



WARRANTY AGREEMENT

These include but are not limited to the following:

A) APPLIANCES, FIXTURES AND EQUIPMENT:

The term “appliances, fixtures and equipment” (including their fittings, attachments, controls, appurtenances) shall include, but not be limited to; furnaces, air handling equipment, ventilating fans, water heaters and pumps, stoves, garbage disposals, compactors, dishwashers, automatic garage door openers, bathtubs, sinks, toilets, faucets and fittings, light switches, convenience outlets, circuit breakers, thermostats and controls.

The warranty period for appliances, fixtures and equipment (including their fittings, attachments, controls, and appurtenances) is one year, or the term of the manufacturer’s written warranty, whichever is less.

B) SYSTEMS:

The term “systems” (exclusive of all appliances, fixtures, and equipment as specified above) mean the following:

- 1) Plumbing systems - all supply, waste and vent pipes and their fittings; water service piping, and their extensions to the tie-in of a public utility connection, septic tank, or pit-less adapter.
- 2) Electrical Systems - all wiring, electrical boxes, and connections up to the public utility connection.
- 3) Heating and cooling - all ductwork, steam and water pipes, refrigerant lines registers, convectors and dampers.

The warranty period for all systems listed above is one year.

C) MAJOR STRUCTURAL DEFECTS:

“Major Structural Defect” (as defined by this agreement) means actual damage to the load-bearing function of the home which vitally affects or is imminently likely to vitally affect the use of the home for residential purposes and not be the result of earthquake, flood, other acts of God/natural disasters, military action, prolonged exposure to the elements causing deterioration or any cause unrelated to faulty design or workmanship.

- 1) The load bearing: Load bearing as used in this agreement means the load bearing of the home defined as the framing members and other structural elements that transmit the dead and live loads to the supporting ground including:

Example of load bearing elements:

- a) Roof rafters and trusses
- b) Ceiling and floor joists
- c) Structural floor systems and slabs in the living area of the home
- d) Load bearing partitions and walls
- e) Supporting beams and headers
- f) Columns
- g) Foundation systems and footings

Example of non-load bearing elements:

- a) Roof shingles and sheathing
- b) Drywall and plaster
- c) Exterior siding
- d) Brick and stove veneer
- e) Sub-floor and flooring materials
- f) Wall tile and other wall coverings
- g) Non load-bearing partitions
- h) Non load-structural concrete floors in attached garages, utility and laundry areas or other areas not finished by the Builder as living space.
- i) Electrical, heating, cooling and plumbing systems, appliances, equipment, and fixtures, paint, doors, windows, trim, cabinets, hardware and insulation

- 2) “Actual Damage” in this agreement means that the defect must represent a structural failure of some part of the load-bearing system. The actual damage must effect the ability of the home to remain stable and to maintain its capacity to transmit the imposed live and load to the ground. It must endanger the above referenced capacity.





3) "Vitality affects the use of the home for residential purposes" as used in this agreement means that the defect in the load-bearing portion of the home must be of such serious nature that it would potentially affect health and safety of the occupants during normal use of the home. Examples of conditions which meet the above criteria include: damage to the structural capacity of the load transmission system of the home, which brings into question its ability to withstand vertical snow loads or lateral wind loads or a condition which will cause substantial further detrimental movement of the load bearing system. Examples of conditions which do not meet the foregoing criteria include minor damage to the load bearing portions of the home which have occurred and are not likely to worsen, but do not affect the stability of the home; or damage which has affected the value of the home but is not of such serious nature that the use of the home for residential purposes has been vitally affected.

The warranty period for all major structural defects listed above is one year with the following exclusions:

D) EXCLUSIONS:

The following are excluded from this agreement:

- 1) Defects in outbuildings (except that outbuildings are covered which contain the plumbing, electrical, heating or cooling systems serving the home); recreational parking, and other recreational facilities, driveways, walkways, decks, privacy screens, retaining walls which are not necessary for the home's structural stability, fences, landscaping (including sodding, seeding, shrubs, trees, and other planting); offsite improvements not part of the home itself.
- 2) Bodily injury, damage to personal property, or damage to real property which was not part of the premises purchased with the home.
- 3) Any damage to the extent it is caused or made worse by:
 - a) Negligence, improper maintenance or improper operation by anyone other than the builder or his employees, agents or subcontractors; or,
 - b) Failure of anyone other than the builder or his employees, agents or subcontractors to comply with the warranty requirements of manufacturers of appliances, equipment or fixtures; or,
 - c) Changes in grading of the ground by anyone other than the builder, or his employees, agents or subcontractors.
- 4) Any defect in, or caused by materials or work (including, but not limited to, items shown on an attached "Addendum to Home Warranty Agreement") supplied by anyone other than the builder, or his employees, agents or subcontractors.
- 5) Normal wear and tear or normal deterioration.
- 6) Loss or damage not cause by a defect in the construction of the home by the builder, or his employees, agents or subcontractors, but resulting from accidents or natural disasters including but not limited to: fire, explosions, smoke, water escape, changes which are not reasonably foreseeable in the level of the underground water table, glass breakage, wind storm, hail, lightning, falling trees, aircraft, vehicles, flood and earthquake.
- 7) The quality and quantity of water provided by private or community wells are in no way warranted by the builder. The plumbing system is covered as previously described herein for fittings, vent pipes, and piping.
- 8) Any defect caused by soil movement for which compensation is provided by legislation or which is covered by other insurance.
- 9) The builder recommends against any carpet in wet areas such as baths. No carpeting in bathrooms or wet areas shall be covered under this warranty.
- 10) Insect damage, exclusive of members treated or designed to resist insect attach, including foundation system. Members of the foundation system are specifically warranted for structural durability as specified herein.
- 11) Any loss or damage, which arises while the home, is being used primarily for non-residential purposes.
- 12) Any defect which does not result in actual loss or damage.
- 13) The builder recommends against the use of a garbage disposal and installation and use of garbage disposal voids the warranty on leach field.
- 14) Air quality is no way warranted by builder. 15) The property is no way warranted against mold. (See MOLD ADVISORY ADDENDUM.)

Additionally, this agreement may have an "Addendum to Home Warranty Agreement" attached to indicate all items supplied by others and therefore excluded from builder's warranty (see #4 above). For example, work performed by the homeowner or persons other than the builder on such items, as interior or exterior painting floor coverings, finishing a recreation room, grading and landscaping and other similar items, are not covered.





IV) WALK-THROUGH:

A walk-through will be made prior to closing and a "walk-through list" prepared mutually by the Seller and the Purchaser and signed by both parties. This walk-through list should list and describe all items which remain to be corrected. This list will be corrected within 5 business days of its completion. All other items requested for warranty must be submitted in writing to the builder as described herein.

V) HOMEOWNER RESPONSIBILITY:

New homes require an active homeowner maintenance effort to reduce the likelihood of damage due to neglect, improper maintenance or abnormal use. One of the more typical problems encountered by new homeowners is water damage to exterior walls and basements. Damage of this sort may be caused by the location and type of homeowner or homeowner's associations installed trees and shrubbery or the build up of snow and ice causing water damming resulting in the failure or need of the homeowner to maintain the property drainage away from the house.

It is the responsibility of the homeowner to maintain, in this instance, a proper grade around the home that will ensure the continued movement of water away from the house. Excessive entrance of water around the foundation can cause soil movement and serious damage. Such damage caused by the homeowner or the homeowners association changing the grade, not properly maintaining it, or cultivating and landscaping areas near the foundation which result in excessive water entrance, will not be considered as a legitimate claim, should damage occur.

Septic maintenance is essential to keeping your septic in good working order. The septic tank should be pumped once a year and the sludge should be removed. Harsh chemicals can adversely affect the essential organisms in the septic, therefore chemicals and disinfectants should be used in moderation. No harsh chemicals, grease, or oils should be disposed of into any household plumbing system. Use of garbage disposals is not recommended as it can lead to excessive solids build up in the tank and solids carry out to the field resulting in the need to pump more frequently and decrease in the life of the field. Cigarettes, paper towels, sanitary napkins, and tampons, wrapping paper, disposable diapers, rags and sticks will not readily decompose in the tank and are likely to lead to clogging, therefore none of these items should ever be disposed of into any household plumbing system.

NOTE: HOMEOWNER NEGLIGENCE, IMPROPER MAINTENANCE AND/OR OPERATION MAY RENDER THIS AGREEMENT NULL AND VOID.

VI) SERVICE PROCEDURES:

a) Routine service: after the walk-through, requests for warranty work should be made with a letter to the customer service department at the address given for the builder at the beginning of this agreement. The builder must receive written notice within two weeks of the expiration of the applicable warranty period. It is the homeowner's responsibility to arrange for a service representative of the builder to have access to the home during normal working hours, Monday through Friday 8:30 am to 4:00 pm.

B) Emergency service: Water, sewer, and heat supply may require emergency service. In an emergency please contact the builder or subcontractor by phone. If after hours, the subcontractors have made provisions for emergency service, if the builder or subcontractor cannot be reached it is recommended that the owner call an available contractor to correct the emergency only and notify the builder the next working day for further instructions. In the event the service requested be not covered by the warranty the homeowner should be prepared to pay the contractors.

C) Warranty claim: not later than ten business days after receipt of written notice of a defect, the builder will cause the problem to be investigated and will promptly advise the homeowner of corrective action which is the builder's responsibility. If the builder and homeowner agree, the company shall discharge its warranty obligation by promptly undertaking and completing the agreed repairs.

D) Warranty claim disputes: should the homeowner and the builder be unable to agree to the builder's responsibility under this warranty for any defect or deficiency, the parties may by mutual agreement, submit the dispute to informal mediation. If the homeowner and builder cannot agree to such informal resolution of any warranty claim dispute, then the same shall be formally submitted for compulsory arbitration under the Construction Industry Arbitration Rules of the American Arbitration Association. Either the homeowner or the builder may enforce this compulsory arbitration provision under AS9.43.010 et.seq. If parties cannot agree on an arbitrator then each party shall choose one arbitrator to be member of a panel or arbitrators and then this panel shall choose a third arbitrator.

VII) Severability: Should any provision of this agreement be deemed by a court of competent jurisdiction to be unenforceable, that determination shall not affect the enforceability of the remaining provisions. This agreement is to be construed in accordance with the laws of the state of Alaska.





— SITE WORK —

(Coverage 1st year only.)

1-1-1 OBSERVATION:

The ground has settled around the foundation, over utility trenches, or in other areas.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Settled ground around foundation walls, over utility trenches, or in other filled areas will not interfere with water drainage away from the home.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: If the contractor provided final grading, one time only during the warranty period, the contractor will fill areas that settle more than 6 inches and that affect proper drainage. It is the consumer's responsibility to replace shrubs, grass, other landscaping, pavement, sidewalks, or other improvements affected by placement of such fill.

1-1-2 OBSERVATION:

The property does not properly drain.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: To ensure proper drainage within 10 feet around the home, the contractor will establish necessary grades and swales within the property if the work is included in the contract. Standing water will not remain for extended periods within 10 feet of the home after a rain (generally no more than 24 hours), except in swales that drain other areas or in areas where sump pumps receive discharge. In these areas a longer period can be anticipated (generally no more than 48 hours). Water may stand longer during periods of heavy rains, especially when heavy rains occur on successive days. No grading determination will be made while frost or snow is on the ground or while the ground is saturated.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: If grading is part of the contract, the contractor is responsible for initially establishing the proper grades and swales.

DISCUSSION: Grass and other landscaping are integral components of the storm water management practice needed to minimize erosion from the property. It is the consumer's responsibility to maintain grass and other landscaping to help ensure the property drainage system functions properly. The consumer is responsible for maintaining such grades and swales once the contractor has properly established them.

1-1-3 OBSERVATION:

The property has soil erosion.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: The contractor is not responsible for soil erosion.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: No corrective action is required by the contractor. The contractor is not responsible for erosion due to acts of God, weather conditions, property alteration by the consumer, construction on adjacent properties, utility company's work, improper consumer maintenance, or other conditions beyond the contractor's control.

1-1-4 OBSERVATION:

Water from a nearby or adjacent property flows onto the consumer's property.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: The contractor is responsible for providing a reasonable means of draining water from rain, melting snow, or ice on the property and in the immediate area of the home, but the contractor is not responsible for water flowing from a nearby or adjacent property.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: No corrective action is required by the contractor.

1-1-5 OBSERVATION:

Existing trees, shrubs, or other vegetation have been damaged in the course of construction.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: The contractor will make a reasonable and cost-effective effort to preserve existing landscaping as predetermined by the contractor and consumer, but the survival of existing landscaping cannot be guaranteed.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: No corrective action is required by the contractor.

— FOUNDATION —

(Coverage 1st year only as standard.)

10 year on structural systems if agreed upon in contract.)

GENERAL

2-1-1 OBSERVATION:

The foundation is out of square.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: As measured at the top of the foundation wall, the diagonal of a triangle with sides of 12 feet and 16 feet will be no more than 1 inch more or less than 20 feet.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will make necessary modifications to the foundation not complying with the performance guideline for squareness to provide a satisfactory appearance. The contractor may square the first-floor deck or walls by cantilevering over the foundation or locating the deck or walls inset from the outside face of the foundation.

DISCUSSION: Squareness is primarily an aesthetic consideration. The corrective measure emphasizes the primarily aesthetic nature of squareness and makes the criterion for correction a satisfactory appearance. This allows the contractor to make either a structural change or some cosmetic modification as is most appropriate. There are many instances in which the squareness of a foundation is inconsequential because subsequent construction provides an opportunity to make corrections.

2-1-2 OBSERVATION:

The foundation is not level.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: This guideline applies only when the levelness of the foundation adversely impacts subsequent construction. As measured at the top of the foundation wall, no point will be more than 1/2 inch higher or lower than any point within 20 feet.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will make necessary modifications to any part of the foundation or to subsequent construction to meet the performance guideline for levelness. This can be affected by leveling the sills with shims, mortar, appropriate fillers, or other methods.

DISCUSSION: There are many instances in which the levelness of a foundation is not of consequence because subsequent construction provides an opportunity to make corrections.

2-1-3 OBSERVATION:

There is a crack in a concrete footing.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Cracks greater than 1/4 inch in width are considered excessive.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will repair any cracks in excess of the performance guideline, using a material designed to fill cracks in concrete.

CONCRETE SLABS

2-2-1 OBSERVATION:

A concrete slab within the structure has separated or moved at control (expansion and contraction) joints.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Concrete slabs within the structure are designed to move at control joints.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: Because this is a normal occurrence, no corrective action is required by the contractor.

DISCUSSION: Control joints are placed in concrete for the very purpose of encouraging cracking to take place at the joints instead of in random locations.





2-2-2 OBSERVATION:

Efflorescence is present on the surface of the basement floor.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: If the efflorescence is caused by basement water leakage (actual flow and accumulation), the contractor will eliminate the leaks into the structure.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will repair to meet the performance guideline.

DISCUSSION: Efflorescence is evidenced by the presence of a white film on the surface of the concrete. It is a particularly common occurrence where masonry or concrete are in contact with high moisture levels as may be found in basements.

2-2-3 OBSERVATION:

The concrete floor or slab is uneven.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Except where the floor or portion of the floor has been designed for specific drainage purposes, concrete floors in living areas will not have pits, depressions, or areas of unevenness exceeding 3/8 inch in 32 inches. (See "Taking Measurements" in the Introduction for information on 32-inch levels.)

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will correct or repair the floor to meet the performance guideline.

DISCUSSION: A repair can be accomplished by leveling the surface with a material designed to repair uneven concrete.

2-2-4 OBSERVATION:

The concrete floor slab is cracked.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Minor cracks in concrete floor slabs are normal. Cracks exceeding 3/16 inch in width or 3/16 inch in vertical displacement will be repaired if the slab is in conditioned space or the crack interferes with the installation of finish flooring.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will repair cracks that do not meet the performance guideline using a material designed to fill cracks in concrete.

2-2-5 OBSERVATION:

Interior concrete is pitting or spalling. Pitting is evidenced by concrete that has chipped. Spalling is evidenced by concrete that has flaked or peeled from the outer surface.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Interior concrete surfaces will not pit or spall unless the deterioration is caused by factors outside of the contractor's control.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will repair concrete surfaces using materials designed for this purpose.

2-2-6 OBSERVATION:

The interior concrete slab has a loose, sandy surface, sometimes referred to as "dusting."

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: The surface will not be so sandy that it causes a problem when the finish flooring is applied.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The surface will be repaired to be suitable for the finish flooring that the contractor had reason to anticipate would be applied.

CONCRETE BLOCK BASEMENT AND CRAWL SPACE WALLS

2-3-1 OBSERVATION:

A concrete block basement or crawl space wall is cracked.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Cracks in concrete block basement or crawl space walls will not exceed 1/4 inch in width.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will repair cracks to meet the performance guideline using a material designed to fill cracks in concrete.

DISCUSSION: Shrinkage cracks are common in concrete block masonry and should be expected in crawl space and basement walls. Cracks may be vertical, diagonal, horizontal, or in stepped-in masonry joints.

