

# EDR Arizona Disclosure Report

November 21, 2006

Property Information:

**40515 KEARNY**  
**40515 KEARNY**  
**ANTHEM, AZ 85086**  
APN#: 203-06-489



The EDR Arizona Disclosure Report provides a search of certain governmental maps or information which discloses if the real property is subject to a number of conditions pursuant to A.R.S. 33-423.

## Summary

Disclosure Summary for **40515 KEARNY**. Detailed information is contained in the following report.

Is the real property subject to any of the following:

	Yes	No	Database Category
1)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS
2)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MILITARY AIRPORTS OR ANCILLARY MILITARY FACILITIES
3)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MILITARY TRAINING ROUTES AND MILITARY RESTRICTED AIRSPACE
4)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PUBLIC OR PRIVATE AIRPORTS
5)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	EXPANSIVE SOILS
6)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SOILS SUBJECT TO INSURES
7)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SPECIAL TAX ASSESSMENT AREAS
8)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	RADON GAS POTENTIAL ZONES
9)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARD SUPERFUND SITES

## Seller's Authorization (Optional)

In order to receive the liability protection afforded to the seller and seller's agent under A.R.S. HB 2779, the seller must sign to indicate authorization and keep a copy for their records.

Transferror (seller) \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Transferror's Agent \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

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**SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS?**

Yes  No

**Is the real property subject to special flood hazard areas designated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency pursuant to 42 United States Code Chapter 50?**

**EXPLANATION: SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS**

Floods are one of the most common hazards in the United States. Flood effects can be local, impacting a neighborhood or community, or very large, affecting entire river basins and multiple states.

However, all floods are not alike. Some floods develop slowly, sometimes over a period of days. But flash floods can develop quickly, sometimes in just a few minutes and without any visible signs of rain. Flash floods often have a dangerous wall of roaring water that carries rocks, mud, and other debris and can sweep away most things in its path. Overland flooding occurs outside a defined river or stream, such as when a levee is breached, but still can be destructive. Flooding can also occur when a dam breaks, producing effects similar to flash floods. Issued by FEMA, these maps show special hazard areas, including the 100-year floodplain. They also show flood insurance risk zones and other flood-related information applicable to a community.

For information about Special Flood Hazard Areas in this report, contact the: Federal Emergency Management Agency, (800) 621-FEMA(3362) or [www.fema.gov](http://www.fema.gov)

Source: Federal Emergency Management Agency  
Search Distance in this report: 1/4 of Property

*For Marketing Information Only. Information Contained In This Report May Not Be Accurate or Complete. Sample -- Not For Resale*

**MILITARY AIRPORTS OR ANCILLARY MILITARY FACILITIES?**

Yes  No

**Is the real property subject to military airports or ancillary military facilities as defined in section 28-8461 or as disclosed pursuant to section 28-8484 or 32-2113?**

**EXPLANATION: MILITARY AIRPORTS OR ANCILLARY MILITARY FACILITIES**

Military flights may produce aircraft noise or have a potential for accidents as a result of military flight operations. Statutes relating to military airports have been expanded and carefully crafted to provide for open, effective communication between military facilities, developers and communities so that responsible, safe planning around the base can occur.

Any public report issued after December 31, 2001 pursuant to section 32-2183 or 32-2195.03 applicable to property that is located within territory in the vicinity of a military airport shall include the following statements:

1. That the property is located within territory in the vicinity of a military airport.
2. If the state real estate department has been provided the registry of information described in section 28-8483, that the state real estate department maintains a registry of information, including the maps of military flight operations provided by the military airport, pursuant to section 28-8483 and, if provided to the department, the map prepared by the military airport pursuant to subsection B of this section.
3. If the state real estate department has been provided the registry of information described in section 28-8483, that the information is available to the public on request.

B. Each military airport may provide the state real estate department and each political subdivision with territory in the vicinity of the military airport with a map that is in electronic form and that is eight and one-half inches by eleven inches in size showing the exterior boundaries of each territory in the vicinity of a military airport and the exterior boundaries of each high noise or accident potential zone. The state real estate department shall work closely with each military airport and political subdivisions with territory in the vicinity of a military airport as necessary to create a map that is visually useful in determining whether property is located in or outside of a territory in the vicinity of a military airport or in or outside of a high noise or accident potential zone. If there are changes to the map, the military airport shall notify the state real estate department and political subdivisions of the changes and shall provide a new map in electronic form. If a new map is provided, the department and the political subdivisions shall include the map in the registry of information maintained pursuant to section 28-8483. The map shall be included in public reports issued pursuant to section 32-2183 or 32-2195.03, and the map shall be available to the public on request.

