
BioMax Environmental

Environmental Consulting and Industrial Hygiene Services

June 26th, 2008

Mr. Doug Button
Deputy Director
Real Estate Services Division
707 Third Street - 8th Floor
West Sacramento, CA 95605

**Microbial Assessment and
Mitigation Procedures for 19th Floor Men's Restroom
Department of General Services Board of Equalization Building
450 N. Street
Sacramento, California**

Dear Mr. Button,

BioMax Environmental, LLC (BioMax) is pleased to provide the Department of General Services (DGS) with this letter summary report detailing BioMax's findings and recommendations pertaining to our inspection and microbial sampling assessment services provided within the moisture and mold impacted areas associated with the 19th Level Men's Restroom area of your 450 N Street Building (subject building) located in Sacramento, California. BioMax understands that these microbial inspection and sampling assessment services were contracted with BioMax in an effort to evaluate the recently discovered visible moisture damage and potential microbial growth identified within the noted Men's Restroom located on the 19th floor of the subject building. According to DGS personnel, such areas were identified by BOE staff during routine daily activities and operations by the building tenant. Following such discovery, BioMax was contacted so as to perform an assessment of the noted restroom and understands that the water supply to the impacted sink area was turned off and cabinet door access panels were immediately screwed shut so as to preclude access by site personnel pending further investigative activity.

Hence, these microbial inspection and assessment services are intended to obtain analytical sampling data and physical inspection information pertaining to the current environmental conditions present within the affected interior areas and impacted materials identified. Site access was provided on May 1st, 2008 by DGS representatives. On this day, Mr. Michael A. Polkaba, CIH, REA of BioMax performed a site inspection and sampling assessment within and adjacent to the areas of concern identified by DGS representatives. Based on current information provided and our visual observations gathered at this time, BioMax collected a series of airborne and surface microbial samples within and surrounding the areas of concern and representative

affected materials so as to evaluate and assess the current environmental microbial conditions within and surrounding the impacted areas at this time.

SITE OBSERVATIONS

On-site inspection and sampling assessment activities were performed by Mr. Michael A. Polkabra, CIH, REA, of BioMax in accordance with currently recognized microbial assessment and sampling guideline procedures. Mr. Polkabra has been certified in the Comprehensive Practice of Industrial Hygiene by the American Board of Industrial Hygiene and holds the right to the designation "Certified Industrial Hygienist" (CIH) under certification number CP 7104. Mr. Polkabra is also certified by the California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal/EPA) as a Class I Registered Environmental Assessor (REA) under Cal/EPA certification number 05011. A summary of significant notations and observations gathered during BioMax's site inspection and assessment of the subject areas are compiled as follows:

1. At the time of our preliminary site inspection performed on May 1st, 2008 interior environmental conditions within the subject area consisted of a temperature of 73-74 degrees F with relative humidity of 37-38 %. Ambient outdoor conditions both prior to and following our interior assessment consisted of mild sunny conditions with predominant winds noted at approximately 0-5 knots from the northwesterly direction. Outdoor temperatures ranged between 76 to 79 degrees and relative humidity range of 27 to 33 %, respectively.

2. Site observations noted within the subject areas are as follows:

Men's Restroom – At the time of our assessment, the center sink cabinet located along the eastern side wall of the men's restroom room area indicated evidence of historical moisture damages as evidenced by cabinet staining, cracking, and delamination. Upon localized removal (for inspection) of cabinet access panel, visual indications of visible mold growth were observed present on the white venire cabinet base material particle board access panel. Based on such findings, BioMax collected a series of surface samples from the impacted materials. Following sampling, instructed the mitigation contractor (JLS) to seal the access panel to preclude unauthorized access into the areas where damaged materials were noted. For comparative purposes, supplemental surface samples were also collected from material surfaces within the adjacent cabinet areas and representative surfaces.

3. BioMax also collected a series of airborne samples from representative areas both within and surrounding the men's restroom areas in accordance with standard assessment protocols. Utilization of hand-held moisture detection equipment indicated elevated localized moisture content within the affected sink cabinet wall materials surveyed within the restroom area at the time of our assessment.
4. In an effort to further evaluate the potential for exposure to airborne spores and/or spore deposition resultant from airborne transmission from the noted areas, BioMax also collected a series of SporeTrap samples within the adjacent women's restroom area as noted within

Table 1 below. Such supplemental samples were collected during normal daily building ventilation conditions and routine employee operations and activities so as to model representative conditions within an adjacent area environment outside the primary area of concern.

5. A series of digital images were also collected during BioMax's inspection and sampling assessment activities. Images are attached to this summary report for further reference, as necessary. A detailed site map sketch indicating the extent of visibly affected areas noted at the time of this assessment and relative surface sampling locations may also be provided for further reference upon request.

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

On-site inspection and sampling assessment activities were conducted by Mr. Michael A. Polkaba, CIH, REA, of BioMax Environmental on May 1st, 2008. All sampling equipment, supplies, calibration materials, and collection media were provided by BioMax as part of the performance of this scope of work. Sample collection procedures and methods were performed using aseptic sampling methods following techniques prescribed by the contracted analytical laboratory.

