



BUILDING HOMES FOR LIFE



YOUR
HOME MAINTENANCE
MANUAL

Introduction



Congratulations on the purchase of your new home!

You are the owner of a home that was built using leading edge building industry technology.

We at New Tradition Homes have partnered with consultants that conduct independent, third party verification of our processes for compliance to rigorous standards. The end product is a high performance home that is comfortable, durable, and energy efficient.

We hope you will enjoy your new home. Proper care and maintenance will allow you to fully enjoy the benefits of this investment.

We have designed “**Your Home Maintenance Manual**” to smoothly guide you through some of the important details involved with properly maintaining your new home. We’ve done the research for you.

On the pages that follow, you will find answers to questions like: What should I do? Why should I do it? And when should I do it? So take a moment and review this manual, as we take you on a maintenance tour of your new home! Mark your calendar for 30 days after moving in and review this helpful manual, which includes monthly maintenance tips and suggestions.

Keep this manual, your home warranty booklet, manufacturers’ warranties and insurance documents together for easy access and review. Remember to check your **2-10 Home Buyers Warranty®** booklet for possible warranty coverage prior to hiring a contractor to perform any corrective work.

The maintenance outline included in this manual is a suggested schedule only. The manufacturer’s maintenance guidelines should be followed instead of our suggestions if a discrepancy occurs.

Thank you for purchasing a home built by **New Tradition Homes!**

The Staff at New Tradition Homes



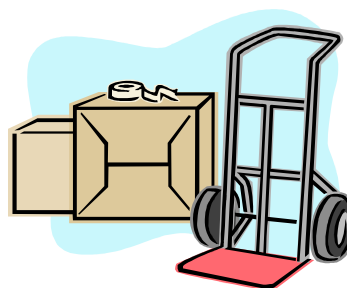
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I. BEFORE THE MOVE

- ◆ Establish Utilities in your name
- ◇ Power company _____
- ◇ Water service _____
- ◇ Gas company _____
- ◇ Telephone service _____
- ◇ Security company _____
- ◇ Cable or satellite _____
- ◇ Trash collection _____
- ◇ Internet service _____
- ◇ Notify the following of your new address.
 - Place of employment
 - Post office
 - Insurance companies
 - Credit card companies
 - Social Security Administration
 - Health and Benefits plans
 - Investment accounts
 - Magazine subscriptions
 - Professional organizations
 - Family
 - Friends



II. AFTER THE MOVE

- ◇ Find a secure place to store all of the following:
 - Instruction manuals and manufacturers warranties
 - **2-10 Home Buyers Warranty®** booklet
 - Home insurance documents
 - This home maintenance manual
- ◇ Change the address on your driver's license and vehicle registration
- ◇ Register your children in school
- ◇ Register to vote if moving to a new district
- ◇ Fill out and mail in any applicable manufacturer's warranty information cards
- ◇ Purchase fire extinguishers for each floor of the home and a separate one for the kitchen and garage
- ◇ Locate main water and gas shut-offs
- ◇ Locate electrical service and main breaker
- ◇ Familiarize yourself with the operation of all appliances and equipment
- ◇ Install floor protector pads on the bottom of furniture legs where needed
- ◇ Apply grout sealer to ceramic tile
- ◇ Start a basic tool kit for hanging blinds, curtain rods, pictures, reassembling furniture, installing shelves, etc.
- ◇ Identify any CC&R property improvement deadlines
- ◇ Introduce yourself to the new neighbors
- ◇ Take lots of pictures and video your new home to show your friends, family and co-workers

III. APPLIANCE AND SYSTEMS CATALOG

<u>APPLIANCE AND SYSTEMS CATALOG</u>		
<u>MANUFACTURER</u>	<u>MODEL TYPE</u>	<u>SERIAL NUMBER</u>
<u>SYSTEMS</u>		
<u>Air Conditioning</u>		
<u>Heating System</u>		
<u>Intercom System</u>		
<u>Security System</u>		
<u>Septic System</u>		
<u>Water Well Mechanical</u>		
<u>APPLIANCES</u>		
<u>Built-in Microwave</u>		
<u>Clothes Dryer</u>		
<u>Clothes Washer</u>		
<u>Cook Top</u>		
<u>Dishwasher</u>		
<u>Doorbell System</u>		
<u>Fans - Attic, Ceiling, Exhaust</u>		
<u>Fire/Smoke Alarm</u>		
<u>Garage Door Opener</u>		
<u>Garbage Disposal</u>		
<u>Oven</u>		
<u>Range</u>		
<u>Refrigerator</u>		
<u>Trash Compactor</u>		
<u>Water Heater</u>		



IV. HOME MAINTENANCE REPAIR CONTACTS

HOME MAINTENANCE REPAIR CONTACTS

NAME PHONE NUMBER E-mail

SYSTEMS

Air Conditioning _____

Heating System _____

Intercom System _____

Security System _____

Septic System _____

Water Well Mechanical _____

APPLIANCES

Built-in Microwave _____

Clothes Dryer _____

Clothes Washer _____

Cook top _____

Dishwasher _____

Doorbell System _____

Fans - Attic, Ceiling, Exhaust _____

Fire/Smoke Alarm _____

Garage Door Opener _____

Garbage Disposal _____

Oven _____

Range _____

Refrigerator _____

Trash Compactor _____

Water Heater _____

INSIDE HOME

Cabinetry _____

Doors, windows and Trim _____

Flooring _____

Carpet _____

Wood Floors _____

Insulation _____

Painting _____

Plumbing Fixtures _____

OUTSIDE HOME

Siding _____

Gutters and Downspouts _____

Landscaping _____

Roofing _____



V. MAINTENANCE CALENDAR

Home maintenance includes regular, seasonal and one-time tasks. The following suggested maintenance schedule identifies some of the more common maintenance tasks that may be performed on a weekly, monthly, semi-annual, or annual basis. Tailor it to fit your own situation, adding or deleting items as required.

