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COMMERCIAL PROPERTY CONDITION ASSESSMENT

JANUARY 26, 2024

Inspector
Bret Smith
TREC #25587, TBPE FIRM #20170, MOLD FIRM #ACO1162, LEAD FIRM #2110697, ASBESTOS AGENCY #100576, TPCL FIRM #0761253
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PURPOSE, LIMITATIONS AND INSPECTOR / CLIENT RESPONSIBILITIES

This is a limited Property Condition Report "PCR" to describe the condition of a building or buildings for the property inspected. The Property Condition Assessment follows several of the guidelines of the ASTME 2018-01 standards and has been supplemented as needed.

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.

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. 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.

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 property, 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 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.

Note to clients: Upon downloading or printing this report from e-mail, some users have found that some of the checkmarks in the boxes are not marked; this is due to the fact that their computers may not have the correct fonts installed. Should your report lack these checkmarks or have any other flaws please contact us immediately for a faxed copy.

GreenWorks recommends that only professionally licensed contractors complete any repairs listed, prior to closing. The inspection does not include any destructive testing or dismantling. It is possible that in the process of repair, items may be discovered that were not apparent to the inspector at the original time of inspection. Inspectors cannot be held liable for such hidden defects client(s). This report is prepared exclusively for the above-named Client(s). It cannot be transferred to or used by any other parties in any form. Client(s) gives permission for the Inspector to discuss report findings with real estate agents, lenders, specialists, or repair persons for the sake of clarification. Additional pages may be attached to this report. Read them very carefully. This report may not be complete without the attachments. Comments may be provided by the inspector whether or not an item is deemed in need of repair. Additional information may be obtained at our website: www.GreenWorksInspections.com

When a deficiency is reported, it is the client's responsibility to obtain further evaluations and/or cost estimates from qualified and licensed (if applicable) service professionals. 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 in 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

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SUMMARY

61

ITEMS INSPECTED

21

RECOMMENDATION

1: INSPECTION DETAILS

Information

Inspection Scope
Full (All Utilities Were Turned On)

Occupancy
Occupied (Viewing Restricted)

Structure Type
Commercial Structure

In Attendance
Business Customers, Management

Weather Conditions
Light Rain, Cloudy

Property Faces
South

Arrival Temperature (Approximate ºF)
50's

Departure Temperature (Approximate ºF)
50's

2: PROPERTY PHOTOS

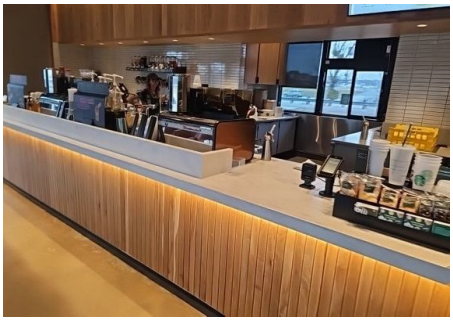
		IN	NI	NP	D
2.1	General	X			

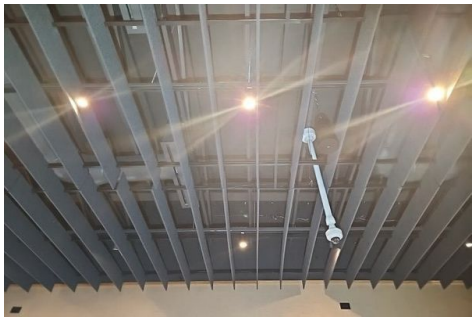
IN = Inspected NI = Not Inspected NP = Not Present D = Deficiency

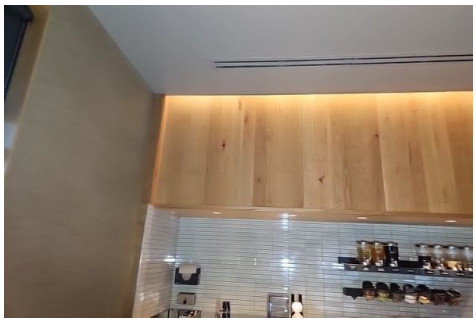
Information

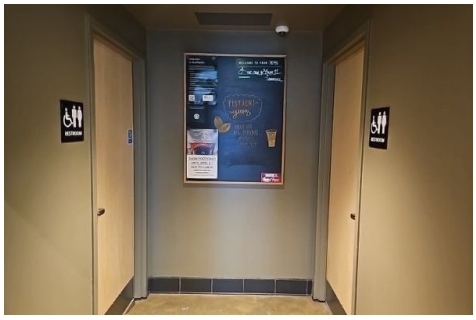
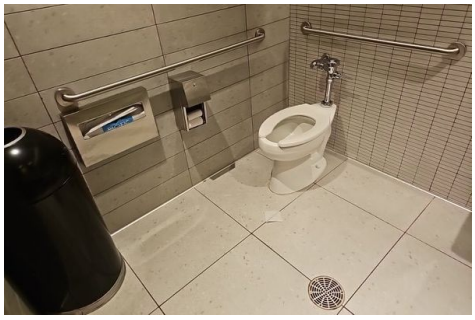
General: Interior Photos



