

FIVE-DAY NOTICE

TO:

Pay or Quit

Date:

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Five-Day Notice to Pay or Quit

NOTICE TO TENANT(S):

1. **“Time is of the essence”** reinstated. To the extent the “time is of the essence” provision of the rental agreement has not previously been enforced and/or has been waived, tenant(s) is hereby notified that the “time is of the essence” provision is hereby reinstated via this notice. From the date of this letter and thereafter, the time periods specified in the rental agreement and by law shall be strictly enforced.
2. **Notice.** Pursuant to Arizona Revised Statutes, Title 33, Chapter 10, Section 33-1368(B), you are hereby tendered five days written notice of: (1) nonpayment of rent and (2) the landlord’s intention to terminate your tenancy if rent is not paid within five calendar days. Provided this letter is received on the “Date” specified above,¹ the fifth day falls on _____.
3. **Reinstatement.** To reinstate the rental agreement, you must remit all due, but as yet unpaid, rent and other amounts owing in the “TOTAL” shown below within the five-day period:

\$ _____	Rent for	_____
\$ _____	Late charges	_____
\$ _____	Notice fee	_____
\$ _____	Other	_____
\$ _____	TOTAL ²	_____

(This stated “TOTAL” is exclusive of future accruing monthly rent, late fees and/or other amounts until full payment is received)

4. **Eviction.** In the event full payment is not tendered within five calendar days after receipt of this notice,³ an eviction action will be filed against you to: (1) recover possession of the premises, (2) to terminate your contractual right to possess and occupy the premises, and (3) to obtain a money judgment against you for rent, late fees and/or any other amounts due under the rental agreement or available by law, including attorney’s fees and court costs.
5. **Quit.** As an alternative to payment, you may “quit the premises” (i.e., vacate the premises) on or before the fifth day, thereby avoiding a court of law entering a judgment of eviction against you. Vacating the premises, however, will not relieve you from liability for the outstanding balance and/or other amounts due under the rental agreement.

This Notice delivered via:

- | |
|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Certified Mail |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Regular First Class Mail |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hand delivery |

(acknowledgment of hand delivery by tenant)

(Landlord or agent for Landlord)

This is an attempt to collect a debt. Any information obtained will be used for that purpose. Unless you dispute the validity of the debt, or any portion thereof, within thirty days of receipt of this letter, it will be assumed to be valid. If the dispute is received in writing, debt verification, or a copy of the judgment, will be obtained and mailed to you. If requested in writing within thirty days of receipt of this letter, the original creditor’s name and address will be provided. Pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1692E(11), please be advised that this communication is from a landlord or property manager, which may, in this case, be acting as or on behalf of a debt collector.

¹ If not received on the date above, your tenancy will terminate five days after receipt of this notice if you have not reinstated the rental agreement by tendering payment of the amounts due at that time.

² To the extent one or more of the above does not fall within the meaning of “rent,” as provided by the rental agreement and/or the law, then those amounts need not be paid within five days and, instead, those amounts are due within ten days after receipt hereof.

³ Service of this notice may be accomplished via regular mail, certified mail, hand-delivery, process server, etc.; the five days to tender payment shall commence after the first notice is received and shall not be extended if additional copies of this notice are subsequently received.

TEN-DAY NOTICE

TO:

Material Noncompliance

Date:

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Ten-Day Notice – Material Noncompliance

NOTICE TO TENANT(S):

You are in violation of your rental agreement and/or the Arizona Residential Landlord and Tenant Act. The specific acts constituting the violation are:

You are hereby notified, pursuant to A.R.S. § 33-1368(A), that the foregoing constitute one or more **material noncompliance** and that your right to possess and occupy the premises will:

- Curable.** Terminate **ten (10) days** after receipt of this notice *if* this noncompliance is not remedied prior to the date specified below.¹
- Not Curable.** Terminate upon a date not less than **ten (10) days** after receipt of this notice. **This noncompliance cannot be cured and you MUST vacate by the date specified below.**¹

Provided this notice is received on the date specified above,² your rental agreement will terminate on _____.
(at least 10 calendar days after receipt of notice)

This Notice delivered via:

<input type="checkbox"/> Certified Mail
<input type="checkbox"/> Regular First Class Mail
<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Hand-delivery

(acknowledgment of hand-delivery by tenant)

(Landlord or agent for Landlord)

¹ Service of this notice may be accomplished via regular mail, certified mail, hand-delivery, process server, etc.; the ten days shall commence after the first notice is received and shall not be extended if additional copies of this notice are subsequently received.