SporeTrap Airborne Sampling:

The collection of airborne Spore Trap microbial samples was achieved using Zefon Air-O-Cell sampling cassette collection devices placed in each of the areas identified in Table 1. A total of five (5) airborne Spore Trap samples were collected within and outside the areas of concern at a height of approximately four feet above ground level using a tripod mounted Quick Take 15 air sampling pump manufactured by SKC International. Samples were collected at a calibrated flow rate of 15 liters per minute for a total of five minutes per sample. Resultant total sample volumes, therefore, corresponded to 75 liters collected for each sample. Field calibration of the SKC air sampling pump was conducted and recorded prior to site sampling activities using a Bios Drycal primary standard flow meter and field rotometer. All spore trap air sampling and analytical procedures were performed in accordance with prescribed manufacturer guidelines as well as applicable professional certified industrial hygiene indoor air quality microbial investigation procedures and certified industrial hygiene practices.

Two additional exterior samples were also similarly collected and analyzed prior to and following the collection of interior samples in an effort to evaluate and quantify typical background microbial taxa (types), rank order, and corresponding airborne spore levels present during the time of this assessment. Efforts were made in the collection of airborne samples to collect all samples during representative building occupancy conditions and activities so as to closely approximate airborne exposures during normal air handling system ventilation conditions within each of the subject areas located within the evaluated areas of concern. Sampling

collection activities performed during this assessment included the collection of identifiable airborne microbial contaminants within the representative areas noted in Table 1 below:

Table 1. Airborne Spore Trap Sampling Locations:

Air Sample Number	Spore Trap Air Sampling Location
13812822	Ambient outside location (4 th Floor Garage Roof)
13812824	19 th Floor Men's Restroom (Left side)
13813141	19 th Floor Men's Restroom (Right side)
13813052	19 th Floor Women's Restroom (center)
13812819	Ambient outside location (23 rd Floor N Balcony)

At the conclusion of sampling activities, preparation and shipping of the collected airborne samples were accomplished in accordance with standard industrial hygiene chain of custody (COC) documentation procedures and quality assurance/quality control practices. Once collected, labeled, and recorded, all samples were double sealed within airtight plastic Ziploc shipping containers and transported via Federal Express Priority Mail to Environmental Microbial Laboratories (EMLabs) in San Bruno, California. EMLabs holds current applicable analytical accreditation and specializes in microbial analytical procedures. Sampling and chain of custody records are provided as an attachment to this letter report for further reference.

BioTape Surface Sampling:

During our site inspection and sampling assessment activities, representative surface material samples were collected from interior areas and materials of concern noted within in Table 2 below. All surface samples were collected using "same-lot" BioTape collection media prepared and supplied by SKC International in accordance with manufacturers sampling guidelines as well as applicable professional certified industrial hygiene microbial sampling practices. Disposable gloves utilized during sample collection and changed between each sample.

Written sampling procedural guidance material prepared by the analytical laboratory and/or sample media manufacturer may also be provided upon request. A summary of surface material sampling locations are provided in Table 2. Specific sample locations may also be referenced within the digital image attachment and referenced site map diagram, as necessary.

Table 2. BioTape Surface Sample Locations:

Sample Number	Material Sampling Location
S01	Particle board black stained materials at center cabinet

Sample Number	Material Sampling Location
S02	Stained plywood edge of center cabinet
S03	Paper edge on sheetrock in center cabinet
S04	Left cabinet horizontal surface with minimal staining
S05	Left Cabinet paper surface at access panel
S06	Stained particle board within left side cabinet
S07	Stained plywood surface within right side cabinet

Following sample collection, bulk material and surface samples were subsequently labeled and placed within individual plastic Ziploc storage bags for transportation via Federal Express Priority Mail to the analytical laboratory noted below. Preparation and shipping of the collected samples were accomplished in accordance with standard industrial hygiene chain of custody (COC) documentation procedures and quality assurance/quality control QA/QC practices. Once collected, labeled, and recorded, the samples were double sealed within airtight plastic Ziploc bag containers and similarly transported via Federal Express Priority Mail to Environmental Microbial Laboratories (EMLabs) of San Bruno, California. Sampling and chain of custody records are provided as an attachment to this letter report for further reference.

ANALYTICAL FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

Airborne Spore Trap Sample Findings:

Laboratory analytical methods for the identification and enumeration of microbial (mold) taxa contaminants were conducted in accordance with prescribed analytical procedures and quality control/assurance measures. Original laboratory results including the enumeration of recognizable microbial spore types are also attached to this letter report for further detail. Analytical comments provided by the microbial laboratory regarding relative background debris and particulate levels are noted as a semi-quantitative assessment based on analyst interpretation and historical regional data. A summary of airborne Spore Trap microbial (mold) and particulate findings pertaining to each of the subject areas are presented in Table 3 below:

Table 3. Summary of Airborne Microbial Findings

Location Desc.	Total Mold Spores (Cfu/m ³)	Background Debris (scale of 1-4)	Skin Cell Fragments (scale of 1-4)
Ambient outside location (4 th Floor Garage Roof)	943	3+	None

