COMMERCIAL PROPERTY EARTHQUAKE WEAKNESS DISCLOSURE REPORT

Refer to Section 8893 *et seq.*, California Government Code and Section 10147, Business and Professions Code

Owner's Name	Assessor's Parcel No.
Street Address	Year Built
City and County	Zip Code

Answer these questions to the best of your knowledge. If you do not have actual knowledge as to whether the weakness exists or not, answer "Don't Know." If you know that a weakness exists or has been corrected, or the building has been seismically retrofitted, explain on a separate sheet. If your property does not have the feature, answer "Doesn't Apply." The page numbers in the right-hand column indicate where in this guide you can find information on each of these features.

		Yes	No	Don't Know	Doesn't Apply	See Page
1.	If the building has precast (tiltup) concrete or reinforced masonry walls with wood-frame floors or roof, are the exterior walls adequately anchored to the floors and the roof in accordance with Sections 2310, 2336, and 2337 of the 1991 Uniform Building Code?	☐	☐	☐	☐	6
2.	If the exterior walls, or part of them, are made of unreinforced masonry, have they been strengthened?	☐	☐	☐	☐	8
3.	If the building has unreinforced masonry bearing walls and is located in Seismic Zone 4, has it been posted as potentially unsafe?	☐	☐	☐	☐	9
4.	If the building has concrete columns, were they adequately reinforced to resist earthquakes or have they been strengthened?	☐	☐	☐	☐	10

☐ Separate pages describing earthquake weaknesses or seismic retrofit work done to this building are attached.

As Seller of the property described herein, I have answered the questions above to the best of my knowledge. Other earthquake concerns may be present but are not disclosed.

EXECUTED BY

(Seller) (Seller) Date

I acknowledge receipt of this form, completed and signed by the Seller. I understand that if the Seller has answered "No" to one or more questions, or if Seller has indicated a lack of knowledge, or if the building was constructed prior to 1975, there may be one or more earthquake weaknesses in this building.

(Buyer) (Buyer) Date

This earthquake weakness disclosure report is made in addition to other real estate transfer disclosures.

Keep your copy of this form for future reference.

ALQUIST—PRIOLO EARTHQUAKE FAULT ZONING ACT

The Alquist–Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act was passed in 1972 to mitigate the hazard of surface faulting to structures for human occupancy. This state law was a direct result of the 1971 San Fernando earthquake, which was associated with extensive fault ruptures that damaged numerous homes, commercial buildings and other structures. Surface rupture is the most easily avoided seismic hazard.

What is the Alquist–Priolo Act?

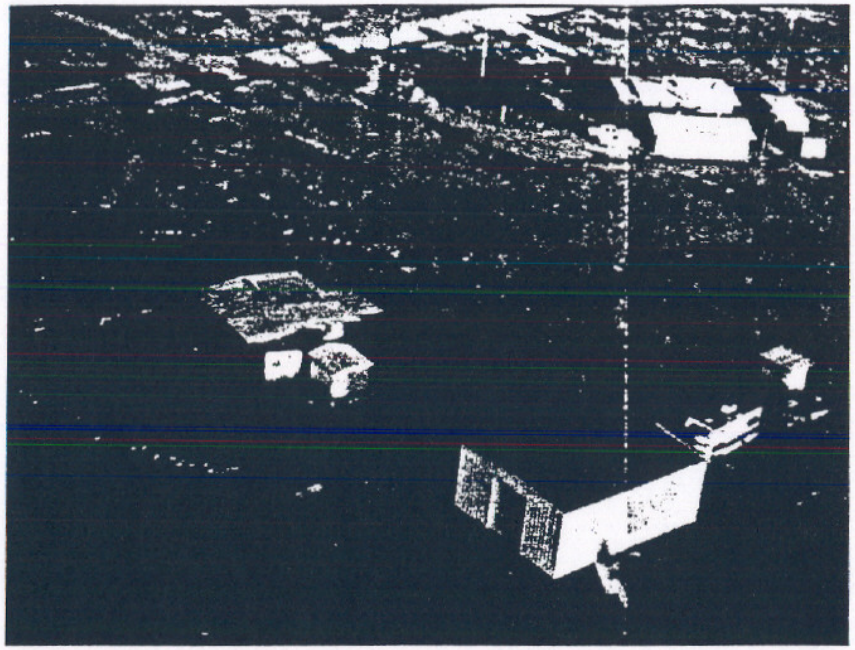
The Alquist–Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act's main purpose is to prevent the construction of buildings used for human occupancy on the surface trace of active faults. The Act only addresses the hazard of surface fault rupture and is not directed toward other earthquake hazards. The Seismic Hazards Mapping Act, passed in 1990, addresses non-surface fault rupture earthquake hazards, including liquefaction and seismically induced landslides. For further information on Seismic Hazards maps and the Seismic Hazards Mapping Act refer to the DMG website: www.consrv.ca.gov/dmg/shezp/index.htm

How does the law work?

The law requires the State Geologist to establish regulatory zones (known as Earthquake Fault Zones*) around the surface traces of active faults and issue appropriate official Earthquake Fault Zones maps. The maps are distributed to all affected cities, counties and state agencies for their use in planning and controlling new or renewed construction. Local agencies must regulate most development projects within the zones. Projects include all land divisions and most structures for human occupancy. Single family wood-frame and steel-frame dwellings up to two stories not part of a development of four units or more are exempt. However, local agencies can be more restrictive than state law requires.

Before a project can be permitted, cities and counties require a geologic investigation to demonstrate a proposed building will not be constructed across active faults. An evaluation and written report of a specific site must be prepared by a registered geologist. If an active fault is found, a structure for human occupancy cannot be placed over the trace of an active fault and must be set back from the fault (generally 50 feet).

* Earthquake Fault Zones were called Special Studies Zones prior to January 1, 1994.



A surface fault rupture created during the June 28, 1992 Landers earthquake damaged a house in San Bernardino County. Ground displacements measured about 3 feet vertically (note scarp) and horizontally. *Photo by W.A. Bryant.*

What is an Earthquake Fault Zone?