As a homeowner, you have normal maintenance responsibilities for your new home. Establishing a maintenance schedule is the best way to manage your maintenance budget.

These suggested maintenance tasks and schedules should not replace the manufacturer's recommendations. We suggest the use of licensed contractors for any tasks you may feel unprepared to complete. Remember, safety first! What seems like a simple plumbing or electrical repair can cost you many times what you think you might save if you don't do it correctly.

The Following is Suggested Monthly Maintenance:

- Smoke Detectors – Check operation by pushing test button. Check and replace battery if necessary.
- Check fire extinguishers for proper charge.
- Check Ground Fault Circuit Interrupter (GFCI) to insure proper protection.
- Clean garbage disposal blades by grinding ice cubes with hot water.
- Clean or replace filter in range hood.
- Check for evidence of leaks around toilets, under sinks and around dishwasher.
- Clean and freshen sink drains by flushing hot water and baking soda.
- Monitor and maintain floor coverings on an as-required basis. Regular vacuuming will reduce wear of carpets and other floor coverings. Repair tears and remove stains as soon as possible.

Twice-a-Year Maintenance:

- Inspect roof for broken or missing shingles, identifying anything that might cause leaks or problems.
- Inspect and clean gutters and downspouts. If applicable, check and clean rain drain catch basin filter.
- Inspect outside of home and condition of siding, paint and wood trim.
- Inspect doors and windows for proper operation and weather-resistance. Clean tracks of windows and sliding glass doors before applying a clear silicone lubricant.
- Inspect main service panel, circuit breakers, and all GFCI outlets.
- Complete seasonal maintenance on heating and air conditioning by a licensed HVAC contractor.
- Inspect and replace caulking and grout around tubs, showers, and sinks as needed.
- Inspect and replace the furnace filter as needed.
- Inspect attic and make sure air vents are unobstructed. Check to see if animals are nesting in insulation.
- Clean out lint and any other obstructions inside dryer vent to prevent clogging of vent.

VII. EXTERIOR OF HOME

Yard

Property Boundaries:

See plot map for detailed description of property. A steel peg with a yellow cap indicates a property boundary in the rear yards. Along streets, a small steel pin is embedded in the sidewalk or street.

Final Grade:

The final grade surrounding the home should not be modified. It is designed to drain water away from the home, into back yard area drains or along the swales in the side yards to the street. Modifying the final grade may void the warranty related to moisture in the crawlspace of your home.

Most homes come with front yard landscaping only. The rear and side yards are the responsibility of the homeowner. See CC&R's for landscaping guidelines.



Grass, Shrubs, and Trees:

All grass, shrubs and trees will require care and maintenance. Immediately upon taking possession of the home it becomes the homeowner responsibility to maintain these items. See attached watering tips and yard maintenance schedule in appendix.



Sprinkler Systems:

Some homes are equipped with sprinkler systems. See operators' manual for detailed instructions on setting the timer and adjusting the sprinkler heads.



The timer control box is mounted in the garage on the wall adjacent to the GFCI (ground fault circuit interrupter) outlet. Take a few moments to familiarize yourself with the controls.

The main control valve is located in the yard near the sidewalk. It is encased in a black plastic conduit with a circular green lid. Inside you will find a the main shut off valve for the sprinkler system. Seasonal maintenance would include shutting off the sprinkler control valve while not in use during the winter months. The rectangular boxes with the green lids are valve stations and the systems backflow device.

Avoid over-watering plants and shrubs which are next to the foundation. Adjust sprinkler systems to avoid over-spraying the house or causing puddles near the foundation.

Septic System (Rural Homes Only):

Know the location of your septic tank and drain field. Have your tank inspected regularly by a licensed contractor or health department official. Inspection will reveal problems before they become serious, and tell you when the tank needs to be pumped.



Periodically check the drain field for a foul odor, excessive wetness, or overly lush grass growth, which may be warning signs of a failing system. **Never park or drive over any part of the system.** Do not plant anything but grass over or near the drain field, as tree and shrub roots may clog the drain field. If the septic system has pump alarms, become familiar with the location and operation of them.

Water Meter:

The water meter and main water shut-off are located next to the sidewalk inside a protective concrete enclosure. This is typically near one of the property boundaries. A wrench is required to turn the water valve.

Fencing**Fence type:**

Your community may have pre-stained cedar or vinyl fencing. The fencing that is provided as a standard item varies by community. All fences constructed by the homeowner must be built according to specifications provided in appendix section. Also verify that placement is in accordance with the specific CC&R's for your community.

Fence color:

The only authorized stain color is **Olympic #909 (Semi-transparent)**. Fences may also be left natural or sealed with a clear sealant.

**Concrete****Concrete Driveways & Patios:**

The concrete used on the driveways and patios or any other exterior slab is either exposed aggregate (exposed rock), broom finished or a combination of both. Concrete is a very durable building material but is also very rigid when dry. It is very common for concrete to crack soon after it is poured and to continue throughout the life of the concrete. Expansion joints are placed in the driveway and patios to attempt to diminish the amount and/or magnitude of any cracking.

One additional special feature of your home worth noting is that a 3" conduit PVC pipe has been placed underneath your driveway. It should be at the mid-point of the driveway. The conduit is placed to aide each homeowner with any future plans for exterior low voltage wiring or a front yard sprinkler system.

Concrete Garage:

The concrete in your garage has the same qualities as the driveway and patio concrete but has a smooth finish. Expansion joints are placed in the floor in an effort to control cracking. These joints may be in the form of a saw cut in a straight line or a plastic strip that is placed in the concrete just below the surface when it is poured. Expansion joints will ultimately open up to typically 1/16" to 1/8". See the **2-10 HBW®** warranty booklet for allowable tolerances.

All garage floors are sealed shortly after they are poured with an acrylic curing agent/sealant. To keep all concrete looking and performing optimally, it is recommended to re-seal every 2-3 years.

Normal homeowner maintenance would include periodic sweeping or washing off the concrete with water.

