Uniform Mitigation Verification Inspection Form

Maintain a copy of this form and any documentation provided with the insurance policy

Owner Information Owner Information Country Orlando Zip: 32819 Work Phone: Country Orlango Insurance Company: Year of Home: 1984 NOTE: Any documentation used in validating the compliance or existence of each construction or mitigation attribute must accompany this form. At least one photograph must accompany this form to validate each attribute marked in questions 3 though 7. The insurer may ask additional questions regarding the mitigated feature(s) verified on his form. 1. Building Code: Was the structure built in compliance with the FIGN: Year Building Code (FIRC 2001 or later) OR for homes located in the HVHZ (Miami-Dade or Broward counties), South Florida Building Code (FIRC 2001 or later) OR for homes located in the HVHZ (Miami-Dade or Broward counties), South Florida Building Code (FIRC 2001 or later) OR for homes located in the HVHZ (Miami-Dade or Broward counties), South Florida Building Code (FIRC 2001 or later) OR for homes located in the HVHZ (Miami-Dade or Broward counties), South Florida Building Code (FIRC 2001 or later) OR for homes located in the HVHZ (DN) Built in Explorition Date powers of the FIRC ADDI-DATE or the HVHZ (DN) Built in Compliance with the FIRC Year Built A Built in compliance with the FIRC Year Built A Built in compliance with the FIRC Year Built Be For the HVHZ (DN) Built in compliance with the FIRC Year Or HVHZ (DN) Provide a permit application with a date after 91/1994: Building Permit Application Date powers or Year Or Track (Present Permit Application Permit Application Date powers or Year Or Track (Present Permit Application Permit Application Date powers or Permit Application Permit Application Date powers or Permit Application Permit Application Permit Application Date powers or Permit Application Permit Permit Permit Permit Permit Pe	Inspec	tion Date: April 30, 2021	-					
Address: 7624-7624 Spring Bay Cove								
City: Orlando County: Orlando Policy #: Policy #	Owner Name: Spring Bay Condominium Association Contact Person:							
County: Orange Cell Phone:	Addre	ss: 7624-7624 Spring Bay Co						
Insurance Company: Policy #: Email: Emai	City: (Orlando	Zip: 32819					
Vear of Home: 1984 # of Stories: 2	Count	y: Orange			Cell Phone:			
NOTE: Any documentation used in validating the compliance or existence of each construction or mitigation attribute must accompany this form. At least one photograph must accompany this form to validate each attribute marked in questions 3 though 7. The insurer may ask additional questions regarding the mitigated refaure(s) verified on this form. 1. Building Code: Was the structure built in compliance with the Florida Building Code (FBC 2001 or later) OR for homes located in the HVHZ (Miami-Dade or Broward counties), South Florida Building Code (FBC 2001 or later) OR for homes located in the HVHZ (Miami-Dade or Broward counties), South Florida Building Code (FBC 2001 or later) OR for homes located in the HVHZ (Miami-Dade or Broward counties), South Florida Building Code (FBC 2001 or later) OR for homes located in the HVHZ Only: Building Permit Application Date (Manayarvy)	Insura	nce Company:			Policy #:			
accompany this form. At least one photograph must accompany this form to validate each attribute marked in questions 3 though 7. The insurer may ask additional questions regarding the mitigated feature(s) verified on this form. 1. Building Code: Was the structure built in compliance with the Florida Building Code (FBC 2001 or later) OR for homes located in the HVHZ (Miami-Dade or Broward counties), South Florida Building Code (SFBC-94)? A. Built in compliance with the FBC: Year Built	Year o	of Home: 1984	# of Stories: 2		Email:			
the HVHZ (Miami-Dade or Broward counties), South Florida Building Code (SFBC-94)? A. Built in compliance with the FBC: Year Built a date after 31/12002: Building Permit Application Date (MIDDYYYY) / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / /	accon	pany this form. At least one p	hotograph must accompa	ny this form to validat	te each attribute marke	d in questions 3		
