Purchase Order Number 14903

This Number Must Appear on all Invoices, Packing Lists, and Packages

ADAMS COUNTY PURCHASE ORDER

Page -Order Date:

1 of 1 07/27/17 Requested Date: 07/27/17

Cost Center:

201032001210

FOB DESTINATION	ADAMS COUNTY HUMAN SERVICES CHILD PROTECTION 7401 NORTH BROADWAY DENVER CO 80221
	FOB DESTINATION

Ln	R	Description / Supplier Item	QTY	UOM	Unit Price	Extended Price	Account Number	Req. No.
1	0	Shiloh IL House Rent		EA	0.0000	13,500.00	201032001210.7915	10382
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	T	erm Tax Rate	<u></u>	Sa	les Tax		Total	Order

Net 30 Days

NA

0.00

13,500.00

ACCEPTANCE OF THIS ORDER IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS ABOVE AND ON THE REVERSE SIDE OF THIS DOCUMENT COLORADO TAX EXEMPT #98-03569

Invoice to: Invoice to: Adams County A/P 4430 S. Adams County Pkwy. Suite C4000A Brighton, CO 80601–8212 720–523–6050 Adams County Purchasing Department 4430 S. Adams County Parkway, Suite C4000A Brighton, CO 80601–8212 720–523–6050

BONASERA, BETHANY K

ADAMS COUNTY AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE

STANDARD LEASE AGREEMENT

This Agreement executed on April 28th 2017 by and between:

The business entity known as Shiloh Home, Inc dba Shiloh Home of 6588 W Ottawa Ave, Littleton, Colorado, 80128, the Tenant(s) may also use the address for any notice, hereinafter known as the "Landlord".

AND

Oue (1) individual(s) known as

Tenant Adams County

hereinsfter known as the "Tenant(s)" agree to the following:

OCCUPANT(S): The Premises is to be occupied strictly as a residential dwelling with the following Two (2) Occupants to reside on the Premises in addition to the Tenant(s) mentioned above:

Occupant Varies
Occupant Varies

OFFER TO RENT: The Landlord hereby rents to the Tenant(s), subject to the following terms and conditions of this Agreement, a single-family home with the address of 6100 E 74th Place, Commerce City, Colorado, 80022 consisting of 1 bathroom(s) and 2 bedroom(s) hereinafter known as the "Premises". The Landlord may not use the address for notices sent to the Tenant(s).

FURPOSE: The Tenant(s) and any Occupant(s) may only use the Premises as a residential dwelling. It may not be used for storage, manufacturing of any type of food or product, professional service(s), or for any commercial use unless otherwise stated in this Agreement.

FURNISHINGS: The Premises is furnished with the following:

Adams County and Shiloh House originally furnished the home with furniture, kitchen supplies, decorations and all of necessities. Adams County is responsible for replacing or maintain any of the furnishings as needed. Shiloh House will provide in-kind donations upon request and availability and all other furnishings to be provided by the Tenant(s). Any damage to the Landlord's furnishings shall be the liability of the Tenant(s), reasonable wear-and-tear excepted, to be billed directly or less the Security Deposit.

APPLIANCES: The Landlord shall provide the following appliances:

Dryer (for Laundry), Hot Water Heater, HVAC, Microwave, Oven(s), Refrigerator, Stove(s), Washer (for Laundry), and all other appliances to be provided by the Tenant(s). Any damage to the Laudlord's appliances shall be the liability of the Tenant(s), reasonable west-and-tear excepted, to be billed directly or less the Security Deposit.

LEASE TERM: This Agreement shall be a fixed-paried arrangement beginning on:

SUBLETTING: The Tenant(s) shall not have the right to sub-let the Premises or any part thereof without the prior written consent of the Landlord. If consent is granted by the Landlord, the Tenant(s) will be responsible for all actions and liabilities of the Sublessee including but not limited to: damage to the Premises, non-payment of rent, and any eviction process (In the event of an eviction the Tenant(s) shall be responsible for all court filing fee(s), representation, and any other fee(s) associated with removing the Sublessee). The consent by the Landlord to one sub-let shall not be deemed to be consent to any subsequent subletting.

