

Maine Association of REALTORS®

Residential Property Transaction Booklet An Informational Guide for Clients

--- Includes ---

Property Transaction Questions & Answers
List of Professional Associations and Government Agencies



PROPERTY TRANSACTION QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The purchase of property is a very significant act for many people. You have taken an important step by contacting a REALTOR® to be your agent in the transaction. Agency relationships are more satisfying to both buyer and agent if all parties understand the scope of the responsibilities of each in the transaction.

Your REALTOR® will be assisting you in many ways during the course of your real estate transaction. One of the ways your REALTOR® will help you is by directing you to information sources and specialized professionals who are especially equipped to answer certain questions, perform certain tasks or handle certain aspects of the transaction. Some issues are also the buyer's or seller's responsibility. To avoid misunderstandings, and to make sure you have adequate information so that you know what to expect, the following questions and answers cover some common issues regarding the responsibilities of the seller, the buyer, the real estate professional and other appropriate professionals.

DISCLOSURE RESPONSIBILITIES

First and foremost, buyers, sellers and agents have an obligation to deal honestly with each other.

Every property has defects; some small and some large, some obvious and some not so obvious. Some sellers have lived with a defect that they view as unimportant but it may be important to the buyer. This section deals with what must be disclosed and the format in which it must be disclosed.

Question 1: What must a seller disclose about the property?

Answer: A seller must disclose known material defects about the property. Typically, a seller would make these disclosures on a Property Disclosure Form. In virtually all cases, a buyer will discover any problems once the buyer occupies the property. By disclosing all problems up front, the seller can avoid the surprise that many times provokes a lawsuit.

Question 2: What is the Property Disclosure Form?

Answer: Among other things, a Property Disclosure Form asks the seller to list whether or not the various features are in operating condition. It allows a seller to state whether the seller is aware of a variety of common issues such as environmental hazards and other matters that might affect the property. Real estate agents have an additional duty under license law to perform a visual inspection and ask additional questions. Adding "as is" does not exempt a seller from disclosing known material defects about the property.

Question 3: Must the seller correct the defects in the property?

Answer: No, the seller has no obligation to correct defects, known or discovered unless the seller has agreed to do so in writing. Any correction of the defects is a matter of negotiation as part of the Purchase & Sale Agreement.

Question 4: What are the buyer's responsibilities in the transaction?

Answer: A buyer must take an active role in the transaction. Rather than passively waiting for the seller to volunteer information, a buyer has an obligation to inspect the property and ask questions. All real property and improvements contain defects and conditions which are not readily apparent and which may affect the value or desirability of the property. The buyer should review the Property Disclosure Form with a particular eye to questions answered "unknown" or left unanswered. Keep in mind, the buyer should not rely on the agent to verify any statements by the seller. Because conditions and defects are often difficult to locate and

discover, all buyers should obtain independent inspections by appropriate professionals to ascertain facts important to him or her.

Question 5: What obligation does a buyer have to investigate facts regarding the property?

Answer: The buyer should request any information important to the buyer that could affect the property's value or desirability. Since neither the seller nor the agents are always aware of a buyer's particular needs, the buyer must request information in areas of interest or importance to the buyer. Some information will be disclosed as a matter of course, but the buyer should at least take responsibility to assure that all important issues are verified and addressed. At the very least, if an issue is not addressed in disclosure documents or other reports, the buyer should affirmatively raise it. For example, if the buyer is concerned about the future development of raw land in back of the property, the buyer should ask the agent. One way for a buyer to inquire about these issues is to write a list of any such concerns and give the list to the buyer's agent. The agent may not have the information, in which case the agent may direct the buyer to a source or the appropriate professional who can provide the information through inspections or other means. If the buyer never raises an issue, the agent will assume that the disclosure documents cover areas of concern to the buyer.

Question 6: What are the agent's disclosure responsibilities in the transaction?

