

# RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY SELLER DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

*This is an approved uniform DMAAR Form*



1 **PROPERTY ADDRESS** 502 W Marion St. Knoxville, IA 50138

2  
3 **PROPERTY OWNER** Joseph M Voshell

4  
5 **PURPOSE OF STATEMENT**

6 Completion of this form shall satisfy the requirements of Chapter 558A of the Iowa Code which mandates the Seller  
7 disclosure of the condition of, and information about, the property the Seller is about to sell unless the property is exempt.  
8 This statement shall not be a warranty of any kind by the Seller or Listing Agent and shall not be intended as a substitute  
9 for any inspection or warranty the Buyer may wish to obtain.

10  
11 **EXEMPT PROPERTIES**

12 **Seller is exempt from completing this form on the basis that:**

- 13  The property contains no dwelling units or more than 4 dwelling units.
- 14  This transfer is between joint tenants or tenants in common.
- 15  This transfer is to a spouse or a lineal descendent of Seller.
- 16  This transfer is by a power of attorney.
- 17  This transfer is between spouses as a result of a dissolution of marriage.
- 18  This transfer is made pursuant to a court order.
- 19  Seller is a lender selling a foreclosed property.
- 20  This transfer is to or from a governmental body.
- 21  This transfer is by quit claim deed.

22  
23 **If Seller is an Estate, Conservatorship, or Trust, check the appropriate box below:**

- 24 Was or will the fiduciary be an occupant in possession of the property at any time within the 12 consecutive months
- 25 immediately preceding the date of sale of the property?
- 26  Yes. Seller to complete disclosure form
- 27  No. Seller is exempt from completing disclosure form.

28  
29 Seller certifies that the property is exempt from the requirement(s) of Iowa Code 558A because one of the exemptions  
30 above. If so: sign and stop here.

31 Buyer	31 Seller
32 Date	32 Date
33 Buyer	33 Seller
34 Date	34 Date

35  
36  
37 **SELLER INSTRUCTIONS**

38 Unless EXEMPT as noted above, Seller must complete this entire RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY SELLER DISCLOSURE STATEMENT  
39 and respond to ALL questions, OR attach reports allowed by Iowa Code section 558A.4(2).  
40 Seller must disclose all known conditions materially affecting this property and provide information in good faith, making a  
41 reasonable effort to ascertain the required information.

- 42 • If the required information is known, indicate by checking the box **(YES)**
- 43 • If there have been no identified or reported issues, indicate by checking the box **(NO)**
- 44 • If the required information is unknown, indicate by checking the box **(UNK)**
- 45 • If an item does not apply to this property, indicate that it is not applicable **(N/A)**
- 46 • If the required information is unavailable following a reasonable effort, use an approximation of the information and  
47 identify your response as approximation **(AP)**
- 48 • Keep a copy of this statement with your other important papers
- 49 • Additional pages may be attached as needed