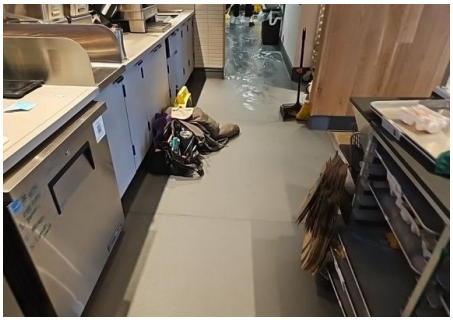


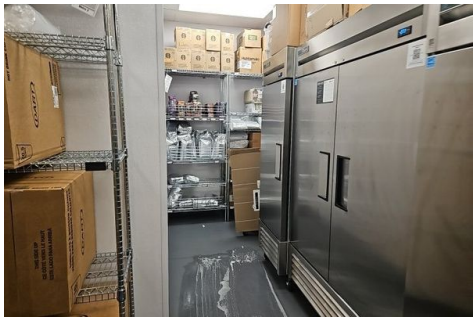



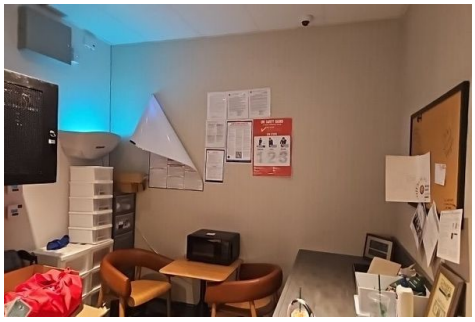








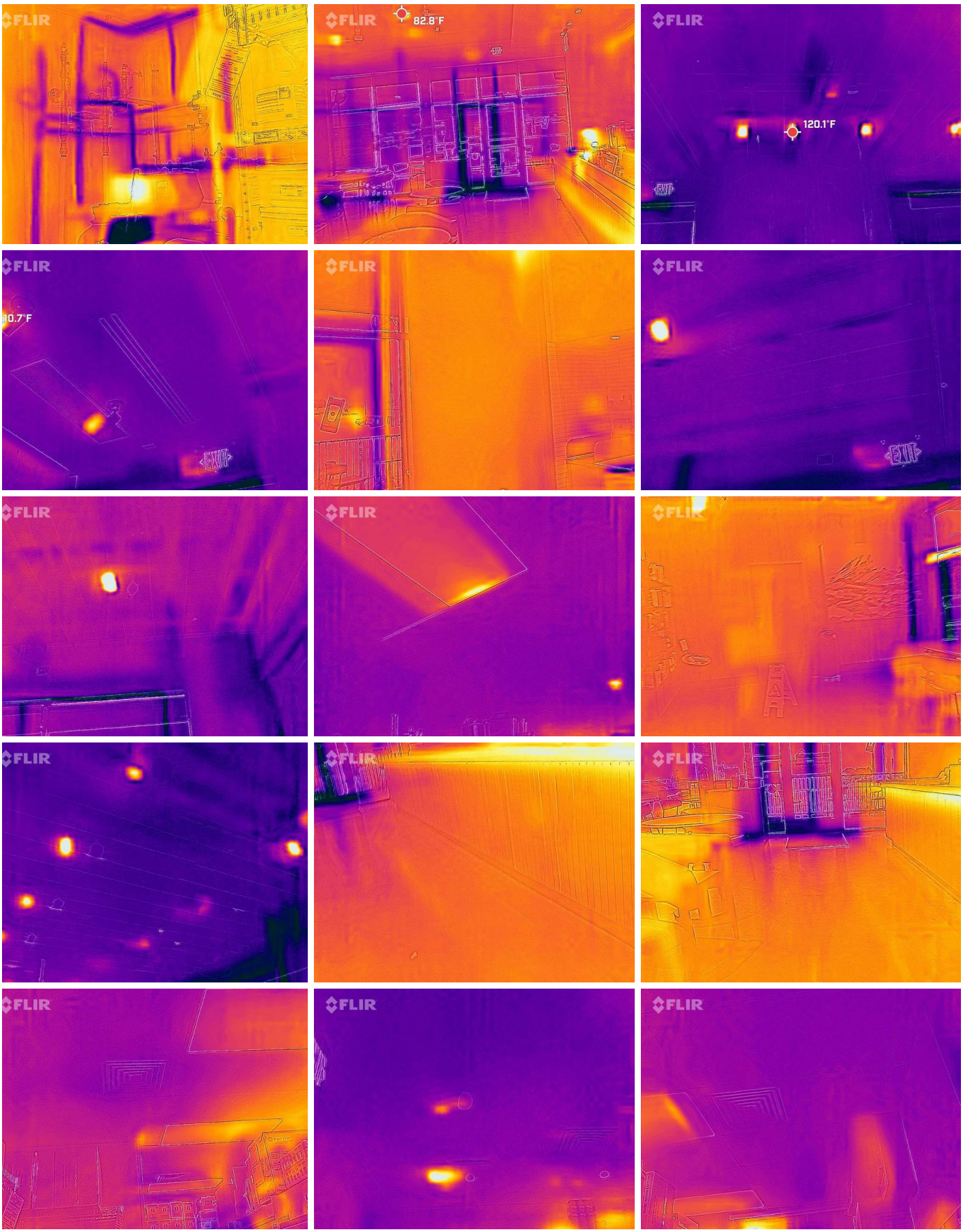






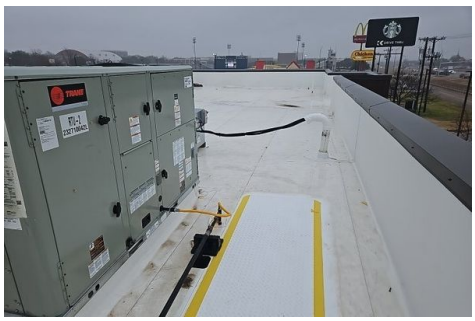
General: Exterior Photos

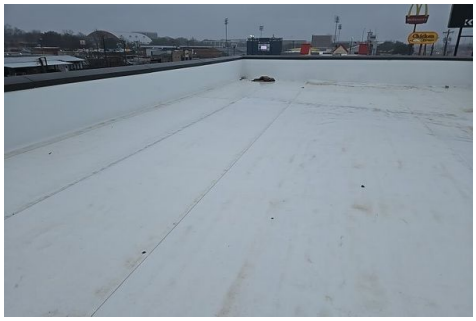
General: General Infrared Photos



General: Roof Photos



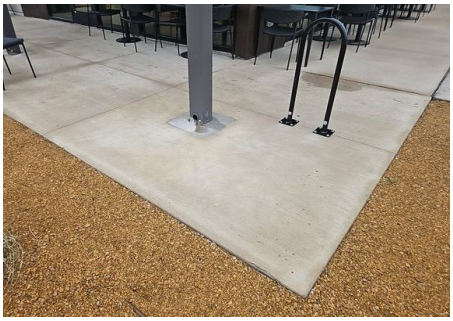
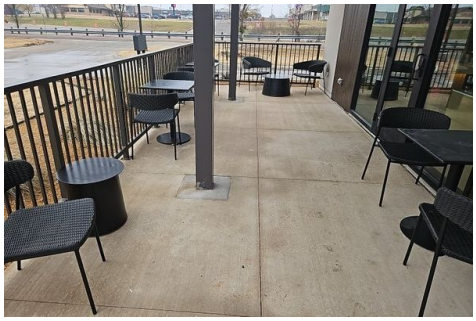


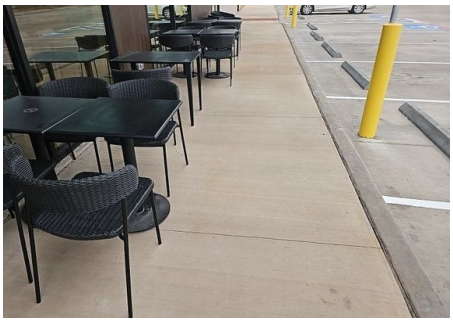


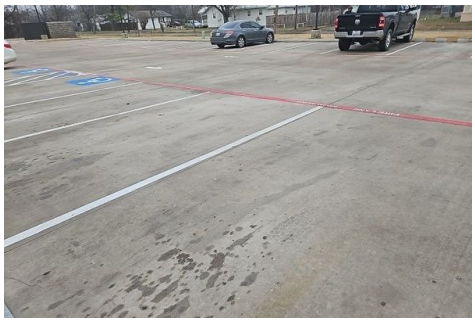


General: Driveway, Walkway, and Sidewalk Photos

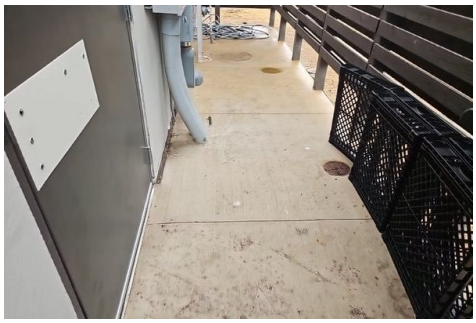












3: FOUNDATION, CRAWLSPACE, BASEMENT

		IN	NI	NP	D
3.1	Foundation	X			

IN = Inspected NI = Not Inspected NP = Not Present D = Deficiency

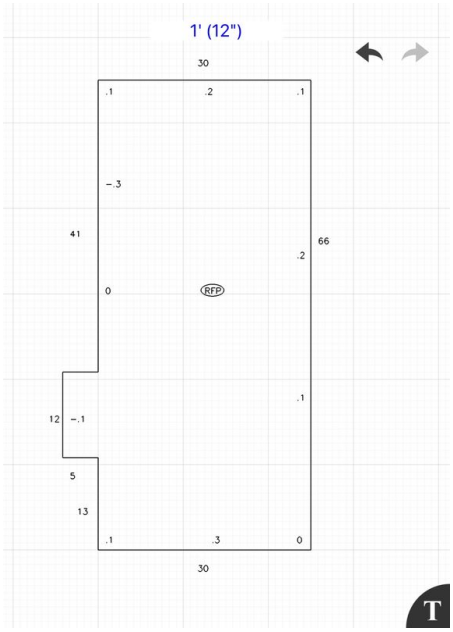
Information

Foundation Type
Slab

Foundation Visibility
Partly Visible

Elevation Map

Disclaimer: The attached elevations are used for information purposes only and should not be used for serious negotiations. Green works inspectors are not qualified professional engineers and are not attempting to imitate one. If you have any concerns about the foundation life expectancy, insurability, or the potential for future problems, a professional engineer should be consulted.



Additional Comments

Some trees may remove a few hundred gallons of water in a single day through transpiration and if they are allowed to grow too close to the structure could cause foundation problems.
Soil movement, settlement, or upheaval is directly transmitted to the foundation. It is not unusual to see a foundation in this region move in response to moisture various that normally attend seasonal changes. Settlement of a foundation that is seasonal related usually occurs during the hot and dry summer months when the soil can sometimes dry out to a depth of more than ten feet. This drying or desiccation occurs from soil surface evaporation and transpiration of water from vegetation. Large bushes such as Red Tip Photinias and River-bottom trees consume a lot of water and should not be planted near a foundation. Heaving of a foundation that is seasonally related usually occurs during the colder and wetter months. Usually the winter months are wetter, so soils in our area tend to swell and raise the foundation. Differential foundation movement is normally the result of variations in the moisture content of the soil such as: non-uniform watering of vegetation, poor drainage way from the foundation, or leaking plumbing lines. It is possible that portions of a foundation that have previously not moved can move sometime in the future. It should be noted that clay type soils have higher bearing capacity but are subject to more movement, while sandy type soils have lower bearing capacity but are subject to less movement.
The inspector is not a professional engineer and is giving an opinion as mandatory. If you have any concerns about the foundation life expectancy, insurability, or the potential for future problems, a professional engineer should be consulted.

Limitations

General

HIGH SOIL

The high soil around the structure should be trimmed and lowered to allow observation for insect activity. This condition is also conducive to moisture issues.

4: ROOF

		IN	NI	NP	D
4.1	Coverings	X			
4.2	Roof Drainage Systems	X			X
4.3	Flashings	X			
4.4	Skylights, Chimneys & Other Roof Penetrations	X			

IN = Inspected NI = Not Inspected NP = Not Present D = Deficiency

Information

Coverings: Material
TPO

Roof Drainage Systems: Gutter Material
Aluminum

Flashings: Material
Metal

Observations

4.1.1 Coverings

Recommendation

PONDING

Observed ponding in one or more areas of roof. Ponding can lead to accelerated erosion and deterioration. Recommend a qualified roofing contractor evaluate and repair.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified roofing professional.

4.1.2 Coverings

Recommendation

WRINKLING

Areas of wrinkling were observed on the flat roof.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

4.2.1 Roof Drainage Systems

Recommendation

DOWNSPOUTS DRAIN NEAR PROPERTY

One or more downspouts drain too close to the property foundation. This can result in excessive moisture in the soil at the foundation, which can lead to foundation/structural movement. Recommend a qualified contractor adjust downspout extensions to drain at least 6 feet from the foundation.

