

Kenneman Hills, (209) 386-9711.

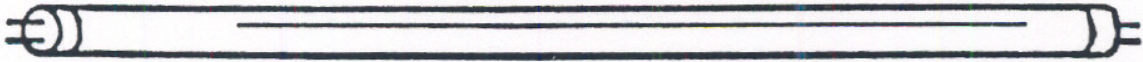
STORAGE AND TRANSPORTATION

Because spent fluorescent light tubes and HID lamps are hazardous wastes, they need to be properly labeled as such if stored on site. If storage is to be greater than 90 days, a Department permit or variance is required. Although use of a manifest and registered hauler is typically required for hazardous waste transportation, if a generator is transporting fluorescent tubes to an authorized fluorescent tube recycler they are only required to list the waste on a Bill of Lading and do not require a registered hauler. These conditions apply only to generators sending spent fluorescent tubes to an authorized recycler and not for spent tubes destined for land disposal. The tubes must be intact, not crushed, and preferably shipped in the containers in which the new lamps

came. The generator should contact the recycler for any further specific requirements. Shipment of spent HID lamps and PCB-containing ballasts to an authorized treatment, storage or disposal (TSD) facility requires manifesting and transporting by a registered hazardous waste hauler. Further questions regarding shipping can be directed to the Department's Transportation Unit at (916) 323-3219.

FUTURE DIRECTION

The Department plans to continue efforts to encourage recycling of lighting wastes within California. Future efforts will include increasing spent fluorescent tube recycling capacity as well as establishing HID lamp recycling facilities. If you have any questions or comments, please contact the Department at (916) 322-3670.



Fluorescent Tube Recyclers

Lighting Resources, Inc.
386 South Gordon Street
Pomona, CA 91766
(714) 622-0881
(800) 57CYCLE
Contact: John Chilcott

Mercury Recovery Services
2021 South Myrtle
Monrovia, CA 91016
(818) 301-1372
Contact: Bob Roberts

Mercury Technologies, Inc.
140 West Industrial Way
Benicia, CA 94510
(707) 745-5173
Contact: Paul Abernathy

State of California
Department of Toxic Substances Control
P.O. Box 806
Sacramento, CA 95812-0806

WHAT IS GROUNDWATER?

Groundwater is but one stage, or form, through which water passes in the earth's hydrologic cycle (see Figure 1). The hydrologic cycle is the continual movement of water over, in, and through the earth and its atmosphere as it changes from one form—solid, liquid, gas—to another.

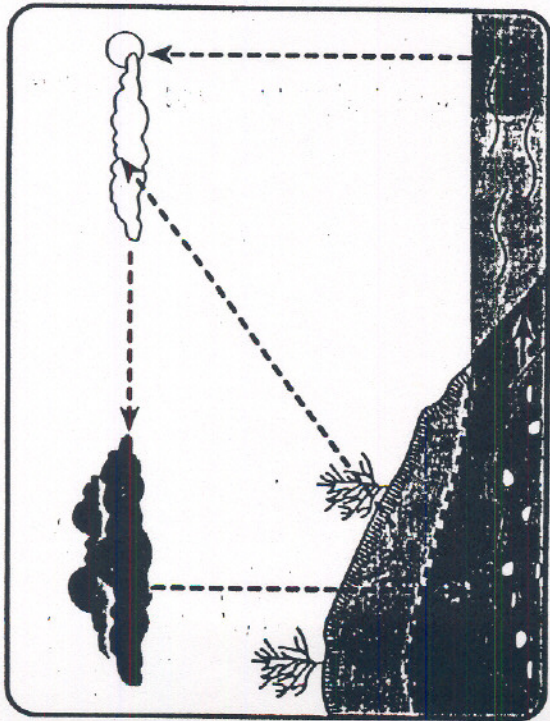


Figure 1. The Hydrological Cycle

The water you use today may have evaporated from an ocean, traveled through the atmosphere, fallen back to the earth's surface, gone underground, and from there moved to streams leading back to the seas.

Water is readily visible in many forms—clouds, rain, snow, fog, lakes, streams, oceans, polar ice caps—but as groundwater, it is, by definition, out of sight. Our understanding of groundwater and its role in the hydrologic cycle has been hindered by the difficulty of observing and measuring the properties and extent of groundwater.

Long-standing misconceptions about groundwater's origin, occurrence, and move-

ment have by no means prevented people from using it. Groundwater supplies have been tapped for thousands of years, but only recently have we started to understand their characteristics and to manage them.

Much remains to be discovered about groundwater, but wider public awareness of its nature and properties is an important first step.

Water Underground

When water falls to earth as rain or snow, most of it seeps into the ground. It first passes through the unsaturated zone, where soil pores are filled partly with air and partly with water. Plant roots, bacteria, fungi, insects, and burrowing animals are found in the unsaturated zone.

The water flows downward through the unsaturated zone into the saturated zone, where all pores are filled with water. The upper boundary of the saturated zone is called the water table (see Figure 2).

The water table rises when water enters the saturated zone; the water table falls when water is discharged from the saturated zone naturally (e.g., springs, lakes, or rivers) or by pumping. Water in the saturated zone is commonly referred to as groundwater.

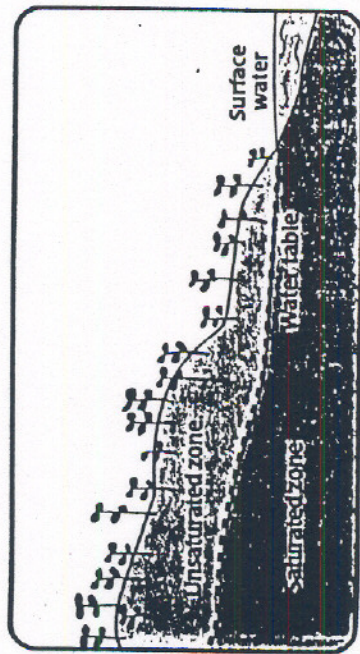


Figure 2. Underground Water Zones

Recharge

The process by which water—from rainfall, snowmelt, and other sources—flows into a waterbearing geologic formation (aquifer) is known as recharge.

