



HYGIENETECH

Hygiene Technologies International, Inc.

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June 2, 2009

State of California
Board of Equalization
450 N Street
Sacramento, California 94279

Document No. 20905001.6

Attention: David Gau

Regarding: Limited Fungal Growth Exposure Assessment Survey
3RD Floor K22 Area

Dear Mr. Gau:

On May 28 and 29, 2009, industrial hygienists with Hygiene Technologies International, Inc. (HygieneTech) inspected the 3rd Floor area around column K22 within the State of California Board of Equalization (BOE) building located at the above-referenced address for the purpose of conducting a limited fungal growth exposure assessment survey. The survey findings, along with the analytical data, conclusions, recommendations, and a discussion of the recently recorded observations, appear below.

HygieneTech was informed on May 28 that subsequent to the relocation of office furniture/equipment, suspect fungal growth was observed at the base of a wall that was previously obscured from direct view by the relocated furniture/equipment. Upon visual inspection, suspect fungal growth was observed immediately above the vinyl cove base beneath a window along the southern perimeter wall (Photos 1 and 2). Immediately following the survey, the wall surface with the suspect fungal growth was sealed with polyethylene sheeting and adhesive tape (Photo 3). Odors characteristic of fungal growth were not evident in the inspected area at the time of the survey.

On the survey dates, air samples were collected for total (viable and nonviable) fungi analyses using a Zefon brand Bio-Pump™ equipped with Allergenco-D™ cassettes. A surface sample was collected for fungal growth assessment using a Zefon brand Bio-Tape™ surface sampler. All such samples were subsequently analyzed for fungi (including yeasts, molds, rusts, smuts, and mushrooms) by trained and experienced microbiologists at a laboratory accredited by the American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA) and that successfully participates in the AIHA Environmental Microbiology Proficiency Analytical Testing (EMPAT) Program. The airborne and surface fungi assessment analytical data with supporting and background information appear in the enclosed tables.

As presented in Table 20905001-5, the airborne spore count data recorded showed common spore types outdoors such as *Alternaria*, ascospores, basidiospores, *Chaetomium*, *Cladosporium*, colorless spores typical of *Penicillium* and *Aspergillus* species, rusts, smuts, *Stachybotrys*, *Stemphylium*, *Torula*, and *Ulocladium*, with *Cladosporium* predominating. In the indoor areas tested, the data showed low airborne concentrations of common fungal spores that included one or more of the following:



basidiospores, colorless spores typical of *Penicillium* and *Aspergillus* species, and/or smuts. The indoor levels were well below the levels recorded outdoors and were therefore considered unremarkable.

The surface assessment datum, as presented in Table 20905001-4, indicated fungal growth involving *Stachybotrys* and *Penicillium* and *Aspergillus*.

By observation and upon review of the analytical data, HygieneTech has concluded that water intrusion had occurred to varying degrees in this area in the past. Based on these findings, HygieneTech recommends that additional building investigative and/or remediation efforts be performed in this and surrounding areas.

Be advised that the data provided in this report only represent limited fungal exposure potentials that existed at the time the survey was performed and at the precise sample locations indicated, the latter of which were selected based on the available background information provided. Note that fungal exposure potentials may change due to changes in environmental conditions (such as those caused by water intrusion), use of mechanical systems, or other factors. Also be advised that additional fungal growth may exist at one or more locations in the structure that were not specifically assessed during the survey.

If you have any comments or questions regarding the information contained in this correspondence, please feel free to contact our offices directly at (310) 370-8370.

Sincerely,

HYGIENE TECHNOLOGIES INTERNATIONAL, INC.

Kenny K. Hsi, CIH
Technical Director

HYGIENE TECHNOLOGIES INTERNATIONAL, INC.

