



PHASE II ENVIRONMENTAL SITE ASSESSMENT

Performed at:

4665 Lampson Avenue
Los Alamitos, California 90720

Prepared for:

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0	INTRODUCTION	1
2.0	SITE INFORMATION.....	2
2.1	SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION.....	2
2.2	REGIONAL GEOLOGIC AND HYDROGEOLOGIC SETTINGS	2
2.3	LOCAL GEOLOGIC AND HYDROGEOLOGIC SETTINGS	3
2.4	PREVIOUS ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTIGATION	3
3.0	FIELD ACTIVITIES.....	4
3.1	FIELD PREPARATION.....	4
3.2	GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY	4
3.3	SOIL SAMPLING	4
	3.3.1 Borehole Advancement and Soil Sampling Methodology.....	5
	3.3.2 Boring Logs and VOC Headspace Analysis	5
	3.3.3 Encountered Soil Types	5
4.0	CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.....	6
5.0	ANALYTICAL RESULTS	6
5.1	SOIL ANALYTICAL RESULTS.....	6
5.2	VOCs IN SOIL	7
5.3	ORGANOCHLORINE PESTICIDES IN SOIL	7
5.4	LEAD AND ARSENIC IN SOIL	7
5.5	PCBs IN SOIL.....	8
6.0	CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	8
7.0	SIGNIFICANT ASSUMPTIONS AND RELIANCE	10
8.0	SIGNATURES OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROFESSIONALS	11
9.0	REFERENCES	12

FIGURES

Figure 1	Site Location Map
Figure 2	Site Plan

TABLES

Table 1	Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons and Volatile Organic Compounds in Soil
Table 2	Organochlorine Pesticides, Lead, Arsenic, and PCBs in Soil

APPENDICES

Appendix A	Boring Logs
Appendix B	Laboratory Analytical Report

1.0 INTRODUCTION

EFI Global has performed a Phase II Environmental Site Assessment (Phase II ESA) at the property located at 4665 Lampson Avenue, in the city of Los Alamitos, California (the Site). This assessment was performed based on the findings obtained during the preparation of EFI Global's *Draft Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Report*, dated July 22, 2022 (Project Number 045.09236). At the time of the assessment, the Site was developed with a two-story commercial office structure that is currently occupied by WestEd (a non-profit educational research, development, and services agency), the California Department of Fish and Wildlife, the National Comfort Institute, Inc. (a heating ventilation, and air conditioning training center), and James J. Mentas, Attorney at Law. The exterior portions of the Site consist of an asphalt-paved parking lot on the west portion, two driveways via Lampson Avenue to the south, concrete-paved access ways, grass areas to the north and east, and landscaped areas on all sides. The surrounding area is developed with residential, commercial, recreational, and agricultural properties. EFI Global understands that the subject property will be redeveloped for residential purposes. Based on the information obtained during the Phase I ESA, the following recognized environmental conditions (REC) were identified:

- A 500-gallon diesel aboveground storage tank (AST) associated with an emergency generator was located within an enclosure adjoining to the west of the on-site building. Evidence of corrosion and spills was observed beneath the AST and the concrete pad beneath the AST appeared to be partially cracked. The diesel AST on a cracked concrete pad represented a REC.
- The office structure is equipped with one hydraulic elevator within the southwestern portion of the building. The elevator equipment room was observed with evidence of a hydraulic oil stain on the slightly cracked concrete foundation. Given that the elevator was likely installed in 1971 when the on-site structure was constructed, a potential release of chemicals that may include polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), to the subsurface could not be ruled out. As such, the observed staining associated with the elevator equipment represented a REC.
- According to the California Hazardous Materials Information Reporting System (CHMIRS) database, a potential release of approximately 45 gallons of gasoline onto the asphalt-pavement within the western parking lot was reported on September 27, 2019. As the parking lot was observed to be cracked during the site reconnaissance, a potential release to the subsurface following the incident could not be ruled out. Therefore, the release of gasoline onto the asphalt-pavement represented a REC.
- The Site was historically used for agricultural purposes from at least 1926 through at least 1963. There was a potential that during this time period, organochlorine pesticides (OCPs), herbicides, fertilizers, and pesticides with lead and arsenic were applied to Site soils consistent with normal application practices. As the Site is slated to be redeveloped for residential purposes, the application of pesticides during historical agricultural use represented a REC.