OR Year of Original Installation/Replacement OR indicate that no information was available to verify compliance for each roof covering identified. 2.1 Roof Covering Type: Permit Application Permit Application Product Approval Product Prod		the HVHZ (Miami-Dade or Broward counties), South Florida Building Code (SFBC-94)? A. Built in compliance with the FBC: Year Built For homes built in 2002/2003 provide a permit application with a date after 3/1/2002: Building Permit Application Date (MM/DD/YYYY)// B. For the HVHZ Only: Built in compliance with the SFBC-94: Year Built For homes built in 1994, 1995, and 1996 provide a permit application with a date after 9/1/1994: Building Permit Application Date (MM/DD/YYYY)//						
2.1 Roof Covering Type: Permit Application Date Product Approval # Veor of Original Installation or Provided for Compiliance 1. Asphalts Therglass Shingle	OF	2. Roof Covering: Select all roof covering types in use. Provide the permit application date OR FBC/MDC Product Approval number OR Year of Original Installation/Replacement OR indicate that no information was available to verify compliance for each roof						
□ 2. Concrete/Clay Tile						Provided for		
✓ A. All roof coverings listed above meet the FBC with a FBC or Miami-Dade Product Approval listing current at time of installation OR have a roofing permit application date on or after 3/1/02 OR the roof is original and built in 2004 or later. □		1. Asphalt/Fiberglass Shingle						
3 . Metal 3 . 17./2020		2. Concrete/Clay Tile	1 1					
□ 4. Built Up □ 5. Membrane □ 6. Other □ A. All roof coverings listed above meet the FBC with a FBC or Miami-Dade Product Approval listing current at time of installation OR have a roofing permit application date on or after 3/1/02 OR the roof is original and built in 2004 or later. □ B. All roof coverings have a Miami-Dade Product Approval listing current at time of installation OR (for the HVHZ only) a roofing permit application after 9/1/1994 and before 3/1/2002 OR the roof is original and built in 1997 or later. □ C. One or more roof coverings do not meet the requirements of Answer "A" or "B". □ D. No roof coverings meet the requirements of Answer "A" or "B". □ D. No roof coverings meet the requirements of Answer "A" or "B". □ A. Plywood/Oriented strand board (OSB) roof sheathing attached to the roof truss/rafter (spaced a maximum of 24" inches o.c.) by staples or 6d nails spaced at 6" along the edge and 12" in the fieldOR- Batten decking supporting wood shakes or wood shinglesOR- Any system of screws, nails, adhesives, other deck fastening system or truss/rafter spacing that has an equivalent mean uplift less than that required for Options B or C below. □ B. Plywood/OSB roof sheathing with a minimum thickness of 7/16"inch attached to the roof truss/rafter (spaced a maximum of 24"inches o.c.) by 8d common nails spaced a maximum of 12" inches in the fieldOR- Any system of screws, nails, adhesives, other deck fastening system or truss/rafter spacing that is shown to have an equivalent or greater resistance than 8d nails spaced a maximum of 12 inches in the field or has a mean uplift resistance of at least 103 psf. ✓ C. Plywood/OSB roof sheathing with a minimum thickness of 7/16"inch attached to the roof truss/rafter (spaced a maximum of 24"inches o.c.) by 8d common nails spaced a maximum of 6" inches in the fieldOR- Dimensional lumber/Tongue & Groove decking with a minimum of 2 nails per board (or 1 nail per board if each board is equal to or less than 6 inches in width)OR- Any system of screw		✓ 3. Metal						
□ 6. Other □		4. Built Up						
A. All roof coverings listed above meet the FBC with a FBC or Miami-Dade Product Approval listing current at time of installation OR have a roofing permit application date on or after 3/1/02 OR the roof is original and built in 2004 or later. B. All roof coverings have a Miami-Dade Product Approval listing current at time of installation OR (for the HVHZ only) a roofing permit application after 9/1/1994 and before 3/1/2002 OR the roof is original and built in 1997 or later. C. One or more roof coverings do not meet the requirements of Answer "A" or "B". D. No roof coverings meet the requirements of Answer "A" or "B". 