ABANDONMENT: If the Tenant(s) vacates or abandons the property for a time-period that is the minimum set by State law or seven (7) days, whichever is less, the Landlord shall have the right to terminate this Agreement immediately and remove all belongings including any personal property off of the Premises. If the Tenant(s) vacates or abandons the property, the Landlord shall immediately have the right to terminate this Agreement.

ASSIGNMENT: Tenant(s) shall not assign this Lease without the prior written consent of the Landlord. The consent by the Landlord to one assignment shall not be deemed to be consent to any subsequent assignment.

PARKING: The Landlord shall provide the Tenant(s) 2 Parking Spaces.

The Landlord shall not charge a fee for any parking provided for the vehicle(s). The Parking Space(s) can be described as: Parking on-site located on west side of property. Street parking is also available.

BIGHT OF ENTRY: The Landlord shall have the right to enter the Premises during normal working hours by providing at least twenty-four (24) hours notice in order for inspection, make necessary repairs, alterations or improvements, to supply services as agreed or for my reasonable purpose. The Landlord may exhibit the Premises to prospective purchasers, mortgagess, or lessess upon reasonable notice.

SALE OF PROPERTY: If the Premises is sold, the Tenant(s) is to be notified of the new Owner, and if there is a new Manager, their contact details for repairs and maintenance shall be forwarded. If the Premises is conveyed to another party, the new owner shall have the right to terminate this Agreement.

The new owner shall have the right to terminate ONLY after providing at least 30 days' notice to the Tenant(s).

UTILITIES: The Landlord agrees to pay for the following utilities and services:

Electricity, Heat, Lawn Care, Natural Gas, Trash Removal, Water, with all other utilities and services to be the responsibility of the Tenant(s).

MAINTENANCE, REPAIRS, OR ALTERATIONS: The Tenant(s) shall, at their own expense and at all times, maintain premises in a clean and sanitary manner, and shall surrender the same at termination hereof, in as good condition as received, normal wear and tear excepted. The Tenant(s) may not make any alterations to the leased premises without the consent in writing of the Landlord. The Landlord shall be responsible for repairs to the interior and exterior of the building. If the Premises includes a washer, dryer, freezer, dehumidifier unit and/or air conditioning unit, the Landlord makes no warranty as to the repair or replacement of units if one or all shall fail to operate. The Landlord will place fresh batteries in all battery-operated smoke detectors when the

delivery of a controlled substance, marijuana, or drug paraphernalia under state statute; (f) any illegal drugs or paraphernalia are found in the Premises or on the person of the Tenant(s), guests, or Occupant(s) while on the Premises and/or; (g) as otherwise allowed by law.

MULTIPLE TENANT(S) OR OCCUPANT(S): Each individual that is considered a Tenant(s) is jointly and individually liable for all of this Agreement's obligations, including but not limited to rent monies. If any Tenant(s), guest, or Occupant(s) violates this Agreement, the Tenant(s) is considered to have violated this Agreement, Landlord's requests and notices to the Tenant(s) or any of the Occupant(s) of legal age constitutes notice to the Tenant(s). Notices and requests from the Tenant(s) or any one of the Occupant(s) (including repair requests and entry permissions) constitutes notice from the Tenant(s). In eviction suits, the Tenant(s) is considered the agent of the Premise for the service of process.

DISPUTES: If a dispute arises during or after the term of this Agreement between the Landlord and Tenant(s), they shall agree to hold negotiations amongst themselves, in "good faith", before any litigation.

SEVERABILETY: If any provision of this Agreement or the application thereof shall, for any reason and to any extent, be invalid or unenforceable, neither the remainder of this Agreement nor the application of the provision to other persons, entities or circumstances shall be affected thereby, but instead shall be enforced to the maximum extent permitted by law.