2-3-2 OBSERVATION:

A concrete block basement wall is out of plumb.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Block concrete walls will not be out of plumb greater than 1 inch in 8 feet when measured from the base to the top of the wall.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will repair any deficiencies in excess of the performance guideline. If the wall is to remain unfinished according to the contract, and the wall meets building codes requirements as evidenced by passed inspections, then no corrective action is required by the contractor.

2-3-3 OBSERVATION:

A concrete block basement wall is bowed.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Concrete block walls will not bow in excess of 1 inch in 8 feet.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will repair any deficiencies in excess of the performance guideline. If the wall is to remain unfinished according to the contract, and the wall meets building codes requirements as evidenced by passed inspections, then no corrective action is required.

2-3-4 OBSERVATION:

Efflorescence is present on the surface of the basement or crawl space block.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: If the efflorescence is caused by water leakage (actual flow and accumulation), the contractor will eliminate the leak into the structure.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will repair to meet the performance guideline.

DISCUSSION: Efflorescence is a typical condition caused by moisture reacting with the soluble salts in concrete and forming harmless carbonate compounds. It is evidenced by the presence of a white film on the surface of the concrete. It is a particularly common occurrence where masonry or concrete are in contact with high moisture levels as may be found in basements or crawl spaces.

POURED CONCRETE BASEMENT AND CRAWL SPACE WALLS

2-4-1 OBSERVATION:

A poured concrete basement wall is out of plumb.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Finished concrete walls will not be out of plumb greater than 1 inch in 8 feet when measured vertically.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will repair any deficiencies in excess of the performance guideline. If the wall is to remain unfinished according to contract and the wall meets building codes requirements as evidenced by passed inspections, then no corrective action is required by the contractor.

2-4-2 OBSERVATION:

An exposed concrete wall has pits, surface voids, or similar imperfections in it.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Surface imperfections larger than 1 inch in diameter or 1 inch in depth are considered excessive.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will repair imperfections that do not meet the performance guideline, using a material designed to fill holes in concrete.

DISCUSSION: Pits, surface voids, and similar imperfections are called "air surface voids" and are caused by air trapped between the concrete and concrete form interface. Air surface voids are not structurally significant. The technical term for larger voids is honeycomb. These must be dealt with in accordance with this guideline. The repaired area is unlikely to match the color or texture of the surrounding concrete.





2-4-3 OBSERVATION:

A poured concrete basement wall is bowed.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Concrete walls will not bow in excess of 1 inch in 8 feet when measured from the base to the top of the wall.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will repair any deficiencies in excess of the performance guideline. If the wall is to remain unfinished according to contract and the wall meets building codes as evidenced by passed inspections, then no corrective action is required by the contractor.

2-4-4 OBSERVATION:

A poured concrete basement or crawl space wall is cracked.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Cracks in poured walls will not exceed 1/4 inch in width.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will cosmetically repair any cracks to meet the performance guideline, using a material designed to fill cracks in concrete.

DISCUSSION: Shrinkage cracks and other cracks are common and are inherent in the drying process of poured concrete walls. They should be expected in these walls due to the nature of concrete. The only cracks considered under warranty claims are cracks that permit water penetration or horizontal cracks that cause a bow in the wall.

2-4-5 OBSERVATION:

A cold joint is visible on exposed poured concrete foundation walls.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: A cold joint is a visible joint that indicates where the pour terminated and continued. Cold joints are normal and should be expected to be visible. Cold joints should not be an actual separation or a crack that exceeds 1/4 inch in width.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will cosmetically repair any cold joint to meet the performance guideline, using a material designed to fill cracks in concrete.

2-4-6 OBSERVATION:

Efflorescence is present on the surface of the poured concrete basement wall.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: If the efflorescence is caused by basement water leakage, (actual flow or accumulation), the contractor will eliminate the leak into the structure.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will repair to meet the performance guideline.

DISCUSSION: Efflorescence is a typical condition caused by moisture reacting with the soluble salts in concrete and forming harmless carbonate compounds. It is evidenced by the presence of a white film on the surface of the concrete. It is a particularly common occurrence where masonry or concrete are in contact with high moisture levels as may be found in basements or crawl spaces.

**MOISTURE AND WATER PENETRATION
BASEMENT WALLS AND FLOOR**

2-5-1 OBSERVATION:

Dampness is evident on basement walls or the floor.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: The contractor is not responsible for dampness caused by condensation of water vapor on cool walls and floors. Dampness caused by moisture intrusion is unacceptable.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will repair to meet the performance guideline unless the consumer's action caused the dampness.

DISCUSSION: Excessive dampness may be caused by consumer action, such as changing the grade around the home or irrigation systems, and is not the contractor's responsibility.

2-5-2 OBSERVATION:

Water has accumulated in the basement.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Water will not accumulate in the basement.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will take such actions

as are necessary to prevent water from accumulating in the basement unless consumer action caused the accumulation.

DISCUSSION: The consumer should maintain proper grade away from the dwelling.

CRAWL SPACES

2-5-3 OBSERVATION:

Water accumulates in a vented crawl space.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Crawl spaces should be graded and proper exterior foundation drains installed as required by the prevailing building codes to prevent water from accumulating.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will take corrective measures to meet the performance guideline.

2-5-4 OBSERVATION:

Condensation is evident on the vented crawl space surfaces.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: The contractor will install the ventilation and vapor barrier required by the prevailing building code.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will take corrective actions to meet the performance guideline. If the crawl space is ventilated as required by applicable building codes, then no corrective action is required by the contractor. Further reduction of condensation is a consumer maintenance responsibility.

DISCUSSION: Temporary conditions that cause condensation that cannot be eliminated by ventilation and a vapor barrier may include Night air gradually cools the interior surfaces of the crawl space. In the morning, moisture picked up by sun-warmed air migrates into the crawl space and condenses on cool surfaces. At night, outside air may rapidly cool foundation walls and provide a cool surface on which moisture may condense. If the home is left unheated in the winter, floors and walls may provide cold surfaces on which moisture in the warmer crawl space air may condense. Excessive moisture inside a heated home may reach the dew point within, or on the colder bottom surface of, vapor permeable floor insulation. Moisture on or under the poly vapor barrier may result from condensation or hydrostatic pressure. This is normal. The consumer can reduce condensation, if necessary, by enclosing the crawl space and dehumidifying (closed crawl) or by enclosing and intentionally heating and cooling the crawl space (conditioned crawl).

STRUCTURAL COLUMNS, POSTS, OR PIERS

2-6-1 OBSERVATION:

An exposed wood column is bowed or is out of plumb.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Exposed wood columns will not bow or be out of plumb more than 3/4 inch in 8 feet at substantial completion of the project.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will repair any deficiencies in excess of the performance guideline.

DISCUSSION: Wood columns may become distorted as part of the drying process. Bows and other imperfections that develop after installation cannot be prevented or controlled by the contractor.

2-6-2 OBSERVATION:

An exposed concrete column is installed bowed or out of plumb.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Exposed concrete columns will not be installed with a bow in excess of 1 inch in 8 feet. They should not be installed out of plumb in excess of 1 inch in 8 feet.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will repair any deficiencies in excess of the performance guideline.

2-6-3 OBSERVATION:

A masonry column or pier is out of plumb.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Masonry columns or piers should not be constructed out of plumb in excess of 1 inch in 8 feet.





CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will repair any deficiencies in excess of the performance guideline.

2-6-4 OBSERVATION:

A steel post is out of plumb.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Steel posts will not be out of plumb in excess of 3/8 inch in 8 feet when measured vertically.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will repair any deficiencies in excess of the performance guideline.

INTERIOR FLOOR CONSTRUCTION

(Coverage 1st year only.)

FLOOR SYSTEM:

3-1-1 OBSERVATION:

Springiness, bounce, shaking, or visible sag is present in the floor system.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: All beams, joists, headers, and other dimensional or manufactured structural members will be sized according to the manufacturers' specifications or applicable building codes.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will reinforce or modify, as necessary, any member of the floor system not meeting the performance guideline.

DISCUSSION: Defection may indicate insufficient stiffness in the lumber, or may reflect an aesthetic consideration independent of the strength and safety requirements of the lumber. Structural members are required to meet standards for both stiffness and strength. If a consumer expresses a preference to the contractor before construction, the contractor and the consumer may agree upon a higher standard.

BEAMS, COLUMNS, AND POSTS

3-2-1 OBSERVATION:

An exposed wood column, post, or beam is split.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Sawn wood columns, posts, or beams will meet the grading standard for the species used.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will repair or replace any wood column, post, or beam that does not meet the performance guideline. Filling splits with appropriate filler is an acceptable method of repair.

DISCUSSION: Columns, posts, and beams will sometimes split as they dry after installation. Splitting is acceptable and is not a structural concern if the columns, posts, or beams have been sized according to manufacturer's specifications or applicable building codes. Some materials have inherent cracks or imperfections; these do not require repair.

3-2-2 OBSERVATION:

An exposed wood beam or post is twisted or bowed.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Exposed wood posts and beams will meet the grading standard for the species used. Posts and beams with bows and twists exceeding 3/4 inch in an 8-foot section will not be installed, and those that develop bows and twists exceeding 3/4 inch in an 8-foot section are considered excessive.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will repair or replace any beam or post with a bow or twist that exceeds the performance guideline.

DISCUSSION: Beams and posts, especially those 3 1/2 inches or greater in thickness (which normally are not kiln dried) will sometimes twist or bow as they dry after milling or installation. Twisting or bowing is usually not a structural concern if posts and beams have been sized according to manufacturers' specifications or applicable building codes.

3-2-3 OBSERVATION:

An exposed wood beam or post is cupped.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Cups exceeding 1/4 inch in 51/2 inches are considered excessive.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will repair or replace any beam or post with a defect that does not meet the performance guideline.

DISCUSSION: Cupped lumber is lumber that has warped or cupped across the grain in a concave or convex shape. Beams and posts, especial-

ly those 3 1/2 inches or greater in thickness (which normally are not kiln dried), will sometimes cup as they dry after milling or installation.

SUBFLOOR AND JOISTS

3-3-1 OBSERVATION:

The wood subfloor squeaks or appears loose.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Although a totally squeak-proof floor cannot be guaranteed, frequent, loud squeaks caused by improper installation or loose subfloor are deficiencies.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will refasten any loose subfloor or take other corrective action to attempt to reduce squeaking to the extent possible within reasonable repair capability without removing floor or ceiling finishes.

DISCUSSION: There are many possible causes of floor squeaks. One of the more common sources of squeaks is wood moving along the shank of a nail. Squeaking frequently occurs when lumber, floor sheathing, or boards move slightly when someone walks over them. Boards and floor sheathing may become loose due to shrinkage of the floor structure or subfloor as it dries after installation or seasonal changes in temperature and humidity. Nails used to fasten metal connectors (joist hangers, tie-down straps, etc.) may cause squeaks. The nature of wood and construction methods makes it practically impossible to eliminate all squeaks during all seasons. Fastening loose subfloor with casing nails into carpet and counter sinking the head is an acceptable method of repair. Snap-off screws may also be used to refasten subfloor through carpet.

3-3-2 OBSERVATION:

A wood subfloor is uneven.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Subfloors will not have more than a 1/4 inch ridge or depression within any 32-inch measurement. Measurements should not be made at imperfections that are characteristic of the material used. This guideline does not cover transition points between different materials.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will correct or repair the subfloor to meet the performance guideline.

3-3-3 OBSERVATION:

A wood subfloor is out of level.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: The floor should not slope more than 1/2 inch in 20 feet. Crowns and other lumber characteristics that meet the standards of the applicable grading organization for the grade and species used are not defects. Deflections due to overloading by the consumer are not the contractor's responsibility.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will make a reasonable and cost-effective effort to modify the floor to comply with the performance guideline.

DISCUSSION: Sloped floors have both an aesthetic and functional consideration. Measurements for slope should be made across the room, not in a small area.

3-3-4 OBSERVATION:

Deflection and/or flex is observed in a floor system constructed of wood I-joists, floor trusses, or similar products.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: All wood I-joists and other manufactured structural components in the floor system will be sized and installed as provided in the manufacturers' instructions and applicable building codes.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will reinforce or modify as necessary any floor component that does not meet the performance guideline.

DISCUSSION: Some deflection and/or flex is normal and is not an indication of deficiency in the strength and safety of the product. If a





consumer requests it, the contractor and consumer may agree to more stringent criteria in writing prior to construction.

— WALLS —

(Coverage 1st year only as standard.
10 year on structural systems if agreed upon in contract.)

WALL FRAMING

4-1-1 OBSERVATION:

A framed wall is not plumb.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: The interior face of wood framed walls will not be more than 3/8 inch out of plumb for any 32 inches in any vertical measurement.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will repair the wall to meet the performance guideline.

4-1-2 OBSERVATION:

The wall is bowed.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Walls will not bow more than 1/2 inch out of line within any 32 inch horizontal measurement, or 1/2 inch out of line within any 8 foot vertical measurement.

DISCUSSION: All interior and exterior walls have slight variances in their finished surface. On occasion, the underlying framing may warp, twist, or bow after installation.

4-1-3 OBSERVATION:

Deflection is observed in a beam, header, girder, or other dimensional or manufactured structural member in a wall.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: All beams, headers, girders, and other dimensional or manufactured structural members in the wall system will be sized according to the manufacturers' specifications and applicable building codes.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will reinforce or modify, as necessary, any beam, header, girder, or other dimensional or manufactured structural member in the wall system that does not meet the performance guideline.

MOISTURE BARRIERS AND FLASHING

4-2-1 OBSERVATION:

Bulk water is penetrating around a window or door.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Windows and doors will be installed and flashed in accordance with manufacturer's specifications and/or as required by prevailing building codes.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will correct to meet the performance guideline.

4-2-2 OBSERVATION:

An exterior wall leaks because of improper caulking installation or failure of the caulking material.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Joints and cracks in exterior wall surfaces and around openings will be caulked to prevent the entry of water.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: One time only during the warranty period, the contractor will repair or caulk joints and cracks in exterior wall surfaces, as necessary, to correct deficiencies.

DISCUSSION: Even when properly installed, caulking eventually will shrink and crack. Maintenance of caulking is the consumer's responsibility.

WALL INSULATION

4-3-1 OBSERVATION:

Wall insulation is insufficient.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: The contractor will install insulation according to R-values designated in the contract documents or as required by the prevailing building code.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will install insulation to meet the performance guideline.

WINDOWS AND GLASS

(Coverage 1st year only.)

4-4-1 OBSERVATION:

A window is difficult to open or close.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Windows should require no greater operating force than that described in the manufacturer's specifications.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will correct or repair the window as required to meet the performance guideline.

4-4-2 OBSERVATION:

Window glass is broken and a screen or window hardware is missing or damaged.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Glass should not be broken and screens and hardware should not be damaged or missing at the time of substantial completion of the project. Screens included in the original contract will be installed.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: Broken glass, missing or damaged screens, or missing or damaged hardware reported to the contractor prior to substantial completion of the project will be installed or replaced. Broken glass, missing or damaged screens, or missing or damaged hardware reported after substantial completion of the project are the consumer's responsibility.

4-4-3 OBSERVATION:

Water is observed in the home around a window unit during or after rain.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Window installation will be performed in accordance with manufacturer's specifications so that water does not intrude beyond the drainage plane of the window during normal rain conditions. Windows will resist water intrusion as specified by the window manufacturer.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will correct any deficiencies attributed to improper installation. Any deficiencies attributed to the window unit's performance will be addressed by the window manufacturer's warranty.

DISCUSSION: Leakage at the glazing interface is covered under the manufacturer's warranty. Windows have a limited ability to resist excessive wind-driven rain, but should perform according to manufacturer's specifications. The consumer is responsible for keeping weep holes clean of debris as they are designed to allow wind-driven rain to be diverted from the window sill.

4-4-4 OBSERVATION:

Window grids, grilles, or muntins fall out or become out of level.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Window grids, grilles, or muntins will not disconnect, fall, or become out of level.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: One time only during the warranty period, window grids, grilles, or muntins will be repaired or replaced.

4-4-5 OBSERVATION:

Glass surfaces are scratched.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Glass surfaces will not have scratches visible from 10 feet under normal lighting conditions at the time of substantial completion of the project.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will repair or replace any scratched glass surface if noted prior to substantial completion of the project.





EXTERIOR DOORS

4-5-1 OBSERVATION:

An exterior door is warped.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Exterior doors will not warp to the extent that they become inoperable or cease to be weather-resistant. A 1/4 inch tolerance as measured diagonally from corner to corner is acceptable.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will correct or replace exterior doors that do not meet the performance guideline.

DISCUSSION: Most exterior doors will warp to some degree due to the difference in the temperature and humidity between inside and outside surfaces; 1/4 inch across the plane of the door measured diagonally from corner to corner is an acceptable tolerance. Warping may also be caused by improper or incomplete finishing of the door including sides, top, and bottom. The contractor is not responsible for warpage if painting of doors is not within the contractor's scope of work.

