972-572-4500 * 817-467-0213

www.a-action.com / office@a-action.com

PHASE 1
PRE-POUR INSPECTION REPORT

INSPECTED FOR

Client Name Here
Address
City, TX 00000

Date Here

A-Action Realty Inspection Services - ET
136 San Felipe
Mabank, TX 75156

903-218-3455

office@a-action.com

PRE-POUR INSPECTION REPORT

Prepared For: Client Name Here
(Name of Client)

Concerning: Address, City, TX 00000
(Address of Inspected Property)

By: Brian Murphy, Lic #3948 Date Here
(Name of Inspector) (Date)

PURPOSE, LIMITATIONS AND INSPECTOR / CLIENT RESPONSIBILITIES

This property condition report may include an inspection agreement (contract), addenda, and other information related to property conditions. If any item or comment is unclear, you should ask the inspector to clarify the findings. It is important that you carefully read ALL of this information.
An inspection addresses only those components and conditions that are present, visible, and accessible at the time of the inspection. While there may be other parts, components or systems present, only those items specifically noted as being inspected were inspected.

The inspection does NOT imply insurability or warrantability of the structure or its components.

This inspection is not an exhaustive inspection of all of the systems or components and is intended to help discover major defects. The inspection may not reveal all deficiencies. An inspection helps to reduce some of the risk involved in building a home, but it cannot eliminate these risks, nor can the inspection anticipate future events or changes in performance.

When a deficiency is reported, it is the client's responsibility in having the repairs performed by those parties reasonable for the repairs. Any such follow-ups or repairs should take place before the project progresses to a point that make the repairs impossible or unpractical. Evaluations by other qualified tradesmen may lead to the discovery of additional deficiencies.

The inspector is not required to provide follow-up services to verify that proper repairs have been made.

This report is provided for the specific benefit of the client named above and is based on observations at the time of the inspection. If you did not hire the inspector yourself, reliance on this report may provide incomplete or outdated information. Repairs, professional opinions or additional inspection reports may affect the meaning of the information in this report. It is recommended that you hire a licensed inspector to perform an inspection to meet your specific needs and to provide you with current information concerning this property.

The Client, by accepting this Property Inspection Report or relying upon it in any way, expressly agrees to the SCOPE OF INSPECTION, GENERAL LIMITATIONS and INSPECTION AGREEMENT included in this inspection report.

This report contains technical information. If you were not present during this inspection, please call the office to arrange for a consultation with your inspector. If you choose not to consult with the inspector, this inspection company cannot be held liable for your understanding or misunderstanding of the reports content.

This report is not intended to be used for determining insurability or warrantability of the structure and may not conform to the Texas Department of Insurance guidelines for property insurability.

The digital pictures in this report are a sample of the damages in place and should not be considered to show all of the damages and/or deficiencies found. There will be some damage and/or deficiencies not represented with digital imaging.

THIS REPORT IS PAID AND PREPARED FOR THE EXCLUSIVE USE BY; Client Name Here. THIS COPYRIGHTED REPORT IS NOT VALID WITHOUT THE SIGNED AGREEMENT.

THIS REPORT IS NOT TRANSFERABLE FROM CLIENT NAMED ABOVE.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Building Orientation (For Purpose Of This Report Front Faces): **East**
Weather Conditions During Inspection: **Sunny**
Outside temperature during inspection: **60 ° to 70 ° Degrees**
Parties present at inspection: **Buyer**

STRUCTURE TYPE: Two Story

FOUNDATION TYPE: Slab on Ground

REINFORCEMENT TYPE: Post Tension and Rebar

DESIGN CRITERIA

Are the installation drawings (foundation plans) on site? Yes
Has the foundation system for this structure been designed by an engineer, architect or other design professional. Yes
If yes, provide name and registration number of the engineer as specified on the plans: _Stand - Vikash Patel #115947____
Have the plans been reviewed during the inspection? Yes

BEARING SOIL CONDITION:

Are soils loose or poorly compacted? No
Are trees and shrubbery within 20' of the foundation? No
Have root shields been installed? N/A
Excavations free from debris and roots to 12-inch depth? Yes
Is the site cleared / cleaned a minimum of 5-feet beyond the foundation perimeter? Yes
Is there a sand cushion? **Yes**

DRAINAGE

Does the building pad site have proper drainage? **Yes**
(Water must not be allowed to pond adjacent to the foundation before, during or after concrete placement.)

