This map is provided for convenience only to show the approximate location of the Property and is not based on a field survey.
NOTE: The foregoing map may show more sites than are reported in the listing below. The map shows all sites found within the square coverage area. The listing below reports only those sites found within the standard radius search distance for the database listed, which covers a smaller area. Sites outside of that standard radius search distance are not listed below. The standard radius search distances for point sources are defined by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's "All Appropriate Inquiries" (AAI) guidelines. The AAI standard search distance differs between database categories, depending upon degree of potential hazard. Pipeline search distance (2,000 feet, red dashed circle on map) complies with U.S. bill H.R. 22 (Speier). See section called "Explanation of Databases Used" for the actual standard search distance used for each database category.
JCP-LGS Residential Property Disclosure Reports
Natural Hazard Disclosure ("NHD") Report
For ALAMEDA County

Property Address: 9069 MINES RD
LIVERMORE, ALAMEDA COUNTY, CA 94550
(“Property”)

APN: 099A-2435-008
Report Date: 03/30/2017
Report Number: 2073203

Statutory Natural Hazard Disclosure ("NHD") Statement
and Acknowledgment of Receipt

The transferor and his or her agent(s) or a third-party consultant disclose the following information with the knowledge that even though this is not a warranty, prospective transferees may rely on this information in deciding whether and on what terms to purchase the Property. Transferor 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 representations are made by the transferor and his or her agent(s) based on their knowledge and maps drawn by the State. This information is a disclosure and is not intended to be part of any contract between the transferee and the transferor. THIS REAL PROPERTY LIES WITHIN THE FOLLOWING HAZARDOUS AREA(S):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREA</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ANY type Zone “A” or “V”</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AN AREA OF POTENTIAL FLOODING</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>shown on a dam failure inundation map pursuant to Section 8589.5 of the Government Code.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A VERY HIGH FIRE HAZARD SEVERITY ZONE</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pursuant to Section 51178 or 51179 of the Government Code.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A WILDFIRE AREA THAT MAY CONTAIN SUBSTANTIAL FOREST FIRE RISK AND HAZARDS</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pursuant to Section 4125 of the Public Resources Code.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AN EARTHQUAKE FAULT ZONE</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pursuant to Section 2622 of the Public Resources Code.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A SEISMIC HAZARD ZONE</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pursuant to Section 2696 of the Public Resources Code.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Map not yet released by state</th>
<th>Yes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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. TRANSFEREE(S) AND TRANSFEROR(S) MAY WISH TO OBTAIN PROFESSIONAL ADVICE REGARDING THOSE HAZARDS AND OTHER HAZARDS THAT MAY AFFECT THE PROPERTY.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Signature of Transferor(s)</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Signature of Transferor(s)</td>
<td>Date</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Signature of Agent</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Signature of Agent</td>
<td>Date</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Transferor(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 transferor(s) and agent(s). | |

| Transferor(s) and their agent(s) acknowledge that they have exercised good faith in the selection of a third-party report provider as required in Civil Code Section 1103.7, and that the representations made in this Natural Hazard Disclosure Statement are based upon information provided by the independent third-party disclosure provider as a substituted disclosure pursuant to Civil Code Section 1103.4. Neither transferor(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) FIRST AMERICAN PROFESSIONAL REAL ESTATE SERVICES, INC. OPERATING THROUGH ITS JCP-LGS DIVISION. | |
| Date 30 March 2017 |

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Signature of Transferee(s)</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Signature of Transferee(s)</td>
<td>Date</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| TRANSFEREE(S) REPRESENTS ABOVE HE/SHE HAS RECEIVED, READ AND UNDERSTANDS THE COMPLETE JCP-LGS DISCLOSURE REPORT DELIVERED WITH THIS SUMMARY: |

A. Additional Property-specific Statutory Disclosures: Former Military Ordnance Site, Commercial/Industrial Use Zone, Airport Influence Area, Airport Noise, San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development District Jurisdiction (in S.F. Bay counties only), California Energy Commission Duct Sealing Requirement, Notice of Statewide Right to Farm, Notice of Mining Operations, Sex Offender Database (Megan’s Law), Gas and Hazardous Liquid Transmission Pipeline Database.


C. General advisories: Methamphetamine Contamination, Mold, Radon, Endangered Species Act, Abandoned Mines, Oil & Gas Wells, Tsunami Maps (coastal only), Wood-burning fireplaces.

D. Additional Reports - Enclosed if ordered: (1) PROPERTY TAX REPORT (includes state-required Notices of Mello-Roos and 1915 Bond Act Assessments, and Notice of Supplemental Property Tax Bill), (2) ENVIRONMENTAL SCREENING REPORT (discloses Transmission Pipelines, Contaminated Sites, and Oil & Gas Wells), Enclosed if applicable: Local Addenda.

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## Property Address
9069 MINES RD
LIVERMORE, ALAMEDA COUNTY, CA 94550
("Property")

## APN
099A-2435-008

## Report Date
03/30/2017

## Report Number
2073203

## Property Disclosure Summary - Read Full Report

### Statistical NHD Determinations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Determination</th>
<th>IN</th>
<th>NOT</th>
<th>Map</th>
<th>Property is</th>
<th>NHD Report page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flood</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NOT IN a Special Flood Hazard Area. The Property is IN a FEMA-designated Flood Zone(s).</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dam</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NOT IN an area of potential dam inundation.</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very High Fire Hazard Severity</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NOT IN a very high fire hazard severity zone.</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wildland Fire Area</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>IN a state responsibility area.</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fault</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NOT IN an earthquake fault zone designated pursuant to the Alquist-Priolo Act.</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landslide</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Map Not Available</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liquefaction</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Map Not Available</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### County-level NHD Determinations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Determination</th>
<th>IN</th>
<th>NOT</th>
<th>Map</th>
<th>Property is</th>
<th>NHD Report page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fault</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NOT WITHIN one-eighth of one mile (660 feet) of a mapped Fault that is not bounded by a regulatory fault zone.</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landslide</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NOT IN a mapped Landslide deposit larger than 200 feet.</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>IN a mapped Fire Hazard Severity Zone in SRA rated High.</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liquefaction</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>IN a mapped area with a Very High Liquefaction Susceptibility rating.</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tsunami</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NOT IN a mapped Tsunami Inundation Area.</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### City-level NHD Determinations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Determination</th>
<th>IN</th>
<th>NOT</th>
<th>Map</th>
<th>Property is</th>
<th>NHD Report page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Landslide</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>an area where a map is not available</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Additional Statutory Disclosures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Determination</th>
<th>IN</th>
<th>NOT</th>
<th>Map</th>
<th>Property is</th>
<th>NHD Report page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Former Military Ordnance</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NOT WITHIN one mile of a formerly used ordnance site.</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial or Industrial</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NOT WITHIN one mile of a property zoned to allow commercial or industrial use.</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Airport Influence Area</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NOT IN an airport influence area.</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Airport Noise Area for 65 Decibel</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NOT IN a delineated 65 dB CNEL or greater aviation noise zone.</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bay Conservation and Development Commission</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NOT IN an area that is within the jurisdiction of the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission.</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California Energy Commission</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>IN a climate zone where properties are usually subject to duct sealing and testing requirements</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Right to Farm Act</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>IN a one mile radius of designated Important Farmland that requires a statutory &quot;Notice of Right to Farm&quot; be provided in this Report.</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notice of Mining Operations</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NOT IN a one mile radius of a mapped mining operation that requires a statutory &quot;Notice of Mining Operation&quot; be provided in this Report.</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### General Advisories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Determination</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>NHD Report page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Registered Sex Offender Data Base (Megan’s Law) Notice</td>
<td>Provides an advisory required pursuant to Section 290.46 of the Penal Code. Information about specified registered sex offenders is made available to the public.</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gas and Hazardous Liquid Transmission Pipeline Database Notice</td>
<td>Provides a notice required pursuant to Section 2079.10.5(a) of the Civil Code. Information about transmission pipeline location maps is made available to the public.</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### General Advisories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Advisory</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>NHD Report page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Methamphetamine Contamination</td>
<td>Provides an advisory that a disclosure may be required pursuant to the &quot;Methamphetamine Contaminated Property Cleanup Act of 2005&quot;.</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mold</td>
<td>Provides an advisory that all prospective purchasers of residential and commercial property should thoroughly inspect the subject property for mold and sources for additional information on the origins of and the damage caused by mold.</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radon</td>
<td>Provides an advisory on the risk associated with Radon gas concentrations.</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endangered Species</td>
<td>Provides an advisory on resources to educate the public on locales of endangered or threatened species.</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abandoned Mines</td>
<td>Provides an advisory on resources to educate the public on the hazards posed by, and some of the general locales of, abandoned mines.</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil and Gas Wells</td>
<td>Provides an advisory on the potential existence of oil and gas wells and sources for additional general and/or specific information.</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tsunami Map Advisory</td>
<td>Provides an advisory about maximum tsunami inundation maps issued for jurisdictional emergency planning.</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential Fireplace Disclosure</td>
<td>Provides disclosure of restrictions on the use of wood-burning fireplaces imposed by the Bay Area Air Quality Management District.</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Property Tax Determinations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Determination</th>
<th>IS</th>
<th>IS NOT</th>
<th>Property is:</th>
<th>Tax Report page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mello-Roos Districts</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>NOT SUBJECT TO a Mello-Roos Community Facilities District.</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1915 Bond Act Districts</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>NOT SUBJECT TO a 1915 Bond Act District.</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Direct Assessments</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>SUBJECT TO one or more other direct assessments.</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRA Fire Prevention Fee</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>SUBJECT TO the State Responsibility Area Fire Prevention Fee (see State-level SRA Zone Disclosure).</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Environmental Screening

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Screening</th>
<th>IS</th>
<th>IS NOT</th>
<th>Property is:</th>
<th>Environmental Report page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leaking Underground Storage Tanks</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>NOT WITHIN one-quarter mile of a known leaking underground storage tank.</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Superfund or RCRA Corrective Action Site</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>NOT WITHIN one mile of a Superfund or RCRA Corrective Action site.</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other sites in databases screened</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>NOT WITHIN one-half mile of sites other than those above that are listed in the databases searched.</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil and Gas Wells</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>NOT WITHIN one-quarter mile of a mapped oil or gas well(s).</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Underground Transmission Pipelines</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>NOT WITHIN 2,000 feet of a gas transmission or hazardous liquid pipeline(s) depicted in the National Pipeline Mapping System.</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Determined by First American Professional Real Estate Services, Inc.

For more detailed information as to the foregoing determinations, please read this entire Report.
Natural Hazard Disclosure Report

Part 1. State Defined Natural Hazard Zones

Statutory Natural Hazard Disclosures

Section 1103 of the California Civil Code mandates the disclosure of six (6) natural hazard zones if the Property is located within any such zone. Those six "statutory" hazard zones, disclosed on the Natural Hazard Disclosure Statement ("NHDS") on Page one of this Report, are explained below. Note that the NHDS does not provide for informing buyers if a property is only partially within any of the delineated zones or provide additional flood zone information which could be very important to the process. The following summary is intended to give buyers additional information they may need to help them in the decision-making process and to place the information in perspective.

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREA

DISCUSSION: Property in a Special Flood Hazard Area (any type of Zone "A" or "V" as designated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency ("FEMA") is subject to flooding in a "100-year rainstorm." Federally connected lenders are required to have homeowners maintain flood insurance in these zones. A 100-year flood occurs on average once every 100 years, but may not occur in 1,000 years or may occur in successive years. According to FEMA, a home located within a SFHA has a 26% chance of suffering flood damage during the term of a 30-year mortgage. Other types of flooding, such as dam failure, are not considered in developing these zones. Flood insurance for properties in Zones B, C, D, X, X500, and X500_Levee is available but is not required.

Zones A, AO, AE, AH, AR, A1-A30: Area of "100-year" flooding - a 1% or greater chance of annual flooding.
Zones V, V1-V30: Area of "100-year" flooding in coastal (shore front) areas subject to wave action.
Zones B: Area of moderate flood risk. These are areas between the "100" and "500" year flood-risk levels.
Zones C, D: NOT IN an area of "100-year" flooding. Area of minimal (Zone C) or undetermined (Zone D) flood hazard.
Zones X: An area of minimal flood risk. These are areas outside the "500" year flood-risk level.
Zones X500: An area of moderate flood risk. These are areas between the "100" and "500" year flood-risk levels.
Zones X500_LEVEE: An area of moderate flood risk that is protected from "100-year flood" by levee and is subject to revision to high risk (Zone A) if levee is decertified by FEMA.
Zones N: Areas Not Included, no flood zone designation has been assigned or not participating in the National Flood Insurance Program.

Notice: The company is not always able to determine if the property is subject to a FEMA Letter of Map Revision ("LOMR") or other FEMA letters of map change. If the seller is aware that the property is subject to a LOMR or other letters of map change, the seller shall disclose the map change and attach a copy of the FEMA letter(s) to the report. Contact FEMA at http://msc.fema.gov for additional information.

For more information about flood zones, visit:
http://www.floodsmart.gov/floodsmart/pages/flooding_flood_risks/defining_flood_risks.jsp


AREA OF POTENTIAL FLOODING (DAM FAILURE)

DISCUSSION: Local governmental agencies, utilities, and owners of certain dams are required to prepare and submit inundation maps for review and approval by the California Office of Emergency Services ("OES"). A property within an Area of Potential Flooding Caused by Dam Failure is subject to potential flooding in the event of a sudden and total dam failure with a full reservoir. Such a failure could result in property damage and/or personal injury. However, dams rarely fail instantaneously and reservoirs are not always filled to capacity. Please note that not all dams (such as federally controlled dams) located within the state have been included within these dam inundation zones. Also these maps do not identify areas of potential flooding resulting from storms or other causes.

PUBLIC RECORD: Official dam inundation maps or digital data thereof made publicly available by the State of California Office of Emergency Services ("OES") pursuant to California Government Code §8599.5.
VERY HIGH FIRE HAZARD SEVERITY ZONE (VHFHSZ)

DISCUSSION: VHFHSZs can be defined by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection ("Calfire") as well as by local fire authorities within "Local Responsibility Areas" where fire suppression is the responsibility of a local fire department. Properties located within VHFHSZs may have a higher risk for fire damage and, therefore, may be subject to (i) additional construction requirements such as a "Class A" roof for new construction or replacement of existing roofs; and (ii) additional maintenance responsibilities such as adequate vegetation clearance near the structure, spark screens on chimneys and stovepipes, leaf removal from roofs, and other basic fire-safety practices. Contact the local fire department for a complete list of requirements and exceptions.

PUBLIC RECORD: Maps issued by Calfire pursuant to California Government Code § 51179 recommending VHFHSZs to be adopted by the local jurisdiction within its Local Responsibility Area, or VHFHSZs adopted by the local jurisdiction within the statutory 120-day period defined in California Government Code § 51179.

WILDLAND FIRE AREA (STATE RESPONSIBILITY AREA)

DISCUSSION: The State Board of Forestry classifies all lands within the State of California based on various factors such as ground cover, beneficial use of water from watersheds, probable damage from erosion, and fire risks. Fire prevention and suppression in all areas which are not within a Wildland - State Responsibility Area ("WSRA") is primarily the responsibility of the local or federal agencies, as applicable.

For property located within a WSRA, please note that (1) there may be substantial forest fire risks and hazards; (2) except for property located within a county which has assumed responsibility for prevention and suppression of all fires, it is NOT the state's responsibility to provide fire protection services to any building or structure located within a WSRA unless the Department has entered into a cooperative agreement with a local agency; and (3) the property owner may be is subject to (i) additional construction requirements such as a "Class A" roof for new construction or replacement of existing roofs; and (ii) additional maintenance responsibilities such as adequate vegetation clearance near the structure, spark screens on chimneys and stovepipes, leaf removal from roofs, and other basic fire-safety practices.

The existence of local agreements for fire service is not available in the Public Record and, therefore, is not included in this disclosure. For very isolated properties with no local fire services or only seasonal fire services there may be significant fire risk. If the Property is located within a WSRA, please contact the local fire department for more detailed information.

PUBLIC RECORD: Official maps issued by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection ("Calfire") pursuant to California Public Resources Code § 4125.

SRA Fire Prevention Benefit Fee Advisory

On January 23, 2012, the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection ("Board") adopted an emergency regulation that implements a Fire Prevention Benefit Fee ("Benefit Fee") imposed annually on property owners in wildland areas where the state has responsibility for providing fire protection. According to the adopted regulation, the Benefit Fee is one hundred fifty-two dollars and thirty-three cents ($152.33) per habitable structure in the State Responsibility Area ("SRA"), including single-family homes, multi-dwelling structures, mobile and manufactured homes, and condominiums. The Board regulation is pursuant to Chapter 1.5 (commencing with Section 4210) to Part 2 of Division 4 of the Public Resources Code (also known as Assembly Bill X1 29). The regulation allows a fee reduction of thirty-five dollars ($35.00) per habitable structure located in the SRA and within the boundaries of a local agency that provides fire protection services. For more information, please refer to "Part 6. State Responsibility Area Fire Prevention Fee” in the JCP-LGS Property Tax Report.
EARTHQUAKE FAULT ZONE

DISCUSSION: Earthquake Fault Zones are delineated and adopted by California as part of the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone Act of 1972. Property in an Earthquake Fault Zone ("EF Zone") does not necessarily have a fault trace existing on the site. EF Zones are areas or bands delineated on both sides of known active earthquake faults. EF Zones vary in width but average one-quarter (1/4) mile in width with the "typical" zone boundaries set back approximately 660 feet on either side of the fault trace. The potential for "fault rupture" damage (ground cracking along the fault trace) is relatively high only if a structure is located directly on a fault trace. If a structure is not on a fault trace, shaking will be the primary effect of an earthquake. During a major earthquake, shaking will be strong in the vicinity of the fault and may be strong at some distance from the fault depending on soil and bedrock conditions. It is generally accepted that properly constructed wood-frame houses are resistant to shaking damage.

