

Wherever this Agreement contains a provision that requires or allows communication/delivery to a Buyer, that provision shall be satisfied by communication/delivery to the Broker for Buyer, if any. If there is no Broker for Buyer, those provisions may be satisfied only by communication/delivery being made directly to the Buyer, unless otherwise agreed to by the parties.

Wherever this Agreement contains a provision that requires or allows communication/delivery to a Seller, that provision shall be satisfied by communication/delivery to the Broker for Seller, if any. If there is no Broker for Seller, those provisions may be satisfied only by communication/delivery being made directly to the Seller, unless otherwise agreed to by the parties.

**NOTICE REGARDING CONVICTED SEX OFFENDERS (MEGAN'S LAW)**

The Pennsylvania General Assembly has passed legislation (often referred to as "Megan's Law," 42 Pa.C.S. § 9791 et. seq.) providing for community notification of the presence of certain convicted sex offenders. **Buyers are encouraged to contact the municipal police department or the Pennsylvania State Police for information relating to the presence of sex offenders near a particular property, or to check the information on the Pennsylvania State Police Web site at [www.pamekanslaw.state.pa.us](http://www.pamekanslaw.state.pa.us).**

**INFORMATION REGARDING REAL ESTATE TAXES (Paragraph 3: Terms)**

**Real Estate Tax Proration:** For purposes of prorating real estate taxes, the "periods covered" by the tax bills are as follows:

- Municipal Taxes:** For all counties and municipalities in Pennsylvania, tax bills are for the period January 1 to December 31.
- School Taxes:** For all school districts, other than the Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Scranton school districts, the period covered by the tax bill is July 1 to June 30. For the Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Scranton school districts, tax bills are for the period January 1 to December 31.

**Real Estate Assessment Notice:** In Pennsylvania, taxing authorities (school districts and municipalities) and property owners may appeal the assessed value of a property at the time of sale, or at any time thereafter. A successful appeal by a taxing authority may result in a higher assessed value for the property and an increase in property taxes. Also, periodic county-wide property reassessments may change the assessed value of the property and result in a change in property tax.

**NOTICE TO BUYERS SEEKING MORTGAGE FINANCING (Paragraph 6: Mortgage Contingency)**

The appraised value of the Property is used in determining the maximum amount of the loan and may be different from the purchase price and/or market value.



## PROPERTY & ENVIRONMENTAL INSPECTION NOTICES (Paragraph 11: Property Inspection Contingency)

**Flood Plains:** If the Property is located in a flood plain, Buyer may be required to carry additional insurance.

**Property Boundary / Square Footage:** Seller has not had the Property surveyed. Any fences, hedges, walls and other natural or constructed barriers may or may not represent the true boundary lines of the Property. Any numerical representations of square footage of the structure(s) and/or lot size are approximations only and may be inaccurate. If Buyer wishes to verify the Property's boundaries or square footage, Buyer is advised to engage a professional surveyor or obtain an independent measurement of the structure(s) and/or lot size.

**Water Service:** Buyer may elect to have the water service inspected by a professional water/well testing company. In addition, on-site water service systems may have to meet certain quality and/or quantity requirements set by the municipality or the mortgage lender.

**Wood-Destroying Insect Infestation:** Insects whose primary source of food is wood, such as termites, wood-boring beetles, carpenter ants, carpenter bees and certain other insects, can cause damage to the wood structure of a residence. Termite and Pest Control companies are available to inspect to determine whether wood-destroying insects are present. Because of the way these insects function, damage to wood may be hidden. Careful selection should be made of skilled experts in the termite/pest control field to insure proper determination of whether wood-boring insects or resultant damage is present.

**Exterior Insulation and Finish Systems (EIFS):** Exterior Insulation and Finish Systems — sometimes referred to as synthetic stucco — are multi-layered wall systems applied to the exterior of some homes. Poor or improper installation of EIFS may result in moisture penetrating the surface of a structure where it may cause damage to the building's frame. Leakage most frequently occurs near doors and windows, gutters, the roof connection and at the lowermost edge of the exterior surface. Vulnerability to leakage depends on structure design as well as the expertise and application skills of the contractor. Damage caused by water intrusion may be both extensive and expensive to repair but may go undetected in the absence of an adequate inspection. Buyers purchasing homes with EIFS construction may seek to engage an inspector experienced in testing for EIFS-related problems who can determine the moisture content of the building's frame.