4-5-2 OBSERVATION:

Raw wood shows at the edges of an inset panel inserted into a wood exterior door during the manufacturing process.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: This is a common occurrence in wood doors with panels.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: Since this occurrence is common, no corrective action is required by the contractor.

DISCUSSION: Wood products expand and contract with changes in temperature and humidity. Wooden inserts are intentionally loosely fitted into the rails by the manufacturer to allow the inserts to move, which minimizes splitting of the panel or other damage to the door. 4-5-3 **OBSERVATION:**

A wooden door panel is split.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: A split in a panel will not allow light to be visible through the door.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: One time only during the warranty period, the contractor will repair and paint or stain the split panel that does not meet the performance guideline. Caulking and fillers are acceptable.

DISCUSSION: Wooden inserts are loosely fitted into the door to allow the inserts to move, which minimizes splitting of the panel or other damage to the door. On occasion, a panel may become "locked" by paint or expansion of the edges with changes in temperature and humidity and no longer "float" between the rails. This may result in the panel splitting. The repainted area may not blend with the remainder of the door or other doors on the home.

4-5-4 OBSERVATION:

An exterior door sticks or binds.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Exterior doors will operate smoothly, except that doors may stick during occasional periods of high humidity or with variations in temperature.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will adjust or replace the door to meet the performance guideline if the problem is caused by faulty workmanship or materials.

DISCUSSION: Exterior doors may warp or bind to some degree because of the difference in the temperature and/or humidity between inside and outside surfaces. The contractor is not responsible for warpage if painting of doors was not within the contractor's scope of work. Any changes to originally installed door hardware, weather stripping or other door components that cause improper operation are not the contractor's responsibility.

4-5-5 OBSERVATION:

An exterior door will not close and latch.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Exterior doors will close and latch.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: One time only during the warranty period, the contractor will adjust the door or latching mechanism to meet the performance guideline.

DISCUSSION: Exterior doors may warp or bind to some degree because of the difference in the temperature, humidity, or both, between inside and outside surfaces. Latching also can be affected by natural settling. Subsequent adjustments may be necessary by the consumer. The contractor is not responsible for warpage if painting of doors was not within the contractor's scope of work.

4-5-6 OBSERVATION:

The plastic molding on the primary door behind the storm door melts from exposure to sunlight.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: It is a common occurrence for the plastic molding behind storm doors to melt.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: No corrective action is required by the contractor.

DISCUSSION: Plastic moldings may melt or deform if the exterior door is covered by a storm door during a warm season, or if it faces the sun. This is not a defect of the door, but a problem caused by the trapping of heat between the primary door and the storm door. The storm door should be removed and reinstalled by the consumer as a part of normal seasonal maintenance (i.e., removed in the spring and reinstalled in the fall). The consumer is also cautioned to follow the manufacturer's recommendations on painting the moldings. Dark colors will tend to absorb more heat.

4-5-7 OBSERVATION:

Caulking or glazing on the primary door behind the storm door cracks or peels.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: It is a common occurrence for caulking or glazing on the primary door behind the storm door to crack or peel.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: No corrective action is required by the contractor.

DISCUSSION: High temperatures may cause glazing and caulking to harden and/or fail prematurely if the door is covered by a storm door during a warm season or if it faces the sun. This is not a defect of the door, caulking, or glazing, but a problem caused by the trapping of heat between the primary door and the storm door. The storm door should be removed and reinstalled by the consumer as a part of normal seasonal maintenance (i.e., removed in the spring and reinstalled in the fall). The consumer is also cautioned to follow the manufacturer's recommendations on painting the moldings. Dark colors will tend to absorb more heat.

4-5-8 OBSERVATION:

A door swings open or closed by the force of gravity.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Exterior doors will not swing open or closed by the force of gravity alone.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will adjust the door to prevent it from swinging open or closed by the force of gravity.

4-5-9 OBSERVATION:

The reveal around an exterior door edge, doorjamb, and/or threshold is uneven.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Gaps between adjacent components will not vary by more than 3/16 inch along each side of the door.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will repair existing unit to meet performance guideline.

DISCUSSION: Doors must have gaps at their perimeter to accommodate expansion/contraction due to variations in temperature and/or humidity and to enable the door to operate over a wide range of environmental conditions.

4-5-10 OBSERVATION:

Air movement or light is observed around a closed exterior door.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Weather stripping will be in-





stalled and sized properly to seal the exterior door when closed in order to prevent excessive air infiltration.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will adjust exterior door unit or weather stripping to meet performance guideline.

DISCUSSION: Doors must have gaps at their perimeter to accommodate expansion/contraction due to variations in temperature and/or humidity and to enable the door to operate over a wide range of environmental conditions. Weather stripping seals the gaps required for proper operations to prevent excessive air infiltration. At times of high wind or temperature differentials inside the home and outside, there may be noticeable air movement around a closed door's perimeter. A small glimmer of light seen at the corners of the door unit is normal. Weather stripping should be kept cleaned and maintained by the consumer.

4-5-11 OBSERVATION:

Exterior door hardware or kick-plate has tarnished.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Finishes on door hardware or kick-plates installed by the contractor are covered by the manufacturer's warranty.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: No corrective action is required by the contractor.

4-5-12 OBSERVATION:

A sliding patio door or screen will not stay on track.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Sliding patio doors and screens will slide properly on their tracks at the time of substantial completion of the project. The cleaning and maintenance necessary to preserve proper operation are consumer responsibilities.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: One time only during the warranty period, the contractor will adjust the door or screen.

DISCUSSION: Proper operation should be verified by the consumer and the contractor at the time of substantial completion of the project.

4-5-13 OBSERVATION:

A sliding patio door does not roll smoothly.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Sliding patio doors will roll smoothly at the time of substantial completion of the project. The cleaning and maintenance necessary to preserve proper operation are consumer responsibilities.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: One time only during the warranty period, the contractor will adjust the door.

DISCUSSION: Proper operation should be verified by the consumer and the contractor at the time of substantial completion of the project.

4-5-14 OBSERVATION:

A doorknob, deadbolt, or lockset does not operate smoothly.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: A doorknob, deadbolt, or lockset should not stick or bind during operation.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: One time only during the warranty period, the contractor will adjust, repair, or replace knobs that are not damaged by the consumer.

DISCUSSION: Lock sets may feel heavy or stiff but are operating as intended by the manufacturer. This can be true for lock sets of all price ranges.

EXTERIOR FINISH

(Coverage 1st year only.)

WOOD AND WOOD COMPOSITE SIDING

5-1-1 OBSERVATION:

Siding is bowed.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Bows exceeding 1/2 inch in 32 inches are considered excessive.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will replace any wood siding with bows that does not meet the performance guideline and will finish the replacement siding to match the existing siding as closely as practical.

DISCUSSION: If the siding is fastened by nails driven into studs, expansion caused by changing relative temperatures and/or humidity may cause bulges or waves. Even with proper installation, siding will tend to bow inward and outward in adjacent stud spaces.

5-1-2 OBSERVATION:

An edge or gap is visible between adjacent pieces of siding or siding panels and other materials.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Gaps wider than 3/16 inch are considered excessive, unless the siding is installed as prescribed by manufacturer's instructions.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will repair gaps that do not meet the performance guideline.

DISCUSSION: Proper repair can be completed by providing joint covers or by caulking the gap. This is important if the gaps were intentionally made for expansion joints. If the siding is painted, the contractor will paint the new caulking to match the existing siding as closely as practical, but an exact match cannot be achieved.

5-1-3 OBSERVATION:

Siding is not parallel with the course above or below.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: A piece of siding may not be more than 1/2 inch off parallel with contiguous courses in any 20-foot measurement.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will reinstall siding to meet the performance guideline for straightness, and will replace with new siding any siding damaged during removal.

5-1-4 OBSERVATION:

Face nails have been driven below the surface of wood composite siding.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Siding nails will be driven in accordance with the manufacturer's installation instructions.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will repair as necessary to meet the performance guideline by filling with appropriate filler. Touch-up paint may not match the surrounding area.

5-1-5 OBSERVATION:

Siding boards have buckled, warped, or cupped.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Boards that project more than 3/16 inch in 51/2 inches are considered excessive.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will repair or replace any boards that do not meet the performance guideline.

DISCUSSION: Buckling, warping, or cupping is caused by wood expanding as a result of increased temperature, relative humidity, or both.

5-1-6 OBSERVATION:

Siding boards have split.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Splits wider than 1/8 inch and longer than 1 inch are considered excessive.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will repair siding boards that do not meet the performance guideline by filling with appropriate filler. Touch-up paint may not match the surrounding area.

5-1-7 OBSERVATION:

Wood siding, shakes, or shingles have bled through paint or stain applied by the contractor.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Resins and extractives bleeding through paint or stain, or blackening of siding, shakes, or shingles is considered normal, and is especially noticeable if natural weathering, white paint, or semitransparent stain is specified for the project.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: No corrective action is required by the contractor.

5-1-8 OBSERVATION:

Siding has delaminated.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Siding will not delaminate.





CORRECTIVE MEASURE: Delaminating of siding is covered under the manufacturer's warranty, unless the delaminating was caused by the consumer's actions or negligence. The consumer should contact the manufacturer for warranty coverage.

5-1-9 OBSERVATION:

Nail stains are visible on siding or ceiling boards.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Stains exceeding 1/2 inch from the nail which are readily visible from a distance of more than 20 feet are considered excessive.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will remove stains that do not meet the performance guideline.

DISCUSSION: Stains can be caused by oxidation of nails or leaching of extractives from the wood. Use of galvanized nails (even double hot dipped) will not necessarily prevent staining.

ALUMINUM OR VINYL SIDING

5-2-1 OBSERVATION:

Aluminum or vinyl siding is bowed or wavy.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Some waviness in aluminum or vinyl siding is expected. Waves or similar distortions in aluminum or vinyl lap siding are considered excessive only if they exceed 1/2 inch in 32 inches.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will correct any waves or distortions to comply with the performance guideline by reinstalling or replacing siding as necessary.

5-2-2 OBSERVATION:

Siding is faded.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Any color siding, when exposed to the ultraviolet rays of the sun, will fade. Fading cannot be prevented by the contractor. However, panels installed on the same wall and under the same conditions should fade at the same rate.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: No corrective action is required by the contractor. The consumer should contact the siding manufacturer for issues with inconsistent fading.

DISCUSSION: Color warranties are provided by the siding manufacturer. The consumer should contact the manufacturer with questions or claims regarding changes in color of vinyl or aluminum siding. Color and fade imperfections beyond an expected degree may be covered by the manufacturer's warranty, except where siding is shaded differently from the rest of the wall, such as under shutters or behind vegetation.

5-2-3 OBSERVATION:

Aluminum or vinyl siding trim is loose.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Trim will not separate from the home by more than 1/4 inch.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will reinstall trim as necessary to comply with the performance guideline.

DISCUSSION: Vinyl siding and accessories should not be caulked in most circumstances, as caulking could impact the product's contraction and expansion characteristics.

5-2-4 OBSERVATION:

Aluminum or vinyl siding courses are not parallel with eaves or wall openings.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Any piece of aluminum or vinyl siding more than 1/2 inch off parallel in 20 feet with a break such as an eave or wall opening is considered excessive.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will reinstall siding to comply with the performance guideline and will replace with new siding any siding damaged during removal.

5-2-5 OBSERVATION:

Nail heads show in aluminum or vinyl siding.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: No nail heads in the field of the siding will be exposed.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will install trim as necessary to cover the nails and will install proper trim accessories to avoid face nailing.

DISCUSSION: Vinyl siding generally should not be face nailed. However, there are appropriate and typical occasions when a single face nail may be needed to reinforce a joint or fasten the siding to the wall when it is cut to fit around window frames, doors, roofs, or other obstructions on the wall. In most cases (the only exception would be the top piece on a gable end), vinyl siding should not be face nailed when proper accessory products are used. For example, under a window application the contractor can use the J-channel trim and utility trim, and snap punch the top of the vinyl siding. If face nailing is the only option, the contractor should pre-drill a 1/8 inch diameter hole to allow for expansion and contraction.

5-2-6 OBSERVATION:

Aluminum or vinyl siding trim accessory is loose from caulking at windows or other wall openings.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Siding trim accessories will not separate from caulking at windows or other wall openings during the warranty period.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: One time only during the warranty period, the contractor will repair or recaulk, as necessary, to eliminate the separation.

5-2-7 OBSERVATION:

Aluminum or vinyl siding is cut unevenly.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Gaps will comply with the manufacturer's guidelines.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will ensure that the appropriate trim/accessory is installed to eliminate potentially revealing site cuts. If cuts in siding panels are so uneven that they are not concealed by trim, the panel will be replaced.

DISCUSSION: Cut edges of vinyl siding should never be visible when proper trim and accessories are used.

5-2-8 OBSERVATION:

Aluminum or vinyl siding is not correctly spaced from moldings.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Prescribed spacing between siding and accessory trim is typically 1/4 inch, or should comply with the manufacturer's installation instructions.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will correct the spacing to meet the performance guideline.

CEMENT BOARD SIDING

5-3-1 OBSERVATION:

Cement board siding is cracked or chipped.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: As a cement product, this siding is susceptible to the same characteristic limitations as other cement products. Cracks more than 2 inches in length and 1/8 inch in width are considered excessive. Chips or dents not reported at time of substantial completion of the project are not covered.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: Cracked or chipped cement board will be repaired or replaced as necessary, as determined by the contractor.

DISCUSSION: The manufacturer's instructions include guidelines to reduce chipping or cracking of siding.

5-3-2 OBSERVATION:

Cement board siding is improperly fastened.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Siding will be nailed flush and perpendicular per the manufacturer's instructions. Staples will not be used.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will correct or repair improperly fastened boards. Overdriven nail heads or nails driven at an angle can be filled with siding manufacturer's specified product.





MASONRY AND VENEER

5-4-1 OBSERVATION:

A masonry or veneer wall or mortar joint is cracked.
PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Cracks visible from distances in excess of 20 feet or larger than 1/4 inch in width are not acceptable.
CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will repair cracks in excess of the performance guideline by tuck pointing, patching, or painting, as deemed most appropriate by the contractor. The contractor will not be responsible for color variation between the original and new mortar or between the brick or stone and the pointing material.
DISCUSSION: Hairline cracks resulting from shrinkage and cracks due to minor settlement are common in masonry or veneer walls and mortar joints and do not necessarily represent a defect.

5-4-2 OBSERVATION:

Cut bricks below openings in masonry walls are of different thickness.
PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Cut bricks used in the course directly below an opening will not vary from one another in thickness by more than 1/4 inch. The smallest dimension of a cut brick should be greater than 1 inch.
CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will repair the wall to meet the performance guideline.
DISCUSSION: Bricks are cut to achieve required dimensions at openings and ends of walls when it is not possible to match unit/mortar coursing. An exact match of brick and mortar after a repair cannot be guaranteed.

5-4-3 OBSERVATION:

A brick course is not straight.
PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: No point along the bottom of any course will be more than 1/4 inch higher or lower than any other point within 10 feet along the bottom of the same course, or 1/2 inch in any length.
CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will rebuild the wall as necessary to meet the performance guideline.
DISCUSSION: Dimensional variations of the courses depend upon the variations in the brick selected. An exact match of brick and mortar after a repair cannot be guaranteed.

5-4-4 OBSERVATION:

Brick veneer is spalling.
PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Spalling of newly manufactured brick should not occur and is considered excessive. Spalling of used brick is acceptable.
CORRECTIVE MEASURE: Defective brick is covered by the manufacturer's warranty. No corrective action is required by the contractor.

5-4-5 OBSERVATION:

Mortar stains are observed on exterior brick or stone.
PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Exterior brick and stone will be free from mortar stains detracting from the appearance of the finished wall when viewed from a distance of 20 feet.
CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will clean the mortar stains to meet the performance guideline.

5-4-6 OBSERVATION:

Efflorescence is present on the surface of masonry or mortar.
PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: This is a common condition caused by moisture reacting with the soluble salts in the mortar.
CORRECTIVE MEASURE: No corrective action is required by the contractor.
DISCUSSION: Efflorescence is evidenced by the presence of a white film on the surface of masonry or mortar. It is a particularly common occurrence where masonry or concrete are in contact with high moisture levels because masonry products absorb and retain moisture.

5-4-7 OBSERVATION:

There is water damage to interior walls as a result of a leak in the exterior brick or stone.
PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Exterior brick and stone walls should be constructed and flashed according to the prevailing building code to prevent water penetration to the interior of the structure under normal weather conditions.
CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will repair the wall to meet the guideline, unless the water damage resulted from factors beyond the contractor's control.
DISCUSSION: Water penetration resulting from external factors such as extreme weather conditions or sprinkler systems are not the contractor's responsibility.

