Handyman Contract

1. Parties, property and authority

1.1 Parties. This Handyman Contract is dated **[Contract date: _____]**. It is between **[Client's full legal name: _____]** (the "Client"), of [Client's mailing address: _____], telephone [Client's telephone: _____], email [Client's email: _____], and **[Handyman's legal name: _____]**, [Type of business: _____] (the "Handyman"), with its business address at [Handyman's business address: _____], telephone [Handyman's telephone: _____], email [Handyman's email: _____]. Each is a "Party".

1.2 Property. The Work is at **[Address of the work: _____]**, [County: _____] County, **[Property state: _____]** (the "Property"). The state named here is the "Property State". The building was built in or about [Year built: _____].

1.3 Role of the Client. The Client is [Client is: _____] of the Property. The Client states that the Client may lawfully order the Work.

1.4 Consent of others. A tenant gets the landlord's written consent before the Handyman fixes, removes or alters any part of the building. A property manager signs for the owner named in Schedule A and gives proof of authority on request. A co-owner, owners' association or landlord whose consent the Law or a governing document requires must give it before the Work starts. The Client obtains that consent at the Client's cost.

1.5 More than one Client. If two people sign as Client, each owes the price. Notice from one binds both. Either may cancel under Section 27.

1.6 Type of job. This Contract is for repair, maintenance, assembly, installation and other small jobs at an existing building. It is not for a new building, an addition, a structural change or public work.

2. Definitions

2.1 Terms. In this Contract:

(a) "Business Day" means any calendar day except Sunday or a federal holiday. Saturday counts. "Day" alone means a calendar day.

(b) "Change Order" means a written change that both Parties sign under Section 12.

(c) "Completion" means that every task in Schedule A is done, tested and cleaned up, as Section 21 describes.

(d) "Contract Price" means the price under Section 8, as changed by Change Orders.

(e) "Defective Work" means Work that does not match this Contract, the Law or the product maker's written instructions, or that is not done in a good and workmanlike manner.

(f) "Handyman's Team" means the Handyman's employees, helpers and Subcontractors.

(g) "Law" means each federal, state and local statute, regulation, code, ordinance and permit condition

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that applies to the Work, the Property or a Party, as amended.

(h) "License" means a license, registration or certificate that the Law requires for a trade or for contracting.

(i) "Subcontractor" means anyone, other than an employee of the Handyman, who does part of the Work.

(j) "Work" means the labor, tools, supervision, cleanup and, where Schedule A lists them, the materials for the tasks in Schedule A, a Work Order or a Change Order.

(k) "Work Order" means a signed order for a further visit under Section 5.

2.2 Reading. Headings are for convenience. "Including" means "including without limitation". "Written" includes email where Section 32 or Section 36 allows it. If this Contract gives a right and the Law gives a greater right that cannot be waived, the greater right applies.

3. License or exemption status

3.1 Status. The Handyman states that its status in the Property State on the date of this Contract is: **[License or exemption status: _____]**. License, registration or exemption certificate number: [License or certificate number: _____]. Issuing agency: [License agency: _____]. Expiration: [License expiration date: _____].

3.2 Where an exemption applies. If Section 3.1 states an exemption, its legal basis is [Legal basis of the exemption: _____]. The Handyman will not do Work that falls outside that exemption. The Handyman reviews the price limit, the permit condition, the limit on helpers and the advertising condition before it signs and before each Change Order.

3.3 Whole price counts. The Parties measure any exemption limit by the total for labor, materials and all other items, whether the Client or the Handyman buys the materials, to the extent the Law counts them.

3.4 No job splitting. Neither Party will divide one project into smaller contracts, Work Orders, invoices or payments to stay under a limit. Separate visits for unrelated tasks, ordered at different times, may be separate jobs only where the Law treats them that way.

3.5 Truthful advertising. The Handyman will describe its status truthfully in quotes, advertisements, cards, vehicles and online listings. It will add any statement that the Law requires an unlicensed person to make.

3.6 Local registration. The Handyman holds any business license or local registration that the city or county requires: [Local business registration: _____].

3.7 Change of status. If a License or exemption ends, is suspended or no longer covers the Work, the Handyman tells the Client in writing within 2 Business Days and stops the affected Work. It may resume only when the Law allows. If it cannot lawfully finish within 15 Days, the Client may terminate that Work under Section 28.

3.8 Payment. Nothing in this Contract gives the Handyman a right to collect money for Work that it did without a License that the Law required, where the Law denies that right.

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4. Scope of work and exclusions

4.1 Tasks. The Handyman will do the tasks in Schedule A. In summary: **[Short description of the work: _____]**.

4.2 Detail. Schedule A states the room or place, the task, the quantity, the materials and the finished result for each task. A general word such as "fix" or "repair" means to restore the item to its normal working condition, with parts of similar kind and quality, unless Schedule A states more.

4.3 Included. The Work includes ordinary preparation, protection of nearby surfaces, fastening, adjustment, testing and cleanup that a competent handyman would do to finish the listed task.

4.4 Excluded. The Work does not include [What is not included: _____]. Unless Schedule A states otherwise, it also does not include matching aged paint, stain, tile or texture exactly, moving heavy furniture, repair of earlier work by others, engineering or design advice, or correction of code violations that the Handyman did not cause.

4.5 Inspection limit. The Handyman looks only at the area it works on. It does not give a home inspection, a pest inspection or an opinion on the building as a whole.

4.6 Order of documents. A signed Change Order controls over this Contract. This Contract controls over Schedule A, a Work Order, an estimate and an invoice. A handwritten entry that both Parties initial controls over printed text. No entry may remove a term that the Law requires.

4.7 Completeness. The Parties do not sign while Schedule A has an unfilled line that the Law requires. They mark a line that does not apply as "not applicable".

5. Work orders for repeat visits

5.1 Further visits. The Client may order another visit by signing a Work Order in the form of Schedule B. Each Work Order states the tasks, the price, the dates and the materials.

5.2 Terms. This Contract governs each Work Order. Each Work Order is a separate order at its own price. Neither Party must offer or accept one.

5.3 Checks for each order. Before it accepts a Work Order, the Handyman repeats the checks in Sections 3, 6 and 17. If the new tasks and earlier tasks are one project, their prices are added together for every legal limit.

5.4 Cancellation forms. A Work Order is a new transaction. Where the Law gives a right to cancel, the Handyman gives a new statement, a new oral explanation and two new completed notice forms.

