

ATTORNEYS' TITLE GUARANTY FUND, INC.

DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION ON LEAD-BASED PAINT AND/OR LEAD-BASED HAZARDS FOR TARGET HOUSING SALES

Lead Warning Statement

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

Seller'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 (explain):
(ii) [X] Seller has no knowledge of lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards in the housing.
(b) Records and reports available to the seller (check (i) or (ii) below):
(b) Records and reports available to the seller (check (i) or (ii) below):
(i) [] Seller has provided the purchaser with all available records and reports pertaining to lead-based paint and/or lead-based hazards in the housing (list documents):
(ii) [X] Seller has no reports or records pertaining to lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards in the housing.

Purchaser's Acknowledgement (initial)

- (c) Purchaser has received copies of all information listed above.
(d) Purchaser has received the pamphlet, Protect Your Family from Lead in Your Home.
(e) Purchaser has (check (i) or (ii) below):
(i) [] received a 10-day opportunity (or mutually agreed upon period) to conduct a risk assessment or inspection for the presence of lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards; or
(ii) [] waived the opportunity to conduct a risk assessment or inspection for the presence of lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards.

Agent's Acknowledgement (initial)

- (f) Agent has informed the seller of the seller's obligations under 42 U.S.C.4852d and is aware of his/her responsibility to ensure compliance.

Certification of Accuracy

The following parties have reviewed the information above and certify, to the best of their knowledge, that the information they have provided is true and accurate.

Signature of Seller: [Handwritten Signature] Date: [Blank] Signature of Seller: [Handwritten Signature] Date: 12-31-2024

Signature of Purchaser Date Signature of Purchaser Date
Signature of Agent Date Signature of Agent Date

Simple Steps To Protect Your Family From Lead Hazards

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 landlord 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.

Courtesy of:

An agent of
ATTORNEYS'

TITLE

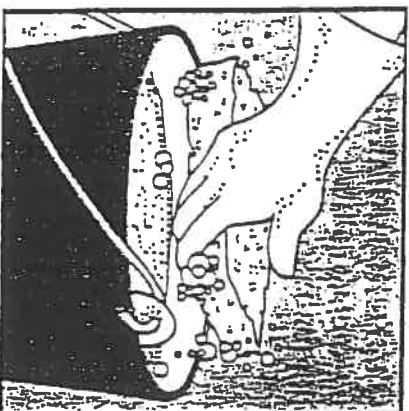
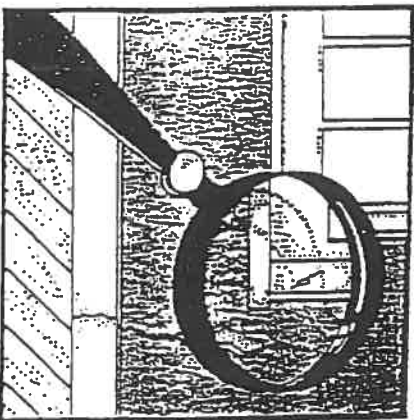
GUARANTY

FUND,

INC.

(800) 252-0102

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Printed on paper that contains at least 20 percent postconsumer fiber.



Protect Your Family From Lead In Your Home

EPA
United States
Environmental Protection
Agency



United States Consumer
Product Safety Commission

U.S. EPA Washington DC 20460
U.S. CPSC Washington DC 20207

EPA747-K-94-001
May 1995

State Health and Environmental Agencies

Some cities and states have their own rules for lead-based paint activities. Check with your state agency (listed below) to see if state or local laws apply to you. Most state 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.

State/Region	Phone Number	Missouri	(314) 526-4911
Alabama	(205) 242-5661	Montana	(406) 444-3671
Alaska	(907) 465-5152	Nebraska	(402) 471-2451
Arkansas	(501) 661-2534	Nevada	(702) 607-6615
Arizona	(602) 542-7307	New Hampshire	(603) 271-4507
California	(510) 450-2424	New Jersey	(609) 633-2043
Colorado	(303) 692-3012	New Mexico	(505) 041-0024
Connecticut	(203) 566-5808	New York	(800) 458-1158
Washington, DC	(202) 727-9050	North Carolina	(919) 715-3293
Delaware	(302) 739-4735	North Dakota	(701) 328-5188
Florida	(904) 488-3385	Ohio	(614) 466-1450
Georgia	(404) 657-6514	Oklahoma	(405) 271-5220
Hawaii	(808) 032-5860	Oregon	(503) 248-5240
Idaho	(208) 332-5544	Pennsylvania	(717) 782-2084
Illinois	(800) 545-2200	Rhode Island	(401) 277-3424
Indiana	(317) 302-6662	South Carolina	(803) 935-7945
Iowa	(800) 972-2026	South Dakota	(605) 773-3153
Kansas	(913) 296-0189	Tennessee	(615) 741-5603
Kentucky	(502) 564-2154	Texas	(512) 034-6600
Louisiana	(504) 765-0219	Utah	(801) 536-4000
Massachusetts	(800) 532-9571	Vermont	(802) 063-7231
Maryland	(410) 631-3059	Virginia	(800) 523-4019
Maine	(207) 207-4311	Washington	(206) 753-2556
Michigan	(517) 335-0005	West Virginia	(304) 550-2901
Minnesota	(612) 627-5490	Wisconsin	(608) 266-5005
Mississippi	(601) 960-7463	Wyoming	(307) 777-7391

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 pamphlet to learn some simple steps to protect your family.