PUBLIC RECORD: Official earthquake fault zone or special study zone maps approved by the State Geologist and issued by the California Department of Conservation, California Geological Survey pursuant to California Public Resources Code §2622.

SEISMIC HAZARD MAPPING ACT ZONE

DISCUSSION: Official Seismic Hazard Zone ("SH Zone") maps delineate Areas of Potential Liquefaction and Areas of Earthquake-Induced Landsliding. A property that lies partially or entirely within a designated SH Zone may be subject to requirements for site-specific geologic studies and mitigation before any new or additional construction may take place.

Earthquake-Induced Landslide Hazard Zones are areas where the potential for earthquake-induced landslides is relatively high. Areas most susceptible to these landslides are steep slopes in poorly cemented or highly fractured rocks, areas underlain by loose, weak soils, and areas on or adjacent to existing landslide deposits. The CGS cautions these maps do not capture all potential earthquake-induced landslide hazards and that earthquake-induced ground failures are not addressed by these maps. Furthermore, no effort has been made to map potential run-out areas of triggered landslides. It is possible that such run-out areas may extend beyond the zone boundaries. An earthquake capable of causing liquefaction or triggering a landslide may not uniformly affect all areas within a SH Zone.

Liquefaction Hazard Zones are areas where there is a potential for, or an historic occurrence of liquefaction. Liquefaction is a soil phenomenon that can occur when loose, water saturated granular sediment within 40 feet of the ground surface, are shaken in a significant earthquake. The soil temporarily becomes liquid-like and structures may settle unevenly. The Public Record is intended to identify areas with a relatively high potential for liquefaction but not to predict the amount or direction of liquefaction-related ground displacement, nor the amount of damage caused by liquefaction. The many factors that control ground failure resulting from liquefaction must be evaluated on a site specific basis.

PUBLIC RECORD: Official seismic hazard maps or digital data thereof approved by the State Geologist and issued by the California Department of Conservation, California Geological Survey pursuant to California Public Resources Code §2696.

STATUTORY NATURAL HAZARD DISCLOSURE REPORTING STANDARD: "IN" shall be reported if any portion of the Property is located within any of the above zones as delineated in the Public Record. "NOT IN" shall be reported if no portion of the Property is located within any of the above zones as delineated in the Public Record. Map Not Available shall be reported in areas not yet evaluated by the governing agency according to the Public Record. Please note that "MAP NOT AVAILABLE" will be applicable to most portions of the state. Official Seismic Hazard Zone ("SH Zone") maps delineate Areas of Potential Liquefaction and Areas of Earthquake-Induced Landsliding.
Part 2. County and City Defined Natural Hazard Zones

HAZARD MAPS IN THE LOCAL GENERAL PLAN

General Plan regulates property development. There are currently over 530 incorporated cities and counties in California. The state Government Code (Sections 65000 et seq.) requires each of those jurisdictions to adopt a comprehensive, long-term "General Plan" for its physical development. That General Plan regulates land uses within the local jurisdiction in order to protect the public from hazards in the environment and conserve local natural resources. The General Plan is the official city or county policy regarding the location of housing, business, industry, roads, parks, and other land uses.

Municipal hazard zones can affect the cost of ownership. Each county and city adopts its own distinct General Plan according to that jurisdiction's unique vegetation, landscape, terrain, and other geographic and geologic conditions. The "Safety Element" (or Seismic Safety Element) of that General Plan identifies the constraints of earthquake fault, landslide, flood, fire and other natural hazards on local land use, and it delineates hazard zones within which private property improvements may be regulated through the building-permit approval process, which can affect the future cost of ownership. Those locally regulated hazard zones are in addition to the federal and state defined hazard zones associated with statutory disclosures in the preceding section.

City and/or County natural hazard zones explained below. Unless otherwise specified, only those officially adopted Safety Element or Seismic Safety Element maps (or digital data thereof) which are publicly available, are of a scale, resolution, and quality that readily enable parcel-specific hazard determinations, and are consistent in character with those statutory federal or state disclosures will be considered for eligible for use as the basis for county- or city-level disclosures set forth in this Report. Please also note:

- If an officially adopted Safety Element or Seismic Safety Element map relies on data which is redundant of that used for state-level disclosures, this Report will indicate so and advise Report recipients to refer to the state-level hazard discussion section for more information.
- If an officially adopted Safety Element or Seismic Safety Element cites underlying maps created by another agency, those maps may be regarded as incorporated by reference and may be used as the basis for parcel-specific determinations if those maps meet the criteria set forth in this section.
- Because county- and city-level maps are developed independently and do not necessarily define or delineate a given hazard the same way, the boundaries for the "same" hazard may be different.

If one or more maps contained in the Safety Element and/or Seismic Safety Element of an officially adopted General Plan are used as the basis for local disclosure, those maps will appear under the "Public Record(s) Searched" for that county or city.

REPORTING STANDARDS

A good faith effort has been made to disclose all hazard features on pertinent Safety Element and Seismic Safety Element maps with well-defined boundaries; however, those hazards with boundaries that are not delineated will be deemed not suitable for parcel-specific hazard determinations. Some map features, such as lines drawn to represent the location of a fault trace, may be buffered to create a zone to facilitate disclosure. Those map features which can not be readily distinguished from those representing hazards may be included to prevent an omission of a hazard feature. If the width of a hazard zone boundary is in question, "IN" will be reported if that boundary impacts any portion of a property. Further explanations concerning specific map features peculiar to a given county or city will appear under the "Reporting Standards" for that jurisdiction.

PUBLIC RECORDS VS. ON-SITE EVALUATIONS

Mapped hazard zones represent evaluations of generalized hazard information. Any specific site within a mapped zone could be at less or more relative risk than is indicated by the zone designation. A site-specific evaluation conducted by a geotechnical consultant or other qualified professional may provide more detailed and definitive information about the Property and any conditions which may or do affect it.

PROPERTY USE AND PERMITTING

No maps beyond those identified as "Public Record(s)" have been consulted for the purpose of these local disclosures. These disclosures are intended solely to make Report recipient(s) aware of the presence of mapped hazards. For this reason -- and because local authorities may use on these or additional maps or data differently to determine property-specific land use and permitting approvals -- Report recipients are advised to contact the appropriate local agency, usually Community Development, Planning, and/or Building, prior to the transaction to ascertain if these or any other conditions or related regulations may impact the Property use or improvement.
ALAMEDA COUNTY GEOLOGIC DISCUSSION

PUBLIC RECORD(S) SEARCHED: The following Public Records, contained in the Safety Element of the Alameda County General Plan as officially adopted in January 2013, are used for the county-level disclosure(s) below: "S-1: Faults"; "S-2: Liquefaction Risk"; "S-3: Tsunami Risks"; "S-4: Landslide Risks"; and "S-5: Fire Hazards". Important Note: Maps contained in the Safety Element only depict specified hazards within unincorporated portions of Alameda County; however, the cited source data specified in each Safety Element exhibit depicts the location of these same hazards in both incorporated and unincorporated areas of Alameda County. As such, the hazard as depicted in the underlying source data for each hazard depicted in the Public Record shall be used for reporting purposes.

FAULT
Alameda County has been subject to numerous seismic events, originating both on faults within and beyond the County. Six major Bay Area earthquakes have occurred since 1800 that have affected the County, and at least two of the faults that produced them run through or into the County. These earthquakes and the originating faults include the 1836 and 1868 earthquakes on the Hayward-Rogers Creek fault, and the 1861 earthquake on the Calaveras fault. Three earthquakes, in 1838, 1906 and 1989 originated on the San Andreas fault, west of the County near San Francisco or to the south. The Working Group of California Earthquake Probabilities has determined that earthquakes of equally destructive forces are a certainty within the region. According to their findings, the Hayward-Rodgers Creek fault system is estimated to have a probability of 31% of producing an earthquake of a magnitude of 6.7 or higher within the next 30 years, this probability is the highest of the Bay Area faults. Faults that have been active during the Holocene period, approximately the last 11,000 years, are considered to be active faults, and those faults that have been active during the Quaternary period, approximately the last 1.8 million years, are considered to be potentially active faults. This serves to differentiate faults for which sufficient evidence of recent activity has been noted to explicitly include them as known geologic hazards, distinct from those faults for which recent displacement is known or suspected, and whose latest activity has not been determined, but may have been within approximately the last 11,000 years. In addition to faults that have been classified as active or potentially active, there are others whose activity has not been clearly established by presently available information. The Public Record identifies the location of active and potentially active faults within the County. Other active faults within the unincorporated areas include the Calaveras; Greenville, and Las Positas faults, as well as several potentially active faults and unnamed secondary faults adjacent to these faults. There are few or no studies pertaining to these additional secondary faults; therefore it is unknown if these faults may or may not experience secondary ground rupture during a large earthquake.

Reporting Standards: California's Alquist-Priolo Fault Zone Act (1972) established a standard for the width of a regulatory fault zone -- one-eighth of one mile on both sides of an active fault trace. For county-level reporting purposes, "WITHIN" shall be reported if any portion of the Property is within one-eighth of one mile (660 feet) of a "Fault" as delineated in the Public Record that is not bounded by a regulatory fault zone. "NOT WITHIN" shall be reported if no portion of the Property is situated within one-eighth of one mile of a "Fault" delineated in the Public Record.

LANDSLIDE
Landslides and slope instability are generally caused by earthquakes, weak materials, stream and coastal erosion, and heavy rainfall. The rate of landsliding is affected by the type and extent of vegetation, the slope angle, the degree of water saturation, the strength of the rocks, and the mass and thickness of the deposit. Certain human activities also tend to make earth materials less stable and increase the chance of ground failure. Activities contributing to instability include extensive irrigation, poor drainage or ground-water withdrawal, removal of stabilizing vegetation and over-steepening of slopes by undercutting them or overloading them with artificial fill. The causes of failure, which normally produce landslides and differential settlement, are augmented during earthquakes. As a result of these potential risks, construction on slopes steeper than about 15 percent typically requires special grading, special foundation design, or site modification to mitigate slope ground conditions and reduce the potential for slope instability. Threats to structures would be greatest in areas that are close to natural channels or are situated on potentially unstable slopes. The Public Record depicts "landslide deposits larger than 200 feet" as well as "landslide deposits larger than 200 feet (identification uncertain)". According to the Safety Element, site-specific geologic hazard assessments, conducted by a licensed geologist, shall be completed prior to development approval in areas with landslide hazards as indicated in the Public Record.

Reporting Standards: For county-level reporting purposes, "IN" shall be reported if any portion of the Property is located within an area mapped as a "landslide deposit larger than 200 feet" or a "landslide deposit larger than 200 feet (identification uncertain)" as delineated in the Public Record. "NOT IN" shall be reported if no portion of the Property is located within an area mapped as a "landslide deposit larger than 200 feet" or a "landslide deposit larger than 200 feet (identification uncertain)" as delineated in the Public Record.

LIQUEFACTION
Liquefaction is the rapid transformation of saturated, loose, fine-grained sediment to a fluidlike state and is typically caused by strong ground shaking during an earthquake. Liquefaction can result in substantial loss of life, injury, and damage to property. In addition, liquefaction increases the hazard of fires because of explosions induced when underground gas lines break, and because the breakage of water mains substantially reduces fire suppression capability. The potential for liquefaction to occur depends on both the susceptibility of near-surface deposits to liquefaction, and the likelihood that ground motions will exceed
a specified threshold level. Because many portions of the Planning Area are situated in the vicinity of an active fault, the immediate area surrounding the earthquake epicenter will be exposed to strong ground shaking should a large earthquake occur. Areas most susceptible to liquefaction are underlain by loose granular sediments and low-lying lands adjacent to creeks and estuaries. According to the Safety Element, site-specific geologic hazard assessments, conducted by a licensed geologist, shall be completed prior to development approval in areas with liquefaction hazards as indicated in the Public Record.

**Reporting Standards:** For county-level reporting purposes, "IN" shall be reported as the more/most severe "Liquefaction" rating ("Very High", "High", "Moderate", "Low" or "Very Low") affecting any portion of the Property as delineated in the Public Record.

**TSUNAMI**
A major hazard associated with earthquakes is water inundation resulting from a tsunami or seiche. Tsunamis are a series of waves typically produced by an offshore earthquake, volcanic eruption, or landslide. A tsunami with a wave height of 20 feet at the Golden Gate Bridge, which is likely to occur approximately once every 200 years, would result in a runup of less than 10 feet above sea level on lands surrounding the San Francisco Bay. Some areas of San Lorenzo may be subject to flooding if a tsunami were to occur.

**Reporting Standards:** For county-level reporting purposes, "IN" shall be reported if any portion of the Property is located within a mapped "Tsunami Inundation Area" as delineated in the Public Record. "NOT IN" shall be reported if no portion of the Property is located within a mapped "Tsunami Inundation Area" as delineated in the Public Record.

**FIRE**
Fire hazards exist in both developed and undeveloped areas. Those occurring in developed areas typically include buildings, rubbish, automobiles, and grass fires on vacant lots. Those in undeveloped areas often include large brush and grass fires. Alameda County is subject to the threat from urban fires, and especially wildland fires, due to its hilly terrain, weather conditions, and the nature of its plant coverage. Due to the intensity of development, the number of the potentially affected populations, and the difficulties of containment, the County must also devote major resources to controlling potential fire hazards in its urban areas. In order to quantify this potential risk, California Department of Forestry (CDF) has developed a Fire Hazard Severity Scale which utilizes three criteria in order to evaluate and designate potential fire hazards in wildland areas. The criteria are fuel loading (vegetation), fire weather (winds, temperatures, humidity levels and fuel moisture contents) and topography (degree of slope).

**Reporting Standards:** For county-level reporting purposes, "IN" shall be reported as the more/most severe "Fire Hazard Severity Zones in SRA" rating ("Very High", "High", or "Moderate") affecting any portion of the Property as delineated in the Public Record. "NOT IN" shall be reported if no portion of the Property is located within one or more of the "Fire Hazard Severity Zones in SRA" as delineated in the Public Record.

**OTHER HAZARDS**
The "Fire Hazard Severity Zones in LRA" depicted in "S-5: Fire Hazards" are redundant of, or less extensive than, the levels currently as of the adoption date of the County General Plan and are already subject to statutory disclosure. For more information please refer to the state-level discussion Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones in the preceding section of this Report. The "Flood Plains" depicted in "S-6: Flood Hazards" are redundant of FEMA DFIRM data effective August 3, 2009 but do not include subsequent updates. For the most current FEMA Flood zone information subject to statutory disclosure please refer to the state-level discussion Special Flood Hazard Areas in the preceding section of this Report. The "Dam Failure Inundation Areas" depicted in "S-7: Dam Inundation" has inundation boundaries redundant of those already subject to statutory disclosure based on maps issued by the California Emergency Management Agency/Office of Emergency Services. For more information please refer to the state-level discussion Area of Potential Flooding (Dam Inundation) in the preceding section of this Report.

The following natural hazards are discussed at length but not mapped in the County Safety Element:

**GROUND SHAKING**
Ground shaking is the source of the most widespread earthquake damage. An earthquake produces seismic waves that emanate in all directions from the fault rupture surface. The seismic waves cause strong ground shaking, which typically is strongest near the fault and diminishes as the waves move through the earth away from the fault. The severity of ground shaking at a particular site is controlled by the interaction of several factors, including the distance from the earthquake source; earthquake magnitude; the directivity (focusing of earthquake energy along the fault axis rather than perpendicular to the fault); and condition of underlying geologic materials (bedrock, sediment, soils, and man-made fill). Research occurring after the 1989 Loma Prieta earthquake has shown that areas underlain by unconsolidated, or man-made fill may amplify the strength and duration of strong ground motions, increasing the risk of damage. These findings are consistent with earlier evidence suggesting that structures placed on man-made fill are especially susceptible to earthquake hazards. Strong ground shaking caused by fault movement during an earthquake has the potential to result in significant loss of life and property damage throughout the Planning Area. Maximum ground shaking would be expected to result from a large earthquake on one of the nearby active faults, although strong ground shaking may also occur as a result of moderate or large earthquakes on other faults in the San Francisco Bay region.
Reporting Standards: No determination is reported because the Public Record does not include a map which delineates the boundaries for this hazard within Alameda County.