² If not received on the date above, your rental agreement will terminate ten days after receipt of this notice if the noncompliance(s) is not remedied.

Residential Pool Safety Notice

AN IMPORTANT NOTICE ABOUT POOL SAFETY

The purpose of this notice is to educate residential pool* owners on the legal requirements of pool ownership and proper pool safety. Each year in Arizona, too many young children are victims of drowning or near drowning. The Arizona State Legislature recognized this threat to the health and safety of children and passed A.R.S. § 36-1681 to prevent children from gaining unsupervised access to residential swimming pools. In A.R.S. § 36-1681(E), the Legislature requires that all pool owners receive the legal requirements of pool ownership and a safety notice explaining the Arizona Department of Health Services' recommendations on pool safety.

POOL ENCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS

At a residence with a swimming pool where one or more children under six years of age live in the residence:

A.R.S. § 36-1681 requires that a swimming pool be protected by an enclosure (wall, fence, or barrier) that surrounds the pool area. Unless a local code provides otherwise, the enclosure of a belowground or aboveground pool must:

- Entirely enclose the pool area;
- Be at least 5 feet high;
- Have no openings other than doors or gates, through which an object 4 inches in diameter can pass;
- Have no openings, handholds, or footholds accessible from the exterior side that can be used to climb the barrier; and
- Be at least 20 inches from the water's edge.

If, however, a residence or living area makes up part of the enclosure required by A.R.S. § 36-1681(B), there must be:

- A wall, fence, or barrier located between the swimming pool or other contained body of water and the residence or living area that:
 - Has a height of at least four feet;
 - Has no openings through which a spherical object four inches in diameter can pass;
 - Has a gate that opens outward from the pool and is self-closing and self-latching;
 - Has no openings, handholds, or footholds accessible from the exterior side of the enclosure that can be used to climb the wall, fence, or barrier; and
 - Is at a distance of at least twenty inches from the water's edge;
- A motorized safety pool cover that requires a key switch and meets the American Society of Testing and Materials (ASTM) standards in F1346-91 (www.astm.org);

* "Pool" means an in-ground or aboveground swimming pool or other contained body of water 18 or more inches in depth, wider than 8 feet at any point, and intended for swimming, pursuant to A.R.S. § 36-1681(A).

** Phoenix, Peoria, Tucson, and some other cities and unincorporated areas of Maricopa, Pima and Pinal Counties have different pool barrier requirements. Check with your city and county governments to see if they have adopted different pool barrier requirements.

Last modified on June 26, 2009.

- For each door or window in the residence or living area that has direct access to the pool:
 - A self-latching device that is located not less than fifty-four inches above the floor; and
 - Either a screwed in wire mesh screen covering a dwelling or guest room window or a keyed lock that prevents a dwelling or guest room window from opening more than four inches; or
- For an aboveground swimming pool, non-climbable exterior sides which are a minimum height of four feet and access ladders or steps that are removable and able to be secured when the pool is not in use.

GATE REQUIREMENTS

According to A.R.S. § 36-1681(B)(3), any gate in either the five-foot-tall wall, fence, or barrier enclosing a pool or the four-foot-tall wall, fence, or barrier between the residence or other living area and a pool must:

- Open outward from the pool
- Be self-closing and self-latching; and
- Have a latch:
 - Located at least fifty-four inches above the underlying ground;
 - Located on the pool side of the gate with the latch's release mechanism located at least five inches below the top of the gate and no opening greater than one-half inch with twenty-four inches of the release mechanism; or
 - Located at any height if secured by a padlock or similar device which requires a key, electric opening, or integral combination.