Answer: A real estate brokerage agency engaged by a seller shall treat all prospective buyers honestly and may not knowingly give false information and shall disclose in a timely manner to a prospective buyer all material defects pertaining to the physical condition of the property of which the real estate brokerage agency knew or, acting in a reasonable manner, should have known. A real estate brokerage agency is not liable to a buyer for providing false information to the buyer if the false information was provided to the real estate brokerage agency by the seller and the real estate brokerage agency did not know, or acting in a reasonable manner, should not have known that the information was false. A real estate brokerage agency is not obligated to discover latent defects in the property.

Since conditions and defects are often difficult to locate and discover, and since the agent often relies on the statements of the owner of the property, the agent does not guarantee, and in no way assumes responsibility for, the condition of the property.

An agent representing a buyer shall disclose to the buyer material facts of which an agency has actual knowledge or, if acting in a reasonable manner, should have known concerning the transaction. However, the buyer is still obligated to conduct his/her own inspection of the physical condition of the property.

Question 7: How does a buyer protect him or herself from defects after closing?

Answer: There are home warranties and other insurance policies available that cover certain types of defects. These are usually purchased separately. Neither the seller nor the agents involved warrant the condition of the property against defects that occur or are discovered after closing, unless they specifically agree in writing. Though the seller and the agents must make certain disclosures, this does not mean that the seller or agents warrant the property to be free from defects or agree to correct defects which occur or are discovered after the closing. Requesting contingencies and inspection rights are critical to a buyer as they enable a buyer to ascertain the condition of the property before closing and negotiate possible solutions to any problems before electing to go forward with the transaction.

INSPECTIONS AND INVESTIGATIONS

Question 8: Since the seller must make disclosures, is it still necessary for the buyer to obtain inspections and investigate the property?

Answer: Yes. Many times the seller does not know about a defect or problem. For example, a seller may not be aware that a repair was done incorrectly and therefore the problem still exists. Alternatively, something that may be unimportant to the seller (i.e., a defect that they have lived with for years) may be an issue for the

buyer. The agent's disclosure may also not reveal issues of importance to the buyer. An inspection by an appropriate professional can help the buyer determine the condition of the property and address issues that the buyer deems important. Since the agent will not always know what is important to the buyer, the buyer should communicate, in writing, any issues of significance to the buyer's agent.

Question 9: Does a buyer have a responsibility to obtain information about the property?

Answer: Yes. A buyer must inspect the property and ascertain facts through diligent attention and observation. A buyer should make careful observations, examine the property and request or otherwise obtain any records important to the buyer. These requests should be made in writing.

Question 10: Does the agent have a responsibility to obtain information about the property?

Answer: A licensee listing a property which is either residential, a residential lot, a commercial property with a residential component, or a licensee representing a buyer in such a transaction, when the property is not listed with an agency, shall ask the seller for information about the water supply, insulation, waste disposal system and known hazardous materials.

Question 11: What types of non-physical conditions should the buyer investigate?

Answer: The type and scope of the investigation the buyer makes will depend on the specific needs of the buyer. A buyer may have various plans for the property, such as remodeling, renting or other use. Since neither the seller nor the agents involved may know of the buyer's intent, the buyer needs to satisfy him or herself as to these matters. The following are just some of the property's non-physical conditions that the buyer may wish to address:

- Governmental requirements and limitations
- Absence of required governmental permits, inspections, certificates, or other determinations affecting the property
- Limitations, restrictions, and requirements affecting the use of the property
- Rent and occupancy restrictions
- Neighborhood or area conditions
- Schools
- Proximity and adequacy of law enforcement, crime statistics, proximity of registered sex offenders and/or other criminals
- Proximity to fire protection and other governmental services
- Proximity to commercial, industrial, or agricultural services
- Existing and proposed transportation, construction, and development which may affect noise, view, or traffic, airport noise, noise or odor from any source
- Wild and domestic animals; other nuisances, hazards or circumstances
- Possible lack of compliance with any governing documents or homeowners' association requirements
- Adequacy and condition of common areas and facilities of common interest developments (e.g., condominiums)
- Violations of governing documents of homeowners' association requirements of common interest developments
- Information regarding homeowners' associations, including, but not limited to, minutes, financial statements, pending special assessments, claims, and litigation
- Conditions and influences of significance to specific cultures and religions, or to the personal needs, requirements and preferences of the buyer

Since a buyer may have a wide range of concerns, including non-physical aspects of the property, a buyer desiring additional information or investigation of issues should discuss these with the agent and, if the agent

consents to inquiring further, should get a written agreement to that effect. Many times, the agent will respond with directing a buyer to the appropriate inspector or consultant.