5.5 No automatic renewal. This Contract does not renew by itself. There is no subscription, retainer or standing charge. It ends at Completion of the last Work Order, or at 12 months after its date if no Work is open.

6. Licensed trades and permits

6.1 Reserved work. The Handyman does not do electrical, plumbing, gas, heating, cooling, roofing, structural, fire protection or other work that the Law reserves to a licensed trade, unless the person who does the task holds that License or the Law exempts the task.

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6.2 Stop and tell. If a task turns out to need a licensed trade, the Handyman stops it, makes the area safe so far as it lawfully can and tells the Client the same Day. The Client may hire a licensed trade directly. The Handyman charges no fee for a referral and does not supervise that trade.

6.3 Permits. The Parties believe that the Work in Schedule A needs these permits: [Permits needed: _____]. Responsibility to get and pay for them: [Who gets and pays for permits: _____]. A Party that the Law does not allow to apply will not apply.

6.4 Permit and exemption. If a permit is needed, the Handyman does not rely on an exemption that is lost when a permit is required. It starts the task only when it or a licensed person may lawfully do it.

6.5 Code. The Work will comply with the codes that apply to the task on the date the Work is done. If the Law requires an upgrade outside Schedule A, the Handyman tells the Client, and the Parties use Section 12.

6.6 Inspection. The Party that gets a permit arranges the inspections. No covered Work is closed before a required inspection.

7. Schedule, access and missed visits

7.1 Dates. The Work will start on or about **[Start date: _____]** and reach Completion on or about **[Completion date: _____]**. Definition of start: [What counts as starting: _____].

7.2 Visit times. Usual hours are [Working hours: _____]. The arrival window for each visit is [Arrival window: _____]. The Handyman tells the Client as soon as it knows that it will arrive outside the window.

7.3 Access. The Client or an adult the Client chooses gives safe access at the agreed time. If nobody will be present, the Parties use the access arrangement in Schedule A and Section 30.

7.4 Client reschedule. The Client may move or cancel a visit at no charge with at least [Notice to move a visit: _____] notice. With less notice, or if the Handyman cannot get in within 30 minutes after the window opens, the Handyman may charge a missed appointment fee of [Missed visit fee: _____]. The fee must be a fair estimate of the lost time and travel.

7.5 When no fee is due. No fee is due for a cancellation under Section 27, illness or an emergency in the household, unsafe weather, or a visit that the Handyman moved or missed.

7.6 Handyman reschedule. If the Handyman moves a visit with less than the notice in Section 7.4, it offers a new time within 3 Business Days. If it misses two visits for a reason inside its control, the Client may terminate the open tasks and recover the unearned deposit.

7.7 Extension. A date moves by the length of a delay that the Client, a late permit, a hidden condition or an event under Section 31 caused. The Handyman gives written notice with the reason and the new date within 2 Business Days after it knows of the delay.

7.8 Early start. Unless Section 27.7 applies, the Handyman does not plan to start before the cancellation period ends. If the Client asks in writing for an earlier start, the right to cancel stays in force.

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8. Price and caps

8.1 Method. The price method is **[Price method: _____]**. Only the matching paragraph below applies. Schedule A shows the figures.

8.2 Fixed price. The Contract Price is **[Contract price: _____]** for all tasks in Schedule A, including labor, listed materials, travel, disposal, fees and tax. The Handyman bears a higher cost unless a Change Order allows it.

8.3 Hourly with a minimum charge. The rate is [Hourly rate: _____] per hour for each worker listed in Schedule A. The minimum charge for a visit is [Minimum charge: _____]. Time runs from arrival to departure in steps of 15 minutes. It excludes meals, phone calls that do not concern the Work, correction of Defective Work and travel, unless Schedule A states a travel charge. The total may not exceed **[Most the client can be charged: _____]**.

8.4 Time and materials with a cap. The Client pays the hourly rate in Section 8.3 plus materials under Section 9. The written initial cost estimate is [Initial cost estimate: _____]. The total may not exceed **[Most the client can be charged: _____]**.

8.5 What a cap does. The Handyman tells the Client when the bill reaches 80 percent of the cap. It stops at the cap unless both Parties sign a Change Order first. Where the Law sets a lower ceiling, such as a percentage above the initial estimate, the lower ceiling applies.

8.6 Records. For Sections 8.3 and 8.4 the Handyman keeps a daily record of the date, worker, hours, task and materials, and gives it with each invoice.

8.7 Taxes and fees. Sales tax is shown separately when the Law requires it. The Handyman adds no fuel, card, booking or administration fee that Schedule A does not list. A card surcharge applies only where the Law and Schedule A allow it.

8.8 Estimates. The Handyman charges for a quote only if the Client agreed to the charge in writing before the visit.

9. Materials, markup and receipts

9.1 Supplied by the Handyman. The Handyman supplies the materials that Schedule A marks as its own. They are new, suitable for the purpose and installed as the maker's written instructions require.

9.2 Cost and markup. In a fixed price job, listed materials are in the price. In other jobs, the Client pays the cost on the receipt, after discounts, plus a markup of [Markup on materials: _____]. The Handyman gives copies of receipts with the invoice.

9.3 Shopping time. Time spent buying materials is billed only as follows: [Billing of shopping time: _____].

9.4 Substitutes. The Handyman does not substitute a different brand, model, grade or color without the Client's written approval. If an item is not available, the Client may choose a substitute, wait or remove the task at its listed price.

9.5 Supplied by the Client. The Client has its items on site, complete, before the visit. The Handyman checks them for visible damage and fit. It may decline an item that is unsafe, recalled, damaged,

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incomplete or unsuitable. It is responsible for careful handling and proper installation, and not for a defect in the item itself.

9.6 Title and risk. Title to materials passes to the Client when they are paid for or installed, whichever comes first. The Handyman bears the risk of loss of its materials until installation.

9.7 Old and leftover items. The Handyman leaves unused materials that the Client paid for, unless the Client asks for a return and a credit. The Client says before removal if an old part must be kept.

9.8 Special orders. Schedule A names each special order item, its cost and the date when it can no longer be returned. An order is placed only after the cancellation period ends, unless the Client asks for it in writing. An early order does not limit Section 27.

10. Deposit, invoices and payment

10.1 Deposit. The deposit is **[Deposit: _____]**, due [Deposit due date: _____]. It counts toward the Contract Price. If no deposit is agreed, the Parties write "none".