Earthquake Fault Zones (EFZs) are regulatory zones around active faults. The zones are defined by turning points connected by straight lines. Most of the turning points are identified by roads, drainages, and other features on the ground. EFZs are plotted on topographic maps at a scale of 1 inch equals 2,000 feet. The zones vary in width, but average about one-quarter mile wide.

What is a fault?

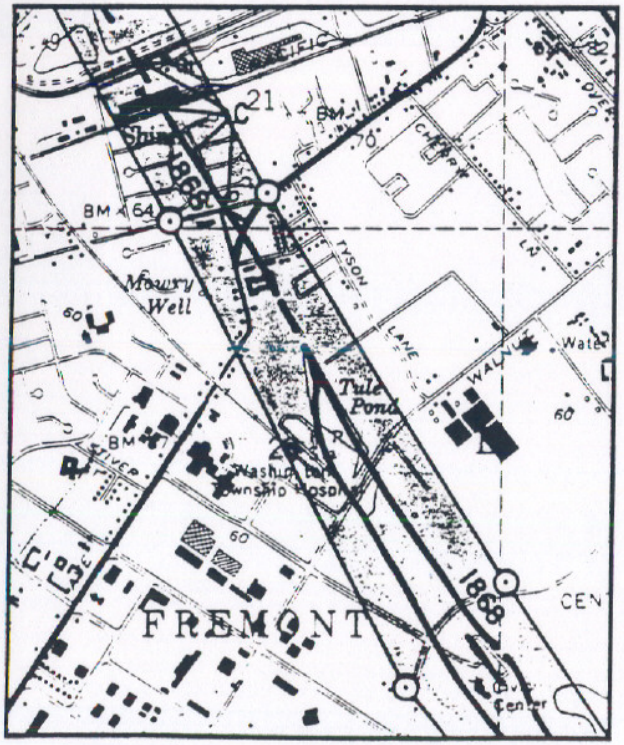
A fault is a fracture in the crust of the earth along which rocks on one side have moved relative to those on the other side. Most faults are a result of repeated displacements. A fault trace is the line on the earth's surface defining the fault. For the purposes of the Act, an active fault is one that has ruptured in the last 11,000 years.

What is "surface rupture" in an earthquake?

Surface rupture occurs when movement on a fault deep within the earth breaks through to the surface. Surface ruptures associated with the 1992 Landers earthquake, in San Bernardino County, extended for 50 miles with displacements from a fraction of an inch to 20 feet. Not all earthquakes result in surface rupture. The Loma Prieta earthquake of 1989 caused major shaking in the San Francisco Bay Area but the movement deep in the earth did not break through the surface.

Fault rupture almost always follows preexisting faults, which are zones of weakness. Rupture may occur suddenly during an earthquake or slowly in the form of fault creep. Sudden displacements are more damaging to structures because they are accompanied by shaking.

Fault creep is the slow rupture of the earth's crust. Examples of creep are well known along the Hayward Fault where it crosses highly developed areas in Contra Costa and Alameda counties. Although the Hayward Fault ruptured suddenly in the 1868 earthquake, it also exhibits slow surface creep which offsets and deforms curbs, streets, buildings and other structures that lie on top of the fault.



A portion of a map showing Earthquake Fault Zone (shaded) and traces of the Hayward Fault that were active in 1868 and where fault creep (c) occurs.

How can I tell if a property is in an Earthquake Fault Zone?

EFZ maps can be studied at local planning departments or at the DMG offices listed on the back of this brochure. These maps show most streets, drainages, and other features. Local government may have already transferred Earthquake Fault Zone boundaries to parcel maps, so the relationship of the zone to each parcel can easily be determined.

Does the law require that all real estate within an Earthquake Fault Zone be disclosed as such before it is sold?

The fact that a property is located in an Earthquake Fault Zone must be disclosed to a potential buyer before the sales process is complete. The real estate agent is legally bound to present this information to the buyer. When no realtor is involved, the seller must inform the buyer directly. This is usually done at the time an offer is made or accepted.

Effective June 1, 1998, the Natural Hazards Disclosure Act requires that sellers of real property and their agents provide prospective buyers with a "Natural Hazard Disclosure Statement" when the property being sold lies within one or more state-mapped hazard areas, including Earthquake Fault Zones. Additional information on Earthquake Fault Zones and disclosure can be found at the DMG website: www.consrv.ca.gov/dmg/rghm/disclose.htm

What does an Earthquake Fault Zone mean to me?

It means an active fault is present near or within the land parcel and may pose a risk of surface fault rupture to existing or future structures.

If the property is not developed, a fault study may be required before the parcel can be subdivided or structures permitted. See the definition of "project" under "How does the law work?" Check with your local permitting agency for specific requirements.

If property is developed, you will not need a geologic study unless you plan to extensively add onto or remodel an existing structure. See the definition of a project above and check with your local permitting agency.

You can learn more about the potential fault rupture hazard by:

- Asking the property owner or real estate agent to see any geologic report prepared for the site.
- Checking the files of local government for consulting geologic reports for nearby sites. Also most fault investigations required by the Alquist Priolo Act are on file at the DMG office in San Francisco.
- Researching maps and data on active faults at technical libraries at DMG, U.S. Geological Survey, and universities.
- Hiring a consulting geologist to provide a preliminary assessment of the fault rupture hazard for a specific site (see the Yellow Pages).

Where can I go to get more information on Earthquake Fault Zones?

A detailed description of the Alquist-Priolo program, an index of Earthquake Fault Zone maps and the Act and its regulations are presented in Special Publication 42, *Fault-Rupture Hazard Zones in California*. It can purchased at the DMG offices listed below for $5.00, including tax and postage.

