identified.

As no deflection failures are present, these findings indicate that the foundation is not experiencing localized failures that would indicate specific ares of the foundation that are failing. Note: deflection failures alone are not the only indicator of foundation problems; see the elevation and tilt calculations (and the report's overall conclusion) for a complete understanding of foundation stabilization.

7.3 - Results: Tilt

Tilt failures can be considered structure-wide failures of the foundation. Of the 75 tilt profiles calculated, 0 failures were identified. The tilt calculations resulted in a maximum tilt profile of 0.18%.

As no tilt failures are present, these findings indicate foundation settling that is within tolerable limits. Note: tilt failures alone are not the only indicator of foundation problems; see the deflection and elevation calculations (and the report's overall conclusion) for a complete understanding of foundation stabilization.

8.0 - Conclusion

There are many factors that weigh into the Engineer's overall statement of opinion about the existing stability of the foundation. These various factors, as documented in Sections 1-7 above, are all considered when applying overall conclusive statements about the existing condition of the foundation and the future likelihood of foundation fatigue/failure.

Based on field observations of the foundation and analytical calculations, as documented in this report, the structure should be considered habitable and safe for occupancy (from a foundation stability standpoint) at this time.

This evaluation indicates no active signs of foundation stability problems. Visual deficiencies noted in this report (if any) are considered primarily cosmetic and should be resolved as preventive maintenance measures. The foundation was recently constructed (2025), so it is highly probable that any measured elevation deviations are partially attributable to natural deviations in the slab on grade foundation rather than fully attributable to any foundation movement. Elevation differences fall within industry standards. There are no deflection or tilt failures. The foundation has consistent and uniform elevation demonstrating foundation deviations that are within tolerable limits. We also recommend you perform another house elevation plot at 5 years.

Our recommendations include retention of this report and another elevation survey for future comparison to determine true foundation movement. Client may want to request the original construction elevations (OCE) from the builder (if possible and if completed by the builder). Additionally, because the foundation is less than 10 years old, the maximum extents of the foundation's deflection may not be fully realized at this time. Comprehensive implementation of the below foundation maintenance recommendations will help to moderate soil activity and minimize stabilized foundation movement and its resultant distress.

Good foundation maintenance practices are the most effective solution to minimizing soil activity. The primary goal of foundation maintenance methods is to maintain a relatively constant moisture content in the soil around and below the foundation. The movement and drainage of water is a critical maintenance element that interacts with the shrink/swell properties of the expansive soil that the structure is supported upon. The goal of proper drainage is to remove excess water from around the foundation to keep the soil around and under the foundation at a stable moisture content. Gutters and downspouts are an effective method of directing rainwater away from the structure, but must be employed correctly. To better control the rainwater, ensure gutters, downspouts and extensions are present at each down-sloped area of the roof. The downspouts should discharge the water a minimum of 5 feet from the foundation or into a drainage system.To assist in the drainage of free water, the grade surrounding the foundation should be sloped away from the foundation for the first 10 feet around the perimeter where practicable. The slope should drop a minimum of 6 inches in 10 feet - a 5% slope. Swales should have longitudinal slopes of a minimum of 2 inches in 10 feet. If this cannot be done a French Drain may be required. Over-saturated soils can cause foundation heave and/or settlement and contribute to excessive foundation movement. Remediate ponding water immediately.

9.0 - Limitations

This report documents a limited engineer's foundation evaluation scope inspection only. Inspector will only report deficiencies of the elements that are within the agreed-upon foundation-related scope, and will not perform an inspection of the entire property.

This report has been assembled by a team, each member bringing specialized expertise to ensure a comprehensive evaluation within the scope of our project. The team comprises a field-inspector, responsible for conducting thorough on-site examinations; a reviewer, who reviews and consolidates the findings; and an engineer, who applies a desktop evaluation and calculations to the field data collected. The structuring of our team and the distribution of roles have been strategically designed to optimize both the quality and cost-efficiency of the provided services. The team may (or may not) be comprised of individuals working for different companies. The Engineer did not perform a site visit.

Verification of permitted construction activities through the correct jurisdictional authority is not part of the scope of this report. Photos here of permit-related documents and stickers are for informational purposes only.

10.0 - Liability

The contents of this report supersede any verbal communication regarding the subject foundation during or after the inspection. This report was prepared for the exclusive use of the client listed above. There is no obligation or contractual relationship to any party other than our client and their agents in regards to the subject property. The opinions and recommendations contained in this report are based on the visual observation of the then current conditions of the structure and the knowledge and experience of the inspector/engineer.

