

Habitat for Humanity of Greater Baton Rouge

Maintenance Manual



Habitat
for Humanity[®]
of Greater Baton Rouge

Homeowner maintenance is crucial for preserving the value and safety of a property. Regular upkeep ensures that small issues, such as leaks, cracks, or wear and tear, are addressed before they escalate into costly repairs. Proper maintenance also enhances the longevity of home systems, like plumbing, electrical, and HVAC, preventing unexpected breakdowns that can disrupt daily life. Additionally, well-maintained homes contribute to overall community health by maintaining neighborhood aesthetics and preventing hazards. By investing time and resources into routine maintenance, homeowners protect their investment, ensure a safe living environment, and avoid the stress and expense of emergency repairs.

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INTERIOR FUNCTIONS

Home Alarm Basics

A home alarm system consists of several key components that work together to enhance security. The control panel, typically located near the front door, acts as the brain of the system, communicating with all the other components and sending alerts when necessary. Sensors are placed on doors and windows to detect when they are opened or broken. These include magnetic switches that trigger the alarm when separated, known as door and window sensors. Motion detectors are also used to sense movement within specific areas of the home. When the system detects an intrusion, such as when a window is opened and the magnetic sensors are activated, a loud alarm or siren will sound, alerting the occupants and potentially scaring off intruders.



HOW TO:

<u>SET THE ALARM</u>	<u>UNARM THE SYSTEM</u>	ARM THE SYSTEM FOR <u>NIGHT</u>
<p>Step 1: Close all doors and windows Step 2: Arm the System to leave the house Step 3: Enter security code (normally a 4 digit code) Step 4: Press the Away button. Step 5: The panel will beep and a countdown will start Step 6: Leave and lock door Step 7: The away button gives you a delay time to leave and enter the house. Upon entering, away mode will also give you</p>	<p>Step 1: Enter security code Step 2: Press the off button</p>	<p>Step 1: Enter the security code Step 2: Press the Stay button Step 3: There is no exit delay for stay mode since you are not leaving the house</p>

time to enter and disarm the house without the siren sounding.		
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What does each button mean?

The **MAX** mode in a home alarm system offers an enhanced level of security, particularly suited for extended vacations or when the house will be unoccupied for a long time. In this mode, the system is fully armed, including all perimeter and interior sensors, and any triggered sensor will immediately activate the siren without a delay period. The **TEST** mode is designed to check the functionality of the system's components without triggering a full alarm response. It's recommended to test the system yearly or before leaving for extended periods to ensure it's working properly. The **BYPASS** feature allows you to temporarily exclude a specific sensor or zone from being triggered. This is useful if you need to leave a door or window open while arming the rest of the house or if a sensor is malfunctioning and you need to arm the system without causing a false alarm.

HOW TO SET ***BYPASS***

Step 1: Identify the sensor zone you want to bypass

Step 2: Enter security code

Step 3: Press the bypass button

Step 4: Use keypad to enter the zone number or select the sensor from a list, depending on your systems interface

The **INSTANT** mode in a home alarm system is designed to trigger an immediate alarm if any part of the perimeter is breached, with no entry delay or warning. This mode ensures that the siren will sound instantly upon any unauthorized entry. The **CODE** feature is used to manage user access codes, allowing you to add, change, or delete codes that are required to arm or disarm the system. The **CHIME** function provides a notification sound whenever a door or window is opened, making it useful for monitoring children or guests. It's not a full alarm response but a simple alert that can be activated by pressing the chime button when the alarm is off. Finally, the **READY** indicator shows the system's readiness to be armed, confirming that all sensors are functioning correctly and the system is prepared to be armed without any issues.

Smoke and Carbon Monoxide Detectors

Smoke and carbon monoxide detectors are integrated into home systems to detect fires or gas leaks and alert the homeowner in case of an emergency. Each room is equipped with a smoke detector positioned near the door, with additional detectors placed in the hallway, living room, and kitchen for comprehensive coverage. It's crucial to change the batteries in these detectors at least once a year to ensure they remain functional and continue to provide safety.

Windows

The house is equipped with cordless blinds, which can be cleaned using a feather duster or a vacuum with a brush attachment. Alarm sensors are located on each side of the window, and when the two magnets align, it signals to the alarm system that the window is closed. Although the magnets are prone to coming off, they can easily be reattached using bulk tape. To clean surfaces, use Windex or any antibacterial spray along with a microfiber cloth or sponge for effective results. Opening the windows allows you to have more access to clean the windows thoroughly.