APPENDIX A



CLIENT: State of California
Board of Equalization
450 N Street
Sacramento, California 94279

TABLE 20905001-4
SURFACE FUNGAL GROWTH POTENTIALS
3RD FLOOR
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA
MAY 28, 2009

| SAMPLE NUMBER | SAMPLING LOCATION | AMORPHOUS DEBRIS | MISCELLANEOUS FUNGI/POLLEN* | FUNGI SEEN WITH UNDERLYING MYCELIAL AND/OR SPORULATING STRUCTURES** | OTHER COMMENTS | GENERAL IMPRESSION |
|------------------|--|------------------|-----------------------------|---|----------------|--------------------|
| 20905001-TL201WF | 3rd Floor; Column K22 area; southern perimeter wall; beneath window; about center; approximately six inches above floor; from vertical surface of gypsum board | Light | None | 4+ <i>Stachybotrys</i> species (spores, hyphae, conidiophores) <1+ spores typical of <i>Penicillium/Aspergillus</i> (spores, hyphae) | None | Fungal growth |

*Includes basidiospores (mushroom spores), myxomycetes, plant pathogens such as ascospores, rusts and smuts, and a mix of saprophytic genera with no particular spore type predominating (indicative of normal trapping).

**Quantities of fungi are graded (from least to greatest) as none, trace, few, numerous, and massive.

HYGIENE TECHNOLOGIES INTERNATIONAL, INC.

APPENDIX A



CLIENT: State of California
Board of Equalization
450 N Street
Sacramento, California 94279

TABLE 209005001-5
AIRBORNE TOTAL FUNGI RESULTS
3RD FLOOR
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA
MAY 29, 2009

Results reported in spores per cubic meter of air (spores/M³)

| SAMPLE NUMBER | 20905001-TM01OUTAR | 20905001-TM02AR | 20905001-TM03AR | |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|--|--------------------------------------|
| SAMPLING LOCATION/ACTIVITIES | Outdoors; about 25 feet north of building; approximately five feet above ground/Normal outdoor activities | 3 rd Floor; about 15 feet west of Column K22; approximately five feet above floor/Normal office activities | 3 rd Floor; Column K22 area; cashier's desk; about center; approximately five feet above floor/Normal office activities | This column intentionally left blank |
| START/STOP | 15:15:00/15:20:00 | 15:25:00/15:30:00 | 15:32:00/15:37:00 | |
| SAMPLE TIME | 5 minutes | 5 minutes | 5 minutes | |
| Alternaria | 27 | | | |
| Ascospores | 590 | | | |
| Aureobasidium | | | | |
| Basidiospores | 960 | 53 | | |
| Bipolaris/Drechslera group | | | | |
| Botrytis | | | | |
| Chaetomium | 13 | | | |
| Cladosporium | 2,100 | | | |
| Curvularia | | | | |
| Epicoccum | | | | |
| Oidium | | | | |
| Penicillium/Aspergillus types | 430 | | 53 | |
| Pithomyces | | | | |
| Rusts | 40 | | | |
| Scopulariopsis | | | | |
| Smuts (Periconia, Myxomycetes) | 400 | 13 | | |
| Stachybotrys | 13 | | | |
| Stemphylium | 27 | | | |
| Torula | 40 | | | |
| Ulocladium | 13 | | | |
| Unidentified mitosporic fungi | | | | |
| Background particulates* | 3+ | 2+ | 1+ | |
| TOTAL** | 4,600 | 67 | 53 | |

* Background debris is an indication of the amount of non-biological particulate matter present on the slide and is graded (from least to greatest) as 1+ to 4+.

** Note that all reported counts have been rounded to no more than two significant figures based on the sampling and analytical methods used, and therefore the total count may not equal the sum of the individual counts in a column.



1



| Date | Address | Photo Location – Description | Up |
|---------|--|--|----|
| 5/28/09 | 450 N Street Sacramento, California | 3rd Floor; Room 327; Column K22 area; looking south; general view of south facing window and southern perimeter wall | ↑ |

2



| Date | Address | Photo Location – Description | Up |
|----------|--|---|----|
| 05/28/09 | 450 N Street Sacramento, California | 3rd Floor; Room 327; Column K22 area; looking south; view of southern perimeter wall beneath south facing window; showing suspect fungal growth above vinyl cove base | ↑ |



3



| Date | Address | Photo Location – Description | Up |
|----------|--|--|----|
| 05/28/09 | 450 N Street Sacramento, California | 3rd Floor; Room 327; Column K22 area; looking south; view of southern perimeter wall beneath south facing window; showing plastic sheeting and tape covering suspect fungal growth | ↑ |



EMLab P&K

Report for:

Mr. Wes Frey
Hygiene Technologies International, Inc.: Northern California
3127 Bowen Island Street
West Sacramento, CA 95691

Regarding: Project: 20905001
 EML ID: 546168

Approved by:

Lab Manager
Malcolm Moody

Dates of Analysis:

Direct microscopic exam (Qualitative): 05-29-2009

Project SOPs: Direct microscopic exam (Qualitative) (I100005)

This coversheet is included with your report in order to comply with AIHA and ISO accreditation requirements.