Here is a helpful DIY link and video on draining water flow away from your property.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

4.4.1 Skylights, Chimneys & Other Roof Penetrations

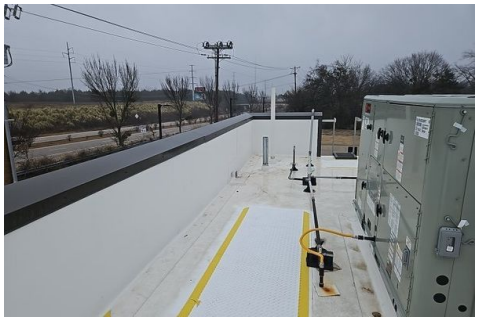
Recommendation

PLUMBING VENT PAINT

The PVC vent pipes at the roofline have missing or damaged paint. Vent pipes should be painted for weather protection.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified roofing professional.



5: ATTIC, INSULATION & VENTILATION

		IN	NI	NP	D
5.1	Roof Structure and Attic	X			
5.2	Insulation of Unfinished Spaces			X	
5.3	Ventilation	X			
5.4	Exhaust Systems	X			

IN = Inspected NI = Not Inspected NP = Not Present D = Deficiency

Information

Roof Structure and Attic: Attic Entry Point
Not Present

Roof Structure and Attic: Framing Type
Truss

Roof Structure and Attic: Roof Decking Type
Plywood

Roof Structure and Attic: Attic Humidity/Temperature
N/A

Insulation of Unfinished Spaces: Insulation Type
None

Insulation of Unfinished Spaces: Insulation Amount
N/A

Ventilation: Ventilation Type
Power Turbine(s)

Exhaust Systems: Dryer Vent
N/A

Exhaust Systems: Exhaust Fans
Passive vents in bathrooms

Roof Structure and Attic: General Photos

Limitations

Roof Structure and Attic

ATTIC

Attic Space is Limited. Viewed from Accessible Areas

Observations

5.4.1 Exhaust Systems

Recommendation

MISSING COVER

Observed missing covers at exhaust fans.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

6: EXTERIOR

		IN	NI	NP	D
6.1	Vegetation, Grading, Drainage & Retaining Walls	X			
6.2	Siding, Flashing & Trim	X			X
6.3	Eaves, Soffits & Fascia	X			
6.4	Exterior Doors	X			
6.5	Walkways, Patios & Driveways	X			X

IN = Inspected NI = Not Inspected NP = Not Present D = Deficiency

Information

Vegetation, Grading, Drainage & Retaining Walls: Area Drains Present
No

Siding, Flashing & Trim: Exterior Wall Cladding Type
Stucco/ Stucco Like

Siding, Flashing & Trim: Siding Material
Stucco, Fiber Cement

Exterior Doors: Exterior Entry Door
Glass, Steel

Walkways, Patios & Driveways: Driveway Material
Concrete

Vegetation, Grading, Drainage & Retaining Walls: Additional Information

The strategy of a foundation is important. Expansive clay soils, which are found in this part of Texas, can be very destructive to a foundation if the moisture content of the perimeter varies. The industry standard is a grading slope of six inches within the first ten feet of a foundation. Excessive moisture forming near a structure can be destructive to a foundation. If adding soil to the perimeter to create positive drainage, remember to the keep the soil level at least 4 inches from the top of the foundation. If you are able to verify that the structure is built on a clay type soil (as determined by a soil analysis testing) then that type of soil should be used to raise the soil level. Porous soils should be avoided.
Ideally finished grade, including flower bed soil, should be 4”from the top of the foundation to help prevent conducive conditions for water penetration and/or wood destroying insects.
It is recommended that all areas where expansive or collapsible soils are known to exist, a controlled method of water disposal from the roofs that will collect and discharge all roof drainage to the ground surface at least 5' from the foundation or to an approved drainage system.

Vegetation, Grading, Drainage & Retaining Walls: Pest Stations Present

Pest bait systems were present around the structure. It is recommended that pest control services be maintained.

Limitations

Vegetation, Grading, Drainage & Retaining Walls

AREA OR SUBSURFACE DRAINAGE

Area or subsurface drainage systems are not able to be verified for proper installation. It is recommended any warranty or permit information be found and investigated to determine proper install.

Observations

6.1.1 Vegetation, Grading, Drainage & Retaining Walls

Recommendation

NEGATIVE GRADING

Grading is sloping towards the structure in some areas. This could lead to water intrusion and foundation issues. Recommend qualified landscaper or foundation contractor regrade so water flows away from the structure.

Here is a helpful article discussing negative grading.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified landscaping contractor

Left rear

6.2.1 Siding, Flashing & Trim

Recommendation

CRACKING - MINOR

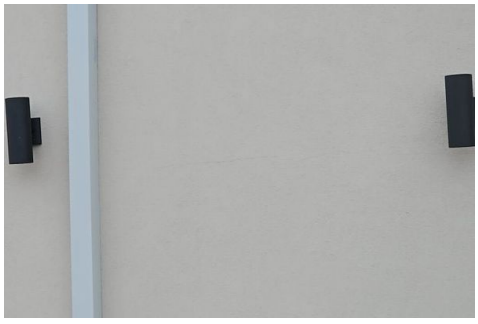
Siding showed cracking in one or more places. This can be a result of temperature changes and is typical as properties age. Recommend monitoring.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

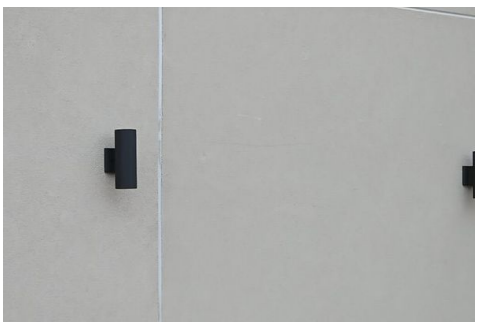







Right rear





6.2.2 Siding, Flashing & Trim

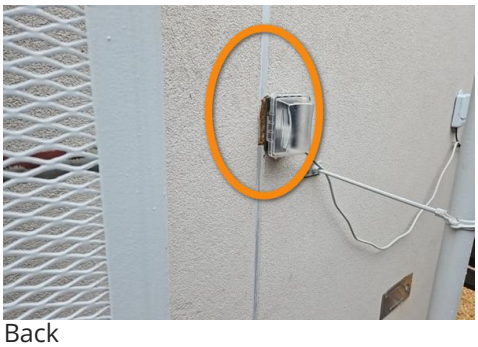
Recommendation

LACK OF SEALED PENETRATIONS

There was a lack of sealed penetrations at the exterior wall. All penetrations should be properly sealed to prevent water intrusion.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.



Back

6.5.1 Walkways, Patios & Driveways

Recommendation

WALKWAY CRACKING - MINOR

Minor cosmetic cracks observed. Recommend monitor and/or patch/seal.

Recommendation

Recommended DIY Project

Back

6.5.2 Walkways, Patios & Driveways

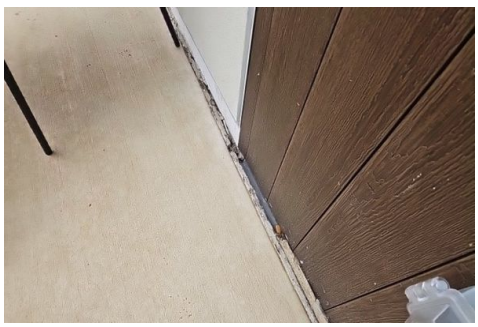
Recommendation

GAPPED WALKWAY

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

Front porch



Front

7: DOORS, WINDOWS & INTERIOR

		IN	NI	NP	D
7.1	Ceilings	X			
7.2	Floors	X			X
7.3	Doors	X			X
7.4	Windows	X			X
7.5	Walls	X			X
7.6	Steps, Stairways & Railings	X			

IN = Inspected NI = Not Inspected NP = Not Present D = Deficiency

Information

Ceilings: Ceiling Material
Ceiling Tiles, Unfinished

Floors: Floor Coverings
Concrete

Windows: Window Type
Metal - Double pane insulated

Walls: Wall Material
Paneling

Limitations

Windows

THERMAL PANE WINDOWS

As THERMAL PANE WINDOWS lose their vacuum, moisture may appear, and then disappear, depending on inside and outside temperature, barometric pressure and the relative humidity. Windows are listed as OBSERVED AT THE TIME OF THE INSPECTION ONLY, and NO WARRANTY IS EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED. If voided or damaged thermal panes are noted on the inspection report, we would strongly urge that a qualified glass company or glazier be contacted for a further evaluation and any estimates that might be needed.

Walls

INTERIOR WALLS PANELING

There was paneling present at some walls within the structure. This paneling may hide damage that could be present.

Observations

7.2.1 Floors

Recommendation

CRACKED CONCRETE

There were cracks noted in the concrete floor.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified flooring contractor



7.3.1 Doors

OUT OF SQUARE

Recommendation

Some interior doors are out of square.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified door repair/installation contractor.