3. Roof Deck Attachment: What is the weakest form of roof deck attachment? A. Plywood/Oriented strand board (OSB) roof sheathing attached to the roof truss/rafter (spaced a maximum of 24" inches o.c.) by staples or 6d nails spaced at 6" along the edge and 12" in the fieldOR- Batten decking supporting wood shakes or wood shinglesOR- Any system of screws, nails, adhesives, other deck fastening system or truss/rafter spacing that has an equivalent mean uplift less than that required for Options B or C below. B. Plywood/OSB roof sheathing with a minimum thickness of 7/16"inch attached to the roof truss/rafter (spaced a maximum of 24"inches o.c.) by 8d common nails spaced a maximum of 12" inches in the fieldOR- Any system of screws, nails, adhesives, other deck fastening system or truss/rafter spacing that is shown to have an equivalent or greater resistance than 8d nails spaced a maximum of 12 inches in the field or has a mean uplift resistance of at least 103 psf. C. Plywood/OSB roof sheathing with a minimum thickness of 7/16"inch attached to the roof truss/rafter (spaced a maximum of 24"inches o.c.) by 8d common nails spaced a maximum of 6" inches in the fieldOR- Dimensional lumber/Tongue & Groove decking with a minimum of 2 nails per board (or 1 nail per board if each board is equal to or less than 6 inches in width)OR-Any system of screws, nails, adhesives, other deck fastenin						П		
 ✓ A. All roof coverings listed above meet the FBC with a FBC or Miami-Dade Product Approval listing current at time of installation OR have a roofing permit application date on or after 3/1/02 OR the roof is original and built in 2004 or later. □ B. All roof coverings have a Miami-Dade Product Approval listing current at time of installation OR (for the HVHZ only) a roofing permit application after 9/1/1994 and before 3/1/2002 OR the roof is original and built in 1997 or later. □ C. One or more roof coverings do not meet the requirements of Answer "A" or "B". □ D. No roof coverings meet the requirements of Answer "A" or "B". 3. Roof Deck Attachment: What is the weakest form of roof deck attachment? □ A. Plywood/Oriented strand board (OSB) roof sheathing attached to the roof truss/rafter (spaced a maximum of 24" inches o.c.) by staples or 6d nails spaced at 6" along the edge and 12" in the fieldOR- Batten decking supporting wood shakes or wood shinglesOR- Any system of screws, nails, adhesives, other deck fastening system or truss/rafter (spaced a maximum of 24"inches o.c.) by 8d common nails spaced a maximum of 12" inches in the fieldOR- Any system of screws, nails, adhesives, other deck fastening system or truss/rafter spacing that is shown to have an equivalent or greater resistance than 8d nails spaced a maximum of 12 inches in the field or has a mean uplift resistance of at least 103 psf. ✓ C. Plywood/OSB roof sheathing with a minimum thickness of 7/16"inch attached to the roof truss/rafter (spaced a maximum of 24"inches o.c.) by 8d common nails spaced a maximum of 6" inches in the fieldOR- Dimensional lumber/Tongue & Groove decking with a minimum of 2 nails per board (or 1 nail per board if each board is equal to or less than 6 inches in width)OR-Any system of screws, nails, adhesives, other deck fastening system or truss/rafter spacing that is shown to have an equivalent 		_						
roofing permit application after 9/1/1994 and before 3/1/2002 OR the roof is original and built in 1997 or later. C. One or more roof coverings do not meet the requirements of Answer "A" or "B". D. No roof coverings meet the requirements of Answer "A" or "B". 3. Roof Deck Attachment: What is the weakest form of roof deck attachment? A. Plywood/Oriented strand board (OSB) roof sheathing attached to the roof truss/rafter (spaced a maximum of 24" inches o.c.) by staples or 6d nails spaced at 6" along the edge and 12" in the fieldOR- Batten decking supporting wood shakes or wood shinglesOR- Any system of screws, nails, adhesives, other deck fastening system or truss/rafter spacing that has an equivalent mean uplift less than that required for Options B or C below. B. Plywood/OSB roof sheathing with a minimum thickness of 7/16"inch attached to the roof truss/rafter (spaced a maximum of 24"inches o.c.) by 8d common nails spaced a maximum of 12" inches in the fieldOR- Any system of screws, nails, adhesives, other deck fastening system or truss/rafter spacing that is shown to have an equivalent or greater resistance than 8d nails spaced a maximum of 12 inches