SURFACE RUPTURE
Surface fault rupture occurs when a movement on a fault deep within the earth breaks through the surface causing ground displacement. Ground rupture occurs along fault lines, and is normally limited to a fairly narrow zone along the trend of the primary fault, and to a lesser degree along secondary faults. The Alquist-Priolo Fault Zoning Act was developed by the State of California to regulate development occurring near active faults and to mitigate the risks associated with surface rupture.

Reporting Standards: No determination is reported because the Public Record does not include a map which delineates the boundaries for this hazard within Alameda County.

SEICHE
A seiche is a long wave set up on an enclosed body of water such as a lake or reservoir that can travel back and forth at regular periods determined by the depth and size of the water body and which can cause shoreline inundation. Seiches are usually caused by unusual tides, winds or currents, but may also be triggered by earthquake ground motion. The largest seiche wave ever measured in the San Francisco Bay, following the 1906 earthquake, was four inches high. Despite this occurrence, the Bay Area has not been adversely affected by seiches during its history within this seismically active region of California. While damage caused by a seiche has not been reported since the 1906 earthquake, the various lakes and reservoirs within the unincorporated areas may be at risk of a seiche in the event of an earthquake.

Reporting Standards: No determination is reported because the Public Record does not include a map which delineates the boundaries for this hazard within Alameda County.
CITY OF LIVERMORE GEOLOGIC DISCUSSION

PUBLIC RECORD(S) SEARCHED: The following Public Record(s), contained in the Public Safety Element of the City of Livermore General Plan as officially adopted in 2004 and amended in 2009, is used for the City-level disclosure(s) below: "Figure 10-3: Landslide Hazard Susceptibility Map of the Planning Area”.

LANDSLIDE
Landsliding is a natural process of relatively rapid downslope movement of soil, rock and rock debris as a mass. The rate of landsliding is affected by the type and extent of vegetation, the slope angle, the degree of water saturation, the strength of the rocks, and the mass and thickness of the deposit. Some of the natural causes of this instability are earthquakes, weak materials, stream and coastal erosion, and heavy rainfall. In addition, certain human activities tend to make the earth materials less stable and increase the chance of ground failure. Activities contributing to instability include extensive irrigation, poor drainage or ground-water withdrawal, removal of stabilizing vegetation and over-steepening of slopes by undercutting them or overloading them with artificial fill. These causes of failure, which normally produce landslides and differential settlement, are augmented during earthquakes by strong ground motion. The California Geological Survey prepared a landslide hazard identification map for the Livermore Valley to be used, at least in part, as a planning tool for new development. The mapping indicates those areas that are considered "least susceptible," "marginally susceptible," "generally susceptible," and "most susceptible" to slope failure. The criteria used to delineate the relative hazard areas included the nature of the geologic materials underlying the surface, the steepness of slopes, the presence or absence of visible slope failures, and the presence or absence of active forces that could cause failures, such as stream processes or shrink-swell potential soils. Most of the northwest corner of the Planning Area is susceptible to landslides, with the majority of slopes considered "marginally susceptible" to "most susceptible" to slope failure. In addition, isolated upland areas in the northeast, central, and southeast portions of the Planning Area are considered prone to slope failure. Most of the lowland area, with its relatively gentle slopes, is not prone to landslides. Development shall be prohibited in areas susceptible to slope failure (defined as areas "generally susceptible" and "most susceptible" in the Public Record or current hazard mapping), per State law, unless site-specific geotechnical investigation indicates that landslide hazards can be effectively mitigated. This general overview of slope stability and landslide potential in the City of Livermore is not intended as a substitute for detailed site investigations, which should precede any final planning decisions and/or specific development proposals.

Reporting Standards: "IN" shall be reported as will the more/most severe relative landslide susceptibility rating ("Least Susceptible," "Marginally Susceptible," "Generally Susceptible," or "Most Susceptible") that affects any portion of the Property within the Planning Area Boundary as delineated in the Public Record.

OTHER HAZARDS
The fault zones depicted in "Figure 10-1: Vicinity Active Faults" are redundant of those subject to statutory disclosure. For more information please refer to the state-level discussion of Earthquake Fault Zones in the preceding section of this Report. Liquefaction Susceptibility zones depicted in "Figure 10-2: Liquefaction Susceptibility Map" are redundant of those subject to county-level disclosure. For more information please refer to the county-level Liquefaction discussion and disclosure in the preceding section of this Report. FEMA flood zones depicted in "Figure 10-4: Flooding Hazards" are based on FEMA data which has since been superseded by more recent FEMA DFIRM data. For the most current FEMA flood zone information please refer to the state-level discussion of Special Flood Hazard Area in the preceding section of this Report. Potential inundation boundaries depicted in "Figure 10-5: Dam Failure Inundation Areas, Del Valle Dam" and "Figure 10-6: Dam Failure Inundation Area, Patterson Dam" are redundant of those subject to statutory disclosure. For more information please refer to the state-level discussion of Areas of Potential Flooding (Dam Inundation) in the preceding section of this Report.

The following natural hazards are discussed at length but not mapped in the City General Plan:

GROUND RUPTURE
Ground rupture due to earthquakes occurs along fault lines. Based on the location of the City and the proximity to nearby active faults, the only ground rupture in the Planning Area would be expected to occur in the northeast portion of the Planning Area during a major earthquake on the Greenville Fault.

Reporting Standards: No determination is reported because the Public Record does not include a map which delineates the boundaries for this hazard within the City Planning Area.

GROUND SHAKING
Earthquake ground shaking is the source of the most widespread earthquake damage. The intensity of ground shaking can be several times greater on sites underlain by thick deposits of saturated sediments than on bedrock. The amount of ground shaking at a particular site depends on:

- Characteristics of the earthquake source (magnitude, location, and area of causative fault surface).
- Distance from the fault.
- Amplification effects of local geologic deposits.
As a rule, the greater the earthquake magnitude and the closer the fault rupture to the site, the greater the intensity of ground shaking. Based on the location of the City and the proximity to nearby active faults, the entire City could experience ground shaking during an earthquake on one of several faults. The U.S. Geological Survey and the Association of Bay Area Governments project that a large earthquake on the Greenville fault would produce the maximum ground shaking intensities in Livermore, with Modified Mercalli (MM) intensity ranging from strong (MM VII) to very violent (MM X). MM IX is associated with damage to buried pipelines and partial collapse of poorly-built structures. Ground shaking intensity is highly variable from one site to another. In addition, the effect of ground shaking on structures is related to their form, structural design, materials, construction quality, and location. Since the 1970s, the Uniform Building Code in California has incorporated data on the response of structures to earthquakes as a basis for structural design. Expected damage to different types of buildings is described below:

- The most severe hazards are presented by unreinforced masonry (URM) buildings constructed of brick or concrete block. Under strong intensity ground shaking, many of these structures may be expected to collapse or require demolition.
- Other types of buildings that may also be severely damaged are older buildings of steel and concrete framing that were not designed to resist earthquake vibrations and older reinforced brick and masonry structures.
- Light wood-frame, such as most residential structures, and sheet metal buildings would be expected to have moderate damage in most conditions.
- Steel-frame structures designed to resist earthquake vibrations have an excellent record in earthquakes.

**Reporting Standards:** No determination is reported because the Public Record does not include a map which delineates the boundaries for this hazard within the City Planning Area.

**FIRE**

Livermore and its Planning Area experience long, dry summers with high wildland fire hazards. The risk of wildfire hazard is related to a combination of factors including winds, temperatures, humidity levels, and fuel moisture content. Of these four factors, wind is the most critical. Steep slopes also contribute to fire hazard by intensifying the effects of wind, and making fire suppression difficult. Features in some parts of the Planning Area, including highly flammable vegetation, warm and dry summers, rugged topography and occasional human presence create a situation that results in potential wildland fires. To quantify this potential risk, the California Department of Forestry (CDF) has developed a Fire Hazard Severity Scale which utilizes three criteria in order to evaluate and designate potential fire hazards in wildland areas. The criteria are fuel loading (vegetation), fire weather (winds, temperatures, humidity levels and fuel moisture contents) and topography (degree of slope). According to CDF maps, wildland fire hazard is moderate throughout most of the Planning Area with pockets of high wildland fire hazard concentrated in the northern and southern reaches of the Planning Area. Areas within the City limits are not mapped by CDF for wildland fire hazards. For more information, please refer to the county-level fire disclosure and discussion in the preceding section of this Report.

**Reporting Standards:** No determination is reported because the Public Record does not include a map which delineates the boundaries for this hazard within the City Planning Area.

END OF LOCAL AREA DISCLOSURES AND DISCUSSIONS SECTION
Part 3. Additional Property Specific Disclosures

FORMER MILITARY ORDNANCE SITE DISCLOSURE

DISCUSSION: Former Military Ordnance (FUD) sites can include sites with common industrial waste (such as fuels), ordnance or other warfare materiel, unsafe structures to be demolished, or debris for removal. California Civil Code Section 1102 requires disclosure of those sites containing unexploded ordnance. "Military ordnance" is any kind of munitions, explosive device/material or chemical agent used in military weapons. Unexploded ordnance are munitions that did not detonate. NOTE: MOST FUD sites do not contain unexploded ordnance. Only those FUD sites that the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) has identified to contain Military Ordnance or have mitigation projects planned for them are disclosed in this Report. Additional sites may be added as military installations are released under the Federal Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Act. Active military sites are NOT included on the FUD site list.

PUBLIC RECORD: Data contained in Inventory Project Reports, Archives Search Reports, and related materials produced for, and made publicly available in conjunction with, the Defense Environmental Restoration Program for Formerly Used Defense Sites by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Sites for which no map has been made publicly available shall not be disclosed.

REPORTING STANDARD: If one or more facility identified in the Public Record is situated within a one (1) mile radius of the Property, "WITHIN" shall be reported. The name of that facility or facilities shall also be reported.

COMMERCIAL OR INDUSTRIAL ZONING DISCLOSURE

DISCUSSION: The seller of real property who has actual knowledge that the property is affected by or zoned to allow commercial or industrial use described in Section 731a of the Code of Civil Procedure shall give written notice of that knowledge to purchasers as soon as practicable before transfer of title (California Civil Code Section 1102.17). The Code of Civil Procedure Section 731a defines industrial use as areas in which a city and/or county has established zones or districts under authority of law wherein certain manufacturing or commercial or airport uses are expressly permitted. The "Zoning Disclosure" made in this Report DOES NOT purport to determine whether the subject property is or is not affected by a commercial or industrial zone. As stated above, that determination is based solely upon ACTUAL KNOWLEDGE of the seller of the subject property.

In an effort to help determine areas where this may be applicable, this disclosure identifies if a property exists within one mile of the seller's property that is zoned to allow for commercial or industrial use. Very commonly, a home will have in its vicinity one or more properties that are zoned for commercial or industrial use such as restaurants, gasoline stations, convenience stores, golf courses, country club etc.

PUBLIC RECORD: Based on publicly-available hardcopy and/or digital zoning and land use records for California cities and counties.

REPORTING STANDARD: If one or more property identified in the Public Record as "commercial," "industrial," or "mixed use" is situated within a one (1) mile radius of the Property, "WITHIN" shall be reported. Please note that an airport facility that may be classified as public use facility in the Public Record will be reported as "commercial/industrial" in this disclosure.
AIRPORT INFLUENCE AREA DISCLOSURE

DISCUSSION:
Certain airports are not disclosed in this Report. JCP-LGS has made a good faith effort to identify the airports covered under Section 1102.6a. Sources consulted include official land use maps and/or digital data made available by a governing Airport Land Use Commission (ALUC) or other designated government body. Most facilities for which an Airport Influence Area has been designated are included on the "California Airports List" maintained by the California Department of Transportation's Division of Aeronautics. Not disclosed in this Report are public use airports that are not in the "California Airports List", airports that are physically located outside California, heliports and seaplane bases that do not have regularly scheduled commercial service, and private airports or military air facilities unless specifically identified in the "California Airports List". If the seller has actual knowledge of an airport in the vicinity of the subject property that is not disclosed in this Report, and that is material to the transaction, the seller should disclose this actual knowledge in writing to the buyer.

Most facilities for which an Airport Influence Area has been designated are included on the "California Airports List" maintained by the California Department of Transportation's Division of Aeronautics. The inclusion of military and private airports varies by County, and heliports and seaplane bases are not included, therefore, airports in these categories may or may not be included in this disclosure.

NOTE: Proximity to an airport does not necessarily mean that the property is exposed to significant aviation noise levels. Alternatively, there may be properties exposed to aviation noise that are greater than two miles from an airport. Factors that affect the level of aviation noise include weather, aircraft type and size, frequency of aircraft operations, airport layout, flight patterns or nighttime operations. Buyer should be aware that aviation noise levels can vary seasonally or change if airport usage changes.

PUBLIC RECORD: Based on officially adopted land use maps and/or digital data made publicly available by the governing ALUC or other designated government body. If the ALUC or other designated government body has not made publicly available a current officially adopted airport influence area map, then California law states that "a written disclosure of an airport within two (2) statute miles shall be deemed to satisfy any city or county requirements for the disclosure of airports in connection with transfers of real property."

REPORTING STANDARD: "IN" shall be reported along with the facility name(s) and the "Notice of Airport in Vicinity" if any portion of the Property is situated within either (a) an Airport Influence Area as designated on officially adopted maps or digital data or (b) a two (2) mile radius of a qualifying facility for which an official Airport Influence Area map or digital data has not been made publicly available by the ALUC or other designated governing body. "NOT IN" shall be reported if no portion of the Property is within either area.
AIRPORT NOISE DISCLOSURE

DISCUSSION: California Civil Code §1102.17 requires the seller(s) of residential real property who has/have actual knowledge that the property in the transaction is affected by airport use must give written notice of that knowledge, as soon as practicable, before transfer of title.

Under the Federal Aviation Administration's Airport Noise Compatibility Planning Program Part 150, certain 65 decibel (dB) Community Noise Equivalent Level (CNEL) contour maps have been produced for some airports. Not all airports have produced noise exposure maps. A property may be near or at some distance from an airport and not be within a delineated noise exposure area, but still experience aviation noise. Unless 65dB CNEL contour maps are published, helipads and military sites are not included in this section of the Report.

The Airport Noise Compatibility Planning Program is voluntary and not all airports have elected to participate. Furthermore, not all property in the vicinity of an airport is exposed to 65dB CNEL or greater average aviation noise levels. Conversely a property may be at some distance from an airport and still experience aviation noise. Buyer should be aware that aviation noise levels can vary seasonally or change if airport usage changes after a map is published or after the Report Date. JCP-LGS uses the most seasonally conservative noise exposures provided.

Federal funding may be available to help airports implement noise reduction programs. Such programs vary and may include purchasing properties, rezoning, and insulating homes for sound within 65dB areas delineated on CNEL maps. Airport owners have also cooperated by imposing airport use restrictions that include curfews, modifying flight paths, and aircraft limitations.

PUBLIC RECORD: Certain 65 decibel (dB) Community Noise Equivalent Level (CNEL) contour maps produced under the Federal Aviation Administration's Airport Noise Compatibility Planning Program Part 150.

REPORTING STANDARD: "IN" shall be reported if any portion of the Property is situated within a 65 decibel Community Noise Equivalent Level contour identified in the Public Record. "NOT IN" shall be reported if no portion of the Property is situated within a 65 decibel Community Noise Equivalent Level contour identified in the Public Record.
SAN FRANCISCO BAY CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION DISCLOSURE

**DISCUSSION:** As of July 1, 2005, Civil Code §1103.4 mandates disclosure to buyers of certain real estate if the boundary of the property is determined to be (1) within 100 feet of the San Francisco Bay shoreline as mapped in 1997 by the National Ocean Survey (NOS), an agency of the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA); or (2) within another mapped zone established by the Bay Conservation and Development Commission (BCDC). The BCDC has regulatory jurisdiction within 100 feet inland from the point of “mean higher high water” as mapped by the NOS, and within other zones the agency has defined along the San Francisco Bay margin (BCDC Memo entitled “Guidance on Determining Commission Jurisdiction Pursuant to Senate Bill 1568”).

Notice is required to prevent unknowing violations of the law by new owners who were unaware that certain activities on the real property are subject to the BCDC's permit requirements. The BCDC notes that the Bay is a highly dynamic environment and the shoreline changes over time (see Discussion below). In addition, there is inherent uncertainty in the shoreline position as mapped by the NOS or any agency. The BCDC advises the buyer and other interested parties to contact its office if a more authoritative jurisdictional determination is desired. The BCDC office is located at 50 California Street, Suite 2600, San Francisco, California 94111, and can be reached at (415) 352-3600, or by email to info@bcdc.ca.gov

The BCDC has issued maps for some parts of its jurisdiction, including the San Francisco Bay Plan maps (California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Section 10121) and the Suisun Marsh Plan maps (Nejedly-Bagley-Z'berg Suisun Marsh Preservation Act of 1974). Official maps have not been issued for other parts of the BCDC jurisdiction (McAleer-Petris Act areas) because the Bay is a highly dynamic environment and the shoreline changes over time (in part because the sea level also changes over time). In those areas where official BCDC maps are not available or along the edges of the BCDC's mapped jurisdiction, to meet the disclosure requirements, this Report will indicate that the property "could be within" the BCDC's jurisdiction and that a location-specific jurisdictional determination should be made by consulting the BCDC. This determination of "could be within" the BCDC's jurisdiction was recommended by the BCDC in that certain Memo entitled "Guidance on Determining Commission Jurisdiction Pursuant to Senate Bill 1568" issued in February 2005 and posted on the BCDC website.