How to fully open the windows:

Step 1: Open tabs simultaneously on each side of window	Step 2: pull the window down	Step 3: Pull the tabs on the screen window to open
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Internal Air Flow

Ceiling Fans

Ceiling fans should be used year-round, with switching between Summer and Winter modes to optimize comfort and energy efficiency. A switch located below the blades allows you to change between modes. In **Summer mode**, the blades spin counterclockwise, pushing air downward to create a cooling breeze and lower the perceived temperature in the room. In **Winter mode**, the blades spin clockwise, pulling air upward and redistributing the warm air that rises to the ceiling by pushing it down along the walls and into the room.



Return Air

Every month, remove and replace the filter, ensuring you don't use a reusable one. When replacing, make sure you have the correct measurements so you can purchase an exact replica at the store. **To take it out**, open the circled latches below to release the door, and then remove the filter.

Bathroom

Sink

The sink is made of cultured marble and can be cleaned using mild soap, a vinegar and water solution, a non-abrasive commercial cleaner, or a baking soda paste for tougher stains.



To **detach the faucet for cleaning**, use a crescent wrench to screw it off. Once removed, clean it with white vinegar or a gentle soap like Dove.



To trap water, push down on the drain, and to release water, push down, then up. See left.



If the faucet is leaking, turn off the hot and cold valves and call a plumber. To determine if the water is on or off, check the valve position: if the valve is aligned with the water supply pipe, the water is on; if the valve is perpendicular to the pipe, the water is off.

How to unclog the P-trap

<p>Step 1: Place a bucket underneath the the trap</p>	<p>Step 2: Unscrew the P-trap and clean it out using the cleaning supplies mentioned above.</p>	<p>Step 3: Screw it back on. Note: The gasket needs to be faced down to screw on (See Below).</p>
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Bathroom Exhaust Fan

These fans come with a light, a vent, and a heater. (See Below). Note: DO NOT turn the vent or heat on at the same time.

The bathroom exhaust fan serves multiple functions. For moisture control, it helps remove moisture generated from showers and baths, preventing mold and mildew growth. In terms of odor removal, the fan eliminates unpleasant smells, improving air quality. It also provides ventilation by allowing fresh air to circulate in the bathroom. Additionally, the heater function offers supplemental warmth, making the bathroom more comfortable, especially during colder months.



Toilet

Usage: The only items that should be flushed down the toilet are toilet paper and human waste. Do not flush feminine products, Q-tips, or paper towels. If the toilet begins to overflow, immediately turn off the water by using the valve located behind the toilet to shut it off.



To understand what each part does, and how to fix them, visit “Parts of a Toilet: What They Are and How to Fix Them” by: Lee Wallender on The Spruce.



To diagnose a tank leak in a toilet, start by inspecting the tank bolts and gaskets. Use a piece of toilet paper to lightly touch these areas. Gently press the toilet paper against the gaskets or bolts; if it becomes very wet or damp, this indicates the source of the leak.



How to fix leaks

Tighten Bolts: Use an adjustable wrench to gently tighten the bolts that secure the tank to the bowl. Be careful not to overtighten, as this can crack the porcelain (See right, 1). **Check Water Supply:** Look for signs of leaks on the supply hose. Use a wrench to tighten the connection between the water supply line and the toilet tank if it appears loose. Be careful not to overtighten, as this could damage the fittings. If the supply line is damaged, it should be replaced (See right, 2). **Check Gaskets:** Look for signs of wear or damage on the gaskets around the bolts. If they appear deteriorated, they may need to be replaced. Gaskets are located both on the bowl and water supply.



Laundry

Washer

The recommended amount of detergent for a normal load of laundry is 1½ ounces. Do not use a full cup of detergent because detergent build-up can clog hoses, valves, and other components, preventing proper water drainage. Over time, this can create a moist environment that encourages the growth of mold, mildew, and bacteria. This buildup can also lead to mold and mildew on rubber gaskets and unpleasant odors. At worst, using too much detergent can cause drainage issues and permanent damage to the washing machine.

How to take care of your washer

To clean the drum, run an empty cycle with hot water and either a cup of white vinegar or a commercial washing machine cleaner to remove residue and mildew. This should be done monthly to maintain the machine's cleanliness.