Recharge of the saturated zone occurs when water seeps down through the unsaturated zone. The unsaturated zone is important to the groundwater underlying it because many impurities are removed as water moves through this zone.

Both the quantity and quality of groundwater can be affected by the condition of the unsaturated zone in a recharge area.

SEPTIC TANK SYSTEMS

Septic tank systems are the largest of all contributors of wastewater to the ground and are among the most frequently reported sources of groundwater contamination in the United States (see Figure 3).

Wastewater from septic tank systems may include many types of contaminants such as nitrates, harmful bacteria, and viruses. Chemical substances commonly used by homeowners such as pesticides, paints, varnishes, and thinners can also end up in the groundwater.

Chemical contamination is especially dangerous since it may be permanent. Some chemicals, even in small amounts, are almost impossible to remove from the groundwater once they reach the saturated zone.

Evidence indicates that bacteria and viruses generally are removed in the unsaturated zone. However, in fractured rock where groundwater flow rates can be high, these bacteria and viruses may be transported very rapidly and could contaminate nearby drinking water supplies.

It is critical that a well casing is sealed and is separated the required distance from the septic tank system's absorption field area. This will keep the contaminated water from seeping into and mixing with your drinking water.

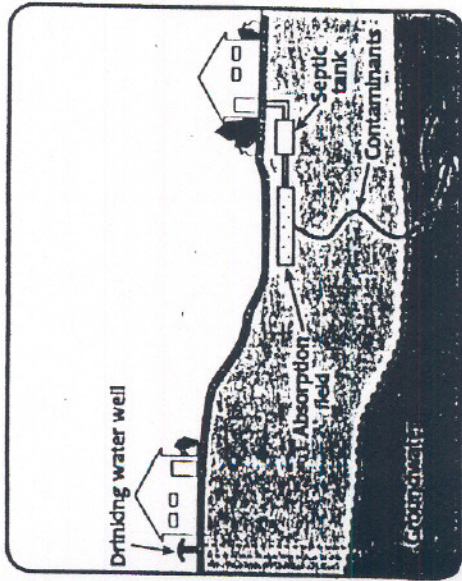


Figure 3. Septic Tank System Drainage

Distances and Dimensions

A septic tank system must be located a certain distance away from wells, streams, lakes, and houses. Figure 4 shows an example of a typical layout of an onsite wastewater disposal system. In addition to spacing, minimum dimensions have been established for absorption field trenches, and the distance between the trenches is specified in local regulations.

In order to maintain aerobic digestion processes and effectively remove microorganisms, the absorption field must be separated from groundwater. This is known as the separation distance.

Water use in rural houses can be predicted from the house plan, depending on the number of bedrooms, water using appliances, and potential additions.

Although the actual number of residents determines water use in a house, the house plan suggests the potential number of residents and wastewater flow, which varies from a minimum of 500 gallons per day to 1,000 gallons or more. This flow estimate, plus the soil permeability estimate (i.e., how easily water moves through the soil), is used to determine the absorption field area needed for your house. Installing a sufficient absorption field will help your septic tank system function longer.

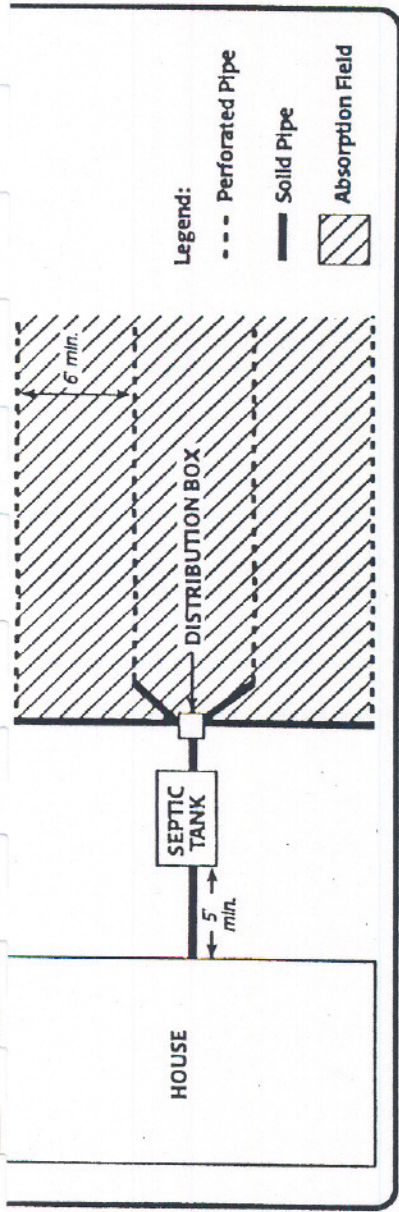


Figure 4. Example Layout of a Septic Tank System.

How to tell if contaminants are reaching the water

Look for these symptoms to determine if waste from your septic tank system is reaching surface water:

Excessive weed or algae growth in the water near your shore. Nutrients leaking from septic tank systems could be a major cause of this type of growth.

Unpleasant odors, soggy soil, or liquid waste flow over the land surface. These symptoms often indicate failure of the system and the need for repairing, expanding, or replacing the absorption field.

Health department test results indicate the presence of biological contamination. These tests may show the presence of harmful bacteria in the water. Although wastes from septic tanks are not the only source of these contaminants, they are likely suspects.

Indicator dye put into your septic tank reaches nearby ditches, streams, or lakes. Special dyes are available from your local health department that may help find the problems that otherwise are difficult to notice. This method can help verify the other symptoms listed above.

