



PATRICK'S PROPERTY MAINTENANCE SERVICE

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PHASE 2 PRE-SB721 EVALUATION

1234 Main Street
Imperial Beach, CA 91932-1412

Buyer Name
01/11/2025 9:00AM



Agent
Agent Name
555-555-5555
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SUMMARY



PASS



NON-EMERGENCY REPAIRS
REQUIRED

- ⊖ 5.3.1 Exterior Elevated Element (E3) Group 1 - Landing: Deck - Openings in Waterproofing Reassessed
- ⊖ 6.3.1 Exterior Elevated Element (E3) Group 2 - Walkway: Stucco Damage
- ⊖ 6.3.2 Exterior Elevated Element (E3) Group 2 - Walkway: Previous Repairs Failing - Minor to Moderate
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- ⊖ 8.2.1 Exterior Elevated Element (E3) Group 3 - Stairway: Damaged Stair Treads (Majority)
- ⊖ 8.3.1 Exterior Elevated Element (E3) Group 3 - Walkway: Walkway Railing Connection Reassessment
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1: WHAT TO EXPECT

Information

Phase 2

Pre-721 Evaluation (P2PE) Service:

The focus of a P2PE Service is to further investigate marginal and severe defects identified in P1PE. Passing defects will not be included in this report. With this understanding, a repair plan can be developed to become SB-721 compliant.

This service includes:

- Further investigation using a borescope or larger opening (quantity 1-10).
- Photographic Documentation of the current condition.
- Identification of structural deficiencies, such as termites and wood rot.
- Creation of a repair plan.

2: LIMITATIONS

Information

Phase 2

Phase 2 - Pre-721 Evaluation Limitations

Please be aware that the Phase 2 Pre-721 Evaluation (P2PE) is an intermediate step in 3E Inspect's SB-721 compliance process and is **NOT a complete SB-721 inspection**. The limitations of P2PE include:

- The P2PE primarily focuses on investigating specific failures and concerns identified in the initial P1PE. It does not encompass a full assessment as required by SB-721.
- Although it includes borescope inspection, P2PE is limited to examining areas previously identified as concerns in P1PE. It does not extend to a comprehensive, property-wide borescope evaluation.
- The P2PE is aimed at developing a repair plan based on existing conditions and does not predict or guarantee future performance or longevity of E3s.
- The P2PE report is based on observable conditions at the time of the evaluation and does not account for hidden, inaccessible, or latent defects.
- This evaluation does not include detailed testing for conditions such as structural soundness or compliance with current building codes.
- The P2PE report is an advisory document and should not be considered a warranty or guarantee of the property's condition. Patrick's Property Maintenance Service is not liable for undetected or unreported issues or for any costs arising from such issues.
- The report and findings are prepared exclusively for the client's use. Liability for decisions or actions taken based on the report does not extend to third parties.

3: PROPERTY OVERVIEW

Information

Front of Property

West Facing

The aim of this image is to inform the viewer of this report the closest direction the front of the property faces. Understanding the orientation of the property assists in accurately referencing positions of the defect callouts mentioned in the following report.



Applicability of SB721

Applicable

The property contains at least a single building with three or more multifamily dwelling units with exterior elevated elements at least 6 feet off of the ground. These elements utilize load bearing components based on wood or wood-based products.

Property Description

The property is a two-story apartment complex with 20 units, built in 1968.

4: REFERENCE INFORMATION

Information

Glossary of Terms

"Exterior Elevated Element (E3)" refers to balconies, decks, porches, stairways, walkways, and entry structures extending beyond a building's exterior walls. These structures have a walking surface elevated more than six feet above ground level, are designed for human occupancy or use, and rely significantly on wood or wood-based products for structural support or stability.

"Associated Waterproofing Elements" include flashings, membranes, coatings, and sealants that protect the load-bearing components of elevated exterior structures from water and elemental exposure.

"Load-Bearing Components" are elements extending beyond the building's exterior walls, transferring structural loads from the elevated exterior structure to the building.

"Borescope" refers to an optical tool used for inspecting inaccessible areas. It consists of a tube, either rigid or flexible, with a display and camera connected by an optical or electrical system, facilitating visual examination of narrow spaces.