For information about Military Training Routes in this report, contact the Arizona State Land Department, (602) 542-4631 or <http://www.land.state.az.us>

Source: Arizona State Land Department  
Search Distance in this report: Target Property

**MILITARY TRAINING ROUTES AND MILITARY RESTRICTED AIRSPACE?**Yes  No 

**Is the real property subject to military training routes as shown in the map produced pursuant to section 37-102 and military restricted airspace as shown in the map produced pursuant to section 37-102?**

**EXPLANATION: MILITARY TRAINING ROUTES AND MILITARY RESTRICTED AIRSPACE****Military Training Routes**

Military training route means a low level military route that allows Department of Defense aircraft to conduct flights that may be as low as one hundred feet above the ground at speeds in excess of two hundred fifty knots indicated air speed as delineated in the military training route map pursuant to section 37-102.

**Military Restricted Airspace**

Restricted airspace is designated by the Federal Aviation Administration to denote airspace areas where military activities can occur. Restricted areas are depicted on aeronautical charts to alert the crews of aircraft not participating in restricted airspace activities of the potential presence of such hazards. The Federal Aviation Administration delegates control of restricted airspace to the using military agency.

For information about Military Training Routes and Military Restricted Airspace in this report, contact the: Arizona State Land Department, (602) 542-4631 or <http://www.land.state.az.us>

Source: Arizona State Land Department  
Search Distance in this report: Target Property

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This Report May Not Be Accurate or Complete.

Yes  No

**Is the real property subject to public or private airports that are approved by the Federal Aviation Administration?**

#### EXPLANATION: PUBLIC OR PRIVATE AIRPORTS

In 1999 the Arizona State Legislature enacted laws (A.R.S. 28-8485; 28-8486;32-2181(A)(23); and 32-2195(B)(14)) to ensure that prospective purchasers be informed when a property is located in the vicinity of a public airport. The area of disclosure includes the expanded traffic pattern area (defined in the statute) and noise contours out to the 60 DNL , if available.

A. The state real estate department shall have and make available to the public on request a map showing the exterior boundaries of each territory in the vicinity of a public airport. The map shall clearly set forth the boundaries on a street map. The state real estate department shall work closely with each public airport and affected local government as necessary to create a map that is visually useful in determining whether property is located in or outside of a territory in the vicinity of a public airport.

B. Each public airport shall record the map prepared pursuant to subsection A in the office of the county recorder in each county that contains property in a territory in the vicinity of the public airport. The recorded map shall be sufficient to notify owners and potential purchasers of property that the property is located in or outside of a territory in the vicinity of a public airport.

C. For the purposes of this section:

1. "Public airport" means an airport that is owned by a political subdivision of this state or that is otherwise open to the public.
2. "Territory in the vicinity of a public airport" means property that is within the traffic pattern airspace as defined by the federal aviation administration and includes property that experiences a day-night average sound level as follows:
  - (a) In counties with a population of more than five hundred thousand persons, sixty decibels or higher at airports where such an average sound level has been identified in either the airport master plan for the twenty year planning period or in a noise study prepared in accordance with airport noise compatibility planning, Code of Federal Regulations part 150.
  - (b) In counties with a population of five hundred thousand persons or less, sixty-five decibels or higher at airports where such an average sound level has been identified in the airport master plan for the twenty year planning period.

For information about Public and Private airports in this report, contact the: Federal Aviation Administration, <http://www.faa.gov>.

Source: Federal Aviation Administration

Search Distance in this report: 2 miles from Target Property

Yes    No



Is the real property subject to expansive soils as shown on maps issued by the Natural Resource Conservation Service or on other officially adopted and readily available governmental maps?

Expansive Soil Potential

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MODERATE

#### EXPLANATION: EXPANSIVE SOILS

Expansive Soils are soils that expand or swell typically have a high content of clay minerals of the smectite family, which includes bentonite and montmorillonite. Expansive clay acts like a sponge, absorbing large amounts of water and subsequently increasing in volume. Expansion of clay minerals can cause walls and foundations to crack and roads and sidewalks to warp, in a manner similar to frost heaving. Expansive soils are common and widespread in Arizona.

Soils in Arizona present a number of hazards to homeowners. Cracking of foundations, walls, driveways, and swimming pools costs millions of dollars each year in repairs. Severe or recurring damage can lower the value of a house or property. Expansive (shrink-swell) soils and collapsing soils cause the most problems in Arizona.

For information about Expansive Soils in this report, contact the: Natural Resources Conservation Service, (602) 280-8801 or <http://www.az.nrcs.usda.gov/technical/soils/shrinkswell.html>

Source: Natural Resources Conservation Service  
Search Distance in this report: Target Property

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This Report May Not Be Accurate or Complete.  
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**SOILS SUBJECT TO FISSURES?**

Yes  No

**Is the real property subject to soils subject to fissures as shown on maps issued by the Arizona Geological Survey or on other officially adopted and readily available governmental maps?**

**EXPLANATION: SOILS SUBJECT TO FISSURES**

Earth fissures are tension cracks that result from land subsidence, which is caused most commonly by ground water withdrawal, oil extraction, dissolution of soluble rocks and underground mining. One cannot predict with certainty where new fissure may develop.

In the earliest stages of development a fissure may appear as a series of small depressions or a tiny crack only a fraction of an inch wide and tens of feet wide. When more fully developed, a typical earth fissure is 5 to 10 feet wide at the surface and 5 to 30 feet deep. A large fissure at the surface results from large quantities of soil or sediment being wash down into a crack that may be only a few inches wide but up to several hundred feet deep and a mile or more in length.

