

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. Tenants 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 housing (explain _____)

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

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

(i) _____ Landlord has provided the Tenant with accessible records and reports pertaining to lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards in the housing (see document below).

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

Tenant's Acknowledgment (initial)

(c) _____ Tenant has received copies of all information provided above.

(d) _____ Tenant 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. 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 provided is true and accurate.

_____	_____	_____	_____
Landlord	Date	Landlord	Date
_____	_____	_____	_____
Tenant	Date	Tenant	Date
_____	_____	_____	_____
Agent	Date	Agent	Date

Source: U.S. EPA "Landlord's Disclosure of Information on Lead-Based Paint and/or Lead-Based Paint Hazards"



Lori E. Lightfoot
Mayor of Chicago

CITY OF CHICAGO RESIDENTIAL LANDLORD AND TENANT ORDINANCE SUMMARY



At initial offering, this Summary of the ordinance must be signed on every written rental agreement and also upon initial offering for renewal. The Summary must also be given to a tenant at initial offering of an oral agreement with the tenant's new or a renewal. Unless otherwise noted, all provisions are effective as of November 6, 1986. {Mun. Code Ch. 5-12-170}

IMPORTANT: IF YOU SEEK TO EXERCISE RIGHTS UNDER THE ORDINANCE, OBTAIN A COPY OF THE ENTIRE ORDINANCE TO DETERMINE APPROPRIATE REMEDIES AND PROCEDURES. CONSULTING AN ATTORNEY WOULD ALSO BE ADVISABLE. FOR A COPY OF THE ORDINANCE, VISIT THE CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, 121 N. LASALLE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

A message about porch safety: The porch or deck of the building should be designed for a live load of up to 100 lbs. per square foot, and is safe only for its intended use. Protect your safety. Do not overload the porch or deck. If you have questions about porch or deck safety, call the City of Chicago non-emergency number, 3-1-1.

WHAT RENTAL UNITS ARE COVERED BY THE ORDINANCE? {MUN. CODE CH. 5-12-010 & 5-12-020}

- Rental units with written or oral leases (including all subsidized units such as CHA, IHDA, Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers, etc.)
- EXCEPT**
- Units in owner occupied buildings with six or fewer units.
- Units in hotels, motels, rooming houses unless rent is paid on a monthly basis and unit is occupied for more than 32 days.
- School dormitory rooms, shelters, employee's quarters, non-residential rental properties.
- Owner occupied condos and condominiums.

WHAT ARE THE TENANT'S GENERAL DUTIES UNDER THE ORDINANCE? {MUN. CODE CH. 5-12-040}

The tenant, the tenant's family and invited guests must comply with all obligations imposed specifically upon tenants by provision of the Municipal Code, applicable to dwelling units, including section 7-28-859:

- Buying and installing working batteries in smoke and carbon monoxide detectors within tenant's apartment.
- Keeping the unit safe and clean.
- Using all equipment and facilities in a reasonable manner.
- Not deliberately or negligently damaging the unit.
- Not disturbing other tenants.

LANDLORD'S RIGHT OF ACCESS {MUN. CODE CH. 5-12-050}

- A tenant shall permit reasonable access to a landlord upon receiving two day notice by mail, telephone, written or other means designed in good faith to provide notice.
- A general notice to all affected tenants may be given in the event repair work on common areas or other units may require such access.
- In the event of emergency or where repairs elsewhere unexpectedly require access, the landlord must provide notice within two days after entry.

SECURITY DEPOSITS AND PREPAID RENT {MUN. CODE CH. 5-12-060 AND 5-12-081}

- A landlord must give a tenant a receipt for a security deposit including the owner's name, the date it was received and a description of the dwelling unit. The receipt must be signed by the person accepting the security deposit.
- However, if the security deposit is paid by means of an electronic funds transfer, the landlord has the option to give an electronic receipt. The electronic receipt must describe the dwelling unit, state the amount and date of the deposit, and have an electronic or digital signature. (eff. 10-8-10)
- However, the landlord may accept the payment of the first month's rent and the security deposit in one check or one electronic funds transfer and deposit such rent and security deposit into one account, if the landlord within 5 days of such acceptance transfers the security deposit into a separate account. (eff. 10-8-10)
- A landlord must hold all security deposits in a federally insured interest-bearing account in a financial institution located in Illinois. Security deposits and interest shall not be commingled with the assets of the landlord.
- A written rental agreement must specify the financial institution where the security deposit will be deposited. If there is no written rental agreement, the landlord must in writing provide such information to the tenant within 14 days of the receipt of the security deposit. If the security deposit is transferred to another financial institution, the landlord must notify the tenant within 14 days of the transfer the name and address of the new financial institution. (eff. 10-8-10)

SECURITY DEPOSITS AND PREPAID RENT {MUN. CODE CH. 5-12-080 AND 5-12-081} (cont.)

