Located in a FEMA Special Flood Hazard Area.
Located in a Dam Inundation Area.
Located in a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone.
Located in a Wildland Fire Area.
Located in an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone.
Located in a Seismic Hazard Zone.
Local/Supplemental Natural Hazard Disclosures

- **IS ✓** IS NOT ✗ in a Supplemental Flood Hazard Zone.
- **IS ✓** IS NOT ✗ in a Supplemental Fire Hazard Zone.
- **IS ✓** IS NOT ✗ in a Supplemental Earthquake Fault Zone.
- **IS ✓** IS NOT ✗ in a Supplemental Seismic/Geologic Hazard Zone.

This map is for your aid in locating natural hazard areas in relation to the subject Property described above. Please verify street address and/or assessor’s parcel number for accuracy. The map is intended for informational purposes only. The company assumes no liability (express or implied) for any loss occurring by reference, misinterpretation, misuse, or sole reliance thereon. This map is not intended for use as a substitute disclosure under California law.

* Please read the report for further information
This statement applies to the following property: 123 MAIN ST, ANY CITY, CA, 99999 APN: 456-789-123-0

The seller and the seller’s agent(s) or a third-party consultant disclose the following information with the knowledge that even though this is not a warranty, prospective buyers may rely on this information in deciding whether and on what terms to purchase the subject property. Seller hereby authorizes any agent(s) representing any principal(s) in this action to provide a copy of this statement to any person or entity in connection with any actual or anticipated sale of the property. The following are representations made by the seller and seller’s agent(s) based on their knowledge and maps drawn by the state and federal governments. This information is a disclosure and is not intended to be part of any contract between the seller and buyer.

THIS REAL PROPERTY LIES WITHIN THE FOLLOWING HAZARDOUS AREA(S):

A SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREA (Any type Zone “A” or “V”) designated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency.
Yes ______ No X ______ Do not know and information not available from local jurisdiction

AN AREA OF POTENTIAL FLOODING shown on a dam failure inundation map pursuant to Section 8589.5 of the Government Code.
Yes ______ No X ______ Do not know and information not available from local jurisdiction

A VERY HIGH FIRE HAZARD SEVERITY ZONE pursuant to Section 51178 or 51179 of the Government Code. The owner of this property is subject to the maintenance requirements of Section 51182 of the Government Code.
Yes ______ No X ______

A WILDLAND AREA THAT MAY CONTAIN SUBSTANTIAL FOREST FIRE RISKS AND HAZARDS pursuant to Section 4125 of the Public Resources Code. The owner of this property is subject to the maintenance requirements of Section 4291 of the Public Resources Code. Additionally, it is not the state’s responsibility to provide fire protection services to any building or structure located within the wildlands unless the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection has entered into a cooperative agreement with a local agency for those purposes pursuant to Section 4142 of the Public Resources Code.
Yes ______ No X ______

AN EARTHQUAKE FAULT ZONE pursuant to Section 2622 of the Public Resources Code.
Yes ______ No X ______

A SEISMIC HAZARD ZONE pursuant to Section 2696 of the Public Resources Code.
Yes (Landslide Zone) ______ Yes (Liquefaction Zone) ______ No ______ Map not yet released by state ______

 THESE HAZARDS MAY LIMIT YOUR ABILITY TO DEVELOP THE REAL PROPERTY, TO OBTAIN INSURANCE, OR TO RECEIVE ASSISTANCE AFTER A DISASTER. THE MAPS ON WHICH THESE DISCLOSURES ARE BASED ESTIMATE WHERE NATURAL HAZARDS EXIST. THEY ARE NOT DEFINITIVE INDICATORS OF WHETHER OR NOT A PROPERTY WILL BE AFFECTED BY A NATURAL DISASTER. SELLER(S) AND BUYER(S) MAY WISH TO OBTAIN PROFESSIONAL ADVICE REGARDING THOSE HAZARDS AND OTHER HAZARDS THAT MAY AFFECT THE PROPERTY.

Signature of Seller(s) __________________________ Date __________

Signature of Seller(s) __________________________ Date __________

Seller’s Agent(s) __________________________ Date __________

Seller’s Agent(s) __________________________ Date __________

Check only one of the following:

☐ Seller(s) and their agent(s) represent that the information herein is true and correct to the best of their knowledge as of the date signed by the seller(s) and agent(s).

☒ Seller(s) and their agent(s) acknowledge that they have exercised good faith in the selection of a third-party report provider as required in Section 1103.7 of the Civil Code, and that the representations made in this Natural Hazard Disclosure Statement are based upon information provided by the independent third-party disclosure provider or a substituted disclosure pursuant to Section 1103.4 of the Civil Code. Neither seller(s) nor their agent(s) (1) has independently verified the information contained in this statement and report or (2) is personally aware of any errors or inaccuracies in the information contained on the statement. This statement was prepared by the provider below:

Third-Party Disclosure Provider(s) __________________________ Date 1/27/2020

Buyer represents that he or she has read and understands this document. Pursuant to Civil Code Section 1103.8, the representations made in this Natural Hazard Disclosure Statement do not constitute all of the seller’s or agent’s disclosure obligations in this transaction.

By signing below, the buyer(s), also acknowledge they have read and understand the additional disclosures, notices, advisories, and disclaimers provided in this report including, but not limited to, local/supplemental natural hazards, commercial/industrial zoning, airport influence area and airport proximity, Williamson Act, right to farm, mining operations, transfer fee notice, notice of your supplemental property tax bill, gas and hazardous liquid transmission pipelines, toxic mold, methamphetamine or fentanyl contaminated property, Megan’s law, flood insurance, military ordnance location, energy efficiency standards, water conserving plumbing fixtures, solar energy systems notice, mudslide / debris flow advisory, habitat sensitivity area/endangered species, oil, gas wells and methane, naturally occurring asbestos, radon, and links to download Governmental Guides referred to in the Report (additional signatures may be required):

2. “Protect Your Family From Lead In Your Home”;

Signature of Buyer(s) __________________________ Date __________

Signature of Buyer(s) __________________________ Date __________
THE RECIPIENT(S) SHOULD CAREFULLY READ THE EXPLANATION OF SERVICES, CONDITIONS, LIMITATIONS & DISCLAIMERS CONTAINED IN THIS REPORT.

PAYMENT POLICY: FULL PAYMENT FOR THIS REPORT IS DUE UPON CLOSE OF ESCROW. THE LIABILITY PROVISIONS OF THE REPORT DO NOT APPLY UNTIL FULL PAYMENT IS RECEIVED.

CANCELATION POLICY: OUR REPORT CAN ONLY BE CANCELLED IF ESCROW IS CANCELLED, OR THE SELLER TAKES THE PROPERTY OFF THE MARKET. SIGNED ESCROW CANCELLATION INSTRUCTIONS ARE REQUIRED.

## Natural Hazard Reference Maps

### Natural Hazard Disclosure Statement

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**Disclaimers - Read Carefully**

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STATUTORY NATURAL HAZARD DISCLOSURES

Disclosure Source reviews specific public records to determine whether the property is located in any of six statutorily defined natural hazard areas described below.

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREA

Pursuant to federal law, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) is required to identify and designate areas that are subject to flooding as part of the National Flood Insurance Program. A "Special Flood Hazard Area" (any type Zone "A" or "V") as determined by FEMA is an area where all or a portion of the property has a 1% chance each year of being inundated by flood waters. If a property is located in a Special Flood Hazard Area, the cost and availability of flood insurance may be affected. Properties not located in a Special Flood Hazard Area are not relieved from the possibility of sustaining flood damage. A few areas are not covered by official Flood Insurance Rate Maps. If information is not available, Disclosure Source recommends that the buyer contact the local jurisdiction’s planning and building department to determine the potential for flooding at the subject Property.