To evaluate the subsurface conditions, three soil borings were advanced in the area of the AST, the elevator, and area of the small gasoline spill in the western parking lot. Additionally, eight soil borings were advanced in the grass areas, parking lot, and landscaped portions of the Site. Contaminants of potential concern were total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH), volatile organic compounds (VOCs), PCBs, lead, arsenic, and OCPs.

It is EFI Global's understanding that the Site will be redeveloped for residential purposes. Therefore, the Site was evaluated based on the proposed residential land use.

2.0 SITE INFORMATION

This section provides pertinent Site information, including its location, a description, and the geologic and hydrogeologic settings.

2.1 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The Site is located on the north side of Lampson Avenue, approximately 860 feet west of Lunar Drive, in the city of Los Alamitos (Figure 1, Site Location Map). The Site parcel is approximately 12.36 acres in size. The Site is developed with a two-story commercial office structure, which is approximately 88,000 square feet in size, within the central portion of the parcel. This structure, constructed in 1971, is currently occupied by WestEd (a non-profit educational research, development, and services agency), the California Department of Fish and Wildlife, the National Comfort Institute, Inc. (a heating ventilation, and air conditioning training center), and James J. Mentas, Attorney at Law. The remaining portions of the property consist of an enclosed asphalt-paved parking area on the western portion, two driveways via Lampson Avenue to the south, concrete walkways, a large grass field areas to the north and east of the on-site structure and landscaped on all sides. The site layout is shown on Figure 2, Site Plan. The surrounding area is used for residential, commercial, recreational, and agricultural purposes.

2.2 REGIONAL GEOLOGIC AND HYDROGEOLOGIC SETTINGS

The Site is located in the Coastal Plain of Orange County, which is a part of the Peninsular Ranges Geomorphic Province. The Peninsular Ranges province, which is characterized by northwest-trending topographic and structural features, is bound by the Transverse Ranges province to the north and the Colorado Desert Province to the east. The inland part of the Peninsular Ranges province consists of numerous mountain ranges that are composed predominantly of igneous and metamorphic rocks of Mesozoic and Paleozoic age. An irregular coastal plain is located on the western edge of the province (including the Los Angeles Coastal Plain and Basin), which is composed predominantly of marine and non-marine clastic deposits of Upper Cretaceous, Tertiary and Quaternary age (*California Geomorphic Provinces, Note 36, California Geological Survey, December 2002*).

The Site is located within the Coastal Plain of Orange County Groundwater Basin. The Coastal Plain of Orange County Groundwater Basin underlies a coastal alluvial plain in the northwestern portion of Orange County. The basin is bound by consolidated rocks exposed on the north in the Puente and Chino Hills, on the east in the Santa Ana Mountains, and on the south in the San Joaquin Hills. The basin is bound by the Pacific Ocean on the southwest and by a low topographic divide approximated by the Orange County - Los Angeles County line on the northwest. The basin underlies the lower Santa Ana River watershed (*Bulletin 118 - California's Groundwater, California Department of Water Resources, February 2004*).

According to the 2016 *Geologic Map of the Long Beach 30' x 60' quadrangle*, by the United States Geological Survey, the Site is underlain with older Quaternary deposits of Holocene and late Pleistocene age. These surficial sediments are generally characterized as young alluvial fan deposits consisting of unconsolidated to moderately consolidated silty sand.

