

COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITY

HIGH TRAFFIC REDEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITY

47 MACY STREET, AMESBURY, MA 01913



FOR SALE

KW COMMERCIAL | ANDOVER

138 River Road Suite 107
Andover, MA 01810



Each Office Independently Owned and Operated

PRESENTED BY:

JANET FAULKNER

Director

O: (800) 281-1316

inquiry@faulknercommercial.com

We obtained the information above from sources we believe to be reliable. However, we have not verified its accuracy and make no guarantee, warranty or representation about it. It is submitted subject to the possibility of errors, omissions, change of price, rental or other conditions, prior sale, lease or financing, or withdrawal without notice. We include projections, opinions, assumptions or estimates for example only, and they may not represent current or future performance of the property. You and your tax and legal advisors should conduct your own investigation of the property and transaction.

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47 MACY STREET



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47 MACY STREET

Property Information

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PROPERTY SUMMARY

47 MACY STREET



PROPERTY SUMMARY

Lot Size: 0.45 Acres
Price: \$549,000
Year Built: 1964
Zoning: C

PROPERTY OVERVIEW

- *High-traffic location – approx. 13,000 vehicles/day.
- *Less than 1 mile to both I-95 and I-495.
- *Commercial Zoning allows wide range of uses: retail, medical, multi-family, auto-related, and more.
- *Existing 3–4 BR, 2-bath home – renovate or redevelop.

LOCATION OVERVIEW

High-traffic location (approx. 13,000 MPSI) features quick access to both I-95 and I-495 within 1 mile in either direction.

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PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

47 MACY STREET



PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

Redevelopment Opportunity: Faulkner Commercial Group are pleased to represent the sellers and offer for sale this .47 acre parcel with 100' frontage in the commercial zone on Route 110 in Amesbury.

This high-traffic location (approx. 13,000 MPSI) features quick access to both I-95 and I-495 within 1 mile in either direction. Currently, a 3-4 bedroom, 2-bath home is located on the site, which could be razed or renovated and utilized as an office or residence for your purposes. The Commercial Zoning allows many uses by right or exception, such as retail, convenience store, multi-family, auto-related business, medical, and more.

All information was obtained from sources deemed to be reliable; prospective buyers should perform due diligence in all aspects of a contemplated acquisition.

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47 MACY STREET

Property Photos

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PROPERTY PHOTOS

47 MACY STREET



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PROPERTY PHOTOS

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PROPERTY PHOTOS

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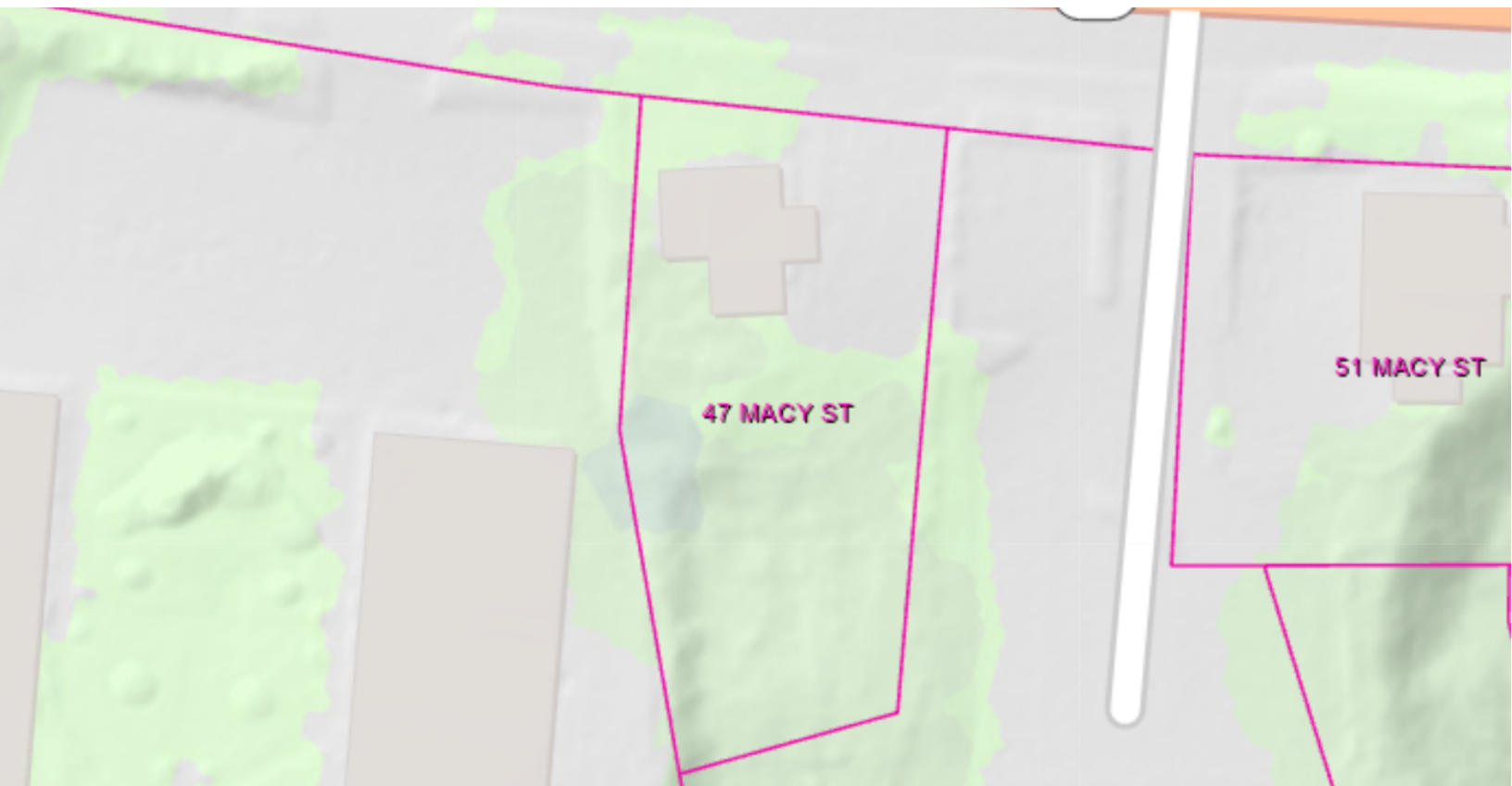


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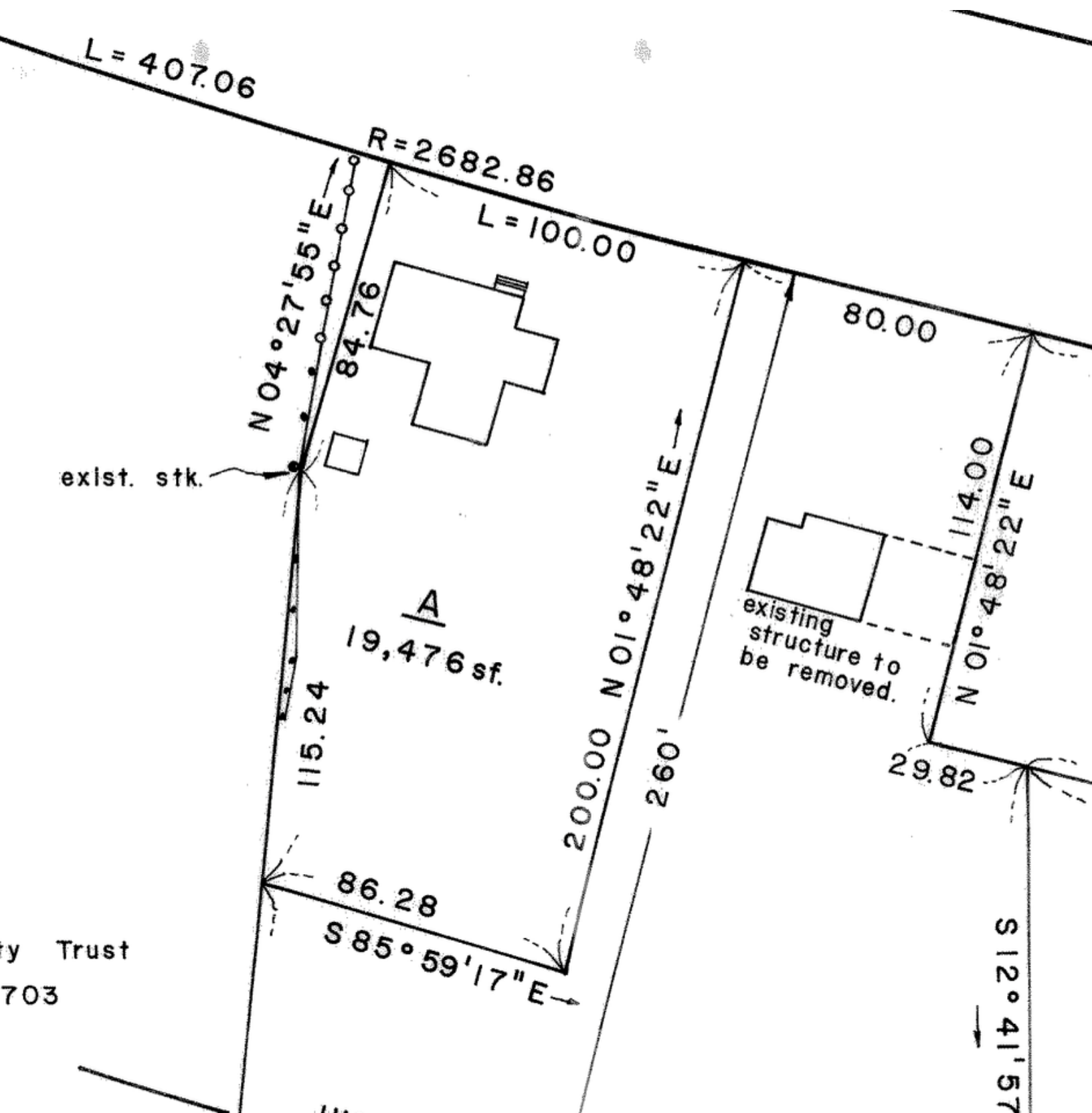


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PLOT PLAN

47 MACY STREET



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FAULKNER
Commercial Group
Experience • Integrity • Results



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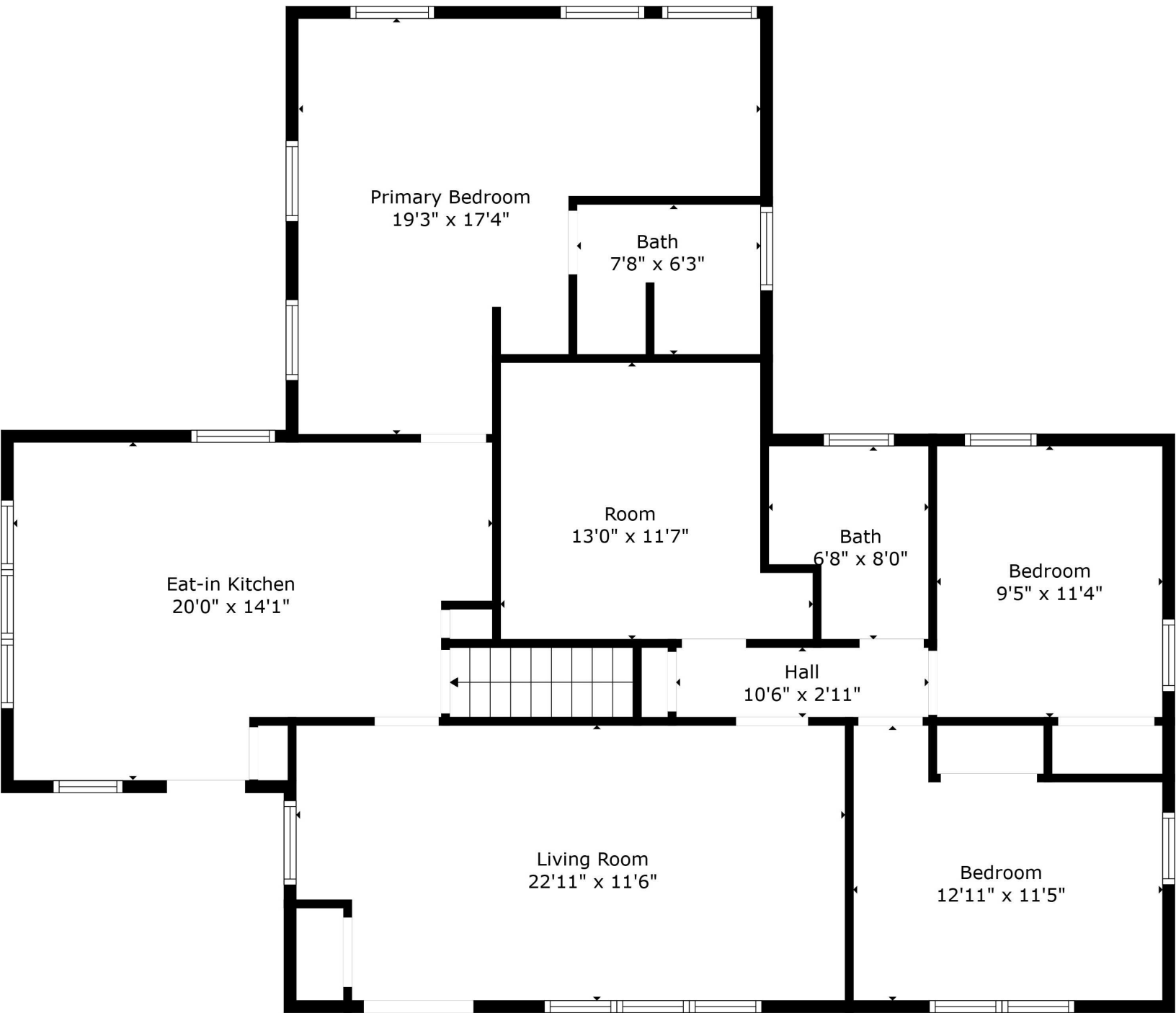
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FLOOR PLAN

47 MACY STREET



Sizes And Dimensions Are Approximate, Actual May Vary.