Question 12: Is the seller required to fix defects that are discovered as a result of any inspection prior to closing?

Answer: Generally the answer is no, but it really depends on the Purchase and Sale Agreement. Unless specifically agreed to in writing, a sale of real estate does not include any warranty as to any system, component, or aspect of the property. Agents do not warrant the property or its features.

Question 13: Is the seller required to fix defects that are discovered after the transaction closes?

Answer: Generally no. This is why it is so important that buyers follow through with their obligation to investigate the property before completing the transaction. As stated earlier, agents do not warrant the property or its features and a seller does not warrant any system, component, or aspect of the property unless he or she specifically agrees to do so in writing. Defects or problems that occur after the transaction closes are the responsibility of the new owner. Home warranty or maintenance policies can be purchased to cover some items. Homeowners' insurance may also cover damage caused by certain defects.

Question 14: What aspects of the property should the buyer investigate?

Answer: The buyer should investigate every physical or non-physical aspect of the property and surrounding neighborhood about which he or she is concerned. The following are some, but not all, of the conditions the buyer should investigate or inspect and which professionals are qualified under each category:

Item	What It Covers and Explanation	Appropriate Professional
Size	Square footage, room dimensions	Licensed or Certified Appraiser; Buyer measurement if square footage is of a material consideration in purchase.
Age of Structure and Additions	Age of property improvements	Municipal records
Waste Disposal System	Age, location, type, size, adequacy, capacity and condition of sewer and septic systems and components. Compliance with Local and State codes.	Municipal and State records; Code Enforcement Officer of Town; licensed soils evaluator (scientist); local plumbing inspectors
Water Supply (public & private)	Water quality, quantity, availability and use restrictions. Performance of well systems and components. Roots growing onto pipes in public systems.	General Building Inspectors, Water Quality Testing Labs, Well and Water Consultants, Well and Drilling Contractors, Local Water Utilities
Condition of Structure, Systems and Components	Built-in appliances, foundation, roof, plumbing, heating, air conditioning, electrical systems, mechanical, security, pool/spa, other structural and non-structural systems and components. Personal property if included in the sale. Insulation, energy efficiency of the property	General building inspector, other licensed contractors to answer your specific concerns, Energy Consultant/Inspector.

Property Lines and Boundaries; Lot Size	Property lines and boundaries. Fences, hedges, walls, and other natural or constructed barriers or markers should not be relied on to establish property boundaries. Lot size.	Registries of deed, Municipal records, licensed surveyor to establish boundaries through staked survey
Encroachments, Setbacks, Floodplain, Easements	Boundaries and land issues affecting the property	Mortgage loan inspection, surveyor, Registry of Deeds, Municipal records, title attorney
Land Use, Zoning & Other Codes	Compliance with existing codes (e.g., building, fire, plumbing & electrical), permitted uses (e.g., subdivisions, expansions), setbacks, restrictions, land use, tree growth, farmland and open space, shoreland zoning and resource protection, compliance with Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), endangered species/natural habitat	Code Enforcement Officers, Local and State Agencies, Surveyors, Appraisers
Title Issues	Liens, Easements, Restrictions, Association/Condominium Restrictions, Covenants, Private Road issues (e.g., private road maintenance), Types of Deeds, Types of Ownership	Title Attorneys, title insurance companies, Association/Condominium officers
Environmental Hazards and Issues on the property and Surrounding Areas	Any concerns you may have about environmental issues inside & outside the property and surrounding areas including but not limited to Air Quality (e.g., radon, asbestos, odors), contaminated soil and water (e.g., MBTE, radon, arsenic, lead), fuel or chemical storage tanks, hazardous waste (e.g., dump site, junk yards), electromagnetic fields, nuclear sources, neighborhood noise issues	Local, State & Federal Agencies; Environmental Consultants; Water Quality laboratories; general building inspectors.
Lead-Based Paint	Testing for presence of lead in paint, dust, soil, water, and/or any other areas in or around the property	Lead inspector, lead assessor, general building inspector
Mold	Inspecting for presence of moisture problem which may have led to mold or moisture issues	Home inspector, Certified Industrial Hygienist
Property Stigmas	Any influences or occurrences that might be of concern to you, such as death, suicide, supernatural phenomena, fire or crimes.	Local media, law enforcement agencies, fire departments, neighbors, previous owners, local historical societies.
Neighborhood & Community Issues	Schools, crimes, municipal services, medical services, utility availability, sex offender registration (in Maine, http://www.informe.org/sor or call 207-624-7100)	Municipal officials, school districts, chambers of commerce, law enforcement agencies, hospitals, local utility companies (e.g., telephone companies, cable companies, power companies)