2.3 LOCAL GEOLOGIC AND HYDROGEOLOGIC SETTINGS

The elevation of the Site is approximately 24 feet above mean sea level (Figure 1; United States Geological Survey Los Alamitos, California 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle, 2015). Based on our review of groundwater data presented in the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) GeoTracker website, groundwater was reported at the Los Alamitos Joint Forces Training Base site north of the subject property (11200 Lexington Drive) at approximately 5 to 15 feet below ground surface (bgs). Based on regional groundwater data, the regional groundwater flow direction is estimated to be toward the west-southwest; however, local groundwater flow direction may vary.

2.4 PREVIOUS ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTIGATION

EFI Global prepared the *Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Report, 4665 Lampson Avenue, Los Alamitos, California* (Project number 045.09236), dated July 22, 2022. The Site was developed with a two-story commercial office structure that was occupied by WestEd, the California Department of Fish and Wildlife, the National Comfort Institute, Inc., and James J. Mentas, Attorney at Law. The exterior portions of the Site consisted of an asphalt-paved parking lot on the west portion, two driveways via Lampson Avenue to the south, concrete-paved access ways, grass fields to the north and east, and landscaped areas on all sides.

The assessment revealed no evidence of RECs or de minimis conditions in connect with the Site, except for the following:

- The presence of a 500-gallon diesel AST utilized to fuel an emergency generator located adjacent to the west of the structure. Evidence of corrosion and spills was observed on the AST, and the concrete berm beneath appeared to be partially cracked.
- The structure is equipped with a hydraulic elevator that is located along the southwestern portion of the building. The elevator equipment room was observed, with evidence of a stain on the slightly cracked pavement. Given that the elevator was likely installed in 1971 when the structure was constructed, a potential release of chemicals that may include PCBs to the subsurface cannot be ruled out.
- The Site was historically used for agricultural purposes from at least 1928 through at least 1963. There is a potential that during this period agricultural chemicals, such as pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers, were applied to site soils consistent with normal application practices. Agricultural chemicals tend to accumulate in the near-surface soils. The north and east portions of the subject property have not been redeveloped since the agricultural use ceased. The Site is slated to be redeveloped for residential purposes.
- According to the CHMIRS database listing, a potential release of approximately 45 gallons of gasoline onto the asphalt was discovered on September 27, 2019, after an event of vandalism that included the vandalization of several governmental vehicles parked at the subject property parking lot. After the discovery, the California Highway Patrol was notified, and the release was stopped. The spilled gasoline was contained under the regulatory oversight of the Orange County Emergency Management Division. No further information regarding the cleanup, if any,

was provided. As the parking lot was observed to be cracked during the site reconnaissance, a potential release to the subsurface following this incident can't be ruled out.

Based on the foregoing, a Phase II Environmental Site Assessment was recommended.

LGC Geotechnical, Inc., prepared the Preliminary Geotechnical Evaluation and Design Recommendations for Proposed Single-Family and Multi-Family Residential Development, 4665 Lampson Avenue, Los Alamitos, California, dated December 21, 2021. According to the report, the proposed development of the Site includes the construction of 102 single-family residential lots and 90 affordable multi-family units. Based on the study, the proposed development is feasible from a geotechnical standpoint, given that the recommendations be implemented. The study contained geotechnical recommendations that are preliminary and should be confirmed upon completion of grading and earthwork operations.

3.0 FIELD ACTIVITIES

This investigation included the completion of a geophysical survey and collecting soil samples on August 16, 2022. Groundwater sampling was included in the proposed scope of work, if encountered during this assessment. However, groundwater was not encountered within the maximum depths of soil borings advanced to 15 feet bgs. The field activities are presented below.

3.1 FIELD PREPARATION

Prior to conducting field activities, EFI Global personnel marked the work area clearly with white paint. Underground Service Alert (USA) was notified of the pending field work a minimum of three full days prior to mobilization. The owners of the public utilities subsequently checked the area and marked the locations of their utilities within the public-right-of-way, if any. Boring locations were also checked for utility conflicts, access limitations, and other hindrances or issues that may have been encountered during fieldwork.

