

SERVICE DESCRIPTION BY TYPE OF INSPECTION

The information provided below is intended to establish the minimum and required parameters in order to be able to carry out inspections with the equipment that is detailed within the body of this presentation.

As is known, we as a company, guarantee the results of the thermographic inspections in terms of the diagnosis that we are delivering to the client, however, by not making the repairs we are a road map and it is up to the technician chosen by the client to take the forecasts to confirm the damages that are being indicated in the report, this includes carrying out prior tests before carrying out intervention actions within structures, this in order to verify that the damages that we are indicating exist, we clarify with this information that our responsibility as company ends our Company always recommends that prior tests of sectorized pressure or ultrasound systems be carried out before carrying out an intervention to confirm the diagnoses that we are offering, therefore the inspection process is intended to serve as a guide and orientation towards the hired technicians for the client.

We consider it important to clarify that the opinions provided in this report serve as a guide for the interpretation of the data provided and, with our assistance, to be able to determine the options to be carried out. Our diagnosis is an aid to the technician assigned to the project who must decide how to proceed, this is because due to a situation that may lead to a conflict of interest, our company does not make repairs or make structural arrangements. The receipt of this document indicates the customer's adherence to the terms and conditions set forth therein, and their agreement with respect to the service provided. The terms and conditions are presented below and you can access it on the page in the description of terms and conditions



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SPECIAL INSPECTIONS

The punctual inspection is an inspection limited to a maximum of 3 images and to a specific area which must be indicated by the client, a specific area is considered to be the internal part of a bathroom, a corridor, a room or in large areas to a specific wall. It does not include areas around the inspected area.

GENERAL INSPECTION

The general inspection includes all the areas of the property in its internal and external part if the request is given, in the case of apartments the punctual inspection of the upper or lower apartment according to the need expressed by the client, subsequent inspections are considered as inspections special and have a cost of 50% of the regular inspection, usually these inspections are carried out in order to follow up on specific situations or previously identified damage

COMPREHENSIVE INSPECTION OF BUILDINGS

Building inspection includes

- Taking pictures,
- On-site explanation of the damage if requested by the client,
- The preparation of a digital photographic report with a detailed explanation of the damages.
- Recommendations on how to proceed,
- Specific recommendations given special situations

THE INSPECTION SERVICE INCLUDES THE FOLLOWING BENEFITS, BOTH FOR BUILDINGS AND FOR APARTMENTS OR INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES:

- Individual and personalized report by unit,
- General report for the administration,
- Flexibility in the inspection schedule, this includes being able to modify the inspection schedule of the apartments according to the requirement and need of each client individually,
- Second visit based on being able to register any area that has not been included in the report and that the client wishes to be included as part of the final product.
- Explanatory meetings with the administration and tenants is a function of clarifying doubts, queries or situations that may create confusion,
- Post-sale support, service oriented both to clients and to the administration which includes support for explanations and meetings,
- According to the results provided by the inspection, a detailed diagnosis will be included, which could indicate which damages are being transferred between different apartments or multi-level floors.
- If, at the time of carrying out the inspection, entry to specific areas in apartments is not allowed, they will be considered as visited areas,
- All inspections require payment of the service before the inspection report is delivered. In the case of buildings or multi-inspections, a payment of 50% of the total quoted prior to the start of the inspection process is required.
- Inspections within the country and outside the perimeters of the city could include transportation and lodging expenses to be applied to the total to be quoted.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR CARRYING OUT INSPECTIONS OF PRESSURIZED PIPES AND PARAMETERS FOR THE IDENTIFICATION OF POTABLE WATER LEAKS AND RELATED DAMAGE

- The information provided below is intended to establish the minimum and required parameters in order to be able to carry out inspections with the equipment that is detailed within the body of this presentation.
- Our Company guarantees the results obtained in the services that we offer, but for this guarantee to be available to the client it is required that application parameters be met for the technologies that are going to be used, since they have their limitations as they are high-precision equipment, that require prior knowledge of the area and/or structures to be inspected depending on whether the data provided through the inspection process fulfills its purpose.
- Most of the services listed in this detail require the contractor to have the presence of plumbing personnel or technical personnel who are going to carry out repairs on site, since Our Company does not carry out repairs, we recommend that the personnel assigned to the repairs be present in order to make decisions based on the information that will be generated during the inspection process
- All the services presented in this document include a Digital Report or, failing that, the delivery of the information contained in Storage Memories, which will be delivered to the client once the contracted procedure has been completed.
- In the event that the route of the pipes is unknown, the client must provide the approximate route to work with a margin of 1 meter on each side as a margin of error, in these cases the results cannot be guaranteed because the route is unknown of the pipe and different factors such as: high voltage currents, underground easements and others can cause false positives by creating a bottom echo.
- It is important to understand that ultrasound systems record sound vertically, so being outside the range of travel of a pipe increases the margin of error.
- In the event that the client is unaware of the route, the cancellation of the service is prior to it.