Question 15: How should a buyer select other service professionals such as a building inspector or attorney?

Answer: There are many professionals and service providers (including lending institutions, loan brokers, title insurers, title and closing companies, inspectors, structural pest control companies, contractors and home warranty companies) who assist buyers. Unless otherwise agreed, the person hiring the provider ultimately makes the selection. Service providers should be selected based on their qualifications, the scope of their service, satisfaction of previous clients and the price of their service. Keep in mind that if agents provide the buyer or seller names of providers or other professional persons, (1) the agents do not guarantee the performance of any providers, and (2) the buyer and seller are free to select providers other than those referred or recommended by the agents. Many service providers are members of professional trade associations. A list of such associations and/or governmental agencies overseeing the provider's function is located at the end of this booklet.

Question 16: How do I select a home inspector?

Answer: As with any professional, a buyer will want to check a home inspector's references and ask questions, such as whether the inspector has any licenses, carries professional liability insurance, belongs to a professional trade association and provides written reports. Buyers should find out what items the inspector's report covers to ensure that items important to the buyer will be addressed. The scope of the report and any limitations or disclaimers should also be examined. An appraiser is not a home inspector.

Question 17: What are the different water tests?

Answer: Standard water test kits include several different options for testing a property's water supply. The testing lab can screen the sample for as little or as much as they are directed to do. The cost will vary depending on what tests they are required to perform. Most lenders simply require a standard set of tests designated to ensure the water meets a "drinkable" threshold. Water can be determined to be "drinkable" but still contain elements that cause odors, coloration, staining of fixtures or laundry and taste problems. In addition, governmental authorities are warning about possible health issues resulting from the presence of elements such as radon, lead and arsenic in the water supply. Buyers should think carefully about the types of tests they want performed on the property's water supply and not simply rely on the standard tests performed at the request of a lender.

Question 18: How much is too much arsenic in water?

Answer: When well water is tested for arsenic, the testing lab will often report how much is present as the number of milligrams of arsenic per liter of water (a liter is about a quart). Shorthand for milligrams per liter is "mg/L." The current drinking water standard for arsenic is 0.01 milligrams per liter of water (or 0.01 mg/L). This standard was adopted in 2002 by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to protect the water quality of public water systems.

Question 19: What can I do if my water has high arsenic levels?

Answer: If the arsenic level in your water is greater than 0.01 mg/L, the Maine Bureau of Health recommends that you stop using your well water for drinking and preparing food. Bottled water can be used for these purposes as a quick way to decrease the amount of arsenic getting into your body. Arsenic is rather quickly removed from your body. Most of the arsenic in your body will be gone several days after stopping use of water for drinking and cooking. Do not attempt to remove arsenic from water by boiling.

Which treatment system or combined systems are best for you will depend on several factors, such as: 1) how high your arsenic water levels are and therefore how much needs to be removed; 2) whether you want to treat all water coming into the house or just water at one or two sinks; and 3) the chemistry of your water - some treatment systems do not remove certain forms of arsenic very well. Cost of systems can range from \$500 to \$3000 dollars. A water treatment specialist should always be consulted prior to buying a water treatment system; and always retest your water after installing a new system to make sure the arsenic has been removed.