EW-0079-2986 (1)

How to prevent problems

- Regularly inspect, pump, and maintain your septic tank system.
- Conserve water in your home.
- Redirect surface water flow away from your absorption field.
- Do not drive vehicles or heavy equipment over the absorption field.
- Plant a greenbelt (grassy strip or small, short-rooted vegetation) between your absorption field and the shoreline.
- Keep chemicals and other hazardous wastes out of the septic tank system.

Ventura County
Environmental Health Division
800 South Victoria Avenue
Ventura, CA 93009-1730

805/654-2813

Reprinted with the permission of the National Small Flows Clearinghouse at West Virginia University,
P. O. Box 6064, Morgantown, WV 26508-6064

Mold is caused when microscopic, air-borne spores land on moist surfaces and spread rapidly. Molds can have useful purposes. Life-saving penicillin is derived from mold. Many foods, such as blue cheese, require mold as part of the manufacturing process. And as owners of compost piles know, mold plays an important role in the cycle of nature, helping to break down organic materials.

But the mold that a growing number of builders and homeowners are encountering poses significant problems. Unchecked mold growth on interior wood, wallboard, paper and carpet has been blamed for serious illnesses. It can be exceedingly difficult to eradicate, and has even rendered some buildings uninhabitable.

This mold has the same root causes as food mold. Tiny spores—less than 4 microns in size—land on damp spots when excessive moisture or water accumulates indoors. These spores then begin digesting whatever they are growing on in order to survive and spread.

According to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, there is no practical way to eliminate all mold and mold spores in the indoor environment. But mold can be controlled by controlling moisture.

It takes a concerted effort to maintain a mold-resistant building. Builders and contractors must carefully construct buildings in accordance with approved plans and follow good construction practices in assembling the building components. Building owners and tenants must be observant and take immediate steps to maintain existing buildings and their systems to prevent moisture from accumulating.

General Tips for Preventing Mold

Here are some commonsense precautions that builders, homeowners, and/or building owners can follow to avoid mold and ensure health and safety when building or maintaining a structure.

- ▶ Fix leaky plumbing and leaks in the building envelope as soon as possible.
- ▶ Watch for condensation and wet spots.
- ▶ Fix sources of moisture problems as soon as possible.

- ▶ Prevent moisture caused by condensation by increasing surface temperature or reducing the moisture level in air (humidity).
- ▶ Insulate or increase air circulation to increase surface temperature.
- ▶ Increase ventilation (if outside air is cold and dry), or dehumidify (if outdoor air is warm and humid) to reduce the moisture level in air, repair leaks, etc.
- ▶ Keep heating, ventilation and air-conditioning drip pans clean, flowing properly and unobstructed.
- ▶ Vent moisture-generating appliances, such as dryers, to the outside where possible.
- ▶ Maintain low indoor humidity, below 60 percent relative humidity (RH), ideally 30 to 50 percent, if possible.
- ▶ Adhere to a regular schedule of building/HVAC inspections and maintenance.
- ▶ Provide drainage outside foundation walls, and slope the ground away from the foundation to speed drying after rainfalls.

What the Codes Say

The ICC *International Codes*™ are the minimum requirements necessary to ensure safety. According to these codes, builders and owners must fight the problem of mold with a three-fold approach.

1. There must be proper ventilation of all interior habitable and occupiable areas along with specific concealed spaces.

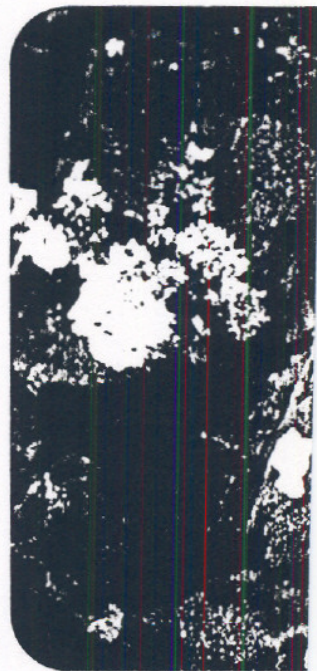
- ▶ See Section 1203 of the *International Building Code*®, Section R303 of the *International Residential Code*®, and Chapter 4 of the *International Mechanical Code*®.

2. The exterior envelope of all buildings must be provided with vapor retarders, water-resistant barriers and the necessary flashing.

- ▶ See Chapter 14 of the *International Building Code* and Section R703 of the *International Residential Code*.

3. The maintenance of existing buildings and structures is of the utmost importance. This includes not only the exterior of the structure but also its plumbing and mechanical systems.

- ▶ See Sections 304, 403 and 504 of the *International Property Maintenance Code*®.



If You Have To Remove Mold: Guidelines for Remediation

Mold can generally be removed from nonporous (hard) surfaces by wiping or scrubbing with water or a combination of water and detergent. The use of a biocide, such as chlorine bleach, is not recommended as a routine practice during mold cleanup. Remember, biocides are toxic to humans, as well as to mold, and you should read and follow label precautions. Never mix chlorine bleach solution with cleaning solutions or detergents that contain ammonia because toxic fumes could be produced.

When a mold problem is discovered, it is important to protect the health of everyone involved—tenants, contractors and work crews. These guidelines will help, even if you have little or no experience with mold remediation.

Refer to these guidelines when evaluating an in-house remediation plan or a remediation plan submitted by an outside contractor. Contractors and other professionals who respond to mold and moisture situations in commercial buildings and schools will also find these guidelines essential.

Investigate and evaluate moisture and mold problems.

- ▶ Assess the size of the moldy area (square feet).
 - ▶ Consider the possibility of hidden mold.
 - ▶ Clean up small mold problems and fix moisture problems before they become large problems.
 - ▶ Select a remediation manager for medium- or large-sized mold problems.
 - ▶ Investigate areas associated with occupant complaints.
 - ▶ Identify sources or causes of water or moisture problems.
- ▶ Note type of water-damaged materials (wallboard, carpet).
 - ▶ Check inside air ducts and air-handling unit.
 - ▶ Throughout process, consult qualified professional if necessary or desired.