Location/Desc	Total Mold Spores (Cts/m ³)	Background Debris (Scale of 1-4)	Skin Cell Fragments (Scale of 1-4)
19 th Floor Men's Restroom (Left side)	80	2+	1+
19 th Floor Men's Restroom (Right side)	120	2+	1+
19 th Floor Women's Restroom (center)	66	3+	2+
Ambient outside location (23 rd Floor N Balcony)	1,173	3+	None

The analytical findings presented in Table 3 indicate the presence of significantly lower concentrations of microbial (mold) spores measured within the interior men's restroom samples (as well as the women's restroom sample) compared to the levels currently measured from the corresponding ambient outside environment. Analytical findings also indicate similar fungal taxa distribution (mold types) and rank order (predominant taxa) of molds identified within the men's and women's restroom area samples. Analytical findings also indicated the absence of significantly elevated airborne levels of fungal taxa uniquely present within these noted areas currently utilized and accessed by BOE staff.

Particularly worthy of note, was the absence of elevated levels of hydrophilic (moisture loving) mold taxa such as *Penicillium*, *Aspergillus*, and *Stachybotrys* within any of the interior air samples collected from within the noted restroom areas. Hence, BioMax believes that all airborne evidence indicated the analytical airborne findings gathered within the interior areas currently fall within generally acceptable ranges and parameters. Hence, BioMax believes that the current airborne sample data evaluated within the men's and women's restroom areas provide no significant evidence of airborne transmission, distribution, and/or elevated mold contamination at the present time. Therefore, BioMax believes that no supplemental area control measures are warranted within the men's and women's restroom areas at this time due to airborne exposure potential other than the controls pertaining to physical contact and access as discussed below.

Although there are currently no regulatory standards or limits pertaining to allowable airborne fungal concentrations (for any mold taxa) present in indoor environments, there is a general consensus among indoor air quality experts that microbial contamination found within "typical healthy" working and living spaces are generally similar in kind and present at levels which are below those found in the corresponding native outside environment. BioMax believes that the lower relative total airborne mold levels with typical taxa and rank order distribution within the sampled restroom areas are consistent with these generally acceptable conditions. BioMax,

therefore, believes that these findings provide reasonable evidence indicating that current airborne microbial conditions present within the noted restroom areas are consistent with normal unremarkable levels at present.

Therefore, BioMax believes that verification of currently unremarkable airborne microbial conditions (under the conditions sampled) may be considered as supportive evidence in the determination of acceptable airborne conditions within the noted restroom areas at this time. However, physical access and contact with mold stained materials should be precluded until appropriate mitigative measures have been performed and successfully completed thorough verified post mitigation "clearance" sampling as recommended below.

Airborne Particulate Debris Findings:

Analytical findings pertaining to the relatively low levels of airborne particulates debris identified within the collected air samples within and surrounding the previously impacted areas also provide reasonable evidence indicating that current environmental conditions present within the restroom areas are typical and unremarkable at this time.

Surface Material Sample Findings:

Laboratory analytical methods for the identification and enumeration of microbial taxa were conducted in accordance with prescribed analytical procedures and quality control/assurance measures. Laboratory analytical methods for the identification and enumeration of microbial fungal contaminants within the collected surface material samples were achieved through direct microscopic analysis using bright field microscopy.

Original laboratory results including the identification of recognizable microbial taxa are provided as an attachment to this letter report for further reference. Sampling and chain of custody records are provided as an attachment to this report for further reference. A summary of analytical findings pertaining to the collected bulk material and surface samples are presented in Table 4 below:

Table 4. Summary of Surface Material Findings:

Sample Number	Sample Material and Location	Mold Genera Identified Present
S01	Particle board black stained materials at center cabinet	Monodictys, Dactylella, and Cladosporium spores detected. 357 Cts.
S02	Stained plywood edge of center cabinet	Monodictys, Dactylella, Smuts, and Torula spores detected. 391 Cts.
S03	Paper edge on sheetrock in center cabinet	Alternaria spores detected. 16 Cts.

Sample Number	Sample Material and Location	Mold Genera Identified Present
S04	Left cabinet horizontal surface with minimal staining	Alternaria, Basidiospores, Cladosporium, Penicillium/Aspergillus type spores and Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes-type spores detected. 9 Cts.
S05	Left Cabinet paper surface at access panel	Alternaria spores detected. 20 Cts.
S06	Stained particle board within left side cabinet	Alternaria spores detected. 140 Cts.
S07	Stained plywood surface within right side cabinet	Alternaria spores detected. 170 Cts.

Noted relative levels should be used for comparative purposes only and are not intended to establish "safe" or "acceptable" indoor levels/conditions.

Analytical findings as presented in Table 4 above clearly indicated the presence of unique microbial fragments (spores) present in each of the materials sampled where staining was noted. The identified hydrophilic (moisture loving) mold taxa, such as *Alternaria*, *Dactylella*, *Monodictys*, and *Torula* identified within the visibly "stained" materials sampled, represent what BioMax believes to be likely indicative of prior historical mold growth and likely not resultant directly from any singular recent water release incident.