Lead Gets in the Body in Many Ways

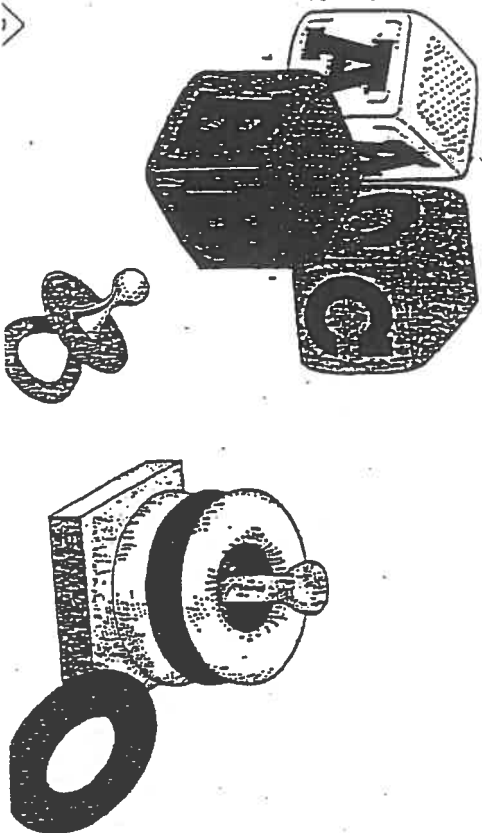
1 out of every 11 children in the United States has dangerous levels of lead in the blood-stream.

Even children who appear healthy can have dangerous levels of lead.

- ◆ 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.



For More Information

The National Lead Information Center

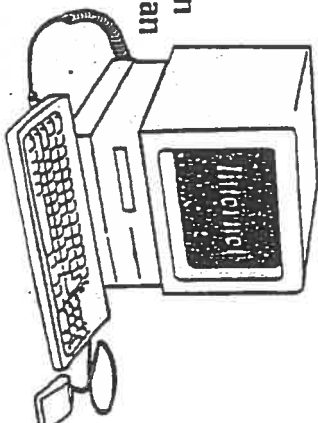
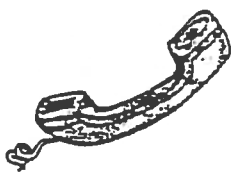
Call 1-800-LEAD-FYI to learn how to protect children from lead poisoning. For other information on lead hazards, call the center's clearinghouse at 1-800-424-LEAD. For the hearing impaired, call, TDD 1-800-526-5456. (FAX: 202-659-1192, Internet: EHC@CAIS.COM).

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.

Local Sources of Information



Checking Your Family for Lead

Get your children tested if you think your home has high levels of 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

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

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.)

Remodeling or Renovating a Home With Lead-Based Paint

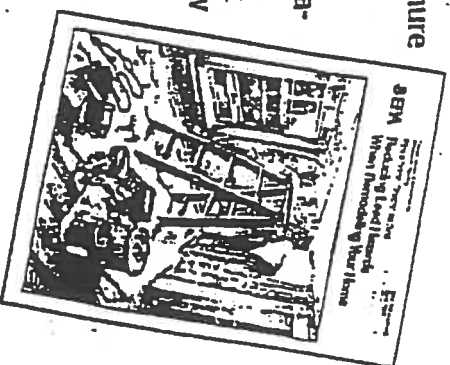
Take precautions before you begin remodeling or renovations that disturb painted surfaces (such as scraping off paint or tearing out walls):

- ◆ 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 7 of this brochure.



If not conducted properly, certain types of renovations can release lead from paint and dust into the air.



Checking Your Home for Lead Hazards

Just knowing that a home has lead-based paint may not tell you if there is a hazard.

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.

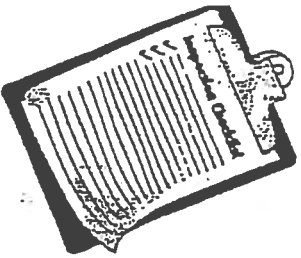
Have qualified professionals do the work.

The federal government is willing 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 (see page 12).

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 landlord 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.

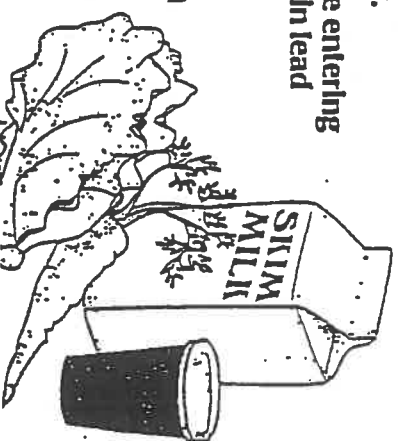
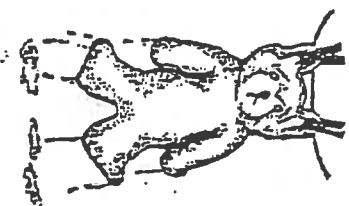
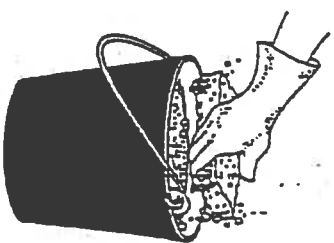
- ◆ Wash children's hands often, especially before they eat and before nap time and bedtime.