Earth fissures can cause significant damage to structures such as buildings, roads, pipelines, and aqueducts. Houses have been completely destroyed by fissures that opened up beneath them. They can also provide a conduit for surface pollution to reach aquifers and pose a potential to safety to humans and animals.

Earth fissures are serious geologic hazards and their impacts will increase as Arizona's population continues to grow.

For information about Soils Subject to Fissures in this report, contact the: Arizona Geological Survey, (520) 770-3500 or <http://www.azgs.az.gov/CLASEFI.htm>

Source: Arizona Geological Survey  
Search Distance in this report: 1 mile from Target Property

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**SPECIAL TAX ASSESSMENT AREAS?**

Yes  No

**Is the real property subject to a special tax assessment area as shown in the current tax records of the applicable county assessor?**

Special District Taxes	District	2006 Tax
DAISY MOUNTAIN VOL. FIRE.....	11577.....	\$323.20
WEST-MEC.....	30002.....	\$7.22

**EXPLANATION: SPECIAL TAX ASSESSMENT AREAS**

Special tax assessment areas are bonds issued by the county on behalf of improvement districts created by property owners for a specific purpose, such as to finance local street, water or sewer improvements, or to acquire an existing water or sewer operation. The Board of Supervisors is responsible for the financing and administration of County government and has final approval over County department budgets, governs tax rates and calculates all other tax rates.

Special tax assessments areas are tax districts within each county. Each county has a number of tax districts from Jail Districts to Pest Abatement districts. For each county, the Board of Supervisors shall compile a report of all special taxing districts.

Special Taxing districts can change throughout the year and can last for various lengths of time

For more information about Special Tax Assessment Areas in this report, contact the County Treasurer's Office

Source: County Treasurer's Office  
Search Distance in this report: Target Property

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## RADON GAS POTENTIAL ZONES?

Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Is the real property subject to radon gas potential zones as shown on current maps issued by the United States Environmental Protection Agency?**

Zone 1 counties have a predicted average indoor radon screening level greater than 4 pCi/L - Highest Potential  
 Zone 2 counties have a predicted average indoor radon screening level between 2 and 4 pCi/L - Moderate Potential  
 Zone 3 counties have a predicted average indoor radon screening level less than 2 pCi/L - Low Potential

### EXPLANATION: RADON GAS POTENTIAL ZONES

Radon is a radioactive gas that has been found in homes all over the United States. Most indoor radon is derived from uranium in underlying soil and rock that gradually seeps into buildings through cracks or other openings in the ground floor. Houses with unusually high concentrations of indoor radon are typically built on rock and soil that contain unusually high uranium concentrations. Radon typically moves up through the ground to the air above and into your home through cracks and other holes in the foundation. Radon can also enter your home through well water.

The concentration of radon is generally measured in pico curies per liter (pCi/L), which is a measure of the number of nuclear decays per minute in a liter of air or water. One pico curie corresponds to about two decays per minute. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established 4pCi/L as a guideline for maximum acceptable indoor-radon concentration.

Testing is the only way to determine whether a home has a high level of indoor radon. Two types of radon monitors are commercially available for use in home and other buildings. One is the charcoal canister, a small can that is placed in the home for several days and returned to the manufacturer for analysis. The other type of detector consists of a plastic film that records the tracks of alpha particles that are emitted by atmospheric radon and its decay products. Though useful for a spot check, this type of detector does not measure average radon levels over longer time periods.

The following list is a number of methods to reducing indoor-radon levels:

1. Sealing the floor
2. Ventilating the basement or crawl space
3. Fans to suck air from the basement or crawl space
4. Placing pipes under the home to remove soil gas before it reaches the home
5. Evaporative coolers and electrostatic dust filters

For more information about Radon Gas Potential Zones in this report, contact the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, [www.epa.gov/radon](http://www.epa.gov/radon)

Source: Environmental Protection Agency  
 Search Distance in this report: Target Property

**ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARD SUPERFUND SITES?**

Yes No

- No **EPA Final Superfund Sites (NPL)** were identified within 1 mile.
- No **EPA Proposed Superfund Sites (CERCLIS)** were identified within 1/2 mile.
- No **Water Quality Assurance Revolving Priority Fund Sites (WQARF)** were identified within 1 mile.

**EXPLANATION: ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARD SUPERFUND SITES****EPA Final Superfund Sites Database (NPL)**

EPA Final Superfund Sites Database (NPL) is the list of national priorities among the known releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants throughout the United States and its territories. The NPL is intended primarily to guide the EPA in determining which sites warrant further investigation. Under the Superfund program, abandoned, accidentally spilled, or illegally dumped hazardous waste that pose a current or future threat to human health or the environment are cleaned up.

For more information about EPA Final Superfund Sites in this report, contact the: Environmental Protection Agency, Superfund Hotline, 800-424-9346 or 703-412-9810, <http://www.epa.gov/superfund/sites/npl/index.htm>.

