

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

Lead Warning Statement

Every purchaser of any interest in residential real property on which a residential dwelling was built prior to 1978 is notified that such property may present exposure to lead from lead-based paint that may place young children at risk of developing lead poisoning. Lead poisoning in young children may produce permanent neurological damage, including learning disabilities, reduced intelligence quotient, behavioral problems, and impaired memory. Lead poisoning also poses a particular risk to pregnant women. The seller of any interest in residential real property is required to provide the buyer with any information on lead-based paint hazards from risk assessments or inspections in the seller's possession and notify the buyer of any known lead-based paint hazards. A risk assessment or inspection for possible lead-based paint hazards is recommended prior to purchase.

Property Description (Address) 177 Duperier Avenue
City, State, Zip New Iberia, 70563

Seller's Disclosure  

- (A) Presence of lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards (check (1) or (2) below):
- (1) ☐ Known lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards are present in the housing
Explain: _____
- (2) ☒ Seller has no knowledge of lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards in the housing.

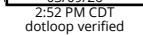
- (B) Records and reports available to the seller (check (1) or (2) below):
- (1) ☐ Seller has provided the purchaser with all available records and reports pertaining to lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards in the housing
List documents: _____
- (2) ☒ Seller has no reports or records pertaining to lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards in the housing.

Purchaser's Acknowledgment (initial below)

- (C)  Purchaser has received copies of all information listed above.
- (D)  Purchaser has received the pamphlet *Protect Your Family from Lead in Your Home*.

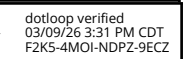
- (E) Purchaser has (check (1) or (2) below):
- (1) ☐ received a 10-day opportunity (or mutually agreed upon period) to conduct a risk assessment or inspection for the presence of lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards; or
- (2) ☐ waived the opportunity to conduct a risk assessment or inspection for the presence of lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards.

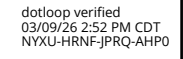
Agent's Acknowledgment (initial below)

- (F)  Agent has informed the seller of the seller's obligations under 42 U.S.C. 4852d 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.

 
Seller Date

Seller Date
 
Agent Date


Purchaser Date

Purchaser Date

Agent Date



U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development • Office of Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control

Lead

“Despite progress, lead poisoning remains one of the top childhood environmental health problems today.”

President’s Task Force on Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks to Children

Did you know...

- Many homes built before 1978 have lead-based paint?
- 24 million homes in the United States have peeling or chipping lead-based paint or high levels of lead in dust?
- Infants, children under six, and pregnant women should have their blood tested for lead?
- In the United States, children from low-income families are eight times more likely to get lead poisoned?

What is it?

Lead is a toxic metal used in a variety of products and materials. When lead is absorbed into the body, it can cause damage to the brain and other vital organs, like the kidneys, nerves, and blood. Some symptoms of lead poisoning may include headaches, stomachaches, nausea, tiredness, and irritability. Lead can also harm children without causing any obvious symptoms.

Both inside and outside the home, deteriorated lead-paint releases its lead, which then mixes with household dust and soil. Children can become lead poisoned by putting their hands or other lead-contaminated objects into their mouths, by eating paint chips found in homes with peeling or flaking lead-based paint, and from playing in lead-contaminated soil.

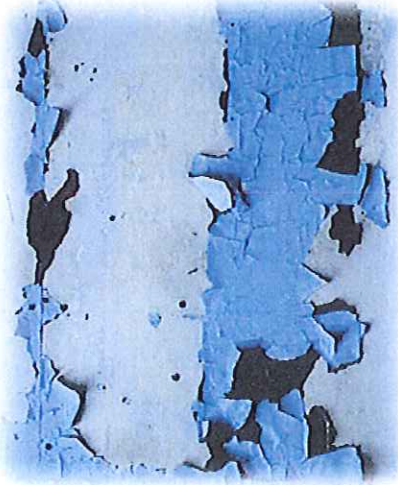
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www.hud.gov/offices/lead



Lead

In homes built before 1978, treat peeling paint as a lead hazard unless proven otherwise.



For more information...

Visit HUD's website at www.hud.gov/offices/lead for more information about addressing health hazards in homes or to learn if HUD has a Healthy Homes program in your community. From HUD's website, you can download a copy of "Help Yourself to A Healthy Home" for more practical steps you can take to make your home a lead-safe home.

Other Federal Resources

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development,
Office of Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control
www.hud.gov/offices/lead or call (202) 755-1785

The National Lead Information Center
(800) 424-LEAD (5323)
www.epa.gov/lead/pubs/nlhc.htm

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
www.epa.gov/lead

U.S. Department of Labor,
Occupational Safety & Health Administration
www.osha.gov/SLTC/lead

U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC)
www.cpsc.gov or call (800) 638-2772

What can you do?

1. If your home was built before 1978:

- Mop smooth floors (using a damp mop) weekly to control dust.
- Vacuum carpets and upholstery to remove dust, preferably using a vacuum with a HEPA filter or a "higher efficiency" collection bag.
- Take off shoes when entering the house.
- Pick up loose paint chips carefully with a paper towel; wipe the surface clean with a wet paper towel.
- Take precautions to avoid creating lead dust when remodeling, renovating, or maintaining your home.
- Have it checked for lead hazards by a lead professional (including the soil).

2. For your child:

- Frequently wash your child's hands and toys to reduce exposure.
- Use cold tap water for drinking and cooking.
- Avoid using home remedies (such as *arzazon*, *grefta*, *pay-oo-ah*, or *litargiro*) and cosmetics (such as *kohl* or *alkohl*) that contain lead.
- Have your child's blood lead level tested at age 1 and 2. Children from 3 to 6 years of age should have their blood tested, if they have not been tested before and:
 - They live in or regularly visit a house built before 1950;
 - They live in or regularly visit a house built before 1978 with on-going or recent renovations or remodeling; or
 - They have a sibling or playmate who has or did have lead poisoning.

Dust created by opening and closing windows is a common lead hazard.



Photo by: January E. Jones,
Improving Kids' Environment