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ASSOCIATION

OF REALTORS®

ักลัห ที่บันจีเทษ AND DISCRIMINATION ADVISORY

(C.A.R. Form FHDA, Revised 6/22)



EQUAL ACCESS TO HOUSING FOR ALL: All housing in California is available to all persons. Discrimination as noted below is prohibited by law. Resources are available for those who have experienced unequal treatment under the law.

FEDERAL AND STATE LAWS PROHIBIT DISCRIMINATION AGAINST IDENTIFIED PROTECTED CLASSES:

- A. FEDERAL FAIR HOUSING ACT ("FHA") Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act; 42 U.S.C. §§ 3601-3619; Prohibits discrimination in sales, rental or financing of residential housing against persons in protected classes;
- B. CALIFORNIA FAIR EMPLOYMENT AND HOUSING ACT ("FEHA") California Government Code ("GC") §§ 12900-12996,12955; 2 California Code of Regulations ("CCR") §§ 12005-12271; Prohibits discrimination in sales, rental or financing of housing opportunity against persons in protected classes by providers of housing accommodation and financial assistance services as related to housing:
- C. CALIFORNIA UNRUH CIVIL RIGHTS ACT ("Unruh") California Civil Code ("CC") § 51; Prohibits business establishments from discriminating against, and requires full and equal accommodation, advantages, facilities, privileges, and services to persons in protected classes:
- AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT ("ADA") 42 U.S.C. §§ 12181-12189; Title III of the ADA prohibits discrimination based on disability in public accommodations; and
- OTHER FAIR HOUSING LAWS: § 504 of Rehabilitation Act of 1973 29 U.S.C. § 794; Ralph Civil Rights Act CC § 51.7.; California Disabled Persons Act; CC §§ 54-55.32; any local city or county fair housing ordinances, as applicable.
- POTENTIAL LEGAL REMEDIES FOR UNLAWFUL DISCRIMINATION: Violations of fair housing laws may result in monetary civil fines, injunctive relief, compensatory and/or punitive damages, and attorney fees and costs.
- PROTECTED CLASSES/CHARACTERISTICS: Whether specified in Federal or State law or both, discrimination against persons if based on that person's belonging to, association with, or perceived membership in, certain classes or categories, such as the following, is prohibited. Other classes, categories or restrictions may also apply.

Race	Color	Ancestry	National Origin	Religion
Age	Sex, Sexual Orientation	Gender, Gender Identity, Gender expression	Marital Status	Familial Status (family with a child or children under 18)
Citizenship	Immigration Status	Primary Language	Military/Veteran Status	Source of Income (e.g., Section 8 Voucher)
Medical Condition	Disability (Mental & Physical)	Genetic Information	Criminal History (non- relevant convictions)	Any arbitrary characteristic

THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF REAL ESTATE REQUIRES TRAINING AND SUPERVISION TO PREVENT HOUSING **DISCRIMINATION BY REAL ESTATE LICENSEES:**

- A. California Business & Professions Code ("B&PC") § 10170.5(a)(4) requires 3 hours of training on fair housing for DRE license renewal; Real Estate Regulation § 2725(f) requires brokers who oversee salespersons to be familiar with the requirements of federal and state laws relating to the prohibition of discrimination.
- Violation of DRE regulations or real estate laws against housing discrimination by a real estate licensee may result in the loss or suspension of the licensee's real estate license. B&PC § 10177(I)(1); 10 CCR § 2780
- REALTOR® ORGANIZATIONS PROHIBIT DISCRIMINATION: NAR Code of Ethics Article 10 prohibits discrimination in employment practices or in rendering real estate license services against any person because of race, color, religion, sex, handicap, familial status, national origin, sexual orientation, or gender identity by REALTORS®.
- WHO IS REQUIRED TO COMPLY WITH FAIR HOUSING LAWS?

Below is a non-exclusive list of providers of housing accommodations or financial assistance services as related to housing who are most likely to be encountered in a housing transaction and who must comply with fair housing laws.

- Sellers
- Real estate licensees
- Mobilehome parks
- Insurance companies
- Landlords
- Real estate brokerage firms
- Homeowners Associations ("HOAs");
- Government housing services
- Sublessors
- Property managers
- Banks and Mortgage lenders
- Appraisers

EXAMPLES OF CONDUCT THAT MAY NOT BE MOTIVATED BY DISCRIMINATORY INTENT BUT COULD HAVE A **DISCRIMINATORY EFFECT:**

- Prior to acceptance of an offer, asking for or offering buyer personal information or letters from the buyer, especially with photos. Those types of documents may inadvertently reveal, or be perceived as revealing, protected status information thereby increasing the risk of (i) actual or unconscious bias, and (ii) potential legal claims against sellers and others by prospective buyers whose offers were rejected.
- Refusing to rent (i) an upper-level unit to an elderly tenant out of concern for the tenant's ability to navigate stairs or (ii) a house with a pool to a person with young children out of concern for the children's safety.
- EXAMPLES OF UNLAWFUL OR IMPROPER CONDUCT BASED ON A PROTECTED CLASS OR CHARACTERISTIC:
 - A. Refusing to negotiate for a sale, rental or financing or otherwise make a housing opportunity unavailable; failing to present offers due to a person's protected status:
 - Refusing or failing to show, rent, sell or finance housing; "channeling" or "steering" a prospective buyer or tenant to or away from a particular area due to that person's protected status or because of the racial, religious or ethnic composition of the neighborhood;
 - "Blockbusting" or causing "panic selling" by inducing a listing, sale or rental based on the grounds of loss of value of property. increase in crime, or decline in school quality due to the entry or prospective entry of people in protected categories into the neighborhood:
 - Making any statement or advertisement that indicates any preference, limitation, or discrimination;

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FAIR HOUSING AND DISCRIMINATION ADVISORY (FHDA PAGE 1 OF 2)

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 Inquiring about protected characteristics (such as asking tenant applicants if they are married, or prospective purchasers if they have children or are planning to start a family);
 - Using criminal history information before otherwise affirming eligibility, and without a legally sufficient justification;
 - G. Failing to assess financial standards based on the portion of the income responsible by a tenant who receives government subsidies (such as basing an otherwise neutral rent to income ratio on the whole rent rather than just the part of rent that is the tenant's responsibility);
 - Denving a home loan or homeowner's insurance:
 - Offering inferior terms, conditions, privileges, facilities or services;
 - Using different qualification criteria or procedures for sale or rental of housing such as income standards, application requirements, application fees, credit analyses, sale or rental approval procedures or other requirements;
 - Harassing a person;
 - Taking an adverse action based on protected characteristics:
 - Refusing to permit a reasonable modification to the premises, as requested by a person with a disability (such as refusing to М. allow a wheelchair bound tenant to install, at their expense, a ramp over front or rear steps, or refusing to allow a physically disabled tenant from installing, at their own expense, grab bars in a shower or bathtub);
 - Refusing to make reasonable accommodation in policies, rules, practices, or services for a person with a disability (such as the following, if an actual or prospective tenant with a disability has a service animal or support animal):
 - Failing to allow that person to keep the service animal or emotional support animal in rental property,
 - Charging that person higher rent or increased security deposit, or
 - (iii) Failing to show rental or sale property to that person who is accompanied by the service animal or support animal, and;
 - Retaliating for asserting rights under fair housing laws.

10. EXAMPLES OF POSITIVE PRACTICES:

- Real estate licensees working with buyers or tenants should apply the same objective property selection criteria, such as location/neighborhood, property features, and price range and other considerations, to all prospects.
- Real estate licensees should provide complete and objective information to all clients based on the client's selection criteria.
- Real estate licensees should provide the same professional courtesy in responding to inquiries, sharing of information and offers of assistance to all clients and prospects.
- Housing providers should not make any statement or advertisement that directly or indirectly implies preference, limitation, or discrimination regarding any protected characteristic (such as "no children" or "English-speakers only").
- Housing providers should use a selection process relying on objective information about a prospective buyer's offer or tenant's application and not seek any information that may disclose any protected characteristics (such as using a summary document, e.g. C.A.R. Form SUM-MO, to compare multiple offers on objective terms).
- 11. FAIR HOUSING RESOURCES: If you have questions about your obligations or rights under the Fair Housing laws, or you think you have been discriminated against, you may want to contact one or more of the sources listed below to discuss what you can do about it, and whether the resource is able to assist you.
 - Federal: https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/fair_housing_equal_opp
 - State: https://www.dfeh.ca.gov/housing/
 - C Local: local Fair Housing Council office (non-profit, free service)
 - D. DRE: https://www.dre.ca.gov/Consumers/FileComplaint.html
 - Local Association of REALTORS®. List available at: https://www.car.org/en/contactus/rosters/localassociationroster.
 - Any qualified California fair housing attorney, or if applicable, landlord-tenant attorney.
- 12. LIMITED EXCEPTIONS TO FAIR HOUSING REQUIREMENTS: No person should rely on any exception below without first seeking legal advice about whether the exception applies to their situation. Real estate licensees are not qualified to provide advice on the application of these exceptions.
 - Legally compliant senior housing is exempt from FHA, FEHA and Unruh as related to age or familial status only;
 - An owner of a single-family residence who resides at the property with one lodger may be exempt from FEHA for rental purposes, PROVIDED no real estate licensee is involved in the rental;
 - An owner of a single-family residence may be exempt from FHA for sale or rental purposes, PROVIDED (i) no real estate licensee is involved in the sale or rental and (ii) no discriminatory advertising is used, and (iii) the owner owns no more than three single-family residences. Other restrictions apply:
 - D. An owner of residential property with one to four units who resides at the property, may be exempt from FHA for rental purposes, PROVIDED no real estate licensee is involved in the rental; and
 - Both FHA and FEHA do not apply to roommate situations. See, Fair Housing Council v Roommate.com LLC, 666 F.3d 1216 (2019).
 - Since both the 14th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution and the Civil Rights Act of 1866 prohibit discrimination based on race; the FHA and FEHA exemptions do not extend to discrimination based on race.

Buyer/Tenant and Seller/Landlord have read, understand and acknowledge receipt of a copy of this Fair Housing & Discrimination Advisory.

Buyer/Tenant	Levin Rizzi	Kevin Rizzi	Date _	11/28/2022
Buyer/Tenant	DocuSigned 899C17F4DE0340A		Date	
Seller/Landlord	Donald C Christopher, trustee	Donald C Christopher, Trustee	Date _	11/28/2022
Seller/Landlord _	6AD54E668E9A414		Date _	

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MARKET CONDITIONS ADVISORY

(C.A.R. Form MCA, Revised 12/21)



MARKET CONDITIONS: Real estate markets are cyclical and can change over time. It is impossible to predict future market conditions with accuracy. In a competitive or "hot" real estate market, there are generally more Buyers than Sellers. This will often lead to multiple buyers competing for the same property. As a result, in order to make their offers more attractive, some Buyers may offer more than originally planned or eliminate certain contingencies in their offers. In a less competitive or "cool" market there are generally more Sellers than Buyers, often causing real estate prices to level off or drop, sometimes precipitously. The sales price of homes being sold as foreclosures and short sales is difficult to anticipate and can affect the value of other homes in the area. Brokers, appraisers, Sellers and Buyers take these "distressed" property sales and listings into consideration when valuing property. In light of the real estate market's cyclical nature it is important that Buyers understand the potential for little or no appreciation in value, or an actual loss in value, of the property they purchase. This Advisory discusses some of the potential risks inherent in changing market conditions.

2. BUYER CONSIDERATIONS:

- A. OFFERING PRICE: AS A BUYER, YOU ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR DETERMINING THE PRICE YOU WANT TO OFFER FOR A PROPERTY. Although Brokers may provide you with comparable sales data, generally from information published in the local multiple listing service, you should know that the reporting of this data is often delayed and prices may change, up or down, faster than reported sales indicate. All buyers should be sure they are comfortable with the price they are offering or the price they are accepting in a counter offer. You should be aware of and think about the following: (i) If your offer is accepted, the property's value may not increase and may even decrease. (ii) If your offer is accepted, you may have "Buyer's remorse" that you paid too much. (iii) If your offer is rejected there can be no guarantee that you will find a similar property at the same price. (iv) If your offer is rejected, you may not be satisfied that the amount you offered was right for you. Only you can determine that your offer was reasonable and prudent in light of the property and your circumstances.
- B. NON-CONTINGENT OFFERS: Most residential purchase agreements contain contingencies allowing a Buyer within a specified period of time to cancel a purchase if: (i) the Buyer cannot obtain a loan; (ii) is dissatisfied with the property's condition after an inspection; or (iii) if the property does not appraise at a certain value. To make their offers more attractive, Buyers will sometimes write offers with few or no contingencies or offer to remove contingencies within a short period of time. In a "hot" market, sellers will sometimes insist that Buyers write offers with no contingencies. Broker recommends that Buyers do not write non-contingent offers and if you do so, you are acting against Broker's advice. However, if you do write a non-contingent offer these are some of the contractual rights you may be giving up:
 - (1) LOAN CONTINGENCY: If you give up your loan contingency, and you cannot obtain a loan. whether through your fault or the fault of your lender, and as a result, you do not or cannot purchase the property, you may legally be in default under the contract and required to pay damages or forfeit your deposit to the seller.
 - (2) APPRAISAL CONTINGENCY: If your lender's (or your own) appraiser does not believe the property is worth what you have agreed to pay for it, your lender may not loan the full amount needed for the purchase or may not loan any amount at all because of a low appraisal. As a result, if you do not purchase the property, and you have removed your appraisal contingency, you may legally be in default under the contract and could be required to pay damages to, or forfeit your deposit to, the Seller. The Seller is not obligated to reduce the purchase price to match the appraised value.
 - (3) INVESTIGATION CONTINGENCY: If you disapprove of the condition of the property and as a result, you do not purchase the property, you may legally be in default under the contract and required to pay damages to, or forfeit your deposit to, the Seller if you have removed your investigation contingency. This may also include the ability to insure the property, so you should investigate this early in the process. However, even if you make an offer without an investigation contingency or you remove that contingency, the Seller may still be obligated to disclose to you material facts about the property. In some cases, once you receive that information the law gives you an independent right to cancel for a limited period of time.

There is inherent risk in writing a non-contingent offer. Only you, after careful consultation and deliberation with your attorney, accountant, or financial advisor can decide how much risk you are willing to take. IT IS YOUR DECISION ALONE AND CANNOT BE MADE BY YOUR BROKER OR REAL ESTATE AGENT.

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- C. BROKER RECOMMENDATIONS. Broker recommends that you do not write a non-contingent offer, even if you are planning on paying all cash for the property. If you intend to write a non-contingent offer, Broker recommends that, prior to writing the offer, you: (i) review all available Seller reports, disclosures, information and documents; (ii) have an appropriate professional inspect the property (even if it is being sold "as is" in its present condition); and (iii) carefully assess your financial position and risk with your attorney, accountant or financial advisor.
- D. MULTIPLE OFFERS: At times Buyers may write offers on more than one property even though the Buyer intends to purchase only one. This may occur in a short sale when the approval process can take a considerable amount of time, or it could also occur in a hot market when the Buyer is having difficulty getting an offer accepted. While it is not illegal to make offers on multiple properties with intent to purchase only one, the Buyer can be obligated to many Sellers if more than one accepts the Buyer's offers. Additionally, if any offer is accepted without contingencies, and the buyer does not perform, there can be a breach. If the Buyer has not disclosed that the Buyer is writing multiple offers with the intent to purchase only one and the Buyer subsequently cancels without using a contingency created for this purpose, the Seller may claim the Buyer is in breach of contract because the Buyer fraudulently induced the Seller to enter into a contract. This claim may even be possible when the Buyer has all the standard contingencies remaining in the contract, as the Seller could argue that a cancellation for this reason would not fall under the good faith exercise of any of the those contingencies.
- 3. SELLER CONSIDERATIONS: As a Seller, you are responsible for determining the asking price for your property. Although Brokers may provide you with comparable sales data, generally from information published in the local multiple listing service, you should know that the reporting of this data is often delayed and prices may change, up or down, faster than reported sales indicate. All Sellers should be sure they are comfortable with the asking price they are setting and the price they are accepting. There is not, and cannot be, any guarantee that the price you decide to ask for your property, or the price at which you agree to sell your property is the highest available price obtainable for the property. It is solely your decision as to how much to ask for your property and at which price to sell your property.

Buyer/Seller acknowledges each has read, understands and has received a copy of this Market Conditions Advisory.

Buyer	Docusigned by:	Date _ 11/28/2022	
Buyer	Keving Rizzi E0340A	Date	
Seller	Docusigned by: Danald Christopher, trustee	Date11/28/2022	
Seller	Donald Cachristopher, Trustee	Date	

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R L E L S C

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SELLER'S ADVISORY (C.A.R. Form SA, Revised 12/15)

COLDWELL BANKER REALTY

Property Address: 1501 Welburn Ave, Gilroy, CA 95020 ("Property")

1. INTRODUCTION: Selling property in California is a process that involves many steps. From start to finish, it could take anywhere from a few weeks to many months, depending upon the condition of your Property, local market conditions and other factors. You have already taken an important first step by listing your Property for sale with a licensed real estate broker. Your broker will help guide you through the process and may refer you to other professionals, as needed. This advisory addresses many things you may need to think about and do as you market your Property. Some of these things are requirements imposed upon you, either by law or by the listing or sale contract. Others are simply practical matters that may arise during the process. Please read this document carefully and, if you have any questions, ask your broker or appropriate legal or tax advisor for help.

2. DISCLOSURES:

- A. General Disclosure Duties: You must affirmatively disclose to the buyer, in writing, any and all known facts that materially affect the value or desirability of your Property. You must disclose these facts whether or not asked about such matters by the buyer, any broker, or anyone else. This duty to disclose applies even if the buyer agrees to purchase your Property in its present condition without requiring you to make any repairs. If you do not know what or how to disclose, you should consult a real estate attorney in California of your choosing. Broker cannot advise you on the legal sufficiency of any disclosures you make. If the Property you are selling is a residence with one to four units except for certain subdivisions, your broker also has a duty to conduct a reasonably competent and diligent visual inspection of the accessible areas and to disclose to a buyer all adverse material facts that the inspection reveals. If your broker discovers something that could indicate a problem, your broker must advise the buyer.
- B. Statutory Duties: (For one-to-four Residential Units):
 - (1) You must timely prepare and deliver to the buyer, among other things, a Real Estate Transfer Disclosure Statement ("TDS"), and a Natural Hazard Disclosure Statement ("NHD"). You have a legal obligation to honestly and completely fill out the TDS form in its entirety. (Many local entities or organizations have their own supplement to the TDS that you may also be asked to complete.) The NHD is a statement indicating whether your Property is in certain designated flood, fire or earthquake/seismic hazard zones. Third-party professional companies can help you with this task.
 - (2) Depending upon the age and type of construction of your Property, you may also be required to provide and, in certain cases you can receive limited legal protection by providing, the buyer with booklets entitled "The Homeowner's Guide to Earthquake Safety," "The Commercial Property Owner's Guide to Earthquake Safety," "Protect Your Family From Lead in Your Home" and "Environmental Hazards: A Guide For Homeowners and Buyers." Some of these booklets may be packaged together for your convenience. The earthquake guides ask you to answer specific guestions about your Property's structure and preparedness for an earthquake. If you are required to supply the booklet about lead, you will also be required to disclose to the buyer any known lead-based paint and lead-based paint hazards on a separate form. The environmental hazards guide informs the buyer of common environmental hazards that may be found in properties.
 - (3) If you know that your property is: (i) located within one mile of a former military ordnance location; or (ii) in or affected by a zone or district allowing manufacturing, commercial or airport use, you must disclose this to the buyer. You are also required to make a good faith effort to obtain and deliver to the buyer a disclosure notice from the appropriate local agency(ies) about any special tax levied on your Property pursuant to the Mello-Roos Community Facilities Act, the Improvement Bond Act of 1915, and a notice concerning the contractual assessment provided by section 5898.24 of the Streets And Highways Code (collectively, "Special Tax Disclosures").
 - (4) If the TDS, NHD, or lead, military ordnance, commercial zone or Special Tax Disclosures are provided to a buyer after you accept that buyer's offer, the buyer will have 3 days after delivery (or 5 days if mailed) to terminate the offer, which is why it is extremely important to complete these disclosures as soon as possible. There are certain exemptions from these statutory requirements; however, if you have actual knowledge of any of these items, you may still be required to make a disclosure as the items can be considered material facts.
- C. Death and Other Disclosures: Many buyers consider death on real property to be a material fact in the purchase of property. In some situations, it is advisable to disclose that a death occurred or the manner of death; however, California Civil Code Section 1710.2 provides that you have no disclosure duty "where the death has occurred more than three years prior to the date the transferee offers to purchase, lease, or rent the real property, or [regardless of the date of occurrence] that an occupant of that property was afflicted with, or died from, Human T-Lymphotropic Virus Type III/Lymphadenopathy-Associated Virus." This law does not "immunize an owner or his or her agent from making an intentional misrepresentation in response to a direct inquiry from a transferee or a prospective transferee of real property, concerning deaths on the real property."
- D. Condominiums and Other Common Interest Subdivisions: If the Property is a condominium, townhouse, or other property in a common interest subdivision, you must provide to the buyer copies of the governing documents, the most recent financial statements distributed, and other documents required by law or contract. If you do not have a current version of these documents, you can request them from the management of your homeowner's association. To avoid delays, you are encouraged to obtain these documents as soon as possible, even if you have not yet entered into a purchase agreement to sell your Property.
- 3. CONTRACT TERMS AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS:
 - A. Contract Terms and Conditions: A buyer may request, as part of the contract for the sale of your Property, that you pay for repairs to the Property and other items. Your decision on whether or not to comply with a buyer's requests may affect your ability to sell your Property at a specified price.