"Cantilever Beams" are rigid structural element that extends horizontally and are unsupported at one end. Typically, they extend from flat vertical surfaces such as a wall, to which they must be firmly attached. A cantilever can be formed as a beam, plate, truss, or slab. When subjected to a structural load at the unsupported end, the cantilever carries the load to the support creating shear stress and a bending moment.

"Cladding" involves applying one material over another to create a protective or insulating layer. In construction, it is used for thermal insulation and weather resistance.

"Doubler" designates the junction point where stringers are attached.

"Deck Metal" is a type of metal flashing used around the perimeter of decks to prevent water infiltration.

"Joist hanger" refers to metal brackets that connect and support joists, beams, or rafters in framing systems. These hangers, typically made of aluminum, steel, or galvanized steel, anchor the ceilings, floors, and decks to the framing structure by fastening the joists or beams to the rim joists and ledger boards.

"Ledger" denotes a horizontal support structure affixed to a building or wall, providing support to various construction elements.

"Standoff" is a metal connector that elevates a wooden support beam, allowing for water drainage.

"Stair Stringer" is a structural component that underpins the treads and risers of a staircase. This inclined member, running along the staircase sides, acts as the staircase's backbone, bearing the weight and ensuring stability.

"Toe Trip" refers to a raised edge on a walking surface, usually caused by cracking or sagging of the support system, posing a trip hazard.

"**Weep Screed**" is a specific type of metal flashing located at the bottom of walls. It functions to expel moisture and establishes stucco depth and acts as a control joint in stucco walls.

Exterior Elevated Element (E3) Group Condition Evaluations

Each E3 Group undergoes a Condition Evaluation, considering the state of each component comprising the E3 assembly. The overall condition is determined by the component in the worst condition. The Overall Condition Evaluation determines the necessary follow-up actions for the property owner.

Acceptable Condition - Pass: E3 groups and their components rated as Acceptable are deemed to be functioning as intended, requiring minimal, if any, maintenance to ensure continued performance until the next inspection cycle or 6 years.

Marginal Condition - Non-Emergency Repairs Required: One or more components of this E3 group rated as Marginal, are deemed to be compromised and are not functioning as intended. This condition may evolve into a hazardous condition if unaddressed.

Poor Condition - Immediate Threat to Safety: One or more components of this E3 group rated as Poor, are deemed as structurally compromised, posing an immediate safety threat. Access to the E3 group should be restricted to prevent harm during the repair or rebuilding process. Re-inspection is required after repair completion.

Component Condition Evaluations

The primary components of each E3 receive a Component Condition Evaluation to assist property owners in identifying areas needing service or repairs.

Good Condition - No Maintenance Necessary: Components rated as Good are well-maintained and functioning as expected. Regular maintenance is recommended to ensure continued performance until the next inspection cycle or 6 years.

Acceptable Condition - Minor Maintenance Advised: Components rated as Acceptable are in good, serviceable condition but could benefit from regular maintenance or minor repairs to maintain functionality.

Marginal Condition - Non-Emergency Repairs Required: Components rated as Marginal are damaged and require moderate, non-emergency repairs to prevent or correct structural deterioration.

Poor Condition - Immediate Threat to Safety: Components rated as Poor are significantly damaged and need replacement. The damaged component is causing additional structural damage and could compromise occupant safety if not addressed immediately.

Notification and Follow-up

Poor Condition - Immediate Threat to Safety: The inspector will immediately notify the property owner or agent, advising them to restrict access and/or secure temporary shoring. If this rating is given during a Phase 3 SB-721 Inspection, a copy of the report must be delivered to the property owner and local building department/code enforcement within 15 days of the inspection. Enforcement of corrective action will be by local code enforcement agencies.

Marginal Condition - Non-Emergency Repairs Required: Delivery of phase 1 pre-inspection will serve as notification from the inspector and will contain maintenance advice for items requiring non-emergency repairs. If this rating is given during a Phase 3 SB-721 Inspection, a copy of the report must be delivered to the owner or agent within 45 days of the inspection. The property owner must obtain necessary permits for repairs within 120 days of receiving the report and complete the repairs within 120 days of receiving their permit. If compliance is not met within 180 days, the inspector shall notify the local enforcement agency and the building owner. A civil penalty may be assessed if repairs are not completed within 30 days of notice.