- ◆ 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.

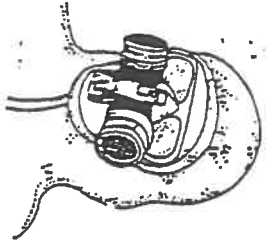


How To Significantly Reduce Lead Hazards

Removing lead

Improperly can increase the hazard to your family by spreading even more lead dust around the house.

Always use a professional who is trained to remove lead hazards safely.



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 (see page 12) for help with locating qualified contractors in your area and to see if financial assistance is available.

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.

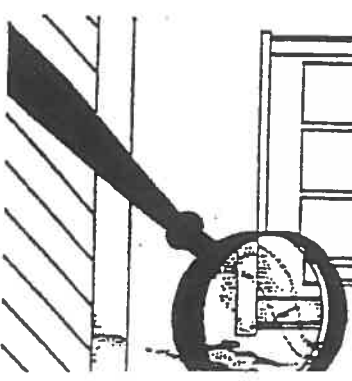
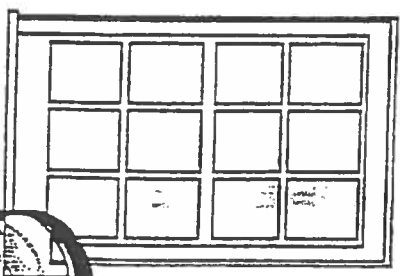
Lead-based paint may also be a hazard when found on surfaces that children can chew or that get a lot of wear-and-tear. These areas include:

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

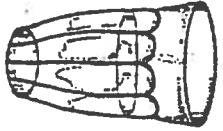
Lead dust can form when lead-based paint is dry scraped, dry sanded, or heated. Dust also forms when painted surfaces bump or rub together. Lead chips and dust can get on surfaces and objects that people touch. Settled lead dust can reenter the air when people vacuum, sweep, or walk through it.

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 (see page 12) to find out about soil testing for lead.

Lead from paint chips, which you can see, and lead dust, which you can't always see, can both be serious hazards



Other Sources of Lead



While paint, dust, and soil are the most common lead hazards, other lead sources also exist.

- ◆ **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.

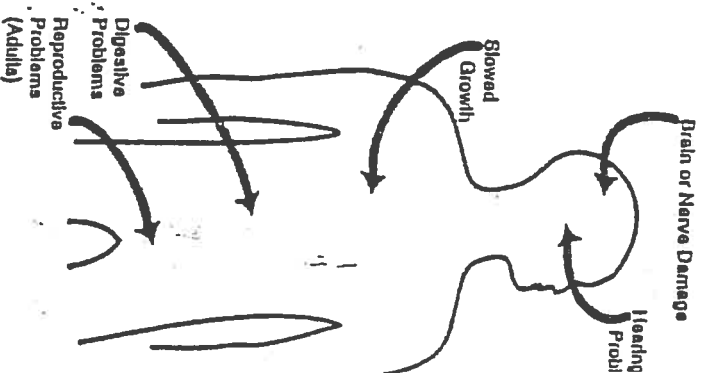
Lead's Effects

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 problems
- ◆ 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



Lead affects the body in many ways.

Home Built Before 1978? Or Renovation

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:



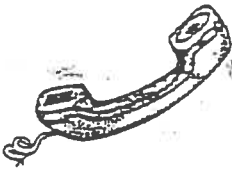
LANDLORDS will have to disclose known information on lead-based paint hazards before leases take effect. Leases will include a federal form about lead-based paint.



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.



IF YOU WANT MORE INFORMATION on these requirements, call the National Lead Information Clearinghouse at 1-800-424-LEAD.

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EPA Regional Offices

Your Regional EPA Office can provide further information regarding regulations and lead protection programs.

EPA Regional Offices

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

John F. Kennedy Federal Building
One Congress Street
Boston, MA 02203
(617) 565-3420

Region 2 (New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands)

2090 Woodbridge Avenue
Edison, NJ 08837-3679
(908) 321-6671

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

041 Chestnut Building
Philadelphia, PA 19107
(215) 597-9800

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

345 Courland Street, NE
Atlanta, GA 30365
(404) 347-4727

CPSC Regional Offices

Region 5 (Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin)

77 West Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, IL 60604-3590
(312) 886-6003

Region 6 (Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas)

First Interstate Bank Tower
1445 Ross Avenue, 12th Floor, Suite 1200
Dallas, TX 75202-2733
(214) 665-7244

Region 7 (Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska)

726 Minnesota Avenue
Kansas City, KS 66101
(913) 551-7020

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

999 18th Street, Suite 500
Denver, CO 80202-2405
(303) 293-1603

Region 9 (Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada)