3.2 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

On August 16, 2022, EFI Global field personnel directed Ground Penetrating Radar Systems LLC (GPRS) in performing a geophysical at the Site. The geophysical survey was conducted using ground penetrating radar (GPR) equipment, magnetometry, electromagnetic (EM) induction equipment, and various line tracers. GPR uses electromagnetic pulses that are broadcasted into the ground and reflect back to an antenna located at the surface at different rates (depending on depth and materials encountered). EM equipment uses a primary magnetic field, which induces an electrical current into the soils. These primary induced currents interact with secondary magnetic fields in the earth, and the characteristics of this secondary magnetic field can be interpreted to reveal metallic structures in the subsurface. The objectives of the geophysical survey were to check the proposed soil boring sample locations for underground utilities prior to sampling. The results of the survey did not identify any subsurface utility conflicts in proximity to the proposed boring locations.

3.3 SOIL SAMPLING

On August 16, 2022, EFI Global field personnel directed Choice Drilling in the advancement of three soil borings to the maximum depth of 15 feet bgs to investigate for the presence of TPH carbon chain

(TPH-cc), volatile organic compounds (VOC), PCBs, OCPs, lead, and arsenic in the subsurface. The boring locations, shown of Figure 2, were as follows:

- Borings B1 through B8 were advanced within the western parking area and grass areas to the north, south, and east.
- Boring B9 was advanced within the northeastern portion of the parking lot.
- Boring B10 was advanced adjacent to the 500-gallon AST and emergency back-up generator.
- Boring B11 was advanced within the southwestern portion of the building near the interior elevator.

3.3.1 Borehole Advancement and Soil Sampling Methodology

At each location, a limited access direct-push technology (DPT) sampling rig was used to break through the surficial asphalt or concrete. Soil borings were advanced using the DPT sampling rig, which was equipped with a hydraulic hammer or vibrator and a 2.25-inch-diameter soil sampling tool. Soil samples were collected at 1-foot intervals for borings B1 through B8 and at 5-foot depth intervals for borings B9 through B11 by advancing an acetate-lined steel sampler into the soil at each sampling depth. At each targeted sample depth, an approximately 6-inch segment of undisturbed soil within the acetate liner was cut, sealed with Teflon™ tape and tight-fitting plastic caps, labeled, recorded on a chain of custody, and placed in a chilled container pending transportation and submittal to a state-certified analytical laboratory. Chain of custody (COC) documentation and protocols were maintained from sample collection through submittal to the analytical laboratory.

3.3.2 Boring Logs and VOC Headspace Analysis

Soil that was not preserved for potential chemical analysis was extruded from the liner and logged in general accordance with the Unified Soil Classification System (USCS). The samples were observed for color, texture, moisture content, plasticity, evidence of fill material, visible evidence of soil contamination (i.e., discoloration), and any other notable characteristics. Incidental odors were also noted, if any.

Each sample was additionally field-screened for VOCs by headspace analysis using a photoionization detector (PID). For each sampling interval, an aliquot of soil was placed in a plastic bag and sealed. Following adequate time for organic vapor to volatilize, the PID probe tip was inserted into the bag, and the maximum reading was observed and recorded on the boring log. Boring logs for deeper borings B9 through B11 are presented in Appendix A.

3.3.3 Encountered Soil Types

The lithology beneath the Site consists of silty sand (USCS symbol "SM"), well-graded sand (SW) and silty clay (CL) from surface to approximately 15 feet bgs. Evidence of fill material was not encountered in the 11 borings. Groundwater was not encountered within any of the three borings advanced to 15 feet bgs. Staining and odors were not noted in the soil samples. Headspace readings ranged from 0.0 to 0.7 parts per million (ppm). Detailed soil descriptions and headspace readings are presented in the boring logs in Appendix A.