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES POOL SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

- Never leave a child unattended in the pool or pool area.
- Because flotation devices and swimming lessons are not substitutes for supervision, a child should always be watched when in or around the pool area.
- CPR/CCR instructions and the 911 emergency number (or local emergency number) should be posted in the pool area.
- A phone should be located in the pool area or easily accessible in case of an emergency.
- All residential pool owners should attend water rescue and CPR/CCR classes.
- Lifesaving equipment should be easily accessible and stored in the pool area.
- All gate locks and latches should be checked regularly to insure they are working properly.
- A gate should never be left propped open.
- All items that could be used to climb a pool barrier should be removed from around the barrier.
- In an emergency:
 - Shout for help;
 - Pull the child from the water;
 - Call 911 (or local emergency number) for help; and
 - After checking the child's airway and breathing, immediately begin CPR/CCR if necessary.

The state requirements contained in A.R.S. § 36-1681 may be superseded by local requirements that are equal to or more restrictive than the state requirements. Check with your local city and county governments to see if they have adopted different pool barrier requirements.

Disclosure of Information on Lead-Based Paint and/or Lead-Based Paint Hazards

Lead Warning Statement

Housing built before 1978 may contain lead-based paint. Lead from paint, paint chips, and dust can pose health hazards if not managed properly. Lead exposure is especially harmful to young children and pregnant women. Before renting pre-1978 housing, lessors must disclose the presence of known lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards in the dwelling. Lessees must also receive a federally approved pamphlet on lead poisoning prevention.

Lessor's Disclosure

- (a) Presence of lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards (check (i) or (ii) below):
 - (i) _____ Known lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards are present in the housing (explain).

 - (ii) _____ Lessor has no knowledge of lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards in the housing.
- (b) Records and reports available to the lessor (check (i) or (ii) below):
 - (i) _____ Lessor has provided the lessee with all available records and reports pertaining to lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards in the housing (list documents below).

 - (ii) _____ Lessor has no reports or records pertaining to lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards in the housing.

Lessee's Acknowledgment (initial)

- (c) _____ Lessee has received copies of all information listed above.
- (d) _____ Lessee has received the pamphlet *Protect Your Family from Lead in Your Home*.

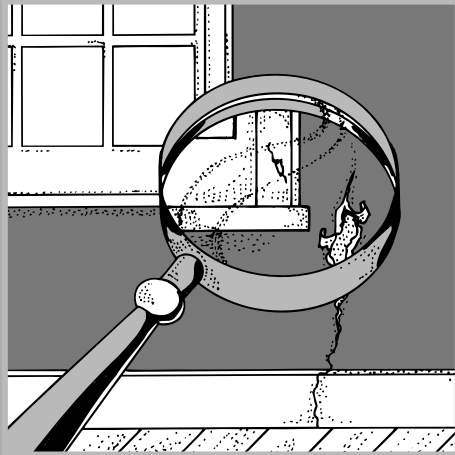
Agent's Acknowledgment (initial)

- (e) _____ Agent has informed the lessor of the lessor's obligations under 42 U.S.C. 4852(d) and is aware of his/her responsibility to ensure compliance.

Certification of Accuracy

The following parties have reviewed the information above and certify, to the best of their knowledge, that the information they have provided is true and accurate.

_____	_____	_____	_____
Lessee/Tenant	Date	Lessee/Tenant	Date
_____	_____	_____	_____
Lessee/Tenant	Date	Lessee/Tenant	Date
_____	_____	_____	_____
Lessor/Landlord	Date	Lessor/Landlord	Date



Protect Your Family From Lead In Your Home



 **EPA** United States
Environmental
Protection Agency



United States
Consumer Product
Safety Commission



United States
Department of Housing
and Urban Development

Are You Planning To Buy, Rent, or Renovate a Home Built Before 1978?

Many houses and apartments built before 1978 have paint that contains high levels of lead (called lead-based paint). Lead from paint, chips, and dust can pose serious health hazards if not taken care of properly.



OWNERS, BUYERS, and RENTERS are encouraged to check for lead (see page 6) before renting, buying or renovating pre-1978 housing.