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Seller's Initials (

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Property Address: 1501 Welburn Ave, Gilroy, CA 95020 Date:

B. Withholding Taxes: Under federal and California tax laws, a buyer is required to withhold a portion of the purchase price from your sale proceeds for tax purposes unless you sign an affidavit of non-foreign status and California residency, or some other exemption applies and is documented.

- **C. Prohibition Against Discrimination:** Discriminatory conduct in the sale of real property against individuals belonging to legally protected classes is a violation of the law.
- D. Government Required Repairs, Replacements and Alterations: Under State law, Property owners with limited exceptions, are required to: (1) Install operable smoke alarms and brace water heaters and provide a Buyer with a statement of compliance. Existing operable smoke alarms, that met compliance standards when installed, do not have to be removed even if not up to current legal requirements. Smoke alarms that are added or that replace older versions must comply with current law; and (2) install carbon monoxide detection devices. Some city and county governments may impose additional requirements, including, but not limited to, installing low-flow toilets and showerheads, gas shut-off valves, tempered glass, and barriers around swimming pools and spas. You should consult with the appropriate governmental agencies, inspectors, and other professionals to determine which requirements apply to your Property, the extent to which your Property complies with such requirements, and the costs, if any, of compliance.
- E. EPA's LEAD-BASED PAINT RENOVATION, REPAIR AND PAINTING RULE: The new rule requires that contractors and maintenance professionals working in pre-1978 housing, child care facilities, and schools with lead-based paint be certified; that their employees be trained; and that they follow protective work practice standards. The rule applies to renovation, repair, or painting activities affecting more than six square feet of lead-based paint in a room or more than 20 square feet of lead-based paint on the exterior. Enforcement of the rule begins October 1, 2010. See the EPA website at www.epa.gov/lead for more information.
- **F.** Legal, Tax and Other Implications: Selling your Property may have legal, tax, insurance, title or other implications. You should consult an appropriate professional for advice on these matters.

4. MARKETING CONSIDERATIONS:

- A. Pre-Sale Inspections and Considerations: You should consider doing what you can to prepare your Property for sale, such as correcting any defects or other problems, making cosmetic improvements, and staging. Many people are not aware of defects in or problems with their own Property. One way to make yourself aware is to obtain professional inspections prior to sale. Pre-sale inspections may include a general property inspection; an inspection for wood destroying pest and organisms (Structural Pest Control Report) and an inspection of the septic or well systems, if any, among others. By doing this, you then have an opportunity to make repairs before your Property is sold, which may enhance its marketability. Keep in mind, however, that any problems revealed by such inspection reports or repairs that have been made, whether or not disclosed in a report, should be disclosed to the buyer (see "Disclosures" in paragraph 2 above). This is true even if the buyer gets his/her own inspections covering the same area. Obtaining inspection reports may also assist you during contract negotiations with the buyer. For example, if a Structural Pest Control Report has both a primary and secondary recommendation for clearance, you may want to specify in the purchase agreement those recommendations, if any, for which you are going to pay.
- **B. Post-Sale Protections:** It is often helpful to provide the buyer with, among other things, a home protection/warranty plan for the Property. These plans will generally cover problems, not deemed to be pre-existing, that occur after your sale is completed. In the event something does go wrong after the sale, and it is covered by the plan, the buyer may be able to resolve the concern by contacting the home protection company.
- **C. Safety Precautions:** Advertising and marketing your Property for sale, including, but not limited to, holding open houses, placing a keysafe/lockbox, erecting FOR SALE signs, and disseminating photographs, video tapes, and virtual tours of the premises, may jeopardize your personal safety and that of your Property. You are strongly encouraged to maintain insurance, and to take any and all possible precautions and safeguards to protect yourself, other occupants, visitors, your Property, and your belongings, including cash, jewelry, drugs, firearms and other valuables located on the Property, against injury, theft, loss, vandalism, damage, and other harm.
- **D. Expenses:** You are advised that you, not the Broker, are responsible for the fees and costs, if any, to comply with your duties and obligations to the buyer of your Property.

5.	отн	ER IT	EMS:	

Seller has re	ead and understands this A	dvisory. By signii	ng below, Seller	acknowledges receipt of	of a cop	y of this	s document.	
Seller	Day ald (Christan	dier trustee					Date 11/28/20	22
Print Name	Donald C. Christopher, T	rustee					-	
Seller							Date	
Print Name								
Real Estate	Broker (Listing Firm) Cold	well Banker Rea	alty			DRE	Lic.#:. 01908304	
By	Frica Trinduro		Erica Trincher	o DRE Lic.# 01305729		Date	11/20/2022	
By	0CCADECA684B41B			DRE Lic.#		Date		
Address	OCCABI CAGGESTE		City		State		Zip	
Telephone		Fax		E-mail				•

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STATEWIDE BUYER AND SELLER ADVISORY

(This Form Does Not Replace Local Condition Disclosures. Additional Advisories or Disclosures May Be Attached) (C.A.R. Form SBSA, Revised 6/22)



BUYER RIGHTS AND DUTIES:

- The physical condition of the land and improvements being purchased are not guaranteed by Seller or Brokers.
- You should conduct thorough investigations of the Property both personally and with appropriate professionals.
- If professionals recommend further inspections, you should contact qualified experts to conduct such inspections.
- You should retain your own professional even if Seller or Broker has provided you with existing reports.
- You should read all written reports given to you and discuss those reports with the persons who prepared them. It is possible that different reports provided to you contain conflicting information. If there are discrepancies between reports, disclosures or other information, you are responsible for contacting appropriate professionals to confirm the accuracy of correctness of the reports, disclosures or information.
- You have the right to request that the Seller make repairs or corrections or take other actions based on inspections or disclosures, but the Seller is not obligated to respond to you or make any such repairs, corrections or other requested actions.
- If the Seller is unwilling or unable to satisfy your requests, and you act within certain time periods, you may have the right to cancel the Agreement (the Purchase Agreement and any Counter Offer and Addenda together are the "Agreement"). If you cancel outside of these periods, you may be in breach of the Agreement and your deposit might be at risk.
- You are advised to seek legal, tax, and other assistance from appropriate professionals in order to fully understand the implications of any documents or actions during the transaction. If you are doing a 1031 exchange, you are advised to contact an exchange accommodator to discuss the proper method and timing of the exchange.
- The terms of the Agreement and any counter offers and addenda establish your rights and responsibilities.

YOU ARE STRONGLY ADVISED TO INVESTIGATE THE CONDITION AND SUITABILITY OF ALL ASPECTS OF THE PROPERTY. IF YOU DO NOT DO SO, YOU ARE ACTING AGAINST THE ADVICE OF BROKERS.

SELLER RIGHTS AND DUTIES:

- You have a duty to disclose material facts known to you that affect the value or desirability of the Property.
- You are obligated to make the Property available to the Buyer and have utilities on for inspections as allowed by the Agreement.
- This form is not a substitute for completing a Real Estate Transfer Disclosure Statement, if required, and any other property-specific questionnaires or disclosures.
- The terms of the Agreement establish your rights and responsibilities.
- You are advised to seek legal, tax, and other assistance from appropriate professionals in order to fully understand the
 implications of any documents or actions during the transaction. If you are doing a 1031 exchange, you are advised to
 contact an exchange accommodator to discuss the proper method and timing of the exchange.

BROKER RIGHTS AND DUTIES:

- Brokers do not have expertise in all areas and matters affecting the Property or your evaluation of it.
- For most sales of residential properties with no more than four units, Brokers have a duty to make a reasonably
 competent and diligent visual inspection of the accessible areas of the Property and disclose to you material facts or
 defects that the inspection reveals.
- Many defects and conditions may not be discoverable by a Broker's visual inspection.
- If Brokers give a referral to another professional, Brokers do not guarantee that person's performance. You may select any professional of your own choosing.
- If a Broker gives you reports or other documents, unless otherwise specified, it is possible that different reports provided to you contain conflicting information. Broker has not and will not verify or otherwise investigate the information contained therein.
- Any written agreement between a Broker and either Buyer or Seller or both establishes the rights and responsibilities of those parties.

ÉQUAL HOUSING

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A. Investigation of Physical Conditions

- 1. EASEMENTS, ACCESS AND ENCROACHMENTS: Buyer and Seller are advised that confirming the exact location of easements, shared or private driveways or roadways, and encroachments on or to the Property may be possible only by conducting a survey. There may be unrecorded easements, access rights, encroachments and other agreements affecting the Property that may not be disclosed by a survey. Representations regarding these items that are made in a Multiple Listing Service or advertisements, or plotted by a title company are often approximations, or based upon inaccurate or incomplete records. Unless otherwise specified by Broker in writing, Brokers have not verified any such matters or any representations made by Seller(s) or others. If Buyer wants further information, Buyer is advised and Broker(s) recommend that Buyer hire a licensed surveyor during Buyer's inspection contingency period. Brokers do not have expertise in this area.
- 2. ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS: Buyer and Seller are advised that the presence of certain kinds of organisms, toxins and contaminants, including, but not limited to, mold (airborne, toxic or otherwise), fungi, mildew, lead-based paint and other lead contamination, asbestos, formaldehyde, radon, pcb's, methane, other gases, fuel oil or chemical storage

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tanks, contaminated soil or water, hazardous waste, waste disposal sites, electromagnetic fields, nuclear sources, urea formaldehyde, or other materials may adversely affect the Property and the health of individuals who live on or work at the property as well as pets. Some municipalities may impose additional requirements regarding underground storage tanks, which may be more common in certain areas and cities throughout the State, especially where there are larger, older homes built before 1935. It is possible that these tanks, either now or in the future, may require inspections or abatement. If Buyer wants further information, Buyer is advised, and Broker(s) recommends, that Buyer have the Property inspected for the existence of such conditions and organisms, and conditions that may lead to their formation. Not all inspectors are licensed and licenses are not available for all types of inspection activities. Buyer is also advised to consult with appropriate experts regarding this topic during Buyer's inspection contingency period. Broker recommends that Buyer and Seller read the booklets titled, "Residential Environmental Hazards: A Guide for Homeowners, Homebuyers, Landlords and Tenants," and "Protect Your Family From Lead In Your Home." Brokers do not have expertise in this area.

- 3. FORMALDEHYDE: Formaldehyde is a substance known to the State of California to cause cancer. Exposure to formaldehyde may be caused by materials used in the construction of homes. The United States Environmental Protection Agency, the California Air Resources Board, and other agencies have measured the presence of formaldehyde in the indoor air of select homes in California. Levels of formaldehyde that present a significant cancer risk have been measured in most homes that were tested. Formaldehyde is present in the air because it is emitted by a variety of building materials and home products used in construction. The materials include carpeting, pressed wood products, insulation, plastics, and glues. Most homes that have been tested elsewhere do contain formaldehyde, although the concentrations vary from home to home with no obvious explanation for the differences. One of the problems is that many suppliers of building materials and home products do not provide information on chemical ingredients to builders. Buyers may have further questions about these issues. Buyer is advised to consult with appropriate experts regarding this topic during Buyer's inspection contingency period. Broker(s) recommend that Buyer and Seller read the booklet titled "Residential Environmental Hazards: A Guide for Homeowners, Homebuyers, Landlords and Tenants." Brokers do not have expertise in this area.
- GEOLOGIC HAZARDS: Buyer and Seller are advised that California has experienced earthquakes in the past, and there is always a potential of future earthquakes. Damage caused by an earthquake may not be discoverable by a visual inspection of Buyer(s) or Broker(s). Inspection by a licensed, qualified professional is strongly recommended to determine the structural integrity and safety of all structures and improvements on the Property. If the Property is a condominium, or located in a planned unit development or in a common interest subdivision, Buyer is advised to contact the homeowners association about earthquake repairs and retrofit work and the possibility of an increased or special assessment to defray the costs of earthquake repairs or retrofit work. Buyer is encouraged to obtain and read the booklet entitled, "The Homeowner's Guide to Earthquake Safety." In most cases a questionnaire within the booklet must be completed by Seller and the entire booklet given to the Buyer if the Property was built prior to 1960. If the Property was built before 1975, and contains structures constructed of masonry or precast (tilt up) concrete walls, with wood frame floors or roof, or if the building has unreinforced masonry walls, then Seller must provide Buyer a pamphlet entitled "The Commercial Property Owner's Guide to Earthquake Safety." Many areas have a wide range of geologic problems and numerous studies have been made of these conditions. Some of this information is available for public review at city and county planning departments. Buyer is encouraged to review the public maps and reports and/or obtain a geologist's inspection report. Buyer may be able to obtain earthquake insurance to protect their interest in the Property. Sellers who agree to provide financing should also consider requiring Buyers to obtain such insurance naming Seller(s) as insured lien holder(s). Brokers do not have expertise in this area.
- **INSPECTIONS:** Buyer and Seller are advised that Buyer has the right to obtain various inspections of the Property under most residential purchase agreements. Buyer is advised to have the Property inspected by a professional property inspection service within Buyer's inspection contingency period. A licensed building contractor or other professional may perform these services. The inspector generally does not look behind walls or under carpets, or take equipment apart. Certain items on the Property, such as chimneys and spark arresters, plumbing, heating, air conditioning, electrical wiring, pool and spa, septic system, well, roof, foundation and structural items may need to be inspected by another professional, such as a chimney sweep, plumber, electrician, pool and spa service, septic or well company or roofer. A general physical inspection typically will not test for mold, wood destroying pests, lead-based paint, radon, asbestos and other environmental hazards, geologic conditions, age, remaining useful life or water-tightness of roof, cracks, leaks or operational problems associated with a pool or spa or connection of the Property to a sewer system. If Buyer wants further information on any aspect of the Property, Broker recommends that Buyer have a discussion with the professional property inspector and that Buyer hire an appropriate professional for the area of concern to Buyer. Brokers do not verify the results of any such inspection or guarantee the performance of any such inspector or service. Any election by Buyer to waive the right to a physical inspection of the Property or to rely on somebody other than an appropriate professional is against the advice of Brokers. Not all inspectors are licensed and licenses are not available for all types of inspection activities. Brokers do not have expertise in these area.
- 6. MOLD: Buyer and Seller are advised that the presence of certain kinds of mold, fungi, mildew and other organisms, sometimes referred to as "toxic mold" (collectively "Mold"), may adversely affect the Property and the health of individuals who live on or work at the Property as well as pets. Mold does not affect all people the same way, and may not affect some people at all. Mold may be caused by water leaks or other sources of moisture such as, but not limited to, flooding, and leaks in windows, pipes and roof. Seller is advised to disclose the existence of any such conditions of which he or she is aware. Buyer should carefully review all of Seller's disclosures for any indication that any of these conditions exist. It is, however, possible that Mold may be hidden and that Seller is completely unaware of its



existence. In addition, Mold is often undetectable from a visual inspection, a professional general property inspection and even a structural pest control inspection. Brokers do not have expertise in this area. If Buyer wants further information, Broker recommends that Buyer have the Property tested for Mold by an environmental hygienist or other appropriate professional during Buyer's inspection contingency period. Not all inspectors are licensed and licenses are not available for all types of inspection activities. Brokers do not have expertise in this area.

- 7. PETS AND ANIMALS: Buyer and Seller are advised that the current or previous owner(s) may have had domesticated or other pets and animals at the Property. Odors from animal urine or other contamination may be dormant for long periods of time and then become active because of heat, humidity or other factors and might not be eliminated by cleaning or replacing carpets or other cleaning methods. Pet urine and feces can also damage hardwood floors and other floor coverings. Additionally, an animal may have had fleas, ticks and other pests that remain on the Property after the animal has been removed. If Buyer wants further information, Broker(s) recommend that Buyer discuss the issue with an appropriate professional during Buyer's inspection contingency period. Brokers do not have expertise in this area
- SEPTIC SYSTEMS: Buyer and Seller are advised that a property may be served by one or more septic systems even though adjoining properties are connected to a sewer line. Buyer and Seller are also advised that some septic tanks and systems may have been abandoned or have leaked into ground water sources. Buyer is advised to contact the appropriate government agency to verify that the Property is connected to a sewer or served by a septic system. If the Property is served by a septic system, it may consist of a septic tank, cesspool, pits, leach lines or a combination of such mechanisms ("collectively, System"). No representation or warranty is made by Seller or Broker concerning the condition, operability, size, capacity or future expansion of a System, nor whether a System is adequate for use by the intended occupants of the Property. A change in the number of occupants or the quantity, composition or methods of depositing waste may affect the efficiency of the System. In addition, the amount of rainfall and ground water table may also affect the efficiency of the System. Many factors including, but not limited to, natural forces, age, deterioration of materials and the load imposed on a System can cause the System to fail at any time. Broker recommends that Buyer obtain an independent evaluation of any System by a qualified sanitation professional during Buyer's inspection contingency period. Buyer should consult with their sanitation professional to determine if their report includes the tank only, or other additional components of the System such as pits and leach fields. Not all inspectors are licensed and licenses are not available for all types of inspection activities. In some cases, Buyer's lender as well as local government agencies may require System inspection. System-related maintenance costs may include, but not be limited to, locating, pumping or providing outlets to ground level. Brokers are unable to advise Buyer or Seller regarding System-related issues or associated costs, which may be significant. If Buyer and Seller agree to obtain a System inspection, Buyer and Seller are cautioned that the inspection cost may include, but not be limited to, the costs of locating, pumping or providing outlets to ground level. Brokers do not have expertise in this area.
- 9. SOIL AND GEOLOGIC CONDITIONS: Buyer and Seller are advised that real estate in California is subject to settling, slippage, contraction, expansion erosion, subsidence, earthquakes and other land movement. The Property may be constructed on fill or improperly compacted soil and may have inadequate drainage capability. Any of these matters can cause structural problems to improvements on the Property. Civil or geo-technical engineers are best suited to evaluate soil stability, grading, drainage and other soil conditions. Additionally, the Property may contain known or unknown mines, mills, caves or wells. If Buyer wants further information, Broker recommends that Buyer hire an appropriate professional. Not all inspectors are licensed and licenses are not available for all types of inspections. Brokers do not have expertise in this area.
- 10. SQUARE FOOTAGE, LOT SIZE, BOUNDARIES AND SURVEYS: Buyer and Seller are advised that only an appraiser or land surveyor, as applicable, can reliably confirm square footage, lot size, Property corners and exact boundaries of the Property. Representations regarding these items that are made in a Multiple Listing Service, advertisements, and from property tax assessor records are often approximations, or based upon inaccurate or incomplete records. Fences, hedges, walls or other barriers may not represent actual boundary lines. Unless otherwise specified by Broker in writing, Brokers have not verified any such boundary lines or any representations made by Seller or others concerning square footage, lot size, Property corners or exact boundaries. Standard title insurance does not insure the boundaries of the Property. If the exact square footage or lot size or location of Property corners or boundaries is an important consideration in Buyer's decision to purchase the Property and/or how much Buyer is willing to pay for the Property, then Buyer must independently conduct Buyer's own investigation through appropriate professionals, appraisers, or licensed surveyors and rely solely on their data, recognizing that all measurements may not be consistent and that different sources may have different size assessments. Brokers do not have expertise in this area.
- 11. WATER INTRUSION: Buyer and Seller are advised that many homes suffer from water intrusion or leakage. The causes of water intrusion are varied, and can include defective construction, faulty grading, deterioration of building materials and absence of waterproof barriers. Water intrusion can cause serious damage to the Property. This damage can consist of wood rot, mold, mildew and even damage to the structural integrity of the Property. The cost of repairing and remediating water intrusion damage and its causes can be very significant. The existence and cause of water intrusion is often difficult to detect. Because you, your Broker or a general home inspector cannot visually observe any effects of water intrusion, Buyer and Seller should not assume that such intrusion does not exist. Broker recommends that Buyer have the Property inspected for water intrusion by an appropriate professional. Brokers do not have expertise in this area.
- 12. WELL AND WATER SYSTEM(S): Buyer and Seller are advised that the Property may be served by one or more water wells, springs, or private community or public water systems. Any of these private or public water systems may contain

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bacteria, chemicals, minerals and metals, such as chromium. Well(s) may have been abandoned on the Property. Buyer is advised to have both the quality and the quantity of water evaluated, and to obtain an analysis of the quality of any domestic and agricultural water in use, or to be used at the Property, from whatever source. Water quality tests can include not only tests for bacteria, such as coliform, but also tests for organic and inorganic chemicals, metals, mineral content and gross alpha testing for radioactivity. Broker recommends that Buyer consult with a licensed, qualified well and pump company and local government agency to determine whether any well/spring or water system will adequately serve Buyer's intended use and that Buyer have a well consultant perform an extended well output test for this purpose. Water well or spring capacity, quantity output and quality may change at any time. There are no guarantees as to the future water quality, quantity or duration of any well or spring. If Buyer wants further information, Broker(s) recommend that Buyer obtain an inspection of the condition, age, adequacy and performance of all components of the well/spring and any water system during Buyer's inspection contingency period. Brokers do not have expertise in this area.