Communicate with building occupants at all stages of process, as appropriate.

- ▶ Designate a contact person for questions and comments about medium- or large-scale remediation as needed.

Develop a remediation plan.

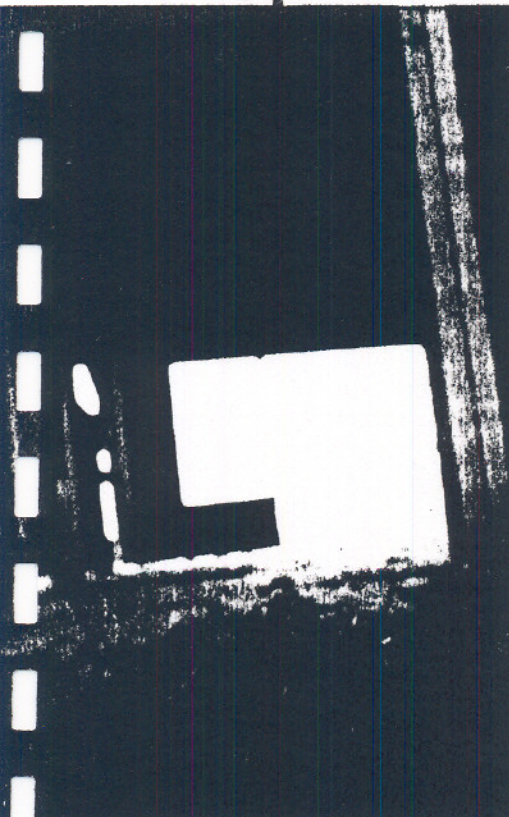
- ▶ Adapt or modify remediation guidelines to fit your situation; use professional judgment.
- ▶ Select cleanup methods for moldy items.
- ▶ Select personal protection equipment to protect remediators.
- ▶ Select containment equipment to protect building occupants.
- ▶ Select experienced remediation personnel.
- ▶ Address the moisture problem at its source. Implement repair and/or maintenance plan.
- ▶ Dry wet, nonmoldy materials within 48 hours to prevent mold growth.
- ▶ Clean and dry moldy materials.
- ▶ Discard moldy porous items that cannot be cleaned.

During Cleanup Efforts: Reducing Your Exposure to Mold

During any mold cleanup process, mold spores will be released into the air. For protection during the cleanup operation:

- ▶ Use a HEPA filter respirator to reduce the number of mold spores you breathe in.
- ▶ Wear protective clothing that can be discarded.
- ▶ Wear rubber gloves.
- ▶ Work for a short while and then take breaks in the fresh air.
- ▶ Work with windows open and keep them open after cleanup.
- ▶ Turn off heat and air conditioning to prevent spores from being spread to other areas of the house.
- ▶ If there is an air return vent in the room, cover it tightly.
- ▶ Place a fan in a window to blow air out of the affected room.
- ▶ Double-bag all cleanup materials before removal from contaminated area.

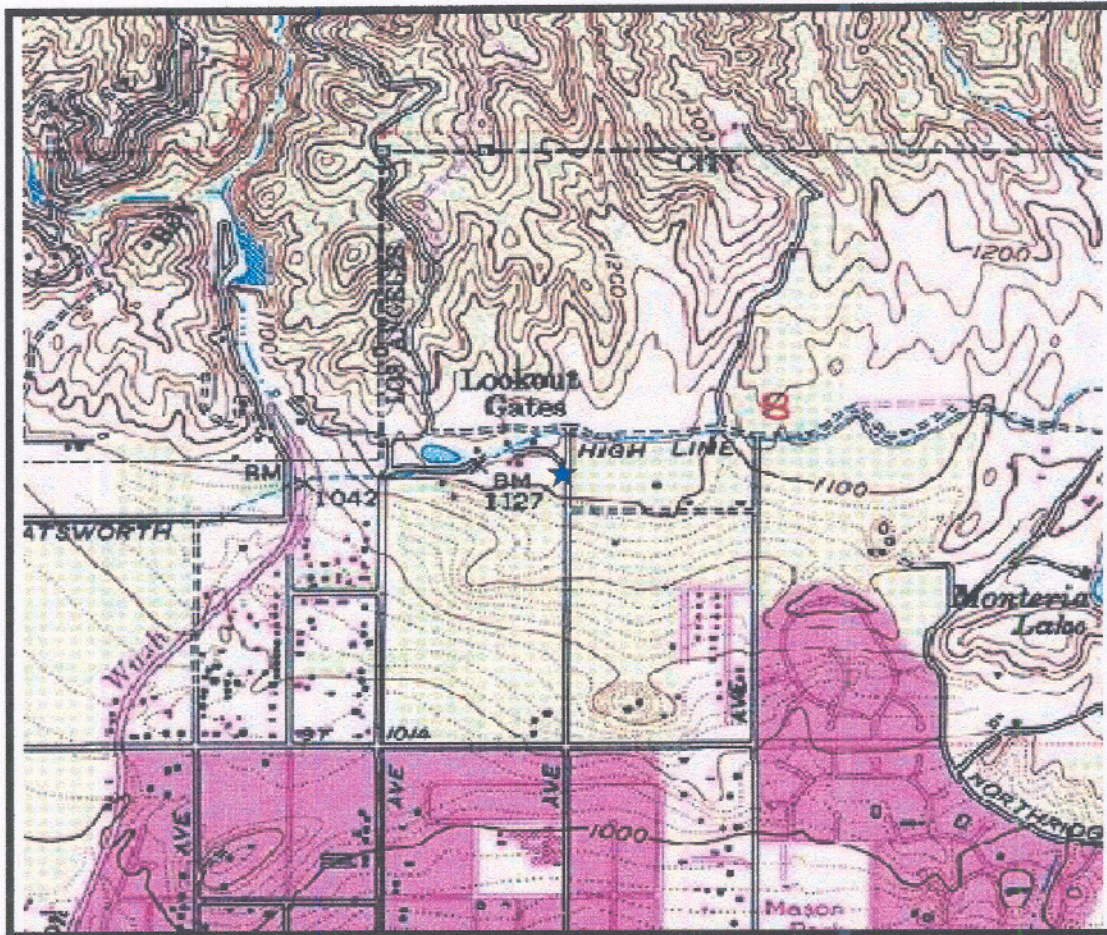
If you use outside contractors or professionals, make sure they have experience cleaning up mold, check their references and have them follow the recommendations presented in this brochure.