REPAIR RECOMMENDATIONS

EDGE FORMS

- The form boards are not properly backfilled to help prevent blowouts on the north, south and west sides of the foundation.

BEAMS AND FOOTINGS

- The engineered drawings call out for a minimum beam depth of 30-inches. The beam in the area of master bedroom is too shallow per the plans and should be corrected.
- The engineered drawings call out for a minimum beam depth of 30-inches. The beam in the area of laundry room is too shallow per the plans and should be corrected.
- The slab does not have proper thickness in the area of HD1. Detail HD1 is not properly located and should be moved 2-feet to the south of its current location.
- There is a cave-in in the beam in the area of the laundry room and hall bathroom. The cave-in needs to be cleaned out to maintain the proper beam depth and width.

REINFORCEMENT

- Excessive sagging of the tendons was observed in various locations. The tendons should be tightened and straightened prior to pouring the concrete.
- There is damaged sheathing on the post tension cables in the area of the master bedroom. This should be corrected to help prevent concrete from adhering to the metal post tension cable.
- The reinforcement intersections are not properly supported with chairs or blocks and secured (tied) in place. All reinforcement intersection need to be further evaluated and properly chaired and secured together prior to pouring concrete.
- The reinforcement intersections are not properly supported with chairs or blocks and secured (tied) in place. All reinforcement intersection need to be further evaluated and properly chaired and secured together prior to pouring concrete.
- There is damaged sheathing on the post tension cables in various locations throughout the house. This should be corrected to help prevent concrete from adhering to the metal post tension cable.
- The post tension tendon should have a minimum of 3-inches of clearance from waste pipes through the beams footings. The tendon has poor clearance in the area master bathroom. A support chair can be placed between the pipe and the tendon tied in place to correct this condition.
- Excessive sagging of the tendons was observed in various locations. The tendons should be tightened and straightened prior to pouring the concrete.

MOISTURE / VAPOR BARRIER

- Damage to the moisture/vapor barrier was observed in one or more locations. The moisture/vapor barrier should be repaired by applying and overlapping additional moisture/vapor barrier material a minimum of 6-inches passed the damaged area, then taped in place to provide a continuous sheet under the entire foundation.
- The moisture/vapor barrier is installed over the top of some of the tendons. This condition should be corrected to help prevent air pockets / voids from occurring.

PLUMBING

- The water supply lines need to be properly protected in the beam / footing areas. The water line is not properly insulated across the beam / footing. This condition should be corrected prior to the concrete being poured to help prevent future slab leaks from occurring.
- All plumbing risers / stand pipes should be properly capped. Tape should not be used to seal the top of the plumbing risers / stand pipes.

OBSERVATIONS AND COMMENTS

A. Edge Forms

General Information

Is the string line in place? **Yes**

The foundation design call for the slab to be **4-inches** think.

Is the concrete slab-on-ground foundation floor a minimum of 3.5-inches thick? **Yes**
Average thickness of the slab? **4-inches**
Has the concrete thickness been increased to a minimum of 12-inches in the areas of the masonry fireplace? **N/A**

Are edge form boards straight? **Yes**
Are the edge form board adequately braced? **Yes**
Are the edge form boards level? **Yes**
Are the edge form boards properly backfilled to prevent blowouts? **No**

Observations and Comments:

- The form boards are not properly backfilled to help prevent blowouts on the north, south and west sides of the foundation.