Although there are currently no regulatory standards or limits pertaining to allowable surface fungal concentrations (for any mold taxa) present on interior working environment surfaces, there is a general consensus among indoor air quality and microbial experts that significant visible microbial contamination found within occupied space building materials should be treated, removed, and/or otherwise minimized wherever practicable. Hence, BioMax believes that the findings detailed in this report warrant the implementation of the recommended barrier precautions, continued area controls, and the performance of mitigative measures pertaining to the areas of identified visible microbial contamination. BioMax, therefore, recommends that physical access and contact with mold stained materials should be precluded until appropriate mitigative measures have been performed and successfully completed thorough verified post mitigation "clearance" sampling as recommended below.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on our preliminary observations within the subject areas and review of current analytical findings available at this time, BioMax recommends that the following corrective measures and mitigative actions be considered as follows:

1. Due to the confirmed findings of elevated microbial surface contamination present within the sampled building materials within the Men's restroom area noted in this report, BioMax recommends that additional deconstructive inspection and appropriate mitigation the affected interior structures, walls, and wall cavities within the subject area be performed as noted below. The purpose of these activities should be to adequately assess and evaluate the full extent of all moisture intrusion and microbial damages within each of the noted areas and materials under appropriate microbial mitigative protective containment systems.
2. In performing such mitigative measures, BioMax recommends that a qualified and experienced microbial abatement contractor be selected to erect critical containment barriers at the entrance to the Men's restroom so as to perform prescribed microbial mitigative measures within the affected interior areas and structures noted. The selected contractor must be specifically trained in the field of microbial abatement techniques and methods as well as maintain demonstrated proficiency in the establishment and use of appropriate barriers, personal protective equipment, abatement techniques and methods in the removal and decontamination of microbial affected and impacted materials.
3. Due to the current occupancy and client use of the noted restroom, BioMax recommends that the contractor schedules and performs these mitigative activities during a period where the building tenant is not present and/or has been provided with alternate restroom accommodations. During this scheduled time, the mitigation contractor should be directed to install a fully enclosed negative pressure environmental containment barrier encompassing the entire restroom area and perform material removal, inspection, and treatment as recommended within these protocols. These containment systems shall be designed for the purposes of containing and controlling possible fugitive emissions of airborne fungal spore contaminants during all forthcoming deconstruction, inspection, and mitigative activities within the impacted areas. All critical containment systems shall be constructed of plastic and/or otherwise airtight materials so as to create a negative pressure system within the noted areas of concern. Due to physical constraints, all negative air pressure shall be maintained within the critical areas with the use of a High Efficiency Particulate Aerosol (HEPA) filtered "negative air machine" vented to the outside workspace environment. An adequate supply of filtered intake air shall also be established to allow an adequate supply of "clean" filtered make-up air into the critical containment. Wherever possible, clear translucent plastic observation windows shall be placed on the critical containment barrier within direct sight of the affected areas for the purposes of inspection during the performance of prescribed mitigative measures. BioMax is prepared to provide your selected contractor with additional and ongoing detail pertaining to the establishment maintenance, and specific locations of critical containment barriers, as necessary. Once, containment parameters have been established, the site contractor shall maintain an "as built" record of exact containment configuration and material locations for further review and reference.
4. As an additional precautionary measure, HEPA filtered air scrubber units also will be operated in the hallway outside the containment area for the duration of mitigative activities.

5. A series of similar plastic and/or otherwise impermeable zippered entry chambers shall be erected at the entrance of the containment systems for the purpose of establishing worker entrance/exit and clean personal protective equipment donning and decontamination area. HEPA filtered vacuum equipment capable of the effective removal of particulate contaminants from tools and personal protective equipment shall be placed within each of the zippered chambers closest to the working area. During such measures, appropriate signage and warnings must be posted on the exterior of containment entrances to preclude uninformed access from unauthorized personnel. Data logging monitoring equipment employed to record pressure differentials on a 24-hour basis shall be used for the duration of functional barrier use.
6. Upon establishment of critical containment barriers, BioMax recommends that the selected microbial abatement contractor also places and maintains appropriate HEPA filtered air-scrubbing and/or dehumidification units within the affected areas, as necessary. All Heating Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC) supply vents and ceiling or wall mounted recessed lighting/ fan penetrations within the containment systems shall be deactivated and covered within similar plastic barrier systems. All appropriate wall and ceiling penetrations present within the containment systems shall also be sealed and/or otherwise rendered airtight and inoperable so as to minimize unfiltered particulate intrusion into and out of the established containment systems. It is specifically recommended that the ceiling tile level materials be critically sealed from the working areas within each of the noted containment rooms so as to preclude fugitive emissions from exiting the noted containments. Any smoke detectors and/or fire suppression systems shall NOT be covered nor rendered inoperable within the subject building unless authorized to do so under the direction and supervision of personnel.
7. Workers engaged in mold remediation/mitigation activities must be adequately trained and equipped with properly selected personal protective equipment (PPE) including, at minimum, hooded Tyvek coveralls, air purifying full face respirators with N100 minimum HEPA filter rating or similar PAPR systems, nitrile or latex gloves, chemical resistant boots or boot covers, with taped joints. Site control zones shall be established with exclusion, contaminant reduction (decontamination), and support zones in accordance with published Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and California Department of Occupational Safety and Health (Cal/OSHA) guidelines. BioMax would be happy in providing the selected contractor with further site-specific detail regarding PPE regimen and appropriate site control zones, as necessary.
8. BioMax recommends that all non-impacted interior items and/or furnishings located within the restroom remain in place for cleaning by the mitigation contractor while in containment. All such hard surface furnishings within the restroom deemed free of staining shall receive a thorough physical inspection by the mitigation contractor whereby detailed cleaning, mildicide wet-wiping, and HEPA vacuuming is performed as part of these recommended procedures prior to subsequent clearance testing and reuse.
9. BioMax specifically recommends that all damaged sink cabinet materials and impacted sheetrock and wallboard underlayment materials be inspected and removed as necessary. As

