

Insured/Applicant Name:			Application / Policy #:	
Address Inspected:				
Actual Year Built: Date			te Inspected:	
Minimum Photo Requirements: ☐ Dwelling: Each side ☐ Roof: Each ☐ Main electrical service panel with int ☐ Electrical box with panel cover off. ☐ All hazards or deficiencies noted in t A Flo	erior door label			es
Be advised that Underwriting will rely professional of your choice. This information fitness, or longevity of any of the systems.	mation only is used to determin			
Electrical System Note: Deter Separate documentation of any single				
Main Panel Type: ☐ Circuit breaker ☐ Fuse Total Amps: Is amperage sufficient for current usage? ☐ Yes ☐ No (explain)		Second Panel Type: Circuit breaker Fuse Total Amps: Is amperage sufficient for current usage? Yes No (explain)		
Indicate presence of any of the following Cloth wiring Active knob and tube Branch circuit aluminum wiring (If pre * If single strand (aluminum branch) w Connections repaired via COPALUM Connections repaired via AlumiConn	sent, describe the usage of all aluriring, provide details of all remedicrimp		<i>-</i> ,	k must be provided.
Hazards Present Blowing fuses Tripping breakers Empty sockets Loose wiring Improper grounding Corrosion Over fusing General condition of the electrical systems	m: □ Satisfactory □ Unsatis	☐ Exp☐ Uns☐ Imp☐ Sco☐ Othd	er (explain)	
Cumplemental information				
Supplemental information				
Main Panel Brand/Model: Panel age: Year last updated:	Second Panel Brand/Model: Panel age: Year last updated:		Wiring Type(s): Copper Multistrand AL Copper Clad AL Other	NM, Armored (BX) or Conduit Cloth (Knob &Tube) Cloth jacket rubber insulated. Single Strand AL



HVAC System					
Central AC: Yes No Central heat: Yes No If not central heat, indicate primary heat source and fuel type: Are the heating, ventilation, and air conditioning systems in good working of Date of last HVAC servicing/inspection:					
Hazards Present					
Wood-burning stove or central gas fireplace? Yes No Ware space heaters used as primary heat source? Yes No No Is the source portable? Yes Not Does the air handler/condensate line or drain pan show any signs of blockates.	as it professionally installed? Yes No ge or leakage, including water damage to the surrounding area?				
Supplemental Information					
Age of system: Year last updated: (Please attach photo(s) of HVAC equipment, including dated manufacturer's plate)					
Plumbing System					
Is there a temperature pressure relief valve on the water heater?					
General condition of the following plumbing fixtures and connections	to appliances:				
Satisfactory Unsatisfactory N/A Dishwasher	Satisfactory Unsatisfactory N/A Toilets				
If unsatisfactory, please provide comments/details (leaks, wet/soft spots, organic growth, corrosion, grout/caulk, etc.)					
Supplemental Information					



Age of Piping Supply System:	Age of Piping Drain System	Type of pipes (check all th	nat apply)
☐ Original to home	☐ Original to home	Copper	☐ Cast Iron
☐ Completely re-piped	☐ Completely re-piped.	PVC/CPVC	☐ ABS
☐ Partially re-piped	☐ Partially re-piped.	Galvanized	
(Provide year and extent of renovation in the comments below)		PEX Year installe	d:
		Polybutylene (PB)	
		Other (specify):	



Predominant Roof	Secondary Roof		
Covering material:	Covering material:		
Roof age (years):	Roof age (years):		
Remaining useful life (years):	Remaining useful life (years):		
Date of last roofing permit:	Date of last roofing permit:		
Date of last update:	Date of last update:		
If updated (check one):	If updated (check one): Full replacement Partial replacement.		
% of replacement:	% of replacement:		
Overall condition:	Overall condition:		
Satisfactory Unsatisfactory (explain below)	Satisfactory Unsatisfactory (explain below)		
Any visible signs of damage / deterioration? (check all that apply and explain below)	Any visible signs of damage / deterioration? (check all that apply and explain below)		
☐ Cracking.	Cracking.		
Cupping/curling	Cupping/curling		
Excessive granule loss	Excessive granule loss Exposed asphalt		
Exposed asphalt			
Exposed felt.	Exposed felt.		
Missing/loose/cracked tabs or tiles	Missing/loose/cracked tabs or tiles		
Soft spots in decking.	Soft spots in decking.		
☐ Visible hail damage	Visible hail damage		
Any visible signs of leaks?	Any visible signs of leaks?		
Attic/underside of decking Yes No	Attic/underside of decking Yes No		
Interior ceilings Yes No	Interior ceilings Yes No		
Permit	Permit		
information:	information:		
Additional Comments/Observations (use additional	pages if needed):		
I e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e			
All four-point Inspection forms must be completed and signe	d by a verifiable Florida-licensed inspector.		
All four-point Inspection forms must be completed and signe I certify that the above statements are true and correct.	d by a verifiable Florida-licensed inspector.		
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I certify that the above statements are true and correct.			
	d by a verifiable Florida-licensed inspector. License Number Date		
I certify that the above statements are true and correct.			
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Special Instructions: This Four-point inspection form includes the minimum data needed for Underwriting to evaluate a property application. While this specific form is not required, any other inspection report submitted for consideration must include at least this level of detail to be acceptable.