Acceptable Condition - Pass: No action is required of the property owner on receiving this rating, regardless of inspection phase. Inspector must deliver the report to the owner or agent within 45 days of the inspection. No corrective repairs are required, but regular observation and maintenance of the E3 is advised. The property owner must keep a copy of the completed SB721 Inspection report (Phase 3) for 2 inspection cycles (12 years).

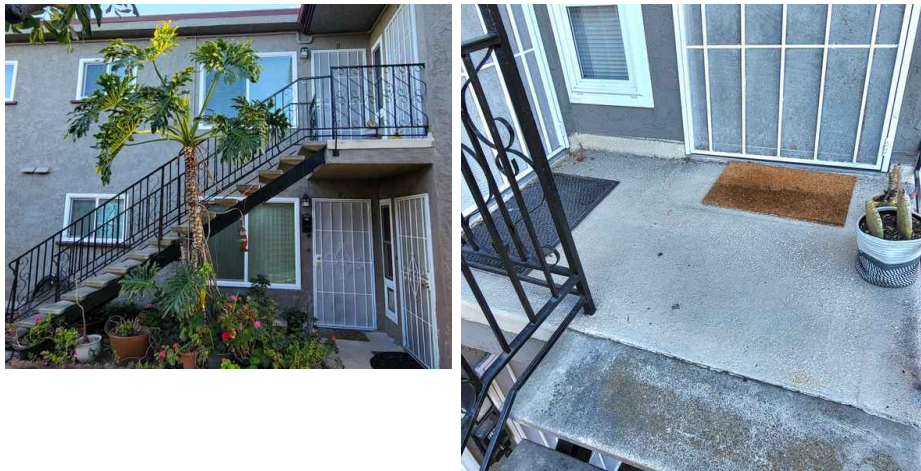
5: EXTERIOR ELEVATED ELEMENT (E3) GROUP 1

5.1	Overall Condition Evaluation
5.2	Stairway
5.3	Landing

Information

*Orientation Images

Stairway, Landing



Inspection Images Description

The following photographs illustrate the inspector's recorded observations of the E3 components' condition at the time of inspection. These images serve solely for identification and illustrative purposes and should not be interpreted as a comprehensive guide for defining the extent of necessary maintenance or repairs. They may not encompass all areas of the E3 requiring attention. For any emergency or non-emergency repairs, it is recommended to consult with a licensed and experienced General Contractor. A thorough review of the SB721 Inspection Report by such a contractor, followed by an on-site evaluation, is essential to accurately establish the required scope of work and ensure that repairs are effectively addressed.

Stairway: Approximate Height

10 ft

Stairway: Number of Treads

15

Stairway: Rail Material

Steel

Stairway: Stringer Material

Steel

Stairway: Tread material

Precast Concrete

Stairway: *Stairway Inspection Image(s)