The most effective long-term solution to foundation movement is deep foundation underpinning for the entire structure, however these methods may not be economically feasible and often causes unwanted cosmetic damage. As such, this report may present options that consider factors such as viability, timeliness, and cost. This report provides engineering advice intended to correct the observed foundation deficiencies assuming normally expected subsurface conditions and conventional construction methods.

This report is only an engineering statement of opinion and report of findings based on the information available at the time of inspection. It does not provide any guarantee to the current state of the structure's foundation. It does not "guarantee" against future foundation problems nor does it provide any warranty to the foundation itself. The report was based on the information that was available at the time. Should additional information become available, the engineer/inspector reserves the right to determine the impact, if any, the new information may have on the opinions contained herein and revise conclusions and opinions as necessary and warranted. The engineer is not responsible for knowledge of subsurface conditions without geotechnical data provided, including vertical stabilized displacement from clay soils.

Engineer/inspector is not responsible for concealed conditions where a visual observation was not possible or any other areas that are not readily available to the engineer or inspector for evaluation during the site visit. The evaluation was limited to visual observations and areas not visible, accessible, or hidden behind furniture and appliances were not included in the evaluation. The evaluation did not include any soil sampling or testing, nor any assessment of the existing framing, plumbing, or auxiliary structures and no implication is made on the compliance or non-compliance of the structure with old or current building codes. No verification was made of the existing concrete strength, thickness, location of interior grade beams, reinforcement, nor capacity to support any load.

Limits of liability for any claims with respect to this report is limited to the fees paid for services and anyone relying on the content of this report agrees to indemnify the company for all costs exceeding the fee paid.

Sealed: 4/1/2026

Possible Attachments:

X - Not Provided	Exhibit A	Proposed Repair Plan
X - Not Provided	Exhibit B	Identified Deflection/Tilt Failure
X - Not Provided	Exhibit C	Table of Deflection and Tilt Failures
X - Not Provided	Exhibits D/E/F/G/H/I/J/K/L	Proposed Repair Details for this Project
√ - *Provided*	Appendix A	On-Site Inspection Report with Photos Dated 3/30/2026
X - Not Provided	Appendix B	Other Pertinent Documents (repairs, previous plots, etc.)
√ - *Provided*	Appendix C	Floorplan Scan

Appendix A

On-Site Inspection Report with Photos Dated 3/30/2026

The on-site inspection report may be too lengthy to include in the Appendix A herein. This can occur with lengthy reports, particularly if they contain other specialties. If a full copy is not here, we recommend contacting the inspector.

Inspector: Corey Richardson

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ENGINEER'S FOUNDATION EVALUATION

San Antonio, FL 33576

Inspector
Corey Richardson
InterNACHI CPI, RPI, LMA
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1: INFORMATION

Information

Date of inspection
03/30/2026

Site Assessment:

This report is NOT the Engineer's Foundation Evaluation that you have ordered. The data contained in this report represents the field data collected for the purpose of the Engineer to prepare a full foundation report with analysis. Turnaround times are typically two (2) business days unless an express delivery has been agreed upon.

Photo Captions:

This inspection will use photo captions that indicate locations such as right, left, front, and back. These directions refer to how a person standing at the front of the property looking at it would see it. For example, the "front left bedroom" would be located on the front left side of the structure, as person would reference if standing at the front of the property looking at the structure.

Type of building
Single Family Attached

Style
Traditional

In attendance
Owner

Weather conditions
Clear

Outdoor temperature
70ºF to 80ºF

Occupancy & furnishings
Furnished

Building Elevations


Front


Right Side


Left Side


Back

Inspection company
Safeline Home Inspections LLC

Agent's name
None

Inspector's name
Corey Richardson

Year built
2025

Square feet
2605

Primary foundation type
Slab on Grade

2nd foundation type (if present)
None

2nd foundation rooms (if present)
None

Limitations

General

FURNISHINGS OBSTRUCTION

The property contains furnishings. Furnishings can obstruct the inspectors view and access to particular areas of the home. As such, the inspector performed the inspection to the best of his abilities. Due to liability considerations, the inspector is not permitted to move furnishings to complete an inspection.