SURRENDER OF PREMISES: The Tenant(s) has surrendered the Fremises when (a) the moveout date has passed and no one is living in the Premise within the Landlord's reasonable judgment; or (b) Access to the Premise have been turned in to Landlord—whichever comes first. Upon the expiration of the term hereof, the Tenant(s) shall surrender the Premise in better or equal condition as it were at the commencement of this Agreement, reasonable use, wear and tear thereof, and damages by the elements excepted.

RETALIATION: The Landlord is prohibited from making any type of retaliatory acts against the Tenant(s) including but not limited to restricting access to the Premises, decreasing or cancelling services or utilities, failure to repair appliances or fixtures, or any other type of act that could be considered unjustified.

WAIVER: A Waiver by the Landlord for a breach of any covenant or duty by the Tenant(s), under this Agreement is not a waiver for a breach of any other covenant or duty by the Tenant(s), or of any subsequent breach of the same covenant or duty. No provision of this Agreement shall be considered waived unless such a waiver shall be expressed in writing as a formal amendment to this Agreement and executed by the Tenant(s) and Landlord.

EQUAL HOUSING: If the Tenant(s) possesses any mental or physical impairment, the Landlord shall provide reasonable modifications to the Premises unless the modifications would be too difficult or expensive for the Landlord to provide. Any impairment(s) of the Tenant(s) are encouraged to be provided and presented to the Landlord in writing in order to seek the most appropriate route for providing the modifications to the Premises.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS: The Tenant(s) agrees to not possess any type of personal property that could be considered a fire hazard such as a substance having flammable or explosive characteristics on the Premises, items that are prohibited to be brought into the Premises, other than for everyday cooking or the need of an appliance, includes but is not limited to gas (compressed), gasoline, fuel, propane, kerosene, motor oil, fireworks, or any other related content in the form of a liquid, solid, or gas.

Landlerd's Signature

Shiloh Home, Inc dos Shiloh House

Tenant's Signature

Lead-Based Paint Disclosure

Disclosure of Information on Lead-Based Paint and/or Lead-Based Paint Hazards Lead Warning Statement Housing built before 1976 may contain lead-based paint. Lead from paint, paint chips, and dust can pose health hazards if not managed properly. Lead exposure is especially harmful to young children and pregnant women. Before renting pre-1978 housing, lessors must disclose the presence of known lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards in the dwelling. Lessees must also receive a federally approved pamphiet on lead poleoning prevention.

Lessor's Disclosure

(a) Presence of lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards
(check (f) or (ii) below)
(i) Known lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards are present in the housing (explain).
(ii) Lessor has no knowledge of lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards in the housing.
(b) Records and reports available to the lessor
(check (i) or (ii) below)
(i)Lessor has provided the lessee with all available records and reports pertaining to lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint bazards in the bousing (list documents below).
Lessor has no reports or records pentaining to lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint bazards in the housing.
Lessee's Acknowledgment (initial) (c) Lessee has received copies of all information listed above.
(d) Lessee has received the parophlet Protect Your Family from Lead in Your Home. Agent's Acknowledgment (initial) (e) Lessee has received the parophlet Protect Your Family from Lead in Your Home. Agent's Acknowledgment (initial) (e) Lessee has received the parophlet Protect Your Family from Lead in Your Home. Savare 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.
Landlord's Signature Shiloh Home, Inc dbs Shiloh House Dessar's Signature

Are You Planning to Buy or Rent a Home Built Before 1978?

Did you know that many homes built before 1978 have lead-based paint? Lead from paint, chips, and dust can pose serious health hazards.

Read this entire brochure to learn:

- How lead gets into the body
- · About health effects of lead
- What you can do to protect your family
- · Where to go for more information

Before renting or buying a pre-1978 home or apartment, federal law requires:

- Sellers must disclose known information on lead-based paint or leadbased paint hazards before selling a house.
- Real estate sales contracts must include a specific warning statement about lead-based paint. Buyers have up to 10 days to check for lead.
- Landlords must disclose known information on lead-based paint and lead-based paint hazards before leases take effect. Leases must include a specific warning statement about lead-based paint.

If undertaking renovations, repairs, or painting (RRP) projects in your pre-1978 home or apartment:

 Read EPA's pamphlet, The Lead-Safe Certified Guide to Renovate Right, to learn about the lead-safe work practices that contractors are required to follow when working in your home (see page 12).