in the field or has a mean uplift resistance of at least 103 psf. C. Plywood/OSB roof sheathing with a minimum thickness of 7/16"inch attached to the roof truss/rafter (spaced a maximum of 24"inches o.c.) by 8d common nails spaced a maximum of 6" inches in the fieldOR- Dimensional lumber/Tongue & Groove decking with a minimum of 2 nails per board (or 1 nail per board if each board is equal to or less than 6 inches in width)OR-Any system of screws, nails, adhesives, other deck fastening system or truss/rafter spacing that is shown to have an equivalent	V	A. All roof coverings listed above meet the FBC with a FBC or Miami-Dade Product Approval listing current at time of						
 □ D. No roof coverings meet the requirements of Answer "A" or "B". 3. Roof Deck Attachment: What is the weakest form of roof deck attachment? □ A. Plywood/Oriented strand board (OSB) roof sheathing attached to the roof truss/rafter (spaced a maximum of 24" inches o.c.) by staples or 6d nails spaced at 6" along the edge and 12" in the fieldOR- Batten decking supporting wood shakes or wood shinglesOR- Any system of screws, nails, adhesives, other deck fastening system or truss/rafter spacing that has an equivalent mean uplift less than that required for Options B or C below. □ B. Plywood/OSB roof sheathing with a minimum thickness of 7/16"inch attached to the roof truss/rafter (spaced a maximum of 24"inches o.c.) by 8d common nails spaced a maximum of 12" inches in the fieldOR- Any system of screws, nails, adhesives, other deck fastening system or truss/rafter spacing that is shown to have an equivalent or greater resistance than 8d nails spaced a maximum of 12 inches in the field or has a mean uplift resistance of at least 103 psf. ☑ C. Plywood/OSB roof sheathing with a minimum thickness of 7/16"inch attached to the roof truss/rafter (spaced a maximum of 24"inches o.c.) by 8d common nails spaced a maximum of 6" inches in the fieldOR- Dimensional lumber/Tongue & Groove decking with a minimum of 2 nails per board (or 1 nail per board if each board is equal to or less than 6 inches in width)OR-Any system of screws, nails, adhesives, other deck fastening system or truss/rafter spacing that is shown to have an equivalent 								
3. Roof Deck Attachment: What is the weakest form of roof deck attachment? A. Plywood/Oriented strand board (OSB) roof sheathing attached to the roof truss/rafter (spaced a maximum of 24" inches o.c.) by staples or 6d nails spaced at 6" along the edge and 12" in the fieldOR- Batten decking supporting wood shakes or wood shinglesOR- Any system of screws, nails, adhesives, other deck fastening system or truss/rafter spacing that has an equivalent mean uplift less than that required for Options B or C below. B. Plywood/OSB roof sheathing with a minimum thickness of 7/16"inch attached to the roof truss/rafter (spaced a maximum of 24"inches o.c.) by 8d common nails spaced a maximum of 12" inches in the fieldOR- Any system of screws, nails, adhesives, other deck fastening system or truss/rafter spacing that is shown to have an equivalent or greater resistance than 8d nails spaced a maximum of 12 inches in the field or has a mean uplift resistance of at least 103 psf. C. Plywood/OSB roof sheathing with a minimum thickness of 7/16"inch attached to the roof truss/rafter (spaced a maximum of 24"inches o.c.) by 8d common nails spaced a maximum of 6" inches in the fieldOR- Dimensional lumber/Tongue & Groove decking with a minimum of 2 nails per board (or 1 nail per board if each board is equal to or less than 6 inches in width)OR-Any system of screws, nails, adhesives, other deck fastening system or truss/rafter spacing that is shown to have an equivalent		C. One or more roof coverings	do not meet the requirement	nts of Answer "A" or "E	3".			