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47 MACY STREET

Maps

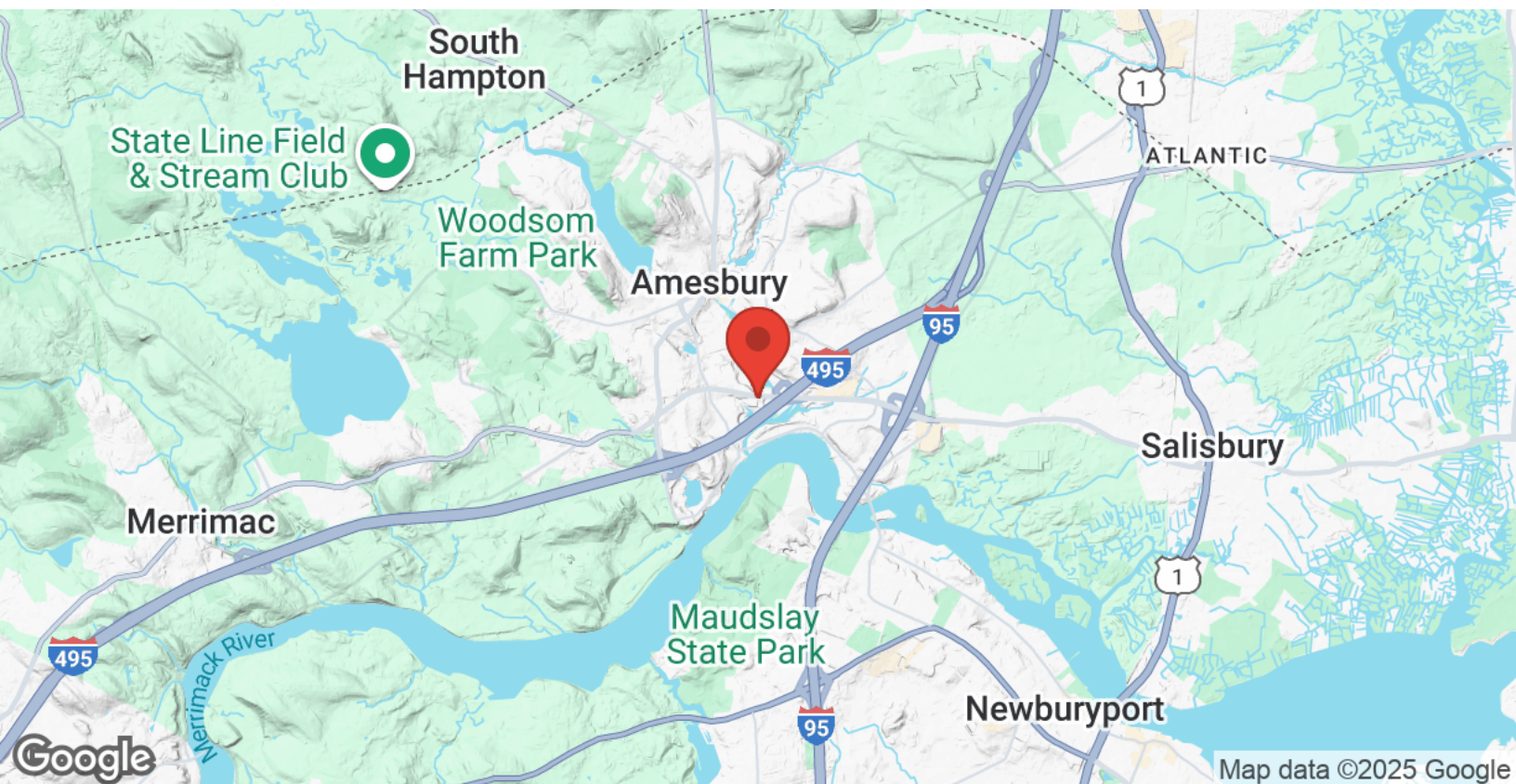
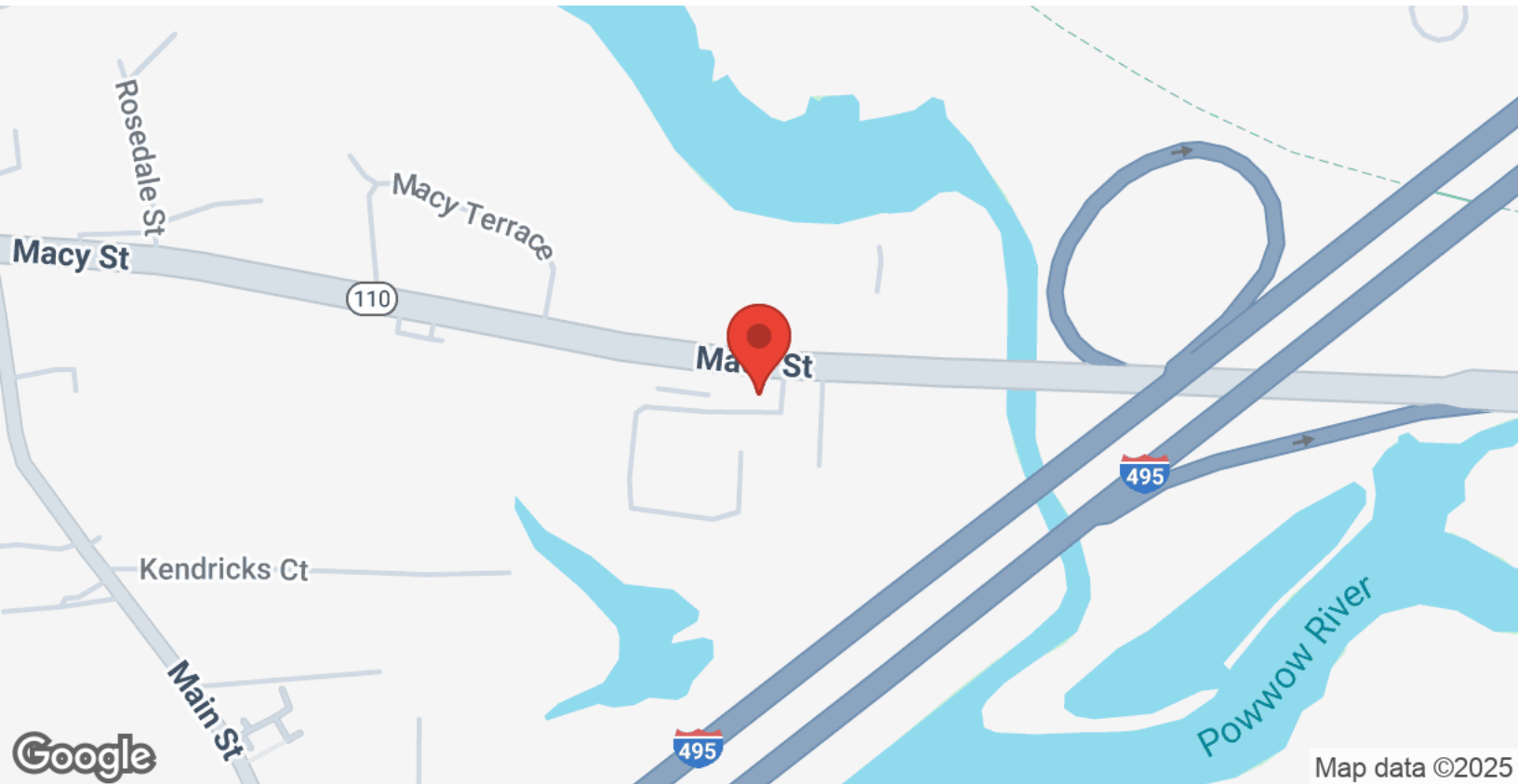
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LOCATION MAPS

47 MACY STREET



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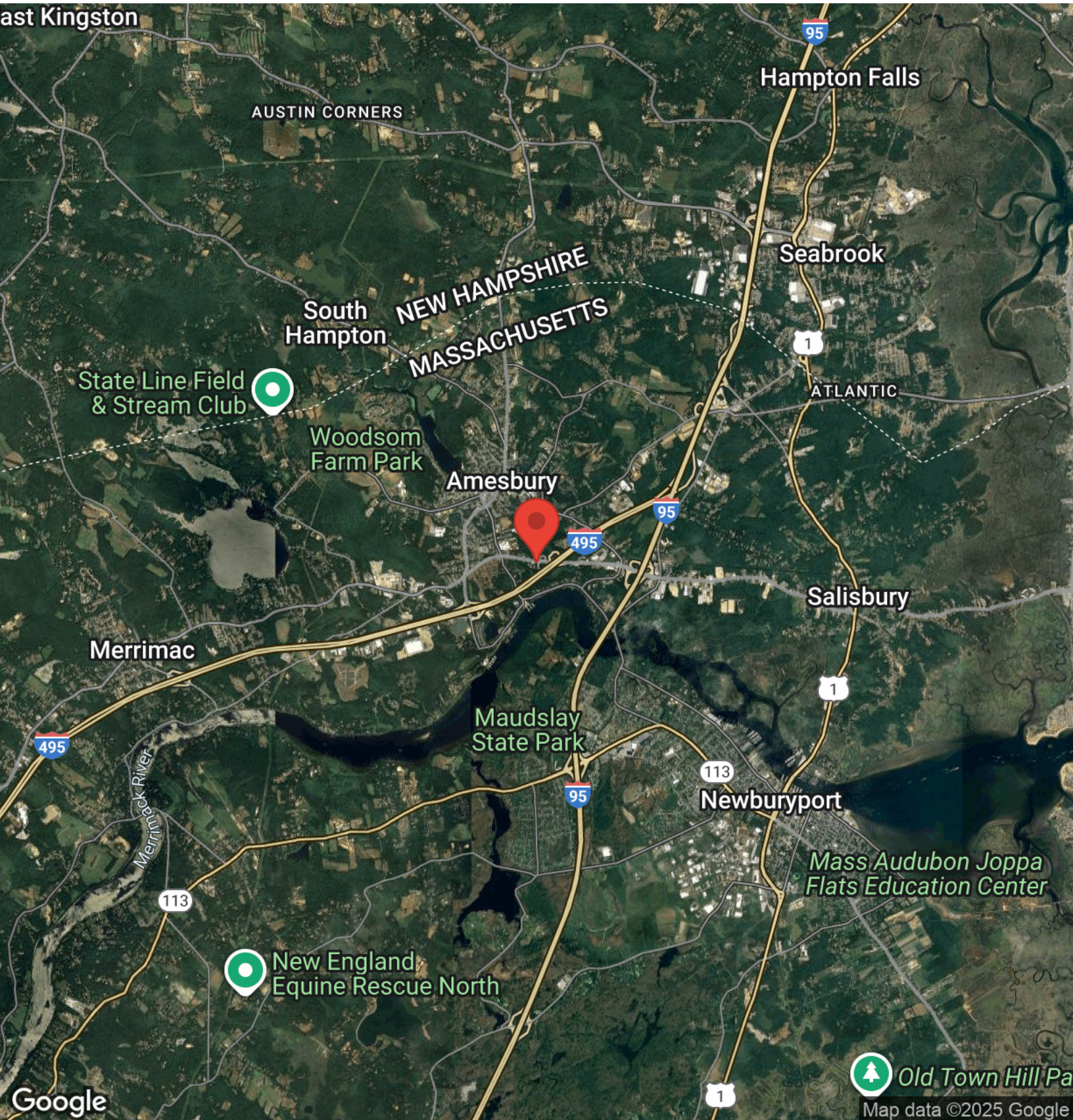
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REGIONAL MAP