2: STRUCTURAL SYSTEMS

Information

C. Walls (Interior and Exterior):
Wall material (exterior)
Stucco

C. Walls (Interior and Exterior):
Wall material (interior)
Drywall

Limitations

A. Foundations

PERFORMANCE - ENGINEER'S FOUNDATION EVALUATION PENDING

The Engineer's Foundation Evaluation (to be delivered at a later date) will determine the performance of the foundation by utilizing the visual deficiencies gathered in this report coupled with analytical methods for calculating elevation, deflection, and tilt. Instead of making a statement of performance here, the inspector will rely on the results of the Engineer to ultimately determine the foundation's performance.

3: EFE - ENGINEER'S FOUNDATION EVALUATION

Information

Habitability

Habitable

Habitability is a determination based on visual foundation-related criteria only and not based on other trades (electrical, plumbing, HVAC, etc.)

Owner/occupant foundation history interview

Foundation

Owner/occupant not available for discussion

Foundation work documentation

Client is strongly encouraged to investigate the possibility of previous foundation work or the existence of previous documentation of foundation performance. This would involve locating, for the purpose of the Engineer's Foundation Evaluation, documentation such as:

- Builder's elevation measurements (typically for warranty claims)
- Historic elevation measurements (typically by other repair or Engineering companies)
- Previous foundation work performed
- Warranty paperwork

Any documentation discovered should be prepared in a digital format and emailed to us for inclusion into the Engineer's Foundation Evaluation.

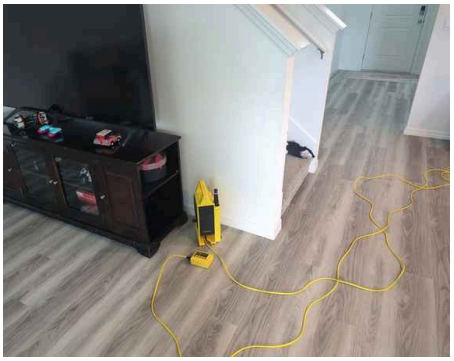
Base Station: Base station location photo(s)

Central of Home

This inspection included an elevation plot. The elevation plotter (ZipLevel) is a high precision altimeter that measures the elevation differences throughout the structure. The altimeter works be measuring the difference between the base station elevation and the adjoining rooms. The measurements shown on the control panel in this section of the report are in inches and represent the difference (both positive + and negative -) in elevation between the base station and the control panel photo. An elevation plot is only completed on the slab elevation (typically the 1st floor).

The altimeter only reads differences in elevation throughout the structure and does not determine the mean sea level elevation of the finished floor as a survey would for base floodplain elevation consideration, for example.

The base location represents the 0-elevation mark where all other elevation readings are based. The other elevations read from the control panel represent the difference in elevation (in inches) from this base.



Base Station: Base station zeroed photo

Entry: Flooring difference factor

Entry

Same Flooring (0.0)

Entry: Middle of entry door elevation & photo(s)

Entry: Middle of room elevation & photo(s)

Garage Entry 2: Flooring difference factor

Entry

Same Flooring (0.0)

Garage Entry 2: Middle of entry door elevation & photo(s)

Garage Entry 2: Middle of room elevation & photo(s)

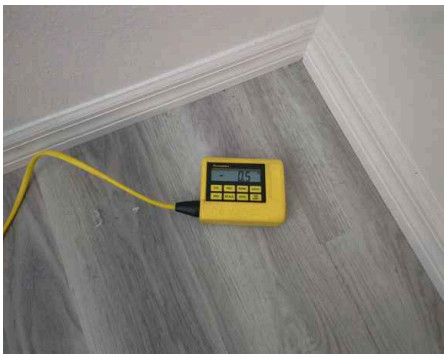
Family Room: Flooring difference factor

Living Room

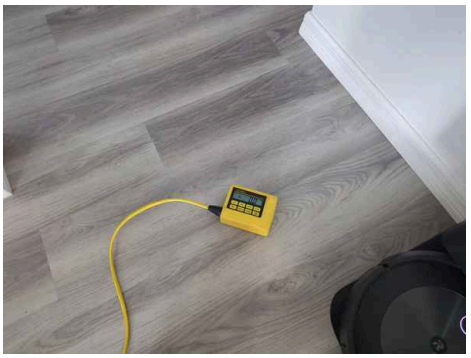
Same Flooring (0.0)