**Asbestos:** The heat-resistant and durable nature of asbestos makes it useful in construction. The physical properties that give asbestos its resistance to heat and decay are linked with several adverse health effects. Asbestos can easily break into microscopic fibers that remain suspended in the air for long periods of time. When inhaled, these fibers easily penetrate body tissue. Asbestos is known to cause Asbestosis and various forms of cancer. Inquiries or requests for more information about asbestos can be directed to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Ariel Rios Building, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20460, and/or the Department of Health, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Division of Environmental Health, Harrisburg, PA 17120.

**Electromagnetic Fields:** Electromagnetic Fields (EMFs) occur around all electrical appliances and power lines. Conclusive evidence that EMFs pose health risks does not exist at present, and Pennsylvania has no laws regarding this issue.

**Environmental Hazards:** The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has a list of hazardous substances, the use and disposal of which are restricted by law. Generally, if hazardous substances are found on a property, it is the property owner's responsibility to dispose of them properly. For more information and a list of hazardous substances, contact the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Ariel Rios Building, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20460, (202) 260-2090.

**Wetlands:** Wetlands are protected by the federal and state governments. Buyer may wish to hire an environmental engineer to investigate whether the Property is located in a wetlands area to determine if permits for plans to build, improve or develop the property would be affected or denied because of its location in a wetlands area.

**Mold, Fungi and Indoor Air Quality:** Indoor mold contamination and the inhalation of bioaerosols (bacteria, mold spores, pollen and viruses) have been associated with allergic responses including upper respiratory congestion, cough, mucous membrane irritation, fever, chills, muscle ache or other transient inflammation or allergy. Claims have been asserted that exposure to mold contamination and bioaerosols has led to serious infection, immunosuppression and illnesses of neuro or systemic toxicity. Sampling of indoor air quality and other methods exist to determine the presence and scope of indoor contamination. Because individuals may be affected differently, or not affected at all, by the presence of mold or other bioaerosols, Buyer may wish to engage the services of a qualified professional to undertake an assessment and/or sampling of the Property. Assessments and samplings for the presence of mold and bioaerosols can be performed by qualified industrial hygienists, engineers, laboratories and home inspection companies that offer these services. Information about indoor air quality issues is available through the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and may be obtained by contacting IAQ INFO, P.O. Box 37133, Washington, D.C. 20013-7133, 1-800-438-4318.

(Paragraph 11: Property Inspection Contingency)

**Applicability:** The Home Inspection Law applies to "residential real estate transfers," defined as a sale, exchange, installment sales contract, lease with an option to buy, grant or other transfer of an interest in real property where **NOT LESS THAN ONE AND NOT MORE THAN FOUR RESIDENTIAL DWELLING UNITS** are involved. (See Information Regarding The Real Estate Seller Disclosure Law (exceptions 1-8) for a list of exceptions to this general rule.)

The following definitions are taken from the text of the Home Inspection Law

**Home Inspection:** A noninvasive, visual examination of some combination of the mechanical, electrical or plumbing systems or the structural and essential components of a residential dwelling designed to identify material defects in those systems and components, and performed for a fee in connection with or preparation for a proposed or possible residential real estate transfer. The term also includes any consultation regarding the property that is represented to be a home inspection or that is described by any confusingly similar term. The term does not include an examination of a single system or component of a residential dwelling such as, for example, its electrical or plumbing system or its roof. The term also does not include an examination that is limited to inspection for, or of, one or more of the following: wood-destroying insects, underground tanks and wells, septic systems, swimming pools and spas, alarm systems, air and water quality, tennis courts and playground equipment, pollutants, toxic chemicals and environmental hazards. The scope of a home inspection, the services to be performed and the systems and conditions to be inspected or excluded from inspection may be defined by a contract between the home inspector and the client.

**Home inspection report:** A written report on the results of a home inspection.

A home inspection report shall include:

- (1) A description of the scope of the inspection, including without limitation an identification of the structural elements, systems and subsystems covered by the report.
- (2) A description of any material defects noted during the inspection, along with any recommendation that certain experts be retained to determine the extent of the defects and any corrective action that should be taken. A "material defect" that poses an unreasonable risk to people on the property shall be conspicuously identified as such.