47 MACY STREET



East Kingston



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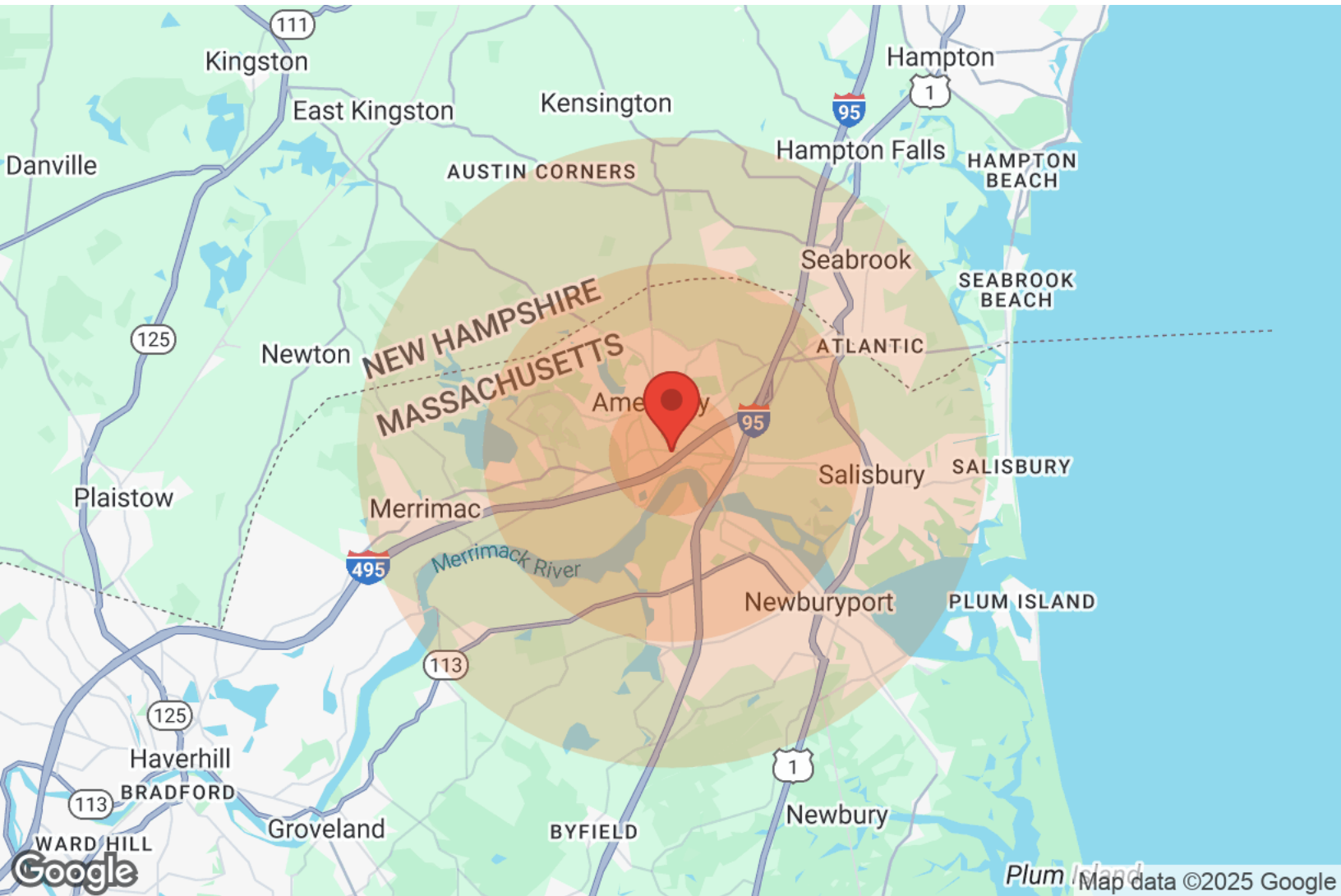
Demographics

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DEMOGRAPHICS

47 MACY STREET



Population	1 Mile	3 Miles	5 Miles
Male	2,495	13,344	26,309
Female	2,726	14,233	28,160
Total Population	5,221	27,577	54,469

Age	1 Mile	3 Miles	5 Miles
Ages 0-14	821	4,578	8,520
Ages 15-24	638	3,734	6,843
Ages 25-54	2,063	10,541	20,665
Ages 55-64	726	3,995	8,166
Ages 65+	973	4,729	10,275

Race	1 Mile	3 Miles	5 Miles
White	5,200	27,217	53,748
Black	N/A	48	63
Am In/AK Nat	N/A	7	7
Hawaiian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hispanic	26	223	380
Multi-Racial	28	496	954

Income	1 Mile	3 Miles	5 Miles
Median	\$74,940	\$85,356	\$75,011
< \$15,000	258	849	1,907
\$15,000-\$24,999	136	808	1,805
\$25,000-\$34,999	182	659	1,549
\$35,000-\$49,999	170	994	2,634
\$50,000-\$74,999	429	1,875	4,078
\$75,000-\$99,999	338	1,581	2,993
\$100,000-\$149,999	413	2,434	4,174
\$150,000-\$199,999	174	949	1,770
> \$200,000	126	786	1,548

Housing	1 Mile	3 Miles	5 Miles
Total Units	2,538	12,521	25,845
Occupied	2,354	11,768	23,864
Owner Occupied	1,486	8,635	17,036
Renter Occupied	868	3,133	6,828
Vacant	184	753	1,981

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Demographic Summary Report

47 Macy St, Amesbury, MA 01913

Building Type: **Class C Office**
 Class: **C**
 RBA: **1,416 SF**
 Typical Floor: -

Total Available: **0 SF**
 % Leased: **100%**
 Rent/SF/Yr: -



Radius	1 Mile		5 Mile		10 Mile	
Population						
2029 Projection	6,659		63,716		201,701	
2024 Estimate	6,722		63,255		198,874	
2020 Census	6,835		61,057		193,170	
Growth 2024 - 2029	-0.94%		0.73%		1.42%	
Growth 2020 - 2024	-1.65%		3.60%		2.95%	
2024 Population by Hispanic Origin	326		2,475		17,382	
2024 Population	6,722		63,255		198,874	
White	5,989	89.10%	56,813	89.82%	170,190	85.58%
Black	123	1.83%	705	1.11%	3,544	1.78%
Am. Indian & Alaskan	16	0.24%	81	0.13%	256	0.13%
Asian	77	1.15%	832	1.32%	2,858	1.44%
Hawaiian & Pacific Island	10	0.15%	24	0.04%	55	0.03%
Other	507	7.54%	4,801	7.59%	21,971	11.05%
U.S. Armed Forces	0		48		518	
Households						
2029 Projection	2,939		26,733		83,343	
2024 Estimate	2,973		26,588		82,114	
2020 Census	3,047		25,880		79,641	
Growth 2024 - 2029	-1.14%		0.55%		1.50%	
Growth 2020 - 2024	-2.43%		2.74%		3.11%	
Owner Occupied	1,876	63.10%	18,996	71.45%	58,057	70.70%
Renter Occupied	1,096	36.87%	7,592	28.55%	24,057	29.30%
2024 Households by HH Income	2,974		26,587		82,113	
Income: <\$25,000	499	16.78%	3,103	11.67%	9,274	11.29%
Income: \$25,000 - \$50,000	390	13.11%	3,255	12.24%	10,818	13.17%
Income: \$50,000 - \$75,000	482	16.21%	3,579	13.46%	11,834	14.41%
Income: \$75,000 - \$100,000	323	10.86%	3,203	12.05%	9,992	12.17%
Income: \$100,000 - \$125,000	456	15.33%	3,179	11.96%	9,378	11.42%
Income: \$125,000 - \$150,000	181	6.09%	2,052	7.72%	7,366	8.97%
Income: \$150,000 - \$200,000	288	9.68%	3,402	12.80%	10,415	12.68%
Income: \$200,000+	355	11.94%	4,814	18.11%	13,036	15.88%
2024 Avg Household Income	\$107,024		\$127,812		\$122,775	
2024 Med Household Income	\$83,978		\$101,207		\$97,844	

Daytime Employment Report

1 Mile Radius

47 Macy St, Amesbury, MA 01913

Building Type: **Class C Office**

Total Available: **0 SF**

Class: **C**

% Leased: **100%**

RBA: **1,416 SF**

Rent/SF/Yr: **-**

Typical Floor: **-**



Business Employment by Type	# of Businesses	# Employees	#Emp/Bus
Total Businesses	529	3,323	6
Retail & Wholesale Trade	76	677	9
Hospitality & Food Service	30	379	13
Real Estate, Renting, Leasing	16	70	4
Finance & Insurance	39	211	5
Information	11	69	6
Scientific & Technology Services	53	395	7
Management of Companies	1	16	16
Health Care & Social Assistance	107	297	3
Educational Services	16	291	18
Public Administration & Sales	28	176	6
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation	15	94	6
Utilities & Waste Management	12	36	3
Construction	28	134	5
Manufacturing	13	140	11
Agriculture, Mining, Fishing	0	0	0
Other Services	84	338	4

Consumer Spending Report

47 Macy St, Amesbury, MA 01913

Building Type: **Class C Office**

Class: **C**

RBA: **1,416 SF**

Typical Floor: **-**

Total Available: **0 SF**

% Leased: **100%**

Rent/SF/Yr: **-**



2024 Annual Spending (\$000s)	1 Mile	5 Mile	10 Mile
Total Specified Consumer Spending	\$99,034	\$1,016,706	\$3,084,955
Total Apparel	\$4,801	\$48,019	\$147,848
Women's Apparel	1,934	19,620	60,010
Men's Apparel	1,012	10,289	31,647
Girl's Apparel	312	3,077	9,508
Boy's Apparel	228	2,183	6,788
Infant Apparel	212	1,888	5,967
Footwear	1,103	10,962	33,926
Total Entertainment & Hobbies	\$14,336	\$146,495	\$440,758
Entertainment	1,323	14,485	46,208
Audio & Visual Equipment/Service	3,498	33,462	102,035
Reading Materials	263	2,669	7,899
Pets, Toys, & Hobbies	2,748	27,438	82,063
Personal Items	6,504	68,441	202,554
Total Food and Alcohol	\$27,215	\$266,515	\$813,448
Food At Home	13,985	135,177	414,996
Food Away From Home	11,197	110,951	337,172
Alcoholic Beverages	2,032	20,387	61,281
Total Household	\$17,201	\$182,774	\$544,715
House Maintenance & Repair	3,676	38,620	115,920
Household Equip & Furnishings	6,316	65,732	198,464
Household Operations	5,049	53,856	159,335
Housing Costs	2,160	24,565	70,997