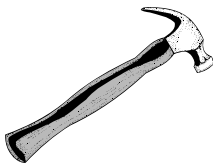
Federal law requires that individuals receive certain information before renting, buying, or renovating pre-1978 housing:



LANDLORDS have to disclose known information on lead-based paint and lead-based paint hazards before leases take effect. Leases must include a disclosure about lead-based paint.



SELLERS have to disclose known information on lead-based paint and lead-based paint hazards before selling a house. Sales contracts must include a disclosure about lead-based paint. Buyers have up to 10 days to check for lead.



RENOVATORS disturbing more than 2 square feet of painted surfaces have to give you this pamphlet before starting work.

IMPORTANT!

Lead From Paint, Dust, and Soil Can Be Dangerous If Not Managed Properly

- FACT:** Lead exposure can harm young children and babies even before they are born.
- FACT:** Even children who seem healthy can have high levels of lead in their bodies.
- FACT:** People can get lead in their bodies by breathing or swallowing lead dust, or by eating soil or paint chips containing lead.
- FACT:** People have many options for reducing lead hazards. In most cases, lead-based paint that is in good condition is not a hazard.
- FACT:** Removing lead-based paint improperly can increase the danger to your family.

If you think your home might have lead hazards, read this pamphlet to learn some simple steps to protect your family.

Lead Gets in the Body in Many Ways

Childhood lead poisoning remains a major environmental health problem in the U.S.

Even children who appear healthy can have dangerous levels of lead in their bodies.

People can get lead in their body if they:

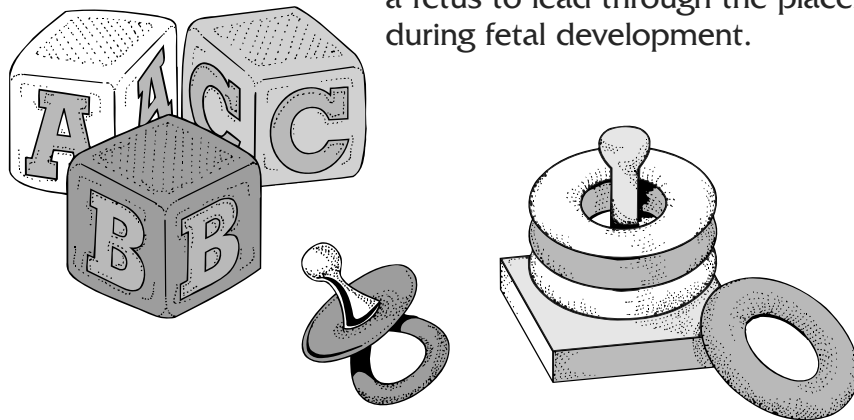
- ◆ Breathe in lead dust (especially during renovations that disturb painted surfaces).
- ◆ Put their hands or other objects covered with lead dust in their mouths.
- ◆ Eat paint chips or soil that contains lead.

Lead is even more dangerous to children under the age of 6:

- ◆ At this age children's brains and nervous systems are more sensitive to the damaging effects of lead.
- ◆ Children's growing bodies absorb more lead.
- ◆ Babies and young children often put their hands and other objects in their mouths. These objects can have lead dust on them.

Lead is also dangerous to women of childbearing age:

- ◆ Women with a high lead level in their system prior to pregnancy would expose a fetus to lead through the placenta during fetal development.



Lead's Effects

It is important to know that even exposure to low levels of lead can severely harm children.