A home inspector shall not express either orally or in writing an estimate of the cost to repair any defect found during a home inspection, except that such an estimate may be included in a home inspection report if:

- (1) the report identifies the source of the estimate;
- (2) the estimate is stated as a range of costs; and
- (3) the report states that the parties should consider obtaining an estimate from a contractor who performs the type of repair involved.

Seller shall have the right, upon request, to receive without charge a copy of any inspection report from the party for whom it was prepared.

**Home inspector:** An individual who performs a home inspection.

**National home inspectors association:** Any national association of home inspectors that:

- (1) Is operated on a not-for-profit basis and is not operated as a franchise.
- (2) Has members in more than ten states.
- (3) Requires that a person may not become a full member unless the person has performed or participated in more than 100 home inspections and has passed a recognized or accredited examination testing knowledge of the proper procedures for conducting a home inspection.
- (4) Requires that its members comply with a code of conduct and attend continuing professional education classes as an ongoing condition of membership.

A buyer shall be entitled to rely in good faith, without independent investigation, on a written representation by a home inspector that the home inspector is a full member in good standing of a national home inspection association.

**Material defect:** A problem with a residential real property or any portion of it that would have a significant adverse impact on the value of the property or that involves an unreasonable risk to people on the property. The fact that a structural element, system or subsystem is near, at or beyond the end of the normal useful life of such a structural element, system or subsystem is not by itself a material defect.

INFORMATION REGARDING RADON (Paragraph 13: Status of Radon)

Radon is a natural, radioactive gas that is produced in the ground by the normal decay of uranium and radium. Studies indicate that extended exposure to high levels of radon gas can increase the risk of lung cancer. Radon can find its way into any air-space, including basements and crawl spaces and can permeate a structure. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) advises corrective action if the annual average exposure to radon is at or exceeds 0.02 working levels or 4 picoCuries/liter (4pCi/L). If a house has a radon problem, it usually can be cured by increased ventilation and/or by preventing radon entry. Any person who tests, mitigates or safeguards a building for radon in Pennsylvania must be certified by the Department of Environmental Protection. Information about radon and about certified testing or mitigation firms is available through Department of Environmental Protection, Bureau of Radiation Protection, 13th Floor, Rachel Carson State Office Building, P.O. Box 8469, Harrisburg, PA 17105-8469, (800) 23RADON or (717) 783-3594.

## NOTICES PURSUANT TO THE PENNSYLVANIA SEWAGE FACILITIES ACT

**NOTICE 1: THERE IS NO CURRENTLY EXISTING COMMUNITY SEWAGE SYSTEM AVAILABLE FOR THE SUBJECT PROPERTY.**

Section 7 of the Pennsylvania Sewage Facilities Act provides that no person shall install, construct, request bid proposals for construction, alter, repair or occupy any building or structure for which an individual sewage system is to be installed, without first obtaining a permit. Buyer is advised by this notice that, before signing this Agreement, Buyer should contact the local agency charged with administering the Act to determine the procedure and requirements for obtaining a permit for an individual sewage system. The local agency charged with administering the Act will be the municipality where the Property is located or that municipality working cooperatively with others.

**NOTICE 2: THIS PROPERTY IS SERVICED BY AN INDIVIDUAL SEWAGE SYSTEM INSTALLED UNDER THE TEN-ACRE PERMIT EXEMPTION PROVISIONS OF SECTION 7 OF THE PENNSYLVANIA SEWAGE FACILITIES ACT.**

(Section 7 provides that a permit may not be required before installing, constructing, awarding a contract for construction, altering, repairing or connecting to an individual sewage system where a ten-acre parcel or lot is subdivided from a parent tract after January 10, 1987). Buyer is advised that soils and site testing were not conducted and that, should the system malfunction, the owner of the Property or properties serviced by the system at the time of a malfunction may be held liable for any contamination, pollution, public health hazard or nuisance which occurs as a result.