50 BUYER INITIALS	50 BUYER INITIALS	51 JV SELLER INITIALS	51 SV SELLER INITIALS

53 **PROPERTY ADDRESS** 502 W Marion St. Knoxville, IA 50138

54 **EVERY QUESTION MUST BE ANSWERED AS DIRECTED ON FORM - CHECK ONLY ONE RESPONSE IN EACH STATEMENT**

- 55 1. Basement/Foundation: Any known water or other problems?..... YES  NO  UNK  N/A
- 56 2. Roof: Any known problems?..... YES  NO  UNK  N/A
- 57 Any known repairs?..... YES  NO  UNK  N/A
- 58 If yes, date of repairs/replacement: \_\_\_\_\_ AP
- 59 3. Well and Pump: (If not applicable, check the box and skip to Question #4) N/A
- 60 Any known problems?..... YES  NO  UNK  N/A
- 61 Any known repairs?..... YES  NO  UNK  N/A
- 62 If yes, date of repairs/replacement: \_\_\_\_\_ AP
- 63 Any known water tests?..... YES  NO  UNK  N/A
- 64 If yes, date of last report: \_\_\_\_\_ AP
- 65 and results: \_\_\_\_\_
- 66 4. Septic Tanks/Drain Fields: (If not applicable, check box and skip to Question #5) N/A
- 67 Any known problems?..... YES  NO  UNK  N/A
- 68 If yes, explain: \_\_\_\_\_
- 69 Has the system been inspected by an Iowa DNR certified inspector within 2 years? YES  NO  UNK  N/A
- 70 Date of Inspection: \_\_\_\_\_ AP
- 71 Has the system been pumped/cleaned within the last 3 years?..... YES  NO  UNK  N/A
- 72 Date tank last cleaned: \_\_\_\_\_ AP
- 73 (Note: If inspected within 2 years of closing date, system may not need inspection,
- 74 and if pumped within 3 years, system may not need pumping/cleaning)
- 75 General location of system: \_\_\_\_\_
- 76 Age of system: \_\_\_\_\_ AP  UNK
- 77 5. Sewer System: Any known problems?..... YES  NO  UNK  N/A
- 78 Any known repairs?..... YES  NO  UNK  N/A
- 79 If yes, date of repairs/replacement: \_\_\_\_\_ AP
- 80 6. Heating System(s): Any known problems?..... YES  NO  UNK  N/A
- 81 Any known repairs?..... YES  NO  UNK  N/A
- 82 If yes, date of repairs/replacement: \_\_\_\_\_ AP
- 83 7. Central Cooling System(s): Any known problems?..... YES  NO  UNK  N/A
- 84 Any known repairs?..... YES  NO  UNK  N/A
- 85 If yes, date of repairs/replacement: \_\_\_\_\_ AP
- 86 8. Plumbing System(s): Any known problems?..... YES  NO  UNK  N/A
- 87 Any known repairs?..... YES  NO  UNK  N/A
- 88 If yes, date of repairs/replacement: \_\_\_\_\_ AP
- 89 9. Lead and/or Galvanized Water Service Line
- 90 Are there currently, or have there ever been, any lead and/or galvanized water
- 91 service lines present? ..... YES  NO  UNK  N/A
- 92 If yes, please provide more information. Old galvanized lines present in basement but not attached to plumbing system.
- 93 10. Electrical System(s): Any known problems?..... YES  NO  UNK  N/A
- 94 Any known repairs?..... YES  NO  UNK  N/A
- 95 If yes, date of repairs/replacement: \_\_\_\_\_ AP
- 96 11. Pest Infestation (termites, carpenter ants, bats, etc.): Any known problems?..... YES  NO  UNK  N/A
- 97 If yes, date(s) of treatment: \_\_\_\_\_ AP
- 98 Any known structural damage?..... YES  NO  UNK  N/A
- 99 If yes, date(s) of repairs/replacement: \_\_\_\_\_ AP
- 100 12. Asbestos: Any known to be present in the structure?..... YES  NO  UNK  N/A
- 101 If yes, explain: \_\_\_\_\_
- 102 13. Radon: Any known tests for the presence of radon gas?..... YES  NO  UNK  N/A
- 103 If yes, date of last report: Date unknown AP  and results: Active radon system installed.
- 104 14. Lead-Based Paint: Any known to be present in the structure?..... YES  NO  UNK  N/A
- 105 15. Flood Plain: Do you know if the property is located in a flood plain?..... YES  NO  UNK  N/A
- 106 If yes, what is the flood plain designation? \_\_\_\_\_

107

BUYER INITIALS      BUYER INITIALS      SELLER INITIALS      SELLER INITIALS

**PROPERTY ADDRESS** 502 W Marion Street, Knoxville IA 50138

- 108 16. Zoning: Do you know the zoning classification of the property?..... YES  NO  UNK  N/A
- 109     If yes, what is the zoning classification? \_\_\_\_\_ Two Fam
- 110 17. Covenants: Is the property subject to restrictive covenants?..... YES  NO  UNK  N/A
- 111     If yes, a true, current copy of the covenants can be obtained:
- 112          Attached to this Property Disclosure
- 113          At the \_\_\_\_\_ county recorder's office
- 114          Other: \_\_\_\_\_
- 115 18. Easements/Encroachments: Any known or unrecorded easements/encroachments? YES  NO  UNK  N/A
- 116 19. Shared or Co-Owned Features: Any features of the property known to be shared
- 117     in common with adjoining landowners, such as walls, fences, roads, and driveways
- 118     whose use or maintenance responsibility may have an effect on the property?..... YES  NO  UNK  N/A
- 119     Any known "common areas" such as pools, tennis courts, walkways, or other
- 120     areas co-owned with others, or a Homeowner's Association which has any
- 121     authority over the property?..... YES  NO  UNK  N/A
- 122 20. Physical Problems: Any known settling, flooding, drainage or grading problems?..... YES  NO  UNK  N/A
- 123 21. Private Burial Grounds: Does property contain any private burial grounds?..... YES  NO  UNK  N/A
- 124 22. Structural Damage: Any known structural damage or modification?..... YES  NO  UNK  N/A
- 125     If yes, what is the damage or modification? \_\_\_\_\_
- 126 23. Has there been a property/casualty loss resulting in an insurance claim? ..... YES  NO  UNK  N/A
- 127     If yes, indicate date(s) \_\_\_\_\_ Loss type(s) \_\_\_\_\_
- 128     Loss amount(s) \$ \_\_\_\_\_ Correction(s) \_\_\_\_\_
- 129 \_\_\_\_\_
- 130 24. Are you related to Listing Agent? ..... YES  NO  UNK  N/A

You MUST explain any "YES" response(s) above. Use additional sheets as necessary:

20: Settling cracks around windows and door. Floors sag a little due to settling.

