FAMILYGUARD

HOME INSPECTION REPORT

Inspector: Alex Bishop
License #: HI01600042

110 S. Grant St. Kendallville, IN 46755
Inspection Prepared For: Seller

Date of Inspection: 8/9/2023
Age of House: 100+ Years
Weather: Clear

Report Overview

All components designated for inspection in the ASHI Standards of Practice are inspected, except as may be noted in the "Limitations of Inspection" sections within this report. The inspection report is not a code inspection. The inspection report will focus on safety and function. The inspection report identifies specific non-cosmetic concerns that the inspector feels may need further investigation or repair. It is the goal of the inspection report to provide a home buyer additional knowledge of the home. The knowledge from the inspection report is equipped to help a home buyer make a more informative decision during a real estate transaction. Not all improvements will be identified during the inspection. Unexpected repairs should still be anticipated. Please refer to the inspection agreement for a full explanation of the scope of the inspection. The inspection is a non-invasive and visual inspection only.

The report is a snapshot in time, on the day of the inspection. It is recommended that you carry out a final walk-through inspection immediately before closing to check the property's condition and to ensure your expectations are met with any negotiated repairs between you and the seller.

As noted in the inspection agreement, some components and systems throughout the house will be rated Acceptable, Marginal, Poor, Safety Hazard or Aged. Please refer to the inspection agreement or the below list/legend for a more detailed description of the definitions. Throughout the report, icons are utilized to make things easier to find and read. Use the list/legend below to understand each rating icon and definition.

Acceptable – Indicates the component is functionally consistent with its original purpose but may show signs of normal wear and tear and deterioration. Please note, Acceptable does not mean perfection.

Marginal – Indicates the component does not meet the industry standard or the component is not equivalent to its original design and will probably require maintenance, repair or replacement anytime within five years.

Poor – Indicates the component or system will need repair or replacement now or in the very near future.

Safety Hazard – Denotes a condition that is unsafe and in need of prompt attention.

Aged - Indicates the component is towards the end of its lifespan and will need replacement or repair in the near future.

Please note, a system or component that is indicated as Marginal or Poor can also be simultaneously deemed as Aged and/or a Safety Hazard.

The report contains a unique pop-up glossary feature. Words highlighted in yellow will provide a definition or a tip when the mouse is hovered over the term.

Table Of Contents

Report Summary

The summary page identifies potentially notable findings. **Please review all pages of the report as the summary page is not a complete listing of all the findings in the report**. FamilyGuard recommends all home repairs, regardless of difficulty or size, be performed by a licensed professional. It is also recommended that all systems/components connected, joined, affixed, related to and/or in conjunction with any home repairs be further evaluated by a licensed professional. FamilyGuard recommends obtaining a copy of all receipts, warranties, permits, technician notes and a description of work performed for all home repairs and/or evaluations.

Roof		
Page 6 Item: 5	Condition	• Damaged and deteriorated roof shingles.
Basement		
Page 29 Item: 6	Beams/Subfloor/Joists/Columns	• Signs of termite damage. Termites are a wood destroying insect and can cause property damage and structural damage. • Exit holes observed. Exit holes are an indication of an infestation of powderpost beetles. Powderpost beetles are a wood destroying insect and can cause structural damage and property damage.
Electrical		
Page 36 Item: 3	Electrical	• The circuit breaker panel is an aged Zinsco circuit breaker panel. Zinsco circuit breaker panels no longer meet modern day electrical standards. Zinsco circuit breaker panels are considered a safety hazard. Due to their age and outdated technology, Zinsco circuit breakers are prone to not trip when experiencing an overload or overheating, thus creating arcing, spark and/or fire. Recommend replacing the Zinsco circuit breaker panel to a modern day circuit breaker panel.

Grounds

1. Driveway

Marginal

Findings:
• Street parking

2. Service Walks/Steps

Marginal

Findings:
• Cracks/deterioration/pitting

Cracks and deterioration along the service walks/steps.

Cracks and deterioration along the service walks.

3. Porch

Marginal Aged

Unconventional tarp along the porch. This is considered abnormal.

Flaking and peeling along the porch.

Flaking and peeling along the porch.

Unconventional tape along the porch.

4. Hose Bibs

Poor

Findings:
- Inoperable
- Missing/broken handle

Damaged/missing handle.