If your washer has a filter, clean it regularly to prevent lint and debris from clogging the drain and ensure smooth operation.

After each wash, leave the door open to allow the drum to dry out and prevent mold and mildew. Inspect the hoses every few months for signs of wear or leaks, and replace any that show damage. Run your hand along the hoses to check for moisture or dampness, as this could indicate a leak. Additionally, inspect the hoses during operation by turning on the washer and observing them while the machine fills with water, watching for any drips or sprays of water from the hoses or conn



Dryer

How to take care of your dryer

Clean the lint trap after every use to ensure proper airflow and reduce the risk of fire hazards. Wipe down the drum with a mild detergent and water solution to remove any residue. This should be done monthly to keep the drum clean and free of buildup.



Inspect the vent hose and the outdoor vent cap for lint buildup at least once a year, and clean or replace them as necessary. The outdoor vent cap is typically located on the exterior wall of your home where the dryer exhaust exits. See images below.



HVAC System

Thermostat

Maintaining your thermostat properly is crucial for ensuring your HVAC system runs efficiently and keeps your home at a comfortable temperature. In the summer, it's recommended to set your thermostat to around **78°F (25-26°C)** when you are at home and need cooling. During the winter, setting it to around **68°F (20°C)** is ideal for heating while you're at home. Make slight adjustments based on personal comfort, but avoid making drastic changes to save energy. Frequent adjustments can cause your HVAC system to work harder, leading to reduced efficiency and increased energy costs. Additionally, if your thermostat is battery-operated, remember **to replace the batteries at least once a year or when you notice the low battery indicator.**



What does each button mean?

The settings on your thermostat control how your HVAC system operates. When set to **"On,"** the fan runs continuously, regardless of whether the heating or cooling system is active, leading to higher energy use and increased electricity bills. In contrast, the **"Auto"** setting allows the fan to run only when the heating or cooling system is actively heating or cooling the air, which reduces energy consumption and lowers utility bills. The **"Off"** setting turns the HVAC system off entirely, which is useful when you don't need heating, cooling, or fan operation. The **"Heat"** setting activates the heating system to warm your home during colder months. Conversely, the **"Cool"** setting engages the cooling system (air conditioning) to lower the indoor temperature in warmer months. The **"EmH"** (Emergency Heat) setting bypasses the heat pump and activates the backup heating system, which should only be used if the primary heat pump is malfunctioning or during extremely cold weather when the heat pump cannot maintain a comfortable temperature.

Condenser Coil

A condenser coil is a crucial component of your HVAC system, especially in air conditioners and heat pumps. Located in the outdoor unit of these systems, its primary function is to release the heat absorbed from inside your home to the outside air. This process helps to cool and dehumidify the indoor air, making your living space more comfortable. Note: When mowing the lawn, turn off the HVAC system, See Step 1 to see how.



How to clean the condenser coil

Step 1: Turn Off the Power

Ensure the HVAC system is turned off by switching off the thermostat and cutting power at the breaker box to prevent accidental activation.

The two images below show the box where you depower the condenser unit. An HVAC worker will use this box to work on the HVAC system. However, even if the HVAC unit is depowered, it does not necessarily mean it is safe. There could still be residual energy, mechanical hazards, physical damage, or leakage. Therefore, it is crucial to ensure that the unit is properly and safely decommissioned before handling or servicing it.



Step 2: Access the Coils

Use a screwdriver to remove the protective grill or cover from the outdoor unit to expose the condenser coils.

Step 3: Remove Debris

Use a soft brush to gently remove any loose debris such as leaves, dirt, and grass clippings from the coils. Be careful not to damage the delicate fins on the coils.

Step 4: Apply Coil Cleaner

Spray a coil cleaner evenly across the coils, following the instructions on the cleaner for proper application. Allow the cleaner to sit for the recommended time to break down grime and grease.

Step 5: Rinse with Water

Use a garden hose with a spray nozzle to rinse off the coil cleaner. Spray water from the inside out if possible, pushing the dirt and cleaner away from the coils. Avoid using high pressure to prevent damaging the fins.

Step 6: Inspect and Straighten Fins

Check for any bent fins and straighten them using a fin comb or a soft brush to ensure proper airflow.

Step 7: Reassemble the Unit

Once the coils are clean and dry, reattach the protective grill or cover and make sure all screws are securely tightened.