Siding

General information:

Whether you purchased a home with vinyl siding or cement fiber siding, you have purchased a home with siding that has proven itself in the field with years of great results.

Vinyl:

Vinyl siding is a product that requires little homeowner maintenance. Yearly cleaning with either a pressure washer (please follow pressure washer and siding manufacturers' recommendations) or the use of a soft bristle brush and water will keep it looking its best.

Please consult the vinyl manufacturer for information regarding the use of any cleaning products on the vinyl.

Related website: www.certainteed.com

Fiber Cement:

Cement-fiber siding is also a low-maintenance product that would need periodic pressure washing or use of a soft bristle brush to clean and re-application of paint (based on the siding and paint manufacturers recommendations) to keep it looking its best. Please see the above recommendations regarding any pressure washing you may perform.

You may have noticed that your siding is not caulked at the joints (where two boards meet). This is by design and is an approved method of installation. Instead of caulking a 4" piece of pan flashing is placed behind each of the joints to ensure proper water management.

All other caulking around windows, doors, and corners needs to be maintained over time. This is a homeowner responsibility. Caulking deterioration is wholly dependent on climactic conditions and exposure to the elements.

Related website: www.jameshardie.com





Exterior Paint

Painting General:

The expected life of painted surfaces varies greatly due to several factors. One factor is the orientation of painted surfaces to the climactic conditions that prevail in the area; such as exposure to sun and rain. Fading of paint is normal and not considered a deficiency.

Caulking is to be touched up where necessary prior to any application of paint to trim or siding.

Wood Trim:

It is recommended to re-paint wood trim initially at 3 years.

Hardi-Plank Siding:

It is recommended to re-paint Hardi-Plank siding initially at about 5 years.

For further information see www.parkerpaint.com.

Gutters and Rain/Area Drains:



The gutters are typically connected to a rain drain system that exits at the street or goes into a drywell in the backyard. Some homes also have an area drain to collect surface run-off. This drain should not be covered up.

Some homes have a catch basin attached to the rain drain system installed in the rear yard. This catch basin is intended to be a collection point for leaves and debris that may wash off the roof and into the gutters. Periodically inspect this catch basin and clean out as necessary.

Seasonally inspect the gutters and scoop out any leaves or debris with a small hand shovel.

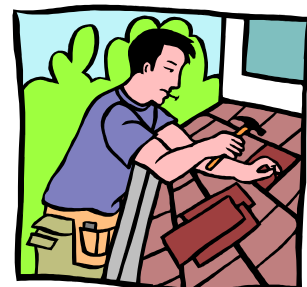
Roof

Shingles:

The asphalt roofing installed on your home has a 30 year limited warranty. After any extreme weather or storm, visually inspect the roof for damage. Notify your homeowners insurance if there is storm damage.

Periodically visually inspect valleys on roofs for debris build-up on the shingle surface. Exercise due caution if walking on roofs, particularly near valleys, to eliminate the possibility of damage to the shingles.

For more information see www.certainteed.com.



Windows

The vinyl windows in your home are either fixed (do not open) or have a unit that slides up and down (single hung style) or side to side (slider or vent style). To help ease in the operation of either type of window try spraying silicone on a rag and wipe both tracks with the silicone spray. Both the single hung windows (up and down) and the slider windows (side to side) do have the ability to be removed to aide in cleaning hard to reach areas, especially if you are trying to clean second-floor windows.

Condensation is typical (based on humidity) on either the interior portion of the inside pane or exterior portion of the outside window pane of your home and should not be a basis for concern. If you see condensation developing on the inside between the inner and outer panes service should be requested.

Related websites www.certainteed.com or www.parr.com.



Foundation Vents



The foundation vents located in the foundation around the home help to keep air circulating in your crawlspace under the home. Please keep an eye on the grade of your yard if you are altering it from its original grade. Please ensure that the grade is sloping away from the vents and is not level with the bottom of the vents. By taking these steps, you are ensuring sure that water can not enter the crawlspace through the vents.

A seasonal concern during winter is frozen pipes. To help guard against this during prolonged cold weather (several days below 32 degrees) Styro-foam vent covers can be added to the foundation vents. The covers can be purchased at any hardware store. Please be sure to remove the covers once the temperature has risen above freezing to keep air circulating under the home.

Exterior Faucets

Typically, two hose bibs (faucets/water spigots) are included on your new home, one in the rear near the patio and one in front on a garage wall.

Each water faucet is equipped with an anti-siphon device attached to the threaded portion on which a hose is attached. This will typically drip water when it is first turned on and again when the water is shut off. This is normal.

During periods of extremely cold weather it is recommended to shut off water supply to the water faucet in the garage wall and then drain the water out of the line from the faucet. After all water is drained out, close faucet. This will prevent the faucet from freezing.

The water faucet near the patio does not have a shut-off, nor does it need one. It is in a wall that is in the heated portion of the home and is not subject to freezing. A Styrofoam dome-shaped cover can be placed over that faucet if weather is extremely cold.



VIII. INTERIOR OF HOME

Interior Finishes

Expansion and Contraction:

Most building materials will expand and contract subject to changes in temperature and humidity.

Not all materials expand and contract at the same rate and the result may be small cracks in the drywall and paint and small separations of other materials. This is very normal in a new home, even with the highest quality construction. Shrinkage of the wood and drywall items in your home is inevitable, and this will be most noticeable during the first year following completion of the construction.

The ceiling is attached to the roof trusses. The trusses will move at a different rate than the walls and cracking may occur where the wall joins the ceiling. These cracks can open and close with the seasons. This is because the attic is not a controlled environment.



Floor Coverings

The flooring in your home may come in many different types, styles, and colors, but all have one thing in common. Proper care and maintenance of your flooring surfaces can keep it looking great well after you have moved in.

Our trade contractors in the flooring industry will be able to assist you in purchasing any products you may need for each type of surface.