Landing: Approximate Height

10

Landing: Walking Surface Material

Composite

Landing: Rail Material

Steel

Landing: Support Material

Wood

Condition evaluation

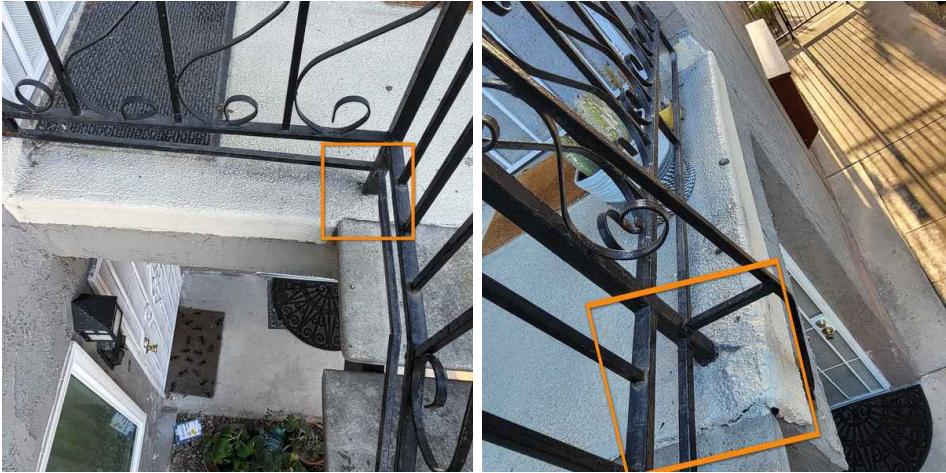
5.3.1 Landing

 Non-Emergency Repairs Required**DECK - OPENINGS IN WATERPROOFING REASSESSED**

Phase 1 Observations: There is an opening where the top stair tread meets the landing. Water sealant/weatherproofing should be applied.

Phase 2 Reassessment: Upon closer inspection expansion from corrosion around the railing connections was noted. See the images below. The defect was changed from minor openings in water proofing to marginal corrosion at the railing connections.

Repair Plan: Replace the 2 railing connections highlighted in the images below.



6: EXTERIOR ELEVATED ELEMENT (E3) GROUP 2

6.1	Overall Condition Evaluation
6.2	Stairway
6.3	Walkway

Information

***Orientation Images**
Stairway, Walkway



Stairway: Approximate Height
10 ft

Stairway: Number of Treads
15

Stairway: Rail Material
Steel

Stairway: Stringer Material
Steel

Stairway: Tread material
precast concrete

Stairway: *Stairway Inspection Image(s)

Walkway: Approximate Height
10 ft

Walkway: Walking Surface Material
Composite

Walkway: Rail Material
Steel

Walkway: Support Material
Wood

Walkway: *Walkway Inspection Image(s)



Condition evaluation

6.3.1 Walkway

Non-Emergency Repairs Required

STUCCO DAMAGE

There are large cracks in the stucco around both stair stringer connections to the walkway. These cracks correspond to railing connection defects above these locations. This condition raises concerns regarding water intrusion and possible advanced deterioration in the underlying support structure. A Phase 2 Pre-721 Evaluation (P2PE) is recommended to determine the extent of any water damage via borescope investigation or larger investigative openings, and to formulate a detailed repair plan.



6.3.2 Walkway



Non-Emergency Repairs Required

PREVIOUS REPAIRS FAILING - MINOR TO MODERATE

Inspection has revealed that previous repair efforts on the structure are failing, indicating either inadequate repair methods were used or the underlying issues have not been fully addressed. This area was previously patched, but a crack has formed around the patch and the deck coating is swelling, indicating water intrusion and wood decay and/or corrosion of railing connection. The deteriorating condition of these repairs could lead to further damage or safety risks. It is essential to re-evaluate these areas with a qualified professional to determine the cause of failure and to implement more effective and lasting repair solutions. Immediate attention is advised to prevent escalation of the defect. A borescope inspection under this defect is recommended and a larger investigative opening.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

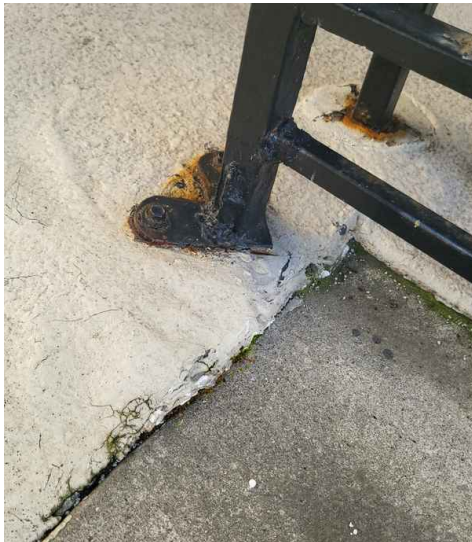


6.3.3 Walkway

Non-Emergency Repairs Required

WALKWAY RAILING CONNECTION

Corrosion is present at the base of the handrail. There is swelling and cracks in the deck coating indicating water intrusion and deterioration of the underlying support materials. This deterioration could lead to further damage or safety risks. It is essential to re-evaluate these areas with a qualified professional to determine the cause of failure and to implement more effective and lasting repair solutions. Immediate attention is advised to prevent the escalation of this defect. A borescope inspection under this defect is recommended and an investigative opening in the deck may be necessary.



