

JCP-LGS Residential Property Disclosure Reports Map of Statutory Natural Hazards For ALAMEDA County

Property Address: 3055 MALCOLM AV OAKLAND, ALAMEDA COUNTY, CA 94605 ("Property") **APN:** 048-5664-026-03 **Report Date:** 01/29/2015 **Report Number:** 1658384

Map of Statutory Natural Hazard Zones



This map is provided for convenience only to show the approximate location of the Property and is not based on a field survey.



Property Address: 3055 MALCOLM AV OAKLAND, ALAMEDA COUNTY, CA 94605 ("Property")

APN: 048-5664-026-03 Report Date: 01/29/2015 Report Number: 1658384

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 are representations 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):

A SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREA (Any type Zone "A" or "V") designated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency

No X Do not know and information not available from local jurisdiction Yes

AN AREA OF POTENTIAL FLOODING shown on a dam failure inundation map pursuant to Section 8589.5 of the Government Code.

Do not know and information not available from local jurisdiction_ Yes No X

A VERY HIGH FIRE HAZARD SEVERITY ZONE pursuant to Section 51178 or 51179 of the Government Code. The owner of this Property is subject to the maintenance requirements of Section 51182 of the Government Code.

Yes X No

A WILDLAND AREA THAT MAY CONTAIN SUBSTANTIAL FOREST FIRE RISK AND HAZARDS pursuant to Section 4125 of the Public Resources Code. The owner of this Property is subject to the maintenance requirements of Section 4291 of the Public Resources Code. Additionally, it is not the state's responsibility to provide fire protection services to any building or structure located within the wildlands unless the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection has entered into a cooperative agreement with a local agency for those purposes pursuant to Section 4142 of the Public Resources Code.

Yes No X

AN EARTHQUAKE FAULT ZONE pursuant to Section 2622 of the Public Resources Code.

Yes X No

A SEISMIC HAZARD ZONE pursuant to Section 2696 of the Public Resources Code.

Yes (Liquefaction Zone) Yes (Landslide Zone)

Map not yet released by state No X

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.

| Signature of Transferor(s) | _Date | Signature of Transferor(s) | _Date |
|----------------------------|-------|----------------------------|-------|
| | | | |

Signature of Agent _ Date Date ____ Signature of Agent ____

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 X 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. Date 29 January 2015

Transferee 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.

Signature of Transferee(s) Date Signature of Transferee(s)

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.
- B. Additional County and City Regulatory Determinations as applicable: Airports, Avalanche, Blow Sand, Coastal Zone, Dam/Levee Failure Inundation, Debris Flow,

- B. Additional County and City Regulatory Determinations as applicable: Airports, Avalanche, Blow Sand, Coastal Zone, Dam/Levee Failure Inundation, Debris Flow, Erosion, Flood, Fault Zone, Fire, Groundwater, Landslide, Liquefaction, Methane Gas, Mines, Naturally Occurring Asbestos, Redevelopment Area, Right to Farm, Runoff Area, Seiche, Seismic Shaking, Seismic Ground Failure, Slope Stability, Soil Stability, Subsidence, TRPA, Tsunami.
 C. General advisories: Methamphetamine Contamination, Mold, Radon, Endangered Species Act, Abandoned Mines, Oil & Gas Wells, Tsunami Maps (coastal only).
 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 Supplmental Property Tax Bill, (2) ENVIRONMENTAL SCREENING REPORT (discloses Transmission Pipelines, Contaminated Sites, and Oil & Gas Wells), (3) INSURANCE CLAIMS HISTORY REPORT (C.L.U.E.© Home Sellers Disclosure Report). Enclosed if applicable: Local Addenda.
 E. Government Guides in Combined Booklet with report. Refer to Booklet: (1) ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS: "A Guide for Homeowners, Buyers, Landlords and Tenants"; (2) EARTHQUAKE SAFETY: "The Homeowners Guide To Earthquake Safety" and included "RESIDENTIAL EARTHQUAKE HAZARDS REPORT FORM"; (3) LEAD-BASED PAINT: "Protect Your Family From Lead In Your Home"; (4) BRIEF GUIDE TO MOLD, MOISTURE AND YOUR HOME; (5) WHAT IS YOUR HOME ENERGY RATING? Government Guides are also available on the Company's "Electronic Bookshelf" at http://www.disclosures.com/. ENERGY RATING? Government Guides are also available on the Company's "Electronic Bookshelf" at http://www.disclosures.com/