Consumer Spending Report

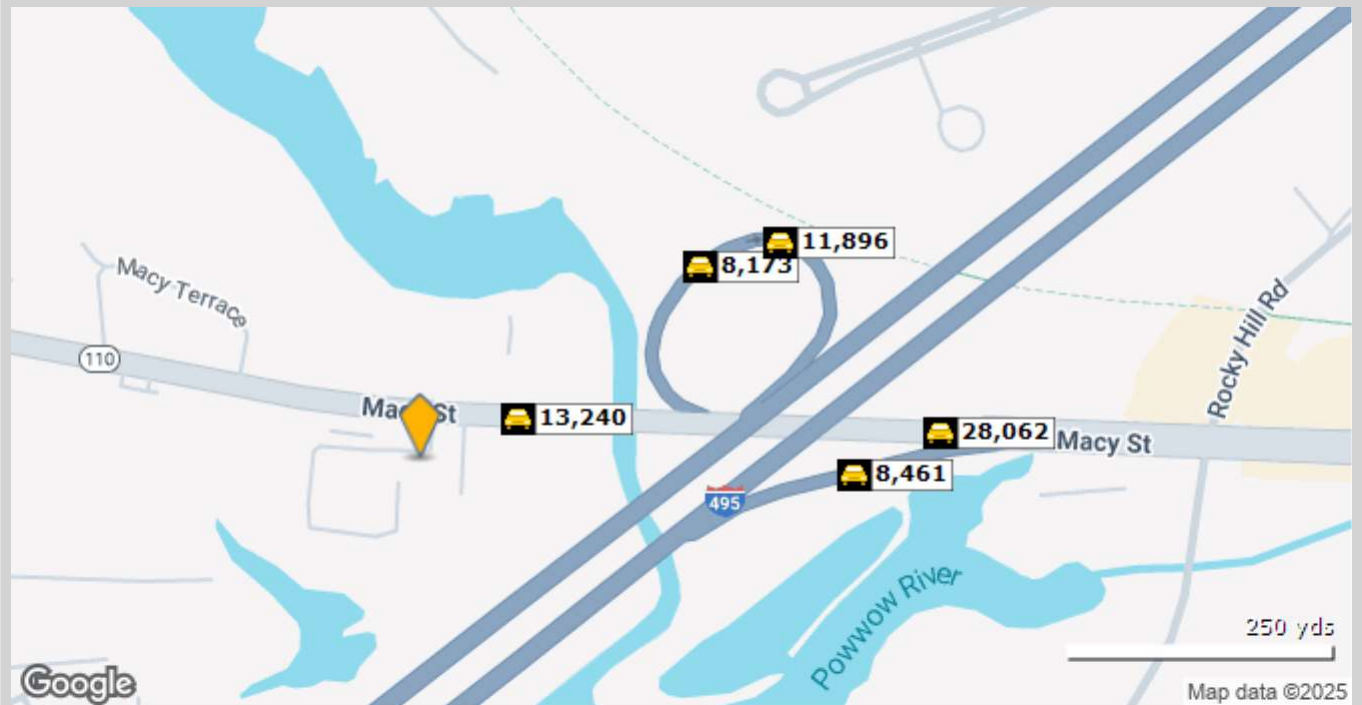
47 Macy St, Amesbury, MA 01913

2024 Annual Spending (000s)	1 Mile	5 Mile	10 Mile
Total Transportation/Maint.	\$23,462	\$243,956	\$756,862
Vehicle Purchases	10,515	113,424	359,331
Gasoline	5,681	55,730	173,031
Vehicle Expenses	744	7,522	22,153
Transportation	3,424	35,560	105,563
Automotive Repair & Maintenance	3,099	31,719	96,784
Total Health Care	\$5,155	\$52,209	\$156,610
Medical Services	3,044	31,040	92,901
Prescription Drugs	1,557	15,565	46,734
Medical Supplies	553	5,604	16,974
Total Education/Day Care	\$6,864	\$76,738	\$224,715
Education	4,198	47,345	138,998
Fees & Admissions	2,666	29,393	85,717

Traffic Count Report

47 Macy St, Amesbury, MA 01913

Building Type: **Class C Office**
 Class: **C**
 RBA: **1,416 SF**
 Typical Floor: -
 Total Available: **0 SF**
 % Leased: **100%**
 Rent/SF/Yr: -



	Street	Cross Street	Cross Str Dist	Count Year	Avg Daily Volume	Volume Type	Miles from Subject Prop
1	Macy St	I- 495	0.12 E	2025	13,240	MPSI	.06
2	Not Available	Not Available	0.00 No	2020	8,173	MPSI	.19
3	RAMP-RT 110 TO RT 495 SB		0.00	2023	11,940	MPSI	.23
4	RAMP-RT 110 TO RT 495 SB	I- 495	0.00	2025	11,858	MPSI	.23
5	RAMP-RT 110 TO RT 495 SB	I- 495	0.00	2024	11,896	MPSI	.23
6	Macy St	I- 495	0.03 NW	2024	8,913	MPSI	.24
7	Macy St	I- 495	0.03 NW	2022	8,179	MPSI	.24
8	RAMP-RT 495 NB TO RT 110	I- 495	0.03 NW	2020	8,461	AADT	.24
9	Macy Street		0.00	2023	27,104	MPSI	.28
10	Macy Street	I- 495	0.07 W	2025	28,062	MPSI	.28



47 MACY STREET

Additional Documents

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47 MACY ST

Location	47 MACY ST	Mblu	78 / / 9 / /
Acct#		Owner	LEONG PROPERTIES LLC
Assessment	\$464,000	PID	3082
Building Count	1		

Current Value

Assessment			
Valuation Year	Improvements	Land	Total
2025	\$223,900	\$240,100	\$464,000

Owner of Record

Owner	LEONG PROPERTIES LLC	Sale Price	\$1
Co-Owner		Certificate	
Address	74 HIGH STREET STONEHAM, MA 02180	Book & Page	39366/0084
		Sale Date	12/31/2020
		Instrument	1N

Ownership History

Ownership History					
Owner	Sale Price	Certificate	Book & Page	Instrument	Sale Date
LEONG PROPERTIES LLC	\$1		39366/0084	1N	12/31/2020
L & L REALTY TRUST	\$1		38087/0377	1A	12/05/2019
L& L REALTY	\$1		20531/0598	1F	04/07/2003
LEONG RICHARD	\$1		20119/0031	1F	02/05/2003
LEONG RICHARD	\$1		20019/0031	1F	02/05/2003

Building Information

Building 1 : Section 1	
Year Built:	1964
Living Area:	1,416
Replacement Cost:	\$354,890
Building Percent Good:	63
Replacement Cost	
Less Depreciation:	\$223,600

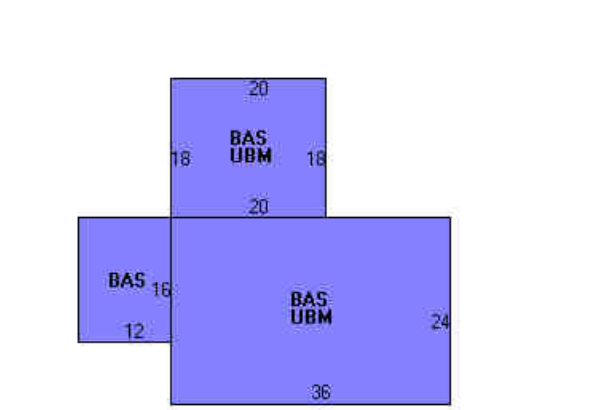
Building Attributes	
Field	Description
Style:	Ranch
Model	Residential
Grade:	Average
Stories:	1 Story
Occupancy	1
Exterior Wall 1	Wood Shingle
Exterior Wall 2	
Roof Structure:	Gable/Hip
Roof Cover	Asph/F Gls/Cmp
Interior Wall 1	Plastered
Interior Wall 2	
Interior Flr 1	Hardwood
Interior Flr 2	
Heat Fuel	Gas
Heat Type:	Hot Water
AC Type:	None
Total Bedrooms:	3 Bedrooms
Total Bthrms:	2
Total Half Baths:	0
Total Xtra Fixtrs:	
Total Rooms:	6 Rooms
Bath Style:	Average
Kitchen Style:	STANDARD
Num Kitchens	01
Cndtn	
Num Park	
Fireplaces	
Fndtn Cndtn	
Basement	
Usrflid 706	

Building Photo



(https://images.vgsi.com/photos/AmesburyMAPhotos/\00\01\90\62.jpg)

Building Layout



(https://images.vgsi.com/photos/AmesburyMAPhotos//Sketches/3082_28.

Building Sub-Areas (sq ft)			<u>Legend</u>
Code	Description	Gross Area	Living Area
BAS	First Floor	1,416	1,416
UBM	Basement, Unfinished	1,224	0
		2,640	1,416

Extra Features

Extra Features				<u>Legend</u>
Code	Description	Size	Value	Bldg #
XFIX	EXTRA FIXTURES	1.00 UNITS	\$300	1

Land

Land Use

Use Code 1010
Description Single Family
Zone C
Neighborhood
Alt Land Appr No
Category

Land Line Valuation

Size (Acres) 0.45
Frontage 100
Depth 175
Assessed Value \$240,100

Outbuildings

Outbuildings	Legend
No Data for Outbuildings	

Valuation History

Assessment			
Valuation Year	Improvements	Land	Total
2024	\$205,900	\$226,500	\$432,400
2023	\$205,900	\$196,900	\$402,800
2022	\$188,200	\$171,200	\$359,400



SO.ESSEX #327 Bk:39366 Pg:084
12/31/2020 11:58 AM DEED Pg 1/2
eRecorded

QUITCLAIM DEED

We, **Monica Leong, Richard Leong, Jr. and Tobin Leong**, Trustees of the L & L Realty Trust u/i/t dated August 7, 1998 and recorded with the Essex South Registry of Deeds at Book 16993, Page 39, as affected by an amendment recorded at Book 36893, Page 207, and further affected by a second amendment recorded at Book 38087, Page 377, of 74 High Street, Stoneham, Massachusetts, for consideration paid in the amount of One Dollar and 00/100 (\$1.00) hereby grant to **Leong Properties, LLC**, a Massachusetts limited liability company registered to do business in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts with a mailing address of 74 High Street, Stoneham, Massachusetts,

with *quitclaim covenants*,

All of our right, title and interest in and to a certain parcel of land with the buildings thereon situate on the southerly side of Macy Street, Amesbury, Essex County, Massachusetts, containing 19,476 square feet, and being shown as Lot A on a plan of land entitled, "Plan of Land in Amesbury, Massachusetts, County of Essex, as surveyed for Raoul E. & Rita B. Gosselin," by Town Planning & Engineering Assoc., Inc., dated October 7, 1974, and revised February 25, 1975, said plan being filed in the Essex South District Registry of Deeds, Plan Book 133, Plan 178, and being more particularly bounded as follows:

Northerly	by Macy Street, 100.00 feet;
Easterly	by Lot B-1 as shown on said plan, 200.00 feet;
Southerly	by said Lot B-1, 86.28 feet; and
Westerly	by land now or formerly of Gimbel Realty Trust on two courses as shown on said plan, 115.24 feet and 84.76 feet.

Together with the right to maintain, repair and replace the existing sewer line from Lot A as shown on said plan to the main trunk sewer located within 20' sewer easement as shown on said plan. In the event of an exercise of the rights reserved by this easement, the easement area shall be restored to its condition prior to the exercise of the easement, including, but not limited to, the restoration of any hot top or pavement, at the expense of the person or persons exercising the easement rights.

The signatories to this document hereby state under the pains and penalties of perjury that there are no other persons entitled to the protection of the homestead act.

This deed was prepared without a title examination and the preparer of this instrument assumes no liability for the state of the title.

Property address: 47 Macy Street, Amesbury, Massachusetts

47 Macy Street, Amesbury, Massachusetts

For Grantors' title see deed recorded at the Essex South Registry of Deeds at Book 20531, Page 598.

Witness our hands and seals this 30th day of December, 2020.

Monica Leong
Monica Leong, Trustee as aforesaid

[Signature]
Richard Leong, Jr., Trustee as aforesaid

[Signature]
Tobin Leong, Trustee as aforesaid

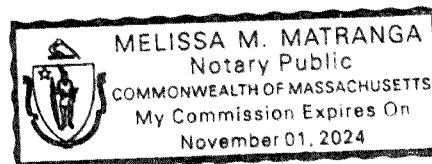
THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Middlesex County, ss

December 30, 2020

On this 30th day of December, 2020, before me, the undersigned notary public, personally appeared **Monica Leong, Richard Leong, Jr.** and **Tobin Leong**, Trustees as aforesaid, proved to me through satisfactory evidence of identification, which were ☒ MA Drivers Licenses, ☐ State Ids, or ☒ TX DRIVER LICENSE, to be the persons whose names are signed on the preceding or attached document, and acknowledged to me that they signed it voluntarily for its stated purpose and who swore or affirmed to me that the contents of the document are truthful and accurate to the best of their knowledge and belief.

