



The JCP Report™

Property Address: 1623 Bonita Av, Mountain View, Santa Clara County, CA APN: 193 16 061

Report Number: 2005032300243

Date: 3/23/2005

Statutory Natural Hazard Disclosure Statement

The transferor and his or her agent(s) 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 subject 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.

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

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

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

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

Yes _____ No X

A WILDLAND AREA THAT MAY CONTAIN SUBSTANTIAL FOREST FIRE 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 _____ No X

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

Yes (Landslide Zone) _____ Yes (Liquefaction Zone) _____

No X Map not yet released by state _____

THESE HAZARDS MAY LIMIT YOUR ABILITY TO DEVELOP THE REAL PROPERTY, TO OBTAIN INSURANCE, OR TO RECEIVE ASSISTANCE AFTER A DISASTER. THE MAPS ON WHICH THESE DISCLOSURES ARE BASED ESTIMATE WHERE NATURAL HAZARDS EXIST. THEY ARE NOT DEFINITIVE INDICATORS OF WHETHER OR NOT A PROPERTY WILL BE AFFECTED BY A NATURAL DISASTER. 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 _____

Signature of Agent _____ Date _____

Check only one of the following:

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

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



Third-Party Disclosure Provider(s) Greg Rufe Date 3/23/2005 Rept. No. 2005032300243
Greg Rufe, President

Transferee represents that he or she has read and understands this document. I (We) also have read and understand the added local hazard, airport, 1915 Bond Act, Mello-Roos, military ordnance, commercial zoning, and Megan's Law disclosures, as well as the mold and radon advisories contained in this report. Pursuant to Civil Code Section 1103.8, the representations made 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) _____ Date _____

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CONFIRMATION OF COVERAGE AND INDEMNIFICATION

JCP Geologists has prepared a Natural Hazard Disclosure Report for the subject property identified above. This JCP Natural Hazard Disclosure Report provides the natural hazard disclosure information as required by California Civil Code 1103 for residential property only. This Confirmation of Coverage Statement applies only to the current transaction for which this JCP report was prepared, as of the date this report was prepared.

This statement is confirmation that JCP Geologists is included as an insured under a \$20 million Professional Liability policy for errors & omissions arising from the services JCP performs. Coverage, which is subject to specific terms and conditions in the policy, is provided for damages JCP is obliged to pay as a result of its negligent acts, errors or omissions arising out of its Natural Hazard Disclosure Professional Services provided for the above referenced residential property as of the date this report was prepared.

JCP's Professional Liability insurance policies contain an agreement which, subject to the specific terms and conditions contained in the policy, indemnifies and provides defense of the Clients of JCP against claims caused by the negligent acts, errors or omissions of JCP that fall within the scope of a contractual indemnification obligation of JCP to its Clients. For this purpose, Clients of JCP are the contractual parties to this transaction and their respective real estate agents for which JCP has provided professional services.

Date: 3/23/2005 **By:** JCP Geologists



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JCP STATUTORY MAP READING DETERMINATIONS AND DISCUSSIONS SUMMARY

The statutory Natural Hazard Disclosure Statement on page one of this report does not provide for informing purchasers if the property is only partially within any of the delineated zones or provide additional flood zone information which could be very important to the disclosure process. This summary of JCP's map reading used to complete the statutory form in this report is provided here to give buyers the additional information they may need to help them in the decision making process and to place the information in perspective.

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREA

Determination

Zone X: NOT in a special flood hazard area. Area of 500-year flood; Areas of 100-year flood with average depths of less than 1 foot or with drainage areas less than 1 square mile; and areas protected by levees from 100-year floods. Lenders are not federally required to have homeowners purchase and maintain flood insurance for property in this zone designation.

Discussion

Property in a Special Flood Hazard Area "A" or "V" 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. 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 Federal Emergency Management Agency (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, X or D is available but is not required.

Zones A, AO, AE, AH, 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 X: An area of moderate to minimal flood risk.

Zones C, D: NOT IN an area of "100-year" flooding. Area of minimal (Zone C) or undetermined (Zone D) flood hazard.

AREA OF POTENTIAL FLOODING (DAM FAILURE)

Determination

In an Area of Potential Flooding Caused By Dam Failure according to the maps adopted by The State of California Office of Emergency Services. Refer to the explanation section below for more information on this zone.