Date



JCP-LGS Residential Property Disclosure Reports Contents For ALAMEDA County

Property Address: 3055 MALCOLM AV OAKLAND, ALAMEDA COUNTY, CA 94605 ("Property") APN: 048-5664-026-03 Report Date: 01/29/2015 Report Number: 1658384

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JCP-LGS Residential Property Disclosure Reports Summary of Disclosure Determinations For ALAMEDA County

Property Address: 3055 MALCOLM AV OAKLAND, ALAMEDA COUNTY, CA 94605 ("Property") APN: 048-5664-026-03 Report Date: 01/29/2015 Report Number: 1658384

PROPERTY DISCLOSURE SUMMARY - READ FULL REPORT

| Statutory NHD Determinations | IN | NOT IN | Map N/A* | Property is: | NHD Report page: |
|---------------------------------|----|-----------|-------------|---|------------------------|
| Flood | | X | | NOT IN a Special Flood Hazard Area. The Property is IN a FEMA-designated Flood Zone X. | <u>6</u> |
| Dam | | Х | | NOT IN an area of potential dam inundation. | <u>6</u> |
| Very High Fire Hazard Severity | X | | | IN a very high fire hazard severity zone. | <u>7</u> |
| Wildland Fire Area | | Х | | NOT IN a state responsibility area. | Z |
| Fault | X | | | IN an earthquake fault zone designated pursuant to the Alquist- Priolo Act. | <u>8</u> |
| Landslide | | x | | NOT IN an area of earthquake-induced land sliding designated pursuant to the Seismic Hazard Mapping Act. | <u>8</u> |
| Liquefaction | | X | | NOT IN an area of potential liquefaction designated pursuant to the Seismic Hazard Mapping Act. | <u>8</u> |

| County-level NHD Determinations | IN | NOT IN | Map N/A* | Property is: | NHD Report page: |
|---------------------------------|----|-----------|-------------|--|------------------------|
| Fault | | X | | NOT WITHIN one-eighth of one mile (660 feet) of a mapped Fault that is not bounded by a regulatory fault zone. | <u>10</u> |
| Landslide | | Х | | NOT IN a mapped Landslide deposit larger than 200 feet. | <u>10</u> |
| Liquefaction | X | | | IN a mapped area with a Very Low Liquefaction Susceptibility rating. | <u>10</u> |
| Tsunami | | Х | | NOT IN a mapped Tsunami Inundation Area. | <u>11</u> |
| Fire | | X | | NOT IN a mapped Fire Hazard Severity Zone in SRA rated Very High, High, or Moderate. | <u>11</u> |

| City-level NHD Determinations | IN | NOT IN | Map N/A* | Property is: | NHD Report page: |
|-------------------------------|----|-----------|-------------|---|------------------------|
| Dam Inundation | | Х | | NOT IN a city-designated dam failure inundation zone zone | <u>13</u> |
| Fire Hazard | Х | | | IN the city fire prevention and assessment district | <u>13</u> |
| Tsunami | | Х | | NOT IN a tsunami run-up area | <u>13</u> |

| Additional Statutory Disclosures | IN | NOT IN | Map N/A* | Property is: | NHD Report page: |
|--|----|-----------|-------------|--|------------------------|
| Former Military Ordnance | | Х | | NOT WITHIN one mile of a formerly used ordnance site. | <u>14</u> |
| Commercial or Industrial | X | | | WITHIN one mile of a property zoned to allow commercial or industrial use. | <u>14</u> |
| Airport Influence Area | | X | | NOT IN an airport influence area. | <u>15</u> |
| Airport Noise Area for 65 Decibel | | Х | | NOT IN a delineated 65 dB CNEL or greater aviation noise zone. | <u>16</u> |
| Bay Conservation and Development Commission | | x | | NOT IN an area that is within the jurisdiction of the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission. | <u>17</u> |
| California Energy Commission | | x | | NOT IN a climate zone where properties are usually subject to duct sealing and testing requirements | <u>18</u> |
| Right to Farm Act | | Х | | NOT IN a one mile radius of designated Important Farmland. | <u>19</u> |
| Notice of Mining Operations | | x | | NOT IN a one mile radius of a mapped mining operation that requires a statutory "Notice of Mining Operation" be provided in this Report: | <u>20</u> |