STUCCO & PARGED COATINGS

5-5-1 OBSERVATION:

An exterior stucco wall surface is cracked.
PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Cracks in exterior stucco wall surfaces will not exceed 1/8 inch in width.
CORRECTIVE MEASURE: One time only during the warranty period, the contractor will repair cracks exceeding 1/8 inch in width. Caulking and touch-up painting are acceptable. An exact color or texture match may not be attainable.
DISCUSSION: Hairline cracks in stucco or cement plaster (parging) are common, especially if the coatings have been applied directly to masonry back up.

5-5-2 OBSERVATION:

The color, texture, or both, of exterior stucco walls are not uniform.
PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Exterior stucco walls may not match when applied on different days or under differing environmental conditions (e.g., temperature, humidity, etc.).
CORRECTIVE MEASURE: Stucco finishes are unique and an exact match of color, texture, or both, may not be practical; therefore, no corrective action is required by the contractor.
DISCUSSION: Stucco includes cement-based coatings and similar synthetically-based finishes. A number of variables affect coloring and texture of stucco. It is difficult, if not impossible, to achieve a color match between stucco coatings applied at different times. Approved samples prior to installation can minimize misunderstandings about color and texture.

5-5-3 OBSERVATION:

Coating has separated from the base on an exterior stucco wall.
PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: The coating will not separate from the base on an exterior stucco wall during the warranty period.
CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will repair areas where the coating has separated from the base.
DISCUSSION: A number of variables affect coloring and texture of stucco. It is not possible to achieve an exact color and/or texture match between stucco coatings applied at different times.

5-5-4 OBSERVATION:

Lath is visible through stucco.
PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Lath should not be visible through stucco, nor should the lath protrude through any portion of the stucco surface.
CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will make necessary corrections so that lath is not visible. The finish color and/or texture may not match.

5-5-5 OBSERVATION:

Rust marks are observed on the stucco finish coat.
PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Rust marks on the stucco surface are considered excessive if more than 5 marks measuring more than 1





inch long occur per 100 square feet.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will repair, replace, or seal the rusted areas of wall.

DISCUSSION: Rusting may be present in more humid climates due to the natural state of sand used in cement-based products which could include metallic components.

5-5-6 OBSERVATION:

There is water damage to the exterior wall cavity as a result of a leak in the stucco wall system.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Stucco walls should be constructed and flashed to prevent water penetration to the interior of the structure under normal weather and water conditions. Damage to the stucco system caused by external factors out of the contractor's control that result in water penetration is not the contractor's responsibility.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: If water penetration is the result of a system failure and does not result from external factors, the contractor will make necessary repairs to prevent water penetration through the stucco wall system.

DISCUSSION: The contractor is not responsible for water penetration resulting from external factors such as windblown moisture or sprinkler systems.

EXTERIOR TRIM

5-6-1 OBSERVATION:

Gaps show in exterior trim.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Joints between exterior trim elements, including siding and masonry, will not be wider than 1/4 inch. In all cases, the exterior trim will perform its function of excluding the elements.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will repair open joints that do not meet the performance guideline. Caulking is an acceptable repair.

5-6-2 OBSERVATION:

Exterior trim board is split.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Splits wider than 1/8 inch and longer than 1 inch are considered excessive.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will repair splits by filling with durable filler. Touch-up painting may not match the surrounding area.

5-6-3 OBSERVATION:

Exterior trim board is bowed or twisted.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Bows and twists exceeding 3/8 inch in 8 feet are considered excessive.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will repair defects that do not meet the performance guideline by refastening or replacing deformed boards. Touch-up painting may not match the surrounding area.

5-6-4 OBSERVATION:

Exterior trim board is cupped.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Cups exceeding 3/16 inch in 51/2 inches are considered excessive.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will repair defects that do not meet the performance guideline by refastening or replacing cupped boards. Touch-up painting may not match the surrounding area.

PAINT, STAIN, & VARNISH

5-7-1 OBSERVATION:

Exterior painting, staining, or refinishing required because of repair work does not match existing exterior finish.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Repairs required under these performance guidelines will be finished to match the immediate surrounding areas as closely as practical when viewed under normal

lighting conditions from a distance of 20 feet.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will finish repaired areas as indicated, matching as closely as possible.

DISCUSSION: Touch-up painting, staining, or refinishing may not match the surrounding area exactly in color or sheen because the original coating may have been exposed to sunlight, pollution, weather, and other conditions over a period of time.

5-7-2 OBSERVATION:

Exterior paint or stain has peeled or flaked.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Exterior paints and stains will not peel or flake during the first year.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: If exterior paint or stain has peeled, developed an alligator pattern, or blistered, the contractor will properly prepare and refinish the affected areas and match their color as closely as practical. Where deterioration of the finish affects more than 50 percent of the piece of trim or wall area, the contractor will refinish the affected component.

5-7-3 OBSERVATION:

Exterior paint or stain has faded.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Fading of exterior paints and stains is common. The degree of fading depends on environmental conditions.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: Because fading is a common occurrence in paint and stains, no corrective action is required by the contractor.

5-7-4 OBSERVATION:

There is paint or stain overspray on surfaces not intended for paint or stain.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Paint or stain overspray on surfaces not intended for paint or stain that is visible at a distance of 6 feet under normal natural lighting conditions is not acceptable.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will clean the affected surfaces without damaging the surface.

ROOF

(Coverage 1st year only as standard.

10 year on structural systems if agreed upon in contract.)

ROOF STRUCTURE

6-1-1 OBSERVATION:

The roof ridge beam has deflected.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Roof ridge beam deflection greater than 1 inch in 8 feet is considered excessive.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will repair affected ridge beams that do not meet the performance guideline.

6-1-2 OBSERVATION:

A rafter or ceiling joist bows (up or down).

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Bows greater than 1 inch in 8 feet are excessive.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will repair the affected rafters or joists that bow in excess of the performance guideline.

6-1-3 OBSERVATION:

Roof trusses have deflected.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: All roof trusses and other manufactured structural roof components in the roof system will be sized according to the manufacturers' specifications and prevailing building codes.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will reinforce or modify as necessary any roof truss or other manufactured structural roof components in the roof system that do not meet the performance guideline.

DISCUSSION: Deflection is a normal condition that is considered as





part of the engineering design of the roof trusses and other manufactured structural roof components. Deflection may be an aesthetic consideration independent of the strength and safety requirements of the product.

6-1-4 OBSERVATION:

Roof trusses have lifted from the adjoining interior walls.
PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Moisture differences between the upper chord and lower chord (unheated versus adjacent interior heated spaces) may cause the lower chords to move. Deflection is a normal condition that is considered as part of the engineering design of the roof trusses.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: No corrective action is required by the contractor.

DISCUSSION: Truss uplift (deflection) is an aesthetic consideration and is independent of the strength and safety requirements of the truss. This situation will be more prevalent in the winter due to greater variance in moisture, temperature and snow load in some regions.

ROOF SHEATHING

6-2-1 OBSERVATION:

Roof sheathing is wavy or appears bowed.
PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Roof sheathing will not bow more than 1/2 inch in 2 feet.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will straighten bowed roof sheathing as necessary to meet the performance guideline.

DISCUSSION: In rare instances, the contractor may install blocking between the framing members to straighten the sheathing. Under certain viewing conditions and light, minor irregularities in the roof may be observed. This may be particularly apparent on truss framing with asphalt shingles.

6-2-2 OBSERVATION:

Nails or staples are visible through sheathing at overhangs.
PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: The length of nails and staples used to secure roofing materials is determined by the manufacturer's installation instructions.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: No corrective action is required by the contractor.

DISCUSSION: Nails and staples may protrude through sheathing at overhangs. Their appearance is only an aesthetic concern.

ROOF VENTS

6-3-1 OBSERVATION:

An attic vent or louver leaks.
PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Attic vents and louvers will not leak. Infiltration of wind-driven rain and snow are not considered leaks and are beyond the contractor's control.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will repair or replace the roof vents as necessary to meet the performance guideline.

6-3-2 OBSERVATION:

Attic ventilation is insufficient.
PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: The total roof vent area will meet the requirements of the prevailing building codes.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will correct roof ventilation as necessary to meet the performance guideline.

DISCUSSION: Attic ventilation can be provided in variety of ways and proper ventilation is a calculation of total ventilation that may be obtained through ridge vents, soffit vents, gable vents, attic fans or any combination thereof. Some attics are sealed or finished as conditioned space and do not require outside ventilation. It is the consumer's responsibility to keep the vent locations free from obstructions.

ROOF COVERINGS

Note: There are many kinds of roofing products. For the purpose of the following performance guidelines, regardless of the actual mate-

rial used, the term "shingle" will be used to refer to all types of roof coverings.

6-4-1 OBSERVATION:

The roof or flashing leaks.
PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Roofs and flashing will not leak under normal conditions.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will repair any verified roof or flashing leaks not caused by ice buildup, leaves, debris, abnormal weather conditions, or the consumer's actions or negligence.

DISCUSSION: It is the consumer's responsibility to keep the roof drains, gutters, and downspouts free of ice and debris.

6-4-2 OBSERVATION:

Ice builds up on the roof.
PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: During prolonged cold spells ice is likely to build up on a roof, especially at the eaves. This condition can occur naturally when snow and ice accumulate.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: No corrective action is required by the contractor.

DISCUSSION: Prevention of ice buildup on the roof is a consumer maintenance item.

6-4-3 OBSERVATION:

Shingles have blown off.
PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Shingles will be installed according to the manufacturer's installation instructions and perform in accordance with the manufacturer's warranty.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: If shingles were not installed per manufacturer's installation instructions, the contractor will repair or replace shingles in the damage area.

DISCUSSION: Correctly installed shingles are covered by the manufacturer's warranty. Shingles may blow off during wind events in excess of the manufacturer's design and installation instructions. Replacement shingles may not match existing shingles.

6-4-4 OBSERVATION:

Shingles are not horizontally aligned.
PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Shingles should be installed according to the manufacturer's installation instructions.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will remove shingles that do not meet the performance guideline, and will repair or replace them with new shingles that are properly aligned.

DISCUSSION: The bottom edge of dimensional shingles may be irregular; the irregularity is an inherent part of the design. Replacement shingles may not match existing shingles.

6-4-6 OBSERVATION:

Asphalt shingle edges or corners are curled or cupped.
PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Asphalt shingle edges and corners will not curl or cup. These conditions are a manufacturer's warranty issue.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: No corrective action is required by the contractor. Excessive curling or cupping is covered under the manufacturer's warranty.

6-4-7 OBSERVATION:

Asphalt shingles do not overhang the edges of the roof, or they hang too far over the edges of the roof.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Asphalt shingles will overhang roof edges by not less than 1/4 inch and not more than 3/4 inch unless the manufacturer's instructions indicate otherwise.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will reposition or replace shingles as necessary to meet the performance guideline.

6-4-8 OBSERVATION:

Shading or a shadowing pattern is observed on a new shingle roof.





PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Shading or shadowing differences may occur on a new roof.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: No corrective action is required by the contractor.

6-4-9 OBSERVATION:

Asphalt shingles have developed surface buckling.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Asphalt shingle surfaces need not be perfectly flat. However, buckling higher than 1/4 inch is considered excessive.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will repair or replace the affected shingles to meet the performance guideline.

DISCUSSION: Replacement shingles may not match existing shingles.

6-4-10 OBSERVATION:

Sheathing nails have loosened from framing and raised the shingles.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Nails will not loosen from roof sheathing enough to raise shingles from surface.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will repair all areas as necessary to meet the performance guideline.

DISCUSSION: It is not uncommon for nails to withdraw from the framing because of temperature variations. The contractor can re-drive or remove and replace fasteners that withdraw from the framing. Any resulting holes should be sealed or the shingle should be replaced. Consumer is advised that replacement shingles may not match existing shingles.

6-4-11 OBSERVATION:

Roofing nails or fasteners are exposed at the ridge or hip of a roof.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Nails and fasteners will not be exposed.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will seal and/or repair areas to meet the performance guideline.

6-4-12 OBSERVATION:

Holes from construction activities are found on the roof surface.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Holes from construction activities will be flashed or sealed to prevent leaks.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will repair or replace the affected shingles to meet the performance guideline.

6-4-14 OBSERVATION:

Water is trapped under membrane roofing.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Water will not become trapped under membrane roofing.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: If water becomes trapped under membrane roofing, the contractor will repair or replace the roofing as necessary to meet the performance guideline.

6-4-15 OBSERVATION:

Membrane roofing is blistered but does not leak.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Surface blistering of membrane roofing is caused by conditions of heat and humidity acting on the membrane and is a common occurrence.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: No corrective action is required by the contractor.

6-4-16 OBSERVATION:

There is standing water on a flat roof.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Water will drain from a flat roof except for minor ponding within 24 hours of a rainfall. Minor ponding will not exceed 3/8 inch in depth.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will take corrective action to meet the performance guideline.

CHIMNEY

6-5-1 OBSERVATION:

A crack in a masonry chimney cap or crown causes leakage.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: It is common for caps to crack from expansion and contraction. As a result, leaks may occur.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: If cracking causes leakage, the contractor will repair the cap or crown. Applying caulk or other sealant is an acceptable repair.

6-5-2 OBSERVATION:

New chimney flashing leaks.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: New chimney flashing will not leak under normal conditions.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will repair leaks in new chimney flashing that are not caused by ice buildup or by the consumer's actions or negligence.

DISCUSSION: The accumulation of ice and snow on the roof is a natural occurrence and cannot be prevented by the contractor.

GUTTERS & DOWNSPOUTS

6-6-1 OBSERVATION:

The gutter or downspout leaks.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Gutters and downspouts will not leak.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will repair leaks in gutters and downspouts. Sealants are acceptable.

6-6-2 OBSERVATION:

The gutter overflows during a heavy rain.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Gutters should not overflow during normal rain.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will repair the gutter if it overflows during normal rains.

DISCUSSION: Gutters may overflow during a heavy rain. The consumer is responsible for keeping gutters and downspouts free from debris that could cause overflow.

6-6-3 OBSERVATION:

Water remains in the gutter after a rain.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: The water level will not exceed 1/2 inch in depth if the gutter is unobstructed by ice, snow, or debris.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will repair the gutter to meet the performance guideline.

DISCUSSION: The consumer is responsible for maintaining gutters and downspouts and keeping them unobstructed. Contractors install residential gutters with minimal slope in order to maintain an attractive appearance. Installing gutters with 1/32-inch drop in 1 foot generally will prevent water from standing in the gutters. Even so, small amounts of water may remain in some sections of the gutter for a time after a rain. In areas with heavy rainfall and/or ice buildup, a steeper pitch or additional downspouts may be desirable.

SKYLIGHTS

6-7-1 OBSERVATION:

A skylight leaks.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Skylights will be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Leaks resulting from improper installation are considered excessive.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will repair any improperly installed skylight to meet the performance guideline.

DISCUSSION: Condensation on interior surfaces is not a leak.

PLUMBING

(Coverage 1st year only.)

WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM

7-1-1 OBSERVATION:

A pipe, valve, or fitting leaks.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: No leaks of any kind will exist in any water pipe, valve, or fitting.





CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will make repairs to eliminate leakage.

7-1-2 OBSERVATION:

Condensation is observed on pipes, fixtures, and plumbing supply lines.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Condensation on pipes, fixtures, and plumbing supply lines may occur at certain temperatures and indoor humidity levels.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The consumer is responsible for controlling humidity in the house. No corrective action is required by the contractor.

DISCUSSION: The consumer may insulate pipes and supply lines.

7-1-3 OBSERVATION:

Water in a plumbing pipe freezes and the pipe bursts.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Drain, waste, vent, and water pipes will be adequately protected to reduce the possibility of freezing at the design temperatures and based on the prevailing building or plumbing code.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will correct situations not meeting the applicable code.

DISCUSSION: The consumer is responsible for draining or otherwise protecting pipes and exterior faucets exposed to freezing temperatures

7-1-4 OBSERVATION:

The water supply system fails to deliver water.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: All on-site service connections to the municipal water main or private water supply are the contractor's responsibility.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will repair the water supply system if the failure results from improper installation or failure of materials and if the connections are a part of the construction agreement. Conditions beyond the control of the contractor that disrupt or eliminate the water supply are not covered.

7-1-5 OBSERVATION:

A water pipe is noisy.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Because of the flow of water and pipe expansion/contraction, the water piping system will emit some noise. However, the pipes should not make the pounding noise called water hammer.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor cannot eliminate all noises caused by water flow and pipe expansion/contraction. However, the contractor will provide the water hammer protection required by the prevailing plumbing code.

PLUMBING FIXTURES

7-2-1 OBSERVATION:

A faucet leaks.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: A faucet will not leak as a result of defects in material or workmanship.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will repair or replace the leaking faucet if the contractor provided the fixture.

7-2-2 OBSERVATION:

The bathtub or shower leaks.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Bathtubs and showers will not leak.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will repair bathtub or shower leaks as necessary to meet the performance guideline.

DISCUSSION: Proper repair can be achieved by sealing areas around bathtubs and showers. The consumer is responsible for maintaining caulk seals after the point of substantial completion of the project.