7: INVESTIGATIVE OPENINGS AND REPAIR PLAN: GROUP 2

7.1	Openings
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Information

Openings: Large Openings

The joist that supports the left stair stringer has dry rot damage. The stringer support construction is substandard and inadequate. The doubler is cracked and has dry rot and termite damage. The railing connections on each side of the stairway are corroded.



rotten joist



rotten joist, substandard construction



cracked doubler



rotten doubler



corroded railing connection



corroded railing connection

Openings: Repairs Based on Large Openings

Repair Plan:

- Replace doubler.
- Install a custom 6-inch by 3.5 ft. steel bracket to support stair stringers.
- Replace 3 railing connections.
- Seal all openings in waterproofing.

8: EXTERIOR ELEVATED ELEMENT (E3) GROUP 3

8.1	Overall Condition Evaluation
8.2	Stairway
8.3	Walkway

Information

***Orientation Images**
Stairway, Walkway



Overall Condition Evaluation:
Acceptable Condition

Railing is solid. Connections are sealed with no corrosion visible. Continued regular maintenance is recommended.

Stairway: Rail Material
Steel

Stairway: Tread material
Precast Concrete, Precast Concrete

Walkway: Walking Surface Material
Composite

Stairway: Approximate Height
10 ft

Stairway: Number of Treads
15

Stairway: Stringer Material
Steel

Stairway: *Stairway Inspection Image(s)

Walkway: Approximate Height
10

Walkway: Rail Material
Steel

Walkway: Support Material
Wood

Walkway: *Walkway Inspection Image(s)

Condition evaluation

8.2.1 Stairway



Non-Emergency Repairs Required

DAMAGED STAIR TREADS (MAJORITY)

Approximately 8 out of 15 stair treads have cracks or breakages. Most if not all of the stair treads seem to be the same age and are likely approaching the end of their service life. At a minimum, the affected treads should be replaced. If the treads are not replaced a reinspection is recommended in 2 years.

Repair Plan: Replace the 2 stair treads highlighted in the images below.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.



8.3.1 Walkway



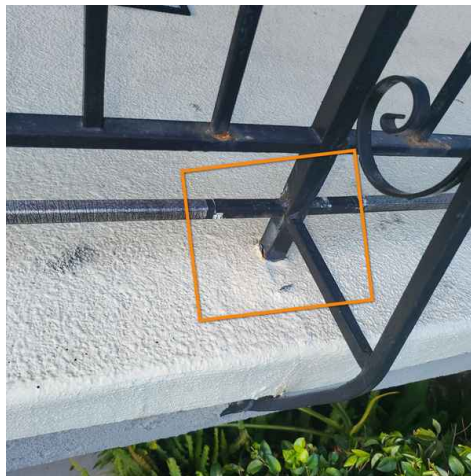
Non-Emergency Repairs Required

WALKWAY RAILING CONNECTION REASSESSMENT

Phase 1 Observations: Two of the railing connections to the deck are not sealed and corrosion is visible. Water intrusion and deterioration of the underlying support materials are likely. This deterioration could lead to further damage or safety risks. A borescope inspection under one or both of these openings is recommended to determine the extent of water damage to the underlying support materials.

Phase 2 Reassessment: The defect was changed from minor openings in water proofing to marginal corrosion at the railing connections.

Repair Plan: Replace the 2 railing connections highlighted in the images below.



8.3.2 Walkway

 Non-Emergency Repairs Required**STUCCO DAMAGE**

There is evidence of water intrusion at the west corner of the walkway. The edge metal is lifting and corrosion is visible. Water has penetrated the stucco causing it to blister. This condition raises concerns regarding water intrusion and possible advanced deterioration in the underlying support structure. A Phase 2 Pre-721 Evaluation (P2PE) is recommended to determine the extent of any water damage via borescope investigation or larger investigative opening and to formulate a detailed repair plan.

Phase 2 observation: The source of water intrusion and stucco damage will be addressed in the previous repair plan above.