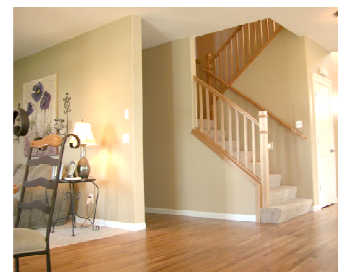
Vinyl:

As with all flooring surfaces, special care needs to be taken to ensure that water is not allowed to stand on the flooring surface. Please see the care and maintenance tips our flooring trade contractor gave you while you were making your flooring selections. Please also note that not all retail floor cleaning products are acceptable for use on vinyl flooring.

Hardwood:

Wood flooring, being a natural product, has some water in it at all times. The moisture content in wood will naturally change with the moisture changes that occur in our environment. When ambient air dries out, the wood dries out and begins to shrink. This causes the “cracking” or “gaps” between the boards.

When the temperature drops we turn on our heating systems and keep our doors and windows tightly sealed. This heat dries out the home and sucks the moisture out of the air and wood, causing the wood to shrink and cracks or gaps to appear. This can be somewhat minimized by having a humidifier attached to the heating system.



Hardwood Flooring cont.:

As temperature and humidity changes occur in summer, seasonal cracking should remedy itself. As moisture is replaced back into the air, moisture is also absorbed back into the wood. Expansion occurs and wood floors return to the state in which they were before the winter season.

It is recommended that you do not use wood filler on your wood floor during the winter months in an attempt to remove the cracks and gaps. When the wood expands again in summer, it will either force out the excess fill or the boards will warp. The wood must have somewhere to go as it expands and returns to its natural position.



It is important to remember that this seasonal shrinkage is not a flaw in the wood or an installation related problem. We recommend that the homeowner wait until spring or summer before determining whether any repairs are needed.

The ideal humidity for hardwood flooring is between 45% and 55%. Keeping it within the range throughout the year will greatly minimize any expanding and contracting.

Laminate:

Even though laminate flooring is a durable product, it is susceptible to damage from water like all of the other flooring products you may have in your home. Please see our flooring trade contractors' information for more detailed information regarding care and maintenance.

One special item to note regarding laminate flooring is that it is installed as a floating floor system, so any noises that would be heard while walking on the floor may be attributed to the movement of the floor itself.

Ceramic Tile:

The tile in your home **has not** been sealed following installation. A **grout sealer** is highly recommended at the time of move-in. This product is readily available at most home improvement stores. See application instructions that come with the product.

Some minor cracking in the grout lines may occur as your new home settles and dries. A special caulk is available for repairing tile grout joints.

As a floor covering, tile is one of the easiest to care for, simply vacuum and wet mop.

Carpet:

Please see the information our flooring contractor has provided regarding care and maintenance of your carpet flooring. Keep in mind different types of carpets may show wear and seam lines differently.

Related websites: www.trinitycarpet.com





Walls and Ceilings:

All walls in the home are covered with a **satin paint**. Ceilings are either painted the same as the walls or finished with a white sealer coat depending on the paint package that was chosen.

If walls need to be cleaned of dirt or debris, use a damp rag and wash lightly. A paint touch up kit was provided with your home which included all the interior and exterior paint colors. Use this touch up kit for areas that are not able to be washed clean.

For more information on Parker Paint products go to www.parkerpaint.com.

Trim and Doors:

In premium paint packages, the doors and trim are painted with **white semi-gloss enamel (commonly referred to as Sherwin Williams B-47)**.

Related Website: www.sherwinwilliams.com

Natural wood trim and doors are covered with clear polyurethane. Touch up can be accomplished using the same product as listed above in the cabinet/countertop section; **Minwax polyurethane or similar clear finish (satin sheen)**.

Scuffs and scrapes can be repaired by using a white cotton cloth with lacquer thinner, and wiping the woodwork lightly. Wipe only once or twice to avoid removing the lacquer entirely.

Cabinets:

The cabinets in your home are a natural wood product. Discoloration may occur over time as the wood is exposed to the ultra-violet rays of sunlight. This is to be expected and not a flaw in the wood or finish. More variation can be expected in darker species of wood. Cleaning of wood cabinets can be accomplished using a damp sponge or rag and a mild, non-abrasive detergent. Scratches can be filled using a matching touch-up crayon available at most hardware or home improvement stores.



Countertops:

Laminate:

Verify that caulking joints are in good condition along backsplash. Avoid placing hot items such as pots, pans, and irons on laminate – heat can liquefy the underlying glue. Do not cut on your countertops; rather, use a cutting board. Clean with a mild, non-abrasive detergent on a damp sponge or wash rag. Do not use scrub pads. Please refer to the instructions for care and maintenance provided by the flooring and hard surface supplier for further information.



Countertops that have an exposed wood edge will require periodic maintenance. Also, wood backsplashes and natural wood cabinets may need occasional maintenance as well. A white filmy or milky appearance generally indicates water has penetrated the finish and needs to be touched up.

The recommended product to use is **Minwax polyurethane or similar clear finish (satin sheen)**. This product is compatible with all exposed wood surfaces with a natural finish.

For more information on Minwax® products go to www.minwax.com.

Tile:

It is recommended that the grout on tile countertops be sealed upon move-in to your home. Similar to tile flooring, cracks in the grout on tile countertops can be touched up with a color matched caulking.



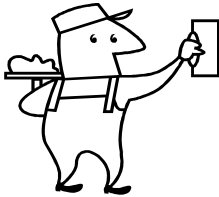
Caulk:

Maintaining the caulking is the responsibility of the homeowner. All interior caulking should be inspected annually for cracking and separation. If necessary, remove loose caulk and re-caulk. If you need to paint the caulk, be sure the caulk you use is paintable. On backsplashes, use a clear silicone caulk.

If an icemaker is installed on the refrigerator, it is a good idea to caulk the gap along the floor and baseboard in the refrigerator bay area.