Family Room: Back-left elevation & photo

Family Room: Back-right elevation & photo



Family Room: Front-right elevation & photo



Family Room: Front-left elevation & photo

Family Room: Mid-room elevation & photo

Living Room: Flooring difference factor

Living Room

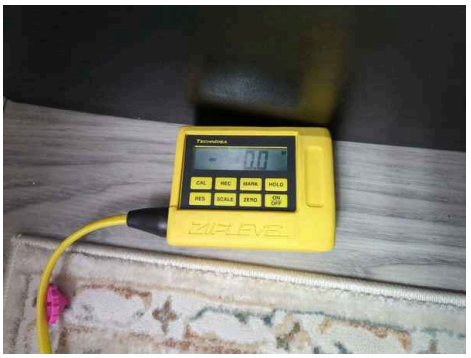
Same Flooring (0.0)

Living Room: Back-left elevation & photo

Living Room: Back-right elevation & photo

Living Room: Front-right elevation & photo

Living Room: Front-left elevation & photo



Living Room: Mid-room elevation & photo

Kitchen & Nook: Flooring difference factor

Kitchen

Same Flooring (0.0)

Kitchen & Nook: Front of fridge elevation & photo

Kitchen & Nook: Front of range/cooktop elevation & photo

Kitchen & Nook: Front of sink elevation & photo

Kitchen & Nook: Front of pantry elevation & photo

Dining Room: Flooring difference factor

Dining Room

Same Flooring (0.0)

Dining Room: Back-left elevation & photo

Dining Room: Back-right elevation & photo

Dining Room: Front-right elevation & photo

Dining Room: Front-left elevation & photo

Primary Bedroom: Flooring difference factor

Primary Bedroom

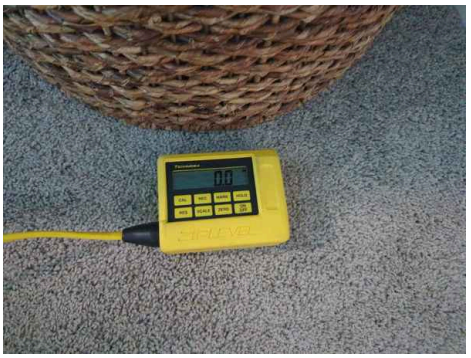
Same Flooring (0.0)

Primary Bedroom: Location in structure

Primary Bedroom

Front, Right

Primary Bedroom: Back-left elevation & photo



Primary Bedroom: Back-right elevation & photo

Primary Bedroom: Front-right elevation & photo

Primary Bedroom: Front-left elevation & photo

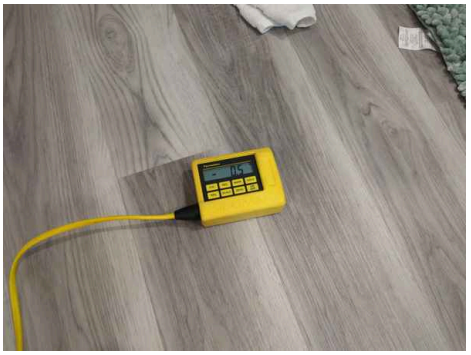
Primary Bathroom: Flooring difference factor

Primary Bathroom

-0.5"

Primary Bathroom: Front shower/bath elevation & photo

Primary Bathroom: Mid-room elevation & photo



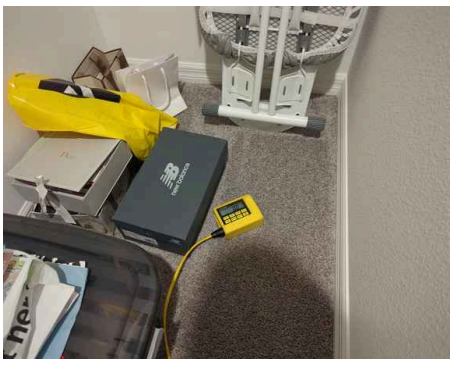
Primary Bathroom: Front of toilet elevation & photo

Primary Closet: Flooring difference factor

Primary Closet

Same Flooring (0.0)

Primary Closet: Primary closet elevation 1 & photo



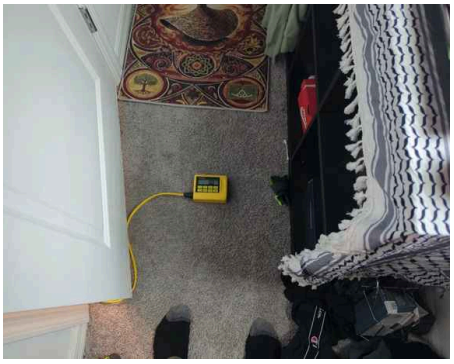
Primary Closet: Primary closet elevation 2 & photo