5. Landscaping

Marginal

Findings:
- Trim back trees/shrubberies

Vegetation against the siding/in proximity of the siding. This is not a recommended practice. Vegetation has the potential to harbor insects, wood destroying insects, rodents and hold moisture. Insects, wood destroying insects, rodents and moisture have the potential to create future problems for a house, such as structural damage, pest infestation and wood rot damage.

Window wells observed. Window wells can act as traps for water, thus causing excessive hydrostatic pressure against the foundation walls. Excessive hydrostatic pressure against the foundation can cause water intrusion into the house and potential foundation problems. Also, window wells can cause water intrusion from the windows.

Roof

1. Roof Visibility

Findings:
- All

2. Roof Layers

Findings:
- Appears to be 1 layer

3. Roof Type

Findings:
• Asphalt

4. Approximate Age of Roof

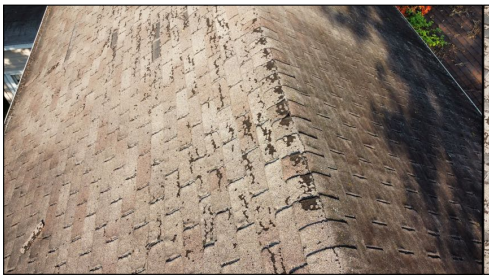
Findings:
• 20+ years

5. Condition

Poor

Condition:
• Damaged shingles
• Cracking
• Broken/loose tiles/shingles
• Granule loss
• Missing tabs/shingles/tiles
• Deterioration
• Recommend licensed roofer further evaluate and make necessary repairs

Observations:
• Damaged and deteriorated roof shingles.



General photo of the roof.

Damaged and deteriorated roof shingles.

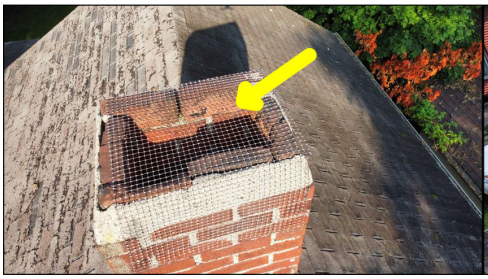
Damaged and deteriorated roof shingles.

Exterior

1. Chimney/Fireplace

Poor

Findings:
• Rain cap missing
• Cracks
• Unconventional/excessive use of sealant
• Recommend chimney professional further evaluate and make necessary repairs



The chimney does not have a rain cap. A rain cap keeps rain water from entering the chimney and helps keep wildlife from entering the chimney. An active or intermittent water source can cause mold growth and property damage. Wildlife can cause property damage. A rain cap also helps keep debris from entering the chimney. Debris within the chimney is a potential fire hazard as debris products are combustible. Debris can also restrict the flue from drafting properly, thus creating a safety hazard as carbon monoxide can get into the house.

Cracks along the chimney. Cracks are considered defects and potential leak points.

Unconventional and excessive application of roof sealant along the base of the chimney. This is considered abnormal and amateur craftsmanship. Amateur craftsmanship is prone to failure and leakage.

Deterioration and cracking along the brick.

2. Gutters

Marginal

Findings:
• Need to be cleaned

Smashed gutter extension.

Dents along the gutter system.

3. Siding

Findings:
- Low ground clearance
- Discoloration

The siding is in proximity to the ground. Siding should have at least 6 to 8 inches of clearance above the ground. Maintaining proper clearances reduces access to wood structures behind the siding and helps preserve the house. The proper clearances help restrict access from wood destroying insects and/or moisture/water that might find its way behind the siding.

Discoloration along the siding.

Flaking and peeling along the exterior.

Flaking and peeling along the exterior.

Wasp nest.

Flaking and peeling along the exterior.

Damaged siding.

Flaking and peeling along the exterior.

Wasp nest.

4. Exterior Electrical

Findings:
- Weather protective cover missing/damaged
- No apparent exterior receptacles
- Recommend adding exterior receptacles

The weather protection cover/globe is missing. The lack of a proper exterior cover/globe is a potential safety hazard. Without a cover, moisture can get into the electrical wiring/components, thus causing spark, arcing and/or fire.