Drywall:

Accidents do happen and sometimes drywall will get damaged. It is a good idea to have some drywall spackle in the house for those situations. Use it to fill in scratches, dents, and nail holes in your drywall. Once the spackle has dried, use drywall texture (in a spray can) to bring the texture back. When it is dry you may repaint the damaged area.



These products are available at hardware or home improvement stores (read product instructions before using).

Plumbing

Inspecting the plumbing system:

Simultaneously turn on the water at all sinks, bathtubs, and showers; operate dishwasher and washing machine; and flush all toilets. Check on all drains first to make sure nothing overflows. Then, look for any leaks in the water and sewer pipes. Look in cabinets, closets, on the floor, under lower level ceilings and in crawl spaces. Water supply lines are copper or white or gray plastic. Sewer lines will be black (ABS) plastic.

If any water line leaks are found, locate the shut-off valve nearest to the leak and turn the handle clockwise or push in knob to stop the flow of water. If any sewer line leaks are found, try to trace the piping back to the area it serves and discontinue use of those fixtures until repairs are made. Consult with a qualified plumber as necessary.



Sinks:

If water pressure is low, unscrew the piece (aerator) at the end of the spigot and inspect the filter screen. Wash out any trapped pieces of debris, then re-install. If the sink is slow to drain, you may try some drain cleaner to see if that helps. Avoid spilling cleaner acid on the basin surface. **Drain cleaners should not be used if the home is on a septic system.** Another option to clear a clogged drain would be to disassemble the trap (U-shaped pipe) under the sink and physically clear out any obstruction.



To clean sink surfaces, use a non-abrasive cleanser and warm water on a damp sponge or rag.

Bathtubs and Showers:

If water pressure is low on shower heads, unscrew the shower head and flush it out, against the direction of normal flow, to clear any debris. A rubber plunger can usually unclog any drain obstructions in tubs and showers. **Do not use drain cleaner if the home is on a septic system.** Clean surfaces with a non-abrasive cleanser and warm water on a damp sponge or rag.

**Spas or Jetted Tubs:**

To avoid motor damage, never operate jets unless the outlet ports are covered by at least three inches of water. If the jets do not work, check to see if GFCI outlet or breaker is tripped.

Toilets:

All the toilets in your home are low water usage, 1.6 gallons per flush. Clean often using a non-abrasive cleanser. If the toilet clogs and begins to overflow, turn off the water supply at the shut off valve behind the toilet. If toilet runs constantly, try adjusting the float mechanism in the tank to shut off water sooner. **Never flush baby wipes, sanitary napkins, dental floss, hair, paper towels or diapers.** Condensation on the outside of the tank is not a leak. Try purchasing a tank cover if desired.

Garbage Disposal:

Always use cold water when operating. Avoid putting fruit peels or vegetable peels down the disposal as this may clog the unit and/or also clog the drain trap. If disposal unit will not operate, unplug unit and manually try to rotate the inner chamber from the bottom with the included Allen wrench. After you have given the chamber a few turns, plug it back in and press the reset switch on the bottom of the unit and try it again.

Water Heater:

Read the manufacturers operation manual for detailed instructions on the water heater. For natural gas water heaters, if the pilot light goes out, the start-up instructions are posted on the side of the tank.

Always shut off the electric or gas supply before turning off the water supply. When away from home for an extended period of time, turn the temperature down to its lowest setting. **Never store combustible materials near a natural gas unit!**

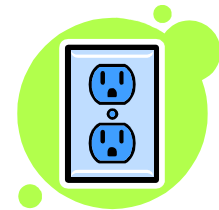
Test the pressure relief valve once a year by briefly pulling up on the lever and confirming water discharge. Stay away from end of discharge pipe when performing this test. Consult with a qualified plumber as necessary.



Water Shut-offs:

The shut off for the whole house is located in the entry closet, under stair closet, laundry room, or in the garage next to the water heater. This shut-off is a standard faucet that needs to be turned clockwise to close. A shut-off for the front (garage wall) hose bib is typically located near the whole house shut-off and can be identified by a smaller diameter faucet handle. In some cases, the hose bib shut-off will be located under a sink in the upstairs of the home.

Electrical



Panel:

Your electric panel has a main circuit breaker that shuts off the entire panel and house. Under this main breaker are smaller size breakers that control the individual appliance or circuit. These circuit breakers have three positions on them, ON, OFF and TRIPPED. They are designed to allow only a certain amount of electrical current to pass through the wires – usually 15 to 20 amps. Circuit breakers will trip if that amount of current is exceeded.

Re-Setting Breakers:

If any breakers trip, switch them to “off” then back to “on.” Switching the breaker directly from the “tripped” position to “on” will not restore electrical power. If the breaker trips again, unplug all devices on that circuit. If this corrects the problem, then there are too many devices plugged in to this circuit or one of the devices or cords is faulty, unsafe and leaking electrical current.

GFCI (Ground Fault Circuit Interrupter):

These outlets have the “test” and “reset” buttons on them and are ultra-sensitive to protect you from accidental electrocution if you are exposed to water and an electrical device. Push the “test” button at least once a month to trip the circuit. If the “reset” button does not pop out, consult with a qualified electrician as necessary to replace the GFCI switch. If it does pop out, push it back in and repeat the following month.

These are generally located in three locations in each home. You will have one or more GFCI outlets around your kitchen sink that will control the outlets above your kitchen counters and

probably one outside in the rear of the house. There will be one GFCI outlet in one of the bathrooms that controls all the other bathrooms. There will also be one GFCI outlet in the garage that controls garage outlets as well as one in front of the house.

GFCI outlets are not recommended for refrigerators or freezers or other high amp or large load appliances.



Electrical Cont.

Electrical Outlets (Exterior):

The exterior electrical outlets on your home should not require homeowner maintenance, but if you find that one or more exterior outlets are not working please try the following solutions:

The exterior outlets are on the same circuit as the GFCI plugs. Please check that GFCI plugs do not need to be reset. (See section on GFCI plugs for more information)

Check the main electrical junction box in the garage for any circuits that may need to be reset.