**PUBLIC RECORDS:** San Francisco Bay Plan maps (California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Section 10121) and the Suisun Marsh Plan maps (Nejedly-Bagley-Z'berg Suisun Marsh Preservation Act of 1974) made publicly available by BCDC and that certain Memo entitled "Guidance on Determining Commission Jurisdiction Pursuant to Senate Bill 1568" issued by BCDC in February 2005 and posted on the BCDC website ("BCDC Memo").

**REPORTING STANDARD:** "WITHIN" shall be reported if any portion of the Property is situated within an areas mapped by BCDC or is within the 100-foot shoreline band. "COULD BE WITHIN" shall be reported if any portion of the Property is situated within one-quarter (1/4) mile of either an area mapped by BCDC or the 100-foot shoreline band. "NOT WITHIN" shall be reported if no portion of the Property is situated within an area that would otherwise be reported as either "WITHIN" or "COULD BE WITHIN".
CALIFORNIA ENERGY COMMISSION DUCT SEALING & TESTING REQUIREMENT

DISCUSSION: According to the California Energy Commission ("CEC") most California homes have improperly sealed central air conditioning and heating system ducts such that approximately 30 percent of the conditioned air actually leaks outside the home.

Effective July 1, 2014, in order to combat this waste of energy and money, the CEC updated its residential duct sealing and testing requirements in the 2013 Building Energy Efficiency Standards (Title 24). Previously, such duct sealing and testing was required only in certain CEC-designated climate zones when a central air conditioner or furnace is installed or replaced. The revised standards now make duct sealing and testing mandatory in all California climate zones when such a system is installed or replaced. Ducts found to leak more than 15 percent or more must be repaired. Once a contractor tests and fixes these ducts, you must have an approved third-party verifier determine that the ducts have been properly sealed. The CEC cautions homeowners that a contractor who fails to obtain a required building permit and fails to test and repair your ducts "is violating the law and exposing you to additional costs and liability." If you do not obtain a permit, you may be required to bring your home into compliance with code requirements for that work and may incur additional penalties and fines that have to be paid prior to selling your home. Remember that you have a duty to disclose whether you obtained required permits for work performed to prospective Buyers and appraisers. Local governments may mandate more stringent requirements.

Please note there are specific alternatives that allow high efficiency equipment and added duct insulation to be installed instead of fixing duct leaks. Please also be advised that there are separate regulations which govern duct insulation levels required by climate zone and HVAC system.

For more information please contact the California Energy Commission or visit the official CEC "2013 Building Energy Efficiency Standards" portal at: http://www.energy.ca.gov/title24/2013standards/index.html

PUBLIC RECORD: 2013 Building Energy Efficiency Standards (Title 24).

REPORTING STANDARD: "WITHIN" shall be reported regardless of CEC-designated climate zone pursuant to the revised Title 24 Standards.

COOLING AND HEATING ENERGY-EFFICIENCY ADVISORY

Effective January 1, 2015, new federal energy-efficiency standards apply to the repair and replacement of residential heating, ventilation and air conditioning ("HVAC") systems. The new standards raise the minimum efficiency requirements for air conditioning systems and certain types of heating systems. Energy efficiency is measured by the Seasonal Energy Efficiency Ratio ("SEER"), which compares the amount of cooling (or heating) output by an HVAC system to the amount of energy (electricity or gas) input over its operating season. The higher the system's SEER value, the more energy-efficient it is and the lower the unit cost of cooling (or heating) a home.

For the first time, federal minimum-efficiency standards will vary by region. Prior to 2015 one standard, called SEER 13, applied nationwide. Now, in California, Nevada, Arizona and New Mexico (the Southwestern Region), SEER 13 has been replaced by the more efficient SEER 14 standard. In the Southwestern Region the new rule allows repairs to existing SEER 13-compliant systems. However, in many cases a full system replacement (both the indoor and outdoor unit) will be necessary to make the system compatible, and replacement is allowed only with a SEER 14-compliant unit. The higher standard may increase the replacement cost to the property owner because the SEER 14 efficiency improvements require increased complexity of the new equipment, and the SEER 14 units may not fit in the existing space, requiring structural modifications at the owner's expense. In some cases the SEER 14 standard could double the cost of replacement over the earlier replacement cost. For applicable details and codes, see the California Energy Commission web page at: http://www.energy.ca.gov/title24/2013standards/residential_manual.html (The new federal standards go into effect on January 1, 2015, which is six months after the July 1, 2014, effective date of the 2013 Standards.)
STATEWIDE RIGHT TO FARM DISCLOSURE

DISCUSSION:
If the 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 "Important Farmland Map" issued by the California Department of Conservation, Division of Land Resource Protection, the following notice is required:

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.

California has a "Right to Farm Act" (Civil Code Section 3482.5) to protect farming operations. When agricultural land within the State's agricultural areas is bought and sold, the purchasers are often not made aware of the fact that there are right-to-farm laws. This has lead to confusion and a misunderstanding of the actual uses of the land or uses of the surrounding agricultural lands.

In 2008 the State of California enacted Assembly Bill 2881 to limit the exposure of farmers to nuisance lawsuits by homeowners in neighboring developments. The mechanism of this bill is a formal notification of the Buyer, through a "Notice of Right to Farm" in an expert disclosure report that advises the Buyer if the subject property is within one mile of farmland as defined in the bill.

If the seller has actual knowledge of an agricultural operation in the vicinity of the subject property that is not disclosed in this Report, and that is material to the transaction, the seller should disclose this actual knowledge in writing to the Buyer.

PUBLIC RECORD: Based on the most current available version of the "Important Farmland Map" issued by the California Department of Conservation, Division of Land Resource Protection, utilizing solely the county-level GIS map data, if any, available on the Division's Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program website, pursuant to Section 11010 of the Business and Professions Code, and Section 1103.4 of the California Civil Code.

REPORTING STANDARD: "IN" shall be reported and the "Notice of Right to Farm" provided if any portion of the Property is situated within, or 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" in the public record. "NOT IN" shall be reported if no portion of the Property is within that area.

Some counties, or parts thereof, are not included in the Public Record because they have not been mapped for farmland parcels under this State program. Typically, this is because the county area is public land and not planned for incorporation, or, in the case of San Francisco, the county is entirely incorporated. In those instances, we report "Map Not Available" above, or "Map N/A" in the table of summary determinations at the beginning of this Report.
NOTICE OF MINING OPERATIONS DISCLOSURE

If the Property has been determined to be located within one (1) mile of a reported mining operation(s), the following notice is provided as mandated by California law:

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.

DISCUSSION: Historically mining operations have been located in remote areas. However, increasing urbanization has resulted in some residential projects being developed near existing mining operations.

California Public Resources Code §2207 requires owners and operators of mining operations to provide annually specific information to the California Department of Conservation ("DOC"), including but not limited to, (i) ownership and contact information, and (ii) the latitude, longitude, and approximate boundaries of the mining operation marked on a specific United States Geological Survey map. The Office of Mining Reclamation ("OMR") is a division of the DOC. Using the mandatory data specified above, OMR provides map coordinate data that can be used by GIS systems to create points representing mine locations ("OMR Maps"). For more information please visit OMR's Mines OnLine Map Viewer (http://maps.conservation.ca.gov/mol/index.html).

Effective January 1, 2012, California Civil Code §1103.4 requires the seller of residential property to disclose to a Buyer if the residential property is located with one (1) mile of mining operations as specified on OMR Maps.

Special Notes:
1. This statutory disclosure does not rely on the OMR's "AB 3098 List," a list of mines regulated under the Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975 ("SMARA") that meet provisions set forth under California Public Resources Code §2717(b). The AB 3098 List does not include map coordinate data as required under California Public Resources Code §2207 and may not include all mining operations subject to the "Notice of Mining Operations" disclosure.

2. This "Notice of Mining Operations" disclosure is not satisfied by disclosing abandoned mines. An abandoned mine is NOT an operating mine. California Civil Code §1103.4 is satisfied only by disclosing based on OMR Maps.

PUBLIC RECORD: Mining operations as provided on OMR Maps made publicly available by DOC pursuant to California law.

REPORTING STANDARD: "IN" is reported if any portion of the Property is located within a one (1) mile radius of one or more mining operation(s) identified in the Public Record for which map coordinate data is provided. If "IN", the name of the mining operation(s) as it appears in the Public Record is also reported. "NOT IN" is reported if no portion of the Property is located within a one (1) mile radius of a mining operation specified on OMR Maps.
Part 4. General Advisories

REGISTERED SEX OFFENDER DATABASE DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENT
("MEGAN'S LAW")

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.

DISCUSSION: California law (AB 488), signed by the Governor on September 24, 2004, provides the public with Internet access to detailed information on registered sex offenders. The Sex Offender Tracking Program of the California Department of Justice (DOJ) maintains the database of the locations of persons required to register pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) of Section 290.46 of the Penal Code. The online database is updated with data provided by local sheriff and police agencies on an ongoing basis. It presents offender information in 13 languages; may be searched by a sex offender's specific name, zip code, or city/county; provides access to detailed personal profile information on each registrant; and includes a map of your neighborhood.

California Department of Justice Information Sources:
Megan's Law Sex Offender Locator Web Site: http://www.meganslaw.ca.gov
California Department of Justice Megan's Law Email Address: meganslaw@doj.ca.gov

Local Information Locations For The Property:
All sheriffs departments and every police department in jurisdictions with a population of 200,000 or more are required to make a CD-ROM available free to the public for viewing. Although not required, many other law enforcement departments in smaller jurisdictions make the CD-ROM available as well. Please call the local law enforcement department to investigate availability.

The following are the law enforcement departments in your county that are REQUIRED to make information available:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Department</th>
<th>Phone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alameda County Sheriff's Department</td>
<td>(510) 667-3190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fremont Police Department</td>
<td>(510) 790-6860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oakland Police Department</td>
<td>(510) 238-2188</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Explanation and How to Obtain Information
For over 50 years, California has required certain sex offenders to register with their local law enforcement agencies. However, information on the whereabouts of the sex offenders was not available to the public until implementation of the Child Molester Identification Line in July 1995. The available information was expanded by California's "Megan's Law" in 1996 (Chapter 908, Stats. of 1996). Megan's Law provides certain information on the whereabouts of "serious" and "high-risk" sex offenders. The law specifically prohibits using the information to harass or commit any crime against the offender. The information on a registered sex offender includes: name and known aliases; age and sex; physical description, including scars, marks and tattoos; photograph, if available; crimes resulting in registration; county of residence; and zip code (from last registration). Accessing the online database requires agreement to the DOJ's terms of use on the web page.
GAS AND HAZARDOUS LIQUID TRANSMISSION PIPELINE DATABASE DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENT

**DISCUSSION:** Following a number of pipeline disasters in the U.S., such as the 2010 San Bruno explosion in Northern California, there is an increased awareness of the potential dangers associated with underground transmission pipelines. As a result, the California Legislature unanimously passed Assembly Bill 1511 (Bradford), signed by Governor Jerry Brown on July 13, 2012. This law, which becomes effective January 1, 2013, is chaptered as California Civil Code Section 2079.10.5 and mandates the disclosure of the following notice to Buyers:

**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 http://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. (California Civil Code Section 2079.10.5(a))

_Civil Code Section 2079.10.5(c) adds, "Nothing in this section shall alter any existing duty under any other statute or decisional law imposed upon the seller or broker, including, but not limited to, the duties of a seller or broker under this article, or the duties of a seller or broker under Article 1.5 (commencing with Section 1102) of Chapter 2 of Title 4 of Part 4 of Division 2."

Such "existing duties" include the disclosure of actual knowledge about a potential hazard, such as may be created by the delivery of a letter from the local utility company informing the seller that a gas transmission pipeline exists within 2,000 feet of the Property.

Beginning on the law's January 1, 2013, effective date, except where such "existing duties" apply, "Upon delivery of the notice to the transferee of the real property, the seller or broker is not required to provide information in addition to that contained in the notice regarding gas and hazardous liquid transmission pipelines in subdivision (a). The information in the notice shall be deemed to be adequate to inform the transferee about the existence of a statewide database of the locations of gas and hazardous liquid transmission pipelines and information from the database regarding those locations." (California Civil Code Section 2079.10.5(b))

The disclosure of underground transmission pipelines helps the parties in a real estate transaction make an informed decision and is in the best interest of the public. Buyer should be aware that, according to the NPMS Internet Web site, gas and/or hazardous liquid transmission pipelines are known to exist in 49 of California's 58 counties, the exceptions being in rural mountainous parts of the state. Every home that utilizes natural gas is connected to a gas "distribution" pipeline, which is generally of smaller size and lower pressure than a transmission pipeline.

**For More Information**

To investigate whether any pipeline easement (right-of-way) exists on the Property, Buyer should review the Preliminary Title Report. **Buyer should consult an attorney for interpretation of any law. This notice is for information purposes only and should not be construed as legal advice.**
METHAMPHETAMINE CONTAMINATED PROPERTY DISCLOSURE ADVISORY

**DISCUSSION:** According to the "Methamphetamine Contaminated Property Cleanup Act of 2005" a property owner must disclose in writing to a prospective buyer if local health officials have issued an order prohibiting the use or occupancy of a property contaminated by meth lab activity. The owner must also give a copy of the pending order to the buyer to acknowledge receipt in writing. Failure to comply with these requirements may subject an owner to, among other things, a civil penalty up to $5,000. Aside from disclosure requirements, this new law also sets forth procedures for local authorities to deal with meth-contaminated properties, including the filing of a lien against a property until the owner cleans up the contamination or pays for the cleanup costs.
MOLD ADVISORY

DISCUSSION: The Buyer is hereby advised that naturally occurring molds may exist both inside and outside of any home and may not be visible to casual inspection. Persons exposed to extensive mold levels can become sensitized and develop allergies to the mold or other health problems. Extensive mold growth can damage a structure and its contents. All prospective purchasers of residential and commercial property are advised to thoroughly inspect the Property for mold. Be sure to inspect the Property inside and out for sources of excess moisture, current water leaks and evidence of past water damage.

As part of a buyer's physical inspection of the condition of a property, the buyer should consider engaging an appropriate and qualified professional to inspect and test for the presence of harmful molds and to advise the buyer of any potential risk and options available. This advisory is not a disclosure of whether harmful mold conditions exist at a property or not. No testing or inspections of any kind have been performed by The Company. Any use of this form is acknowledgement and acceptance that The Company does not disclose, warrant or indemnify mold conditions at a property in any way and is not responsible in any way for mold conditions that may exist. Information is available from the California Department of Health Services Indoor Air Quality Section fact sheet entitled, "Mold in My Home: What Do I Do?" The fact sheet is available at www.cal-iaq.org or by calling (510) 620-3620.

The Toxic Mold Protection Act of 2001 requires that information be developed regarding the potential issues surrounding naturally occurring molds within a home. Information was written by environmental authorities for inclusion in the Residential Environmental Hazards: A Guide for Homeowners, Buyers, Landlords and Tenants booklet developed by the California Environmental Protection Agency and the Department of Health Services. It is found in Chapter VII of that booklet, and includes references to sources for additional information.

For local assistance, contact your county or city Department of Health, Housing, or Environmental Health.
RADON ADVISORY

DISCUSSION: For its Radon Advisory, JCP-LGS uses the updated assessment of radon exposure published in 1999 by the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory (BNL) and Columbia University, under support from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the National Science Foundation, and the US Department of Energy (published online at http://energy.lbl.gov/ie/high-radon/USgm.htm). Based on this recent assessment, JCP-LGS radon advisory is as follows:

All of California’s 58 counties have a predicted median annual-average living-area concentration of radon below 2.0 pCi/L (picocuries per liter of indoor air) -- which is well below the EPA’s guideline level of 4 pCi/L and equivalent to the lowest hazard zone (Zone 3) on the 1993 EPA Map of Radon Zones.

The "median concentration" means that half of the homes in a county are expected to be below this value and half to be above it. All homes contain some radon, and a few houses will contain much more than the median concentration. The only way to accurately assess long-term exposure to radon in a specific house is through long-term testing (sampling the indoor air for a year or more). The EPA recommends that all homes be tested for radon. Columbia University's "Radon Project" website offers help to homeowners in assessing the cost vs. benefit of testing a specific house for radon or modifying it for radon reduction (see http://www.stat.columbia.edu/~radon/).

NOTE: JCP-LGS does not use the EPA's 1993 map for advisory purposes because that map shows "short-term" radon exposure averaged by county. It was based on "screening measurements" that were intentionally designed to sample the worst-case conditions for indoor air in US homes--using spot checks (sampling for just a few days), in the poorest air quality (with sealed doors and windows), at the worst time of the year (winter), in the worst part of the house (the basement, if one was available). These short-term, winter, basement measurements are both biased and variable compared to long-term radon concentrations (averaged over a year) in the living area of a house. Long-term concentrations are a more accurate way to judge the long-term health risk from radon. For the above reasons, the EPA expressly disclaims the use of its 1993 map for determining whether any house should be tested for radon, and authorizes no other use of its map for property-specific purposes. For additional information about EPA guidelines and radon testing, see "Chapter VII--Radon", in the California Department of Real Estate's Residential Environmental Hazards: A Guide for Homeowners, Homebuyers, Landlords and Tenants.

ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT ADVISORY

DISCUSSION: The Federal Endangered Species Act of 1973 ("ESA"), as amended, requires that plant and animal species identified and classified ("listed") by the Federal government as "threatened" or "endangered" be protected under U.S. law. Areas of habitat considered essential to the conservation of a listed species may be designated as "critical habitat" and may require special management considerations or protection. All threatened and endangered species -- even if critical habitat is not designated for them -- are equally afforded the full range of protections available under the ESA.

In California alone, over 300 species of plants and animals have been designated under the ESA as threatened or endangered, and over 80 species have critical habitats designated for them. Most California counties are host to a dozen or more protected species and, in many cases, 10 or more species have designated critical habitats within a county.

ADVISORY: An awareness of threatened and endangered species and/or critical habitats is not reasonably expected to be within the actual knowledge of a seller.

No federal or state law or regulation requires a seller or seller’s agent to disclose threatened or endangered species or critical habitats, or to otherwise investigate their possible existence on real property. Therefore, Buyer is advised that, prior to purchasing a vacant land parcel or other real property, Buyer should consider investigating the existence of threatened or endangered species, or designated critical habitats, on or in the vicinity of the Property which could affect the use of the Property or the success of any proposed (re)development.

FOR MORE INFORMATION: Complete and current information about the threatened and endangered species in California that are Federally listed in each county -- including all critical habitats designated there -- is available on the website of the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, the Federal authority which has enforcement responsibility for the ESA.

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service Endangered Species Database (TESS)
http://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/
ABANDONED MINES ADVISORY

DISCUSSION: According to the California Department of Conservation, Office of Mine Reclamation, since the Gold Rush of 1849, tens of thousands of mines have been dug in California. Many were abandoned when they became unproductive or unprofitable. The result is that California's landscape contains many thousands of abandoned mines, which can pose health, safety, or environmental hazards on and around the mine property. Mines can present serious physical safety hazards, such as open shafts or adits (mine tunnel), and they may create the potential to contaminate surface water, groundwater, or air quality. Some abandoned mines are such massive problems as to earn a spot on the Federal Superfund environmental hazard list.

No California law requires the disclosure of abandoned mines in a real estate transaction, unless the existence of an abandoned mine is within the actual knowledge of the Seller and is deemed to be a fact material to the transaction.

The Office of Mine Reclamation (OMR) and the U.S. Geological Survey maintain a database of abandoned mines -- however, it is known to be incomplete and based on maps that are often decades out of date. Many mines are not mapped because they are on private land. The OMR warns that, "Many old and abandoned mines are not recorded in electronic databases, and when they are, the information may not be detailed enough to accurately define, differentiate or locate the mine feature, such as a potentially hazardous vertical shaft or horizontal adit or mine waste." (See reference below.)

Accordingly, this Report does not contain an abandoned mines disclosure from any government database or map or any other source, in order to protect the seller from liability for non-disclosure of unrecorded abandoned mines.

Parties concerned about the possible existence or impact of abandoned mines in the vicinity of the Property are advised to retain a State-licensed geotechnical consultant to study the site and issue a report. Other sources of information include, but are not limited to, the State Office of Mine Reclamation at (916) 323-9198 (website: http://www.conservation.ca.gov/OMR), and the Engineering, Planning or Building Departments in the subject City and County.

FOR MORE INFORMATION: For more information visit the State Office of Mine Reclamation's website at: http://www.conservation.ca.gov/omr/abandoned_mine_lands/Pages/index.aspx

OIL & GAS WELL ADVISORY

California is currently ranked fourth in the nation among oil producing states. Surface oil production is concentrated mainly in the Los Angeles Basin and Kern County, and in districts elsewhere in the state. In recent decades, real estate development has rapidly encroached into areas where oil production has occurred. Because the state's oil production has been in decline since the 1980's, thousands of oil and gas wells have been shut down or abandoned, and many of those wells are in areas where residential neighborhoods now exist.

According to the California Department of Conservation ("DOC"), to date, about 230,000 oil and gas wells have been drilled in California and around 105,000 are still in use. The majority of remaining wells have been sealed ("capped") under the supervision of the DOC's Division of Oil, Gas and Geothermal Resources. A smaller number have been abandoned and have no known responsible operator -- these are called "orphan" wells. The state has a special fund that pays the cost of safely capping orphan wells, however, that program is limited in its scope and progress.

Buyer should be aware that, while the DOC database is the most comprehensive source available for California oil and gas well information, the DOC makes no warranties that the database is absolutely complete, or that reported well locations are known with absolute accuracy.

For More Information
For a search of the state's databases of oil and gas wells and sites of known environmental contamination on or near the Property, please obtain the JCP-LGS Residential Environmental Report. For general information, visit the California Department of Conservation, Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources at http://www.conserv.ca.gov/dog.
JCP-LGS Residential Property Disclosure Reports
Natural Hazard Disclosure (NHD) Report
For ALAMEDA County

Property Address: 9069 MINES RD
LIVERMORE, ALAMEDA COUNTY, CA 94550
("Property")

APN: 099A-2435-008
Report Date: 03/30/2017
Report Number: 2073203

TSUNAMI MAP ADVISORY

DISCUSSION: The California Emergency Management Agency (CalEMA), the University of Southern California Tsunami Research Center (USC), and the California Geological Survey (CGS) have prepared maps that depict areas of maximum tsunami inundation for all populated areas at risk to tsunamis in California (20 coastal counties). The maps were publicly released in December 2009 with the stated purpose that the maps are to assist cities and counties in identifying their tsunami hazard and developing their coastal evacuation routes and emergency response plans only.

These maps specifically contain the following disclaimer:

Map Disclaimer: This tsunami inundation map was prepared to assist cities and counties in identifying their tsunami hazard. It is intended for local jurisdictional, coastal evacuation planning uses only. This map, and the information presented herein, is not a legal document and does not meet disclosure requirements for real estate transactions nor for any other regulatory purpose. The California Emergency Management Agency (CalEMA), the University of Southern California (USC), and the California Geological Survey (CGS) make no representation or warranties regarding the accuracy of this inundation map nor the data from which the map was derived. Neither the State of California nor USC shall be liable under any circumstances for any direct, indirect, special, incidental or consequential damages with respect to any claim by any user or any third party on account of or arising from the use of this map.

A tsunami is a series of ocean waves or surges most commonly caused by an earthquake beneath the sea floor. These maps show the maximum tsunami inundation line for each area expected from tsunamis generated by undersea earthquakes and landslides in the Pacific Ocean. Because tsunamis are rare events in the historical record, the maps provide no information about the probability of any tsunami affecting any area within a specific period of time.

Although these maps may not be used as a legal basis for real estate disclosure or any other regulatory purpose, the CGS has, however, provided diagrams of the maps online which the public can view. To see a maximum tsunami inundation map for a specific coastal community, or for additional information about the construction and/or intended use of the tsunami inundation maps, visit the websites below:

State of California Emergency Management Agency, Earthquake and Tsunami Program:
http://myhazards.calema.ca.gov/

University of Southern California -- Tsunami Research Center:

State of California Geological Survey Tsunami Information:
http://www.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/geologic_hazards/Tsunami/index.htm

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Agency Center for Tsunami Research (MOST model):
http://nctr.pmel.noaa.gov/time/background/models.html
RESIDENTIAL FIREPLACE DISCLOSURE

Residential wood burning is the leading source of wintertime air pollution in the Bay Area and studies have confirmed there are significant health impacts from exposure to fine particulate matter found in wood smoke. The Bay Area Air Quality Management District ("BAAQMD") established the Wood Burning Devices (Wood Smoke Rule), Regulation 6, Rule 3 to reduce wintertime smoke pollution and protect public health. The Wood Smoke Rule requires anyone selling, renting or leasing a property in the Bay Area to disclose the potential health impacts from air pollution caused from burning wood. Fine particulate matter, also known as PM2.5, can travel deep into the respiratory system, bypass the lungs and enter the blood stream. Exposure may cause short term and long term health effects, including eye, nose and throat irritation, reduced lung function, asthma, heart attacks, chronic bronchitis, cancer and premature deaths. Exposure to fine particulates can worsen existing respiratory conditions. Children, the elderly and those with pre-existing respiratory or heart conditions are most at risk from negative health effects of PM2.5 exposure. The Buyer should consult with a licensed professional to inspect, properly maintain, and operate a wood burning stove or fireplace insert according to manufacturer’s specifications to help reduce wood smoke pollution. The Air District encourages the use of cleaner and more efficient, non-wood burning heating options such as gas-fueled or electric fireplace inserts to help reduce emissions and exposure to fine particulates.

When the BAAQMD issues a Winter Spare the Air Alert during the winter season from November 1 through the end of February, it is illegal to burn wood, manufactured fire logs, pellets or any solid fuels in fireplaces, wood stoves or outdoor fire pits. To check when a Winter Spare the Air Alert is issued and it is illegal to burn wood, please call 1-877-4NO-BURN or visit www.baaqmd.gov or www.sparetheair.org.

END OF NATURAL HAZARD DISCLOSURE REPORT SECTION
See Terms and Conditions at end of this Report.
California Property Tax Disclosure Report

The parties for whom this Report was prepared are the owner ("Seller") of the Residential Property ("Property") on the Report Date, the buyer ("Buyer") of the Residential Property from Seller as of the Report Date, and their respective licensed real estate agents ("Agents"). Seller, Buyer and the Agents are sometimes referred to herein as "Party" or "Parties."

Part 1. Introduction and Summary

This Tax Report section discusses the results of an electronic search of specified government lists ("Databases") containing real property tax information and geographic data concerning the Residential Property. To understand the information provided, please read this entire Report.

Summary of Property Tax Determinations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Residential Property:</th>
<th>IS NOT SUBJECT TO a Mello-Roos Community Facilities District.</th>
<th>32</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SUBJECT TO one or more other direct assessments.

SUBJECT TO the State Responsibility Area Fire Preventiion Fee (see State-level SRA Zone Disclosure).

Determined by First American Professional Real Estate Services, Inc.

THIS IS A DATABASE REPORT ONLY: The tax information in this Report only provides data derived from County Tax Assessor's Databases ("Databases") identified in this Report. While JCP-LGS has made good faith efforts to report from the Databases as accurately as possible, the quality, accuracy, and currency ("Database Date") of the information contained in these Databases can vary greatly. For more information regarding a specific Database, please read Part 2 of this Report. By use of this Report, transferee agrees this is a Report product and not an insurance policy and is subject to the Terms and Conditions attached hereto and incorporated herein.

This Report satisfies Seller's obligations to disclose (a) Mello-Roos and 1915 Act Bond Assessments applicable to the Residential Property as required by California Civil Code Section 1102.6b, and (b) Supplemental Taxes as required by California Civil Code Section 1102.6c.
Part 2. NOTICE OF SPECIAL TAX/ASSESSMENT

Special assessments, also referred to as direct or fixed assessments, are charges that are not based on the value of the property. These charges are levied to provide funding for services or improvements that directly benefit the property. Mello Roos Community Facility Districts and 1915 Bond Districts are also classified as special assessments. Certain special assessments may be subject to accelerated foreclosure if allowed to go delinquent.

TO THE PROSPECTIVE PURCHASER OF THE RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY AT THE ADDRESS REFERENCED ABOVE: THIS IS A NOTIFICATION TO BUYER PRIOR TO PURCHASING THE RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY.

A. Mello-Roos Community Facilities Districts

This Residential Property is NOT SUBJECT to Mello-Roos Community Facilities Districts.

Database Date: 2016-2017

B. 1915 Bond Act Assessment Districts

This Residential Property is NOT SUBJECT to 1915 Bond Assessment Districts.

Database Date: 2016-2017

C. Accelerated Foreclosure Information

Certain assessment or bond issues may contain accelerated foreclosure liens which have priority over other real property taxes and are a legal right included as part of the security for the obligation. The issuers of such bonds are often contractually required to monitor and collect delinquent assessments quickly. Accordingly these assessments are not subject to the five (5) year waiting period applicable to ad valorem real property taxes. If the real property is subject to such an assessment and the taxes are not paid promptly, the real property may be foreclosed upon and sold at public auction on an expedited basis. Therefore, it is extremely important that the real property tax bill be paid on time to prevent the accelerated foreclosure.

D. Notice of Property Assessed Clean Energy (PACE) Program

Property assessed clean energy (PACE) programs allow property owners to finance energy efficiency, water efficiency and renewable energy projects on residential and commercial structures through a voluntary special tax assessment on the property. PACE programs are offered by many city, county and regional planning agencies, and have repayment periods ranging from 5 to 20 years however some may be longer.

WHAT THIS MEANS: If a property owner voluntarily enters into a PACE program, a contractual assessment lien is placed on the property. The lien is repaid through installments collected on the property owner's secured county property tax bill. In certain situations the program administrator may bill the property owner directly. If the property is sold and the contractual assessment is not repaid in full, the new owner may be responsible for future assessments contributing towards repayment of the PACE contract.

DISCLOSURES AT RESALE: A PACE lien runs with the land. This means that the responsibility to repay the PACE lien may fall to the new owner upon transfer of the property unless the lien is paid off before closing. This fact may be material to a buyer's decision to purchase or price offered for the property. In addition, the buyer's lender may require the lien to be paid in full before closing (for certain federally backed mortgages, for example). Therefore, the property seller and his or her real estate agent may have a duty to disclose the existence of a PACE lien on the sale property.

DISCLAIMER: This Property Tax Report only discloses PACE special taxes documented in the county's 2016-2017 property tax roll. The Report does not include PACE special taxes first assessed or recorded after JCP-LGS obtained this tax roll information. To discover a PACE lien on the Property executed more recently, the buyer should read the preliminary title report and obtain and read all exceptions listed therein. Note that, in the title report, lien exceptions are named as recorded with the county; therefore, a PACE lien may be listed under a name that is not obvious.

E. Approved Assessment Districts Which Have Been Formed and Authorized But Are Not Yet Funded

Certain assessment districts may have been formed and authorized but have not yet been funded. Accordingly no assessment lien will appear in the County Assessor records. However, the information regarding such districts may appear on your preliminary report issued by a title company. If the assessment district has not been formed or funded, the improvements have also not been constructed. If the district is subsequently formed, the assessments may then appear on the property tax bill.
Part 3. Current Property Tax Bill Summary

A. Summary of 2016-2017 Property Tax Bill

The following is a summary of Database information obtained from the ALAMEDA COUNTY Secured Property Tax Roll for Tax Year 2016-2017 ("Database Date"). This summary is provided for informational purposes only. The summary includes Ad Valorem taxes which are based on the property's Assessed Value as well as other Non-Ad Valorem Direct or Special Assessments. Upon transfer of ownership, the Assessed Value may be reset to the Current Market Value or Sale Price which may result in a substantial change in the Ad Valorem taxes assessed. Please see Parts 4 and 5 of this Report for more information regarding Ad Valorem taxes and Supplemental taxes.