5. Wood Destroying Insect Damage/Treatment

Findings:
- Limited visibility
- Exit holes
- Dense vegetation
- Please review entire report
- Termites
- Powderpost beetles

Kitchen

1. General

Kitchen.

2. Cabinets/Countertops

Marginal Aged

3. Sink/Faucet/Plumbing

Findings:
- Limited visibility underneath the sink

Marginal Aged

S-trap underneath the sink. S-traps no longer meet modern day plumbing standards. S-traps have the potential to siphon and become dry, thus creating the potential to allow sewer gases into the house. S-traps have the potential to make a knocking/gurgling sound when draining.

Rust/corrosion underneath the sink.

Temperature reading of the hot water during the time of the inspection. The approximate temperature of the hot water was 110 degrees Fahrenheit.

4. Walls/Ceiling

Marginal

Findings:
• Cracks

Cracks along the ceiling.

5. Floor

Marginal

Findings:
• Slopes

Damaged floor tiles.

6. Doors

Findings:
• Aged rear entry door

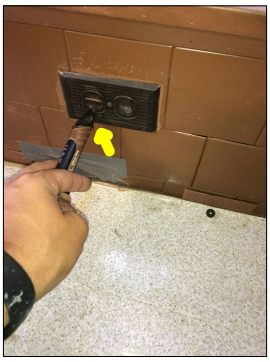
7. Windows

Aged windows.

8. Electrical

Findings:
• Non GFCI protected receptacles
• 2 prong receptacles

The light is noisy during operation. This is considered a defect.



Two prong receptacles. Two prong receptacles are not grounded.

9. Range

Findings:
• Inoperable

Aged range. The range is inoperable.

10. Exhaust Fan

Findings:
- Inoperable
- Aged

11. Refrigerator

Findings:
- Not present

Laundry

1. General

Laundry.

2. Dryer Exhaust

Findings:
- Recommend cleaning ductwork
- Plastic ductwork

The dryer ductwork is plastic. This is not a recommended practice and is considered a safety hazard. The plastic can overheat and melt, thus creating a fire. Metal ductwork is the recommended material to use for dryer exhaust. It is also recommended for the exhaust ductwork to be insulated in non climate controlled areas, such as an attic, to prevent condensation from forming along the ductwork. An active or intermittent water source can cause mold growth and property damage.

3. Receptacles/Lights

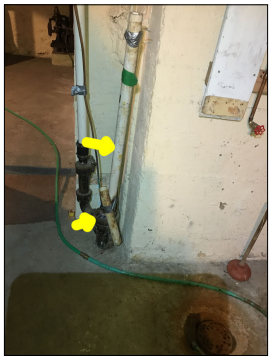
Marginal Safety Hazard

Findings:
- Wires not wrapped in conduit

The wires are not wrapped in conduit. This is considered abnormal, amateur craftsmanship and a potential safety hazard. Wires should be wrapped in conduit to protect both humans and the electrical wiring. Wires that lack conduit can potentially get pulled, become loose, or damaged, thus creating shock hazards and/or fire hazards.

4. Plumbing

Poor



The drain line from the washing machine does not have a proper P-trap. The lack of a proper P-trap can potentially allow sewer gases into the house. Sewer gases are a potential safety hazard. Also, the drain line is not properly sealed where it goes into the cast iron pipe.

Bedroom 1

1. General

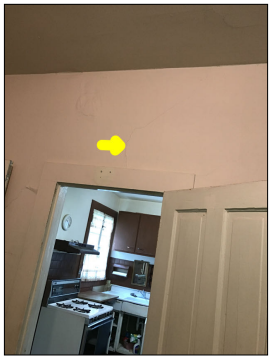
Bedroom.

2. Walls/Ceiling

Findings:
• Cracks

Marginal

Cracks along the ceiling.



Cracks along the walls.

Flaking and peeling along the walls.

Cracks along the walls.

3. Floor

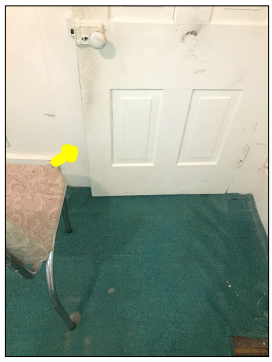
Findings:
• Squeaks
• Slopes

Marginal

4. Doors

Findings:
• Door/lock out of alignment

The door does not close/latch properly.