Source: Environmental Protection Agency

Date of Government Version: 10/14/2005

Search Distance in this report: 1 mile from Target Property

**EPA Proposed Superfund Sites Database (CERCLIS)**

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), commonly known as Superfund, was enacted by Congress on December 11, 1980. CERCLA contains information on hazardous waste sites, potential hazardous waste sites, and remedial activities across the nation, including sites that are on the National Priorities List (NPL) or being considered for the NPL.

For more information about EPA Proposed Superfund Sites in this report, contact the: Environmental Protection Agency, 703-413-0223 or <http://www.epa.gov/superfund/action/law/cercla.htm>

Source: Environmental Protection Agency

Date of Government Version: 09/19/2005

Search Distance in this report: 1/2 mile from Target Property

**Water Quality Assurance Revolving Fund Sites (WQARF)**

The Superfund Programs Section uses the Arizona Water Quality Assurance Revolving Fund (WQARF), created under the Environmental Quality Act of 1986, to support hazardous substance cleanup efforts in the state. The fund is dependent upon legislative appropriations, cost recovery from responsible parties, corporate income tax and special fees. The program identifies sites that are most in need of cleanup and adds them to the WQARF Registry. Sites on the Registry receive first consideration for distribution of funds.

For information about the Water Quality Assurance Revolving Fund Sites in this report, contact the: Arizona Department of Environmental Quality, 800-234-5677, <http://www.azdeq.gov/environ/waste/sps/program.html>

Source: Arizona Department of Environmental Quality

Date of Government Version: 10/04/2005

Search Distance in this report: 1 mile from Target Property

## TERMS AND CONDITIONS - LIMITATIONS

### *Terms, Conditions and Limitations of Liability*

*This Report contains certain information described herein pertaining solely to the exterior of the target property, which information was obtained from a variety of public and other sources reasonably available to Environmental Data Resources, Inc. Environmental Data Resources, Inc. has assumed, without independent investigation, that the information in such sources is accurate and complete. It cannot be concluded from this Report that coverage information for the target and surrounding properties does not exist from other sources.*

*This Report is intended solely for the individual use of the property buyer, seller, listing agent and selling agent, and is not provided for the benefit of any third parties.*

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Property Information:

40515 KEARNY  
40515 KEARNY  
ANTHEM, AZ 85086



## Neighborhood Summary

### ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS WITHIN 300 FEET: *Good News!*

This report found no environmental records within 300 feet of the property located at 40515 KEARNY. Additional information is located in Section A.

### ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS BEYOND 300 FEET

The report found no environmental records beyond 300 feet of the property.

## About This Report

This report has been compiled by Environmental Data Resources, Inc. (EDR). EDR is the leading national provider of environmental risk information to environmental and home inspection professionals. This report compares the property address against selected government databases of known and potential contamination sites. This report provides no information on the status of the interior structures on the property such as, but not limited to, the existence of mold, asbestos, lead, radon, vapor intrusion or other issues.

For your convenience, this report is organized into the following sections:

**Section A** provides information about records of known and potential environmental records within a 300 foot radius of the street address provided.

**Section B** provides information about records of known and potential environmental issues beyond 300 feet of the street address provided. The selected databases are searched to distances most commonly used by environmental professionals.

**Section C** provides information about records that lack sufficient address information for sites to be accurately located. Records where EDR can identify the site status as "closed" or "no further action" are not included in this section.

**Section D** provides descriptions and explanations of the databases used, and contact information for government agencies. If you have concerns about the findings in this report, we recommend that you contact the relevant government agency that can provide additional information about specific environmental issues.

**ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS WITHIN 300 FEET****Sites with Known Contamination Within 300 Feet: No Records Found**

Sites are tracked by the government in a variety of databases. Database descriptions can be found in Section D of this report.

- ✓ No **Leaking Underground Tanks** were identified.
- ✓ No **Landfills** were identified.
- ✓ No **EPA Final Superfund Sites** were identified.
- ✓ No **Water Quality Assurance Revolving Priority Fund Sites** were identified.
- ✓ No **EPA Proposed Superfund Sites (CERCLIS)** were identified.
- ✓ No **Arizona Superfund Program Sites** were identified.
- ✓ No **State Hazardous Waste Sites** were identified.
- ✓ No **Hazardous Waste Treatment Storage and Disposal Sites** were identified.
- ✓ No **Emergency Response Notification Sites** were identified.

**Sites with Potential Contamination Within 300 Feet: No Records Found**

Sites are tracked by the government in a variety of databases. Database descriptions can be found in Section D of this report.

- ✓ No **Clandestine Drug Lab Sites** were identified.
- ✓ No **CDC Environmental Health Assessments** were identified.
- ✓ No **Active Department of Defense Sites** were identified.
- ✓ No **Former Department of Defense Sites** were identified.
- ✓ No **Manufactured Gas Plants** were identified.
- ✓ No **Radioactive Material Activity Sites** were identified.

## ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS BEYOND 300 FEET

### Sites with **Known** Contamination Beyond 300 Feet: No Records Found

Sites are tracked by the government in a variety of databases. Database descriptions can be found in Section D of this report.

- ✓ No **Leaking Underground Tanks** were identified beyond 300 feet and within 1/2 mile.
- ✓ No **Landfills** were identified beyond 300 feet and within 1/2 mile.
- ✓ No **EPA Final Superfund Sites** were identified beyond 300 feet and within 1 mile.
- ✓ No **Water Quality Assurance Revolving Priority Fund Sites** were identified beyond 300 feet and within 1 mile.
- ✓ No **EPA Proposed Superfund Sites (CERCLIS)** were identified beyond 300 feet and within 1/2 mile.
- ✓ No **Arizona Superfund Program Sites** were identified beyond 300 feet and within 1 mile.
- ✓ No **State Hazardous Waste Sites** were identified beyond 300 feet and within 1 mile.
- ✓ No **Hazardous Waste Treatment Storage and Disposal Sites** were identified beyond 300 feet and within 1/2 mile.

### Sites with **Potential** Contamination Beyond 300 Feet: No Records Found

Sites are tracked by the government in a variety of databases. Database descriptions can be found in Section D of this report.

- ✓ No **Clandestine Drug Lab Sites** were identified beyond 300 feet and within 1/8 mile.
- ✓ No **CDC Environmental Health Assessments** were identified beyond 300 feet and within 1/4 mile.
- ✓ No **Active Department of Defense Sites** were identified beyond 300 feet and within 1/4 mile.
- ✓ No **Former Department of Defense Sites** were identified beyond 300 feet and within 1/4 mile.
- ✓ No **Manufactured Gas Plants** were identified beyond 300 feet and within 1/4 mile.
- ✓ No **Radioactive Material Activity Sites** were identified beyond 300 feet and within 1/4 mile.



## UNLOCATED SITES

Government records occasionally lack sufficient address information for some sites to be accurately plotted to an exact location. The following site(s) may or may not be in a close proximity to the target property. Records where EDR can identify the site status as "closed" or "no further action" are not included in the following list.

Location	Database(s)
RAINBOW VALLEY.....5.5 MILES FROM AZ 85 WEST..... TO AIRPORT RD. SOUTH OF	MARICOPA COUNTY..... SWF/LF
AGUILA.....3.1 MILES WEST OF AQUILA..... ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF US	MARICOPA COUNTY..... SWF/LF
BUCKEYE.....AT MILLER RD. AND GILA..... RIVER	MARICOPA COUNTY..... SWF/LF
INNOVATIVE WASTE.....T1N,R3E,S18, ASSESSOR BK..... UTILIZATION 105,MAP30, PARCEL 5C LLC(GREENFI	MARICOPA COUNTY..... SWF/LF
GOODYEAR - SUMP #1.....1 MILE NORTH OF MC DOWELL..... RD.	MARICOPA COUNTY..... SWF/LF
DESIGN MASTER HOMES.....115TH AVE .5 MILES SOUTH..... ON OLIVE	MARICOPA COUNTY..... SWF/LF
ALLIED.....SOUTH OF INDIAN SCHOOL..... RD, WEST SID	MARICOPA COUNTY..... SWF/LF
WEINBERGER......5 MILES SOUTH OF LOWER..... BUCKEYE ROA	MARICOPA COUNTY..... SWF/LF
LAYLOR MATERIALS.....NORTHEAST CORNER OF 16TH..... ST. BEARDSLEY	MARICOPA COUNTY..... SWF/LF
WQ-GILA RIVER.....LOWER GILA RIVER--SW AZ.....	MARICOPA COUNTY..... SHWS

Sample - Not For Resale

## EXPLANATION AND FOLLOW-UP DISCUSSION

Information in the EDR Neighborhood Environmental Report™ is gathered from certain Government agencies and proprietary sources. For each of the databases searched, the following section provides a:

- description of the database
- contact number and web site for more information (where available)
- version date of the database searched (where available)

## EXPLANATION: SITES WITH KNOWN CONTAMINATION

### Leaking Underground Tanks Database (LUST)

Arizona Department of Environmental Quality's (ADEQ) Leaking Underground Storage Tank program investigates and coordinates efforts to clean up leaking USTs once a release has occurred. These efforts may include overseeing cleanups performed by the leaking UST owner, operator or by a volunteer who is willing to assume responsibility. ADEQ also may perform corrective actions itself using consultants who are on state contract.

Status Field definition:

- Date Closed

The date in which corrective actions have been completed to the site. The site is considered open if there is no date in the date closed field. Open sites are sites awaiting corrective action.

For more information about Leaking Underground Storage Tanks in this report, contact the: Arizona Department of Environmental Quality, Tank Program Division, 800-234-5677, <http://www.azdeq.gov/environ/ust/lust/index.html>

Source: Arizona Department of Environmental Quality  
Date of Government Version: 05/01/2005  
Search Distance in this report: 1/2 mile from Target Property

### Landfills Database (SWF/LF)

The Arizona Waste Programs Division reviews and approves construction plans for landfill and special waste facilities. It also issues licenses and permits to other solid waste facilities.