Total Assessed Value: $680,328.00
1st Installment Due 11/01/2016 $4,049.71
2nd Installment Due 02/01/2017 $4,049.71
Total Annual Tax Liability $8,099.42

General Ad Valorem Taxes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGENCY</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>AMOUNT</th>
<th>CONTACT PHONE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALAMEDA COUNTY</td>
<td>GENERAL AD VALOREM TAX AND VOTER APPROVED BONDS</td>
<td>$7,854.38</td>
<td>(510) 272-6800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL AD VALOREM TAXES</td>
<td>$7,854.38</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Direct and/or Special Assessments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGENCY</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>AMOUNT</th>
<th>CONTACT PHONE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALAMEDA COUNTY</td>
<td>ALA. CO. MOSQUITO ABATEMENT DISTRICT</td>
<td>$2.50</td>
<td>(800) 273-5167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALAMEDA COUNTY</td>
<td>ALAMEDA COUNTY FIRE PARAMEDIC SUPPLEMENT</td>
<td>$16.26</td>
<td>(800) 441-8280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALAMEDA COUNTY</td>
<td>CSA VECTOR CONTROL B</td>
<td>$4.10</td>
<td>(800) 273-5167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALAMEDA COUNTY PUBLIC WORKS AGENCY</td>
<td>ALAMEDA CO. CLEAN WATER RUN-OFF FEE</td>
<td>$3.54</td>
<td>(510) 670-6615</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALAMEDA COUNTY WASTE MGMT AUTH</td>
<td>ALCOWSTAUT HAZ. WASTE PROGRAM</td>
<td>$8.60</td>
<td>(877) 786-7927</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIVERMORE AREA REC. &amp; PARK DIST</td>
<td>SPECIAL TAX 97-1</td>
<td>$33.70</td>
<td>(925) 373-5716</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIVERMORE VALLEY JT. U. S. D.</td>
<td>SPECIAL TAX</td>
<td>$138.00</td>
<td>(925) 606-3390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUBLIC WORKS DEPT</td>
<td>COUNTY SERV. AREA E.M. 1983-1 (PARAMEDIC)</td>
<td>$30.68</td>
<td>(800) 441-8280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUBLIC WORKS DEPT</td>
<td>COUNTY SERV. AREA V.C. 1984-1 (VECTOR CONTROL)</td>
<td>$5.92</td>
<td>(800) 273-5167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPECIAL DISTRICTS</td>
<td>MOSQUITO ABATEMENT</td>
<td>$1.74</td>
<td>(800) 273-5167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL DIRECT ASSESSMENTS</td>
<td>$245.04</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Available Senior Citizen Exemptions

Certain districts that levy special taxes or assessments may offer exemptions to Senior Citizens. These exemptions can result in substantial savings to qualified tax payers. The filing of an application along with annual renewal may be required. Below is the contact information for requesting details on filing exemptions for districts that may offer a Senior Citizen Exemption. Additional
Direct Assessment Districts may offer exemptions. Therefore you may want to contact the districts to determine their policy on Senior Citizen Exemptions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGENCY</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>AMOUNT</th>
<th>CONTACT PHONE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LIVERMORE VALLEY JT. U. S. D.</td>
<td>SPECIAL TAX</td>
<td>$138.00</td>
<td>(925) 606-3390</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See Part 4B for additional information on other exemptions that may be available to Buyer.
Part 4. Estimating Property Taxes After the Sale

Instantly calculate estimated property taxes and supplemental taxes on our website (or manually calculate them below):
https://orderform.fanhd.com/Order/TaxCalcForm?guid=A7C55C44D5F84B80822D5B4021FD7423

A. Calculating Property Taxes After Sale (ESTIMATE ONLY)

PROPERTY TAX ESTIMATOR

The following calculation method is provided to assist Buyer in estimating the approximate amount of property tax charges that the Residential Property may be subject to for the upcoming tax year based on the assessed valuation being equal to the sales price. The amount derived is only an estimate and is not a substitute for a tax bill from the County, nor does it anticipate new property tax charges, fees or other changes in the property tax rates for future tax years.

1. Estimated Sales Price ................................................................................................................. 1 $  
2. Estimated Ad Valorem Rate ......................................................................................................... 2 $0.01154  
3. Multiply line 1 by line 2. This is your Estimated Ad Valorem Tax .............................................. 3 $   
4. Direct Assessments including Mello Roos Special Taxes and 1915 Bond Act Assessments if applicable ............................................................................................................................ 4 $ 245.04  
5. Add lines 3 and 4. Total Estimated Annual Tax Amount After Sale ........................................... 5 $   

The information in this subparagraph A is an estimate only. The purpose of this "ESTIMATOR" is to assist Buyer in planning for property taxes which will be applicable after the Sale Date. This "ESTIMATOR" requires the Buyer's projection of the purchase price of the Residential Property. Please note that potential exemptions and exclusions are not reflected in this estimate. Additionally, undeveloped or recently developed properties may be subject to additional Direct Assessments not included in this estimate. JCP-LGS is not responsible or liable for any losses, liabilities or damages resulting from use of this Property Tax Estimator.

B. Exemptions & Exclusions to Ad Valorem Taxes

California law provides certain exemptions from reassessments. The following is a list of common exemptions which may be available:

- Homeowner exemption (California Constitution Art XIII, §3 & R&T Code §218)  
- Honorably discharged veterans (California Constitution Art XIII, §3 & R&T Code §205)  
- Disabled veterans (California Constitution Art XIII, §4 & R&T Code §205)

California law also provides certain exclusions from reassessment. The following is a list of common exclusions which may be available:

- Persons over 55 years of age (R&T Code § 69.5)  
- Severely and permanently disable persons (R&T Code § 69.5(a))  
- Transfers between parents and children and grandparents and grandchildren (R&T Code § 63.1)  
- Transfers into revocable trusts (R&T Code § 62)  
- Interspousal transfers (R&T Code § 63)  
- Improvements for seismic retrofitting (R&T Code § 74.5)  
- Improvements for disabled access (R&T Code § 74.3)  
- Replacement of property damaged or destroyed by disaster (R&T Code § 69)

In order to determine if Buyer may qualify for any exemptions or exclusions or to obtain a comprehensive list of available exemptions and exclusions, please contact the county tax assessor's office (510-272-3787) or visit the county website at http://www.acgov.org/assessor/. Additional information is also available on the website for the California Board of Equalization at www.boe.ca.gov
Part 5. Supplemental Property Tax Information

A. General Information Regarding Supplemental Taxes

California law mandates the county assessor to reappraise real property upon a change in ownership or completion of new construction. The assessor's office issues a supplemental assessment which reflects the difference between the prior assessed value and the new assessment. This value is prorated based on the number of months remaining in the fiscal tax year which ends June 30.

Notices of the supplemental assessment are mailed out to the property owners prior to the issuance of the supplemental tax bill or refund if the value is reduced. The taxes or refund based on the supplemental assessment are in addition to the regular annual tax bill.

The supplemental tax will be due from the current owner in addition to the regular tax assessment. Accordingly for the first year of ownership, Buyer should plan for this additional payment.

B. Supplemental Property Tax Disclosure

The following notice is mandated by California Civil Code Section 1102.6c:

NOTICE OF YOUR "SUPPLEMENTAL" PROPERTY TAX BILL

"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 Assessor or Collector's Office."

ALAMEDA County Assessor
Phone: 510-272-3787
Website: http://www.acgov.org/assessor/
C. Calculating Supplemental Taxes After Sale (ESTIMATE ONLY)

Instantly calculate estimated property taxes and supplemental taxes on our website (or manually calculate them below): https://orderform.fanhd.com/Order/TaxCalcForm?guid=A7C55C44D5F84B80822D5B4021FD7423.

**SUPPLEMENTAL TAX ESTIMATOR**

The following schedule is provided to estimate the potential amount of the supplemental taxes on a given property and does NOT include the amount of the regular annual ad valorem property tax. The following calculation provides an estimate of the supplemental property taxes that can be expected during the first year of ownership, and should be used for planning purposes only.

1. Estimated Sales Price .......................................................................................................................... $ 1
2. Estimated Current Assessed Value ........................................................................................................ $ 2 680,328.00
3. Subtract line 2 from line 1. 
   Estimated Supplemental Assessed Value .............................................................................................. $ 3
4. Multiply line 3 by 0.01154 (the Estimated Ad Valorem Tax Rate for the Residential Property).
   Estimated Full-Year Supplemental Tax Obligation ................................................................................ $ 4

If the Sale Date for the Residential Property falls during the months of January through May, Buyer will receive TWO supplemental tax bills: (a) one for the current partial tax year; and (b) one for the next full tax year. The supplemental taxes can be estimated by completing lines 5 through 8 below:

5. Enter the Month-of-Sale Factor from **TABLE 1** below................................................................. $ 5
6. Multiply line 4 by line 5.
   Estimated Supplemental Tax Bill # 1 .................................................................................................. $ 6
7. Enter the amount on line 4.
   Estimated Supplemental Tax Bill # 2 .................................................................................................. $ 7
8. Add lines 6 and 7. Total estimated Supplemental Tax Bill ............................................................. $ 8

If the Sale Date for the Residential Property falls during the months of June through December, Buyer will receive ONE supplemental tax bill. The supplemental tax can be estimated by completing lines 9 and 10 below:

9. Enter the Month-of-Sale Factor from **TABLE 2** below................................................................. $ 9
10. Multiply line 4 by line 9. Total estimated Supplemental Tax Bill ...................................................... $ 10

**TABLE 1. Month-of-Sale Factor**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jan</th>
<th>0.4167</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Feb</td>
<td>0.3333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar</td>
<td>0.2500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr</td>
<td>0.1667</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>0.0833</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TABLE 2. Month-of-Sale Factor**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jun</th>
<th>1.0000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jul</td>
<td>0.9167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug</td>
<td>0.8333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept</td>
<td>0.7500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct</td>
<td>0.6667</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov</td>
<td>0.5833</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec</td>
<td>0.5000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The information in this subparagraph C is an estimate only. The purpose of this "ESTIMATOR" is to assist Buyer in planning for the supplemental taxes. The estimated supplemental tax is not a substitute for the supplemental bill and may not be relied upon as such. This "ESTIMATOR" requires the Buyer's projection of the purchase price of the Residential Property as well as month in which the transaction will be consummated. Please note that potential exemptions and exclusions are not reflected in these estimations JCP-LGS is not responsible or liable for any losses, liabilities or damages resulting from use of this Supplemental Tax Estimator.
Part 6. State Responsibility Area Fire Prevention Fee

Pursuant to Chapter 1.5 (commencing with Section 4210) to Part 2 of Division 4 of the Public Resources Code, the State of California shall charge an annual "Fire Prevention Benefit Fee" ("Benefit Fee") on each eligible habitable structure on a parcel that is within a State Responsibility Area ("SRA") as defined in Section 4102 of the Public Resources Code, commencing with the 2011-2012 fiscal year. For an explanation of the SRA, refer to page 8 of the Natural Hazard Disclosure Report, under "Wildland Fire Area (State Responsibility Area)". The Fee Amount and a Fee Exemption (explained below) were implemented in an emergency regulation adopted January 23, 2012 by the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection ("Board").

Fee Amount: A Benefit Fee of one hundred fifty-two dollars and thirty-three cents ($152.33) shall be charged on each habitable structure within an SRA, including single-family homes, multi-dwelling structures, mobile and manufactured homes, and condominiums. This is not a "per parcel" fee, but a levy on each structure (if any) on the parcel within an SRA which the State determines to be habitable.

Fee Exemption: Property owners of habitable structures within a SRA and also within the boundaries of a local agency that provides fire protection services shall receive a fee reduction of thirty-five dollars ($35) per habitable structure.

The fee shall be collected annually by the State Board of Equalization ("BOE"), and is due and payable 30 days from the date of assessment by the BOE. If not paid when due and payable, a penalty of twenty percent (20%) of the fee determined to be due shall be added to the amount due and payable for EACH 30-day period in which the fee remains unpaid.

The fees collected, other than that retained by the BOE necessary for payment of refunds and expenses incurred in the collection of the fee, shall be deposited into the State Responsibility Area Fire Prevention Fund in the State Treasury. This Fund shall be used by the Board and the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection ("CalFire") to finance the cost of specified fire prevention activities that will benefit the owners within the SRA who are required to pay the fee, including such activities as public education programs and local fire prevention projects to reduce fire risk in SRAs.

On July 1, 2013, and annually thereafter, the Board shall adjust the annual amount of the Fire Prevention Fee to reflect the percentage of change in the average annual value of a specified standard price index as reported by the Department of Finance. Commencing with the 2012-13 fiscal year, if there are sufficient amounts of moneys in the SRA Fire Prevention Fund to finance the costs of specified fire prevention activities for a fiscal year, the BOE would be prohibited from collecting the fee for that fiscal year.

Appeals Process: A person from whom the Benefit Fee is to be due may petition for a redetermination of whether this fee requirement applies to the Property. To appeal, the owner must submit within 30 days after the date of service of the determination a written petition stating the specific grounds upon which the appeal is founded and include supporting documentation. The petition must be sent to the address indicated by CalFire which may be the address of CalFire's Designated Fee Administrator.

Database Date: March 2017

This Property is located PARTIALLY OR ENTIRELY IN a State Responsibility Area and IS SUBJECT TO the State Responsibility Area Fire Prevention Fee.
Part 7. Private Transfer Fee Advisory

Private Transfer Fee. This is a fee imposed by a private entity such as a property developer, home builder, or homeowner association, when a property within a certain type of subdivision is sold or transferred. (It is commonly known as a "Private Transfer Tax".) It is NOT the same as a city or county Documentary Transfer Tax. A Private Transfer Fee may apply in addition to government Documentary Transfer Taxes that are due upon sale or transfer of the Property.

Transfer Fee Defined. California Civil Code Section 1098 defines a "Transfer Fee".

Effective January 1, 2008, if the payment of any Transfer Fee is required in the sale or transfer of the Property, Civil Code Section 1102.6e requires Seller to notify Buyer of the existence of the fee and to disclose certain specific information about the fee.

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.

Parties are advised that documents regarding any Transfer Fee should be obtained early in the sale process in order to avoid delays in the transaction process and to ensure full disclosure as required by law.

To determine if the Property is subject to a Transfer Fee, OBTAIN COPIES OF ALL OF THE EXCEPTIONS LISTED ON THE PRELIMINARY (TITLE) REPORT FROM THE TITLE COMPANY AND READ THEM TO DETERMINE IF ANY TRANSFER FEES ARE APPLICABLE.

END OF TAX DISCLOSURE REPORT SECTION

See Terms and Conditions at end of this Report.
Environmental Screening Report

Part 1. Introduction and Summary

The parties to the Transaction to which this Report applies ("Parties") are the owner ("Seller") of the Residential Property ("Property") on the Report Date, the buyer ("Buyer") of the Residential Property under contract of sale as of the Report Date, and their respective licensed real estate agents ("Agents"). Seller, Buyer and the Agents are sometimes referred to herein as "Party" or "Parties." JCP-LGS and the Parties are the parties to the contract that is entered into by the purchase of this Report.

This Report discloses the results of an electronic search of specified federal and state level environmental-hazard record systems ("Databases") that are known to include contamination sites ("Sites").

The Databases are searched for hazard Sites at standard distances from the Property. The standard search distance is not the same for all Databases, but depends upon the nature of the environmental hazard represented in the Database. JCP-LGS uses search distances that comply with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) "All Appropriate Inquiry" (AAI) standard for government records search (40 CFR Part 312.26) under the U.S. Small Business Liability Relief and Revitalization Act ("the Brownfields Law")

POINT AND LINE SOURCE METHODOLOGY

This Report does not identify the precise areas actually contaminated by an environmental hazard; rather, as a reasonable approximation, it identifies "point sources" for contamination, such as a specific Site address where a leaking underground tank was recorded. The address does not precisely reflect the location of the source of contamination on the Site, nor will it indicate the potential spread of any contamination from that source. In addition, any point source that lies beyond the standard distance searched for each Database will not be reflected in this Report -- even if it is known to be the origin of a larger contaminated area. Point sources are included in this Report as of the time they are identified in the government Database consulted by the Company. Please note that the Gas Transmission and Hazardous Liquid Pipeline disclosure (in Part 4) is based on the Property's location with respect to "line sources" represented in that Database.

The perchlorate contamination plume that is known to have affected groundwater in parts of Morgan Hill, San Martin, and possibly Gilroy is an example of a hazard Study Area. The point source responsible for it, reported to be in Morgan Hill, has not yet been officially listed on a publicly-available government site list. For current information about that Study Area, please contact the Santa Clara Valley Water District Perchlorate Hotline at 1-888-Hey-Noah (1-888-439-6624).

To understand the information provided, please read this entire Environmental Screening Report including Part 1 through Part 6. Information about a specific Database or standard search distance is provided in Part 5.

Part 2. Sites Identified in Environmental Records Search

A Site must have a complete address in order for its location to be known and its distance from the Property measured. Only Sites having a complete address in the Database searched are included in this section. Site "Distance" is the straight line distance in miles between the geocoded address (latitude and longitude) of the Site and the geocoded address of the Property. If the Public Record includes a Site that is within the standard distance searched for that Database category, then that Site is (1) listed as "Found" in the table below and at the beginning of this disclosure Report is (2) shown on the "Map of Sites Found" and (3) noted as "IN" in the "Summary of Environmental Screening Determinations" for the applicable Database category. JCP-LGS recommends further investigation of any Site(s) listed below.

Codes indicating the status of a Site are explained as follows:

Open = Site listed as undergoing clean-up, investigation, or referral to another agency; or as non-active, abandoned or absorbed but not closed or completed.
Closed = Site listed as clean-up completed, release secured, no further remedial action planned, case closed, or delisted.
Active (or Inactive) = Site facility listed as actively (or not actively) engaged in a type of activity regulated under RCRA.
N/A = Not Applicable - site listed as uncontaminated, or as using or storing hazardous substances.
N/P = Not Provided - site status not supplied on agency list used.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Found</th>
<th>None Found</th>
<th>Database Searched (with standard search distance)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>National Priorities List (Federal &quot;Superfund&quot; list) - 1 mile</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>Federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) - Corrective Actions List - 1 mile</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>California State Response List (includes Active Annual Workplan, AWP, sites) - 1/2 mile</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CLOSLED SITES REMAIN OFFICIALY LISTED: All Sites listed on the State's Leaking Underground Storage Tank Information System (LUSTIS) have been identified to have had a leaking storage tank. Many LUST Sites have been cleaned up and their cases "Closed", and this is noted above if applicable. Parties should be aware that LUST Sites remain in the LUSTIS database even after they have been closed, and are included in this Report if found by our search. Leaking underground storage tanks are the most common type of contamination.

Storage tank leaks are often less extensive than other types of contamination releases and usually do not extend beyond the real property on which the tank is located. For specific information about a Site listed above, please see Part 5 of this Report and contact the agency responsible for maintaining that Database.