In children, lead can cause:

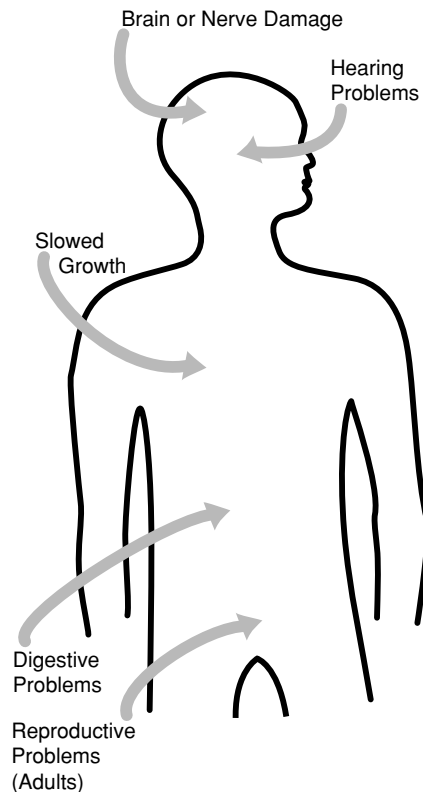
- ◆ Nervous system and kidney damage.
- ◆ Learning disabilities, attention deficit disorder, and decreased intelligence.
- ◆ Speech, language, and behavior problems.
- ◆ Poor muscle coordination.
- ◆ Decreased muscle and bone growth.
- ◆ Hearing damage.

While low-lead exposure is most common, exposure to high levels of lead can have devastating effects on children, including seizures, unconsciousness, and, in some cases, death.

Although children are especially susceptible to lead exposure, lead can be dangerous for adults too.

In adults, lead can cause:

- ◆ Increased chance of illness during pregnancy.
- ◆ Harm to a fetus, including brain damage or death.
- ◆ Fertility problems (in men and women).
- ◆ High blood pressure.
- ◆ Digestive problems.
- ◆ Nerve disorders.
- ◆ Memory and concentration problems.
- ◆ Muscle and joint pain.



**Lead affects
the body in
many ways.**

Where Lead-Based Paint Is Found

In general, the older your home, the more likely it has lead-based paint.

Many homes built before 1978 have lead-based paint. The federal government banned lead-based paint from housing in 1978. Some states stopped its use even earlier. Lead can be found:

- ◆ In homes in the city, country, or suburbs.
- ◆ In apartments, single-family homes, and both private and public housing.
- ◆ Inside and outside of the house.
- ◆ In soil around a home. (Soil can pick up lead from exterior paint or other sources such as past use of leaded gas in cars.)

Checking Your Family for Lead

Get your children and home tested if you think your home has high levels of lead.

To reduce your child's exposure to lead, get your child checked, have your home tested (especially if your home has paint in poor condition and was built before 1978), and fix any hazards you may have.

Children's blood lead levels tend to increase rapidly from 6 to 12 months of age, and tend to peak at 18 to 24 months of age.

Consult your doctor for advice on testing your children. A simple blood test can detect high levels of lead. Blood tests are usually recommended for:

- ◆ Children at ages 1 and 2.
- ◆ Children or other family members who have been exposed to high levels of lead.
- ◆ Children who should be tested under your state or local health screening plan.

Your doctor can explain what the test results mean and if more testing will be needed.

Identifying Lead Hazards

Lead-based paint is usually not a hazard if it is in good condition, and it is not on an impact or friction surface, like a window. It is defined by the federal government as paint with lead levels greater than or equal to 1.0 milligram per square centimeter, or more than 0.5% by weight.

Deteriorating lead-based paint (peeling, chipping, chalking, cracking or damaged) is a hazard and needs immediate attention. It may also be a hazard when found on surfaces that children can chew or that get a lot of wear-and-tear, such as:

- ◆ Windows and window sills.
- ◆ Doors and door frames.
- ◆ Stairs, railings, banisters, and porches.

Lead dust can form when lead-based paint is scraped, sanded, or heated. Dust also forms when painted surfaces bump or rub together. Lead chips and dust can get on surfaces and objects that people touch. Settled lead dust can re-enter the air when people vacuum, sweep, or walk through it. The following two federal standards have been set for lead hazards in dust:

- ◆ 40 micrograms per square foot ($\mu\text{g}/\text{ft}^2$) and higher for floors, including carpeted floors.
- ◆ 250 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ft}^2$ and higher for interior window sills.

Lead in soil can be a hazard when children play in bare soil or when people bring soil into the house on their shoes. The following two federal standards have been set for lead hazards in residential soil:

- ◆ 400 parts per million (ppm) and higher in play areas of bare soil.
- ◆ 1,200 ppm (average) and higher in bare soil in the remainder of the yard.