B. Beams and Footings

General Information

Beam Measurements:

Perimeter Beam Depth Approximately: **30-inches**
Interior Beam Depth Approximately: **30-inches**
Beam Width Approximately: **10-inches**

Are Beams spaced as per planes? Yes
Is there water in the beam excavation? No
Are there any cave-in's? **Yes**
Do beams extended a minimum of 6" into undisturbed soil or compacted fill? **Yes**
Are the beam and footings clear of all debris and trash? **Yes**

Observations and Comments:

- The engineered drawings call out for a minimum beam depth of 30-inches. The beam in the area of master bedroom is too shallow per the plans and should be corrected.

- The engineered drawings call out for a minimum beam depth of 30-inches. The beam in the area of laundry room is too shallow per the plans and should be corrected.

- The slab does not have proper thickness in the area of HD1. Detail HD1 is not properly located and should be moved 2-feet to the south of its current location.

- There is a cave-in in the beam in the area of the laundry room and hall bathroom. The cave-in needs to be cleaned out to maintain the proper beam depth and width.

C. Reinforcement

General Information

STEEL REINFORCEMENT
If required by engineered drawings or foundation plans, is the rebar properly installed at:
Beam Footing: **Yes**
Masonry Fireplaces: **N/A**
Foundation Steps: **Yes**
Reentrant (Internal) Corners: **Yes**

Is the steel rebar properly overlapped a minimum of 12-inches and ties at both ends? **Yes**
Is the steel rebar properly supported (chaired / blocked) off the earth? **No**
Is the steel rebar free from any non-bonding agents (mud, dirt, grease, etc.)? **No**
Is the steel rebar in contact with any of the post tension cables? **Yes**

POST TENSION CABLES
Do the number of tendons in place match the design drawing? **Yes**
Quantity:
Front to Back: **17**
Side to Side: **26**

Are the tendons per plan? **Yes**
Are the tendons ½"? **Yes**
Have the tendons been installed with live and dead ends? **Yes**
Are the tendons in good condition (sheathing, nicks, abrasions, etc.) with exposed cable taped? **Yes**
Are the tendons properly raised above the finished grade? **Yes**
Are the pocket formers properly installed and flush against the forms? **Yes**
Are the tendons a minimum of 6-inches from the corners? **Yes**
Are there an plumbing risers or blockouts within the 45-degree bearing cone behind the tendon anchor? No
Are the tendon ends installed above finished grade or per the design engineered drawings? **Yes**
Are the tendons installed in relatively straight lines (NOT twisted or spun together)? **No**
Do the tendons have a minimum of 3-inches of clearance from plumbing and blockouts? **No**
Are the tendons supported at every intersection? Yes
Are the tendon intersections properly secured (tied) together? Yes
Is there a minimum of 16-inches of tendon extending past the edge of the form at all stressed-ends? **Yes**
Are the tendons properly raised off the beam / footing floor and supported to maintain a minimum of 3- to 5-inches of clearance? **Yes**
Is there any damage to the tendon sheathing that needs repaired? **Yes**

Observations and Comments:

- Excessive sagging of the tendons was observed in various locations. The tendons should be tightened and straightened prior to pouring the concrete.
- There is damaged sheathing on the post tension cables in the area of the master bedroom. This should be corrected to help prevent concrete from adhering to the metal post tension cable.

- The reinforcement intersections are not properly supported with chairs or blocks and secured (tied) in place. All reinforcement intersection need to be further evaluated and properly chaired and secured together prior to pouring concrete.

- The reinforcement intersections are not properly supported with chairs or blocks and secured (tied) in place. All reinforcement intersection need to be further evaluated and properly chaired and secured together prior to pouring concrete.