9: EXTERIOR ELEVATED ELEMENT (E3) GROUP 4

9.1	Overall Condition Evaluation
9.2	Stairway
9.3	Walkway

Information

*Orientation Images

Stairway, Walkway



Stairway: Approximate Height

10

Stairway: Number of Treads

15

Stairway: Rail Material

Steel

Stairway: Stringer Material

Steel

Stairway: Tread material

Precast Concrete

Stairway: *Stairway Inspection Image(s)

Walkway: Approximate Height

10 ft

Walkway: Walking Surface Material

Composite

Walkway: Rail Material

Steel

Walkway: Support Material

Wood

Walkway: *Walkway Inspection Image(s)



Condition evaluation

9.3.1 Walkway



POOR DETAILING REASSESSED

Phase 1 Observation: The deck coating, the edge metal, and the stucco around the right stair stringer connection to the walkway are not finished properly or sealed. This condition raises concerns regarding water intrusion and possible advanced deterioration in the underlying support structure. A Phase 2 Pre-721 Evaluation (P2PE) is recommended to determine the extent of any water damage via borescope investigation and to formulate a detailed repair plan.

Phase 2 Reassessment: The defect was changed from marginal poor detailing to minor openings in the waterproofing.

Repair Plan: Seal openings in waterproofing.



9.3.2 Walkway



DECK - OPENING IN WATERPROOFING REASSESSED

Phase 1 Observation: There is an opening around the top stair tread where it meets the deck metal. The deck coating on the edge metal is separating. This opening allows water intrusion, potentially leading to wood rot, structural weakness, and mold growth.

Phase 2 Reassessment: This defect was changed from marginal to minor openings in the waterproofing.

Repair Plan: Seal openings in waterproofing.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.



10: SB-721 STANDARDS

Information

1. **Inspection Guidelines**

These guidelines are for inspection and certification requirements for exterior elevated elements.

2. **SB-721 Scope**

A. California requires inspection of weather-exposed exterior elevated elements (E3s) of buildings every six years, and it applies to buildings containing R-1 and R-2 Occupancies, as defined by the California Building Code.

B. If building owners believe their building is exempt from the program, they must file the Exemption Declaration form to be removed from the program's inventory.

C. SB-721 applies to the following elements located more than 6 feet above adjacent grade, constructed of wood or steel, and accessible to occupants, known collectively in this document as exterior elevated elements (E3s):

- a.** Balconies
- b.** Exterior walkways
- c.** Decks
- d.** Exterior stairs and landings
- e.** Guards and associated handrails serving any elements listed above

D. E3s whose structural system is constructed of reinforced concrete are exempt from the program. E3s featuring a concrete topping slab as a wearing surface are subject to the program if the topping slab is supported by wood or steel framing.

E. E3s located in areas accessible only to maintenance personnel, such as roofs, are not subject to the program.

3. **SB-721 Purpose**

A. The purpose of SB-721 is to safeguard public safety by maintaining the strength of structural components supporting E3s. Inspection objectives include the following:

- a.** Identify wood-framed E3s exhibiting significant deterioration due to wood-destroying organisms (fungal decay or insect infestation).
- b.** Identify steel framed E3s exhibiting significant section loss due to corrosion.
- c.** Ascertain whether the extent of deterioration or corrosion poses a significant compromise to the load-carrying adequacy of structural components supporting E3s.
- d.** Attempt to locate the water source if wood-destroying organism infestation or corrosion is observed in wood framing or steel framing respectively.
- e.** Remediate deficient components.

B. Before assessing the building's E3s, confirm the applicability of the program to the building. If the building is not subject to the program, the building owner should file the Exemption Declaration form with the City. In this case, the city would not require assessment of the building's E3s.

C. The inspection and condition assessment process is comprised of a screening evaluation and remediation. An overview of the screening evaluation and remediation procedures is illustrated in Figure 2 on page 7.

4. **Screening Procedure**

The screening by a licensed professional is comprised of two components: condition assessment of E3s' structural components and condition assessment of the waterproofing system.

