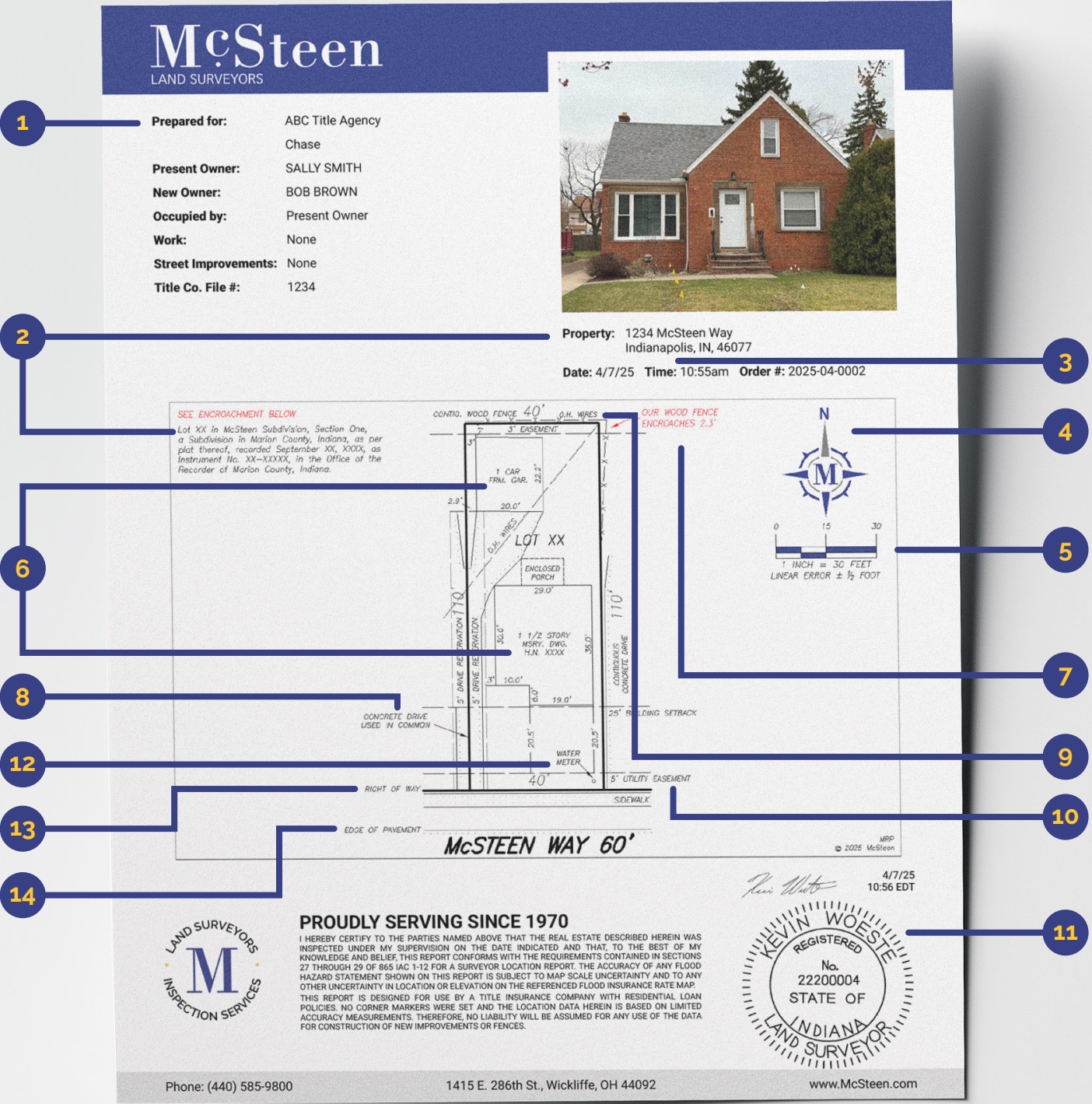


How to Read a Surveyor Location Report (SLR)



- 1. Prepared For:**
Prepared for the title company and lender to identify potential title issues. Critical when issuing title insurance.
- 2. Property Information:**
Property's location details, such as address, neighborhood, Lot #, Block #, City, and County.
- 3. Real Time:**
The date and time the field crew was physically on-site.
- 4. Compass:**
Indicates the orientation of the property.
- 5. Scale | Tolerance:**
The scale will help gauge distances on the property while tolerance indicates the allowable margin of error.
- 6. Major Improvements + Relation to Deeded Description:**
The residence, sheds, drives, fences, and any other permanent or semi-permanent structures are shown.
- 7. Encroachments:**
A structure or improvement that extends beyond a property's boundary without permission.
- 8. Ingress | Egress | Joint Drives:**
Access to the property is also a key consideration for insurability for the title agency.
- 9. Utilities Outside of Easement or Right of Way:**
May raise concerns for future property development and could affect the clear title to a portion of the property.
- 10. Easements:**
A legal right for someone to use another person's land for a specific purpose, such as utilities, access, or drainage, without owning it.
- 11. Surveyor Certificate:**
Signed and dated with an embossed seal.
- 12. Utilities on Ground:**
Visible utility infrastructure, such as water meters, electric boxes, cable and internet, which can indicate potential easements.
- 13. Right of Way:**
A legal right of a portion of land typically for roads, sidewalks, or utility lines.
- 14. Edge of Pavement:**
The edge of pavement represents the point where the paved surface of a roadway ends, helping to identify property access.