Discussion

These areas are subject to potential flooding in the event of a sudden and total failure of a dam and injury could occur as a result. Most areas are defined assuming an instantaneous dam failure with a full reservoir. However, dams rarely fail instantaneously and reservoirs are not always filled to capacity. Not all dams in the state have inundation zones mapped. There may be exceptional conditions where such a map was not required by the OES; therefore, the zones are not delineated.

VERY HIGH FIRE HAZARD SEVERITY ZONE (VHFHSZ)

Determination

NOT in an area of Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone as defined on the State level maps (Gov. Code 51178). A local agency may exclude or include additional fire zones at their option. Concerned parties should contact their local fire services for more information.

Discussion

VHFHSZs are defined by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CDF) and local fire authorities in "Local Responsibility Areas" where fire suppression is the responsibility of a local fire department. In these zones properties may have a higher risk for fire damage and are required to have a "Class A" roof for new construction or replacement of existing roofs. In addition, the property must be maintained in a fire-resistant condition through adequate vegetation clearance around and above the structure, spark screens on chimneys and stovepipes, leaf removal from roofs, and other basic fire-safety practices. If these conditions are not maintained, Section 51186 of the Government Code authorizes the local agency having jurisdiction to notify the owner of the property to correct the conditions. If the owner fails to correct the conditions, the local agency may cause the corrections to be made, and the expenses incurred shall become a lien on the property. Contact your fire department for a complete list of requirements and exceptions.

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WILDLAND FIRE AREA (STATE RESPONSIBILITY AREA)

Determination

NOT in an official State Responsibility Area. Fire protection services for structures in this area are provided by local fire departments.

Discussion

A wild land area where the CDF's fire protection services are responsible for suppressing fires is called a "State Responsibility Area" (SRA). These are generally rural areas where a significant wild land fire potential exists. Unless the county has assumed the fire suppression responsibility or has an agreement with a local fire agency, property owners in an SRA are responsible for organizing structural fire protection services. Such information is not available on maps; therefore, it can't be provided here. For very isolated properties with no local fire services there may be significant fire risk or only seasonal fire services. Property owners in an SRA are required to maintain adequate vegetation clearance around and above the structure, spark screens on chimneys and stovepipes, and other basic fire-safety practices. If these conditions are not maintained, Section 4291 of the Public Resources Code authorizes the Director of Forestry and Fire Protection to notify the owner of the property to correct the conditions. If the owner fails to correct the conditions, the Director may cause the corrections to be made, and is authorized to place a lien on the property for the expense of removal of the vegetation. Contact the CDF or your fire department for a complete list of requirements and exceptions.

EARTHQUAKE FAULT ZONE

Determination

NOT in an official Earthquake Fault Zone. There are no mapped active fault traces on the property. See the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault explanation section for additional information.

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 does not necessarily have a fault trace existing on the site. Earthquake Fault Zones are areas or bands delineated on both sides of known active earthquake faults. In some places, the zones are more than one-quarter of a mile wide. 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.

SEISMIC HAZARD MAPPING ACT ZONE

Determination

Not in an Official Seismic Hazard Zone. In an area of no state-level identified Liquefaction or Landslide Hazard. Other Seismic Hazards that may eventually be addressed on these maps have not yet been evaluated for Santa Clara County.

Discussion

Seismic Hazard Zone maps delineate areas subject to earthquake hazards. New development in a Seismic Hazard Zone is only permitted if it can be shown that mitigation makes the site acceptably safe. Maps are only available for limited areas now, but will eventually cover all of California. The hazards addressed are or will be: liquefaction, enhanced ground shaking, earthquake induced landslides, and various other ground failures. The first release of maps only addresses liquefaction and/or landslide zones.

Liquefaction Hazard Zones are areas where there is a potential for, or an historic occurrence of liquefaction. Liquefaction is a rare soil phenomenon that can occur when loose, water saturated, fine-grained sands, and silty sands that lie within 50 feet of the ground surface, are shaken in a significant earthquake. The soil temporarily becomes liquid-like and structures may settle unevenly.

Earthquake-Induced Landslide Hazard Zones are areas where there has been a recent landslide, or where the local slope, geological, geotechnical, and ground moisture conditions indicate a potential for landslides as a result of earthquake shaking.