The division conducts periodic inspections and assists facility operators and other customers in complying with state and federal solid waste laws and regulations. Enforcement actions are taken in cases of significant non-compliance. The division also advocates solid waste reduction, reuse, and recycling and provides grant assistance to selected projects.

For more information about Landfills in this report, contact the: Arizona Department of Environmental Quality, 800-234-5677, <http://www.azdeq.gov/environ/waste/solid/1i.html>

Source: Arizona Department of Environmental Quality  
Date of Government Version: 05/01/2004  
Search Distance in this report: 1/2 mile from Target Property

### EPA Final Superfund Sites Database (NPL)

EPA Final Superfund Sites Database (NPL) is the list of national priorities among the known releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants throughout the United States and its territories. The NPL is intended primarily to guide the EPA in determining which sites warrant further investigation.

Superfund is the Federal government's program to clean up the nation's uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. Under the Superfund program, abandoned, accidentally spilled, or illegally dumped hazardous waste that pose a current or future threat to human health or the environment are cleaned up. To accomplish its mission, EPA works closely with communities, Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs), scientists, researchers, contractors, and state, local, tribal, and Federal authorities. Together with these groups, EPA identifies hazardous waste sites, tests the conditions of the sites, formulates cleanup plans, and cleans up the sites.

For more information about EPA Final Superfund Sites in this report, contact the: Environmental Protection Agency, Superfund Hotline, 800-424-9346 or 703-412-9810, <http://www.epa.gov/superfund/sites/npl/index.htm>.

Source: Environmental Protection Agency  
Date of Government Version: 09/27/2006  
Search Distance in this report: 1 mile from Target Property

### **Water Quality Assurance Revolving Priority Fund Database (WQARF)**

The Superfund Programs Section uses the Arizona Water Quality Assurance Revolving Fund (WQARF), created under the Environmental Quality Act of 1986, to support hazardous substance cleanup efforts in the state. The fund is dependent upon legislative appropriations, cost recovery from responsible parties, corporate income tax and special fees. The program identifies sites that are most in need of cleanup and adds them to the WQARF Registry. Sites on the Registry receive first consideration for distribution of funds.

For information about the Water Quality Assurance Revolving Fund Sites in this report, contact the: Arizona Department of Environmental Quality, 800-234-5677, <http://www.azdeq.gov/environ/waste/sps/program.html>

Source: Arizona Department of Environmental Quality  
Date of Government Version: 07/17/2006  
Search Distance in this report: 1 mile from Target Property

### **EPA Proposed Superfund Sites Database (CERCLIS)**

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), commonly known as Superfund, was enacted by Congress on December 11, 1980. CERCLA contains information on hazardous waste sites, potential hazardous waste sites, and remedial activities across the nation, including sites that are on the National Priorities List (NPL) or being considered for the NPL.

Superfund is the Federal government's program to clean up the nation's uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. Under the Superfund program, abandoned, accidentally spilled, or illegally dumped hazardous waste that pose a current or future threat to human health or the environment are cleaned up. To accomplish its mission, EPA works closely with communities, Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs), scientists, researchers, contractors, and state, local, tribal, and Federal authorities. Together with these groups, EPA identifies hazardous waste sites, assesses the conditions of the sites, formulates cleanup plans, and cleans up the sites.

For more information about EPA Proposed Superfund Sites in this report, contact the: Environmental Protection Agency, 703-413-0223 or <http://www.epa.gov/superfund/section/new/cercla.htm>

Source: Environmental Protection Agency  
Date of Government Version: 08/09/2006  
Search Distance in this report: 1/2 mile from Target Property

### **Arizona Superfund Program Database (SPL)**

Through the Superfund Programs Section, the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) identifies, assesses and cleans up soil, groundwater and surface water contaminated with hazardous substances. The program conducts these efforts throughout Arizona with support from state and federal funds. The program also oversees privately-funded cleanup efforts.

The Superfund Programs Section uses the Arizona Water Quality Assurance Revolving Fund (WQARF), created under the Environmental Quality Act of 1986, to support hazardous substance cleanup efforts in the state. The fund is dependent upon legislative appropriations, cost recovery from responsible parties, corporate income tax and special fees. The program identifies sites that are most in need of cleanup and adds them to the WQARF Registry. Sites on the Registry receive first consideration for distribution of funds. Some sites in Arizona are governed and funded by the federal Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), commonly known as Superfund. Sites that pose the greatest potential threat to human health and the environment are on the National Priorities List (NPL). There are nine NPL Superfund sites in Arizona, two of which are divided into north and south portions. In addition to the NPL and the WQARF Registry sites, the Superfund Programs Section also provides state review and oversight at 12 Department of Defense (DoD) sites.

For information about the Superfund Program List in this report, contact the: Arizona Department of Environmental Quality, 800-234-5677

Source: Arizona Department of Environmental Quality  
Date of Government Version: 08/25/2004  
Search Distance in this report: 1 mile from Target Property

### State Hazardous Waste Sites Database (SHWS)

State hazardous waste site records are the states equivalent to CERCLIS. These sites may or may not already be listed on the federal CERCLIS list. Priority sites planned for cleanup using state funds (state equivalent of Superfund) are identified along with sites where cleanup will be paid for by potentially responsible parties.