verified through visual inspection, any stained and/or moisture/mold affected interior sheetrock and building materials should be removed, wherever feasible, to the extent of visible staining, at a minimum. All visibly affected floor tile materials shall also be removed and disposed under containment controls for appropriate inspection of subflooring. Removal of moisture impacted and mold damaged materials may also employ the use of appropriate item-specific containment methods and systems (such as sealed plastic glove-bag containment systems, or equivalent) applicable to the materials being removed at the direction of the Project CIH. BioMax currently anticipates that all visually affected sub sink wall mounted cabinets and sheetrock underlayment present within the restroom shall be removed for physical inspection of wall cavities and underlayment materials, as necessary. Any underlayment materials exhibiting visible signs of moisture staining shall also be removed or decontaminated, as directed by the Project CIH, as deemed necessary.

10. Other potentially affected areas and building materials encountered during these deconstructive and investigative stages, such as adjacent walls and building material framing, underlayment, etc., must be thoroughly inspected during these deconstructive stages to identify the extent of any additional microbial related materials and water damage indicators. In general, all microbial impacted materials shall be identified and removed to the extent of visible staining and at least 2 feet beyond such identified perimeters, wherever possible.
11. All remaining moisture/mold affected porous and non-porous building materials deemed infeasible for removal and/or disposal (due to structural integrity concerns) shall be inspected and receive a series of decontamination treatment measures designed to minimize and control the presence of microbial related substances. Decontamination methods employed shall, at a minimum, include treatment of all identified surfaces with a series of thorough chlorine based mildicide (minimum 10 parts water to 1 part chlorine soln.) applications followed by a series of thorough HEPA filtered vacuuming procedures using power sanding and/or brush agitation. The duration and frequency of mildicide and HEPA sanding/brushing applications employed may vary depending on local material contamination but shall be sufficient in removing and decontaminating all visible surface staining to levels deemed by BioMax to be consistent with representative background levels. Reasonable additional mitigative measures and controls may also be required, as necessary, upon discovery of additional contaminated materials as well as BioMax's site inspection findings and observations performed during this scope of work. BioMax will be available to provide ongoing consultation with the contractor pertaining to these measures and site/material specific decontamination measures upon request.
12. Upon completion of mitigation efforts performed by the selected mitigation contractor, BioMax recommends the performance of a visual inspection conducted by the Project CIH to verify that all significant mold related staining and moisture indicators have been removed and/or treated and that all prescribed mitigative efforts and measures have been appropriately achieved. Once established, the Project CIH will collect a series of microbial "clearance" air samples to verify that all affected interior areas have been appropriately decontaminated to acceptable background airborne levels and that the affected areas within the subject building are verified as "cleared" for reconstruction. Such post mitigative "clearance" evaluation

criteria have been developed in BioMax's February 15th, 2008 letter report titled Post Mitigation Clearance Assessment Protocols and previously approved by BOE's consultant, HygieneTech, Inc., in their approval letter dated February 22nd, 2008. Additional "punch-list" action items may also be provided to the contractor following site inspection and review of analytical findings, as deemed necessary.

13. Upon review of analytical sampling results by the Project CIH and achievement of acceptable post mitigative clearance criteria, BioMax recommends that DGS directs the mitigation/reconstruction contractor apply a mildicide-based sealant onto all remaining organic-based building materials (such as exposed sheetrock paper) and previously treated surfaces which were not physically removed. Use of a recognized commercially available sealant product with microbial growth inhibitors in accordance with manufacturer's application and use instructions is believed to be currently acceptable for these purposes. The provision of appropriate physical access shall be provided to BOE and its consultants for inspection of affected areas and materials prior to any final encapsulation and reconstruction activities.
14. Following the performance of these mitigative measures, the designated site reconstruction contractor is strongly encouraged to verify that repairs to any faulty and/or deficient building penetration, drainage, plumbing and/or building envelop sealing systems have been appropriately inspected, replaced/repared, and function tested prior to the final reconstruction of the affected interior structures. Certainly, the repair/replacement and/or establishment of any such additional engineering controls (as recommended through additional professional consultation) must be performed and implemented in accordance with applicable standards, building codes, and ordinances, as necessary.
15. Upon completion, reconstruction of interior structural materials should be undertaken utilizing visibly clean (hand selected) construction grade materials in accordance with applicable building codes and requirements. The reconstruction contractor shall be required to only select materials which are obtained from reputable commercial sources and which are believed and visually verified to be free from elevated microbial contamination and/or elevated moisture content. New building materials, which are notably moist and/or visibly stained, shall NOT be used during the reconstruction of the subject structure. BioMax specifically recommends that reconstruction materials selected for use within restroom areas be specifically selected based on their moisture deterrent and anti-microbial properties wherever possible.
16. Reasonable additional assessment and mitigative measures may also be required upon the identification of new or previously undiscovered materials and/or information related to moisture/microbial impacts, as necessary. Any reoccurrence of moisture intrusion following reconstruction should certainly be reviewed and addressed through further professional consultation, as necessary. BioMax would be happy to provide additional microbial consultative services pertaining to the mitigation of such structures so as to minimize potential adverse impacts to the interior working environment during the performance of any such activities upon request.