The door does not close/latch properly.

5. Windows

Aged windows.

6. Electrical

7. Heating Source

Heating source observed:
• Yes

Bedroom 2

1. General

Bedroom.

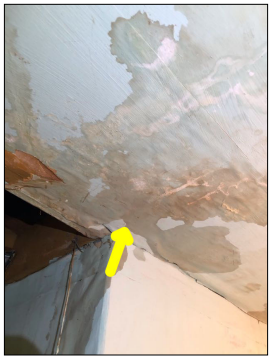
2. Walls/Ceiling

Marginal

Findings:
- Cracks
- Flaking/peeling

Cracks along the walls.

Flaking and peeling along the walls.



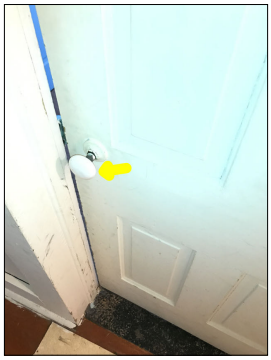
Discoloration along the ceiling and signs of previous water damage. An active or intermittent water source can cause mold growth and property damage.

3. Floor

Poor

Findings:
- Squeaks
- Slopes

4. Doors



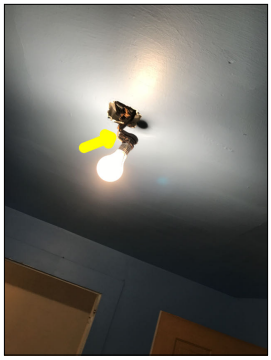
The door does not latch properly.

5. Windows

Aged windows.

6. Electrical

Findings:
• Exposed wires



Exposed wires. This is a potential safety hazard.

7. Heating Source

Heating source observed:
- Yes

Bedroom 3

1. General

Bedroom.

2. Walls/Ceiling

Poor

Findings:
- Cracks
- Discoloration
- Signs of previous water intrusion

Cracks along the ceiling.

Discoloration along the ceiling and signs of previous water damage. An active or intermittent water source can cause mold growth and property damage.

3. Floor

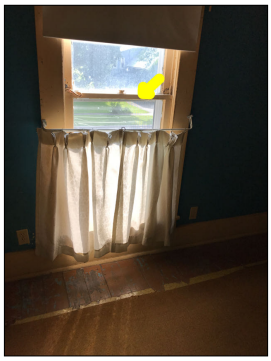
Marginal

Findings:
- Squeaks
- Slopes

4. Doors

The door does not latch properly.

5. Windows



Aged windows.

6. Electrical

Findings:
• Inoperable lights

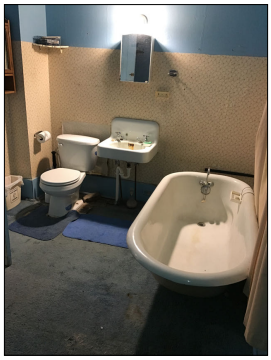
The light is inoperable, the bulb might be burned out.

7. Heating Source

Heating source observed:
• Yes

Bathroom 1

1. General

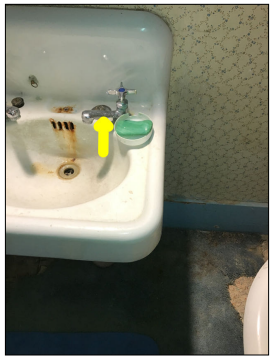


Bathroom.

2. Sinks/Plumbing

Marginal Aged

S-trap underneath the sink. S-traps no longer meet modern day plumbing standards. S-traps have the potential to siphon and become dry, thus creating the potential to allow sewer gases into the house. S-traps have the potential to make a knocking/gurgling sound when draining.



Inoperable faucet.

3. Shower/Bathtub

Findings:
• Aged bathtub

Marginal Aged

Missing original drain stopper.

4. Toilet

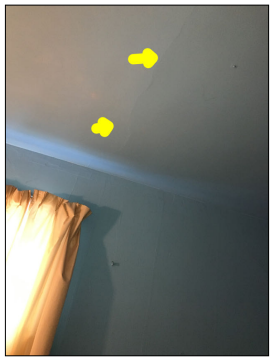
Findings:
• Loose bowl/tank

The toilet is loose. The toilet rocks back and forth. A toilet should not have any movement and be fully anchored and secured to the floor.