Step 8: Restore Power

Turn the power back on at the breaker box and switch on the thermostat to resume normal operation.

By following these steps, you can help maintain the efficiency and longevity of your HVAC system, ensuring comfortable indoor temperatures and lower energy bills.

AC Float Check Valve (Attic)

An AC float check valve is a device used in air conditioning systems to prevent water damage by managing condensate drainage.

Maintenance:

Regular maintenance is essential for proper function. Periodically inspect the float and switch mechanism to ensure they are free of debris and operating correctly. Additionally, make sure the drain pan is clean and clear of any obstructions that could impact the float. If the float switch is frequently activated, inspect the drain line for clogs and remove any blockages. To test the system, raise the water level in the drain pan slightly and observe whether the AC unit shuts off as expected. If the float switch is not working properly, it may need to be replaced. Consult a professional HVAC technician for correct installation and compatibility. **Note:** that if the pan is full of water, the condensation line may be clogged, which requires attention to avoid further issues.



Kitchen

Refrigerator

To maintain your refrigerator, set the temperature to 37°F (3°C) and the freezer to 0°F (-18°C). Ensure proper air circulation by not overloading the fridge, and store raw meats on the bottom shelf to prevent cross-contamination. Regularly clean both the interior and exterior, and check the coils every few months to keep the appliance running efficiently.

Oven and Stove

For your oven and stove, never leave the stove unattended while cooking, and always keep flammable items away. It's also important to have the hood vent on to prevent steam from damaging cabinets. Clean spills immediately to avoid burning, and use the self-cleaning feature or a commercial cleaner for deeper cleans.

Microwave

When using the microwave, always cover food to prevent splatters, and use microwave-safe containers. Clean it regularly, and for tough stains, heat a bowl of water with lemon juice to loosen grime before wiping.

Dishwasher

For the dishwasher, load dishes facing the center and avoid overloading. Use the appropriate detergent and rinse aid. Clean the filter and run a cleaning cycle with vinegar or a dishwasher cleaner once a month.

Garbage Disposal

When using the garbage disposal, always run cold water and avoid disposing of fibrous materials like celery or potato peels. To clean and freshen the disposal, regularly grind ice cubes and citrus peels.

Sink

For the sink, gently scrub with baking soda and rinse with vinegar to disinfect and remove water spots. Additionally, unscrew the aerator (See images below) from the faucet, soak and rinse it with vinegar and warm water, and then screw it back on. The aerator can reduce water consumption by up to 40%, helping you save money and energy.



Attic

Maintenance

Attic maintenance is essential for the overall health of your home. Begin by **regularly inspecting for leaks and moisture**, particularly after storms, as damp spots or condensation can lead to mold and mildew. **Ensure proper ventilation** by keeping attic vents clear of obstructions and avoiding the covering of these vents with insulation or other materials. **Check the insulation levels**, making sure it is evenly spread and at the recommended depth to prevent energy loss, and consider upgrading if it's old or inadequate. **Regularly clean the attic** by removing debris, dusting, and vacuuming to improve air quality and discourage allergens. **Monitor the attic for structural issues**, paying attention to the condition of rafters and joists for signs of sagging or warping, and address any problems promptly with professional help. **Inspect electrical wiring** for any frayed or damaged wires that could pose a fire hazard, and hire an electrician if repairs are necessary. Regular attention to attic maintenance will help protect your home, improve energy efficiency, and extend the lifespan of your roof.

Water Heater

TPR Valve

Your water heater is equipped with a crucial safety device known as a temperature and pressure relief (TPR) valve. This valve is designed to open and release pressure if the tank becomes over-pressurized, preventing the risk of an explosion. To ensure your TPR valve is functioning correctly, simply lift the valve and listen for the sound of water flowing out (See images below). There's no need for a bucket, as the water will drain through a designated port in your side yard. Testing it for just a few seconds is sufficient. If you don't hear water running when you open the TPR valve, or if the water doesn't stop flowing after you close it, immediately turn off the power to the water heater at the electric disconnect and replace the valve to avoid potential hazards.



Drain and Flush Tank

Sediment buildup in the tank can reduce your water heater's energy efficiency and also clog your water lines. Avoid these problems and increase the life of your unit by flushing the tank every year.

