

1924 Sample Street

Inspected Address

Allen

City

Undetermined

Zip Code

SCOPE OF INSPECTION

- A. This inspection covers only the multi-family structure, primary dwelling or place of business. Sheds, detached garages, lean-tos, fences, guest houses or any other structure will not be included in this inspection report unless specifically noted in Section 5 of this report.
B. This inspection is limited to those parts of the structure(s) that are visible and accessible at the time of the inspection.
C. Due to the characteristics and behavior of various wood destroying insects, it may not always be possible to determine the presence of infestation without defacing or removing parts of the structure being inspected.
D. If visible evidence of active or previous infestation of listed wood destroying insects is reported, it should be assumed that some degree of damage is present.
E. If visible evidence is reported, it does not imply that damage should be repaired or replaced.
F. THIS IS NOT A STRUCTURAL DAMAGE REPORT OR A WARRANTY AS TO THE ABSENCE OF WOOD DESTROYING INSECTS.
G. If termite treatment (including pesticides, baits or other methods) has been recommended, the treating company must provide a diagram of the structure(s) inspected and proposed for treatment, label of pesticides to be used and complete details of warranty (if any).
H. There are a variety of termite control options offered by pest control companies.
I. There are some specific guidelines as to when it is appropriate for corrective treatment to be recommended.
J. If treatment is recommended based solely on the presence of conducive conditions, a preventive treatment or correction of conducive conditions may be recommended.

1A. North Texas Termite Specialists Name of Inspection Company 1B. TPCL 12920 SPCB Business License Number

1C. 5326 N. Hwy 101 Address of Inspection Company Sunset City Texas State 76270 Zip 817-416-0305 Telephone No.

1D. Bruce W. Carr Name of Inspector (Please Print) 1.E Certified Applicator Technician [X] (check one) []

2. unavailable / undetermined Case Number (VA/FHA/Other) 3. 9/9/2005 Inspection Date

4A. B.W. Client Name of Person Purchasing Inspection Seller [] Agent [] Buyer [X] Management Co. [] Other [] N/A

4B. unavailable / undetermined Owner/Seller

4C. REPORT FORWARDED TO: Title Company or Mortgagee [] Purchaser of Service [X] Seller [] Agent [X] Buyer [X] (Under the Structural Pest Control regulations only the purchaser of the service is required to receive a copy)

The structure(s) listed below were inspected in accordance with the official inspection procedures adopted by the Texas Structural Pest Control Board. This report is made subject to the conditions listed under the Scope of Inspection. A diagram must be attached including all structures inspected.

5. PRIMARY RESIDENCE

List structure(s) inspected that may include residence, detached garages and other structures on the property. (Refer to Part A, Scope of Inspection)

6A. Were any areas of the property obstructed or inaccessible? Yes [X] No [] (Refer to Part B & C, Scope of Inspection) If "Yes" specify in 6B.

6B. The obstructed or inaccessible areas include but are not limited to the following:

- Attic [X] Insulated area of attic [X] Plumbing Areas [X] Planter box abutting structure []
Deck [] Sub Floors [] Slab Joints [] Crawl Space []
Soil Grade Too High [] Heavy Foliage [] Eaves [X] Weepholes []
Other [X] Specify: REFER TO 6A-6B of ADDENDUM PAGES ATTACHED WITH THIS REPORT

Licensed and Regulated by the Structural Pest Control Board PO Box 1927 Austin, Texas 78767-1927

SPCB/T-4

(Rev. 06/05/03)

(512) 305-8250

Buyer's Initials _____

7A. Conditions conducive to wood destroying insect infestation: Yes No

7B. Conducive Conditions include but are not limited to:

- Wood to Ground Contact (G) Formboards left in place (I) Excessive Moisture (J)
Debris under or around structure (K) Footing too low or soil line too high (L) Wood Rot (M) Heavy Foliage (N)
Planter box abutting structure (O) Wood Pile in Contact with Structure (Q) Wooden Fence in Contact with the Structure (R)
Insufficient ventilation (T) Other (C) Specify: Refer to 7A & 7B of the addendum for related information. Some conducive conditions are common in residential construction. Correction should be considered when at all feasible. Some conditions and need for correction may be regarded as subjective.