For additional information, visit the DMG website at www.consrv.ca.gov/dmg/

Seismic Hazard Zone Maps

The Seismic Hazard Mapping Act requires the Department of Conservation to identify and map the state's most prominent earthquake hazards. The Act was passed in 1990 following the Loma Prieta earthquake to reduce threats to public health and safety and to minimize property damage caused by earthquake hazards.

As of March 25, 1999, 40 official seismic hazard zone maps showing areas prone to liquefaction and landslides have been issued. More maps are scheduled to be released in mid-1999. State scientists will eventually delineate these zones in each of California's major urban areas.

What do the maps show?

The maps show areas where investigations are required for liquefaction and landslide hazards before development and construction permits can be obtained. For new structures, the investigations must demonstrate that the site is suitable or can be made suitable for most proposed buildings. Owners must advise prospective buyers that property (whether developed or not) is within a seismic hazard zone when the property is sold.

What areas are covered by the maps?

One of the seismic hazard zone maps covers the northern half of San Francisco. The other 39 maps cover the area most affected by the 1994 Northridge earthquake in Ventura, Orange, and Los Angeles counties.

Who is affected by the maps?

Cities and counties must use the official maps to regulate development within identified seismic hazard areas. The intent is to assess earthquake hazards so structures can be designed and located to reduce damage from future earthquakes. Within these zones, city and county agencies must withhold development permits until geologic or soils investigations are conducted and site-specific safety improvements are incorporated into development plans.

Do the maps affect owners of existing homes?

If a property is within a seismic hazard zone, homeowners or their agents must disclose that fact when the property is sold.

How are these maps different from the ones already being used?

You may be thinking of the Alquist-Priolo earthquake fault zone maps which show only the location of earthquake fault rupture hazards. These seismic hazard zone maps show areas where there may be additional hazards—liquefaction and landslides. These hazards can be triggered by earthquake shaking and may cause damage many miles from the faults.

Some local governments or other parties have prepared liquefaction and landslide hazard maps for selected areas. The seismic hazard zone maps prepared by the Department of Conservation are different from the localized maps in three key ways:

- → Scientists use the latest geotechnical data and state-of-the-art computer technology to produce the maps.
- → A standardized method that has undergone rigorous scrutiny by scientists and public policy experts is used to evaluate hazard potential throughout the state.
- → Maps are prepared at a scale large enough to be used by cities and counties.

How are the maps prepared?

The seismic hazard zone maps result from detailed analyses by California Department of Conservation geologists and seismologists. These scientists gather information about surface and subsurface geology, historic groundwater levels and damage and geologic effects of earthquakes throughout California. They use the data to make a three-dimensional view of the local terrain and to analyze the effects of earthquake shaking with state-of-the-art geographic information system technology.

Who is paying for the mapping project?

The Seismic Hazards Zone Mapping Program is funded by building permit fees. Mapping of Los Angeles, Orange and Ventura counties is partially funded by a Stafford Act mitigation grant from the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the Governor's Office of Emergency Services.

How can I find out whether my property is in a hazard zone?

Planning and building departments of cities and counties affected by the zones have copies of the official seismic hazard zone maps and as well as Alquist-Priolo earthquake fault zone maps. The seismic hazard zone maps also are available at the Department of Conservation's Web site: http://www.consrv.ca.gov/. Black and white copies of the maps may be purchased from:

BPS Reprographic Services
149 Second Street
San Francisco, CA 94105
Telephone: (415) 512-6550

How can I tell whether the map that I have is a Seismic Hazard Zone Map?

The following text appears on all Seismic Hazard Zone Maps for which real estate disclosure is required by California Public Resources Code Section 2694:

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
SEISMIC HAZARD ZONES

Delineated in compliance with Chapter 7.8, Division 2 of the California Public Resources Code (Seismic Hazards Mapping Act)

[NAME OF] QUADRANGLE
OFFICIAL MAP/REVISED OFFICIAL MAP

Effective: [Date]

[Signature of State Geologist releasing map]
STATE GEOLOGIST

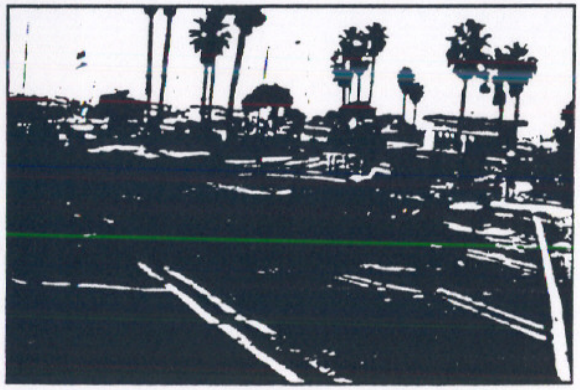
California Is EARTHQUAKE Country

Most people in California live within 30 miles of an earthquake fault. More than 200 faults in California could produce a damaging earthquake.

Earthquake damage most often occurs in locations that we know about. The areas most likely to suffer damage include soils that are susceptible to liquefaction, steep slopes prone to landslides, and areas near faults. When these sites are identified, they can be avoided or structures can be designed to resist collapse and damage. Such measures could save tens of thousands of dollars per home when the next earthquake occurs.

Liquefaction

If a layer of sandy soil near the ground surface is saturated with water and shaken by an earthquake, the soil can flow like a liquid. If the ground fails above the liquefied zone, it can cause severe damage to structures, roads, and utilities. Seismic hazard zone maps published by the Department of Conservation show areas where site investigations are required because of the potential for liquefaction.



Liquefaction damage at King Harbor, Redondo Beach, caused by the January 17, 1994 Northridge earthquake. *Photo by Siang Tan, Division of Mines and Geology*

Landslides

Steep, unstable hill slopes may slide when an earthquake occurs and boulders may roll down slope. The seismic hazard zone maps published by the Department of Conservation show areas where site investigations are required because of the potential for landsliding.

A landslide triggered by the January 15, 1994 Northridge earthquake destroyed a home on the Pacific Coast Highway near Santa Monica. *Photo by Siang Tan, Division of Mines and Geology*

Faults

Faults can cause the ground to break as they move during an earthquake. The Department of Conservation's Alquist-Priolo earthquake fault zone maps show surface traces of known active faults. Today it is illegal to build new structures for human occupancy over the surface trace of an active fault.