5. Walls/Ceiling

Findings:
• Cracks

Cracks along the walls.



Cracks along the ceiling.

6. Floor

Findings:
• Squeaks
• Slopes

7. Doors

Marginal Aged

8. Windows

Poor Aged

Aged window.

9. Electrical

Marginal Safety Hazard

Findings:
• Non GFCI protected receptacles

Non GFCI protected receptacles.

10. Exhaust Fan

Findings:
• None
• Please note, the lack of a bathroom exhaust fan is not a recommended practice. The lack of an exhaust fan can allow humidity levels to rise in the bathroom during hot showers/baths. An active or intermittent water source can cause mold growth and property damage.

11. Heating Source

Heating source observed:
• Yes

Living Room

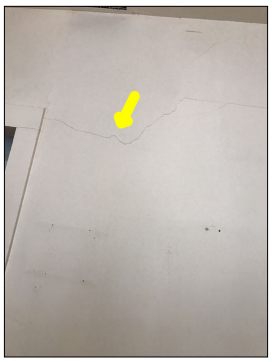
1. General

Living room.

2. Walls/Ceiling

Marginal

Findings:
- Cracks



Cracks along the walls.

Cracks along the ceiling and walls.

Cracks along the walls.

3. Floor

Marginal

Findings:
- Squeaks
- Slopes

Damaged vent covers.

4. Windows

Poor Aged

Aged windows.

5. Electrical

Acceptable

6. Heating Source

Heating source observed:
• Yes

Living Room 2

1. General

Living room.

2. Walls/Ceiling

Findings:
• Cracks

Marginal

Cracks along the walls.

Cracks along the ceiling.

3. Floor

Marginal

Findings:
- Squeaks
- Slopes

4. Doors

Marginal

Findings:
- Aged entry door

5. Windows

Poor

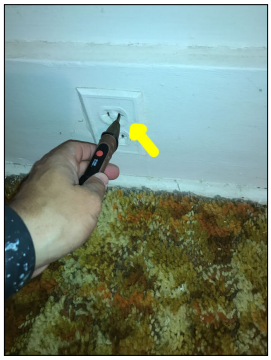
Findings:
- Inoperable

Aged windows.

6. Electrical

Marginal Safety Hazard

Findings:
- Open ground/neutral
- 2 prong receptacles



Two prong receptacles. Two prong receptacles are not grounded.

7. Heating Source

Heating source observed:
- Yes

Attic/Structure/Framing/Insulation

1. Access

Accessibility:
- Restricted access
- The attic had limited access due to lack of floor decking. Visibility was limited.

2. Insulation Type

Findings:
- The approximate depth of the insulation is 6+ inches
- Cellulose
- Loose

3. Insulation

Acceptable

4. Ventilation

Findings:

Marginal
- Ventilation appears inadequate
- Inadequate ventilation can create moisture problems

5. Sheathing/Framing

Findings:

Marginal
- Limited visibility
- Discoloration

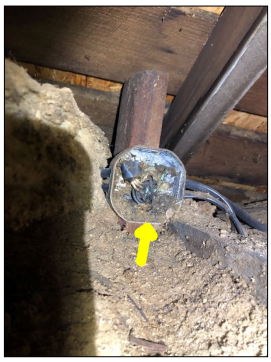
General photo of the attic.

Signs of previous water damage along the sheathing. An active or intermittent water source can cause mold growth and property damage, such as wood rot damage.

6. Electrical

Marginal Safety Hazard

Findings:
- Exposed wires



Exposed spliced wires. This is a potential safety hazard.

Basement

1. Stairs

Marginal

Findings:
- Loose handrail

2. Foundation Type

Findings:
- Poured concrete
- Concrete block
- Stone

3. Foundation/Floor

Marginal

Findings:
- Deterioration
- Signs of previous repairs

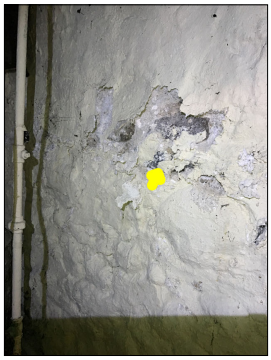
Pest control observed. Wildlife activity can cause property damage.