Table with 4 columns: Inspection Reveals Visible Evidence in or on the structure, Active Infestation, Previous Infestation, Previous Treatment. Rows include Subterranean Termites, Drywood Termites, Formosan Termites, Carpenter Ants, and Other Wood Destroying Insects.

Specify: Not Applicable

8F. Explanation of signs of previous treatment (including pesticides, baits, existing treatment stickers or other methods) identified: SEE ADDENDUM ATTACHED WITH THIS REPORT regarding treatment evidence discovered. Also, refer to the seller's disclosure for possible related information.

8G. Visible evidence of: SEE ADDENDUM & Diagram (pg 3) has been observed in the following areas: SEE ADDENDUM & Diagram (pg 3) for comments about discovered evidence of prior or current wood destroying insect activity. Also, refer to the seller's disclosure for possible related information.

If there is visible evidence of active or previous infestation, it must be noted. The type of insect(s) must be listed in the first blank and all identified infested areas of the property inspected must be noted in the second blank. (Refer to Part D, E & F, Scope of Inspection)

The conditions conducive to insect infestation reported in 7A & 7B:

9. Will be or has been mechanically corrected by inspecting company: Yes No

If "Yes," specify corrections: This company did not correct conducive conditions. Corrective services are sometimes available for additional fees. Return visits to the property for verification of correction and or producing additional reports require additional service fees.

9A. Corrective treatment recommended for active infestation or evidence of previous infestation with no prior treatment as identified in Section 8. (Refer to Part G, H, and I, Scope of Inspection) Yes No

9B. A preventive treatment and/or correction of conducive conditions as identified in 7A & 7B is recommended as follows: Yes No

Specify reason: Refer to sections 7A & 7B of the addendum for related information.

Refer to Scope of Inspection Part J

10A. This company has treated or is treating the structure for the following wood destroying insects: NTTS has NOT treated this building / residence

If treating for subterranean termites, the treatment was: Partial Spot Bait Other

If treating for drywood termites or related insects, the treatment was: Full Limited

10B. NTTS has NOT treated this building / residence N/A N/A

Date of Treatment by Inspecting Company Common Name of Insect Name of Pesticide, Bait or Other Method

This company has a contract or warranty in effect for control of the following wood destroying insects:

Yes No List Insects: N/A NTTS offers a warranty for one year from the date of this inspection. Warranty IS NOT in

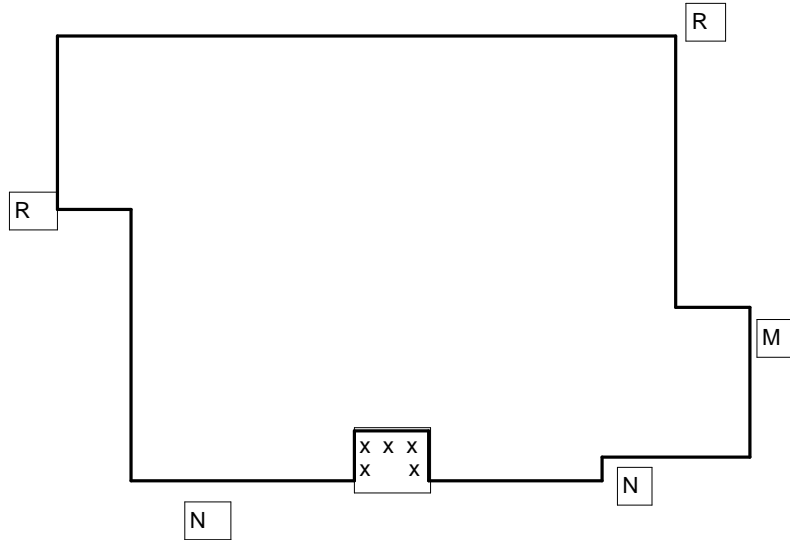
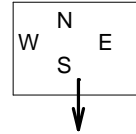
effect nor will it be considered until "client" returns by mail a completed warranty form & payment to NTTS at the address on line 1C.

