

DR Horton, America's Builder



Dear New D.R. Horton Homeowner,

Thank you for purchasing a D.R. Horton home. We are confident that it will be a continuous source of pleasure for you and your family. On behalf of everyone at D.R. Horton, we extend our best wishes to you for many years of happiness in your new neighborhood.

We are excited to provide you with the very best in new home value through a combination of family-friendly neighborhoods, compelling product design and a commitment to building a high quality home.

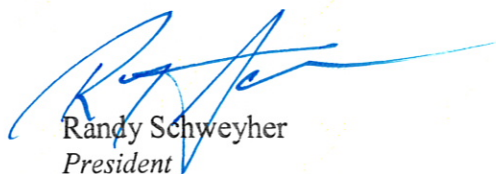
Your new home is covered by a limited warranty provided by D.R. Horton and a ten year structural warranty provided by an independent warranty company. Information on these warranties is provided in this New Homebuyer's Guide.

Please take time to read this manual thoroughly, as it contains important information for your new home. If you need clarification or additional details about any of the topics discussed, please call our warranty department.

We are delighted to welcome you as part of the D.R. Horton family and are always ready to serve you. As the opportunity presents itself, we would greatly appreciate you recommending us to your family and friends.

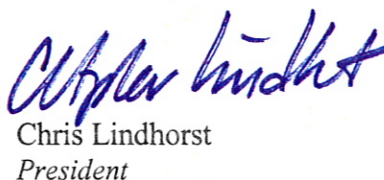
Congratulations and welcome home!

Sincerely,



Randy Schweyher
President

D.R. Horton, America's Builder
Houston North Division



Chris Lindhorst
President

D.R. Horton, America's Builder
Houston South Division

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Important Information

Your New Home

We are interested in providing you complete, accurate information regarding your new home. The following pages point out important facts about your new home, the materials used in the construction and other important details that will offer you more knowledge about your new home. Please review this section carefully.

In addition to the following information, it is possible that there are specific items that pertain only to your home. Your sales representative and the Customer Service Department are your best sources of additional information about your new home.

If you have any questions about your home please direct them to our Customer Service Department at 936-777-6600 (North Houston), 281-566-2100 (South Houston).

Architectural Control Committee

In an effort to maintain overall quality of the community and property values within the neighborhood an Architectural Control Committee has approval authority over any changes, alterations or additions to your home, fence, landscaping, exterior colors, trim, etc. Always consult the Declaration of Restrictions for approval procedures and other information prior to making any additions, alterations or improvements to your home, including the installation of antennas, fences, storage buildings, yard art and gazebos. The Architectural Control Committee, DR Horton, or if applicable, your Homeowners Association typically will have the power under the Declaration of Restrictions to remove, at your expense, any unapproved additions, alterations or improvements.

Construction Methods

DR Horton builds homes that meet or exceed local building codes. Construction methods can differ from home to home due to variations in plans, elevations and the requirements of local building codes.

Declaration of Restrictions

A Declaration of Covenants, Conditions and Restrictions (sometimes referred to as Deed Restrictions or CC&R's), if applicable, govern the activities within your community. Parking restrictions use restrictions, building restrictions and, in some cases, the creation and powers of a Homeowners Association (HOA) are described in your Declaration of Restrictions (a copy is included in the closing packet). Also consult your Declaration of Restrictions and, if applicable, your HOA before making any structural or cosmetic changes to your home.

Easements and Utilities

Your property may be subject to certain easements that should be reflected on your title policy or the lot survey that can be provided to you at your closing. Consult your title policy or a professional before any alterations are made to your new home or lot. In some cases, your Declaration of Restrictions will also describe present or future easements.

Additionally, in most cases, the municipality governing your community requires the first ten feet behind the curb in front of your home as right-of-way. You do not own the ten foot right-of-way; utilities are often located in this footage. Always consult your utility providers about easements on the property prior to making changes, such as adding a swimming pool or other permanent structures.

Homeowners Association

In some subdivisions, a Homeowners Association (commonly referred to as an "HOA") may have certain governing powers. The Homeowners Association, if applicable, may be responsible for maintaining certain areas of the subdivision and may, therefore, be responsible for financial budgets related to such maintenance. Monthly dues may be required under your Declaration of Restrictions. You may be required to consult with your Homeowners Association prior to any additions, changes or alterations to landscaping, exterior colors, trim and other items. Consult the Homeowners Association, applicable Declaration of Restrictions and this manual for more information.

Model Homes

Model homes have several functions. They are used as sales offices, to demonstrate products in the home and as a showcase. These multiple uses can require larger air conditioners and other types of equipment that are neither appropriate nor desirable for residential usage. The model homes also may display a variety of features, finishes, materials, colors and products that are not included in your home. The following was prepared to clarify some items and features in your new home that may differ from that in the models. Please consult your sales representative for an explanation of any differences.

• Color Variances

Variations in color occur in all manufactured products. Although every effort is made to provide consistent color, variances may be noticeable in paint, brick, stone, tile, mortar, carpet and other colored surfaces. Exposure to sun and water will alter the color more rapidly. These variances may be especially noticeable where a repair has been made. **An exact color match of materials during the initial construction of your home or during subsequent repairs is not an item that is covered by your DR Horton Limited Warranty.**

Model Homes (cont.)

- **Design**

Your home can have design features that differ from those in the model homes. The differences could be in materials, interior and exterior colors, surface coverings, doors, windows, garage doors and other features. Also, certain changes to the design of the home may have occurred since construction of the model homes.

- **Dimensions**

Your home can have different interior and exterior dimensions than those of the model homes. The differences can result from variations in the lots, changes in design that are made after the models are completed and other such factors. The differences can be seen in ceilings, windows, room sizes, placement of your home on the lot and in other areas.

- **Entrances and Walkways**

The entrances and walkways of the model homes can vary in size and location from your home.

- **Interior Features**

The model homes are used as sales offices. Therefore, the models may have features such as window coverings, window tinting, security systems, built-in features, slight plan changes, music systems and other differences from the production homes.

- **Marketing**

The representation of features, settings, finishes and other items that are used in advertising and sales materials may differ from those in your home.

- **Substitution**

Substitute materials that may differ from those in the model homes may have been made in the construction of your home due to situations beyond the control of DR Horton. Also, substitute materials may differ from model homes where the new materials do not alter the quality or function of your home.

Municipal Utility Districts

Your home may be located within the boundaries of a Municipal Utility District (commonly referred to as a "MUD"). Ask your sales representative or consult your title policy to determine whether your home is located within such a district.

Municipal Utility Districts are created by Texas statute to operate water and wastewater utility systems not otherwise served by another utility system. These districts set, subject to Texas regulatory powers, your water and wastewater service rates. These districts also levy ad valorem taxes on your home to raise funds to pay for the utility improvements serving the district's customers.

Municipal Utility Districts (cont.)

Municipal Utility Districts sometimes govern and supervise neighborhood amenities such as parks and swimming pools. If applicable, please consult the Municipal Utility District Notice delivered to you at the closing of your home or contact the district office for additional information.

Neighborhood Associations

Your neighborhood may have formed a Neighborhood Association to provide a forum for addressing issues affecting your subdivision. Neighborhood Associations vary in their structure and operation. Unlike a Homeowners Association, Neighborhood Associations may have no responsibility for maintenance of areas of the subdivisions and dues often are made, if at all, on a voluntary basis.

Plans

In a continuing effort to provide the best value and quality to our customer, DR Horton reserves the right to change plans, specifications and prices without notice.

Road District

Your house may be within the boundaries of a Road District. Ask your salesperson or consult your title policy to determine whether you are located within such a district.

Road Districts are created by Texas statute to provide funding for construction of major roadways. These districts levy ad valorem taxes or assessments on your home to raise funds to pay for such roadway improvements.

Soils

The soils in Texas are known to be expansive in nature. These expansive soils have been analyzed by a soils engineer who has recommended the design of the foundation for your home. **Any changes in the foundation, the grading and the landscaping of your home and lot can result in severe damage to your property and to neighboring properties. Consult a professional before any such changes are made.**

Surrounding Property

No representation or warranty is made with respect to the use or construction of improvements on property adjacent or in the vicinity of your community. Even as to adjacent property owned by DR Horton, future use or construction may be altered for any reason. Please consult the municipality or county having jurisdiction over your community to determine the type of development that may occur in your area.

Trees

While DR Horton seeks to preserve trees, they can deteriorate and die due to a number of factors, including disease and disturbance to root systems. Over or under watering can harm trees. **No representation or warranty is made regarding the trees located on your lot.** You may wish to consult with an arborist to determine appropriate actions to preserve your trees.

Unauthorized Options and Upgrades by Buyers

DR Horton does not permit the installation of options by anyone other than DR Horton and its subcontractors and suppliers **prior to** the close of escrow. The unauthorized use of independent contractors, other than those who are under contract with DR Horton, will void any warranty, implied or written, with respect to any and all damage caused, directly or indirectly, as a result of the work.

Views

No representation or warranty is made with respect to the presence or absence of views or scenes that are visible from your new home. Such views and scenes can be blocked or changed by future development, the growth of plants and other activities.

Water Pressure

Your DR Horton Limited Warranty does not include any representation or warranty that the current water pressure level will prevail in the future. Please contact your water utility provider.

Glossary of Terms

AERATOR: Located at the end of the kitchen and bathroom faucets. It mixes air with the water in order to provide a smooth, splash-free flow of water. Occasionally, debris may collect in the aerator and restrict the flow of water. If this happens, unscrew the aerator and remove the debris.

ARCHITECTURAL CONTROL COMMITTEE: See "Important Information" on Page 4 of this manual.

ASHRAE (American Society of Heating, Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Engineers): A governmental body establishing standards for heating, air conditioning and refrigeration.

BASEBOARD: The strip of molding or trim at the bottom of walls. The baseboard adds an attractive finish and protects the wall from scuffs and damage from furniture or vacuum cleaners.

BERM: A small ridge of soil that directs the flow of rain and irrigation water toward drains or sewers.

BUYER WALK LIST: This form is used to record the condition of your home at the time of your orientation and walk through.

CAULKING: This material is used as a sealant around sinks, tubs and showers. Other applications for caulking include sealing window and door frames.

CIRCUIT: The electrical system in your home is separated into individual units referred to as circuits. Depending upon the layout of your home and electrical codes in your area, each circuit may be designed for a room, an area of the home or a single appliance.

CIRCUIT BREAKERS: Prevent electrical overload or shorting. The circuit breaker opens the circuit when an overload or short occurs, thereby breaking the flow of electricity. It can be reset manually by moving the circuit breaker lever to the "off" position and then to the "on" position once the source of overload has been corrected. Refer to the "Use and Care of Your Home" section of this manual for more information.

COMMON AREAS: Many neighborhoods have areas that are common property, which is owned by a homeowners association or other entity. These areas may include streets, parking areas, walkways, slopes and recreational areas. In some cases, these common areas are maintained and their use is governed by the homeowners association. Please refer to the Declaration of Restrictions.

CONDENSATION: The conversion of moisture in air to water, as on the warm room side of a cold wall; the forming of water on a surface can usually be prevented by insulating the inner wall so that its surface is kept warmer.

CONDENSER: The unit of a heating and air conditioning system that is located outside the home.

CULTURED MARBLE: This is a man-made product that has much of the durability and beauty of natural marble.

DECLARATION OF RESTRICTIONS: See "Important Information" on Page 4 of this manual.

DEFLECTION: Bending of a beam or any part of a structure under an applied load.

DRYWALL: The interior walls of a home are usually constructed of drywall. This material also is called gypsum board or sheetrock. The material is functional and can be textured and painted to complement the style of any home.

EFFLORESCENCE: The white, powdery substance that sometimes accumulates on stucco, masonry, concrete and brick. Excessive efflorescence can be removed by scrubbing with a strong vinegar solution or a commercial product.

EROSION: The flow of water from irrigation systems or rain can erode landscaping and change the drainage pattern of the yard. Most erosion can be prevented by maintaining the original grading of the yard.

EXPANSION JOINT: A break or space in construction to allow for thermal expansion and contraction of the materials used in the structure.

FLATWORK: A concrete surface usually four to six inches thick used for patios, walkways, driveways, etc.

FLUORESCENT: The lighting fixtures that provide even, soft illumination in kitchens, bathrooms and other areas of the home.

GFIC: Abbreviation for Ground Fault Interrupt Converter. Similar to a circuit breaker in that it is designed to interrupt the flow of electricity. GFIC's are usually located in the kitchen or the bathrooms. In the event of a short circuit, the GFIC is designed to break the electrical circuit immediately and reduce the chance of serious electrical shock.

GRAPHITE: A carbon-based powdered substance that is used as a lubricant for applications in which oil can be damaging. Graphite is usually recommended for use on your aluminum windows and doors.

GROUT: Grout is the cement-like material visible between squares of ceramic tile.

HARDWARE: The hinges, locks, handles and other metal attachments to doors, cabinets and drawers are commonly referred to as hardware.

HEADER: The header is a relatively heavy, structural wood piece that spans open spaces such as doors and window frames. The header supports other structural lumber.

HEAVE: The rising of the floor of an excavation in soft silt or clay.

HOMEOWNER MAINTENANCE: As a new homeowner you need to routinely maintain the various features of your home. Some of these maintenance items have been indicated in the "Use and Care of Your Home" section of this manual. This continuing maintenance is your responsibility.

HOMEOWNERS ASSOCIATION: See "Important Information" on Page 5 of this manual.

INCANDESCENT: Lighting fixtures that use traditional light bulbs are called incandescent fixtures. Incandescent lighting is used for lamps, spot lighting and exterior lighting.

MANUFACTURER'S WARRANTY: The appliances and certain other components of your new home are covered by warranties that are supplied by the original manufacturers. These warranties are passed on to you. They include components of the plumbing and electrical systems, heating and air conditioning system, water heater and other manufactured items.

MASONRY: The stonework and brickwork on a home.

DR Horton LIMITED WARRANTY: The one year limited warranty made by DR Horton to you described in the "Warranty Procedures" section on Page 13 of this manual.

MILDEW: Mildew results when moisture accumulates in a confined area. Excessive watering of landscaping can cause mildew. Due to humidity, mildew can also form on the underside of eaves, porches or box windows. Moisture can also cause mildew to form on bathroom walls.

MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT: See "Important Information" on Page 6 of this manual.

NAIL POPS: The natural expansion and contraction of wood can cause the nails that hold the wall surfaces in place to move or pop out of place. The nails can be reset and, if necessary, touchup paint can be applied.

NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION: See "Important Information" on Page 7 of this manual.

PORCELAIN ENAMEL: Your tubs and sinks may be constructed of porcelain enamel. Made of a silicate paint that is fired onto steel at high temperatures, it forms a durable smooth and shiny surface much like glass.

RETURN AIR VENT: Because modern homes feature almost airtight seals, the heating and air conditioning systems require return air vents to draw air back to the heating and cooling system.

SCUTTLE: The opening in the ceiling that gives access to the attic space.

SETTLING: In the first months and for years after a new home is built, some settling can occur as the underlying soil gains and loses moisture. Minor settling is normal, particularly in the first months after a new home is built. Small shrinkage cracks do not affect the structural integrity of your foundation.

SILICONE: Any of a group of semi-organic polymers of siloxane, characterized by high lubricity and thermal stability, extreme water repellence, and physiological inertness. It is used in adhesives, lubricants, paints, insulation, and synthetic rubber.