10.2 Legal limits. The Handyman does not ask for or accept a deposit above the limit in the Property State, or before the Law allows it. Examples are:

(a) California, home improvement contracts: the lower of $1,000 or 10 percent of the contract amount.

(b) Maryland, home improvement contracts: no payment before signing, and no more than one-third of the price.

(c) Maine, home construction contracts: no more than one-third of the total price.

(d) Pennsylvania, contracts over $5,000: no more than one-third of the price plus the cost of special order materials named in the written contract.

(e) California, service and repair contracts under section 7159.10: no payment before the Work is completed.

10.3 Trust. Where the Law requires a deposit or advance to be held in trust or covered by a bond, the Handyman does that and gives the Client the required information: [Trust account or bond details: _____].

10.4 No payment ahead of Work. Apart from a lawful deposit, the Handyman does not bill for Work not yet done or materials not yet delivered to the Property.

10.5 Invoice. The Handyman sends an itemized invoice at Completion, or at the stages in Schedule A. It shows the tasks, hours and rates where used, materials, tax, deposit credit and balance.

10.6 Due date. The Client pays each undisputed amount within [Days to pay an invoice: _____] Days after a correct invoice by [Payment methods: _____]. The final payment is not due before Completion. The Handyman gives a receipt for cash.

10.7 Disputed items. The Client may hold back an amount that the Client disputes in good faith, including the fair cost to correct Defective Work or finish a listed task. The Client gives the reason in writing by the due date and pays the rest. The Parties then use Section 29.

10.8 Late charge. An undisputed amount that is more than [Days before a late charge:

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_____] Days late bears a late charge of [Late charge: _____], or the highest rate the Law allows if that is lower. A late charge does not bear a late charge. A returned payment fee is limited to the actual bank charge and the limit in the Law.

10.9 Not a waiver. Payment is not acceptance of Defective Work and does not waive a warranty.

11. Financing and security interests

11.1 No financing. The Handyman does not offer or arrange credit under this Contract, unless this is stated here: [Financing terms: _____]. Payment of an invoice by its due date is not financing.

11.2 No security interest. The Handyman takes no mortgage, deed of trust, lien by agreement or other security interest in the Property. Section 24 covers liens that the Law itself gives.

11.3 If credit is used. If the Handyman extends consumer credit, takes a consumer credit contract, or accepts the proceeds of a purchase money loan, it first gives each disclosure the Law requires. It makes sure that the credit contract carries the notice in the Law in bold type of at least 10 points. For a credit contract with the Handyman, the notice is:

NOTICE

ANY HOLDER OF THIS CONSUMER CREDIT CONTRACT IS SUBJECT TO ALL CLAIMS AND DEFENSES WHICH THE DEBTOR COULD ASSERT AGAINST THE SELLER OF GOODS OR SERVICES OBTAINED PURSUANT HERETO OR WITH THE PROCEEDS HEREOF. RECOVERY HEREUNDER BY THE DEBTOR SHALL NOT EXCEED AMOUNTS PAID BY THE DEBTOR HEREUNDER.

11.4 Home as security. If credit takes a security interest in the Client's principal home, a separate right of rescission may apply. No Work starts, no materials are delivered and no loan money is paid out until the rescission period ends and the creditor is satisfied that the Client has not rescinded.

11.5 No assignment of wages or confession of judgment. This Contract contains neither.

12. Change orders and extra work

12.1 Writing first. A change in tasks, materials, price or dates needs a Change Order that both Parties sign before the changed Work starts. Schedule B is the form.

12.2 Contents. A Change Order states the scope of the extra or changed Work, the amount added or subtracted, the new Contract Price, and the effect on the payment stages and the completion date. A Change Order is part of this Contract.

12.3 No signature. The Client owes nothing extra for Work without a signed Change Order, to the extent the Law allows. Silence, a verbal request or the Client's presence is not approval.

12.4 Extra Work sold on a visit. If the Client adds tasks during a visit, that is an additional sale. The Handyman writes the Change Order or Work Order, explains the right to cancel and gives two new completed notice forms where the Law gives that right. A request to repair an appliance or a piece of furniture does not remove that right for other services sold on the same visit.

12.5 Limits checked again. Before it signs a Change Order, the Handyman checks whether the new total

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or task passes an exemption, deposit, written contract or notice limit. If it does, the Handyman meets the new rule before it goes on.

12.6 Emergency protection. If damage or injury is about to happen, the Handyman may take the least step needed to make the place safe. It contacts the Client at once. Payment for that step is agreed in writing as soon as possible.

12.7 Credits. A task that the Client removes before it starts is credited at the price in Schedule A, less the cost of special order items that cannot be returned. Section 27 controls if the Client cancels under it.

13. Hidden conditions and delays

13.1 Meaning. A hidden condition is one that was concealed and not reasonably visible before the Work, such as rot, leaks, pests, unsafe wiring, failed earlier repairs or missing framing.

13.2 Steps. The Handyman stops the affected task, makes it safe, takes photographs and tells the Client within 1 Business Day. It offers a written Change Order with a price and time. It does not open more of the building than the task needs.

13.3 Choice. The Client may approve the Change Order, hire someone else for that condition, or remove the affected task. If the task is removed, the Client pays for the Work properly done and accepted to that point, at the rates in Schedule A.

13.4 What is not hidden. The Handyman may not claim extra for a condition it saw, was told of or should have seen on a careful look before it signed.

13.5 Other delays. Late materials, sickness and traffic are ordinary risks of the Handyman, unless Section 31 covers the event. They move no date without the notice in Section 7.7.

14. Client responsibilities

14.1 Before the visit. The Client clears the work area of small, fragile and valuable items, gives parking or parking details and moves vehicles that may be damaged.

14.2 Utilities. The Client provides power, water, light and a toilet at no charge where they exist. The Client shows the shutoffs for water, gas and power that it knows.

14.3 Known facts. The Client tells the Handyman, before Work starts, what it knows about lead paint, asbestos, mold, leaks, pests, alarms, hidden pipes and wires, unsafe stairs, earlier damage, association rules and the age of the building.

14.4 People and pets. The Client keeps children, guests and animals out of the work area. The Handyman may pause if it is not safe.

14.5 Valuables. The Client locks away cash, jewelry, medicine, firearms and private papers.

14.6 Decisions. The Client answers questions and picks colors, fixtures and finishes by the dates in Schedule A. The contact with authority to sign is [Contact with authority to sign: _____].