Department scientists also collect information about faults that do not break the surface but that can cause earthquakes. Although those faults are not shown on Alquist-Priolo maps, engineers use the information to design schools, hospitals and other important structures.

Learn more about earthquakes

California Geology. A bimonthly publication of the California Department of Conservation, 801 K St., Sacramento, CA 95814-2980 ($12.00 per year).

Earthquakes. By Bruce Bolt, 1993. W.H. Freeman, 41 Madison Ave. New York, N.Y. 317 pages ($22.95).

Earthquakes: A Teacher's Package for Grades K-6. National Science Teachers Association, 1988. 288 pages ($17.95 plus $4.25 PH). (800) 722-6782.

Preparing for an earthquake

Peace of Mind in Earthquake Country. By Peter I. Yanev. 1991. Chronicle Publishers, San Francisco. 218 pages. ($14.50 plus postage and CA sales tax). (800) 722-6657.

Surviving the Big One, How to Prepare for a Major Earthquake. KCET Video, 1989. ($19.95 plus $6.00 postage/handling and CA sales tax). (800) 343-4727.

Emergency Survival Handbook. American Red Cross. ($3.00 plus $2.00 postage/handling). (213) 739-5289.

Putting Down Roots in Earthquake Country. Southern California Earthquake Center, 1995. 32 pages. (213) 740-1560. (Minimum of 10 copies per order, $1.00 each plus shipping/handling).

Get more information

California Department of Conservation, Division of Mines and Geology, 801 K Street, Room 1400, Sacramento, CA 95814. (916) 445-5716. Home page: http://www.consrv.ca.gov/. Maps of faults and geologic hazards, a statewide earthquake shaking map, and scenarios describing the likely effects of future earthquakes in California.

U.S. Geological Survey, 345 Middlefield Road, Menlo Park, CA 94025. (415) 853-8300. Home page: http//www.usgs.gov/. Books, maps, photographs and videos about geology, water, ecology and soils in the western US with a special collection of educational materials for K-12 teachers.

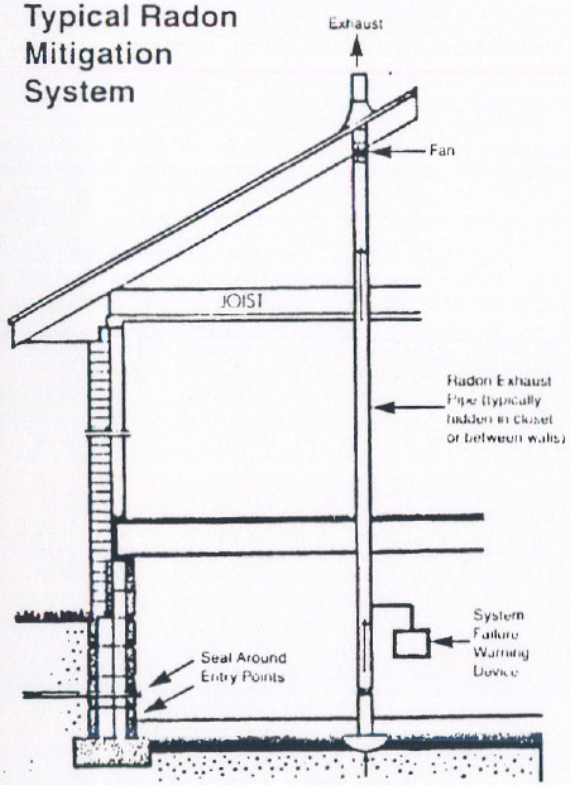
Alameda*, Los Angeles, Orange, San Francisco, Santa Clara*, and Ventura Counties. Contact your local city and county planning and building departments for more information and updates about local requirements.

*Note: Preliminary maps affecting parts of these counties will be released in mid-1999.

99-23972

contractor should be used. DHS can provide a list of state-certified contractors. The cost of making repairs to reduce radon gas depends on a variety of factors, but for most homes such repairs will range from approximately $500 to $2,500.

Typical Radon Mitigation System



Radon tests and contractors must be certified.

To ensure consumer protection, DHS regulates the radon service industry through a state certification program. Any company providing radon services to the public must be certified and provide its certification number to clients.

Also, California has a real estate disclosure law that requires the disclosure of known environmental hazards, including radon, by the seller to the buyer.❑

What Is Radon?

Radon is a naturally occurring, cancer-causing, radioactive gas.

It is produced by the normal decay of uranium, an element that is found in nearly all soils.

Impossible to detect without a test, radon gas is colorless, odorless, and tasteless.

For further information:

California Department of Health Services
601 North 7th Street
Sacramento, CA 94234-7320
Telephone 1-800-745-7236

For specific questions:

J. David Quinton
DHS Radon Program Manager
Telephone 916-324-2208

EPA documents available from DHS:

- *A Citizen's Guide to Radon*
- *Home Buyer's & Seller's Guide to Radon*
- *A Physician's Guide to Radon*
- *Radon Resistant New Construction*
- *Consumer's Guide to Radon Reduction*

Radon gas levels in California.

To date, surveys indicate that elevated radon levels can be found in any part of the state. The estimated number of California homes exceeding the recommended **U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's)** action level of 4 picoCuries is roughly one percent, or approximately 100,000 homes. The **California Department of Health Services (DHS)**, along with the **U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)** and EPA, have identified several areas with a higher-than-statewide-average of homes with high radon levels. These areas include sections of Santa Barbara, Ventura and Los Angeles counties. Ongoing testing by DHS in these and other counties continues to identify areas of high radon potential.

In addition to geographic location, other factors can affect radon levels, such as house structure, soil/house pressures, climatic conditions, and soil permeability. If you are concerned about radon gas, DHS recommends testing. Testing is the **only way** to determine the radon level in your home.