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COUNTY AND CITY NATURAL HAZARD DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

The following natural hazard disclosures are provided to give local-level Seismic Safety information for the subject property. This information may be used by the local jurisdiction relative to making decisions regarding new development or additional construction. The agencies and jurisdictions who develop the official maps do not necessarily define or delineate hazards in the same way. A site can be *in* a hazard zone from one source and *not in* a hazard zone from another source.

Santa Clara County Geologic and Seismic Zone Determination

Based on the officially adopted county-level Seismic Safety Element natural hazard maps, the subject property is: **NOT in a zone of High Geologic Hazard. In an area of no county-level identified liquefaction, compressible soil, landslide, fault, or dike failure zone as shown on officially adopted Santa Clara County hazard zone maps.**

City of Mountain View Geologic and Seismic Zone Determination

Based on the officially adopted city-level Seismic Safety Element natural hazard maps, the subject property is: **Located in either an unincorporated area of the County or does not have officially adopted mapped information available to us at this time from which a geologic determination can be made.**

NOTE: If the site is in a locally mapped hazard zone or if information of concern exists in another source, the property may require a geologic study prior to any new or additional construction. The disclosures above are material facts and should prudently be disclosed to buyers in addition to the Statutory Natural Hazard Disclosures. Additional sources of information which are not officially adopted, may be available at the local jurisdiction that are not reported here.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY GEOLOGIC ZONES DISCUSSION

Santa Clara County has officially produced maps to delineate the following potential geologic and seismic hazards.

Landslide Hazard Zones include areas a high potential for earthquake-induced landslides. It does not necessarily mean that landslides exist on the property or that landsliding is imminent or probable in the area. It does mean that the designated area has a greater chance of landsliding than properties in flat-lying areas. The County has also included a United States Geological Survey Report and State of California Geologic Survey Earthquake-Induced Landslide Hazard Zones into the zone description. These include areas where there has been a recent landslide, or where local slope, geological, geotechnical, and ground moisture conditions indicate a potential for landslides as a result of earthquake shaking.

Fault Rupture Hazard Zones includes both "active" and "potentially active" fault zones as well as other faulting-related geologic features. Active faults are known to have experienced fault rupture in the last 11,000 years and are usually seismically active (produce earthquakes periodically). Potentially active faults are not seismically active, and it cannot be definitely proven that these faults have moved in last 11,000 years. Potentially active faults far outnumber active faults in Santa Clara County. Because potentially active faults are included in the zone description, and "fault Rupture Hazard Zone" is not necessarily equal to an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone which include active faults.

Liquefaction Hazard Zones includes areas the State of California Geological Survey has defined as areas where there is a potential for, or an historical occurrence of liquefaction. Liquefaction is a rare soil phenomenon that can occur when loose, water saturated, fine-grained sands and silty sands that lie within 50 feet of the ground surface, and are shaken in a significant earthquake. The soil temporarily becomes liquid-like and structures may settle unevenly. The County has also included zones of liquefaction susceptibility from a United States Geological Survey Report of soil deposits that may be prone to liquefaction.

Compressible Soils Zones include areas where there is a chance that the ground will settle locally during severe shaking due to the peaty-type soils in these area compressing. Risk of injury is relatively low in these areas as a result of settlement alone.

Dike Failure Flooding Zones include areas where there is a significant chance of flooding following a large earthquake if the perimeter dike systems of the bay fail.

CITY-LEVEL GEOLOGIC AND SEISMIC ZONES DISCUSSION

This disclosure report reviews the officially adopted geologic hazard maps in the Safety Element that each incorporated city in California is required to include in its General Plan. The city the subject property is located in has either not officially adopted hazard zonation maps in its General Plan at an appropriate scale to delineate where hazards may exist on a single parcel basis or will not make such maps available outside city offices. However, potential natural hazards may exist and be delineated on other sources used by the city in its Planning, Engineering, or Building Departments. Such potential sources are not reviewed in

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this report.

All parties should be aware that California is "earthquake country." Faults that may exist in this City or in neighboring regions could cause earthquake shaking or other fault related phenomena at the property. Other geologic hazards such as, but not limited to liquefaction (a type of soil settling that can occur when loose, water-saturated sediments are shaken significantly in an earthquake) may occur in certain valley floor areas and landslides are a possibility in any hillside area.

NOTE: County and city-level information sources are developed independently of each other and do not necessarily define or delineate hazards in the same way. A site can be *in* a geologic hazard zone according to the city and *not in* zone according to the county and vice versa. Cities and counties may use other information in addition to their General Plan sources to determine if hazards exist at a site or which sites may require geologic studies prior to new or additional construction. Such information could be a material fact to be disclosed in addition to General Plan information.