Primary Closet 2: Flooring difference factor

Primary Closet

Same Flooring (0.0)

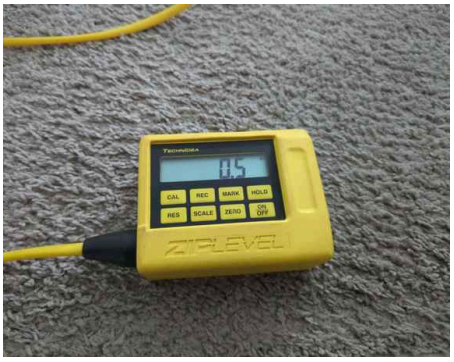
Primary Closet 2: Primary closet elevation 1 & photo



Downstairs Bedroom: Flooring difference factor

Bedroom

+1.0″

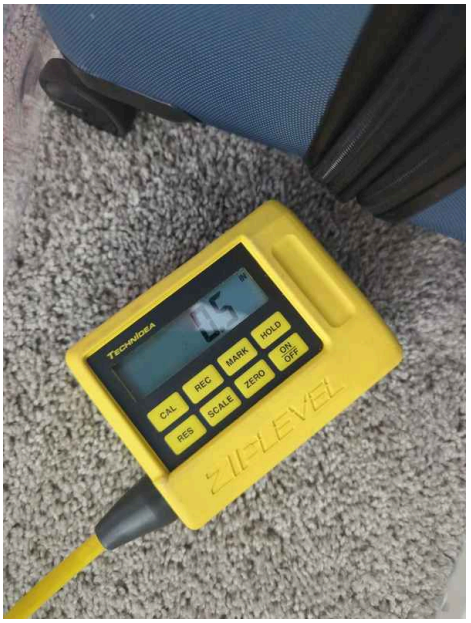


Downstairs Bedroom: Location in structure

Bedroom

Back, Right

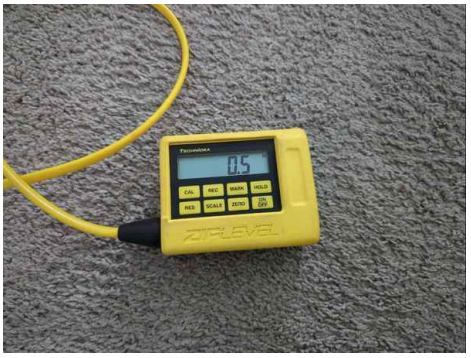
Downstairs Bedroom: Back-left elevation & photo



Downstairs Bedroom: Back-right elevation & photo

Downstairs Bedroom: Front-right elevation & photo

Downstairs Bedroom: Front-left elevation & photo



Bedroom 2: Flooring difference factor

Bedroom

Same Flooring (0.0)

Bedroom 2: Location in structure

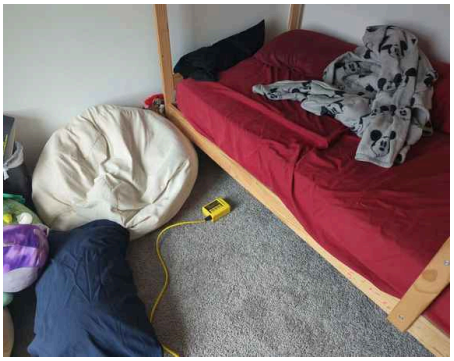
Bedroom

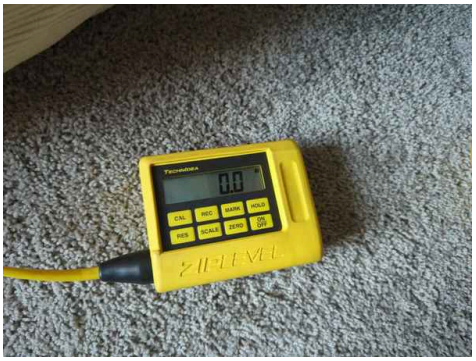
Back, Right

Bedroom 2: Back-left elevation & photo

Bedroom 2: Back-right elevation & photo

Bedroom 2: Front-right elevation & photo





Bedroom 2: Front-left elevation & photo

Bedroom 3: Flooring difference factor

Bedroom

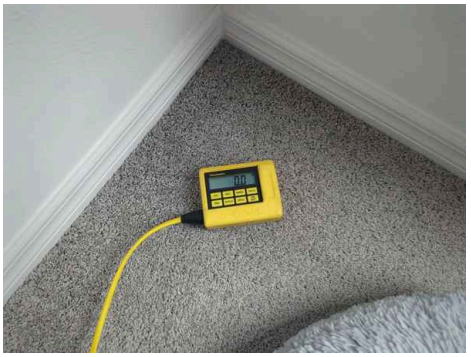
Same Flooring (0.0)

