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14 March 2024

Kenneth Allen  
355 Littlejohn  
Beaumont, Texas

**REFERENCE: FOUNDATION INSPECTION**

Dear Sir:

Proceeding upon your request, I made a visual inspection of the site. Following in this report are my findings, discussion, conclusions, recommendations, and maintenance considerations where applicable.

**SCOPE OF INSPECTION**

To perform a level A type visual inspection of the site's foundation outlined by the ASCE foundation guidelines for residential foundations, list my findings, provide discussion, draw conclusions, and make recommendations for repairs (if needed).

**SITE DESCRIPTION**

The residence is a one-story of brick, exterior siding, and frame construction and has an ordinary slab on grade. The residence is approximately fifty-five (55) years old.

**FINDINGS**

Following are structural and non-structural items I observed during my inspection. It is my opinion that these items may contribute to, indicate existing, and/or lead to future foundation related problems.

1. No concrete beam cracks were observed.
2. No window or door jam separations were observed.
3. Minor sheetrock cracks were observed in various spots in the residence.
4. The residence was observed to be slightly out of level in various spots but level within tolerances for homes of this age.
5. Minor brick cracks were observed along the left and right sides of the residence.

**DISCUSSION**

Sometimes these items can exist on a minimal basis, showing foundation flexure without failure. Generally, the more severely damaged the foundation is, the more likely these items are noticeable and easily seen.

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During a year, seasonal changes occur. Southeast Texas is home to a particular type of soil that is greatly affected by moisture content. This soil's volume shrinks during dry conditions and swells during wet conditions. This soil's volume change generates pressures that will move the foundation with it. The exposure of the foundation, location of trees and their type, and other unseen variables such as plumbing leaks will greatly contribute to the rate that the soil dries and changes in volume due to excess water. These differences in shrinking and swelling around and under the foundation create differential movement that will flex the foundation.

By controlling the moisture content of the soil of the foundation, it is possible to limit the degree of differential change and therefor limiting the flexure. How many times the foundation can flex is dependent on its strength, construction quality and other unknown variables. Foundations of considerable age have more opportunities for these changes and therefor a higher probability for foundation problems or failures. A well-maintained foundation can withstand all of these problems and provide long use. Generally, the more severely damaged the foundation is, the more likely these items are noticeable and easily seen.

### CONCLUSIONS

Based upon the visual inspection and indicators listed above, I have come to the following conclusions. The foundation has performed well in the past only showing minimal signs of foundation movement. This movement is well within tolerances for homes of this age. No additional attention is required.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

Maintenance of a foundation is a sensible method of minimizing foundation movement due to shrinking and swelling soils. According to the best information available, these maintenance considerations will aid in controlling the soils moisture content and minimizing differential movement. However, these suggestions do not guarantee or provide a warranty against future foundation related problems.

### MAINTENANCE CONSIDERATIONS

By following these suggestions as well as using good sense it is possible to maintain a foundation for extended use.

- ◆ Good and uniform drainage around the foundation should be supplied. This will aid in controlling the rate the soil dries. However, do not let the soil completely dry out. The soil should remain moist just below the surface. Uniform drying limits differential movement therefor limiting foundation flexure. Protect against standing water at any location around the foundation.
- ◆ Do not plant trees too close to the perimeter of the foundation, especially ones that will grow large. Oak trees especially should not be planted close to foundations. Generally, the roots will extend out as far as the limbs. If trees are too close to the foundation, their roots will grow under and sometimes through the foundation. The roots will pull moisture from beneath the foundation, changing the soils volume and creating differential movement. Trees have been known to destroy foundations.

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- ◆ Root barriers are available to aid in protecting the foundation. If an existing tree is already too close, its removal would greatly increase the chances against future foundation related problems.
- ◆ Exposure also plays a role in foundation related problems. There are many variables that can contribute to non-uniform drying and ultimately differential movement. A few variables that one can be aware of are shading from trees, direct sunlight, patio paving, driveways, landscaping, and downspouts.

### LIMITATIONS

This report and opinions made cover existing conditions as observed during a site visit. No responsibility is taken for unseen defects. This report is not a guarantee or warranty of the foundation, its design, or soil conditions. No person outside this office had any influence on opinions made during this report and our maximum liability is limited to the fee paid. Contact our office if these limitations are not acceptable.

I appreciate the opportunity to be of service to you. If any questions arise, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

Ted B. Harp Jr., P.E., RPLS



3/19/24