Source(s) of data: Title 42 United States Code Section 4101

Based on a review of the Flood Insurance Rate Map(s) issued by FEMA, the subject Property:

___ IS  X IS NOT located in a Special Flood Hazard Area  ___ Do not know and information not available

DAM INUNDATION / AREA OF POTENTIAL FLOODING

The State of California Office of Emergency Services is required to review, approve and maintain copies of the maps that have been prepared and submitted to them by local governmental organizations, utilities or other owners of any dam in the state. The maps delineate areas of potential inundation and flooding that could result from a sudden, partial or total dam failure. Dams in many parts of the world have failed during significant earthquakes, causing flooding of those areas in the pathway of the released water. The actual risk of dam failure is not defined by the map(s). Legislation also requires, appropriate public safety agencies of any city, county, or territory of which is located in such an area, to adopt/implement adequate emergency procedures for the evacuation and control of populated areas near/below such dams.

Source(s) of data: Government Code Section 8589.5

Based on a review of the official map(s) available through the State of California, Office of Emergency Services, the subject Property:

___ IS  X IS NOT located in a Dam Inundation Zone  ___ Do not know and information not available

VERY HIGH FIRE HAZARD SEVERITY ZONE

The California Legislature has declared that space and structure defensibility is essential to diligent fire prevention. Further, the Director of Forestry and Fire Protection has identified areas in the state as Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones based on consistent statewide criteria, and based on the severity of fire hazard that is expected to prevail in those areas. Determining information includes, but is not limited to: Fuel loading, terrain (slope), fire weather conditions and other relevant factors.

Source(s) of data: California Government Code Section 51178 and 51179

Based on a review of the official map(s) issued by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, the subject Property:

___ IS  X IS NOT located in a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone

WILDLAND AREA THAT MAY CONTAIN SUBSTANTIAL FOREST FIRE RISKS AND HAZARDS / STATE FIRE RESPONSIBILITY AREA

The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection designates State Fire Responsibility Areas (SRA) and bears the primary financial responsibility for the prevention and/or suppression of fires in these areas. A seller of real property located within a SRA must disclose the fact that there may be a forest fire risk and hazard on the property, and the fact that the property owner may be subject to the imposition of fire mitigation measures as set forth in Public Resources Code Section 4291. The degree of hazard is not indicated within the official SRA maps. It may range from Low to Very High. The State of California collects an annual “fire prevention fee” from these owners. The collected monies will go toward a fund that will finance fire prevention activities benefiting these owners. (Note: As of July 1, 2017 the Fire Prevention Fee has been suspended through the year 2031.) More information about this fee may be found at https://www.fire.ca.gov/grants/fire-prevention-grants/state-responsibility-area-fire-prevention-fee.

Source(s) of data: California Public Resources Code Section 4125

Based on a review of the official map(s) issued by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, the subject Property:

___ IS  X IS NOT located in a State Fire Responsibility Area
ALQUIST-PRIolo EARTHQUAKe FAULT ZONE

Earthquake Fault Zone maps are delineated and compiled by the California State Geologist pursuant to the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act. During an earthquake, structures located directly over fault zones (surface fault traces) could sustain damage as a result of a seismic event resulting from ground fault rupture (surface cracking). For the purposes of this report, an Earthquake Fault Zone is generally defined as an area approximately 1/4 mile in total width (1,320 feet) located along a known active earthquake fault. An “active” fault as defined by the State of California, Department of Conservation, Division of Mines and Geology is an earthquake fault that has produced ground surface displacement (ground surface rupture) within the last eleven thousand years.

Source(s) of data: California Public Resources Code Section 2622

Based on a review of the official map(s) issued by the California Department of Conservation, Division of Mines and Geology, the subject Property:

___ IS   ___ IS NOT  located in an Alquist-Priolo Fault Zone

SEISMIC HAZARD ZONE

The intent of the Seismic Hazards Mapping Act of 1990 is to provide for a statewide seismic hazard mapping and technical advisory program to assist cities and counties in fulfilling their responsibilities for protecting the public health and safety from the effects of strong ground shaking, liquefaction (failure of water-saturated soil), landslides and other seismic hazards caused by earthquakes. Under this act, the California Department of Conservation is mandated to identify and map the state’s most prominent earthquake hazards. Information produced by these maps is utilized (in part) by cities and counties to regulate future development. Development/Construction permits may be withheld until adequate geologic or soils investigations are conducted for specific sites, and mitigation measures are incorporated into development plans.

Seismic Hazard Zone maps delineate areas subject to earthquake hazards. New development in a Seismic Hazard Zone is only permitted if it can be shown that mitigation makes the site acceptably safe. Maps are only available for limited areas now, but will eventually cover all of California.

Earthquake-Induced Landslide Hazard Zones are areas where there has been a recent landslide, or where the local slope, geological, geotechnical, and ground moisture conditions indicate a potential for landslides as a result of earthquake shaking. Landslides zones are described as areas in which masses of rock, soil or debris have been displaced down slope by flowing, sliding or falling. The severity of a landslide depends on the underlying geology, slope and soil in the area.

Liquefaction Hazard Zones are areas where there is a potential for, or an historic occurrence of liquefaction. Liquefaction is a liquid-like condition of soil which sometimes occurs during strong earthquake shaking where the groundwater is shallow and soils are loose and granular (sands for example). These factors can combine to produce liquefaction in localized areas. When liquefaction occurs the soil temporarily becomes liquid-like and structures may settle unevenly. This condition can cause lateral spreading of level ground, and ground failure and sliding on slopes. Liquefaction can cause structural damage under certain geologic conditions. The type of sedimentary deposit, penetration resistance, and depth to ground water are the key factors that govern an area’s susceptibility to liquefaction.

Source(s) of data: California Public Resources Code Section 2696

Based on a review of the official map(s) issued by the California Department of Conservation, Division of Mines and Geology, the subject Property:

___ IS   ___ IS NOT  located in a Landslide Hazard Zone   ___ Map not released by state

___ IS   ___ IS NOT  located in a Liquefaction Hazard Zone   ___ Map not released by state

GOVERNMENTAL GUIDES: “HOMEOWNER’S [COMMERCIAL PROPERTY OWNER’S] GUIDE TO EARTHQUAKE SAFETY” PUBLISHED BY THE CALIFORNIA SEISMIC SAFETY COMMISSION CONTAINING IMPORTANT INFORMATION REGARDING EARTHQUAKE AND GEOLOGIC HAZARDS. THEY ARE AVAILABLE FOR DOWNLOAD AT HTTPS://WWW.DISCLOSURESOURCE.COM/DOWNLOADS_QUAKE.ASPX
LOCAL/SUPPLEMENTAL NATURAL HAZARD DISCLOSURES

Disclosure Source has obtained maps that are both official and publicly available from city, county, and state sources which supplement the statutory natural hazard information. The company has only reviewed maps that are available in a usable format and at an appropriate scale to delineate where hazards may exist on a single parcel basis. Disclosure Source recommends that the buyer contact the local building and planning departments to help ascertain what, if any, special requirements there might be for construction or renovation, and building code requirements for this property. The foregoing statement should be considered a part of the Disclaimers of this Disclosure Report and those Disclaimers apply to this Statement. Please refer to them for further information.

SUPPLEMENTAL FLOOD HAZARD ZONE

Supplemental flood zones include information in addition to, or different from, the areas mapped on Flood Insurance Rate Maps by the Federal Emergency Management Agency or Dam Inundation zones as reported by the California State Office of Emergency Services. These can include tsunamis, seiches (inland lake tsunamis), runoff hazards, historical flood data and additional dike failure hazards.

If a portion or all of the property is located within one of these hazard areas, the lending institution may require flood insurance. Disclosure Source recommends that the buyer: 1) contact the lending institution to ascertain any additional requirements for flood insurance, 2) contact the insurance company to ascertain the availability and cost of the flood insurance.

