

EXPLANATORY MATERIAL

The following clauses are provided for descriptive purposes only. For detailed information, consult the Massachusetts Department of Public Health, the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection, or other appropriate agency, or your attorney.

A. Flood Hazard Insurance Disclosure Clause

The lender may require Flood Hazard Insurance as a condition of the mortgage loan if the lender determines that the property is in a flood hazard zone.

B. Hazardous Materials Disclosure Clause

In certain circumstances Massachusetts law can hold an owner of real estate liable to pay for the cost of removing hazardous or toxic materials from real estate and for damages resulting from the release of such materials, according to the Massachusetts Oil and Hazardous Material Release and Response Act, General Laws, Chapter 21E. The buyer acknowledges that he may have the property professionally inspected for the presence of, or the substantial likelihood of release of oil or hazardous material and such proof of inspection may be required as a prerequisite for financing the property.

C. Asbestos Disclosure Clause

The United States Consumer Product Safety Commission has maintained that asbestos materials are hazardous if they release separate fibers which can be inhaled. Asbestos is a common insulation material on heating pipes, boilers, and furnaces. It may also be present in certain types of floor and ceiling materials, shingles, plaster products, cements and other building materials. The buyer may have the property professionally inspected for the presence of asbestos and if repair or removal of asbestos is desired, proper safety guidelines must be observed.

D. Lead Paint Disclosure Clause

Whenever a child under six years of age resides in any residential premises in which any paint, plaster or other accessible material contains dangerous levels of lead, the owner is required by law, to remove all said paint, plaster or cover with appropriate materials so as to make it inaccessible to a child under six years of age. Consumption of lead is poisonous and may cause serious personal injury. Whenever such residential premises containing dangerous levels of lead undergoes a change of ownership, as a result, a child under six years of age will become a resident, the new owner is required by law to remove said paint, plaster cover or encapsulate it with appropriate materials so as to make it inaccessible to such child. Buyer should receive information pamphlet from Department of Public Health

E. Radon Disclosure Clause

Radon is an odorless, colorless, tasteless gas produced naturally in the ground by the normal decay of uranium and radium. Radon can lead to the development of radioactive particles which can be inhaled. Studies indicate the result of extended exposure to high levels of radon may increase the risk of developing lung cancer.

F. Chlordane Disclosure Clause

Pesticide products containing chlordane were banned in Massachusetts on June 11, 1985, following a determination by the Department of Food and Agriculture that the use of chlordane may cause unreasonable adverse effects on the environment including risk of cancer. Although existing data does not conclusively prove that significant health effects have occurred as a direct result of chlordane use, the long-term potential health risks are such that is prudent public health policy, according to the Department, to eliminate the further introduction of chlordane into the environment.

G. Mold Information

Molds are naturally occurring organisms that exist both indoors and outdoors. More than 1000 different kinds of mold have been found in homes in the United States. Molds are fungi that reproduce by making spores. Spores are small and lightweight and able to travel through the air. Molds need moisture and food to grow and their growth is stimulated by warm, damp and humid conditions. Molds can use materials such as wood, paper, drywall and carpet as food sources. Reducing dampness indoors is often key to reducing the growth of mold. Depending on the level of mold, allergies, respiratory problems and other health consequences can be triggered in sensitive individuals. However, exposure to mold does not always result in health problems. As of July of 2002, U.S. governmental agencies reported that a determination had not been made what quantity of mold was acceptable in an indoor environment. For more information on mold, contact an engineer or other qualified mold inspector. Information may also be found at the web site for the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency, www.epa.gov.

H. Fair Housing Notice

It is unlawful to discriminate on the basis of race, color, religious creed, national origin, age, gender, sex, ancestry, marital status, veteran status, sexual orientation, disability, presence of a child, receipt of public assistance or other protected classification in the sale or rental of covered housing.