Lead Gets into the Body in Many Ways

Adults and children can get lead into their bodies if they:

- Breathe in lead dust (especially during activities such as renovations, repairs, or painting that disturb painted surfaces).
- Swallow lead dust that has settled on food, food preparation surfaces, and other places.
- · Eat paint chips or soil that contains lead.

Lead is especially dangerous to children under the age of 6.

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



Women of childbearing age should know that lead is dangerous to a developing fetus.

 Women with a high lead level in their system before or during pregnancy risk exposing the fetus to lead through the placenta during fetal development.

Check Your Family for Lead

Get your children and home tested if you think your home has lead.

Children's blood lead levels tend to increase rapidly from 6 to 12 months of age, and tend to peak at 18 to 24 months of age.

Consult your doctor for advice on testing your children. A simple blood test can detect lead. Blood lead tests are usually recommended for:

- Children at ages 1 and 2
- Children or other family members who have been exposed to high levels of lead
- Children who should be tested under your state or local health screening plan

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

Identifying Lead-Based Paint and Lead-Based Paint Hazards

Deteriorating lead-based paint (peeling, chipping, chalking, cracking, or damaged 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, such as:

- On windows and window sills
- Doors and door frames
- · Stairs, railings, banisters, and porches

Lead-based paint is usually not a hazard if it is in good condition and if it is not on an impact or friction surface like a window.

Lead dust can form when lead-based paint is scraped, sanded, or heated. Lead dust also forms when painted surfaces containing lead bump or rub together. Lead paint chips and dust can get on surfaces and objects that people touch. Settled lead dust can reenter the air when the home is vacuumed or swept, or when people walk through it. EPA currently defines the following levels of lead in dust as hazardous:

- 40 micrograms per square foot (µg/ft²) and higher for floors, including carpeted floors
- 250 µg/ft² and higher for interior window sills.

Lead in soil can be a hazard when children play in bare soil or when people bring soil into the house on their shoes. EPA currently defines the following levels of lead in soil as hazardous:

- 400 parts per million (ppm) and higher in play areas of bare soil
- 1,200 ppm (average) and higher in bare soil in the remainder of the yard

Remember, lead from paint chips—which you can see—and lead dust—which you may not be able to see—both can be hazards.

The only way to find out if paint, dust, or soil lead hazards exist is to test for them. The next page describes how to do this.

Checking Your Home for Lead, continued

In preparing for renovation, repair, or painting work in a pre-1978 home, Lead-Safe Certified renovators (see page 12) may:

- Take paint chip samples to determine if lead-based paint is present in the area planned for renovation and send them to an EPA-recognized lead lab for analysis. In housing receiving federal assistance, the person collecting these samples must be a certified lead-based paint inspector or risk assessor
- Use EPA-recognized tests kits to determine if lead-based paint is absent (but not in housing receiving federal assistance)
- Presume that lead-based paint is present and use lead-safe work practices

There are state and federal programs in place to ensure that testing is done safely, reliably, and effectively. Contact your state or local agency for more information, visit epa.gov/lead, or call 1-800-424-LEAD (5323) for a list of contacts in your area.³

³ Hearing- or speech-challenged individuals may access this number through TTY by calling the Federal Relay Service at 1-800-877-8399.

Reducing Lead Hazards

Disturbing lead-based paint or removing lead improperly can increase the hazard to your family by spreading even more lead dust around the house.

 In addition to day-to-day cleaning and good nutrition, you can temporarily reduce lead-based paint hazards by taking actions, such as repairing damaged painted surfaces and planting grass to cover leadcontaminated soil. These actions are not permanent solutions and will need ongoing attention.



- You can minimize exposure to lead when renovating, repairing, or painting by hiring an EPA- or statecertified renovator who is trained in the use of lead-safe work practices. If you are a do-it-yourselfer, learn how to use lead-safe work practices in your home.
- To remove lead hazards permanently, you should hire a certified lead abatement contractor. Abatement (or permanent hazard elimination) methods include removing, sealing, or enclosing lead-based paint with special materials. Just painting over the hazard with regular paint is not permanent control.