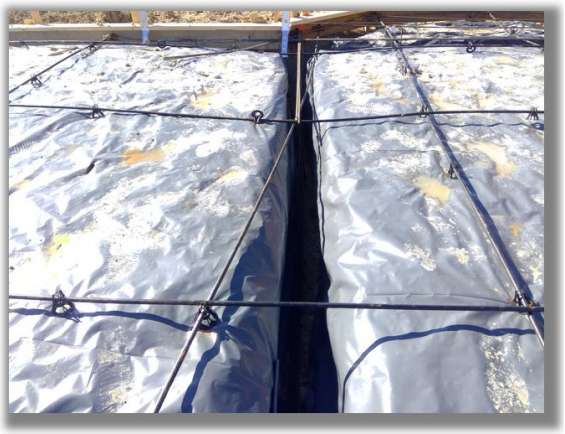


- There is damaged sheathing on the post tension cables in various locations throughout the house. This should be corrected to help prevent concrete from adhering to the metal post tension cable.


- The post tension tendon should have a minimum of 3-inches of clearance from waste pipes through the beams footings. The tendon has poor clearance in the area master bathroom. A support chair can be placed between the pipe and the tendon tied in place to correct this condition.




- Excessive sagging of the tendons was observed in various locations. The tendons should be tightened and straightened prior to pouring the concrete.




D. Moisture / Vapor Barrier

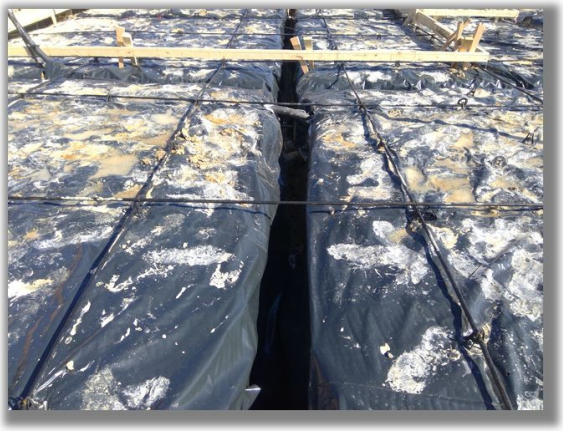
General Information

Is the moisture barrier installed in the footer area per the design notes? **Yes**
Is the moisture barrier a minimum of 6-mil-thick (.15 mm) polyethylene film? Yes
Is the moisture barrier overlapping a minimum of 6-inches? Yes
Is the moisture barrier overlaps and penetrations sealed with adhesive? Yes
Are the plumbing penetrations sealed with mastic / adhesive? Yes
Is there damage to the moisture barrier that needs to be repaired? Yes
Is the moisture barrier covering any tendons or rebar? **Yes**

Observations and Comments:

- Damage to the moisture/vapor barrier was observed in one or more locations. The moisture/vapor barrier should be repaired by applying and overlapping additional moisture/vapor barrier material a minimum of 6-inches passed the damaged area, then taped in place to provide a continuous sheet under the entire foundation.

- The moisture/vapor barrier is installed over the top of some of the tendons. This condition should be corrected to help prevent air pockets / voids from occurring.



E. Plumbing

General Information

MAIN WATER SUPPLY

Material used for city water supply line: **Copper**
Depth of the city water supply line: **18-inches**
Size of the water supply line: **1-inches**
Location of the water meter water shutoff: **Within 5-feet of Front Curb**
Location of homeowner water shutoff: **Within 3-feet of east exterior wall.**

MAIN SEWER

Size of the main sewer line: **4-inches**
Material used main sewer line: **PVC**
Location of the main cleanout: **Within 3-feet of east exterior wall.**
Does drain system properly sloped downward toward sewer connection? **Yes**
(Does drain maintain a minimum of one fourth unit vertical in 12 unit horizontal (2%) slope)

WATER DISTRIBUTION

Material used for water distribution lines: PEX
Depth of water distribution line: **6-inches**

Are the plumbing drain and water lines passing through beams or footings properly sleeved? **Yes**
Are the plumbing lines properly protected from concrete? **Yes**
Are the plumbing risers / stand pipes properly capped with a rubber cap (NOT TAPED)? **Yes**
Are there stand / riser pipes in a footing / beam area (Not recommended placement)? **No**
Are bath-traps block-outs made of plastic (NOT cardboard or wood)? **Yes**
Are water lines protected from damage? **No**
Are the water and drain lines under pressure? **Yes**