14.7 Conduct. Neither Party tolerates threats, harassment or discrimination. The Handyman may leave an unsafe or abusive place and the Client may ask an abusive worker to leave.

14.8 Result of a breach. If the Client does not do a duty in this Section, the Handyman gives notice and

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a fair chance to fix it. It may then claim an extension and the actual waiting time that Schedule A prices.

15. Standards, tools, helpers

15.1 Quality. The Handyman does the Work in a good and workmanlike manner, with the skill and care of a competent handyman for that task, and as this Contract, the Law and the maker's written instructions require.

15.2 Tools. The Handyman brings its own tools, ladders and safety equipment in safe condition. It does not use the Client's tools without consent.

15.3 Who does the Work. The Work will be done by [People who do the work: _____]. The Handyman may use another worker only with notice to the Client.

15.4 Helpers and exemptions. If the Handyman relies on an exemption that is lost when it employs a helper, it works alone. It does not use a helper under another label, such as volunteer, partner or family.

15.5 Subcontractors. The Handyman uses a Subcontractor only with the Client's written consent. A Subcontractor holds each License and insurance the Law requires. The Handyman pays it, directs it and answers for its Work as for its own.

15.6 Background and conduct. The Handyman does not send a person to the Property if it knows that the person is a danger to people or property there. The Handyman's Team does not smoke, drink alcohol or use illegal drugs on the Property.

15.7 Pay and tax duties. The Handyman alone hires, pays, directs and insures the Handyman's Team and makes the payroll deposits the Law requires.

16. Safety, protection and digging

16.1 Safety. The Handyman controls the safety of its Work and follows the workplace safety Law that applies. It keeps tools, chemicals, cords and open edges away from people. It does not leave an unsafe opening, ladder or live part unattended.

16.2 Utilities. The Handyman shuts off and tests power, water or gas at the task before it cuts, drills or opens a wall, where a reasonable worker would. It tells the Client before a shutoff and restores service the same Day, if safe.

16.3 Digging. Before any digging, post hole or stake, the Handyman uses the state one-call system (811) to have underground lines located, and waits for the result as the Law requires. The Client marks private lines, sprinklers and drains it knows. No digging starts before this is done.

16.4 Fire. Work with flame, sparks or heat needs a working extinguisher nearby and a check of the area after the task.

16.5 Protection. The Handyman covers floors, furniture and fixtures near the Work, controls dust and protects open areas from rain. It repairs or pays for damage under Section 23.

16.6 Cleanup. At the end of each Day the Handyman leaves the place safe and swept. At Completion it removes its tools, waste and packaging and wipes off the dust it made.

16.7 Disposal. Removal of waste is [Waste removal terms: _____]. The Handyman takes

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waste to a lawful place. It pours no paint, solvent or mortar into a drain, gutter or yard.

17. Lead-based paint

17.1 When this Section applies. This Section applies if the Property is housing built before 1978, or another building that the lead renovation rule covers, and the Work will disturb painted surfaces.

17.2 Certified firm. Unless an exception applies, the Handyman may offer and do that Work only as a firm certified by EPA or by the state where the state runs its own program. Certification: [Lead firm certification: _____]. A certified renovator directs the Work.

17.3 Pamphlet. The Handyman gives the owner the required lead pamphlet, which is EPA's "Renovate Right" unless the state program uses another, no more than 60 Days before the renovation starts. It gets the written acknowledgment in Schedule C or a certificate of mailing at least 7 Days before the renovation. If a tenant or another adult occupies the home, the Handyman also gives the occupant what the Law requires.

17.4 Small jobs. A repair or maintenance task may be outside the rule if it disturbs 6 square feet or less of painted surface per room inside, or 20 square feet or less outside. There must be no prohibited practice, no window replacement and no demolition of painted surfaces. Non-emergency jobs in the same room within the same 30 Days count together.

17.5 Testing. If testing under the rule shows that each affected component is free of lead paint at the legal level, the Handyman keeps the result and gives the Client a copy.

17.6 Method. The Handyman isolates the work area so that no dust or debris leaves it, uses lead-safe practices, cleans and verifies as the rule requires, and keeps the records for at least 3 years after the renovation is complete.

17.7 Stop. If the Handyman is not certified and no exception applies, it does not do the task.

18. Asbestos, mold and hazardous materials

18.1 Not included. The Work does not include testing, disturbing, removing or disposing of asbestos, mold beyond ordinary surface cleaning, sewage, pest waste, fuel tanks, or other hazardous material, unless a licensed firm does it under a separate contract.

18.2 Discovery. If the Handyman finds or suspects such a material, it stops in that area, does not disturb it further and tells the Client at once. It does not diagnose the material.

18.3 Next step. The Client decides on testing and removal by qualified people. Work in that area resumes when a qualified person confirms in writing that it is safe. The date moves, and either Party may remove the affected task under Section 13.3.

18.4 Materials brought in. The Handyman stores and uses its own chemicals as the label and the Law require and gives the safety data sheet on request. It removes what it brought and is responsible for a release that it causes.

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19. Independent contractor status

19.1 Independent contractor. The Handyman is an independent contractor. It decides how to do the Work, the order of tasks and the tools, within the agreed hours and results. It may serve other clients.

19.2 Not an employee. The Client controls the result and not the means. The Client does not train or supervise the Handyman's Team in how to do the Work. The Parties know that the facts decide the status and that a label does not.

19.3 No benefits. The Handyman does not get wages, overtime, leave, health cover or unemployment insurance from the Client, except where the Law requires it.

19.4 Taxes. The Handyman pays its own income, self-employment, payroll and business taxes. On request it gives a completed Form W-9. A Client that pays in the course of a trade or business, such as a landlord, files any information return the Law requires.

19.5 No agency. Neither Party may bind the other. This Contract does not create a partnership, joint venture or household employment.

20. Insurance

20.1 Liability insurance. The Handyman carries [Liability insurance: _____], issued by [Insurer and policy: _____]. It keeps the cover in force until Completion and during any warranty visit.

20.2 State minimum. The cover is never lower than the Law requires. For example, a Pennsylvania home improvement contractor agrees to maintain at least $50,000 for personal injury and at least $50,000 for property damage, and states its current amounts in the contract.

20.3 Workers' compensation. Status: [Workers' compensation status: _____]. The Handyman carries workers' compensation insurance whenever the Law requires it. If it states that it has no employees, it tells the Client before that changes.