E R S REPORT

Rec-Check✓

The New Standard for ASTM Radius Searches
(One Mile Environmental Records Search, Exceeds ASTM 1527/1528)



Prepared by:

ERS – Environmental Record Search Inc.

(800) 377-2430

Site Location:

11023 Lurline Ave

Chatsworth, CA 91311

(N 34-16-15, W 118-35-3) NAD83

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INFORMATION ON THE REQUESTED LOCATION

Site Address:	11023 Lurline Ave Chatsworth, CA 91311
Client Project Number:	31416662
Coordinates:	N 34-16-15, W 118-35-3 (NAD 83)
ERS Project Number:	31416662
Subject Site Listed on the following lists:	Not Listed
Subject Site Listed as Map ID#:	N/A
USGS 7.5 Minute Quad Map:	Oat Mountain
Township, Section and Range:	Township: 02N Range: 16W Section: 08 Baseline: San Bernardino
Flood Zone: (FEMA Q3 Digital Data)	Panel: 0601370010C Zone X - Areas of minimal flooding (outside the 100-year floodplain)
Fire Insurance Map Coverage:	No

Soil Type: (USGS STATSGO Data)	
ALO 9% to 15% slopes, 1% of total	BOLSA 0% to 2% slopes, 2% of total
CHINO 0% to 2% slopes, 1% of total	CROPLEY 2% to 5% slopes, 1% of total
DELHI 0% to 2% slopes, 1% of total	DIABLO 5% to 9% slopes, 1% of total
ELDER 0% to 2% slopes, 1% of total	GREENFIELD 0% to 2% slopes, 3% of total
GREENFIELD 2% to 5% slopes, 2% of total	HANFORD 2% to 5% slopes, 1% of total
MADERA 0% to 2% slopes, 1% of total	MYFORD 2% to 9% slopes, 6% of total
PLACENTIA 0% to 2% slopes, 2% of total	RAMONA 0% to 2% slopes, 6% of total
RAMONA 2% to 9% slopes, 8% of total	RAMONA 2% to 9% slopes, 5% of total
RIVERWASH 0% to 2% slopes, 1% of total	TUJUNGA 0% to 2% slopes, 1% of total
YORBA 9% to 15% slopes, 3% of total	URBAN LAND 0% to 9% slopes, 42% of total
ZAMORA 0% to 2% slopes, 11% of total	

ERS In-House Aerial Photos or Historical Topo Maps	
1994 Aerial File:FSXL3124 Rank: 4	1903 USGS Map File:30D03XX_XQD Rank: 3
1948 USGS Map File:30D0348_XQD Rank: 3	1924 USGS Map File:30D0324_XQD Rank: 3
1941 USGS Map File:30D41XX_XQD Rank: 3	1949 Aerial File:7D49175085 Rank: 2
1949 Aerial File:7D49175086 Rank: 1	1980 Aerial File:15D806ED003 Rank: 3
1980 Aerial File:15D806ED004 Rank: 4	1980 Aerial File:15D806ED005 Rank: 2
1967 Aerial File:10D67175003 Rank: 4	

KEY TO AERIAL RANK OR HISTORICAL TOPO MAPS

Rank:	Description:
4	The subject site located near center of Aerial or Topographical map.
3	The subject site located towards edge of Aerial or Topographical map.
2	The subject site is likely covered and located near outer edge of Aerial or Topographical map.
1	The subject site is likely covered and located near outer corner of Aerial or Topographical map.

Radon
For County: 0.5% of homes predicted to be over 4 Pico Curies/Liter
For zip code 91311
Number of tests per zip code: 120
Number of tests where radon is > 4 pCi/L: 23
Percentage of test where radon is > 4 pCi/L: 19.17%