If "Yes", copy(ies) of warranty and treatment diagram must be attached.

Diagram of Structure(s) Inspected

The inspector must draw a diagram including approximate perimeter measurements and indicate active or previous infestation and type of insect by using the following codes: E-Evidence of Infestation, A-Active; P-Previous; D-Drywood Termites; S-Subterranean Termites; F-Formosan Termites; C-Conducive Conditions; B-Wood Boring Beetles; H-Carpenter Ants; Other(s) - Specify. **SEE ADDENDUM for comments about discovered evidence of prior or current wood destroying insects.**

□ = 1 ft (approx) G= wood on ground I= form board J= moisture K= debris L= high soil M= rot
 N= foliage O= planter Q= wood pile R= fence T= ventilation F= foundation joint / crack C= other
 A=Active P=Prior (Evidence) S=Sub.Termite H=Carpenter Ant B=Boring Insect X=Treatment hole



Additional Comments: **Refer to all pages of this report including all addendum pages. It is very important that you read all pages in their entirety. This report does not guarantee the absence of active wood destroying insects, nor does it guarantee that all related evidence of past or present wood destroying insects was discovered.**

Neither I nor the company for which I am acting have had, presently have, or contemplate having any interest in the property. I do further state that neither I nor the company for which I am acting is associated in any way with any party to this transaction.

Signatures:
 11A. Burch D. Car 12A.
 Inspector

- Notice of Inspection Was Posted At or Near
- Electric Breaker Box
 - Water Heater Closet
 - Bath Trap Access
 - Beneath the Kitchen Sink

Approved: Burch D. Car CA 43624 12B. Date Posted September 9, 2005
 11B. Certified Applicator and Certified Applicator License Number Date

Statement of Purchaser

I have received the original or a legible copy of this form. I have read and understand any recommendations made. I have also read and understand the "Scope of Inspection." I understand that my inspector may provide additional information as an addendum to this report. If additional information is attached, list number of pages: **3 page addendum is attached and is Important to read**

Signature of Purchaser of Property or their Designee _____ Date _____

NTTS Addendum to the Texas Wood Destroying Insect Report

Page 1 of 3 that supports the SPCB WDI report

The following is an addendum to the wood destroying insect report provided by North Texas Termite Specialists, Inc.

This addendum contains vital information that explains obstructed areas, conducive conditions, past and present termite activity, if any. Read this addendum in its entirety. This addendum is not complete until you see end of the addendum page at the end.

This report is prepared exclusively for the person named on line 4A of the Official Texas Wood Destroying Insect Report and is not transferable in any manner. If you are a third party reviewing this report you must hire another licensed inspector to represent you on this property.

Very Important notification: This report attempts to provide information to you about wood destroying insect activity on the building inspected. The inspection consists of a licensed inspector spending a limited amount of time in and around the building observing readily accessible areas for visible evidence of wood destroying insect activity. This cursory and superficial inspection intends to reduce your risk and is not designed to eliminate or assume your risk. Previous or future inspections, including remodeling activities, may discover additional findings this report did not. This inspection is cursory or general in nature and may not discover all wood destroying insect activity or conditions, be they accessible or inaccessible areas. It is important to know that damage or conditions beyond what the inspector was able to find may exist. This service does not warrant or guarantee the property to be free of wood destroying insects or damage or that all activity has been found. This inspection service will not pay for the repair or treatment of undiscovered problems. Be advised, every building is likely to experience wood destroying insect activity and chemical treatments. Please read the report in its entirety, including the "WDI Explanations & Limitations" addendum, and call if you have questions.