20.4 Vehicles. The Handyman carries the auto insurance that the Law requires for vehicles used for the Work.

20.5 Proof. The Handyman gives a certificate of insurance before it starts, if the Client asks. It gives notice within 2 Business Days if cover ends. The Client may stop the Work until cover is back.

20.6 Client's insurance. The Client decides on its own property and liability insurance. Insurance does not reduce the Handyman's duties.

21. Inspection, punch list, completion

21.1 Notice. The Handyman tells the Client when it believes the tasks are complete. The Parties walk through the Work that Day, or within 3 Business Days.

21.2 Test. The Handyman shows that doors, locks, fixtures, fittings and other working parts operate, and explains care and use.

21.3 Punch list. The Client lists unfinished or Defective Work in writing. The Handyman finishes the list within [Days to finish the punch list: _____] Days, at no charge. The Client may hold back

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a fair amount for the list under Section 10.7.

21.4 Completion. Completion occurs when the punch list is done, required inspections are passed, the place is clean, and manuals, warranties, keys and receipts are given. The date is written on the invoice.

21.5 Acceptance. The Client accepts in writing or by final payment without a written objection. If the Client does not answer within 7 Days after a written notice of completion, the Handyman may treat the visible Work as accepted. Acceptance does not cover hidden defects and does not waive a warranty or a legal right.

21.6 No early certificate. The Handyman does not ask the Client to sign a completion paper before the Work is complete.

22. Workmanship and product warranties

22.1 Workmanship. The Handyman warrants to the Client that the Work will be free from Defective Work for **[Workmanship warranty period: _____]** from Completion (the "Workmanship Warranty").

22.2 Remedy. If the Client reports Defective Work in that time, the Handyman visits within [Time to respond to a warranty claim: _____] and corrects it at no charge for labor, parts or travel, including damage that the Defective Work or the correction caused. If it does not correct within a fair time after a second written notice, the Client may have it corrected and recover the reasonable cost. Corrected Work is warranted for the rest of the period or 90 Days, whichever is longer.

22.3 How to claim. The Client writes to the Handyman's address or email in Section 1 with the task, the problem and a photograph if possible. The Client may keep using the item unless this is unsafe, and gives access for the visit.

22.4 Not covered. The Workmanship Warranty does not cover ordinary wear, misuse, lack of normal care, later changes by others, movement of the building, storms, or a defect in an item that the Client supplied. The Handyman must still show that the exclusion is the cause of the problem.

22.5 Product warranties. The Handyman passes on each maker's warranty for goods it supplies, gives the documents at Completion and does not act in a way that voids them. If the Handyman itself gives a written warranty on a consumer product that costs more than $15, it gives the terms in one clear document that meets federal law.

22.6 Implied warranties. The Handyman does not disclaim an implied warranty by this Contract. A written warranty does not shorten a right that the Law gives.

22.7 State rights. This warranty gives you specific legal rights, and you may also have other rights which vary from State to State.

23. Damage and risk of loss

23.1 Responsibility. The Handyman repairs, replaces or pays for damage to the Property or the Client's belongings that the Handyman's Team causes by negligence, wrongful act or breach of this Contract.

23.2 Report. Each Party tells the other about damage on the Day it finds it, with photographs where possible. The Client should report other visible damage within 7 Days after Completion. A late report

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does not end the claim, but the Handyman is not responsible for harm that the delay made worse.

23.3 Claim steps. The Handyman has [Time to respond to a damage report: _____] to inspect and offer a repair, a replacement of like kind and quality, or money. If the Parties do not agree, Section 29 applies. The Client may claim from its own insurer at any time.

23.4 Risk of loss. The Handyman bears the risk of loss of unfinished Work, its materials, tools and vehicles until Completion, unless the Client or someone the Client controls caused the loss.

23.5 Fair limits. The Handyman is not responsible for a condition that was there before, or for a hidden pipe or wire that a careful worker could not have found, unless the Handyman had been told of it. It still reports it and helps to limit the harm.

23.6 Reduce the loss. Each Party takes reasonable steps to limit damage.

24. Liens and lien releases

24.1 What a lien is. In many states, a person who improves real property and is not paid may have a claim against the property. The Law decides who has it and which notices and dates apply. This Contract does not create or waive a lien.

24.2 State disclosure. Before the Work starts, the Handyman gives each lien notice or customer disclosure that the Law requires and records it in Section 34. Where the Law denies a lien to a person without the License or disclosure, the Handyman does not file one.

24.3 Pay the team. The Handyman pays its workers, Subcontractors and suppliers on time and keeps the Property free of their liens, so long as the Client has paid the amounts due.

24.4 Releases. With each invoice the Handyman, on request, gives a release that takes effect on payment. After payment clears, it gives an unconditional release for the Work paid for, in the form the Law requires, from itself and each person with lien rights. The Client may hold back further payments until it gets the releases due.

24.5 Removal. If a lien is filed for an amount the Client has paid, the Handyman has it removed or bonded within 10 Days at its own cost. If it does not, the Client may do so and deduct the reasonable cost.

25. Indemnity

25.1 By the Handyman. To the extent the Law allows, the Handyman will pay or reimburse the Client for third-party claims, losses and reasonable defense costs for injury, death or property damage, to the extent caused by the negligence, wrongful act, breach of Law or breach of this Contract of the Handyman's Team.

25.2 By the Client. To the same extent, the Client will do so for the Handyman for a claim to the extent caused by the Client's negligence, wrongful act or breach of this Contract.

25.3 Own fault. Neither Party pays for the share of a claim that the other Party, or a person the other Party controls, caused.

25.4 Claim steps. The Party that seeks payment gives prompt written notice, lets the other Party take part in the defense and does not settle without that Party's consent, which may not be unreasonably withheld.

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25.5 State law. This Section is not a hold harmless clause in favor of the Handyman for its own acts. It does not apply where the Law bars it or lets an owner avoid a contract that contains it. In Pennsylvania home improvement contracts Section 25.2 does not apply.

26. Limits on liability

26.1 Indirect loss. TO THE EXTENT THE LAW ALLOWS, NEITHER PARTY IS LIABLE TO THE OTHER FOR LOST PROFITS OR LOST BUSINESS INCOME THAT WAS NOT A FORESEEABLE RESULT OF THE BREACH.