For clarity, we report the number of significant digits as calculated; but, due to the nature of this type of biological data, the number of significant digits that is used for interpretation should generally be one or two. All samples were received in acceptable condition unless noted in the Report Comments portion in the body of the report. Due to the nature of the analyses performed, field blank corrections of results is not a standard practice. The results relate only to the items tested.

EMLab P&K ("the Company") shall have no liability to the client or the client's customer with respect to decisions or recommendations made, actions taken or courses of conduct implemented by either the client or the client's customer as a result of or based upon the Test Results. In no event shall the Company be liable to the client with respect to the Test Results except for the Company's own willful misconduct or gross negligence nor shall the Company be liable for incidental or consequential damages or lost profits or revenues to the fullest extent such liability may be disclaimed by law, even if the Company has been advised of the possibility of such damages, lost profits or lost revenues. In no event shall the Company's liability with respect to the Test Results exceed the amount paid to the Company by the client therefor.

Document Number: 200091 - Revision Number: 5

Client: Hygiene Technologies International, Inc.:
 Northern California
 C/O: Mr. Wes Frey
 Re: 20905001

Date of Sampling: 05-28-2009
 Date of Receipt: 05-29-2009
 Date of Report: 05-29-2009

DIRECT MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION REPORT

(Wet Mount)

| Background Debris and/or Description | Miscellaneous Spores Present* | MOLD GROWTH: Molds seen with underlying mycelial and/or sporulating structures† | Other Comments†† | General Impression |
|--|-------------------------------|--|------------------|--------------------|
| Lab ID-Version‡: 2423200-1: Tape sample 20905001-TL201WF | | | | |
| Light | None | 4+ <i>Stachybotrys</i> species (spores, hyphae, conidiophores) < 1+ Colorless spores typical of <i>Penicillium/Aspergillus</i> (spores, hyphae) | None | Mold growth |

‡ A "Version" greater than 1 indicates amended data.



EMLab P&K

Report for:

Mr. Wes Frey
Hygiene Technologies International, Inc.: Northern California
3127 Bowen Island Street
West Sacramento, CA 95691

Regarding: Project: 20905001
 EML ID: 546789

Approved by:

Lab Manager
Malcolm Moody

Dates of Analysis:
Spore trap analysis: 06-01-2009

Project SOPs: Spore trap analysis (I100000)

This coversheet is included with your report in order to comply with AIHA and ISO accreditation requirements.

For clarity, we report the number of significant digits as calculated; but, due to the nature of this type of biological data, the number of significant digits that is used for interpretation should generally be one or two. All samples were received in acceptable condition unless noted in the Report Comments portion in the body of the report. Due to the nature of the analyses performed, field blank corrections of results is not a standard practice. The results relate only to the items tested.

EMLab P&K ("the Company") shall have no liability to the client or the client's customer with respect to decisions or recommendations made, actions taken or courses of conduct implemented by either the client or the client's customer as a result of or based upon the Test Results. In no event shall the Company be liable to the client with respect to the Test Results except for the Company's own willful misconduct or gross negligence nor shall the Company be liable for incidental or consequential damages or lost profits or revenues to the fullest extent such liability may be disclaimed by law, even if the Company has been advised of the possibility of such damages, lost profits or lost revenues. In no event shall the Company's liability with respect to the Test Results exceed the amount paid to the Company by the client therefor.