75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105
(415) 744-1124

Region 10 (Idaho, Oregon, Washington, Alaska)

1200 Sixth Avenue
Seattle, WA 98101
(206) 553-1200

Eastern Regional Center
6 World Trade Center
Vesey Street, Room 350
New York, NY 10048
(212) 466-1612

Central Regional Center
230 South Dearborn Street
Room 2944
Chicago, IL 60604-1601
(312) 353-8260

Western Regional Center
600 Harrison Street, Room 245
San Francisco, CA 94107
(415) 744-2966

DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION ON RADON HAZARDS

(For Residential Real Property Sales or Purchases)

Radon Warning Statement

Every buyer of any interest in residential real property is notified that the property may present exposure to dangerous levels of indoor radon gas that may place the occupants at risk of developing radon-induced lung cancer. Radon, a Class-A human carcinogen, is the leading cause of lung cancer in non-smokers and the second leading cause overall. The seller of any interest in residential real property is required to provide the buyer with any information on radon test results of the dwelling showing elevated levels of radon in the seller's possession.

The Illinois Emergency Management Agency (IEMA) strongly recommends ALL homebuyers have an indoor radon test performed prior to purchase or taking occupancy, and mitigated if elevated levels are found. Elevated radon concentrations can easily be reduced by a qualified, licensed radon mitigator.

Property Address: 2516 158 St N. East Moline IL 61244

Seller's Disclosure (initial each of the following which applies)

- (a) _____ Elevated radon concentrations (above EPA or IEMA recommended Radon Action Level) are known to be present within the dwelling. (Explain)
- (b) _____ Seller has provided the purchaser with the most current records and reports pertaining to elevated radon concentrations within the dwelling.
- (c) _____ Seller either has no knowledge of elevated radon concentrations in the dwelling or prior elevated radon concentrations have been mitigated or remediated.
- (d) *Bonnie Ellis Estate* Seller has no records or reports pertaining to elevated radon concentrations within the dwelling.

Purchaser's Acknowledgment (initial each of the following which applies)

- (e) _____ Purchaser has received copies of all information listed above.
- (f) _____ Purchaser has received the IEMA approved Radon Disclosure Pamphlet.

Agent's Acknowledgment (initial) (if applicable)

- (g) _____ Agent has informed the seller of the seller's obligations under Illinois law.

Certification of Accuracy

The following parties have reviewed the information above and each party certifies, to the best of his or her knowledge, that the information he or she provided is true and accurate.

Seller	<u>Bonnie Ellis Estate</u>	Seller	_____
	Printed Name		Printed Name
Seller	<u>[Signature]</u>	Seller	_____
	Signature		Signature
	Date <u>12/2/24</u>		Date _____
Purchaser	_____	Purchaser	_____
	Printed Name		Printed Name
Purchaser	_____	Purchaser	_____
	Signature		Signature
	Date _____		Date _____
Agent	_____	Agent	_____
	Printed Name		Printed Name
Agent	_____	Agent	_____
	Signature		Signature
	Date _____		Date _____



Radon Testing Guidelines for Real Estate Transactions

Because of the unique nature of real estate transactions, involving multiple parties and financial interests, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) designed special protocols for radon testing in real estate transactions. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency (IEMA)-Division of Nuclear Safety has adapted these protocols to conform with its radon regulations. These options are listed in simplified form in the table below.

Recommendations for Real Estate Transactions

IEMA strongly recommends ALL homebuyers have an indoor radon test performed prior to purchase or taking occupancy, and mitigated if elevated levels are found. It is not in the best interest of the buyer or seller to rely on a radon measurement performed by anyone other than a licensed measurement professional or technician. Elevated radon concentrations can easily be reduced by a qualified, licensed radon mitigator.

Test Options for Real Estate Transactions

Conduct a short-term radon test in each of the lowest structural areas of the home. For example, if the house has one or more of the following foundation types, e.g., basement, crawl space, slab-on-grade, a test in each area is required for licensed professional measurements.

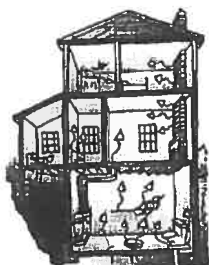
What to Look for in Short-Term Real Estate Testing Options

Option	Detector Location	What to do Next
Simultaneous Two short-term tests, 48 hours or longer, performed at the same time.	Two detectors, four inches apart, in each of the lowest structural areas suitable for occupancy.	Fix the home if the average of the two tests is 4 picoCuries per liter (pCi/L) or more.
Continuous Monitor Test One test, 48 hours or longer, performed with an active continuous monitor that integrates and records radon levels hourly.	Continuous monitor placed in each of the lowest structural area suitable for occupancy.	Fix the home if the average radon level is 4 pCi/L or more.

Short-term tests may last between two and 90 days. Most last between two and seven days. Tests between seven and 90 days are usually impractical for real estate transactions. Examples of short-term detectors used in real estate testing include: activated charcoal canisters, charcoal liquid scintillation vials, electret chambers and continuous radon monitors.