**NOTICE 3: THIS PROPERTY IS SERVICED BY A HOLDING TANK (PERMANENT OR TEMPORARY) TO WHICH SEWAGE IS CONVEYED BY A WATER CARRYING SYSTEM AND WHICH IS DESIGNED AND CONSTRUCTED TO FACILITATE ULTIMATE DISPOSAL OF THE SEWAGE AT ANOTHER SITE.** Pursuant to the Pennsylvania Sewage Facilities Act, Seller must provide a history of the annual cost of maintaining the tank from the date of its installation or December 14, 1995, whichever is later.**NOTICE 4: AN INDIVIDUAL SEWAGE SYSTEM HAS BEEN INSTALLED AT AN ISOLATION DISTANCE FROM A WELL THAT IS LESS THAN THE DISTANCE SPECIFIED BY REGULATION.** The regulations at 25 Pa. Code §73.13 pertaining to minimum horizontal isolation distances provide guidance. Subsection (b) of §73.13 states that the minimum horizontal isolation distance between an individual water supply or water supply system suction line and treatment tanks shall be 50 feet. Subsection (c) of §73.13 states that the horizontal isolation distance between the individual water supply or water supply system suction line and the perimeter of the absorption area shall be 100 feet.**NOTICE 5: THIS LOT IS WITHIN AN AREA IN WHICH PERMIT LIMITATIONS ARE IN EFFECT AND IS SUBJECT TO THOSE LIMITATIONS. SEWAGE FACILITIES ARE NOT AVAILABLE FOR THIS LOT AND CONSTRUCTION OF A STRUCTURE TO BE SERVED BY SEWAGE FACILITIES MAY NOT BEGIN UNTIL THE MUNICIPALITY COMPLETES A MAJOR PLANNING REQUIREMENT PURSUANT TO THE PENNSYLVANIA SEWAGE FACILITIES ACT AND REGULATIONS PROMULGATED THEREUNDER.**

The following definitions and requirements are taken from the Pennsylvania Construction Code Act (35 P.S. §7210.101 et. seq.)

**A Recreational Cabin is a structure which is:**

- (1) Utilized principally for recreational activity;
- (2) Not utilized as a domicile or residence for any individual for any time period;
- (3) Not utilized for commercial purposes;
- (4) Not greater than two stories in height, excluding basement;
- (5) Not utilized by the owner or any other person as a place of employment;
- (6) Not a mailing address for bills and correspondence; and
- (7) Not listed as an individual's place of residence on a tax return, driver's license, car registration or voter registration.

**A recreational cabin may be exempt from the provisions of the Pennsylvania Construction Code Act if:**

- (1) The cabin is equipped with at least one smoke detector, one fire extinguisher and one carbon monoxide detector in both the kitchen and sleeping quarters; and
- (2) The owner of the cabin files with the municipality either:
  - (a) An affidavit on a form prescribed by the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry attesting to the fact that the cabin meets the definition of a "recreational cabin" in Section 103 of the Act; or
  - (b) A valid proof of insurance for the recreational cabin, written and issued by an insurer authorized to do business in this Commonwealth, stating that the structure meets the definition of a "recreational cabin" as defined in Section 103 of the Act.

**If a recreational cabin is subject to exclusion from the Pennsylvania Construction Code Act, upon transfer of ownership of the recreational cabin, written notice must be provided in the sales agreement and the deed that the recreational cabin:**

- (1) Is exempt from this Act;
- (2) May not be in conformance with the uniform construction code; and
- (3) Is not subject to municipal regulation.

Failure to comply with this notice requirement shall render the sale voidable at the option of the purchaser.

**INFORMATION REGARDING CONDOMINIUMS AND PLANNED COMMUNITIES  
(Paragraph 20: Condominium/Planned Community (Homeowner Association) Resale Notice)**

**Definition of a Condominium**

The Uniform Condominium Act defines a "condominium" as real estate, portions of which are designated for separate ownership and the remainder of which is designated for common ownership solely by the owners of those portions. Real estate is not a condominium unless the undivided interests in the common elements are vested in the unit owners.

**Definition of a Planned Community**

The Uniform Planned Community Act defines a "planned community" as real estate with respect to which a person, by virtue of ownership of an interest in any portion of the real estate, is or may become obligated by covenant, easement or agreement imposed on the owner's interest to pay any amount for real property taxes, insurance, maintenance, repair, improvement, management, administration or regulation of any part of the real estate other than the portion or interest owned solely by the person. The term excludes a cooperative and a condominium, but a cooperative or condominium may be part of a planned community. For the purposes of this definition, "ownership" includes holding a leasehold interest of more than 20 years, including renewal options, in real estate. The term includes non-residential campground communities.