Document Number: 200091 - Revision Number: 5

Client: Hygiene Technologies International, Inc.:
 Northern California
 C/O: Mr. Wes Frey
 Re: 20905001

Date of Sampling: 05-29-2009
 Date of Receipt: 06-01-2009
 Date of Report: 06-01-2009

SPORE TRAP REPORT: NON-VIABLE METHODOLOGY

| Location: | 20905001-TM01OUTAR | | 20905001-TM02AR | | 20905001-TM03AR | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|
| Comments (see below) | None | | None | | None | |
| Lab ID-Version‡: | 2426354-1 | | 2426355-1 | | 2426356-1 | |
| | raw ct. | spores/m3 | raw ct. | spores/m3 | raw ct. | spores/m3 |
| Alternaria | 2 | 27 | | | | |
| Arthrinium | | | | | | |
| Ascospores* | 11 | 590 | | | | |
| Aureobasidium | | | | | | |
| Basidiospores* | 18 | 960 | 1 | 53 | | |
| Bipolaris/Drechslera group | | | | | | |
| Botrytis | | | | | | |
| Chaetomium | 1 | 13 | | | | |
| Cladosporium | 39 | 2,100 | | | | |
| Curvularia | | | | | | |
| Epicoccum | | | | | | |
| Fusarium | | | | | | |
| Myrothecium | | | | | | |
| Nigrospora | | | | | | |
| Other colorless | | | | | | |
| Penicillium/Aspergillus types† | 8 | 430 | | | 1 | 53 |
| Pithomyces | | | | | | |
| Rusts* | 3 | 40 | | | | |
| Smuts*, Periconia, Myxomycetes* | 30 | 400 | 1 | 13 | | |
| Stachybotrys | 1 | 13 | | | | |
| Stemphylium | 2 | 27 | | | | |
| Torula | 3 | 40 | | | | |
| Ulocladium | 1 | 13 | | | | |
| Zygomycetes | | | | | | |
| Background debris (1-4+)†† | 3+ | | 2+ | | 1+ | |
| Hyphal fragments/m3 | 270 | | 13 | | < 13 | |
| Pollen/m3 | 350 | | < 13 | | < 13 | |
| Skin cells (1-4+) | < 1+ | | 1+ | | < 1+ | |
| Sample volume (liters) | 75 | | 75 | | 75 | |
| § TOTAL SPORE/m3 | | 4,600 | | 67 | | 53 |

Comments:

* Most of these spore types are not seen with culturable methods (Andersen sampling), although some may appear as non-sporulating fungi. Most of the basidiospores are "mushroom" spores while the rusts and smuts are plant pathogens.
 † The spores of *Aspergillus* and *Penicillium* (and others such as *Acremonium*, *Paecilomyces*) are small and round with very few distinguishing characteristics. They cannot be differentiated by non-viable sampling methods. Also, some species with very small spores are easily missed, and may be undercounted.
 †† Background debris indicates the amount of non-biological particulate matter present on the trace (dust in the air) and the resulting visibility for the analyst. It is rated from 1+ (low) to 4+ (high). Counts from areas with 4+ background debris should be regarded as minimal counts and may be higher than reported. It is important to account for samples volumes when evaluating dust levels.
 The Limit of Detection is the product of a raw count of 1 and 100 divided by the percent read. The analytical sensitivity (counts/m3) is the product of the Limit of Detection and 1000 divided by the sample volume.
 ‡ A "Version" greater than 1 indicates amended data.
 § Total Spores/m3 has been rounded to two significant figures to reflect analytical precision.
 TestAmerica Environmental Microbiology Laboratory, Inc.

Client: Hygiene Technologies International, Inc.:
Northern California
C/O: Mr. Wes Frey
Re: 20905001

Date of Sampling: 05-29-2009
Date of Receipt: 06-01-2009
Date of Report: 06-01-2009