Structural modifications and repairs observed along the foundation walls.

Deterioration along the foundation wall. This is considered abnormal and a defect.

Crack along the foundation wall. Cracks are considered a defect.

Deterioration along the foundation wall. This is considered abnormal and a defect.



Deterioration along the foundation wall. This is considered abnormal and a defect.

Pest control observed. Wildlife activity can cause property damage.

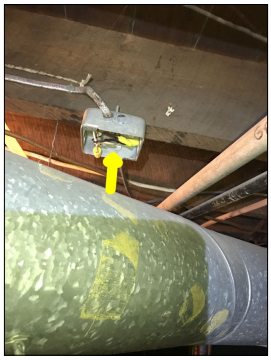
4. Windows

Poor Aged

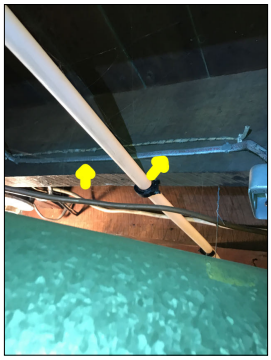
5. Electrical

Marginal Aged

Traces of knob and tube. No voltage detected in this area. Knob and tube wiring is a potential safety hazard and does not meet modern day electrical standards. Please note, additional knob and tube wiring can be concealed behind walls, ceilings, etc. Recommended licensed electrician further evaluate and make necessary repairs.



Exposed wires. This is a potential safety hazard.



Cloth sheathing wiring observed. Cloth sheathing wiring is considered aged wiring. The cloth sheathing can become brittle due to age, thus causing wires to be exposed, which can cause spark, arcing and or fire. Also, cloth sheathing can potentially have asbestos in it. Asbestos is a potential safety hazard.

6. Beams/Subfloor/Joists/Columns

Marginal

Findings:
- Limited visibility
- Unconventional cuts/alterations
- Wood destroying insect damage

Observations:
- Signs of termite damage. Termites are a wood destroying insect and can cause property damage and structural damage.
- Exit holes observed. Exit holes are an indication of an infestation of powderpost beetles. Powderpost beetles are a wood destroying insect and can cause structural damage and property damage.

Exit holes observed. Exit holes are an indication of an infestation of powderpost beetles. Powderpost beetles are a wood destroying insect and can cause structural damage and property damage.

Unconventional columns supports. This is considered amateur craftsmanship. Amateur craftsmanship is prone to failure. Columns should be properly mounted/secured to the beam by bolts, tabs or be welded to the beam for proper installation and structural support.

Mold like substance along the floor joists. An active or intermittent water source can cause mold growth and property damage.

Mold like substance along the floor joists. An active or intermittent water source can cause mold growth and property damage.

Signs of termite damage. Termites are a wood destroying insect and can cause property damage and structural damage.

7. Plumbing/Drainage

Findings:
- No apparent sump pump observed
- Aged drain pipes

Aged cast iron drain pipes. Cast iron drain pipes no longer meet modern day plumbing standards. Cast iron pipes are prone to corroding from the inside out. Cast iron drain pipes are towards the end of their life expectancy. Repairs or replacement to cast iron drain pipes should be anticipated.

Aged pressure tank in the basement. The tank is not in service.

Interior

1. Smoke/Carbon Monoxide Detectors

Safety Tip:
- FamilyGuard recommends at minimum, a smoke detector be present in all bedrooms and an additional detector outside each sleeping location. Also, FamilyGuard recommends a carbon monoxide detector and smoke detector be present on each living level, including habitable attics and basements.

2. Additional Information

Additional Information:
• FamilyGuard always recommends performing a radon test and mold air quality test before purchasing a home.

Radon is a colorless, odorless, tasteless, and chemically inert radioactive gas. It is formed by the natural radioactive decay of uranium in rock, soil, and water. It can be found in all 50 states. Radon is the number one cause of lung cancer for non-smokers. Testing for radon is the only way of knowing how much radon is present in the house.