SPACKLE: The puttylike material that is used to fill surface irregularities in drywall. Its most common use is to fill nail holes in walls before repainting.

SPALLING: The cracking or flaking of particles from a surface.

SUBCONTRACTOR: Most homes in our area are built by specialized trades people, or independent contractors, who contract with larger builders or developers to perform their area of specialization. This allows the builder to select those trades with the highest standards and the best reputation. Examples of subcontractors are plumbers, roofers and electricians.

SUPERINTENDENT: The person who oversees the construction of homes is called the superintendent. The superintendent is responsible for making sure that the subcontractors perform their work on time and to the standards established by DR Horton.

SWALE: A swale is similar in purpose to a berm, but it is a depression in the ground. It is designed to channel rain and irrigation water away from structures and toward sewers and drains.

TACK STRIPS: The devices between the flooring and carpeting that are used to hold wall-to-wall carpeting in place.

THERMOSTAT: The wall-mounted device that controls the heating and air conditioning units is a thermostat. By cycling the heating or air conditioning units on and off, it will maintain a desired temperature in the home.

TUCK POINTING: The filling in with fresh mortar of cut-out or defective mortar joints in old masonry.

VITREOUS CHINA: The kiln-fired, pottery material that is used in most toilet bowls and tanks. It is very durable and impervious to water but can be broken by sharp blows from hard objects.

WARP: Shape distorted by twisting, especially in too rapidly dried wood.

WEEP HOLES: Small holes in door, masonry and window frames that allow water to drain away are called weep holes. They should be kept free of dirt and debris.

Warranty Procedures

D. R. Horton Limited Warranty

D. R. Horton warrants that every D. R. Horton home has been constructed with materials and workmanship of a quality that meets or exceeds industry standards.

D. R. Horton warrants that your home will be free of defects for a period of one year from the date of closing your home. This warranty is limited to repairs and/or replacements that are necessary as a result of defective workmanship or materials. D. R. Horton will make any necessary repairs and/or replacements under such warranty provided that the D. R. Horton Customer Service Department has received **written notice** of such claim within the one year period described above.

In the first year of ownership, D. R. Horton will assist you in the warranty of your appliances. In the event you have a problem, please contact our Customer Service Department (**in writing**), and we will ascertain the origin of the problem. After our assessment, we will instruct you on who to call (manufacturer) to correct the problem or deficiency. If a problem occurs after the first year of ownership, please refer to the "Appliances" section under the tab "Use and Care of Your Home" for further instruction.

Buyer's rights and D. R. Horton obligations under this warranty are limited to repair and/or replacement.

This one year limited warranty shall NOT apply to any defects caused by, or arising from, moving into the home, climatic conditions, normal characteristics of certain building materials, expansion, contraction, moisture, humidity or any damage resulting from negligence, improper maintenance or abnormal use.

Without limiting the foregoing, this one year limited warranty is subject to, and limited by, the same Conditions, Exclusions, and Warranty Standards as set forth in "Section II.D.—Conditions" (other than II.D.1 which shall not apply to this warranty), "Section II.E.—Exclusions" and "Section III.A.—Warranty Standards - One Year Coverage Only" in your Ten Year Limited Warranty booklet ("Ten Year Limited Warranty") issued by Residential Warranty Corporation (RWC). You will receive your RWC warranty booklet at the closing of your new home.

D. R. Horton reserves the right to make repairs or correct any defects for which it is responsible according to the terms stipulated in this warranty at the time and in the manner deemed most advisable by the company.

As mentioned in the Conditions, Exclusions and Warranty Standards, your DR Horton Limited Warranty does not cover repair or replacement due to negligence or improper maintenance. Please refer to the "Use and Care of Your Home" section of this manual for a discussion of home maintenance.

Ten Year Limited Warranty

In addition to the DR Horton Limited Warranty, your new home is also protected by a ten year warranty (referenced above as the Ten Year Limited Warranty) issued by Residential Warranty Cooperation (RWC). At the closing of your new home, you will receive your Ten Year Limited Warranty booklet. Shortly thereafter, you will receive a validation sticker in the mail to be affixed to your Ten Year Limited Warranty booklet. If for any reason you do not receive a copy of the Ten Year Limited Warranty at closing or the validation sticker is not mailed to you, please contact RWC directly at 717 561-4480.

The Ten Year Limited Warranty provides three separate warranty coverage's — certain items are covered under a one year limited warranty, others are covered under a two year limited warranty and still others are covered under a ten year limited warranty. Please refer to your Ten Year Limited Warranty booklet prior to making a warranty claim to determine if the item(s) are covered.

Please call our Customer Service Department at 936-777-6600 (North Houston), 281-566-2100 (South Houston) if you have any questions after you have reviewed the Ten Year Limited Warranty booklet.

How to Request Customer Service

• Normal Procedures

In order to assure quality, efficient service, and so that we (and you) may maintain a complete file on your property, requests for service **must be submitted in writing**. To submit a request for service, please fill out completely the Customer Service Request Form or go to our web site and complete the request on-line. Please be sure to include a description of the work requested and its location in your home. For example, please indicate the room, the location in the room and a general description of the problem. If you have questions pertaining to this procedure, please call our Customer Service Department at 936-777-6600 (North Houston), 281-566-2100 (South Houston). Mail or fax your written request for service to:

Customer Service Department
D. R. Horton America's Builder
Houston North Division
400 Carriage Hills Blvd.
Conroe, Texas 77384
936-777-6600 phone, 866-801-3399 fax
www.drhorton.com
Email:
houstonnorthcustomerservice@drhorton.com

Customer Service Department
D.R. Horton America's Builder
Houston South Division
56 Sugar Creek Center Blvd., #150
Sugar Land, Texas 77478
281-566-2100 phone, 866-821-9123 fax
www.drhorton.com
Email:
houston-southcustomerservice@drhorton.com

In order for our service program to operate at maximum efficiency, as well as for your own convenience, we suggest that you wait sixty **(60) days** after closing before submitting any warranty lists. This allows you sufficient time to become settled into your new home and thoroughly examine all components. In the event you feel a part of your home is being damaged as a result of a defect, please report it to us immediately. Warranty repairs will be scheduled for completion within thirty (30) days of our receipt of your written request. Occasionally, due to circumstances beyond our control, this process may take more than thirty (30) days. Delays can be caused by shortages of materials, back ordered parts, labor problems, weather and/or scheduling conflicts.

When we receive your request for service, we will make a determination whether the item is covered by the DR Horton Limited Warranty, the Ten Year Limited Warranty, and the manufacturer or if it is the homeowner's responsibility.

Typically we will inspect the problem so that we have a complete understanding of the request. Appointments are available **Monday through Friday from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.**

A letter will be sent to you reminding you to schedule your 11 month inspection along with a service request form for you to list any outstanding issues that need to be addressed prior to the 1 year warranty expiration.

Building industry standards will be used to select the materials and the workmanship practices that are employed in warranty service repairs and replacements.

We will not be responsible for expenses, including lost wages and materials, which you incur for work that is done by others. Our Customer Service Representative do not have permission to authorize repair work done by others, and they do not have the authority to extend or alter your DR Horton Limited Warranty or your Ten Year Limited Warranty.

We take pride in the subcontractors who have been selected by DR Horton. If you are dissatisfied with the quality of work or the level of professionalism displayed by one of our subcontractors, please contact our Warranty Department at 936-777-6600 (North Houston), 281-566-2100 (South Houston) immediately. Your comments help us to maintain the high level of service that you deserve.

• **Emergency Service**

Emergency situations, as defined by the limited warranty, include the following:

- Total loss of heating or air conditioning during **extreme** weather conditions.
- Total loss of electricity. (Check with the utility company prior to reporting this circumstance to DR Horton or an electrician.)
- Plumbing leak that requires the entire water supply to be shut off or causes damage to the home or its contents.
- Total loss of water. (Again, check with your water company to determine if there is a general outage in your area).
- Gas leak. (Contact your utility company or a plumber if the leak is at the furnace or water heater supply lines.)
- Electrical problem that is a fire hazard or a source of danger.
- A total stoppage of the plumbing drain system (e.g., the main sewer line is clogged making it impossible to utilize the plumbing system in your home).
- Any other problem that, without immediate correction and precautionary measures, creates a potential for bodily harm that cannot be reasonably avoided.

In case of an emergency, your first step should be to protect your family from harm. Once you are sure of their safety, and if your safety will not be jeopardized, you should take steps to correct or lessen the effects of the emergency.

Damage from a water leak can be minimized by turning off the water to a particular fixture or turning off the water main to your home. Please refer to the "Plumbing" section of this manual on Page 61 for further discussion of the water shut-off locations.

In case of an emergency, please call the Warranty Department at 936-777-6600 (North Houston), 281-566-2100 (South Houston), Monday through Friday from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. If after these hours, please call the applicable tradesman to assist you via your emergency vendor call list, located on the inside cabinet door under the kitchen sink. On the next business day contact the Warranty Department to inform us so we can follow up with repairs to ensure that all repairs get completed.

Do not delay in reporting an emergency. Subsequent damage caused by a delay in reporting an emergency will not be the responsibility of D. R. Horton. Damage to personal property is not covered by the D. R. Horton Limited Warranty or the Ten Year Limited Warranty.

If your situation does not fall within the emergency guidelines, please use the procedures outlined at the beginning of this section for requesting routine warranty service.



Closing Date: _____

REQUEST FOR SERVICE

SIXTY DAYS

Complete steps 1 - 4:

1 Mail to: D.R. Horton *America's Builder* - Attn.: North Houston Customer Care Department
 400 Carriage Hills Blvd., Conroe, TX 77384
Fax: (866) 801-3399 or **Go to: www.drhorton.com** or Email: houstonnorthcustomerservice@drhorton.com

Mail to: D.R. Horton *America's Builder* - Attn.: South Houston Customer Care Department
 56 Sugar Creek Center Blvd., #150, Sugar Land, TX 77478
Fax: (866) 821-9123 or **Go to: www.drhorton.com** or Email: houston-southcustomerservice@drhorton.com

<p># 2 Customer Name: _____</p> <p>Address: _____</p> <p>Community: _____</p> <p>City & Zip: _____</p>	<p># 3 Home Phone #: _____</p> <p>Work Phone #: _____</p> <p>Cell Phone #: _____</p> <p>Email Address: _____</p>
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NOTE TO HOMEOWNER:
 D.R Horton America's Builder Warranty Dept. is available via phone Monday - Friday @ **936-777-6600**
 from 8am to 5pm. (excluding holidays) .

Please submit this request ONLY when you are available to provide access. Thank You.

	# 4 Warranty Items of Concern / Description
#	

Homeowner Signature: _____

Date: _____



Closing Date: _____

REQUEST FOR SERVICE

SIX MONTHS

Complete steps 1 - 4:

1 Mail to: D.R. Horton *America's Builder* - Attn. : North Houston Customer Care Department
400 Carriage Hills Blvd., Conroe, TX 77384
Fax: (866) 801-3399 or **Go to :** www.drhorton.com or Email: houstonnorthcustomerservice@drhorton.com

Mail to: D.R. Horton *America's Builder* - Attn. : South Houston Customer Care Department
56 Sugar Creek Center Blvd., #150, Sugar Land, TX 77478
Fax: (866) 821-9123 or **Go to :** www.drhorton.com or Email: houston-southcustomerservice@drhorton.com

# 2	Customer Name:	_____	# 3	Home Phone #:	_____
	Address :	_____		Work Phone #:	_____
	Community:	_____		Cell Phone #:	_____
	City & Zip:	_____		Email Address:	_____

NOTE TO HOMEOWNER:
D.R Horton America's Builder Warranty Dept. is available via phone Monday - Friday @ **936-777-6600 (North Houston), 281-566-2100 (South Houston)** from 8am to 5pm. (excluding holidays).

Please submit this request ONLY when you are available to provide access. Thank You.

#	# 4. Warranty Item of Concern / Description

Homeowner Signature: _____ Date: _____



Closing Date: _____

REQUEST FOR SERVICE

ELEVEN MONTHS

Complete steps 1 - 4:

1 Mail to: D.R. Horton *America's Builder* - Attn.: North Houston Customer Care Department
 400 Carriage Hills Blvd., Conroe, TX 77384
Fax: (866) 801-3399 or **Go to:** www.drhorton.com or Email: houstonnorthcustomerservice@drhorton.com

Mail to: D.R. Horton *America's Builder* - Attn.: South Houston Customer Care Department
 56 Sugar Creek Center Blvd., #150, Sugar Land, TX 77478
Fax: (866) 821-9123 or **Go to:** www.drhorton.com or Email: houston-southcustomerservice@drhorton.com

# 2 Customer Name: _____ Address: _____ Community: _____ City & Zip: _____	# 3 Home Phone #: _____ Work Phone #: _____ Cell Phone #: _____ Email Address: _____
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NOTE TO HOMEOWNER:

D.R Horton America's Builder Warranty Dept. is available via phone Monday - Friday @ **936-777-6600** (North Houston), **281-566-2100** (South Houston) from 8am to 5pm. (excluding holidays).

Please submit this request ONLY when you are available to provide access. Thank You.

#	# 4 Warranty Item of Concern / Description

Homeowner Signature: _____ Date: _____

Troubleshooting Guide

For other problems that arise, we provide these Troubleshooting Suggestions for your convenience.

Plumbing

1. If a water main breaks or a major plumbing leak develops, turn off the main water valve. An additional shutoff is located in a ground level box near the street.
2. If you notice a leak under a sink or toilet, turn off the water by using the shutoff valves located under or behind the unit and immediately arrange for service.
3. If a toilet becomes clogged, turn off the water to the fixture. Follow the procedures outlined in the Maintenance section of this manual.
4. If you notice a leak in the tub or shower, turn off the water at the main shutoff valve and immediately arrange for service. Do not use the shower or tub until service can be provided.
5. If there is a leak in the water heater, turn the shutoff valve on top of the heater to 'off'. Turn the gas supply off and drain the water heater.
6. If you notice water spots (darkened areas) on your walls or ceilings, you may have a water leak. Determine the source of water if possible and take steps to prevent further damage. If the leak can be traced to one location (one toilet, sink or tub), turn off the water to that fixture. Immediately contact D. R. Horton Customer Service department for service. If the leak cannot be isolated, turn off the main water service.
7. If you notice water dripping from the PVC pipe coming out of the overhand, there could be a problem with the air handler in your attic. Call for service immediately.

Electrical

If a complete power outage occurs, look to see if your neighbors have electrical power. If the power is off in your neighborhood, call the electric company to report the outage. If the outage is limited to your home, inspect all circuit breakers, including the main breaker. If a breaker appears damaged leave it off and call your electrical subcontractor. If the breakers are not damaged, turn them all off and back on again one at a time.

IMPORTANT NOTE: IF YOUR MAIN CIRCUIT BREAKER TRIPS OR IS TURNED OFF, WAIT 2-3 MINUTES BEFORE TURNING IT ON, THEN, RESTORE POWER TO THE OTHER CIRCUITS ONE BY ONE. THIS AVOIDS OVERLOADING THE SYSTEM.