A. Structural Screening

The screening of structural components will most commonly entail the following:

- a. Visit the site: visually review all E3s, and interior and exterior areas proximate thereto, as necessary.
- b. Develop an Investigative Program: In the case of E3s with soffit finishes, selectively identify at least 15% of locations for investigative openings to reveal concealed structural components. Finish removal needs only be the minimum amount sufficient to ascertain whether or not wood structural components have suffered decay due to wood-destroying organisms or whether or not steel structural components have suffered corrosion. Inspections should be conducted at the most probable locations where water intrusion may occur, for example at the intersection of horizontal and vertical assemblies, guardrail penetrations of the element assembly, floor drains where present, or other similar locations.
- c. Create Investigative Openings: Selectively create investigative openings to reveal at least 15% of concealed structural components and conditions. A building permit is not required for the selective removal of finishes associated with investigative work.
- d. Determine if Wood Destroying Pests, Organisms or Corrosion are Present: If wood-destroying organisms are identified on wood components or corrosion is identified on steel structural components, initiate structural evaluation as recommended below.
- e. Patch Investigative Openings: If no significant presence of wood-destroying organisms or corrosion is identified, patch the openings to match the existing surface. The owner may wish to install vents and/or access openings to provide easy access for future inspections. Be mindful that the affected areas may be components of a fire-rated assembly when located close to side or rear property lines and therefore subject to certain building code requirements.

Note: A building permit is not required for patching of selectively removed finishes in-kind.

Note: A building permit is required for the installation of vents and/or access openings.

B. Waterproofing System Screening

- a. Practically assessing the adequacy of the waterproofing system is difficult in many instances. The waterproofing barrier is often concealed by a wearing surface topping, in the case of balconies and walkways, or wall finish. At a minimum, the screening of the waterproofing system ought to include a visual review of readily observable exposed surface areas, including topping membrane if surface-applied, and flashings for signs of active water intrusion. It is not necessary to replace the waterproofing system if it is performing adequately.
- b. If minor waterproofing defects are observed, but have not caused water intrusion or triggered an Evaluation and Remediation, these defects should be reported to the building owner with recommended maintenance measures.

C. File Certification Form

If no significant presence of wood-destroying organisms, corrosion or water intrusion is identified and after investigative openings are patched, file the Certification form with the City's Housing Code Enforcement office.

5. Evaluation and Remediation Procedure

A. Methods of Evaluation and Remediation

When the screening determines that wood-destroying organisms, corrosion or water intrusion are present, further evaluation and/or remediation are required. This process may consist of the replacement of damaged components in-kind, an engineering analysis assessing whether or not the damaged components are structurally adequate, modification of the existing components to repair the damage, or any combination thereof. Analysis of, and modifications to, existing structural components requires a licensed structural or civil engineer or architect.

B. Search for Documents

Consider searching for the original building design drawings. Inquire about availability with the building owner and/or local municipality.

C. Evaluation and Remediation

- a. Structural Evaluation and Remediation: Evaluate the original element design and extent of damage to determine the most practical and economic means of remediation. In some cases, it would be advantageous to have a licensed engineer or architect perform a structural evaluation of the damaged components to determine their adequacy. In some circumstances, for example, when the damage is significant or easily observable, the complete removal and replacement of damaged components can be a possible solution. The following types of remediation require a licensed engineer or architect:

1. Modifications to existing structural systems, for example, alterations to cantilever framing members that are not a complete replacement in-kind.

2. Complete removal and replacement of E3s.

3. Complete removal of E3s with the associated restoration of the building façade.

Note: Replacement or retention of original materials and the use of original methods of construction is permitted provided such materials or methods complied with the building code provisions in effect at the time of original construction. Complete replacements will require conformance to current code requirements.

b. Waterproofing Remediation: If water damage or signs of active water intrusion are observed, the licensed professional will make a reasonable attempt to locate the source(s) of water and remediate it before completion of the Certification Form. The exact method of determining leakage is up to the licensed professional; it may or may not include the following:

1. Review of available original and prior modification construction documents.

2. Review slope to drain at surface and membrane levels.

3. Review drain/gutter/downspout function.

4. Review conditions at penetrations, fenestrations, changes in plane, etc. (e.g., door threshold, deck-to-wall flashing).