- 13. WOOD DESTROYING PESTS: Buyer and Seller are advised that the presence of, or conditions likely to lead to the presence of infestation or infection of wood destroying pests and organisms may adversely affect the Property. Inspection reports covering these items can be separated into two sections: Section 1 identifies areas where infestation or infection is evident. Section 2 identifies areas where there are conditions likely to lead to infestation or infection. If Buyer wants further information, Buyer is advised and Broker recommends that Buyer have the Property inspected for the existence of such conditions and organisms, and conditions that may lead to their formation, by a registered structural pest control company during Buyer's inspection contingency period. Brokers do not have expertise in this area.
- 14. FIRE HARDENING, DEFENSIBLE SPACE, AND WILDFIRE DISASTERS: California is subject to wildfires which have resulted in damage and destruction of many properties located in the state. Several recent state laws have mandated disclosures by sellers when selling properties in certain identified zones, such as "high" or "very high" fire severity zones. Additionally, state law mandates that sellers provide buyers with statements of compliance with local mandates if adopted by local agencies. The Property may be located in a high or very high fire severity zone. This may impact the availability of insurance and the ability to build or rebuild structures on the Property. Additionally, there may be requirements that certain fire prevention steps may be mandated. Information on fire hardening, including current building standards and information on minimum annual vegetation management standards to protect homes from wildfires, can be obtained on the internet website http://www.readvforwildfire.org.

from wildfires, can be obtained on the internet website http://www.readyforwildfire.org.

Cal Fire has made available a "Fire Hazard Severity Zone Viewer" where you can input the Property address to determine which fire hazard zone, if any, that the Property is located in. The viewer is available at https://egis.fire.ca.gov/FHSZ/.

Below is a partial list of potential resources provided as a starting point for Buyer/Lessee investigations and not as an endorsement or guarantee that any federal, state, county, city or other resource will provide complete advice.

- **A.** California Department of Insurance ("Wildfire Resource") http://insurance.ca.gov/01-consumers/140-catastrophes/WildfireResources.cfm; 1-800-927-4357
- **B.** Governor's Office of Emergency Services "Cal OES" California Wildfires Statewide Recovery Resources http://wildfirerecovery.org/
- C. California Department of Forestry and Fire "Cal Fire" http://fire.ca.gov/ and https://www.readyforwildfire.org/
- D. California Department of Transportation https://calsta.ca.gov/
- E. California Attorney General https://oag.ca.gov/consumers/pricegougingduringdisasters#8C1

Brokers do not have expertise in this area.

B. Property Use and Ownership

- 1. ACCESSORY DWELLING UNITS: Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs) are known by many names: granny flats, in-law units, backyard cottages, secondary units and more. California has passed laws to promote the development of ADUs. Additional information about ADUs can be found at http://hcd.ca.gov/policy-research/AccessoryDwellingUnits.shtml. Buyer is advised to check with appropriate government agencies or third party professionals to verify permits and legal requirements and the effect of such requirements on current and future use and rentability of the Property, its development and size. Brokers do not have expertise in this area.
- 2. BUILDING PERMITS, ZONING AND CODE COMPLIANCE: Buyer and Seller are advised that any structure on the Property, including the original structure and any addition, modification, remodel or improvement may have been built without permits, not according to building codes, or in violation of zoning laws. Further, even if such structure was built according to the then-existing code or zoning requirement, it may not be in compliance with current building standards or local zoning. It is also possible that local law may not permit structures that now exist to be rebuilt in the event of damage or destruction. Certain governmental agencies may require periodic inspections to occur in the future. If Buyer wants further information, Broker(s) recommend that Buyer discuss the issue with an appropriate professional during Buyer's inspection contingency period. Brokers do not have expertise in this area.
- 3. BUYER INTENDED FUTURE USE OF, AND MODIFICATIONS TO, THE PROPERTY: Buyer and Seller are advised that Seller's existing use of the property may not be consistent with Buyer's intended use or any future use that Buyer makes of the property, whether or not Buyer has any current plans to change the use. Buyer is advised to check with appropriate government agencies or third party professionals to verify what legal requirements are needed to accommodate any change in use. In addition, neither Seller nor Broker make any representations as to what modifications Buyer can make to the Property after close of escrow as well as any cost factors associated with any such modifications. Buyer is advised to check with his own licensed contractor and other such professionals as well as with the appropriate government agencies to determine what modifications Buyer will be allowed to make after close of escrow. Brokers do not have expertise in this area.

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- 4. CALIFORNIA FAIR PLAN: Buyer and Seller are advised that insurance for certain hillside, oceanfront and brush properties may be available only from the California Fair Plan. This may increase the cost of insurance for such properties and coverage may be limited. Broker(s) recommend that Buyer consult with Buyer's own insurance agent during Buyer's inspection contingency period regarding the availability of coverage under the California Fair Plan and the length of time it may take for processing of a California Fair Plan application. Brokers do not have expertise in this area.
- 5. FUTURE REPAIRS, REPLACEMENTS AND REMODELS: Buyer and Seller are advised that replacement or repairs of certain systems or rebuilding or remodeling of all or a portion of the Property may trigger requirements that homeowners comply with laws and regulations that either come into effect after Close of Escrow or are not required to be complied with until the replacement, repair, rebuild or remodel has occurred. Permit or code requirements or building standards may change after Close of Escrow, resulting in increasing costs to repair existing features. If Buyer wants further information, Broker recommends that Buyer discuss the issue with an appropriate professional during Buyer's inspection contingency period. Brokers do not have expertise in this area.
- **HEATING VENTILATING AND AIR CONDITIONING SYSTEMS:** Changes to state and federal energy efficiency regulations impact the installation, replacement and some repairs of heating and air conditioning units (HVAC): (i) Federal regulations now require manufacturers of HVAC units to produce only units meeting a new higher Seasonal Energy Efficiency Rating (SEER). This will likely impact repairs and replacements of existing HVAC units. State regulations now require that when installing or replacing HVAC units, with some exceptions, duct work must be tested for leaks. Duct work leaking more than 15 percent must be repaired to reduce leaks. The average existing duct work typically leaks 30 percent. More information is available at the California Energy Commission's website https://www.energy.ca.gov/programs-andtopics/programs/home-energy-rating-system-hers-program. Home warranty policies may not cover such inspections or repairs, (ii) the phase out of the use of HCFC-22 (R-22 Freon) will have an impact on repairs and replacement of existing air conditioning units and heat pumps. The production and import of HCFC-22 ended January 1, 2020. Existing systems may continue to be used and HCFC-22 recovered and reclaimed or that was produced prior to 2020 can help meet the needs of existing systems, however, costs may rise. More information is available from the Environmental Protection Agency at https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2018-08/documents/residential air conditioning and the phaseout of hcfc-22 what you need to know.pdf and http://www.epa.gov/ozone/title6/phaseout/22phaseout.html, and (iii) New efficiency standards are also in place for water heaters. As a consequence, replacement water heaters will generally be larger than existing units and may not fit in the existing space. Additional venting and other modifications may be required as well. More information is available from the U.S. Department of Energy at http://www.eere.energy.gov/buildings/appliance_standards/ product.aspx/productid/27. If Buyer wants further information, Broker recommends that Buyer discuss the issue with an appropriate professional during Buyer's inspection contingency period. Brokers do not have expertise in this area.
- 7. HISTORICAL DESIGNATION, COASTAL COMMISSION, ARCHITECTURAL, LANDSCAPE, AGRICULTURAL OR OPEN SPACE AND OTHER RESTRICTIONS ON BUILDINGS OR IMPROVEMENTS: Buyer and Seller are advised that the Property may be: (i) designated as a historical landmark, (ii) protected by a historical conservancy, (iii) subject to an architectural or landscaping review process, (iv) within the jurisdiction of the California Coastal Commission or other government agency, or (v) subject to a contract preserving use of all or part of the Property for agriculture or open space. If the Property is so designated or within the jurisdiction of any such, or similar, government agency, then there may be restrictions or requirements regarding Buyer's ability to develop, remove or trim trees or other landscaping, remodel, make improvements to and build on or rebuild the Property. Broker(s) recommend that Buyer satisfy him/herself during Buyer's inspection contingency period if any of these issues are of concern to Buyer. Brokers do not have expertise in this area
- INSURANCE, TITLE INSURANCE AND TITLE INSURANCE AFTER FORECLOSURE: Buver and Seller are advised that Buyer may have difficulty obtaining insurance regarding the Property if there has been a prior insurance claim affecting the Property or made by Buyer but unrelated to the Property. Seller is required by C.A.R. Form RPA to disclose known insurance claims made during the past five years (C.A.R. Form SPQ or ESD). Sellers may not be aware of claims prior to their ownership. If Buyer wants further information, Broker(s) recommend that, during Buyer's inspection contingency period, Buyer conduct his or her own investigation for past claims. Buyer may need to obtain Seller's consent in order to have access to certain investigation reports. If the Property is a condominium, or is located in a planned unit development or other common interest subdivision, Buyer and Seller are advised to determine if the individual unit is covered by the Homeowner's Association Insurance and the type of insurance coverage that Buyer may purchase. Broker(s) recommend that Buyer consult Buyer's insurance agents during Buyer's inspection contingency period to determine the need, availability and possibility of securing any and all forms of other insurance or coverage or any conditions imposed by insurer as a requirement of issuing insurance. If Buyer does any repairs to the property during the escrow period or Buyer takes possession prior to Close of Escrow or Seller remains in possession after Close of Escrow, whether for a limited or extended period of time. Broker(s) recommend that Buyer and Seller each consult with their own insurance agent regarding insurance or coverage that could protect them in the transaction (including but not limited to: personal property, flood, earthquake, umbrella and renter's). Buyer and Seller are advised that traditional title insurance generally protects Buyer's title acquired through the sale of the property. While all title insurance policies, as do all insurance policies, contain some exclusions, some title insurance policies contain exclusions for any liability arising from a previous foreclosure. This can occur when a short sale has occurred but the lender mistakenly has also proceeded with a foreclosure. Buyer is strongly advised to consult with a title insurer to satisfy themselves that the policy to be provided adequately protects their title to the property against other possible claimants. Brokers do not have expertise in this area.
- 9. LAND LEASE: Buyer and Seller are advised that certain developments are built on leased land. This means that: (i) Buyer does not own the land, (ii) the right to occupy the land will terminate at some point in time, (iii) the cost to lease



the land may increase at some point in the future, and (iv) Buyer may not be able to obtain title insurance or may have to obtain a different type of title insurance. If Buyer wants further information, Broker recommends that Buyer discuss the issue with an attorney or other appropriate professional. Brokers do not have expertise in this area.

- 10. MARIJUANA, CANNABIS, AND METHAMPHETAMINE LABS: Buyer and Seller are advised that California law permits individual patients to cultivate, possess and use marijuana for medical purposes. Furthermore, California law permits primary caregivers, lawfully organized cooperatives, and collectives to cultivate, distribute and possess marijuana for medicinal purposes. California law also allows recreational use of marijuana for adults, as well as limited rights for individuals to grow and cultivate marijuana, and rights of others, subject to a licensing process, to grow, cultivate and distribute marijuana for recreational use. California's medical and recreational marijuana laws are in direct conflict with federal law which recognizes no lawful use for marijuana and has no exemptions for medical use. Federal criminal penalties, some of which mandate prison time, remain in effect for the possession, cultivation and distribution of marijuana. Buyer and Seller are strongly advised to seek legal counsel as to the legal risks and issues surrounding owning or purchasing a property where medical or any other marijuana activity is taking place. Marijuana storage, cultivation and processing carry the risk of causing mold, fungus or moisture damage to a property, additionally, some properties where marijuana has been cultivated have had alterations to the structure or the electrical system which may not have been done to code or with permits and may affect the safety of the structure or the safe operation of the electrical system. Buyer is strongly advised to retain an environmental hygienist contractor and other appropriate professionals to inspect a property where medical or any other marijuana activity has taken place. Broker recommends that Buyer and Seller involved with a property where there is medical marijuana activity or where it may take place review the California Attorney General's Guidelines for the "Security and Non-Diversion of Marijuana Grown for Medical Use" https://oag.ca.gov/system/files/attachments/press-docs/MEDICINAL%20CANNABIS%20Guidelines.pdf and the U.S. Department of Justice memo regarding marijuana prosecutions at https://www.justice.gov/opa/press-release/ file/1022196/download. Brokers do not have expertise in this area. While no state law permits the private production of methamphetamine, some properties have been the site of an illegal methamphetamine laboratory. State law imposes an obligation to notify occupants, a ban on occupying the property and clean up requirements when authorities identify a property as being contaminated by methamphetamine. Buyer is advised that a property where methamphetamine has been produced may pose a very serious health risk to occupants. Buyer is strongly advised to retain an environmental hygienist contractor or other appropriate professionals to inspect the property if methamphetamine production is suspected to have taken place. Brokers do not have expertise in this area.
- 11. OWNER'S TITLE INSURANCE: The Truth in Lending/RESPA integrated disclosure (TRID) established by the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB) requires that lenders must tell borrowers that title insurance is "optional." While obtaining an owner's policy of title insurance may be "optional", it may be a contractual requirement as between Buyer and Seller. Furthermore, California Civil Code § 1057.6 requires that Buyers be provided with the following notice: "IMPORTANT: IN A PURCHASE OR EXCHANGE OF REAL PROPERTY, IT MAY BE ADVISABLE TO OBTAIN TITLE INSURANCE IN CONNECTION WITH THE CLOSE OF ESCROW SINCE THERE MAY BE PRIOR RECORDED LIENS AND ENCUMBRANCES WHICH AFFECT YOUR INTEREST IN THE PROPERTY BEING ACQUIRED. A NEW POLICY OF TITLE INSURANCE SHOULD BE OBTAINED IN ORDER TO ENSURE YOUR INTEREST IN THE PROPERTY THAT YOU ARE ACQUIRING."

Additionally, even the CFPB on its "ask CFPB" "What is owner's title insurance?" page advises "You may want to buy an owner's title insurance policy, which can help protect your financial interest in the home." Moreover, not obtaining an owner's policy may increase the cost of the lender's policy (required by most lenders), possibly require the separate purchase of a preliminary title report, and may have an impact on the sale of the Property in the future.

Buyers who decide to opt out of obtaining an owner's title insurance policy are acting against the advice of Brokers as well as the advice provided in the California Civil Code § 1057.6 and by the CFPB. Brokers do not have expertise in this area.

- 12. RENT AND EVICTION CONTROL LAWS AND ORDINANCES: Buyer and Seller are advised that California and some cities and counties impose or may impose restrictions that limit the rent that can be charged to a tenant, the maximum number of tenants who can occupy the property, the right of a landlord to terminate a tenancy and the costs to do so. If Buyer wants further information, Broker(s) recommend that Buyer investigate the issue with an appropriate government authority or HOA during Buyer's inspection contingency period. Brokers do not have expertise in this area.
- 13. RETROFIT, BUILDING REQUIREMENTS, AND POINT OF SALE REQUIREMENTS: Buyer and Seller are advised that state and local Law may require (i) the installation of operable smoke detectors, (ii) bracing or strapping of water heaters, and (iii) upon sale completion of a corresponding written statement of compliance that is delivered to Buyer. Although not a point of sale or retrofit obligation, state law may require the property to have operable carbon monoxide detection devices. Additionally, some city and county governments may impose additional retrofit standards at time of sale including, but not limited to, installing or retrofitting low-flow toilets and showerheads, gas shut-off valves, fireplaces, and tempered glass. Further, there may be potential health impacts from air pollution caused from burning wood. Exposure to particulate matter from the smoke may cause short-term and long-term health effects. Buyers should consult with licensed professional to inspect, properly maintain, and operate a wood burning stove or fireplace. Broker(s) recommend that Buyer and Seller consult with the appropriate government agencies, inspectors, and other professionals to determine the retrofit standards for the Property, the extent to which the Property complies with such standards, and the costs, if any, of compliance. Brokers do not have expertise in this area.
- **14. SHORT TERM RENTALS AND RESTRICTIONS:** Buyer and Seller are advised that some cities, counties and Homeowner Associations (HOAs) do impose or may impose restrictions that limit or prohibit the right of the owner or occupant to rent-out the Property for short periods of time (usually 30 Days or less). In short term rentals, as well as all rentals, Buyer and

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Seller are advised to seek assistance to ensure compliance with all fair housing laws and regulations. If Buyer wants further information, Broker(s) recommend that Buyer investigate the issue with an appropriate government authority or HOA during Buyer's inspection contingency period. Brokers do not have expertise in this area.