Always use a certified contractor who is trained to address lead hazards safely.

- Hire a Lead-Safe Certified firm (see page 12) to perform renovation, repair, or painting (RRP) projects that disturb painted surfaces.
- To correct lead hazards permanently, hire a certified lead abatement professional. This will ensure your contractor knows how to work safely and has the proper equipment to clean up thoroughly.

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

Renovating, Remodeling, or Repairing (RRP) a Home with Lead-Based Paint

If you hire a contractor to conduct renovation, repair, or painting (RRP) projects in your pre-1978 home or childcare facility (such as pre-school and kindergarten), your contractor must:

- Be a Lead-Safe Certified firm approved by EPA or an EPA-authorized state program
- Use qualified trained individuals (Lead-Safe Certified renovators) who follow specific lead-safe work practices to prevent lead contamination
- Provide a copy of EPA's lead hazard information document, The Lead-Safe Certified Guide to Renovate Right



RRP contractors working in pre-1978 homes and childcare facilities must follow lead-safe work practices that:

- Contain the work area. The area must be contained so that dust and debris do not escape from the work area. Warning signs must be put up, and plastic or other impermeable material and tape must be used.
- Avoid renovation methods that generate large amounts of lead-contaminated dust. Some methods generate so much leadcontaminated dust that their use is prohibited. They are:
 - · Open-flame burning or torching
 - Sanding, grinding, planing, needle gunning, or blasting with power tools and equipment not equipped with a shroud and HEPA vacuum attachment and
 - Using a heat gun at temperatures greater than 1100°F
- Clean up thoroughly. The work area should be cleaned up daily.
 When all the work is done, the area must be cleaned up using special cleaning methods.
- Dispose of waste properly. Collect and seal waste in a heavy duty bag or sheeting. When transported, ensure that waste is contained to prevent release of dust and debris.

To learn more about EPA's requirements for RRP projects visit epa.gov/getleadsafe, or read *The Lead-Safe Certified Guide to Renovate Right*.

For More Information

The National Lead Information Center

Learn how to protect children from lead poisoning and get other information about lead hazards on the Web at epa.gov/lead and hud.gov/lead, or call 1-800-424-LEAD (5323).

EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline

For information about lead in drinking water, call 1-800-426-4791, or visit epa.gov/lead for information about lead in drinking water.

Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) Hotline

For information on lead in toys and other consumer products, or to report an unsafe consumer product or a product-related injury, call 1-800-638-2772, or visit CPSC's website at cpsc.gov or saferproducts.gov.

State and Local Health and Environmental Agencies

Some states, tribes, and cities have their own rules related to lead-based paint. Check with your local agency to see which laws apply to you. Most agencies can also provide information on finding a lead abatement firm in your area, and on possible sources of financial aid for reducing lead hazards. Receive up-to-date address and phone information for your state or local contacts on the Web at epa.gov/lead, or contact the National Lead Information Center at 1-800-424-LEAD.

Hearing- or speech-challenged individuals may access any of the phone numbers in this brochure through TTY by calling the toil-free Federal Relay Service at 1-800-877-8339.

Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC)

The CPSC protects the public against unreasonable risk of injury from consumer products through education, safety standards activities, and enforcement. Contact CPSC for further information regarding consumer product safety and regulations.

CPSC

4330 East West Highway Bethesda, MD 20814-4421 1-800-638-2772 cpsc.gov or saferproducts.gov

U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)

HUD's mission is to create strong, sustainable, inclusive communities and quality affordable homes for all. Contact HUD's Office of Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control for further information regarding the Lead Safe Housing Rule, which protects families in pre-1978 assisted housing, and for the lead hazard control and research grant programs.

HUD

451 Seventh Street, SW, Room 8236 Washington, DC 20410-3000 (202) 402-7698 hud.gov/offices/lead/

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U.S. EPA Washington DC 20460

U.S. CPSC Bethesda MD 20814

U.S. HUD Washington DC 20410