





There is significant deterioration in the mortar between the bricks. This can not only allow water intrusion into the chimney and cause potential leaks inside the home, but it also allows water into the chimney which can damage the chimney structure.

### · Basement / Crawl space: Not accessible

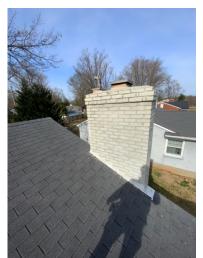


• Material: Brick



· Chimney location: Exterior





• Crown Width: 20

20.75"



### · Crown / Wash cap: Deteriorated







The crown / wash cap of the chimney is not constructed in a way that properly protects the chimney. The crown should be constructed with concrete. It must have an expansion joint around the flue tile. It should overhang the main structure to allow a drip edge to protect the chimney. A properly made crown will help protect the chimney from water intrusion and damage.

 Approximate Roof Pitch: other 5/12











Inspection Address: March 04, 2022





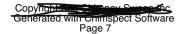


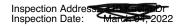
## • Flashing: Needs attention





Flashing sealant needs to be replaced





### **Flue**

· Chimney liner presence, condition regarding readily visible defects, holes, cracks, missing mortar joints, spalling, mortar protrusions, and proper alignment: Deteriorated







There are tiles that have vertical cracks. Vertical cracks are an indication that there has been a sudden rapid heating of the tile. This rapid heating causes thermal shock to the tile. Thermal shock causes the inside of the tile to heat more rapidly than the exterior of the tile. Heat causes the inside of the tile to expand more rapidly than the exterior of the tile. When this occurs the tile will crack vertically. This flue tile can no longer perform its intended function. The chimney must be relined. 2016 NFPA 211 14.9

The mortar joints between the flue tiles are no longer intact. These missing or deteriorated mortar joints

prevent the flue tiles from properly conveying the byproducts of combustion to the exterior of the home.

Height of liner above crown: Needs attention







The flue tile has the proper height, but it is currently deteriorated and needs to be replaced.

• Chimney cap / spark guard / Top damper: Suitable material condition

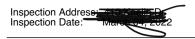


• Level of cleanliness of venting system: Does not meet industry standards



The flue is coated in creosote and soot. This could be the fuel that would lead to a flue fire. 2016 NFPA 211 7.2.13.3





# **Main Floor Fireplace**

· General condition of hearth and hearth extension: Deteriorated

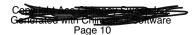


There is a gap between the hearth and hearth extension. Sparks and embers can fall through the crack posing a potential risk.

• The firebox is required to have tight fitting joints at the facing material, lintel and hearth extension: Meets industry standards







Inspection Address: March Inspection Date:



• Fireplace type: Traditional masonry



• Fireplace configuration / Appliance manufacturer's clearance requirements: Open wood burning



• Flue tile sealed at smoke chamber: Does not meet industry standards



The flue tile is not sealed at the top of the smoke chamber. This can allow the byproducts of combustion to go behind the flue tiles and may migrate to areas of the chimney and home not meant to contain them. The

potential hazard exists that combustible residue could built up where it cannot be maintained and allow the possibility of a structure fire. This defect could also allow carbon monoxide the enter the home. 2016 NFPA 211 11.2.1.13



Inspection Address: Inspection Date:



Fireplace width: 36

32 rear

Clearance to combustible trim: 7

5" sides

· Ash pit clean out door (condition and clearance to combustibles): Potential hazard



There are combustible materials that are too close to the ash cleanout door. This could potentially be a fire hazard. The Clearance to combustibles is to be 18" 2016 NFPA 211 7.1.4.5 IRC 2006

• Smoke chamber general accessibility, construction, parging and condition: Does not meet industry standards





The smoke chamber is a crucial part of the fireplace system and is often the most poorly constructed area of the structure. Most structural fires associated with fireplaces originate in this area. It is imperative that this area be completely sealed and parged smooth. 2016 NFPA 211 11.2.1.13 IRC 2006 2111.S



Inspection Address Transpection Date: Warch 04, 2022

#### · General condition of the firebox: Deteriorated









The firebox has deteriorated mortar joints. Firebrick are to be laid with a medium-duty refractory mortar. The with of the joints in the firebox should not exceed 1/4". 2016 NFPA 211 11.2.1.4 IRC 2006 2111.5

## • Operation and closure of the damper assembly: Needs attention





The firenlace has 2 working damners. The firenlace must only have 1 operating damner for safety

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Inspection Address: Inspection Date:



The fireplace was inspected only. The chimney venting system is deteriorated and has severe stage 3 creosote. The firebox and smoke chamber will need repairs. Exterior repairs needed to prevent water intrusion. The fireplace is currently damaged and not safe for use.



Inspection Address: 410 March Dr Inspection Date: March Dr, 2022

### **Signature Acknowledgment**

I have viewed and understand the inspection report on my chimney, appliance and venting system. The deficiencies of this system have been explained to me. If this report is part of a transfer of real-estate, it is the responsibility of the purchaser of this report to make this report available in its entirety to all persons involved in the real-estate transaction. Full disclosure is required by law. Any defects, flaws, or deficiencies that could present a safety concern should be remediated before using the system for its intended use. Continued use of this chimney, appliance, or venting system with any known deficiencies is solely the responsibility of the homeowner. I accept this report.

Level 1 Open Wood Fireplace/Chimney Inspection- \$209

NAG