- **15. VIEWS:** Buyer and Seller are advised that present views from the Property may be affected by future development or growth of trees and vegetation on adjacent properties and any other property within the line of sight of the Property. Brokers make no representation regarding the preservation of existing views. If Buyer wants further information, Broker(s) recommend that Buyer review covenants, conditions and restrictions, if any, and contact neighboring property owners, government agencies and homeowner associations, if any, during Buyer's inspection contingency period. Brokers do not have expertise in this area.
- 16. SWIMMING POOL, SECURITY AND SAFETY: Buyer and Seller are advised that state and local Law may require the installation of barriers, anti-entrapment grates, access alarms, self-latching mechanisms, pool covers, exit alarms and/ or other measures to decrease the risk to children and other persons of existing swimming pools and hot tubs, as well as various fire safety and other measures concerning other features of the Property. Compliance requirements differ from city to city and county to county. Unless specifically agreed, the Property may not be in compliance with these requirements. If Buyer wants further information, Broker(s) recommend that Buyer contact local government agencies about these restrictions and other requirements. State law requires that new pools and spas be equipped with at least two of seven specified drowning prevention safety features. Home inspectors have a statutory obligation to perform a non-invasive physical examination of the pool area to identify which safety features are present. Brokers do not have expertise in this area.
- 17. WATER SHORTAGES AND CONSERVATION: Buyer and Seller are advised that the Property may be located in an area that could experience water shortages. The policies of local water districts and the city or county in which the Property is located can result in the occurrence of any or all of the following: (i) limitations on the amount of water available to the Property, (ii) restrictions on the use of water, and (iii) an increasingly graduated cost per unit of water use, including, but not limited to, penalties for excess usage. For further information, Broker recommends that Buyer contact the supplier of water to the Property regarding the supplier's current or anticipated policies on water usage and to determine the extent to which those policies may affect Buyer's intended use of the Property. If the Property is serviced by a private well, Buyer is advised that drought conditions and/or a low water table may make it necessary to arrange, through a private supplier, for delivery of water to the Property. Buyers should contact water truck companies for the costs involved. Brokers do not have expertise in this area.
- 18. 1915 IMPROVEMENT BOND MELLO-ROOS COMMUNITY DISTRICT, AND OTHER ASSESSMENT DISTRICTS: Buyer and Seller are advised that the Property may be subject to an improvement bond assessment under the Improvement Bond Act of 1915, a levy of a special tax pursuant to a Mello-Roos Community Facilities district, and/or a contractual assessment as provided in § 5898.24 of the Streets And Highways Code or other assessment districts. Seller is generally required to make a good faith effort to obtain a disclosure notice from any local agency collecting such taxes and deliver such notice to Buyers. If there is a question as to whether an existing bond or assessment will be prorated as of the close of escrow, or whether Seller will pay off the bond or assessment at close of escrow, Buyers are advised to discuss the matter with the appropriate entity and address the responsibility for payment in negotiations for the purchase agreement or amendment prior to removing contingencies. Some cities and other localities have begun, or have the intention to begin, the process of requiring the replacement of utility poles by requiring that utility lines be buried underground. These projects can result in special tax assessments and set-up costs that are imposed on individual property owners. Brokers do not have expertise in this area.

C. Off-Site and Neighborhood Conditions

- 1. GOLF COURSE DISCLOSURES: Buyer and Seller are advised that if the Property is located adjacent to or near a golf course the following may apply: (i) Stray golf balls - Any residence near a golf course may be affected by errant golf balls, resulting in personal injury or destruction to property. Golfers may attempt to trespass on adjacent property to retrieve golf balls even though the project restrictions may expressly prohibit such retrieval. (ii) Noise and lighting - The noise of lawn mowers irrigation systems and utility vehicles may create disturbances to homeowners. Maintenance operations may occur in the early morning hours. Residents living near the clubhouse may be affected by extra lighting, noise, and traffic. (iii) Pesticides and fertilizer use - A golf course may be heavily fertilized, as well as subjected to other chemicals during certain periods of the year. (iv) Irrigation system - Golf course sprinkler systems may cause water overspray upon adjacent property and structures. Also the irrigation system of a golf course may use reclaimed and retreated wastewater. (v) Golf carts - Certain lots may be affected more than others by the use of golf carts. Lots adjacent to a tee or putting green may be subject to noise disturbances and loss of privacy. (vi) Access to golf course from residences - It is likely that most residences will not have direct access from their lots to the golf course. The project restrictions may disclaim any right of access or other easements from a resident's lot onto the golf course. (vii) View obstruction - Residents living near a golf course may have their views over the golf course impacted by maturing trees and landscaping or by changes to the course's configuration. (viii) Water restrictions - As some municipalities face water shortages, the continued availability of water to the golf course may be restricted or otherwise reduced by the local water agency. If Buyer wants further information, Broker(s) recommend that Buyer contact the local water agency regarding this matter. Brokers do not have expertise in this area.
- 2. NEIGHBORHOOD, AREA, PERSONAL FACTORS, BUYER INTENDED USE, HIGH SPEED RAILS, AND SMOKING RESTRICTIONS: Buyer and Seller are advised that the following may affect the Property or Buyer's intended use of it: neighborhood or area conditions, including schools, proximity and adequacy of law enforcement, crime, fire protection,



other government services, availability, adequacy and cost of any speed-wired, wireless internet connections or other telecommunications or other technology services and installations, proximity to medical marijuana growing or distribution locations, cell phone towers, manufacturing, commercial, industrial, airport or agricultural activities or military ordnance locations, existing and proposed transportation, construction, and development, any other source that may affect noise, view, traffic, or odor, wild and domestic animals, susceptibility to tsunami and adequacy of tsunami warnings, other nuisances, hazards, or circumstances, protected species, wetland properties, botanical diseases, historic or other governmentally-protected sites or improvements, cemeteries, conditions and influences of significance to certain cultures and/or religions, and personal needs, requirements and preferences of Buyer and FAA requirements for recreational and non-recreational use of Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS) (drones) (see UAS frequently asked questions http:// www.faa.gov/uas/faqs/). California is potentially moving toward high speed rail service between Northern and Southern California. This rail line could have an impact on the Property if it is located nearby. More information on the timing of the project and routes is available from the California High-Speed Rail Authority at www.cahighspeedrail.ca.gov/. The State of California has long-standing no smoking laws in place restricting smoking in most business and some public spaces. Local jurisdictions may enact laws that are more restrictive than state law. Many California cities have enacted restrictions on smoking in parks, public sidewalks, beaches and shopping areas. Some jurisdictions have restrictions entirely banning smoking inside privately owned apartments and condominiums as well as in the common areas of such structures, or limiting smoking to certain designated areas. If Buyer wants further information, Broker(s) recommend that Buyer contact local government agencies about these restrictions. Brokers do not have expertise in this area.

- 3. NEIGHBORHOOD NOISE SOURCES: Buyer and Seller are advised that even if the Property is not in an identified airport noise influence area, the Property may still be subject to noise and air disturbances resulting from airplanes and other aircraft, commercial or military or both, flying overhead. Other common sources of noise include nearby commercial districts, schools, traffic on streets, highways and freeways, trains and general neighborhood noise from people, dogs and other animals. Noise levels and types of noise that bother one person may be acceptable to others. Buyer is advised to satisfy him/herself with regard to any sources of and amounts of noise at different times of day and night. Brokers do not have expertise in this area.
- 4. SCHOOLS: Buyer and Seller are advised that children living in the Property may not, for numerous reasons, be permitted to attend the school nearest the Property. Various factors including, but not limited to, open enrollment policies, busing, overcrowding and class size reductions may affect which public school serves the Property. School district boundaries are subject to change. Buyer is advised to verify whether the Property is now, and at the Close of Escrow will be, in the school district Buyer understands it to be in and whether residing in the Property entitles a person to attend any specific school in which that Buyer is interested. Broker(s) recommend that Buyer contact the local school or school district for additional information during Buyer's inspection contingency period. Brokers do not have expertise in this area.
- 5. UNDERGROUND PIPELINES AND UTILITIES: Throughout California underground pipelines transport natural gas, liquid fuel and other potentially hazardous materials. These pipelines may or may not provide utility services to the Property. Information about the location of some of the pipelines may be available from a company that also provides disclosures of natural and other hazards or from other sources of public maps or records. Proximity to underground pipelines, in and of itself, does not affirmatively establish the risk or safety of the property. If Buyer wants further information about these underground pipelines and utilities, Buyer is advised to consult with appropriate experts during Buyer's inspection contingency period. Brokers do not have expertise in this area.
- 6. WILDLIFE: California is the home to many species of wildlife. The location of homes in California continues to expand into areas that are the natural habitat of wildlife and the Property may be in such an area. Wildlife may become a nuisance especially if the availability of their natural sources of food or water is limited. Buyer should investigate the need to implement mitigation measures at the Property including but not limited to the use of animal-resistant garbage containers, and other appropriate measures depending on the species and habitat involved. Brokers do not have expertise in this area.
- 7. SEA LEVEL RISE/COASTAL PROPERTIES: Sea level rise has the potential to affect coastal residents, recreation, and development. Coastal communities may or may not have addressed the potential impact. The following is a non-exclusive list of issues that may be impacted by sea level rise: (i) Shoreline, beach and bluff erosion, and flooding; (ii) The effectiveness of seawalls and bulkheads, whether built with or without permits; (iii) Seaward construction, development or improvement to existing structures; (iv) The enactment of geological hazard abatement districts and assessments; and (v) The location of the "mean high tide line" which is used to delineate shoreline boundaries for some coastal properties.

Below is a non-exhaustive list of potential resources provided as a starting point for Buyer investigations into sea level rise, and not as an endorsement or guarantee that any federal, state, county, city or other resource will provide complete advice.

- A. California Coastal Commission contact information: https://www.coastal.ca.gov/contact/#/
- B. State Lands Commission contact information: https://www.slc.ca.gov/contact-us/
- C. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (sea level rise page): https://coast.noaa.gov.slr/
- D. California Coastal Commission (sea level rise page): https://www.coastal.ca.gov/climate/slr/
- E. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA): https://www.fema.gov/flood-maps; https://msc.fema.gov

If Buyer wants further information, Broker recommends that Buyer discuss the issue with an appropriate professional during Buyer's inspection contingency period. Brokers do not have expertise in this area.

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D. Legal Requirements (Federal, State and Local)

- 1. **DEATH ON THE PROPERTY:** California Civil Code § 1710.2 protects a seller from: (i) failing to disclose a death on the property that occurred more than 3 years before a buyer has made an offer on a property; and (ii) failing to disclose if an occupant of a property was afflicted with HIV/AIDS, regardless of whether a death occurred or if so, when § 1710.2 does not protect a seller from making a misrepresentation in response to a direct inquiry. If the Buyer has any concerns about whether a death occurred on the Property or the manner, location, details or timing of a death, the buyer should direct any specific questions to the Seller in writing. Brokers do not have expertise in this area.
- 2. EARTHQUAKE FAULT ZONES AND SEISMIC HAZARD ZONES: Buyer and Seller are advised that California Public Resources Code §§ 2622 and 2696 require the delineation and mapping of "Earthquake Fault Zones" along known active faults and "Seismic Hazard Zones" in California. Affected cities and counties must regulate certain development projects within these zones. Construction or development on affected properties may be subject to the findings of a geological report prepared by a registered California geologist. Generally, Seller must disclose if the Property is in such a zone and can use a research company to aid in the process. If Buyer wants further information, Broker recommends that, during Buyer's inspection contingency period, Buyer make independent inquiries with such research companies or with appropriate government agencies concerning the use and improvement of the Property. Buyer is advised that there is a potential for earthquakes and seismic hazards even outside designated zones. Brokers do not have expertise in this area.
- 3. EPA's LEAD-BASED PAINT RENOVATION, REPAIR AND PAINTING RULE: The new rule requires that contractors and maintenance professionals working in pre-1978 housing, child care facilities, and schools with lead-based paint be certified; that their employees be trained; and that they follow protective work practice standards. The rule applies to renovation, repair, or painting activities affecting more than six square feet of lead-based paint in a room or more than 20 square feet of lead-based paint on the exterior. Enforcement of the rule begins October 1, 2010. See the EPA website at http://www.epa.gov/lead for more information. Buyer and Seller are advised to consult an appropriate professional. Brokers do not have expertise in this area.
- 4. FIRE HAZARDS: Buyer and Seller are advised that fires annually cause the destruction of thousands of homes. Due to varied climate and topography, certain areas have higher risks of fires than others. Certain types of materials used in home construction create a greater risk of fire than others. If the Property is located within a State Fire Responsibility Area or a Very High Fire Hazard Zone, generally Seller must disclose that fact to Buyer under California Public Resources Code § 4136 and California Government Code §§ 51178 and 51183.5, and may use a research company to aid in the process. Owners of property may be assessed a fire prevention fee on each structure on each parcel in such zones. The fee may be adjusted annually commencing July 1, 2013. If Buyer wants further information, Broker recommends that, during Buyer's inspection contingency period, Buyer contact the local fire department and Buyer's insurance agent regarding the risk of fire. Buyer is advised that there is a potential for fires even outside designated zones. Brokers do not have expertise in this area.
- 5. FIRPTA/CALIFORNIA WITHHOLDING: Buyer and Seller are advised that: (i) Internal Revenue Code § 1445, as of February 17, 2016, requires a Buyer to withhold and to remit to the Internal Revenue Service 15% of the purchase price of the property if the Seller is a non-resident alien, unless an express exemption applies. Only 10% needs to be withheld if the Buyer acquires the property as Buyer's residence and the price does not exceed \$1,000,000. Seller may avoid withholding by providing Buyer a statement of non-foreign status. The statement must be signed by Seller under penalty of perjury and must include Seller's tax identification number. Buyer can also avoid having to withhold Federal taxes from Seller's Proceeds if the property price is \$300,000 or less, and the Buyer signs an affidavit stating Buyer intends to occupy the property as a principal residence. (ii) California Revenue and Taxation Code § 18662 requires that a Buyer withhold and remit to the California Franchise Tax Board 3 1/3% of the purchase price of the property unless the Seller signs an affidavit that the property was the Seller's (or the decedent's, if a trust or probate sale) principal residence or that the sales price is \$100,000 or less or another express exemption applies. Exemptions from withholding also apply to legal entities such as corporations, LLCs, and partnerships. Brokers cannot give tax or legal advice. Broker recommends that Buyer and Seller seek advice from a CPA, attorney or taxing authority. Brokers do not have expertise in this area.
- 6. FLOOD HAZARDS: Buyer and Seller are advised that if the Property is located within a Special Flood Hazard Area, as designated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), or an area of Potential Flooding pursuant to California Government Code § 8589.3, generally Seller must disclose this fact to Buyer and may use a research company to aid in the process. The National Flood Insurance Program was established to identify all flood plain areas and establish flood-risk zones within those areas. The program mandates flood insurance for properties within high-risk zones if loans are obtained from a federally-regulated financial institution or are insured by any agency of the United States Government. The extent of coverage and costs may vary. If Buyer wants further information, Broker(s) recommend that Buyer consult his or her lender and/or insurance agent during Buyer's inspection contingency period. Buyer is advised that there is a potential for flooding even outside designated zones. Brokers do not have expertise in this area.
- 7. MEGAN'S LAW DATABASE DISCLOSURE: Notice: Pursuant to § 290.46 of the Penal Code, information about specific registered sex offenders is made available to the public via an Internet Web site maintained by the Department of Justice at http://www.meganslaw.ca.gov/. Depending on an offender's criminal history, this information will include either the address at which the offender resides or the community of residence and ZIP Code in which he or she resides. (Neither Seller nor Brokers, in any, are required to check this website. If Buyer wants further information, Buyer should obtain information directly from this website.) Brokers do not have expertise in this area.

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- 8. NOTICE OF YOUR SUPPLEMENTAL PROPERTY TAX BILL; ACCURATE SALES PRICE REPORTING: Buyer and Seller are advised that pursuant to Civil Code § 1102.6(c), Seller, or his or her agent, is required to provide the following notice to the Buyer:
 - "California property tax law requires the Assessor to revalue real property at the time the ownership of property changes. Because of this law, you may receive one or two supplemental tax bills, depending on when your loan closes.
 - The supplemental tax bills are not mailed to your lender. Even if you have arranged for your property tax payments to be paid through an impound account, the supplemental tax bills will not be paid by your lender. It is your responsibility to pay these supplemental bills directly to the Tax Collector. If you have any questions concerning this matter, please call your Tax Collector's Office."
 - Although the notice refers to loan closing as a trigger, it is actually the change of ownership which triggers this reassessment of property taxes. Therefore, the Property can be reassessed even if there is no loan involved in the purchase of the Property. The Purchase Agreement may allocate supplemental tax bills received after the Close of Escrow to the Buyer. A change (preliminary change) of ownership form is generally required to be filed by the Buyer with the local taxing agency. The form identifies the sales price of the Property. An assessor may value the Property at its fair market value regardless of the sales price declared by the Buyer. If Buyer wants further information concerning these matters, Broker(s) recommend that Buyer discuss the issue with the County Assessor or Tax Collector or their own tax or legal advisor. Brokers do not have expertise in this area.
- 9. ZONE MAPS MAY CHANGE: Maps that designate, among other things, Earthquake Fault Zones, Seismic Hazard Zones, State Fire Responsibility Areas, Very High Fire Hazard Zones, Special Flood Hazard Areas, and Potential Flooding Areas are occasionally redrawn by the applicable Government Agency. Properties that are currently designated in a specified zone or area could be removed and properties that are not now designated in a specified zone or area could be placed in one or more such zones or areas in the future. A property owner may dispute a FEMA flood hazard location by submitting an application to FEMA. Brokers do not have expertise in this area.

E. Contract Related Issues and Terms

- 1. SIGNING DOCUMENTS ELECTRONICALLY: The ability to use electronic signatures to sign legal documents is a great convenience, however Buyers and Sellers should understand they are signing a legally binding agreement. Read it carefully. Although electronic signature programs make it easy to skip from one signature or initial line to another, Buyers and Sellers are cautioned to only sign if they have taken the time necessary to read each document thoroughly, understand the entire document, and agree to all of its terms. Do not just scroll through or skip to the next signature or initial line, even if you have reviewed an earlier draft of the document. If you have questions or do not understand a provision, before you sign ask your Broker, Agent or legal advisor about the contract term and sign only if you agree to be bound by it. Some signature or initial lines are optional, such as for the liquidated damages and arbitration clauses. Consider your decision before signing or initialing. See below for more information on the liquidated damages and arbitration clauses. If there are more than one buyer or seller, each must sign or initial on their own. Do not sign or initial for anyone else unless you have a power of attorney for that person or are otherwise legally authorized, in writing, to sign or initial for another. Print or electronically store a copy of the document for your own records. Brokers do not have expertise in this area.
- 2. LIQUIDATED DAMAGES: Buyer and Seller are advised that a liquidated damages clause is a provision Buyer and Seller can use to agree in advance to the amount of damages that a seller will receive if a buyer breaches the Agreement. The clause usually provides that a seller will retain a buyer's initial deposit paid if a buyer breaches the agreement, and generally must be separately initialed by both parties and meet other statutory requirements to be enforceable. For any additional deposits to be covered by the liquidated damages clause, there generally must be another separately signed or initialed agreement (see C.A.R. Form DID). However, if the Property contains from 1 to 4 units, one of which a buyer intends to occupy, California Civil Code Section 1675 limits the amount of the deposit subject to liquidated damages to 3% of the purchase price. Even though both parties have agreed to a liquidated damages clause, an escrow company will usually require either a judge's or arbitrator's decision or instructions signed by both parties in order to release a buyer's deposit to a seller. Buyers and Sellers must decide on their own, or with the advice of legal counsel, whether to agree to a liquidated damages clause. Brokers do not have expertise in this area.
- 3. **MEDIATION:** Buyer and Seller are advised that mediation is a process by which the parties hire a neutral person to facilitate discussion and negotiation between the parties with the goal of helping them reach a settlement of their dispute. The parties generally share in the cost of this confidential, non-binding negotiation. If no agreement is reached, either party can pursue further legal action. Under C.A.R. Form RPA: (i) the parties must mediate any dispute arising out of their agreement (with a few limited exceptions, such as matters within the jurisdiction of a small claims court) before they resort to arbitration or court, and (ii) if a party proceeds to arbitration or court without having first attempted to mediate the dispute, that party risks losing the right to recover attorney fees and costs even if he or she prevails. Brokers do not have expertise in this area.
- 4. ARBITRATION: Buyer and Seller are advised that arbitration is a process by which the disputing parties hire a neutral person to render a binding decision. Generally, arbitration is faster and less expensive than resolving disputes by litigating in court. The rules are usually less formal than in court, and it is a private process not a matter of public record. By agreeing to arbitration, the parties give up the right to a jury trial and to appeal the arbitrator's decision. Arbitration

EQUAL HOUSING OPPORTUNITY

decisions have been upheld even when arbitrators have made a mistake as to the law or the facts. If the parties agree to arbitration, then after first attempting to settle the dispute through mediation, any dispute arising out of their agreement (with a few limited exceptions) must be submitted to binding arbitration. Buyer and Seller must weigh the benefits of a potentially quicker and less expensive arbitration against giving up the right to a jury trial and the right to appeal. Brokers cannot give legal advice regarding these matters. Buyers and Sellers must decide on their own, or with the advice of legal counsel, whether to agree to arbitration. Brokers do not have expertise in this area.