If your tests don't agree, contact the IEMA-Division of Nuclear Safety

If your simultaneous or sequential tests are not in agreement (or if you're not sure whether or not they agree), contact the IEMA-Division of Nuclear Safety Radon Program or your licensed radon measurement professional.



When do you average radon test results?

The only time radon test results can be averaged is when two test results are placed simultaneously. Test results from different areas, such as above the crawl space and in the basement, are considered two different tests. Results are each independent of the other and are reported independently, such as basement result of 4.2 pCi/L and family room over crawl space result of 6.1 pCi/L. With an elevated radon level in any one of the lowest structural areas, the recommendation is to fix the house.



Interference with successful completion of a radon measurement is illegal in Illinois .

IEMA-Division of Nuclear Safety Recommendations for Real Estate Radon Measurements

- Hire a licensed radon measurement professional.
- Be sure that IEMA-Division of Nuclear Safety Radon Program radon testing protocols are followed.
- Contact the IEMA-Division of Nuclear Safety Radon Program if you are uncertain about anything regarding radon testing. www.radon.illinois.gov

Disclosure of Radon Information

The Illinois Radon Awareness Act and the Illinois Real Property Disclosure Act requires that a seller of a home disclose information if aware of unsafe concentrations of radon in the home. The acts do not require that testing or remediation work be conducted. However, many relocation companies and lending institutions, as well as home buyers, request a radon test when purchasing a house. Sellers and brokers are cautioned to err on the side of full disclosure of material facts prior to entering into a purchase agreement.

When Testing

Be aware that any test lasting less than a week requires closed-house conditions. Closed-house conditions mean keeping all windows closed, keeping doors closed except for normal entry and exit, and not operating fans or other machines which bring air in from outside (except for fans that are part of a radon reduction system, or small exhaust fans that operate for only short periods of time).

- Before Testing: Begin closed-house conditions at least 12 hours before the start of the short-term test.
- During Testing: Maintain closed-house conditions during the entire duration of the short term test, especially for tests less than one week in duration. Operate home heating or cooling systems normally during the test. For tests lasting less than one week, only operate air conditioning units that recirculate interior air.

Note that professional measurement licensees are required to post Radon Measurement in Progress Notifications at every building entry.

Where the test should be conducted

Place the detector or detectors in each lowest area suitable for occupancy, such as:

- a family room, living room, den, playroom, bedroom, workshop, or exercise room;
- in the lowest level suitable for occupancy, even if it isn't currently used but could be, without renovating.

For instance, if the house has one or more of the following foundation types, e.g., basement, crawl space, slab-on-grade, a test should be performed in the basement and in at least one room over the crawlspace and slab-on-grade area. If an elevated radon concentration is found and confirmed in one of these areas, fix the house.

DO NOT MEASURE:

- in the kitchen, laundry room and bathroom (because fan systems and humidity may affect some detectors); or
- in crawl spaces, on floor or wall cracks, or right next to a sump pump, as this may cause a false high reading.

The detector should be placed:

- in an area where it will not be disturbed;
- at least three feet from doors and windows to the outside;
- at least one foot from exterior walls;
- 20 inches to 6 feet from the floor;
- at least four inches away from other objects horizontally and directly above the detector;
- away from drafts; and
- four feet from heat, fireplaces, furnaces, and away from direct sunlight and areas of high humidity.

If the test results show radon levels above 4 pCi/L

Contact the IEMA-Division of Nuclear Safety Radon Program. Staff can provide names and addresses of professional radon mitigators who are trained to reduce radon concentrations. We also recommend that you see our web site www.radon.illinois.gov or contact the Radon Program for a copy of our brochure, *IEMA-Division of Nuclear Safety Guide to Radon Mitigation*.

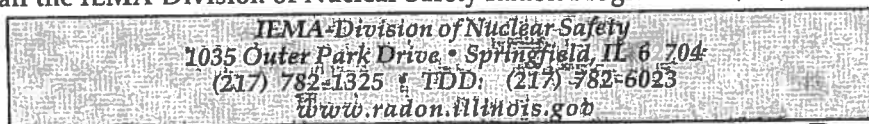
After a radon reduction system is installed

Perform an independent short-term test to ensure that the reduction system is effective. Make sure the system is operating during the entire test.

The IEMA-Division of Nuclear Safety Radon Program can provide:

- Information about radon and radon testing;
- Names of licensed radon measurement professionals;
- Names of licensed radon mitigation professionals trained to reduce radon.