Bedroom 3: Location in structure

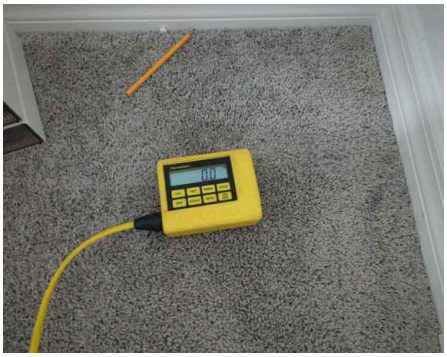
Bedroom

Back, Left

Bedroom 3: Back-left elevation & photo

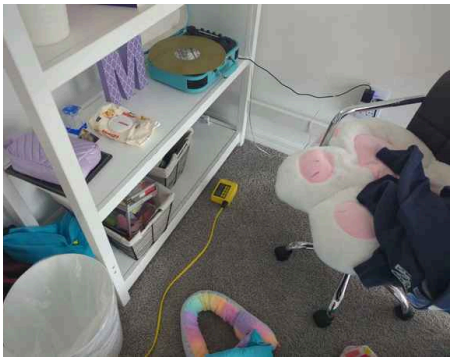


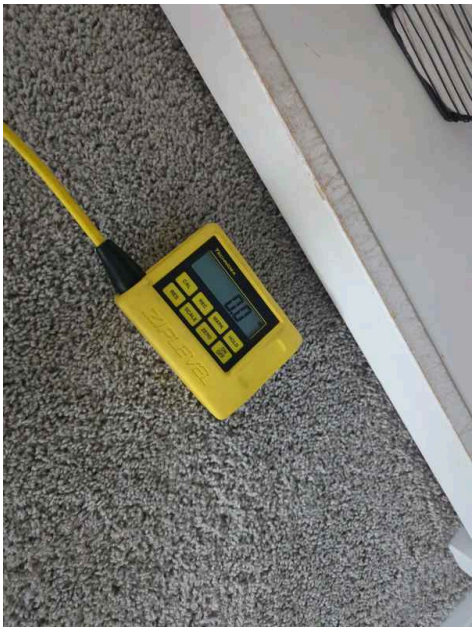
Bedroom 3: Back-right elevation & photo



Bedroom 3: Front-right elevation & photo

Bedroom 3: Front-left elevation & photo





Bedroom 4: Flooring difference factor

Bedroom

Same Flooring (0.0)

Bedroom 4: Location in structure

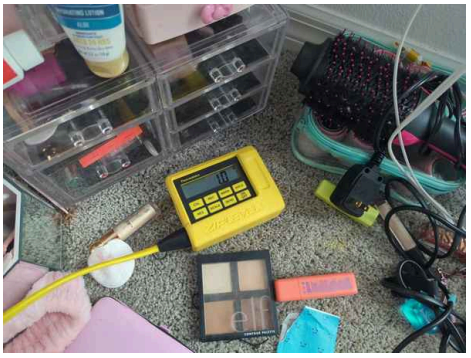
Bedroom

Front, Left

Bedroom 4: Back-left elevation & photo

Bedroom 4: Back-right elevation & photo

Bedroom 4: Front-right elevation & photo



Bedroom 4: Front-left elevation & photo

Bathroom 2: Flooring difference factor

Bathroom

-0.5"