Smoke Detectors:

Smoke detectors need some maintenance. Annual maintenance consists of changing the 9 volt battery and vacuuming each smoke detector. This keeps it clean of dust particles that can set it off. If one or all smoke detectors start chirping, it is a sign to change the batteries in ALL smoke detectors.

Related website: www.prairieelectric.com

Lighting

When changing light bulbs please do not use a higher wattage than what is recommended by the fixture manufacturer. If changing exterior bulbs, try to avoid doing so in the rain.

Compact fluorescent lighting is part of your home lighting package. Some of these are “pin-type” bulbs that are dedicated fluorescent light fixtures in the kitchen of your home. You are not able to exchange these bulbs with an incandescent type bulb in these fixtures.

Other fixtures in your home that contain standard incandescent type bulbs can be exchanged with fluorescent if you prefer. Fluorescent lights are a great feature that reduce energy consumption and may last up to 10 times longer than traditional bulbs.

Related websites: www.seattlelighting.com; www.prairelectric.com



Furnace (HVAC System)

The furnace installed in your home is built to be a reliable, low-maintenance unit.

It is recommended to change the furnace air filter every six to nine months or as the filter appears dirty.

If you have an electrostatic system they will require you to clean the filter every 30-60 days.

The damper located in the main air duct next to the furnace is also a good tool to maintain peak heating and cooling efficiency. The air duct transfers air to the second floor (if applicable) and the damper within allows the homeowner to seasonally regulate the flow of cool and warm air. Please refer to the diagram attached to the damper control handle for more information.



A 24 hour timer is located on the side of the furnace. This timer controls the air exchange / fresh air intake for the home. It is pre-set for a total time of 6 hours of run time in a 24 hour period. Each of the small white tabs is equivalent to 15 minutes of run time. **The proper amount (minimum 3 hours) of fresh air intake is very critical in controlling indoor air quality.**

As the timer cycles, each time it gets to one of the pre-selected tabs, the fresh air intake is opened via a mechanical damper. The furnace fan then starts up and begins to circulate the air in the home. Simultaneously, the dedicated exhaust fan for the home (typically the laundry room or upstairs hall bath) will come on and begin to exhaust stale air. When the furnace timer has caused the exhaust fan to engage, the normal wall switch is bi-passed.

Air Conditioning:

If you have purchased a home that is air conditioned, you will notice several lines running out of the base of the furnace and out of the home to the exterior condenser unit for the air conditioning system. No maintenance should be required but under normal operating conditions water will come out of the condensate lines and should not be an area of concern.

The most important maintenance to ensure everything is working properly is to regularly change the furnace filter.

It may be beneficial to purchase a maintenance contract with a licensed HVAC professional to maintain the efficiency of your system.

Related website: www.areaheating.com



Gas Shut-offs

All gas shut-offs are in the open or on position when the valve is in line (parallel to) the gas line. When it is turned 90 degrees (perpendicular) it is off.

Main:

The main natural gas shut-off is located on the exterior of the garage side wall. The shut-off valve is on the gas line between the gas meter and the line entry into the home. This valve requires a wrench to turn it.

Gas Range:

The shut-off for the range is located at the inside back of the lower cabinet on one side, or behind the range in some cases.

Furnace and Water Heater:

The gas shut-off for each of these units is located on the gas supply line that is readily visible in front of each unit. The shut-off valve is typically **colored red**.



Fireplace:

At the bottom of the fireplace, a removable panel covers the controls and the gas shut-off. This is typically a **red colored** valve.

Other Gas Supply

Your home may be equipped with a gas supply line for a beque grill, or hot shut-off valve just gas supply stub.



Lines:

equipped with a gas clothes dryer, patio bar-tub. There should be a prior to the capped off



Doors

In General:

Doors can be affected by a number of elements including minor settling, wear and tear, expansion and contraction, and general weathering. Replace any weather-stripping that becomes loose or damaged. Make sure door latches and dead bolts engage properly. Door thresholds can often be adjusted by loosening or tightening the threshold screws. Adjust, tighten and lubricate where necessary.

Closet/Den:

Some of the doors for the den and/or closets have a spring-loaded ball catch on the top leading edge of the door. This needs lubrication on a regular basis. Use any type of **household or 3-in-1 oil**.



Bi-Pass Closet Doors:

To protect the closet doors and the door jambs and enable the bi-pass doors to close more quietly, install 3-4 felt or rubber bumpers on the edge of the door where it meets the wall when it closes.

Doorknobs/Hinges:

All doorknobs and door hinges will require some lubrication over time. A very small amount of household oil, graphite or silicone lubricant will suffice.



For doorknobs, remove the knobs with a screwdriver and lubricate the moving parts inside the knob and the latch in the door.

For hinges, remove the hinge pin with a hammer and a small screwdriver or nail setting tool. Put a few drops of lubricant on the pin and then wipe off all excess before re-installing.

Exterior Doors:

- Entry door – check weather stripping for damage and proper operation of the deadbolt and door handle. Adjust threshold if needed
- Patio door – use of a silicone spray in the track system and the use of a lubricant in the latch mechanism for easier operation.
- Patio screen door – ensure that the door is not binding under normal usage. Occasional adjust of the rollers and lubrication of roller and track may be needed. This door is easily damaged so caution needs to be exercised during use.
- Garage main door – periodic lubrication of the rollers and track for smoother operation and to minimize wear.
- Garage service door – check weather stripping for damage and proper operation of the deadbolt and door handle. Adjust threshold if needed.
- Garage fire door – check weather stripping for damage and proper operation of the self closing springs and door handle. Adjust threshold if needed.

Doors Cont.

Master Keyed Door Locks (not applicable to all homes):

On initial installation, the entry doors are master keyed on your home to allow access during construction. This includes the front entry door, the garage fire door, and (if applicable) the side garage service door. **The dead-bolts are not master keyed.**

To disable the master key, use the gold colored **control key** (Kwikset locks only) that is issued with your set of key rings to remove the tumbler assembly. Bring this assembly to any locksmith to have the master tumbler pin rendered inoperable. Re-install the tumbler assembly in the lock. Your issued keys remain the same.