Right side

7.4.1 Windows

WINDOW GAPPED

Recommendation

Drive thru window gapped

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

7.5.1 Walls

WALL SEPARATIONS

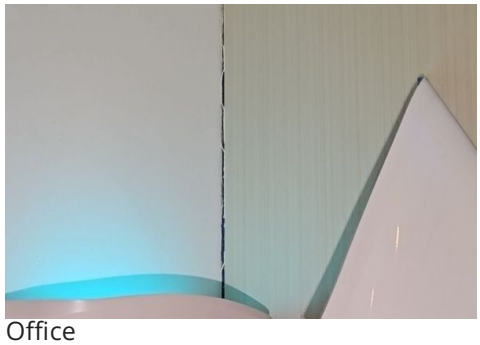
Recommendation

There were wall separations present.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified drywall contractor.


Back office


Office

8: HEATING AND VENTILATION

		IN	NI	NP	D
8.1	Equipment	X			
8.2	Operating Controls	X			
8.3	Distribution Systems	X			
8.4	Vents, Flues & Chimneys	X			
8.5	Presence of Installed Heat Source in Each Room	X			

IN = Inspected NI = Not Inspected NP = Not Present D = Deficiency

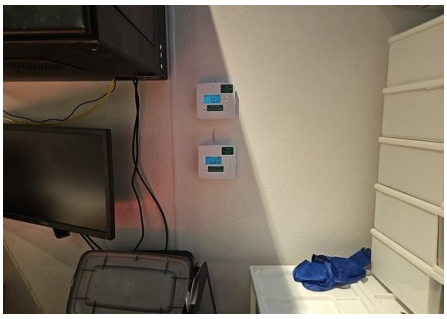
Information

Equipment: Brand
Trane

Equipment: Energy Source
Gas

Equipment: Heat Type
Gas-Fired Heat

Operating Controls: General Photos

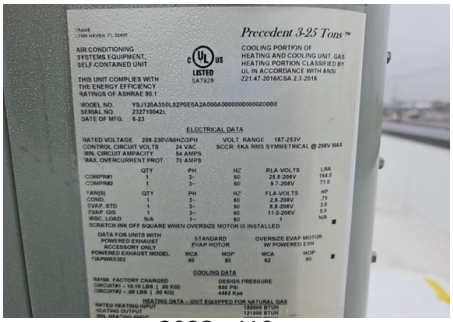


Distribution Systems: Ductwork
Non-insulated

Equipment: Unit Information

Various industry studies note that the expected life span (on average) of commercial grade HVAC units is about 15-18 years.

Take this into consideration when noting the manufacture date for the unit at this property. It is recommended that units of the above ages be further evaluated and cleaned to verify that the heat exchanger and/or heating elements are working properly.



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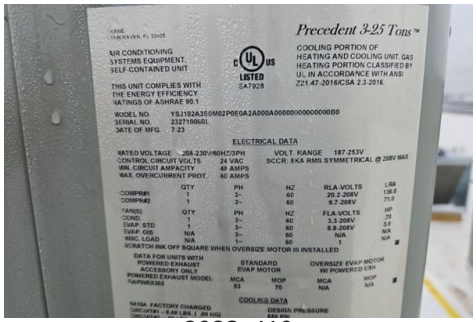


2023, 410

Distribution Systems: General Ductwork Photos



Limitations

Operating Controls

LIMITED CONTROL

Thermostats were locked with minimal ability to control temperature range for testing.

9: COOLING

		IN	NI	NP	D
9.1	Cooling Equipment	X			X
9.2	Operating Controls	X			
9.3	Distribution System	X			
9.4	Presence of Installed Cooling Source in Each Room	X			

IN = Inspected NI = Not Inspected NP = Not Present D = Deficiency

Information

Cooling Equipment: Brand
Trane

Cooling Equipment: Energy Source/Type
Central Air Conditioner

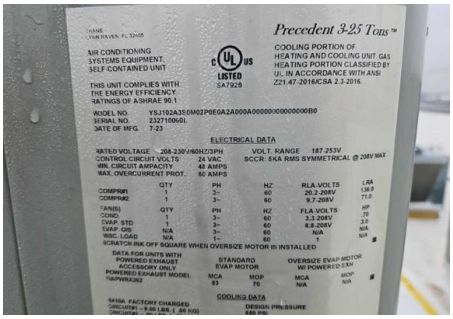
Cooling Equipment: Location
Roof

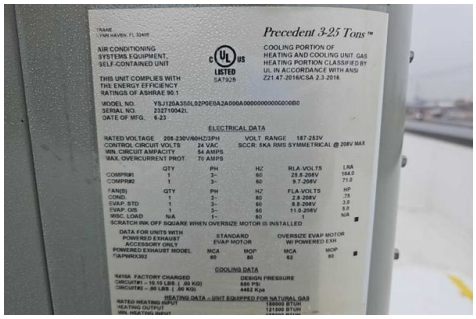
Distribution System: Configuration
Central

Cooling Equipment: Unit Information

Various industry studies noted that the expected life span (on average) of commercial grade HVAC units is about 15-18 years.

Take this into consideration when noting the manufacture date for the unit at this property. It is recommended that units of the above ages be further evaluated and cleaned to verify that the heat exchanger and/or heating elements are working properly.





Cooling Equipment: SEER Rating
00 Undetermined

Modern standards call for at least 13 SEER rating for new install.

Read more on energy efficient air conditioning at Energy.gov.

Limitations

Cooling Equipment

LOW TEMPERATURE

The A/C unit was not tested due to low outdoor temperature. This may cause damage the unit.

Observations

9.1.1 Cooling Equipment

Recommendation

UNINSULATED TRAP

The P-trap at the attic drain line was not insulated.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

10: PLUMBING

		IN	NI	NP	D
10.1	Main Water Shut-off Device	X			
10.2	Back-flow Prevention Device	X			
10.3	Drain, Waste, & Vent Systems	X			X
10.4	Water Supply, Distribution Systems & Fixtures	X			X
10.5	Hot Water Systems, Controls, Flues & Vents	X			
10.6	Fuel Storage & Distribution Systems	X			X
10.7	Sump Pump			X	
10.8	Yard Sprinkler System	X			X

IN = Inspected NI = Not Inspected NP = Not Present D = Deficiency

Information

Filters
Whole house conditioner

Water Source
Public

Main Water Shut-off Device: Location
North

Back-flow Prevention Device: Location
Back of Building

Drain, Waste, & Vent Systems: Drain Size
6"

Drain, Waste, & Vent Systems: Material
PVC

Water Supply, Distribution Systems & Fixtures: Distribution Material
Copper

Water Supply, Distribution Systems & Fixtures: Water Supply Material
Copper

Hot Water Systems, Controls, Flues & Vents: Power Source/Type
Gas

Hot Water Systems, Controls, Flues & Vents: Tank Size
55

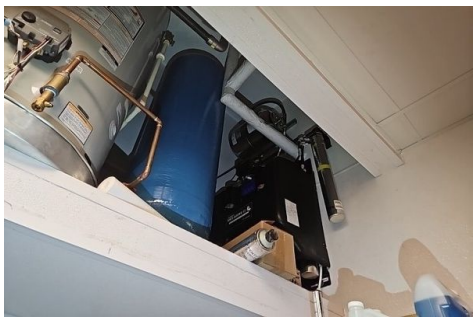
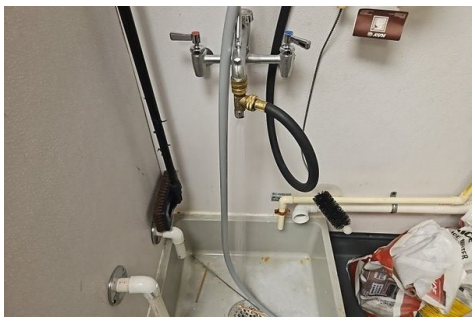
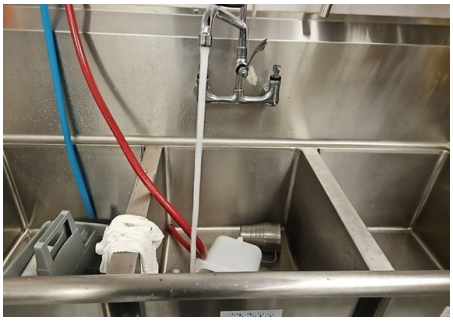
Hot Water Systems, Controls, Flues & Vents: Location
Back

Fuel Storage & Distribution Systems: Main Gas Shut-off Location
Rear Exterior

Sump Pump: Location
None observed

Yard Sprinkler System: Panel Location
Exterior

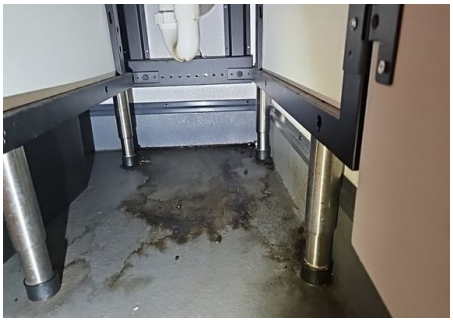
General Photos







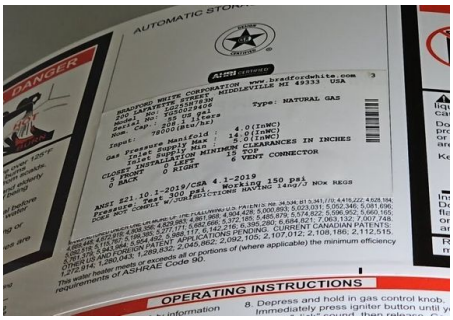

Hot Water Systems, Controls, Flues & Vents: Unit Information

The National Association of Home Builders and Bank of America Home Equity division produced a Study of Life Expectancy of Home Components in February 2007. Life expectancy is based on first owner use.