**SELLER(S) DISCLOSURE**

Seller discloses the information regarding this property based on information known or reasonably available.

The Seller has owned the property since 06/02/2020 The Seller certifies that as of the date signed this information is true and accurate to the best of my/our knowledge. If any changes occur between the date Seller completes this form and the date of closing which would result in any of the above disclosures being inaccurate, Seller shall immediately disclose such changes to Buyer in writing, unless the statement is not required to be amended per 558A.3(2).

Seller acknowledges requirement that Buyer be provided with the "Iowa Radon Home-Buyers and Sellers Fact Sheet" prepared by the Iowa Department of Health and Human Services.

Joseph Voshell	03/04/2026
Seller	Date

Scarlett Voshell	03/04/2026
Seller	Date

**BUYER ACKNOWLEDGMENT**

Buyer acknowledges receipt of a copy of this Residential Property Seller Disclosure Statement. This statement is not intended to be a warranty or to substitute for any inspection Buyer may wish to obtain. Buyer acknowledges receipt of the "Iowa Radon Home-Buyers and Sellers Fact Sheet" prepared by the Iowa Department of Health and Human Services.

Buyer	Date

Buyer	Date



### SELLER'S REQUIRED ADDENDUM TO PURCHASE AGREEMENT

Date of Purchase Agreement \_\_\_\_\_

Buyer's Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Seller's Name:

**Radon:**

Buyers acknowledge that they will test for and/or mitigate radon at their own expense.

**Home Inspection:**

Inspections are for informational purposes only and do not enforce current building codes for older homes. Normal wear and tear is expected in resale properties. Seller will address life-threatening safety issues or deficiencies exceeding \$500 or more, identified during the inspection.

**Market Activity:**

The property will remain actively listed on the MLS until an executed inspection addendum is received. This means other buyers can view the property and make backup offers.

**Earnest Money:**

RE/MAX Concepts will receive earnest money before scheduling a property inspection.

**Appraisal:**

Suppose an appraisal contingency exists and the property appraises BELOW the purchase price. In that case, the buyer will provide the Seller with the complete appraisal report, and the Seller will decide within 24 hours whether to lower the purchase price to the appraised value.

Any appraisal requirements or costs associated with the requirements are solely the buyer's responsibility, except for FHA or VA loans.

*Joe Voshell* dotloop verified 02/28/26 1:57 PM CST J0XZ-DHYQ-MMQN-M45Y

Seller Signature

*Scarlet Voshell* dotloop verified 03/04/26 10:08 AM CST SU2Z-O0NJ-U1XX-CYQ9

Seller Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Buyer Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Buyer Signature

# *Iowa Radon Homebuyers and Sellers Fact Sheet*



**Promoting and Protecting  
the health of Iowans**

## What is Radon?

Radon gas occurs naturally in the soil, and is produced by the radioactive breakdown or decay of uranium and radium. Long ago, glacial activity left behind ground-up deposits of many minerals such as uranium in the soil or upper crust in Iowa. Because radon is a gas it can seep into buildings, including homes. It is an odorless and invisible gas that is also radioactive and harmful to humans when inhaled.

## Where is Radon found in Iowa?

EPA has identified all counties in Iowa as Zone 1. Zone 1 counties have a predicted average indoor radon screening level of more than 4 pCi/L (picocuries per liter). The total average indoor radon level in Iowa is 8.5 picocuries per liter (pCi/L) of air, and in the United States it is 1.3 pCi/L of air. Average radon levels of 4 pCi/L are considered elevated, and remediation is recommended.

The primary source of high levels of radon in homes is in the soil below and soil surrounding the home. It is found in new and old homes, and in homes with and without basements. **Based on data collected from radon home tests, the Iowa Department of Public Health (IDPH) estimates that as many as 5 in 7 homes (or greater than 50-70%) across Iowa have elevated radon levels.** Radon levels can vary from area to area and can vary considerably from house to house, even on the same street and neighborhood. A high and low level of radon can be found in homes directly next to each other.

## How does Radon get into a home?

Warm air rises, creating a small vacuum in the lower areas of a house. Radon moves through and into the home as air moves from a higher pressure in the soil to a lower pressure in the home. Radon gas seeps into a house the same way air and other soil gases enter: from the soil around and under the home and through cracks in the foundation, floor or walls; hollow-block walls; and openings around floor drains, pipes and sump pumps; and through crawl spaces.