Regarding 7A – 7B Conducive Conditions

Conducive conditions are those situations that tend to promote or assist insect activity. Many of the mandatory conducive condition comments on the Texas form represent common construction or landscaping practices. Some of the conducive conditions on the Texas form rely on the subjective opinion of the inspector conducting the inspection. Immediate correction or modification of the conditions may not always be required or justified and there are many situations where an ongoing inspection or monitoring plan can be implemented. One such example is ivy growing on the side of a home. While ivy is conducive to increased insect activity it is also an occasionally found landscaping practice. Although the Texas report will consider the condition conducive it does not mean you are required to remove the ivy. You may find a periodic inspection program that utilizes low impact pest control methods satisfactory in your situation. Be advised, lenders are accustomed to rejecting funding on the basis of a condition being identified as conducive. This practice of wholesale loan rejection is now obsolete and may not be justified in all situations. If this report identifies situations as conducive we recommend you show your lender the report in advance of closing so that any objections can be addressed. If we are required to re-inspect corrected conditions or reproduce report paper work a service charge is applicable.

- (C) Wood shingle roof with composition overlay creates an attractive nesting environment for carpenter ants.
- (C) Conditions behind / below exterior storage unit(s) remain undetermined, and may include poor drainage, rot, wood to ground contact, active insects, moisture, or other undetermined conditions.
- (F) (I) Slab(s) at exterior mechanical or HVAC equipment, additions, or patios contain a form (expansion) board between the slab and the home foundation. The wood was rotting at the time of inspection or will rot, and at some point will be attractive to termites and or carpenter ants. This joint is also obstructed and is conducive to wood destroying insect activity.
- (F) One or more Corners of the foundation are cracked. This creates a conducive area for termite and ant entry
- (F) Mortared Edge: The visible edge of the foundation has been dressed or covered over with a mortar like product at some or all of the foundation perimeter, and such obstructs visibility of the actual foundation surface. This is obstructed and conducive to termite entry.
- (F) The slab at the patio obstructs brick joint / weepholes / lower siding and trim. This may be conducive to moisture penetration. This joint is obstructed and is conducive to termite entry.
- (F) Slab cracks found or possible below flooring. Foundation cracks are conducive to subterranean termite entry.
- (F) Sunken / Raised Foundation: Part of the foundation is at a different level than the other portions of the home. This is conducive. There is also a possibility that portions of form boards and or form stakes may have inadvertently been left in the soil at the perimeter of this feature.
- (G) Wood / cellulose debris on the soil. The SPCB considers all wood to ground contact conducive to some degree. Timbers, bark, mulch, railroad ties, stumps, decking, etc. These may also be obstructive.
- (I) Expansion-joint boards remaining in the soil between concrete slabs (sidewalk / driveway, etc) can rot and are conducive to subterranean termites and carpenter ants. This joint in most cases is at least partially if not fully obstructed.
- (I) Form boards or wood stakes remaining in the soil can rot and are conducive to subterranean termites and carpenter ants. Removing the wood to ground contact would be prudent.
- (J) One or more air-conditioner primary or auxiliary condensate line has ongoing drainage at a side of the home. This places consistent moisture at the soil adjacent the home. Moisture is attractive to wood destroying insects and other pests.
- (J) Poor drainage, high moisture conditions (poor grading, low areas from gutters or valley run-off, leaks around or below the home, amiss irrigation, dripping exterior faucets, other constant moisture sources) are attractive for termites and other pests. Some conditions may also contribute to foundation movement. Recommend all leakage / poor drainage conditions be corrected / improved.
- (K) Wood debris was present adjacent or below the home. This is considered conducive to wood destroying insects. Recommended removing or discarding the material or moving it a minimum of 6 feet away from the home.
- (L) Soil and or landscaping material near, at, or above the bottom edge of the brick or siding. This is conducive to moisture intrusion and termites, and is obstructed. Lowering the grade while maintaining proper slope for drainage away from the home would be prudent.
- (L) Ant pile / soil is near / at the bottom edge of the brick or siding. This is conducive to moisture intrusion and termites.