PART 3. Sites Missing Key Location Information

Many environmental hazard Sites in the Databases searched have incomplete or inaccurate address information. Those Sites cannot be precisely or reliably located and could potentially be anywhere in the Property's city, county, or state. They are, therefore, considered "unlocatable".

A sample of unlocatable sites that may be in the vicinity is listed below. A full list of ALL unlocatable California sites that include a zip code is available at the web address below:


Status codes for the unlocatable Sites are the same as noted above for the Sites "Found".

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Site Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Case No.</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Database</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>US DOE SANDIA NATIONAL LABORATORIES</td>
<td>7011 EAST AVE MS 9902, LIVERMORE, CA 94550</td>
<td>CA2890012923</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>FED_RCRA_COR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>ALCO CORP YARD &amp; AG COMMISSION FIELD OFFICE</td>
<td>2376 &amp; 2418 RAILROAD AVE LIVERMORE, CA 94550</td>
<td>T06019726132</td>
<td>Closed</td>
<td>CA_LUST</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>FREISMAN RANCH</td>
<td>1600 FREISMAN LIVERMORE, CA 94550</td>
<td>T0600143091</td>
<td>Closed</td>
<td>CA_LUST</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Livermore Arcade Shopping Center/Miller's Outpost Shopping Center</td>
<td>1410/1554 First Street Livermore, CA 94550</td>
<td>SL18227625</td>
<td>Open</td>
<td>CA_LUST</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>LIVERMORE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS</td>
<td>UNKNOWN RINCON &amp; JUNIPER &amp; SPRUCE LIVERMORE, CA 94550</td>
<td>SLT2000906</td>
<td>Open</td>
<td>CA_LUST</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>MINES ROAD GRADE</td>
<td>0 MINES LIVERMORE, CA 94550</td>
<td>T06019784887</td>
<td>Closed</td>
<td>CA_LUST</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>ARROW RENTALS</td>
<td>187 L Livermore, CA 94550</td>
<td>T0600100116</td>
<td>Open</td>
<td>CA_LUST</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>BEACON #719</td>
<td>2620 OLD 1ST Livermore, CA 94550</td>
<td>T0600101411</td>
<td>Closed</td>
<td>CA_LUST</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>CALTRANS I-580 EB SHOULDER</td>
<td>0 I-580 FREEWAY LIVERMORE, CA 94550</td>
<td>T10000001071</td>
<td>Closed</td>
<td>CA_LUST</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>CHEVRON #9-1924</td>
<td>4904 SOUTHFRONT Livermore, CA 94550</td>
<td>T0600100341</td>
<td>Closed</td>
<td>CA_LUST</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>CHEVRON #9-7127</td>
<td>10 GRANT LINE MOUNTAIN HOUSE, CA 94550</td>
<td>T0600102298</td>
<td>Open</td>
<td>CA_LUST</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>CITY OF LIVERMORE AIRPORT</td>
<td>1800 FREISMAN Livermore, CA 94550</td>
<td>T0600101626</td>
<td>Closed</td>
<td>CA_LUST</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>LAS POSITAS GOLF COURSE</td>
<td>909 CLUBHOUSE Livermore, CA 94550</td>
<td>T0600100816</td>
<td>Closed</td>
<td>CA_LUST</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>LIVERMORE WATER RECLAMATION PLANT</td>
<td>101 JACK LONDON Livermore, CA 94550</td>
<td>T0600101612</td>
<td>Closed</td>
<td>CA_LUST</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>PRIVATE RESIDENCE</td>
<td>PRIVATE RESIDENCE LIVERMORE, CA 94550</td>
<td>T0600100896</td>
<td>Closed</td>
<td>CA_LUST</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>SCVTA - Mt.Hamilton Roads Yard</td>
<td>11315 Del Puerto Rd Livermore, CA 94550</td>
<td>T0608501215</td>
<td>Closed</td>
<td>CA_LUST</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>SWEETWATER FOREST FIRE STATION</td>
<td>47405 MINES RD UNINCORPORATED, CA 94550</td>
<td>T0600101788</td>
<td>Closed</td>
<td>CA_LUST</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>TEXACO #21-1277 / LIVERMORE GERMAN AUTO</td>
<td>2730 OLD 1ST Livermore, CA 94550</td>
<td>T0600100624</td>
<td>Closed</td>
<td>CA_LUST</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>ZONE 7 WATER AGENCY</td>
<td>601 VALLECITOS Livermore, CA 94550</td>
<td>T0600101902</td>
<td>Closed</td>
<td>CA_LUST</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PART 4. Oil & Gas Well Locations Within 1/4 Mile Of Property

No oil or gas well locations were identified within a radius of one-fourth (1/4) of one (1) mile of the Residential Property, based on a search of valid geographic coordinates contained in the current Statewide All Wells Database maintained by the California Department of Conservation, Division of Oil, Gas and Geothermal Resources (DOGGR) ("All Wells Database").

Buyer is advised that additional wells may exist in the area of the Property which are not contained in the All Wells Database. Wells that do not have valid geographic coordinates in the All Wells Database are not disclosed in this Report. The physical property boundaries of well locations and the Property are not factored into the calculation of the specified search radius.

EXPLANATION: The All Wells Database includes approximately 230,000 well location records. This database is searched for well locations within one-fourth (1/4) of one (1) mile around the geocoded point representing the Residential Property. Well locations, if any, within the specified parameters are listed in the table above.

Of the approximately 230,000 wells identified in the All Wells Database, 105,000 are classified as new, active, or idle in the latest Statewide All Wells Database release. The majority of remaining wells have been sealed under supervision of the DOGGR. A smaller number have been deserted and have no known responsible operator.

California has established laws with respect to well drilling, operation, maintenance, and abandonment to "prevent, as far as possible, damage to life, health, property, and natural resources; damage to underground oil and gas deposits from infiltrating water and other causes; loss of oil, gas, or reservoir energy, and damage to underground and surface waters suitable for irrigation or domestic purposes by the infiltration of, or the addition of, detrimental substances." (California Public Resources Code §3106).

The DOGGR is responsible for maintenance of orphaned wells. To defray the maintenance costs, oil companies pay the State 4.3 cents per barrel a year. A portion of this assessment funds the Orphan Well Plugging Fund ("Fund") with an annual $1 million budget. Since its inception in the 1970's, the Fund has facilitated the plugging of wells by hired contractors. The selection process for wells to be plugged considers numerous factors including, but are not limited to, the proximity of wells to populated areas, the amount of pressure in well reservoirs, and other hazards.

For a complete listing and explanation of well status codes, visit the following DOGGR web page:
http://www.conservation.ca.gov/dog/maps/Pages/GISMapping2.aspx

FOR MORE INFORMATION: Ownership information of oil, gas, mineral, geothermal and other subsurface rights regarding the Residential Property may be disclosed in a preliminary (title) report or title commitment. The DOGGR does not use the County Assessor Parcel Number or site address to locate wells or leases, and therefore, the APN and address cannot be used to determine if there is a well on a specific property. To help tell if there is a well on a property, oilfield maps may be available on the DOGGR website (http://www.conservation.ca.gov/dog/maps/Pages/GISMapping2.aspx). In addition, the DOGGR Online Mapping System (http://maps.conservation.ca.gov/doms/doms-app.html) allows users to search well locations by API Number, Property Address, Geographic Coordinates, or Field Name. For detailed information about a specific well, reference the unique "API Number" that the DOGGR has assigned to it. The DOGGR website provides an online well search by API number at http://opi.consrv.ca.gov/opi/opi.dll.
Part 5. NPMS Gas Transmission and Hazardous Liquid Pipelines Within 2,000 Feet of the Residential Property

Buyer is advised to carefully review the limitations of the Public Record noted below as to the important limitations regarding the National Pipeline Mapping System (NPMS) and the NPMS Public Map Viewer used for making this determination. For more information please visit the NPMS Public Map Viewer (https://www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov/PublicViewer/).

EXPLANATION: Proximity to a pipeline does not of itself indicate a safety risk. However, on September 9, 2010, a Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E) natural gas transmission pipeline exploded in San Bruno, California, causing loss of life and extensive property damage. Following this incident much attention has focused on the presence of natural gas and hazardous liquid pipelines in the vicinity of residential neighborhoods. As a result, PG&E has notified residents and businesses within 2,000 feet of PG&E’s natural gas transmission pipelines about their proximity.

This disclosure covers gas “transmission” and hazardous liquid pipelines only. It is important to note that every home that uses natural gas is connected to a gas “distribution” pipeline. Distribution pipelines are generally of smaller size and lower pressure than transmission pipelines. This disclosure does not include distribution pipelines nor is it meant to indicate there is no risk associated with distribution lines. While proximity to a pipeline does not of itself indicate a safety risk, excavation near a pipeline poses a definite hazard. For this reason, this disclosure includes an advisory about how to spot and avoid buried pipelines on and near a property.

The U.S. Department of Transportation, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) administers the national regulatory program to monitor the transportation of natural gas, liquefied natural gas (LNG), and hazardous liquids by pipeline. PHMSA and the U.S. Office of Pipeline Safety (OPS) maintain a database of pipeline information called the National Pipeline Mapping System (NPMS) in cooperation with other federal and state governmental agencies and the pipeline industry. The NPMS is created using data compiled from mandatory submissions to PHMSA made by operators of pipelines and LNG plants, and from voluntary submissions made by breakout tank operators. The data is processed by private contractors. Since 2002, transmission pipeline and LNG plant facility operators are required to update their submissions annually.

The PHMSA website provides a Public Map Viewer that allows the general public to view pipeline maps in one county at a time. The viewer displays maps and associated data identifying transmission pipelines, LNG plants, and breakout tanks stored in the NPMS database. The data include information about the pipeline commodity (e.g., natural gas or liquid fuel), pipeline operator, agency contact, etc. The Public Map Viewer can be accessed at the following address: https://www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov/PublicViewer/

This pipeline disclosure is based on a proximity search of the gas transmission pipelines and hazardous liquid pipelines depicted in NPMS Public Map Viewer at a scale of approximately 1:24,000. That map scale is the maximum resolution at which pipelines are displayed. At that map scale one inch on the map equals approximately 2,000 feet on the ground, which is the same scale as regulatory maps required for statutory natural hazard disclosure in California.

This pipeline disclosure is provided as an accommodation and is subject to the following limitations in the Public Record:

- Access to the original digital data in the NPMS database (on which the public maps are based) is restricted to federal, state, and local government agencies (including emergency responders). Pipeline operators are allowed access to their own pipeline data only.
- Pipeline locations in the NPMS database are accurate to plus or minus 500 feet.
- Neither the United States government nor any party involved in the creation and compilation of NPMS data and maps guarantees the accuracy or completeness of its product.
- Because the NPMS digital data are restricted from public access, any disclosure based on the NPMS Public Map Viewer may be subject to some positional inaccuracies in addition to those acknowledged by NPMS.
- Neither this disclosure nor NPMS data should ever be used as a substitute for calling “811” -- the federally-mandated “Call Before You Dig” one-call center -- prior to any digging project.

How to Spot a Pipeline Easement

Read the Preliminary Title Report A pipeline right-of-way is a strip of land over and around pipelines where some of the property owner’s legal rights have been granted to a pipeline company. A right-of-way agreement between the pipeline company and the property owner is also called an easement and is usually filed in the public records with property deeds. Rights-of-way and easements provide a permanent, limited interest in the land that enables the pipeline company to operate, test, inspect, repair, maintain, replace, and protect one or more pipelines on property owned by others. The agreement may vary the rights and widths of the right-of-way, but generally, the pipeline company’s right-of-ways extend 25 feet from each side of a pipeline unless special conditions exist.

To determine if the Property includes a pipeline right-of-way or easement, OBTAIN COPIES OF ALL OF THE EXCEPTIONS LISTED ON THE PRELIMINARY (TITLE) REPORT FROM THE TITLE COMPANY AND READ THEM.
Call Before You Dig - Every Time! In 2000, the U.S. Department of Transportation and the utility industry created the Common Ground Alliance (CGA), a trade association to work with all industry stakeholders in an effort to prevent damage to underground utility infrastructure and ensure public safety and environmental protection. The result is the "Call Before You Dig - 811 Service". Whether you are a homeowner or a professional excavator, every digging job requires a call to "811" - even small projects like planting trees or shrubs. If you hit an underground utility line while digging, you can harm yourself or those around you, disrupt service to an entire neighborhood and potentially be responsible for fines and repair costs. One call to 811 gets your underground utility lines marked for FREE.

Signs of Buried Pipelines Since pipelines are usually buried underground, line markers and warning signs like the ones shown here are used to indicate their approximate location along the pipeline route. The markers and signs are in high-visibility colors (yellow or orange) and are located at frequent intervals along the pipeline right-of-way. The markers can be found where a pipeline intersects a street, highway, railroad, or waterway, and at other prominent points along the route. The markers display the material transported in the line, the name of the pipeline operator, and a telephone number where the operator can be reached in the event of an emergency. Pumping stations, tank farms, and cleared rights-of-way also help signal that a pipeline is located nearby.

Markers and warning signs only indicate the general location of a pipeline. They cannot be relied upon to indicate the exact position of the pipeline they mark. Also, the pipeline may not follow a straight course between markers. And, while markers are helpful in locating pipelines, they are limited in the information they provide. They provide no information, for example, about the depth or number of pipelines in the vicinity.

EXPLANATION OF THE DATABASES USED IN THIS REPORT

This Report uses the following Databases as of the date specified:

1) NATIONAL PRIORITIES LIST ("NPL" - commonly called "Superfund" or "CERCLIS" site list) as of 12 Sep 2016
The National Priorities List is a U.S. Environmental Protection Agency ("USEPA") database which includes Sites where known releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants have occurred. As a part of the Superfund cleanup program, the NPL helps the USEPA determine which Sites warrant further investigation to assess human health and environmental risks, identify what remedial actions may be appropriate, notify the public of Sites believed to warrant further investigation, and serve notice to potentially responsible parties that the USEPA may initiate remedial action. Some NPL Sites encompass relatively large areas. Search Distance: one (1.0) mile. Responsible Agency: USEPA

Public Record: Facilities located in California listed as NPL Status code "A" (Site is Part of NPL Site), "D" (Deleted from the Final NPL), "F" (Currently on the Final NPL), "P" (Proposed for NPL), "R" (Removed from Proposed NPL), or "W" (Withdrawn) in the Region IX Active CERCLIS database obtained from USEPA. Facilities assigned NPL Status code "N" (Not on the NPL) are not disclosed in this Report.

For More Information: Contact the Environmental Protection Agency Superfund Hotline at (800) 424-9346 to speak with a Superfund consultant to request information from the individual Site Fact Sheet. This help-line can also provide the telephone number of the local Community Relations Coordinator for the Site in question and the location of the local information repository for that Site. The USEPA's official Internet website address is:
http://www.epa.gov/superfund/index.htm

2) RESOURCE CONSERVATION & RECOVERY ACT--CORRECTIVE ACTION list ("RCRA-COR") as of 12 Sep 2016.
RCRA (pronounced "ric-ra") is a federal law enforced by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency ("USEPA") that requires safeguards on the use and disposal of household, municipal, commercial and industrial refuse. The goals of the law are to protect human health and the environment from the potential hazards of waste disposal, to reduce the amount of waste generated, and to ensure that wastes are managed in an environmentally sound manner. Under the Corrective Action program, the USEPA permits and monitors the cleanup of hazardous waste contamination. Search Distance: one (1.0) mile. Responsible Agency: USEPA

Public Record: "Subject to Corrective Action" facilities identified using USEPA's RCRAInfo Hazardous Waste Query Form for California.

For More Information: Contact the Environmental Protection Agency at (800) 424-9346 to speak with a consultant to request information from the individual Site Fact Sheet. The USEPA's official Internet website address is:

3) CALIFORNIA ENVIROSTOR STATE RESPONSE list as of 13 Sep 2016.
The State Response list, a part of California's "Envirostor" database, identifies sites of confirmed hazardous materials releases where the Department of Toxic Substances Control ("DTSC") is involved in cleanup activities, either in a lead or oversight capacity. These confirmed release sites are generally high-priority and high potential risk, according to the DTSC. The State Response list includes the sites formerly contained in the "Active Annual Workplan (AWP)" list. Search Distance: 1/2 mile. Responsible Agency: State EPA/DTSC

Public Record: Sites listed as "State Response" under "Site_Facility_Type" in the EnviroStor Cleanup Sites database obtained from the Department of Toxic Substances Control. Please note that a given Site may have more than one record if the Site has more than one activity Status or EnviroStor ID assigned to it.

For More Information: Contact the State Environmental Protection Agency Department of Toxic Substances Control at: (916) 323-3400

4) SPILLS, LEAKS, INVESTIGATION & CLEANUP list ("SLIC") as of 13 Sep 2016.
The California SLIC Program oversees soil and water investigations, corrective actions, and assessments at Sites with current or historic unauthorized discharges and covers all types of pollutants (such as solvents, petroleum fuels, heavy metals, pesticides, etc.). As of January 1, 2005, all SLIC data is required to be submitted to the Geotracker database of the State Water Resources Control Board ("SWRCB"). Information on individual Sites may be available online at http://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov. Please note that according to the SWRCB, "data is undergoing data cleanup and may contain errors". Search Distance: 1/2 mile. Responsible Agency: SWRCB

Public Record: Sites identified as "Cleanup Program Site" in the GeoTracker database obtained from the State Water Resources Control Board GeoTracker website.