7-2-3 OBSERVATION:

A plumbing fixture, appliance, or trim fitting is defective.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Plumbing fixtures, appliances, and trim fittings will not be defective at the time of substantial completion of the project.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: Defective trim fittings, appliances, and fixtures are covered under the manufacturer's warranty. No corrective action is required by the contractor

7-2-4 OBSERVATION:

The surface of a plumbing fixture is cracked or chipped.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Cracks and chips in surfaces of showers, bathtubs, and sinks are considered excessive if they are visible from 3 feet in normal lighting conditions at the time of substantial completion of the project.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will inspect and, if necessary, repair any fixture that does not meet the performance guideline. The contractor is not responsible for repairs unless the damage is reported to the contractor prior to substantial completion of the project. If the problem is the result of a manufacturing defect, the manufacturer's warranty is in effect.

7-2-5 OBSERVATION:

A bathtub or shower enclosure base flexes excessively.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: The bathtub or shower enclosure will be installed according to the manufacturer's instructions; however, some noticeable flex is normal.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will inspect and, if necessary, repair the base to meet the performance guideline.

DISCUSSION: It is normal for various bathtub and shower enclosure designs and materials to exhibit some flexing. Minimal noises may be associated with such movement.

7-2-6 OBSERVATION:

A vanity top with an integrated sink is cracked.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Vanity tops will not have cracks.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will repair or replace the vanity top to meet the performance guideline. Cracks must be noted prior to substantial completion of the project.

7-2-7 OBSERVATION:

A plumbing fixture does not deliver hot water.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: The plumbing lines and fixtures should be correctly installed and operating to allow fixtures to deliver hot water at a temperature that is similar to the temperature as it leaves the hot water source, given the normal heat loss from delivery from the source to the fixture.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will correct the plumbing lines and/or adjust fixtures to meet the performance guideline.

DISCUSSION: Hot water tanks or tankless water heaters are sometimes set at low temperatures to conserve energy and prevent young children from burning themselves. Likewise, some fixtures include safety devices to prevent scalding and may restrict the fixtures' ability to deliver water as hot as some consumers may desire. The timing of delivery can also be affected by the distance of a fixture from the hot water source.

SANITARY SEWER OR SEPTIC SYSTEM

7-3-1 OBSERVATION:

Wastewater fixtures and pipes are clogged, frequently clog, or drain slowly.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Sewers, fixtures, and drains will drain as designed.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: If a problem occurs, the consumer should consult the contractor for corrective action. The contractor will correct problems caused by improper installation. If consumer action or negligence caused the problem, the consumer is responsible for the necessary repairs.





7-3-2 OBSERVATION:

The septic system does not operate as designed.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: The septic system will function as designed and specified by the local authority.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: If a problem occurs, the consumer should consult the contractor for corrective action. The contractor will correct problems caused by improper installation. If consumer action or negligence is the cause, the consumer is responsible for correcting the problem.

DISCUSSION: Consumer actions that constitute negligence under this performance guideline include but are not limited to the following: •Connection of sump pump, roof drains, or backwash from a water conditioner into the system. •Placement of non-biodegradable items into the system. •Use of a food waste disposer whether supplied or not by the contractor or approved or not by the contractor. •Placement of surfaces not permeable to water over the disposal area of the system. •Allowing vehicles to drive or park over the disposal area of the system. •Failure to pump out the septic tank periodically, as required. •Use that exceeds the system's design standards. •Lack of vegetation maintenance over drain fields. •Allowing water to pond over the disposal area.

ELECTRICAL

(Coverage 1st year only.)

FUSES & CIRCUIT BREAKERS

8-1-1 OBSERVATION:

A ground fault circuit interrupter (GFCI) or arc fault circuit interrupter (AFCI) trips frequently.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: GFCIs and AFCIs should perform as intended and will be installed in accordance with applicable electrical codes.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will install ground fault and arc fault circuit interrupters in accordance with the prevailing electrical codes. Tripping is to be expected; however, the contractor will repair or replace components that frequently trip due to component failure or incorrect installation.

DISCUSSION: AFCIs are installed to protect bedroom circuits and some other habitable areas of a residence. GFCIs protect outlets in wet areas (e.g., bathrooms, kitchens, garages, exterior, etc.). Because outlets protected by GFCIs may be connected in a series, it may not be readily apparent that an inoperative convenience outlet is the result of a tripped GFCI in another room (not necessarily in the electrical panel). Both ground fault and arc fault circuit interrupters are very sensitive devices and consumers occasionally will experience nuisance tripping. The most common causes of nuisance tripping by AFCIs are damaged cords or plugs on consumers' lamps, small appliances, or other devices. Some newer vacuum cleaners and exercise equipment will not work on an AFCI-protected circuit. Static electricity also may cause nuisance tripping of circuit interrupters.

8-1-2 OBSERVATION:

A fuse blows or a circuit breaker trips (non-GFCI or AFCI breakers).

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Fuses and circuit breakers will not be tripped by normal usage.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will check wiring, circuits, and components for conformity with applicable electrical code requirements. The contractor will correct noncompliant elements.

DISCUSSION: Blown fuses and tripped breakers are symptoms of a problem in some part of the home's electrical system or a consumer product connected to the system. Although components may be defective, consumer-owned fixtures and appliances usually are responsible for electrical malfunctions and nuisance tripping. The consumer should unplug or disconnect fixtures and appliances on the

circuit and then replace the fuse or reset the breaker. If the problem recurs, the consumer should notify the contractor.

OUTLETS & FIXTURES

8-2-1 OBSERVATION:

Electrical outlets, switches, or fixtures malfunction.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: All electrical outlets, switches, and fixtures will operate as designed.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will repair or replace malfunctioning electrical outlets, switches, and fixtures if they were supplied and installed by the contractor.

8-2-2 OBSERVATION:

Wiring fails to carry its designed load.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Wiring will be capable of carrying the designed load for normal residential use.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will verify that wiring conforms to applicable electrical code requirements. The contractor will correct wiring that does not conform.

8-2-3 OBSERVATION:

A light fixture is tarnished.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Finishes on light fixtures may be covered under the manufacturer's warranty.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: No corrective action is required by the contractor. The consumer should contact the manufacturer.

8-2-4 OBSERVATION:

Receptacle or switch covers protrude from the wall.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Receptacle or switch covers should not protrude more than 1/16 inch from the wall.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will adjust the covers to meet the performance guideline.

DISCUSSION: Some textured wall finishes may not allow a cover to be installed flush.

8-2-5 OBSERVATION:

The consumer's 220-volt appliance plug does not fit the outlet provided by the contractor.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: The contractor will install electrical outlets required by the prevailing electrical code.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: No corrective action is required by the contractor.

DISCUSSION: The consumer is responsible for obtaining an appliance plug that fits the outlets the contractor is required to provide.

8-2-6 OBSERVATION:

Low-voltage lighting flickers.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Low-voltage lighting should operate as designed.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will repair or replace malfunctioning low-voltage fixtures if they were supplied and installed by the contractor.

DISCUSSION: Low-voltage transformers are sized according to the fixtures that are installed on a circuit. The transformers must have sufficient ventilation around them. Consumers who add fixtures or change the wattage in fixtures after the circuit is designed and installed may cause the transformer to be undersized for a particular application.

8-2-7 OBSERVATION:

Ceiling fan vibrates excessively and/or is noisy.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: The contractor will install ceiling fans in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions (including blade balances).

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will correct any fan installation not in accordance with the performance guideline if the fan was supplied and installed by the contractor.





DISCUSSION: There are varying levels of performance for ceiling fans and some noise or vibration may be inherent in the specific fan installed.

8-2-8 OBSERVATION:

A smoke or carbon monoxide detector chirps or otherwise malfunctions.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Detectors should operate as designed at substantial completion of the project.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will repair or replace the smoke or carbon monoxide detector. If chirping is caused by low batteries, it is the consumer's responsibility to replace the detector's batteries.

DISCUSSION: Most smoke or carbon monoxide detectors are powered by both the electrical power and a backup battery. Chirping may indicate that the battery is weak or is not installed. If the chirping occurs on a new detector, the contractor will check the battery, verify that the detector is wired correctly, and replace the device if necessary. Safety officials recommend that consumers change the batteries in detectors semiannually when daylight-saving time begins and ends.

— INTERIOR CLIMATE CONTROL —

(Coverage 1st year only.)

AIR INFILTRATION & DRAFTS

9-1-1 OBSERVATION:

Air infiltrates around exterior doors or windows.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Some infiltration is usually noticeable around doors and windows. Weather stripping will be installed and sized properly to seal the exterior door when closed. Windows will be installed per the manufacturer's instructions.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will correct to meet the performance guideline.

DISCUSSION: At times of high wind or temperature differentials inside the home and outside, there may be noticeable air movement around a closed door's perimeter or window. In high-wind areas, the consumer may elect to have storm windows and doors installed to further reduce drafts. Doors must have gaps at their perimeter to accommodate expansion and contraction due to variations in temperature and/or humidity and to enable the door to operate over a wide range of environmental conditions. Weather stripping seals the gaps required for proper operations to prevent excessive air infiltration. A small glimmer of light seen at the corners of the door unit is normal. Weather stripping should be kept clean and maintained by the consumer.

9-1-2 OBSERVATION:

A draft comes through an electrical outlet.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Electrical outlets and switch boxes on exterior walls may allow cold air to flow through or around an outlet into a room.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: No corrective action is required by the contractor.

DISCUSSION: The consumer may elect to install foam insulation pads under switch and outlet plates to help decrease drafts.

HUMIDITY CONTROL & CONDENSATION

9-2-1 OBSERVATION:

Water, ice, or frost is observed on the interior frame or glass surface of a window.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Windows will be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and the prevailing building codes.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: No corrective action is required by the contractor unless the water, ice, or frost is directly attributed to

faulty installation.

DISCUSSION: Condensation usually results from conditions beyond the contractor's control. Moisture in the air can condense into water and collect on cold surfaces, particularly in the winter months when the outside temperature is low. Blinds and drapes can prevent air within the home from moving across the cold surface and picking up the moisture. Occasional condensation (water) in the kitchen, bath, or laundry area is common. It is the consumer's responsibility to maintain proper humidity by properly operating heating and cooling systems' exhaust fans and allowing moving air within the house to flow over the interior surface of the windows.

DUCTS & AIRFLOW

9-3-1 OBSERVATION:

The ductwork makes noises.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Ductwork will be constructed and installed in accordance with applicable mechanical code requirements.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: No corrective action is required by the contractor unless the duct does not comply with the prevailing building code.

DISCUSSION: Metal expands when it is heated and contracts when it cools. The ticking or crackling sounds caused by the metal's movement are common.

9-3-2 OBSERVATION:

The ductwork produces excessively loud noises commonly known as "oil canning."

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: The stiffening of the ductwork and the thickness of the metal used will be such that ducts do not "oil can." The booming noise caused by oil canning is considered excessive.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will correct the ductwork to eliminate oil canning.

9-3-3 OBSERVATION:

There is airflow noise at a register.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: The register should be correctly installed according to the manufacturer's instructions.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: No corrective action is required by the contractor, unless registers are not installed according to the manufacturer's instructions.

DISCUSSION: Under certain conditions, there will be some noise with the normal flow of air even when registers are installed correctly.

9-3-4 OBSERVATION:

The ductwork is separated or detached.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Ductwork will remain intact and securely fastened.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will reattach and secure all separated or unattached ductwork.

9-3-5 OBSERVATION:

There is insufficient air flow to registers.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: The ductwork should be correctly installed according to manufacturer's instructions and the applicable mechanical code.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will correct ductwork to meet the performance guideline. If the air flow is adequate to properly condition the room, no corrective action is required of the contractor.

DISCUSSION: The adequacy of air flow may be subjective. See Sections 9-4-1 and 9-4-3 regarding the adequacy of the heating and cooling systems.





HEATING & COOLING SYSTEMS

9-4-1 OBSERVATION:

The heating system is inadequate.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: The heating system will be capable of producing an inside temperature of 70 degrees Fahrenheit, as measured in the center of each room at a height of 5 feet above the floor under local outdoor winter design conditions. National, state, or local energy codes supersede this performance guideline where such codes have been adopted. Work should be done in accordance with the prevailing building codes.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will correct the heating system to provide the required temperature in accordance with the performance guideline or applicable code requirements. However, the consumer will be responsible for balancing dampers and registers and for making other necessary minor adjustments.

DISCUSSION: Closed interior doors, closed registers, and dirty filters can restrict air flow and may affect the system's performance.

9-4-2 OBSERVATION:

The radiant floor has cold spots.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: The radiant floor should be correctly installed according to the manufacturer's instructions.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will correct to meet the performance guideline.

DISCUSSION: Depending on the size, shape, flooring material, manufacturer and type of radiant floor system, the number and size of cold spots in a floor will vary. A normally operating radiant floor system may include cold spots in perimeter areas and in areas between the heating sources.

9-4-3 OBSERVATION:

The cooling of rooms is inadequate.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: If air conditioning is installed by the contractor, the cooling system will be capable of maintaining a temperature of 78 degrees Fahrenheit, as measured in the center of each room at a height of 5 feet above the floor under local outdoor summer design conditions. In the case of outside temperatures exceeding 95 degrees Fahrenheit, the system will keep the inside temperature 15 degrees Fahrenheit cooler than the outside temperature. National, state, or local codes will supersede this guideline where such codes have been adopted. Work should be done in accordance with the prevailing building codes.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will correct the cooling system to provide the required temperature in accordance with the applicable code requirements.

DISCUSSION: Closed interior doors, closed registers and dirty filters can restrict air flow and may affect the system's performance.

9-4-4 OBSERVATION:

The air handler or furnace vibrates. Performance Guideline The units will be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and the prevailing building codes.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: If installed incorrectly, the contractor will correct the items according to the manufacturer's instructions and code requirements.

DISCUSSION: Under certain conditions, some vibration may occur with the normal flow of air when air handlers and furnaces are installed correctly. Debris in the furnace or air handler could cause the unit to become out of balance and vibrate. It is the consumer's responsibility to keep units clear of debris.

9-4-5 OBSERVATION:

A condensate line is clogged.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Condensate lines will be free of all clogs at the time of substantial completion of the project.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: If a clog occurs after substantial completion of the project, no corrective action is required of the contractor.

DISCUSSION: Condensate lines will eventually clog under normal

use. The consumer is responsible for checking and maintaining clear lines.

9-4-6 OBSERVATION:

Refrigerant lines leak.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Refrigerant lines and fittings will not leak.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will repair leaking refrigerant lines and recharge the air-conditioning unit, unless the damage was caused by the consumer's actions or negligence.

9-4-7 OBSERVATION:

There is condensation on the outside of air handlers, refrigerant lines or ducts.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Moisture may condense on the exterior surfaces of air handlers, lines, and ducts when the air temperature is different from the surface temperature.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: No corrective action is required by the contractor, unless the condensation is directly attributed to faulty installation.

DISCUSSION: Condensation is most likely to occur when air handlers, refrigerant lines, or ducts are located in unconditioned locations such as a crawl space, basement, attic, or in exterior locations. Condensation usually results from conditions beyond the contractor's control. Moisture in the air can condense to form water and collect on cold duct surfaces, particularly in the summer months when the humidity is high.

VENTILATION

9-5-1 OBSERVATION:

Kitchen or bath fans allow air infiltration.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Bath and kitchen fans will be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and applicable code requirements and perform in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: No corrective action is required by the contractor if the fan installation meets the performance guideline.

DISCUSSION: It is possible for outside air to enter the home through a ventilation fan. The dampers in most fans do not seal tightly. It is possible for the damper to be lodged open due to animal activity (including nesting in the outside opening), or the accumulation of grease, lint, and other debris. Maintenance of ventilating fans is the consumer's responsibility.

9-5-2 OBSERVATION:

HVAC vent or register covers protrude from a smooth wall or ceiling surface.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Registers will not protrude more than 1/16 inch from a smooth wall or ceiling surface at the time of substantial completion of the project.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will correct to meet the performance guideline.

DISCUSSION: Registers and grills may deflect over time. This can result in gaps occurring between the grill or register and the wall or ceiling. As long as the vent or register is securely attached, this is not a warranty item. Some textured wall finishes may not allow a register to be installed flush.

9-5-3 OBSERVATION:

Exhaust fan discharges into attic or crawl space.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Fans will vent to the outside in accordance with the prevailing codes.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will correct to meet the performance guideline.





— INTERIOR FINISH —

(Coverage 1st year only.)

INTERIOR DOORS

10-1-1 **OBSERVATION:**

An interior door is warped.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Interior doors will not warp to the extent that they become inoperable. A 1/4 inch tolerance, as measured diagonally from corner to corner, is acceptable.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will correct or replace and refinish defective doors to match existing doors as closely as practical.

DISCUSSION: In bathroom or utility areas, exhaust fans or an open window must be used to minimize moisture to prevent warpage of door units. The contractor is not responsible for refinishing if doors were finished by the consumer.