Observations and Comments:

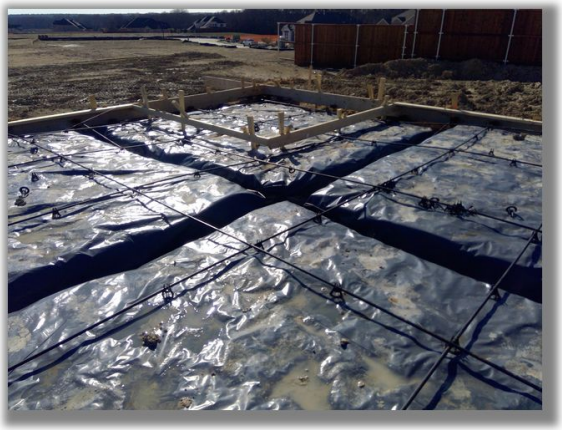
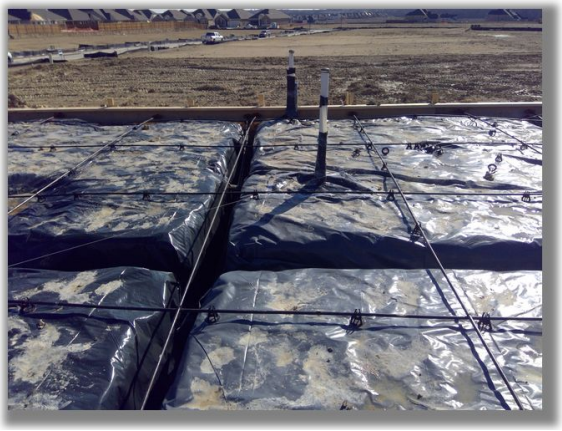
- The water supply lines need to be properly protected in the beam / footing areas. The water line is not properly insulated across the beam / footing. This condition should be corrected prior to the concrete being poured to help prevent future slab leaks from occurring.

- All plumbing risers / stand pipes should be properly capped. Tape should not be used to seal the top of the plumbing risers / stand pipes.

PHOTO SUMMARY





INSPECTION AGREEMENT
PLEASE READ THIS AGREEMENT CAREFULLY BEFORE SIGNING

I. SCOPE OF SERVICES

1. In exchange for the inspection fee ($327) paid by Client Name Here, the Inspector agrees to provide the Client with an property condition report setting out the Inspector's professional opinions concerning the condition of the property further described in the report. The inspection will be performed with the use of Generally Accepted Trade Practices, the International Residential Code for One-and Two-Family Dwellings (IRC), and National Electrical Code (NEC) NFPA-70. The Inspector will attempt to identify major defects and problems with the property. However, Client acknowledges that the property condition report may not identify all defects or problems.
2. It is Client's duty to exercise reasonable care to protect himself or herself regarding the condition of the subject property, including those facts which are known to or within the diligent attention and observation of Client. The inspection is based upon the inspector's training, experience and professional judgment. Every building is different and the inspectors must rely upon their skills as inspectors to make decisions taking into account field conditions, which may include, but not limited to, completeness of the construction at the time of the inspection, site conditions, uniqueness of special architectural designs or construction, type of construction and visual accessibility.
3. The inspection is limited to those items which can be seen, easily accessed and/or operated by the Inspector, without hazard or harm to the inspector, at the time of the inspection as set out in the property condition report. The Inspector will not remove walls, floors, wall coverings, floor coverings, insulation or other obstructions in order to inspect concealed items. Systems and conditions which are not specifically addressed in the property condition report are excluded.
4. The Inspector may indicate one of the following opinions of the Inspector regarding a particular item:
   - The item is performing its intended function at the time of the inspection;
   - The item is in need of replacement or repair; or
   - Further evaluation by an expert is recommended.