Call the IEMA-Division of Nuclear Safety Radon Program at: 1(800) 325-1245





Illinois REALTORS®
RESIDENTIAL REAL PROPERTY DISCLOSURE REPORT
 (765 ILCS 77/35)

NOTICE: THE PURPOSE OF THIS REPORT IS TO PROVIDE PROSPECTIVE BUYERS WITH INFORMATION ABOUT MATERIAL DEFECTS IN THE RESIDENTIAL REAL PROPERTY BEFORE THE SIGNING OF A CONTRACT. THIS REPORT DOES NOT LIMIT THE PARTIES' RIGHT TO CONTRACT FOR THE SALE OF RESIDENTIAL REAL PROPERTY IN "AS IS" CONDITION. UNDER COMMON LAW, SELLERS WHO DISCLOSE MATERIAL DEFECTS MAY BE UNDER A CONTINUING OBLIGATION TO ADVISE THE PROSPECTIVE BUYERS ABOUT THE CONDITION OF THE RESIDENTIAL REAL PROPERTY EVEN AFTER THE REPORT IS DELIVERED TO THE PROSPECTIVE BUYER. COMPLETION OF THIS REPORT BY THE SELLER CREATES LEGAL OBLIGATIONS ON THE SELLER; THEREFORE SELLER MAY WISH TO CONSULT AN ATTORNEY PRIOR TO COMPLETION OF THIS REPORT.

Property Address: 2511e 158th St. N. East Moline IL 61244
 City, State & Zip Code: 90 Grand City Bank, Administrator
 Seller's Name: Bonnie Ellis Estate

This Report is a disclosure of certain conditions of the residential real property listed above in compliance with the Residential Real Property Disclosure Act. This information is provided as of December 31, 2024. The disclosures herein shall not be deemed warranties of any kind by the seller or any person representing any party in this transaction.

In this form, "aware" means to have actual notice or actual knowledge without any specific investigation or inquiry. In this form, a "material defect" means a condition that would have a substantial adverse effect on the value of the residential real property or that would significantly impair the health or safety of future occupants of the residential real property unless the seller reasonably believes that the condition has been corrected.

The seller discloses the following information with the knowledge that even though the statements herein are not deemed to be warranties, prospective buyers may choose to rely on this information in deciding whether or not and on what terms to purchase the residential real property.

The seller represents that to the best of his or her actual knowledge, the following statements have been accurately noted as "yes" (correct), "no" (incorrect), or "not applicable" to the property being sold. If the seller indicates that the response to any statement, except number 1, is yes or not applicable, the seller shall provide an explanation in the additional information area of this form.

- | | YES | NO | N/A | |
|-----|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Seller has occupied the property within the last 12 months.
(If "no," please identify capacity or explain relationship to property.)
<u>Seller is Exempt under Section 15 (3)</u> |
| 2. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | I currently have flood hazard insurance on the property. |
| 3. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | I am aware of flooding or recurring leakage problems in the crawl space or basement. |
| 4. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | I am aware that the property is located in a floodplain. |
| 5. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | I am aware of material defects in the basement or foundation (including cracks and bulges). |
| 6. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | I am aware of leaks or material defects in the roof, ceilings, or chimney. |
| 7. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | I am aware of material defects in the walls, windows, doors, or floors. |
| 8. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | I am aware of material defects in the electrical system. |
| 9. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | I am aware of material defects in the plumbing system (includes such things as water heater, sump pump, water treatment system, sprinkler system, and swimming pool). |
| 10. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | I am aware of material defects in the well or well equipment. |
| 11. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | I am aware of unsafe conditions in the drinking water. |
| 12. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | I am aware of material defects in the heating, air conditioning, or ventilating systems. |
| 13. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | I am aware of material defects in the fireplace or wood burning stove. |
| 14. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | I am aware of material defects in the septic, sanitary sewer, or other disposal system. |
| 15. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | I am aware of unsafe concentrations of radon on the premises. |
| 16. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | I am aware of unsafe concentrations of or unsafe conditions relating to asbestos on the premises. |
| 17. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | I am aware of unsafe concentrations of or unsafe conditions relating to lead paint, lead water pipes, lead plumbing pipes or lead in the soil on the premises. |
| 18. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | I am aware of mine subsidence, underground pits, settlement, sliding, upheaval, or other earth stability defects on the premises. |
| 19. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | I am aware of current infestations of termites or other wood boring insects. |
| 20. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | I am aware of a structural defect caused by previous infestations of termites or other wood boring insects. |
| 21. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | I am aware of underground fuel storage tanks on the property. |
| 22. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | I am aware of boundary or lot line disputes. |
| 23. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | I have received notice of violation of local, state or federal laws or regulations relating to this property, which violation has not been corrected. |
| 24. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | I am aware that this property has been used for the manufacture of methamphetamine as defined in Section 10 of the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act. |

Note: These disclosures are not intended to cover the common elements of a condominium, but only the actual residential real property including limited common elements allocated to the exclusive use thereof that form an integral part of the condominium unit.

Note: These disclosures are intended to reflect the current condition of the premises and do not include previous problems, if any, that the seller reasonably believes have been corrected.

If any of the above are marked "not applicable" or "yes", please explain here or use additional pages, if necessary: _____

Check here if additional pages used: _____

Seller certifies that seller has prepared this report and certifies that the information provided is based on the actual notice or actual knowledge of the seller without any specific investigation or inquiry on the part of the seller. The seller hereby authorizes any person representing any principal in this transaction to provide a copy of this report, and to disclose any information in the report, to any person in connection with any actual or anticipated sale of the property.