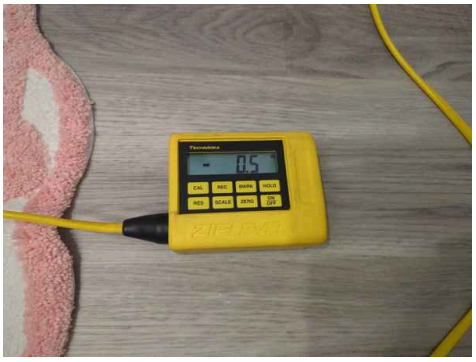
Bathroom 2: Type

Bathroom

Full-Bath

Bathroom 2: Front shower/bath elevation & photo

Bathroom 2: Mid-room elevation & photo

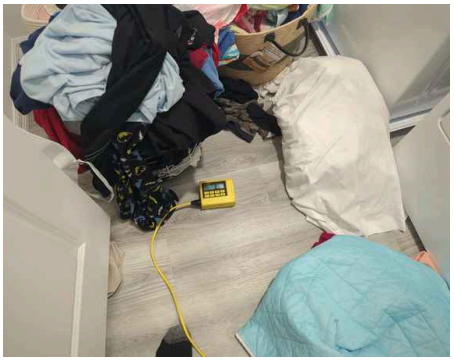



Laundry: Flooring difference factor

Laundry

-0.5"


Laundry: Mid-room elevation & photo




Garage: Type

Garage

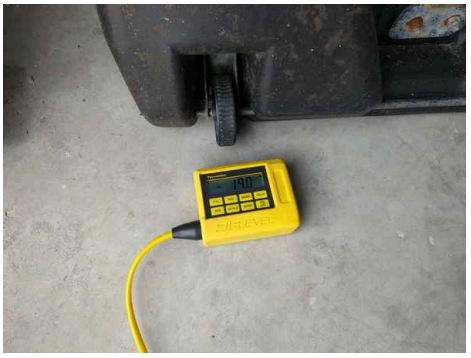
Sunken & Sloped

Garage: Back-left elevation & photo

Garage: Back-right elevation & photo

Garage: Front-right elevation & photo

Garage: Front-left elevation & photo



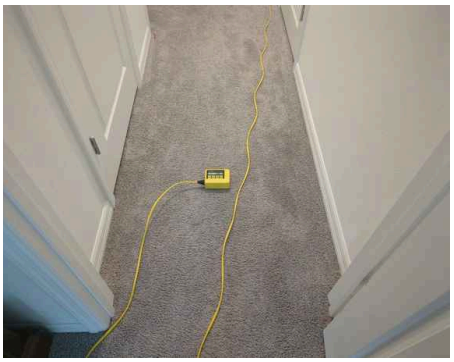
Upstairs bBedroom Hallway: Flooring difference factor

Same Flooring (0.0)

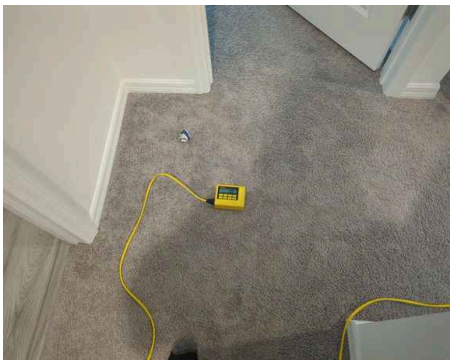
Upstairs bBedroom Hallway: Location in structure

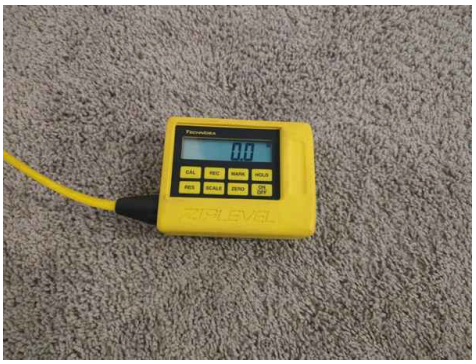
Left

Upstairs bBedroom Hallway: Room elevation 1 & photo



Upstairs bBedroom Hallway: Room elevation 2 & photo





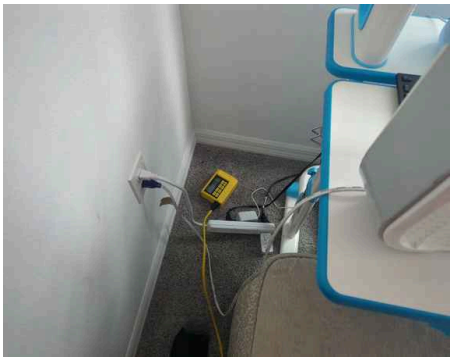
Room - Normal - 4 Points: Flooring difference factor