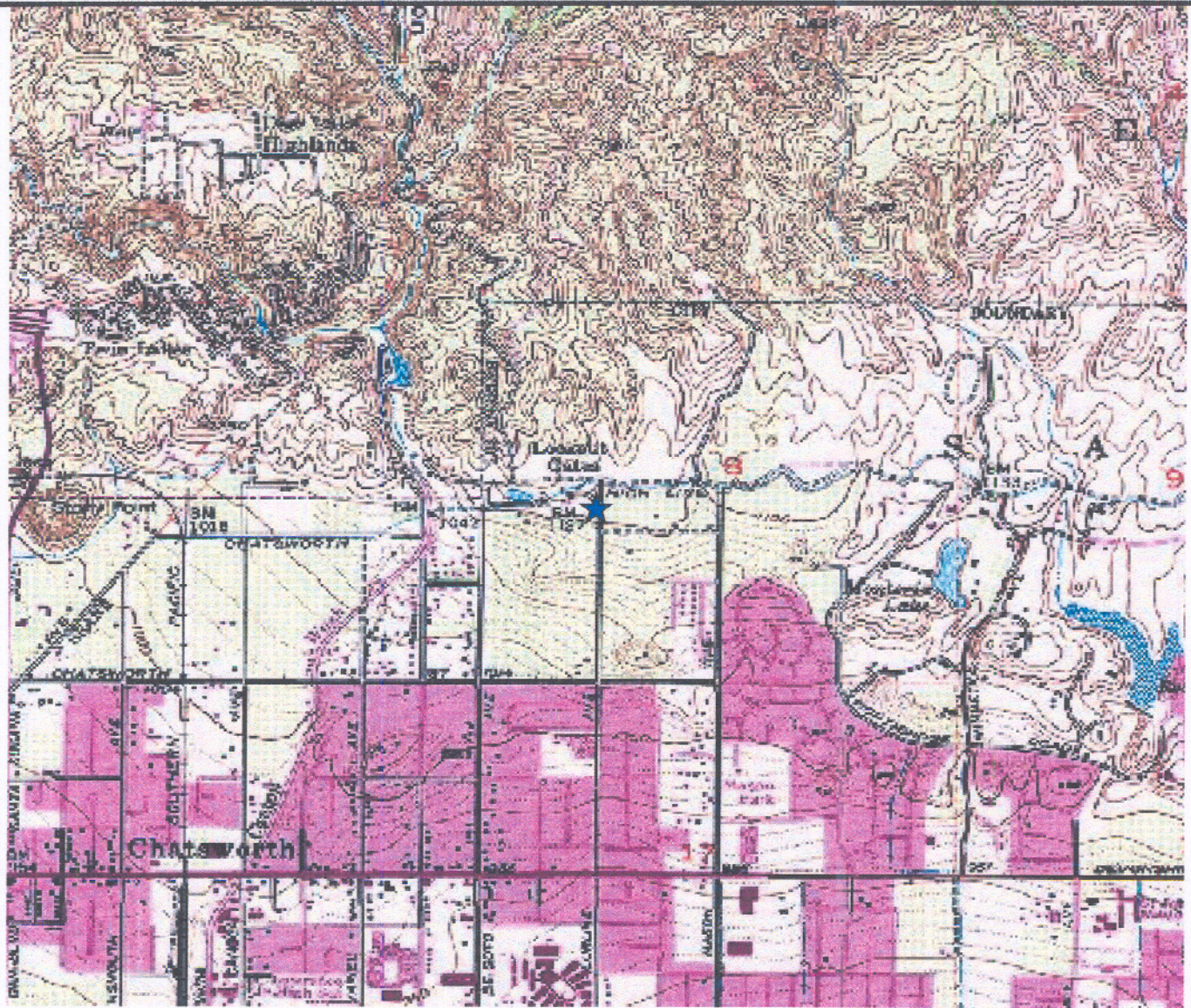
HIGH RISK* SITES FOUND IN REQUESTED SEARCH RADIUS

LIST SEARCHED	DISTANCE SEARCHED (IN MILES)	SITES FOUND
SLIC-Open	0.5	0
LUST-Open	0.5	0
CalSites-VCP	0.5	0
CalSites	1	0
CERCLIS	0.5	0
NPL	1	0

* For the purposes of this report, "high risk" sites are those that have known contamination and have not received a "case closed" or "no further action" status from the agency that maintains the records.

LISTED SITE SUMMARY

LIST SEARCHED	DISTANCE SEARCHED	0.125	0.25	0.5	1.0	TOTAL
NPL	1	0	0	0	0	0
CERCLIS	0.5	0	0	0	-	0
CalSites	1	0	0	0	0	0
CalSites-VCP	0.5	0	0	0	-	0
LUST-Open	0.5	0	0	0	-	0
SLIC-Open	0.5	0	0	0	-	0
RCRA-COR	1	0	0	0	0	0
RCRA-TSD	0.5	0	0	0	-	0
SWIS	0.5	0	0	0	-	0
CalSites-NFE	0.5	0	0	0	-	0
CalSites-REF	0.5	0	0	0	-	0
CalSites-SCH	0.5	0	0	0	-	0
ERNS	0.125	0	-	-	-	0
SLIC-Closed	0.5	0	0	0	-	0
RCRA	0.125	0	-	-	-	0
CERCLIS-Archived	0.125	0	-	-	-	0
CalSites-NFA	0.5	0	0	0	-	0
LUST-Closed	0.5	0	0	0	-	0
UST	0.125	0	-	-	-	0