For more information about State Hazardous Waste Sites in this report, contact the: Arizona Department of Environmental Quality, 800-234-5677, <http://www.azdeq.gov/environ/waste/hazwaste/overview.html>

Source: Arizona Department of Environmental Quality  
Date of Government Version: 01/03/2000  
Search Distance in this report: 1 mile from Target Property

### Hazardous Waste Treatment Storage and Disposal Sites Database (RCRAInfo)

Hazardous Waste Treatment Storage and Disposal Sites (RCRAInfo) is EPA's comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984.

The RCRAInfo system allows tracking of many types of information about the regulated universe of RCRA hazardous waste handlers. RCRAInfo characterizes facility status, regulated activities, and compliance histories and captures detailed data on the generation of hazardous waste.

For more information about RCRA Treatment, Storage and Disposal sites in this report, contact the: Environmental Protection Agency at <http://www.epa.gov/osw/>

Source: Environmental Protection Agency  
Date of Government Version: 06/13/2006  
Search Distance in this report: 1/2 mile from Target Property

### Emergency Response Notification System (ERNS)

Emergency Response Notification System, also known as The National Response System (NRS), is the government's mechanism for emergency response to discharges of oil and the release of chemicals into the navigable waters or environment of the United States and its territories. Initially, this system focused on oil spills and selected hazardous polluting substances discharged into the environment. It has since been expanded by other legislation to include hazardous substances and wastes released to all types of media.

For more information about Emergency Response Notification System in this report, contact the: National Response Center, United States Coast Guard, 800-424-8802 or <http://www.nrs.uscg.mil/nrsinfo.html>

Source: National Response Center, United States Coast Guard  
Date of Government Version: 12/31/2005  
Search Distance in this report: 300 feet from Target Property

## EXPLANATION: SITES WITH POTENTIAL CONTAMINATION

### Clandestine Drug Lab Sites Database (CDL)

The majority of clandestine drug labs manufacture methamphetamine. These labs are set up in motels, houses, apartments, storage units, and vehicles. Hazardous chemicals are used that can contaminate structural materials, furnishings, wastewater systems, and soils. Proper decontamination is necessary to reduce the public health risks of injuries and hazardous exposures associated with clandestine drug labs.

For more information about Clandestine Drug Lab Sites in this report, contact the: Arizona Board of Technical Registration, 602-364-4930, <http://www.btr.state.az.us/>

Source: Arizona Board of Technical Registration  
Date of Government Version: 10/05/2006  
Search Distance in this report: 1/8 mile from Target Property

## CDC Environmental Health Assessments Database

The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, ATSDR, is an agency of the U.S. Public Health Service. It was established by Congress in 1980 under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, also known as the Superfund law. This law set up a fund to identify and clean up our country's hazardous waste sites. The Environmental Protection Agency, EPA, and the individual states regulate the investigation and clean up of the sites.

Since 1986, ATSDR has been required by law to conduct a public health assessment at each of the sites on the EPA National Priorities List. The aim of these evaluations is to find out if people are being exposed to hazardous substances and, if so, whether that exposure is harmful and should be stopped or reduced. If appropriate, ATSDR also conducts public health assessments when petitioned by concerned individuals. Public health assessments are carried out by environmental and health scientists from ATSDR and from the states with which ATSDR has cooperative agreements.

**Exposure:** As the first step in the evaluation, ATSDR scientists review environmental data to see how much contamination is at a site, where it is, and how people might come into contact with it. Generally, ATSDR does not collect its own environmental sampling data but reviews information provided by EPA, other government agencies, businesses, and the public. When there is not enough environmental information available, the report will indicate what further sampling data is needed.

**Health Effects:** If the review of the environmental data shows that people have or could come into contact with hazardous substances, ATSDR scientists then evaluate whether or not there will be any harmful effects from these exposures. The report focuses on public health, or the health impact on the community as a whole, rather than on individual risks. Again, ATSDR generally makes use of existing scientific information, which can include the results of medical, toxicologic and epidemiologic studies and the data collected in disease registries. The science of environmental health is still developing, and sometimes scientific information on the health effects of certain substances is not available. When this is so, the report will suggest what further research studies are needed.

**Conclusions:** The report presents conclusions about the level of health threat, if any, posed by a site and recommends ways to stop or reduce exposure in its public health action plan. ATSDR is primarily an advisory agency, so usually these reports identify what actions are appropriate to be undertaken by EPA, other responsible parties, or the research or education divisions of ATSDR. However, if there is an urgent health threat, ATSDR can issue a public health advisory warning people of the danger. ATSDR can also authorize health education or pilot studies of health effects, full-scale epidemiology studies, disease registries, surveillance studies or research on specific hazardous substances.

For more information about CDC Environmental Health Assessments in this report, contact the: Center for Disease Control, 888-422-8737 or <http://www.cdc.gov/about/cdc.htm>.