- 5. ESCROW FUNDS: Buyer and Seller are advised that California Insurance Code § 12413.1 provides that escrow companies cannot disburse funds unless there are sufficient "good funds" to cover the disbursement. "Good funds" are defined as cash, wire transfers and cashiers' or certified checks drawn on California depositories. Escrow companies vary in their own definitions of "good funds." Broker(s) recommend that Buyer and Seller ask the escrow company regarding its treatment of "good funds." All samples and out-of-state checks are subject to waiting periods and do not constitute "good funds" until the money is physically transferred to and received by the escrow holder. Brokers do not have expertise in this area.
- 6. HOME WARRANTY: Buyer and Seller are advised that Buyer and Seller can purchase home warranty plans covering certain standard systems of the Property both before and after Close of Escrow. Seller can obtain coverage for the Property during the listing period. For an additional premium, an upgraded policy providing additional coverage for air conditioning, pool and spa and other features can be purchased. Home warranties do not cover every aspect of the Property and may not cover inspections or upgrades for repairs required by state or federal laws or pre-existing conditions. Broker(s) recommend that Buyer review the policy for details. Brokers do not have expertise in this area.
- The U.S. Treasury Department's Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN) has issued Geographic Targeting Orders (GTOs) targeting alleged money laundering risk in the real estate sector. The GTOs will temporarily require U.S. title insurance companies to identify the natural persons behind shell companies used to pay "all cash" for high- end residential real estate in certain major metropolitan areas. FinCEN explained that it remains concerned that all- cash purchases (i.e., those without bank financing) may be conducted by individuals attempting to hide their assets and identity by purchasing residential properties through limited liability companies or other similar structures. Since the original issuance, the GTOs have been renewed and may continue to be renewed. The GTOs cover the following areas in California: Los Angeles, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara and San Diego Counties. The monetary thresholds for each county is \$300,000. GTOs have helped law enforcement identify possible illicit activity. FinCEN reported that a significant portion of covered transactions have dictated possible criminal activity associated with the individuals reported to be the beneficial owners behind shell company purchasers. Brokers do not have expertise in this area.
- 8. NON CONFIDENTIALITY OF OFFERS: Buyer is advised that Seller or Listing Agent may disclose the existence, terms, or conditions of Buyer's offer, unless all parties and their agent have signed a written confidentiality agreement (such as C.A.R. Form CND). Whether any such information is actually disclosed depends on many factors, such as current market conditions, the prevailing practice in the real estate community, the Listing Agent's marketing strategy and the instructions of the Seller. Brokers do not have expertise in this area.
- 9. ONLINE OR WIRE FUNDS TRANSFERS: Instructions for the online or wire transfer of escrow deposits have been known to be intercepted by hackers who alter them so that Buyer's funds are actually wired to accounts controlled by criminals rather than the escrow company. Buyers should exercise extreme caution in making electronic funds transfers, verifying that the organization they are transferring funds to is, in fact, the escrow company and that their own bank account information is not being exposed. See C.A.R. Form WFA for further information. Brokers do not have expertise in this area.

F. Other Factors Affecting Property

- 1. COMMUNITY ENHANCEMENT AND PRIVATE TRANSFER FEES: Buyer and Seller are advised that some areas or communities may have enhancement fees or user-type fees, or private transfer taxes and fees, over and above any stated fees. The Federal Housing Finance Agency has issued a rule that prohibits Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac from purchasing loans made on properties with private transfer fees if those fees were established on or after February 8, 2011. See title 12 Code of Federal Regulations § 1228 for more information and exceptions. Private transfer fees: (i) may last for a fixed period of time or in perpetuity, (ii) are typically calculated as a percentage of the sales price, and (iii) may have private parties, charitable organizations or interest-based groups as their recipients who may use the funds for social issues unrelated to the property. Brokers do not have expertise in this area.
- 2. GENERAL RECALL/DEFECTIVE PRODUCT/CLASS ACTION INFORMATION: Buyer and Seller are advised that government entities and manufacturers may at any time issue recall notices and/or warnings about products that may be present in the Property, and that these notices or warnings can change. The following nonexclusive, non-exhaustive list contains examples of recalled/defective products/class action information: horizontal furnaces, Whirlpool Microwave Hood Combination; RE-ConBuilding products roof tiles; Central Sprinkler Company Fire Sprinklers; Robert Shaw Water Heater Gas Control Valves; Trex Decking; water heaters; aluminum wiring; galvanized, abs, polybutylene PEX, KITEC® and copper pipe; and dry wall manufactured in China. There is no single, all-inclusive source of information on product recalls, defective products or class actions; however, the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) maintains a website that contains useful information. If Buyer wants further information regarding the items listed above, Broker(s) recommend that Buyer review the CPSC website at



http://www.cpsc.gov/ during Buyer's inspection contingency period. Another source affiliated with the CPSC is http://saferproducts.gov/ which allows a Buyer to search by product type or product name. Buyer may also search using the various search engines on the Internet for the specified product or products in question. Brokers recommend that Buyer satisfy themselves regarding recalled or defective products. Brokers will not determine if any aspect of the Property is subject to a recall or is affected by a class action lawsuit. Brokers do not have expertise in this area.

- HOMEOWNER ASSOCIATIONS AND COVENANTS, CONDITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS ("CC&Rs"); CHARGING STATIONS; FHA/VA APPROVAL: Buyer and Seller are advised that if the Property is a condominium, or located in a planned unit development, or in a common interest subdivision, there are typically restrictions on use of the Property and rules that must be followed. Restrictions and rules are commonly found in Declarations and other governing documents. Further there is likely to be a homeowner association (HOA) that has the authority to affect the Property and its use. Whether or not there is a HOA, the Property may still be subject to CC&Rs restricting use of the Property. The HOA typically has the authority to enforce the rules of the association, assess monetary payments (both regular monthly dues and special assessments) to provide for the upkeep and maintenance of the common areas, and enforce the rules and assessment obligations. If you fail to abide by the rules or pay monies owed to the HOA, the HOA may put a lien against your Property. Additionally, if an electric vehicle charging station is installed in a common area or an exclusive use common area, each Seller whose parking space is on or near that charging station must disclose its existence and that the Buyer will have the responsibilities set forth in California Civil Code § 4745. The law requires the Seller to provide the Buyer with the CC&Rs and other governing documents, as well as a copy of the HOA's current financial statement and operating budget, among other documents. Effective July 1, 2016, a Common Interest Development (CID) will be required to include in its annual budget report a separate statement describing the status of the CID as a Federal Housing Administration or Department of Veterans Affairs approved Development. While the purchase agreement and the law require that the annual budget be provided by Seller to Buyer, Brokers will not and cannot verify the accuracy of information provided by the CID. Buyer is advised to carefully review all HOA documents provided by Seller and the CC&Rs, if any, and satisfy him/herself regarding the use and restrictions of the Property, the amount of monthly dues and/or assessments, the adequacy of reserves, current and past insurance coverage and claims, and the possibility of any legal action that may be taken by or against the HOA. The HOA may not have insurance or may not cover personal property belonging to the owner of the unit in the condominium, common interest or planned unit development. For more information Buyer may request from Broker the C.A.R. Legal Q&A titled: "Homeowners' Associations: A Guide for REALTORS®". Brokers do not have expertise in this area.
- 4. **LEGAL ACTION:** Buyer and Seller are advised that if Seller or a previous owner was involved in a legal action (litigation or arbitration) affecting the Property, Buyer should obtain and review public and other available records regarding the legal action to determine: (i) whether the legal action or any resolution of it affects Buyer and the Property, (ii) if any rights against any parties involved in the legal action survive the legal action or have been terminated or waived as a result of the legal action, whether or not involving the same issue as in the legal action, and (iii) if any recommendations or requirements resulting from the legal action have been fulfilled and, if so, that Buyer is satisfied with any such action. Buyer should seek legal advice regarding these matters. Brokers do not have expertise in this area.
- MARKETING; INTERNET ADVERTISING; INTERNET BLOGS; SOCIAL MEDIA: Buyer and Seller are advised that Broker may employ a "staging" company to assist in the presentation of the Property. The furnishings and decorations in the staging are generally not included in the sale unless specifically noted in the Agreement. Statements and inclusion in the MLS entry, flyers, and other marketing materials are NOT part of the Agreement. In addition, Broker may employ a service to provide a "virtual tour" or "virtual staging" or Internet marketing of the Property, permitting potential buyers to view the Property over the Internet. While they are supposed to be an accurate representation of the property, the photos may be enhanced and not fully representative of the actual condition of the property. Further, neither the service provider nor Broker have total control over who will obtain access to materials placed on the internet or what action such persons might take. Additionally, some Internet sites and other social media provide formats for comments or opinions of value of properties that are for sale. Information on the Property, or its owner, neighborhood, or any homeowner association having governance over the Property may be found on the internet on individual or commercial web sites, blogs, Facebook pages, or other social media. Any such information may be accurate, speculative, truthful or lies, and it may or may not reflect the opinions or representations by the Broker. Broker will not investigate any such sites, blogs, social media or other internet sites or the representations contained therein. Buyer is advised to make an independent search of electronic media and online sources prior to removing any investigation contingency. Buyer and Seller are advised that Broker has no control over how long the information or photos concerning the Property will be available on the Internet or through social media, and Broker will not be responsible for removing any such content from the internet or MLS. Brokers do not have expertise in this area.
- 6. PACE LOANS AND LIENS: The acronym PACE stands for Property Assessed Clean Energy. PACE programs allow property owners to finance energy and water conservation improvements and pay for them through an assessment on the owner's property. PACE programs are available in most areas for both residential one to four unit properties and commercial properties. PACE programs may be referred to by different names such as HERO or SCEIP, among others. If a PACE project is approved, an assessment lien is placed on a property for the amount owed plus interest. A property owner repays the entity for the improvements as a special tax assessment on the property tax bill over

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a period of years. A PACE lien is similar to a property tax lien in that it has "super priority." Sellers are obligated to disclose, pursuant to the C.A.R. Residential Purchase Agreement (C.A.R. Form RPA), whether any improvement is subject to a lien such as a PACE lien. Properties that are subject to PACE liens made on or after July 6, 2010 may not be eligible for financing. For more information, Buyer may request from Broker the C.A.R. Legal Q&A titled: "PACE Programs and Solar Leases". Brokers do not have expertise in this area.

- 7. RE-KEYING: All locks should be re-keyed immediately upon close of escrow so as to ensure the Buyer's safety and security of their persons as well as their personal belongings. Alarms, if any, should be serviced by professionals and codes should be changed. Garage door openers and remotes should be re-coded. In the event of a lease back to Seller after the close of escrow, Seller is advised that the Buyer is entitled to the keys as the Owner of the Property even though the Seller stays in possession of the Property as provided in the RPA. Brokers do not have expertise in this area.
- 8. SOLAR PANEL LEASES: Solar panel or power systems may be owned or leased. Although leased systems are probably personal property, they are included in the sale by the C.A.R. purchase agreement which also obligates the Seller to make a disclosure to the Buyer and provide the Buyer with documentation concerning the lease and system. Leasing companies generally secure payments by filing a UCC-1 (a Uniform Commercial Code form giving notice of a creditor's security interest) against the property. Buyers are given a contingency right to investigate the solar related system and documentation and assume any lease. Assumption of the lease may require Buyer to provide financial information to the leasing company who may require a credit report be obtained on the Buyer. Should a solar panel or power system be on the Property, Buyers should determine if the system is leased or owned. Buyers willingness to assume any such lease is a contingency in favor of Seller. For more information, Buyer may request from Broker the C.A.R. Legal Q&A titled: "PACE Programs and Solar Leases". Brokers do not have expertise in this area.
- **9. RECORDING DEVICES**: Audio or video recording devices or both may be present on the Property, whether or not notice of any such devices has been posted. Seller may or may not even be aware of the capability of such devices. Brokers do not have expertise in this area.

G. Local Disclosures and Advisories

The following disclosures or advisories are attached: A.	
A. ⊔ В. □	
C.	
D.	
Buyer and Seller are encouraged to read all 14 page Seller acknowledge that each has read, understands a BUYER പ്രസ്ത	es of this Advisory carefully. By signing below, Buyer and and received a copy of all 14 pages of this Advisory. **Kevin Rizzi** Date** 11/28/2022**
BUYER ————————————————————————————————————	 Date
SELLER Donald (Christopher, trustee	Donald C Christopher, Trustee Date
SELLER6AD54E668E9A414	Date
Real Estate อีราจหลอง(Buyer's Brokerage Firm) <u>Coldwell Banker F</u> By <u>Enica Trinchers</u>	Realty DRE Lic. # 01908304 DRE Lic.# 01305729 Date 11/28/2022
Erica Tringher AB41B	Realty DRE Lic. # 01908304

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COLDWELL BANKER REALTY SQUARE FOOTAGE & LOT SIZE ADVISORY AND DISCLOSURE

Property Address: 1501 Welburn Ave, Gilroy, CA 95020

DIFFERENT SOURCES FOR SQUARE FOOTAGE AND OTHER MEASUREMENTS:

Measurements of structures vary from source to source and that data is often contradictory. There is no one "official" size source or a "standard" method of calculating exterior structural size, interior space or square footage. For instance, Appraisers often exclude the thickness of walls, stairwells and laundry rooms to determine "livable" square footage; however, surveyors of condominium units typically include in their measurements the space between interior walls and around obstructions, such as fireplace flues. Architects and floor-plan designers employ a wide variety of methods to calculate the size of improvements and Assessors generally use gross, permitted size. Measurements taken by various professionals may not include some "finished" or "unfinished" space and generally exclude known illegal space.

Buyers should not rely on any advertised or disclosed square footage measurements and should retain their own experts to measure structural size and/or square footage during their contingency period, if any. This is especially important if Buyers are using square footage to determine whether or not to purchase the Property and/or are using a price per square foot to determine purchase price. Price per square foot calculations are generally broad estimates only, which can vary greatly depending upon property location, type of property and amenities; such calculation should not be relied upon by Buyers and the accuracy of any such figures should be independently verified by Buyers.

PROPERTY SIZE, DIMENSIONS, CONFIGURATIONS AND BOUNDARIES:

Fences, retaining walls, hedges and other landscaping, watercourses or other natural or man-made structures may not correspond with any legally-defined property boundaries and existing structures or amenities may not be located within the actual property boundaries or local setback requirements. There are sources available which refer to lot size, lot dimensions, location of improvements and property configurations, such as the County Assessor, Recorded maps, Developer plans or existing surveys, but that documentation may not be accurate, may not be available and should not be relied upon by Buyers for any purpose. Only a licensed surveyor can accurately determine lot dimensions, boundary locations and acreage for the Property.

Different sources of exterior and/or interior structural size, and/or square footage may include the following sources noted in the chart below. (HOWEVER, NOTE: Any numbers inserted into the spaces below are approximations only, were taken from the referenced source and other size numbers may exist from other sources. None of the sizes listed below have been or will be verified by Seller or any Real Estate Licensees nor will the Real Estate Licensees conduct any off-site investigations to determine the existence of any other size sources for the Property):

Source of Information	Structure	Lot	Source of Information	Structure
County Assessor	3461 sq ft	.57 acre	Architectural Drawings	
Appraisal/Diagram #1			Condominium Map/Plan	
Appraisal/Diagram #2			Floor Plan/Graphic Artist	
Survey			Other:	

Seller and Real Estate Licensees have not and will not verify the accuracy of any representations regarding acreage, boundary markers, lot dimensions or sizes, location of improvements, square footage numbers, or price per square foot estimates provided by any source. If the lot size, boundary lines, property configurations, location of improvements, lot dimensions, building square footage, and/or price per square foot are important to Buyers' decision to purchase the Property, or the price Buyers are willing to pay, Buyers should conduct and rely solely upon Buyers' own independent investigations including hiring a licensed surveyor to determine lot size, configuration or location of boundaries and improvements and/or a licensed appraiser to determine structural size, square footage and/or price per square foot.

Agent Name: Fine Tries de la los	Date: 11/28/2022
Fice Falce of Process of this Advisory/Disclos are any information or documentation that differs from the information contains	ure and confirms that Seller does not
Seller Donald Overhander (rusher) trustee Date 11/28/2022 Seller	Date
acknowledge that I have received a copy of this Advisory:	11/28/2022
Buyer Frein Rizzi Buyer 999C17F4DE0340A	Date: Date:
	<u> </u>

BROKERS AND REAL ESTATE SALESPERSONS CAN ADVISE ON REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS ONLY. FOR LEGAL OR TAX ADVICE, CONSULT A QUALIFIED ATTORNEY OR CPA.





DISCLOSURE INFORMATION ADVISORY

(FOR SELLERS) (C.A.R. Form DIA, 6/20)



1. **INTRODUCTION:** All sellers in California are required to provide various disclosures in real property transactions. Among the disclosure requirements, sellers have an affirmative duty to disclose to buyers all material conditions, defects and/or issues known to them that might impact the value or desirability of the Property. Failing to provide those disclosures may lead to a claim or a lawsuit against you which can be very costly and time consuming. As a seller, you may be required to fill out one or more of the following: Real Estate Transfer Disclosure Statement ("TDS"); Seller Property Questionnaire ("SPQ"); Exempt Seller Disclosure ("ESD"). (Collectively, or individually, "Disclosure Forms"). Please read this document carefully and, if you have any questions, ask your broker or appropriate legal or tax advisor for help.

2. PREPARING TO COMPLETE YOUR DISCLOSURE OBLIGATIONS:

- **A.** Read and carefully review all questions in the Disclosure Form(s) to make sure that you understand the full extent of the information that is being requested in each question.
- **B.** While a seller does not have the duty to investigate or discover unknown issues, you may have been given disclosures either from the previous owner at the time of purchase or from a previous buyer who cancelled. Information about the Property may have been revealed if you may have posted or recorded information and material facts about the Property online (social media, blogs, personal websites, Facebook, advertisements, etc.) or received documents or correspondence from an Homeowners' Association ("HOA").
- **C.** Use any known and available documentation to refresh your memory of past and current issues, condition and/or problems and then provide a copy of that paperwork with your fully completed Disclosure Forms. A seller does not have to find lost documents or to speculate about what was in the documents that they cannot remember, but if the documents are known and available to you, they should be used to assist you in completing the Disclosures forms.
- **D.** Allow plenty of time to fully complete the Disclosure Forms.
- **E.** Your knowledge may be based upon what you have been told orally (e.g., in a conversation with a neighbor) or received in writing (such as a repair estimate, report, invoice, an appraisal, or sources as informal as neighborhood or HOA newsletters). Keep in mind that if a neighbor told you something, they are likely to tell the new owner the same information after the transaction.
- **F.** If you are unsure about whether something is important enough to be disclosed, you should probably disclose it. If you don't want to disclose a piece of information about the Property, think about your reasoning for why you do not want to disclose this information. If the answer is because you think a buyer will not want to buy the Property or will want to purchase at a lower price, that is exactly the reason why the fact ought to be disclosed; it materially affects the value or desirability of the Property.

3. INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING ALL DISCLOSURE FORMS:

- **A. DO NOT** leave any questions blank or unanswered unless the section is not applicable. Answer all questions and provide all documents, information and explanations to every "Yes" response in the blank lines or in an addendum to the Disclosure Form.
- **B.** Many questions on the Disclosure Forms ask if you "are aware" of a particular condition, fact or item. If you do not know the answer to any question, then you are "not aware" and should answer that question "No."
- C. The Disclosure Forms are designed to get sellers to provide buyers with as much information as possible, and thus many of the questions on these forms may list multiple issues, conditions or problems and/or have subparts. It is important to address each aspect of each question and provide precise details so that Buyers will understand the "who, what, where, when and how."
- **D.** The Disclosure Forms are written using very broad language. You should not limit the information, documents, and/ or explanations that you provide Buyers.
- **E.** Be specific and provide facts for each response; you should not let subjective beliefs limit, qualify or downplay your disclosures. Avoid words such as "never," "minor," "insignificant," "small" or "infrequent" as these terms may reflect your opinion but that opinion may not be shared by Buyers, professionals or others. Do not speculate as to what you guess the issue is, or assume something is true without actual knowledge. State your disclosures only to the extent of what you actually know.
- **F.** Consider all issues, conditions or problems that impact your Property, even those that are not necessarily on your Property but are related to a neighbor's property (such as shared fences, lot-line debates) or exist in the neighborhood (such as noise, smells, disputes with neighbors, or other nuisances).

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- G. Even if you have learned to live with an issue, condition or problem, disclose it.
- **H.** Even if you believe that an issue, condition or problem has been repaired, resolved or stopped, disclose the issue and what has been done, but do not speculate, predict or guarantee the quality or effectiveness of the repair or resolution.
- I. If there is conflicting information, data, and/or documents regarding any issue, condition or problem, disclose and identify everything.
- **J.** Do not assume that you know the answer to all questions; for example, unless you personally obtained or received copies of permits do not assume that anyone who did work on the Property obtained permits.
- **K.** If you are relying on written or oral information you received from someone else, even if you disagree with that information or are unsure as to its truth, disclose and identify the source of that information.

4. COMPLETING SPECIFIC TYPES OF DISCLOSURE DOCUMENTS:

REAL ESTATE TRANSFER DISCLOSURE STATEMENT ("TDS") (Civil Code Section 1102.6)

Section I allows sellers to incorporate and provide reports and disclosures that relate to the information requested in that Disclosure Form. Providing those "Substituted Disclosures" does not eliminate your responsibility to fully and completely disclose all information known by you that is requested in the TDS. For the TDS to be complete, one of the three boxes provided in Section I must be checked. If no Substituted Disclosures are being provided, Seller should check the box that indicates "No substituted disclosures for this transfer."

Section I allows sellers to incorporate and provide reports and disclosures that relate to the information requested in that Disclosure Form. Providing those "Substituted Disclosures" does not eliminate your responsibility to fully and completely disclose all information known by you that is requested in the TDS.

Section II A asks you to check a series of boxes to indicate what appliances, fixtures and other items exist on the property and asks whether any of those existing items are "not in operating condition", a term which is not defined. Consider whether the checked appliances, fixtures and items fully function as if they were new and if not, disclose any issues, limitations or problems. The TDS is not a contract and it does not control which items must remain with the property after close of escrow; the purchase agreement determines which items must remain. However, you should be careful not to represent an amenity that the property does not have, so do not assume that feature is there (i.e. sewer or central air conditioning), and only check the box if you know it is a part of the property.

Section II B asks if you are <u>aware</u> of any significant defects/malfunctions in certain identified areas of the property. There is no definition for "significant defects/malfunctions"; do not assume this terminology places any limits on what you need to disclose. If you check any of the boxes, please provide as much information as possible regarding the issues, conditions or problems that you know about the checked areas.

Section II C asks sixteen questions regarding the Property and the surrounding areas. These questions are written very broadly and contain multiple issues, conditions and/or problems. Make sure that you respond as to each issue, condition or problem. If you respond "Yes" to any question, you should provide as much information as possible about the issue. If you are answering any of these questions "No" because you lack familiarity with the Property or the topic of any question, then you can explain the reasons, such as that you have not seen the Property in a long time or at all. This may help the buyers to understand that your "No" answer reflects the lack of awareness of the item, not that you are representing that the problem, condition or issue does not exist.

Question 16 in section II C refers to various code sections which part of a law are concerning construction defects that is widely known as SB 800 or Title 7. This law (Civil Code Sections 895-945.5) applies to residential real property built by a "Builder" and sold for the first time on or after January 1, 2003. If you have any questions about the applicability to the Property of any of the laws referenced in Question 16, or how you should answer this question, your Listing Agent recommends that you consult with a qualified California real estate attorney for advice. Your Listing Agent cannot and will not give you legal advice on these matters.

SELLER PROPERTY QUESTIONNAIRE

The C.A.R. Residential Purchase Agreement requires Sellers to complete an SPQ for any transaction that requires a TDS because the TDS does not include questions regarding everything that sellers need to disclose to buyers. One example of a question not covered in the TDS but that is on the SPQ is whether there has been a death on the Property within the last 3 years (Civil Code Section 1710.2). Another example of a legally required disclosure that is not in the TDS, is the requirement that sellers of single family residences built prior to January 1, 1994 (and other properties built before that date) must disclose if the Property has any noncompliant plumbing fixtures (Civil Code Sections 1101.4 and 1101.5). 1. Any toilet that uses more than 1.6 GPF; 2. Any showerhead that has a flow capacity of more than 2.5 GPM and 3. Any interior faucet that emits more than 2.2 GPM. The SPQ should be used in conjunction with the TDS to help the seller carry out the obligation to disclose known material facts about the Property.

DIA 6/20 (PAGE 2 OF 3)

EXEMPT SELLER DISCLOSURE ("ESD")



Some sellers of real property may be legally exempt from completing the TDS. For example, probate and bankruptcy court sales and sales by governmental entities are exempt from the obligation to provide a TDS. Some property that is owned by a trust which has trustee(s) acting in the capacity of a seller may also be exempt; but not all trustee(s) are exempt. If a qualified California real estate attorney has advised you that you are exempt from completing the TDS, then you may choose not to complete that form or any supplement to the TDS, but you may still be required to complete the ESD. Being exempt from completing certain Disclosure Forms does not completely eliminate those disclosure obligations that apply to all sellers under federal, state or local laws, ordinances or regulations and/or by contractual agreement with the buyer. The seller is still obligated to disclose all known material facts that may affect the value of the property. Further, the C.A.R. Residential Purchase Agreement requires those sellers who are exempt from the TDS to fill out the ESD. Pay particular attention to the "catch all" question, which asks you to disclose your awareness of any other material facts or defects affecting the property.

5. FINAL RECOMMENDATIONS:

It is important that you fully complete any legally or contractually required Disclosure Forms. To that end, the real estate Broker, and, if different, the real estate licensee, who listed the property for sale ("Listing Broker") strongly recommend that you consider the following points when completing your Disclosure Forms:

- If you are aware of any planned or possible changes to your neighbor's property (such as an addition), changes in the neighborhood (such as new construction or road changes) that may affect traffic, views, noise levels or other issues, conditions or problems, disclose those plans or proposed changes even if you are not certain whether the change(s) will ever occur.
- Disclose any lawsuits, whether filed in the past, presently filed or that will be filed regarding the property or the neighborhood (such as an HOA dispute) even if you believe that the case has been resolved. Provide as much detail as possible about any lawsuit, including the name of the case and the County where the case was filed.
- If any disclosure that you have made becomes inadequate, incomplete, inaccurate or changes over time, including right up until the close of escrow, you should update and correct your Disclosure Forms in a timely fashion.
- If you have any questions about the applicability of any law to the Property, your Listing Broker recommends that you consult with a qualified California real estate attorney for advice. Your Listing Broker cannot and will not tell you if any law is applicable to the Property.
- If you need help regarding what to disclose, how to disclose it or what changes need to be made to your Disclosure Forms, the best advice is to consult with a qualified California real estate attorney for advice. Your Listing Broker cannot and will not tell you what to disclose, how to disclose it or what changes need to be made to your answers.
- While limited exceptions may exist, such as questions that may impact fair housing and discrimination laws, generally speaking, when in doubt, the best answer to the question: "Do I need to disclose ...?" is almost always "YES, disclose it."

Seller	Donald Constitution of Trustee	 Date	11/28/2022	
Seller		_ Date _		

Seller has read and understands this Advisory. By signing below, Seller acknowledges receipt of a copy of this Advisory.

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REAL ESTATE TRANSFER DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

(CALIFORNIA CIVIL CODE § 1102, ET SEQ.)

(C.A.R. Form TDS, Revised 12/21)



ONCERNS THE REAL PROPERTY SITU	
OF THE CONDITION OF THE ABOVE DE CODE AS OF (date) AGENT(S) REPRESENTING ANY PRINCESPECTIONS OR WARRANTIES THE PRI	SCRIBED PROPERTY IN COMPLIANCE . IT IS NOT A WARRANTY OF ANY SIPAL(S) IN THIS TRANSACTION, AND
RDINATION WITH OTHER DISCLOSURE	FORMS
ement is made pursuant to Section 1102 of the order real estate transaction (for example: special disclosures and other disclosures required by annoyances, earthquake, fire, flood, or special arer, and are intended to satisfy the disclosure to the contract of sale or receipt for deposit.	Civil Code. Other statutes require disclosures, fal study zone and purchase-money liens on law, including the Natural Hazard Disclosure assessment information, have or will be made
ormation with the knowledge that even the deciding whether and on what terms to purely principal(s) in this transaction to provide anticipated sale of the property. ESENTATIONS MADE BY THE SENT(S), IF ANY. THIS INFORMATION ONTRACT BETWEEN THE BUYER AND SETTING THE SETT	rchase the subject property. Seller hereby a copy of this statement to any person or SELLER(S) AND ARE NOT THE N IS A DISCLOSURE AND IS NOT
• •	
Wall/Window Air Conditioning X Sprinklers X Public Sewer System Septic Tank Sump Pump Water Softener X Patio/Decking Built-in Barbecue Gazebo Security Gate(s) X Garage: X Attached ☐ Not Attached Carport Automatic Garage Door Opener(s) Number Remote Controls Sauna Hot Tub/Spa: Locking Safety Cover 220 Volt Wiring in kitchen	Pool:
nowledge, any of the above that are not in one	erating condition? \(\text{Ves} \(\text{X} No. If yes, then
essary):	
Buyer's Initials Ds	Seller's Initials DUT / EQUAL HOUSING OPPORTUNITY
	COUNTY OF 1501 Welburn Ave, Gilroy, CA FOR THE CONDITION OF THE ABOVE DE CODE AS OF (date) AGENT(S) REPRESENTING ANY PRINCE SPECTIONS OR WARRANTIES THE PRINCE PRINCE IN THE PRINCE I

		Address: 1501 Welburn Ave, Gilroy, CA 95020 Date:
В.		you (Seller) aware of any significant defects/malfunctions in any of the following? \square Yes \square No. If yes, check appropriate
		ce(s) below.
		nterior Walls Ceilings Floors Exterior Walls Insulation Roof(s) Windows Doors Foundation Slab(s
(D.		Oriveways Sidewalks Walls/Fences Electrical Systems Plumbing/Sewers/Septics Other Structural Component
(De	SCIID	e:
f ar	ny of	the above is checked, explain. (Attach additional sheets if necessary.):
	tallat	tion of a listed appliance, device, or amenity is not a precondition of sale or transfer of the dwelling. The carbon monoxid
		garage door opener, or child-resistant pool barrier may not be in compliance with the safety standards relating to, respectivel
		monoxide device standards of Chapter 8 (commencing with Section 13260) of Part 2 of Division 12 of, automatic reversing the commencing with Section 13260 of Part 2 of Division 12 of, automatic reversing the commencing with Section 13260 of Part 2 of Division 12 of, automatic reversing the commencing with Section 13260 of Part 2 of Division 12 of, automatic reversing the commencing with Section 13260 of Part 2 of Division 12 of, automatic reversing the commencing with Section 13260 of Part 2 of Division 12 of, automatic reversing the commencing with Section 13260 of Part 2 of Division 12 of, automatic reversing the commencing with Section 13260 of Part 2 of Division 12 of, automatic reversing the commencing with Section 13260 of Part 2 of Division 12 of, automatic reversing the commencing with Section 13260 of Part 2 of Division 12 of, automatic reversing the commencing with Section 13260 of Part 2 of Division 12 of, automatic reversing the commencing with Section 13260 of Part 2 of Division 12 of, automatic reversing the commencing with Section 13260 of Division 12 of, automatic reversing the commencing with Section 13260 of Division 12 of Div
		tandards of Chapter 12.5 (commencing with Section 19890) of Part 3 of Division 13 of, or the pool safety standards of Article 2
		ncing with Section 115920) of Chapter 5 of Part 10 of Division 104 of, the Health and Safety Code. Window security bars may noick-release mechanisms in compliance with the 1995 edition of the California Building Standards Code. Section 1101.4 of the Cal
		quires all single-family residences built on or before January 1, 1994, to be equipped with water-conserving plumbing fixtures after
		1, 2017. Additionally, on and after January 1, 2014, a single-family residence built on or before January 1, 1994, that is altered
		ved is required to be equipped with water-conserving plumbing fixtures as a condition of final approval. Fixtures in this dwelling
•		comply with section 1101.4 of the Civil Code.
C.		you (Seller) aware of any of the following:
	1.	Substances, materials, or products which may be an environmental hazard such as, but not limited to, asbestos,
		formaldehyde, radon gas, lead-based paint, mold, fuel or chemical storage tanks, and contaminated soil or water
	•	on the subject property
	2.	Features of the property shared in common with adjoining landowners, such as walls, fences, and driveways, whose use or responsibility for maintenance may have an effect on the subject property
	2	whose use or responsibility for maintenance may have an effect on the subject property
	3. 4.	Room additions, structural modifications, or other alterations or repairs made without necessary permits
	4. 5.	Room additions, structural modifications, or other alterations or repairs made without necessary permits
	6.	Fill (compacted or otherwise) on the property or any portion thereof
		Any settling from any cause, or slippage, sliding, or other soil problems
		Flooding, drainage or grading problems
		Major damage to the property or any of the structures from fire, earthquake, floods, or landslides Yes XNo
		Any zoning violations, nonconforming uses, violations of "setback" requirements
		Neighborhood noise problems or other nuisances
		CC&R's or other deed restrictions or obligations
		Homeowners' Association which has any authority over the subject property
	14.	Any "common area" (facilities such as pools, tennis courts, walkways, or other areas co-owned in undivided
		interest with others)
		Any notices of abatement or citations against the property
	16.	Any lawsuits by or against the Seller threatening to or affecting this real property, claims for damages by the Seller
		pursuant to Section 910 or 914 threatening to or affecting this real property, claims for breach of warranty pursuant
		to Section 900 threatening to or affecting this real property, or claims for breach of an enhanced protection agreement pursuant to Section 903 threatening to or affecting this real property, including any lawsuits or claims for damages
		pursuant to Section 910 or 914 alleging a defect or deficiency in this real property or "common areas" (facilities
		such
		as pools, tennis courts, walkways, or other areas co-owned in undivided interest with others)
f th	e an	swer to any of these is yes, explain. (Attach additional sheets if necessary.):
#3	Fen	ce, #12 See Prelim
_	_	
D.	1.	The Seller certifies that the property, as of the close of escrow, will be in compliance with Section 13113.8 of the Health ar Safety Code by having operable smoke detector(s) which are approved, listed, and installed in accordance with the State Fin
		Marshal's regulations and applicable local standards.
	2.	The Seller certifies that the property, as of the close of escrow, will be in compliance with Section 19211 of the Health an
		Safety Code by having the water heater tank(s) braced, anchored, or strapped in place in accordance with applicable law.

TDS REVISED 12/21 (PAGE 2 OF 3)

	DocuSigned by:	1	=)
Seller's Initia	s Donald C	Christopher	orthingsing of the
	6AD54E668E9A4	14	

suSign Envelope ID: 2C8DBF9C-9E89-4A Property Address: 1501 Welburn Ave,			_ Date:	
Seller certifies that the information Seller. DocuSigned by:	on herein is true and correct	to the best of		
Seller Day of Charge	topher, trustee		Date	/28/2022
Donald C Christopher, To Seller	ustee) (Fw)(CC		Date	
(To be come	III. AGENT'S INSPI		CLOSURE	
THE UNDERSIGNED, BASED	•		,	ONDITION OF THE
PROPERTY AND BASED OF	A REASONABLY COM	IPETENT A	ND DILIĞENT VISUAL INS	PECTION OF THE
ACCESSIBLE AREAS OF THE			THAT INQUIRY, STATES TH	IE FOLLOWING:
See attached Agent Visual Insp Agent notes no items for disclo)		
Agent notes the following items	:			
			DocuSigned by:	11/28/2022
Agent (Broker Representing Seller)		By	Erica Trivoluro	Date
	(Please Print)	(P	Associate Licensee or Broker Signature)	
	IV. AGENT'S INSPI			,
(10 be completed THE UNDERSIGNED, BASED	•		offer is other than the agent at	•
ACCESSIBLE AREAS OF THE				SPECTION OF THE
See attached Agent Visual Insp)		
Agent notes no items for disclo Agent notes the following items				
Agent notes the following items	·			
			DocuSigned by:	
Agent (Broker Obtaining the Offer)	Coldwell Banker Pealty	Ву	Erica Trinduro	Date 11/28/202
Agent (bloker Obtaining the Oner)	(Please Print)		Associate Licensee or Broker Signature)	Date
V. BUYER(S) AND SELLER(S	S) MAY WIGH TO ORTAIN	DDOEESSI	ONAL ADVICE AND/OD INC	DECTIONS OF THE
			ONAL ADVICE AND/OR INS	
SELLER(S) WITH RESPEC	T TO ANY ADVICE/INSPE	CTIONS/DE	FECTS.	
I/WE ACKNOWLEDGE RECEI				
Seller	Date	_ Buyer		Date
Seller	Date	_ Buyer	DocuSigned by:	Date
Agent (Broker Representing Seller)	Coldwell Banker Realty	By	dia tian di a	Date 11/28/2022
Agent (Dioker Nepresenting Seliel)	(Please Print)		ssociate Licensee or Broker Signature)	Date
			DocuSigned by:	

SECTION 1102.3 OF THE CIVIL CODE PROVIDES A BUYER WITH THE RIGHT TO RESCIND A PURCHASE CONTRACT FOR AT LEAST THREE DAYS AFTER THE DELIVERY OF THIS DISCLOSURE IF DELIVERY OCCURS AFTER THE SIGNING OF AN OFFER TO PURCHASE. IF YOU WISH TO RESCIND THE CONTRACT, YOU MUST ACT WITHIN THE PRESCRIBED PERIOD.

Coldwell Banker Realty

Ву

A REAL ESTATE BROKER IS QUALIFIED TO ADVISE ON REAL ESTATE. IF YOU DESIRE LEGAL ADVICE, CONSULT YOUR ATTORNEY.

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Agent (Broker Obtaining the Offer)

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525 South Virgil Avenue, Los Angeles, California 90020

TDS REVISED 12/21 (PAGE 3 OF 3)



Date



SELLER PROPERTY QUESTIONNAIRE

(C.A.R. Form SPQ, Revised 6/22)



This form is not a substitute for the Real Estate Transfer Disclosure Statement (TDS). It is used by the Seller to provide additional information when a TDS is completed. If Seller is exempt from completing a TDS, Seller should complete an Exempt Seller Disclosure (C.A.R. Form ESD) or may use this form instead:

NOTE TO SELLER: YOU ARE STRONGLY ADVISED TO CAREFULLY REVIEW THE DISCLOSURE INFORMATION ADVISORY (C.A.R. Form DIA) BEFORE YOU COMPLETE THIS SELLER PROPERTY QUESTIONNAIRE. ALL SELLERS OF CALIFORNIA REAL PROPERTY ARE REQUIRED TO PROVIDE VARIOUS DISCLOSURES, EITHER BY CONTRACT, OR BY STATUTE OR CASE LAW. MANY DISCLOSURES MUST BE MADE WITHIN CERTAIN TIME LIMITS. TIMELY AND THOROUGH DISCLOSURES HELP TO REDUCE DISPUTES AND FACILITATE A SMOOTH SALES TRANSACTION.

