GROUNDSTATE
ENVIRONMENTAL

ROOF FINDINGS & RECONCILIATION

Request for carrier reinspection

REDACTED SAMPLE

SAMPLE REPORT INFORMATION

Prepared by:	Tomy Perez	**Claim:**	REDACTED
Company:	GroundState Environmental LLC	**Date of loss:**	March 16, 2026
Property:	REDACTED		

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The observed roof conditions are consistent with wind-related distress rather than isolated mechanical damage. Field evidence includes directional shingle creasing, lifted tabs, compromised sealant adhesion, and repeated patterns across the roof surface. These conditions can reduce weather-tightness and create pathways for water intrusion.

KEY FINDINGS

- Directional creasing and uplift are consistent with wind stress.
- Broken sealant bonds and lifted tabs indicate loss of adhesion.
- The pattern is inconsistent with isolated tool-created marring.
- Compromised shingles can permit water intrusion.

on

PHOTO EVIDENCE

Representative field conditions

CREASED SHINGLE TAB

Directional uplift pattern

DIRECTIONAL UPLIFT PATTERN

LIFTED TAB / FAILED SEAL

PROFESSIONAL CONCLUSION

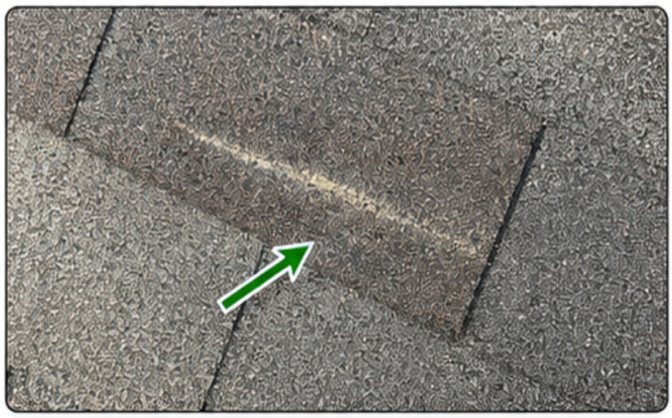
The documented conditions support a wind-related damage determination. GroundState respectfully requests a reinspection by a different qualified roof-assist representative and fair reconsideration of the documented evidence.

FIELD EVIDENCE

Why the documented pattern supports wind uplift

REDACTED SAMPLE

A causation opinion should be based on the total pattern of observable conditions. The photographs below show repeated distress that aligns with uplift, flexing, and sealant-bond failure rather than a single isolated contact point.

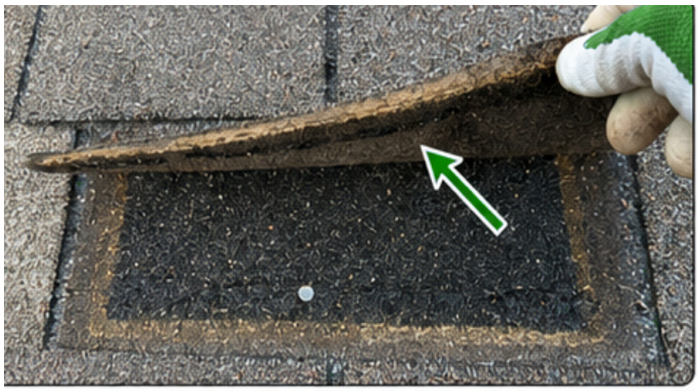


Directional creasing along shingle tab

DIRECTIONAL CREASING ALONG TAB

Patterned uplift across slope

PATTERNED UPLIFT ACROSS SLOPE



Lifted tab with failed sealant bond

LIFTED TAB WITH FAILED SEALANT BOND

Repeated wind-stress indicators on field shingles

REPEATED WIND-STRESS INDICATORS

WIND INDICATORS DOCUMENTED

- Directional tab creasing and fold-line stress
- Lifted or unsealed tabs with broken seal strip
- Repeated distribution across the roof surface
- Orientation consistent with uplift forces

MECHANICAL INDICATORS NOT SUPPORTED

- No persuasive tool gouging pattern
- No isolated single-point cause for multiple tabs
- No random pattern sufficient to explain distribution
- Overall evidence does not support a purely mechanical cause

WEATHER CONTEXT & WIND MECHANISM

Field evidence remains the primary basis

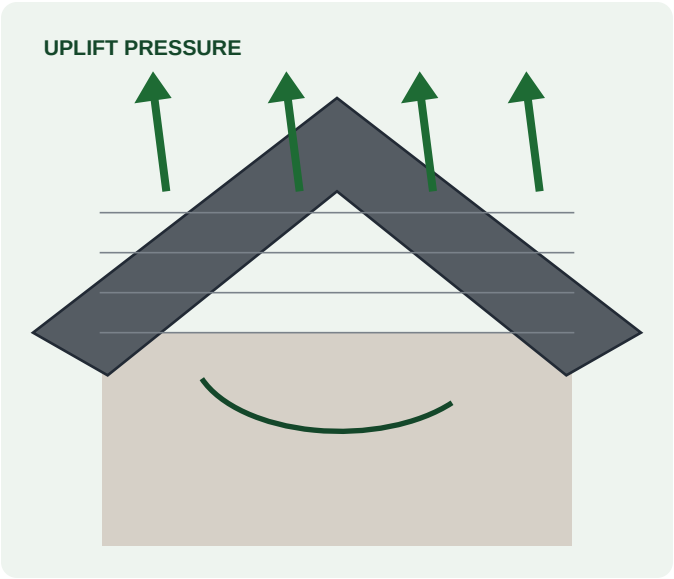
REDACTED SAMPLE

Weather context can support the possibility of wind exposure, but the roof conditions themselves remain the primary basis for the damage determination. Live claims should use verified event data for the exact loss date and location.