1. If you notice sparks or smell burning, find the location of the odor or sparks. If an appliance is plugged into that outlet, check the appliance for a short in the cord or other problem and unplug it. If this is not the problem, shut off the problem circuit and call the electrical subcontractor listed on your Emergency Sticker. **IMPORTANT NOTE:** Immediately call the fire department if there is any possibility of fire.
2. If there is no power in a bathroom, kitchen, and garage or outside receptacle, these receptacles may be connected to a Ground Fault Interrupt (GFCI) device designed to interrupt the flow of electricity preventing electrical injury or damage. Locate the nearest GFCI outlet. If the reset button has tripped, unplug the appliance; press the reset button to restore power. If power is not restored, determine if the circuit is being overloaded. Two hair dryers or other appliances being used on one circuit could cause the breaker to trip. Defective appliances can trip a GFCI. When they will not trip a standard breaker. Rarely will a GFCI be too sensitive and require replacement. Contact Customer Service if you have questions about the GFCI outlets in your home.
3. **IMPORTANT NOTE:** Do not use power tools, refrigerators, freezers or appliances in GFCI outlets. Do not plug an appliance with a separate transformer or an item with a timing device (such as an irrigation system) into GFCI outlets.
4. If there is no power to an electrical outlet, make sure all fluorescent bulbs are installed properly. Adjust any tubes that are flickering or buzzing. Check wall switches and circuit breakers.

Heating and Air Conditioning

1. If the heating system is not working properly, make sure the thermostat is set to a temperature higher than the room air and the thermostat is turned to the 'heat' position. Make sure the circuit breaker is in the on position. If you are unable to isolate the problem, call D. R. Horton's Custom Service Department.
2. If your air conditioning unit shuts down or will not start, make sure the thermostat is set to a temperature that is cooler than the room air. Then, turn the air conditioner off at the thermostat and inspect the circuit breaker. If the breaker is tripped, reset it and restore power to the unit. On some units, if the air condition does not restart, check for a bad fuse. This fuse is in the disconnect box located near the compressor.

Maintenance Checklist

Introduction

The importance of maintaining your new home on a regular basis is directly comparable to maintaining a brand new car. If you never change the oil or get the car tuned up, little problems will eventually become big problems.

Similarly, your home has numerous components and equipment that require periodic maintenance. By implementing the following preventative maintenance guidelines, you can help keep the components of your home functioning properly with as few problems as possible.

To help you pinpoint when specific maintenance items should be performed, this checklist is divided into distinct time periods: After Move-In, Every Month, Six Months, Annually, plus Spring and Fall. For additional information regarding the subjects presented here, please refer to the appropriate manufacturer's operating instructions and/or the specific subject discussions contained in this manual.

Recommended Homeowner Maintenance Schedule

Item	Page	Monthly Interval (1 thru 6)					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
Air Filter-HVAC System	28	Replace	Replace	Replace	Replace	Replace	Replace
Caulking – Exterior (entrances & windows)	36			Inspect			Inspect
Caulking – Interior (wet areas)	36			Inspect			Inspect
Clothes Dryer Lint Duct & Filter	31						Clean
Condensation Line – HVAC System	29	Inspect	Inspect		Inspect		Inspect
Exterior Drainage	50						Inspect
Faucet Aerator	61			Clean			Clean
Fireplace Flue/Chimney	45						Inspect/Clean
Front Door Finish Wood Metal	41	Clean Clean	Clean Clean	Clean Clean	Clean Clean	Clean Clean	Varnish Clean
Garage Doors	48			Lubricate			Lubricate/Inspect
Garbage Disposal	63	Flush/Clean	Flush/Clean	Flush/Clean	Flush/Clean	Flush/Clean	Flush/Clean
Gutters/Downspouts	51						Inspect/Clean
HVAC System Check	28						Inspect
Plumbing Drains	61			Inspect/Clean			Inspect/Clean
Range Hood Fan Filter	29		Clean		Clean		Clean
Screens (doors & windows)	68			Inspect			Inspect/Clean
Smoke Detectors	66	Test	Test	Test	Test	Test	Test
Water Heater	67						Flush
Weep Holes	32						Inspect/Clean

Item	Page	Monthly Interval (7 thru 12)					
		7	8	9	10	11	12
Air Filter-HVAC System	28	Replace	Replace	Replace	Replace	Replace	Replace
Caulking – Exterior (entrances & windows)	36			Inspect			Inspect
Caulking – Interior (wet areas)	36			Inspect			Inspect
Clothes Dryer Lint Duct & Filter	31						Clean
Condensation Line – HVAC System	29	Inspect	Inspect		Inspect		Inspect
Exterior Drainage	49						Inspect
Faucet Aerator	60			Clean			Clean
Fireplace Flue/Chimney	45						Inspect/Clean
Front Door Finish Wood Metal	41	Clean Clean	Clean Clean	Clean Clean	Clean Clean	Clean Clean	Varnish Clean
Garage Doors	48			Lubricate			Lubricate/Inspect
Garbage Disposal	61	Flush/Clean	Flush/Clean	Flush/Clean	Flush/Clean	Flush/Clean	Flush/Clean
Gutters/Downspouts	51						Inspect/Clean
HVAC System Check	28						Inspect
Plumbing Drains	60			Inspect/Clean			Inspect/Clean
Range Hood Fan Filter	29		Clean		Clean		Clean
Screens (doors & windows)	68			Inspect			Inspect/Clean
Smoke Detectors	66	Test	Test	Test	Test	Test	Test
Water Heater	67						Flush
Weep Holes	32						Inspect/Clean

After Move-In Checklist

Wood Decks and Fences

- ✓ Apply preservative sealer to wood surfaces following manufacturer's instructions.

Electric

- ✓ Locate the main circuit breaker in the electric panel box and show family members how to turn it off in case of emergency.

Fire Extinguisher

- ✓ Purchase a general-purpose fire extinguisher for the garage and each floor of the home plus one small kitchen extinguisher for grease fires. Demonstrate proper usage to family members in case of an emergency.

Fireplace

- ✓ Purchase fireplace tools as necessary.

First Aid Kit

- ✓ Keep first aid materials and a book on first aid procedures in an accessible location.

Flooring

- ✓ Attach furniture protectors underneath furniture legs to protect hardwood, resilient, and ceramic tile floors.

Household tools

- ✓ Acquire basic tools to help you with normal home maintenance. You will need: pliers, adjustable wrench, flat-blade and Phillips head screwdrivers, claw hammer, hand saw, tape measure, caulk and caulking gun, putty knife, paint roller and brush, power drill and bits, nails, brads, screws, nuts, bolts, sandpaper, utility knife, toilet plunger, and flashlight.

Landscaping

- ✓ Review recommendations in the Landscaping and Grading Section of this Manual.

Plumbing

- ✓ Locate and label the main water line shutoff valve and show all family members how to close it in case of a plumbing emergency.

Water Erosion

- ✓ After first heavy rain, check foundation for erosion and fill eroded areas. Ensure that splash blocks are correctly positioned to divert rainwater away from the home.

Every Month Checklist

Air Conditioning and Heating

- ✓ Check air filters and clean or replace as necessary.
- ✓ Vacuum air supply and air return registers to remove dust and lint.

Fire Extinguishers

- ✓ Check fire Extinguishers to ensure that they are fully charged.

Garbage Disposal

- ✓ Clean disposal blades by grinding up ice cubes. Freshen it with baking soda and by grinding up citrus fruit rinds.

Interior Caulking

- ✓ Check for cracks or separations around sinks, bathtubs, toilets, faucets, countertops and backsplashes, ceramic walls, resilient and ceramic floors, windowsills, and any other areas originally caulked by your builder. To repair these areas, use an appropriate caulking compound and follow the caulking instructions in the Interior Walls and Ceilings and Plumbing Fixtures Sections of this Manual.

Range Hood Fan

- ✓ Clean or replace dirty filter.

Roofing

- ✓ Check gutters and valleys, and clean off any leaves or debris buildup.

Smoke Detector

- ✓ Test smoke detectors.
- ✓ Vacuum air supply and air return registers to remove dust and lint.

Every Six Months Checklist

Cabinets

- ✓ Clean and apply a light coat of furniture wax or lemon oil.

Doors

- ✓ Check screws on door lockset, hardware and tighten as necessary.
- ✓ Lubricate bi-fold and by-pass doors as necessary.
- ✓ Clean sliding door tracks and apply silicone spray to tracks as necessary.
- ✓ Oil moving parts of garage door.

Electric

- ✓ Test and reset all Ground Fault Circuit Interrupter (GFCI) receptacles.
- ✓ Check electrical extension and appliance cords. Replace frayed or split cords.

Exterior Finishes

- ✓ Check for cracks and voids in exterior caulking and re-caulk as necessary.
- ✓ Check exterior painted surfaces for wear and deterioration. To repair, follow the maintenance instructions contained in the Painting Section of the manual.

Plumbing

- ✓ Check for leaks on water supply lines and valves to sinks and toilets.
- ✓ Check out faucet aerators, spray nozzles and drains.
- ✓ Check pipes and drains for water leakage.
- ✓ Remove water heater residue following instructions in the Plumbing Section of the manual.

Foundation

- ✓ Check foundation for settlement, ponding or potential drainage problems. Review the Water Infiltration and Condensation Section of this manual.

Windows

- ✓ Check sills for caulking cracks or separations and re-caulk as necessary.
- ✓ Check weather-stripping around windows and repair as necessary.
- ✓ Check windows for smooth opening and closing operation. Clean tracks and lubricate as necessary.
- ✓ Inspect window screens and repair or replace as necessary.

Annual Checklist

Attic

- ✓ Check attic insulation and move insulation back to its original location if there are voids on the attic floor.

Cabinets

- ✓ Check drawers and hinges for proper alignment. Tighten and adjust as necessary.

Deck

- ✓ Check and tighten all deck bolts.
- ✓ Replace damaged pickets, rails, and boards. Replace warped boards that create a trip hazard.
- ✓ Reseal wood surfaces with a preservative as necessary following manufacturer's instructions.

Doors

- ✓ Check and repair or replace weather-stripping on exterior doors as necessary.
- ✓ Check and tighten door hardware and lubricate as necessary.
- ✓ Tighten all bolts on garage door.

Roofing

- ✓ Have a contractor check the roof for any loose shingles (due to extreme weather conditions) and gaps or breaks in caulking around vents to prevent water infiltration.

Windows

- ✓ Have a contractor check skylights for loose flashing and gaps in caulking

Use and Care of Your Home

Your home has been constructed with quality materials and the labor of experienced craftsmen. Prior to our using any material, it must meet our specifications for quality and durability. All work is done under our supervision to attain the best possible results.

A home is one of the last hand-built products left in the world. Homebuilding is part art, part science and part hard labor. No two homes, even of the same plan, will be constructed exactly alike. Once the natural and man-made materials have been assembled, the components interact with each other and the environment. Although quality materials and workmanship have been used in your home, this does not mean that it will be free from care and maintenance. A home, like an automobile, requires care and regular maintenance. This is essential to providing a quality home for a lifetime. Please refer to the schedule on **Page 21** for maintenance guidelines.

We are proud of the product we build and the neighborhoods in which we build. We strive to create long lasting value. This cannot be achieved unless you, as the homeowner, properly maintain your home and all of its components. Periodic maintenance is necessary because of a number of factors such as normal wear and tear, the inherent characteristics of the materials used in your home, and normal service required by the mechanical systems. Natural fluctuations in temperature and humidity can also impact your home.

Many times a minor adjustment or repair done immediately by you saves a more serious time consuming and sometimes costly repair late. Note also that negligence of routine maintenance can void applicable limited warranty coverage on all or part of your home.

We recognize that it is impossible to anticipate and describe every attention that may be needed for good home care; however, we have covered many important details. The subjects covered include components of homes we build, listed in alphabetical order. Each topic includes suggestions for use and care. Some components may be discussed here which are not present in your home.

Please take time to read the literature provided by the manufacturers of consumer products and other items in your home. Although much of the information may be familiar to you, some points may be significantly different from homes you have owned in the past. The information contained in that material is not repeated here.

We make every effort to keep our information current and accurate. However, if any detail in our discussion conflicts with the manufacturer's recommendations, the manufacturer's recommendations should be followed. **Activate specific manufacturer warranties by completing and mailing the registration cards included with their materials. In some cases, manufacturer warranties may extend beyond the first year; it is in your best interest to be familiar with such coverage.** By caring for your home attentively, you insure your enjoyment of it for years to come. The attention provided by each homeowner contributes significantly to the overall desirability of the community.

While we strive to build a defect free home, we are realistic enough to know that we may make mistakes or that something in the home may not perform as intended. When either occurs, we will make the necessary corrections. In support of this commitment, DR Horton provides you with a one year limited warranty.

You will receive the Ten Year Limited Warranty booklet at the closing of your new home and your validation sticker will arrive shortly thereafter by mail. We suggest that you carefully read through this information as well as the service procedures that are discussed in this section of your manual. If you have any questions regarding the standards or procedures, please contact our office at 936-777-6600 (North Houston), 281-566-2100 (South Houston).

For your protection, for accuracy, and for efficient operation of our service activities, non-emergency items must be reported in writing. We do not accept reports for routine warranty items over the phone.

Air Conditioning

Since the air conditioning is combined with the heating system, the maintenance suggested for your furnace should be followed. In addition, the manufacturer's maintenance suggestions should be reviewed and followed.

Air conditioning can add much to the comfort of your home, but it can be used improperly or inefficiently, resulting in wasted energy and frustrations. These hints and suggestions are provided to help you maximize your air conditioning system.

Whole House System

To fully and efficiently utilize your air conditioning system, you must understand that it is a total, whole-house system. The air conditioner unit is the mechanism in your home that produces cooler air. The air conditioning system involves everything inside your home including, for example, drapes and windows.

Closed System

Your home air conditioning is a closed system, which means that the interior air is continually recycled and cooled until the desired air temperature is reached. Warm outside air disrupts the system and makes cooling impossible. Therefore, you should keep all windows closed. The heat from the sun shining in through windows with open drapes is intense enough to overcome the cooling effect of the air conditioning unit. For best results, close the drapes on these windows. Your air conditioning design also contemplates that all interior doors should remain open for air circulation.

Time

Time is of paramount importance in your expectations of an air conditioning system. Unlike a light bulb which reacts instantly when you turn on a switch, the air conditioning unit only begins a process when you set a thermostat.

For example, if you come home at 6:00 p.m. on a day when the temperature has reached 90°, and then set your thermostat to 75°, the air conditioning unit will begin cooling, but will take much longer to reach the desired temperature. During the entire day, the sun has been heating not only the air in the home, but the walls, the carpet and the furniture.

At 6:00 p.m. the air conditioning units starts cooling the air, but the walls, carpet and furniture release heat and nullify this cooling. By the time the air conditioning unit has cooled the walls, carpet and furniture; you may well have lost patience.

Evening Cooling

If evening cooling is your primary goal, set the thermostat at a moderate temperature in the morning while the house is cooler, allowing the system to maintain the cooler temperature throughout the day.

The temperature setting may then be lowered slightly when you arrive home, with better results. Setting the thermostat at 60° will **not** cool the home any faster and can result in the unit "freezing up" and not performing at all. Extended usage under these conditions can damage the unit.

Air Conditioning (cont.)

Adjust Vents

You will find it advantageous to adjust the cooling vents to maximize air flow to occupied parts of the home. Likewise, when the seasons change, it will probably be necessary to re-adjust them for comfortable heating.