Based on the maps obtained, the subject Property:

___ IS  X IS NOT  located in a supplemental Flood Hazard Zone  ___ Do not know OR information is not available

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:
NONE

SUPPLEMENTAL FIRE HAZARD ZONE

Local agencies may, at their discretion, include or exclude certain areas from the requirements of California Government Code Section 51182 (imposition of fire prevention measures on property owners), following a finding supported by substantial evidence in the record that the requirements of Section 51182 either are, or are not adequate or necessary for effective fire protection within the area. Any additions to these maps that the company has been able to identify and substantiate are included in this search.

There may be maps of other substantial fire hazards such as brush fires that are not subject to Section 51182. Disclosure Source has included these maps in this search.

Fire hazard zones listed here, if any, are areas which contain the condition and type of topography, weather, vegetation and structure density to increase the susceptibility to fires. In these areas, the City or County may impose strategies to enforce fire mitigation measures, including fire or fuel breaks, brush clearance, and fuel load management measures. For example, emphasis on roof type and fire-resistant materials may be necessary for new construction or roof replacement. In addition, other fire defense improvements may be demanded, including special weed abatement, brush management, and minimum clearance around structures. In most cases, if a property is in a Fire Hazard Area, insurance rates may be affected.

Based on the maps obtained, the subject Property:

___ IS  X IS NOT  located in a supplemental Fire Hazard Zone  ___ Do not know OR information is not available

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:
NONE
SUPPLEMENTAL EARTHQUAKE FAULT HAZARD ZONE

Many local jurisdictions have different or higher standards than the State for the identification of earthquake faults. Those jurisdictions have created their own maps which indicate active or potentially active faults according to those standards.

Many cities and counties require geologic studies before any significant construction if a property is in or near an earthquake fault zone known to them and certain types of construction may be restricted in these areas. Disclosure Source has included official and publicly available maps indicating earthquake faults known by those jurisdictions. In some cases the company has used the description of an Earthquake Fault Zone established by the Alquist - Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone Act of approximately 1,320 feet wide to define a supplemental Fault Hazard Zone.

Based on the maps obtained, the subject Property:

_____ IS  _____ IS NOT  located in a supplemental Fault Hazard Zone  _____ Do not know OR information is not available

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:
NONE

SUPPLEMENTAL SEISMIC/GEOLOGIC HAZARD ZONE

The California Division of Mines and Geology (DMG) has not completed the project assigned by Section 2696 of the California Public Resources Code to identify areas of potential seismic hazard within the State of California. The DMG and the US Geologic Survey (USGS) have performed many valuable studies that supplement the Section 2696 maps and fill in many missing areas. These maps are included in this search. Also included in this search are maps that indicate many hazards that may or may not be seismically related, including, but not limited to, liquefaction, landslides, debris flows, mudslides, coastal cliff instability, volcanic hazards and avalanches. A number of various geologic factors may influence the types of geologic hazards present: rainfall amounts, removal of vegetation, erosion, seismic activity, or even human activity. The severity of a geologic hazard depends on the underlying geology, slope, proximity to earthquake faults, and soil type in the area. Many cities and counties require geologic studies before any significant construction if a property is in or near a geologic hazard known to them and certain types of construction may be prohibited.

Based on the maps obtained, the subject Property:

_____ IS  _____ IS NOT  located in a supplemental Geologic Hazard Zone  _____ Do not know OR information is not available

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:
In a general geologic hazard area.
ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES

COMMERCIAL / INDUSTRIAL ZONING

Pursuant to California Civil Code Section §1102.17, the seller of residential real property subject to this article who has actual knowledge that the property is adjacent to, or zoned to allow, an industrial use described in Section 731a of the Code of Civil Procedure, or affected by a nuisance created by such a use, shall give written notice of that knowledge as soon as practicable before transfer of title.

"Whenever any city, city and county, or county shall have established zones or districts under authority of law wherein certain manufacturing or commercial or airport uses are expressly permitted, except in an action to abate a public nuisance brought in the name of the people of the State of California, no person or persons, firm or corporation shall be enjoined or restrained by the injunctive process from the reasonable and necessary operation in any such industrial or commercial zone or airport of any use expressly permitted therein, nor shall such use be deemed a nuisance without evidence of the employment of unnecessary and injurious methods of operation. Nothing in this act shall be deemed to apply to the regulation and working hours of canneries, fertilizing plants, refineries and other similar establishments whose operation produce offensive odors.” California Code of Civil Procedure Section §731a.

Based on the county tax assessment rolls, the subject Property:

X IS  ___ IS NOT  located within one mile of a property zoned for commercial or industrial use.

AIRPORT INFLUENCE AREA

Section 1103.4 of the California Civil Code requires notice if a property is encompassed within an airport influence area. According to Section 11010 of the Business and Professions Code, an airport influence area is defined as “an area in which current or future airport related noise, overflight, safety or airspace protection factors may significantly affect land uses or necessitate restrictions on those uses.” Disclosure Source has utilized publicly available airport influence area maps from county Airport Land Use Commissions (ALUC). Airport influence area maps can be found within a county Airport Land Use Comprehensive Plan, available to the public through most county planning departments. Some airports have not published influence area maps and the property may still be subject to some of the annoyances or inconveniences associated with proximity to airport operations. Airports physically located outside California were not included in this report.

According to airport influence maps available, the subject Property:

___ IS  X IS NOT  located in a mapped airport influence area.

If the subject property is located in an airport influence area, the following statement applies - NOTICE OF AIRPORT IN VICINITY This property is presently located in the vicinity of an airport, within what is known as an airport influence area. For that reason, the property may be subject to some of the annoyances or inconveniences associated with proximity to airport operations (for example: noise, vibration, or odors). Individual sensitivities to those annoyances can vary from person to person. You may wish to consider what airport annoyances, if any, are associated with the property before you complete your purchase and determine whether they are acceptable to you.

AIRPORT PROXIMITY

California Civil Code §1102.17 states: “The seller of residential real property subject to this article who has actual knowledge that the property is adjacent to, or zoned to allow, an industrial use described in Section 731a of the Code of Civil Procedure, or affected by a nuisance created by such a use, shall give written notice of that knowledge as soon as practicable before transfer of title.” Industrial use identified in Section 731a includes but is not limited to airport uses. Aircraft landing facilities listed herein, if any, consists of those owned by the United States Federal Government (Military aviation), public and privately owned civil and commercial aviation facilities; except private landing facilities (restricted public access), glider ports, and facilities that have not been assigned a current location identifier by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA). Airports physically located outside California were not included in this report.

According to information available from the FAA the company reports the following aircraft landing facilities within two miles of the subject Property. The calculated distance can be dependent upon the size of the airport influence area, if any.

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For further information regarding any of the public aircraft landing facilities identified in this report, please contact the following agency:
Western Pacific Region Airports Division, 15000 Aviation Blvd, #3012, Lawndale, CA 90261, (310) 725-3600
CALIFORNIA LAND CONSERVATION (WILLIAMSON) ACT

The purpose of the California Land Conservation Act of 1965 (Williamson Act) is to allow local governments and private landowners to enter voluntarily into contracts to restrict the use of parcels of land of no less than 100 acres to agricultural and open space use. The landowner receives compensation for the land use restrictions in the form of reduced property tax assessments which are much lower than normal because they are based upon farming and open space uses as opposed to full market value.

A Williamson Act contract is initially for a minimum term of ten years but local jurisdictions have the option to increase the initial term up to twenty years. Williamson Act contracts run with the land and are binding on all subsequent landowners. The contract is automatically extended by one year after the tenth and subsequent years unless a request for non-renewal is filed by either party. A request for non-renewal begins a 9 year term during which the tax assessments gradually increase to the full fair market value at which time the contract is terminated. The use of the property will then be controlled by the local jurisdiction’s use and zoning laws.

Williamson Act contracts can be canceled only by the landowner’s petition; however the minimum penalty for canceling a contract is 12.5 percent of the unrestricted, fair market value of the property. To approve a tentative contract cancellation, a county or city must make specific findings that are supported by substantial evidence. The existence of an opportunity for another use of the property or the uneconomic character of an existing agricultural use shall not, by itself, be a sufficient reason to cancel a contract.