Additional natural hazards may exist and be delineated on other sources used by the City in its Planning, Engineering, or Building Departments. Such potential sources are not reviewed in this report. To investigate other sources of natural hazard information that may be available and used at the city level, contact the city Engineering, Planning or Building Departments.

• END OF LOCAL AREA DISCLOSURES AND DISCUSSIONS SECTION •



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MELLO-ROOS and SPECIAL ASSESSMENT DETERMINATION

Determination Based on data from an independent tax information service:

The subject property is **NOT WITHIN** a Mello-Roos Special Assessment District

No Mello-Roos Special Assessment Districts were determined to have been assessed for this property in the previous tax year.

0.00

The subject property is **NOT WITHIN** an assessment district pursuant to the Improvement Bond Act of 1915:

No 1915 Bond Act Special Assessment Districts were determined to have been assessed for this property in the previous tax year.

0.00

The facilities financed by this (these) Mello-Roos and/or Special Assessment(s) may not yet have all been constructed or acquired and it is possible that some may never be constructed or acquired. You should take this assessment and the benefits from the public facilities for which it pays into account in deciding whether to buy this property.

If the property is subject to a Mello-Roos and/or a "1915" Special Assessment District Lien, the Seller must make a good faith effort to provide the Buyer(s) with a "Notice of Special Tax" and/or a "Notice of Special Assessment" *as long as the notices are made available by the local agency* (Section 1102.6b of the Civil Code). Cities and Counties vary where this type of information may be made available. Contact the local Controller, Finance Department, Treasurer or Tax Assessor for more information regarding the availability of a Notice of Special Assessment.

Discussion

California laws allow "special taxes" and "special assessments" to be levied against a property in addition to ad valorem property taxes in order to help fund benefits such as streets, curbs, gutters and underground sewer and water infrastructure. The "Mello- Roos Community Facilities Act" and the "Improvement Bond Act of 1915" are two of these assessment laws, and assessments made under these laws carry a disclosure obligation as of January 1, 2002 (Section 1102.6b of the Civil Code). This notice is designed to help Sellers fulfill this disclosure obligation.

When either of these assessment laws is activated, an assessment lien is placed against each affected property and a special assessment appears on the property tax bill until the amortized debt is fully paid. An important feature of "Mello-Roos" and "1915 Bond Act" assessment districts is that the lien has a priority status. If the assessment tax is not paid on time, the home can be foreclosed upon and sold through an accelerated foreclosure process. Even though a "special" or "supplemental assessment" may appear on the property tax bill, it is not necessarily a "Mello-Roos" or "1915" bond assessment subject to a property lien or a specific disclosure requirement.

IMPORTANT: This information was obtained from an independent tax information service using their proprietary database. It is not a substitute for a title report, for special tax information that may be contained in a title report, or for title insurance. There is a limited number of properties that may be subject to Special Assessment that are not included in this tax database. If the seller has any additional information on Special Tax Assessment(s) that do not appear in this report, this must be disclosed to the buyer.

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FORMER MILITARY ORDNANCE SITE DISCLOSURE

Determination

The subject property is **NOT WITHIN** one mile of a Formerly Used Defense (FUD) site containing military ordnance.

RAC Scoring

A risk assessment procedure was developed by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) to prioritize the remedial actions at FUD sites. Each FUD site is given a Risk Assessment Code (RAC) score to describe the site status. The risk assessment is based on the best available information resulting from records searches, reports of Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) detachment actions, field observations, interviews, and measurements. The RAC is dependent on two factors: hazard severity and probability.

RAC 1 - Imminent Hazard

RAC 2 - Action required to mitigate hazard

RAC 3 - Action required to evaluate potential threat - Archives search and site investigation

RAC 4 - Action required to evaluate potential threat - Archives search

RAC 5 - No action required

Discussion

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. NOTE: most FUDS sites do not contain unexploded ordnance. California Civil Code 1102 requires disclosure of those sites containing unexploded ordnance. "Military ordnance" is any kind of munition, explosive device/material or chemical agent used in military weapons. Unexploded ordnance are munitions that did not detonate. Only those FUD sites that the 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 Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Act. Active military sites are NOT included on the FUDS list.