What are the health risks of radon?

The U.S. Surgeon General has warned that radon is the second leading cause of lung cancer in the United States -- after smoking. A known human carcinogen, radon is estimated to cause approximately 1,100 lung cancer deaths per year in California. DHS and EPA believe that any radon exposure carries some risk -- no level of radon is safe.

How can radon affect you and your family?

Everyone who breathes is at risk from radon. As radon decays, it changes into other radioactive elements. These elements can become trapped in the lungs as the radon decay process releases energy in the form of particles. Over the course of a lifetime, this process can damage lung tissue and increase the risk of lung cancer.

Your risk of developing lung cancer from radon gas depends on:

- How much radon is in the home.
- The amount of time spent at home.
- Whether you are a smoker (or if you have ever smoked – smoking combined with radon is an especially serious lung cancer risk).

How does radon enter the home?

Typically, radon gas moves up through the soil into your home through cracks in the foundation and walls, pores in hollow-block walls, and gaps in suspended floors and around service pipes.

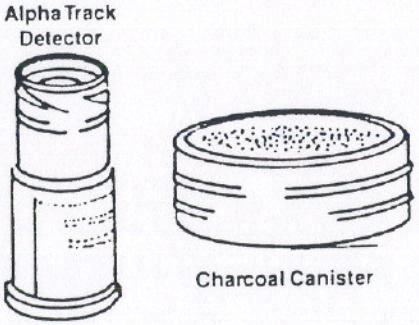
Homes often draw in radon because of differences in pressure caused by a variety of factors. Your home can trap radon inside, where it can build up to elevated levels.

Radon can also be present in well water, which then is released into the air by showering or other water usage. In most cases, radon in water is a small risk compared to radon gas entering the home from the soil.

How is radon gas detected?

Since you can't see, smell, feel or taste radon gas, you need specialized equipment to test for it. The types of commercially available detectors that can be purchased by home owners are:

- Charcoal canister (or liquid scintillation device) designed for short-term screening (two to seven days).
- Filtered or unfiltered alpha track detector for longer-term measurement (generally three months to one year).



These detectors usually cost less than $20, which includes postage and the test report.

All types of detectors are acceptable, but since the amount of radon gas escaping from the ground varies from day-to-day and season-to-season, the longer-term test will give you a more representative assessment of your actual radon gas exposure.

Test kits are available in some hardware stores and home improvement centers. Whether using a short- or long-term test, use a device that is state-certified by DHS. A list of mail-order companies handling certified detectors is available from DHS. If you wish to hire a company to conduct testing for you, make sure it is also certified by DHS.

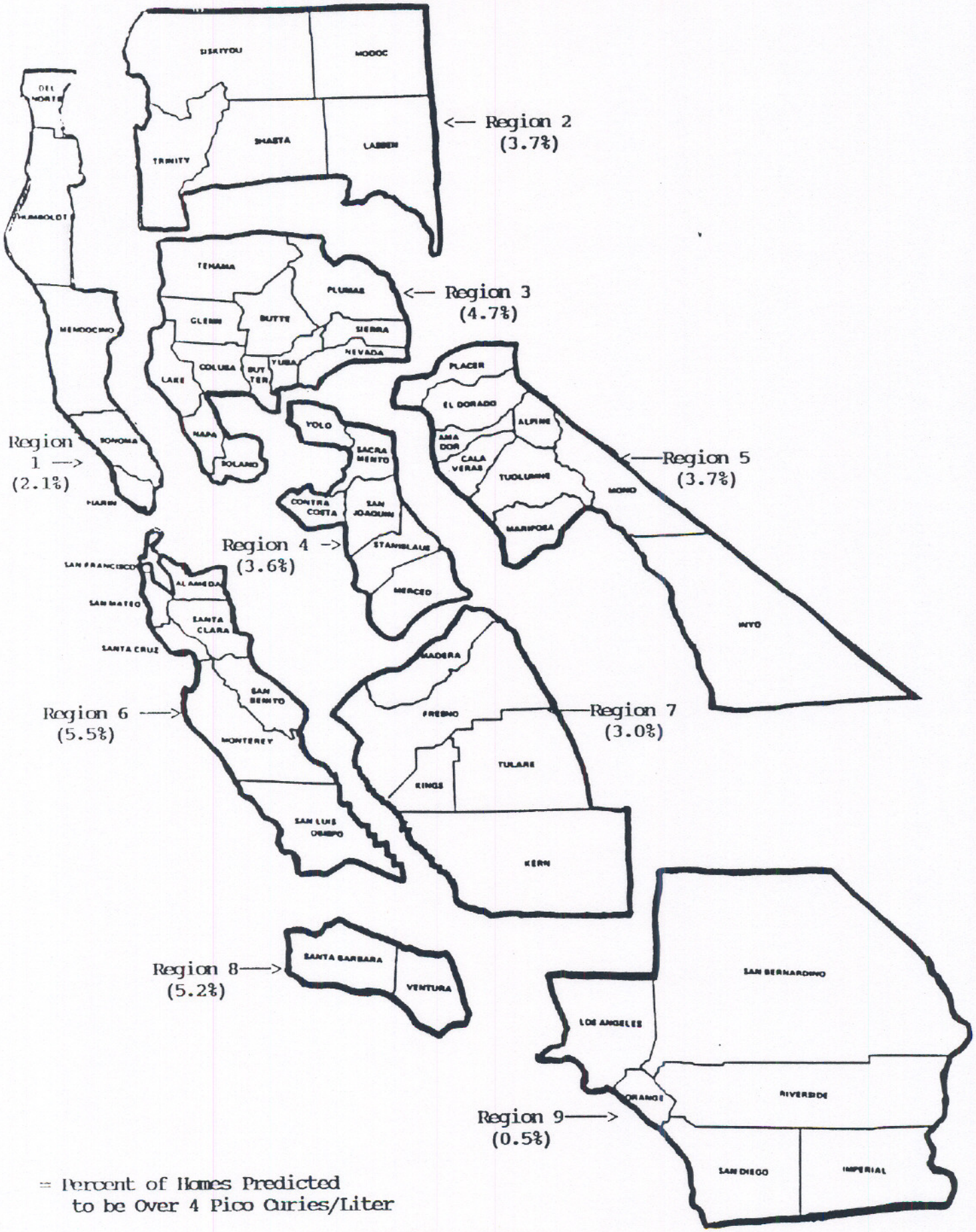
What do test results mean?