Photo Requirements

Photos must accompany each 4-Point Inspection Form. The minimum photo requirements include:

- · Dwelling: Each side
- · Roof: Each slope
- Plumbing: Water heater, water heater label, under cabinet plumbing/drains, exposed valves
- · Open main electrical panel and interior door
- Electrical box with the panel cover off.
- · All hazards or deficiencies

Inspector Requirements

To be accepted, all inspection forms must be completed, signed, and dated by a verifiable Florida-licensed professional. **Examples include**:

- · A general, residential, or building contractor
- · A building code inspector
- · A home inspector

Note: A trade-specific, licensed professional may sign off only on the inspection form section for their trade. (e.g., an electrician may sign off only on the electrical section of the form.)

Documenting the Condition of Each System

The Florida-licensed inspector is required to certify the condition of the roof, electrical, HVAC and plumbing systems. *Acceptable Condition* means that each system is working as intended and there are no visible hazards or deficiencies.

Additional Comments or Observations

This section of the Four-point Inspection form must be completed with full details/descriptions if any of the following are noted on the inspection:

- Updates: Identify the types of updates, dates completed and by whom
- Any visible hazards or deficiencies
- Any system determined not to be in good working order

Note to All Agents

The writing agent must review each Four-point inspection form before it is submitted with an application for coverage. It is the agent's responsibility to ensure that all rules and requirements are met before the application is bound. Agents may not submit applications for properties with electrical, heating, or plumbing systems not in good working order or with existing hazards/deficiencies.



Electrical Glossary of Terms

Accessible, Readily (Readily Accessible): The best way to look at these definitions is to consider all three at the same time because although they are necessarily related, there are significant differences. Each of the three terms involves the concept of unimpeded approach.

Aluminum (AL): conductors consist of different alloys known as the

- AA-1350 series, used prior to 1970.
- AA-8000 series, used after 1972. AA-8000 series alloys are the only solid or stranded aluminum conductors permitted to be used according to
 Article 310 of the 2014 National Electric Code*.

Ampacity: Ampacity is the maximum amount of current in amperes that a conductor may carry continuously under specific conditions of use without exceeding the temperature rating of its insulation.

Arc-Fault Circuit Interrupter (AFCI): These are devices designed to protect against arcing failures by recognizing the unique electrical characteristics of the arc and opening the circuit when damaging arcs are present.

Armored Cable (BX): Conductors protected with metal sheathing.

Bonded (Bonding): This definition has been simplified and now simply covers the connection of parts in an electrical system to provide continuity and conductivity. This is one of the many definitions and other rules that were impacted by a special task group on grounding and bonding.

Branch Circuit: A branch circuit is that part of a wiring system that (1) extends beyond the final Code-required automatic overcurrent protective device (i.e., fuse or breaker) which qualifies for use as branch-circuit protection and (2) ends at an outlet, which is another defined term in Art. 100.

Branch Circuit, Appliance: The point of differentiation between "appliance" branch circuits and "general" branch circuits is related to what is actually connected. For a circuit to be considered an "appliance" branch circuit, it may not supply any lighting, unless that lighting is part of an appliance.

Cloth-wiring: a conductor with rubber & paper insulator with a cotton sheathing. Used prior to the 1950's.

Conductors—Overhead, Underground: These are general terms that cover all the conductors on the load side of the service point used to connect the utility-supply circuit or transformer to the service equipment of the premises served.

Conduit: Conductors pulled through a metal or PVC piping used to protect the conductors from damage.

Copper (CU): is the most common conductive metal.

Copper-clad aluminum wire (CCAW or CCA) is a dual metal electrical conductor composed of an inner aluminum core and outer copper cladding.

Device: Switches, fuses, circuit breakers, controllers, receptacles, and lamp holders are examples of "devices" that "carry or control" electricity as their principal function.

Exposed (as Applied to Wiring Methods): Wiring methods and equipment that are not permanently closed in by building surfaces or finishes are considered to be "exposed."

Grounded (Grounding): Here again, the concept of a conductive body serving in place of the earth has been discontinued. The definition now applies only to connections to the planet earth, either directly or through a conductive body that extends the ground connection.

Ground-Fault Circuit Interrupter (GFCI): This revised definition makes clear that the device described is a GFCI (breaker or receptacle) of the type listed by Underwriters Laboratories Inc. (UL) and intended to eliminate shock hazards to people.

Knob and Tube Conductors (K&T): consists of two wire cloth-wiring, one hot and one neutral, being run through porcelain knobs and tubes.

Non-Metallic (NM) Conductors: wires with a thermoplastic insulator and sheathed with woven rayon or thermoplastic. Commonly referred to as "Romex" a commercial name. **Overcurrent Protective Device**: A fuse or breaker is an electrical safety device that operates to provide overcurrent protection of an electrical circuit.

Tinned copper conductor: a copper wire cladded with tin to preserve the qualities of copper when exposed to harmful environments.

