

Understanding HOME INSPECTIONS

A home inspector's role is not to create a repair list for the seller, nor is the seller obligated to fix everything found in the report. Sellers are not required to present a flawless home. Instead, the inspection identifies **potential health** and safety concerns to help you make an informed decision.

A skilled Realtor® is invaluable during this phase, helping you interpret the report and navigate any potential negotiations with the seller.

New Construction Homes Need Inspections Too

Even with a brand-new home, an inspection is recommended. Unlike existing homes, cosmetic defects in new construction may hold greater importance since you're paying for a pristine property.

Key Things to Keep in Mind About Inspections

- **No home is perfect** Expect some minor issues.
- Some problems only appear over time A few hours of inspection can't catch everything
- Homeownership comes with maintenance costs Budget accordingly.
- Minor issues may be overlooked Inspections focus on major concerns.
- **Contractors may have differing opinions** One may suggest minor repairs, while another recommends full replacement.
- The "Last Man In" Theory Some contractors hesitate to make small repairs due to liability concerns, preferring full replacements instead.



Why Inspectors May Miss Issues

Understanding these factors helps set realistic expectations and ensures you're prepared for homeownership. Trust your Realtor® to guide you through the process and make informed decisions.

- Changing conditions Snow, storage, or lack of access can limit visibility.
- **Time constraints** Inspections take hours, not days.
- **Generalists vs. specialists** Inspectors provide broad evaluations, not expert diagnoses.
- Hidden problems Some issues only appear after removing carpets, cabinets, or fixtures.
- Inspections reduce risk, but don't eliminate it They improve your odds of identifying issues but aren't a guarantee against surprises.

What to Expect

A home inspection helps identify potential issues before you buy. Here are key areas that should always be examined:

- **Structure** The foundation and framing should be strong enough to withstand weather, gravity, and surrounding soil.
- **Exterior** Includes sidewalks, driveways, windows, doors, siding, trim, and drainage. Also covers porches, decks, and balconies.
- **Roofing** The inspector will check the roof's age, drainage, shingles, gutters, skylights, chimneys, and potential for water pooling.
- **Plumbing** Covers water supply, drainage systems, water heater, sump pumps, and fuel storage. Issues like poor pressure or rust may signal bigger problems.
- **Electrical** Includes service panels, breakers, fuses, wiring, and outlets to ensure safety and functionality.
- Heating & Cooling The inspector will assess the HVAC system, flues, vents, chimneys, water heater age, energy rating, and capacity.
- **Interior** Walls, ceilings, floors, stairways, cabinets, and garage systems are checked for leaks, insect damage, rot, or construction defects.
- **Ventilation & Insulation** Attics, crawl spaces, and unfinished areas should have proper insulation and ventilation to prevent mold and moisture damage.
- Fireplaces Vents, flues, and fuel-burning appliances should be inspected for safety and efficiency.