[Signature]
Notary Public: Melissa M. Matranga
My commission expires: 11/01/2024



Based on assessments as of January 1, 2024, your Real Estate Tax for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2024 and ending June 30, 2025 on the parcel of real estate described below is as follows:

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION			
47 MACY St			
Class Code		1010	
Land Area		0.45	
Map-Lot-Plot		0078-0009	
Book/Page		39366/0084	
Tax Rate Per \$1,000			
1.Res	2.Open Sp	3.Comm	4.Indust
\$15.30	\$15.30	\$15.30	\$15.30

Assessed owner as of January 1, 2024:

LEONG PROPERTIES LLC
74 HIGH ST
STONEHAM MA 02180-1071

DO NOT RETURN THIS PORTION

City of Amesbury
Fiscal Year 2025
Actual Real Estate Tax Bill

Collector of Taxes
Donna Cornoni
Office Hours
Mon, Wed, Thursday 8:00 AM to 4:00 PM Tuesday 8:00 AM to 7:00 PM Friday 8:00 AM to 12:00 PM
Telephone Numbers:
Tax Collector: (978) 388-8105
Messages:
<u>PAY BILLS ONLINE AT</u> <u>WWW.AMESBURYMA.GOV</u>

Land	\$240,100
Building	\$223,900
Total Value	\$464,000

TAXPAYER'S RECEIPT

Bill No.	47626
Total Real Estate Tax	\$7,099.20
CPA Tax	\$55.69
Special Assessments	\$0.00
Exempt/Abatement	\$0.00
Subtotal	\$7,154.89
Preliminary Tax	\$3,407.37
Current Payments/Credits	\$ (3,404.01)
Preliminary Tax Overdue	\$3.36
Interest	\$0.12
3rd Qtr. Due 2/3/2025	\$1,877.25
4th Qtr. Due 5/1/2025	\$1,873.75

Abatement applications are due in the Assessor's office at Town Hall by 02/03/2025

Interest at the rate of 14% per annum will accrue on overdue payments from the due date until payment is made.

Payment made after 12/23/2024 may not reflect on this bill

COLLECTOR'S COPY

City of Amesbury
Fiscal Year 2025
Actual Real Estate Tax Bill
Special Assessments

Tax Rate Per \$1,000				
1.Res	2.Open Sp	3.Comm	4.Indust	
\$15.30	\$15.30	\$15.30	\$15.30	

07334371



Assessed owner as of January 1, 2024:

LEONG PROPERTIES LLC
74 HIGH ST
STONEHAM MA 02180-1071

4th Quarter Payment
Return This Portion With Your Payment

Bill Date	04/01/2025	Bill No.	47626
PROPERTY DESCRIPTION			
47 MACY St			
Map-Lot-Plot 0078-0009			
AMOUNT DUE		\$1,873.75	
5/1/2025			

Payment made after 12/23/2024 may not reflect on this bill

MAY REMIT

Make Checks Payable and Mail To:

City of Amesbury
Dept. 460
P.O. Box 4110
Woburn, MA 01888-4110

COLLECTOR'S COPY

City of Amesbury
Office of the Tax Collector
62 Friend Street
Amesbury, MA 01913

Fiscal Year 2025 Actual Real Estate Tax Bill

LEONG PROPERTIES LLC
74 HIGH ST
STONEHAM MA 02180-1071

3rd Quarter Payment
Return This Portion With Your Payment

Bill Date	01/01/2025	Bill No.	47626
PROPERTY DESCRIPTION			
47 MACY St			
Map-Lot-Plot 0078-0009			
AMOUNT DUE		\$1,877.25	
2/3/2025			

07334371



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Dept. 460
P.O. Box 4110
Woburn, MA 01888-4110

FEBRUARY REMIT



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Executive Office of Health and Human Services

Department of Public Health

Bureau of Environmental Health

250 Washington Street, 7th Floor

Boston, MA 02108

(800) 532-9571 / (617) 624-5757

CHILDHOOD LEAD POISONING PREVENTION PROGRAM (CLPPP) PROPERTY TRANSFER LEAD PAINT NOTIFICATION

Under Massachusetts and federal law, this notification package must be given to prospective purchasers of homes built before 1978. This package must be given in full to meet state and federal requirements. It may be copied, as long as the type size is not made smaller. Every seller and any real estate agent involved in the sale must give this package before the signing of a purchase and sale agreement, a lease with an option to purchase, or, under state law, a memorandum of agreement used in foreclosure sales. Sellers and agents must also tell the prospective purchaser any information they know about lead in the home. They must also give a copy of any lead inspection report, risk assessment report, Letter of Compliance or Letter of Interim Control. **This package is for compliance with both state and federal lead notification requirements.**

Real estate agents must also tell prospective purchasers that under the state Lead Law, a new owner of a home built before 1978 in which a child under six will live or continue to live must have it either deleaded or brought under interim control within 90 days of taking title. This package includes a check list to certify that the prospective purchaser has been fully notified by the real estate agent. This certification should be filled out and signed by the prospective purchaser before the signing of a purchase and sale agreement, a lease with an option to purchase or a memorandum of agreement used in a foreclosure sale. It should be kept in the real estate agent's files. After getting notice, the prospective purchaser has at least 10 days, or longer if agreed to by the seller and buyer, to have a lead inspection or risk assessment if he or she chooses to have one, except in cases of foreclosure sales. There is no requirement for a lead inspection or risk assessment before a sale. A list of private lead inspectors and risk assessors licensed by the Department of Public Health is attached and can also be found on the Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program's website at www.mass.gov/dph/clppp.

Sellers and real estate agents who do not meet these requirements can face a civil penalty of up to \$1,000 under state law; a civil penalty of up to \$10,000 and possible criminal sanctions under federal law, as well as liability for resulting damages. In addition, a real estate agent who fails to meet these requirements may be liable under the Massachusetts Consumer Protection Act.

The property transfer notification program began in 1988 and has been very successful. It provides information you need to protect your child, or your tenants' child, from lead poisoning. Massachusetts has a tax credit of up to \$1,500 for each unit deleaded. There are also a number of grants and no-interest or low-interest loans available for deleading. It's up to you to do your part toward ending lead poisoning.

PLEASE TAKE THE TIME TO READ THIS DOCUMENT. LEAD POISONING IS THE NATION'S LEADING ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARD AFFECTING CHILDREN. DON'T GAMBLE WITH YOUR CHILD'S FUTURE.

CLPPP Form 94-2, 6/30/94, Rev. 2/03, Rev. 10/09

What is lead poisoning? How do children become lead poisoned?

Lead poisoning is caused by exposure to lead in the environment. It is most dangerous for children under six years old. In young children, too much lead in the body can cause permanent harm to the brain, kidneys, nervous system and red blood cells. Even at low levels, lead in children's bodies can slow growth and cause learning and behavioral problems. The main way children get lead poisoned is by swallowing lead paint dust. They do not have to chew on leaded surfaces or eat paint chips to become poisoned. Most childhood lead poisoning is caused by children's normal behavior of putting their hands or other things, such as toys, in their mouths. If their hands or these objects have touched lead dust, this may add lead to their bodies. Children can also be exposed to lead from such other sources as lead-contaminated soil or water, but these sources alone rarely cause lead poisoning. Lead can be found in soil near old, lead-painted houses. If children play in bare, leaded soil, or eat vegetables or fruit grown in such soil, or if leaded soil is tracked into the home and gets on children's hands or toys, lead may enter their bodies.

What are the symptoms of lead poisoning? How is it detected?

Most lead poisoned children have no special symptoms. The only way to find out if a child is lead poisoned is to have his or her blood tested. The Massachusetts Lead Law requires all children between 9 months and 3 years old to be screened annually for lead, and again at age 4 if living in a high-risk community. If your child has been exposed to lead, or if you do not know if your child under age six has been screened for lead, ask your child's doctor, other health care provider or your local board of health for a simple screening test of your child.

What is the treatment for lead poisoning?

Treatment of a lead poisoned child starts with finding and removing the lead hazards to which the child is exposed. This will include a lead inspection of the child's home, and if lead hazards are identified, deleading of the home. Medical treatment depends on the child's blood lead level and the child's response to the removal of the lead source. Parents will be taught about protecting their child from lead exposure. They will need to watch the child's progress through frequent blood tests. If necessary, the child may receive special drugs to help rid his body of excess lead. With this treatment, drugs are given daily for as long as several weeks. Sometimes this must be done more than once. A child who has been lead poisoned will need a lot of blood tests for a year or more. He or she should be tested for learning problems before starting school.

Are children under six years old the only ones at risk of lead poisoning?

No. Young children are usually more easily and seriously poisoned than older children or adults, but lead is harmful to everyone. Lead in the body of a pregnant woman can hurt her baby before birth. Older children and adults who live in older housing with lead paint hazards may become exposed to lead and could potentially develop lead poisoning through home renovation. Most lead poisoning in adults is caused by work-related exposure or home renovation. Even hobby supplies, such as stained glass, bullets and fishing sinkers, can expose people to lead. Lead poisoning in adults can cause high blood pressure, problems having children for both men and women, digestive problems, nerve disorders, memory loss and problems concentrating, and muscle and joint pain. Adults who have any of these symptoms and who have been exposed to lead should consider being screened for lead. Those who are regularly exposed to lead through their work are required by law to have their blood tested once a year for lead.

What are the dangers of lead paint in homes, and when was it used?

Lead paint in homes causes almost all childhood lead poisoning. Lead is so harmful that even a small amount of fine lead dust that cannot be seen can poison a child. Lead paint covered by layers of nonleaded paint can still poison children, especially when it is disturbed, such as through normal wear and tear, or home repair work. When such lead paint is on moving surfaces, such as windows, fine lead dust is released through normal use. This dust settles, where it can be easily picked up on children's toys and fingers. Household paint with poisonous (now illegal) levels of lead was in use in Massachusetts from the 1690s until 1978. In 1978, the U.S. government banned lead from house paint. Lead can be found in all types of pre-1978 homes: homes in cities, suburbs or the countryside; private housing and state or federal public housing; single-family and multi-family homes. The older the house, the more likely it is to contain lead paint. The older the paint, the higher the likely lead content.

Can routine home repairs cause lead poisoning?

There can be a danger of lead poisoning whenever painted surfaces inside or outside the home are scraped for repainting, or woodwork is stripped or removed, or windows or walls are removed. This is because lead paint is found in almost all Massachusetts homes built before 1978, and so many of Massachusetts' homes are old. Do not use power sanders, propane torches or heat guns to remove lead paint, as these methods create a lot of lead dust and fumes. Temporarily move your family (especially children and pregnant women) out of the home while the work is being done and cleaned up, or at a minimum, tape up plastic sheets to completely seal off the work area. Get a lead inspection done, so that you will know which surfaces have lead paint and need extra care when preparing for and doing home repair work, and during cleanup afterwards. Do not do repairs in older homes without learning about safe ways to do the work to reduce the danger of lead dust. Hundreds of cases of childhood and adult lead poisoning result each year from do-it-yourself home projects.

How does the owner of a home built before 1978 in which a child under six years old lives meet the requirements of the Massachusetts Lead Law?

The first step is to have a lead inspection or risk assessment done. A licensed lead inspector will test the surfaces of the home for lead and give the owner a written report that states where there is lead in amounts considered a violation by state law, and record any lead hazards that must be corrected. A risk assessor, who is a specially licensed lead inspector, will do a lead inspection plus a risk assessment, during which he or she checks the home for the most serious lead hazards that must be fixed for interim control. (See question about interim control, below.) Only a licensed deleader may do high-risk work, such as removing lead paint or repairing chipping and peeling lead paint. Either a deleader, the owner or someone who works for the owner (an agent) can do certain other deleading and interim control tasks. (See next question.) An owner or agent must get special training to perform the deleading tasks they may do. After the work is done, the lead inspector or risk assessor returns to check the home. He or she may take dust samples to test for lead and makes sure the home has been properly cleaned up. If everything is fine, he or she gives the owner a Letter of Compliance or a Letter of Interim Control. After getting one of these letters, the owner must take reasonable care of the property, mainly by making sure there is no peeling lead paint.

Can I do some of the deleading myself?