II. PROPERTY CONDITION REPORT

1. The property condition report provided by the Inspector will contain the Inspector's professional, good-faith opinions concerning the need for repair or replacement of certain observable items. All statements in the report are the Inspector's opinions and should not be construed as statements of fact or factual representations concerning the Property. By accepting the property condition report, the Client understands that the services provided by the Inspector fall within the Professional Services Exemption of the Texas Deceptive Trade Practices Act ("DTPA") and agrees that no cause of action exists under the DTPA related to the services provided. Unless specifically stated, the report will not include and should not be read to indicate opinions as to the environmental conditions, presence of toxic or hazardous waste or substances, presence of termites or other wood-destroying organisms, or 100% compliance with all codes, ordinances, statutes or restrictions or the insurability, efficiency, quality, durability, future life or future performance of any item inspected.
2. The property condition report is not a substitute for disclosures by builders or sub-contractors. Said disclosure and statements should be carefully considered for any material facts that may influence or effect the desirability and/or market value of the Property.
3. As noted above, the property condition report may state that further evaluation of certain items is needed by an expert in the field of the item inspected. By excepting this Agreement, Client acknowledges that qualified experts may be needed to further evaluate such items as structural systems, foundations, grading, drainage, roofing, plumbing, electrical systems, HVAC, appliances, sprinkler systems pool system and components, fire/smoke detection systems, septic systems and other observable items as noted in the report.

III. DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES

The inspector makes no guarantee or warranty, express or implied, as to any of the following:

1. That all defects have been found or that the Inspector will pay for repair of undisclosed defects;
2. That any of the items inspected are designed or constructed in a good and workmanlike manner;
3. That any of the items inspected will continue to perform in the future as they are performing at time of the inspection; and
4. That any of the items inspected are merchantable or fit for any particular purpose.

IV. LIMITATION OF LIABILITY

BY SIGNING THIS AGREEMENT, CLIENT ACKNOWLEDGES THAT THE INSPECTION FEE PAID TO THE INSPECTOR IS NOMINAL GIVEN THE RISK OF LIABILITY ASSOCIATED WITH PERFORMING HOME INSPECTIONS IF LIABILITY COULD NOT BE LIMITED. CLIENT ACKNOWLEDGES THAT WITHOUT THE ABILITY TO LIMIT LIABILITY, THE INSPECTOR WOULD BE FORCED TO CHARGE CLIENT MUCH MORE THAN THE INSPECTION FEE FOR THE INSPECTOR'S SERVICES. CLIENT ACKNOWLEDGES BEING GIVEN THE OPPORTUNITY TO HAVE THIS AGREEMENT REVIEWED BY COUNSEL OF HIS OR HER OWN CHOOSING AND FURTHER ACKNOWLEDGES THE OPPORTUNITY OF HIRING A DIFFERENT INSPECTOR TO PERFORM THE INSPECTION. BY SIGNING THIS AGREEMENT, CLIENT AGREES TO LIABILITY BEING LIMITED TO THE AMOUNT OF THE INSPECTION FEE PAID BY THE CLIENT. $327

V. LIMITATIONS, EXCEPTIONS AND EXCLUSIONS

Excluded from this inspection are any of the building's systems, structure, or components, which are inaccessible, concealed from view, or cannot be inspected due to circumstances beyond the control of the inspector, or the Client(s) have agreed to not be inspected. The following are excluded from the scope of this real estate inspection unless specifically agreed otherwise between the Inspector and Client(s).