Once again, it has been a pleasure working with DGS on these important matters. If you have any additional questions, comments, or require further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact me directly at (510) 724-3100.

Sincerely,



Michael A. Polkabila, CIH, REA
Vice President, Principal



Once again, it has been a pleasure working with DGS on these important matters. If you have any additional questions, comments, or require further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact me directly at (510) 724-3100.

Sincerely,



Michael A. Polkabila, CIH, REA
Vice President, Principal



LIMITATIONS:

Please note that the professional opinions presented in this review are intended for the sole use of DGS and their designated beneficiaries. No other party should rely on the information contained herein without the prior written consent of BioMax Environmental and DGS. The professional opinions provided herein are based on BioMax's review and understanding of current site information and observed site conditions present within the areas inspected at the time these services were performed. Professional recommendations provided as part of this limited scope of work are intended for client consideration only and are not intended as a professional or regulatory mandate. Implementation of any of the above measures or recommendations does not, in any way, warrant the day-to-day health and/or safety of building occupants, residents, site workers, nor regulatory or building code compliance status during normal and changing environmental conditions. As microbial contamination, by nature, may change over time due to additional moisture intrusion, favorable growth conditions, and changing environments, the findings of this report are subject to change in the event that such conditions and/or environments arise. Also, the professional opinions expressed here are subject to revision in the event that new or previously undiscovered information is obtained or uncovered.

The information contained in this and any other applicable report communication is intended for consideration purposes only. It is not intended, nor should it be construed as providing legal advice or warranting any level of safety or regulatory compliance. The sole purpose of such information is to assist with the identification, evaluation and control of potential contamination or unnecessary physical, chemical, and/or biological hazards. Any action taken based on this information, including but not limited to opinions, suggestions and recommendations, whether implied or expressed, is the sole responsibility of the individual taking the action. Risk management and safety is criteria dependent and situation specific requiring extensive knowledge and value assessments to be properly determined by competent professionals.

These services were performed by BioMax in accordance with generally accepted professional industrial hygiene principals, practices, and standards of care. Under the existing Industrial Hygiene Definition and Registration Act, all reports, opinions or official documents prepared by a Certified Industrial Hygienist (CIH) constitutes an expression of professional opinion regarding those facts or findings which are subject of a certification and does not constitute a warranty or guarantee, either expressed or implied.

**EMLab P&K**

Report for:

**Mr. Michael Polkabia
Blomax Environmental
775 San Pablo Ave.
Pinole, CA 94564**

**Regarding: Project: 050508-01; DGS, 450 N Street, Sacramento, CA, Restroom Air
EML ID: 419371**

Approved by:

**Lab Manager
Dr. Kamashwaran Ramanathan**

**Dates of Analysis:
Spore trap analysis: 05-08-2008
Spore trap analysis other particles-Supplement: 05-08-2008**

Project SOPs: Spore trap analysis (100000), Spore trap analysis other particles-Supplement (100185)

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

EMLab P&K

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(650) 829-5800 Fax (650) 829-5852 www.emlab.com

Client: Biomax Environmental
C/O: Mr. Michael Polkabila
Re: 050508-01; DGS, 450 N Street, Sacramento, CA,
Restroom Air