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| General Advisories | Description | NHD Report page: |
|---|---|------------------------|
| Registered Sex Offender Data Base (Megan's Law) Notice | 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. | <u>21</u> |
| Gas and Hazardous Liquid Transmission Pipeline Database Notice | 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. | <u>22</u> |
| Methamphetamine Contamination | Provides an advisory that a disclosure may be required pursuant to the "Methamphetamine Contaminated Property Cleanup Act of 2005". | <u>23</u> |
| Mold | 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. | <u>24</u> |
| Radon | Provides an advisory on the risk associated with Radon gas concentrations. | <u>25</u> |
| Endangered Species | Provides an advisory on resources to educate the public on locales of endangered or threatened species. | <u>25</u> |
| Abandoned Mines | Provides an advisory on resources to educate the public on the hazards posed by, and some of the general locales of, abandoned mines. | <u>26</u> |
| Oil and Gas Wells | Provides an advisory on the potential existence of oil and gas wells and sources for additional general and/or specific information. | <u>26</u> |
| Tsunami Map Advisory | Provides an advisory about maximum tsunami inundation maps issued for jurisdictional emergency planning. | <u>27</u> |

Determined by First American Professional Real Estate Services, Inc.

For more detailed information as to the foregoing determinations, please read this entire report.



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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. In some cases, the insurance requirement may be waived or modified by obtaining a Letter of Map Revision ("LOMR") or Letter of Map Amendment ("LOMA") from the FEMA. This might be possible where flooding is shallow and fill was placed on the site, appropriate flood control measures were taken, or only the lot and no part of the structure is in the zone. Contact FEMA directly for more information. 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.

Zone 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.

Zone X500: An area of moderate flood risk. These are areas between the "100" and "500" year flood-risk levels.

Zone X500_LEVEE: An area of moderate flood risk that is protected from "100-year flood" by levee and that is subject to revision to high risk (Zone A) if levee is decertified by FEMA.

Zone N: Area Not Included, no flood zone designation has been assigned or not participating in the National Flood Insurance Program.

<u>Note:</u> If the Property is subject to a Letter of Map Amendment ("LOMA") or a Letter of Map Revision ("LOMR") issued by FEMA, a copy of the LOMA or LOMR must be attached to the Natural Hazard Disclosure Statement ("NHDS") or appropriate disclosure statement. The Company is not always able to determine if the Property is subject to a LOMA or a LOMR. Even if such information is available to the Company, the Company is unable to attach a copy of the LOMA or LOMR to the NHDS. If Seller is aware that the Property is subject to a LOMR or a LOMR or a LOMR, the Seller shall attach a copy to the NHDS and notify the Company.

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

PUBLIC RECORD: Official Flood Insurance Rate Maps ("FIRM") compiled and issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency ("FEMA") pursuant to 42 United States Code §4001, et seq.

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 §8589.5.



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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 VHFHS Zones 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 § 51178 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.

<u>PUBLIC RECORD</u>: 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 dollars (\$150.00) 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.



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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.

<u>PUBLIC RECORD</u>: 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.

<u>PUBLIC RECORD</u>: 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.



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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 statelevel 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.



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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.

<u>Reporting Standards:</u> 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. "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



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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.

<u>Reporting Standards:</u> For county-level reporting purposes, "IN" shall be reported as will 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.

<u>Reporting Standards:</u> 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).

<u>Reporting Standards:</u> For county-level reporting purposes, "IN" shall be reported as will 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 those current 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.



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<u>Reporting Standards:</u> 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.

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



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CITY OF OAKLAND GEOLOGIC ZONES DISCUSSION

PUBLIC RECORD(S) SEARCHED: The following Public Record, contained in the Seismic Safety Element of the General Plan as adopted by the Oakland City Council in 2004, is used for those city-level disclosures below: "Safety Hazards Maps."

FAULT

The City lies within the San Andreas fault system, the largest in California and the one with potential for the strongest earthquakes. More specifically, the city straddles the Hayward Fault, a "branch" fault of the larger system. The Hayward Fault runs along the southwestern base of the East Bay Hills and parallels Highway 13. The Hayward Fault is believed to accumulate strain at one of the highest rates in the Bay Area, suggesting that it is one of the faults in the region most likely to generate a large earthquake.