There are penalties for breach of a contract, caused by the owner intentionally using the land for other than agriculture or making the land unusable for the contracted purposes. The penalties for breach of contract are as much as 25% of the unrestricted fair market value of the land rendered incompatible, plus 25% of the value of any building and any related improvements on the contracted land that cause the breach of contract. If a local jurisdiction allows a contract to be canceled and the State determines that there is a breach of contract, the penalties may be reduced, but not to less than 12.5% of the value of the land.

Contact the planning department to obtain information on requirements for entering into a Williamson Act contract and the uses allowed. Local government uniform rules and the specific Williamson Act contract can be more restrictive than the Williamson Act Government Code provisions.

For more information contact the Department of Conservation, Division of Land Resource Protection at 916-324-0850 or visit its website https://www.conservation.ca.gov/dlrp/lca. The county assessor’s office also maintains information on parcels affected by the Williamson Act.

According to available maps from The California Department of Conservation, the subject Property:

__ IS  X IS NOT  in a Williamson Act Zone as depicted on the map.

RIGHT TO FARM

California Civil Code section 1103.4 requires notice if a property is presently located within one mile of a parcel of real property designated as “Prime Farmland,” “Farmland of Statewide Importance,” “Unique Farmland,” “Farmland of Local Importance,” or “Grazing Land” on the most current county-level GIS “Important Farmland Map” issued by the California Department of Conservation, Division of Land Resource Protection, and if so, accompanied by the following notice:

NOTICE OF RIGHT TO FARM This property is located within one mile of a farm or ranch land designated on the current county-level GIS "Important Farmland Map," issued by the California Department of Conservation, Division of Land Resource Protection. Accordingly, the property may be subject to inconveniences or discomforts resulting from agricultural operations that are a normal and necessary aspect of living in a community with a strong rural character and a healthy agricultural sector. Customary agricultural practices in farm operations may include, but are not limited to, noise, odors, dust, light, insects, the operation of pumps and machinery, the storage and disposal of manure, bee pollination, and the ground or aerial application of fertilizers, pesticides, and herbicides. These agricultural practices may occur at any time during the 24-hour day. Individual sensitivities to those practices can vary from person to person. You may wish to consider the impacts of such agricultural practices before you complete your purchase. Please be advised that you may be barred from obtaining legal remedies against agricultural practices conducted in a manner consistent with proper and accepted customs and standards pursuant to Section 3482.5 of the Civil Code or any pertinent local ordinance.

According to the current county-level GIS "Important Farmland Map," issued by the California Department of Conservation, Division of Land Resource Protection, the subject Property:

X IS  __ IS NOT  located within one mile of a farm or ranch land.
MINING OPERATIONS

The California Department of Conservation, Office of Mine Reclamation, maintains a database of map coordinate data submitted annually by mine operators in the State. Section 1103.4 of the California Civil Code requires notice if a property is within one mile of a mine operation for which the mine owner or operator has reported map coordinate data to the Office of Mine Reclamation, pursuant to Section 2207 of the Public Resources Code. (Note: Not all mine operators have provided map coordinate data to the Office of Mine Reclamation.)

According to the database maintained by the California Department of Conservation, Office of Mine Reclamation, the subject Property:

**IS**

X IS NOT located within one mile of a mine operation.

If the subject Property is within one mile of a mine, the following statement applies - NOTICE OF MINING OPERATIONS:

This property is located within one mile of a mine operation for which the mine owner or operator has reported mine location data to the Department of Conservation pursuant to Section 2207 of the Public Resources Code. Accordingly, the property may be subject to inconveniences resulting from mining operations. You may wish to consider the impacts of these practices before you complete your transaction.

In addition to active mines, California's landscape contains tens of thousands of abandoned mine sites. Many of these mines were immediately abandoned when insufficient minerals were found or when poor economics of the commodity made mining unprofitable. It is estimated that the majority of abandoned mines possess serious physical safety hazards, such as open shafts or adits (mine tunnel), while many others pose environmental hazards. Thousands of sites have the potential to contaminate surface water, groundwater, or air quality. Some are such massive problems as to earn a spot on the Federal Superfund list.

In the interest of environmental and public health and safety, the Department of Conservation (DOC) undertook a three-year effort to determine "the magnitude and scope of the abandoned mine problem in California." An inventory of abandoned mines was accomplished, culminating in a report to the Governor and Legislature. Prior to that effort, the number of abandoned mines reported was based solely on legacy databases and ranged from a low of 7,000 to a high of 20,000 abandoned mines. The DOC shows there are more than 47,000 abandoned mines statewide.

The reports, maps, and additional information on abandoned mines are available at the California Department of Conservation, Office of Mine Reclamation https://www.conservation.ca.gov/dmr/abandoned_mine_lands. The State of California, Department of Conservation makes no warranty, express or implied, as to the accuracy of these data or the suitability of the data for any particular use. Distribution of these data is intended for informational purposes and should not be considered authoritative or relied upon for navigation, engineering, legal, or other site-specific uses, including but not limited to the obligations of sellers of real property and their disclosure obligations under California law.

Parties with concerns about the existence or impact of abandoned mines in the vicinity of the property should contact the State Office of Mine Reclamation at: https://www.conservation.ca.gov/DMR and/or the local Engineering, Planning or Building Departments in the county where the property is located.
NOTICES AND ADVISORIES

TRANSFER FEE NOTICE

This is commonly known as a “Private Transfer Tax”. It is a fee imposed by a private entity such as a property developer, home builder, or home owner association, when a property within a certain type of subdivision is sold or transferred. A private transfer fee may also be imposed by an individual property owner. Private transfer fees are different from city or county Documentary Transfer Taxes. Private Transfer Fees may apply in addition to government Documentary Transfer Taxes that are due upon sale or transfer of the property.

California Civil Code Section 1098 defines a “Transfer Fee” as “any fee payment requirement imposed within a covenant, restriction, or condition contained in any deed, contract, security instrument, or other document affecting the transfer or sale of, or any interest in, real property that requires a fee be paid as a result of transfer of the real property.” Certain existing fees such as government fees, court ordered fees, mechanic lien fees, common interest development fees, etc. are specially excluded from the definition of “Transfer Fee”.

To determine if the property is subject to a Transfer Fee, OBTAIN COPIES OF ALL EXCEPTIONS LISTED ON THE PRELIMINARY TITLE REPORT FROM THE TITLE COMPANY AND READ THEM TO DETERMINE IF ANY TRANSFER FEES ARE APPLICABLE. Please be aware that private transfer fees may be difficult to identify by simply reading the title report.

Effective January 1, 2008, Civil Code Section 1102.6e requires the seller to notify the buyer of whether a private transfer fee applies and if present, to disclose certain specific information about the fee.

Content of Disclosure. Civil Code Section 1102.6e requires the seller to disclose specific information about any Transfer Fee that may affect the property. Please refer to the legal code or to the C.A.R. Form NTF (11/07), provided by the California Association of Realtors, for a standard format to use in making the Transfer Fee Disclosure if you elect to investigate and make this disclosure personally.

How to Determine the Existence of a Transfer Fee. If a Transfer Fee does exist affecting the property, the document creating the fee may be on file with the County Recorder as a notice recorded against the property and should be disclosed in the preliminary title report on the property. However, the preliminary title report will merely disclose the existence of the documents affecting title, not the content of the documents. The title of a document may also not be sufficient to disclose that a transfer fee is included in its terms. Accordingly, seller should (a) request the title company which issued the preliminary title report to provide copies of the documents shown as “exceptions” and (b) review each document to determine if it contains a transfer fee.

NOTICE OF YOUR “SUPPLEMENTAL” PROPERTY TAX BILL

California Civil Code 1102.6c, states that the seller, or his or her agent, is responsible for delivering a notice specifying information about supplemental tax assessments:

“California property tax law requires the Assessor to revalue real property at the time the ownership of the property changes. Because of this law, you may receive one or two supplemental tax bills, depending on when your loan closes.