4.0 CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

Select soil samples were submitted to Positive Lab Services (Positive) for chemical analysis. The certified laboratory analytical report and chain-of-custody documentation are provided in Appendix B. Soil samples were selected for analysis based on the depth of the feature being analyzed and PID readings. Staining or odors were not noted in any of the sample descriptions. The analytical suite was as follows:

- The 0.5-foot samples from B1 and B2 were composited into Comp1-S-0.5. The 0.5-foot samples from B3 and B4 were composited into Comp2-S-0.5. The 0.5-foot samples from B5 and B6 were composited into Comp3-S-0.5. The 0.5-foot samples from B7 and B8 were composited into Comp4-S-0.5. The 0.5-foot soil sample from borings B1 through B8 were analyzed for organochlorine pesticides, lead, and arsenic per United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Methods 8081A and 6010B.
- The 5-foot soil sample from boring B9 was analyzed for TPH-cc and VOCs by EPA Methods 8015M and 8260B, respectively, to assess the reported spill of gasoline within the western parking lot.
- The 5-foot soil sample from boring B10 was analyzed for TPH-cc and VOCs to assess the soil beneath the 500-gallon diesel AST.
- The 5-foot soil sample from borings B11 was analyzed for TPH-cc and VOCs, and PCBs via EPA Method 8082 to assess the stain of oil near the elevator.

5.0 ANALYTICAL RESULTS

The soil analytical results are summarized in Table 1 and Table 2. The results are discussed below.

5.1 SOIL ANALYTICAL RESULTS

TPH can be characterized by the length of the constituent carbon chains. Carbon C6-C12, C13-C22, and C23-C44 are commonly interpreted as gasoline-, diesel-, and oil-range hydrocarbons, respectively. Analytical results for TPHcc in soil are summarized in Table 1. Results are summarized as follows:

- TPHg and TPHo were not detected above the laboratory reporting limit in any of the three soil samples analyzed.
- TPHd was detected in one of the three soil samples analyzed at a concentration of 3.42 milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg) in B10-S-5.

In general, contaminants in soil have the potential for vertical migration into groundwater bodies farther below grade. Lithologic structures between the impacted soil and the groundwater table often serve as attenuation features, which may restrict or retard vertical migration to concentrations that do not represent a significant threat to groundwater.

To further evaluate if TPHd concentrations detected in soil represent a significant risk to groundwater quality, the concentrations were compared to the Maximum Soil Screening Levels (MSSLs) established by the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (LARWQCB) in their *Interim Site Assessment and Cleanup Guidebook* (Guidebook, May 1996).

Site-specific MSSLs are determined based on the vertical distance between the impacted soil and groundwater. During this investigation, groundwater was not encountered at the maximum depth of borings at 15 feet bgs. Groundwater was reported to range between 5 to 15 feet below ground surface at the adjoining Los Alamitos Joint Forces Training Base site west of the Site. Therefore, the MSSLs for sites where the distance between soil impact and groundwater is less than 20 feet were applied. For this scenario, the MSSL for TPHd is 100 mg/kg, respectively. The detected TPHd concentration did not exceed this screening level. Therefore, the TPHd concentration in soil is considered to be *de minimis* in nature and is not considered to be a threat to groundwater quality at the Site.

5.2 VOCs IN SOIL

Analytical results for VOCs in soil are summarized in Table 1. The following bulleted items summarize the results:

- VOCs were not detected above the laboratory reporting limits in any of the three soil samples analyzed.

5.3 ORGANOCHLORINE PESTICIDES IN SOIL

A summary of the organochlorine pesticides analytical results is presented in Table 2. 4,4'-Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethylene (4,4'-DDE), 4,4'-Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane (4,4'-DDD), and 4,4'-Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (4,4'-DDT) were detected in the three of the four composited soil samples analyzed. No other organochlorine pesticides were detected in the laboratory analysis. Detections of OCPs in soil were compared against DTSC Hero Note 3, dated June 2020, to evaluate if the detections represented a significant risk to human receptors under a proposed future residential land use scenario. The organochlorine pesticide detections are summarized as follows:

- 4,4'-DDD was detected at a maximum concentration of 29.3 micrograms per kilogram ($\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$) in two of the four soil samples. The residential DTSC-SL for 4,4'-DDD is 1,900 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$.
- 4,4'-DDE was detected at a maximum concentration of 631 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ in three of the four soil samples. The residential DTSC-SL for 4,4'-DDE is 2,000 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$.
- 4,4'-DDT was detected at a maximum concentration of 136 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ in three of the four soil samples. The residential DTSC-SL for 4,4'-DDT is 1,900 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$.