MoldRANGE™: Extended Outdoor Comparison

Outdoor Location: 20905001-TM01OUTAR

| Fungi Identified | Outdoor data | Typical Outdoor Data by Date† | | | | Typical Outdoor Data by Location‡ | | | |
|--|--------------|-------------------------------|-----|-------|--------|-----------------------------------|-----|-------|--------|
| | | Month: May | | | | State: CA | | | |
| | spores/m3 | low | med | high | freq % | low | med | high | freq % |
| Generally able to grow indoors* | | | | | | | | | |
| Alternaria | 27 | 7 | 27 | 330 | 58 | 7 | 27 | 210 | 57 |
| Bipolaris/Drechslera group | - | 7 | 13 | 120 | 15 | 7 | 13 | 120 | 13 |
| Chaetomium | 13 | 7 | 13 | 110 | 14 | 7 | 13 | 120 | 19 |
| Cladosporium | 2,100 | 50 | 500 | 7,100 | 95 | 53 | 610 | 6,700 | 97 |
| Curvularia | - | 7 | 13 | 320 | 8 | 7 | 13 | 230 | 7 |
| Nigrospora | - | 7 | 13 | 150 | 8 | 7 | 13 | 170 | 8 |
| Penicillium/Aspergillus types | 430 | 27 | 160 | 1,700 | 76 | 38 | 210 | 2,500 | 86 |
| Stachybotrys | 13 | 7 | 13 | 230 | 4 | 7 | 13 | 290 | 5 |
| Stemphylium | 27 | 7 | 13 | 67 | 7 | 7 | 13 | 67 | 9 |
| Torula | 40 | 7 | 13 | 150 | 14 | 7 | 13 | 150 | 12 |
| Ulocladium | 13 | 7 | 13 | 67 | 5 | 7 | 13 | 93 | 9 |
| Seldom found growing indoors** | | | | | | | | | |
| Ascospores | 590 | 13 | 160 | 6,300 | 81 | 13 | 110 | 1,800 | 71 |
| Basidiospores | 960 | 13 | 270 | 8,000 | 92 | 13 | 210 | 6,900 | 93 |
| Rusts | 40 | 7 | 20 | 290 | 26 | 7 | 13 | 250 | 28 |
| Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes | 400 | 7 | 53 | 960 | 75 | 8 | 40 | 480 | 70 |
| TOTAL SPORES/M3 | 4,653 | | | | | | | | |

† The Typical Outdoor Data by Date represents the typical outdoor spore levels across North America for the month indicated. The last column represents the frequency of occurrence. The low, medium, and high values represent the 2.5, 50, and 97.5 percentile values of the spore type when it is detected. For example, if the frequency of occurrence is 63% and the low value is 53, it would mean that the given spore type is detected 63% of the time and, when detected, 2.5% of the time it is present in levels above the detection limit and below 53 spores/m3. These values are updated periodically, and if enough data is not available to make a statistically meaningful assessment, it is indicated with a dash.

‡ The Typical Outdoor Data by Location represents the typical outdoor spore levels for the region indicated for the entire year. As with the Typical Outdoor Data by Date, the four columns represent the frequency of occurrence and the typical low, medium, and high concentration values for the spore type indicated. These values are updated periodically, and if enough data is not available to make a statistically meaningful assessment, it is indicated with a dash.

*The spores in this category are generally capable of growing on wet building materials in addition to growing outdoors. Building related growth is dependent upon the fungal type, moisture level, type of material, and other factors. *Cladosporium* is one of the predominant spore types worldwide and is frequently present in high numbers. *Penicillium/Aspergillus* species colonize both outdoor and indoor wet surfaces rapidly and are very easily dispersed. Other genera are usually present in lesser numbers.

**These fungi are generally not found growing on wet building materials. For example, the rusts and smuts are obligate plant pathogens. However, in each group there are notable exceptions. For example, agents of wood decay are members of the basidiomycetes and high counts of a single morphological type of basidiospore on an inside sample should be considered significant.

Interpretation of the data contained in this report is left to the client or the persons who conducted the field work. This report is provided for informational and comparative purposes only and should not be relied upon for any other purpose. "Typical outdoor data" are based on the results of the analysis of samples delivered to and analyzed by EMLab P&K and assumptions regarding the origins of those samples. Sampling techniques, contaminants infecting samples, unrepresentative samples and other similar or dissimilar factors may affect these results. In addition, EMLab P&K may not have received and tested a representative number of samples for every region or time period. EMLab P&K hereby disclaims any liability for any and all direct, indirect, punitive, incidental, special or consequential damages arising out of the use or interpretation of the data contained in, or any actions taken or omitted in reliance upon, this report.