Humidifier

If a humidifier is installed on the furnace system, turn it off when you use the air conditioning; otherwise, the additional moisture can cause a freeze-up of the cooling system.

Homeowner General Maintenance

The following suggestions are intended to assist you in getting the maximum usage and enjoyment from your heating and air conditioning system. We recommend that air filters be changed every **thirty (30) days** or as needed. In areas with heavy dust, more frequent changes may be in order. Fresh filters can significantly reduce operating costs and will prolong the life of your system. **You must place all panels back securely in their place or the system will not operate properly or not at all.**

While using your air conditioning system, every sixty (60) days pour one cup of bleach down the condensate line to kill any algae that may grow on the inside of the drain line. This keeps the condensate line free from obstruction and minimizes the chances of it backing into your home.

DR Horton recommends an inspection by a heating professional every year. Check the operation of your system well in advance of peak operating seasons. Notify the appropriate subcontractor of problems before seasonal service demands are the greatest.

Keep all vents and registers clean and free of dust, cobwebs and debris. Keep plants and grass trimmed well away from the outdoor unit and also from the opening end of the condensation line extending from the exterior of your home.

If any panels on the face of your furnace unit are removed for any reason, be sure they are securely and correctly returned to their proper positions; otherwise the system will not properly function.

Non-Emergency

Lack of air conditioning service is not an emergency unless we are experiencing extreme weather conditions. Problems will be handled by the heating and air conditioning contractor in the order received.

Freon or Coolant

The outside temperature must be 70° or higher for Freon or coolant to be added to the system.

Air Conditioning (cont.)

Service Calls

All questions and requests for warranty service on your heating and air conditioning system should be directed to our Warranty Department at 936-777-6600 (North Houston), 281-566-2100 (South Houston). Even after your D. R. Horton Limited Warranty expires, we suggest that you continue to contact your **original contractor**, who will have the plans and specifications necessary to address your service needs.

Compressor

It is important to maintain the air conditioning compressor in a level condition. Failure to do so may cause the unit to malfunction.

Insufficient Cooling

Please refer to the Conditions, Exclusions and Warranty Standards set forth in your Ten Year Limited Warranty booklet.

Alarm System

Homeowner Use and Maintenance Guidelines

If your home's features include an alarm system, at the introduction to your home, your Builder will show you the temporary alarm code that arms/disarms the system and also how to change the temporary code. We recommend that you call the alarm company listed on the panel and arrange for their representative to come to your home and give you a thorough orientation on the alarm system.

The alarms system will sound a siren mounted on your home. It is not monitored by a security service. You may wish to contact a security company to provide monitoring service. The contractor who installed your system can also provide monitoring service.

If your home's feature included pre-wire only for an alarm system, you may arrange for equipment and monitoring if you desire. They will not locate covered up wires for other alarm companies.

D. R. Horton Limited Warranty Guidelines

Call the alarm company for any warrantable repairs to the wiring or equipment they installed. The equipment is warranted for one year from date of closing and the wiring for two years.

Appliances

Read and follow all manufacturer requirements for each appliance in your home.

Manufacturer Service

If a problem arises with an appliance after the one year limited warranty period with D. R. Horton, call the customer service number listed in the manufacturer's warranty booklet. When reporting warranty items to the appliance manufacturer, be prepared to supply the following:

- the date of purchase (closing date)
- the serial number and model number (found on a metal plate on the side or bottom of each appliance)
- a description of the problem.

Registration

Mail warranty registration cards directly to the manufacturer.

Appliance Warranties

All appliance warranties are assigned to you at the closing. The appliances are warranted directly to you in accordance with the terms and conditions of the written warranties supplied by their manufacturers.

Attic Access

The attic space is not intended for storage (excessive weight could jeopardize the integrity of the trusses and void your warranty). Access is provided for purposes of maintaining mechanical equipment that may traverse the attic space. When performing any needed tasks in the attic, caution should be used not to step off wooden members onto the drywall. This can result in personal injury and/or damage to the ceiling below. Such injury or damage is not covered by your limited warranty.

Brass

Brass fixtures such as plumbing hardware, towel rings and bars, door knobs and exterior light fixtures are factory treated with a clear protective coating, electro statically applied, to provide beauty and durability.

Atmospheric conditions, direct sunlight, caustic agents (such as paints) or scratches from contact with sharp objects may cause the protective coating to crack or peel, exposing the natural brass and resulting in spotting and discoloration.

Cleaning

Initial care for these products requires only periodic cleaning with a mild, non-abrasive soap and buffing with a soft cloth.

Tarnish

Brass, like sterling silver, will gradually tarnish and eventually take on an antique appearance.

Brass (cont.)

Corrosion

Unless you have purchased very high end (and expensive) solid brass fixtures, the brass on your fixtures is a coating on top of a different base metal. Water with a high mineral content is corrosive to any brass, coated or solid. Corrosion damage to the external surfaces or internal workings of plumbing fixtures is normal when exposed to water with high mineral content.

Brick

Brick is one of the most durable and lowest maintenance finishes for a home's exterior.

Tuck-pointing

After several years, face brick may require tuck-pointing (repairing the mortar between the bricks). Otherwise, no regular maintenance is required.

Weep Holes

You may notice small holes in the mortar along the lower row of bricks or over the door and window openings. This allows moisture to escape if any has accumulated behind the brick. Do not fill these weep holes or permit landscaping materials to cover them.

Settlement Cracks

Settlement cracks are common and should be expected within certain tolerances in bricks and mortar joints.

Color Variations

If any repairs or changes are made to your brick, variations in the color of the brick and/or mortar may result.

Cabinets

Cleaning

Products such as lemon oil, Liquid Gold and Old English Furniture Polish and Scratch Cover are suggested for caring for **wood** finish cabinets. Follow container directions. Use such products a maximum of once a month so as to avoid excessive build-up. Stay away using from paraffin-based spray waxes or washing cabinets with water as both of these items will damage the luster of the finish.

Hinges

If hinges catch or drawer glides become sluggish, a small amount of silicone lubricant will improve their performance.

Moisture

Damage to cabinet surfaces and warping can be caused by operating appliances that generate large amounts of moisture — such as a crock pot. When operating such appliances, place them in a location that is not directly under a cabinet. While cooking food on your stove, be sure to turn on the vent hood.

Cabinets (cont.)

Separations

Gaps which develop between cabinets and the ceiling, or cabinets and walls, are normal and may be corrected by caulking (and paint touch up, if applicable).

Warping

Exposure to extreme temperature, humidity changes, or moisture may cause warping of cabinet doors and drawer fronts.

Wood Grain

Readily noticeable variations in wood grain and color are expected and are normal in all style selections.

Carbon Monoxide Monitors

Homeowner Use and Maintenance Guidelines

Carbon monoxide is a poisonous gas produced by incomplete combustion of fossil fuels such as natural gas or propane. Carbon monoxide has no color, taste or **ODOR**.

Carbon Monoxide Alarm

A carbon monoxide alarm measures the carbon monoxide levels in the air. It will alarm if the carbon monoxide levels rise quickly, or if carbon monoxide is consistently present.

The carbon monoxide alarm in your D. R. Horton home features a permanently installed sensor, three colors indicator lights and an 85dB alarm horn. Powered by a 9v battery, your carbon monoxide alarm flashed a green light about twice a minute when the device is receiving battery power.

To avoid carbon monoxide poisoning in your home follow these suggestions from the National Safety Council:

- Because carbon monoxide is a product of combustion, every time a fuel appliance is activated carbon monoxide is produced. Remember to keep fresh air circulation in your house: open a vent or window to eliminate toxic fumes. All fuel combustion appliances should be vented directly outdoors.
- Have your heating system checked each fall before cold weather arrives to make sure it's operating efficiently and that all vents, pipes, flues and chimneys are unclogged and tight. Have your stoves, fireplace and water heater checked as well.
- Don't close your fireplace damper until you are certain the fire is out. If smoke enters the room your chimney may be causing a reverse flow. D. R. Horton provides an outside air vent to all fireplaces to help prevent this. Open a window. Have the chimney cleaned and inspected annually.

Carpet

Cleaning

Refer to the manufacturer's recommendations for additional information on the care of all floor covering products. Color selection sheets provide a record of the brand, style and color of floor coverings in your home. Please retain this information for future reference.

One can add years to the life of carpeting with regular care. A carpet wears out because of foot traffic and dirt particles that become trampled deep into the pile beyond the suction of the vacuum.

The dirt particles abrade the fibers like sandpaper and dull the carpet. The most important thing you can do to protect your carpet is to vacuum it frequently. Vacuum twice each week lightly and once a week thoroughly. Heavy traffic areas may require more frequent cleaning. A light vacuuming is three passes; a thorough job may need seven passes. A vacuum cleaner with a beater-bar agitates the pile and is more effective in bringing dirt to the surface for easy removal.

Vacuuming high traffic areas daily helps to keep them clean and helps to maintain the upright position of the carpet nap. Wipe spills and clean stains immediately. For best results, blot or dab the spill or stain; avoid rubbing it. Test stain removers first on an "out of the way" area of the carpet, such as a closet, to check for any undesirable effects. Professional cleaning should be performed regularly.

Some problem conditions that may occur with your new carpet and our suggested remedies are presented below:

Burns

Take care of any kind of burn immediately. First nip off the darkened fibers then use soap less cleaner and sponge with water. If the burn is extensive, talk with a professional about replacing the damaged area.

Candle Ash

Burning scented candles or oil lamps produces ash that gets distributed through out your home by the central A/C Heating system. This is especially noticeable on light colored carpet when furniture is moved.

Carpet Seams

Carpet seams will be visible. Edges of carpet along moldings and edges of stairs should be held firmly in place. In some areas, metal or other edging material may be used where carpet meets another floor covering.

Carpet (cont.)

Crushing

Furniture and traffic may crush a carpet's pile fibers. Frequent vacuuming in high-traffic areas and glides or cups under heavy pieces of furniture can help prevent this. Rotating your furniture to change the traffic pattern in a room promotes more even wear. Some carpets resist matting and crushing because of their level of fiber, but this does not imply or guarantee that no matting or crushing will occur. Heavy traffic areas such as halls and stairways are more susceptible to wear and crushing. This is considered normal wear.

Fading

Science has yet to develop a color that will not fade with time. All carpets will slowly lose some color due to natural and artificial forces in the environment. You can delay this process by frequently removing soil with vacuuming, regularly changing air filters in heating and air conditioning systems, keeping humidity and room temperature from getting too high, and reducing sunlight exposure with window coverings.

Filtration

If interior doors are kept closed while air conditioning is operating, air circulation from the closed room flows through the small space at the bottom of the door. This forces the air over the carpet fibers which in turn act as a filter, catching particle pollution. Over time a noticeable stain develops at the threshold.

Fuzzing

In loop carpets, fibers may break. Simply clip the excess fibers. If it continues, call a professional.

Pilling

Pills or small balls of fiber can appear on the carpet, depending on the type of carpet fiber and the type of traffic. If this occurs, clip off the pills. If they cover a large area, seek professional advice.

Rippling

With wall-to-wall carpeting, high humidity may cause rippling. If the carpet remains rippled after the humidity has left, have a professional re-stretch the carpeting.

Seams

Carpet usually comes in 12' foot widths, making seams necessary in most rooms. Visible seams are not a defect unless they have been improperly made or unless the material has a defect, making the seam appear more pronounced than normal. The more dense and uniform the carpet texture, the more visible the seam will be. Carpet styles with low, tight naps result in the most visible seams. Seams are never more visible than when the carpet is first installed. Usually with time, use, and vacuuming the seams become less visible. You can see examples of how carpet seams diminish after they have been vacuumed and have experienced traffic in the model homes.

Shading

Shading is an inherent quality of fine-cut pile carpets. Household traffic causes pile fibers to assume different angles; as a result, the carpet appears darker and lighter in these areas. A good vacuuming, which makes the pile all go in the same direction, provides a temporary remedy.

Carpet (cont.)

Shedding

New carpeting, especially pile, sheds bits of fiber for a period of time. Eventually these loose fibers are removed by vacuuming. Shedding usually occurs more with wool carpeting than with nylon or other synthetics. You should check your vacuum cleaner bags frequently in the first few months after moving in.

Snags

Sharp-edged objects can grab or snag the carpet fiber. When this occurs, cut off the snag. If the snag is especially large, call a professional.

Sprouting

Occasionally you may find small tufts of fiber sprouting above carpet surface. Simply use scissors to cut off the sprout. Do not attempt to pull it, because other fibers will come out in the process.

Stains

No carpet is stain proof. Although your carpet manufacturer designates your carpet as stain resistant, some substances may still cause permanent staining. These include hair dyes, shoe polish, paints, and India ink. Some substances destroy or change the color of carpet, including bleaches, acne medications, drain cleaners, plant food, insecticides, and food or beverages with strongly colored natural dyes as found in some brands of mustard and herbal tea.

Refer to your care and maintenance brochures for recommended cleaning procedures for your particular fiber. Pretest any spot-removal solution in an inconspicuous area before using it in a large area. Apply several drops of the solution, hold a white tissue on the area, and count to ten. Examine both tissue and carpet for dye transfer and check for carpet.

Caulking

Time and weather will shrink caulking and dry it out so that it no longer provides a good seal against moisture and air infiltration. As a matter of routine maintenance, check the caulking and make repairs as needed. Caulking compounds and dispenser guns are available at hardware stores. Re-caulking is a routine homeowner maintenance item.

Latex Caulk

Latex caulk is appropriate for an area that requires painting (along the stair stringer or where a countertop backsplash meets the wall).

Silicone Caulk

Caulking that contains silicone will not accept paint but works best where water is present (e.g., where the tub meets the tile or a sink meets the countertop).

Wet Areas

Homeowner maintenance of caulking around tubs and showers (especially at joints with protective wall coverings such as tile or marble panels) is absolutely necessary to prevent damage to wood and other materials behind and below these wet areas.

Ceramic Tile

Cleaning

The ceramic tile installed on walls or countertops in your home may be washed with any non-abrasive soap or detergent; abrasive cleansers will dull the finish.

Ceramic tile floors are one of the easiest floor coverings to maintain. Simply vacuum as needed. Occasionally wet mopping with warm water may be appropriate. Avoid adding detergent to the water. If you feel a cleaning agent is required, use a mild solution of warm water and dishwashing liquid. Rinse thoroughly.

Grout Discoloration

Grout that becomes yellowed or stained can be cleaned with a fiber brush, cleanser and water. Grout cleansers and whiteners are available at most hardware stores. Also, be careful what you use to clean the flooring; it may have a tendency to stain the grout since it is not sealed.

Separations

Expect slight separations to occur in the grout between tiles. These slight separations in the grout are commonly due to normal shrinkage conditions. This grout is for decorative purposes only; it does not hold the tile in place. Cracks in the grout can be filled by using "tub caulk" or premixed grout that can be purchased from flooring or hardware stores. Follow package directions. This maintenance is important to protect the underlying surface from water damage.

Sealing Grout

Sealing grout is a homeowner's decision. Once sealed, ongoing homeowner maintenance of that seal will be necessary. Please be aware that sealing grout will void the warranty coverage on such grout.