Reporting Standards: The City's Fault Zones share the same boundaries as those delineated by the California Geological Survey on official Special Studies Zone maps issued pursuant to the Alquist-Priolo Fault Zoning Act. For more information, please see Earthquake Fault Zone discussion contained in this Report.

LANDSLIDE

Landsliding is the rapid down slope movement of soil, rock, and rock debris. Most slides are natural occurrences, though they can be triggered by improper construction activities. The main causes of landslides are earthquake-induced ground shaking, heavy rains, and poorly engineered grading and drainage projects. Factors that determine the extent and severity of a landslide include the steepness of slope, the presence of weak or poorly consolidated soils, the soil's water-content level and existing grading and drainage patterns.

<u>Reporting Standards:</u> The City's Potential Landslide Area shares the same boundaries as earthquake-induced landslides identified on official maps issued by the California Geological Survey pursuant to the Seismic Hazard Mapping Act. For more information, please see Seismic Hazard Mapping Act Zone discussion contained in this Report.

LIQUEFACTION

Liquefaction is the rapid transformation of sediment from a solid state into a fluid state, which causes the soil to lose cohesiveness and become incapable of carrying significant loads; it causes the sediment to behave as quicksand, and results in structures settling, or tipping. Its potential to occur is a function of the intensity of the ground shaking and the underlying geologic conditions.

<u>Reporting Standards:</u> The City's Potential Liquefaction Area shares the same boundaries as areas of potential liquefaction identified on official maps issued by the California Geological Survey pursuant to the Seismic Hazard Mapping Act. For more information, please see Seismic Hazard Mapping Act Zone discussion contained in this Report.

TSUNAMI

Tsunamis are typically generated by large offshore earthquakes, producing waves that reach the coast many hours after the event. Potential flooding from tsunamis would affect low-lying areas along San Francisco Bay and the Oakland Estuary, especially filled area only a few feet above sea level. Areas mapped within the mapped Run-Up Zone represent areas that would most likely be inundated by a tsunami having wave height of 20 feet. Such a tsunami is estimated to arrive at the Golden Gate once every 200 years.

<u>Reporting Standards:</u> If any portion of the Property is situated within a "Tsunami Run-Up Zone" as delineated in the Public Record, "IN" shall be reported.

DAM INUNDATION

Dam Failure Inundation Areas were defined using the assumption of an instantaneous dam failure with the reservoir full to capacity. However, dams rarely fail instantaneously, and reservoirs are not filled to capacity at all times. Dam inundation areas are subject to flooding in the event of a dam failure.

<u>Reporting Standards:</u> If any portion of the Property is situated within a "Dam Failure Inundation Area" as delineated in the Public Record, "IN" shall be reported.

FIRE HAZARD

The City of Oakland has established a Fire Prevention and Assessment District for hillside areas of the city for funding firesafety inspections of private properties, vegetation management, roving fire fighter patrols on high fire-hazard days, public education, goat grazing and other services. More information regarding compliance standards and frequently asked questions can be found at: <u>http://www.oaklandnet.com/government/cmo/wildfireprevention.htm</u>.

END OF LOCAL AREA DISCLOSURES AND DISCUSSIONS SECTION



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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.

<u>REPORTING STANDARD</u>: 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.

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

<u>REPORTING STANDARD</u>: 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.



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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.



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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*.

<u>REPORTING STANDARD</u>: "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.



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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 (McAteer-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 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**".



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CALIFORNIA ENERGY COMMISSION DUCT SEALING & TESTING REQUIREMENT

<u>DISCUSSION</u>: 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 October 1, 2005, in order to combat this waste of energy and money, the CEC set forth new duct sealing and testing requirements in Title 24 of the Building Energy Efficiency Standards. Title 24 requires that, in specific climate zones as designated by the CEC, when a central air conditioner or furnace is installed or replaced, homeowners must have ducts tested for leaks. 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; however, please be advised that duct sealing and associated testing is generally not required:

- · if homes are located in specific coastal climates;
- when systems have less than 40 feet of ductwork in unconditioned spaces such as attics, garages, crawlspaces, basements, or outside the building; or
- · when ducts are constructed, insulated, or sealed with asbestos.