That study noted that the expected life span (on average) of gas-fired heaters is about 18 years.

That study noted that the expected life span (on average) of electric heaters is about 15-20 years.

Take this into consideration when noting the manufacture date for the unit at this property. It is recommended that units of the above ages be further evaluated and cleaned to verify that the heat exchanger and/or heating elements are working properly.



Hot Water Systems, Controls, Flues & Vents: Manufacturer

Bradford & White

Flushing & servicing your water heater tank annually for optimal performance is strongly recommended. Water temperature should be set to at least 120 degrees F to kill microbes and no higher than 130 degrees F to prevent scalding.

Here is a nice maintenance guide from Lowe's to help.

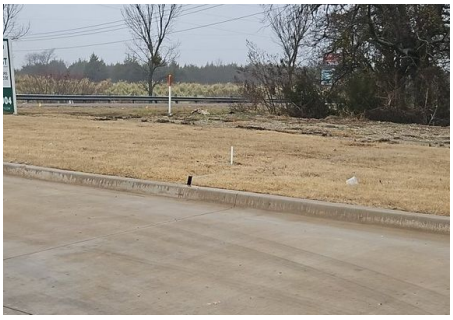
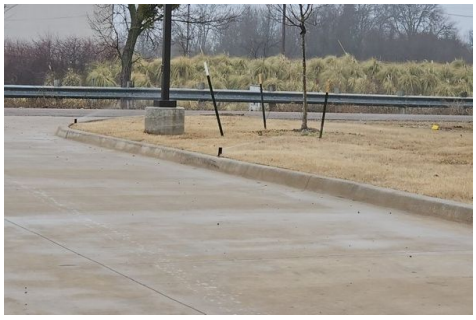
Yard Sprinkler System: General Photos









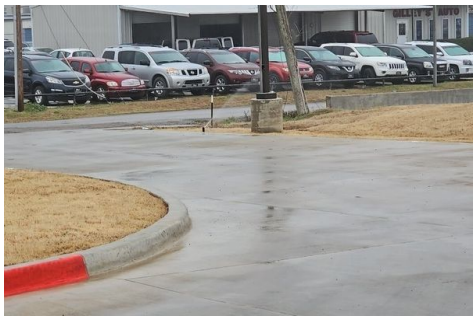











Limitations

General

PLUMBING

Plumbing Areas - Only Visible Plumbing Inspected

Main Water Shut-off Device

NOT OPERATED

Valves are viewed for visible damage but are not operated for proper shut off of the system.

Back-flow Prevention Device

BACK FLOW NOT VISIBLE

Back flow device was not observed or located for inspection.

Fuel Storage & Distribution Systems

GAS LINE PRESSURE TESTING

Pressure testing gas lines or determining the condition of inaccessible or buried gas lines is beyond the scope of the inspection. This service is best provided by a licensed plumber. All gas lines within the structure and/or buried under ground were not inspected for condition and/or possible leakage. Only readily accessible gas line connections at the individual mechanical equipment are inspected for possible gas leakage. A Combustible Gas Leak Detector was used to check possible gas leaks at connections to any gas ranges, gas water heaters and gas central furnaces that might be present at the time of the inspection. If any concerns exist about possible gas line failure and/or deficiencies, it is recommended that the complete gas system be evaluated by the local controlling gas supplier and/or a licensed plumber. The gas utility company routinely performs gas leak tests as a part of establishing service.

Yard Sprinkler System

DRIP LINES

Drip lines cannot be fully observed and can only be done so by listening and audibly. Lines that are underground cannot be confirmed for proper operation and or leaking.

Observations

10.3.1 Drain, Waste, & Vent Systems

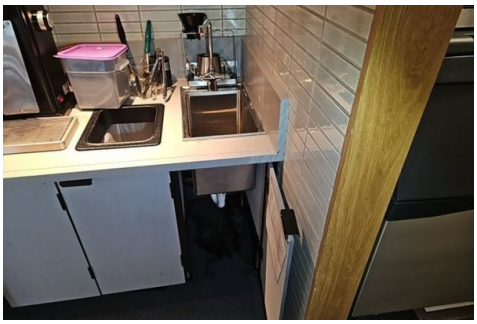
Recommendation

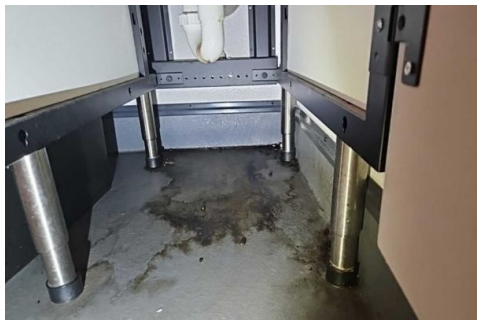
LEAKING PIPE

A drain, waste and/or vent pipe showed signs of a leak. Recommend a qualified plumber evaluate and repair.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified plumbing contractor.





10.3.2 Drain, Waste, & Vent Systems

Recommendation

SINK LOOSE AT WALL

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

10.4.1 Water Supply, Distribution Systems & Fixtures

Recommendation

RUST GAS LINE

There were rusted gas lines present. Rust on the lines can lead to leaking.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified plumbing contractor.


10.8.1 Yard Sprinkler System

Recommendation

EXPOSED LINES

Drip lines were exposed at the time of inspection. Lines can become damaged from the UV sun rays or landscape workers. Covering is recommended.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.



11: ELECTRICAL

		IN	NI	NP	D
11.1	Service Entrance Conductors	X			
11.2	Main & Subpanels, Service & Grounding, Main Overcurrent Device	X			
11.3	Branch Wiring Circuits, Breakers & Fuses	X			X
11.4	Lighting Fixtures, Switches & Receptacles	X			X
11.5	GFCI & AFCI	X			X
11.6	Smoke Detectors	X			
11.7	Carbon Monoxide Detectors	X			

IN = Inspected NI = Not Inspected NP = Not Present D = Deficiency

Information

Service Entrance Conductors: Electrical Service Conductors
Below Ground

Main & Subpanels, Service & Grounding, Main Overcurrent Device: Main Panel Location
Exterior, Back

Main & Subpanels, Service & Grounding, Main Overcurrent Device: Panel Capacity
400 AMP

Main & Subpanels, Service & Grounding, Main Overcurrent Device: Panel Manufacturer
Siemens

Main & Subpanels, Service & Grounding, Main Overcurrent Device: Panel Type
Circuit Breaker

Main & Subpanels, Service & Grounding, Main Overcurrent Device: Sub Panel Location
Back

Branch Wiring Circuits, Breakers & Fuses: Branch Wire 15 and 20 AMP
Copper

Branch Wiring Circuits, Breakers & Fuses: Dryer Power Source
Not present

Branch Wiring Circuits, Breakers & Fuses: Wiring Method
Conduit

Main & Subpanels, Service & Grounding, Main Overcurrent Device: General Photos

Limitations

Service Entrance Conductors

PANEL COVERS NOT REMOVED

Due to the size and complexity of the panels, the covers were not removed.

Main & Subpanels, Service & Grounding, Main Overcurrent Device

DEAD FRONT COVERS NOT REMOVED

Dead front covers at the electrical panel was not removed due to risk of shock hazard.

Observations

11.4.1 Lighting Fixtures, Switches & Receptacles

Recommendation

LIGHTS NOT RESPONDING

Various lights did not respond at the time of inspection.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

11.5.1 GFCI & AFCI

Recommendation

GFCI NOT RESETTING

A GFCI outlet did not reset when tested. Repair or replacement is recommended.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

Exterior

12: LIFE SAFETY

		IN	NI	NP	D
12.1	Fire Access Roads	X			
12.2	Fire Hydrant Clearance	X			
12.3	Storage of Flammable and Combustable Materials	X			
12.4	No Smoking Signs	X			
12.5	Fire Alarm Systems	X			
12.6	Portable Fire Extinguishers	X			
12.7	Commercial Cooking Appliances	X			
12.8	Sprinkler System		X		
12.9	Emergency Lighting Systems	X			
12.10	Exit Signs, Doors, Stairwells and Handrails	X			

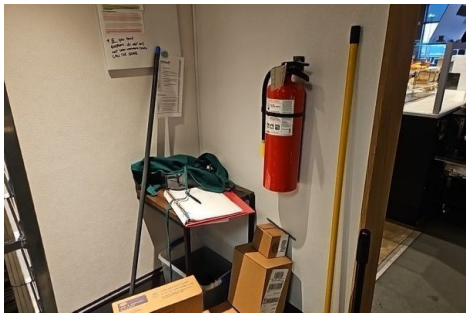
IN = Inspected NI = Not Inspected NP = Not Present D = Deficiency

Information

Fire Hydrant Clearance: Fire Hydrant Clearance
Acceptable

No Smoking Signs: No Smoking Signs
Present

Portable Fire Extinguishers: Fire Extinguishers
Present



Emergency Lighting Systems: Emergency Lighting Present
Present

Exit Signs, Doors, Stairwells and Handrails: Exit Signs
Present

Limitations

Commercial Cooking Appliances

NOT OPERATED

The commercial cooking appliances were visually inspected for damage but were not operated.