ILLUSTRATIVE STORM CONTEXT

Regional context shown for sample-report demonstration.

WIND UPLIFT MECHANISM



Typical progression

- Wind pressure acts on exposed shingle tabs.
- Sealant adhesion may break or weaken.
- Tabs can lift, flex, crease, and lose weather-tightness.
- Resulting openings can create an intrusion pathway.

DAMAGE LOGIC

1 | SEALANT BOND

Wind can break or weaken the adhesive bond between shingle courses, allowing movement that is not visible from the ground.

2 | UPLIFT AND FLEXING

Once unsealed, tabs may lift and flex repeatedly. Directional crease lines can remain after the tab returns to rest.

3 | WATER PATHWAY

Compromised seal integrity can reduce the roofing system's ability to resist wind-driven rain and maintain weather-tightness.

Based on the documented field evidence and the resulting system compromise, the following scope is intended to guide a fair reinspection and a practical review of repairability, matching, and water-tightness.

RECOMMENDED ROOFING SCOPE

01 **Perform carrier reinspection with a different qualified roof-assist representative.**

02 Evaluate all affected roof elevations and slopes for wind-created creasing, lifted tabs, and loss of seal integrity.

03 **Remove and replace damaged or compromised field shingles in affected areas. If repairability, matching, or seal integrity cannot be reliably restored, evaluate full roof replacement.**

04 Remove and replace associated starter, ridge-cap, hip shingles, and related accessories where impacted.

05 Inspect and address underlayment, penetrations, pipe boots, flashing interfaces, and sealant conditions in affected areas.

06 Verify weather-tightness and investigate resulting interior water intrusion related to the compromised roofing system.

07 Perform all work in accordance with manufacturer requirements, applicable code, and standard roofing practices.

REQUESTED REINSPECTION OUTCOME

We respectfully request that the prior conclusion of non-wind or mechanical damage be reconsidered in light of the documented field evidence, consistent wind-related indicators, and resulting system compromise.

FORMAL REINSPECTION REQUEST

In the interest of a fair and accurate claim evaluation, GroundState respectfully requests a renewed inspection of the subject roof by a different qualified roof-assist representative. The documented conditions clearly support wind-related damage and warrant fair reconsideration.

Tomy Perez
Owner, Estimator & Project Manager

GroundState Environmental LLC
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GROUNDSTATE
ENVIRONMENTAL

REPORT SUMMARY, EXHIBITS & REQUEST

Redacted sample deliverable

REDACTED SAMPLE

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This redacted sample shows how GroundState organizes roof evidence, causation analysis, weather context, scope recommendations, and a clear request for reinspection.

INSPECTION DETAILS

Inspection date:	REDACTED SAMPLE
Date of loss:	March 16, 2026
Policyholder:	REDACTED
Claim number:	REDACTED
Cause of loss:	Wind-related roof distress

REPORT PURPOSE

Provide a concise sample of findings, supporting photographs, weather context, recommended scope, and a professional reinspection request.

ROOF DAMAGE EVIDENCE

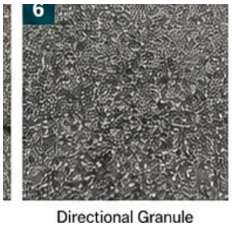
WIND BRUISING / MAT LOSS

WIND BRUISING / MAT LOSS

SHINGLE DISPLACEMENT

LIFTED EDGE

GRANULE LOSS



Directional Granule

DIRECTIONAL LOSS

(Additional supporting photos are retained in the source field file.)

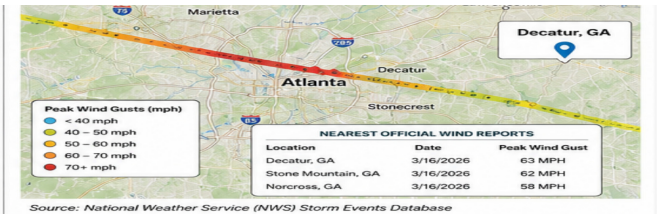
HOW WIND DAMAGES A ROOF

- High winds create uplift and lateral forces at the roof surface.
- These forces can break the adhesive seal between shingles.
- Once unsealed, shingles may lift, crease, or lose granules.
- Compromised areas can reduce weather-tightness and increase the risk of water intrusion.

RECOMMENDED SCOPE OF WORK

- Replace damaged shingles and related components as needed.
- Inspect underlayment and flashing interfaces.
- Verify matching, repairability, and water-tightness.

QUALIFYING WEATHER EVENT



Source: National Weather Service (NWS) Storm Events Database

Illustrative regional wind reports shown for sample-report context.

REQUEST FOR REINSPECTION

- Reopen the claim for consideration.
- Arrange a reinspection by a different qualified roof-assist representative.
- Evaluate affected slopes, components, and system integrity.

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Owner | Estimator & Project Manager

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