1. Determining compliance with: installation guidelines, manufacturers' specifications, 100% code compliance, local ordinances, zoning regulations, Americans With Disabilities Act, covenants, or other restrictions, including local interpretations thereof.
2. Obtaining or reviewing information from any third-parties including, but not limited to: government agencies (such as permits), component or system manufacturers information, (including product defects, recalls or similar notices), contractors, managers, sellers, occupants, neighbors, vendors, consultants, homeowner or similar association, attorneys, agents or brokers.
3. Geotechnical, engineering, structural, architectural, design, geological, hydrological, seismic, land surveying or soils-related examinations.
4. Examination of conditions related to animals, birds, rodents, insects, wood destroying insects, organisms, bio-organic growth, mold, and mildew or damage caused thereby.
5. Examining or evaluating the acoustical or other nuisance characteristics of any system, structure, or component of a building, complex, adjoining properties or neighbors.
6. Certain factors relating to any systems, structures, or components of the building, including, but not limited to: adequacy, efficiency, durability or remaining useful life, costs to repair, replace or operate, fair market value, applicability, marketability, quality, or advisability of purchase.
7. Environmental hazards or conditions, including, but not limited to, the presence, absence, or risk of asbestos, lead-based paint, mold, mildew, or any other environmental hazard, environmental pathogen, carcinogen, toxin, mycotoxin, pollutant, fungal presence or activity, or poison; or toxic, reactive, combustible, corrosive contaminants, wildfire, windstorm, geologic, floods or damage caused thereby.
8. Examining or evaluating inaccessible fire resistive/proofing, damp/waterproofing or weather-protection characteristics of any system, structure or component of the building.
9. Systems, structures, or components not specifically identified in the written inspection report.
10. Negotiating with builders, contractors or any other person acting as the owner's representative unless specifically contracted and incorporated into a separate agreement and fees schedule for such service.

VI. DISPUTE RESOLUTION

In the event a dispute arises regarding an inspection that has been performed under this agreement, the Client agrees to notify the Inspector within ten (10) days of the date the Client discovers the basis for the dispute so as to give the Inspector a reasonable opportunity to reinspect the property. Client agrees to allow re-inspection before any corrective action is taken. Client agrees not to disturb or repair or have repaired anything which might constitute evidence relating to a complaint against the Inspector. Client further agrees that the Inspector can either conduct the reinspection himself or can employ others (at Inspector's expense) to reinspect the property, or both. In the event a dispute cannot be resolved by the Client and the Inspector, the parties agree that any dispute or controversy shall be resolved by mandatory and binding arbitration administered by the American Arbitration Association ("AAA") pursuant to Chapter 171 of the Texas Civil Practice & Remedies Code and in accordance with this arbitration agreement and the commercial arbitration rules of the AAA.

VII. ATTORNEY FEE'S

The Inspector and Client Name Here agree that in the event any dispute or controversy arises as a result of this Agreement, and the services provided hereunder, the prevailing party in that dispute shall be entitled to recover all of the prevailing party's reasonable and necessary attorneys' fees and costs incurred by that party.

VIII. EXCLUSIVITY

The Property Condition Report is to be prepared exclusively for Client Name Here and is not transferable to anyone in any form. Client gives permission for the Inspector to discuss report findings with the builder, sub-contractor, real estate agents, specialists, or repair persons for the sake of clarification. A copy of the Property Condition Report may be released with written consent of both contractual parties.

Client Signature: _____ Date: Date Here

Inspector: **Brian Murphy**

GLOSSARY OF TERM & DEFINITIONS

Block-out - To install a box or barrier within a foundation wall to prevent the concrete from entering an area. For example, foundation floor are sometimes "blocked" in order for plumbing pipes to pass through the floor and allow for future placement of a plumbing fixture.

Blowout - A localized concrete failure which occurs during or after stressing.

Brick (veneer) Ledge - Part of the foundation wall where brick (veneer) will rest.

Beam / Footing - A grade beam or grade beam footing is a component of a building's foundation. It consists of a reinforced concrete beam that transmits the load from a bearing wall into spaced foundations components.

Cable - A term used by some to denote a prestressing strand or a single-strand tendon.

Cave-in - Beam / footing sidewall dirt that has fallen into the excavated trench and changing the depth of the trench. In an excavation, is the detachment of the mass of soil in the side of trench and the sudden displacement inside the excavation (trench).

Chair - Hardware used to support or hold post-tension tendons or reinforcing bars in their proper position to prevent displacement before and during concrete placement.