Radon gas is measured in picoCuries per liter (pCi/L). Average radon concentrations range from about 0.4 pCi/L outdoors to around 1.3 pCi/L indoors. If short-term tests register levels of 4 pCi/L or higher, DHS and EPA recommend testing with a long-term test (for a better understanding of your year-round average). If you need results right away, verify the first test with a second short-term test. If results are still above 4 pCi/L, you should correct the problem. Radon levels below 4 pCi/L still pose some risk, therefore you may wish to consider further reductions. The higher the radon level, the greater the risk of lung cancer.

What if the test results are high?

There are several methods of lowering radon levels in your home. Some techniques prevent radon from infiltrating, while others reduce the radon gas after it has already entered the home. Usually, DHS and EPA recommend those methods that **prevent** the entry of radon.

Lowering high radon levels requires technical knowledge and special skills; therefore a trained



= Percent of Homes Predicted
to be Over 4 Pico Curies/Liter

Relative Radon Concentrations

Ventura and L.A. Area – by Zip Code

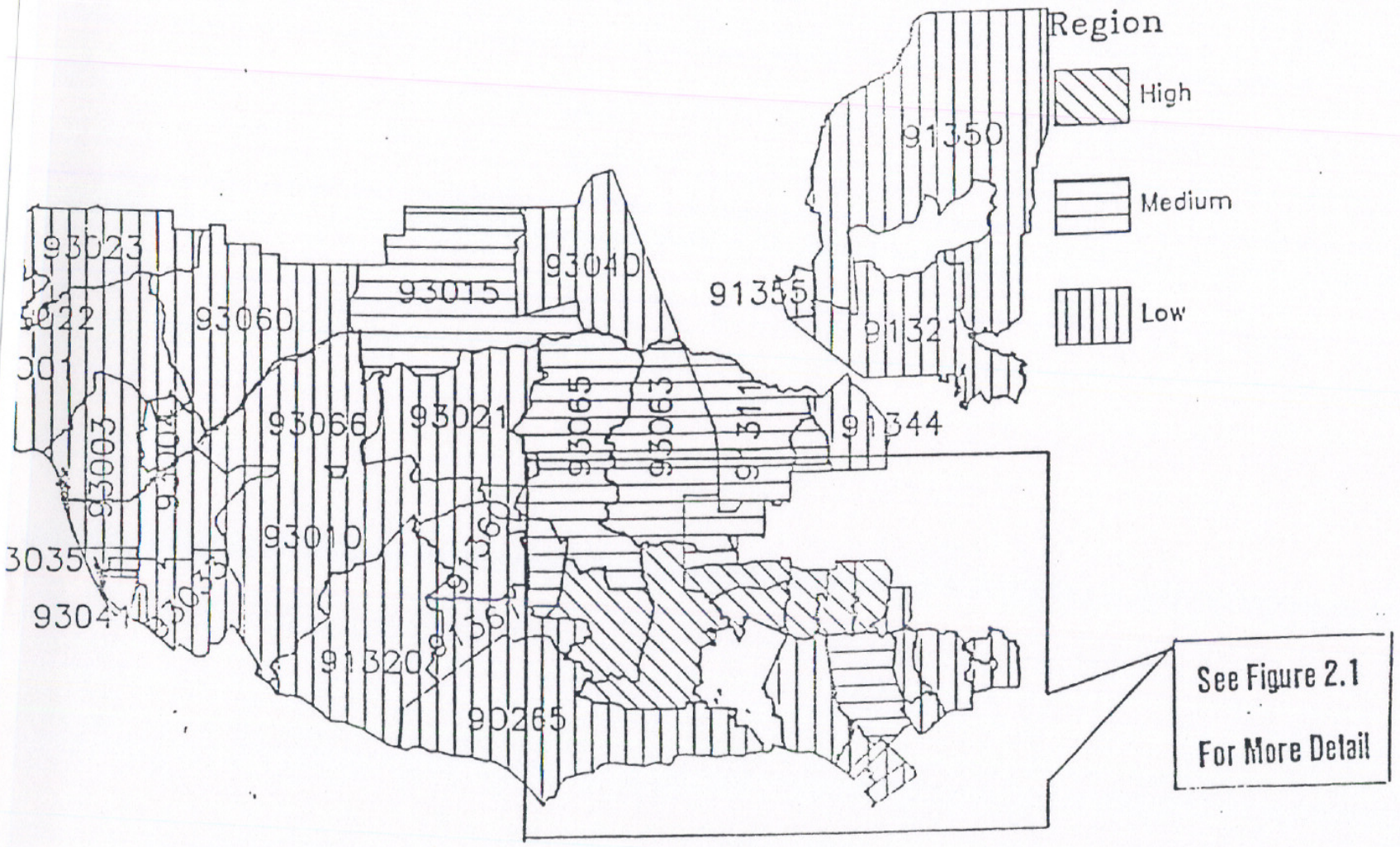


Figure 2

TABLE 4

Ranking of States - Percent > 4 pCi/l, High to Low

Rank	State	Percent
1	Iowa	71.0
2	North Dakota	60.7
3	Nebraska	53.5
4	Minnesota	45.4
5	Colorado	41.5
6	Pennsylvania	40.5
7	Maine	29.9
8	Ohio	29.0
9	Indiana	28.5
10	Wisconsin	26.6
11	Wyoming	26.2
12	Massachusetts	22.7
13	Kansas	22.5
14	New Mexico	21.8
15	Rhode Island	20.6
16	Idaho	19.3
17	Connecticut	18.5
18	Kentucky	17.1
19	Missouri	17.0
20	Vermont	15.9
21	Tennessee	15.8
22	West Virginia	15.7
23	Michigan	11.7
24	Nevada	10.2
25	Alaska	7.7
26	Georgia	7.5
27	North Carolina	6.7
28	Arizona	6.5
29	Alabama	6.4
30	South Carolina	3.7
31	Oklahoma	3.3
32	California	2.4
33	Louisiana	0.8
34	Hawaii	0.4

san francisco department of public health
environmental health section
chemical hazards-asbestos

Find It

WHAT IS THE PROPER WAY TO DISPOSE OF ASBESTOS?