On some locks, you will not have a control key (neighborhood specific) and will be required to remove the entire lock in order to bring it to a locksmith to re-key. You also have the option of having a locksmith come on-site to re-key the locks for you.

Appliances

The appliances in your home are not covered by the warranty provided through New Tradition Homes. Any warranty or service concerns should be routed through the appropriate manufacturer.

Information regarding your warranty with the manufacturer, as well as, contact information in case service is needed is located in the owner's manuals supplied with each appliance.

Related websites: www.kitchenaide.com, www.maytag.com, www.fridgidaire.com, www.jennair.com, www.insinkerator.com (garbage disposal)

Attic

Access to the attic is through a trap door/scuttle hole generally located in one of the upstairs bedroom closets or laundry room. Additionally, some models have access to a small attic area directly above the garage.

Caution: If walking in attic, do not step on drywall ceiling! Due to the blown-in attic insulation, it is difficult to move about safely. Also, watch out for nails protruding through roof sheathing.

Do not store items in attic unless attic was designed for that purpose (i.e. Load bearing attic trusses). Inspect attic for any obstructions to air vents and look for signs of animals making nests in the insulation.



IX. SPECIAL INTEREST

Mold Prevention

Homeowner Use and Maintenance Guidelines

Mold is a type of fungus that spreads through the air in microscopic spores. Mold occurs naturally and is found everywhere that life can be supported. Over 100,000 kinds exist in the world and 1,000 of these are found in the U.S. In order to grow, mold requires food, air, water, and a temperature between 40° and 100° Fahrenheit.

While not all molds are harmful, growth of mold within a home is inappropriate and can potentially cause serious side effects, such as allergic reactions and infections for the occupants, in addition to damaging the material on which it grows. Experts are studying whether more serious side effects are possible. At this point, no agency has been able to set guidelines on how much exposure is harmful because each of us reacts to mold differently.

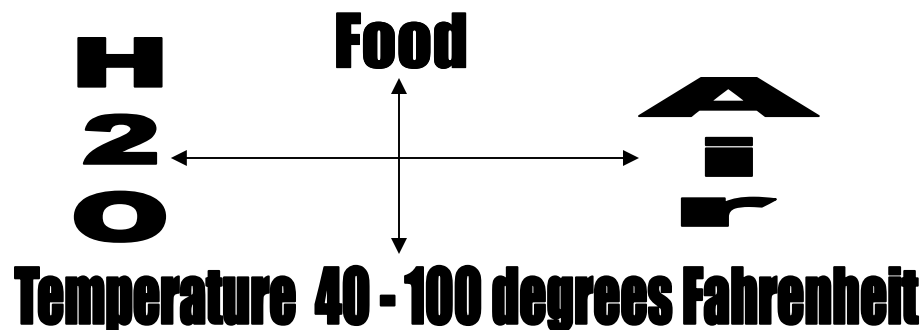
Designing or building homes that exclude mold spores is impossible. If conditions are right, mold will grow in your home. Items commonly found in all homes such as wood, carpet, drywall, fabric, and insulation (to name a few), can supply a food source. Likewise, air and temperature in most homes meet the needs of mold spores. If moisture is present and remains on a mold food source, mold can develop within 24 to 48 hours.

Moisture is the only mold growth factor that can be controlled in a home. By minimizing moisture, you reduce or eliminate mold growth. Moisture in your home comes from many sources. The activities of daily living, spills, leaks, overflows, condensation, and high humidity all can play a role in providing moisture for mold growth.

Good housekeeping, and a good home maintenance program are essential in your effort to prevent mold growth.

The following page outlines some routine inspections and maintenance to help prevent potential mold growth.

Requirements For Mold Growth



Caulking

Maintain all caulking around such areas as windows, doors, sinks, and tubs.

Cleaning

Mold grows well on dust and dirt. Therefore, vacuum and dust regularly. Clean or replace filters in accordance to the manufacturer's recommendations. Keep weep holes for brick and on windows clear. Most bath tile cleaning products contain chemicals that remove and help protect against mold growth. Wipe up any spills immediately.

Condensation

Condensation on surfaces inside your home is a sign of high humidity. If you notice condensation, wipe it up and take steps to reduce the humidity level in your home.

Humidifier

If your home includes a humidifier, operate it in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and clean it as recommended in the manufacturer's literature. If condensation develops, turn the humidifier down or off.

Inspections

Check your home regularly for signs of water intrusion. These might include musty odor, staining, or actual standing moisture. Remember to check inside cabinets, under all sinks, and behind toilets, as well as in seldom-used closets. If applicable, confirm your sump pump functions correctly. Check weather stripping, caulking, grout, weep holes, refrigerator icemaker water line, and air conditioning condensation line for signs of mold growth.



Landscaping and Drainage

Maintain positive drain around your home. Avoid changes to the grade or exterior additions that interfere with drainage away from the home; this includes edging or borders that dam water near the home. Regularly inspect any sprinkler system for correct function. Adjust sprinkler heads to avoid spraying the home and correct any leaks immediately. Keep splash blocks or downspout extensions in place to channel roof water away from your home. Clean gutters as needed to prevent overflow.

Leaks

Immediately report any leak to New Tradition Homes. This includes roof, window, or plumbing leaks. Failure to report leak promptly increases your risk and responsibility for repairs.

Purchases and Stored Items

Carefully inspect items you bring into your home such as boxes that have been in storage or new house plants for any sign of mold, including musty odors.

Tile Grout:

Inspect and maintain grout as a seal to keep moisture from reaching the wall behind the tile.



Mold Prevention cont.

Valves:

Be familiar with the shut off valves for all water supply lines in your home. In the event of a leak, immediately shut off the water at the appropriate valve to minimize the amount of water that is released. Clean up the water immediately.