Concrete

Foundation

The foundation of your home has been designed and installed in accordance with the recommendations of our consulting engineer. The walls of the foundation are poured concrete with steel reinforcing rods and cables. Even though the foundation has been designed by an engineer and constructed in accordance with engineering requirements, cracks can still develop in the wall. Unless there is water seepage coming through such a crack, it is most likely a surface crack and will not be detrimental to the structural integrity of your home. If a crack develops in a foundation wall that allows water to seep through, please submit a Customer Service Request Form.

By maintaining good drainage, your home's foundation is protected as well as the concrete flatwork (e.g., porch, patio, driveway, sidewalks, entry walks, etc.).

Flatwork

To properly care for your exterior concrete, always be aware of areas where water is collecting and fill these in. Do not allow downspouts to drain in such a way that the water can get under the concrete.

Concrete(cont.)

Cracks

Although we use accepted construction procedures for the installation of concrete flatwork, this does not guarantee there will be no cracking. Due to normal expansion and contraction, some cracking in concrete occurs in almost all homes. Cracks do not mean that your foundation or flatwork is not operating properly. **Some cracks are not covered by the limited homeowner warranty.** When cracks are covered, the repair provided is sealing the crack. Concrete is not replaced due to cracking.

By maintaining good drainage away from your home, you are protecting your home's foundation. Maintenance of drainage away from all concrete slabs will minimize cracking and other forms of movement.

Expansion Joints

Expansion joints have been used to help control expansion; however, concrete is also susceptible to shrinking. If the concrete shrinks, moisture can penetrate underneath the concrete and lift the expansion joint. If this occurs, the gap can be filled with a gray silicone sealant, which can be purchased at most hardware stores.

Heavy Vehicles

Do not permit heavy vehicles (e.g., moving vans, concrete trucks, etc.) to drive on your concrete work. This concrete is not intended to bear the weight of these types of vehicles.

Spalling

Repeated hosing of concrete for cleaning animal urine, radiator overflow, fertilizer, ice melting agents and/or road salts are some of the causes of spalling (e.g., chipping or flaking). DR Horton is not responsible for the repair of spalling.

Cleaning of the garage floor by hosing can also cause settling and increase soil movement by allowing water to penetrate any existing cracks. DR Horton will not be responsible for repairs needed due to such action.

Sweeping/Cleaning

Do not wash patios, porches, drives, etc. with cold water from an outside faucet when temperatures are extremely high and the hot sun has been shining on the concrete. The abrupt change in temperature can damage the surface bond of the concrete. Sweeping is the recommended method of keeping exterior concrete clean. If washing is necessary, do this when temperatures are moderate.

Settling or Heaving

Excessive settling or heaving (over one inch) should be reported in writing so that an inspection can be made. Please refer to your warranties to determine coverage.

Concrete Flatwork

Concrete flatwork is in essence a "floating slab" — it is not attached to your home's foundation. The concrete flatwork is not a structural (load bearing) element of your home and is not covered by warranties covering your home's foundation. Concrete flatwork will move due to expansion/contraction of soils on which it rests; cracks in such flatwork are normal.

Condensation

Condensation on interior surfaces of the windows and frames is normal and results from high humidity within the home and low outside temperatures and inadequate ventilation. These conditions are significantly influenced by family lifestyle. If your home includes a humidifier, closely observe manufacturer's directions, especially during periods of cooler temperatures.

Damage to the home's components, due to condensation moisture, is not covered by warranty.

Countertops

D. R. Horton Limited Warranty Guidelines

During the introduction to your home we confirm that all countertops are in acceptable condition. We repair noticeable surface damage such as chips, cracks, and scratches noted on the introductory list. Repair surface damage that occurs during or after your move-in is one of your home maintenance responsibilities.

Always use a cutting board when cutting, chopping, etc. Protect the countertops from heat and extremely hot pans: if you cannot put your hand on it, do not put it on the countertop. Do not use countertops as ironing boards and keep cigarettes in an ashtray.

Caulking

The caulking between the countertop and the wall, along the joint at the backsplash and around the sink may shrink, leaving a slight gap. Maintaining a good seal in these locations is important to keep moisture from reaching the wood under the laminates and prevent warping. Refer to the "Caulking" section on Page 36 for maintenance hints for this condition.

Ceramic Tile Countertops

Ceramic tile countertops are extremely susceptible to damage. Chipping, scratches, and stained grout are not warranted.

Cleaning

Avoid abrasive cleaners that will damage the luster of the surface.

Corian

Edges should be smooth and even. Where backsplashes joints occur at corners, the top edges should be even within 1/16 inch.

Granite

Cleaning and sealing recommendations: Your stone countertops are very easy to clean. Common household products will keep your stone looking beautiful for a long time.

Recommended cleaners: Soapy water; Windex; diluted job master; any NON-abrasive cleaner. Use fine steel wool #000 to remove any water or hard food residue.

Recommended sealer: Ceramuseal's "Silox-8 or equivalent

Do keep sharp objects, harsh chemical cleaners, scourers and acidic substances such as fruit juices, wine spirits, etc... from granite as these will damage the surface.

Countertops (cont.)

Don't bring utensils and other heavy objects down onto your granite with force, particularly on its edges as this can cause fracturing or chopping.

Don'ts place hot utensils directly onto the surface in order to protect the surface. Efforts to prevent staining and assist cleaning should be employed. If you take good care of granite it could last a lifetime.

Laminate

Laminated countertops will have one or more discernible seams. D. R. Horton will repair gaps or differential at the seams that exceed 1/16 inch.

Mats

Rubber drain mats can trap moisture beneath them causing the laminated plastic to warp and blister. Dry the surface as needed.

Separation from Wall

Separation of countertops from walls, backsplash, and around sinks results from normal shrinkage of materials. D. R. Horton will re-caulk these areas one time during the materials and workmanship warranty (Year one only). Subsequently, caulking will be your home maintenance responsibility.

Standing Water

Never allow liquids to stand on any countertop, particularly at any seam or caulked areas as this can cause damage to underlying materials.

Wax

Wax is not necessary, but can be used to make counters have a shiny appearance.

Also see "Ceramic Tile" on Page 38 of this manual.

Cultured Marble, Tubs and Vanity Tops

Unlike other products for your bath, which have the average life expectancy of a few years, cultured marble should last for the life of your home if properly maintained. The maintenance rules are simple and easily followed.

DO:

- Clean your cultured marble with mild, non-abrasive window cleaner such as Windex or 409.
- Should a high gloss finish be desired, use a fiberglass boat or car wax or a good furniture polish. "Gel Gloss" is cultured marble product available at most hardware stores.
- Should you damage your cultured marble, call the marble company.

Cultured Marble, Tubs and Vanity Tops (cont.)

DO NOT:

- Clean your cultured marble with anything abrasive (Soft Scrub Ajax, Zud, etc...)
- Remove paint or other matter, which has dried on your cultured marble with sharp objects.
- Clean or remove fingernail polish with polish remover or any chemical containing acetone.
- Place hot objects such as irons directly on the surface of the marble.

Maintenance for Hydro Jet Tub

- Before turning the pump on, ensure that the water level is at least two (2) inches above the highest jet. Early activation can cause the pump to burn out and invalidate warranty.
- When adding scent, bubble bath or other products, which produce bubbles, use only half the amount recommended on the package, as the action of the water will magnify the bubbles.
- Every six (6) months to a year, you may desire to clean out the plumbing of your whirlpool to remove accumulated soaps and oils. Fill the tub with hot water only and add four (4) scoops of dishwasher detergent such as "Cascade". Run the whirlpool for thirty (30) minutes. Drain the tub and refill with cold water only and run the whirlpool for twenty (20) minutes. Drain and enjoy your whirlpool for another year.

Doors and Locks

The doors installed in your home are wood products subject to the natural characteristics of wood such as shrinkage and warpage. Due to natural fluctuations of humidity and the use of forced air furnaces, showers, and dishwashers, and so on, interior doors may require minor adjustments. Putty, filler, or latex caulk can be used to fill any minor separations that develop at mitered joints in door trim. Follow with painting.

Bi-fold Doors

Interior bi-folds will sometimes stick or warp due to weather conditions. Applying a silicone lubricant to the tracks can minimize this inconvenience.

Door Adjustments

Due to normal settling of the home, doors may require minor adjustments for proper fit. Panels on wood doors will normally expand or shrink due to changes in humidity and temperature. It is a homeowner's responsibility to touch up paint or stain on unfinished areas resulting from such expansion or contraction.

Exterior Finish

To insure longer life for your exterior doors, plan to refinish them at least once a year. Stained exterior doors with clear finishes tend to weather faster than a painted door. Treat the finish with a wood preserver (such as Old English) quarterly to preserve the varnish and prevent the door from drying and cracking. Reseal the stained exterior doors whenever the finish begins cracking or crazing.

Doors and Locks (cont.)

Failure to Latch

If a door will not latch due to minor settling, this can be corrected by making a new opening in the jamb for the latch plate (re-mortising) and raising or lowering the plate accordingly.

Hinges

A squeaky door hinge can be remedied by removing the hinge pin and applying a silicone lubricant. Do not use oil as it can gum up; graphite works as a lubricant but can create a gray smudge on the door or floor covering beneath the hinge if too much is applied.

Keys

Keep a duplicate privacy lock key where children cannot reach it in the event a youngster locks himself/herself in a room. The top edge of the door casing is often used as a place to keep the key. Some types of privacy locks can be opened with a small screw driver or similarly shaped device.

Locks

Lubricate door locks with graphite or other waterproof lubricant. Avoid oil as it will gum up.

Slamming

Slamming doors can damage both doors and jambs, and can even cause cracking in walls. Teach children not to hang on the doorknob and swing back and forth. This can work hardware loose and cause the door to sag.

Sticking

The most common cause of a sticking door is the natural expansion of lumber due to changes in humidity. When sticking is due to swelling during a damp season, do not plane the door unless it continues to stick after the weather changes. Use sandpaper to smooth the door. Be certain to repaint the area of the door where it was sanded to seal against moisture.

Before planning a door due to sticking, try two other steps — first, apply either a paste wax, light coat of paraffin, or candle wax to the sticking surface; or second, tighten the screws that hold the door jamb or door frame.

Warping

If a door warps slightly, keep it closed as much as possible; this often helps return it to normal.

Weather Stripping

Weather stripping and exterior door thresholds occasionally require adjustment or replacement.

Drywall

Slight cracking, nail “pops” or seams may become visible in walls and ceilings. These are caused by the normal shrinkage of the wood and normal deflection of rafters to which the drywall is attached.

Repairs

Most drywall repairs can be easily made. This work is best done when the room is to be redecorated. To correct a nail pop, reset the nail with a hammer and punch. Cover it with spackle, which is available at paint and hardware stores. Apply two or three thin coats. When it is dry, sand the surface with fine grain sandpaper, texture and re-paint. Indentations caused by sharp objects can be filled with spackle in the same manner. Hairline cracks can be repaired with a coat of paint; slightly larger cracks can be repaired with spackle or caulk and repainting.

Electrical

The master control panel located by the electric meter contains the electrical breakers for your home. The control panel includes a main shut-off that controls all the electrical power to the home. In addition, there is a sub panel typically in the garage with individual breakers that control the separate circuits. Be certain you are familiar with the location of the master control panel and sub panel.

Each breaker is marked to help you identify which breaker is connected to which major appliance, outlet or other service. Should a failure occur in any part of your home, always check the breakers in the panel boxes first.

Breakers

Circuit breakers have three positions — on, off and tripped. When a circuit breaker trips, it must first be turned off before it can be turned on. Switching the breaker directly from the tripped position to the on position will not restore service.

Outlets

If an outlet is not working, check first to see if it is one that is controlled by a wall switch or the ground fault interrupter converter (GFIC).

Breaker Tripping

Breakers will often trip due to overloads caused by plugging too many appliances into the circuit, a worn cord, a defective item or operating an appliance with too high of a voltage requirement for the circuit. The starting up of an electric motor can also trip a breaker.

If any circuit trips repeatedly, unplug all items connected to it and reset. If it trips when nothing is connected to it, an electrician is needed. If the circuit remains on, one of the items that was unplugged is defective and requires repair or replacement.

Buzzing

Fluorescent fixtures use transformer action to operate them. This action sometimes causes a “buzzing” sound.

Electrical (cont.)

Flickering Lights

Any flickering of an individual light other than fluorescent lights should be reported to the electrical contractor. In the event all of your lights are flickering repeatedly, please contact your local utility provider.

GFIC (Ground Fault Interrupt Converter)

GFIC receptacles have a built-in element that senses fluctuations in power. Quite simply, the GFIC is an indoor circuit breaker. Installation of these receptacles is required by building codes in the bathrooms, kitchen, outside and garage (areas where an individual can come into contact with water while holding an electrical appliance or tool). Heavy appliances such as refrigerators, freezers or power tools will trip the GFIC breaker. Do not plug a refrigerator or food freezer into a GFIC controlled outlet because it is likely that the GFIC will trip and ruin the contents.

Each GFIC receptacle has a test and reset button. Once each month press the test button. This will trip the circuit. To return service, press the reset button. If a GFIC breaker trips during normal usage, it may be an indication of a faulty appliance and some investigation is in order. Please remember that one GFIC breaker can control up to three or four outlets.

Grounded System

Your electrical system is a three-wire grounded system. Never remove the bare wire that connects to the box or device.

Light Bulbs

You are responsible for replacing any burned out bulbs other than those noted on the walk through list.

Light Fixtures

Some fixtures have an on/off switch located on the fixture. If a hanging light fixture does not work, make sure the switch is on. If your fixture does not have a switch, reset any tripped circuit breakers.

If a luminous light fixture does not work, make sure all fluorescent bulbs are installed properly. Adjust any tubes that are flickering or buzzing. Check wall switches, circuit breakers and GFIC breakers.

Modifications

Do not tamper with or add to your electrical system. Contact a licensed electrician or contact our Customer Service Department for information regarding the electrician that wired your home.

Power Surges

Power surges can result in damages to sensitive electronic equipment such as televisions, alarm systems, computer and the like. DR Horton does not warrant against damages caused by power surges and recommends you install surge protectors (available at retail stores) for added protection.

Electrical (cont.)

Unused Outlets

If there are small children in your home, install safety plugs to cover unused outlets. This also minimizes air infiltration that can sometimes occur with these outlets. Teach children never to touch electrical outlets, sockets or fixtures.

Underground Cables

In areas with underground utilities, check the location of buried service by contacting your local utility service. In most cases, wires run in a straight line from the service panel to the nearest public utility pad. Maintain positive drainage around the foundation to protect this service.

Expansion and Contraction

All building materials are subject to expansion and contraction caused by changes in temperature and humidity. Dissimilar materials expand or contract at different rates. This movement results in separation between materials, particularly dissimilar ones. The effects can be seen in small cracks in drywall and paint, especially where moldings meet drywall, at mitered corners, where tile grout meets the tub or sink and so on. This can be alarming to an uninformed homeowner, but, in fact, it is very normal, especially in the Central Texas area known for extreme fluctuations in temperature and humidity.

Shrinkage of the wooden members of your home is also inevitable and occurs in every new home. Although this is most noticeable during the first year, it may continue beyond that time. In most cases, paint and caulking is all that is needed to conceal this minor evidence of a natural phenomenon. Properly installed caulking will shrink and must be maintained by the homeowner.

This type of expansion and contraction is also applicable to the masonry and concrete portions of your home.