Regarding 7A – 7B

Conductive Conditions- continued

- (L) Low clearance in the crawl space is considered high soil. This is conducive to moisture accumulation, fungus, decay, and termites.
- (M) Rot: Rot / decay is conducive to wood destroying insects. Even when the materials are high above ground, the condition can attract carpenter ants, termites, and other pests. This is not regarding or considering the structural integrity of the wood; only its relation to conduciveness for wood destroying insects.
- (N) Foliage touching the home is an attractive entry point to wood destroying insects such as carpenter ants. Areas shaded by foliage are also more likely to keep soils moist to some degree. Ideally shrubs would be 6 inches or more from the structure.
- (N) Trees touching the walls and or roof are conducive to carpenter ants and other pests. Trimming and maintaining vegetation is recommended.
- (N) Ivy growing near and or touching the home is an attractive environment for carpenter ants, & also obstructs inspection for wood destroying insects at walls & foundation edges where the ivy is present. Monitor this condition or consider removal at your discretion.
- (N) Red-tip-photenias. These large growing shrubs are often found decayed from the inside out and often found infested with termites. These plants absorb moisture from the soils, and are also known to contribute to foundation issues. Monitor closely, or plan on removing.
- (O) Planters are considered conducive, as they often do not drain adequately, and soil levels are at or above the foundation / brick line. Ideally soils would be below the foundation edge. These areas are also obstructed from thorough inspection. Recommend monitoring the areas for poor drainage and insect activity. Repair as needed.
- (Q) Wood pile adjacent the home. This is not recommended. Ideally the wood should be stored at least 6 feet away from the home and rest upon a non-cellulose rack.
- (R) Fence touches the home. This is considered conducive to wood destroying insect activity.
- (T) Ventilation is marginal or poor. Poor ventilation in attic or crawl space locations is considered conducive to wood destroying insects.

Regarding 6A – 6B

Obstructive Conditions

The report will not identify all obstructed areas. Some obstructions are: materials over concrete cracks; Cracked corners on concrete slabs; Mortar dressed slab edges; Joints in multilevel foundations; Wing walls and planters adjacent the building; Wood floors under carpet or furnishing; Behind tarpaper or other materials covering piers; Inside masonry block or stacked brick; Behind vinyl or aluminum siding; concrete foundations with an elevated wood floor system; Behind upholstered walls; Any undecked insulated attic with less than 5 feet of headroom or unsafe areas; For safety reasons, wood roof surfaces are usually not walked upon. If the inspector makes an extra effort to walk on a wood roof it is understood that a cursory observation of large areas is done. Shingle by shingle inspection for drywood termites, wood borers or other conditions is not performed.; Any crawlspace with less than 2 feet of clearance Any extra effort to enter an obstructed crawlspace is beyond the scope of the service and all areas will not be seen; Air ducts in crawlspaces or attics; Condition of any ducts in concrete is undetermined; The inspector does not touch, probe or sound every square foot of wood construction components. Inspection is cursory and visually done from many feet away in most circumstances. Bear in mind that it is possible for damaged wood to exist and not exhibit evidence of performance failure Although the inspector might move a small item as a gratuitous added service, it should be understood that moving furniture, stored items and obstructions is beyond the scope of the inspection and conditions behind such remain undetermined.

- Portions of the crawl space are inaccessible due to low clearance and or other unsafe access conditions. Condition of perimeter, joist, beam, and sub floor framing in most crawl space areas remains undetermined.
- Decking obstructs the lower edges of the home. The presence or history of wood destroying insects is undetermined in hidden areas
- Outdoor furniture or storage / personal items, storage units / buildings obstructs view and inspection at some exterior locations.
- Home was Occupied or partially occupied; many areas not readily accessible and obstructed from inspection.
- The home appears to have been recently painted / remodeled. Some conditions or prior evidence may have been covered and undiscovered. Refer to seller's disclosure.
- Stucco present at exterior locations; the condition or presence of substrate and any hidden damage or activity remains undetermined. Presence or history of wood destroying insects and extent of potential damage remains undetermined.
- Toilets & or bidets in bathrooms on wood floor /subfloor. The area below the toilet is inaccessible and this condition would also be conducive subterranean termite activity, especially if moisture is present.
- Vinyl and or metal siding present at exterior locations; the condition or presence of substrate remains undetermined.
- Wing walls present at one or more areas. Adjacent foundation edge is obstructed and is at higher risk for termite activity.