26.2 Cap. TO THE EXTENT THE LAW ALLOWS, EACH PARTY'S TOTAL LIABILITY UNDER THIS CONTRACT IS LIMITED TO THE GREATER OF [Liability cap: _____] AND THE INSURANCE THAT PAYS FOR THE CLAIM.

26.3 What has no limit. Sections 26.1 and 26.2 do not limit:

(a) injury to a person or death;

(b) fraud, intentional harm, gross negligence or a violation of consumer protection Law;

(c) physical damage to the Property or belongings under Section 23;

(d) the refund of money under Section 27 or 28;

(e) the Contract Price that is due; or

(f) a liability or remedy that the Law does not let a party limit.

26.4 State law. If the Property State does not allow this Section in a consumer or home improvement contract, it does not apply.

27. Right to cancel

27.1 Right. A CLIENT WHO SIGNS FOR PERSONAL, FAMILY OR HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES MAY CANCEL THIS CONTRACT, FOR ANY REASON AND WITHOUT PENALTY, UNTIL MIDNIGHT OF THE THIRD BUSINESS DAY AFTER THE DATE OF THIS CONTRACT. The Handyman gives this right wherever this Contract is signed. It applies to each Work Order and each Change Order that adds services, from its own date.

27.2 Longer rights. If the Law gives the Client a longer or different right, such as a five-day right for a senior citizen in California, the longer right applies. The Handyman uses the state form and writes the state deadline here: [Longer state cancellation right: _____].

27.3 Papers. At signing, the Handyman gives each Client:

(a) a fully completed copy of this Contract with the date and the Handyman's name and address, in the language mainly used in the oral sales presentation;

(b) the statement next to the signature in Section 37;

(c) two completed copies of the Notice of Cancellation in Schedule D, in the same language as this Contract; and

(d) an oral explanation of the right to cancel.

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27.4 How to cancel. The Client signs and dates a notice in Schedule D, or any other writing, and mails or delivers it to the Handyman by the deadline. The Handyman also accepts email to its address in Section 1. No reason is needed.

27.5 Refund. Within 10 Business Days after it gets the notice, the Handyman refunds every payment, returns any traded-in property in substantially the same condition, cancels and returns any negotiable instrument, and ends any security interest. It makes no charge for Work done or materials ordered before the notice.

27.6 Goods. The Client makes goods that were delivered available at the Property in substantially as good condition as received, or follows the Handyman's return instructions at the Handyman's expense and risk. If the Handyman does not collect them within 20 Days after the date of the notice, the Client may keep or dispose of them without further obligation.

27.7 Emergency. If the Client starts the contact and needs the Work for an immediate personal emergency, the right may be given up only if the Law allows it and the Client gives a separate, dated and signed statement in the Client's own handwriting. It must describe the emergency and expressly acknowledge and waive the right to cancel within 3 Business Days. The Handyman may not supply a printed waiver.

27.8 No waiver. Nothing else in this Contract waives the right to cancel. A request for an early start does not waive it.

27.9 Other end rights. This right is in addition to Section 28.

28. Default, cure and termination

28.1 By the Client at any time. After the period in Section 27, the Client may end the open Work by written notice. The Client pays for Work properly done and for listed materials delivered or not returnable. The missed appointment fee applies only under Section 7.4.

28.2 Handyman's default. The Handyman is in default if it does not start within 10 Days after the start date without a lawful reason, leaves the Work for 5 Business Days in a row, does Defective Work that it does not correct, breaks Section 3, or breaks another important duty.

28.3 Client's default. The Client is in default if it does not pay an undisputed amount when due, does not give access or breaks another important duty.

28.4 Cure. The other Party gives written notice of the default. The Party in default has [Days to cure a default: _____] Days to cure. No cure period is needed where delay is dangerous, a License is missing, or the default cannot be cured.

28.5 After no cure. The other Party may pause or terminate the Work. If the Handyman is in default, the Client may have others finish listed Work at a reasonable cost and recover the part above the unpaid price. If the Client is in default, the Handyman may recover the price of Work done and its fair, provable loss, and must limit that loss.

28.6 Final account. Within 10 Days after the end, the Handyman gives a final account, returns keys and unearned money, and leaves the place safe. The Client pays the undisputed balance within the time in Section 10.6. If the Law fixes a shorter refund time, it applies.

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28.7 Bankruptcy. Bankruptcy alone does not end this Contract. A Party may use its other rights as bankruptcy Law allows.

28.8 Death or illness. If the Handyman is a person who dies or cannot work for 30 Days, the Client may end the open Work and recover unearned money.

29. Dispute resolution

29.1 Talk. A Party with a complaint gives written notice with the facts and the result it wants. The Parties meet or speak within 10 Days and try in good faith to settle.

29.2 Agency. The Client may complain to the license agency, the state consumer agency or any other public office at any time. Nothing in this Contract delays or punishes that.

29.3 Mediation. If both Parties agree, they use a neutral mediator and share the mediator's fee.

29.4 Court. Either Party may use small claims court. Other claims go to the state courts in the county of the Property, and the Law decides where a consumer must be sued. A Party may seek urgent court help at any time.

29.5 No arbitration or jury waiver. This Contract has no arbitration clause, class action waiver or jury waiver. The Parties may later agree to arbitration in a separate signed paper that meets the Law of the Property State.

29.6 Costs. Each Party pays its own attorney fees, unless the Law gives them to the Client or to a Party regardless of contract. This Contract gives the Handyman no right to attorney fees.

29.7 Time to sue. This Contract does not shorten a legal time limit.

29.8 Work goes on. The Handyman goes on with Work that is not in dispute, and the Client goes on with payments that are not in dispute.

30. Photographs, reviews, keys and privacy

30.1 Photographs. The Handyman may take photographs of the work area for records and warranty. It may use them in advertising only with the Client's consent here: [Consent to advertising photographs: _____]. No photograph may show a person, address, document or valuable.

30.2 Reviews. Each Party may give an honest review or opinion in any place. This Contract does not bar, penalize or take ownership of a review.

30.3 Keys and codes. Keys, codes and access: [Keys and access: _____]. The Handyman uses them only for the Work, does not label them with the address, does not copy them and returns them at Completion. It tells the Client the same Day if a key is lost and pays for a fair change of the affected locks if it was at fault.

30.4 Privacy. The Handyman uses the Client's data only for the Work, records, tax and legal duties. It keeps what it sees or hears in the home private, unless the Law requires a report. It does not sell the data.