- A landlord must pay interest each year on security deposits and prepaid rent held more than six months. (eff. 1-1-92)
- The rate of interest a landlord must pay is set each year by the City Comptroller. (eff. 7-1-97)
- Before expenses for damages can be deducted from the security deposit, the landlord must provide the tenant with an itemized statement of the damages within 30 days of the date the tenant vacates the dwelling unit.
- A landlord must return all security deposits and required interest, minus prepaid rent and expenses for damages, within 45 days from the date the tenant vacates the unit.
- In the event of a fire, a landlord must return all security deposits and required interest, minus prepaid rent and expenses for damages, within seven days from the date that the tenant receives notice of termination of the rental agreement. (eff. 1-1-92)
- In the event of a sale or any other disposition of residential real property to a landlord, the successor landlord is liable to the tenant for any security deposit or prepaid rent paid to the original landlord. The successor landlord must notify the tenant, in writing, from the disposition that the deposit or prepaid rent was transferred to the successor landlord. The original landlord remains liable for the deposit or prepaid rent until the original landlord transfers the deposit or prepaid rent to the successor landlord and provides proper notice of such transfer to the tenant. (Mun. Code Ch. 5-12-080 (e) eff. 5-18-10)
- Subject to correcting a deficient amount of interest paid to a tenant on a security deposit if a landlord fails to comply with specified security deposit requirements the tenant shall be awarded damages in an amount equal to ten times the security deposit plus interest. (eff. 10-8-10)

WHAT ARE THE LANDLORD'S GENERAL DUTIES UNDER THE ORDINANCE?

- To give tenant written notice of the owner's or manager's name, address and telephone number. {Mun. Code Ch. 5-12-090}
- Within seven (7) days of being served to commence a foreclosure complaint over a premises that is the subject of the foreclosure complaint shall disclose, in writing, to all tenants on the premises that a foreclosure action has been filed. The owner or landlord shall also notify of a foreclosure suit, in writing, before a tenant signs a lease. {Mun. Code Ch. 5-12-095 eff. 11-05-08}
- To give new or renewing tenants notice of:
 - 1) Code citations issued by the City in the previous 12 months;
 - 2) Pending Housing Court or administrative hearing actions;
 - 3) Water, electrical or gas service shut-offs to the building during entire occupancy. {Mun. Code Ch. 5-12-100}
- To maintain the property in compliance with all applicable provisions of the Code. {Mun. Code Ch. 5-12-105}
- To not require a tenant to renew an agreement more than 30 days before the existing agreement terminates. (eff. 1-1-92)
- {Mun. Code Ch. 5-12-130 (i)}
- **If the rental agreement will be renewed, or if the rental rate will be increased, the landlord must notify the tenant with at least 30 days if the tenant has occupied the apartment for up to six months, 90 days if the tenant has occupied the apartment for more than six months and up to three years; and 120 days if the tenant has occupied the apartment for more than three years.** (eff. 7-8-20) {Mun. Code Ch. 5-12-130 (j)}
- To not enforce prohibited provisions. {Mun. Code Ch. 5-12-140}
- Bed Bugs-Education. For any rental agreement for a dwelling unit entered into or renewed after the effective date of this 2013 amendatory ordinance, prior to entering into or renewing such agreement, the landlord or any person authorized to enter into such agreement on his behalf shall provide to such tenant the informational brochure on bed bug prevention and treatment prepared by the department of health pursuant to section 7-28-860. {Mun. Code Ch. 5-12-101}

TENANT REMEDY {MUN. CODE CH. 5-12-110}

Minor Defects

- If the landlord fails to maintain the property in compliance with the Code and the tenant or the tenant's family or guests are not responsible for the failure, the tenant may:
 - 1) Request in writing that the landlord make repairs within 14 days and if the landlord fails to do so the tenant may withhold an amount of rent that reasonably reflects the reduced value of the unit. The withholding begins from the fifteenth day until repairs are made; OR
 - 2) Request in writing that the landlord make repairs within 14 days and if the landlord fails to do so the tenant may have the repairs made and deduct up to \$500 or 1/2 of the month's rent, whichever is more, but not to exceed one month's rent. Repairs must be done in compliance with the Code. Receipt for the repairs must be given to the landlord and no more than the cost of the repairs can be deducted from the rent; and also
 - 3) File suit against the landlord for damages and injunctive relief.

Major Defects

- If the landlord fails to maintain the property in compliance with the Code and the failure renders the premises not reasonably fit and habitable, the tenant may request in writing that the landlord make repairs within 14 days. If after 14 days repairs are not made the tenant may immediately terminate the lease. Tenant must deliver possession and move out in 30 days or tenant's notice is considered withdrawn. (eff. 1-1-92)

FAILURE TO PROVIDE ESSENTIAL SERVICES (HEAT, RUNNING OR HOT WATER, ELECTRICITY, GAS OR PLUMBING) {MUN. CODE CH. 5-12-110(f)}

- If, contrary to the lease, an essential service is not provided, or if the landlord fails to maintain the building in material compliance with the Code to such an extent that such failure constitutes an immediate danger to the health and safety of the tenant, and the tenant or tenant's family or guests are not responsible for such failure, after giving written notice, the tenant may do ONE of the following:
 - 1) Procure substitute housing and upon presenting paid receipts to the landlord, deduct the cost from the rent; OR
 - 2) File suit against the landlord and recover damages based on the reduced value of the dwelling unit; OR
 - 3) Procure substitute housing and be excused from paying rent for that period. The tenant may also recover from the landlord the cost of substitute housing up to an amount equal to the monthly rent for each month's portion of the period; OR
 - 4) Request that the landlord correct the failure within 24 hours and if the landlord fails to do so, withhold the monthly rent an amount that reason-

ably reflects the reduced value of its premises. Rent withholding cannot start until after the 24 hours expires and applies only to days past the 24-hour waiting period; OR (eff. 1-1-92)