In Massachusetts, the owner or someone who works for the owner (an agent) can do certain deleading activities. These include covering surfaces with certain materials; removing certain building parts; capping baseboards; installing vinyl siding on the exterior, and applying encapsulants. Encapsulants are special liquid coatings made to be long-lasting barriers over lead paint. Before any of these deleading tasks are done, the owner must first have a lead inspection done and whoever is going to do the work must get special training. Contact CLPPP for information about this training. In addition, owners or their agents can perform structural repairs and lead dust cleaning for interim control. Before doing this work, owners and agents should get and read CLPPP's interim control booklet.

Is there financial help for deleading?

There is a state income tax credit of up to \$1,500 per unit for full deleading. A credit of up to \$500 per unit is available for interim control work that also contributes to full deleading. There are also grants and no-interest, deferred loans, or low-interest loans available to eligible property owners. These funds are available through the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Massachusetts Executive Office of Communities and Development, the Massachusetts Housing Finance Authority, local city and town community development planning departments, and banks.

Does deleading improve the value of my property?

Many homeowners have found that the benefits of deleading are not unlike the benefits of other home improvement projects. Replacement windows and doors can save the homeowner money because they are more energy efficient. Having a legally delead home, whether it is a single-family or multi-family, owner-occupied or rental unit, can make it easier to sell or rent, often at a better price.

What surfaces must be delead for full compliance with the Massachusetts Lead Law?

Owners of homes built before 1978 where children under six years of age live must have the following lead hazards corrected to get a Letter of Compliance:

- * any peeling, chipping or flaking lead paint, plaster or putty;
- * intact lead paint, other coating or putty on moveable parts of windows with sills five feet or less from the floor or ground and those surfaces that come in contact with moveable parts;
- * intact lead paint or other coating on "accessible mouthable surfaces." These surfaces generally include woodwork, such as doors, door jambs, stairs and stair rails, and window casings.

What is interim control?

Interim control is a set of temporary measures that property owners can take to correct urgent lead hazards, especially peeling or chipping lead paint and lead dust. These steps protect residents from lead poisoning until the home is fully delead. Homes in good condition may need little or no work to get interim control status. Owners then have up to two years before they have to fully delead the home. For that period, they are protected from strict liability under the state Lead Law should a child become lead poisoned in the home, as long as the home is maintained and the conditions for interim control are met. In addition to the repair of peeling and chipping lead paint and the cleaning of lead dust, other work may be necessary for interim control. This includes fixing water leaks or other damage that makes lead paint peel and chip; making window wells smooth and easy to clean; making windows work properly and deleading any badly chipping and peeling lead-painted surfaces.

Property owners interested in interim control must hire a licensed risk assessor. He or she will then decide what work, if any, needs to be done to get a Letter of Interim Control. The original Letter of Interim Control is good for one year. The property owner can have the home reinspected before the end of that year, and if all conditions are met, the home can be recertified for another year. By the end of the second year, the home must be deleaded, if a child under six still lives there, for the owner to remain free of strict liability.

Does my family have to be out of the house during deleading or interim control work?

Residents must be out of the house for the entire time that a deleader is doing deleading work inside a home, and for some of the deleading work by owners and their agents. Residents may stay at home, but out of the work area, while a deleader, property owner or owner's agent without a deleader's license does certain other deleading tasks, or such interim control work as structural repairs or lead dust cleaning. Residents who have been out of the house may not return until the deleading work that made it necessary for them to leave is complete, the home is cleaned up, and a lead inspector or risk assessor has checked and found this work has been properly done and dust samples have passed. For complete details, contact CLPPP.

Are there any exemptions to the Massachusetts Lead Law?

The Lead Law applies only to homes built before 1978 in which a child under six lives. Any home or apartment having fewer than 250 square feet of living space, or which is in a rooming house, is exempt, as long as no child under age six is living there. Finally, homes rented for 31 days or less for vacation or recreational purposes are also exempt, as long as there is no chipping or peeling lead paint in the home and the renter has received the Short-Term Vacation Rental Notification.

What are the requirements of the state Lead Law if there is a lease with an option to buy?

When there is a lease with an option to buy a home built before 1978 in effect, the owner of the property must have it deleaded or brought under interim control if a child under six lives there. If the tenant with an option to buy such a home proceeds to purchase it, he or she becomes responsible for meeting the requirements of the Lead Law if a child under six lives there after the purchase.

How can I find out about how lead inspections, risk assessments and deleading should be done?

All lead inspections, risk assessments and deleading must be done according to the Regulations for Lead Poisoning Prevention and Control, 105 Code of Massachusetts Regulations 460.000 and the Deleading Regulations, 454 CMR 22.00. For full information, homeowners may get these regulations at the State House Book Store, State House, Boston, MA 02133. The phone number is (617) 727-2834.

Lead inspectors and risk assessors licensed by the Department of Public Health have been trained and are experienced in using the state-approved methods for testing for lead paint. These methods are the following: use of a solution of sodium sulfide, a portable x-ray fluorescence machine or lab tests of paint samples removed from the home. Deleaders licensed by the Department of Labor and Workforce Development have been trained to use safe methods to prepare for and do deleading work, and clean up afterwards. They may delead using any of the following methods: removing paint, removing building parts, covering and encapsulating. When removing paint, they cannot use certain very dangerous methods, such as open flame burning, dry abrasive blasting or power sanding without a special vacuum attachment.

How do I get a lead inspection or risk assessment?

Included as part of this notification package is a listing of private licensed lead inspectors organized alphabetically, and private licensed risk assessors, similarly organized. Ask to see the inspector or risk assessor's license, to make sure it is current. You should arrange for the inspection or risk assessment as quickly as possible after deciding you want one. If you do have an inspection or risk assessment, you must give the seller a copy of the report.

What is the best time to delead or undertake interim control?

The best time to delead a home or bring it under interim control is when the home is vacant, so that residents will not be exposed to lead and household furnishings will not be contaminated with lead. In addition, it often is efficient, and reduces costs, to combine deleading with other repair work being done to a vacant home.

What is a Letter of Compliance and a Letter of Interim Control?

Under the state Lead Law, a Letter of Compliance is a legal letter that says either that there are no lead paint hazards or that the home has been delead. The letter is signed and dated by a licensed lead inspector. A Letter of Interim Control is a legal letter that says work necessary to make a home temporarily safe from lead hazards has been done. It is signed and dated by a licensed risk assessor. A Letter of Interim Control is good for one year, but can be renewed for one more year. The owner must fully delead the home and get a Letter of Compliance by the end of the second year if a child under six still lives there. The Lead Law does not require the removal of all lead paint from a home. An owner who gets a Letter of Compliance or Letter of Interim Control must take reasonable care to keep up the home, mainly by making sure there is no chipping or peeling lead paint. If an owner fails to take reasonable steps to maintain the home, he or she may become liable for damages to a child lead poisoned as a result of the owner's breach of that duty of reasonable care.

RENTAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

What liability do rental property owners have if they don't comply with the state Lead Law?

If a property owner of a home built before 1978 in which a child under six lives fails to delead or bring the home under interim control, and a child is lead poisoned as a result, the property owner is strictly liable for all damages. An owner is not strictly liable for lead poisoning if a Letter of Compliance or Letter of Interim Control is in effect. Strict liability means owners may be liable even if they did not know lead paint was in the home. Since harm to the kidneys and blood cells, delays in growth, learning disabilities and emotional and behavioral disturbances resulting from lead poisoning can have life-long effects, monetary damages awarded against an owner responsible for a child's lead poisoning can be substantial. Failing to delead or bring under interim control a home to which the Lead Law applies is also an emergency public health matter, and can carry criminal penalties. An owner who is notified by a public agency of Lead Law violation in a property he or she owns, and who willfully fails to correct the dangerous conditions, is also subject to punitive damages, which are three times the actual damages found. These provisions are in addition to any other legal rights the lead-poisoned child may have.

Can I avoid state Lead Law requirements by not renting to a family with children under six?

The Massachusetts Lead Law makes it illegal to refuse to rent to families with children under six, or evicting or refusing to renew the lease of families with children under six, because of lead paint. Discrimination against families with young children is also a violation of the U.S. Fair Housing Act and the Massachusetts anti-discrimination statute. Parents cannot waive the rights of their children to live in lead-safe housing or agree to assume the risks of lead exposure. Owners who violate these laws face heavy penalties. The Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination investigates and prosecutes cases of discrimination against families with children because of lead paint.

It is also illegal for lenders to deny financing because a home has lead paint, or because financing could trigger future duties under the Lead Law. This does not restrict the right of a lender to process or deny a mortgage application in accordance with accepted underwriting practices and criteria.

If I am considering buying a pre-1978 house to rent out, and a child under six lives in one of the apartments, should I have at least that unit and common areas inspected for lead now?

Yes. If there are children under six living in such an apartment and the apartment does not have a Letter of Compliance or Letter of Interim Control, buyers should find out whether or not the apartment has lead hazards and will have to be brought into compliance with the state Lead Law. This information will be important in deciding whether to buy the property and at what price. As noted above, new owners have 90 days from the date of taking title to have such an apartment deleaded or brought under interim control. Therefore, they should arrange deleading or interim control work to begin as soon as possible after taking title, to be sure the work is done within 90 days.

Can a landlord delay a tenancy to bring a home into compliance with the state Lead Law?

A landlord who will be deleading a home or bringing it under interim control may delay the start of the tenancy up to 30 days. This can be done as long as a lease between the landlord and the new tenant does not exist. During this delay period, the new tenants are responsible for their living expenses. If there is a signed lease, however, the landlord is responsible for temporary housing during relocation necessary for deleading work.

Must a landlord arrange temporary housing for a tenant while a rental home is being deleaded?

Under the state Lead Law, tenants have to be relocated for the time that certain deleading work is taking place inside the home. They may not return until that work is done, the home is cleaned up, and a licensed lead inspector or risk assessor checks and finds it is fine for residents to move back in.

The landlord and tenant are responsible for working out an acceptable plan for alternative housing if it is necessary. The landlord may move the tenant to another place to live, which may be another house, apartment, motel or hotel. The landlord is responsible for paying the tenant's reasonable moving costs and any temporary housing costs over and above the rent of the home being deleaded. During the time the home is being deleaded, the tenant remains responsible for paying the normal rent they would pay for this period as their share of the cost of temporary housing. The Lead Law states the temporary housing must not cause undue economic or personal hardship to the tenant.

What is tenant notification?

The goal of the federal and state requirements for tenant notification is to help reduce lead poisoning by giving all tenants of homes built before 1978 information about lead in their home. The program also educates tenants and landlords about the dangers of lead poisoning, its prevention, and the Massachusetts Lead Law. Tenant notification applies to all tenants, whether or not they have a child under six living with them.

Before renting a home, landlords, managing agents or any real estate agent involved in the rental must give new tenants copies of any existing lead forms for the home. These include lead inspection reports, risk assessment reports, a Letter of Compliance (no matter how old) or a Letter of Interim Control. If the landlord or agent does not have any or all of these forms for the home, he or she simply does not give them. In addition, the landlord or agent must give new tenants the Tenant Lead Law Notification. This form addresses lead poisoning, specific prevention tips for parents, the requirements of the Lead Law and an explanation of the lead forms. Attached to the Tenant Lead Law Notification is the Tenant Certification form. This is to be filled out and signed by both the tenant and the landlord or agent. Each party gets a copy to keep. **These forms have been approved to satisfy both state and federal lead notification requirements.** Landlords or agents may choose to include the Tenant Lead Law Notification/Tenant Certification form in a written lease, instead of using a separate form.

Landlords and agents who fail to carry out their tenant notification obligations are liable for all damages caused by their failure to do so, and are subject to a fine of up to \$1,000.

INSURANCE INFORMATION

How can an owner of rental housing in Massachusetts built before 1978 get insurance to cover potential lead liability?

The answer depends on the number of units that the property owner wishes to insure, and whether the property owner lives in the building for which insurance is sought. An owner-occupant who insures four or fewer units may be covered by homeowners insurance. Generally, the property owner who is not an owner-occupant will need to get commercial liability insurance, as will an owner-occupant who wishes to insure more than four units.

Homeowners insurance may be available from several different sources: the regular, "admitted" market, the FAIR Plan or the "surplus lines" market. The regular, "admitted" market is the usual market for insurance. The FAIR Plan offers homeowners insurance to property owners unable to find coverage in the regular market. The "surplus lines" market is a less regulated, and generally more expensive market. It provides insurance to those who cannot find coverage elsewhere.