## What are the Health Effects of Radon?



There is overwhelming scientific evidence that exposure to elevated levels of radon causes lung cancer in humans. Radiation emitted from radon can cause cellular damage that can lead to cancer when it strikes living tissue in the lungs. Radon is the first leading cause of lung cancer in nonsmokers, and the second leading cause of lung cancer overall. It is responsible for about 21,000 deaths every year in the US.

EPA also estimates that long-term exposure to radon potentially causes approximately 400 deaths each year in Iowa.

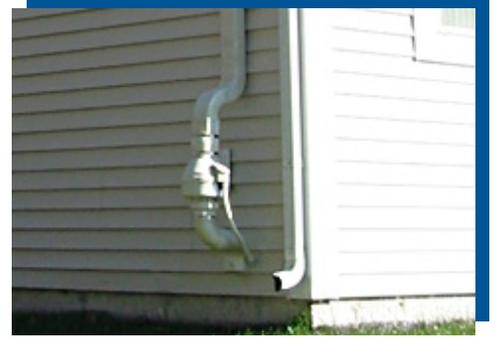
## How do Home Buyers in Iowa find out if a home they are purchasing has elevated levels of Radon?

Home buyers interested in purchasing a home can test the homes for radon by contacting a licensed or certified radon measurement specialist. They can find a list of licensed radon measurement specialists by going online to [www.idph.iowa.gov/Radon/](http://www.idph.iowa.gov/Radon/) and searching the list of Iowa radon measurement specialists by county, or by contacting a real-estate professional for help on finding a radon testing professional. **Remember, the IDPH, the Environmental Protection Agency, the American Lung Association, and the Surgeon General recommend radon testing all new and existing homes for radon in Iowa before they are sold or before they are transferred to a different owner.**

## How can elevated levels of Radon be fixed?

Licensed or credentialed radon mitigation contractors can install a radon mitigation system that provides a permanent solution. A typical radon mitigation system includes a suction point that addresses the soil underneath the structure. A home that has been mitigated will usually have a much lower radon level than the EPA's action level of 4 picocuries per liter. Addressing residential radon issues is an excellent step toward assuring good indoor air quality. A list of

licensed radon mitigation contractors can be obtained from the state radon program by going online to [www.idph.iowa.gov/radon/](http://www.idph.iowa.gov/radon/) and then clicking on the list of Iowa credentialed radon mitigation specialists by county. A radon information packet can also be obtained by calling 1-800-383-5992.



**Additional Information:**

Additional information about radon is available from the state radon program at 800-383-5992, and EPA's Web site, [www.epa.gov/radon](http://www.epa.gov/radon) or the American Lung Association Web site at [www.lungusa.org](http://www.lungusa.org).





## UTILITY INFORMATION

Property Address:	502 West Marion Street, Knoxville, IA 50138
Seller(s) Name:	Joe Voshell and Scarlet Voshell
Buyer(s) Name:	
Date of Purchase Agreement:	

Seller is providing the following contacts to assist buyers with the transfer of utilities. There might be a variety of options for each utility. The list below simply shows the provider currently used by the Seller.

**PLEASE NOTE: Seller's will cancel utilities for the property effective**

ENTER DAY OF CLOSING

### GAS

Provider: Alliant Energy

Phone: 1 (800) 255-4268

### WATER

Provider: Knoxville WW

Phone: (641) 828-0557

### HOME PHONE/CABLE

Provider:

Phone:

### INTERNET

Provider:

Phone:

### MAILBOX CLUSTER

Location:

Box Number:

### ELECTRIC

Provider: MidAmerican

Phone: 1 (888) 427-5632

### TRASH

Provider: Brown's Sanitation

Phone: (641) 842-4170

Day of Pick Up: Sundays at 7 pm

Recycle Day of Pick Up:

Leaving Bins at Property:

### HOME SECURITY

Provider:

Phone:

### DOOR BELL SECURITY

Provider:

Phone:



# Protect Your Family From Lead in Your Home



March 2021

## Are You Planning to Buy or Rent a Home Built Before 1978?

Did you know that many homes built before 1978 have **lead-based paint**? Lead from paint, chips, and dust can pose serious health hazards.

### Read this entire brochure to learn:

- How lead gets into the body
- How lead affects health
- What you can do to protect your family
- Where to go for more information

### Before renting or buying a pre-1978 home or apartment, federal law requires:

- Sellers must disclose known information on lead-based paint or lead-based paint hazards before selling a house.
- Real estate sales contracts must include a specific warning statement about lead-based paint. Buyers have up to 10 days to check for lead.
- Landlords must disclose known information on lead-based paint or lead-based paint hazards before leases take effect. Leases must include a specific warning statement about lead-based paint.