- 5) Request that the landlord correct the failure within 72 hours and if the landlord fails to do so, terminate the rental agreement. If the rental agreement is terminated, the tenant must deliver possession and move out within 30 days or the notice of termination is considered withdrawn. (eff. 1-1-92)

Note: Remedies (and 5) may not be used if the failure is due to the utility provider's failure to provide service. For the purposes of this section only, the notice a tenant provides must be in writing, delivered to the address the landlord has given the tenant as an address to which notices should be sent. If the landlord does not inform the tenant of the address, the tenant may deliver written notice to the last known address of the landlord or by any other reasonable means assigned to good faith providers of the utility service to the landlord. (eff.1-1-92)

FIRE OR CASUALTY DAMAGE (MUN. CODE CH. 5-12-100)

• If a fire damages a rental unit, an event that it is in material non-compliance with the Code and the tenant's failure are not responsible for the fire or accident, the tenant may:

- 1) Move out immediately, but if this is done, the tenant must provide written notice to the landlord of the intention to terminate within 14 days after moving out.
- 2) The tenant may stay in the unit, if it is legal, but if the tenant stays and cannot use a portion of the unit because of damage, the rent may be reduced to reflect the reduced value of the unit.
- 3) If the tenant stays, and the landlord fails to diligently carry out the work, the tenant may notify the landlord, in writing, within 14 days after the tenant becomes aware that the work is being diligently carried out of the tenant's intention to terminate the rental agreement and move out.

SUBLEASES (MUN. CODE CH. 5-12-120)

- The landlord must accept a reasonable subtenant offer by the tenant without charging additional fees.
- If a tenant moves prior to the end of the rental agreement, the landlord must make a good faith effort to find a new tenant at a fair rent.
- If the landlord is unsuccessful in re-renting the unit, the tenant remains liable for the rent under the rental agreement as well as the landlord's cost of advertising.

WHAT HAPPENS IF A TENANT PAYS RENT LATE? (MUN. CODE CH. 5-12-140 (h))

- If the tenant fails to pay rent on time, the landlord may charge a late fee of \$10.00 per month on rents under \$500 plus 5 percent per month on that part of the rent that exceeds \$500.00 (i.e., for a \$450.00 monthly rent the late fee is \$10.00, for a \$700 monthly rent the late fee is \$10 plus 5% of \$200.00 or \$20.00 total) (eff. 1-1-92)

WHAT HAPPENS IF A TENANT PAYS RENT DURING THE PERIOD OF THE TIME PERIOD SET FORTH IN A TERMINATION NOTICE? (MUN. CODE CH. 5-12-140 (g) CH. 5-12-130 (c))

- If the landlord accepts the rent due following a default payment, the tenant may stay.

LANDLORD REMEDIES (MUN. CODE CH. 5-12-100)

- If the tenant fails to pay rent, the landlord, after giving five days written notice to the tenant, may terminate the rental agreement. However, the tenant may remain in the unit with a rental agreement in good standing if the tenant pays the full amount of back rent and landlord court filing fees before a judge issues an order of possession. If, however, the tenant uses this provision and later receives a second written notice of nonpayment, the tenant will have only five days to pay unpaid rent.
- If the tenant fails to comply with the Code or the rental agreement, the landlord, after giving 10 days written notice to the tenant, may terminate the rental agreement if the tenant fails to correct the violation.
- If the tenant fails to comply with the Code or the rental agreement, the landlord may require, in writing, that the tenant comply as promptly as conditions permit in the case of emergency or within 14 days. If the breach is not corrected in the time period specified, the landlord may enter the dwelling unit and make the necessary work done. In this case, the tenant shall be responsible for all costs of repairs.

LOCKOUTS (MUN. CODE CH. 5-12-100)

This section applies to every residential rental unit in Chicago. There are no exceptions.

- It is illegal for a landlord to lock out a tenant, or change locks, or remove doors of a rental unit, or cut off heat, utility or water service, or to do anything which interferes with the tenant's use of the apartment.
- All lockouts are illegal and the Police Department is responsible for enforcement against such illegal activity. (eff. 1-1-92) (Police Special Order 93-12)
- The landlord shall be fined \$200 to \$500 for each day the lockout occurs or continues.
- The tenant may sue the landlord to recover possession of the unit and twice the actual damages sustained or two months' rent, whichever is greater.

PROHIBITION ON RETALIATORY CONDUCT BY LANDLORD (MUN. CODE CH. 5-12-100)

- A tenant has the right to complain or testify in good faith about the tenancy to any public agencies or officials, police, media, community groups, tenant unions or the landlord. A landlord is prohibited from retaliating by terminating or threatening to terminate a tenancy, increasing rent, decreasing services, bringing or threatening to bring an eviction action, or refusing to renew a lease agreement.

ATTORNEY'S FEES (MUN. CODE CH. 5-12-180)

- Except in eviction actions, the prevailing plaintiff in any action arising from the application of this Ordinance shall be entitled to recover all court costs and reasonable attorney's fees. (eff. 1-1-92)

WHERE CAN I GET A COPY OF THE ORDINANCE?