**Exemptions from the Uniform Planned Community Act and the Uniform Condominium Act:  
When a Certificate of Resale Is Not Required**

The owner of a property located within a planned community is not required to furnish the buyer with a certificate of resale under the following circumstances:

- (1) The Planned Community/Condominium contains no more than 12 units, provided there is no possibility of adding real estate or subdividing units to increase the size of the planned community or condominium.
- (2) The Planned Community/Condominium is one in which all of the units are restricted exclusively to non-residential use, unless the declaration provides that the resale provisions are nevertheless to be followed.
- (3) The Planned Community/Condominium or units are located outside the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
- (4) The transfer of the unit is a gratuitous transfer.
- (5) The transfer of the unit is required by court order.
- (6) The transfer of the unit is by the government or a governmental agency.
- (7) The transfer of the unit is the result of foreclosure or in lieu of foreclosure.

**Notices Regarding Public Offering Statements and Right to Rescission**

If Seller is a Declarant of the condominium or planned community, Seller is required to furnish Buyer with a copy of the Public Offering Statement and its amendments. For condominiums, the delivery of the Public Offering Statement must be made no later than the date the buyer executes this Agreement. Buyer may cancel this Agreement within 15 days after receiving the Public Offering Statement and any amendments that materially and adversely affect Buyer. For planned communities, the Declarant must provide the Buyer with a copy of the Public Offering Statement and its amendments no later than the date the Buyer executes this Agreement. Buyer may cancel this Agreement within 7 days after receiving the Public Offering Statement and any amendments that materially and adversely affect Buyer.

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

**INFORMATION REGARDING THE REAL ESTATE SELLER DISCLOSURE LAW  
(Page 10: Signature Page)**

The Real Estate Seller Disclosure Law requires that before an agreement of sale is signed, the seller in a residential real estate transfer must make certain disclosures regarding the property to potential buyers in a form defined by the law. A residential real estate transfer is defined as a sale, exchange, installment sales contract, lease with an option to buy, grant or other transfer of an interest in real property where **NOT LESS THAN ONE AND NOT MORE THAN FOUR RESIDENTIAL DWELLING UNITS** are involved.

The Law defines a number of exceptions where the disclosures do not have to be made:

1. Transfers that are the result of a court order.
2. Transfers to a mortgage lender that result from a buyer's default and subsequent foreclosure sales that result from default.
3. Transfers from a co-owner to one or more other co-owners.
4. Transfers made to a spouse or direct descendant.
5. Transfers between spouses that result from divorce, legal separation or property settlement.
6. Transfers by a corporation, partnership or other association to its shareholders, partners or other equity owners as part of a plan of liquidation.
7. Transfer of a property to be demolished or converted to non-residential use.
8. Transfer of unimproved real property.
9. Transfers by a fiduciary during the administration of a decedent estate, guardianship, conservatorship or trust.
10. Transfers of new construction that has never been occupied when:
  - a. The buyer has received a one-year warranty covering the construction;
  - b. The building has been inspected for compliance with the applicable building code or, if none, a nationally recognized model building code; and
  - c. A certificate of occupancy or a certificate of code compliance has been issued for the dwelling.

In addition to these exceptions, disclosures for condominiums and cooperatives are limited to the seller's particular unit(s). Disclosures regarding common areas or facilities are not required, as those elements are already addressed in the laws that govern the resale of condominium and cooperative interests.

**DISPUTE RESOLUTION SYSTEM RULES AND PROCEDURES**

1. **Agreement of Parties** The Rules and Procedures of the Dispute Resolution System (DRS) apply when the parties have agreed in writing to mediate under DRS. The written agreement can be achieved by a standard clause in an agreement of sale, an addendum to an agreement of sale, or through a separate written agreement.
2. **Initiation of Mediation** If a dispute exists, any party may start the mediation process by submitting a completed Request to Initiate Mediation DRS Transmittal Form (Transmittal Form) to the local Association of REALTORS® (hereafter "Administrator"). The Transmittal Form should be available through the Administrator's office. The initiating party should try to include the following information when sending the completed Transmittal Form to the Administrator:
  - a. A copy of the written agreement to mediate if there is one, OR a request by the initiating party to have the Administrator contact the other parties to the dispute to invite them to join the mediation process.
  - b. The names, addresses and telephone numbers of the parties involved in the dispute, including the name of every insurance company known to have received notice of the dispute or claim and the corresponding file or claim number.
  - c. A brief statement of the facts of the dispute and the damages or relief sought.

3. **Selection of Mediator** Within five days of receiving the completed Transmittal Form, the Administrator will send each party to the dispute a copy of the Transmittal Form and a list of qualified mediators and their fee schedules. Each party then has ten days to review the list of mediators, cross off the name of any mediator to whom the party objects, and return the list to the Administrator. The Administrator will appoint the first available mediator who is acceptable to all parties involved.

A mediator who has any financial or personal interest in the dispute or the results of the mediation cannot serve as mediator to that dispute, unless all parties are informed and give their written consent.

4. **Mediation Fees** Mediation fees will be divided equally among the parties and will be paid *before* the mediation conference. The parties will follow the payment terms contained in the mediator's fee schedule.
5. **Time and Place of Mediation Conference** Within ten days of being appointed to the dispute, the mediator will contact the parties and set the date, time and place of the mediation conference. The mediator must give at least twenty days' advance notice to all parties. The mediation conference should not be more than sixty days from the mediator's appointment to the dispute.

6. **Conduct of Mediation Conference** The parties attending the mediation conference will be expected to:
  - a. Have the authority to enter into and sign a binding settlement to the dispute.
  - b. Produce all information required for the mediator to understand the issues of the dispute. The information may include relevant written materials, descriptions of witnesses and the content of their testimony. The mediator can require the parties to deliver written materials and information before the date of the mediation conference.

The mediator presiding over the conference:

- a. Will impartially conduct an orderly settlement negotiation.
- b. Will help the parties define the matters in dispute and reach a mutually agreeable solution.
- c. Will have no authority to render an opinion, to bind the parties to his or her decision, or to force the parties to reach a settlement.

**Formal rules of evidence will not apply to the mediation conference.**

7. **Representation by Counsel** Any party who intends to be accompanied to the mediation conference by legal counsel will notify the mediator and the other parties of the intent at least ten days before the conference.
8. **Confidentiality** No aspect of the mediation can be relied upon or introduced as evidence in any arbitration, judicial or other proceeding. This includes, but is not limited to, any opinions or suggestions made by any party regarding a possible settlement; any admissions made during the course of the mediation; any proposals or opinions expressed by the mediator; and any responses given by any party to opinions, suggestions, or proposals.

No privilege will be affected by disclosures made in the course of the mediation.

Transcripts or recordings of the mediation will not be allowed without the prior, written consent of all parties and the mediator.

Records, reports, and other documents received or prepared by the mediator or Administrator cannot be compelled by an arbitration, judicial, or other proceeding, with the exception of an agreement that was reached in the course of mediation and signed by all the parties.

Neither the mediator nor the Administrator can be compelled to testify in any proceeding regarding information given or representations made either in the course of the mediation or in any confidential communication.

9. **Mediated Settlement** When a dispute is resolved through mediation, the mediator will put the complete agreement in writing and all parties will sign the written agreement within ten days of the conclusion of the mediation conference. Every reasonable effort will be made to sign the written agreement at the end of the conference.

10. **Judicial Proceedings and Immunity** NEITHER THE ADMINISTRATOR, THE MEDIATOR, THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF REALTORS®, THE PENNSYLVANIA ASSOCIATION OF REALTORS®, NOR ANY OF ITS MEMBER BOARDS, WILL BE DEEMED NECESSARY OR INDISPENSABLE PARTIES IN ANY JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS RELATING TO MEDIATION UNDER THESE RULES AND PROCEDURES, NOR WILL ANY OF THEM SERVING UNDER THESE PROCEDURES BE LIABLE TO ANY PARTY FOR ANY ACT, ERROR OR OMISSION IN CONNECTION WITH ANY SERVICE OR THE OPERATION OF THE HOME SELLERS/HOME BUYERS DISPUTE RESOLUTION SYSTEM.