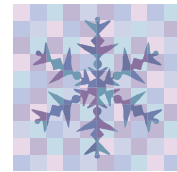
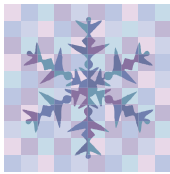
Ventilation:

Your daily habits can help keep your home well ventilated:

- Avoid covering or interfering in any way with the fresh air supply to your furnace.
- Develop the habit of running the hood fan when you are cooking.
- Turn the bath fan on when a bathroom is in use.
- Connect your clothes dryer exhaust to the vent pipe. Clean the exhaust tube as needed.
- Air your house by opening windows for a time when weather permits.

Weather Stripping:

Weather stripping on doors may need occasional adjustment to prevent moisture from getting in around the door as well as to reduce air infiltration.



Extreme Weather Conditions Winter Weather:

When it is that time of year when the temperature (or wind chill) drops below freezing, here are some things you will need to remember to do:

- Disconnect garden hoses from exterior faucets.
- Shut off water supply to garage side hose bib and drain faucet.
- As an additional precaution, cover other faucets with insulation or Styrofoam faucet cover.
- Keep overhead garage door closed as much as possible. This should keep the garage above freezing.
- Plug foundation vents with fiberglass insulation or commercially made Styrofoam vent covers. Be sure to remove covers as soon as weather is warmer to retain adequate crawl space ventilation.
- In **extreme** cold it is helpful to leave cabinet doors open under sinks that are on exterior walls. This will keep warm air circulating close to the pipes.
- You may also need to leave interior faucets dripping when not in use to prevent line from freezing.
- **Do not use salt or any type of de-icer on concrete driveway, porches, or sidewalks.** This will cause damage to the concrete surface.

X. Home Warranty



Your new home is covered by **America's Choice® 2-10 Home Buyers Warranty®**. This warranty covers the **builder's one year workmanship**, the **two year systems**, and the **ten year structural** warranty.

Please refer to the **2-10 Home Buyers Warranty®** booklet for details on covered items. Shortly after closing and moving in to your new home, you will receive your copy of this booklet along with the actual warranty certificate outlining coverage on your home.

To report a structural defect, follow the instructions outlined in the **2-10 Home Buyers Warranty®** booklet. To report covered defective items under the one year builders or the two year systems warranty, read section below.

All non-emergency service work is to be done during normal business hours.

How to Send in a Service Request:

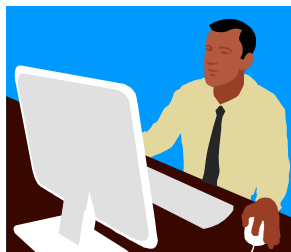
If you believe your home has a defect that is covered under the **Builder's one year workmanship** or **two year mechanical systems warranty** during the applicable Warranty Term, please follow the procedures listed here.

1. Locate the specific area of deficiency listed in the **Construction Performance Guidelines** section of the **2-10 Home Buyers Warranty®** booklet.
2. Determine if item in question is a covered item, excluded item, or homeowner responsibility.
3. If item is covered, **submit a written request to the builder**.

Methods of contacting New Tradition Homes for a service request are outlined here in the order of preference. **Any request that has been phoned in for any reason must be followed up with a written request.**

Preferred Method:

1. Enter New Tradition Homes' web site at www.newtraditionhomes.com and go to the **warranty section**.
2. Choose between the standard service request form or the one year service request form.
3. Explain defective item(s) and submit. You will be contacted by a New Tradition Homes representative typically within 24 hours (during the work week) acknowledging receipt of your request.



Alternate method:

Use the form(s) provided in your **Homeowners Manual** and mail or fax to New Tradition Homes.

Mailing Address:

New Tradition Homes
11815 NE 113th Street, Suite 100
Vancouver, WA. 98662

(Fax) 360-254-3250



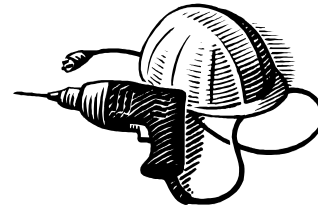
Emergency Request:

Service work that needs attention immediately (such as a water leak or major electrical failure) should be handled by contacting the New Tradition Homes office during normal business hours and talking with a Warranty Department representative. **If the emergency request is on a weekend or after hours, please contact a subcontractor directly.** Refer to the supplied emergency contact phone numbers in your homeowner’s manual or on the information sticker applied to the inside of one of your kitchen cabinets.

In the event that neither New Tradition Homes nor the responsible subcontractor is available, it is the homeowner responsibility to contact a qualified subcontractor on their own. New Tradition Homes will reimburse such charges only if an attempt has been made to contact both New Tradition Homes and the responsible subcontractor first, and the deficiency falls within the respective warranty coverage periods.

New Tradition Homes Warranty Call Center: (360) 448-4750

Emergency Contacts Trade Contractors:



Prairie Electric.....	(360) 573-2750
P.U.D. Electricity.....	(360) 992-3000
Area Heating & Cooling.....	(360) 737-0811
N.W. Natural Gas.....	(800) 882-3377
Schlecht Plumbing.....	(360) 687-3925
Qwest.....	(800) 315-1025
Roof Toppers.....	(360) 574-7248

XI.



National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)

Beginning October 1, 2006 the Department of Ecology for the State of Washington implement new standards regarding stormwater runoff in each community. The new higher standards help to ensure that pollutants and sediment are not entering the neighboring watersheds via run off during site construction.

In accordance with these new standards, each community must have a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) in place for each home lot prior to and up through the completion of each community.

As your home is completed, you will be requested to transfer coverage for your lot's portion of the (NPDES) general permit into your name. By accepting this transfer, you will now be responsible for maintaining the (SWPPP) for your lot until the completion of the community you live in, and the termination of the NPDES general permit for the entire community.

The transfer of coverage will take place when you sign the rest of your closing documents at the appropriate title company.

Please don't hesitate to ask a member of the New Tradition Homes team if you have further questions.