- For a copy of the Ordinance, visit the Office of the City Clerk, Room 1000, City Hall, 111 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois, or view it at the Municipal Reference Library, Harold Washington Library, 5th Floor, 40 S. State Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Approved by the City of Chicago, June 2013; Summary Revisions 2020

11399-18

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Chicago Rents Right

Good Tenants, Good Landlords, Great Neighborhoods!

For more information, please call 312-742-RENT(7367)

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RESIDENTIAL LANDLORD AND TENANT ORDINANCE

Rate of Interest on Security Deposits

Municipal Code Chapters 5-12-080, 5-12-081 and 5-12-170

- A landlord must give a tenant a receipt for a security deposit that includes the owner's name, the date it was received and a description of the dwelling unit. The receipt must be signed by the person accepting the security deposit.
- A landlord must pay interest each year on security deposits (eff. 11-6-86) and prepaid rent (eff. 1-1-92) held more than six months.
- The rate of interest that a landlord must pay is set each year by the City Comptroller (eff. 7-1-97)
- Before a landlord can deduct expenses for damages from the security deposit, the landlord must provide the tenant with an itemized statement of the damages within 30 days after the tenant vacates the dwelling unit.
- Within 45 days of the date the tenant vacates the dwelling unit, a landlord must return all security deposit and required interest, if any, minus unpaid rent and expenses for damages.
- In the event of fire, a landlord must return all security deposit and required interest, if any, minus unpaid rent and expenses for damages, within seven days from the date that the tenant provides notice of termination of the rental agreement. (eff. 1-1-92)

Under Chapter 5-12 of the Municipal Code of Chicago sections 5-12-081 and 5-12-082, the City Comptroller shall calculate and announce on the first business day of each year the rate of interest to be paid on security deposits. As of Jan. 1, 2024, based on information from the City Comptroller's office, the interest rate to be paid on security deposits is 0.01%.

The rate is based upon the average of the rates of interest of the following types of accounts at Chase Bank, which is the commercial bank having the most branches located in the City of Chicago: Savings Account 0.01 percent, Insured Money Market 0.01 percent and Six-month Certificate of Deposit (based on a deposit of \$1,000) 0.1 percent.

Security Deposit Interest Rate January 1-December 31, 2024: 0.01%

2015 to 2024: 0.01%	2008: 1.26%	2001: 3.10%
2014: 0.013%	2007: 1.68%	2000: 2.71%
2013: 0.023%	2006: 1.71%	1999: 2.63%
2012: 0.017%	2005: 1.1%	1997: 3.38%
2011: 0.0173%	2004: 0.2%	Pre-July 1997: 6%
2010: 0.0173%	2003: 0.2%	
2009: 0.12%	2002: 0.3%	

For a copy of the complete Residential Landlord and Tenant Ordinance, visit the Office of the City Clerk, Room 107, City Hall, 121 N. LaSalle St. For a copy of the Residential Landlord and Tenant Ordinance Summary, visit the Department of Housing, City Hall, Room 1006.

- El dueño del edificio (propietario) debe dar a su inquilino (arrendatario) un recibo por Depósito de Seguridad que incluya el nombre de la persona, la fecha cuando fue recibido y la descripción de la unidad (casa) que esta rentando. El recibo debe ser firmado por la persona aceptando el depósito de seguridad.
- El dueño del edificio debe pagar interes cada año en el depósito de seguridad (eff. 11-6-86) y renta en la prepagada (eff. 1-1-92) por unidad por más de seis meses.
- La tarifa de interés que el dueño del edificio debe pagar es fijada cada año por el Controlador de la Ciudad. (eff. 7-1-87).
- Antes que el dueño del edificio pueda llevar los gastos por daños del depósito de seguridad, el dueño del edificio deberá proporcionar a su inquilino (arrendatario) una declaración detallada de los artículos dañados, dentro de los 30 días de la fecha que el inquilino (arrendatario) deje vacante la unidad que rentaba.
- Dentro de los 45 días de la fecha que el inquilino (arrendatario) deje vacante la unidad o casa, el dueño del edificio deberá devolver todos los depósitos de seguridad y el interés requerido, si lo hay, menos la renta sin pagar y los gastos por los daños.
- En el evento de fuego, el dueño del edificio deberá devolver todos los depósitos de seguridad y el interés requerido, si lo hay, menos la renta sin pagar y los gastos por daños, dentro de los siete días en que el inquilino (arrendatario) proporcione notificación de terminación del acuerdo de renta. (eff. 1-1-92)

Bajo el Capítulo 5-12 del Código Municipal de Chicago, secciones 5-12-081 y 5-12-082, el controlador de la Ciudad deberá calcular y anunciar con el primer día de negocios de cada año, la tarifa de interés con la que los depósitos de seguridad serán pagados. Empezando Enero 1, del 2024 basado en la información de la Oficina del Controlador (City Comptroller's Office) la tarifa de interés en depósitos de seguridad es de 0.01 por ciento. Esta tarifa está basada en un promedio de interés de las cuentas de ahorros regulares de los siguientes tipos de cuentas de Chase Bank, el cual es un banco comercial que tiene sucursales localizadas en la Ciudad de Chicago: Libros de Ahorros 0.01 por ciento; dinero Asegurado por la Bolsa 0.01 por ciento; y Certificados de Depósito por seis meses basado en depósitos de \$1,000 0.01 por ciento.