Cal-EPA is responsible for hazardous waste control. They define asbestos waste as having more than 1% asbestos and being friable. Call them for a ruling if you are disposing of asbestos containing material. Asbestos waste must be placed in landfill sites approved for hazardous waste. The California Water Resources Control Board licenses hazardous waste sites. The contractor will normally handle the transport and disposal of asbestos waste. The homeowner is the owner of the waste and if it is over a certain amount must sign an EPA form documenting the waste and where it will be deposited. The contractor will help obtain this form but you must sign it. Cal-EPA can give you advice on how to transport and dispose of small amounts of asbestos. They have special policies for homeowners with only small amounts of asbestos waste.

Any hazardous waste that is transported to a disposal site must be accompanied by a properly completed Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest. To properly complete the manifest, the generator must obtain an EPA Identification number. Permanent ID numbers are issued to generators who routinely generate hazardous waste. Provisional ID numbers and emergency ID numbers are issued for one-time only situations and are valid for 90 days. A special provisional number is issued for asbestos containing wastes generated in the course of residential removals. For further information and to obtain an application, call the Department of Health Services (DHS) at (916) 324-1781.

Asbestos wastes must be contained and transported in one of the following ways:

1. In sealed, leak-tight, and non-returnable containers (e.g. plastic bags of 6mm thickness, cartons, drums, or cans) from which fibers cannot escape. Wastes within the container must be adequately wetted to prevent blowing of fibers in case the container is broken.

2. For bulk wastes that will not fit into containers without additional breaking, place wastes into sealed and leak-tight wrapping after wetting. If the wastes are to be placed directly in trailer or drop-boxes, the trailer or drop-box should be lined with plastic sheeting. The wastes should be wetted to prevent blowing of fibers in case the wrapping is broken. The wrapping should be sealed (e.g. with duct tape), and the trailer or drop-box should be covered with a tarp.

In California, asbestos wastes totaling more than 50 lbs., must be transported by a registered hazardous waste hauler to an approved treatment, storage, or disposal facility. Persons generating and transporting less than 50 lbs. of a hazardous waste to a permitted hazardous waste facility are exempt from this requirement and the requirements concerning possession of the manifest while transporting hazardous waste upon meeting all of the following conditions:

3. The hazardous wastes are transported in closed containers and packed in a manner that prevents the containers from tipping, spilling, or breaking during the transporting.

4. Different hazardous waste materials are not mixed within a container during the transporting.

5. The person transporting the hazardous waste is the producer of that hazardous waste, the person produces no more than 100 kg of hazardous waste in any month, and accumulates no more than 1000 kg at any one time.

Warning labels are required on each container or wrapping and should state:

DANGER

Contains Asbestos Fibers

Avoid Creating Dust
Cancer and Lung Disease Hazard

HAZARDOUS WASTE

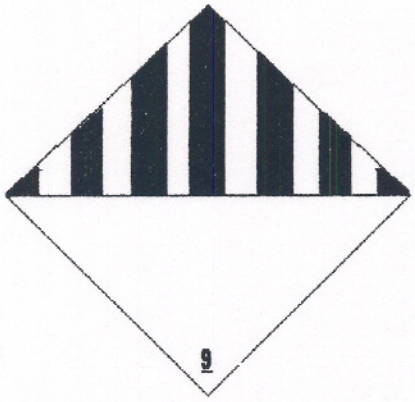
State and Federal Law Prohibits Improper Disposal
If Found, Contact the Nearest Police or Public Safety Authority or
The California Department of Toxic Substance Control

Generator's Name _____

Address _____

Manifest _____(California only)_____

RQ, Asbestos, 9, NA2212, III



Print this warning (PDF)

South Coast
Air Quality Management District
21865 E. Copley Drive, Diamond Bar, CA 91765-4182
(909) 396-2000 • http://www.aqmd.gov

June 6, 2000

IMPORTANT NOTICE

TO COMPANIES AND CONTRACTORS THAT HANDLE ASBESTOS CONTAINING MATERIALS, RENOVATE OR DEMOLISH ANY STRUCTURE

SCAQMD Regulation III – Fee amendments for year 2000, include a 2.9% across-the-board California Consumer Price Index increase in fees for Notifications of Asbestos Removals and Demolition of structures. The following fees apply to notifications of:

Asbestos removal, require a fee based on the amount of asbestos to be removed, in square feet;
Demolition, require a fee based on the building size, in square feet;
Demolition of buildings of less than 100 square feet in size, require a fixed fee of $26.96;
Asbestos removal at owner-occupied, single-unit dwelling, require a fixed fee of $26.96;
Refinery and/or Chemical unit Demolition, the fee is based on the structure's footprint surface area, in square feet;
Postmarked less than 14 calendar days prior to project start date, require an additional $25.73 special handling fee.