All detected concentrations of OCPs in soil were significantly less than their respective residential DTSC-SL. Therefore, organochlorine pesticides detected in Site soils are considered to be *de minimis* in nature and are not considered to be a significant environmental concern for the proposed future residential use of the Site.

5.4 LEAD AND ARSENIC IN SOIL

A summary of lead and arsenic analytical results for soil is presented in Table 2. Lead and arsenic in soil were compared to the DTSC Hero Note 3 to evaluate if the detections represented a significant risk to human receptors. Of the four analyzed samples, all four contained detectable concentrations of lead and arsenic.

In general, exposure to contaminants in soil through dermal contact, inhalation of particulate matter, and ingestion may pose risks to human health (including carcinogenic and non-carcinogenic risks). To evaluate if the detected metals concentrations represent a significant risk to human receptors, the

concentrations were compared to the DTSC HERO Note 3. The screening levels were developed using default exposure and toxicity criteria to provide conservative screening levels, whereby concentrations of contaminants below such levels are not considered to represent a significant risk to human receptors. Screening levels are extremely conservative, and they are solely advisory levels with no regulatory effect. Detected compounds were evaluated against their respective residential screening levels. The arsenic and lead concentrations are discussed below:

- Arsenic was detected in all four composited soil samples analyzed, at a maximum concentration of 4.64 mg/kg. The residential screening level for arsenic is 0.11 mg/kg and this screening level was exceeded in four of four composite samples analyzed. Please refer below for further discussion regarding background levels of arsenic in soil.
- Lead was also detected in all four composited soil samples at a maximum concentration of 17 mg/kg. The residential DTSC-SL for lead is 80 mg/kg. The four soil samples were well below the lead screening level and are considered to be *de minimis* in nature.

It is well documented that natural background concentrations of arsenic in California soils commonly exceed this screening criterion. A statistical analysis of data from 14 Air Force installations in California was completed in 2005 (*Inorganic Chemicals in Ground Water and Soil: Background Concentrations at California Air Force Bases*, Hunter, et al., March 2005). The results of this statistical analysis indicated that, for soil in the upper 3 feet, 12.7 mg/kg is considered to be a good estimation of background arsenic concentrations.

Based on these findings, the detected concentrations of arsenic found at the Site appear to be consistent with the results of the statistical analysis for arsenic. Therefore, the onsite detections of arsenic are considered to be *de minimis* in nature and do not warrant further investigation or mitigation as a result of the proposed residential development.

5.5 PCBs IN SOIL

A summary of PCBs analytical result for soil is presented in Table 2. PCBs in soil were compared to the EPA RSLs to evaluate if the detections represented a significant risk to human receptors. The PCB results are discussed below:

- The soil sample (B11-S-5) collected from the area of the elevator did not detect PCBs above the laboratory reporting limit. Therefore, evidence of a significant release to the subsurface in the area of the elevator was not identified.

6.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

EFI Global has performed a Phase II ESA for the Site located at 4665 Lampson Avenue, in the city of Los Alamitos, California. This investigation was performed based on the findings obtained during the preparation of EFI Global's *Draft Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Report*, dated July 22, 2022. Based on the information obtained during the preparation of the Draft Phase I ESA, the staining and cracked concrete associated with the diesel AST located in the west exterior portion of the Site, staining observed within the elevator equipment room, gasoline release that occurred in the parking lot area, and historical agricultural use of the Site are RECs.