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 on these requirements, please contact the California Energy Commission or visit the official CEC "2005 HVAC Change-Out Information" portal at http://www.energy.ca.gov/title24/changeout/

PUBLIC RECORD: Vector digital rendition of the official "California Building Climate Zone Map" made publicly available by the California Energy Commission ("CEC").

REPORTING STANDARD: "WITHIN" shall be reported if the Property is situated within climate zone 2 or any climate zone 9 through 16 as designated in the Public Record. These are areas wherein duct sealing is "prescriptively required when an air conditioner or furnace is replaced and when new ducts are added or ducts are altered in an existing home." "NOT WITHIN" shall be reported if the Property is situated in climate zone 1 or any of climage zones 3 through 8 as designated in the Public Record.



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STATEWIDE RIGHT TO FARM DISCLOSURE

DISCUSSION:

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.

<u>REPORTING STANDARD</u>: "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.



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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.

<u>DISCUSSION</u>: 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 information please visit OMR's Mines OnLine Maps"). For more 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.

<u>REPORTING STANDARD</u>: "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.



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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:

| Alameda County Sheriff's Department | (510) 667-3190 |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| Fremont Police Department | (510) 790-6860 |
| Oakland Police Department | (510) 238-2188 |

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.



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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 homebuyers:

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." (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.



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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.



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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. <u>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.</u> 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.



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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 (LBNL) 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 houses contain some radon, and a few houses will contain much more than the median concentration. <u>The only way to</u> <u>accurately assess long-term exposure to radon in a specific house is through long-term testing (sampling the indoor air</u> <u>for a year or more). The EPA recommends that all homes be tested for radon</u>. 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 <u>http://www.stat.columbia.edu/~radon//</u>).

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/



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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: <u>http://www.conservation.ca.gov/OMR</u>), 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 300,000 oil and gas wells have been drilled in California and around 160,000 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.consrv.ca.gov/dog.



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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: <u>http://myhazards.calema.ca.gov/</u>

University of Southern California -- Tsunami Research Center: http://www.usc.edu/dept/tsunamis/2005/index.php

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): <u>http://nctr.pmel.noaa.gov/time/background/models.html</u>

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



JCP-LGS Residential Property Disclosure Reports Terms and Conditions

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TERMS and CONDITIONS

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. Only the Recipients May Rely 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 statutory 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) is 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.
- E. 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 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.
- F. 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.
- G. C.L.U.E.® Loss History Report (if accompanying the Report). No determination is made and no opinion is expressed, or intended, by the Report concerning any prior insurance claims made on the Property. The C.L.U.E.® Loss History Report ("C.L.U.E. Report"), which may accompany this Report, is produced by the Comprehensive Loss Underwriting Exchange maintained by LexisNexis (a division of Reed Elsevier Inc.), a third-party agency that maintains a database of insurance claims pooled by insurance companies. JCP-LGS assumes no liability for errors in that third-party database.
- 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



JCP-LGS Residential Property Disclosure Reports Terms and Conditions

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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. Liability Provisions.

- (1) Recipients are entitled to rely on the provisions of the Report as of the close of escrow for the transaction for which said Report was issued.
- (2) Except as specifically described in the Report, JCP-LGS's total liability and responsibility to any Recipient for any liabilities, causes of action, claim or claims, including but not limited to any claim for breach of Report or negligence, shall be for actual proven damages only and is limited to the difference in fair market value of the Property on the date payment for the Report was received by JCP-LGS. JCP-LGS shall have no responsibility, or liability, for any lost profits, consequential damages, special damages, indirect damages, or incidental damages allegedly suffered as a result of the use of, or reliance on, the Report. JCP-LGS has not conducted an independent investigation of the accuracy of the information provided by the Recipient. JCP-LGS assumes no responsibility for the accuracy of information provided by the Recipient. JCP-LGS shall be subrogated to all rights of any claiming party against anyone including, but not limited to, another party who had actual knowledge of a matter and failed to disclose it to the Recipients in writing prior to the close of escrow.
- K. Governing Law. The Report shall be governed by, and construed in accordance with, the laws of the State of California.
- L. 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 effecting 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.

- M. 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.
- N. 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.