Sprinkler System

VISUAL TEST ONLY

Fire sprinkler systems are not inspected other than for obvious defects such as leaks. Further testing should be done by a qualified professional.

13: COOKING AREA

		IN	NI	NP	D
13.1	Cooking Equipment		X		

IN = Inspected NI = Not Inspected NP = Not Present D = Deficiency

Information

Hood Material
N/A

Cooking Equipment: Equipment Types
Dishwasher, Freezers, Ice Maker, Refrigerator

STANDARDS OF PRACTICE

Inspection Details
8.1. Limitations:

I. An inspection is not technically exhaustive.
II. An inspection will not identify concealed or latent defects.
III. An inspection will not deal with aesthetic concerns or what could be deemed matters of taste, cosmetic defects, etc.
IV. An inspection will not determine the suitability of the property for any use.
V. An inspection does not determine the market value of the property, or its marketability.
VI. An inspection does not determine the insurability of the property.
VII. An inspection does not determine the advisability or inadvisability of the purchase of the inspected property.
VIII. An inspection does not determine the life expectancy of the property, or any components or systems therein.
IX. An inspection does not include items not permanently installed.
X. These Standards of Practice apply only to commercial properties.
8.2. Exclusions:
I. The inspector is not required to determine:

A. property boundary lines or encroachments.
B. the condition of any component or system that is not readily accessible.
C. the service-life expectancy of any component or system.
D. the size, capacity, BTU, performance or efficiency of any component or system.
E. the cause or reason of any condition.
F. the cause of the need for repair or replacement of any system or component.
G. future conditions.
H. the compliance with codes or regulations.
I. the presence of evidence of rodents, animals or insects.
J. the presence of mold, mildew, fungus or toxic drywall.
K. the presence of airborne hazards.
L. the presence of birds.
M. the presence of other flora or fauna.
N. the air quality.
O. the presence of asbestos.
P. the presence of environmental hazards.
Q. the presence of electromagnetic fields.
R. the presence of hazardous materials including, but not limited to, the presence of lead in paint.
S. any hazardous-waste conditions.
T. any manufacturers' recalls, or conformance with manufacturers' installations, or any information included for consumer-protection purposes.
U. operating costs of systems.
V. replacement or repair cost estimates.
W. the acoustical properties of any systems.
X. estimates of the cost of operating any given system.
Y. resistance to wind, hurricanes, tornadoes, earthquakes or seismic activities.
Z. geological conditions or soil stability.
AA. compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act.
II. The inspector is not required to operate:

A. any system that is shut down.
B. any system that does not function properly.
C. or evaluate low-voltage electrical systems, such as, but not limited to:
phone lines;
cable lines;
antennae;
lights; or
remote controls.
D. any system that does not turn on with the use of normal operating controls.
E. any shut off-valves or manual stop valves.
F. any electrical disconnect or over-current protection devices.
G. any alarm systems.
H. moisture meters, gas detectors or similar equipment.
I. sprinkler or fire-suppression systems.
III. The inspector is not required to:

A. move any personal items or other obstructions, such as, but not limited to:

1. throw rugs;
2. furniture;
3. floor or wall coverings;
4. ceiling tiles;
5. window coverings;
6. equipment;
7. plants;
8. ice;
9. debris;
10. snow;
11. water;
12. dirt;
13. foliage; or
14. pets.

B. dismantle, open or uncover any system or component.
C. enter or access any area that may, in the opinion of the inspector, be unsafe.
D. enter crawlspaces or other areas that are unsafe or not readily accessible.
E. inspect or determine the presence of underground items, such as, but not limited to, underground storage tanks, whether abandoned or actively used.
F. do anything which, in the inspector's opinion, is likely to be unsafe or dangerous to the inspector or others, or may damage property, such as, but not limited to, walking on roof surfaces, climbing ladders, entering attic spaces, or interacting with pets or livestock.
G. inspect decorative items.
H. inspect common elements or areas in multi-unit housing.
I. inspect intercoms, speaker systems, radio-controlled, security devices, or lawn-irrigation systems.
J. offer guarantees or warranties.
K. offer or perform any engineering services.
L. offer or perform any trade or professional service other than commercial property inspection.
M. research the history of the property, or report on its potential for alteration, modification, extendibility or suitability for a specific or proposed use for occupancy.
N. determine the age of construction or installation of any system, structure or component of a building, or differentiate between original construction and subsequent additions, improvements, renovations or replacements thereto.
O. determine the insurability of a property.
P. perform or offer Phase 1 environmental audits.
Q. inspect or report on any system or component that is not included in these Standards.

Foundation, Crawlspace, Basement

I. The inspector should inspect:

A. the basement;
B. the foundation;
C. the crawlspace;
D. the visible structural components;
E. and report on the location of under-floor access openings;
F. and report any present conditions or clear indications of active water penetration observed by the inspector;
G. for wood in contact with or near soil;
H. and report any general indications of foundation movement that are observed by the inspector, such as, but not limited to: sheetrock cracks, brick cracks, out-of-square door frames, or floor slopes;
I. and report on any cutting, notching or boring of framing members that may present a structural or safety concern.

II. The inspector is not required to:

A. enter any crawlspaces that are not readily accessible, or where entry could cause damage or pose a hazard to the inspector.
B. move stored items or debris.
C. operate sump pumps.
D. identify size, spacing, span or location, or determine the adequacy of foundation bolting, bracing, joists, joist spans or support systems.
E. perform or provide any engineering or architectural service.
F. report on the adequacy of any structural system or component.

Roof

I. The inspector should inspect from ground level, eaves or rooftop (if a rooftop access door exists):

A. the roof covering;
B. for the presence of exposed membrane;
C. slopes;
D. for evidence of significant ponding;
E. the gutters;
F. the downspouts;

G. the vents, flashings, skylights, chimney and other roof penetrations;
H. the general structure of the roof from the readily accessible panels, doors or stairs; and
I. for the need for repairs.

II. The inspector is not required to:

A. walk on any pitched roof surface.
B. predict service-life expectancy.
C. inspect underground downspout diverter drainage pipes.
D. remove snow, ice, debris or other conditions that prohibit the observation of the roof surfaces.
E. move insulation.
F. inspect antennae, lightning arresters, de-icing equipment or similar attachments.
G. walk on any roof areas that appear, in the opinion of the inspector, to be unsafe.
H. walk on any roof areas if it might, in the opinion of the inspector, cause damage.
I. perform a water test.
J. warrant or certify the roof.
K. walk on any roofs that lack rooftop access doors.

Attic, Insulation & Ventilation
I. The inspector should inspect:

A. the insulation in unfinished spaces;
B. the ventilation of attic spaces;
C. mechanical ventilation systems;
D. and report on the general absence or lack of insulation.

II. The inspector is not required to:

A. enter the attic or any unfinished spaces that are not readily accessible, or where entry could cause damage or pose a safety hazard to the inspector, in his or her opinion.
B. move, touch or disturb insulation.
C. move, touch or disturb vapor retarders.
D. break or otherwise damage the surface finish or weather seal on or around access panels or covers.
E. identify the composition or exact R-value of insulation material.
F. activate thermostatically operated fans.
G. determine the types of materials used in insulation or wrapping of pipes, ducts, jackets, boilers or wiring.
H. determine the adequacy of ventilation.

Exterior
I. The inspector should inspect:

A. the siding, flashing and trim;
B. all exterior doors, decks, stoops, steps, stairs, porches, railings, eaves, soffits and fasciae;
C. and report as in need of repair any safety issues regarding intermediate balusters, spindles or rails for steps, stairways, balconies and railings;
D. a representative number of windows;
E. the vegetation, surface drainage, and retaining walls when these are likely to adversely affect the structure;
F. the exterior for accessibility barriers;
G. the storm water drainage system;
H. the general topography;
I. the parking areas;
J. the sidewalks;
K. exterior lighting;
L. the landscaping;
M. and determine that a 3-foot clear space exists around the circumference of fire hydrants;
N. and describe the exterior wall covering.

II. The inspector is not required to:

A. inspect or operate screens, storm windows, shutters, awnings, fences, outbuildings or exterior accent lighting.
B. inspect items, including window and door flashings, that are not visible or readily accessible from the ground.
C. inspect geological, geotechnical, hydrological or soil conditions.
D. inspect recreational facilities.
E. inspect seawalls, breakwalls or docks.
F. inspect erosion-control or earth-stabilization measures.
G. inspect for proof of safety-type glass.
H. determine the integrity of thermal window seals or damaged glass.
I. inspect underground utilities.
J. inspect underground items.
K. inspect wells or springs.
L. inspect solar systems.

M. inspect swimming pools or spas.
N. inspect septic systems or cesspools.
O. inspect playground equipment.
P. inspect sprinkler systems.
Q. inspect drainfields or dry wells.
R. inspect manhole covers.
S. operate or evaluate remote-control devices, or test door or gate operators.