SITE LOCATION TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

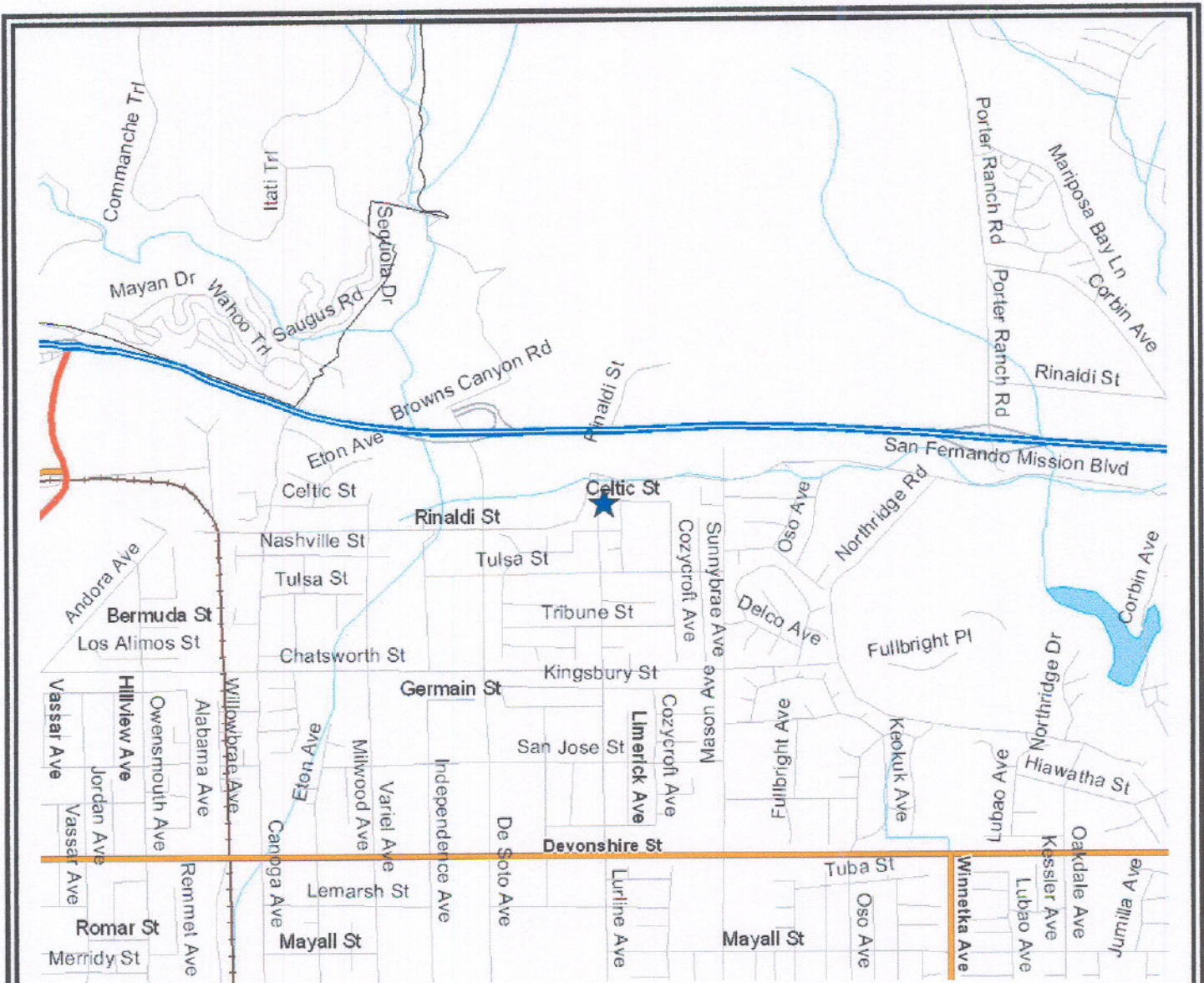
U.S. Geological Survey. Oat Mountain Quadrangle, California
 7.5 Minute Series, Approximate Scale: 1: 24000