Date of Sampling: 05-05-2008

Date of Receipt: 05-07-2008

Date of Report: 05-08-2008

SPORE TRAP REPORT: NON-VIABLE METHODOLOGY

Location:	13812822: Ambient 4th floor garage roof		13812824: 19th floor rest room mens, C		13813141: 19th floor rest room mens, R		13813052: 19th floor rest room womens, C		13812819: Ambient 23rd floor N balcony	
Comments (see below)	None		None		None		None		None	
Lab ID-Version†:	1842741-1		1842742-1		1842743-1		1842744-1		1842745-1	
	raw ct.	spores/m3	raw ct.	spores/m3	raw ct.	spores/m3	raw ct.	spores/m3	raw ct.	spores/m3
Alternaria									2	27
Arthrrium										
Ascospores*	2	107							4	213
Aureobasidium										
Basidiospores*	2	107			2	107			3	160
Bipolaris/Drechslera group										
Botrytis										
Chaetomium										
Cladosporium	6	320	1	53					1	587
Curvularia	1	13								
Epicoccum										
Fusarium										
Myrothecium										
Nigrospora										
Oidium									2	27
Penicillium/Aspergillus types†	6	320					1	53	1	53
Pithomyces										
Rusts*	2	27							1	13
Smuts*, Periconia, Myxomycetes*	3	40	2	27	1	13	1	13	6	80
Stachybotrys									1	13
Stemphylium										
Torula										
Ulocladium										
Zygomycetes										
Background debris (1-4+)††	3+		2+		2+		3+		3+	
Hyphal fragments/m3	< 13		< 13		< 13		13		13	
Pollen/m3	13		< 13		< 13		< 13		120	
Skin cells (1-4+)	None		1+		1+		2+		None	
Sample volume (liters)	75		75		75		75		75	
TOTAL SPORE/m3		934		80		120		66		1,173

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.

EMLab P&K

1150 Bayhill Drive, Suite 100, San Bruno, CA 94066
(650) 829-5800 Fax (650) 829-5852 www.cmlab.com

Client: Biomax Environmental
C/O: Mr. Michael Polkabila
Re: 050508-01; DGS, 450 N Street, Sacramento, CA,
Restroom Air

Date of Sampling: 05-05-2008
Date of Receipt: 05-07-2008
Date of Report: 05-08-2008

MoldRANGE™: Extended Outdoor Comparison**Outdoor Location: 13812822, Ambient 4th floor garage roof**

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		7	38	320	64	7	27	230	60
Bipolaris/Drechslera group		7	13	120	16	7	13	120	14
Chaetomium		7	13	94	15	7	13	110	19
Cladosporium	320	53	590	6,900	97	53	640	6,500	98
Curvularia	13	7	13	360	8	7	13	210	7
Nigrospora		7	13	130	7	7	13	170	8
Penicillium/Aspergillus types	320	27	160	1,700	82	40	210	2,500	88
Stachybotrys		7	13	210	4	7	13	310	5
Trichia		7	13	170	16	7	13	150	13
Seldom found growing indoors**									
Ascospores	107	13	160	5,300	81	13	110	1,800	73
Basidiospores	107	13	280	7,200	94	13	250	6,800	95
Oidium		7	22	250	27	7	13	190	20
Rusts	27	7	27	350	30	7	13	270	29
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes	40	7	53	1,000	77	8	40	470	71
TOTAL SPORES/M3	934								

† 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.

EMLab P&K

1150 Bayhill Drive, Suite 100, San Bruno, CA 94066
(650) 829-5800 Fax (650) 829-5852 www.emlab.com

Client: Biomax Environmental
C/O: Mr. Michael Polkabla
Re: 050508-01; DGS, 450 N Street, Sacramento, CA,
Restroom Air

Date of Sampling: 05-05-2008

Date of Receipt: 05-07-2008

Date of Report: 05-08-2008

MoldRANGE™: Extended Outdoor Comparison**Outdoor Location: 13812819, Ambient 23rd floor N balcony**

Fungi Identified	Outdoor data	Typical Outdoor Data by Date†				Typical Outdoor Data by Location‡			
		Month: May				State: CA			
	spores/m ³	low	med	high	freq %	low	med	high	freq %
Generally able to grow indoors*									
Alternaria	27	7	38	320	64	7	27	230	60
Bipolaris/Drechslera group		7	13	120	16	7	13	120	14
Chaetomium		7	13	94	15	7	13	110	19
Cladosporium	587	53	590	6,900	97	53	640	6,500	98
Curvularia		7	13	360	8	7	13	210	7
Nigrospora		7	13	130	7	7	13	170	8
Penicillium/Aspergillus types	53	27	160	1,700	82	40	210	2,500	88
Stachybotrys	13	7	13	210	4	7	13	310	5
Torula		7	13	170	16	7	13	150	13
Seldom found growing indoors**									
Ascospores	213	13	160	5,300	81	13	110	1,800	73
Basidiospores	160	13	280	7,200	94	13	250	6,800	95
Oidium	27	7	22	250	27	7	13	190	20
Rusts	13	7	27	350	30	7	13	270	29
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes	80	7	53	1,000	77	8	40	470	71
TOTAL SPORES/M³	1,173								

† 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.