30.5 Cameras. The Client tells the Handyman about cameras or audio recording in the work area, and follows the recording Law of the Property State.

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31. Force majeure

31.1 Event. A Party is excused while an event beyond its reasonable control prevents it from performing. Examples are a severe storm, flood, fire, earthquake, disease outbreak, government order, utility failure or general shortage. Lack of money, ordinary weather and a fault of that Party do not count.

31.2 Notice. The Party tells the other within 2 Business Days, gives an expected end date and takes reasonable steps to limit the delay.

31.3 Effect. The affected dates move by the length of the event. No late charge or missed visit fee applies for it. Money due for Work already done stays due.

31.4 Long event. If it lasts more than 30 Days, either Party may end the affected Work by notice. Sections 28.1 and 28.6 set the account.

32. Notices

32.1 Form. A notice is in writing and goes to the address or email in Section 1 by hand, mail, courier or email. A text message may move a visit, but may not be used for a Change Order, default or termination.

32.2 When given. A notice is given on delivery by hand, on the courier's delivery date, 3 Business Days after it is mailed with postage, or when an email is sent without a failure message, if the recipient agreed to email.

32.3 Cancellation notice. A notice under Section 27 is given when the Client mails, delivers or emails it. Section 32.2 does not shorten the time of the Client.

32.4 Changes. A Party tells the other about a new address, telephone or email.

33. Assignment

33.1 Handyman. The Handyman may not transfer this Contract or its duties without the Client's written consent. It may use Subcontractors only under Section 15.5. A transfer of a right to payment does not take away a defense or claim of the Client.

33.2 Client. If the Property is sold, the Client may transfer the Workmanship Warranty to the new owner by written notice. The Client stays liable for unpaid amounts.

33.3 Successors. This Contract binds the lawful successors of each Party. Nobody else may enforce it, except as the Law provides.

34. Governing law and state notices

34.1 Law. The Law of the Property State governs this Contract, together with federal Law. No other choice of law takes away consumer protection in the Property State.

34.2 State and local check. The Handyman checks the state, county and city rules on handyman, home improvement and consumer contracts for the Property before signing and adds the required text here. Each line is filled in or marked "not applicable":

License or registration statement: [License statement: _____]
Lien warning or customer disclosure: [Lien warning or customer disclosure: _____]

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Deposit, trust, bond or recovery fund statement: [Deposit or bond statement: _____]
State cancellation form and deadline: [State cancellation form: _____]
Insurance, permit or complaint agency statement: [Agency or insurance statement: _____]
Other text, and clauses removed or changed: [Other state text: _____]

34.3 Form. A statement is printed with the type size, place, language and signature the Law requires. If a required statement conflicts with this Contract, the statement controls.

34.4 Washington example. A registered contractor in Washington gives the statutory Notice to Customer before it starts a residential repair, alteration or construction job of $1,000 or more on four or fewer units, and keeps a signed copy.

34.5 Language. The Handyman gives the Contract and the notices in the language in which it mainly explained the sale, where the Law requires it.

35. General terms

35.1 Entire agreement. This Contract, its Schedules, signed Work Orders and Change Orders are the whole agreement. It does not remove liability for a false statement or a written promise that the Law treats as part of the deal.

35.2 Amendment. A change needs a writing that both Parties sign. Section 12 covers changes in Work.

35.3 Waiver. A Party that does not use a right once does not lose it. A waiver must be in writing and does not cover a right that the Law does not let a Party waive.

35.4 Severability. If a term is not enforceable, the rest stays in force, unless the Law provides that the whole contract fails. A court may apply the term to the extent the Law allows.

35.5 Survival. Sections 9.6, 10, 20, 22 to 30 and 34, and any duty that by its nature goes on, survive Completion and termination.

35.6 Fair reading. No Party is favored because the other wrote the text, unless the Law protects a consumer in that way.

35.7 Copies. The Client gets a complete signed copy at signing, before any Work starts.

35.8 Records. The Handyman keeps this Contract, notices and receipts for at least 3 years, or longer if the Law requires it.

36. Electronic signatures and counterparts

36.1 Signatures. The Parties may sign by hand or electronically. A contract is not denied effect only because an electronic signature or record was used.

36.2 Consumer consent. If the Law requires a paper in writing, the Handyman sends it electronically only after the Client gets the required information, consents and confirms the consent electronically in a way that shows that the Client can open the file. Client's choice: [Electronic records choice: _____]. The Client may withdraw consent and ask for paper.

36.3 Cancellation papers. If this Contract is signed at the Property, the Handyman gives paper copies of Schedule D, unless the Law and the Client's consent allow electronic copies.

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36.4 Counterparts. The Parties may sign separate copies. Together they are one contract. A scanned signature counts as an original, unless the Law requires more.

By signing, the Parties agree to this Contract and its Schedules. The Client should not sign before all required lines are filled in. The Client is entitled to a completed copy at the time of signing.

The Handyman tells the Client aloud about the right to cancel before the Client signs.

You, the buyer, may cancel this transaction at any time prior to midnight of the third business day after the date of this transaction. See the attached notice of cancellation form for an explanation of this right.

CLIENT

Signature:
Printed name: **[Client's full legal name: _____]**
Date:

SECOND CLIENT, IF ANY

Signature:
Printed name: [Second client: _____]
Date:

HANDYMAN

Signature:
Printed name and title: [Person signing for the handyman: _____]
For: **[Handyman's legal name: _____]**
License, registration or exemption status: [License or exemption status: _____], [License or certificate number: _____]
Date:

Receipt. I received a completed copy of this Contract and two completed copies of the Notice of Cancellation, and I was told aloud about my right to cancel.