### If undertaking renovations, repairs, or painting (RRP) projects in your pre-1978 home or apartment:

- Read EPA's pamphlet, *The Lead-Safe Certified Guide to Renovate Right*, to learn about the lead-safe work practices that contractors are required to follow when working in your home (see page 12).



## Simple Steps to Protect Your Family from Lead Hazards

### If you think your home has lead-based paint:

- Don't try to remove lead-based paint yourself.
- Always keep painted surfaces in good condition to minimize deterioration.
- Get your home checked for lead hazards. Find a certified inspector or risk assessor at [epa.gov/lead](http://epa.gov/lead).
- Talk to your landlord about fixing surfaces with peeling or chipping paint.
- Regularly clean floors, window sills, and other surfaces.
- Take precautions to avoid exposure to lead dust when remodeling.
- When renovating, repairing, or painting, hire only EPA- or state-approved Lead-Safe certified renovation firms.
- Before buying, renting, or renovating your home, have it checked for lead-based paint.
- Consult your health care provider about testing your children for lead. Your pediatrician can check for lead with a simple blood test.
- Wash children's hands, bottles, pacifiers, and toys often.
- Make sure children eat healthy, low-fat foods high in iron, calcium, and vitamin C.
- Remove shoes or wipe soil off shoes before entering your house.

## Lead Gets into the Body in Many Ways

### Adults and children can get lead into their bodies if they:

- Breathe in lead dust (especially during activities such as renovations, repairs, or painting that disturb painted surfaces).
- Swallow lead dust that has settled on food, food preparation surfaces, and other places.
- Eat paint chips or soil that contains lead.

### Lead is especially 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.



### Women of childbearing age should know that lead is dangerous to a developing fetus.

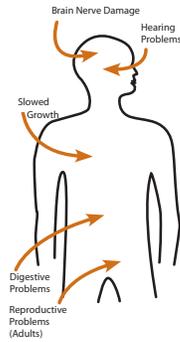
- Women with a high lead level in their system before or during pregnancy risk exposing the fetus to lead through the placenta during fetal development.

## Health Effects of Lead

**Lead affects the body in many ways.** It is important to know that even exposure to low levels of lead can severely harm children.

### In children, exposure to 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 amounts 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, exposure to lead can cause:

- Harm to a developing fetus
- Increased chance of high blood pressure during pregnancy
- Fertility problems (in men and women)
- High blood pressure
- Digestive problems
- Nerve disorders
- Memory and concentration problems
- Muscle and joint pain

3

## Where Lead-Based Paint Is Found

In general, the older your home or childcare facility, the more likely it has lead-based paint.<sup>1</sup>

**Many homes, including private, federally-assisted, federally-owned housing, and childcare facilities built before 1978 have lead-based paint.** In 1978, the federal government banned consumer uses of lead-containing paint.<sup>2</sup>

Learn how to determine if paint is lead-based paint on page 7.

### Lead can be found:

- In homes and childcare facilities in the city, country, or suburbs,
- In private and public single-family homes and apartments,
- On surfaces inside and outside of the house, and
- 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.)

Learn more about where lead is found at [epa.gov/lead](http://epa.gov/lead).

<sup>1</sup> "Lead-based paint" is currently defined by the federal government as paint with lead levels greater than or equal to 1.0 milligram per square centimeter (mg/cm<sup>2</sup>), or more than 0.5% by weight.

<sup>2</sup> "Lead-containing paint" is currently defined by the federal government as lead in new dried paint in excess of 90 parts per million (ppm) by weight.

5

## Check Your Family for Lead

**Get your children and home tested if you think your home has lead.**

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 lead. Blood lead 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.**

4

## Identifying Lead-Based Paint and Lead-Based Paint Hazards

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

- On windows and window sills
- Doors and door frames
- Stairs, railings, banisters, and porches

**Lead-based paint is usually not a hazard if it is in good condition** and if it is not on an impact or friction surface like a window.

**Lead dust** can form when lead-based paint is scraped, sanded, or heated. Lead dust also forms when painted surfaces containing lead bump or rub together. Lead paint chips and dust can get on surfaces and objects that people touch. Settled lead dust can reenter the air when the home is vacuumed or swept, or when people walk through it. EPA currently defines the following levels of lead in dust as hazardous:

- 10 micrograms per square foot (µg/ft<sup>2</sup>) and higher for floors, including carpeted floors
- 100 µg/ft<sup>2</sup> 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. EPA currently defines the following levels of lead in soil as hazardous:

- 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

**Remember, lead from paint chips—which you can see—and lead dust—which you may not be able to see—both can be hazards.**

The only way to find out if paint, dust, or soil lead hazards exist is to test for them. The next page describes how to do this.