Effective July 1, 2000, the notification fee schedule is as follows:

• Demolition of structures of less than 100 square feet	$26.96
• Asbestos removal and Demolition of 100 to 1,000 square feet	$26.96
• Asbestos removal and Demolition of 1,001 to 5,000 square feet	$82.42
• Asbestos removal and Demolition of 5,001 to 10,000 square feet	$192.93
• Asbestos removal and Demolition of more than 10,000 square feet	$302.53
• Asbestos removal at owner-occupied, single-unit dwelling	$26.96
• Procedure 4 or 5 notification, there is fixed fee for all project sizes	$302.53
• Special handling fee for notifications postmarked less than 14 days of start date	$25.73
• Returned check charge	$26.75
• Revision of notification	$10.91
• Cancellation of notification	$0.00

Mail all notifications and fees to:

SCAQMD, ASBESTOS NOTIFICATIONS, FILE # 55641, LOS ANGELES CA 90074-5641

For your convenience please mail your notification and do not hand carry to SCAQMD because there is no designated staff to receive it. Mailing saves time, money, gasoline, wear and tear on vehicles, and reduces traffic, energy use and air pollution.

Notifications should be completed, signed, mailed and fees paid by the contractor performing the removal and/or demolition project. Notifications submitted without appropriate fees are deemed incomplete and they will be returned to sender and referred to the Air Toxics Compliance Unit.

Notification forms, instructions, and Rule 1403 can be obtained from SCAQMD web site at HTTP://WWW.AQMD.GOV. For copies of the form and Rule, click on **Compliance Program,** look for Reporting Forms. Any questions call the Asbestos Hot Line at 909-396-2336.

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Lead hazards

Lead-based paint is poisonous. The dust and chips from lead-based paint are dangerous when swallowed or inhaled. The smallest lead dust particles cannot be seen but they can get into the body. They are especially dangerous to small children and pregnant women. Lead can affect children's developing nervous systems, causing reduced IQ and learning disabilities.

Lead poisoning affects adults, too. High lead levels can cause health problems including high blood pressure, headaches, digestive problems, memory and concentration problems, kidney damage, mood changes, nerve disorders, sleep disturbances, and muscle or joint pain. A single, very high exposure to lead can cause lead poisoning. Lead can also affect the ability of both women and men to have healthy children.

A home built before 1978 is likely to have surfaces painted with lead-based paint. When you work on these surfaces you can be exposed to lead. Dry-sanding lead-based paint can produce dust and chips. Scraping, brushing, or blasting lead-based paint can produce poisonous paint chips or dust. Burning lead-based paint with open flame torches to make it easier to strip is especially dangerous. The fumes from the hot paint contain lead and volatile chemicals that are poisonous when inhaled.

EPA has proposed regulations that would require renovation and remodeling contractors to provide the EPA pamphlet, *Lead-Based Paint: Protect Your Family*, to homeowners and occupants of most pre-1978 homes before they begin work. You should call the National Lead Information Clearinghouse (800-424-LEAD) to get further information on the availability of the pamphlet.

Is my family okay?

Renovation and remodeling activities can make a lot of dust that contains lead in and around your home. If you are concerned that your family has been exposed to lead-based paint, call your doctor or local health department to arrange for a blood test.

LIGHTING WASTES

- Fluorescent Light Tubes
- PCB-Containing Ballasts
- High Intensity Discharge (HID) Lamps

BACKGROUND

Spent fluorescent light tubes and High Intensity Discharge (HID) lamps contain mercury which, when disposed in a municipal landfill, can leach into the soil and groundwater. Light ballasts containing PCBs can also pose potential problems when improperly disposed.

Increased awareness of energy savings using newer, more efficient fluorescent lighting has prompted many businesses to replace older lighting fixtures with new equipment. These efforts have increased the need to properly manage lighting wastes.

WASTE CLASSIFICATION

Spent fluorescent light tubes and HID lamps are regulated by the Department of Toxic Substances Control (Department) because they contain mercury, which is listed as a presumptive hazardous waste in Appendix X, Chapter 11, Title 22, California Code of Regulations (22 CCR). Spent fluorescent light tubes and HID lamps typically contain concentrations of mercury (an inorganic persistent and bioaccumulative toxic substance) exceeding the Total Threshold Limit Concentration (TTLC) and/or the Soluble Threshold Limit Concentration (STLC) values. The regulatory thresholds are 20 mg/kg and 0.2 mg/l, respectively, as noted in Section 66261.24 (a) (2) (A), 22 CCR.

In addition, these wastes may be regulated as a federal hazardous waste in accordance with the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), if they contain concentrations of mercury which exceed the characteristic of toxicity as measured by the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) pursuant to Section 261.24, Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR). It is the generator's responsibility to classify their waste. The U.S. EPA is currently reviewing these wastes and may revise its regulations in the future.

Fluorescent light ballasts which contain polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) are considered hazardous (Appendix X, Chapter 11, 22 CCR) and are regulated by the Department. Ballasts manufactured after January 1, 1978 do not contain PCBs, and should be labeled as such on the ballast. If you are unsure if a ballast contains PCBs, you can contact the manufacturer.

RECYCLING

Spent fluorescent light tubes can be recycled, allowing for the recovery of the mercury, glass, and aluminum end caps. Within California, there are three facilities with Department authorization to accept non-RCRA fluorescent tubes for recycling. These facilites are listed on the other side of this Fact Sheet. The Department encourages the recycling of spent fluorescent light tubes in order to eliminate their disposal to landfills and the environmental problems that may result.

There currently are no facilities authorized to accept HID lamps or ballasts for recycling within California. This situation is subject to change pending further technology development or the establishment of permitted facilities.

DISPOSAL

The Department's interim policy currently allows a generator to dispose as nonhazardous waste no more than a combined total of 25 spent fluorescent light tubes and HID lamps, regardless of size, in a day. Quantities greater than this, which are destined for land disposal, must be managed as a hazardous waste and are subject to land disposal restrictions. For more information on land disposal restrictions, contact the Department's Treatment Standards Unit at (916) 323-6042.

For PCB-containing ballasts, there are two disposal options: (1) incineration in an incinerator permitted to burn PCB wastes, or (2) placement in lab packs and then disposal in a hazardous waste landfill. Currently, there are no incinerators operating in California permitted to accept PCB wastes. There are incinerators authorized to accept PCBs located outside of California. The only landfill in California that can accept hazardous PCB wastes is the Chemical Waste Management facility at

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