The supplemental tax bills are not mailed to your lender. If you have arranged for your property tax payments to be paid through an impound account, the supplemental tax bills will not be paid by your lender. It is your responsibility to pay these supplemental bills directly to the Tax Collector.

If you have any question concerning this matter, please call your local Tax Collector’s Office.”
GAS AND HAZARDOUS LIQUID TRANSMISSION PIPELINES NOTICE

The following notice is provided to the buyer(s) of real property regarding information about the general location of gas and hazardous liquid transmission pipelines.

NOTICE REGARDING GAS AND HAZARDOUS LIQUID TRANSMISSION PIPELINES

This notice is being provided simply to inform you that information about the general location of gas and hazardous liquid transmission pipelines is available to the public via the National Pipeline Mapping System (NPMS) Internet Web site maintained by the United States Department of Transportation at https://www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov/. To seek further information about possible transmission pipelines near the property, you may contact your local gas utility or other pipeline operators in the area. Contact information for pipeline operators is searchable by ZIP Code and county on the NPMS Internet Web site.

Gas and hazardous liquid pipelines of any size pose a potential risk to life, property and the environment if damaged or punctured. In addition, precise locations of larger gas transmission pipelines are restricted by Federal Homeland Security policies. Additional information relating to other types and sizes of pipelines and other underground utility infrastructures may be available from local pipeline operators such as:

- PG&E: https://www.pge.com/pipelineplanning/

You may want to contact your local utility provider if they are not listed above.

You should also review your Preliminary Title Report for pipelines right-of-way (easements) and further investigate information about pipelines by contacting the owner or operator responsible for the pipelines, consider what factors, if any, are associated with the property’s proximity to pipelines, and determine whether the information you receive is acceptable before you purchase. No excavation work should be done before contacting the One-Call Center (811).

TOXIC MOLD NOTICE (PURSUANT TO THE “TOXIC MOLD PROTECTION ACT OF 2001”)

The seller, or lessor of residential, commercial or industrial property, or a public entity that owns, leases, or operates a building should provide a written disclosure to prospective purchasers, prospective tenants, renters, or occupants if the seller, lessor or public entity has knowledge of mold conditions or in specified instances has reasonable cause to believe, that mold (visible or hidden) that exceeds permissible exposure limits is present that affects the unit or building. The State Department of Health Services is designated as the lead agency for identifying, adopting, and determining permissible exposure limits to mold in indoor environments, mold identification and remediation efforts.

PUBLICATIONS PROVIDING INFORMATION ON TOXIC MOLD AVAILABLE ON THE INTERNET:

- Molds, Toxic Molds, and Indoor Air Quality
- Mold in My Home: What Do I Do?
- Stachybotrys Chartarum (atra) - A mold that may be found in water-damaged homes
- Fungi - and Indoor Air Quality
- Health Effects of Toxin-Producing Molds In California
- Mold Remediation in Schools and Commercial Buildings
- Biological Pollutants in Your Home

https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CCDPHP/DOD/HEAL/ADP/Pages/Mold.aspx

FLOOD INSURANCE NOTICE

Flooding can have a devastating effect on communities, causing loss of life, property damage, and loss of income, and can have an adverse effect on government functioning. As such, the federal government has designed measures that are intended to aid disaster assistance by encouraging insurance coverage for those properties in flood disaster areas.

In addition to the flood disclosure in the Natural Hazard Disclosure Statement, Federal law (U.S. Code Title 42, Chapter 68, subchapter III, § 5154(a)(1)) requires a seller, no later than the date on which a property is to be transferred, to notify a buyer of the requirement to purchase and maintain flood insurance, if disaster relief assistance (including a loan assistance payment) has been previously provided on that property and such assistance was conditioned on obtaining flood insurance according to Federal law. If a buyer fails to obtain and maintain flood insurance on a property disclosed to have been in a previous federal disaster area and that received disaster relief assistance, then no Federal disaster relief assistance will make available should that property subsequently be in a flood disaster area. If a seller fails to notify a buyer of the requirement to purchase and maintain flood insurance because of said property’s inclusion in a Federal disaster area and Federal disaster relief assistance was received for that property, and the buyer does not obtain and maintain flood insurance, then that property be damaged by a flood disaster and receive Federal disaster relief assistance, the seller will be required to reimburse the Federal Government for the amount of that assistance for that property.

State law (SBX1 7, Chaptered October 10, 1995) also prohibits “state disaster assistance from being provided to a person required to maintain flood insurance by state or federal law, who has canceled or failed to maintain that coverage.”

The information contained here is not intended to indicate whether a property has been in a Federal disaster area and has received Federal disaster relief assistance, but merely to indicate an additional flood insurance disclosure requirement related to future disaster relief assistance availability.
ENERGY EFFICIENCY STANDARDS AND DUCT SEALING REQUIREMENTS NOTICE

The Energy Policy and Conservation Act directs the Department of Energy (DOE) to establish minimum efficiency standards for various products, including central air conditioners and heat pumps. On January 1, 2015, the DOE amended the energy conservation standards for residential central air conditioners and heat pumps manufactured for sale in the United States to be manufactured with an energy rating of 14 SEER (SEER, Seasonal Energy Efficiency Ratio, is the measurement of energy efficiency for the cooling performance of central air conditioners and heat pumps). Homeowners are not required to replace or upgrade existing central air conditioning units or heat pumps to comply with the new standards. Disclosure Source recommends that the potential buyer of the subject property verify the SEER rating of the central air conditioning or heat pump system through a professional such as a home inspector or through the California Home Energy Efficiency Rating Services. This agency, a home energy rating provider, is a non-profit organization that promotes energy efficiency through comprehensive analyses of homes. Additional information may be found at: https://www.eere.energy.gov/buildings/appliance_standards/residential/central_ac_hp.html or at www.cheers.org

Additionally, beginning October 1, 2005, and with subsequent revisions to the California building energy efficiency standards, the California Energy Commission (“CEC”) outlined new duct sealing requirements which require the home’s ducts tested for leaks when the central air conditioner or furnace is installed or replaced. Ducts that leak 15 percent or more must be repaired to reduce the leaks. After your contractor tests and fixes the ducts, you need to have an approved third-party field verifier check to make sure the duct testing and sealing was done properly. Duct sealing is generally not required in the following situations: 1) duct systems that are documented to have been previously sealed as confirmed through field verification and diagnostic testing; 2) when systems have less than 40 feet of ductwork in unconditioned spaces like attics, garages, crawlspaces, basements or outside the building, or 3) when ducts are constructed, insulated or sealed with asbestos. There also are specific alternatives that allow high efficiency equipment and added duct insulation to be installed instead of fixing duct leaks. You also should know that any contractor failing to obtain a required building permit and failing to test and repair your ducts is violating the law and exposing you to additional costs and liability. Real estate law requires you to disclose to potential buyers and appraisers whether or not you obtained required permits for work done on your house. If you do not obtain a permit, you may be required to bring your home into compliance with code requirements for that work and you may have to pay penalty permit fees and fines prior to selling your home. According to the CEC, these duct sealing requirements apply when the following are replaced: the air handler, the outdoor condensing unit of a split system air conditioner or heat pump, the cooling or heating coil, or the furnace heat exchanger. Several cities and counties have adopted more stringent building energy standards. You can find a list of the cities and counties and a link to the modified standards on the CEC’s Local Ordinances page: https://www.energy.ca.gov/title24/2016standards/ordinances/ and https://www.energy.ca.gov/title24/2019standards/. More information may also be found at www.energy.ca.gov/title24/.

GOVERNMENTAL GUIDE: “WHAT IS YOUR HOME ENERGY RATING?” PUBLISHED BY THE CALIFORNIA ENERGY COMMISSION CONTAINING IMPORTANT INFORMATION REGARDING THE CALIFORNIA HOME ENERGY RATING SYSTEM (HERS) PROGRAM. IT IS AVAILABLE FOR DOWNLOAD AT WWW.DISCLOSURESOURCE.COM/DOWNLOADS_HOMENERGYRATING.ASPX

WATER-CONSERVING PLUMBING FIXTURE NOTICE

The seller of single-family residential real property built on or before January 1, 1994 shall disclose, in writing, to the prospective buyer that Section 1101.4 of the Civil Code requires that California single-family residences be equipped with water-conserving plumbing fixtures on or before January 1, 2017, and whether the property includes any noncompliant plumbing fixtures as defined in subdivision(c) of Section 1101.3.