GENERAL COMMENT AND LIMITATION STATEMENTS FOLLOW

General Statement

Thank you for using North Texas Termite Specialists, Inc. TPCL#12920 to conduct your Wood Destroying Insect (WDI) inspection. The purpose of the inspection is to provide a cursory observation of the readily accessible areas of the building in order to report observed WDI activity. Opinions are made based upon what was seen at the time of inspection. Furniture, stored items and flooring are not moved for inspection purposes. It is important to understand that while the inspection attempts to reduce your risk it will not eliminate your risk. Although the inspector tries to be thorough, this cursory report does not represent all insect activity or damage to have been discovered or completely reported. Such expectation is simply beyond the scope of our service. Guarantees, warranties or protection against errors and omissions are not expressed or implied.

Read the report, it is important!

It is important that you and all interested persons read the report, the inspection agreement and any addenda, before the property is purchased. If you have questions or are unclear regarding our findings, please feel free to call before you buy the property. Of course you may also feel free to call us with a question after you purchase the home.

Ask for the sellers' disclosure notice

We recommend you ask for the sellers' disclosure notice. The disclosure notice is important because it may address an issue our inspection does not discover. Do not withhold information from the inspector to see if he or she will "find it." The more information we are provided, the better service we can provide. When you obtain a copy of the sellers disclosure form, you should request copies of all known WDI (termite) inspections, treatments and damage repairs. If differences exist between this report and other documents, please contact the inspector to discuss such prior to closing.

Past or future inspections

Past or future inspections may discover additional findings or render different opinions. If we were to inspect this property a second time a new finding or opinion might be discovered. Future changes or interpretations of the Structural Pest Control Board (SPCB) inspection Standards may cause conditions to be reported on a future inspection that are not included in the report.

General limitations

Unless specifically stated, the following is not determined: Toxicological or environmental conditions; the presence of plumbing leaks; Site drainage; Ventilation calculations; code conformance; the life expectancy of type of treatments. Annual inspections are recommended as a preventative measure.

Guarantees and warranties

This inspection does not provide any warranty or guarantee regarding treatment of wood destroying insects or their damage. The cursory nature of the inspection makes it impossible to make guarantees. The inspection is of readily accessible visible areas and it is entirely possible for insects such as termites, to remain undetected until after our inspection.

Pesticide contamination

This inspection does not inspect for pesticide or chemical contamination in any form or fashion. Unless stated, the report does not determine if chemicals have been applied in the past. Any mention of past chemical usage is gratuitous and incomplete. Chlordane has not been used since the late 1980's and in June of 2000 the popular chemical chlorpyrifos (Dursban) was removed from most market applications. If you are concerned about pesticides you should contact an appropriate specialist. Perhaps the Texas Department of Health can provide assistance in locating such companies.

Damage

Reporting and assessing the amount of WDI damage is not required by the Texas Structural Pest Control Board and unless specified is beyond the scope of this inspection. Be advised that it is entirely possible for damage to remain undetected and unreported. Any damage reported should be considered to be a partial representation of the discovery and further inspections may be required to fully assess scope of damage. Destructive examinations might be required to fully assess scope of damage. Destructive examinations might be required to fully assess damages. This inspection intends to reduce risk but will not eliminate risk. The inspector does not sound, push or probe every square inch of a building. We do not use specialized inspection techniques such as dogs, audio equipment of fiber optic bore scopes. It is possible for damage to be overlooked, patched up or painted over. In the words of the Structural Pest Control Board: "if visible evidence of active or previous infestation of listed wood destroying insects is reported, it should be assumed that some degree of damage is present." Some areas where damage can remain undiscovered are: siding materials; studs; joists; drywall; plumbing areas; showers; baseboards; rafters; posts; attics and crawlspace areas and or containing air ducts; wood floor systems.