Question 20: What are the lead paint disclosure requirements?

Answer: Section 1018 of the Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992 requires the disclosure of known information on lead-based paint and lead-based paint hazards before the sale or lease of most residential housing built before 1978. The disclosure obligations of this law must be met before ratification of a contract for sale or lease. The requirements can be summarized as follows:

- Sellers and landlords must disclose known lead-based paint and lead-based paint hazards and provide available reports to buyers and tenants.
- Sellers and landlords must give buyers and renters a pamphlet published by HUD/EPA entitled "*Protect Your Family From Lead in Your Home*".
- Homebuyers will get a 10-day period to conduct a lead-based paint inspection or risk assessment at their own expense, if desired. The number of days can be changed by mutual consent.
- Sales contracts and leasing arrangements must include certain mandatory lead warning statements to ensure that disclosure and notification actually took place.

Failure to comply with this federal law can result in fines, penalties and significant civil liability.

Question 19: What is the difference between a survey and a mortgage loan inspection?

Answer: A mortgage loan inspection is not a survey. It is a land surveyor's professional opinion, based only on limited information, of the location of the property's improvements relative to the apparent boundary lines of the properties. The purpose of the mortgage loan inspection is to determine the absence of any obvious boundary problems so that the title insurer can provide boundary title insurance coverage for the lender. It is prepared for the lender and its title insurer, not the property owner. If the property owner wants to determine the boundaries of the property, a full boundary survey would be needed. With a full boundary survey, a land surveyor is certifying what the actual boundaries are, as opposed to a mortgage loan inspection where the land surveyor is only making a limited certification as to what the boundaries appear to be.

Question 21: What is title insurance and should I purchase it?

Answer: In most residential transactions in Maine, the title to the property is reviewed by a lawyer and certified to the lender. In many cases, the lender also receives a title insurance policy. The homebuyer, however, often leaves the closing with no protection against title problems except the option of going after their seller under the warranty covenants in their deed. The other available option is to purchase an owner's title insurance policy. For a small, one-time premium, the policy protects you from actual loss resulting from risks covered by the policy, up to the amount of the policy. It will also pay for legal fees in the event your title is challenged. It will provide protection for you and your heirs forever, even after you sell the property if you should ever be sued on the warranty covenants in your deed. An owner's policy does not cover you for everything, however. There are standard exceptions and there may also be specific exceptions based on the title search done for your property. You should carefully review the title insurance commitment before closing to avoid surprises later.

Question 22: What are the protected classes in Maine?

Answer: Federal and State laws require that properties be offered without regard to race, color, religion, sex, handicap/disability, familial status (families with children), ancestry, or national origin. In addition, licensees may not ask or answer questions related to AIDS.

Question 23: What do I need to know about Mold?

Answer: The Centers for Disease Control (CDC) has developed a FACT SHEET about molds available at: <http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/airpollution/mold/stachy.htm> The information below was excerpted from that document.

Q 1. I heard about toxic molds that grow in homes and other buildings. Should I be concerned about a serious health risk to me and my family?

A. The hazards presented by molds that may contain mycotoxins should be considered that same as other common molds which can grow in your house. There is always a little mold everywhere - in the air and on many surfaces. There are very few case reports that toxic molds (those containing certain mycotoxins) inside homes can cause unique or rare, health conditions such as pulmonary hemorrhage or memory loss. These case reports are rare, and a causal link between the presence of the toxic mold and these conditions has not been proven. A common-sense approach should be used for any mold contamination existing inside buildings and homes. The common health concerns from molds include hay-fever like allergic symptoms. Certain individuals with chronic respiratory disease (chronic obstructive pulmonary disorder, asthma) may experience difficulty breathing. Individuals with immune suppressions may be at increased risk for infection from molds. If you or your family members have these conditions, a qualified medical clinician should be consulted for diagnosis and treatment. For the most part, one should take routine measures to prevent mold growth in the home.

Q2. How do molds get in the indoor environment and how do they grow?