Client: Hygiene Technologies International, Inc.:
 Northern California
 C/O: Mr. Wes Frey
 Re: 20905001

Date of Sampling: 05-29-2009
 Date of Receipt: 06-01-2009
 Date of Report: 06-01-2009

MoldSTAT™: Supplementary Statistical Spore Trap Report

Outdoor Summary: 20905001-TM01OUTAR:

| Species detected | Outdoor sample spores/m3 | | | | Typical outdoor ranges (North America) | Freq. % |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|----|-----|-------|---|------------|
| | <100 | 1K | 10K | >100K | | |
| Alternaria | | | | 27 | 7 - 27 - 400 | 52 |
| Ascospores | | | | 590 | 13 - 150 - 4,400 | 76 |
| Basidiospores | | | | 960 | 13 - 310 - 15,000 | 91 |
| Chaetomium | | | | 13 | 7 - 13 - 130 | 12 |
| Cladosporium | | | | 2,100 | 27 - 510 - 8,800 | 93 |
| Penicillium/Aspergillus types | | | | 430 | 27 - 210 - 2,500 | 81 |
| Rusts | | | | 40 | 7 - 15 - 310 | 22 |
| Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes | | | | 400 | 7 - 40 - 820 | 69 |
| Stachybotrys | | | | 13 | 7 - 13 - 370 | 3 |
| Stemphylium | | | | 27 | 7 - 13 - 67 | 5 |
| Torula | | | | 40 | 7 - 13 - 160 | 11 |
| Ulocladium | | | | 13 | 7 - 13 - 93 | 6 |
| Total | | | | 4,653 | | |

The "Typical outdoor ranges" and "Freq. %" columns show the typical low, medium, and high spore counts per cubic meter and the frequency of occurrence for the given spore type. The low, medium, and high values represent the 2.5, 50, and 97.5 percentile values when the spore type is detected. For example, if the low value is 53 and the frequency of occurrence is 63%, it would mean that we typically detect the given spore type on 63 percent of all outdoor samples and, when detected, 2.5% of the time it is present in levels below 53 spores/m3.

Indoor Samples

Location: 20905001-TM02AR

| % of outdoor total spores/m3 | Friedman chi-square* (indoor variation) | Agreement ratio** (indoor/outdoor) | Spearman rank correlation*** (indoor/outdoor) | MoldSCORE**** (indoor/outdoor) | | |
|------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|-------|----|
| Result: 1% | dF: 1 Result: 0.3333 Critical value: 3.8415 Inside Similar: Yes | Result: 0.2857 | dF: 12 Result: 0.5612 Critical value: 0.4965 Outside Similar: Yes | Score: 104 Result: Low | | |
| Species Detected | | Spores/m3 | | | | |
| | | <100 | 1K | 10K | >100K | |
| | Basidiospores | | | | | 53 |
| | Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes | | | | | 13 |
| | Total | | | | | 66 |

Client: Hygiene Technologies International, Inc.:
 Northern California
 C/O: Mr. Wes Frey
 Re: 20905001

Date of Sampling: 05-29-2009
 Date of Receipt: 06-01-2009
 Date of Report: 06-01-2009

MoldSTAT™: Supplementary Statistical Spore Trap Report

Location: 20905001-TM03AR

| % of outdoor total spores/m3 | Friedman chi-square* (indoor variation) | Agreement ratio** (indoor/outdoor) | Spearman rank correlation*** (indoor/outdoor) | MoldSCORE**** (indoor/outdoor) |
|-------------------------------------|--|---|--|---------------------------------------|
| Result: 1% | dF: 1 Result: 0.3333 Critical value: 3.8415 Inside Similar: Yes | Result: 0.1538 | dF: 12 Result: 0.5000 Critical value: 0.4965 Outside Similar: Yes | Score: 108 Result: Low |
| Species Detected | | Spores/m3 | | |
| | | <100 | 1K | 10K |
| | | | | >100K |
| Penicillium/Aspergillus types | | 53 | | |
| Total | | 53 | | |

* The Friedman chi-square statistic is a non-parametric test that examines variation in a set of data (in this case, all indoor spore counts). The null hypothesis (H0) being tested is that there is no meaningful difference in the data for all indoor locations. The alternative hypothesis (used if the test disproves the null hypothesis) is that there is a difference between the indoor locations. The null hypothesis is rejected when the result of the test is greater than the critical value. The critical value that is displayed is based on the degrees of freedom (dF) of the test and a significance level of 0.05.