 A. Plywood/Oriented strand board (OSB) roof sheathing attached to the roof truss/rafter (spaced a maximum of 24" inches o.c.) by staples or 6d nails spaced at 6" along the edge and 12" in the fieldOR- Batten decking supporting wood shakes or wood shinglesOR- Any system of screws, nails, adhesives, other deck fastening system or truss/rafter spacing that has an equivalent mean uplift less than that required for Options B or C below. B. Plywood/OSB roof sheathing with a minimum thickness of 7/16"inch attached to the roof truss/rafter (spaced a maximum of 24"inches o.c.) by 8d common nails spaced a maximum of 12" inches in the fieldOR- Any system of screws, nails, adhesives, other deck fastening system or truss/rafter spacing that is shown to have an equivalent or greater resistance than 8d nails spaced a maximum of 12 inches in the field or has a mean uplift resistance of at least 103 psf. C. Plywood/OSB roof sheathing with a minimum thickness of 7/16"inch attached to the roof truss/rafter (spaced a maximum of 24"inches o.c.) by 8d common nails spaced a maximum of 6" inches in the fieldOR- Dimensional lumber/Tongue & Groove decking with a minimum of 2 nails per board (or 1 nail per board if each board is equal to or less than 6 inches in width)OR- Any system of screws, nails, adhesives, other deck fastening system or truss/rafter spacing that is shown to have an equivalent 		D. No roof coverings meet the requirements of Answer "A" or "B".						
by staples or 6d nails spaced at 6" along the edge and 12" in the fieldOR- Batten decking supporting wood shakes or wood shinglesOR- Any system of screws, nails, adhesives, other deck fastening system or truss/rafter spacing that has an equivalent mean uplift less than that required for Options B or C below. B. Plywood/OSB roof sheathing with a minimum thickness of 7/16"inch attached to the roof truss/rafter (spaced a maximum of 24"inches o.c.) by 8d common nails spaced a maximum of 12" inches in the fieldOR- Any system of screws, nails, adhesives, other deck fastening system or truss/rafter spacing that is shown to have an equivalent or greater resistance than 8d nails spaced a maximum of 12 inches in the field or has a mean uplift resistance of at least 103 psf. C. Plywood/OSB roof sheathing with a minimum thickness of 7/16"inch attached to the roof truss/rafter (spaced a maximum of 24"inches o.c.) by 8d common nails spaced a maximum of 6" inches in the fieldOR- Dimensional lumber/Tongue & Groove decking with a minimum of 2 nails per board (or 1 nail per board if each board is equal to or less than 6 inches in width)OR-Any system of screws, nails, adhesives, other deck fastening system or truss/rafter spacing that is shown to have an equivalent	3. <u>Ro</u>	oof Deck Attachment: What is the	ne weakest form of roof de	ck attachment?				
 24"inches o.c.) by 8d common nails spaced a maximum of 12" inches in the fieldOR- Any system of screws, nails, adhesives, other deck fastening system or truss/rafter spacing that is shown to have an equivalent or greater resistance than 8d nails spaced a maximum of 12 inches in the field or has a mean uplift resistance of at least 103 psf. C. Plywood/OSB roof sheathing with a minimum thickness of 7/16"inch attached to the roof truss/rafter (spaced a maximum of 24"inches o.c.) by 8d common nails spaced a maximum of 6" inches in the fieldOR- Dimensional lumber/Tongue & Groove decking with a minimum of 2 nails per board (or 1 nail per board if each board is equal to or less than 6 inches in width)OR-Any system of screws, nails, adhesives, other deck fastening system or truss/rafter spacing that is shown to have an equivalent 		by staples or 6d nails spaced at 6" along the edge and 12" in the fieldOR- Batten decking supporting wood shakes or wood shinglesOR- Any system of screws, nails, adhesives, other deck fastening system or truss/rafter spacing that has an equivalent						
24"inches o.c.) by 8d common nails spaced a maximum of 6" inches in the fieldOR- Dimensional lumber/Tongue & Groove decking with a minimum of 2 nails per board (or 1 nail per board if each board is equal to or less than 6 inches in width)OR-Any system of screws, nails, adhesives, other deck fastening system or truss/rafter spacing that is shown to have an equivalent		24"inches o.c.) by 8d common nails spaced a maximum of 12" inches in the fieldOR- Any system of screws, nails, adhesives, other deck fastening system or truss/rafter spacing that is shown to have an equivalent or greater resistance than 8d nails spaced						
	✓	24"inches o.c.) by 8d common nails spaced a maximum of 6" inches in the fieldOR- Dimensional lumber/Tongue & Groove decking with a minimum of 2 nails per board (or 1 nail per board if each board is equal to or less than 6 inches in width)OR-						
	Inspe	• •		• •	- -	-		