Doors, Windows & Interior
I. The inspector should:

A. open and close a representative number of doors and windows;
B. inspect the walls, ceilings, steps, stairways and railings;
C. inspect garage doors and garage door-openers;
D. inspect interior steps, stairs and railings;
E. inspect all loading docks;
F. ride all elevators and escalators;
G. and report as in need of repair any windows that are obviously fogged or display other evidence of broken seals.

II. The inspector is not required to:

A. inspect paint, wallpaper, window treatments or finish treatments.
B. inspect central-vacuum systems.
C. inspect safety glazing.
D. inspect security systems or components.
E. evaluate the fastening of countertops, cabinets, sink tops or fixtures, or firewall compromises.
F. move furniture, stored items, or any coverings, such as carpets or rugs, in order to inspect the concealed floor structure.
G. move drop-ceiling tiles.
H. inspect or move any appliances.
I. inspect or operate equipment housed in the garage, except as otherwise noted.
J. verify or certify safe operation of any auto-reverse or related safety function of a garage door.
K. operate or evaluate any security bar-release and opening mechanisms, whether interior or exterior, including their compliance with local, state or federal standards.
L. operate any system, appliance or component that requires the use of special keys, codes, combinations or devices.
M. operate or evaluate self-cleaning oven cycles, tilt guards/latches, gauges or signal lights.
N. inspect microwave ovens, or test leakage from microwave ovens.
O. operate or examine any sauna, steam-jenny, kiln, toaster, ice maker, coffee maker, can opener, bread warmer, blender, instant hot-water dispenser, or other ancillary devices.
P. inspect elevators.
Q. inspect remote controls.
R. inspect appliances.
S. inspect items not permanently installed.
T. examine or operate any above-ground, movable, freestanding, or otherwise non-permanently installed pool/spa, recreational equipment, or self-contained equipment.
U. come into contact with any pool or spa water in order to determine the system's structure or components.
V. determine the adequacy of a spa's jet water force or bubble effect.
W. determine the structural integrity or leakage of a pool or spa.
X. determine combustibility or flammability.
Y. inspect tenant-owned equipment or personal property.

Heating and Ventilation
I. The inspector should inspect:

A. multiple gas meter installations, such as a building with multiple tenant spaces, and verify that each meter is clearly and permanently identified with the respective space supplied;
B. the heating systems using normal operating controls, and describe the energy source and heating method;
C. and report as in need of repair heating systems that do not operate;
D. and report if the heating systems are deemed inaccessible;
E. and verify that a permanent means of access, with permanent ladders and/or catwalks, are present for equipment and appliances on roofs higher than 16 feet;
F. and verify the presence of level service platforms for appliances on roofs with a slope of 25% or greater;
G. and verify that luminaire and receptacle outlets are provided at or near the appliance;
H. and verify that the system piping appears to be sloped to permit the system to be drained;
I. for connectors, tubing and piping that might be installed in a way that exposes them to physical damage;
J. wood framing with cutting, notching or boring that might cause a structural or safety issue;
K. pipe penetrations in concrete and masonry building elements to verify that they are sleeved;
L. exposed gas piping for identification by a yellow label marked "Gas" in black letters occurring at intervals of 5 feet or less;
M. and determine if any appliances or equipment with ignition sources are located in public, private, repair or parking garages or fuel-dispensing facilities;

N. and verify that fuel-fired appliances are not located in or obtain combustion air from sleeping rooms, bathrooms, storage closets or surgical rooms;
O. for the presence of exhaust systems in occupied areas where there is a likelihood of excess heat, odors, fumes, spray, gas, noxious gases or smoke;
P. and verify that outdoor air-intake openings are located at least 10 feet away from any hazardous or noxious contaminant sources, such as vents, chimneys, plumbing vents, streets, alleys, parking lots or loading docks;
Q. outdoor exhaust outlets for the likelihood that they may cause a public nuisance or fire hazard due to smoke, grease, gases, vapors or odors;
R. for the potential of flooding or evidence of past flooding that could cause mold in ductwork or plenums; and
S. condensate drains.

II. The inspector is not required to:

A. inspect or evaluate interiors of flues or chimneys, fire chambers, heat exchangers, humidifiers, dehumidifiers, electronic air filters, solar heating systems, fuel tanks, safety devices, pressure gauges, or control mechanisms.
B. determine the uniformity, temperature, flow, balance, distribution, size, capacity, BTU, or supply adequacy of the heating system.
C. light or ignite pilot flames.
D. activate heating, heat pump systems, or other heating systems when ambient temperatures or other circumstances are not conducive to safe operation or may damage the equipment.
E. over-ride electronic thermostats.
F. evaluate fuel quality.
G. verify thermostat calibration, heat anticipation or automatic setbacks, timers, programs or clocks.
H. inspect tenant-owned or tenant-maintained heating equipment.
I. determine ventilation rates.
J. perform capture and containment tests.
K. test for mold.

Cooling
I. The inspector should inspect:

A. multiple air-conditioning compressor installations, such as a building with multiple tenant spaces, and verify that each compressor is clearly and permanently identified with the respective space supplied;
B. the central cooling equipment using normal operating controls;
C. and verify that luminaire and receptacle outlets are provided at or near the appliance;
D. and verify that a permanent means of access, with permanent ladders and/or catwalks, are present for equipment and appliances on roofs higher than 16 feet;
E. and verify the presence of level service platforms for appliances on roofs with a slope of 25% or greater;
F. wood framing with cutting, notching or boring that might cause a structural or safety issue;
G. pipe penetrations in concrete and masonry building elements to verify that they are sleeved;
H. piping support;
I. for connectors, tubing and piping that might be installed in a way that exposes them to physical damage;
J. for the potential of flooding or evidence of past flooding that could cause mold in ductwork and plenums; and
K. condensate drains.

II. The inspector is not required to:

A. inspect or test compressors, condensers, vessels, evaporators, safety devices, pressure gauges, or control mechanisms.
B. determine the uniformity, temperature, flow, balance, distribution, size, capacity, BTU, or supply adequacy of the cooling system.
C. inspect window units, through-wall units, or electronic air filters.
D. operate equipment or systems if exterior temperature is below 60° Fahrenheit, or when other circumstances are not conducive to safe operation or may damage the equipment.
E. inspect or determine thermostat calibration, cooling anticipation, or automatic setbacks or clocks.
F. examine electrical current, coolant fluids or gases, or coolant leakage.
G. inspect tenant-owned or tenant-maintained cooling equipment.
H. test for mold.

Plumbing
I. The inspector should inspect:

A. and verify the presence of and identify the location of the main water shut-off valve to each building;
B. and verify the presence of a back-flow prevention device if, in the inspector's opinion, a cross-connection could occur between the water-distribution system and non-potable water or private source;
C. the water-heating equipment, including combustion air, venting, connections, energy-source supply systems, and seismic bracing, and verify the presence or absence of temperature-/pressure-relief valves and/or Watts 210 valves;
D. and flush a representative number of toilets;
E. and water-test a representative number of sinks, tubs and showers for functional drainage;
F. and verify that hinged shower doors open outward from the shower, and have safety glass-conformance stickers or indicators;
G. the interior water supply, including a representative number of fixtures and faucets;

H. the drain, waste and vent systems, including a representative number of fixtures;
I. and describe any visible fuel-storage systems;
J. and test sump pumps with accessible floats;
K. and describe the water supply, drain, waste and main fuel shut-off valves, as well as the location of the water main and main fuel shut-off valves;
L. and determine whether the water supply is public or private;
M. the water supply by viewing the functional flow in several fixtures operated simultaneously, and report any deficiencies as in need of repair;
N. and report as in need of repair deficiencies in installation and identification of hot and cold faucets;
O. and report as in need of repair mechanical drain stops that are missing or do not operate if installed in sinks, lavatories and tubs;
P. and report as in need of repair commodes that have cracks in the ceramic material, are improperly mounted on the floor, leak, or have tank components that do not operate; and
Q. piping support.

II. The inspector is not required to:

A. determine the adequacy of the size of pipes, supplies, vents, traps or stacks.
B. ignite pilot flames.
C. determine the size, temperature, age, life expectancy or adequacy of the water heater.
D. inspect interiors of flues or chimneys, cleanouts, water-softening or filtering systems, dishwashers, interceptors, separators, sump pumps, well pumps or tanks, safety or shut-off valves, whirlpools, swimming pools, floor drains, lawn sprinkler systems or fire sprinkler systems.
E. determine the exact flow rate, volume, pressure, temperature or adequacy of the water supply.
F. verify or test anti-scald devices.
G. determine the water quality, potability or reliability of the water supply or source.
H. open sealed plumbing access panels.
I. inspect clothes washing machines or their connections.
J. operate any main, branch or fixture valve.
K. test shower pans, tub and shower surrounds, or enclosures for leakage.
L. evaluate compliance with local or state conservation or energy standards, or the proper design or sizing of any water, waste or venting components, fixtures or piping.
M. determine the effectiveness of anti-siphon, back-flow prevention or drain-stop devices.
N. determine whether there are sufficient cleanouts for effective cleaning of drains.
O. evaluate gas, liquid propane or oil-storage tanks.
P. inspect any private sewage waste-disposal system or component within such a system.
Q. inspect water-treatment systems or water filters.
R. inspect water-storage tanks, pressure pumps, ejector pumps, or bladder tanks.
S. evaluate wait time for hot water at fixtures, or perform testing of any kind on water-heater elements.
T. evaluate or determine the adequacy of combustion air.
U. test, operate, open or close safety controls, manual stop valves, or temperature- or pressure-relief valves.
V. examine ancillary systems or components, such as, but not limited to, those relating to solar water heating or hot-water circulation.
W. determine the presence or condition of polybutylene plumbing.