Source: Center for Disease Control  
Date of Government Version: 07/25/2006  
Search Distance in this report: 1/4 mile from Target Property

## Active Department of Defense Site Database (DOD)

Over the last 20 years, the Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP) has evolved into a mature program addressing environmental restoration activities at its active installation, base realignment and closure (BRAC) installation, and formerly used defense sites (FUDS). Reducing and managing risk is a central element of the DERP. In its earlier years, the DERP focused heavily on the identification, investigation, and cleanup of land impacted by decades of defense operations and training activities. As the program expanded to include historic use of military munitions at its active installations, the program progressed from study to cleanup of industrial remediation of past contamination.

The DERP has also included demolition and removing unsafe buildings and structures primarily at former DoD properties that pose health risks to personnel and the general public. In all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and 8 U.S. territories, DoD is working to protect citizens and our natural resources by restoring public lands. DoD has created two distinct programs within the DERP to most effectively address remediation of its sites. The Installation Restoration Program (IRP) primarily addresses sites impacted by hazardous substances. These sites are similar sites across the country contaminated from past practices at industrial and commercial areas, such as municipal landfills and factories. The IRP is a proven program with successes achieved over the past two decades. Through the newly established Military Munitions Response Program (MMRP), DoD can most effectively respond to unexploded ordnance and military munitions waste at areas other than operational ranges. In the coming years, DoD will develop the MMRP to mirror the successes of the IRP.

For more information about Department of Defense Sites in this report, contact the: Department of Defense Cleanup Office, 800-295-2842 or <http://www.dtic.mil/envirodod/COoffice/COWebl.htm>.

Source: Department of Defense  
Date of Government Version: 12/31/2005  
Search Distance in this report: 1/4 mile from Target Property

## Former Department of Defense Sites Database (FUDS)

Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS) as defined by the Defense Environmental Restoration Program Management Guidance are real properties that were under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Defense and owned by, leased by, or otherwise possessed by the United States. Located throughout the United States, these properties are now owned by private individuals, corporations, state and local governments, federal agencies, and tribal governments. The OSD Cleanup Office is responsible for programming and budgeting for FUDS requirements.

The Army is the executive agent for management of FUDS properties, while the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) is the day-to-day executor for all aspects of the program. FUDS project categories include, but are not limited to:

- Hazardous, toxic and radioactive waste (HTRW);
- Management of FUDS properties, while the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) is the day-to-day executor for all aspects of the program;
- Containerized HTRW;
- Building demolition and debris removal;
- Potentially responsible party sites;

USACE catalogs all FUDS properties on their site inventory, which details property locations, property number, and status of potentially hazardous findings. Three phases may be used to determine the restoration process at FUDS properties: Inventory, Investigation, and Cleanup. Once the property is confirmed as being formerly used by a defense agency, it is entered into the FUDS inventory. If contamination resulting from past Defense practices exists, an investigation must be conducted to determine the extent of the contamination and the appropriate response. Once these two phases are completed a cleanup process will begin to reduce the risk of human health and the environment, or to improve public safety. Cleanup activities are accomplished based on priority sites posing the greatest risks are addressed first.

For more information about Formerly Used Defense Sites in this report, contact the: US Army Corps of Engineers, 202-528-4285 or <http://hq.environmental.usace.army.mil/programs/fuds/fuds.html>.

Source: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers  
Date of Government Version: 12/31/2005  
Search Distance in this report: 1/4 mile from Target Property

## EDR Proprietary Manufactured Gas Plants

The EDR Proprietary Manufactured Gas Plant Database includes records of coal gas plants (manufactured gas plants) compiled by EDR's researchers. Manufactured gas sites were used in the United States from the 1800's to 1950's to produce a gas that could be distributed and used as fuel. These plants used shale oil, rosin, coal, or a mixture of coal, oil, and water that also produced a significant amount of waste. Many of the byproducts of the gas production, such as coal tar (oily waste containing volatile and non-volatile chemicals), sludges, oils and other compounds are potentially hazardous to human health and the environment. The byproduct from this process was frequently disposed of directly at the plant site and can remain or spread slowly, serving as a continuous source of soil and groundwater contamination.

Source: EDR Inc.  
Date of Government Version: 10/04/2006  
Search Distance in this report: 1/4 mile from Target Property

## Radioactive Material Activity Sites Database (MLTS)

Radioactive Material Activity Sites, also known as the Material Licensing Tracking System (MLTS), is maintained by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) and contains a list of sites which possess or use radioactive materials and which are subject to NRC licensing requirements. MLTS database lists the NRC's licenses issued for the operation of nuclear power plants, nuclear waste repositories or medical, industrial, or research applications. The NRC is responsible for ensuring the public health and safety through licensing, inspection, and environmental reviews for all activities.

For more information about Radioactive Material Activity Site in this report, contact the: Nuclear Regulatory Commission, 800-368-5642

Source: Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
Date of Government Version: 10/19/2006  
Search Distance in this report: 1/4 mile from Target Property

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