Claddng - a covering or coating on a structure or material. (wood, brick, stone, stucco, vinyl etc.)

Design Professional - The person, firm, or organization responsible for preparing the contract documents of the project.

Edge Form - Form work used to limit the horizontal spread of fresh concrete. A solid barrier that helps to hold the fluid concrete in place until it hardens and acquire a particular shape.

Fixed-End Anchorage - An anchorage at the end of a tendon where stressing jack is not attached during stressing operations. Fixed-end anchorages are typically attached to the strand at the fabrication plant.

Foundation Engineering - In engineering, a foundation is the element of a structure which connects it to the ground, and transfers loads from the structure to the ground. Foundations are generally considered either shallow or deep. Foundation engineering is the application of soil mechanics and rock mechanics (Geotechnical engineering) in the design of foundation elements of structures.

Installation Drawings - Drawings furnished by the Design Engineer or furnished by the post-tensioning material supplier and approved by the Design Engineer showing information such as the length, identification marking, location, position and elongation of each tendon to be placed. For slab-on-ground construction, the Design Engineer's drawings and the post-tensioning installation drawings are generally one and the same.

Monostrand - One single-strand.

Moisture / Vapor Barrier - a material or construction that impedes the transmission of water vapor under specified conditions. Codes call calls for 6-mil polyethylene or “other approved equivalent methods or materials shall be used to retard vapor transmission through the floor slab”.

Pocket Former - A temporary device used at the stressing end to provide a cavity that can be grouted after the prestressing operation is complete.

Post-Tensioning - Method of prestressing in which prestressing steel is tensioned after concrete has hardened.

P/T Coating (Coating or Grease) - Material used to protect the prestressing steel against corrosion and reduce friction between the prestressing steel and the sheathing; meeting or exceeding the performance criteria of the Post-Tensioning Institute as outlined in the PTI Specifications for Unbonded Single Strand Tendons. 4

Rebar (short for reinforcing bar - Known when massed as reinforcing steel or reinforcement steel, is a steel bar or mesh of steel wires used as a tension device in reinforced concrete and reinforced masonry structures to strengthen and aid the concrete under tension.

Reinforcement - A structurally reinforced slab-on-ground uses a composite of concrete and structural steel (rebar) to support the design load. Structural steel may be rebar or post-tension system. By definition, secondary/temperature-shrinkage reinforcement is used to control cracks after they have formed in the concrete cross-section.

Sheathing - A material encasing prestressing steel to prevent bonding of the prestressing steel with the surrounding concrete, provide corrosion protection, and contain post-tensioning coating.

Slab-on-grade foundations - Are described as when a concrete floor slab is poured at grade level to provide a foundation for a home, building or structure. Concrete slab on grade foundations are built on ground level with no crawl space or basement.

Strand - High-strength steel wires helically placed around a center wire. For unbonded tendons typically a 7-wire strand.

Stressing Pocket - The void created by the “pocket former” between the stressing anchor and the edge of the concrete to allow access for the stressing equipment. After stressing this void is filled in with an approved grout to provide protection for the tendon end.

Stressing Equipment - Consists normally of a hydraulic pump, jack and pressure gauge.

Stressing-End - The end of the tendon at which the prestressing force is applied.

Stressing Pocket - The void created by the pocket former between the stressing anchor and the edge of the concrete to allow access for the stressing equipment. After stressing this void is filled in with an approved grout to provide protection for the tendon end.

Stressing-End Anchorage - The anchorage at the stressing-end of a tendon which is used to stress the prestressing steel (strand).

Tendon - In post-tensioned applications, the tendon is a complete assembly consisting of anchorages, prestressing steel, and sheathing with post-tensioning coating for unbonded applications or ducts with grout for bonded applications.

Tendon Support System - The required support bars, chairs, bolsters and other accessories required to maintain the tendon profile.

Tendon Tail - The excess strand protruding beyond the stressing-end anchor.

Wobble Friction - The friction caused by the unintended deviation of the tendon.