10-1-2 **OBSERVATION:**

Bifold and bypass doors come off their tracks during normal operation.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: At the time of substantial completion of the project, bifold and bypass doors will slide properly on their tracks.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: One time only during the warranty period, the contractor will adjust any bifold and bypass door that will not stay on its track during normal operation.

DISCUSSION: Proper operation should be verified by the consumer and the contractor at the time of substantial completion of the project. Consumers should be aware that bifold and bypass doors are inherently more sensitive than swing doors and need to be treated accordingly. The consumer is responsible for cleaning and maintenance necessary to preserve proper operation.

10-1-3 **OBSERVATION:**

A pocket door rubs in its pocket during normal operation.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Pocket doors will operate smoothly during normal operation.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: One time only during the warranty period, the contractor will adjust the pocket door to meet the performance guideline.

DISCUSSION: Pocket doors commonly rub, stick, or derail because of the inherent nature of the product. It is common for the door to also rub against the guides provided by the manufacturer.

10-1-4 **OBSERVATION:**

A wooden door panel has shrunk or split.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Wooden door panels will not split to the point that light is visible through the door.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: One time only during the warranty period, the contractor will fill splits in the door panel with wood filler and will match the paint or stain as closely as practical.

10-1-5 **OBSERVATION:**

A door rubs on jambs or contractor-installed floor covering.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Doors will operate smoothly.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: One time only during the warranty, the contractor will adjust the door as necessary to meet the performance guideline.

10-1-6 **OBSERVATION:**

A door edge is not parallel to the door jamb.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: When the contractor installs the door frame and door, the door edge will be within 3/16 inch of parallel to the door jamb.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: One time only during the warranty period, the contractor will adjust the door as necessary to meet the performance guideline.

10-1-7 **OBSERVATION:**

A door swings open or closed from the force of gravity.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Doors will not swing open or closed from the force of gravity alone.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: One time only during the warranty period, the contractor will adjust the door as necessary to meet the performance guideline.

10-1-8 **OBSERVATION:**

A door hinge squeaks.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Door hinges will not squeak.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: One time only during the warranty period, the contractor will adjust the door as necessary to meet the performance guideline.

10-1-9 **OBSERVATION:**

Interior doors do not operate smoothly.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Doors will move smoothly with limited resistance.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: One time only during the warranty period, the contractor will adjust the door to meet the performance guideline.

10-1-10 **OBSERVATION:**

A door knob or latch does not operate smoothly.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: A door knob or latch should not stick or bind during operation.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: One time only during the warranty period, the contractor will adjust, repair, or replace knobs or latches that are not operating smoothly.

DISCUSSION: Because lock-sets are rather complex mechanical devices, some may have a heavy or stiff feel to them, but are operating as intended by the manufacturer. This can be true for lock-sets of all price ranges. Slamming doors or hanging items on the door knob will affect knob or latch operation; it is not the contractor's responsibility to adjust or repair problems caused by such conditions.

INTERIOR STAIRS

10-2-1 **OBSERVATION:**

An interior stair tread deflects.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: The maximum vertical deflection of an interior stair tread will not exceed 1/8 inch at 200 pounds of force.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will repair the stair to meet the performance guideline.

10-2-2 **OBSERVATION:**

Gaps exist between interior stair risers, treads, and/or skirts.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Gaps between adjoining parts that are designed to meet flush will not exceed 1/8 inch in width.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will repair or replace the parts as necessary to meet the performance guideline.

DISCUSSION: The use of filler is an appropriate method to fill gaps.

10-2-3 **OBSERVATION:**

A stair riser or tread squeaks.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Loud squeaks caused by a loose stair riser or tread are considered excessive; however, totally squeak-proof stair risers or treads cannot be guaranteed.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will refasten any loose risers or treads or take other reasonable and cost-effective corrective action to eliminate squeaking without removing treads or ceiling finishes.

DISCUSSION: Squeaks in risers or treads may occur when a riser has come loose from the tread, deflects from the weight of a person and rubs against the nails that hold it in place. Movement may occur between the riser and the tread or other stairway members when one tread is deflected while the other members remain stationary. Using trim screws to fasten the tread to the riser from above sometimes will





reduce squeaking. If there is no ceiling below, gluing or re-nailing the riser to the tread or shimming will reduce squeaks but completely eliminating squeaks is not always possible.

10-2-4 OBSERVATION:

Gaps exist between interior stair railing parts.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Gaps between interior stair railing parts will not exceed 1/8 inch in width.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will ensure that individual parts of the railing are securely mounted. Any remaining gaps will be filled or the parts will be replaced to meet the performance guideline.

10-2-5 OBSERVATION:

An interior stair railing lacks rigidity.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Interior stair railings will be installed in accordance with applicable building codes.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will secure, as necessary, any stair railing parts that loosen with normal use, to meet the performance guideline.

DISCUSSION: Stair railings are designed to protect an individual while stepping up and down a stairwell. Pulling, swinging, hanging, or sliding on railings may loosen the rail system and are not covered under the contractor's warranty.

TRIM & MOLDINGS

10-3-1 OBSERVATION:

There are gaps at non-mitered trim and molding joints.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: At the time of substantial completion of the project, openings at joints in trim and moldings, and at joints between moldings and adjacent surfaces, will not exceed 1/8 inch in width.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will repair joints to meet the performance guideline.

DISCUSSION: Failing to control indoor relative humidity may cause separation of trim and moldings in excess of the performance guideline. Joints that separate under these conditions are not considered defective. The consumer is responsible for controlling temperature and humidity in the house.

10-3-2 OBSERVATION:

Nails are not properly set or nail holes are not properly filled.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Setting nails and filling nail holes are considered part of painting and finishing. After finishing, nails and nail holes will not be readily visible from a standing position facing the surface at distance of 6 feet under normal lighting conditions. After painting or staining, putty colors will not exactly match variations in wood color.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: Where the contractor is responsible for painting, the contractor will take action necessary to meet the performance guideline. Puttying of nail holes in base and trim molding installed in unfinished rooms and areas not exposed to view (such as inside of closets) is not included in this guideline.

10-3-3 OBSERVATION:

An inside corner is not coped or mitered.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Trim and molding edges at inside corners will be coped or mitered. However, square-edge trim and molding may be butted.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will finish inside corners to meet the performance guideline.

10-3-4 OBSERVATION:

Trim or molding mitered edges do not meet.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: At the time of substantial completion of the project, gaps between mitered edges in trim and molding will not exceed 1/8 inch.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will repair gaps that

do not meet the performance guideline. Caulking or puttying with materials compatible with the finish is acceptable.

DISCUSSION: Separation of trim and moldings in excess of the performance guideline may be caused by lack of control of indoor relative humidity. Joints that separate under these conditions are not considered defective. It is the consumer's responsibility to control temperature and humidity in the house.

10-3-5 OBSERVATION:

Interior trim is split.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Splits, cracks, and checking greater than 1/8 inch in width are considered excessive.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: One time only during the warranty period, the contractor will repair the affected area to meet the performance guideline. Refinished or replaced areas may not match surrounding surfaces exactly.

10-3-6 OBSERVATION:

Hammer marks are visible on interior trim.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Hammer marks on interior trim will not be readily visible from a standing position facing the surface at a distance of 6 feet under normal lighting conditions.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will fill hammer marks and refinish or replace affected trim to meet the performance guideline. Refinished or replaced areas may not match surrounding surfaces exactly.

DISCUSSION: Dents and marks on trim due to consumer's actions are not the contractor's responsibility.

0-3-7 OBSERVATION:

Wood trim appearance is uneven.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Variations in natural wood trim are common.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: No corrective action is required by the contractor.

CABINETS

10-4-1 OBSERVATION:

Cabinets do not meet the ceiling or walls.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Gaps greater than 1/4 inch in width are considered excessive.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will repair the gap with caulk, putty, scribe molding, or will reposition/reinstall cabinets to meet the performance guideline.

10-4-2 OBSERVATION:

Cabinets do not line up with each other.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Cabinet faces more than 1/8 inch out of line, and cabinet corners more than 3/16 inch out of line are considered excessive.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will make necessary adjustments to meet the performance guideline.

10-4-3 OBSERVATION:

A cabinet door or drawer front is warped.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Door or drawer warpage will not exceed 1/4 inch as measured from the face frame to the point of furthest warpage, with the door or drawer front in closed position.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will correct or replace doors and drawer fronts as necessary to meet the performance guideline.

DISCUSSION: Failing to control indoor relative humidity may cause warpage that exceeds the performance guideline. Doors or drawers that warp under these conditions are not considered defective. It is the consumer's responsibility to control temperature and humidity in the house.





10-4-4 OBSERVATION:

A cabinet door or drawer binds.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Cabinet doors and drawers will open and close with reasonable ease.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will adjust or replace cabinet door hinges and/or drawer hardware as necessary to meet the performance guideline.

10-4-5 OBSERVATION:

A cabinet door will not stay closed.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: The catches or closing hardware for cabinet doors will be adequate to hold the doors in a closed position.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: One time only during the warranty period, the contractor will adjust or replace the door catches or closing hardware as necessary to meet the performance guideline.

10-4-6 OBSERVATION:

Cabinet doors or drawer fronts are cracked.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Cabinet doors and drawer fronts will not crack.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will replace or repair cracked panels and drawer fronts. No corrective action is required by the contractor if the cracked drawer fronts or panels result from the consumer's abuse.

DISCUSSION: Paint or stain on the repaired or replaced door or drawer front may not match the stain on the existing panels or drawer fronts. Grain patterns or intensity cannot be matched perfectly. The contractor will only be required to match the same species of wood, matching the grain pattern as close as possible. Some species of wood will age and darken over time. An exact match may not be possible. Use of manufacturer-provided touch-up kits is acceptable to address minor imperfections in the cabinet finish.

10-4-7 OBSERVATION:

Cabinet units are not level.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Individual cabinets should not have a deviation of more than 3/16 inch out of level.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will level cabinets to meet the performance guideline.

10-4-8 OBSERVATION:

A cabinet frame is out of square.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: A cabinet frame, when measured diagonally from corner to corner, will not exceed a difference of more than 1/4 inch.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will repair or replace the cabinet to meet the performance guideline.

10-4-9 OBSERVATION:

Cabinet doors do not align when closed.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Gaps between doors should not deviate more than 1/8 inch from top to bottom.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will adjust doors to meet the performance guideline.

COUNTER TOPS

10-5-1 OBSERVATION:

High-pressure laminate on a countertop is delaminated.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Countertops fabricated with high-pressure laminate coverings will not delaminate.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will repair or replace delaminated coverings, unless the delamination was caused by the consumer's misuse or negligence.

DISCUSSION: Consumers should refrain from leaving any liquids near the countertop seams or allowing the surface to become excessively hot.

10-5-2 OBSERVATION:

The surface of high-pressure laminate on a countertop is cracked or

chipped.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: At the time of substantial completion of the project, cracks or chips greater than a 1/16 inch are considered excessive.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will repair or replace cracked or chipped countertops to meet the performance guideline only if they are reported at the time of substantial completion of the project.

10-5-3 OBSERVATION:

Countertops are visibly scratched.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: At the time of substantial completion of the project, countertops will be free of scratches visible from 6 feet under normal lighting conditions.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will repair scratches in the countertop to meet the performance guideline.

DISCUSSION: Minor imperfections and scratches will be more visible in dark, glossy tops.

10-5-4 OBSERVATION:

A countertop is not level.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Countertops will be no more than 3/8 inch in 10 feet out of parallel with the floor.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will make necessary adjustments to meet the performance guideline.

10-5-5 OBSERVATION:

A tile countertop has uneven grout lines.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Grout lines should not vary more than 1/16 inch from the widest to the narrowest.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will make corrections as necessary to bring the grout lines into compliance to meet the performance guideline.

DISCUSSION: Different tiles require different widths of grout lines. Some tiles are designed to have varied-width grout lines. Irregularly sized tiles will also often result in uneven and variable grout width.

10-5-6 OBSERVATION:

Tile countertop grout lines are cracked.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Tile grout is a cement product and is subject to cracking. Cracks that result in loose tiles or gaps in excess of 1/16 inch will be repaired.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: One time only during the warranty period, the contractor will repair the grout lines by adding grout, caulking, or replacing grout.

10-5-7 OBSERVATION:

The surface of countertop tile has excessive lippage from the adjoining tile.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Lippage greater than 1/16 inch is considered excessive, except for materials that are designed with an irregular height (such as handmade tile).

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will repair or replace the tile to meet the performance guideline.

10-5-8 OBSERVATION:

A granite, marble, stone, or solid-surface countertop is cracked.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: At the time of substantial completion of the project, cracks greater than 1/32 inch in width are considered excessive.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: If the crack is found to be a result of faulty installation or product, the contractor will repair or replace the countertop. Patching is an acceptable repair.

10-5-9 OBSERVATION:

A granite, marble, stone, or solid-surface countertop has texture or color variations.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Color variations in natural-sur-





face products are acceptable. Solid-surface variations in texture and colors are covered by the manufacturer's warranty.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: No corrective action is required by the contractor.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will make corrections as necessary to bring the grout lines into compliance to meet the performance guideline.

DISCUSSION: Different tiles require different widths of grout lines. Some tiles are designed to have varied-width grout lines. Irregularly sized tiles will also often result in uneven and variable grout width.

10-5-6 OBSERVATION:

Tile countertop grout lines are cracked.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Tile grout is a cement product and is subject to cracking. Cracks that result in loose tiles or gaps in excess of 1/16 inch will be repaired.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: One time only during the warranty period, the contractor will repair the grout lines by adding grout, caulking, or replacing grout.

10-5-7 OBSERVATION:

The surface of countertop tile has excessive lippage from the adjoining tile.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Lippage greater than 1/16 inch is considered excessive, except for materials that are designed with an irregular height (such as handmade tile).

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will repair or replace the tile to meet the performance guideline.

10-5-8 OBSERVATION:

A granite, marble, stone, or solid-surface countertop is cracked.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: At the time of substantial completion of the project, cracks greater than 1/32 inch in width are considered excessive.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: If the crack is found to be a result of faulty installation or product, the contractor will repair or replace the countertop. Patching is an acceptable repair.

10-5-9 OBSERVATION:

A granite, marble, stone, or solid-surface countertop has texture or color variations.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Color variations in natural-surface products are acceptable. Solid-surface variations in texture and colors are covered by the manufacturer's warranty.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: No corrective action is required by the contractor.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will make corrections as necessary to bring the grout lines into compliance to meet the performance guideline.

DISCUSSION: Different tiles require different widths of grout lines. Some tiles are designed to have varied-width grout lines. Irregularly sized tiles will also often result in uneven and variable grout width.

10-5-6 OBSERVATION:

Tile countertop grout lines are cracked.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Tile grout is a cement product and is subject to cracking. Cracks that result in loose tiles or gaps in excess of 1/16 inch will be repaired.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: One time only during the warranty period, the contractor will repair the grout lines by adding grout, caulking, or replacing grout.

10-5-7 OBSERVATION:

The surface of countertop tile has excessive lippage from the adjoining tile.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Lippage greater than 1/16 inch is considered excessive, except for materials that are designed with an irregular height (such as handmade tile).

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will repair or replace the tile to meet the performance guideline.

10-5-8 OBSERVATION:

A granite, marble, stone, or solid-surface countertop is cracked.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: At the time of substantial completion of the project, cracks greater than 1/32 inch in width are considered excessive.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: If the crack is found to be a result of faulty installation or product, the contractor will repair or replace the countertop. Patching is an acceptable repair.

10-5-9 OBSERVATION:

A granite, marble, stone, or solid-surface countertop has texture or color variations.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Color variations in natural-surface products are acceptable. Solid-surface variations in texture and colors are covered by the manufacturer's warranty.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: No corrective action is required by the contractor.

**INTERIOR WALL FINISH
LATH & PLASTER**

10-6-1 OBSERVATION:

Cracks are visible on a finished wall or ceiling.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Cracks will not exceed 1/16 inch in width.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: One time only during the warranty period, the contractor will repair cracks exceeding 1/16 inch in width. The contractor will touch up paint on repaired areas if the contractor was responsible for the original interior painting. A perfect match between original and new paint cannot be expected and the contractor is not required to paint an entire wall or room.

GYPSUM WALLBOARD OR DRYWALL

10-6-2 OBSERVATION: A nail pop, blister, or other blemish is visible on a finished wall or ceiling.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Any such blemishes that are readily visible from a standing position facing the surface at distance of 6 feet under normal lighting conditions are considered excessive.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: One time only during the warranty period, the contractor will repair such blemishes. The contractor will touch up paint on repaired areas if the contractor was responsible for the original interior painting. A perfect match between original and new paint cannot be expected, and the contractor is not required to paint an entire wall or room. The contractor is not required to repair defects that are covered by wallpaper and that, therefore, are not visible.