5. Review the function of existing concealed space ventilation if present.

6. Perform water testing, thermal imaging, and/or electronic leak detection (as appropriate for the existing building conditions).

7. Determine the moisture content of materials.

8. Perform invasive testing to observe the condition of the concealed membrane system.

Invasive testing may include isolated borescope openings or selective demolition of larger areas.

D. Prepare Remedial Design

Develop the remediation design, prepare construction drawings, and file a building permit application. Some forms of maintenance-based remediation, for example, application of preservatives or sealants, may not require a building permit.

E. Execute Remediation Work

Perform the remedial work, restore building finishes, and final building permits, as applicable.

F. File Certification Form

After the remedial work is completed, file the Certification form with the City Code Enforcement office. One certification form must be filed for each separate building and a single professional must be responsible for certification of all E3s on the building.

G. Written Report

a. The documentation of the current condition shall include photographs, any test results, and a narrative sufficient to establish a baseline. The condition of the components inspected can be compared to the results of subsequent repairs and inspections. In addition to the evaluation required by this section, the report shall advise which, if any, exterior elevated element poses an immediate threat to the safety of the occupants. The written report will include expectations of future performance.

b. It is not necessary to submit this report to the city unless requested to do so. The California Health and Safety Code Section 17973 requires inspectors to provide a written report of the evaluation stamped or signed by the inspector to the owner of the building or the owner's designated agent within 45 days of completion of the inspection. Records of the SB-721 Inspection report will be retained for two cycles of six each.

11: INSPECTION AND SERVICE FEES

Information

SB-721 Evaluation and Inspection Service Fees

The following fee structure is based on the number of apartments evaluated. Our services are often completed in three phases.

Phase 1 Pre-721 Evaluation (P1PE) Service:

- Identify and document (with Photos) all E3s to be inspected.
- Identify and document (with Photos) areas of concern.
- Recommend further evaluation.
- Identify repairs needed before SB-721 inspection.
- Recommend E3 maintenance items.

P1PE Service Fee for 3 - 10 units: **\$500.00**

Phase 2 Pre-721 Evaluation (P2PE) Service:

The focus of a P2PE Service is to better investigate and understand the failures and concerns identified in P1PE. With this understanding, a repair plan can be developed to become SB-721 compliant. Phase 2 Pre-721 Evaluation (P2PE) Service includes the following:

- Further investigation using a borescope (quantity 1-10).
- Document the current condition (with Photos).
- Identify structural deficiencies, for example, termites and wood rot.
- Create a repair plan.

P2PE Service Fee for 3 - 10 units: **\$500.00**

Phase 3 - Complete SB- 721 Inspection Service:

- Document the current condition (with Photos).
- Expectations of future performance.
- Required reporting to the building department.
- Retain records for two inspection cycles.

Complete SB-721 Inspection Service Fee for 3 - 10 units: **\$900.00**

Total: \$1900.00

Additional Services

- Borescope service \$35 per additional borescope hole
- Documentation of repair work by other contractors
- Plans and permits

Pricing Structure

Phase 1: P1PE Evaluation Minimum Charge

- 3-10 unit apartment: **\$500.00**
- 11-20 unit apartment: **\$900.00**
- 21-30 unit apartment: **\$1300.00**
- 31-40 unit apartment: **\$1700.00**
- 41-50 unit apartment: **\$2100.00**
- 51-60 unit apartment: **\$2500.00**

Phase 2: P2PE (with borescoping) Evaluation Minimum Charge

- 3-10 unit apartment: **\$500.00**
- 11-20 unit apartment: **\$900.00**
- 21-30 unit apartment: **\$1300.00**
- 31-40 unit apartment: **\$1700.00**
- 41-50 unit apartment: **\$2100.00**
- 51-60 unit apartment: **\$2500.00**

Phase 3: Official SB-721 Inspection Minimum Charge:

- 3-10 unit apartment: **\$900.00**
- 11-20 unit apartment: **\$1300.00**
- 21-30 unit apartment: **\$1700.00**
- 31-40 unit apartment: **\$2100.00**
- 41-50 unit apartment: **\$2500.00**
- 51-60 unit apartment: **\$2900.00**