Step 1: Turn off the electricity to the water heater using the disconnect breaker located nearby in the attic. Be sure that power remains off the entire time you service your water heater. If the element turns on while the tank is drained of water it will burn out, and you will not have hot water until the element is replaced (See images below to see how to power off the electricity).



Step 2: Shut off the cold-water inlet to the water heater. Typically in line with the supply is on (Image 1) and perpendicular is off (Image 2).



Step 3: Connect a garden hose to the tank's drain valve (See image below), and run it out your back door. Locate the draining end of the hose in an area that won't be adversely affected by scalding hot water.



Step 4: Open the TPR valve (See TPR valve section above). This will let pressurized water out, and will allow airflow for the tank to drain completely.

Step 5: Open the drain valve (drain valve seen in image above), using either a slotted screwdriver or a wrench, and allow the tank to drain completely. Completely draining the tank ensures that you've removed all of the sediment possible.

Step 6: Rinse and flush the tank by closing the valve, partially filling with water, then opening the valve. Some homeowners repeat this step a few times. Some check the drained water after a few rinses by putting the low end of the hose in a bucket and checking for color/sediment.

Step 7: Close the drain valve & Close the TPR valve.

Step 8: Open the water inlet, and wait for the tank to fill completely

Step 9: Turn the electricity back on, and enjoy another year of hot water!

Circuit Breaker Functions and Locations

Exterior Circuit Breaker Panel

The **200-amp breaker(1)** controls the power distribution to all circuits within the home, ensuring that the total electrical load stays within the safe limit of 200 amps to prevent overloads and reduce the risk of electrical fires. Larger appliances, such as ovens, dryers, and HVAC systems, rely on **220-volt breakers(1)**, which provide the higher voltage necessary to meet their increased energy demands compared to standard 120-volt breakers. Meanwhile, a **100-amp breaker(2)** feeds power to a subpanel, which distributes electricity to various circuits within the subpanel, allowing for the addition of extra circuits without overloading the main panel. **An electric meter(3)** tracks the amount of electrical energy consumed by the household or business over time and sends this information to the utility company for billing purposes. **Billing:** The data collected by the meter is used by the utility company to calculate the cost of electricity consumed. This information is typically reflected in your monthly utility bill.



Interior Circuit Breaker Panel

Circuit breakers control the flow of electricity to various circuits, such as different rooms or appliances in the home. **Labeling:** To identify which breaker controls specific areas, check the labels next to each breaker. If no labels are present, you may need to manually test each breaker by switching them off and on. **Turning Breakers on and off:** To turn a breaker on, flip the switch to the "On" position, supplying power to the circuit; to cut power, flip the switch to the "Off" position—this is useful for maintenance or when a circuit is overloaded. **Handling overloads and short circuits:** If a breaker frequently trips, it may indicate an overloaded circuit, in which case reducing the electrical load by unplugging devices or redistributing the load to other circuits can help. Repeated tripping might suggest a short circuit, and in such cases, you should immediately turn off the power and contact a licensed electrician for inspection and repair. **Regular Maintenance:** Regularly maintain the panel by keeping the area clean and free of obstructions, inspecting for overheating or damaged breakers, and ensuring that each breaker is labeled for easy identification. **Always follow safety precautions:** never touch live wires, use insulated tools, and consult a licensed electrician if you're uncertain or encounter persistent problems.



Exterior House Functions

PTR Valve Drain Line

The Pressure and Temperature Relief (PTR) valve on a water heater serves two critical functions: pressure relief and temperature relief. It opens to release excess pressure if the internal pressure within the tank surpasses safe levels, preventing dangerous buildup. Additionally, it releases pressure if the water temperature exceeds a preset limit, protecting the tank from overheating and potential rupture. Regularly check for leaks around the valve and drain line, as any leakage may indicate a malfunctioning valve or a problem



with the drain line. If you encounter any issues, it's important to consult a professional plumber or technician for replacement and proper installation.

Condensation Line

The condensation line in an air conditioning system helps manage the moisture removed from the air during cooling. As the system cools, moisture condenses into water, which the condensation line directs away from the HVAC unit. This prevents water damage and ensures efficient operation. Regularly inspecting the condensation line is essential to ensure it is not clogged or obstructed, as a blockage can lead to water backup and potential damage.