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## Checking Your Home for Lead

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

- A lead-based paint **inspection** tells you if your home has lead-based paint and where it is located. It won't tell you whether your home currently has lead hazards. A trained and certified testing professional, called a lead-based paint inspector, will conduct a paint inspection using methods, such as:

- Portable x-ray fluorescence (XRF) machine
- Lab tests of paint samples

- 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 trained and certified testing professional, called a risk assessor, will:

- Sample paint that is deteriorated on doors, windows, floors, stairs, and walls
- Sample dust near painted surfaces and sample bare soil in the yard
- Get lab tests of paint, dust, and soil samples

- A combination inspection and risk assessment tells you if your home has any lead-based paint and if your home has any lead hazards, and where both are located.

Be sure to read the report provided to you after your inspection or risk assessment is completed, and ask questions about anything you do not understand.



## Checking Your Home for Lead, continued

In preparing for renovation, repair, or painting work in a pre-1978 home, Lead-Safe Certified renovators (see page 12) may:

- Take paint chip samples to determine if lead-based paint is present in the area planned for renovation and send them to an EPA-recognized lead lab for analysis. In housing receiving federal assistance, the person collecting these samples must be a certified lead-based paint inspector or risk assessor
- Use EPA-recognized tests kits to determine if lead-based paint is absent (but not in housing receiving federal assistance)
- Presume that lead-based paint is present and use lead-safe work practices

There are state and federal programs in place to ensure that testing is done safely, reliably, and effectively. Contact your state or local agency for more information, visit [epa.gov/lead](http://epa.gov/lead), or call **1-800-424-LEAD (5323)** for a list of contacts in your area.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>3</sup> Hearing- or speech-challenged individuals may access this number through TTY by calling the Federal Relay Service at 1-800-877-8339.

## What You Can Do Now to Protect Your Family

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

- If you rent, notify your landlord of peeling or chipping paint.
- Keep painted surfaces clean and free of dust. Clean floors, window frames, window sills, and other surfaces weekly. Use a mop or sponge with warm water and a general all-purpose cleaner. (Remember: never mix ammonia and bleach products together because they can form a dangerous gas.)
- Carefully clean up paint chips immediately without creating dust.
- Thoroughly rinse sponges and mop heads often during cleaning of dirty or dusty areas, and again afterward.
- Wash your hands and your 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, or eating soil.
- When renovating, repairing, or painting, hire only EPA- or state-approved Lead-Safe Certified renovation firms (see page 12).
- 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

**Disturbing lead-based paint or removing lead improperly can increase the hazard to your family by spreading even more lead dust around the house.**

- In addition to day-to-day cleaning and good nutrition, you can **temporarily** reduce lead-based paint hazards by taking actions, such as repairing damaged painted surfaces and planting grass to cover lead-contaminated soil. These actions are not permanent solutions and will need ongoing attention.
- You can minimize exposure to lead when renovating, repairing, or painting by hiring an EPA- or state-certified renovator who is trained in the use of lead-safe work practices. If you are a do-it-yourselfer, learn how to use lead-safe work practices in your home.
- To remove lead hazards permanently, 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 control.

**Always use a certified contractor who is trained to address lead hazards safely.**

- Hire a Lead-Safe Certified firm (see page 12) to perform renovation, repair, or painting (RRP) projects that disturb painted surfaces.
- To correct lead hazards permanently, hire a certified lead abatement contractor. This will ensure your contractor knows how to 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.



## Reducing Lead Hazards, continued

If your home has had lead abatement work done or if the housing is receiving federal assistance, once the work is completed, dust cleanup activities must be conducted until clearance testing indicates that lead dust levels are below the following levels:

- 10 micrograms per square foot ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{ft}^2$ ) for floors, including carpeted floors
- 100  $\mu\text{g}/\text{ft}^2$  for interior windows sills
- 400  $\mu\text{g}/\text{ft}^2$  for window troughs

Abatement is designed to permanently eliminate lead-based paint hazards. However, lead dust can be reintroduced into an abated area.

- Use a HEPA vacuum on all furniture and other items returned to the area, to reduce the potential for reintroducing lead dust.
- Regularly clean floors, window sills, troughs, and other hard surfaces with a damp cloth or sponge and a general all-purpose cleaner.

Please see page 9 for more information on steps you can take to protect your home after the abatement. For help in locating certified lead abatement professionals in your area, call your state or local agency (see pages 15 and 16), [epa.gov/lead](http://epa.gov/lead), or call 1-800-424-LEAD.