Tarifa de Interes Deposito de Seguridad
Enero 1-Diciembre 31, 2024: 0.01%

2015 - 2021: 0.01%	2008: 1.06%	2001: 3.10%
2014: 0.013%	2007: 1.08%	2000: 2.71%
2013: 0.023%	2006: 1.11%	1999: 2.63%
2012: 0.057%	2005: 1.11%	1997: 3.38%
2011: 0.073%	2004: 0.02%	Años de Julio 1997:
2010: 0.073%	2003: 0.52%	5%
2009: 0.12%	2002: 0.83%	

Para una copia de la Ordenanza de Residencias para Dueños e Inquilinos, visite la oficina del City Clerk, Cuarto 107, 121 N. La Salle St. Para una copia del resumen de la Ordenanza de Residencias para Dueños e Inquilinos, visite COH, 121 N. La Salle St. Cuarto 106

Various New or Updated Ordinances or Laws for Chicago or Illinois

CITY OF CHICAGO ANNOUNCES UPDATE TO HEATING AND COOLING

June 2, 2022

- All 55+ senior buildings will be required to have indoor common areas with cooling and dehumidification systems capable of being operated independently from the heating system.
- All apartment buildings and hotels taller than 80 feet, or with over 100 dwelling units, will be required to have indoor common areas with cooling and dehumidification systems capable of being operated independently from the heating system.
- Permanent air conditioning will be required in all newly constructed daycares, pre-K-12 schools, and residential building projects.
- Cooling and dehumidification systems will be required to operate when the heat index exceeds 80 degrees.

HEATING COST DISCLOSURE (for Tenant Leased Apartments)

(For all properties to which the Heating Cost Disclosure Ordinance [Chicago, IL Municipal Code CH. 193.21] is applicable. Effective 1/1/23.

1. The cost of heating the apartment shall be the responsibility of Tenant.
2. Tenant acknowledges that Tenant was provided with heating cost information prior to any written or verbal agreement to enter into this lease and prior to any exchange of money. The projected **average monthly cost** of heat utility service (based on energy consumption during the most recent Annual Period by continuous occupancy by one or more occupants, current or estimated rates and normal weather) for the Apartment is _____.
3. This Heating Cost Disclosure Form as required by the City of Chicago Department of Consumer Services is attached to this lease.

13-196-410 Residential buildings – Heat to be furnished.

Every family unit or rooming unit to which heat is furnished from a heating plant used in common for the purpose of heating the various rooms of the dwelling shall be supplied with **heat from September 15th of each year to June 1st of the succeeding year so that the occupants of a family unit or rooming unit may secure, without such undue restriction on ventilation as to interfere with proper sanitary conditions, a minimum temperature of 68 degrees at 3 a.m. and thereafter until 10:30 p.m. and 66 degrees at 10:30 p.m. and thereafter until 8:30 a.m. averaged throughout the family unit or rooming unit.** (Prior code §78-39; Amend Coun. Ord. 2-2-00, p. 0733; Amend. Coun. Ord. 3-9-05, p. 4306)

Various New or Updated Ordinances or Laws for Chicago or Illinois Continued

RADON GAS DISCLOSURE The Municipality of Chicago, The Federal Government and the State of Illinois encourage, but do not mandate, all property owners to conduct radon testing. **Illinois Radon Disclosure Act, 420 ILCS 46** requires any Landlord renting out a unit on the first or second story above ground level (but not on the third level or higher) to disclose to prospective Tenants the existence of a known radon hazard. Because Landlords are NOT required to conduct radon testing, disclosure is mandated only if a Tenant provides the Landlord, in writing, with the results of a test indicating the presence of a radon hazard or if the Landlord conducts its own test and determines that a radon hazard exists. For more information, the Illinois Emergency Management Agency and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency both publish ample online materials about the origins and health effects of radon, as well as options for radon testing and remediation. **LANDLORD HAS NO KNOWLEDGE OF ELEVATED RADON CONCENTRATIONS IN THE DWELLING OR BUILDING.**

E-cigarette use will no longer be permitted in indoor public spaces in Illinois beginning January 1, 2024, under a new state law signed earlier this year by Gov. JB Pritzker. The Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) supports the intent of the new law, one of several taking effect in the New Year that will improve public health across the state.

HB1540, sponsored in the House by Rep. Catherine Hanaway and in the Senate by Sen. Julie Morrison, adds electronic smoking devices to the list of items prohibited for public indoor use under the Smoke Free Illinois Act, the indoor smoking ban that was enacted in 2008. When the new law takes effect on January 1, **such devices can no longer be used in indoor public spaces or within 15 feet of a public entrance.**

*These new laws will require the development of additional rules for full implementation. More guidance will be coming from IDPH in the near future.

Public Act 103-0033 Electric Vehicle Charging Act.

"This Act applies to **newly constructed** single-family homes and multi-unit residential buildings that have parking spaces and are constructed after the effective date of this Act."
"Electric vehicle" means a vehicle that is exclusively powered by and refueled by electricity, plugs in to charge, and is licensed to drive on public roadways. "Electric vehicle" does not include electric mopeds, electric off-highway vehicles, hybrid electric vehicles, or extended-range electric vehicles that are equipped, fully or partially, with conventional fueled propulsion or auxiliary engines."