Hose Bib

A hose bib is a valve that provides an outdoor water source for various uses, such as watering plants, washing cars, or filling containers. Proper maintenance is important to keep it functioning effectively. If the hose bib leaks when turned off, it may require a new washer or cartridge, and persistent leaks could indicate more significant plumbing issues. In colder climates, disconnecting hoses and insulating or turning off the water supply helps prevent freezing, with frost-proof hose bibs offering additional protection.



Occasionally, debris can clog the spigot, and cleaning the aerator or screen can help maintain a steady flow of water. It's also important to inspect the hose bib regularly for signs of corrosion, especially if it's metal, as corrosion can impact performance and cause leaks.

Clean out

An outdoor clean-out is an access point in your home's plumbing system that allows for easy cleaning and maintenance of the sewer or drain lines. It provides a convenient entryway for addressing blockages, performing inspections, and keeping the plumbing system functioning smoothly.



Water Shut-Off

To turn off a ball valve, which has a lever handle, rotate the handle 90 degrees so that it is perpendicular to the pipe, stopping the water flow. To turn the valve back on, simply rotate the lever to its original position, parallel to the pipe, restoring water flow.



Exterior Siding

Exterior siding requires regular care to maintain its appearance and functionality. It should be repainted every five years to protect against weather damage and keep the home looking fresh. Annually, check the caulking around windows, doors, and joints, and apply new caulk as needed to prevent moisture from seeping in.



Avoid using a pressure washer, as it can damage the siding; instead, cleaning by hand is faster, easier, and more gentle. For effective cleaning, use a garden sprayer filled with a bleach and water solution to remove dirt, mold, and mildew, ensuring the siding stays in good condition.

Monthly Maintenance Tasks

1. Change HVAC filter
2. Test smoke alarms
3. Clear growth off foundation (keep 6" showing)
4. Check for signs of termites

Yearly Maintenance Tasks

1. Drain water heater tank, check TPR valve
2. Clean Air Conditioner evaporator and condenser coil
3. Clean dryer exhaust.
4. Change smoke alarm batteries
5. Clean sink aerators
6. Inspect caulking in kitchen, bath, laundry, and on exterior.

What To Do When

FAQ guide for before you call a professional

What to do when **your heat/air stops working**

1. Is the thermostat powered?
2. Is the condenser unit powered?
3. Is the evap unit powered?
4. Is the condensate pan full of water or is the float check valve otherwise engaged?
5. If all the above are true contact your HVAC specialist.

What to do when **the toilet overflows**

1. Immediately turn off the water valve behind the toilet
2. Check if the water stops; if not contact plumber
3. Once water is off, mop up excess water to prevent floor damage.
4. Check for obstructions (avoid using plungers until water level drops).
5. Don't flush again until the issue is resolved.

What to do when a **Circuit Breaker Trips**

1. Locate the breaker panel (inside or outside)
2. Look for a switch that is not fully on or off (slightly shifted out of place)
3. Flip the Switch to "Off", then back to "On."
4. If it trips again immediately, unplug nearby devices and try again
5. If it still trips, contact an electrician, this may indicate a short or overload.

What to do when **the smoke or CO detector won't stop beeping**

1. Check if it's signaling low battery
 - a. Replace with New ones
2. Press the reset/test button.
3. If it continues, replace the detector or contact the manufacturer
4. If there is a real emergency (smoke or gas), evacuate and call 911.

What to do when your sink starts leaking

1. Shut off the water supply valve under the sink.
2. Place a towel or bucket to catch drips.
3. Check connections to see if anything is loose.
4. If the P-trap is leaking, you may be able to tighten or clean it.
5. If the leak persists, call a plumber

What to do when the washer isn't draining

1. Check if the washer filter is clogged
 - a. If so; Clean it out
2. Ensure the drain hose is not kinked or blocked
3. Run a spin-only cycle to force drain.
4. If water remain, Contact a technician; the pump may be in need of service

What to do when an appliance won't turn on

1. Check the outlet with another device to ensure it has power.
2. Check the circuit breaker and reset if needed.
3. Inspect the appliance's power switch or fuse (if accessible)
4. If still non-functional, contact a qualified repair technician.

What to do when a window or door alarm sensor isn't working.

1. Check alignment of the two magnetic pieces; realign if misaligned
2. Make sure the sensor is firmly attached (reapply tape if needed).
3. Replace batteries if the unit is battery operated
4. Test the system again using the control panel