## Renovating, Repairing or Painting a Home with Lead-Based Paint

If you hire a contractor to conduct renovation, repair, or painting (RRP) projects in your pre-1978 home or childcare facility (such as pre-school and kindergarten), your contractor must:

- Be a Lead-Safe Certified firm approved by EPA or an EPA-authorized state program
- Use qualified trained individuals (Lead-Safe Certified renovators) who follow specific lead-safe work practices to prevent lead contamination
- Provide a copy of EPA's lead hazard information document, *The Lead-Safe Certified Guide to Renovate Right*



RRP contractors working in pre-1978 homes and childcare facilities must follow lead-safe work practices that:

- **Contain the work area.** The area must be contained so that dust and debris do not escape from the work area. Warning signs must be put up, and plastic or other impermeable material and tape must be used.
- **Avoid renovation methods that generate large amounts of lead-contaminated dust.** Some methods generate so much lead-contaminated dust that their use is prohibited. They are:
  - Open-flame burning or torching
  - Sanding, grinding, planing, needle gunning, or blasting with power tools and equipment not equipped with a shroud and HEPA vacuum attachment
  - Using a heat gun at temperatures greater than 1100°F
- **Clean up thoroughly.** The work area should be cleaned up daily. When all the work is done, the area must be cleaned up using special cleaning methods.
- **Dispose of waste properly.** Collect and seal waste in a heavy duty bag or sheeting. When transported, ensure that waste is contained to prevent release of dust and debris.

To learn more about EPA's requirements for RRP projects, visit [epa.gov/getleadsafe](http://epa.gov/getleadsafe), or read *The Lead-Safe Certified Guide to Renovate Right*.

## Other Sources of Lead

### Lead in Drinking Water

The most common sources of lead in drinking water are lead pipes, faucets, and fixtures.

Lead pipes are more likely to be found in older cities and homes built before 1986.

You can't smell or taste lead in drinking water.

To find out for certain if you have lead in drinking water, have your water tested.

Remember older homes with a private well can also have plumbing materials that contain lead.

### Important Steps You Can Take to Reduce Lead in Drinking Water

- Use only cold water for drinking, cooking and making baby formula. Remember, boiling water does not remove lead from water.
- Before drinking, flush your home's pipes by running the tap, taking a shower, doing laundry, or doing a load of dishes.
- Regularly clean your faucet's screen (also known as an aerator).
- If you use a filter certified to remove lead, don't forget to read the directions to learn when to change the cartridge. Using a filter after it has expired can make it less effective at removing lead.

Contact your water company to determine if the pipe that connects your home to the water main (called a service line) is made from lead. Your area's water company can also provide information about the lead levels in your system's drinking water.

For more information about lead in drinking water, please contact EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. If you have other questions about lead poisoning prevention, call 1-800-424-LEAD.\*

Call your local health department or water company to find out about testing your water, or visit [epa.gov/safewater](http://epa.gov/safewater) for EPA's lead in drinking water information. Some states or utilities offer programs to pay for water testing for residents. Contact your state or local water company to learn more.

## Other Sources of Lead, continued

- **Lead smelters** or other industries that release lead into the air.
- **Your job.** If you work with lead, you could bring it home on your body or clothes. Shower and change clothes before coming home. Launder your work clothes separately from the rest of your family's clothes.
- **Hobbies** that use lead, such as making pottery or stained glass, or refinishing furniture. Call your local health department for information about hobbies that may use lead.
- **Old toys and furniture** may have been painted with lead-containing paint. Older toys and other children's products may have parts that contain lead.<sup>4</sup>
- Food and liquids cooked or stored in **lead crystal** or **lead-glazed pottery or porcelain** may contain lead.
- Folk remedies, such as "**greta**" and "**azarcon**," used to treat an upset stomach.

<sup>4</sup> In 1978, the federal government banned toys, other children's products, and furniture with lead-containing paint. In 2008, the federal government banned lead in most children's products. The federal government currently bans lead in excess of 100 ppm by weight in most children's products.

## For More Information

### The National Lead Information Center

Learn how to protect children from lead poisoning and get other information about lead hazards on the Web at [epa.gov/lead](http://epa.gov/lead) and [hud.gov/lead](http://hud.gov/lead), or call **1-800-424-LEAD (5323)**.

### EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline

For information about lead in drinking water, call **1-800-426-4791**, or visit [epa.gov/safewater](http://epa.gov/safewater) for information about lead in drinking water.

### Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) Hotline

For information on lead in toys and other consumer products, or to report an unsafe consumer product or a product-related injury, call **1-800-638-2772**, or visit CPSC's website at [cpsc.gov](http://cpsc.gov) or [saferproducts.gov](http://saferproducts.gov).

### State and Local Health and Environmental Agencies

Some states, tribes, and cities have their own rules related to lead-based paint. 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 state or local contacts on the Web at [epa.gov/lead](http://epa.gov/lead), or contact the National Lead Information Center at **1-800-424-LEAD**.

Hearing- or speech-challenged individuals may access any of the phone numbers in this brochure through TTY by calling the toll-free Federal Relay Service at **1-800-877-8339**.

## U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Regional Offices

The mission of EPA is to protect human health and the environment. Your Regional EPA Office can provide further information regarding regulations and lead protection programs.

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

Regional Lead Contact  
U.S. EPA Region 1  
5 Post Office Square, Suite 100, OES 05-4  
Boston, MA 02109-3912  
(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 205, Mail Stop 225  
Edison, NJ 08837-3679  
(732) 906-6809

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

Regional Lead Contact  
U.S. EPA Region 3  
1650 Arch Street  
Philadelphia, PA 19103  
(215) 814-2088

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

Regional Lead Contact  
U.S. EPA Region 4  
AFC Tower, 12th Floor, Air, Pesticides & Toxics  
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 (LL-17J)  
77 West Jackson Boulevard  
Chicago, IL 60604-3666  
(312) 353-3808

**Region 6** (Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, and 66 Tribes)

Regional Lead Contact  
U.S. EPA Region 6  
1445 Ross Avenue, 12th Floor  
Dallas, TX 75202-2733  
(214) 665-2704

**Region 7** (Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska)

Regional Lead Contact  
U.S. EPA Region 7  
11201 Renner Blvd.  
Lenexa, KS 66219  
(800) 223-0425

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

Regional Lead Contact  
U.S. EPA Region 8  
1595 Wynkoop St.  
Denver, CO 80202  
(303) 312-6966

**Region 9** (Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada)

Regional Lead Contact  
U.S. EPA Region 9 (CMD-4-2)  
75 Hawthorne Street  
San Francisco, CA 94105  
(415) 947-4280

**Region 10** (Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, Washington)

Regional Lead Contact  
U.S. EPA Region 10 (20-C04)  
Air and Toxics Enforcement Section  
1200 Sixth Avenue, Suite 155  
Seattle, WA 98101  
(206) 553-1200

## Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC)

The CPSC protects the public against unreasonable risk of injury from consumer products through education, safety standards activities, and enforcement. Contact CPSC for further information regarding consumer product safety and regulations.

### CPSC

4330 East West Highway  
Bethesda, MD 20814-4421  
1-800-638-2772  
[cpsc.gov](http://cpsc.gov) or [saferproducts.gov](http://saferproducts.gov)

## U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)

HUD's mission is to create strong, sustainable, inclusive communities and quality affordable homes for all. Contact to Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes for further information regarding the Lead Safe Housing Rule, which protects families in pre-1978 assisted housing, and for the lead hazard control and research grant programs.

### HUD

451 Seventh Street, SW, Room 8236  
Washington, DC 20410-3000  
(202) 402-7698  
[hud.gov/lead](http://hud.gov/lead)

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## IMPORTANT!

### Lead From Paint, Dust, and Soil in and Around Your Home Can Be Dangerous if Not Managed Properly

- Children under 6 years old are most at risk for lead poisoning in your home.
- Lead exposure can harm young children and babies even before they are born.
- Homes, schools, and child care facilities built before 1978 are likely to contain lead-based paint.
- Even children who seem healthy may have dangerous levels of lead in their bodies.
- Disturbing surfaces with lead-based paint or removing lead-based paint improperly can increase the danger to your family.
- People can get lead into their bodies by breathing or swallowing lead dust, or by eating soil or paint chips containing lead.
- People have many options for reducing lead hazards. Generally, lead-based paint that is in good condition is not a hazard (see page 10).



Glynn Bogle <tc.glynn.bogle@gmail.com>

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## MidAmerican Energy - Requested Energy Cost

1 message

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**MidAmerican Energy Company** <customerselfservice@midamerican.com>  
To: char@charklisares.com

Tue, Sep 23, 2025 at 8:53 PM



# Monthly Energy Cost

**Effective Date:** 09/23/2025

**Address:** 502 W MARION ST

**Meter Information:** Electric On

**Average Energy Cost:** \$235.00

The average monthly energy cost provided is based on 24 months of prior usage for the meters shown above. Actual monthly costs will vary based on a number of circumstances, such as occupancy, usage habits and changes in appliances and other household equipment.

**Thank you,**  
**MidAmerican Energy Company**

 888-427-5632

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**Please do not reply directly to this email.**

[My Account](#) | [Privacy Policy](#) | [Feedback](#)

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