COMMERCIAL OR INDUSTRIAL ZONING DISCLOSURE

Determination

Based on publicly-available parcel zoning records only:

The property IS within one-mile of a property that is zoned for industrial or commercial use.

Discussion

The seller of residential 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.

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.

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AIRPORT INFLUENCE AREA DISCLOSURE

Determination

Based on certain mapped Airport Influence Areas determined by a County Airport Land Use Commission, the following determination can be made:

The property IS NOT IN an Airport Influence Area .

Discussion

An "airport influence area," also known as an "airport referral area," is the area in which current or future airport-related noise, over flight, safety, or airspace protection factors may significantly affect land uses or necessitate restrictions on those uses as determined by an airport land use commission.

JCP uses the current Airport Influence Area maps provided to us by County Airport Land Use Commissions. The inclusion of military and private airports varies by County and therefore, depending on the County, military and private airports may or may not be included in this disclosure.

AIRPORT NOISE DISCLOSURE

Determination

Based on 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, the following determination has been made:

The property IS NOT within a delineated 65 dB CNEL or greater aviation noise zone.

Discussion

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

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.

NOTE: The *Airport Noise Compatibility Planning Program* is voluntary. Not all airports have elected to participate. 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. JCP obtains updated maps once yearly. Purchasers should be aware that aviation noise levels can vary seasonally or change if airport usage changes after a map is published or after JCP receives the updated maps within the schedule set by JCP. JCP uses the most seasonally conservative noise exposures provided.

Federal funding may be available to help airports implement noise reduction programs. Such programs vary and might 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.

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

All parties acknowledge that the following disclosure is hereby incorporated into the Residential Purchase Agreement and Deposit Receipt for the subject property of this report:

Notice: The California Department of Justice, sheriff's departments, police departments serving jurisdictions of 200,000 or more and many other local law enforcement authorities maintain for public access a database of the locations of persons required to register pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) of Section 290.4 of the Penal Code. The database is updated on a quarterly basis and is a source of information about the presence of these individuals in any neighborhood. The Department of Justice also maintains a Sex Offender Identification line through which inquiries about individuals may be made. This is a "900" telephone service. Callers must have specific information about individuals they are checking. Information regarding neighborhoods is not available through the "900" telephone service.*

*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. Subsequent to the Internet access provided by this legislation the "900" telephone service has been disconnected. 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 Internet Help Line: (916) 227-4974 Mon-Fri 7:30AM – 4:30PM PST

California Department of Justice Megan's Law Email Address: meganslaw@doj.ca.gov

Local Information Locations For The Subject 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 your local law enforcement department to investigate availability.

According to current records your local law enforcement department phone number is 650-903-6350.

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

Santa Clara County Sheriff's Department	(408) 299-2211
San Jose Police Department	(408) 277-8900

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 your agreement with the DOJ's terms of use web page. When requesting access by phone or in person, you may be asked to provide personal identification information as well as to comply with local authority's information release requirements.

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MOLD ADVISORY

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 subject 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.

For molds to grow and reproduce, they need only a food source - any organic material, such as leaves, wood, paper, or dirt and moisture. Because molds grow by digesting the organic material, they gradually destroy whatever they grow on. Mold growth on surfaces can often be seen in the form of discoloration, frequently green, gray, brown, or black but also white and other colors.

As part of a buyer's physical inspection of the condition of a property, the buyer may consider engaging an appropriate and qualified professional to inspect and test for the presence of harmful molds and to advise the buyer of any potential risk and options available. This advisory is not a disclosure of whether harmful mold conditions exist at a property or not. JCP Geologists has not performed testing or inspections of any kind. Any use of this form is acknowledgement and acceptance that JCP 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) 540-2476.

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 *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 VI of that booklet, and includes references to sources for additional information.

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

RADON ADVISORY

For its Radon Advisory, JCP Geologists 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://eetd.lbl.gov/IEP/high-radon/USgm.htm>). Based on this recent assessment, JCP's 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

A "median", like an average, is a central value. 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. The only way to accurately assess long-term exposure to radon in a specific house is through long-term testing (sampling the indoor air for a year or more). The EPA recommends that all homes be tested for radon. Columbia University's "Radon Project" website offers help to homeowners in assessing the cost vs. benefit of testing a specific house for radon or modifying it for radon reduction (see <http://www.stat.columbia.edu/radon/>).