*This verification form is valid for up to five (5) years provided no material changes have been made to the structure. OIR-B1-1802 (Rev. 01/12) Adopted by Rule 69O-170.0155 Page 1 of 4

		or greater resistance than 8d common nails spaced a maximum of 6 inches in the field or has a mean uplift resistance of at least 182 psf.			
		D. Reinforced Concrete Roof Deck.			
		E. Other:			
		F. Unknown or unidentified.			
		G. No attic access.			
4.		of to Wall Attachment: What is the <u>WEAKEST</u> roof to wall connection? (Do not include attachment of hip/valley jacks within the inside or outside corner of the roof in determination of WEAKEST type)			
		A. Toe Nails			
		☐ Truss/rafter anchored to top plate of wall using nails driven at an angle through the truss/rafter and attached to the top plate of the wall, or			
		☐ Metal connectors that do not meet the minimal conditions or requirements of B, C, or D			
	Mi	nimal conditions to qualify for categories B, C, or D. All visible metal connectors are:			
		☐ Secured to truss/rafter with a minimum of three (3) nails, and			
		Attached to the wall top plate of the wall framing, or embedded in the bond beam, with less than a ½" gap from the blocking or truss/rafter and blocked no more than 1.5" of the truss/rafter, and free of visible severe corrosion.			
	√	B. Clips			
		Metal connectors that do not wrap over the top of the truss/rafter, or			
		☐ Metal connectors with a minimum of 1 strap that wraps over the top of the truss/rafter and does not meet the nai position requirements of C or D, but is secured with a minimum of 3 nails.			
		C. Single Wraps Metal connectors consisting of a single strap that wraps over the top of the truss/rafter and is secured with a minimum of 2 nails on the front side and a minimum of 1 nail on the opposing side.			
minimum of 2 nails on the front side and a minimum of 1 nail on the opposing side. □ D. Double Wraps					
		☐ Metal Connectors consisting of 2 separate straps that are attached to the wall frame, or embedded in the bond beam, on either side of the truss/rafter where each strap wraps over the top of the truss/rafter and is secured with a minimum of 2 nails on the front side, and a minimum of 1 nail on the opposing side, or			
		☐ Metal connectors consisting of a single strap that wraps over the top of the truss/rafter, is secured to the wall on both sides, and is secured to the top plate with a minimum of three nails on each side.			
		E. Structural Anchor bolts structurally connected or reinforced concrete roof.			
		F. Other:			
		G. Unknown or unidentified			
		H. No attic access			
5.		of Geometry: What is the roof shape? (Do not consider roofs of porches or carports that are attached only to the fascia or wall of host structure over unenclosed space in the determination of roof perimeter or roof area for roof geometry classification).			
		A. Hip Roof Hip roof with no other roof shapes greater than 10% of the total roof system perimeter.			
		Total length of non-hip features: feet; Total roof system perimeter: feet B. Flat Roof Roof on a building with 5 or more units where at least 90% of the main roof area has a roof slope of			
	√	less than 2:12. Roof area with slope less than 2:12 sq ft; Total roof area sq ft C. Other Roof Any roof that does not qualify as either (A) or (B) above.			
6	Sec	condary Water Resistance (SWR): (standard underlayments or hot-mopped felts do not qualify as an SWR)			
0.	<u>scc</u>	A. SWR (also called Sealed Roof Deck) Self-adhering polymer modified-bitumen roofing underlayment applied directly to the sheathing or foam adhesive SWR barrier (not foamed-on insulation) applied as a supplemental means to protect the dwelling from water intrusion in the event of roof covering loss.			
		B. No SWR.			
	Ц	C. Unknown or undetermined.			
In	spec	tors Initials RG Property Address 7604-7624 Spring Bay Cove, Orlando			
*T	his '	verification form is valid for up to five (5) years provided no material changes have been made to the structure or			