THE SELLER ACKNOWLEDGES THAT THE SELLER IS REQUIRED TO PROVIDE THIS DISCLOSURE REPORT TO THE PROSPECTIVE BUYER BEFORE THE SIGNING OF THE CONTRACT AND HAS A CONTINUING OBLIGATION, PURSUANT TO SECTION 30 OF THE RESIDENTIAL REAL PROPERTY DISCLOSURE ACT, TO SUPPLEMENT THIS DISCLOSURE PRIOR TO CLOSING.

Seller: Bonnie Ellis Estate
Quadrant Bank Administrator Date: 12-31-2024
Sydney E. Terborgh & P. for Fiduciary Office

Seller: _____ Date: _____

THE PROSPECTIVE BUYER IS AWARE THAT THE PARTIES MAY CHOOSE TO NEGOTIATE AN AGREEMENT FOR THE SALE OF THE PROPERTY SUBJECT TO ANY OR ALL MATERIAL DEFECTS DISCLOSED IN THIS REPORT ("AS IS"). THIS DISCLOSURE IS NOT A SUBSTITUTE FOR ANY INSPECTIONS OR WARRANTIES THAT THE PROSPECTIVE BUYER OR SELLER MAY WISH TO OBTAIN OR NEGOTIATE. THE FACT THAT THE SELLER IS NOT AWARE OF A PARTICULAR CONDITION OR PROBLEM IS NO GUARANTEE THAT IT DOES NOT EXIST. THE PROSPECTIVE BUYER IS AWARE THAT THE PROSPECTIVE BUYER MAY REQUEST AN INSPECTION OF THE PREMISES PERFORMED BY A QUALIFIED PROFESSIONAL.

Prospective Buyer: _____ Date: _____ Time: _____

Prospective Buyer: _____ Date: _____ Time: _____

A COPY OF SECTIONS 5 THROUGH 65 OF ARTICLE 2 OF THE RESIDENTIAL REAL PROPERTY DISCLOSURE ACT IS AFFIXED HERETO AND SHOULD BE REVIEWED BY PROSPECTIVE BUYER.

RESIDENTIAL REAL PROPERTY DISCLOSURE ACT
ARTICLE 2: DISCLOSURES
765 ILCS 7715 et seq.

Section 5. Definitions: As used in this Act, unless the context otherwise requires the following terms have the meaning given in this section:

“Residential real property” means real property improved with not less than one nor more than four residential dwelling units: units in residential cooperatives; or, condominium units including the limited common elements allocated to the exclusive use thereof that form an integral part of the condominium unit. The term includes a manufactured home as defined in subdivision (53) of Section 9-102 of the Uniform Commercial Code that is real property as defined in the Conveyance and Encumbrance of Manufactured Homes as Real Property and Severance Act.

“Seller” means every person or entity who:

- (1) is a beneficiary of an Illinois land trust; or
- (2) has an interest, legal or equitable, in residential property as:
 - i. an owner;
 - ii. a beneficiary of a trust;
 - iii. a beneficiary pursuant to testate disposition, intestate succession, or a transfer on death instrument; or
 - iv. a contract purchaser or lessee of a ground lease.

“Seller” does not include a party to a transfer that is exempt under Section 15.

“Prospective buyer” means any person or entity negotiating or offering to become an owner or lessee of a ground lease of residential real property by means of a transfer for value to which this Act applies.

“Contract” means a written agreement by the seller and prospective buyer that would, subject to the satisfaction of any negotiated contingencies, require the prospective buyer to accept a transfer of the residential real property.

Section 10. Applicability. Except as provided in Section 15, this Act applies to any transfer by sale, exchange, installment land sale-contract, assignment of beneficial interest, lease with an option to purchase, ground lease or assignment of ground lease of residential real property.

Section 15. Seller Exemptions. A seller in any of the following transfers is exempt from this Act, regardless of whether a disclosure report is delivered:

- (1) Transfers pursuant to court order, including, but not limited to, transfers ordered by a probate court in administration of an estate, transfers between spouses resulting from a judgment of dissolution of marriage or legal separation, transfers pursuant to an order of possession, transfers by a trustee in bankruptcy, transfers by eminent domain and transfers resulting from a decree for specific performance.
- (2) Transfers from a mortgagor to a mortgagee by deed in lieu of foreclosure or consent judgment, transfer by judicial deed issued pursuant to a foreclosure sale to the successful bidder or the assignee of a certificate of sale, transfer by a collateral assignment of a beneficial interest of a land trust, or a transfer by a mortgagee or a successor in interest to the mortgagee’s secured position or a beneficiary under a deed in trust who has acquired the real property by deed in lieu of foreclosure, consent judgment or judicial deed issued pursuant to a foreclosure sale.
- (3) Transfers by a fiduciary in the course of the administration of a decedent’s estate, guardianship, conservatorship, or trust. As used in this paragraph, “trust” includes an Illinois land trust.
- (4) Transfers from one co-owner to one or more other co-owners.
- (5) Transfers from a decedent pursuant to testate disposition, intestate succession, or a transfer on death instrument.
- (6) Transfers made to a spouse, or to a person or persons in the lineal line of consanguinity of one or more of the sellers.
- (7) Transfers from an entity that has taken title to residential real property from a seller for the purpose of assisting in the relocation of the seller, so long as the entity makes available to all prospective buyers a copy of the disclosure report furnished to the entity by the seller.
- (8) Transfers to or from any governmental entity.
- (9) Transfers of newly constructed residential real property that has never been occupied. This does not include rehabilitation of existing residential real property.