Mold is a living organism. Mold grows wherever it gets enough moisture/water to grow. An active or intermittent water source, such as a leaking plumbing pipe, water intrusion from the exterior, foundation leaks, or high levels of humidity can cause mold growth. Mold eats the material it grows on. Mold has the potential to cause property damage, such as wood rot or structural damage. In addition, mold spores can be released into the air and can cause respiratory problems, coughing, headaches, eye irritation, skin irritation and other health issues for those dwelling in the house. Performing a mold air quality test is the only way to know if mold levels are abnormal in the house. A mold air quality test can also sometimes help identify concealed surface mold, such as mold hidden behind drywall and insulation.

If you did not already and want a radon test or a mold air quality test, contact FamilyGuard at your earliest convenience. Please note - testing for radon and mold are additional expenses and are not covered in a general home inspection.

3. Additional Services

Radon Test/Mold Test:
• Radon test - no
• Mold test - no

4. Stairs

Findings:
• Loose handrail
• Riser/treads uneven/sloped/narrow/abnormal

5. Additional Information

Observations:
• The windows throughout the house are aged and are beyond their life expectancy. Replacement windows are recommended.
• Please note, the house is aged. Aged houses can potentially have knob and tube wiring or had knob and tube wiring in the past. Knob and tube wiring is a potential safety hazard and does not meet modern day electrical standards. Knob and tube wiring can potentially be concealed behind walls, ceilings, etc.
• Please note, the house is aged. Aged houses can potentially have areas that contain lead based paint. Lead based paint is a potential safety hazard.
• Please note, the house is aged. Aged houses can potentially have building materials, such as floor tiles, ceiling tiles, insulation, siding, and roof shingles, that contain asbestos. Asbestos based products/materials are a potential safety hazard.

Cooling System

1. Cooling System Information

Findings:
• Brand/ICP
• The approximate manufacture date is 1997

2. Refrigerant Type

Findings:
• R22
• The air conditioner uses R22 refrigerant. R22 refrigerant is phased out by the EPA. Please visit epa.gov for additional information about R22 refrigerant and how it effects homeowners.

3. Cooling System

Findings:
- The temperature drop for the air conditioning was approximately 11 degrees Fahrenheit.
- Needs cleaning/serviced
- No current service record
- Service recommended

Condenser.

Condenser data plate.

The condenser is dirty and needs cleaning. A dirty condenser can restrict proper airlfow along the condenser, thus causing the condenser to work harder, which can shorten the lifespan of the condenser.

The photo identifies the temperature of the supply air while the air conditioner was in operation. The approximate temperature of the supply air was 48 degrees Fahrenheit.

The photo identifies the temperature of the return air while the air conditioner was in operation. The approximate temperature of the return air was 59 degrees Fahrenheit.

Heating System

1. Heating General Information

Brand/Approximate Age:
- Brand/Goodman
- The approximate manufacture date is 2008

Heat Exchanger:
- Sealed
- Not visible

2. Energy Source

Type:
- Gas

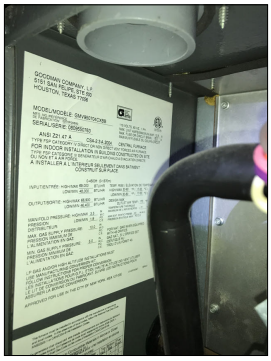
3. Heating System

Findings:
- The temperature rise for the furnace was approximately 35 degrees Fahrenheit.
- No current service record
- Service recommended
- Furnace needs cleaning
- Ductwork needs cleaning

Furnace.

The photo identifies the temperature of the supply air while the furnace was in operation. The approximate temperature of the supply air was 116 degrees Fahrenheit.

The photo identifies the temperature of the return air while the furnace was in operation. The approximate temperature of the return air was 81 degrees Fahrenheit.

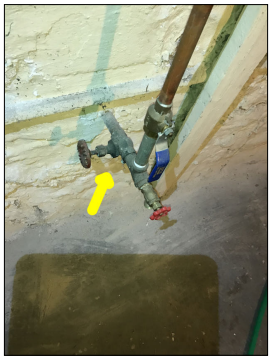


Furnace data plate.

Plumbing

1. Main Water Shut-Off Valve

Location:
- Basement



Apparent main water shut-off valve.

2. Main Fuel Shut-Off Valve

Location:
- Exterior

Main fuel shut off valve.