שכוופו	makes the following disclosures with regard to the real	. Assesso	or's Parcel No.	783-2	23-066	_
situat	ed in <i>Gilroy</i>	, County of	Santa Clara	Califo		<u>,,,</u> ,
1. E s p q q 2. N	Disclosure Limitation: The following are representated agent(s), if any. This disclosure statement is not a substitute for any inspections or warranties the primart of the contract between Buyer and Seller. Unless or other person working with or through Broker has qualified to advise on real estate transactions. If Seller lote to Seller, PURPOSE: To tell the Buyer about known and help to eliminate misunderstandings about the Answer based on actual knowledge and recollection as Something that you do not consider material or significant to know if you were Read the questions carefully and take your time.	ations made by the warranty of any kin ncipal(s) may wish to so otherwise specified information of the Property the buying the Property to on, or what to disclose	Seller and are no d by the Seller or o obtain. This discount in writing, Broker tion provided by Sell advice, they show the sent items affecting erty. differently by a Buyer day. e or how to make	t the represe any agents losure is no and any readeller. A real ald consult a the value or er.	sentations of the sentations of the sentate is not intended to all estate licens estate broker in attorney. desirability of the sentate is not in response to the sentate in response	the table the see r is the
1. S	question, whether on this form or a TDS, you shou cannot answer the questions for you or advise you on lote to Buyer, PURPOSE: To give you more information of the Property and help to eliminate misunderstandings a Something that may be material or significant to you read to see the second of the Property and help to eliminate misunderstandings a Something that may be material or significant to you read to see the second of the Property and help to eliminate misunderstandings a Something is important to you, be sure to put your or Sellers can only disclose what they actually know. See Seller's disclosures are not a substitute for your own in SELLER AWARENESS: For each statement below, answer. A "yes" answer is appropriate no matter how limited the property of the property	n the legal sufficiency of a about known material bout the condition of the may not be perceived the concerns and questions aller may not know about investigations, personal wer the question "Are ylong ago the item bei	any answers or disc or significant items as e Property. e same way by the sin writing (C.A.R. for t all material or signi judgments or comm you (Seller) aware of	closures you paffecting the value. Seller. Sel	orovide. Talue or desirable Ting either "Yes"	ility " or ted
F O S F a	Reports, inspections, disclosures, warranties, maintenary ther documents (whether prepared in the past or present Seller acted upon the item), pertaining to (i) the condition Property in the past, now or proposed; or (ii) easements, effecting the Property whether oral or in writing and wheth Note: If yes, provide any such documents in your postexplanation:	t, including any previous n or repair of the Prope encroachments or boun er or not provided to the session to Buyer.	estimates, studies, s transaction and wh erty or any improven dary disputes e Seller	surveys or ether or not nent on this	ER) AWARE O	
-						
E C C	A. Within the last 3 years, the death of an occupant of the (Note to seller: The manner of death may be a material a death by HIV/AIDS.) 3. An Order from a government health official identifying methamphetamine. (If yes, attach a copy of the Order. The release of an illegal controlled substance on or by Whether the Property is located in or adjacent to an "in (In general, a zone or district allowing manufacturing, whether the Property is affected by a nuisance created. Whether the Property is located within 1 mile of a form	the Property upon the Property all fact to the buyer, and the Property as being or.)	contaminated by ses.) zone	d, except for	Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes	
G	(In general, an area once used for military training purmunitions.)	rposes that may contair a planned unit developr	n potentially explosiv ment or other			No
F	common interest subdivision I. Insurance claims affecting the Property within the pas					No No
	LOWER TO A CONTROL TO THE CONTROL TH	-DS	Seller's Initials	DCC+,		

_	n Elivelope ID. 2CoDBF9C-9E09-4AFC-ASAO-COAS99/F49D4				
PIC	operty Address: 1501 Welburn Ave, Gilroy, CA 95020				
	B. Use or access to the Property, or any part of it, by anyone other than you, with or without permission, for any				
	purpose, including but not limited to, using or maintaining roads, driveways or other forms of ingress or	_	1		
	egress or other travel or drainage			-	No
	C. Use of any neighboring property by you	· ·	Yes		No
	Explanation:				
13	LANDSCAPING, POOL AND SPA: ARE YOU (SELLI	:D\	WA D	FO	E
13.	A. Diseases or infestations affecting trees, plants or vegetation on or near the Property				
	B. Operational sprinklers on the Property			-	No No
	(1) If yes, are they automatic or manually operated.		1 63	Ш	INC
	(1) If yes, are they automatic or internation operated. (2) If yes, are there any areas with trees, plants or vegetation not covered by the sprinkler system		Yes	П	No
	C. A pool heater on the Property	-	Yes	_	No
	If yes, is it operational?		Yes	-	No
	D. A spa heater on the Property		Yes	-	No
	If yes, is it operational?		Yes	-	No
	E. Past or present defects, leaks, cracks, repairs or other problems with the sprinklers, pool, spa, waterfall,] 100		140
	pond, stream, drainage or other water-related decor including any ancillary equipment, including pumps,				
	filters, heaters and cleaning systems, even if repaired		Yes	П	No
	Fundametical] 100		140
	Explanation:				
14.	CONDOMINIUMS, COMMON INTEREST DEVELOPMENTS AND OTHER SUBDIVISIONS: (IF APPLICABLE)				
• • •	ARE YOU (SELLI	ER) A	WAR	ΕC)F
	A. Property being a condominium or located in a planned unit development or other common interest subdivision.				No
	B. Any Homeowners' Association (HOA) which has any authority over the subject property				No
	C. Any "common area" (facilities such as pools, fitness centers, walkways, conference rooms, or other areas] . 00		
	co-owned in undivided interest with others)		Yes	П	No
	D. CC&R's or other deed restrictions or obligations			-	No
	E. Any pending or proposed dues increases, special assessments, rules changes, insurance availability issues,] 100		140
	or litigation by or against or fines or violations issued by a Homeowner Association or Architectural				
	Committee affecting the Property		Yes		No
	F. CC&R's or other deed restrictions or obligations or any HOA Committee that has authority over] 100		140
	improvements made on or to the Property		Yes		No
	(1) If Yes to F, any improvements made on or to the Property inconsistent with any declaration of		,	ш	
	restrictions or HOA Committee requirement				
	(2) If Yes to F, any improvements made on or to the Property without the required approval of an HOA				
	Committee				
	Explanation:				
15.	TITLE, OWNERSHIP, LIENS, AND LEGAL CLAIMS: ARE YOU (SELLI	ER) A	WAR	ΕC	F
	A. Any other person or entity on title other than Seller(s) signing this form	🗀	Yes		No
	B. Leases, options or claims affecting or relating to title or use of the Property	$ extstyle e$	Yes		No
	C. Past, present, pending or threatened lawsuits, settlements, mediations, arbitrations, tax liens, mechanics'				
	liens, notice of default, bankruptcy or other court filings, or government hearings affecting or relating to the				
	Property, Homeowner Association or neighborhood		Yes		No
	D. Features of the property shared in common with adjoining landowners, such as walls, fences and driveways,				
	whose use or responsibility for maintenance may have an effect on the subject property		Yes		No
	E. Any encroachments, easements, boundary disputes, or similar matters that may affect your interest in the				
	subject property, whether in writing or not	[Yes		No
	F. Any private transfer fees, triggered by a sale of the Property, in favor of private parties, charitable				
	organizations, interest based groups or any other person or entity.	Г	Yes		No
	G. Any PACE lien (such as HERO or SCEIP) or other lien on your Property securing a loan to pay for an		1		
	alteration, modification, replacement, improvement, remodel or material repair of the Property	[Yes		No
	H. The cost of any alteration, modification, replacement, improvement, remodel or material repair of		1		
	the Property being paid by an assessment on the Property tax bill	Г	Yes		No
	Explanation:		1		
16.	NEIGHBORS/NEIGHBORHOOD: ARE YOU (SELLI	ER) A	WAR	ΕC	F
	A. Neighborhood noise, nuisance or other problems from sources such as, but not limited to, the following:	•			
	Neighbors, traffic, parking congestion, airplanes, trains, light rail, subway, trucks, freeways, buses, schools,				
	parks, refuse storage or landfill processing, agricultural operations, business, odor, recreational facilities,				
	restaurants, entertainment complexes or facilities, parades, sporting events, fairs, neighborhood parties,				
	litter, construction, air conditioning equipment, air compressors, generators, pool equipment or appliances,				
	underground gas pipelines, cell phone towers, high voltage transmission lines, or wildlife		Yes		No
QD.	Q REVISED 6/22 (PAGE 3 OF 4) Buyer's Initials / Seller's Initials				\
JP	Seller's Illitials		_	1:	=1

	DocuSigned by:	
Buyer	kevin Rizzi	Kevin Rizzi Date 11/28/2022
Buyer	999C17F4DE0340A	Date

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WIRE FRAUD AND ELECTRONIC FUNDS TRANSFER ADVISORY

(C.A.R. Form WFA, Revised 12/21)



Property Address: 1501 Welburn Ave, Gilroy, CA 95020 ("Property").

WIRE FRAUD AND ELECTRONIC FUNDS TRANSFERS ADVISORY:

The ability to communicate and conduct business electronically is a convenience and reality in nearly all parts of our lives. At the same time, it has provided hackers and scammers new opportunities for their criminal activity. Many businesses have been victimized and the real estate business is no exception.

While wiring or electronically transferring funds is a welcome convenience, we all need to exercise extreme caution. Emails attempting to induce fraudulent wire transfers have been received and have appeared to be legitimate. Reports indicate that some hackers have been able to intercept emailed transfer instructions, obtain account information and, by altering some of the data, redirect the funds to a different account. It also appears that some hackers were able to provide false phone numbers for verifying the wiring or funds transfer instructions. In those cases, the victim called the number provided to confirm the instructions, and then unwittingly authorized a transfer to somewhere or someone other than the intended recipient.

ACCORDINGLY, YOU ARE ADVISED:

- 1. Obtain phone numbers and account numbers only from Escrow Officers, Property Managers, or Landlords at the beginning of the transaction.
- 2. DO NOT EVER WIRE OR ELECTRONICALLY TRANSFER FUNDS PRIOR TO CALLING TO CONFIRM THE TRANSFER INSTRUCTIONS. ONLY USE A PHONE NUMBER YOU WERE PROVIDED PREVIOUSLY. Do not use any different phone number or account number included in any emailed transfer instructions.
- 3. Orally confirm the transfer instruction is legitimate and confirm the bank routing number, account numbers and other codes before taking steps to transfer the funds.
- 4. Avoid sending personal information in emails or texts. Provide such information in person or over the telephone directly to the Escrow Officer, Property Manager, or Landlord.
- 5. Take steps to secure the system you are using with your email account. These steps include creating strong passwords, using secure WiFi, and not using free services.

If you believe you have received questionable or suspicious wire or funds transfer instructions, immediately notify your bank, and the other party, and the Escrow Office, Landlord, or Property Manager. The sources below, as well as others, can also provide information:

Federal Bureau of Investigation: https://www.fbi.gov/; the FBI's IC3 at www.ic3.gov; or 310-477-6565

National White Collar Crime Center: http://www.nw3c.org/

On Guard Online: https://www.onguardonline.gov/

NOTE: There are existing alternatives to electronic and wired fund transfers such as cashier's checks. By signing below, the undersigned acknowledge that each has read, understands and has received a copy of this Wire Fraud and Electronic Funds Transfer Advisory.

Buyer/Tenant	Lewin Rizzi	Kevin Rizzi	Date	11/28/2022
Buyer/Tenant	999C17F4DE0340A		Date	
Seller/Landlord	DocuSigned by:	Donald C Christopher, Trustee	Date	11/28/2022
Seller/Landlord	Donald C. Christopher, trustee	-	Date	

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WFA REVISED 12/21 (PAGE 1 OF 1)



WATER-CONSERVING PLUMBING FIXTURES AND CARBON MONOXIDE DETECTOR NOTICE



(C.A.R. Form WCMD, 12/16)

Property Address: 1501 Welburn Ave, Gilroy, CA 95020

1. WATER-CONSERVING PLUMBING FIXTURES

A. INSTALLATION:

- (1) Requirements: (a) Single-Family Properties. California law (Civil Code §1101.4) requires all single-family residences built on or before January 1, 1994 to be equipped with water-conserving plumbing fixtures after January 1, 2017. (b) Multifamily and Commercial Properties. Civil Code §1101.5 requires all multifamily residential and commercial properties built on or before January 1, 1994 to be equipped with water-conserving plumbing fixtures after January 1, 2019. Additionally, on and after January 1, 2014, a multifamily residential and commercial property built on or before January 1, 1994 that is altered or improved is required to be equipped with water-conserving plumbing fixtures as a condition of final approval if the alteration or improvement increases floor area space by more than 10 percent, or has a cost greater than \$150,000, or for any room in a building which requires a building permit.
- (2) Exceptions: These requirements do not apply to (i) registered historical sites, (ii) real property for which a licensed plumber certified that, due to the age or configuration of the property or its plumbing, installation of water-conserving plumbing fixtures is not technically feasible, or (iii) a building for which water service is permanently disconnected. Additionally, there is a one-year exemption for any building slated for demolition, and any city or county that has adopted a retrofit requirement prior to 2009 is itself exempt. (Civil Code §§1101.6, 1101.7, and 1101.9.)
- **B.** Disclosure of Water-Conserving Plumbing Fixtures: Although the installation of water-conserving plumbing fixtures is not a point of sale requirement, California Civil Code §§1101.4 (single family properties beginning 2017) and 1101.5 (multifamily and commercial properties beginning 2019) require the seller to disclose to the buyer the requirements concerning water-conserving plumbing fixtures and whether the property contains any noncompliant water fixtures.
- C. Noncompliant Water Fixtures: Noncompliant water fixtures are any of the following: (i) any toilet manufactured to use more than 1.6 gallons of water per flush, (ii) any urinal manufactured to use more than one gallon of water per flush, (iii) any showerhead manufactured to have a flow capacity of more than 2.5 gallons of water per minute, (iv) any interior faucet that emits more than 2.2 gallons of water per minute. (Civil Code §1101.3.) Buyer and Seller are each advised to consult with their own home inspector or contractor to determine if any water fixture is noncompliant.

2. CARBON MONOXIDE DETECTORS:

A. INSTALLATION:

- (1). Requirements: California law (Health and Safety Code §§13260 to 13263 and 17296 to 17296.2) requires that as of July 1, 2011, all existing single-family dwellings have carbon monoxide detectors installed and that all other types of dwelling units intended for human occupancy have carbon monoxide detectors installed on or before January 1, 2013. The January 1, 2013 requirement applies to a duplex, lodging house, dormitory, hotel, condominium, time-share and apartment, among others.
- **(2). Exceptions:** The law does not apply to a dwelling unit which does not have any of the following: a fossil fuel burning heater or appliance, a fireplace, or an attached garage. The law does not apply to dwelling units owned or leased by the State of California, the Regents of the University of California or local government agencies. Aside from these three owner types, there are **no other owner exemptions** from the installation requirement; it applies to all owners of dwellings, be they individual banks, corporations, or other entities. There is no exemption for REO properties.
- B. DISCLOSURE OF CARBON MONOXIDE DETECTORS: The Health and Safety Code does not require a disclosure regarding the existence of carbon monoxide detectors in a dwelling. However, a seller of residential 1-4 property who is required to complete a Real Estate Transfer Disclosure Statement, (C.A.R. Form TDS) or a Manufactured Home and Mobile home Transfer Disclosure Statement (C.A.R. Form MHTDS) must use section II A of that ferms disclose whether or not the dwelling unit has a carbon reconside detector.

	LR
Buyer/Tenant Initials (
© 2016, California Asso	ciation of REALTORS®, Inc.

Seller/Landlord Initials (VUT) (



WCMD 12/16 (PAGE 1 OF 2)

WATER-CONSERVING PLUMBING FIXTURES AND CARBON MONOXIDE DETECTOR NOTICE (WCMD PAGE 1 OF 2)

Property Address: 1501 Welburn Ave, Gilroy, CA 95020

- C. COMPLIANCE WITH INSTALLATION REQUIREMENT: State building code requires at a minimum, placement of carbon monoxide detectors in applicable properties outside of each sleeping area, and on each floor in a multi-level dwelling but additional or different requirements may apply depending on local building standards and manufacturer instructions. An owner who fails to install a carbon monoxide detector when required by law and continues to fail to install the detector after being given notice by a governmental agency could be liable for a fine of up to \$200 for each violation. A transfer of a property where a seller, as an owner, has not installed carbon monoxide detectors, when required to do so by law, will not be invalidated, but the seller/owner could be subject to damages of up to \$100, plus court costs and attorney fees. Buyer and Seller are each advised to consult with their own home inspector, contractor or building department to determine the exact location for installation of carbon monoxide detectors. Buyer is advised to consult with a professional of Buyer's choosing to determine whether the property has carbon monoxide detector(s) installed as required by law, and if not to discuss with their counsel the potential consequences.
- 3. LOCAL REQUIREMENTS: Some localities maintain their own retrofit or point of sale requirements which may include the requirement that water-conserving plumbing fixtures and/or a carbon monoxide detector be installed prior to a transfer of property. Therefore, it is important to check the local city or county building and safety departments regarding point of sale or retrofit requirements when transferring property.

The undersigned hereby acknowledge(s) receipt of a copy of this Water-Conserving Plumbing Fixtures and Carbon Monoxide Detector Notice.

Seller/Landlord	Donald C. Christopher, trustee	Donald C Christopher, Trustee	Date11/28/2022
	(Signature)414	(Print Name)	
Seller/Landlord			Date
	(Signature)	(Print Name)	
Buyer/Tenant	Docusigned by:	Kevin Rizzi	Date 11/28/2022
	(Signature)340A	(Print Name)	
Buyer/Tenant			Date
_	(Signature)	(Print Name)	

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WATER HEATER AND SMOKE DETECTOR STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE (C.A.R. Form WHSD, Revised 11/10)

COLDWELL BANKER REALTY

Property Address: 1501 Welburn Ave, Gilroy, CA 95020

NOTE: A seller who is not required to provide one of the following statements of compliance is not necessarily exempt from the obligation to provide the other statement of compliance.

WATER HEATER STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

- 1. STATE LAW: California Law requires that all new and replacement water heaters and existing residential water heaters be braced, anchored or strapped to resist falling or horizontal displacement due to earthquake motion. "Water heater" means any standard water heater with a capacity of no more than 120 gallons for which a pre-engineered strapping kit is readily available. (Health and Safety Code §19211d). Although not specifically stated, the statute requiring a statement of compliance does not appear to apply to a properly installed and bolted tankless water heater for the following reasons: There is no tank that can overturn; Pre-engineered strapping kits for such devices are not readily available; and Bolting already exists that would help avoid displacement or breakage in the event of an earthquake.
- 2. LOCAL REQUIREMENTS: Some local ordinances impose more stringent water heater bracing, anchoring or strapping requirements than does California Law. Therefore, it is important to check with local city or county building and safety departments regarding the applicable water heater bracing, anchoring or strapping requirements for your property.
- TRANSFEROR'S WRITTEN STATEMENT: California Health and Safety Code §19211 requires the seller of any real property containing a water heater to certify, in writing, that the seller is in compliance with California State Law. If the Property is a manufactured or mobile home, Seller shall

Seller	Donald (Christopher,	or strapped in place, in accordance with those requirements. **Donald C Christopher, Trustee**	Date 11/28/2022
	(Signature) 9A414	(Print Name)	Bate
Seller		. ,	Date
	(Signature)	(Print Name)	
The unde	rsigned កូច្ចវត្ត្តកុម្ភ acknowledge(s) rec	eipt of a copy of this document.	
Buyer	kenin Rissi	Kevin Rizzi	Date 11/28/2022
	(Signature) 999C17F4DE0340A	(Print Name)	
Buyer _		(Drint Name)	Date
	(Signature)	(Print Name)	
	SMOKE	DETECTOR STATEMENT OF COMPLIANC	E
2. LOCA		used manufactured or mobilehomes have an operable smoke ances impose more stringent smoke detector requirements the	
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Fax: (408) 848-3789 Phone: (925) 771-5200



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TRUST ADVISORY

For Properties Being Sold by the Trustee of a Trust (C.A.R. Form TA, Revised 12/21)



Property Address:

1501 Welburn Ave, Gilroy, CA 95020

("Property").