The only way to find out if paint, dust and soil lead hazards exist is to test for them. The next page describes the most common methods used.

Lead from paint chips, which you can see, and lead dust, which you can't always see, can both be serious hazards.

Checking Your Home for Lead

Just knowing that a home has lead-based paint may not tell you if there is a hazard.



You can get your home tested for lead in several different ways:

- ◆ A paint **inspection** tells you whether your home has lead-based paint and where it is located. It won't tell you whether or not your home currently has lead hazards.
- ◆ A **risk assessment** tells you if your home currently has any lead hazards from lead in paint, dust, or soil. It also tells you what actions to take to address any hazards.
- ◆ A combination risk assessment and inspection tells you if your home has any lead hazards and if your home has any lead-based paint, and where the lead-based paint is located.

Hire a trained and certified testing professional who will use a range of reliable methods when testing your home.

- ◆ Visual inspection of paint condition and location.
- ◆ A portable x-ray fluorescence (XRF) machine.
- ◆ Lab tests of paint, dust, and soil samples.

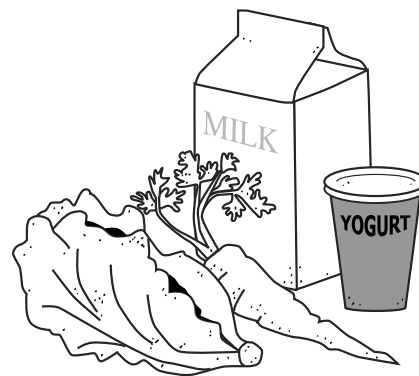
There are state and federal programs in place to ensure that testing is done safely, reliably, and effectively. Contact your state or local agency (see bottom of page 11) for more information, or call **1-800-424-LEAD (5323)** for a list of contacts in your area.

Home test kits for lead are available, but may not always be accurate. Consumers should not rely on these kits before doing renovations or to assure safety.

What You Can Do Now To Protect Your Family

If you suspect that your house has lead hazards, you can take some immediate steps to reduce your family's risk:

- ◆ **If you rent, notify your landlord of peeling or chipping paint.**
- ◆ **Clean up paint chips immediately.**
- ◆ **Clean floors, window frames, window sills, and other surfaces weekly.** Use a mop or sponge with warm water and a general all-purpose cleaner or a cleaner made specifically for lead. **REMEMBER: NEVER MIX AMMONIA AND BLEACH PRODUCTS TOGETHER SINCE THEY CAN FORM A DANGEROUS GAS.**
- ◆ **Thoroughly rinse sponges and mop heads after cleaning dirty or dusty areas.**
- ◆ **Wash children's hands often, especially before they eat and before nap time and bed time.**
- ◆ **Keep play areas clean.** Wash bottles, pacifiers, toys, and stuffed animals regularly.
- ◆ **Keep children from chewing window sills or other painted surfaces.**
- ◆ **Clean or remove shoes before entering your home to avoid tracking in lead from soil.**
- ◆ **Make sure children eat nutritious, low-fat meals high in iron and calcium, such as spinach and dairy products.** Children with good diets absorb less lead.



Reducing Lead Hazards In The Home

Removing lead improperly can increase the hazard to your family by spreading even more lead dust around the house.

Always use a professional who is trained to remove lead hazards safely.



In addition to day-to-day cleaning and good nutrition:

- ◆ You can **temporarily** reduce lead hazards by taking actions such as repairing damaged painted surfaces and planting grass to cover soil with high lead levels. These actions (called “interim controls”) are not permanent solutions and will need ongoing attention.
- ◆ To **permanently** remove lead hazards, you should hire a certified lead “abatement” contractor. Abatement (or permanent hazard elimination) methods include removing, sealing, or enclosing lead-based paint with special materials. Just painting over the hazard with regular paint is not permanent removal.

Always hire a person with special training for correcting lead problems—someone who knows how to do this work safely and has the proper equipment to clean up thoroughly. Certified contractors will employ qualified workers and follow strict safety rules as set by their state or by the federal government.