^{*}This verification form is valid for up to five (5) years provided no material changes have been made to the structure or inaccuracies found on the form.

7. Opening Protection: What is the weakest form of wind borne debris protection installed on the structure? First, use the table to determine the weakest form of protection for each category of opening. Second, (a) check one answer below (A, B, C, N, or X) based upon the lowest protection level for ALL Glazed openings and (b) check the protection level for all Non-Glazed openings (.1, .2, or .3) as applicable.

Opening Protection Level Chart Place an "X" in each row to identify all forms of protection in use for each opening type. Check only one answer below (A thru X), based on the weakest form of protection (lowest row) for any of the Glazed openings and indicate the weakest form of protection (lowest row) for Non-Glazed openings.		Glazed Openings				Non-Glazed Openings	
		Windows or Entry Doors	Garage Doors	Skylights	Glass Block	Entry Doors	Garage Doors
N/A	Not Applicable- there are no openings of this type on the structure		X		\times		
Α	Verified cyclic pressure & large missile (9-lb for windows doors/4.5 lb for skylights)			X			
В	Verified cyclic pressure & large missile (4-8 lb for windows doors/2 lb for skylights)						
С	Verified plywood/OSB meeting Table 1609.1.2 of the FBC 2007						
D	Verified Non-Glazed Entry or Garage doors indicating compliance with ASTM E 330, ANSI/DASMA 108, or PA/TAS 202 for wind pressure resistance						
N.	Opening Protection products that appear to be A or B but are not verified						
N	Other protective coverings that cannot be identified as A, B, or C						
Х	No Windborne Debris Protection	X				\overline{X}	X

- A. Exterior Openings Cyclic Pressure and 9-lb Large Missile (4.5 lb for skylights only) All Glazed openings are protected at a minimum, with impact resistant coverings or products listed as wind borne debris protection devices in the product approval system of the State of Florida or Miami-Dade County and meet the requirements of one of the following for "Cyclic Pressure and Large Missile Impact" (Level A in the table above).
 - Miami-Dade County PA 201, 202, and 203
 - Florida Building Code Testing Application Standard (TAS) 201, 202, and 203

☐ A.1 All Non-Glazed openings classified as A in the table above, or no Non-Glazed openings exist

- American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) E 1886 and ASTM E 1996
- Southern Standards Technical Document (SSTD) 12
- For Skylights Only: ASTM E 1886 and ASTM E 1996
- For Garage Doors Only: ANSI/DASMA 115

	X in the table above			
	☐ A.3 One or More Non-Glazed Openings is classified as Level B, C, N, or X in the table above			
B. Exterior Opening Protection- Cyclic Pressure and 4 to 8-lb Large Missile (2-4.5 lb for skylights only) Al openings are protected, at a minimum, with impact resistant coverings or products listed as windborne debris protection in the product approval system of the State of Florida or Miami-Dade County and meet the requirements of one of the for "Cyclic Pressure and Large Missile Impact" (Level B in the table above):				
 ASTM E 1886 and ASTM E 1996 (Large Missile – 4.5 lb.) SSTD 12 (Large Missile – 4 lb. to 8 lb.) 				
	\square B.1 All Non-Glazed openings classified as A or B in the table above, or no Non-Glazed openings exist			
	☐ B.2 One or More Non-Glazed openings classified as Level D in the table above, and no Non-Glazed openings classified as Level C, N, or X			

A.2 One or More Non-Glazed openings classified as Level D in the table above, and no Non-Glazed openings classified as Level B, C, N, or

C. Exterior Opening Protection- Wood Structural Panels meeting FBC 2007 All Glazed openings are covered with plywood/OSB meeting the requirements of Table 1609.1.2 of the FBC 2007 (Level C in the table above).