Discussion: When drywall has been placed on lumber surfaces subject to shrinkage and warpage and which are not perfectly level and plumb, problems may often occur through stress and strain placed on drywall during the stabilization of the lumber, which is inherent in the construction of the house. Due to the initial stabilization problem that exists with the new home, it is impossible to correct each defect as it occurs, and it is essentially useless to do so. The entire home will tend to stabilize itself. Correcting the drywall near the end of the warranty period provides the consumer with the best possible solution.

10-6-3 OBSERVATION:

Cracked corner bead, excess joint compound, trowel marks, or blisters in tape joints are observed on the drywall surface.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Defects resulting in cracked corner bead, trowel marks, excess joint compound or blisters in tape are considered excessive.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: One time only during the warranty period, the contractor will repair the affected area of the wall to meet the performance guideline.





10-6-4 OBSERVATION:

Joints protrude from the surface.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Any joints that are visible from a standing position facing the surface at distance of 6 feet under normal lighting conditions are considered excessive.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: One time only during the warranty period, the contractor will repair affected areas.

DISCUSSION: Visible joints often occur in long walls, stairwells, ceilings, and areas of two-story homes where framing members have shrunk and caused the drywall to protrude.

10-6-5 OBSERVATION:

Angular gypsum wallboard joints are uneven.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: This is a common condition that occurs with randomly applied materials.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: No corrective action is required by the contractor.

10-6-6 OBSERVATION:

The texture of gypsum wallboard does not match.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Any variations that are readily visible from a standing position facing the surface at a distance of 6 feet under normal lighting conditions are considered excessive.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will repair the affected area to meet the performance guideline.

10-6-7 OBSERVATION:

Drywall is cracked.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Drywall cracks greater than 1/16 inch in width are considered excessive.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: One time only during the warranty period, the contractor will repair cracks and touch up paint in affected areas. The texture and paint color may not exactly match the existing texture and paint color.

10-6-8 OBSERVATION:

Sprayed or textured ceilings have uneven textures.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: This is a common condition that occurs with randomly applied materials.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: No corrective action is required by the contractor.

PAINT, STAIN, & VARNISH

10-6-9 OBSERVATION:

Interior paint does not cover the underlying surface.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: The surface being painted will not show through new paint when viewed from a standing position facing the surface at distance of 6 feet under normal lighting conditions.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will re-coat affected areas as necessary to meet the performance guideline as closely as practical.

DISCUSSION: The amount and direction of sunlight can have a significant effect on how a surface appears. It is not unusual for the underlying surface to be visible in direct sunlight; no corrective action is required of the contractor in such instances.

10-6-10 OBSERVATION:

An interior surface is spattered with paint.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Paint spatters will not be readily visible on walls, woodwork, floors, or other interior surfaces when viewed from a standing position facing the surface at distance of 6 feet under normal lighting conditions.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will remove paint spatters to meet the performance guideline.

10-6-11 OBSERVATION:

Brush and roller marks show on interior painted surface.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Brush marks will not be readily visible on interior painted surfaces when viewed from a standing

position facing the surface at a distance of 6 feet under normal lighting conditions.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will refinish as necessary to meet the performance guideline and match affected areas as closely as practical.

10-6-12 OBSERVATION:

Lap marks show on interior painted or stained areas.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Lap marks will not be readily visible on interior painted or stained areas when viewed from a standing position facing the surface at distance of 6 feet under normal lighting conditions.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will refinish as necessary to meet the performance guideline and match affected areas as closely as practical.

10-6-13 OBSERVATION:

Interior painting, staining, or refinishing of repair work does not match.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: A perfect match between original and new paint cannot be expected. Repairs required under the performance guideline will be finished to match the immediate surrounding areas as closely as practical.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: No corrective action is required by the contractor.

DISCUSSION: Where the majority of the wall or ceiling area is affected, the area will be painted from break line to break line. The contractor is not required to paint an entire room.

10-6-14 OBSERVATION:

Resin has bled through the paint on interior trim.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: This is a common condition that can be expected to occur with natural materials such as wood.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: No corrective action is required by the contractor.

WALLPAPER & VINYL WALL COVERINGS

10-6-15 OBSERVATION:

The wall covering has peeled.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: The wall covering will not peel.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will reattach or replace the loose wall covering if the contractor installed the covering and peeling is not due to consumer actions.

DISCUSSION: Wallpaper applied in high moisture areas is exempted from this guideline because the problem results from conditions beyond the contractor's control.

10-6-16 OBSERVATION:

Patterns in wall covering are mismatched.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Patterns in wall coverings will match. Irregularities in the patterns themselves are the manufacturer's responsibility.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will correct the wall covering to meet the performance guideline.

DISCUSSION: Some wall coverings have patterns that do not need to be matched

FLOORING

(Coverage 1st year only.)

CARPETING

11-1-1 OBSERVATION:

Carpet does not meet at the seams.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Visible gaps at the seams are considered excessive.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: It is not unusual for carpet seams to be visible from a standing position. If the carpet was installed by the





contractor, the contractor will correct visible gaps at carpet seams.

11-1-2 OBSERVATION:

Carpet is stretched or loose.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: When stretched and secured properly, wall-to-wall carpeting will not unfasten, loosen, or separate from the points of attachment.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: If the carpeting was installed by the contractor, the contractor will re-stretch or resecure the carpeting as necessary to meet the performance guideline.

11-1-3 OBSERVATION:

Carpet is faded or discolored.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Fading or discoloration of carpet is a manufacturer's responsibility.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: No corrective action is required by the contractor.

DISCUSSION: Fading or discoloration may result from the consumer spilling liquids on the carpet, from exposure to sunlight, or from the consumer's failure to properly maintain the carpet.

11-1-4 OBSERVATION:

Carpet appears to be different colors.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Carpet for a room will be ordered and installed from a single manufacturer's dye lot. Carpet shade variance is the manufacturer's responsibility.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: No corrective action is required by the contractor.

DISCUSSION: When viewed under normal lighting conditions, carpet may have the appearance of color variations. These differences may result from the direction of the carpet nap or from fibers being crushed on the roll. Over time, vacuuming will make the appearance more uniform.

11-1-5 OBSERVATION:

Dead spots or voids are observed in padding areas below the carpet surface.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Carpeted areas will not have dead spots or voids.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will repair or replace padding in the affected areas to meet the performance guideline.

DISCUSSION: Since carpet padding comprises a number of materials of various densities and feel, there may be an inconsistent feel even with adequate coverage.

VINYL FLOORING

11-2-1 OBSERVATION:

Nail pops are observed on the surface of vinyl flooring.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Visible nail pops on floor coverings are considered excessive.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will repair the nail pops that are visible.

DISCUSSION: At the contractor's option, the contractor will repair or replace the floor covering in the affected areas with similar materials and in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations. The contractor is not responsible for discontinued patterns or color variations when replacing the floor covering.

11-2-2 OBSERVATION:

Depressions or ridges are observed in flooring because of subfloor irregularities.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Readily apparent depressions or ridges exceeding 1/8 inch will be repaired. The ridge or depression measurement is taken at the end of a 6-inch straightedge centered over the depression or ridge with 3 inches of the straightedge held tightly to the floor on one side of the affected area. Measure under the straightedge to determine the depth of the depression or height of the ridge.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will take the necessary

corrective action to meet the performance guideline. The contractor will not be responsible for discontinued patterns or color variations when replacing the floor covering.

11-2-3 OBSERVATION:

Vinyl flooring has lost adhesion.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Floor covering will be securely attached to the substrate or underlayment.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: If flooring becomes detached due to improper installation by the contractor, the contractor will repair or replace the affected flooring as necessary. The contractor is not responsible for discontinued patterns or color variations when replacing the floor covering.

DISCUSSION: The performance guideline does not apply to perimeter-attached vinyl floors.

11-2-4 OBSERVATION:

Seams or shrinkage gaps show at vinyl flooring joints.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Gaps at joints/seams in vinyl flooring will not exceed 1/32 inch in width. Where dissimilar materials abut, the gaps will not exceed 1/16 inch.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will repair or replace the flooring as necessary to meet the performance guideline. The contractor will not be responsible for discontinued patterns or color variations when replacing the floor covering.

DISCUSSION: Proper repair can be accomplished by sealing the gap with seam sealer.

11-2-5 OBSERVATION:

Bubbles are observed in vinyl flooring.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Bubbles resulting from trapped air and that protrude higher than 1/16-inch from the floor are considered excessive.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will repair the floor to meet the performance guideline in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations.

DISCUSSION: The performance guideline does not apply to perimeter-attached vinyl floors.

11-2-6 OBSERVATION:

The patterns on vinyl flooring are misaligned.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Patterns at seams between adjoining pieces will be aligned to within 1/8 inch.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will correct the flooring to meet the performance guideline.

11-2-7 OBSERVATION:

Yellowing is observed on the surface of vinyl floor covering.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: The contractor will install vinyl flooring in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: If the yellowing resulted from improper installation by the contractor, the contractor will repair or replace the flooring. Yellowing resulting from a manufacturer's defect or from the consumer's misuse or lack of maintenance is not covered by the contractor.

DISCUSSION: Some chemical compounds, such as the tar residue from a recently paved asphalt driveway, may cause a chemical reaction with the flooring material and result in permanent damage to the floor. The consumer is responsible for the proper use and maintenance of the floor. Yellowing caused by the consumer's improper use of or inadequate maintenance of the floor is not the contractor's or the manufacturer's responsibility.

11-2-8 OBSERVATION:

A resilient floor tile is loose.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Resilient floor tiles will be secure-





ly attached to the substrate.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will attach loose resilient floor tiles securely to the substrate. The old adhesive will be removed if necessary to resecure the tiles.

11-2-9 OBSERVATION:

The corners or patterns of resilient floor tiles are misaligned.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: The corners of adjoining resilient floor tiles will be aligned to within 1/8 inch. Misaligned patterns are not covered unless they result from improper orientation of the floor tiles.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will correct resilient floor tiles with misaligned corners to meet the performance guideline.

HARDWOOD FLOORING

11-3-1 OBSERVATION:

Gaps exist between hardwood floor boards.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: At the time of substantial completion of the project, gaps between hardwood floor boards will not exceed 1/8 inch in width.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will repair gaps that do not meet the performance guideline.

DISCUSSION: Gaps appearing after installation may be caused by fluctuations in the relative humidity in the house. This is a common seasonal phenomenon in some climates and certain areas of the house that experience significant shifts of humidity. The consumer is responsible for maintaining proper humidity levels in the house.

11-3-2 OBSERVATION:

Hardwood floor boards are cupping or crowning.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Cupping or crowning in hardwood floor boards will not exceed 1/16 inch in height in a 3-inch maximum span measured perpendicular to the long axis of the board. Cupping or crowning appearing after installation may result from fluctuations in the moisture conditions in the house, causing a noticeable curvature in the face of the floor boards. Cupping or crowning caused by exposure to moisture beyond the contractor's control is not the contractor's responsibility.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will correct or repair boards to meet the performance guideline if the cupping or crowning was caused by factors within the contractor's control.

DISCUSSION: The consumer is responsible for proper maintenance of the floor and for maintaining proper humidity levels and moisture conditions in the house, crawl space, or basement.

11-3-3 OBSERVATION:

Excessive lippage is observed along the joints of refinished wood flooring products.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Lippage greater than 1/16 inch is considered excessive.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will repair lippage in the affected areas to meet the performance guideline if the lippage was caused by elements within the contractor's control.

11-3-4 OBSERVATION:

A wood floor is out of square.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: The diagonal of a triangle with sides of 12 feet and 16 feet along the edges of the floor will be no more than 1/2 inch more or less than 20 feet.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will make the necessary modifications in the most practical manner to any floor that does not comply with the performance guideline for squareness. The modification will produce a satisfactory appearance and may be either structural or cosmetic.

DISCUSSION: Squareness is primarily an aesthetic consideration. Regularly repeated geometric patterns in floor and ceiling coverings show a gradually increasing or decreasing pattern along an out-of-square wall. The performance guideline tolerance of plus or minus 1/2 inch in the diagonal allows a maximum increasing or decreasing

portion of about 3/8 inch in a 12-foot wall of a 12 × 16 foot room.

11-3-5 OBSERVATION:

Voids or skips are observed in the floor finish.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Voids that are readily visible from a standing position under normal lighting conditions are considered excessive.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will repair the floor finish in the affected area(s) to meet the performance guideline.

11-3-6 OBSERVATION:

The top coating on hardwood flooring has peeled.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Field-applied coating will not peel during normal usage. Pre-finished coatings are the manufacturer's responsibility.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will refinish any field-applied finishes that have peeled.

DISCUSSION: The consumer should contact the manufacturer regarding factory-applied finishes that have peeled.

11-3-7 OBSERVATION:

Hardwood flooring has buckled.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Under normal conditions and usage, hardwood flooring should not buckle.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will repair the affected area to meet the performance guideline if buckling was caused by elements within the contractor's control.

DISCUSSION: Wood floors are naturally susceptible to high levels of moisture. Buckling results from water or high levels of moisture coming in contact with the floor. Controlling excess water during cleaning or from other sources is the consumer's responsibility.

11-3-8 OBSERVATION:

Hardwood flooring has released from the substrate.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Under normal conditions and usage, hardwood flooring should not lift from the substrate.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: To meet the performance guideline, the contractor will repair the affected area if the lifting was caused by factors within the contractor's control.

11-3-9 OBSERVATION:

Excessive knots and color variations are observed in hardwood flooring.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: The contractor will install the grade of hardwood specified for the project. All wood should be consistent with the grade or quality specified.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will replace any improper grade or quality of wood.

DISCUSSION: Hardwood flooring is a natural product and consequently can be expected to exhibit variations in color, grain, and stain acceptance.

11-3-10 OBSERVATION:

Slivers or splinters are observed in hardwood flooring.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Slivers or splinters will not be visible.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will repair flooring in the affected areas to meet the performance guideline.

DISCUSSION: Slivers or splinters that occur during installation of unfinished wood flooring can be shaved and the area filled prior to sanding and finishing. In most cases, slivers or light splintering in pre-finished floors can be corrected. Excessive slivers or splintering of pre-finished flooring after installation is covered under the manufacturer's warranty.

11-3-11 OBSERVATION:

Hardwood flooring has visible scratches and dents.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: At the time of substantial comple-





tion of the project, hardwood flooring will not have scratches and dents visible from a standing position.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will repair flooring in the affected areas to meet the performance guideline.

DISCUSSION: The wide varieties of hardwood flooring available to consumers have varying hardness and wear resistance. The contractor is not responsible for the choice of a softer material that may be more susceptible to damage during or after construction. High-heeled shoes, pets, and heavy foot traffic will create scratches and dents in most hardwood floors.

11-3-12 OBSERVATION:

Sticker burn is observed on the surface of strip flooring.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Discoloration from stacking strips on hardwood flooring is considered excessive in certain grades of flooring but is allowable in others.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will repair or replace areas with sticker burn if they are not permitted in the grade of wood specified for the project.

TILE, BRICK, MARBLE, AND STONE FLOORING

11-4-1 OBSERVATION:

Tile, brick, marble, or stone flooring is broken or loosened.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Tile, brick, marble, or stone flooring will not be broken or loose.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will replace broken tiles, bricks, marble, or stone flooring, and resecure loose tiles, bricks, marble, or stone, unless the flooring was damaged by the consumer's actions or negligence. The contractor is not responsible for discontinued patterns or color variations when replacing tile, brick, marble, or stone flooring.

11-4-2 OBSERVATION:

Cracks are observed in the tile grout or at the junctures with other materials, such as a bathtub.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Cracks in grouting of tile joints commonly result from normal shrinkage conditions. Cracks that result in loose tiles or gaps in excess of 1/16 inch are considered excessive.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: One time only during the warranty period, the contractor will repair grout to meet the performance guideline. The contractor is not responsible for color variations or discontinued colored grout. The consumer is responsible for re-grouting these joints after the contractor's one-time repair.

DISCUSSION: The use of an elastic substance, grout caulk, at junctures between tile and other materials is often more effective than grout and is considered an acceptable method of repair.

11-4-3 OBSERVATION:

There is lippage of adjoining marble or ceramic tile.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Lippage greater than 1/16 inch is considered excessive, except where the materials are designed with an irregular height such as handmade tile or tile larger than 13 x 13 inches.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will repair lippage in the affected areas to meet the performance guideline.

11-4-4 OBSERVATION:

A grout or mortar joint is not a uniform color.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: After the grout or mortar has cured, any color variation that is readily visible from a standing position facing the surface at a distance of 6 feet under normal lighting conditions is considered excessive.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: One time only during the warranty period, the contractor will repair the joint to meet the performance guideline.

DISCUSSION: Grout or mortar cannot be expected to match exactly in repaired areas.

MISCELLANEOUS

(Coverage 1st year only.)

FIREPLACE & WOOD STOVE

12-1-1 OBSERVATION:

A fireplace or chimney does not consistently draw properly.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: A properly designed and constructed fireplace and chimney will function correctly. Homes that have been constructed to meet stringent energy criteria may need to have a nearby window opened slightly to create an effective draft.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: One time only during the warranty period, the contractor will repair the chimney, based on the manufacturer's specifications or the design specifications, to draw correctly.