Under state Division of Insurance regulations, if an insurer in the regular market decides to write homeowners insurance on rental housing for which a Letter of Compliance or Letter of Interim Control is in effect, the insurer must provide coverage of lead paint liability arising from those premises. **Neither the state Lead Law nor the insurance regulations require a regular market insurer to write liability insurance, including homeowners insurance, on a particular property.** If a Letter of Compliance or Letter of Interim Control is in effect for only part of a property, the coverage for lead liability will extend to only that part of the property. Such insurance will also apply to any common areas covered by the Letter of Compliance or Letter of Interim Control. It will not, however, extend to injuries resulting from gross or willful negligence. The FAIR Plan's coverage of lead liability is subject to the same regulations that apply to the regular market.

An insurer in the regular market, or the FAIR Plan, may ask the property owner to prove that there is a Letter of Compliance or a Letter of Interim Control for the home sought to be insured. Once the proof is provided, coverage for lead liability will apply as of the date of the Letter. If the Fair Plan determines that a given property is eligible for insurance, or if a regular market insurer elects to insure certain premises, either may exclude lead liability coverage on any part of the property it ensures to which no Letter of Compliance or Letter of Interim Control applies. If either the Fair Plan or a regular market insurer uses such an exclusion, it must offer the owner of the premises the chance to buy back the excluded coverage. There is an additional charge for the lead liability "buyback" coverage. The amount of this charge is regulated by the Division of Insurance.

In the surplus lines market, there is no requirement to cover lead liability arising from premises to which a Letter of Compliance or Letter of Interim Control applies. Surplus lines insurers generally exclude coverage of lead liability, do not offer the buyback coverage, and charge higher prices than the regular market.

Since the FAIR Plan does not provide commercial liability insurance, property owners who need to get such coverage (as opposed to homeowners insurance) must get it from either the regular market or the surplus lines market. Commercial liability insurance from the surplus lines market, like homeowners insurance from that market, usually will exclude coverage of lead liability, will not include the buyback option, and will cost more than regular market coverage.

While a regular market insurer can decline to write commercial liability insurance on a given property, once such an insurer decides to write such coverage, it must then insure lead liability arising from any part of the property covered by a Letter of Compliance or Letter of Interim Control. If such an insurer chooses to insure a property, it may exclude coverage of lead liability on any part of the premises for which no Letter of Compliance or Letter of Interim Control is in effect. If such insurer applies such an exclusion, it must offer the property owner the opportunity to buy back the excluded coverage. The lead liability insurance regulations described above as applicable to regular market homeowners insurance also apply to commercial liability insurance from the regular market.

Owners of rental housing should try to get coverage for lead liability, whether they have met the requirements of the Lead Law or not, by seeking regular market coverage through insurance agents, or by contacting direct writing companies that are listed in the telephone directory, before resorting either to the FAIR Plan or the surplus lines market.

If I own and occupy a single-family house, does my homeowners insurance cover lead liability?

Under the state lead liability insurance regulations, coverage of lead liability cannot be excluded from regular market and FAIR Plan homeowners insurance policies on single-family owner-occupied homes. Instead, lead liability coverage is included in such policies. However, a family member covered by a homeowners policy cannot make a lead liability claim against another family member covered by the same policy. The requirements of the lead liability insurance regulations do not apply to homeowners coverage from the surplus lines market.

How are new owners affected by the lead liability insurance regulations?

If a buyer of rental housing built before 1978 meets the state Lead Law's requirements and gets a Letter of Compliance or Letter of Interim Control within 90 days after becoming the owner, then, under certain conditions, they will be able to get coverage for lead liability for the period they owned the property before they deleaded or brought it under interim control. This will happen if a regular market insurer chooses to provide liability coverage on the property. Such an insurer is required to provide lead liability coverage to a new owner who obtains a Letter of Compliance or Letter of Interim Control within 90 days after becoming the owner of the property. Such coverage will go back to the time that the new owner took title to the property, unless the liability insurance went into effect some time

after the taking of title. In the latter case, the coverage of lead liability will extend back to the time that the liability insurance held by the new owner first went into effect on the premises. The rule for new owner lead liability insurance coverage for the FAIR Plan is the same as for the regular market. These special rules for lead liability insurance for new owners do not apply to insurance from the surplus lines market.

What happens next?

That's up to you. At this point, you should be well informed about lead poisoning, the effects of lead hazards in the home, and your responsibilities under the Massachusetts Lead Law. In the past, the Department of Public Health has had to devote its childhood lead poisoning resources to provide services to the thousands of Massachusetts children who were poisoned, as well as to providing services to children whose blood lead levels are elevated, to prevent them from becoming lead poisoned. Between the Department's work and the preventive deleading carried out by property owners, we have been successful at reducing the number of lead poisonings among young children in Massachusetts. All of us at the Department are hopeful that we will continue that partnership, in which the correction of lead hazards in the homes of young children *before* those children are lead poisoned is so important.

Where can I get more information on lead poisoning?

Massachusetts Department of Public Health
Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program (CLPPP)
(For more copies of this form, and full range of
information on owners' and tenants' rights and
responsibilities under the state Lead Law, financial help
for owners, safe renovation work, and soil testing)
www.mass.gov/dph/clppp
(781)-774-6611, 1-800-532-9571

Massachusetts Department of Labor/
Division of Occupational Safety
(List of licensed deleaders)
www.mass.gov/dos
(617)-626-6962

Massachusetts Housing Finance Agency
(Get the Lead Out loan program information)
www.masshousing.com
(617)-854-1000

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region 1 (New England)
(Information about federal laws on lead)
<http://www.epa.gov/region1>
(617)-918-1524

National Lead Information Center
(lead poisoning information or lead in
consumer products)
www.epa.gov/lead or 1-800-424-LEAD

U.S. Consumer Product Safety
Commission (Info about lead in
consumer products)
www.cpsc.gov or 1-800-638-2772

PROPERTY TRANSFER NOTIFICATION CERTIFICATION

This form is to be signed by the prospective purchaser before signing a purchase and sale agreement or a memorandum of agreement, or by the lessee-prospective purchaser before signing a lease with an option to purchase for residential property built before 1978, for compliance with federal and Massachusetts lead-based paint disclosure requirements.

Required Federal Lead Warning Statement:

Every purchaser of any interest in residential 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 are present in the housing (explain).
- (ii) ☒ 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):
- (i) ☐ Seller has provided the purchaser with all available records and reports pertaining to lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards in the housing (check documents below).
- ☐ Lead Inspection Report; ☐ Risk Assessment Report; ☐ Letter of Interim Control; ☐ Letter of Compliance
- (ii) ☒ Seller has no reports or records pertaining to lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards in the housing.

Purchaser's or Lessee Purchaser's Acknowledgment (initial)

- (c) ☐ Purchaser or lessee purchaser has received copies of all documents checked above.
- (d) ☐ Purchaser or lessee purchaser has received no documents.
- (e) ☐ Purchaser or lessee purchaser has received the Property Transfer Lead Paint Notification.
- (f) ☐ Purchaser or lessee 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 Acknowledgment (initial)

- (g) ☒ Agent has informed the seller of the seller's obligations under federal and state law for lead-based paint disclosure and notification, and is aware of his/her responsibility to ensure compliance.
- (h) ☐ Agent has verbally informed purchaser or lessee-purchaser of the possible presence of dangerous levels of lead in paint, plaster, putty or other structural materials and his or her obligation to bring a property into compliance with the Massachusetts Lead Law -- either through full deleading or interim control -- if it was built before 1978 and a child under six years old resides or will reside in the property.

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.

<p>Signed by: <u>Leong Properties LLC</u> 8/5/2025 16:14 EDT</p> <p><u>Seller</u> Date</p> <p><small>D35EBA9880B74AE...</small></p>	<p>Signed by: <u>Leong Properties, LLC</u> 8/6/2025 07:51 EDT</p> <p><u>Seller</u> Date</p> <p><small>BB67D9130E8E5484...</small></p>
<p>Purchaser _____ Date _____</p>	<p>Purchaser _____ Date _____</p>
<p>Agent _____ Date _____</p>	<p>Signed by: <u>Janet R Faulkner</u> 8/6/2025 09:29 EDT</p> <p><u>Agent</u> Date</p> <p><small>BB67D422054843A...</small></p>

Address of Property 47 Macy St Amesbury MA 01913

CLPPP Form 94-3, 6/30/94, Rev. 9/02

TABLE OF USE REGULATIONS

<u>USES</u>	<u>R-8</u>	<u>R-20</u>	<u>R-40</u>	<u>R-80</u>	<u>RC¹</u>	<u>CBD</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>RCZD</u>	<u>OP</u>	<u>IL</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>IC</u>	<u>PUD</u>	<u>W/F</u>	<u>OSC</u>	<u>ES-OD</u>	<u>HR-OD</u>	<u>DAD</u>	<u>CFC-OD</u>	<u>RM-OD</u>	<u>MC-OD</u>	Site Plan
<u>Residential</u>																						
One family dwelling unit	P	P	P	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				NO
Conversions of one family dwelling units to 2 or 3 family dwelling units (Section XI.K.1)	S2	S2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	p ³	-	-				NO
Cluster Residential (Section XI.D)	S1	S1	S1	S1	p ⁴	-	-	-	-	S1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				NO ⁵
Multifamily (Section XI.J) *2011-030	-	-	-	-	-	S1	S1*	-	-	-	-	S1	-	-	-	-	-	-				YES
In-law Apartments (Section XI.K.2)	S2	S2	S2	S2	S2	S2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				NO
Planned Unit Development by special permit (Section XI.H)	-	-		-	-	S1	-	-	-	-	-	S1	-	-	-	-	-	-				YES
Planned Unit Development (Section XI.L)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	p ⁶	-	-	-	-	-				YES
Historic Uses (Section XI.J2)	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1																YES
<u>Community Facilities</u>																						
Churches	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	S1	P	P	-	-				YES
Supportive Housing	-	-	-	-	-	S1	-	-	-	-	-	S1	S1	-	-	-	S1	-				YES
Public Schools	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	-	P	P	-	-				YES
Private, nonprofit schools	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	-	-	P	-	-				YES
Public Parks/Conservation areas	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	-	-				NO
Public/private active recreation facility	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	S1	-	S1	-				YES
Private/nonprofit recreational facility	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	-	-	P	P	-	-	-	P	-	S1	-		-				YES
City buildings (except garages)	S1	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	-	P	P	-	-				YES
City Garages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	P	-	-	-	-	P	-	-				YES
Cemeteries (public or private)	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	-	P	P	-	-				YES
Historic	S1	S1	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	-	P	P	-	-				YES

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associations/societies																						
<u>USES</u>	<u>R-8</u>	<u>R-20</u>	<u>R-40</u>	<u>R-80</u>	<u>RC¹</u>	<u>CBD</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>RCZD</u>	<u>OP</u>	<u>IL</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>IC</u>	<u>PUD</u>	<u>W/F</u>	<u>OSC</u>	<u>ES- OD</u>	<u>HR- OD²</u>	<u>DAD</u>	<u>CFC- OD</u>	<u>RM- OD</u>	<u>MC- OD</u>	Site Plan
Hospitals	-	S1	S1	S1	S1	-	-	-	S1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				YES
Nursing, rest or convalescent home	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				YES
Limited public utilities	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	S1	P	P	-	-				YES
Power plant, water or sewer treatment plant	-	-	-	S1	S1	-	-	-	-	-	-	S1	-	-	S1	-	-	-				YES
Refuse facilities, all types	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				YES
Essential Services	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	S1	P	P	-				YES
Underground storage of heating/fuel oil for distribution purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	S1	S1	S1	-	-	-	-	-				YES
<u>Agriculture</u>																						
Agriculture (not including the raising and/or keeping of swine or fur animals), cultivation of marijuana, horticulture and floriculture on a parcel of land that is more than 5 acres in area. (Note: for these uses land in common ownership that is divided by a public or private way or a waterway shall be construed as one parcel).	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	-	-				NO
Agriculture (not including the raising and/or keeping of any livestock, cultivation of marijuana), horticulture and floriculture on a	-	S1	P	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-				YES