Property is being held in a revocable or irrevocable trust for the benefit of those persons or entities named as beneficiaries in the trust. For the purpose of the sale of Property, the trustee of the trust is treated as the Seller. Even if Seller is exempt from some obligations, Seller must still comply with many others. This Advisory is intended to inform Buyer and Seller of their rights and obligations independent of those established by the contract between them. If Property is placed in a trust, any trustee must complete a TDS and other disclosures that would be required of other owners if: (i) any such trustee is a natural person AND (ii) the trust is a revocable trust, AND (iii) the trustee either is the former owner of Property or was an occupant in possession of Property within the preceding year. The disclosures are required of any trustee who meets the above requirements even if other trustees do not.

1. SELLER MUST COMPLY WITH THE FOLLOWING:

- A. Known Material Fact Disclosures: Seller is obligated to disclose known material facts affecting the value and desirability of the Property even if the specific Real Estate Transfer Disclosure Statement Form is not required to be completed.
- **B.** Hazard Zones: Seller is not exempt from applicable statutory obligations to disclose earthquake fault zones, seismic hazard zones, state fire responsibility areas, very high fire hazard severity zones, special flood hazard areas and flood hazard zones pursuant to the Public Resources Code. Government Code and United States.
- C. Smoke Detectors: The sale is not exempt from the State requirements that, for single family residences, operable smoke detectors be in place. It is negotiable between Buyer and Seller who is to pay for the cost of compliance.
- **D. Water Heaters:** The sale is not exempt from the State requirement that water heaters be properly anchored, braced or strapped and that Seller provide a written statement of compliance to Buyer.
- E. Lead-based Paint: The Seller is not exempt from the federal obligation to: (i) disclose known lead-based paint and lead-based paint hazards; (ii) provide Buyer copies of reports or studies covering lead-based paint and hazards on the Property; (iii) provide Buyer with the pamphlet "Protect Your Family From Lead In Your Home;" and (iv) give Buyer a 10-day opportunity to inspect for lead-based paint and hazards, if the Property contains residential dwelling units and was constructed prior to 1978.
- F. Carbon Monoxide Devices: The sale is not exempt from the State requirement that on or before July 1, 2011, for all existing single family dwelling units, and on or before January 1, 2013, for all other existing dwelling units, the owner must install a carbon monoxide device approved and listed by the State Fire Marshall in the dwelling unit if the dwelling unit has a fossil fuel burning heater or appliance, fireplace, or an attached garage.
- G. Water Conserving Plumbing Fixtures: The Sale is not exempt from the State requirement that (i) single family residences built before January 1, 1994 be equipped with water conserving plumbing fixtures by January 1, 2017 and multi-family and commercial properties be equipped with water conserving plumbing fixtures by January 1, 2019; (ii) Sellers disclose to Buyers the requirements of the law; and (iii) sellers disclose to Buyers whether the Property contains any non-compliant plumbing fixtures. See C.A.R. Form WCMD for further information.
- H. Tax Withholding: The sale is not exempt from providing information pertaining to the withholding obligation under either the federal "FIRPTA" or the California withholding requirements upon the sale of real property. Federal: For federal purposes, a non-resident alien includes a fiduciary. A trustee is treated as a non-resident even if all beneficiaries are citizens or residents of the United States. State: The trust may be exempt from withholding (but not the completion of the real estate withholding certificate) if: (i) the trust was revocable prior to the decedent's death; (ii) the Property was last used as the decedent's principal residence; and (iii) the trustee is electing to treat the trust as part of the decedent's estate under IRC § 645 (see Instructions for FTB Form 593-C).
- Megan's Law Database Disclosure: The sale is not exempt from the requirement that residential sales contracts contain the following notice regarding the availability of information about registered sex offenders: "Notice: Pursuant to Section 290.46 of the Penal Code, information about specified registered sex offenders is made available to the public via an Internet Web site maintained by the Department of Justice at www.meganslaw.ca.gov. Depending on an offender's criminal history, this information will include either the address at which the offender resides or the community of residence and ZIP Code in which he or she resides." (Neither Seller nor Brokers are required to check this website. If Buyer wants further information, Broker recommends that Buyer obtain information from this website during Buyer's inspection contingency period. Brokers do not have expertise in this area.) -DS

(With Listing) Broker's Initials

(With RPA) Buyer's Initials

Seller's Initials

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2. SELLER MAY BE EXEMPT FROM THE FOLLOWING:

- A. (i) Disclosure Statements: Seller, unless specified in 2A(ii), does not have to complete, sign and provide Buyer with a Real Estate Transfer Disclosure Statement or Natural Hazard Disclosure Statement (C.A.R Forms TDS and NHD). Seller remains obligated to make the disclosures and comply with the items specified in Paragraph 1.
 - (ii) If Property has been placed in a trust, the trustee(s) of the trust is considered the Seller for the purpose of complying with disclosure laws. Seller must complete, sign and provide Buyer with a TDS if (1) the Seller is a natural person, AND (2) the trust is a revocable trust, AND (3) the trustee is either a former owner of the Property or was an occupant in possession of the Property within the preceding year.
- B. Other Exemptions: Unless paragraph 2A(ii) applies, Seller is exempt from providing Buyer with a Mello-Roos district lien disclosure, an Improvement Bond Act of 1915 notice, a Supplemental Property Tax notice, a Notice of Private Transfer Fee pursuant to California Civil Code §§ 1102 et seq. completing and providing either a Homeowner's or Commercial Property Owners Guide to Earthquake Safety, including any corresponding form.
- **C. Exempt Seller Disclosures:** Even exempt Sellers have statutory or contractual obligations to make certain disclosures and may, or are required by contract to, use an Exempt Seller Disclosure (C.A.R. Form ESD) and is strongly encouraged to do so.

3. OTHER CONSIDERATIONS:

- **A. Local Law:** Local law may impose obligations on the transfer of real property (such as the installation of low flow toilets or shower heads, emergency gas shut-off valves or installation of smoke detectors). Local law should be consulted to determine if sales by a trustee of a trust are exempt from such requirements.
- **B.** Death: If the Property is being sold because of the death of an occupant of the Property, and if Buyer has concerns about the manner, location or details of the death, then Buyer should direct any specific questions to Seller.

4. BROKERS:

- **A. Inspection:** The sale is not exempt from the Broker's obligation to conduct a reasonably competent and diligent visual inspection of the accessible areas of the Property and disclose to Buyer material facts revealed by such an inspection in the sale of residential property containing one-to-four dwelling units. Brokers may do so on C.A.R. Form AVID.
- **B.** Agency: The sale is not exempt from the obligation to provide agency relationship disclosure and confirmation forms in the sale of residential property containing one-to-four dwelling units, commercial Property and vacant land.

By signing below, the undersigned acknowledge that each has read, understands and has received a copy of this Trust Advisory.

Seller	Donald C. Christopher, trustee	Donald C Christopher, Trustee	Date _	11/28/2022
Seller	6AD54E668E9A414		Date _	
AT TIME OF	LISTING			
Real Estate	Broker Coldwell Banker Realty Docustigned by:			
Ву	Erica Trinduero	_	Date _	11/28/2022
	0CCADFCA684B41B			
AT TIME OF	SALUEsigned by:			
Buyer	kenin Rizzi	Kevin Rizzi	Date	11/28/2022
Buyer	999C17F4DE0340A		Date _	

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525 South Virgil Avenue, Los Angeles, California 90020





SELLER'S INFORMATION:

SELLER'S AFFIDAVIT OF NONFOREIGN STATUS (FIRPTA)

(Use a separate form for each Transferor) (C.A.R. Form AS, Revised 12/21)



("Droporty")

I. GENERAL INFORMATION REGARDING FIRPTA AND SELLER'S AFFIDAVIT OF NON-FOREIGN STATUS:

PROPERTY ADDRESS (property being transferred): Citrox CA 05020

Internal Revenue Code ("IRC") § 1445 provides that a transferee (Buyer) of a U.S. real property interest must withhold tax if the transferor (Seller) is a "foreign person." In order to avoid withholding, IRC § 1445 (b) requires that the Seller (a) provides an affidavit to the Buyer with the Seller's taxpayer identification number ("TIN"), or (b) provides a proper affidavit, (such as this form) including Seller's TIN, to a "qualified substitute" who furnishes a statement to the Buyer under penalty of perjury that the qualified substitute has such affidavit in their possession. A qualified substitute may be (i) an attorney, title company, or escrow company responsible for closing the transaction, or (ii) the Buyer's agent (but not the Seller's agent).

1501 Welburn Ave

	A. FROFERT ADDRESS (property being transferred).		(Floperty)
	B. TRANSFEROR'S NAME: Donald C Christopher, Tr		("Transferor")
	C. AUTHORITY TO SIGN: If this document is signed on beh	alf of an Entity Transferor, THE UNDER	RSIGNED INDIVIDUAL
	DECLARES THAT HE/SHE HAS AUTHORITY TO SIGN THIS	OCUMENT ON BEHALF OF THE TRA	NSFEROR.
3.	EXEMPTION CLAIMED: I, the undersigned, declare under penalty	of perjury that, for the reason checked bel	low, if any, I am exempt
	(or if signed on behalf of an Entity Transferor, the Entity is exempt)	from the federal withholding law (FIRPTA)):
	A. (For individual Transferors) I am not a nonresident alien for		,
	B. $\sqrt{\mathbf{F}}$ (For corporation, partnership, limited liability company,		feror is not a foreign
	corporation, foreign partnership, foreign limited liability compa		
	the Internal Revenue Code and Income Tax Regulations.	my, foreign trust, or foreign estate, as the	se terris are defined in
4.	QUALIFIED SUBSTITUTE OR DIRECT DELIVERY TO BUYER:		
4.	A. TRANSFEROR'S USE OF QUALIFIED SUBSTITUTE (TITLE	OD ESCROW) TO SATISEY FIRRE	
			Davianua Cada C 1115
	(1) A Qualified Substitute shall be used in this transaction to		
	Seller shall provide a completed affidavit to the Qualified St		
	Buyer stating, under penalty of perjury that the Qualified Sul		
	and (iii) the Seller states in the affidavit that no withholding is		
	(2) Qualified Substitute may require Seller to complete and		
	so, that information should be completed after this form is p	provided to Buyer. Qualified Substitute ar	nd Seller's Broker shall
	NOT provide the information in paragraph 5 to Buyer.		
	B. TRANSFEROR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION DIRECT		checked, Seller shall
	complete the information in 5 below and provide a co		
5.	SELLER INFORMATION (NOTE: DO NOT PROVIDE THE INFOR	RMATION IN 5 BELOW TO BUYER UNLE	SS 4B IS CHECKED)
	A. Social Security No., or Federal Employer Identification No. (TI		
	B. Address	,	
	(Use HOME address for individual transferors. Use OFFICE	address for an "Entity" i.e.: corporation:	s. partnerships, limited
	liability companies, trusts, and estates.)	address is an include the service of	o, pararorampo,
	C. Telephone Number		
6.	CALIFORNIA WITHHOLDING: Seller agrees to provide escrow v	with necessary information to comply with	California Withholding
٠.	Law, Revenue and Taxation Code, § 18662	via necessary information to comply with	Camornia Withholding
	Law, Nevertue and Taxation Code, § 10002		
I un	derstand that this affidavit may be disclosed to the Internal Revenu	ue Service by the transferee, and that any	false statement I have
mad	de herein ma y reisultsignei fi ne, imprisonment or both.		
D.,	De III (() et al a la al	Data 1.	1/28/2022
Ву	Donald C. Clinistopher, trustee	Date	
	(Transferor's Signature) (Indicate if you are signing as the grantor	Trustee	
	Donald C Christopher		
Тур	ed or printed name	Title (If signed on behalf of Entity Transfe	eror)
D	verse constitution of the second of Calleria Tibles out	d records in civil or eviceinal lightlifts	
Bu	yer's unauthorized use of disclosure of Seller's TIN could	•	11/28/2022
Buy	er kuin Kissi	Kevin Rizzi Date	11/20/2022
.,	er <u>kunk Kinggi</u> (Buyer acknowledges receipt of a Copy of this Seller	s Affidavit).	
Buy	er	Date	
,	(Buyer acknowledges receipt of a Copy of this Seller	s Affidavit).	
		•	
IMP	ORTANT NOTICE: An Affidavit should be signed by each individ	lual or entity Transferor to whom or to w	hich it applies. Before

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EQUAL HOUSING

AS REVISED 12/21 (PAGE 1 OF 2)

you sign, any questions relating to the legal sufficiency of this form, or to whether it applies to you or to a particular transaction, or about the definition of any of the terms used, should be referred to a qualified California real estate attorney, certified public

accountant, or other professional tax advisor, the Internal Revenue Service, or the California Franchise Tax Board.

For further information on federal guidelines, see C.A.R. Legal Q & A "Federal Withholding: The Foreign Investment in Real Property Tax Act," and/or IRS Publication 515 or 519. For further information on state guidelines, see C.A.R. Legal Q & A "California Nonresident Withholding," and/or California FTB Pub. 1016.

FEDERAL GUIDELINES

FOREIGN PERSONS DEFINED. The following general information is provided to assist sellers in determining whether they are "foreign persons" for purposes of the Foreign Investment in Real Property Tax Act (FIRPTA), IRC §1445. FIRPTA requires a buyer to withhold and send to the IRS 15% of the gross sales price of a United States (U.S.) real property interest if the seller is a foreign person. Certain restrictions and limitations apply. No withholding is required for a seller who is a U.S. person (that is, not a foreign person). In order for an individual to be a U.S. person, he/she must be either a U.S. citizen or a U.S. resident alien. The test must be applied separately to each seller in transactions involving more than one seller. Even if the seller is a foreign person, withholding will not be required in every circumstance.

NONRESIDENT ALIEN INDIVIDUAL. An individual whose residence is not within the U.S. **and** who is not a U.S. citizen is a nonresident alien. The term includes a nonresident alien fiduciary. An alien actually present in the U.S. who is not just staying temporarily (i.e., not a mere transient or sojourner), is a U.S. resident for income tax purposes. An alien is considered a U.S. resident and not subject to withholding under FIRPTA if the alien meets either the **green card test** or the **substantial presence test** for the calendar year.

GREEN CARD TEST. An alien is a U.S. resident if the individual was a lawful permanent resident of the U.S. at any time during the calendar year. This is known as the "green card test."

SUBSTANTIAL PRESENCE TEST. An alien is considered a U.S. resident if the individual meets the substantial presence test for the calendar year. Under this test, the individual must be physically present in the U.S. on at least: (1) 31 days during the current calendar year; and (2) 183 days during the current year and the two preceding years, counting all the days of physical presence in the current year but only 1/3 the number of days present in the first preceding year, and 1/6 the number of days present in the second preceding year.

DAYS OF PRESENCE IN THE U.S. TEST. Generally, a person is treated as physically present in the country at any time during the day. However, if a person regularly commutes to work in the U.S. from a residence in Canada or Mexico or is in transit between two points outside the U.S. and is physically present in the country for less than 24 hours, he/she is not treated as present in the U.S. on any day during the transit or commute. In addition, the individual is not treated as present in the U.S. on any day during which he/she is unable to leave the U.S. because of a medical condition which arose while in the U.S.

EXEMPT INDIVIDUAL. For the substantial presence test, do not count days for which a person is an exempt individual. An exempt individual is anyone in the following categories:

- 1) An individual temporarily present in the U.S. because of (a) full-time diplomatic or consular status, (b) full-time employment with an international organization or (c) an immediate family member of a person described in (a) or (b).
- 2) A teacher or trainee temporarily present in the U.S. under a "J" visa (other than as a student) who substantially complies with the requirements of the visa. An individual will not be exempt under this category for a calendar year if he/she was exempt as a teacher or trainee or as a student for any two calendar years during the preceding six calendar years.
- 3) A student temporarily present in the U.S. under an "F" or "J" visa who substantially complies with the requirements of the visa. Generally, a person will not be exempt as a student for any calendar year after the fifth calendar year for which he/she was exempt as a student, teacher or trainee. However, the individual may continue to be exempt as a student beyond the fifth year if he/she is in compliance with the terms of the student visa and does not intend to permanently reside in the U.S.

CLOSER CONNECTION TO A FOREIGN COUNTRY. Even if an individual would otherwise meet the substantial presence test, that person is not treated as meeting the test for the current calendar year if he/she:

- 1) Is present in the U.S. on fewer than 183 days during the current year, and has a tax home in a foreign country and has a closer connection to that country than to the U.S.
- 2) **SPECIAL RULES.** It is possible to be both a nonresident alien and a resident alien during the same tax year. Usually this occurs for the year a person arrives in or departs from the U.S. Other special provisions apply to individuals who were U.S. residents for at least three years, cease to be U.S. residents, and then become U.S. residents again.

NONRESIDENT ALIEN INDIVIDUALS MARRIED TO U.S. CITIZENS OR RESIDENT ALIENS may choose to be treated as resident aliens for most income tax purposes. However, these individuals are considered **nonresidents** for purposes of withholding taxes.

A FOREIGN PERSON OR PARTNERSHIP is one that does not fit the definition of a domestic corporation or partnership is one that was created or organized in the U.S., or under the laws of the U.S., or of any U.S. state or territory.

GUAM AND U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATIONS. A corporation created or organized in or under the laws of Guam or the U.S. Virgin Islands is not considered a foreign corporation for the purpose of withholding tax for the tax year if:

- 1) at all times during the tax year, less than 25% in value of the corporation's stock is owned, directly or indirectly, by foreign persons, and
- 2) at least 20% of the corporation's gross income is derived from sources within Guam or at least 65% of the corporation's income is effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in the U.S. Virgin Islands or the U.S. for the 3-year period ending with the close of the preceding tax year of the corporation, or the period the corporation has been in existence if less.

A NONRESIDENT ALIEN TRUSTEE, ADMINISTRATOR OR EXECUTOR of a trust or an estate is treated as a nonresident alien, even though all the beneficiaries of the trust or estate are citizens or residents of the U.S.

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Buyer's Initials

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ADVISORY REGARDING COMPLETING DOCUMENTS ELECTRONICALLY

PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING IMPORTANT INFORMATION REGARDING SIGNING DOCUMENTS ELECTRONICALLY.

During a real estate transaction, you may be asked to sign various documents electronically if you are willing to use that method. Because of the nature of electronic documents, it is possible to skip from one signature line to the next, making it easy to ignore the language of the paragraph(s) to which a signature or initials apply. Because of this feature of electronic signatures, it is important that you read and understand the following recommendations:

- 1. **PLEASE READ EACH DOCUMENT:** It is important that you read and understand each transaction document prior to initialing any paragraphs or pages or signing the document where indicated. You should take the time to thoroughly read through each document and make sure that you understand what you are signing, just as you should do if you were signing paper versions of these documents.
- 2. **TAKE YOUR TIME:** Although there may be a temptation to just skip from one place indicated for your signature to the next because of the convenient way that electronic documents are formatted, please **TAKE YOUR TIME**. Review the entire document before initialing or signing it.
- 3. **OPTIONAL SIGNATURES OR INITIALS:** If there is an indication that a signature or initial is optional, such as for the Liquidated Damages and Arbitration paragraphs, please take your time to consider whether or not you want to sign/initial any of those paragraphs so as to make it a part of the contract.
- 4. **MORE THAN ONE SIGNER:** If more than one person is required to sign the documents, it is essential that each party separately affix their signatures where indicated on each document.
- 5. QUESTIONS OR CONCERNS: If you have any questions or concerns it is important that you call or email your real estate professional or if you need legal, tax or insurance advice, be certain to consult the appropriate professional(s).

I acknowledge receipt and I have carefully read this Advisory.

Seller/Landlord: Down and Christophers truster	Date:11/28/2022
Seller/Landlord: Donald C. Christopher, trustee Seller/Landlord:	Date:
Buyer/Tenant:	Date: 11/28/2022
Kevin Rizzi _{17F4DE0340A} Buyer/Tenant:	Date: