

Exhibit 2

LEAD BASED PAINT ADDENDUM

Lease Date _____

PROTECT YOUR FAMILY FROM LEAD IN YOUR HOME. Are you planning to buy, rent, or renovate a home built before 1978?

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

By 1996, federal law will require that individuals receive certain information before renting, buying, or renovating pre-1978 housing:

OWNERS will have to disclose known information on lead-based paint hazards before leases take effect. Leases will include a federal form about lead-based paint.

SELLERS will have to disclose known information on lead-based paint hazards before selling a house. Sales contracts will include a federal form about lead-based paint in the building. Buyers will have up to 10 days to check for lead hazards.

RENOVATORS will 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 that 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 with lead in them.

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 material to learn some simple steps to protect your family.

Lead Gets in the Body in Many Ways

People can get lead in their body if they:

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

Lead is even more dangerous to children than adults because:

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

Lead's Effects

If not detected early, children with high levels of lead in their bodies can suffer from:

- Damage to the brain and nervous system
- Behavior and learning problems (such as hyperactivity)
- Slowed growth
- Hearing growth

- Headaches

Lead is also harmful to adults. Adults can suffer from:

- Difficulties during pregnancy
- Other reproductive problems (in both men and women)
- High blood pressure
- Digestive problems
- Nerve disorders
- Memory and concentration problems
- Muscle and joint pain

Checking Your Family for Lead

A simple blood test can detect high levels of lead. Blood tests are important for:

- Children who are 6 months to 1 year old (6 months if you live in an older home with cracking or peeling paint).
- Family members that you think might have high levels of lead.

If your child is older than 1 year, talk to your doctor about whether your child needs testing.

Your doctor or health center can do blood tests. They are inexpensive and sometimes free. Your doctor will explain what the test results mean. Treatment can range from changes in your diet to medication or a hospital stay.

Where Lead-Based Paint Is Found

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.)

Where Lead Is Likely To Be a Hazard

Lead-based paint that is in good condition is usually not a hazard. Peeling, chipping, chalking, or cracking lead-based 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. These areas include:

- Windows and window sills.
- Doors and door frames.
- Stairs, railings, and banisters.
- Porches and fences.

Lead dust can form when lead-based paint is dry scraped, dry 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 reenter the air when people vacuum, sweep, or walk through it.

Lead in soil can be a hazard when children play in bare soil or when people bring soil into the house on their shoes. Call your state agency to find out about soil testing for lead.

Checking Your Home for Lead Hazards

You can get your home checked for lead hazards in one of two ways, or both:

- A paint inspection tells you the lead content of every painted surface in your home. It won't tell you whether the paint is a hazard or how you should deal with it.

- A risk assessment tells you if there are any sources of serious lead exposure (such as peeling paint and lead dust). It also tells you what actions to take to address these hazards.

Have qualified professionals do the work. The federal government is writing standards for inspectors and risk assessors. Some states might already have standards in place. Call your state agency for help with locating qualified professionals in your area.

Trained professionals use a range of methods when checking your home, including:

- Visual inspection of paint condition and location.
- Lab tests of paint samples.
- Surface dust tests.
- A portable x-ray fluorescence machine.

Home test kits for lead are available, but recent studies suggest that they are not always accurate. Consumers should not rely on these tests 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 Owner 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 low-fat dairy products. Children with good diets absorb less lead.

How To Significantly Reduce Lead Hazards

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 must hire a 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 enough.

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. If possible, hire a certified lead abatement contractor.

Certified contractors will employ qualified workers and follow strict safety rules as set by their state or by the federal government.

Call your state agency for help with locating qualified contractors in your area and to see if financial assistance is available.

Remodeling or Renovating a Home With Lead-Based Paint

Take precautions before you begin remodeling or renovations that disturb painted surfaces (such as scraping off paint or tearing out walls):

- Have the area tested for lead-based paint.
- Do not use a dry scraper, belt-sander, propane torch, or heat gun 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 1.

Other Sources of Lead

- **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 clothes separately from the rest of your family's.
- 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.

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 Owner 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, dry scraper, or dry sandpaper on painted surfaces that may contain lead.
- Don't try to remove lead-based paint yourself.

For More Information

The National Lead Information Center

Call 1-800-LEAD-FYI to learn how to protect children from lead poisoning.

For other information on lead hazards, call the center's clearinghouse at 1-800-424-LEAD. For the hearing impaired, call TDD 1-800-526-5456 (FAX: 202-659-1192, Internet: EHC@CAIS.COM).

EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline:

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

Consumer Product Safety Commission 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. (Internet: info@cpsc.gov). For the hearing impaired, call TDD 1-800-638-8270.

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, landlords must disclose the presence of known lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards in the dwelling. Residents must also receive a federally approved pamphlet on lead poisoning prevention.

Landlord’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 home (explain).

(ii) _____ Landlord has no knowledge of lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards in the home.

(b) Records and reports available to the Landlord (check (i) or (ii) below):

(i) _____ Landlord has provided the Resident with all available records and reports pertaining to lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards in the home (list documents below).

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

Resident’s Acknowledgment (initial)

(c) _____ Resident has received copies of all information listed above.

(d) _____ Resident has received the pamphlet **Protect Your Family from Lead in Your Home**.

Agent’s Acknowledgment (initial)

(e) Agent has informed the Landlord of the Landlord’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.

_____	_____	_____	_____
Resident	Date	Landlord	Date

LEAD DISCLOSURE FORM

Federal 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.

ADDRESS OF PROPERTY, INCLUDING UNIT NUMBER IF ANY:

The District of Columbia “Lead-Hazard Prevention and Elimination Act of 2008,” as amended (the “Act”), D.C. Official Code § 8-231.01 *et seq.*, requires an owner of a residential property constructed before 1978 to disclose the information contained in this Lead Disclosure Form to prospective tenants or prospective property purchasers, before any change in occupancy or contract for possession is executed. Owners are required to disclose specific information which they know or reasonably should know about the property related to the presence of lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards, and any pending actions ordered under the Act. To meet the requirements of this law, you must complete this Lead Disclosure Form.

I am the owner or authorized owner’s agent of *(Insert Full Address of Property)*

and affirm that the following answers state what I reasonably know about my property.

CHECK ONE BOX UNDER A, B, AND C, BELOW.

A. Check one of the following 3 statements that accurately describes what you know about the presence of lead-based paint on your property:

Lead-based paint is known or reasonably known to be present on the interior or on the exterior of the property (including common areas, if applicable), at the following locations (specify components, rooms, and any other relevant details, and **provide access to any available record or report** about the presence of lead-based paint at this property):

To my knowledge, lead-based paint is not known or reasonably known to be present on the interior or on the exterior of the property, including common areas. I will provide access to any record or report I have about the absence of lead-based paint at this property.

While lead-based paint is not known by me to be present in the dwelling unit, it is presumed to be there, because the dwelling unit was constructed prior to 1978.

B. Check one of the following 2 statements that accurately describes what you know or reasonably should know about the condition of your property:

NOTE: The following definitions must be followed to comply with District law.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA DEFINITION OF LEAD-BASED PAINT HAZARD: “Lead-based paint hazard” means any condition that causes exposure to lead from lead-contaminated dust, lead-contaminated soil, deteriorated lead-based paint or presumed lead-based paint, or lead-based paint or presumed lead-based paint that is disturbed without containment. *See* D.C. Official Code § 8-231.01(22).

DEFINITION OF PRESUMED LEAD-BASED PAINT: “Presumed lead-based paint” means paint or other surface coating affixed to a component in or on a dwelling unit or child-occupied facility, constructed prior to 1978. *See* D.C. Official Code § 8-231.01(32).

I have reason to believe a lead-based paint hazard is present on the interior or on the exterior of the property (including common areas, if applicable), at the following locations (specify components, rooms, and any other relevant details, and **provide access to any available record or report** about the presence of lead-based paint hazards at this property):

To my knowledge, lead-based paint hazards are not present nor likely to be present on the interior or on the exterior of the property, including common areas, if applicable. I will provide access to any record or report I have about the absence of lead-based paint hazards at this property.

C. Check one of the following 2 statements that accurately describes whether any government action is currently pending, with respect to your property or unit:

There are currently no pending actions ordered by a District Government agency with respect to the property listed above.

There are currently pending actions that have been ordered by a District Government agency with respect to this property, as follows:

By my signature below, I agree that this Lead Disclosure Form states information about my property or unit listed above, which is reasonably known to me, and that I have answered the questions in this form truthfully. I also agree to comply with the Act’s requirement that I provide this information to my prospective tenants, as well as to any prospective purchasers, before they are under any contract to purchase or lease a dwelling unit. I understand that falsification of any information provided or required in this document may subject me to civil or criminal penalties. D.C. Official Code § 8-231.15(b) and § 8-231.16(b).

NAME OF OWNER/OWNER’S AUTHORIZED AGENT

DATE



**GOVERNMENT OF THE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FORM

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

ADDRESS OF PROPERTY, INCLUDING UNIT # IF ANY:

Lessee's Acknowledgement

- I confirm that I have received a completed Lead Disclosure Form for the property address specified above, and that I received it on (insert date): _____
- I confirm that I have received the pamphlet, *Protect Your Family From Lead in Your Home*, and that I received it on (insert date): _____

Lessee's Signature

Date

Prospective Purchaser's Acknowledgement

- I confirm that I have received a completed Lead Disclosure Form for the property address specified above, and that I received it on (insert date): _____
- I confirm that I have received the pamphlet, *Protect Your Family From Lead in Your Home*, and that I received it on (insert date): _____

Prospective Purchaser's Signature

Date

Agent's Acknowledgement

- I have informed the property owner of the property owner's obligations under 42 U.S.C. 4852d, and I am aware of my responsibility to ensure compliance.

Agent's Signature

Date