☐ C.1 All Non-Glazed openings classified as A, B, or C in the table above, or no Non-Glazed openings exist

C.2 One or More Non-Glazed openings classified as Level D in the table above, and no Non-Glazed openings classified as Level N or X in the table above

☐ C.3 One or More Non-Glazed openings is classified as Level N or X in the table above

☐ B.3 One or More Non-Glazed openings is classified as Level C, N, or X in the table above

Inspectors Initials RG Property Address 7604-7624 Spring Bay Cove, Orlando

in the table above

^{*}This verification form is valid for up to five (5) years provided no material changes have been made to the structure or inaccuracies found on the form.

N. Exterior Opening Protection (unverified shutter sprotective coverings not meeting the requirements of A with no documentation of compliance (Level N in the tax	nswer "A", "B", or C" or syst	ion) Al ems tha	l Glazed openings are protected with at appear to meet Answer "A" or "B"			
☐ N.1 All Non-Glazed openings classified as Level A, B, C, o	or N in the table above, or no Nor	ı-Glazed	l openings exist			
N.2 One or More Non-Glazed openings classified as Level table above			• •			
☐ N.3 One or More Non-Glazed openings is classified as Lev	el X in the table above					
X. None or Some Glazed Openings One or more Glaz	ed openings classified and Le	vel X ir	n the table above.			
MITIGATION INSPECTIONS MUST E Section 627.711(2), Florida Statutes, prov	ides a listing of individuals w		v sign this form.			
Qualified Inspector Name: Ray Giaccone	License Type: General Building Contract	ctor	License or Certificate #: CBC 1251714			
Inspection Company:	1	Phone:				
Expert Inspectors Overlified Inspector. I hold an active license as a	<u> </u>	380-01	77-8886			
Oualified Inspector – I hold an active license as a Home inspector licensed under Section 468.8314, Florida Statut training approved by the Construction Industry Licensing Board Building code inspector certified under Section 468.607, Florida General, building or residential contractor licensed under Section Professional engineer licensed under Section 471.015, Florida S Professional architect licensed under Section 481.213, Florida S	es who has completed the statutor and completion of a proficiency Statutes. h 489.111, Florida Statutes. statutes.		er of hours of hurricane mitigation			
Any other individual or entity recognized by the insurer as possessing the necessary qualifications to properly complete a uniform mitigation verification form pursuant to Section 627.711(2), Florida Statutes.						
Individuals other than licensed contractors licensed under Section 489.111, Florida Statutes, or professional engineer licensed under Section 471.015, Florida Statues, must inspect the structures personally and not through employees or other persons. Licensees under s.471.015 or s.489.111 may authorize a direct employee who possesses the requisite skill, knowledge, and experience to conduct a mitigation verification inspection. I, Ray Giaccone am a qualified inspector and I personally performed the inspection or (licensed (print name)) contractors and professional engineers only) I had my employee (Dave Kolodzik perform the inspection (print name of inspector)) and I agree to be responsible for his/her work. Qualified Inspector Signature: Date: 4-30-2021						
An individual or entity who knowingly or through gross no subject to investigation by the Florida Division of Insurance appropriate licensing agency or to criminal prosecution. (Secretifies this form shall be directly liable for the misconduct performed the inspection.	e Fraud and may be subject ection 627.711(4)-(7), Florid	t to adn Ia Statu	ninistrative action by the utes) The Qualified Inspector who			
Homeowner to complete: I certify that the named Qualified Inspector or his or her employee did perform an inspection of the residence identified on this form and that proof of identification was provided to me or my Authorized Representative. Signature: Date:						
Date:						
An individual or entity who knowingly provides or utters a obtain or receive a discount on an insurance premium to w of the first degree. (Section 627.711(7), Florida Statutes)						
The definitions on this form are for inspection purposes on as offering protection from hurricanes.	ly and cannot be used to cer	tify an	y product or construction feature			
Inspectors Initials RG Property Address 7604-7624 Spring Bay Cove, Orlando						
*This verification form is valid for up to five (5) years provinaccuracies found on the form.	rided no material changes ha	ave bee	n made to the structure or			

Spring Bay COA Building 3



Spring Bay COA Building 3