Effective Date: 1/1/2024

CHICAGO HEATING COST DISCLOSURE FORM

SELECT ONLY ONE UTILITY

<input type="checkbox"/> GAS HEAT PEOPLES GAS Submit your request online or by email: <u>Online - Preferred Option (fast turnaround)</u> Visit peoplesgas.com/energydisclosure OR <u>Email (with completed form attached)</u> HCD@peoplesgas.com	<input type="checkbox"/> ELECTRIC HEAT Submit your request by email or fax: <u>Email - Preferred Option (fast turnaround)</u> Visit ComEd.com/energydisclosure Get informed and email requests OR <u>Fax</u> COMMONWEALTH EDISON Attn: Central Correspondence Group 2 Lincoln Centre Oakbrook Terrace, IL 60181 Fax: 630.684.3923
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NOTE: Separate applications are required for Gas and Electric Heat. Please check the appropriate box above. Mail or fax the completed form to the appropriate utility company as indicated above. This application is provided to you to send to the utility companies.
Please do not mail to the Department of Business Affairs and Consumer Protection.

Please Indicate Owner or Realtor: _____
 Owner/Realtor Mailing Address: _____
 City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____
 Owner/Realtor Tel. Number: _____ Owner/Realtor Fax No.: _____
 Name of Occupant: _____

List Address and Apartment Number of Dwelling Unit

NOTE: If dwelling has multiple addresses or is a corner building, list each address separately and the first and last apartment number on the bottom.
 Example: 100 E. 1st Street Apt. 101 - 32
 113 E. 1st Street Apt. 329 - 52

ADDRESS	APARTMENT NUMBERS

Knowing that there are legal penalties for making a false claim of ownership or agency, I hereby certify that I am the owner/agent for the property in question, and that by my disclosure of the projected annual average monthly cost of electricity or gas which provides the only source of heat for the above-described dwelling units.

Date of Request: _____ Signature: _____



Form Provided By:
 City of Chicago
 Department of Business Affairs and Consumer Protection
www.CityofChicago.org/BACP



Preventing BED BUG Infestations in Apartments



Bed bugs can be found in homes, apartments, hotels, schools, dormitories, shelters, offices and other places. This brochure provides information on bed bugs and what you should do if you have or suspect you have a bed bug infestation in your apartment. It also describes your rights and responsibilities as a tenant.

Why is this brochure being provided to me?

In 2013, the City of Chicago passed an ordinance to help address the growing problem of bed bugs. This ordinance provides that landlords and tenants share the responsibility in preventing and controlling bed bug infestations. Further, the ordinance requires that landlords provide an informational brochure on bed bugs to tenants. This informational brochure, developed by the Chicago Department of Public Health, is intended to meet this requirement.

What are bed bugs?

Bed bugs are small, flat, wingless insects. They feed on blood and can be a nuisance for individuals. They are named for their tendency to live on mattresses or other parts of a bed.

What do bed bugs look like?

Adult bed bugs are roughly the size, shape and color of an apple seed: 1/4 of an inch in length and light to reddish-brown in color. Immature forms of bed bugs are smaller and lighter in color. Eggs are tiny and white. You should be able to see the adult form with your naked eye, but may need a magnifying glass to see the immature forms or eggs. Please refer to the website listed at the end of this brochure for pictures of bed bugs.

Where do bed bugs live?

Bed bugs can be found anywhere people sleep, sit or lay down. They can be found on mattresses and box springs, especially near the piping, seams, tags, and in cracks and crevices of head boards and bed frames. They can also be found in other furniture, especially in the seams and zippers of chairs and couches, in the folds of curtains, in drawer joints, in electrical outlets, behind picture frames and in other tight spaces.

How can bed bugs get into an apartment?

Bed bugs can get into an apartment by hitching a ride on mattresses or other bedding, furniture, clothing and baggage. Once in an apartment, they can crawl from one room to another, or get into an adjacent apartment by crawling through small cracks or holes in walls or ceilings or under doors. Because bed bugs do not have wings, they cannot fly or travel around your apartment.

What can I do to prevent bed bugs from getting into my apartment?

Bed bugs can be found most anywhere, so ALWAYS be aware of your surroundings. Always check furniture and bedding, especially those bought secondhand, for signs of bed bugs before you buy them. NEVER bring items that someone else has disposed of into your apartment, as these items may be infested with bed bugs. When returning home from travel within or from outside the U.S., ALWAYS inspect your baggage carefully for signs of bed bugs before you bring the baggage into your apartment.

What else can I do to prevent a bed bug infestation?

Reduce clutter, especially in bedrooms. Store unused items in sealed containers or plastic bags, wash and dry bedding often. Check beds and furniture for signs of bed bugs. Purchase mattress and box spring covers.

Do bed bugs transmit disease?

No, bed bugs are not known to transmit disease.

Are there other health concerns related to bed bugs?

Yes. Their bites, like those of other insects, may cause an allergic reaction with swelling, redness and itching. Their presence may cause people to be anxious and lose sleep.

How do I know if I have a bed bug infestation in my apartment?