3. Visible Water Distribution Plumbing

Materials:
- Copper
- PEX

4. Visible Drain/Vent Plumbing

Materials:
- PVC
- Cast iron

5. Condition Of Water Supply/Drain/Vents Plumbing

Findings:
- Limited visibility
- S-traps/unconventional traps
- Hot water present
- Aged pipes
- Please review entire report
- Recommend licensed plumber further evaluate and make necessary repairs.

6. Visible Fuel Lines

Materials:
- Black iron
- Coated brass

7. Condition Of Fuel Lines

Findings:
- Coated brass fuel line observed

Coated brass fuel line. Coated brass no longer meets modern day plumbing standards and is considered a safety hazard. Recommend upgrading the fuel line to a modern day plumbing material, such as CSST or black iron.

8. Water Quality Test

Water quality test:
- No

Water Heater

1. Water Heater General Information

Brand/Approximate Age:
- Brand/State Select
- The approximate manufacture date is 1999

Type:
- Gas

2. Water Heater

Findings:
- No drip leg/sediment trap

Water heater.

Water heater data plate.

No drip leg/sediment trap. The lack of a drip leg/sediment trap can cause damage to the appliance. Sediment traps help prevent sediment, debris and moisture in the fuel line from getting into the gas valve or burner area.

Electrical

1. General Information

Location of panels:
- Basement

Voltage/Amperage:
- 120/240 volts
- 100 amps

2. Branch Wire

Type:
- Copper

3. Electrical

Findings:
- Aged electrical panel
- Aged cloth wiring
- Recommend licensed electrician further evaluate and make necessary repairs
- Circuit breaker panels less than 200 amps might not be able to meet modern day electrical demands.

Observations:
- The circuit breaker panel is an aged Zinsco circuit breaker panel. Zinsco circuit breaker panels no longer meet modern day electrical standards. Zinsco circuit breaker panels are considered a safety hazard. Due to their age and outdated technology, Zinsco circuit breakers are prone to not trip when experiencing an overload or overheating, thus creating arcing, spark and/or fire. Recommend replacing the Zinsco circuit breaker panel to a modern day circuit breaker panel.

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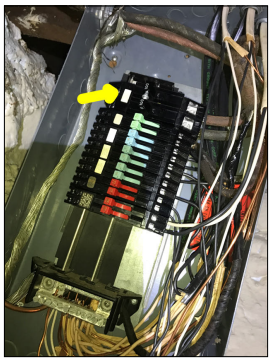
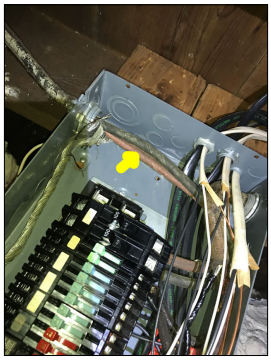


Main circuit breaker.

Double tapped neutral wires. Neutral wires should not share a terminal with any other wires, including ground wires. Double tapped neutrals are considered a safety hazard. Double tapped neutral wires do not allow the circuit to be isolated if the circuit needs to be worked on. Also, double tapped neutral wires under the same terminal can become loose, which could lead to arcing, overheating, spark and/or fire.



Cloth sheathing wiring observed. Cloth sheathing wiring is considered aged wiring. The cloth sheathing can become brittle due to age, thus causing wires to be exposed, which can cause spark, arcing and or fire. Also, cloth sheathing can potentially have asbestos in it. Asbestos is a potential safety hazard.

4. Service Wires/Meter

Poor Safety Hazard

The service wires are unconventionally loose. This is considered abnormal and a potential safety hazard.

The service wires are unconventionally loose. This is considered abnormal and a potential safety hazard.

Cracking and deterioration along the sheathing of the service wires. This is a potential safety hazard.

Glossary

Term	Definition
CSST	Corrugated Stainless Steel Tubing (CSST) is a type of conduit used for natural gas heating in homes. It was introduced in the United States in 1988. CSST consists of a continuous, flexible stainless-steel pipe with an exterior PVC covering. The piping is produced in coils that are air-tested for leaks
Cellulose	Cellulose insulation: Ground-up newspaper that is treated with fire-retardant.
GFCI	A special device that is intended for the protection of personnel by de-energizing a circuit, capable of opening the circuit when even a small amount of current is flowing through the grounding system.
PVC	Polyvinyl chloride, which is used in the manufacture of white plastic pipe typically used for water supply lines.