Once the work is completed, dust cleanup activities must be repeated until testing indicates that lead dust levels are below the following:

- ◆ 40 micrograms per square foot ($\mu\text{g}/\text{ft}^2$) for floors, including carpeted floors;
- ◆ 250 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ft}^2$ for interior windows sills; and
- ◆ 400 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ft}^2$ for window troughs.

Call your state or local agency (see bottom of page 11) for help in locating certified professionals in your area and to see if financial assistance is available.

Remodeling or Renovating a Home With Lead-Based Paint

Take precautions before your contractor or you begin remodeling or renovating anything that disturbs painted surfaces (such as scraping off paint or tearing out walls):

- ◆ **Have the area tested for lead-based paint.**
- ◆ **Do not use a belt-sander, propane torch, high temperature heat gun, dry scraper, or dry sandpaper** to remove lead-based paint. These actions create large amounts of lead dust and fumes. Lead dust can remain in your home long after the work is done.
- ◆ **Temporarily move your family** (especially children and pregnant women) out of the apartment or house until the work is done and the area is properly cleaned. If you can't move your family, at least completely seal off the work area.
- ◆ **Follow other safety measures to reduce lead hazards.** You can find out about other safety measures by calling 1-800-424-LEAD. Ask for the brochure "Reducing Lead Hazards When Remodeling Your Home." This brochure explains what to do before, during, and after renovations.

If you have already completed renovations or remodeling that could have released lead-based paint or dust, get your young children tested and follow the steps outlined on page 7 of this brochure.



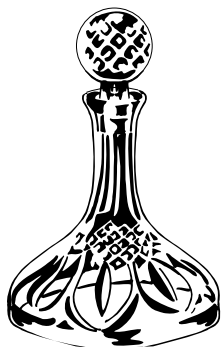
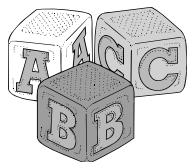
If not conducted properly, certain types of renovations can release lead from paint and dust into the air.



Other Sources of Lead



While paint, dust, and soil are the most common sources of lead, other lead sources also exist.

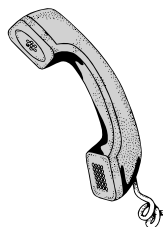


- ◆ **Drinking water.** Your home might have plumbing with lead or lead solder. Call your local health department or water supplier to find out about testing your water. You cannot see, smell, or taste lead, and boiling your water will not get rid of lead. If you think your plumbing might have lead in it:
 - Use only cold water for drinking and cooking.
 - Run water for 15 to 30 seconds before drinking it, especially if you have not used your water for a few hours.
- ◆ **The job.** If you work with lead, you could bring it home on your hands or clothes. Shower and change clothes before coming home. Launder your work clothes separately from the rest of your family's clothes.
- ◆ Old painted **toys** and **furniture**.
- ◆ Food and liquids stored in **lead crystal** or **lead-glazed pottery or porcelain**.
- ◆ **Lead smelters** or other industries that release lead into the air.
- ◆ **Hobbies** that use lead, such as making pottery or stained glass, or refinishing furniture.
- ◆ **Folk remedies** that contain lead, such as "greta" and "azarcon" used to treat an upset stomach.

For More Information

The National Lead Information Center

Call **1-800-424-LEAD (424-5323)** to learn how to protect children from lead poisoning and for other information on lead hazards. To access lead information via the web, visit **www.epa.gov/lead** and **www.hud.gov/offices/lead/**.

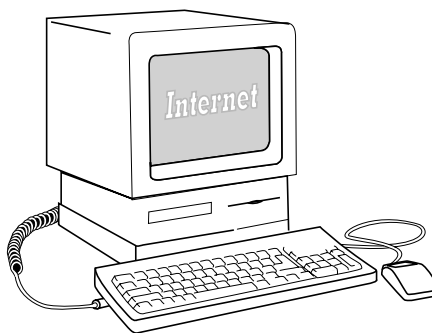


EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline

Call **1-800-426-4791** for information about lead in drinking water.

Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) Hotline

To request information on lead in consumer products, or to report an unsafe consumer product or a product-related injury call **1-800-638-2772**, or visit CPSC's Web site at: **www.cpsc.gov**.



Health and Environmental Agencies

Some cities, states, and tribes have their own rules for lead-based paint activities. Check with your local agency to see which laws apply to you. Most agencies can also provide information on finding a lead abatement firm in your area, and on possible sources of financial aid for reducing lead hazards. Receive up-to-date address and phone information for your local contacts on the Internet at **www.epa.gov/lead** or contact the National Lead Information Center at **1-800-424-LEAD**.

For the hearing impaired, call the Federal Information Relay Service at **1-800-877-8339** to access any of the phone numbers in this brochure.

EPA Regional Offices

Your Regional EPA Office can provide further information regarding regulations and lead protection programs.

EPA Regional Offices

Region 1 (Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont)

Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 1
Suite 1100 (CPT)
One Congress Street
Boston, MA 02114-2023
1 (888) 372-7341

Region 2 (New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands)

Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 2
2890 Woodbridge Avenue
Building 209, Mail Stop 225
Edison, NJ 08837-3679
(732) 321-6671

Region 3 (Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Washington DC, West Virginia)

Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 3 (3WC33)
1650 Arch Street
Philadelphia, PA 19103
(215) 814-5000

Region 4 (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee)

Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 4
61 Forsyth Street, SW
Atlanta, GA 30303
(404) 562-8998

Region 5 (Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin)

Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 5 (DT-8J)
77 West Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, IL 60604-3666
(312) 886-6003

Region 6 (Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas)

Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 6
1445 Ross Avenue, 12th Floor
Dallas, TX 75202-2733
(214) 665-7577

Region 7 (Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska)

Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 7
(ARTD-RALI)
901 N. 5th Street
Kansas City, KS 66101
(913) 551-7020

Region 8 (Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming)

Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 8
999 18th Street, Suite 500
Denver, CO 80202-2466
(303) 312-6021

Region 9 (Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada)

Regional Lead Contact
U.S. Region 9
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105
(415) 947-4164

Region 10 (Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, Washington)

Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 10
Toxics Section WCM-128
1200 Sixth Avenue
Seattle, WA 98101-1128
(206) 553-1985

CPSC Regional Offices

Your Regional CPSC Office can provide further information regarding regulations and consumer product safety.

Eastern Regional Center

Consumer Product Safety Commission
201 Varick Street, Room 903
New York, NY 10014
(212) 620-4120

Western Regional Center

Consumer Product Safety Commission
1301 Clay Street, Suite 610-N
Oakland, CA 94612
(510) 637-4050

Central Regional Center

Consumer Product Safety Commission
230 South Dearborn Street, Room 2944
Chicago, IL 60604
(312) 353-8260

HUD Lead Office

Please contact HUD's Office of Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control for information on lead regulations, outreach efforts, and lead hazard control and research grant programs.

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

Office of Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control
451 Seventh Street, SW, P-3206
Washington, DC 20410
(202) 755-1785

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U.S. EPA Washington DC 20460
U.S. CPSC Washington DC 20207
U.S. HUD Washington DC 20410

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Simple Steps To Protect Your Family From Lead Hazards

If you think your home has high levels of lead:

- ◆ Get your young children tested for lead, even if they seem healthy.
- ◆ Wash children's hands, bottles, pacifiers, and toys often.
- ◆ Make sure children eat healthy, low-fat foods.
- ◆ Get your home checked for lead hazards.
- ◆ Regularly clean floors, window sills, and other surfaces.
- ◆ Wipe soil off shoes before entering house.
- ◆ Talk to your landlord about fixing surfaces with peeling or chipping paint.
- ◆ Take precautions to avoid exposure to lead dust when remodeling or renovating (call 1-800-424-LEAD for guidelines).
- ◆ Don't use a belt-sander, propane torch, high temperature heat gun, scraper, or sandpaper on painted surfaces that may contain lead.
- ◆ Don't try to remove lead-based paint yourself.



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