For More Information: For details about a particular site, please visit GeoTracker at http://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov Using the Identifier tool and clicking on the site on the graphic map interface, you can access a report that includes the case number and contact telephone number for the agency with more information on this site. If you know case number, you may access the record using Case Finder at http://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/search.asp.

5) SOLID WASTE INFORMATION SYSTEM list ("SWIS") as of 13 Sep 2016.
Solid waste landfill sites vary from state to state and may include active landfills, inactive landfills, incinerators, transfer stations, recycling facilities, and other facilities where solid waste is treated or stored. The California Integrated Waste Management Board ("CIWMB") tracks such Sites via its Solid Waste Information System database. SWIS contains information on facility type, regulatory and operational status, type of wastes received, and local enforcement actions. Please note that these Sites are simply regulated facilities and are not classified as being "contaminated" by the Board. Search Distance: 1/2 mile. Responsible Agency: CIWMB

Public Record: Sites listed in the "SwisGis.txt" database obtained from the California Integrated Waste Management Board Solid Waste Information System website.

For More Information: Contact the Board's "Solid Waste Information Center" at (916) 341 6320 and ask for the Associate Waste Management Specialist who should be able to answer some limited general questions. For more information, please contact the CIWMB in Sacramento or visit http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/SWFacilities/Directory/search.aspx on the Internet.

6) LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK list ("LUST") per GEIMS/GeoTracker Information Management System as of 13 Sep 2016.
The LUST database is also known as the "LUFT" database because it includes records of leaking underground fuel tanks. LUSTs may be a significant source of soil and groundwater contamination. The State Water Resources Control Board ("SWRCB") maintains a database of LUSTs known as the Leaking Underground Storage Tank Information System ("LUSTIS") which was recently supplanted by the statewide GEIMS/GeoTracker information management system. LUSTIS contains the locations of all reported LUSTs, as well as the contents and status of the LUSTs. Search Distance: 1/4 mile. Responsible Agency: SWRCB

Public Record: Sites identified as "LUST Cleanup Site" in the GeoTracker database obtained from the State Water Resources Control Board GeoTracker website.

For More Information: For general questions, telephone the State Water Resources Control Board's Clean Water Desk in Sacramento at (866) 480-1028. Information on specific Sites is available at www.swrcb.ca.gov or visit their official Internet site at http://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov.

7) CALIFORNIA STATEWIDE ALL WELLS DATABASE as of 07 Oct 2016.
The California Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources, California Department of Conservation ("DOC"), maintains a database of oil, gas and geothermal wells in the state. Of the approximately 230,000 wells identified in the All Wells Database, approximately 105,000 are still in use. The majority of remaining wells have been sealed under supervision of the DOGGR. A smaller number have been deserted and have no known responsible operator. Search Distance: 1/4 mile. Responsible Agency: State Department of Conservation
Public Record: Well locations listed in the Statewide All Wells Database obtained from the Department of Conservation, Division of Oil, Gas and Geothermal Resources.

For More Information: Contact the State Department of Conservation, Division of Oil, Gas and Geothermal Resources at: (916) 445-9686.

8) NATIONAL PIPELINE MAPPING SYSTEM (NPMS) GAS TRANSMISSION AND HAZARDOUS LIQUID PIPELINES as of 31 Oct 2016.

The National Pipeline Mapping System (NPMS) is a geographic information system (GIS) created by the U.S. Department of Transportation, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA), Office of Pipeline Safety (OPS) in cooperation with other federal and state governmental agencies and the pipeline industry. The NPMS is created using data compiled from mandatory submissions made by pipeline, LNG (Liquid Natural Gas) plant operators, and voluntary submissions made by breakout tank operators. The data is processed by private contractors. Neither the United States government nor any party involved in the creation and compilation of NPMS data and maps guarantees its accuracy or completeness. NPMS data should be considered no more accurate than +/- 500 feet and must never be used as a substitute for contacting the appropriate one-call center prior to digging. PHMSA restricts access to the NPMS to federal, state, and local government agencies (including emergency responders). Pipeline operators are allowed access to their own pipeline data only. NPMS Public Map Viewer (https://www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov/PublicViewer/) allows the general public to view available data one county at a time and at a limited zoom level in accordance with PHMSA's security policy. Search Distance: 2,000 feet. Responsible Agency: PHMSA

Public Record: Gas transmission pipelines and hazardous liquid pipelines as depicted on the NPMS Public Map Viewer at a scale of 1:24,000.

For More Information: To identify a specific pipeline owner/operator, please use the NPMS Public Map Viewer at the URL provided above. For policy and technical questions regarding NPMS, please contact PHMSA.

WANT MORE INFORMATION?

There is no single government agency that handles information for all contaminated Sites. Multiple agencies are responsible for organizing clean-up efforts at different types of Sites. Each generally maintains files on the Sites they oversee with information on the type and extent of contamination, clean-up efforts etc. There is also the possibility that the file may have no additional information. For general information, refer to the discussions in this Report. If your question isn’t answered there, call us here at JCP-LGS. We will try and answer them for you.

In the list of databases above, there is the name and telephone number of the agency overseeing that site. Agencies are limited to answering general questions. NOTE! Additional information on a site may be limited and the government agency you contact will not venture opinions.

How to Obtain Generalized Environmental Information

Brochures published by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) are a good source of general information. County health departments may have a health and safety officer or a "hazmat" (hazardous materials) specialist that can answer general questions also. The telephone number for the local Department of Health should be listed in the telephone book.

- Environmental Protection Agency Drinking Water Hotline: (800) 426-4791
- Federal Environmental Protection Agency Public Information Office: (866) 372-9378
- California Environmental Protection Agency: (916) 445-3846

BACKGROUND ABOUT ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

JCP-LGS provides a consumer guide titled, "Guide to Environmental Hazards", as a supplement to this environmental Report. This "plain-English" supplement discusses and explains environmental hazards and what they mean for residential property transactions. The guide may be freely downloaded (as a PDF document) and printed from our website at the following address: http://www.disclosures.com/sites/default/files/fanhdquidetoevironmentalhazards.pdf
TERMS and CONDITIONS

ACCEPTANCE OR USE OF THIS REPORT CONSTITUTES APPROVAL AND ACCEPTANCE OF THE TERMS, CONDITIONS, AND LIMITATIONS STATED HEREIN.

The Report ("Report") is subject to each of the following Terms and Conditions. Each Recipient (defined below) of the Report agrees that the Report is subject to the following Terms and Conditions, and each Recipient agrees to be bound by such. Use of this Report by any Recipient constitutes acceptance of the Terms and Conditions to the Report. The Terms and Conditions below are incorporated by this reference into the Report. This Report is not an insurance policy.

This Report is made for the real property specifically described in the Report (the "Property") and solely for the transaction for which it was originally purchased ("Transaction"). The Property shall not include any property beyond the boundaries of the real property described in the Report. The Property shall not include any structures (whether located on the Property, or not), easements, or any right, title, interest, estate, or easement in any abutting streets, roads, alleys, lanes, ways, or waterways.

IMPORTANT NOTICE: Transferor(s) and transferee(s) shall read the complete Report in its entirety before the close of escrow. A "Signature Page" or "Summary Pages" document may be included in the electronic delivery of this Report. Those documents do not replace the complete Report or remove the need to read the complete Report, and do not remove the requirement to disclose. The Signature Page and Summary Pages documents are subject to the Terms and Conditions of the complete Report.

A. No Third Party Reliance on This Report. Only the transferor(s) and transferee(s), and their agents/brokers, if any, involved in the Transaction (collectively, the "Recipients") may use and rely on this Report and only after they have paid in full for the Report. While disclosures made on the Natural Hazard Disclosure Statement in the Report may indicate certain risks to the Property, the disclosures are only "...between the transferor, the transferor's agents, and the transferee, and shall not be used by any other party, including, but not limited to, insurance companies, lenders, or governmental agencies, for any purpose." Cal. Civil Code section 1103.2, subdivision (g).

B. Seller and Seller's Agent's Responsibility of Full Disclosure. Recipients are obligated to make disclosures, and always disclose material facts, that are within their actual knowledge.

C. Scope of Report. This Report is limited to determining whether the Property is in those specified natural hazard zones and property tax districts, and in proximity to those specified environmental sites (depending on the report product ordered), as defined in the Report. The Report is not a geologic report or a land survey and no site inspection has been made in producing the Report. JCP-LGS makes no determination, expresses no opinion or view, and assumes no responsibility in this Report concerning the right, entitlement, or ability to develop or improve the Property. JCP-LGS has no information concerning whether the Property can be developed or improved. No determination is made and no opinion is expressed, or intended, by this Report concerning structures or soils on or outside of the Property, including, without limitation, habitability of structures or the Property, suitability of the Property for construction or improvement, potential for soil settlement, drainage, soil subsidence, or other soil or site conditions. The Recipient(s) are advised to consult the local Planning Department to determine whether factors beyond the scope of this Report may limit the transferee(s) ability to use or improve the Property.

The Report is not a title report, and no determination is made and no opinion is expressed, or intended, by this Report as to title to the Property or liens against the Property, recorded or otherwise, or whether the Property is comprised of legal lots in conformance with the California Subdivision Map Act or local ordinances. The Report is not a property inspection report, and no determination is made and no opinion is expressed, or intended, by this Report concerning architectural, structural, mechanical, engineering, or legal matters, or the marketability or value of the Property. JCP-LGS has not conducted any testing or physical or visual examination or inspection of the Property, nor is this Report a substitute for any such testing, physical or visual examination, or inspection.

D. Tax and Environmental Disclosures (if included in Report). No determination is made and no opinion is expressed, or intended, by the Report concerning the existence of property tax liabilities, or the existence of hazardous or toxic materials or substances, or any other defects, on, under, or in proximity to the Property, unless specifically described in the Report. JCP-LGS’s total liability for any error or omission in its disclosures relating to taxes and/or environmental matters shall be limited to actual proven damages not to exceed $10,000.

E. JCP-LGS Database Updates. Each database used in this Report is updated by the responsible agency at various intervals. Updates for a database are determined by the responsible agency and may be made at any time and without notice. JCP-LGS maintains an update schedule and makes reasonable efforts to use updated information. For these reasons, JCP-LGS reports information as of the date when the database was last updated by JCP-LGS. That date is specified as the "Database Date" for each database.

F. Statutory and Additional Disclosures, Advisories, and Local Addenda (if included in Report). No determination is made and no opinion is expressed, or intended, by this Report concerning the need to purchase earthquake or flood insurance for the Property. In preparing the Report, JCP-LGS accurately reported on information contained in Government Records. JCP-LGS reviewed and relied upon those Government Records specifically identified and described in the Report. JCP-LGS has not reviewed or relied upon any Government Records that are not specifically identified in the Report. JCP-LGS also has not reviewed any plat maps, survey maps, surveyor maps, assessor maps, assessor parcel maps, developer maps, or engineering maps, whether or not such maps have been recorded. No determination is made and no opinion is expressed, or intended, by the Report concerning any matters identified in Government Records that were not reviewed by JCP-LGS. Local Addenda, where applicable, are included "AS IS" as an accommodation to the local real estate board that provided the content; JCP-LGS assumes no responsibility for the accuracy of any information included in the Local Addenda.

G. FEMA Flood Determination Certificate (if accompanying the Report). No determination is made and no opinion is expressed, or intended, by the Report concerning the requirement for or cost of flood insurance on the Property. Recipient(s) understands that a lender may require flood insurance to secure its loan collateral independent of whether FEMA may require flood insurance under the National Flood Insurance Program on a federally backed mortgage. The FEMA Flood Determination Certificate ("Flood Certificate"), which may accompany the Report, is produced by a third-party expert certified by FEMA to provide Flood Certificates. JCP-LGS assumes no liability for errors in that third-party flood determination.
H. Changes to Government Record after Report Date. This Report is issued as of the Report Date identified in the Report. JCP-LGS shall have no obligation to advise any Recipient of any information learned or obtained after the Report Date even if such information would modify or otherwise affect the Report. Subsequent to JCP-LGS acquisition of Government Records, changes may be made to said Government Records and JCP-LGS is not responsible for advising the Recipients of any changes. JCP-LGS will update this Report upon request and at no charge during the transaction process for which this Report was issued, but not to exceed one year from the date of the Report. Likewise, JCP-LGS is not liable for any impact on the Property that any change to the Government Records may have.

I. Government Record Sources. JCP-LGS relies upon the Government Records specifically identified in the Report without conducting an independent investigation of their accuracy. JCP-LGS assumes no responsibility for the accuracy of the Government Records identified in the Report. JCP-LGS makes no warranty or representation of any kind, express or implied, with respect to the Report. JCP-LGS expressly disclaims and excludes any and all other express and implied warranties, including, without limitation, warranties of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose. The JCP-LGS Report is "AS IS".

J. Limitation of JCP-LGS’s Liability

1. JCP-LGS is not responsible for:
   • Any inaccuracies or incompleteness of the information in the Public Records.
   • Inaccurate address information provided for the Property.
   • Any other information not contained in the Public Records as of the Report Date.
   • Any information which would be disclosed by a physical inspection of the Property.
   • Any information known by one of the Parties.
   • The health or risk to humans or animals that may be associated with any of the disclosed hazards.
   • The costs of investigating or remediating any of the disclosed hazards.

2. Except as otherwise expressly set forth in these Terms and Conditions, JCP-LGS’s total liability and responsibility to all Recipients collectively for any and all liabilities, causes of action, claim or claims, including but not limited to claims for breach of contract or negligence, shall be for actual proven damages only caused directly by JCP-LGS’s error up to a maximum of $100,000. JCP-LGS expressly disclaims any liability for Recipients indirect, incidental and/or consequential damages, including without limitation lost profits even if such damages are foreseeable. In the event of any error, omission or inaccuracy in the JCP-LGS Report for which JCP-LGS is liable, JCP-LGS shall have no duty to defend or pay any attorneys’ fees, costs or expenses incurred by the Recipients, or any of them. The Recipients, and each of them, expressly waive the benefits of California Civil Code Section 2778.

K. Reporting of Risk Elements for Condominium Projects, Planned Unit Developments, and Other Properties with Common or Undivided Interests. Because California’s Residential Natural Hazard Disclosure Law requires disclosure if any portion of the Property is located within a specified natural hazard area/zone, the Report must indicate that the subject Property falls within the area/zone if any portion of such a condominium project, planned unit development, or common area is located within a specified hazard area/zone.

L. Governing Law. The Report shall be governed by, and construed in accordance with, the laws of the State of California.

M. Small Claims or 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. All disputes and claims arising out of or relating to the Report must be resolved by binding arbitration. This Report to arbitrate includes, but is not limited to, all disputes and claims between JCP-LGS, transferor(s) and transferee(s) and claims that arose prior to purchase of the Report. This agreement to arbitrate applies to transferor(s) and transferee(s) successors in interest, assigns, heirs, spouses, and children. 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.

Any arbitration must take place on an individual basis, JCP-LGS, transferor(s) and transferee(s) agree that they are waiving any right to a jury trial and to bring or participate in a class, representative, or private attorney general action, and further agree that the arbitrator lacks the power to consider claims for injunctive or declaratory relief, or to grant relief affecting anyone other than the individual claimant.

The arbitration is governed by the Commercial Arbitration Rules and the Supplementary Procedures for Consumer Related Disputes (the “AAA Rules”) of the American Arbitration Association (“AAA”), as modified by this Agreement, and will be administered by the AAA. Company will pay all AAA filing, administration and arbitrator fees for any arbitration it initiates and for any arbitration initiated by another party for which the value of the claims is $75,000 or less, unless an arbitrator determines that the claims have been brought in bad faith or for an improper purpose, in which case the payment of AAA fees will be governed by the AAA Rules. A COPY OF THESE RULES IS AVAILABLE FROM THE AAA'S WEB SITE AT WWW.ADR.ORG OR ON REQUEST FROM THE COMPANY. THE ARBITRATION AWARD MAY INCLUDE ATTORNEY’S FEES IF ALLOWED BY FEDERAL, STATE, OR OTHER APPLICABLE LAW AND MAY BE ENTERED AS A JUDGMENT IN ANY COURT OF PROPER JURISDICTION.

The arbitration will take place in the same county in which the property covered by the Report is located. The Federal Arbitration Act will govern the interpretation, applicability and enforcement of this arbitration agreement. This arbitration agreement will survive the termination of this Report.

N. Severability. If any provision of the Terms and Conditions to this Report is determined to be invalid or unenforceable for any reason, then such provision shall be treated as severed from the remainder of the Terms and Conditions, and shall not affect the validity and enforceability of all of the other provisions of the Terms and Conditions.

O. Other Agreements. This Report constitutes the entire, integrated agreement between JCP-LGS and Recipients, and supersedes and replaces all prior statements, representations, negotiations, and agreements.

END OF REPORT