Further, on and after January 1, 2019, a seller of multifamily residential real property or of commercial real property built on or before January 1, 1994 shall disclose to the prospective buyer, in writing, that all noncompliant plumbing fixtures in any multifamily residential real property and in any commercial real property shall be replaced with water-conserving plumbing fixtures on or before January 1, 2019, and whether the property includes any noncompliant plumbing fixtures.

For purposes of these requirements, noncompliant plumbing fixtures mean any toilet manufactured to use more than 1.6 gallons of water per flush, any urinal manufactured to use more than one gallon of water per flush, any showerhead manufactured to have a flow capacity of more than 2.5 gallons of water per minute, any interior faucet that emits more than 2.2 gallons of water per minute.

SOLAR ENERGY SYSTEMS NOTICE

On and after January 1, 2018, a seller of residential real property within a common interest development shall disclose to the prospective buyer(s) the existence of any solar energy system owned by the seller and the related responsibilities of the owner according to California Civil Code Section 4746. The owner and each successive owner is required to maintain a homeowner liability coverage policy at all times and to provide the homeowner’s association with the corresponding certificate of insurance within 14 days of approval of the application and annually thereafter. The owner and each successive owner of the solar energy system is responsible for the costs of damage to the common area, exclusive use common area, or separate interests resulting from the installation, maintenance, repair, removal, or replacement of the solar energy system. Further, the owner and each successive owner of the solar energy system is responsible for the costs of maintenance, repair, and replacement of the solar energy system until it has been removed and for the restoration of the common area, exclusive use common area, or separate interests after removal. The new owner will be responsible for the same disclosures mentioned above to subsequent buyers.
REGISTERED SEX OFFENDER DATABASE NOTICE ALSO KNOWN AS “MEGAN’S LAW”

For more than 50 years, California has required sex offenders to register with their local law enforcement agencies. However, information on the whereabouts of these sex offenders was not available to the public until the implementation of the Child Molester Identification Line in July 1995. The information available was further expanded by California’s Megan’s Law in 1996 (Chapter 908, Stats. of 1996).

Section 2079.10a of the California Civil Code specifies notice be provided to buyer(s) of real property of the existence of a registered sex offender database:

Notice: Pursuant to Section 290.46 of the Penal Code, information about specified registered sex offenders is made available to the public via an Internet Web site maintained by the Department of Justice at www.meganslaw.ca.gov. Depending on an offender’s criminal history, this information will include either the address at which the offender resides or the community of residence and ZIP Code in which he or she resides.

The public, excluding those who have registered as sex offenders pursuant to Section 290 of the Penal Code, may search this database by a sex offender’s specific name, obtain ZIP Code and city/county listings, obtain detailed personal profile information on each registrant, and use the map application to search a neighborhood or anywhere throughout the State to determine the specific location of any of those registrants on whom the law allows the State of California to display a home address.

In addition, the public may also contact the California Department of Justice, Sex Offender Tracking Program, for information on making an inquiry with the Department concerning at least six individuals as to whether any are required to register as a sex offender and subject to public notification. A fee is assessed for such inquiries, which will be deposited into the Sexual Predator Public Information Account within the Department of Justice. The contact number for the Sex Offender Tracking Program is (916) 227-4974.

METHAMPHETAMINE OR FENTANYL CONTAMINATED PROPERTY NOTICE

California law (Health and Safety Code Section 25400.28) requires property owners to notify prospective buyers in writing of any pending order that would prevent the use or occupancy of a property because of methamphetamine or fentanyl laboratory activity, and to provide the prospective buyer with a copy of the pending order. Receipt of a copy of the pending order shall be acknowledged in writing by the prospective buyer.

The “Methamphetamine or Fentanyl Contaminated Property Cleanup Act,” chapter 6.9.1 specifies human occupancy standards for property that is subject to the act. These standards will be replaced by any that are devised by the Department of Toxic Substances Control, in consultation with the Office of Environmental Substances Control. In addition, this Act outlines procedures for local authorities in dealing with methamphetamine or fentanyl contaminated properties, including the use of a property lien. This notice is meant to inform prospective buyers of California disclosure law regarding methamphetamine or fentanyl lab activity, and does not indicate or imply that a particular property is or has been contaminated according to this law.

MILITARY ORDNANCE LOCATION NOTICE

California Civil Code Section §1102.15 states “The seller of residential real property subject to this article who has actual knowledge of any former federal or state ordnance locations within the neighborhood area shall give written notice of that knowledge as soon as practicable before transfer of title.”

For purposes of this notice, “former federal or state ordnance locations” means an area identified by an agency or instrumentality of the federal or state government as an area once used for military training purposes, which may contain potentially explosive munitions.

“Neighborhood area” means within one mile of the residential real property.

For more information or to view the location of site(s) near a property, go to: https://www.usace.army.mil/Missions/Environmental/FormerlyUsedDefenseSites.aspx

MUDSLIDE / DEBRIS FLOW ADVISORY

Wildfires dramatically alter the terrain and ground conditions. Post wildfire rainstorms can produce dangerous flash floods, mudslides, and debris flows. These events are a threat to property located within or along an area which has experienced a recent wildfire.

This advisory is provided to simply inform you about the US Geologic Survey’s maps that estimate the probability and volume of debris flow that may be produced by a storm in a recently burned area. They are available at: www.usgs.gov/natural-hazards/landslide-hazards/science/emergency-assessment-post-fire-debris-flow-hazards?qt-science_center_objects=0&qt-science_center_objects

There may be additional or updated maps and resources available. To seek further information about possible mudslide and debris flow areas that may affect the property, contact the County Planning Department.
HABITAT SENSITIVITY AREA / ENDANGERED SPECIES ADVISORY

The California Endangered Species Act, Fish and Game Code, section 2051, states that there are certain species of fish, wildlife and plants that are in danger of, or threatened with, extinction because their habitats are being threatened, destroyed or adversely modified. Legislation declares that landowner cooperation is essential for conservation on those lands that have been identified as a habitat for endangered or threatened species. According to Section 2052.1 of the Fish and Game Code, if a person needs to address mitigation measures in relation to a particular impact on a threatened species, then those measures will be roughly proportional to the impact that the person has on those species. Disclosure Source recommends the buyer contact the local planning department and the California Department of Fish & Wildlife to ascertain what, if any, considerations might be involved as a result of being in or nearby habitat sensitive areas. Additional information is available at https://www.wildlife.ca.gov/Conservation/CESA.

OIL, GAS WELLS & METHANE ADVISORY

California's oil and gas production has been in decline since the 1980's and wells, many of which were drilled at the turn of the past century, have been shut down or improperly abandoned. Such wells are often found when they begin to leak oil, natural gas (methane), or water. Building construction in the past several years has expanded into areas where wells were once, or are, active. Buyer should be aware that wells may exist on or near any property and new construction may also be restricted in the vicinity of wells. The California Division of Oil, Gas and Geothermal Resources administers the program to properly abandon wells. Abandoned or active oil wells, areas containing petroleum deposits, oil fields, landfill, and gas storage facilities could present risks and safety hazards to life, health, and natural resources. Risks could include, but are not limited to, soil and ground water contamination, physical safety hazards to humans and animals, fire hazards, oil and methane seeps, and air quality problems.