Client's signature and date:

Second Client's signature and date:

SCHEDULE A: TASK LIST, MATERIALS AND PRICE

Part 1. Property and contacts

Property: [Address of the work: _____]
Owner, if not the Client: [Owner, if not the client: _____]
Client's contact with authority to sign: [Contact with authority to sign: _____]
Access arrangement: [Keys and access: _____]

Part 2. Tasks

Task list, with room, quantity and finished result: [Task list: _____]
Not included: [What is not included: _____]

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Choices the Client must make, and dates: [Client choices and dates: _____]

Part 3. Materials

Handyman supplies (brand, model, quantity, price): [Materials from the handyman: _____]
Client supplies (item, date on site): [Materials from the client: _____]
Special order items, cost and last return date: [Special orders: _____]

Part 4. Price

Price method: [Price method: _____]
Labor: [Labor price: _____]
Materials: [Materials price: _____]
Travel, disposal and other fees: [Other fees: _____]
Sales tax: [Sales tax: _____]**Total, or most that may be charged: [Total price or cap: _____]**
Price of each task, for credits: [Price of each task: _____]
Waiting time rate under Section 14.8: [Waiting time rate: _____]

Part 5. Payments

Deposit: [Deposit: _____]
Stage payments, with the Work and amount for each: [Stage payments: _____]
Balance: [Balance: _____], after Completion

Part 6. Legal checks before signing

1. The total counts labor, materials and all other items, and the job is not split.
2. The License or exemption status covers each task.
3. The need for a permit was checked with the building department.
4. Helpers are allowed, or the Handyman works alone.
5. The deposit is within the legal limit.
6. The age of the building and painted surfaces were checked.
7. Required state and local text is in Section 34.
8. Schedule D is filled in and printed twice for each Client.

Handyman's initials and date:

Client's initials and date:

SCHEDULE B: WORK ORDER / CHANGE ORDER FORM

Copy this form for each order. Nobody starts the Work in it before both Parties sign. Order form given under the Handyman Contract dated [Contract date: _____].

Type (write "Work Order" or "Change Order"):
Number and date:

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Property: [Address of the work: _____]

1. Scope. Work added, changed or removed, with room, quantity and result:

2. Materials. Brand, model, quantity and who supplies:

3. Reason. Client request, hidden condition, substitute or other:

4. Price. Amount added or subtracted:
Earlier Contract Price:
New Contract Price:
Project total for the legal limit check:

5. Payments. Effect on payment stages:

6. Time. Effect on the start and completion dates:

7. License, permit and lead check. The License or exemption still covers the Work, with the new total:
Permit needed and who gets it:
Painted surfaces disturbed in the same room in the last 30 Days:

8. Right to cancel. Two completed notices given for this order (yes, or reason not required):
Last day to cancel:

All other terms of the Contract stay the same. If this order adds services, the statement below applies to it:

You, the buyer, may cancel this transaction at any time prior to midnight of the third business day after the date of this transaction. See the attached notice of cancellation form for an explanation of this right.

Client's signature and date:

Second Client's signature and date:

Handyman's signature and date:

SCHEDULE C: LEAD PAMPHLET ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Complete this Schedule if the home was built before 1978 and Section 17 applies.

1. Property and year built: [Address of the work: _____], [Year built: _____]

2. Firm certification number and expiration: [Lead firm certification: _____]

3. Painted surfaces to be disturbed, by room, and area: [Painted surfaces and area: _____]

4. Other jobs in the same room within 30 Days: [Other jobs in the room: _____]

5. Date and method of pamphlet delivery: [Pamphlet delivery: _____]

6. Exception relied on and the reason, if any: [Lead exception: _____]

Receipt. I have received a copy of the lead hazard information pamphlet, which informs me of the potential risk of lead hazard exposure from renovation activity in my home. I received it before the Work began.

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Printed name of owner or occupant:
Signature:
Date:

By mail. If no acknowledgment is signed, the Handyman attaches a certificate of mailing dated at least 7 Days before the renovation starts.

Records. The Handyman keeps this Schedule, test results and lead records for at least 3 years after the renovation is complete.

37. Schedule D: notice of cancellation

SCHEDULE D: NOTICE OF CANCELLATION

The Handyman fills in both copies, in bold type of at least 10 points and in the language of this Contract, and gives both to each Client at signing. The deadline may not be earlier than the third Business Day after the date of the transaction. If the Property State requires its own form or a longer period, the Handyman also attaches that form. Print a further set for a second Client. For each later Work Order or Change Order that adds services, print a new set with the date of that order and its own deadline.

COPY 1

NOTICE OF CANCELLATION

Date of transaction: [Contract date: _____]

You may CANCEL this transaction, without any Penalty or Obligation, within THREE BUSINESS DAYS from the above date.

If you cancel, any property traded in, any payments made by you under the contract or sale, and any negotiable instrument executed by you will be returned within TEN BUSINESS DAYS following receipt by the seller of your cancellation notice, and any security interest arising out of the transaction will be cancelled.

If you cancel, you must make available to the seller at your residence, in substantially as good condition as when received, any goods delivered to you under this contract or sale, or you may, if you wish, comply with the instructions of the seller regarding the return shipment of the goods at the seller's expense and risk.

If you do make the goods available to the seller and the seller does not pick them up within 20 days of the date of your Notice of Cancellation, you may retain or dispose of the goods without any further obligation. If you fail to make the goods available to the seller, or if you agree to return the goods to the seller and fail to do so, then you remain liable for performance of all obligations under the contract.

To cancel this transaction, mail or deliver a signed and dated copy of this Cancellation Notice or any other written notice, or send a telegram, to [Handyman's legal name: _____], at [Handyman's business address: _____] NOT LATER THAN MIDNIGHT OF [Last day to cancel: _____].

I HEREBY CANCEL THIS TRANSACTION.

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Date:
Buyer's signature:

COPY 2

NOTICE OF CANCELLATION

Date of transaction: [Contract date: _____]

You may CANCEL this transaction, without any Penalty or Obligation, within THREE BUSINESS DAYS from the above date.

If you cancel, any property traded in, any payments made by you under the contract or sale, and any negotiable instrument executed by you will be returned within TEN BUSINESS DAYS following receipt by the seller of your cancellation notice, and any security interest arising out of the transaction will be cancelled.

If you cancel, you must make available to the seller at your residence, in substantially as good condition as when received, any goods delivered to you under this contract or sale, or you may, if you wish, comply with the instructions of the seller regarding the return shipment of the goods at the seller's expense and risk.

If you do make the goods available to the seller and the seller does not pick them up within 20 days of the date of your Notice of Cancellation, you may retain or dispose of the goods without any further obligation. If you fail to make the goods available to the seller, or if you agree to return the goods to the seller and fail to do so, then you remain liable for performance of all obligations under the contract.

To cancel this transaction, mail or deliver a signed and dated copy of this Cancellation Notice or any other written notice, or send a telegram, to [Handyman's legal name: _____], at [Handyman's business address: _____] NOT LATER THAN MIDNIGHT OF [Last day to cancel: _____].

I HEREBY CANCEL THIS TRANSACTION.

Date:
Buyer's signature:

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