A. Molds naturally grow in the indoor environment. Mold spores may also enter your house through open doorways, windows, heating, ventilation, and air conditioning systems. Spores in the air outside also attach themselves to people and animals, making clothing, shoes, bags, and pets convenient vehicles for carrying mold indoors. When mold spores drop on places where there is excessive moisture, such as where leakage may have occurred in roofs, pipes, walls, plant pots, or where there has been flooding, they will grow. Many building materials provide suitable nutrients that encourage mold to grow. Wet cellulose materials, including paper and paper products, cardboard, ceiling tiles, wood, and wood products, are particularly conducive for the growth of some molds. Other materials such as dust, paints, wallpaper, insulation materials, drywall, carpet, fabric, and upholstery, commonly support mold growth.

Q3. Who are the people who are most at risk for health problems associated with exposure to mold?

A. People with allergies may be more sensitive to molds. People with immune suppression or underlying lung disease are more susceptible to fungal infections.

Q4. How do you get the molds out of buildings, including homes, schools and places of employment?

A. In most cases mold can be removed by a thorough cleaning with bleach and water. If you have an extensive amount of mold and you do not think you can manage the cleanup on your own, you may want to contact a professional who has experience in cleaning mold in buildings and homes.

Q5. How do you keep mold out of buildings and homes?

A. As part of routine building maintenance, buildings should be inspected for evidence of water damage and visible mold. The conditions causing mold (such as water leaks, condensation, infiltration, or flooding) should be corrected to prevent mold from growing.

Specific Recommendations: a) Keep humidity level in house below **50%**; b) Use air conditioning or a dehumidifier during humid months; c) Be sure home has adequate ventilation, including exhaust fans in kitchen and bathrooms; d) Use mold inhibitors which can be added to paints; e) Clean bathroom with mold killing products; f) Do not carpet bathrooms; g) Remove and replace flooded carpets.

Summary: In summary, *Stachybotrys chartarum* (*Stachybotrys atra*) and other molds may cause health symptoms that are nonspecific. At present there is no test that proves an association between *Stachybotrys chartarum* (*Stachybotrys atra*) and particular health symptoms. Individuals with persistent symptoms should see their physician. However, if *Stachybotrys chartarum* (*stachybotrys atra*) or other molds are found in a building, prudent practice recommends that they be removed. Use the simplest and most expedient method that properly and safely removes mold.

Question 24: If I am planning to put in a new driveway or entrance onto a state road what do I need to know?

Answer: The Maine Legislature recently passed a bill changing the standards for getting permits for the construction and maintenance of entrances onto any state highway or state aid highway. The Maine Department of Transportation (MDOT) was given authority to limit the number, spacing, design, location and construction of driveways and entrances onto state highways in order to maintain existing posted speeds and ensure safe travel. Given the increased sight distances and driveway separation requirements, lot owners who anticipate accessing onto state highways may have difficulty getting permits even though their parcel satisfies the town's minimum lot size and minimum road frontage requirements. The availability of the access permit should be explored early on in the development process. For further information on these rules, contact DOT at (207) 624-3281 or the MDOT website at www.state.maine.gov/mdot/planning/bureauweb/accesslinks.htm.

Question 25: How can insurance availability/affordability affect the real estate transaction?

Answer: The affordability and availability of insurance affects both buyers and sellers. Buyers will typically be obtaining mortgage financing to pay the purchase price of the property. The lender will require that there be property insurance to cover their interest in the property. If proof of insurance is not available at closing the lender will likely refuse to release the funds and therefore delay or even derail the transaction, either of which can impose both inconvenience and cost to both the buyer and seller. Even in a "cash" transaction the buyer may be hesitant to complete a transaction where insurance is not available to cover the buyer's equity in the property.

Question 26: At what point in a transaction should I apply for homeowner's insurance?