Migration of methane gas into areas containing impermeable surfaces (i.e. concrete, pavement, basements, etc.) can trap the gas, resulting in the accumulation of high concentrations. Although natural methane gas is relatively harmless, high concentrations of it can be hazardous due to its highly combustible chemical composition, as well as its ability to displace oxygen. Properties located in a methane zone may be required to undergo testing and mitigation. Disclosure Source recommends that the buyer contact the local Planning, Building and Safety Department to ascertain what previous measures, if any, might have been taken to properly vent the area and what considerations might apply regarding building permits or renovations. For more information and maps visit https://www.conservation.ca.gov/dog and https://www.conservation.ca.gov/dog/Pages/WellFinder.aspx.

NATURALLY OCCURRING ASBESTOS ADVISORY

Asbestos is the common name for a group of silicate minerals that are made of thin, strong fibers. It occurs naturally in certain geologic settings in California, most commonly in ultrabasic and ultramafic rock, including serpentine rock. These rocks are commonly found in the Sierra Foothills, the Klamath Mountains, Coast Ranges, and along some faults. While asbestos is more likely found in these rock formations, its presence is not certain. Because asbestos is a mineral, asbestos fibers are generally stable in the natural environment. The fibers will not evaporate into the air. Some naturally occurring asbestos can become friable, or crushed into a powder. This may occur when vehicles drive over unpaved roads or driveways that are surfaced with ultrabasic, ultramafic or serpentine rock, when land is graded for building purposes, or at quarrying operations. Weathering and erosion may also naturally release asbestos. Friable asbestos can become suspended in the air, and under these conditions, asbestos fibers represent a significant risk to human health. Asbestos is a known carcinogen, and inhalation of asbestos may result in the development of lung cancer. Disclosure Source recommends that the buyer visit the California Department of Conservation, Division of Mines and Geology website for further information and maps at https://www.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/Pages/HazardousMinerals/asbestos2.aspx.

RADON ADVISORY

Radon is a colorless, odorless radioactive gas that is produced by the natural decay of uranium, which is found in nearly all soils and rocks. Radon can seep from the ground into the air in a property through openings in the ground, and its presence increases the risk of lung cancer. Radon levels are variable and may be influenced by not only geology, but also soil permeability, weather and climatic conditions, building design, condition and usage. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has produced a map that assigns one of three zone designations to each county based on radon potential and each zone designation reflects the average short-term radon measurement that can be expected to be measured in a building without the implementation of radon control methods. That map is not meant to be used to determine whether a particular property should be tested for radon, but is used to assist various government agencies and organizations in focusing their radon program resources. Properties with high levels of radon have been found in all zones. Long-term (up to one year) measurement is generally recommended for the most accurate determination of radon levels. Radon testing is affordable and easily done. Test kits are available at the California Department of Public Health website at https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CEH/DRSEM/Pages/EMB/Radon/Radon-Testing.aspx. The EPA recommends all structures should be tested for radon, regardless of geographic location or zone determination. If the radon level is greater than 4 picoCuries per Liter of air (pCi/L), the EPA suggests remediation. Additionally, the California Department of Conservation outlines Radon Zone areas where geologic conditions are likely to produce high, moderate, or low potential indoor radon levels above 4 pCi/L. Those maps are available at https://www.epa.gov/radon/find-information-about-local-radon-zones-and-state-contact-information and https://www.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/Pages/HazardousMinerals/radon2.aspx.

GOVERNMENTAL GUIDES: “RESIDENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS: A GUIDE FOR HOMEOWNERS, HOMEBUYERS, LANDLORDS AND TENANTS”; “PROTECT YOUR FAMILY FROM LEAD IN YOUR HOME” PUBLISHED BY THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY CONTAINING IMPORTANT INFORMATION REGARDING ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS LOCATED ON AND AFFECTING RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY. AVAILABLE FOR DOWNLOAD AT HTTPS://WWW.DISCLOSURESOURCE.COM/DOWNLOADS.ASPX AND HTTPS://WWW.DISCLOSURESOURCE.COM/DOWNLOADS_LEAD.ASPX.
DISCLAIMERS

ACCEPTANCE OR USE OF THIS REPORT BY ANY PERSON CONSTITUTES AN AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND BY ALL OF THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS, AND LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY, STATED HEREIN.

THIS AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND BY THESE TERMS AND CONDITIONS, AND LIMITATIONS ON LIABILITY, IS MADE REGARDLESS OF WHETHER THE PERSON ACCEPTING OR USING THE REPORT PAID FOR, OR ORDERED, THE REPORT.

THIS REPORT IS NOT A WARRANTY OR A POLICY OF INSURANCE

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

1. Recipient(s) Defined
   “Recipient(s)” shall mean and refer to transferor(s)/seller(s), transferee(s)/buyer(s), and their respective agent(s)/broker(s) who access a copy of this Report.

2. Report Defined
   “Report” shall mean and refer to any disclosure Report prepared by Disclosure Source and made available to the Recipient(s), whether the Report is provided as a hard copy, via email, or accessed via www.DisclosureSource.com.

3. No Third Party Reliance
   The information contained in this Report is intended for the exclusive benefit and use of the Recipient(s). No person other than the Recipient(s) should rely upon, refer to, or use this Report, or any information contained within this Report, for any purpose. Disclosure Source expressly disclaims all liability, including liability for breach of contract and negligence, to persons other than Recipient(s). The disclosures contained in this Report “shall not be used by any other party, including, but not limited to, insurance companies, lenders, or governmental agencies, for any purpose.” California Civil Code section 1103.2(g).

4. Seller’s and Seller’s Agent’s Independent Disclosure Obligations
   Seller(s) and their agent(s) are independently required to make certain statutory disclosures of all material facts about the subject property within their actual knowledge. This Report does not alter, change, impact, affect, or replace seller or seller’s agent’s independent disclosure obligations. Disclosure Source acknowledges that there may be other disclosures required under applicable state law and/or within seller’s and seller’s agent’s actual knowledge, and Disclosure Source makes no representations as to the adequacy or accuracy of any other representations or disclosures made under applicable state law.

5. Explanation of Services and Limitations
   Statutory and Local/Supplemental Disclosures, Notices and Advisories
   The purpose of the Disclosure Report is to assist the Recipient(s) in notifying the prospective buyer whether the property is located in any of six statutorily defined natural hazard areas. Disclosure Source has also obtained maps that are both official and publicly available from city, county, and state sources which supplement this natural hazard information.

Disclosure Source is also providing disclosures, notices and advisories on potentially hazardous conditions or occurrences that may affect the subject property. These additional disclosures, notices and advisories are either required by the California Civil Code, local ordinance, or the information is readily available. Disclosure Source recommends contacting the local building and planning departments prior to the transfer to help ascertain, what, if any, additional requirements there might be for construction or renovation, and building code requirements for this property. Disclosure Source has not performed a visual or physical inspection of the property. This Report is not a substitute for a visual or physical inspection of the property or a geologic or engineering study. Disclosure Source assumes no responsibility for any costs or consequences, direct or indirect, arising due to the need, or the lack of need, for earthquake insurance, fire insurance or flood hazard insurance. An agent for the Federal Flood Insurance Program should be contacted to determine the actual need for flood hazard insurance.

In order to prepare this Report, either the seller (or his/her agent) or the buyer (or his/her agent) supplied Disclosure Source with the Assessor’s Parcel Number (“APN”) or Tract and Lot numbers, or the building and/or unit numbers, or a Project site plan for the subject property. Disclosure Source has not verified the accuracy of the APN, or Tract and Lot numbers, or the building and/or unit numbers, or the project site plan. This Report was prepared based upon such APN or Tract and Lot numbers, or the building and/or unit numbers, or the Project site plan, and shall not, and does not, include any property beyond the boundaries of the subject property, including but not limited to, any common interest areas, structures (whether located on the subject property, or not), easements, or any right, title, interest, estate, or easement in any abutting streets, roads, alleys, lanes, ways, or waterways.