Fireplaces

Most of us feel a fireplace is an excellent way to create a warm, cozy atmosphere. However, without sufficient information, your use of the fireplace can result in heat (and dollars) being wasted. To help prevent this, consider the following facts and suggestions.

Burning a fire should be looked upon as a luxury, adding much to the atmosphere but just a little heat to the home. About 10 percent of the heat produced by a fire is radiated into the home. As a fire burns, it draws warm air from the house for combustion. This means you pay to heat the air in your home and the fireplace then uses it to burn, sending 90 percent of the resulting heat up the chimney.

Ordinarily the air used by the fireplace for combustion is replaced with cold outside air that is drawn in through cracks around doors and windows. However, your home is constructed so tightly that this does not happen. A fresh air vent has been installed to provide it with

Fireplaces (cont.)

combustion air and reduce the amount of heated air the fire draws from your home. Open this vent prior to starting the fire as you do the damper.

When not in use, the damper and the fresh air vent should be closed. Leaving them open is equivalent to having an open window in your home. If the fire is still burning, but you are finished enjoying it, use glass doors to prevent heated air from being drawn up the chimney until your damper can be closed.

One caution on the use of glass doors — do not close them over a roaring fire, especially if you are burning hard woods (e.g., oak or hickory) because the fire could break the glass. Also, when closing the doors over a burning fire, open the mesh screens first. This prevents excessive heat build-up on the mesh, which might result in warping or discoloration.

Your objective in building a fire should be a clean, steady, slow-burning fire. Always begin with a small fire first to allow the components of the fireplace to heat up slowly. Failure to do so may damage the fireplace and can void the warranty. Start the fire by burning kindling and newspaper under the grate; stack two or three layers of logs with air space between them and place the largest logs to the rear. One sheet of paper burned on top of the stack will help the chimney start to draw. Any logs six inches in diameter or larger should be split. Do not burn trash in the fireplace and never use any type of liquid fire starter.

Old ashes and coals should be removed from under the grate when completely cool. A light layer is desirable as an insulator and will help to reflect heat.

Chimney Flues

The timing on having your chimney cleaned is determined by the way you use your fireplace and the type of wood you burn. Heavy use with soft woods or improperly seasoned woods will result in the need for more frequent cleaning. Creosote and other wood burning by-products accumulate inside the flues over a period of time. Damage for fire may result from burning fires in an excessively dirty chimney flue. A qualified chimney sweeper should be hired for this cleaning.

Chimney Separation

A slight separation of a brick chimney in a newly constructed home may occur. Separation from the main structure in excess of 1/2 inch in ten feet will be repaired; caulking is acceptable in the majority of cases.

Discoloration

Discoloration of the firebox or brick is a normal result of use and requires no corrective action. Mortar style fireplaces may develop cracks due to temperature changes and other factors.

Draw or Downdraft

Although extremely high winds can result in a downdraft, this condition should be temporary and occasional. The cause of a continuous malfunction will be determined and corrected. Also, trees located too close to a fireplace can cause a down draft. Some homes are extremely airtight and a window may have to be opened in order to maintain an effective draft.

Fireplaces (cont.)

Gas Log Lighter

Each fireplace is equipped with a gas log lighter. Please refer to the fireplace instructions to determine the proper use of this gas log lighter. If you do not have your instructions, please contact our Customer Service Department at 936-777-6600 (North Houston), 281-566-2100 (South Houston) for a copy prior to your use.

Glass Doors

Damage to glass doors, when included with the home, will be corrected by D. R. Horton if noted during the walk through. Homeowners should follow manufacturer's instructions for using glass doors.

Mortar Cracks

Normal shrinkage of mortar results in hairline cracks in masonry. Exterior masonry may also have chips, irregular surfaces, color variations and so on that occur during manufacturing, shipping or handling. Unless such conditions affect the structural integrity of the home, they will not be repaired.

Vent less Fireplace Units

Available in select floor plans is a vent less (no chimney) fireplace unit. Vent less fireplaces are designed for **gas logs only**. These manufactured logs do not actually burn, but give the appearance of a "real" fire. The heat source of this unit is natural gas. A porcelain log set is provided with your home purchase. **Do not, under any circumstances, burn wood in this type of fireplace.** This type of unit requires special operation and maintenance procedures that are different from those of wood burning fireplaces. Please refer to the fireplace instructions to determine the proper use of this vent less unit. If you do not have your instructions, please contact our Customer Service Department at 936-777-6600 (North Houston), 281-566-2100 (South Houston) for a copy prior to your use.

Fixture Finishes

Fixture finishes such as plumbing hardware, towel rings and bars, door knobs and exterior light fixtures are factory treated with a clear protective coating, and electro statically applies, to provide beauty and durability.

Atmospheric conditions, direct sunlight, caustic agents (such as paints) or scratches from contact with sharp objects may cause the protective coating to crack or peel, exposing the natural metal and resulting in spotting and discoloration.

Cleaning

Initial care for these products requires only periodic cleaning with a mild, non-abrasive soap and buffing with a soft cloth.

Tarnish

Brass, like sterling silver, will gradually tarnish and eventually take on an antique appearance.

Fixture Finishes(cont.)

Corrosion

Water with a high mineral content is corrosive to any metals, coated or solid. Corrosion damage to the external surfaces or internal workings of plumbing fixtures is normal when exposed to water with high mineral content.

Foundation

Homeowner Use and Maintenance Guidelines

We install the foundation of your home according to the recommendations of our consulting engineer. To protect your home's foundation, follow guidelines for installation and maintenance of landscaping and drainage in this manual.

D. R. Horton Limited Warranty Guidelines

If a warrantable condition exists with your home's foundation, submit a warranty request form to the Customer Service Department via the internet or fax at 866-801-3399 (North Houston), 866-821-9123 (South Houston).

D. R. Horton will correct warrantable problems as defined by the warranty document provided you have complied with the drainage and landscaping maintenance guidelines.

Cosmetic Appearance

Slight cosmetic imperfections in foundations, such as visible aggregate or minor shrinkage or contraction cracks are possible and require no repair unless they affect the structural integrity of your home as defined in your warranty document. Minor cracking at the outside corners of your foundation may be caused by expansion of brick. This is not warranted.

Garage Overhead Door

Since the garage door is a large, moving object, periodic maintenance along with following the manufacturer's instructions will insure safe and reliable operation.

Thirty (30) Weight Oil

Every six (6) months, apply a thirty (30) weight automobile oil or similar lubricant to all moving parts — track, rollers, hinges, pulleys and springs. At this same interval, check to see that all hardware is tight and operating as intended without binding or scraping. Avoid over lubricating to prevent dripping on cars and the concrete flooring.

Lock

If the lock becomes stiff, apply a silicone or graphite lubricant. **Do not use oil on a lock as it will stiffen in winter and make the lock difficult to operate.**

Opener

To prevent damage to the garage door opener, be sure the door is completely unlocked and the rope pull has been removed before using the operator.

Garage Overhead Door (cont.)

Painting

The garage door should be repainted when the home is repainted or more often if needed to maintain a satisfactory appearance.

Safety

Do not allow anyone except the operator near the door when it is in motion. Keep hands and fingers away from all parts of the door except the handle. Do not allow children to play with or around the door.

For your safety, after the expiration of the one year limited warranty, have any needed adjustments made by a qualified specialist. The door springs are under a considerable amount of tension and require special tools and knowledge for accurate and safe surfacing. Have the door inspected by a professional garage door technician after any significant impact to the door.

Sag

The garage door may sag slightly due to its weight and span.

Wax

Paraffin wax, rubbed on the side jambs, will help the door operate smoothly.

Your installation of a garage door opener may void your garage door warranty. Check with the garage door manufacturer before installation of a garage door opener.

Gas Shut-Off

There is a shut-off on the gas line near its connection to each item in your home that operates on gas. In addition, there is a main shut-off at the meter. These are pointed out during the homeowner orientation. If you suspect a gas leak, leave the home and call the gas company immediately for emergency service.

Grading and Drainage

The final grades around your home have been inspected and approved for proper drainage. A drainage certification is done by our surveyor and is detailed on the foundation survey presented to you at closing. Inspections are made by the local building authorities as well as DR Horton. Typically, but not always, the grade around your home should slope one foot in the first ten feet, tapering to a 2 percent slope.

Positive Drainage

It is essential that you maintain the slopes around your home to permit the water to drain away from the foundation. Failure to do so can result in major structural damage and will void warranty.

Grading and Drainage (cont.)

Roof Water

If you have gutters, do not remove the splash blocks or downspout extensions from underneath the downspouts. Keep these in place and sloped at all times; this enables the water to drain away from your home quickly.

Rototilling

Be cautious when rototilling. This can significantly change drainage swales. If rototilling is done, it should be done parallel to the swales rather than across them.

Backfill Settlement

Backfilled or excavated areas around the foundation and at utility trenches should not interfere with the drainage away from your home. If these areas settle, D. R. Horton will correct them during the one year limited warranty period.

Erosion

DR Horton is not responsible for weather related damage to un-landscaped yards after the closing date.

New Sod

New sod installation and the extra watering that accompanies it can cause temporary drainage problems, as can unusually severe weather conditions.

Recommendations

D. R. Horton will inspect problems in writing during the one year limited warranty period and advise you as to corrective actions.

Swales

In many cases, drainage swales do follow property boundaries. D. R. Horton will not alter drainage patterns to suit individual landscape plans. Typically a lot receives water from and/or passes water on to other lots. For this reason, homeowner changes in grade often affect those adjacent or near by. D. R. Horton advises against making such changes.

Under Concrete

D. R. Horton will fill visible sunken areas under concrete during the first year. Maintenance of positive drainage away from the foundation as well as all concrete slabs and walks is the homeowner's responsibility.

Landscaping

Landscaping can change the drainage pattern of your lot. Consult a professional landscape contractor in the event you desire to add landscaping to your lot.

Watering

Watering should be done in a uniform systematic manner as equally as possible on all sides of the foundation to keep the soil moist, not saturated. Areas of soil that do not have ground cover may require more moisture as they are more susceptible to evaporation, causing a moisture content imbalance.

Grading and Drainage (cont.)

During extreme hot and dry periods, close observations should be made around the foundation to insure adequate watering is being provided, preventing soil from separating or pulling back from the foundation.

Trees

Trees planted within five feet of the foundation can damage the structural integrity of the foundation. Trees planted in close proximity to the foundation can develop a root system that can penetrate beneath the foundation and draw moisture from the soil. Precautionary measures such as the installation of a root shield injection system must be taken to maintain moisture equilibrium.

Gutters and Downspouts

Check gutters periodically and remove leaves or other debris (twice a year and after each heavy rain or wind storm). Materials that accumulate in gutters can slow down the draining of water from the roof, cause overflows or clog the downspouts.

Extensions and Splashblocks

Extensions should discharge outside of the rock or bark beds so that water is not dammed behind the edging materials that might be used.

Ladders

Use caution when leaning ladders against gutters as this may cause dents.

Leaks

If a joint between sections of gutters drips, caulk the inside joint using a commercial gutter caulking compound, which is available at hardware stores.

Free from Debris

As part of normal maintenance, the homeowner should keep gutters clear of debris which might clog them and cause the water to run over the downspout or the gutter's edge. It is the homeowner's responsibility to check gutters periodically to insure proper functioning.

Overflow

Gutters are installed with a slight slope so that roof water will flow to the downspouts. Gutters may overflow during periods of excessive heavy rain. Small amounts of water (up to 1 inch) will stand for short periods of time in gutters immediately after rain. No correction is required for these conditions.

Downspouts

Downspouts are placed to carry water to the ground and in extensions, which then direct the flow away from the foundation of the home. These extensions are for protection of the foundation and it is the homeowner's responsibility to maintain them. They should discharge water away from the foundation without eroding any of the ground around them.

Hardware

Doorknobs and Locks

Doorknobs and locks should operate correctly. Some slight adjustments may be needed due to normal shrinkage of the framing. These adjustments will be done by D. R. Horton during the first year of ownership. (This process is performed most effectively after your home has gone through at least one dry and one damp season).

Hinges

Hinges with removable hinge pins, such as interior and exterior doors, should be lubricated by removing the hinge pin and rubbing it with a graphite tube or lead pencil. This helps cut down on the dust accumulated by oil.

Hinges without removable hinge pins, such as cabinets and house-to-garage doors can be lubricated with oil-based lubricants. It is recommended that a very small amount of oil is used; then work the door back and forth and wipe away all excess oil.

Hardwood Floors

In caring for hardwood floors, a routine of preventive maintenance is the primary goal. The homeowner is responsible for this routine maintenance.

Cleaning

Sweep on a daily basis or as needed. Never wet mop a hardwood floor. Excessive water causes wood to expand, possibly damaging the floor; it is imperative that water be cleaned up immediately. Do not use water-based detergents, bleach or one-step floor cleaners on hardwood floors.

Humidity

Wood floors will respond noticeably to changes in the humidity level in the home especially in the winter. A humidifier will help but will not completely eliminate this reaction.

Mats

Use protective mats at the exterior doors to help prevent sand and grit from getting on the floor. Gritty sand is one of wood flooring's worst enemies.

New Wood Floors

When new, splinters of wood may appear. Dimples or scratches can be caused by moving furniture, dropping heavy or sharp objects, high heels, etc. Some shrinkage or warping can be expected, especially around heat vents or any heat producing appliances. Warping will occur if the floor becomes wet repeatedly or is thoroughly soaked even one time. A dulling of the finish in heavy traffic areas is likely; a white, filmy appearance is caused by moisture (often from wet shoes).

Recoat

If the floors are coated with a polyurethane finish, in six months to a year you may want to have an extra coat of polyurethane applied. This should be done by a qualified contractor. The exact timing will depend on your particular lifestyle. If another finish was used (Glitza, for example), please refer to the manufacturer's recommendations.

Hardwood Floors (cont.)

Shoes

Keep high heels in good repair. Heels that have lost their protective cap (thus exposing the fastening nail) will exert over 8,000 pounds of pressure per square inch on the floor! That is high enough to damage hardened concrete; it **will** mark your wooden flooring!

Spills

Food spills should be cleaned up immediately using a very dry cloth. Use a vinegar and warm water solution for tough food spills.

Wax

Waxing and the use of products like Murphy's Oil Soap are neither necessary nor recommended. Once you wax a polyurethane finish floor, recoating is difficult because the new finish will not adhere to the wax. The preferred maintenance is preventive cleaning and annual recoating to maintain the desired level of luster. This should be done according to manufacturer's instructions. For more information, please contact your flooring distributor.

Furniture Legs

Install proper floor protectors on furniture used on hardwood flooring. Protectors will allow chairs to move easily over the floor without scuffing. Clean the protectors on a regular basis to remove any grit that may accumulate.

Burns

Burns from cigarettes can be difficult or impossible to remove from your hardwood flooring. Small burns can be removed by sanding lightly and staining the area with commercial wood stain. Large burns should be referred to a flooring professional.

Yellowing and Warping

Be aware that yellowing and warping of the surface can result from rubber backing on area rugs or mats.

Heating System

Good maintenance of the furnace can save energy dollars as well as prolong the life of the furnace itself. Carefully read and follow the manufacturer's literature on use and care. The guidelines here include general information.