IN THE CASE OF INSPECTING DRAINAGE, RAIN OR SEWAGE PIPES

- The pipes must have at least two contact points in the sections to be inspected, which must not be more than 50 meters away.
- The presence of 45° elbows does not allow the passage of the inspection chamber if the pipes are less than 4 inches in diameter, the presence of water traps does not allow the passage of the camera unless the pipe has a diameter greater than 4 inches in diameter,
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USE OF CORRELATOR SYSTEMS

- The distribution and location of the drinking water pipe system is essential in that this system is managed with precise distances, so if the route of the pipe system is not known, the results will not be and cannot be guaranteed.
- It is very important, in the case of an inspection with the correlator or ultrasound system, to understand that if the route of the pipe is not known, the results will not be exact or conclusive, this is because the ultrasound system can locate underground sounds and These can come from different sources such as:
 - drainage systems
 - Stormwater systems
 - High voltage systems with relays
 - Randomly generated noises in the surrounding area.
- For the data generated by the correlator system to be effective, the following conditions must be met:
 - The system must be pressurized to at least 80 or 100 psi and in operation to guarantee the location of the leaks in the sections to be inspected.
 - If the inspection is carried out in a busy area, it must be carried out at night or early morning in order to minimize external noise that can cause false positives, an electrical connection point is required for the installation of special luminaires.
 - If the route, depth, type of material in which the pipe is built is unknown, this method cannot be used.

LAYOUT OF SURFACE PIPES

- If the client does not know the route of the pipe, it can be traced by using a probe with a radiofrequency locator or magnetometers, the type of equipment will depend on the material of the pipe
- The inspection of a camera in a pipe involves obtaining images inside the pipe, the pipe is covered or obstructed, the camera can only reach one point and it will be considered that up to that position is the service contract, this implies that an inspection can take more than one visit if the pipe has not been initially cleared The use of a radiofrequency probe implies the use of a camera which is inserted into the pipe and whose head has a variable frequency emitter that allows the location of the pipeline along its route and depth with peripheral equipment.
- If the pipe has internal corrosion, the signal may not be transmitted. It is recommended to only do this inspection on plastic or PVC pipes.
- The use of the magnetometer is limited to metal pipes without internal corrosion, internal corrosion does not allow the transmission of the location signal,
- The use of pulse generators involves creating a bridge in the connection of the drinking water pipe to generate a pulse which is registered with a wide-spectrum ultrasound equipment and digital quality and can be used in both metal and concrete pipes. plastic, PVC or ceramic pipes
- In the event that the route of the pipes is unknown, the client must provide the approximate route to work with a margin of 1 meter on each side as a margin of error. In these cases, the results cannot be guaranteed because the route is unknown. of the pipe and different factors such as: high voltage currents, underground easements and others can cause false positives by creating a bottom echo.
- It is important to understand that ultrasound systems record sound vertically, so being outside the range of travel of a pipe increases the margin of error.
- In the event that the client is unaware of the route, the cancellation of the service is prior to it.



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USE OF CORRELATOR SYSTEMS

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USE OF ULTRASOUND SYSTEMS TO LOCATE DAMAGE RELATED TO WATER LEAKS / LOSSES IN DRINKING WATER PIPES

- For troubleshooting related to drinking water pipes, the following parameters apply:
- It is recommended to know or do the previous layout of the route of the pipe, it is important to understand that an ultrasound system will listen to all the sound frequencies around the point where the damage is being located; This means that if there are high voltage cables next to the area being explored, for example, they will generate a frequency which will be heard and marked as a sound to be taken into account or of importance.
- Due to the particularity of the identification of damage with ultrasound, it is necessary to work in an environment that is as quiet as possible, although it is true that our equipment has filter systems which allow us to discriminate between different frequencies when doing the tests, this is not guarantees the correct location without previously knowing the route of the pipe,
- If the route of the pipes that are being used as a reference for the identification of specific damages is not known, various points will be marked, which will be indicated and recorded by the ultrasound system,
- The ultrasound damage identification service includes both the network module system and the punctual location system, which work in a coordinated manner.
- The services provided by Our Company are guaranteed according to the parameters established in this note and according to the conditions of the area surrounding the inspection area. By not making repairs, our company avoids contact with facilities or equipment that may present some damage due to handling.
- It is important that the inspection area is flat with respect to the route of the pipe/structure where the damage must be detected. If the area is inclined or does not have a regular surface, the seismic sensors that record the sound will not work correctly.
- In the event that the route of the pipes is unknown, the client must provide the approximate route to work with a margin of 1 meter on each side as a margin of error, in these cases the results cannot be guaranteed because the route is unknown of the pipe and different factors such as: high voltage currents, underground easements and others can cause false positives by creating a bottom echo.
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