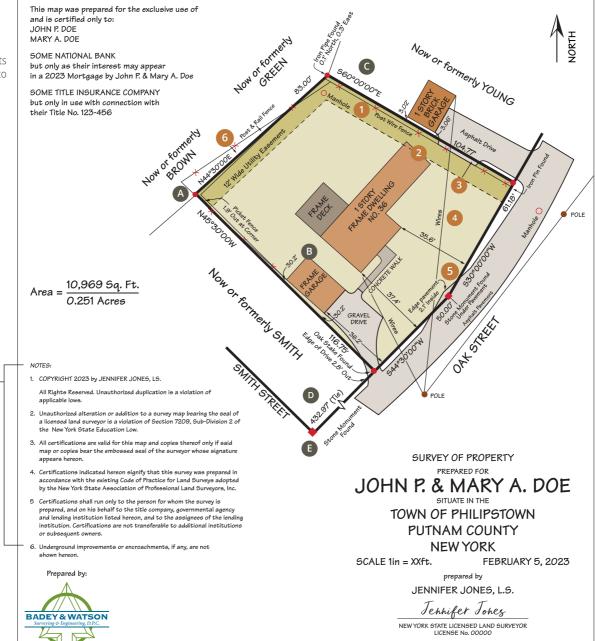
This is some of the information which a survey map will provide.

- A The map shows various improvements on the property & their relationship to the property lines.
- B The distance called an offset shows the shortest distance from an improvement to the property. It is useful for planning improvements & checking zoning requirements.
- These numbers called bearings & distances define the shape of the property.
- This distance, called a tie, shows the distance from a street intersection, or other referenced corner, to the beginning of the property.
- These points, which were found, indicate some of the field evidence which the surveyor used to locate the property.
- These notes are your assurance that the survey was prepared according to accepted standards of work.



The following are some of the potential problems which a survey could point out. You should consult your attorney concerning them.

- The land within this easement probably has limited useability.
- The house is built within the bounds of an easement. This is a potential problem which might be unacceptable.
- The adjoiners drive is built partly on the property. This could be an encroachment or an easement.
- The wires servicing the adjoiner are encroaching. This could indicate an easement.
- Part of the street pavement is encroaching a potential problem which may not be correctable.
- This land between the fence & the property line appears to be part of the property, but is actually owned by the adjoiner.

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