** An agreement ratio is a simple method for assessing the similarity of two samples (in this case the indoor sample and the outdoor summary) based on the spore types present. A score of one indicates that the types detected in one location are the same as that in the other. A score of zero indicates that none of the types detected indoors are present outdoors. Typically, an agreement of 0.8 or higher is considered high.

*** The Spearman rank correlation is a non-parametric test that examines correlation between two sets of data (in this case the indoor location and the outdoor summary). The null hypothesis (H0) being tested is that the indoor and outdoor samples are unrelated. The alternative hypothesis (used if the test disproves the null hypothesis) is that the samples are similar. The null hypothesis is rejected when the result of the test is greater than the critical value. The critical value that is displayed is based on the degrees of freedom (dF) of the test and a significance level of 0.05.

**** MoldSCORE™ is a specialized method for examining air sampling data. It is a score between 100 and 300, with 100 indicating a greater likelihood that the airborne indoor spores originated from the outside, and 300 indicating a greater likelihood that they originated from an inside source. The Result displayed is based on the numeric score given and will be either Low, Medium, or High, indicating a low, medium, or high likelihood that the spores detected originated from an indoor source. EMLab P&K reserves the right to, and may at anytime, modify or change the MoldScore algorithm without notice.

Interpretation of the data contained in this report is left to the client or the persons who conducted the field work. This report is provided for informational and comparative purposes only and should not be relied upon for any other purpose. "Typical outdoor ranges" are based on the results of the analysis of samples delivered to and analyzed by EMLab P&K and assumptions regarding the origins of those samples. Sampling techniques, contaminants infecting samples, unrepresentative samples and other similar or dissimilar factors may affect these results. With the statistical analysis provided, as with all statistical comparisons and analyses, false-positive and false-negative results can and do occur. EMLab P&K hereby disclaims any liability for any and all direct, indirect, punitive, incidental, special or consequential damages arising out of the data contained in, or any actions taken or omitted in reliance upon, this report.

Client: Hygiene Technologies International, Inc.:
 Northern California
 C/O: Mr. Wes Frey
 Re: 20905001

Date of Sampling: 05-29-2009
 Date of Receipt: 06-01-2009
 Date of Report: 06-01-2009

MoldSCORE™: Spore Trap Report

Outdoor Sample: 20905001-TM01OUTAR

| Fungi Identified | Outdoor sample spores/m3 | | | | Raw count | Spores/m3 |
|--|--------------------------|----|-----|-------|-----------|--------------|
| | <100 | 1K | 10K | >100K | | |
| Generally able to grow indoors* | | | | | | |
| Alternaria | | | | | 2 | 27 |
| Bipolaris/Drechslera group | | | | | ND | < 13 |
| Chaetomium | | | | | 1 | 13 |
| Cladosporium | | | | | 39 | 2,100 |
| Curvularia | | | | | ND | < 13 |
| Nigrospora | | | | | ND | < 13 |
| Penicillium/Aspergillus types† | | | | | 8 | 430 |
| Stachybotrys | | | | | 1 | 13 |
| Stemphylium | | | | | 2 | 27 |
| Torula | | | | | 3 | 40 |
| Ulocladium | | | | | 1 | 13 |
| Seldom found growing indoors** | | | | | | |
| Ascospores†† | | | | | 11 | 590 |
| Basidiospores†† | | | | | 18 | 960 |
| Rusts | | | | | 3 | 40 |
| Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes†† | | | | | 30 | 400 |
| Total | | | | | | 4,653 |

Location: 20905001-TM02AR

| Fungi Identified | Indoor sample spores/m3 | | | | Raw count | Spores/m3 |
|--|-------------------------|----|-----|-------|-----------|-----------|
| | <100 | 1K | 10K | >100K | | |
| Generally able to grow indoors* | | | | | | |
| Alternaria | | | | | ND | < 13 |
| Bipolaris/Drechslera group | | | | | ND | < 13 |
| Chaetomium | | | | | ND | < 13 |
| Cladosporium | | | | | ND | < 13 |
| Curvularia | | | | | ND | < 13 |
| Nigrospora | | | | | ND | < 13 |
| Penicillium/Aspergillus types† | | | | | ND | < 13 |
| Stachybotrys | | | | | ND | < 13 |
| Torula | | | | | ND | < 13 |
| Seldom found growing indoors** | | | | | | |
| Ascospores†† | | | | | ND | < 13 |
| Basidiospores†† | | | | | 1 | 53 |
| Rusts | | | | | ND | < 13 |
| Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes†† | | | | | 1 | 13 |
| Total | | | | | | 66 |