Though bites may be an indicator of a bed bug infestation, they are generally a poor one as not all people will react to bed bug bites or the bites may be due to other reasons. The best indication of a bed bug infestation is a look for physical signs of bed bugs such as live or dead bed bugs, eggs or eggshells or tiny dark spots or reddish stains on mattresses or other places where bed bugs live.

What should I do if I suspect there are bed bugs in my apartment?

Under this ordinance, tenants MUST call their landlord immediately then follow-up in writing. Tenants SHOULD NOT try to eliminate the bed bugs by using chemicals, "bug bombs" or pesticides as these do not work and could make you, your family or neighbors sick. Once a tenant has notified the landlord, wait for instructions from the landlord and pest management professional. Prompt notification and treatment will help prevent the further spread of bed bugs.

Should I dispose of bedding, clothing or other materials that may be infested?

Disposing of these items is probably not necessary unless directed by a pest management professional. If there are items that do need to be disposed of, do so carefully by sealing the items in bags so as to not spread bed bugs further. The ordinance prohibits the recycling of any bed bug infested materials and requires that any bed bug infested materials be totally enclosed in a bag before being disposed of, being infested with bed bugs when disposed.

What should I do with any linens or clothes that may be infested?

- Wash all linen and other infested materials (including clothing) in hot water, then after drying the clothes, keep them in a dryer and dry for at least 20 minutes on the highest setting.
- If it is not washable or "dry clean only" materials in the dryer, seal the items in a bag and place in a laundry bin for at least 2 weeks.
- If you have to launder in a common area of the building or a laundromat, make sure all items are enclosed in a bag.

before leaving your apartment to prevent the further spread of bed bugs.

- Once all these materials are laundered and dried, seal them in clean bags so bed bugs can't reinfest them.

What are my responsibilities as a tenant under this ordinance?

Tenants have two main responsibilities under this ordinance:

- 1) Notify your landlord within 5 days of suspecting a bed bug infestation;
- 2) Cooperate with the landlord by adhering to the following:
 - Don't interfere with an inspection or with a treatment.
 - Grant access to your apartment for an inspection or treatment.
 - Make the necessary preparations, as instructed by your landlord or a pest management professional.
 - Dispose of any items that a pest management professional has determined can not be treated or cleaned.
 - Enclose in a plastic bag any personal property that will be moved through any common area of the building, or stored in any common location.

Are there any exemptions to these tenant responsibilities?

Yes. The ordinance exempts tenants who live in an assisted living or shared housing establishment, or similar living arrangement, where the establishment is required to provide the tenant assistance with activities of daily living or mandatory services. In such cases, the landlord is responsible for making the necessary preparations and removing or disposing of any personal property.

What penalties can a tenant face for not complying with these requirements?

The ordinance allows the city to issue fines to tenants for not complying with these requirements. Fines can go as high as \$2,000 for a third offense. Landlords can not fine tenants.

What are my rights as a tenant under this ordinance?

Landlords can't retaliate against a tenant if the tenant:

- Complains of a bed bug infestation to a governmental agency elected representative, public official, charged with responsibility for enforcement of a building, housing, health or similar code.
- Complains of a bed bug infestation to a community organization or to the news-media.
- Seeks the assistance of a community organization or the news-media to remedy a bed bug infestation.
- Asks the landlord to provide pest control measures.
- Testifies in court concerning any bed bug infestation.

What are my landlord's responsibilities under this ordinance?

Landlords have three main responsibilities under this ordinance:

- 1) Educate tenants about bed bugs by providing this brochure when tenants sign a new or renewed existing lease or other rental agreement.
- 2) Notify tenants prior to an inspection or treatment of their apartment for bed bugs and provide instructions for preparing the apartment.
- 3) Get rid of the bed bug infestation by providing pest control services by a pest management professional.

How much time does a landlord have to provide a pest management professional?

The ordinance allows landlords up to 10 days to have a pest management professional come to inspect your apartment.

Does the ordinance require any specific type of inspection or treatment?

If bed bugs are in an apartment, there is a chance they may be found in additional apartments in that same building, especially those closest to the apartment with the bed bugs. As a result, the apartments on either side and directly above and below the apartment with the bed bugs need to be inspected and if necessary, treated. Treatment will only occur if bed bugs are found.

Do these requirements apply to condominiums or cooperative buildings?

Yes, but only to units that are being rented.

What penalties can a landlord face for not complying with these requirements?

The ordinance allows the city to issue fines to landlords for not complying with these requirements. Fines can go as high as \$2,000 for a third offense.

What should I do if my landlord is not responsive?

If you suspect there are bed bugs in your apartment, call your landlord immediately and follow up in writing. Give your landlord up to 10 days to have a pest management professional come to inspect your apartment. If your landlord is not responsive, call 311 and file a complaint.

Additional information, including a copy of the ordinance,

can be found at www.cityofchicago.org/health
Follow us on Twitter & Facebook





Protect Your Family from Lead in Your Home



United States Environmental Protection Agency



United States Consumer Product Safety Commission



United States Department of Housing and Urban Development

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 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.

During 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 practices and standards that 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 by a certified inspector or risk assessment expert/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, use only EPA-registered, lead-safe certified renovation firms.
- Before buying, renting, or renovating a 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, painting that disturb painted surfaces).
- Swallow lead dust that has settled on food, food preparation surfaces, and other places.
- Touch objects 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 contain lead dust on them.