NEICO

11023 Lurline Ave
 Chatsworth, CA 91311

FIGURE: 1
 JOB: 31416662
 DATE: 8/3/2004



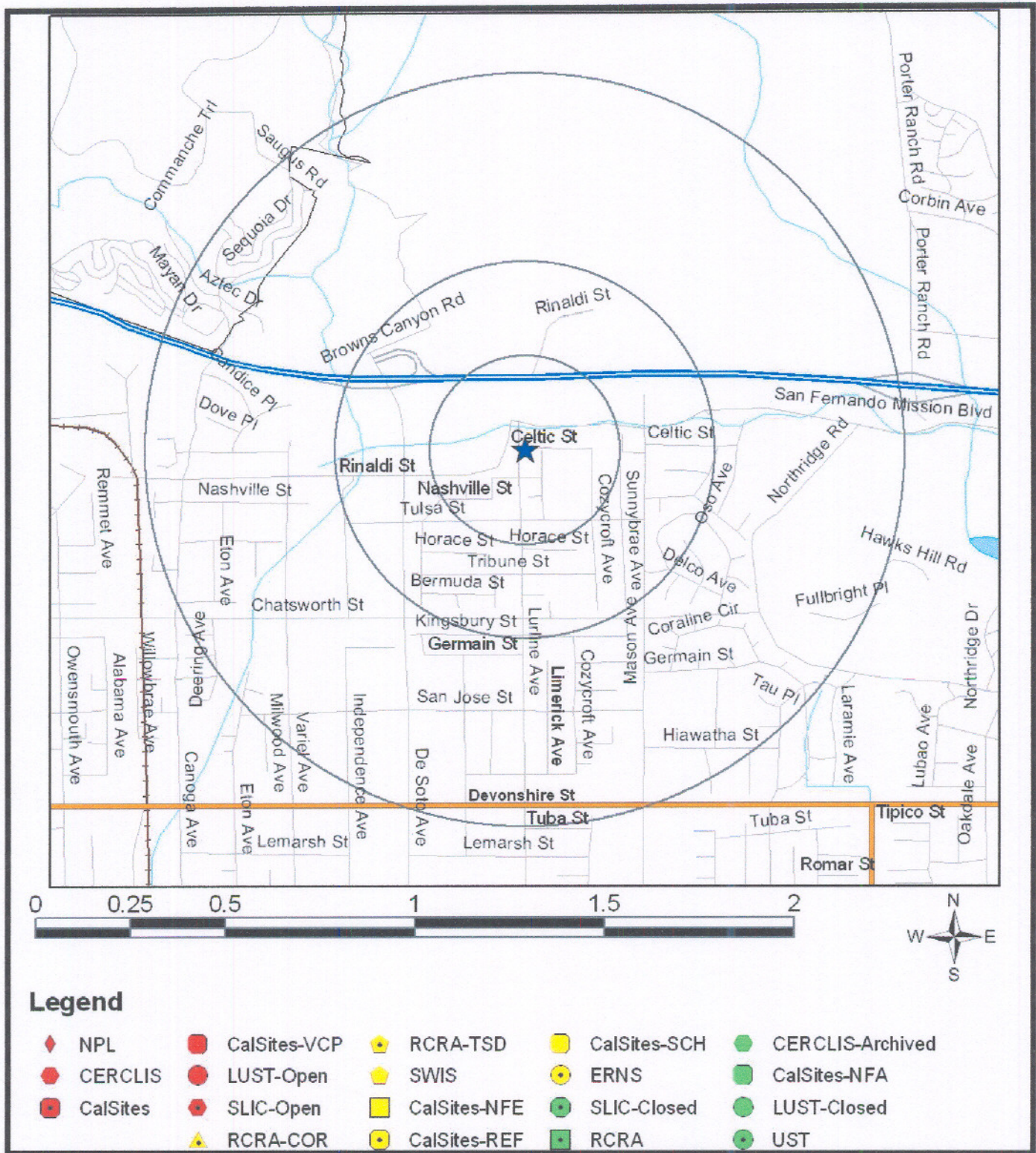
SITE LOCATION STREET MAP

Approximate Scale: 1: 24000



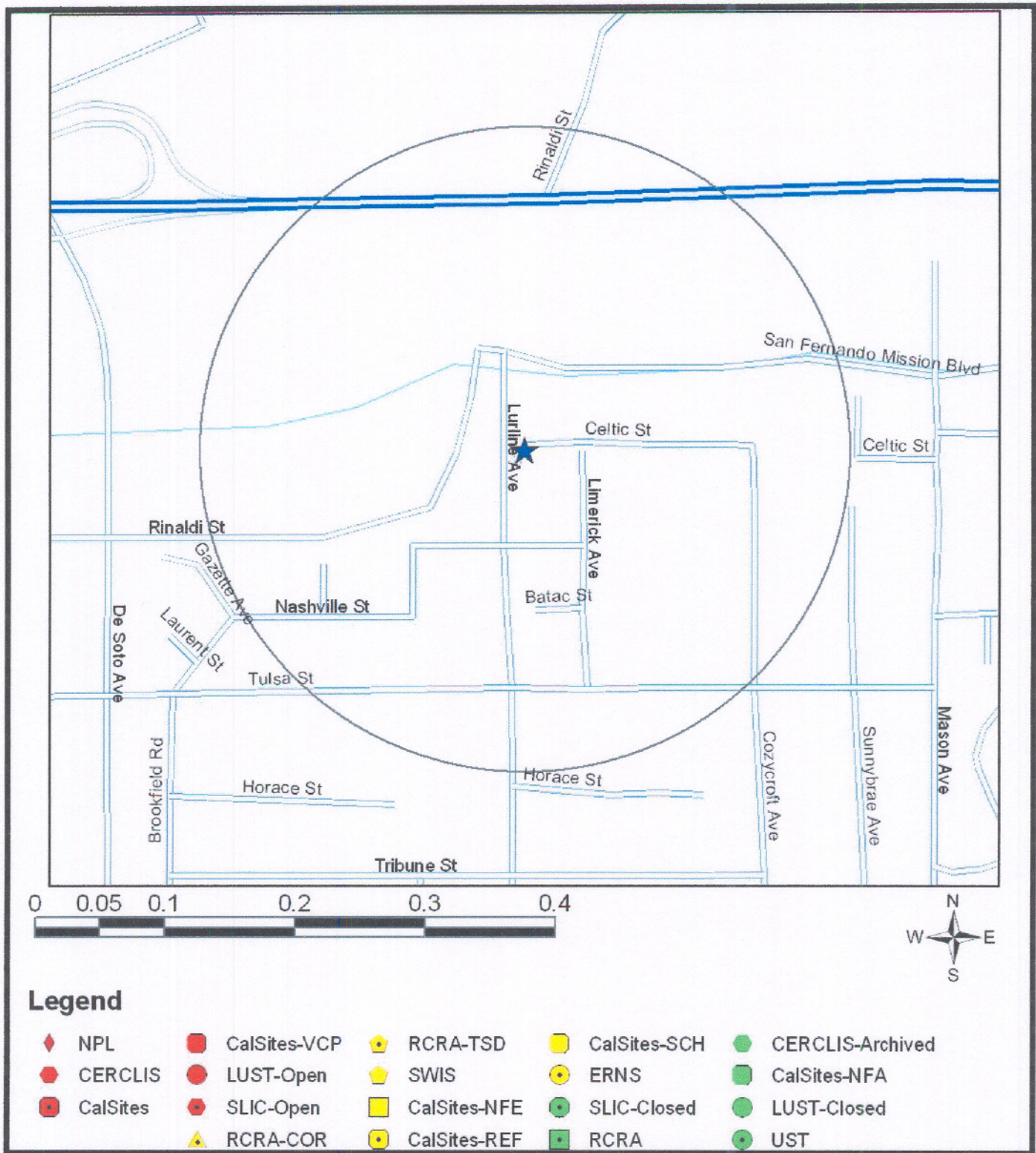
<p>NEICO</p>	<p>11023 Lurline Ave Chatsworth, CA 91311</p>	<p>FIGURE: 2 JOB: 31416662 DATE: 8/3/2004</p>
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1-MILE RADIUS STREET MAP W/SITES



All plotted sites represent approximate locations based on geographic information provided by the respective agency. Actual locations may vary due to numerous reasons such as: the size of the property, accuracy of the provided location, accuracy of the software used to determine the location, etc. Sites are shown in three colors to give a visual indication of the potential risk of the listed site based on the type of list and the current status of the site. Sites shown in RED are locations with known contamination that have not received a "case closed" or "no further action" status. Sites shown in YELLOW have been listed by the respective agency, but do not always represent an environmental risk. The detailed status information and description of the list should be reviewed for further information. Sites shown in GREEN are sites that have active permits or have had contamination in the past but have received a "case closed" or "no further action" status and therefore do not likely present an environmental risk.

1/4-MILE RADIUS STREET MAP W/SITES



All plotted sites represent approximate locations based on geographic information provided by the respective agency. Actual locations may vary due to numerous reasons such as: the size of the property, accuracy of the provided location, accuracy of the software used to determine the location, etc. Sites are shown in three colors to give a visual indication of the potential risk of the listed site based on the type of list and the current status of the site. Sites shown in RED are locations with known contamination that have not received a "case closed" or "no further action" status. Sites shown in YELLOW have been listed by the respective agency, but do not always represent an environmental risk. The detailed status information and description of the list should be reviewed for further information. Sites shown in GREEN are sites that have active permits or have had contamination in the past but have received a "case closed" or "no further action" status and therefore do not likely present an environmental risk.