| MoldSCORE‡ | | | Score |
|------------------------|-----|-----|------------|
| 100 | 200 | 300 | |
| | | | 100 |
| | | | 100 |
| | | | 100 |
| | | | 100 |
| | | | 100 |
| | | | 100 |
| | | | 100 |
| | | | 100 |
| | | | 100 |
| | | | 100 |
| | | | 104 |
| | | | 100 |
| | | | 101 |
| Final MoldSCORE | | | 104 |

Client: Hygiene Technologies International, Inc.:
 Northern California
 C/O: Mr. Wes Frey
 Re: 20905001

Date of Sampling: 05-29-2009
 Date of Receipt: 06-01-2009
 Date of Report: 06-01-2009

MoldSCORE™: Spore Trap Report

Location: 20905001-TM03AR

| Fungi Identified | Indoor sample spores/m3 | | | | Raw count | Spores/m3 | MoldSCORE‡ | | | |
|--|-------------------------|----|-----|-------|-----------|-----------|----------------------------|-----|-----|-------|
| | <100 | 1K | 10K | >100K | | | 100 | 200 | 300 | Score |
| Generally able to grow indoors* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alternaria | | | | | ND | < 13 | █ | | | 100 |
| Bipolaris/Drechslera group | | | | | ND | < 13 | █ | | | 100 |
| Chaetomium | | | | | ND | < 13 | █ | | | 100 |
| Cladosporium | | | | | ND | < 13 | █ | | | 100 |
| Curvularia | | | | | ND | < 13 | █ | | | 100 |
| Nigrospora | | | | | ND | < 13 | █ | | | 100 |
| Penicillium/Aspergillus types† | █ | | | | 1 | 53 | █ | | | 108 |
| Stachybotrys | | | | | ND | < 13 | █ | | | 100 |
| Torula | | | | | ND | < 13 | █ | | | 100 |
| Seldom found growing indoors** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ascospores†† | | | | | ND | < 13 | █ | | | 100 |
| Basidiospores†† | | | | | ND | < 13 | █ | | | 100 |
| Rusts | | | | | ND | < 13 | █ | | | 100 |
| Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes†† | | | | | ND | < 13 | █ | | | 100 |
| Total | | | | | | 53 | Final MoldSCORE 108 | | | |

*The spores in this category are generally capable of growing on wet building materials in addition to growing outdoors. Building related growth is dependent upon the fungal type, moisture level, type of material, and other factors. *Cladosporium* is one of the predominant spore types worldwide and is frequently present in high numbers. *Penicillium/Aspergillus* species colonize both outdoor and indoor wet surfaces rapidly and are very easily dispersed. Other genera are usually present in lesser numbers.

**These fungi are generally not found growing on wet building materials. For example, the rusts and smuts are obligate plant pathogens. However, in each group there are notable exceptions. For example, agents of wood decay are members of the basidiomycetes and high counts of a single morphological type of basidiospore on an inside sample should be considered significant.

†The spores of *Aspergillus* and *Penicillium* (and others such as *Acremonium*, *Paecilomyces*) are small and round with very few distinguishing characteristics. They cannot be differentiated by non-viable sampling methods.

††Most of these spore types are not seen with culturable methods (Anderson sampling), although some may appear as non-sporulating fungi. Most of the basidiospores are "mushroom" spores.

‡Rated on a scale from 100 to 300. A rating less than 150 is low and indicates a low probability of spores originating inside. A rating greater than 250 is high and indicates a high probability that the spores originated from inside, presumably from indoor mold growth. A rating between 150 and 250 indicates a moderate likelihood of indoor fungal growth. MoldSCORE is NOT intended for wall cavity samples. It is intended for ambient air samples in residences. Using the analysis on other samples (like wall cavity samples) will lead to misleading results.