Section 20. Disclosure Report Requirements. A seller of residential real property shall complete all items in the disclosure report described in Section 35. The seller shall deliver to the prospective buyer the written disclosure report required by this Act before the signing of a contract.

Section 25. Liability of seller.

- (a) The seller is not liable for any error, inaccuracy, or omission of any information delivered pursuant to this Act if (i) the seller had no knowledge of the error, inaccuracy, or omission, (ii) the error, inaccuracy, or omission was based on a reasonable belief that a material defect or other matter not disclosed had been corrected, or (iii) the error, inaccuracy, or omission was based on information provided by a public agency or by a licensed engineer, land surveyor, structural pest control operator, or by a contractor about matters within the scope of the contractor’s occupation and the seller had no knowledge of the error, inaccuracy, or omission.
- (b) The seller shall disclose material defects of which the seller has actual knowledge.
- (c) The seller is not obligated by this Act to make any specific investigation or inquiry in an effort to complete the disclosure statement.

Section 30. Disclosure report supplement. If, prior to closing, any seller becomes aware of an error, inaccuracy, or omission in any prior disclosure report or supplement after delivery of that disclosure report or supplement to a prospective buyer, that seller shall supplement the prior disclosure report or supplement with a written supplemental disclosure, delivered by any method set forth in Section 50.

Section 35. Disclosure report form. . . . [omitted]

Section 40. Material defect.

- (a) If a seller discloses a material defect in the Residential Real Property Disclosure Report, including a response to any statement that is answered “yes” except numbers 1 and 2, and, in violation of Section 20, it is delivered to the prospective buyer after all parties have signed a contract, the prospective buyer, within 5 business days after receipt of that report, may terminate the contract or other agreement with the return of all earnest money deposits or down payments paid by the prospective buyer in the transaction without any liability to or recourse by the seller.
- (b) If a seller discloses a material defect in a supplement to this disclosure report, the prospective buyer shall not have a right to terminate unless:
 - (i) the material defect results from an error, inaccuracy, or omission of which the seller had actual knowledge at the time the prior disclosure was completed and signed by the seller; (ii) the material defect is not repairable prior to closing; or (iii) the material defect is repairable prior to closing, but within 5 business days after the delivery of the supplemental disclosure, the seller declines, or otherwise fails to agree in writing, to repair the material defect.
- (c) The right to terminate the contract, however, shall no longer exist after the conveyance of the residential real property. For purposes of this Act the termination shall be deemed to be made when written notice of termination is delivered to at least one of the sellers by any method set forth

in Section 50, at the contact information provided by any seller or indicated in the contract or other agreement. Nothing in subsection (a) or (b) shall limit the remedies available under the contract or Section 55.

Section 45. Other Law. This Act is not intended to limit remedies or modify any obligation to disclose created by any other statute or that may exist in common law in order to avoid fraud, misrepresentation, or deceit in the transaction.

Section 50. Delivery of disclosure report. Delivery of the Residential Real Property Disclosure Report provided by this Act shall be by:

(1) personal delivery or facsimile, email, or other electronic delivery to the prospective buyer at the contact information provided by the prospective buyer or indicated in the contract or other agreement;

(2) depositing the report with the United States Postal Service, postage prepaid, first class mail, addressed to the prospective buyer at the address provided by the prospective buyer or indicated on the contract or other agreement; or

(3) depositing the report with an alternative delivery service such as Federal Express or UPS, delivery charges prepaid, addressed to the prospective buyer at the address provided by the prospective buyer or indicated on the contract or other agreement.

For purposes of this Act, delivery to one prospective buyer is deemed delivery to all prospective buyers. Delivery to an authorized individual acting on behalf of a prospective buyer constitutes delivery to all prospective buyers. Delivery of the Report is effective upon receipt by the prospective buyer. Receipt may be acknowledged on the Report, in an agreement for the conveyance of the residential real property, or shown in any other verifiable manner.

Section 55. Violations and damages. If the seller fails or refuses to provide the disclosure report prior to the conveyance of the residential real property, the prospective buyer shall have the right to terminate the contract. A seller who knowingly violates or fails to perform any duty prescribed by any provision of this Act or who discloses any information on the Residential Real Property Disclosure Report that the seller knows to be false shall be liable in the amount of actual damages and court costs, and the court may award reasonable attorney's fees incurred by the prevailing party.

Section 60. Limitation of Action. No action for violation of this Act may be commenced later than one year from the earlier of the date of possession, date of occupancy or date of recording of an instrument of conveyance of the residential real property.

Section 65. Disclosure Report Form; Contents; Copy of Act. A copy of Sections 5 through 65 of Article 2 of this Act, excluding Section 35, must be printed on or as a part of the Residential Real Property Disclosure Report form.

Date provided to Buyer: 12-31-2024

Seller: Bonnie Ellis Estate, One Kings Bank Administrator
by Marie F. [unclear] VP or Fiduciary Officer