Adjust Vents

Experiment with the adjustable registers in your home to establish the best heat flow for your lifestyle. Generally, heat can be diminished in seldom used or interior rooms. In a two-story home with one furnace, the heat flow can be balanced by restricting the registers in the top story and opening the registers on the lower story. Rooms farther away from the furnace will usually need to have their vents opened more. This is an individual matter and you will need to balance the system for your family.

Heating System (cont.)

Avoid Overheating

Do not overheat your new home. Overheating can cause excessive shrinkage in framing lumber and may materially damage the home. In the beginning, use as little heat as possible and increase it gradually.

Combustion Air

Furnaces have combustion air vents to run to them. Never cover these or block the cold air in any way. Outside air is needed to supply the furnace with sufficient oxygen. Blocking the combustion air vent will cause the furnace to draw air down the vent pipe and pull poisonous gasses back into your home. If the air vents become loose, D. R. Horton will secure as needed during the first year of ownership.

Filters

Remember to change or clean the filter every month. A clogged filter can slow air flow and cause cold spots in your home. Although it takes less than one minute to change the filter, this is one of the most frequently overlooked details of normal furnace care. Buy filters in large quantities for the sake of convenience.

Furnished Home

The heating system design was planned with a furnished home in mind. For example, draperies, blinds, screens and the like will contribute to the efficiency of your system. If you move in during the cooler part of the year and have not yet acquired all of your draperies and furnishings, the home may seem cooler to you than you would expect.

Gas Odor

If you smell gas, call the gas company immediately.

Odor

The heating system typically emits an odor for a few moments when it is first turned on after an extended period of not being used (such as after the summer months if you do not use air conditioning). This is caused by dust that has settled in the ducts and should pass quickly.

Furnace Pilot

The furnace is equipped with a Hot Surface Ignition System (electronic ignition) that eliminates the waste of a constantly burning pilot. The radiant sensor ignition control lights the main burners upon a demand for heat from the thermostat. If the unit fails to function, please contact your heating contractor.

Return Air Vents

For maximum comfort and efficient energy use, arrange furniture and draperies to allow unobstructed air flow from registers and cold air returns.

Heating System (cont.)

Temperature

Normal temperature variations from floor to floor (depending upon the style of home) can be as much as 10° or more on extremely cold days. The furnace blower will typically cycle on and off more frequently and for shorter periods of time during severe cold spells.

Trial Run

Have a trial run early in the fall to test the furnace. (The same rule applies to air conditioners in the spring.) If service is needed, it is much less inconvenient to discover it prior to the heating season.

Troubleshooting

One of the primary reasons that a furnace does not work is the pilot light is off. This, however, is not the only reason. First, the furnace has an on/off blower switch. This switch looks like a regular light switch and is located in a metal box outside of the furnace. When turned off, this switch overrides all furnace commands and shuts down the blower. This is usually done when maintenance service is being performed although children have been known to turn the furnace off using this switch.

The furnace will not operate if the gas valve in the furnace closet is turned off. It is the red knob on the metal gas pipe. It should be “in line” with the pipe itself to be in the “on” position. The lower panel door must be positioned correctly for the furnace blower to operate. This panel compresses a button that tells the blower it is safe to operate. If this panel is not on tightly, the fan will not come on.

The breaker for the furnace blower is located in the breaker box on the exterior of the house near the electric meter.

Furnace Sounds

You may hear some sounds through your registers that are actually generated from your furnace. They should be very slight and almost unnoticeable. These sounds are normal.

Building Codes

Heating systems will be installed in accordance with local building codes, as well as engineering designs of the particular home.

Thermostats

The furnace will come on automatically when the temperature at the thermostat registers below the setting you have selected. Once the furnace is on, setting the thermostat to a higher temperature will not heat the home any faster. Thermostats are calibrated to plus or minus 5°.

Duct Placement

The exact placement of heating ducts will vary from those positions shown in similar floor plans or in the model homes.

Insulation

The effectiveness of blown insulation is diminished if it is uneven. The last step in any work done in your attic (e.g., the installation of a television antenna) should be to confirm that the insulation lies smoothly and evenly. Do not step on drywall ceilings; personal injury or damage to drywall can result.

Building Codes

Insulation installed in your home meets or exceeds the building codes applicable to your home at the time of construction.

Landscaping

Additions

Prior to the installation of patio additions or other personal improvements, review the soils and take soil conditions into consideration in the design or engineering of your addition.

Backfill

The foundation of your home is constructed beginning with an excavation into the earth. When the foundation is complete, the area surrounding it is backfilled. Soil in this area is not as compact and dense as undisturbed ground. Water can penetrate through the backfill area to the lower areas of your foundation. This can cause potentially severe problems such as cracks in the foundation walls and floor slab movement. Avoid this problem through proper installation of landscaping and good maintenance of drainage patterns. See also "Grading and Drainage" on Page 49.

Backfill areas will settle and require prompt attention to avoid damage to your home and voiding of the structural warranty.

Downspout extensions should be kept in the down position so that roof run-off is channeled well away from the foundation area of the home. Routine inspection of downspouts, backfill areas and other drainage components is an excellent maintenance habit.

Bark or Rock Beds

Do not allow edgings around decorative rock or bark beds to dam the free flow of water away from the home. A non-woven membrane, such as Typar or Mirafi, can be used between the soil and rock or bark to restrict weed growth while still permitting normal evaporation of ground moisture.

Irrigation

Make provisions for efficient irrigation. Conduct operational checks on a weekly basis to ensure proper performance of the system. Sprinkler heads should be directed away from the home. Drain and service sprinkler systems on a regular basis.

Planning

Locate plants and irrigation heads out of the way of pedestrian and bicycle traffic and car bumpers. Space groves of trees or single trees to allow for efficient mowing and growth. Prune woody plants as needed. Do not plant trees near the home. Group plants with similar water, sun and space requirements together.

Landscaping (cont.)

Requirements

Check with your local building department, your Architectural Control Committee and your Homeowners Association, if applicable, prior to designing, installing or changing landscaping for any regulations you may be required to follow.

Soil Mix

Provide good soil mixes with sufficient organic material. Use mulch at least three inches deep to hold soil moisture and to help prevent weeds and soil compaction. In areas with high clay content, it is advisable to prepare the soil before installing your grass. First cover the soil with two inches of sand and one inch of manure, which is usually treated and odorless. Rototill this into the soil to a depth of six inches (rototill parallel to the swales). Whether you use seed or sod, this preparation helps your lawn retain moisture and requires less water. Installing a lawn over hard soil permits water to run off with little or no penetration and your lawn derives minimal benefit from watering or rain. Apply appropriate fertilizer, weed and pest controls, etc., as needed for optimum growth. Investigate organic compounds for additional protection of the environment.

Utility Lines

Settlement will not disturb your utility lines; however, you may see a slight depression develop in the front lawn along the line of the utility trench. To correct this, roll back the sod and spread top soil underneath to level the area, then replace the sod.

Waiting to Landscape

Unlandscaped ground erodes. Correcting erosion that occurs after closing is the homeowner's responsibility. Damages to neighboring property caused by unlandscaped ground on your lot will be your responsibility.

Maintenance

Plants, trees, shrubs, and lawn sod or hydromulch are not covered by any warranty and are the homeowner's sole responsibility to maintain.

Drainage

Always maintain a proper slope away from your home to maintain efficient drainage. See "Grading and Drainage" on Page 49 for additional information.

Mirrors

To clean your mirrors use any reliable liquid glass cleaner or polisher available at most hardware or grocery stores. Avoid splashing water under the mirror. The moisture will cause the silvering to deteriorate. Also, avoid pushing or leaning on your mirrors. This can cause chips or cracks at the mounting brackets.

Mold and Mildew

While some types of mold may cause health concerns in some people, the general perception appears to be that exposure to any mold, in any amount, for any time period, will cause health problems in anyone. That simply is not the case.

Everyone is exposed to mold on a daily basis. Exposure to some types of mold may cause varying health concerns but the most common types of mold are generally not hazardous.

Mold growth can be attributed to the following factors:

- Moisture – water leaks, high humidity
- Nutrients – cellulose-based materials
- Fungal spores – mold spores
- Temperature - 50°F to 75°F
- Time – mold growth will occur within 24 – 48 hours

Of these factors, the only component that can be reasonably controlled is moisture. Mold needs moisture to get established, grow, and reproduce. Mold problems and long standing moisture or high humidity conditions go hand and hand. Eliminate the moisture and additional mold growth is eliminated.

The following will insure better air quality by reducing the chances of mold growth:

- When taking a shower/bath turn on your vent fan. If you do not have a fan, crack your window.
- When cooking turn on your vent hood.
- When doing laundry turn on your vent hood.
- Check for leaks at water lines, i.e. refrigerator icemaker, washing machine, dishwasher, etc.

If you suspect a water leak:

- Turn off the water either under the cabinets or the main water line that is generally located at the front left or right property line about 10 feet from the street.
- Clean up any standing water.
- Call the D. R. Horton Warranty Department at 936-777-6600 (North Houston), 281-566-2100 (South Houston).

Mold and Mildew (cont.)

Mold will not destroy a house, but it can make it look, feel, and smell bad if left undetected even for a short period of time. Mold can be cleaned by using a common bleach and water mix (1 part bleach to 10 parts water).

Please notify D. R. Horton Warranty Department at 936-777-6600 (North Houston), 281-566-2100 (South Houston) in a quick and timely manner so we can eliminate the spread of mold and to insure your investment and quality of life are not compromised.

Paint and Stain

Interior

The interior woodwork has been painted with oil based enamel that can be cleaned with a wet sponge. Walls have been painted with a flat latex paint and should be touched up with matching paint rather than being wiped with a wet sponge. Spackle may be used to cover any small defects prior to paint touch-up. It is recommended that you wait a minimum of thirty days prior to washing any enameled surface. Do not use soaps, abrasive cleansers, scouring pads or brushes.

Exterior

Regular painting and repair will preserve the beauty of and add value to your home. Check the painted/stained surfaces of your home's exterior annually. Repaint before much chipping or wearing away of the original finish occurs; this saves the cost of extensive surface preparation. Plan to refinish the exterior surface of your home approximately every three years or as often as your paint manufacturer suggests for your area and climate. The chemical structure of the paint used on the exterior is governed by the climatic conditions. Over a period of time, this finish will fade and dull a bit.

Fading

Fading due to sun and weather is normal. Periodic repainting will be required.

Maintenance

When you wish to repaint exterior wood work on your home, popped nails should be reset; the blistered or peeling portions should be wire-brushed or scraped with a putty knife, sanded and spotted with primer. The entire area can then be repainted. Be certain to apply a top quality exterior paint that has been formulated for local climate conditions. Do not allow sprinklers to spray water on the exterior walls of your home. This will cause blistering, peeling, splintering and other types of damage to the home. Trim painted white or light colors will more readily show grain and cracks and, therefore, requires additional maintenance.

Severe Weather

Hail and wind can cause a great deal of damage in a severe storm, and your home should be inspected after such weather. Report damage caused by severe weather to your insurance company promptly.

Paint and Stain (cont.)

Stain

For interior stain touch-ups, Old English Furniture Polish and Scratch Cover are inexpensive, easy to use and blend in with the wood grain. Follow directions on the bottle when using.

Touch-Up

When doing paint touch-up, use a small brush and apply paint only to the damaged area. Touch-up may not match the surrounding area exactly, even if the same paint mix is used.

When it is time to repaint a room, prepare the wall surfaces first by cleaning with a mild soap and water mixture or a reliable cleaning product. Do not scrub the walls with excessive pressure; do this very gently.

Wall Cracks

Wait until after the first heating season to repair drywall cracks or other separations due to shrinkage. See the "Drywall" section on Page 43 for additional information concerning repairs.

Phone Jacks

Each home is equipped with telephone jacks as shown on the blueprints and selection sheets. Initiating phone service, additions to phone service and/or moving phone outlets is the homeowner's responsibility.

Plumbing

Your main water shut-off is located in the front of your meter box. This is helpful to know if you install a sprinkler system or if you plan an addition to your home. It is also important to know and remember the location of the shut-off for emergencies such as a water line freeze or break. Other water shut-offs are located under the sinks in the bathroom and the kitchen. Each toilet has a shut-off valve behind the toilet bowl on the wall.

Debris in Pipes

Even though your plumbing lines have been flushed to remove dirt and foreign matter, small amounts of minerals may enter the line. Aerators on the faucets strain much of this from your water. However, minerals, etc. caught in these aerators may cause the faucets to drip because washers wear more rapidly when they come in contact with foreign matter. See "Dripping Faucets" on Page 61 for additional information.

Care and Cleaning

Follow manufacturers' directions for cleaning fixtures. Avoid abrasive cleansers as they remove the shiny finish leaving behind a porous surface that is difficult to keep clean. Clean plumbing fixtures with a soft sponge and soapy water, (a non-abrasive cleanser such as Spic-N-Span or a liquid detergent is usually recommended by manufacturers) then polish with a dry cloth to prevent water spots.

Plumbing (cont.)

Clogs

Many plumbing clogs are caused by improper garbage disposal usage. Always use plenty of cold water when running the disposal. This applies to grease also. Supplied with a steady flow of cold water, the grease congeals and is cut up by the blades. If hot water is used, the grease remains a liquid and then cools and solidifies in the sewer line. Allow the water to run a minimum of 15 seconds after shutting off the disposal.

Clogged traps (P-traps) can usually be cleared with a “plumber’s helper” (plunger). If you use chemical agents, follow directions carefully to avoid personal injury or damage to the fixtures.

Clean a plunger drain stopper, usually found in bathroom sinks, by loosening the nut under the sink at the back, pull out the rod attached to the plunger and lift the stopper. Clean and return the mechanism to its original position.

The main causes of toilet clogs are various domestic items such as disposable diapers, excessive amounts of toilet paper, sanitary supplies, Q-tips, dental floss, toys, etc.

Copper Piping

Copper piping should be maintained by running water through each faucet for approximately one minute per week to minimize stagnation of seldom used faucets.

Dripping Faucets

A dripping faucet may be repaired by shutting off the water at the valve directly under the sink, then remove the faucet stem, change the washer and reinstall the faucet stem. The shower head is repaired in the same manner. Replace the washer with another of the same type and size. You can minimize the frequency of this repair by remembering not to turn faucets off with excessive force.

Freezing Pipes

Provided your home is heated at a normal level, pipes should not freeze at temperatures above 0~ Fahrenheit. Heat should be set at 65° if you are away during the winter months. Keep garage doors closed to protect plumbing lines that may run through this area from freezing temperatures.

Garbage Disposal

Do not load the disposal unit with food items before turning it on. For proper operation, turn on the cold water and start the disposal unit. Then, drop the food items slowly into the unit.

When the unit sounds clear, turn it off and leave the water running for several seconds. This allows the food waste to be carried into your sewer lines.

Only foods that are non-fibrous and easily pulverized should be placed into the disposal unit. Examples of foods not to place in the disposal unit are corn husks, celery, onion skins, olive pits, bones and solid or liquid grease. These items may cause your unit to overload or jam. If this happens, follow these corrective measures.

Plumbing (cont.)

Garbage Disposal, cont.

Turn off the disposal unit and the cold water. Wait three minutes for the disposal unit to cool, then press the reset button usually located on the bottom of the unit.

If this does not correct the problem, your disposal unit is probably obstructed. Follow these steps for proper removal.