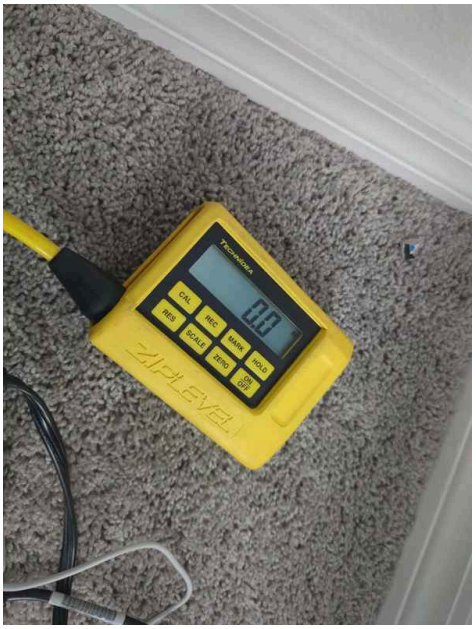
Same Flooring (0.0)

Room - Normal - 4 Points: Location in structure

Back, Middle

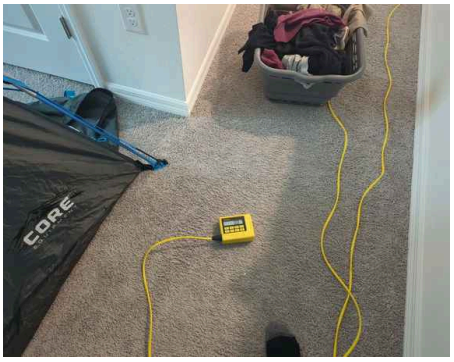
Room - Normal - 4 Points: Back-left elevation & photo

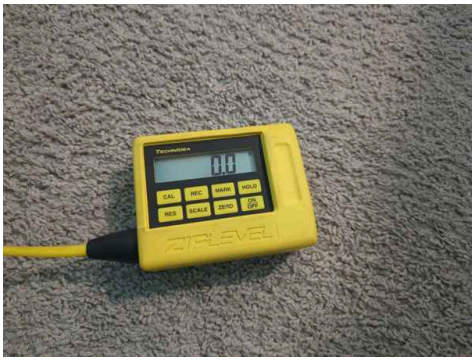




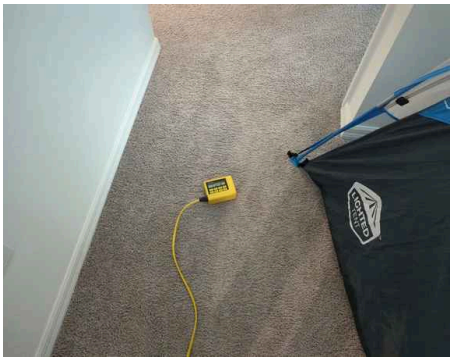
Room - Normal - 4 Points: Back-right elevation & photo

Room - Normal - 4 Points: Front-right elevation & photo





Room - Normal - 4 Points: Front-left elevation & photo



2nd Base Station: 2nd base station location photo(s)

2nd Base Station

Central of Home

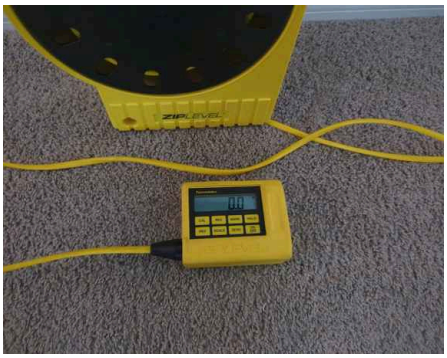
2nd Base Station: Base location difference factor

2nd Base Station

Same Flooring (0.0)

The structure is too large to use only a single base station. A second Base Station (0.0) was set up and the difference between the base stations is recorded here.

2nd Base Station: Base station zeroed photo



2nd Base Station: Rooms on 2nd base station

Hallway

Limitations

General

PERFORMANCE - ENGINEER'S FOUNDATION EVALUATION PENDING

The Engineer's Foundation Evaluation (to be delivered at a later date) will determine the performance of the foundation by utilizing the visual deficiencies gathered in this report coupled with analytical methods for calculating elevation, deflection, and tilt. Instead of making a statement of performance here, the inspector will rely on the results of the Engineer to ultimately determine the foundation's performance.

General

FURNISHINGS

The property contains furnishings that may prevent some elevations from being gathered at certain locations. Elevations were gathered to the best of the inspector's ability. Furnishings can obstruct the inspectors view and access . Due to liability considerations, the inspector is not permitted to move furnishings to complete an elevation plot.

Appendix C

Floorplan Scan