DISCUSSION: High winds can cause temporary negative drafts or downdrafts. Obstructions such as tree branches, steep hillsides, adjoining homes, and interior furnaces also may cause negative drafts. Down-draft deflector caps can be purchased/installed at home-owner's expense after the fact to assist in deflecting wind if home is built in a windy area. See a licensed wood stove/chimney contractor for details.

12-1-2 OBSERVATION:

The masonry chimney is separated from the structure.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Newly built chimneys will often incur slight amounts of separation. The amount of separation from the main structure will not exceed 1/2 inch in any 10-foot vertical measurement.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will repair gaps that do not meet the performance guideline.

DISCUSSION: Proper repair can be effected by caulking, unless the cause of the separation is a structural failure of the chimney foundation itself. In that case, caulking is not an acceptable repair.

12-1-3 OBSERVATION:

The firebox paint is cracked or discolored by a fire in the fireplace.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Cracking and discoloration are common occurrences.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: No corrective action is required by the contractor.

DISCUSSION: The consumer should obtain the recommended paint from the manufacturer if he or she chooses to touch up the interior of the firebox for aesthetic reasons.

12-1-4 OBSERVATION:

A firebrick or mortar joint is cracked.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Heat and flames from normal fires can cause cracking.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: No corrective action is required by the contractor.

12-1-5 OBSERVATION:

A simulated firebrick panel is cracked.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: This is a common condition.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: No corrective action is required by the contractor.

12-1-6 OBSERVATION:

Rust is observed on the fireplace damper.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: This is a common condition.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: No corrective action is required by the contractor.





CONCRETE STOOPS & STEPS

12-2-1 OBSERVATION:

Stoops or steps have settled, heaved, or separated from the house structure.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Stoops and steps will not settle, heave, or separate in excess of 1 inch from the house structure.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will make a reasonable and cost-effective effort to meet the performance guideline.

12-2-2 OBSERVATION:

Water remains on stoops or steps after rain has stopped.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Water will drain off outdoor stoops and steps. Minor amounts of water can be expected to remain on stoops and steps for up to 24 hours after rain.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will take corrective action to ensure proper drainage of stoops and steps.

GARAGE

12-3-1 OBSERVATION:

The garage floor slab is cracked.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Cracks in a concrete garage floor greater than 3/16 inch in width or 3/16 inch in vertical displacement are considered excessive.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will repair cracks in the slab using a material designed to fill cracks in concrete.

DISCUSSION: The repaired area may not match the existing floor in color and texture.

12-3-2 OBSERVATION:

A garage concrete floor has settled, heaved, or separated.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: The garage floor will not settle, heave, or separate in excess of 1 inch from the structure.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will make a reasonable and cost-effective effort to meet the performance guideline.

DISCUSSION: The repaired area may not match the existing floor in color and texture.

12-3-3 OBSERVATION:

Garage doors fail to operate properly under normal use.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Garage doors will operate as designed.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will correct or adjust garage doors as required, unless the consumer's actions or negligence caused the problem.

DISCUSSION: The safety sensors can be easily knocked and misaligned so that the doors will not operate properly. The consumer should avoid storing items near the sensors. Direct sunlight can also cause the sensors to indicate that something is blocking the opening and prevent the doors from shutting.

12-3-4 OBSERVATION:

Garage doors allow the entry of snow or water.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Garage doors will be installed as recommended by the manufacturer. Some snow or water can be expected to enter under normal conditions.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will adjust or correct the garage doors to meet the manufacturer's installation instructions.

DRIVEWAYS & SIDEWALKS

12-4-1 OBSERVATION:

An asphalt driveway has cracked.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Longitudinal or transverse cracks greater than 1/16 inch in width or vertical displacement are considered excessive.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will repair the affected area to meet the performance guideline using a material designed to fill cracks in asphalt.

12-4-2 OBSERVATION:

Standing water is observed on an asphalt pavement surface.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Standing water greater than 3/8 inch in depth will not remain on the surface 24 hours after a rain.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will repair the affected area to meet the performance guideline.

DISCUSSION: Patched asphalt surfaces due to repairs may not match existing surface in color or texture.

12-4-3 OBSERVATION:

The aggregate of asphalt pavement is coming loose.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Asphalt pavement aggregate will not come loose.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will repair the affected area to meet the performance guideline, using a material designed to repair asphalt surfaces.

DISCUSSION: Patched asphalt surfaces due to repairs may not match existing surface in color or texture.

12-4-4 OBSERVATION:

A concrete driveway or sidewalk is cracked.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Cracks (outside of control joints) that exceed 1/4 inch in width or 1/4 inch in vertical displacement will be repaired.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will repair affected areas to eliminate cracks that exceed the performance guidelines using a material designed to fill cracks in concrete.

DISCUSSION: Minor concrete cracking is normal and to be expected. Control joints are placed in the concrete to help control cracks and provide a less visible area for them to occur. Cracking can be caused by elements outside of the contractor's control. The repaired area may not match the existing area in color and texture.

12-4-5 OBSERVATION:

Adjoining exterior concrete flatwork sections deviate in height from one section to another.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Adjoining concrete sections will not deviate in height by more than 1/2 inch unless the deviation is intentional at specific locations such as at garage door openings.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will repair deviations to meet the performance guideline.

DISCUSSION: Some areas of the country experience lift or settlement at the junction of the garage floor and the driveway, which occurs because of seasonal fluctuations in moisture and temperature. Repairs will only be made after the effects of the current seasonal fluctuations have subsided and the true determination of repair can be made. The repaired area may not match the existing area in color and texture.

12-4-6 OBSERVATION:

A sidewalk and other exterior concrete flatwork has settled.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Adjoining concrete sections will not deviate in height by more than 1/2 inch.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will repair deviations to meet the performance guideline.

DISCUSSION: Some areas of the country experience lift or settlement at the junction which occurs due to seasonal fluctuations in moisture and temperature. Repairs will only be made after the effects of the current seasonal fluctuations have subsided and a true determination of repair can be made. The repaired area may not match the existing area in color and texture.

12-4-7 OBSERVATION:

Water collects or ponds on the sidewalk.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Standing water that is 3/8 inch deep on a sidewalk 24 hours after the end of a rain is considered





excessive.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will repair or replace the affected area to meet the performance guideline.

DISCUSSION: The repaired area may not match the existing area in color and texture.

WOOD & COMPOSITE DECKS

12-5-1 OBSERVATION:

A wood deck is springy or shaky.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: All structural members in a wood deck will be sized, and fasteners spaced, according to the prevailing building codes and manufacturer's instructions.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will reinforce or modify, as necessary, any wood deck not meeting the performance guideline.

DISCUSSION: Deflection may indicate insufficient stiffness in the lumber, or may reflect an aesthetic consideration independent of the strength and safety requirements of the lumber. Structural members are required to meet standards for both stiffness and strength. When a consumer's preference is made known before construction, the contractor and the consumer may agree upon a higher standard.

12-5-2 OBSERVATION:

The spaces between decking boards are not uniform.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: At the time of substantial completion of the project, the spaces on opposite sides of individual deck boards will not differ in average width by more than 3/16 inch unless otherwise agreed upon by the consumer and the contractor.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will realign or replace decking boards to meet the performance guideline.

DISCUSSION: The spaces will naturally tend to change over time because of shrinkage and expansion of individual boards. The contractor is only responsible for correct spacing at the time of substantial completion of the project.

12-5-3 OBSERVATION:

The railings on wood decking contain slivers in exposed areas.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Railings on wood decks will not contain slivers longer than 1/8 inch in exposed areas.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: One time only during the warranty period, the contractor will repair railings as necessary to remove slivers prior to substantial completion of the project. Repair of slivers after that time is a consumer maintenance responsibility.

DISCUSSION: Slivers can develop when unprotected wood weathers.

12-5-4 OBSERVATION:

A wood deck is out of level.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: No point on the deck surface will be more than 1/2 inch higher or lower than any other deck surface point within 10 feet on a line parallel to the home, or in proportional multiples of the preceding dimensions (unless a slope is incorporated in the design).

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will repair the deck as necessary to meet the performance guideline.

DISCUSSION: A slope of approximately 1/8 inch per foot is desirable in the perpendicular direction to shed water and prevent ice buildup.

12-5-5 OBSERVATION:

Wood decking boards, railings and/or pickets are split, warped, or cupped.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: At the time of substantial completion of the project, splits, warps, and cups in wood decking boards, railings and/or pickets will not exceed the allowances established by the official grading rules issued by the agency responsible for the lumber species specified for the deck boards.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will replace decking

boards, railings and/or pickets as necessary to meet the performance guideline.

12-5-6 OBSERVATION:

A wood deck has applied stain color variations.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Stain color variations are not acceptable if they result from improper stain application or failure to mix the stain properly. Stain color variations resulting from other causes—such as weathering or natural variations in the wood used to build the deck—are common and are not covered by this guideline.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: If the contractor stained the deck, the contractor will re-stain the affected area to meet the performance guideline.

12-5-7 OBSERVATION:

A fastener protrudes from a decking board.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Fasteners will not protrude from the floor of the deck.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: One time only during the warranty period, the contractor will reinstall fasteners that protrude from the floor of the deck so that the heads are flush with the surface.

DISCUSSION: Fasteners should be driven or screwed flush when the deck is installed, but they may pop from a wood deck over time as the wood shrinks and expands.

12-5-8 OBSERVATION:

Fasteners on a wood deck are bleeding.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Stains extending more than 1/2 inch from the fastener and readily visible from a distance of 10 feet are not acceptable.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will eliminate fastener stains to meet the performance guideline.

DISCUSSION: The repaired area may not match the existing deck area in color and texture. This guideline does not apply if natural weathering or semitransparent stains are specified.

12-5-9 OBSERVATION:

A deck railing lacks rigidity.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Deck railings will be attached to structural members in accordance with the prevailing building codes.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will repair deck railings as necessary to meet the performance guideline.

— LANDSCAPING —

(Coverage 1st year only.)

13-1-1 OBSERVATION:

Tree stumps are left in a disturbed area of the property.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: The contractor is responsible for removing stumps from trees that were on the property in the disturbed area prior to the substantial completion of the project, unless stumps are located within the septic drain field areas or stumps were present prior to the contractor beginning construction.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor will remove the stumps from the disturbed area.

13-1-2 OBSERVATION:

Sod, shrubs, plants, or trees that were planted as part of the contract are dead.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: At the time of substantial completion of the project, any shrub, plant, tree, or sod planted by the contractor as part of the contract will be alive.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: Any shrub, plant, tree, or sod planted by the contractor as part of the contract will be replaced to meet the performance guideline.





DISCUSSION: After installation, proper lawn and landscape care are the consumer's responsibility. New landscaping requires frequent watering until roots of plantings have become established. Watering is the consumer's responsibility.

13-1-3 OBSERVATION:

Grass seed does not germinate.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Germination is dependent on certain climatic conditions, which are beyond the contractor's control.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: The contractor is only responsible for seeding per the manufacturer's instructions. No corrective action is required by the contractor.

DISCUSSION: After installation, proper lawn and landscape care are the consumer's responsibility. New landscaping requires frequent watering until roots of plantings have become established. Watering is the consumer's responsibility.

13-1-4 OBSERVATION:

Outdoor plants moved during work are dead.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Plants that must be moved during the work will be moved, transplanted, and maintained by the consumer.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: No corrective action is required by the contractor.

DISCUSSION: The contractor will not be responsible for delays in the schedule when plants are moved by the consumer. It is the consumer's responsibility to provide a water source to any tree they wish to survive construction.

13-1-5 OBSERVATION:

Existing trees located on property prior to construction are dead.

PERFORMANCE GUIDELINE: Even with best efforts, trees in the area of construction activity may not survive due to damage to underground root systems or changes in environmental conditions.

CORRECTIVE MEASURE: No corrective action is required by the contractor. It is the consumer's responsibility to provide a water source to any tree they wish to survive construction.





MAPLE CONSTRUCTION, INC
4131 FARM FIELD PL, WASILLA, AK 99623
OFFICE: (907) 982-9041

MOLD ADVISORY ADDENDUM

All materials used on/in this home meet applicable buildings codes. The Builder makes no claims as to the air quality and specifically any warranty on air quality or radon.

Mold:

Lately, Mold has been the news. Mold is a type of fungus. It occurs naturally in the environment, and it is necessary for the natural decomposition of the plant and other organic material. It spreads by means of microscopic spores born in the wind, and is found everywhere life can be supported. Residential home construction is not, and can not be designed to exclude mold spores. If the growing conditions are right, the mold can form on the form of bread mold, but not mold that can grow on bathroom tile.

In order to grow, mold requires a food source. This might be supplies in items found in your home, such as fabric, carpet, or wallpaper, or by building material, such as drywall, wood, and insulation to name a few. Also, mold growth requires a temperate claimant. The best growth occurs at temperatures between 40°F and 100°F. Finally, mold growth requires moisture. Moisture is the only mold growth factor that can be controlled in a residential setting. By minimizing moisture, a homeowner can reduce or eliminate mold growth.

Moisture in the home can have many causes. Spills, leaks, overflows, condensation and high humidity are common source of home moisture. Good housekeeping and home maintenance practices are essential in the effort to prevent or eliminate mold growth. If moisture is allowed to remain on the growth medium, mold can develop within 24-48 hours.

Consequence of Mold:

All mold is not necessarily harmful, but certain strains of mold have been shown to have adverse health effects in susceptible persons. The most common effects are allergic reactions, including skin irritation, watery eyes, runny nose, coughing, sneezing, congestions, sour throat, and headache. Individuals with suppressed immune systems may risk infections. Some experts contend that mold causes serious symptoms and diseases which may even be life threatening. However, experts disagree about the level of mold exposure that may cause health problems, and about the exact nature and extent of health problems that may be caused by mold. The Center for disease Control states a causal line between the presence of toxic mold and the serious conditions has not been proven. The homeowner can take positive steps to reduce or eliminate the occurrence of mold growth in the

home, and thereby minimize any possible adverse effects that may be caused by mold. These include the following:

1. Before brining items into the home, check for signs of mold. Potted plants (roots and soil) furnishings, or stored clothing and bedding material, as well as many other household goods, could already contain mold growth.
2. Regular vacuuming and cleaning will help reduce mold levels. Mild bleach solutions and moisture cleaners are effective in eliminating or preventing mold growth.
3. Keep the humidity in the home always low. Vent clothes dryers to the outdoors. Ventilate kitchens and bathrooms by opening the windows and by using exhaust fans.
4. Promptly clean up spills, condensation and other sources of moisture. Thoroughly dry and wet surface or material. Do not let water pool or stand in your home. Promptly replace any materials that are damaged by water and may need replacing.
5. Inspect for leaks on a regular basis. Look for discoloration or wet spots.
6. Repair any leaks promptly. Inspect condensation pans (refrigerators) for mold growth. Take notice of musty odors, and any visible signs of mold.
7. Should mold develop, thoroughly clean the affected area with a mild solution of bleach, testing the affected area first to see if it is color safe. Porous materials, such as fabric, upholstery, or carpet should be discarded. Should the mold growth be severe, call the services of a qualified professional cleaner.

Whether or not you as a homeowner experience mold growth depends largely on how you manage and maintain your home. Our responsibility as a home builder must be limited to those things that we can control. We will repair or replace defects in our construction (defects defined as a failure to comply within the RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION PERFORMANCE GUIDELINES for a period of one year. We, the builder, will not be responsible for any damages caused by mold, or by some other agent that may be associated with defects in our construction to include, but not limited to property damage, personal injury, loss of income, emotional distress, death, loss or use, loss of value, and workmanlike construction, and implied warranty of habitability, or an implied warranty of fitness for a particular use, are hereby waived and disclaimed.

Buyer(s) acknowledge that they have read, understand and accept this MOLD ADVISORY ADDENDUM.

Buyer's Signature	Date
Buyer's Signature	Date
Builder's Signature	Date





MAPLE CONSTRUCTION, INC
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OFFICE: (907) 982-9041

(Keep this list for one-year warranty.)

WARRANTY CHECK LIST

Even though Maple Construction, INC. has worked hard to build a quality home for you, there may be some warranty work that needs to be done after you have lived in your home. Please keep a list of problems, and either mail or fax the list to us no later than 12 months after closing. Make sure the list is complete so that we will bring all materials necessary to fix the problems in one trip. We will not fix anything that is not listed on this list.

If an emergency should arise, please call immediately.

Warranty item(s) to be fixed:

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____
- 5) _____
- 6) _____
- 7) _____
- 8) _____
- 9) _____
- 10) _____
- 11) _____
- 12) _____
- 13) _____
- 14) _____
- 15) _____

I assure that this is a complete list.

Buyer Signature

Date Faxed/Mailed

Maple Construction, INC. has completed all warranty items on this list to attached "**RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION PERFORMANCE GUIDELINES**".

Buyer Signature

Date Completed