Always verify that the disposal unit switch on the wall is in the “off” position before attempting a repair yourself.

Check the circuit breakers. An overload of this type may have tripped the circuit. Reset any tripped circuit breakers.

If your disposal unit has a service wrench, insert one end of the wrench into the bottom of the unit. Work back and forth until the disposal unit turns freely. If your disposal unit does not have a service wrench, insert a broom handle or mop handle into the throat of the unit and rotate the impeller back and forth. The obstruction will be loosened so that it can be removed.

After verifying that the disposal unit switch is in the “off” position, remove the obstruction, press the reset button and proceed with the above steps for proper use.

Laundry Tub

If you have a laundry tub, the faucet does not have an aerator. This enables the tub faucet to accept a hose connection.

Leaks

If a major plumbing leak occurs, the first step is to turn off the supply of water to the area involved. This may mean shutting off the water to the entire home; then contact the appropriate contractor.

If a leak is noticed under a sink or toilet, turn off the water to the fixture by using the shut-off valves located under or behind the unit. The next step would be to arrange for service.

If you notice a leak in the tub or shower, turn off the water at the main shut-off valve and do not use the shower or tub until service can be provided.

If there is a leak in the water heater, turn the shut-off valve on top of the heater to “off”. Turn off the gas if your water heater is powered by gas or the circuit breaker if you have an electric water heater; then drain the water heater.

If you notice water spots (darkened areas) on your walls or ceilings, you may have a water leak. Determine the source of water if possible and take steps to prevent further damage. If the leak can be traced to one location (one toilet, sink or tub), turn off the water to that particular fixture. Contact our Warranty Department at 936-777-6600 (North Houston), 281-566-2100 (South Houston) for service. If the leak cannot be isolated, turn off the main water service to the home.

Plumbing (cont.)

Low Pressure

It will occasionally be necessary to remove and clean the aerators on faucets to allow the proper flow of water; normally every three or four months is sufficient.

Marble or Man-made Marble

Marble and man-made marble will not chip as readily as porcelain enamel but can be damaged by a sharp blow. Equal care should be given, however. Avoid abrasive cleansers or razor blades on man-made marble; both will cause certain damage to the surface.

Exterior Faucets

Outside faucets are not freeze proof; therefore, it is recommended that you remove garden hoses during cold weather and leave faucets open to drip. If a hose is left attached, the water that remains in the hose can freeze and expand back into the pipe causing a break in the line. Repair of a broken line that feeds an exterior faucet is a homeowner maintenance item. DR Horton does not warrant exterior faucets against freezing.

Porcelain

Porcelain enamel can be damaged by a sharp blow from a heavy object. It can also be scratched. Do not stand in the bathtub wearing shoes unless you have placed a protective layer of newspaper over the bottom of the tub. If paint is splattered onto the porcelain enamel surfaces during redecorating, it should be wiped up immediately. If some spots are dry before being noticed, use a recommended solvent. Clean porcelain finishes with a non-abrasive cleanser designed for bathroom usage.

Running Toilets

To stop running water, check the shut-off float in the tank. You will most likely find it has lifted too high in the tank, preventing the valve from shutting off completely. In this case, adjust the set screws on top of the valve until the shut-off float stops the water at the correct level. The float should be free and not rub the side of the tank or any other parts.

Also check the chain on the flush handle, if it is too tight it will prevent the rubber stopper at the bottom of the tank from sealing, resulting in running water.

Stainless Steel

Stainless steel sinks should be cleaned with soap and water to preserve their luster. Avoid abrasive cleaners; these will damage the finish. An occasional cleaning with a good stainless steel cleaner will enhance the finish. Avoid leaving produce on a stainless steel surface since prolonged contact with produce can stain the finish.

Tank/Bowl Care

Toilets are made of vitreous china, a glasslike material that is almost impervious to staining. Clean your toilets with a toilet bowl cleaner and a brush or cloth. Vitreous china is brittle and will easily break or shatter if hit with a hard object. Do not stand on your toilets. Uneven pressure applied to the toilet can break the wax seal at the base of the toilet, thereby causing a leak.

Tank/Bowl Care, cont.

Toilets which are designed to use less water, approximately 1.6 gallons, have been installed in your home in an effort to reduce the amount of water used and the amount of wastewater treated and returned to our water sources. All of this result in a lower utility cost to you and an improvement to our environment.

Since these toilets use approximately 50% of the water that older, traditional toilets use, you need to be aware of a few inconveniences you may experience. The toilets have a tendency to become clogged more frequently than a traditional toilet because of the newer toilet's reduced water flush capacity. On the occasions where one needs to dispose of a large amount of tissue, it is advisable to flush the toilet prior to the disposal of all tissue. Educating your family members as to the capacity of the toilet will help avoid unnecessary stoppages. Do not place objects other than toilet paper in the toilet.

Always keep a plumber's plunger on hand to use in the event of a stoppage of a toilet. If a stoppage occurs, close the shut-off valve on the back side of the toilet. Usually a few vigorous pumps with the plunger will free the obstruction. Stoppages that are not construction related are the homeowner's responsibility. If you are unable to clear the obstruction yourself, we suggest that you call a plumber.

Do not use drain cleaners in toilets. The harsh chemicals in drain cleaners can damage the toilet seals and cause a leak.

The flush valve in your toilet should last for many years. If it fails or begins to leak, a new flush valve can be purchased at a home center or hardware store. If you are not entirely comfortable with this do-it-yourself project, a plumber can perform this task.

Toilet Seat Cover

Do not stand on the toilet seat cover. It is not designed for this purpose and may crack.

Resilient Flooring

Refer to manufacturer's recommendations for additional information on the care of all floor covering products. Color selection sheets (which you received at the Decorating Center) provide a record of the brand, style and color of the floor coverings in the home. Please retain this information for future reference.

Although resilient floors are designed for minimum care, they do vary in maintenance needs. Some resilient floors require regular application of a good floor finish. This assures you of retaining a high gloss. However, no cleaning or finishing agents should be used on the new floor until the adhesive has set thoroughly. This takes about two weeks. Because of its relatively soft texture, vinyl flooring can be damaged by heavy appliances, dropped objects, high-heeled shoes and by rough usage. This damage is permanent and cannot be repaired.

Limit Water

Wipe up spills immediately to avoid staining and vacuum crumbs instead of washing resilient floors frequently with water. Mopping or washing with water should be limited; excessive amounts of water on resilient floors can penetrate seams and get under edges causing the material to lift and curl.

Resilient Flooring (cont.)

Moving Furniture

Use extreme caution when moving appliances across resilient floor covering. Tears and wrinkles can result. **Coasters should be installed under furniture legs to prevent permanent damage.** Dimples and scratches can be caused by moving furniture, dropping heavy or sharp objects, high heels. Etc.

Shrinkage or Warping

Some shrinkage or warping can be expected, especially around heat vents or any heat providing appliances.

No Wax

The resilient flooring installed in your home is the no-wax type. No-wax means it is coated with a clear, tough coating which provides both a shiny appearance and a wearing surface. **Even this surface will scuff or mark.** Follow all manufacturers' specific recommendations for care and cleaning of all your hard surface floors. Do not use abrasive cleaners or full strength bleach on vinyl flooring. Abrasives will dull the finish and can cause permanent damage. Full strength bleach can etch and destroy the surface of the flooring.

Raised Nail Heads

Raised nail heads are the result of movements of the floor joist caused by natural shrinkage and deflection. Special nails have been used to nail down your subfloor. If a nail head becomes visible through resilient flooring, place a block of wood over it and hit the block with a hammer to reset the nail. Flooring of any type can shrink and seams may separate slightly due to this shrinkage.

Ridges

The joints of underlayment (sheets 4' x 8') have been sanded and filled to minimize the possibility of ridges showing through resilient floor coverings. Some ridging is unavoidable, however, and there is no recommended maintenance for this condition.

Scrubbing & Buffing

Frequent scrubbing or electric buffing is harder on floors than regular foot traffic. Use acrylic finishes often if you scrub or buff. Clean vinyl flooring with a solution of warm water and a commercial vinyl floor cleaner.

Seam Lifting

Seams can lift or curl if excessive moisture is allowed on the floor. A special caulking can be used at tub or floor joints to seal seams at those locations. Avoid getting large amounts of water on the floor from baths and showers.

Yellowing and Warping

Be aware that yellowing and warping of the surface can result from rubber backing on area rugs or mats.

Roof

Clean Gutters

Maintain the gutters and downspouts so that they are free of debris and able to drain precipitation quickly and efficiently from the roof.

Leaks

If a leak occurs, try to detect the exact location; this will greatly simplify locating the area that requires repair when the roof is dry.

Limit Walking

Limit walking on your roof. The weight and movement can loosen the roofing material and break the integrity of the roofing material, which can, in turn, result in leaks. Never attempt to walk on the roof of your home when the shingles are wet—they are extremely slippery.

Severe Weather

After severe storms, do a visual inspection of the roof for damages. Notify your homeowner insurance company if damage is noted. Even when properly installed, wind driven snow and rain may enter through vents. This is not a defect.

Siding

Caulking

All caulking shrinks and replacement is a homeowner's maintenance item. Separation at the joints in the exterior trim and between the trim and the surfaces of exterior siding or masonry should not exceed 3/8 of an inch. Siding, trim and masonry must be capable of excluding the elements. D. R. Horton will make a one time correction if necessary.

Also see "Paint and Stain" on Page 59 and "Wood Trim" on Page 69.

Smoke Detectors

Read the manufacturer's manual for detailed information on the care of your smoke detectors.

Cleaning

Once a quarter, smoke alarms should be cleaned (vacuumed) to prevent a false alarm or lack of response to a fire. After cleaning, push the red button to test; the alarm should sound. For your safety, it is important that these devices be kept clean and in good operating condition.

No Representation

D. R. Horton does not represent that the smoke detection device will provide the protection for which it is installed. The homeowner is responsible for obtaining insurance.

Vents

Attic

A sheet of plastic can be placed over the insulation in the attic in front of vents to protect ceilings from driving snow/rain. Be cautious in placing this so as to not displace the insulation or step off wood members onto drywall.

Range Hood

Remove and clean the filter. Clean accumulated grease deposits from the fan housing.

Dryer Vent

Remove the dryer hose from the dryer vent stack. Check for lint build up or blockage. This will help increase the life expectancy of the dryer.

Water Heater

Carefully read and follow the manufacturer's literature for your specific model of water heater.

Condensation

Condensation inside your new water heater may drip onto the burner flame. This causes no harm and in most cases will disappear in a short period of time.

Drain Tank

Review and follow the manufacturer's timetable and instructions for draining several gallons of water from the bottom of the water heater.

Pilot

Never light a gas pilot or turn on electricity when the water heater tank is empty. Always turn off the gas or electric power before shutting off the cold water supply (located at the top of the tank).

To light the water heater pilot, first remove the cover panel on the tank to expose the pilot. Then rotate the on/off/pilot knob to the "pilot" position. When the knob is in this position, the red button can be depressed. While depressing the red button, hold a match at the pilot. Once the pilot lights continue to hold the red button down for 30 to 60 seconds.

When the red button is released, the pilot should stay lit. If it does not, wait several minutes to allow the gas to dissipate from the tank and repeat the entire process. If it stays lit, rotate the on/off/pilot knob to the "on" position. Reinstall the cover panel and adjust the temperature setting with the regulating knob on the front of the tank.

Water heaters sometimes collect small quantities of dirty water and scale in the main gas lines, which may extinguish the pilot light.

While away from home for an extended period, set the temperature to its lowest point and leave the pilot lit.

Water Heater (cont.)

Safety

The area around a gas-fired water heater should be vacuumed as needed to prevent dust from interfering with proper flame combustion. The top of a heater should not be used as a storage shelf.

Temperature

Set the water heater thermostat at the recommended setting; higher settings waste energy. The recommended thermostat setting for normal everyday use is “normal” on gas models and “140 degrees” on electric models.

No Hot Water

If you discover you have no hot water, check the pilot, temperature setting, and water supply valve before calling for service. Refer to the manufacturer's literature for specific locations of these items and other trouble shooting information.

Windows, Screens, and Patio Doors

In heavy rains, water may collect in the bottom channel of window frames. Weep holes are provided to allow excess water to escape to the outside. Keep the bottom window channels and weep holes free of dirt and debris for proper operation.

Cleaning

Once a month, clean aluminum metal surfaces with warm water. Do not use a powdered cleaner. After each cleaning, apply a silicone lubricant.

Condensation

Condensation on interior surfaces of the window and frame is the result of high humidity within the home and low outside temperatures. The humidity level within the home is largely influenced and controlled by your family's lifestyle.

Door Locks

Acquaint yourself with the operation of the door hardware for maximum security.

Door Tracks

Keep patio door tracks clean for smooth operation and to prevent damage to the door frame. Silicone lubricants work well for these tracks.

Invisible Glass

Under certain lighting conditions, door glass may be hard to see. If you keep the screen fully closed when the glass door is open, you will be accustomed to opening something before going through.

Windows, Screens, and Patio Doors (cont.)

Sticking Windows

Most sliding windows (both vertical and horizontal) are designed for a ten-pound pull. If sticking occurs or excessive pressure is required to open or close, apply a silicone lubricant. This is available at hardware stores. Avoid petroleum-based products.

Storing Screens

Many homeowners remove and store screens for the winter to allow more light into the home. Use caution in removing screens. They are easily perforated and the frames bend if not handled with care.

Condensation

Homeowners with humidifiers should closely observe manufacturer's directions, especially during extremely cold periods.

Ventilation

Proper ventilation will prevent excessive moisture from forming on the inside of the windows. This helps reduce cleaning chores considerably.

Broken Glass

If any panes of glass become broken, you should contact a glass company for re-glazing. Glass is very difficult to install without special tools, and, therefore, we strongly recommend you don't attempt the repair yourself.

Windstorm (if applicable)

Your D. R. Horton home was constructed in accordance with all applicable building codes including city, county, and state laws in force at the time of construction. The Texas Department of Insurance (T.D.I.) has established a voluntary program for certifying houses as "windstorm approved". Homes are inspected and certified by an independent engineer, who submits the application for certification (form WPI-2) to T.D.I. Upon approval of the application, T.D.I. will issue the windstorm certificate (WPI-8) for the home. The certificate is then available on line @ www.tdi.state.tx.us. For additional information regarding the program please visit the T.D.I. website.

Wood Trim

Separation of wood trim from the adjacent material is a normal result of shrinkage which can require caulking and/or touch up painting as a repair. It is a good idea to wait until after the first heating season and make all such repairs at one time.

Wood will shrink less lengthwise than across the grain. All lumber is more vulnerable to shrinkage during the heating season.

Wood Trim(cont.)

Shrinkage may also cause a piece of trim to pull away from the wall. Drive another nail in close to the existing nail hole (but not in it). Fill the old nail hole with putty and touch up with paint as needed. If the base shoe (small trim between base molding and the floor) appears to be lifting from the floor, this is probably due to slight shrinkage of the floor joists below. Similar to a piece of trim that is pulling away, this can be corrected by removing the old nails and re-nailing.

Shrinkage may occur during the first two years or longer depending on weather, the temperature you maintain in your home, and whether or not you have a humidifier.

During a damp period, some swelling may occur. In most cases, this will not be noticeable except where a door may fit more tightly than usual. See "Doors and Locks" on Page 41.