NOTE: JCP 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*.

The JCP Report™

Property Address: 1623 Bonita Av, Mountain View, Santa Clara County, CA APN: 193 16 061

Report Number: 2005032300243

Date: 3/23/2005

•• JCP SERVICES SECTION ••

Any use of this report is an acknowledgement of and an agreement to abide by the terms stated in this section. For the Natural Hazard Disclosures, JCP Geologists (JCP) examines only the following maps: (a) NFIP Flood Insurance Rate Maps, (b) California Office of Emergency Services Dam Failure Inundation maps, (c) AB 6. Real Estate: disclosure (CDF) maps, (d) Seismic Hazards Mapping Act maps, (e) geologic and seismic hazard maps adopted by the county as part of its General Plan's Safety Element, (f) geologic and seismic hazard maps adopted by the city as a part of its General Plan's Safety Element, (g) LOMR's or LOMA's (made available to us), for location of the above property as identified by the seller or seller's agent. JCP relies on these official sources for the information in this report and does not produce, maintain or verify the information. Our services include, where appropriate, use of the assessors rolls, cadastral-type maps, photographic enlargements of maps and various cartographic techniques to locate the site on the appropriate map. The determination is made as accurately as reasonably possible using these said maps. For purposes of defining property lines, the assessor's parcel number and parcel maps are used. Any errors in the assessor's rolls may affect the determination procedures.

Decisions by jurisdictions relative to required studies, reports, etc. may be made using the same information sources used in the disclosures in this report, as well as information in their files and/or local ordinances and procedures. The disclosure information in this report is not a substitute for a geologic or engineering study, nor can it be construed that a city or county will not require such studies. No visual examination of the subject site was performed nor was a study of any jurisdiction's files or other sources made to determine the existence of any hazard which may exist on the site. This report is for the purpose of certain map-based real estate transaction disclosures only and is not a substitute for the broker/agent property inspection.

Our determination for Mello-Roos Special Tax Assessments was made using a proprietary third-party database of Community Facilities Districts (CFD) that have issued bonds as the method to pay for facilities. Only CFD's which levied a tax against the subject property in the previous tax year are disclosed. CFD information may not be available if the property is in foreclosure for delinquent or non-payment of a Mello-Roos Assessment. JCP cannot be held responsible for not reporting these cases. The databases are deemed to be accurate based on information supplied by bond issuers. Under no circumstances will JCP Geologists be responsible for errors in the data supplied by bond issuers and suppliers of the tax databases. Information is updated on a yearly basis as soon as reasonably possible after updated information is released.

No study of the assessor's or jurisdiction's files was made to determine the presence of any other tax or assessment which may exist for the property. Other types of "special assessments" likely exist that are not Mello-Roos Assessments. This JCP report is for disclosure only and is not intended to provide any type of tax advice. JCP suggests that if any party to this transaction has any concerns or questions regarding Mello-Roos Community Facilities Districts, or 1915 Special Assessment Districts they contact an appropriate expert.

Military ordnance disclosures were provided using Department of Defense data sources that JCP neither produces nor maintains. JCP cannot accept liability for the accuracy of the information derived from these public data sources. No on-site inspection was performed.

JCP performs services for the real estate agent/broker and current owner. This report is for residential property only and is for the exclusive use of the contractual parties, their broker/agent(s), and the current owner's sale for which it is issued. Due to changes in tax districts, disclosure maps, laws and contractual parties, this report cannot be relied upon for other properties nor for future transactions of the subject property. All parties should be aware that the information is subject to change. JCP is not responsible for advising parties of any changes that may occur after the date of this report. As a courtesy, JCP will update this report at no cost during the single transaction process for which this report was issued, if requested. JCP shall not be liable to anyone who may claim any right through his/her relationship with the agent, except when acts or omissions are due to willful misconduct or negligence by JCP.

This JCP Report includes a statutory Natural Hazard Disclosure Statement as legislated in California Civil Code 1103. The delivery of this report is sufficient compliance for the legal exemption that states neither the seller nor any listing or selling agent will be liable for any error in this information as long as ordinary care is exercised in transmitting it and they have no personal knowledge of errors (Cal. Civ. Code 1103.4).

If any party to this transaction has concerns relative to the stability or condition of the property or if "red flags" are observed during any party's inspection, we suggest that a consultant be retained to study the site and render an opinion.

END OF REPORT