Electrical
I. The inspector should inspect:

A. the service drop/lateral;
B. the meter socket enclosures;
C. the service-entrance conductors, and report on any noted deterioration of the conductor insulation or cable sheath;
D. the means for disconnecting the service main;
E. the service-entrance equipment, and report on any noted physical damage, overheating or corrosion;
F. and determine the rating of the service disconnect amperage, if labeled;
G. panelboards and over-current devices, and report on any noted physical damage, overheating, corrosion, or lack of accessibility or working space (minimum 30 inches wide, 36 inches deep, and 78 inches high in front of panel) that would hamper safe operation, maintenance or inspection;
H. and report on any unused circuit-breaker panel openings that are not filled;
I. and report on absent or poor labeling;
J. the service grounding and bonding;
K. a representative number of switches, lighting fixtures and receptacles, including receptacles observed and deemed to be AFCI-protected using the AFCI test button, where possible. Although a visual inspection, the removal of faceplates or other covers or luminaires (fixtures) to identify suspected hazards is permitted;
L. and report on any noted missing or damaged faceplates or box covers;
M. and report on any noted open junction boxes or open wiring splices;
N. and report on any noted switches and receptacles that are painted;
O. and test all ground-fault circuit interrupter (GFCI) receptacles and GFCI circuit breakers observed and deemed to be GFCIs using a GFCI tester, where possible;
P. and report the presence of solid-conductor aluminum branch-circuit wiring, if readily visible;
Q. and report on any tested GFCI receptacles in which power was not present, polarity was incorrect, the cover was not in place, the GFCI devices were not installed properly or did not operate properly, any evidence of arcing or excessive heat,

or where the receptacle was not grounded or was not secured to the wall;
R. and report the absence of smoke detectors;
S. and report on the presence of flexible cords being improperly used as substitutes for the fixed wiring of a structure or running through walls, ceilings, floors, doorways, windows, or under carpets.

II. The inspector is not required to:

A. insert any tool, probe or device into the main panelboard, sub-panels, distribution panelboards, or electrical fixtures.
B. operate electrical systems that are shut down.
C. remove panelboard cabinet covers or dead fronts if they are not readily accessible.
D. operate over-current protection devices.
E. operate non-accessible smoke detectors.
F. measure or determine the amperage or voltage of the main service equipment, if not visibly labeled.
G. inspect the fire or alarm system and components.
H. inspect the ancillary wiring or remote-control devices.
I. activate any electrical systems or branch circuits that are not energized.
J. operate or reset overload devices.
K. inspect low-voltage systems, electrical de-icing tapes, swimming pool wiring, or any time-controlled devices.
L. verify the service ground.
M. inspect private or emergency electrical supply sources, including, but not limited to: generators, windmills, photovoltaic solar collectors, or the battery- or electrical-storage facility.
N. inspect spark or lightning arrestors.
O. inspect or test de-icing equipment.
P. conduct voltage-drop calculations.
Q. determine the accuracy of labeling.
R. inspect tenant-owned equipment.
S. inspect the condition of or determine the ampacity of extension cords.

Life Safety
I. The inspector should:
A. inspect fire access roads and report on any obstructions or overhead wires lower than 13 feet and 6 inches;
B. inspect the address or street number to determine whether it is visible from the street, with numbers in contrast to their background;
C. inspect to determine whether a 3-foot clear space exists around the circumference of fire hydrants;
D. verify that hinged shower doors open outward from the shower and have safety glass-conformance stickers or indicators;
E. inspect to determine whether the storage of flammable and combustible materials is orderly, separated from heaters by distance or shielding so that ignition cannot occur, and not stored in exits, boiler rooms, mechanical rooms or electrical equipment rooms;
F. inspect to determine whether a "No Smoking" sign is posted in areas where flammable or combustible material is stored, dispensed or used;
G. inspect for the presence of fire alarm systems;
H. inspect for alarm panel accessibility;
I. inspect for the presence of portable extinguishers, and determine whether they are located in conspicuous and readily available locations immediately available for use, and not obstructed or obscured from view;
J. inspect to determine whether a portable fire extinguisher is stored within a 30-foot travel distance of commercial-type cooking equipment that uses cooking oil or animal fat;
K. inspect to determine whether manual-actuation devices for commercial cooking appliances exist near the means of egress from the cooking area, 42 to 48 inches above the floor and 10 and 20 feet away, and clearly identifying the hazards protected;
L. inspect to determine whether the maximum travel distance to a fire extinguisher is 75 feet;
M. inspect for the presence of sprinkler systems, and determine if they were ever painted other than at the factory;
N. inspect for the presence of emergency lighting systems;
O. inspect for exit signs at all exits, and inspect for independent power sources, such as batteries;
P. inspect for the presence of directional signs where an exit location is not obvious;
Q. inspect for the presence of signs over lockable exit doors stating: "This Door Must Remain Unlocked During Business Hours";
R. inspect for penetrations in any walls or ceilings that separate the exit corridors or stairwells from the rest of the building;
S. inspect for fire-separation doors that appear to have been blocked or wedged open, or that do not automatically close and latch;
T. inspect exit stairwell handrails;
U. inspect for exit trip hazards;
V. inspect for the presence of at least two exits to the outside, or one exit that has a maximum travel distance of 75 feet;
W. inspect exit doorways to determine that they are less than 32 inches in clear width;
X. inspect to determine whether the exit doors were locked from the inside, chained, bolted, barred, latched or otherwise rendered unusable at the time of the inspection;
Y. inspect to determine whether the exit doors swing open in the direction of egress travel; and
Z. inspect the storage to determine if it is potentially obstructing access to fire hydrants, fire extinguishers, alarm panels or electric panelboards, or if it is obstructing aisles, corridors, stairways or exit doors, or if it is within 18 inches of sprinkler heads, or if it is within 3 feet of heat-generating appliances or electrical panelboards.

II. The inspector is not required to:

A. test alarm systems, or determine if alarms systems have been tested.
B. inspect or test heat detectors, fire-suppression systems, or sprinkler systems.
C. determine the combustibility or flammability of materials in storage.
D. determine the adequate number of fire extinguishers needed, or their ratings.
E. test or inspect fire extinguishers, their pressure, or for the presence of extinguisher inspection tags or tamper seals.
F. inspect or test fire pumps or fire department connections.
G. inspect or test cooking equipment suppression systems.
H. determine the operational time of emergency lighting or exit signs.
I. inspect for proper occupant load signs.
J. determine fire ratings of walls, ceilings, doors, etc.
K. inspect, test or determine the adequacy of fire escapes or ladders.
L. inspect fire department lock boxes or keys.
M. determine the flame resistance of curtains or draperies.
N. inspect parking or outdoor lighting.
O. inspect for unauthorized entry or crime issues.
P. inspect or test security systems.
Q. inspect for pet or livestock safety issues.
R. inspect for unsafe candle use or decoration hazards.
S. inspect or test emergency generators.
T. test kitchen equipment, appliances or hoods.
U. verify that elevator keys exist, or that they work properly.

Cooking Area
I. The inspector should:

A. verify that all smoke- or grease-laden, vapor-producing cooking equipment, such as deep-fat fryers, ranges, griddles, broilers and woks, is equipped with an exhaust system;
B. inspect for the accessibility for cleaning and inspection of the exhaust system's interior surface;
C. inspect for grease buildup;
D. verify that hoods are made of steel or stainless steel;
E. verify that visible grease filters are arranged so that all exhaust air passes through them;
F. verify that visible sections of exhaust ducts are not interconnected with any other ventilation system;
G. verify that visual sections of exhaust ducts are installed without dips or traps that might collect residue;
H. verify that exhaust ducts do not appear to pass through firewalls;
I. try to verify that exhaust ducts lead directly to the exterior of the building;
J. try to verify that exterior exhaust outlets do not discharge into walkways, or create a nuisance, in the opinion of the inspector;
K. inspect to determine that a portable fire extinguisher is stored within a 30-foot travel distance of commercial-type cooking equipment that uses cooking oil or animal fat; and
L. inspect to determine that manual-actuation devices for commercial cooking appliances exist near the means of egress from the cooking area, 42 and 48 inches above the floor and 10 to 20 feet away, and clearly identifying the hazards protected.

II. The inspector is not required to:

A. determine proper clearances.
B. determine proper hood size or position.
C. test hoods.
D. test exhaust fans or dampers, or measure air flow.
E. test fire extinguishers, fire-extinguishing equipment, or fusible links.
F. test kitchen equipment, appliances, hoods or their gauges.
G. inspect or test grease-removal devices, drip trays or grease filters.
H. inspect or test air pollution-control devices or fume incinerators.
I. inspect or test kitchen refrigeration.
J. inspect for fuel-storage issues.
K. inspect, test or determine anything regarding food safety.
L. issue an opinion regarding cooking operating procedures.