EFI Global performed a Phase II ESA to further investigate the identified RECs. The scope of work included advancing a total of 11 soil borings and collecting soil samples for chemical analysis. The

following are EFI Global's conclusions and recommendations based on the results of the assessment activities detailed herein:

- Based on the investigation activities performed, evidence of a significant release of potential chemicals of concern to the subsurface in the area areas investigated, which included the diesel AST, elevator equipment room, and parking lot was not identified. Although low levels of TPHd, lead and select OCPs were detected in Site soils, the concentrations were well below residential screening levels, and thus, are *de minimis* in nature and do not warrant further investigation or mitigation.
- Although the detected concentrations of arsenic found at the Site exceed the residential screening level, no levels are less than the DTSC upper bound background concentration of 12 mg/kg. Therefore, the on-site detections of arsenic are *de minimis* in nature and do not warrant further investigation or mitigation.

Based on the results of the assessment activities detailed herein, the potential chemicals of concern detected in soil in the areas assessed (e.g., diesel AST, elevator equipment room, parking lot release area, and Site wide historical agricultural use) are not indicative of a significant subsurface chemical release has occurred. The detected concentrations found during this investigation are considered to be *de minimis* in nature for the proposed residential redevelopment, and it is EFI Global's opinion that no further assessment is warranted at this time with respect to the RECs identified.

7.0 SIGNIFICANT ASSUMPTIONS AND RELIANCE

This report has been prepared in accordance with generally-accepted environmental methodologies and industry standards as they relate to the Data Quality Objectives of the assessment. No warranties, expressed or implied, are made as to the professional services provided under the terms of EFI Global's contract(s) or specified in this report. This assessment has been conducted, in part, based on information, data or reports provided or prepared by others. EFI Global reviews and interprets these documents in good faith and relies on that the provided data and documents are true and accurate.

Environmental conditions at the site were assessed or interpreted within the context of EFI Global's contract(s) and existing environmental regulations of applicable jurisdiction(s) as of the date of the report. Regulatory requirements, regulations and guidance are subject to change subsequent to the date of the report. Unless otherwise stated in the report, evaluating compliance of past, present, or future owners with applicable local, provincial, and federal government laws and regulations was not included within the scope of the assessment.

The environmental assessment is limited by the availability of information at the time of the assessment. The conclusions and recommendations regarding environmental conditions presented in this report are based on a scope of work authorized by the Client. It is possible that unreported conditions impairing the environmental status of the site may have occurred which could not be identified. EFI Global's opinions cannot be extended to portions of the site that were unavailable for direct access and observation reasonably beyond the control of EFI Global or outside of the scope of the assessment. Environmental assessment activities, particularly the sampling of soil, vapor (air), groundwater and structure materials, represent those conditions which are present at the time of sampling within the immediate vicinity of the sample(s) collected. Although sampling plans are developed in an attempt to provide what is interpreted as sufficient coverage within the assessment area to achieve the investigative objectives, no extent of sampling can guarantee all environmental conditions, potential chemicals of concern (man-made or naturally occurring) and concentrations at which they occur have been identified and quantified absolutely. The assessment performed and outlined in this report was based, in part, upon visual observations of the site and attendant structures. It should be noted that compounds, materials, or chemicals of potential concern other than those described could be present in the site environment, and the possibility remains that unexpected environmental conditions may be encountered at the site in locations not specifically investigated.

All components of this report, including but not limited to text, signatures, certifications, figures, tables, attachments, appendices, supporting documents and addenda are integral to the reporting of the assessment. This report may not be reproduced, except in full, without written approval of EFI Global.

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8.0 SIGNATURES OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROFESSIONALS

This investigation has been performed by qualified geologists, engineers, industrial hygienists, environmental scientists, and/or environmental professionals, in conformance with generally accepted industry standards and practices.

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9.0 REFERENCES

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FIGURES

TABLES

APPENDIX A

BORING LOGS

APPENDIX B
LABORATORY ANALYTICAL REPORT