Disclosure Source shall not be responsible or liable for any losses, liabilities or damages resulting from an incorrect APN or Tract and Lot numbers, or the building and/or unit numbers, or a Project site plan. No determination is made and no opinion is expressed, or intended, by this Report concerning whether the subject property is comprised of legal lots in conformance with the California Subdivision Map Act. If the subject property is part of a condominium project,
planned unit development, or other properties with a common or undivided interest area, the Report may indicate that the subject property is within the natural hazard zone if any portion of the common or undivided interest area is within the reported natural hazard zone. In preparing this Report, Disclosure Source has reviewed and relied upon the statutes identified and has reviewed the records referred to in each determination.

6. Notice to Recipient(s)
Disclosure Source provides the Report for the benefit of all Recipient(s). Disclosure Source considers Recipient(s) to be a contracting party who is subject to the explanation of services, conditions, limitations and disclaimers herein, and by signing the Report, Recipient(s) expressly agrees to receive the services, and be bound by the conditions, limitations and disclaimers herein. This Report is for the exclusive benefit of the Recipient(s). There shall be no third party beneficiaries, and the Report may not be used in any subsequent transaction affecting the subject property or for any other real property.

7. Limitation of Liability
(a) Disclosure Source has prepared this Report solely based upon records and information provided by various governmental and private agencies. Although reasonable care has been exercised by Disclosure Source in compiling the data and information contained in the Report, Disclosure Source has assumed that these records and information are accurate and complete, and Disclosure Source has not conducted any independent verification of their accuracy or completeness. Disclosure Source shall not be liable to Recipient(s) for errors, inaccuracies or omissions in this Report if such errors, inaccuracies or omissions were based upon information contained in the public and private records used by Disclosure Source, or were known to exist by Recipient(s) on the date of delivery of this Report to Recipient(s).
(b) Disclosure Source expressly excludes from liability any disclosures or information (i) not known to Disclosure Source, (ii) not on the maps used by Disclosure Source, (iii) not recorded in the public record as of the date it was reviewed by Disclosure Source, (iv) not included in the categories included in the Disclosure Report, (v) which would be discovered by a physical inspection of the property, (vi) known to any Recipient prior to receipt of the Report, and/or (vii) regarding the health or risk to any humans or other living things which may be associated in any of the disclosed hazards.
(c) Disclosure Source is not responsible or liable for the costs of investigating or remediating any of the disclosed hazards.
(d) Disclosure Source shall not be liable for any damages resulting from a Recipient's inability to access the Report.
(e) Any website or hyperlink contained in the Report is provided for informational purposes only, and Disclosure Source is not responsible for the accuracy of any information available from or through any referenced website or hyperlink.
(f) Disclosure Source liability for any claim, or claims, including but not limited to any claim for breach of contract or negligence, is limited to actual proven damages as a result of an error or omission in the Report and shall be measured by the difference between the amount paid for the property and the fair market value of the property as of the date of the Report, if and only if such difference is caused by the error or omission.
(g) Disclosure Source shall not be liable for any incidental damages, consequential damages, special damages, indirect damages, or lost profits suffered by Recipient(s).

8. Report Is Not For Credit Purposes
The information collected and disclosed in the Report is not indicative of any person's credit worthiness, credit standing, credit score, credit capacity or any other characteristics listed in Section 1681(a) of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (“FCRA”). The Report shall not be used in any way, or for any purpose, or in any manner that would cause the Report to be construed as a "consumer report" under the FCRA or any similar State or Federal statute, rule, law or regulation.

9. Change in Information
This Report is an “AS IS” Report. Updates to the databases used in this Report are determined by the responsible agency and may be made at any time and without notice. For that reason, Disclosure Source maintains an update schedule and makes reasonable efforts to use updated information. The complexities of obtaining and adapting the data into a usable format for preparing this Report necessitate some delay once the updated information is obtained; therefore the Report may be considered accurate only as of the date when the database was last reviewed and implemented by Disclosure Source. Subsequent to Disclosure Source’s acquisition of government records, changes may be made to said government records and Disclosure Source shall have no obligation to update the Report or to communicate to any Recipient(s), or any other person, any changes, acts, occurrences, circumstances or agreements occurring after the date of the Report, which render inaccurate anything contained in the Report. Disclosure Source may at its sole discretion supplement the Report. The determinations made in the Report are time-sensitive. Disclosure Source shall not be liable for any impact on the Property, or the value thereof, that any change to the government records may have. Disclosure Source is under no duty to update this Report when or if new information is released or becomes available.

10. Notice of Claim
Recipient(s) must promptly notify Disclosure Source in writing of any error or omission, and give Disclosure Source an opportunity to correct such error and omission. All notices and claims shall be addressed to Disclosure Source, Claims Department, 1850 Gateway Blvd, # 400, Concord, CA 94520. Any claim must be given promptly in writing when knowledge is acquired by any Claimant of any information which is contrary to the Disclosure Report. If a written claim notice is not given promptly to Disclosure Source, all liability of Disclosure Source shall terminate with regard to the matters for which a prompt claim notice is required but only to the extent that the failure to give prompt written notice has prejudiced Disclosure Source.
11. Governing Law
These Terms and Conditions, and any Recipient’s use of the Report, shall be governed by, and construed in accordance with, the laws of the State of California.

12. Resolution of Disputes (Arbitration or Small Claims)
MANDATORY ARBITRATION. This provision constitutes an agreement to arbitrate disputes on an individual basis. Any party may bring an individual action in small claims court instead of pursuing arbitration.

Any claim, dispute or controversy, pursuant to contract or tort law, or otherwise, arising out of or relating to this Agreement, the Report, its issuance, its contents, the disclosures, a breach of the Agreement, any controversy or claim arising out of the transaction giving rise to this Agreement, or the relationships among the parties hereto ("Claim"), shall be resolved by one arbitrator through binding arbitration administered by the American Arbitration Association ("AAA"), under the AAA Consumer Rules in effect at the time the Claim is filed ("AAA Rules"). Copies of AAA Rules and forms can be located at www.adr.org, or by calling 1-800-778-7879.

The arbitration will take place in the same county in which the property is located. The arbitrator’s decision shall be final, binding, and non-appealable. Judgment upon the award may be entered and enforced in any court having jurisdiction. This clause is made pursuant to a transaction involving interstate commerce and shall be governed by the Federal Arbitration Act. By receiving this Report, and entering into this Agreement, the parties acknowledge that they are giving up the right to a jury trial, and the right to participate in any class action, private attorney general action, or other representative or consolidated action, including any class arbitration or consolidated arbitration proceeding. Neither party shall sue the other party other than as provided herein or for enforcement of this clause or of the arbitrator’s award: any such suit may be brought only in Federal District Court for the District or, if any such court lacks jurisdiction, in any state court that has jurisdiction. The arbitrator, and not any federal, state, or local court, shall have exclusive authority to resolve any dispute relating to the interpretation, applicability, unconscionability, arbitrability, enforceability or formation of this agreement to arbitrate, including any claim that all or any part of the Terms and Conditions, including this agreement to arbitrate, is void or voidable. However, the preceding sentence shall not apply to the clause entitled "Class Action Waiver."

As noted above, a party may elect to bring an individual action in small claims court instead of arbitration, so long as the dispute falls within the jurisdictional requirements of small claims court.

CLASS ACTION WAIVER. Any Claim must be brought in the parties’ individual capacity, and not as a plaintiff or class member in any purported class, collective, representative, multiple plaintiff, or similar proceeding ("Class Action"). The parties expressly waive any ability to maintain any Class Action in any forum. The arbitrator shall not have authority to combine or aggregate similar claims or conduct any Class Action nor make an award to any person or entity not a party to the arbitration. Any claim that all or part of this Class Action Waiver is unenforceable, unconscionable, void, or voidable may be determined only by a court of competent jurisdiction and not by an arbitrator.

13. Severability
In the event any provision of this Disclosure Report is held invalid or unenforceable under applicable law, this Disclosure Report shall be deemed not to include that provision and all other provisions shall remain in full force and effect.

14. Complete Agreement
These Terms and Conditions constitute the single and entire integrated agreement between Disclosure Source and the Recipient(s), and supersede and replace all prior statements, representations, discussions, negotiations and agreements.