Women of childbearing age should know that lead is dangerous to 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 brain 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 to 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



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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 generally recommended for:

Children ages 1 and 2

Children or other family members who have been exposed to high levels of lead

Children who should be on a regular health screening plan

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

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Where Lead-Based Paint Is Found

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

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

Learn how to determine if paint is lead-based 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 the use of leaded gas in cars.)

Learn more about where lead is found at [page 7/lead](#).

¹ "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/cm²), or more than 0.5% by weight.

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

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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 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 clothing and objects that people touch. Some dust can reenter the air when a home is vacuumed or swept, or when people walk through it. EPA currently defines the following levels of lead in dust as hazardous:

• 500 µg/m² and higher for floors, including carpeted floors

• 100 µg/ft² 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—are the most hazardous.

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 paint 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.



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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, a person collecting these samples must be a certified lead-based paint inspector or risk assessor.

Use EPA-recognized test kits to determine if lead-based paint is present 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, or call **1-800-424-LEAD (5323)** for a list of contacts in your area.³

Hearing- or speech-impaired individuals may reach this number through TTY by calling the Federal Relay Service at 1-800-877-8337.

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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, 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 an EPA- or state-approved Lead-Safe Certified renovator (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.

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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 maintenance, you can reduce lead-based paint hazards by taking actions, such as repairing damaged painted surfaces and planting grass to cover lead-contaminated soil. These 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) may include removing, sealing, or encapsulating lead-based paint with special materials. Just painting over the hazard with regular paint is not permanent control.

Always use a certified renovator who uses lead-safe work practices to reduce 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 clear lead thoroughly.

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



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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 windows troughs

Abatement is designed to permanently eliminate lead-based paint hazard. 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 10 for information on how you can take steps to protect your home after the abatement. For help in locating a certified lead abatement professional in your area, call your state or local agency (see pages 15 and 16), epa.gov, or call 1-800-426-LEAD.

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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's RRP-authorized state program

• Use qualified trained individuals (Lead-Safe Certified renovators) who follow specific practices to prevent lead contamination

• Provide a copy of EPA 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.

• Learn more about EPA's requirements for RRP by visiting www.epa.gov/lead-safe, or read *The Lead-Safe Certified Guide to Renovate Right*.

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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 your 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 from your home's pipes, running the tap for a few minutes, 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 filter. Using a filter after it has expired can make it less effective at removing lead.

Contact your water utility 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. EPA's lead in drinking water information. Some states or utilities offer programs to pay for water testing for residential use. Contact your state or local water company to learn more.

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

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 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.⁴

- 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.

In 1978, the federal government banned toys, other children's products, and furniture containing lead. In 2008, the federal government curbed lead in most children's products. The federal government currently bans lead in excess of 100 ppm by weight in most children's products.

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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/safewater and hud.gov/lead, or call **1-800-424-LEAD (5323)**.

EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline

For information about lead in drinking water, call **1-800-424-6919**, or visit epa.gov/lead for information about lead in drinking water.

Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) Hotline

For information on recalls and other consumer products, or to report an unsafe consumer product, call **1-800-638-2772**, or visit CPSC's website at cpsc.gov or 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/safewater, or contact the National Lead Information Center at **1-800-424-LEAD**.

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

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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, Vermont, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, DC, West Virginia)
Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 1
Post Office Square, Suite 100
Boston, MA 02111-2122
(617) 624-5054

Region 2 (New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands)
Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 2
2800 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
100 Arch Street
Philadelphia, PA 19101-5001
(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
West Jackson Building
Chicago, IL 60604-3002
(312) 353-3808

Region 6 (Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Oklahoma, Texas, and Oklahoma Indian Tribes)
Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 6
1445 Ross Avenue, 12th Floor
Dallas, TX 75202
(214) 762-2704

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 Denver Street
Denver, CO 80202
(303) 733-6966

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) 776-6000

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) 462-3000

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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 20814-4502
1-800-638-2772
cpsc.gov or 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. 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 program.

HUD

451 Seventh Street, SW, Room 8016
Washington, DC 20410-3000
(202) 402-7698
hud.gov/lead

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U. S. EPA Washington DC 20460
U. S. CPSC Bethesda MD 20814
U. S. HUD Washington DC 20410

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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 create a 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).

IMPORTANT TENANT PHONE NUMBERS

Landlord _____
(Name) _____ (Phone Number) _____

Management Company
(if Applicable) _____
() _____
(Phone Number)

Home Owners Association
(if Applicable) _____
(Phone Number)

Electric Company
(if Applicable) _____
() _____
(Phone Number)

Gas Utility Company
(if Applicable) _____
(Name) _____ (Account Number) _____
(Phone Number)

Cable Tv Company
(if Applicable) _____
(Name) _____ (Account Number) _____
() _____
(Phone Number)

Phone Company
(if Applicable) _____
(Name) _____ (Account Number) _____

Handy Man
(if Applicable) _____
(Name) _____ (Phone Number) _____

Electrician
(if Applicable) _____
(Name) _____ (Phone Number) _____

Plumber
(if Applicable) _____
(Name) _____ (Phone Number) _____

School _____
(Name) _____ (Phone Number) _____

School _____
(Name) _____ (Phone Number) _____

School _____
(Name) _____ (Phone Number) _____