Subterranean termites

Subterranean termites are very common in the north Texas region. They are so common that our opinion is it's a matter of "when" termites will infest a building and not "if". We find that in general buildings less than 3 years old have less risk. We do occasionally find termites on younger buildings; however it is the exception rather than the rule. Buildings that are older than 3 years seem to be in the highest risk category. Our experience leads us to believe that most buildings will have some sort of treatment done before it is 10 years old. If we report this home as not showing visible signs of termite infestation you should understand that it is simply a matter of time before they show up and a corrective action will be needed.

Treating for subterranean termites

Treatment for subterranean termites has traditionally focused on creating a chemical barrier by placing pesticides on the soil around and sometimes under a home. Previous chemicals like chlordane were very effective but were removed from the market place due to misapplications and suspected dangers. We do not test for chemical contamination and, if you are interested in such, you should consult an expert on the matter. It is our opinion that reinfestation is a matter of when and not if, on the good side new chemicals have been developed and are working well.

Drywood and Formosan termites

Drywood termites are uncommon in this region but have been reported in isolated circumstances. Formosan termites have been found in all major DFW area counties and their spread is expected to increase. It seems that cold winters and drier conditions discourage significant colony growth at this time. The inspector does not inspect rail road ties or bark for the insects. When isolated infestations are discovered, they are usually related to import infested construction or landscaping materials. Treatments for these insects vary and are much more expensive and difficult than that for subterranean termites. It is recommended you ask the seller to disclose specifically if the home has had drywood or Formosan termite species prior to closing. For further information concerning activity of Formosan insects contact the Texas Structural Pest Control Board and Texas A&M University as it is my understanding they may be monitoring this subject. If active termites are found you should have the type identified before treatment is done. It is very easy to confuse subterranean and Formosan termites.

Wood boring beetles

There are many types of wood boring beetles. It is common to find occasional prior beetle activity in wood construction materials such as joists and wood trim. In most cases, we do not see damage occurring. In almost all cases the infestation is inactive due to wood processing techniques such as kiln drying. Occasionally active beetles' found. Wood boring beetle damage occurs slowly so there is no need for panic if the beetles are detected. Tenting and fumigating an entire building may not be justified in all cases. Most infestations can be successfully treated via local treatments or wood removal. Powder post beetles are usually found in woods such as ash paneling and trim. Unfortunately, beetles can infest wood without being readily detectable. They are usually imported to the site as concealed larvae in wood materials. Post inspection emergence is infrequent but nonetheless a possibility.

Carpenter ants

Carpenter ant detection is dependent on foraging activities and seasonal factors. In warmer weather the ants are more active at night. Carpenter ants do not eat wood; instead they excavate galleries in which they nest. Many times the ants will nest in wall voids or insulation. Preferred nesting areas tend to be moist and perhaps associated with a wood rot condition. Damage is slow to occur in most cases and radical emergency treatment actions are usually not justified. The ants are common in densely foliated areas and keeping foliage trimmed away from buildings will reduce risk of infestation. Various treatment methods exist. If your home is in an area with moisture and copious vegetation you should expect periodic encounters with the insects.

Insect specie identification

Although the inspector has general knowledge of the biology, habits, and identification of insects such as Wood Bores, Drywood termites and Formosan termites, the inspector should not be considered an identification expert due to the infrequency in which some of these insects are encountered. The inspector will attempt to be accurate; however incorrect identification of insect specie is possible. No warranty or guarantee is made regarding correct insect specie identification. Precise entomological identification services are available by your request for an additional fee.

This is the end of the addendum pages.