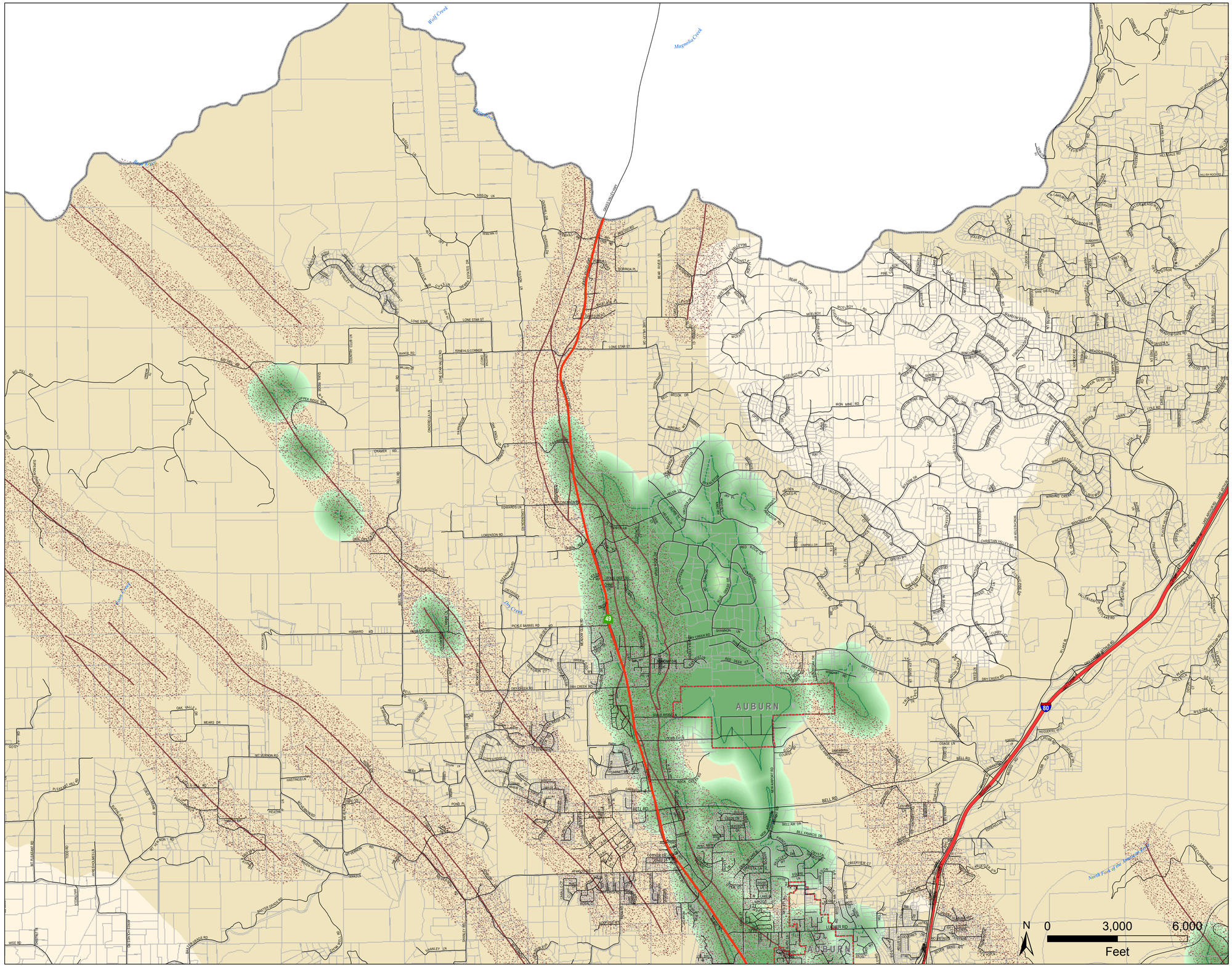

Naturally Occurring Asbestos Hazard

North Auburn and Vicinity

AREAS OF RELATIVE LIKELIHOOD FOR THE PRESENCE OF NOA

- Area Least Likely to Contain NOA includes those metamorphic, igneous, and sedimentary rocks that are least likely to contain NOA.
- Area Moderately Likely to Contain NOA includes those metamorphic and igneous rocks that are moderately likely to contain NOA.
- Area Most Likely to Contain NOA includes ultramafic rock and serpentine rock (serpentinite), and associated soils, which are most likely to contain NOA.
- Areas of Faulting or Shearing are zones of faulted or sheared rock that may locally increase the likelihood for the presence of NOA where they exist in or adjacent to areas most or moderately likely to contain NOA.
- Mapped Trace of Fault or Shear Zone may locally increase the likelihood for the presence of NOA in areas least likely to contain NOA.
- Interstate
- Highway
- Roads
- Major Streams
- **City Limits**
- **Placer Boundary**
- **Parcels**

USE AND LIMITATIONS OF MAP

This map, NATURALLY OCCURRING ASBESTOS HAZARD IN PLACER COUNTY, is a derivative of the California Department of Conservation, California Geological Survey (CGS) 1:100,000-scale map RELATIVE LIKELIHOOD FOR THE PRESENCE OF NATURALLY OCCURRING ASBESTOS IN PLACER COUNTY, CALIFORNIA. The 1:100,000-scale map's sources are identified on the map and in its accompanying report, SPECIAL REPORT 190. Users are encouraged to consult this report for further mapping details.

The purpose of this map, NATURALLY OCCURRING ASBESTOS HAZARD IN PLACER COUNTY, is to provide information to government agencies and the public about the likelihood of encountering NOA within Placer County. This information includes mapped faults and fault zones, along with rock and soil types with potential for containing NOA.

Development of the parent map was based primarily on geologic information accumulated and interpreted from published and unpublished geologic and soil maps available at the time of its creation, and on limited geologic fieldwork by staff of the CGS. The scale of this derivative map is per scale bar – an increase from the 1:100,000-scale parent map.

The boundaries of the NOA areas shown on the map were derived principally from geologic boundaries shown on the geologic maps used for this study. Consequently, the accuracy of the boundaries of the NOA areas is dependent on the accuracy of the previously mapped geologic boundaries. Overall, available information suggests that the accuracy of the boundaries of the areas of relative likelihood for the presence of NOA shown on the map is better than plus or minus 1,000 feet. The CGS map was intended for use and interpretation at 1:100,000-scale and therefore the increase in scale per scale bar may introduce increased boundary inaccuracies. To counter this possibility the boundaries of the "Areas Most Likely to Contain NOA" that are depicted on the derivative map have been provided with a 1,000 foot buffer.

Possibilities exist for the presence of unmapped (previously undiscovered) areas of particular types of rocks, such as serpentinite. Possibilities also exist for areas currently mapped as particular rock types to have been misidentified.

A site-specific investigation is required to determine whether bedrock or soil at a particular location contains natually occurring asbestos.

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