Answer: You should apply immediately after a contract has been accepted. Due to changes in the insurance industry, you may experience difficulty in securing homeowners insurance. Various issues including multi-family properties, rentals, island/coastal, homes with 60 AMPs, diving boards, vicious dogs (including mixed breeds), trampolines, age of home/roof, and a wide range of systems areas including the roof, wiring and heating systems - and others could be problematic from an insurance standpoint. In addition, the insurance industry has access to a database named CLUE that tracks historical information on claims made by an insured or on specific property. Properties with a claims history will be problematic for future buyers. In addition, some vendors are now using credit scoring, bad pay on prior policies, bankruptcy, and history of filing claims as additional underwriting tools. Starting the insurance process early may ensure ability to provide adequate time for addressing any area of difficulty that may arise with insurers.

Question 27: Why is mediation referenced in the contract?

Answer: Mediation is a way to resolve contractual disputes without litigation. It can save the expense and time involved with litigation, and allows the parties to discuss potential ways to resolve a dispute with the assistance of a trained, professional mediator. While the parties do agree to participate in a mediation, they are not bound to agree to a resolution as part of that mediation. Parties may go to court if mediation is not successful. The process for mediation is outlined on the MAR website at <http://me.realtorplace.com>, under Documents You Ask For.

CONCLUSION

Selling or purchasing a property is an important step in one's life. All parties involved play a role in obtaining the information to make informed decisions regarding the property. It is critical that the buyer and seller actively participate in this process to ensure that their needs are addressed.

Professional Associations and Governmental Agencies

Note: Information about the following organizations was correct at the date of publication, but is subject to change.

State of Maine website for all departments and licensing divisions - <http://www.maine.gov>

American Society of Home Inspectors, Northern New England Chapter - (800) 248-2744

Association of Engineering Geologists, New England Chapter - (207) 772-5439

Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers, Maine Section - <http://www.ewh.ieee.org/r1/maine>

Maine Bureau of Health, Division of Community & Family Health, Childhood Lead Poison Prevention Program, - (207) 287-4311- 11 State House Station, Augusta, ME 04333

Maine Bureau of Health, Indoor Air Quality (Radon, Mold) - (207) 287-5676: Drinking Water Program (Arsenic) - (207) 287-3194 - <http://www.maine.gov/dhs/ehu/air/>

Maine Department of Public Safety, State Bureau of Identification (Sex Offender Register) - (207) 624-7100 - <http://www.informe.org/sor>, <http://www.maine.gov>

Maine Indoor Air Quality Council (Mold) - <http://www.miaqc.org>

Maine Municipal Association - (207) 623-8428 - 60 Community Drive, Augusta, ME 04330 - <http://www.memun.org>

Maine State Board for Licensure of Architects, Landscape Architects and Interior Design - (207) 624-8603 - State House Station #35, Augusta, ME 04333 - http://www.maine.gov/pfr/olr/staff_directory.htm

Maine State Board of Certification for Geologists and Soil Scientists - (207) 624-8603, State House Station #35, Augusta, ME 04333

Maine State Board of Licensure for Professional Land Surveyors - (207) 624-8603 - http://www.maine.gov/pfr/olr/staff_directory.htm

Maine State Board of Real Estate Appraisers - (207) 624-8603 - State House Station #35, Augusta, ME 04333 - http://www.maine.gov/pfr/olr/staff_directory.htm

Maine State Board of Registration for Professional Engineers - (207) 287-3236 - 92 State House Station, Augusta, ME 04333 - <http://www.professionals.maineusa.com>

Maine State Certified Lead Inspectors list - (207) 287-2651 - 17 State House Station, Augusta, ME 04333 - <http://www.maine.gov/dep/rwm/lead/licensemainleadprof.htm>

Maine Water Utilities Association - (207) 832-2263 - P.O. Box P, Waldoboro, ME 04572

National Association of Home Inspectors - (800) 448-3942

National Lead Information Center - (800) 424-5323

New England Association of Environmental Professionals - www.neaep.org - PO Box 6296, Boston, MA 02114

U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development, Office of Lead Based Paint Abatement & Poisoning Prevention - 451 7th Street, Room B 133, SW, Washington, DC 20410 - (202) 755-1785

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency New England - General Information Number - (888) 372-7341

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency - Public Information Center - (202) 260-2090

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