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parcel of land that is less than 5 acres in area.																						
<u>USES</u>	<u>R-8</u>	<u>R-20</u>	<u>R-40</u>	<u>R-80</u>	<u>RC¹</u>	<u>CBD</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>RCZD</u>	<u>OP</u>	<u>IL</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>IC</u>	<u>PUD</u>	<u>W/F</u>	<u>OSC</u>	<u>ES-OD</u>	<u>HR-OD</u>	<u>DAD</u>	<u>CEC-OD</u>	<u>RM-OD</u>	<u>MC-OD</u>	Site Plan
Raising and/or keeping of livestock, horses, and poultry, (not including the raising of swine or fur animals), on a parcel of land that is less than 5 acres in area.	-	-	-	S1	S1	-	-	-	-	-	S1	-	-	S1	S1	-	-	-				YES
Commercial stables, commercial kennels, or other commercial establishments in which all animals, fowl, or other forms of life are completely enclosed in pens or other structures.	-	-	S1	S1	S1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	S1	-	-	-				YES
Veterinary Hospital 2013-005	-	-	S1	S1	S1	-	P	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				YES
Commercial Forestry	-	-	S1	S1	S1	-	-	-	-	-	S1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				YES
Year-round greenhouse or stand for wholesale and/or retail sale of agriculture, horticulture or floriculture products not including cultivation of marijuana.	-	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	P	-	S1	-	P	P	-	-	S1	S1	-	-				YES
<u>Business</u>																						
Adult Entertainment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	S1 ⁷	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				YES
Artisan Business	-	-	-	-	-	S1	-	-	-	-	-	S1	-	-	-	-	-	-				YES
General retail sales & services not mentioned below	-	-	-	-	-	P	P	p ⁸	S1	-	-	S1	P	-	-	P	-	-				YES
Restaurant	-	S1 ¹⁵	S1 ¹⁵	S1 ¹⁵	-	P	P	P	S1	S1	-	S1	S1 ¹⁵	-	-	P	-	-				YES

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Fast Food/drive-in establishment	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	S1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				YES
Car/boat/truck sales, all classes (including parts)	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				YES
Marina	-	S1	S1	S1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	S1	-	-	-	-	-				YES
USES	<u>R-8</u>	<u>R-20</u>	<u>R-40</u>	<u>R-80</u>	<u>RC¹</u>	<u>CBD</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>RCZD</u>	<u>OP</u>	<u>IL</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>IC</u>	<u>PUD</u>	<u>W/F</u>	<u>OSC</u>	<u>ES- OD</u>	<u>HR- OD</u>	<u>DAD</u>	<u>CFC- OD</u>	<u>RM- OD</u>	<u>MC- OD</u>	Site Plan
Hotel (2019-005)	-	-	-	-	-	S1	P	P	P	-	S1 (13)	-	S1	-	-	P	-	-				YES
Bed & Breakfast	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				YES
Lodging House	-	-	-	-	-	S1	-	-	S1	-	-	-	-	-	-	S1	-	-				YES
Personal Services	-	-	-	-		P	P	P	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-				YES
Funeral Services	-	-	-	S1	S1	S1	S1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				YES
Professional/business offices	-	-	-	-	-	P	P	P	P	-	S1	S1	P	-	-	P	-	-				YES
Office parks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	-				YES
Office, Retail or Shopping Center	-	-	-	-	-	S1	-	S1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				YES
Sports Entertainment Business Complex	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	S1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			YES
Commercial Fashion Center	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P			YES
Auto repairs, gasoline sales (not gas storage)	-	-	-	-	-	-	S1	-	-	-	S1	S1	-	-	-	-	-	-				YES
Private clubs	-	S1	S1	S1	-	S1	S1	S1	-	-	-	-	S1	-	-	-	-	-				YES
Private indoor recreation facility	-	S1	S1	S1	-	S1	S1	P	S1	S1	S1	S1	P	-	P	S1	-	-				YES
Training Schools	-	-	S1	S1	-	S1	S1	-	S1	-	P	P	-	-	-	S1	-	-				YES
Miscellaneous business repairs	-	-	-	-	-	P	P	-	-	-	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	-				YES
Junkyards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	S1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				YES
Private Day Care Center	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	S1	P	P	P	P	P	-	P	P	-	-				YES
Theaters	-	-	-	-	-	P	P	S1	S1	-	-	S1	S1	-	-	S1	-	-				YES
Private outdoor amusement recreation facilities	-	-	-	-	-	P	P	-	-	S1	P	-	-	-	P	-	S1	-				YES
Communication Tower	-	-	-	-	-	S1	-	-	S1	-	-	S1	-	-	-	-	-	-				YES

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Commercial parking lot or structure (Section VIII)	-	-	-	-	-	S1	-	P	S1	P	P	S1	-	-	-	S1	-	-	-	-	-	YES
Adult Use Marijuana Retailer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	S1	-	YES
Medical Marijuana Retailer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	S1	-	YES
USES	R-8	R-20	R-40	R-80	RC¹	CBD	C	RCZD	OP	IL	I	IC	PUD	W/F	OSC	ES-OD	HR-OD²	DAD	CFC-OD	RM-OD	MC-OD	Site Plan
Year-round greenhouse for cultivation of marijuana	-	-	-	S1 ¹²	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	YES
Industrial																						
Artisan Business	-	-	-	-	-	S1	-	-	-	-	-	S1	-	-	-	-	-	-				YES
Artist live/work space	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	S1				YES
Commercial earth removal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				NO
Earth Removal associated with building construction (Section XI-B)	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	-	S1	S1	-	-				YES
Construction yards	-	-	-	-	-	-	S1	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				YES
Light Manufacturing	-	-	-	-	-	S1	-	-	P	P	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	-				YES
Manufacturing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	-				YES
Laundry/cleaning plant	-	-	-	-	-	S1	S1	-	-	S1	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	-				YES
Bakery with on-premise sales (not a retail bakery)	-	-	-	-	-	P	P	-	S1	S1	P	P	-	-	-	S1	-	-				YES
Transportation terminal (passengers)	-	-	-	-	-	S1	P	-	-	-	P	S1	-	-	-	-	-	-				YES
Warehousing and Distribution	-	-	-	-	-	-	S1	-	S1	-	S1	S1	-	-	-	-	-	-				YES
Open Storage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	S1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				YES

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Research office/labs	-	-	-	-	-	S1	S1	-	P	-	P	P	-	-	-	P	-	-				YES
Data Warehousing	-	-	-	-	-	S1	-	-	S1	-	S1	S1	-	-	-	S1	-	-				YES
Planned Industrial Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	S1	S1	S1	S1	-	-	-	-	-	-				YES
List of Prohibited Uses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				YES
Registered Marijuana Dispensary, including retail sales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	S1 ¹¹	S1 ¹¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				YES
USES	R-8	R-20	R-40	R-80	RC¹	CBD	C	RCZD	OP	IL	I	IC	PUD	W/F	OSC	ES-OD	HR-OD	DAD	CFC-OD	RM-OD	MC-OD	Site Plan
Registered Marijuana Dispensary – cultivation and processing only	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P ¹¹	P ¹¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				YES
Accessory Uses																						
Home Occupation (Section XI-F)	S2	S2	S2	S2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				NO
Private day nursery or kindergarten, provided it shall not occupy more than 40% of the GFA of the structure and there shall be minimum of 100 SF of outside play area per enrolled child	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	S1	P	P	P	P	P	-	P	P	-	-				YES
Accessory professional office of a licensed medical or dental practitioner, podiatrist,	S2	S2	S2	S2	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	-	-	P	-	-				YES

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chiropractor, lawyer, professional engineer, or professional architect in an existing dwelling.																							
Accessory repair/storage facility in retail/service establishment provided it not occupy more than 25% gross floor area	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					YES
<u>USES</u>	<u>R-8</u>	<u>R-20</u>	<u>R-40</u>	<u>R-80</u>	<u>RC¹</u>	<u>CBD</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>RCZD</u>	<u>OP</u>	<u>IL</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>IC</u>	<u>PUD</u>	<u>W/F</u>	<u>OSC</u>	<u>ES- OD</u>	<u>HR- OD²</u>	<u>DAD</u>	<u>CFC- OD</u>	<u>RM- OD</u>	<u>MC- OD</u>	Site Plan	
Accessory outside storage clearly necessary to the operation & conduct of a permitted principal wholesale, transportation, industrial, and/or commercial use provided: it shall be screened from outside view by an enclosed solid fence or wall and gate at least 10’ in height or a solid wall of evergreens, when planted not more than 18” apart and at least 3’ in height	-	-	-	-	-	-	S2	-	-	S2	S2	S2	-	-	-	-	-	-					YES

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and a solid gate at least 10' in height not more than 20' in width.																							
Accessory manufacturing use provided: it shall not occupy more than 25% of the gross floor area of building, except in the light industrial district where it shall be not more than 30% of the gross floor area of the building; and it shall not be located within 100' of any R district or within 50' of any street lot line.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	-					YES
<u>USES</u>	<u>R-8</u>	<u>R-20</u>	<u>R-40</u>	<u>R-80</u>	<u>RC¹</u>	<u>CBD</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>RCZD</u>	<u>OP</u>	<u>IL</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>IC</u>	<u>PUD</u>	<u>W/F</u>	<u>OSC</u>	<u>ES-OD</u>	<u>HR-OD²</u>	<u>DAD</u>	<u>CFC-OD</u>	<u>RM-OD</u>	<u>MC-OD</u>	Site Plan	
Newsstand, barber shop, dining room or cafeteria and similar accessory services primarily for occupants or users thereof within a hotel, office, or industrial building, hospital containing more than 50 sleeping rooms or transportation terminal facility.	-	-	-	-	-	P	P	P	P	-	-	P	P	-	-	P	-	-					YES
Up to 3 lodging units in an existing dwelling	S2	S2	S2	S2	S2	S2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					YES

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Accessory signs subject to the provisions of Section VII	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	-	-				YES
Accessory off-street parking and loading spaces as required in Section VIII	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	-	P	P	-	-				YES ¹⁰
Accessory gas storage and pumping facilities for use by the principal user and not as a separate business	-	-	-	-	-	S2	S2	-	-	S2	S2	S2	-	-	-	-	-	-				YES
Accessory activities which are necessary in connection with scientific research or scientific development or related production provided such use does not substantially derogate from the public good.	-	-	-	-	-	S2	S2	-	S2	S2	S2	S2	S2	-	-	S2	-	-				YES
USES	<u>R-8</u>	<u>R-20</u>	<u>R-40</u>	<u>R-80</u>	<u>RC¹</u>	<u>CBD</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>RCZD</u>	<u>OP</u>	<u>IL</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>IC</u>	<u>PUD</u>	<u>W/F</u>	<u>OSC</u>	<u>ES-OD</u>	<u>HR-OD²</u>	<u>DAD</u>	<u>CFC-OD</u>	<u>RM-OD</u>	<u>MC-OD</u>	SPR REQ
Accessory marina	-	S1	S1	S1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	S1	-	-	-	-	-				YES
Accessory satellite parabolic receivers ⁹	S2	S2	S2	S2	S2	S2	S2	-	S2	S2	S2	S2	S2	-	-	S2	-	-				YES
Accessory retail sales & services, including, but not limited to, canteens cafeterias, or	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	S1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				YES

TABLE OF USE REGULATIONS

seasonal outlet sales, clearly associated to the operation & conduct of a permitted principle use.																						
Accessory retail sales & services, including, but not limited to, fast food restaurants and convenience stores, that are incidental or supplementary to the operation & conduct of a permitted principle use.	-	-	-	-	-	-	S1-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				YES
Accessory stable for not more than one horse	-	-	S1	S1	S1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				NO
Dockage (Three or more boats of nonresidents of site)	-	S1	S1	S1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	S1	-	-	-	-	-				YES

Notes:

- (1) The purpose of the RC District shown on the City of Amesbury Zoning Map are the same as those for a cluster residential special permit in Section XI.D.1.
- (2) In instances where access through an industrial district to and from a residential district is deemed suitable by the Planning Board, a Special Permit (S1) for residential access may be permitted according to the provisions outlined in Section X.J. as well as the Development and Performance Standards outlined in Section XI.c.8.a.
- (3) One (1) residential unit per floor is allowed by right above the first floor and additional units may be permitted by Special Permit from the Planning Board.
- (4) Permitted uses shall be those allowed in this table and Section XI.D.5.