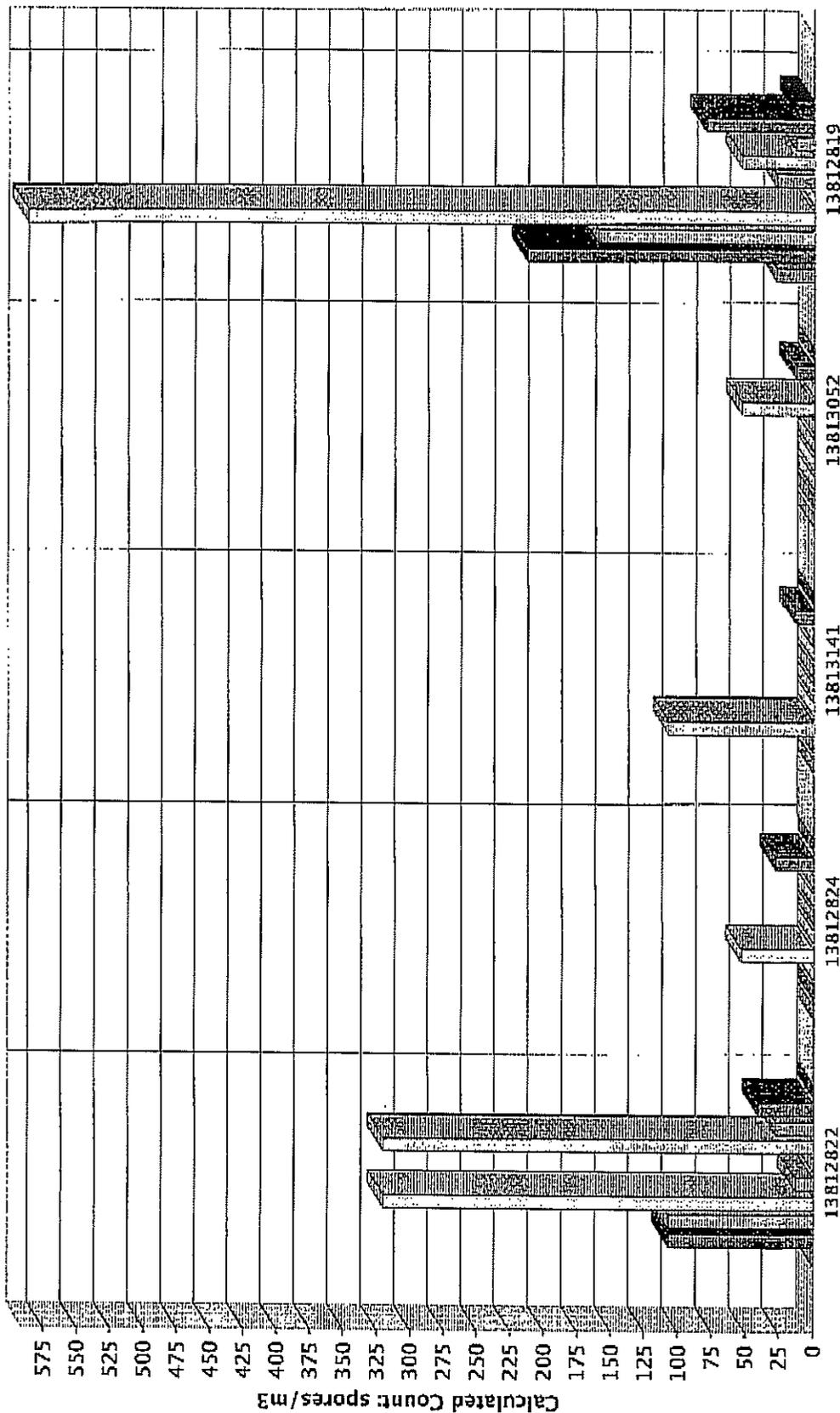
Interpretation of the data contained in this report is left to the client or the persons who conducted the field work. This report is provided for informational and comparative purposes only and should not be relied upon for any other purpose. "Typical outdoor data" are based on the results of the analysis 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.

05-08-2008: 050508-01

EMLab P&K
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SPORE TRAP REPORT: NON-VIABLE METHODOLOGY

■ Alternaria ■ Ascospores ■ Basidiospores ■ Cladosporium ■ Curvularia ■ Oidium ■ Penicillium/Aspergillus types ■ Rusts
 ■ Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes ■ Stachybotrys



Comments:

Note: Graphical output may understate the importance of certain "marker" genera.

EMLab P&K

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Client: Biomax Environmental
C/O: Mr. Michael Polkabila
Re: 050508-01; DGS, 450 N Street, Sacramento, CA,
Restroom Air

Date of Sampling: 05-05-2008

Date of Receipt: 05-07-2008

Date of Report: 05-08-2008

OTHER BIOLOGICAL PARTICLES REPORT: NON-VIABLE METHODOLOGY

Location:	13812822: Ambient 4th floor garage roof	13812824: 19th floor rest 'room mens, C	13813141: 19th floor rest room mens, R	13813052: 19th floor rest room womens, C	13812819: Ambient 23rd floor N balcony					
Comments (see below)	None	None	None	None	None					
Lab ID-Version†:	1842746-1	1842747-1	1842748-1	1842749-1	1842750-1					
	raw ct.	particles/m3	raw ct.	particles/m3	raw ct.	particles/m3	raw ct.	particles/m3	raw ct.	particles/m3
POLLEN										
Chenopods (Chenopodiaceae)					1	13				
Elm (Ulmus)										
Eucalyptus (Eucalyptus)										
Grass (Poaceae)					4	53				
Mulberry (Morus)										
Oak (Quercus)										
Other	1	13			1	13	4	53		
Pine (Pinaceae)										
Ragweed (Ambrosiaceae)										
Sycamore (Platanus)										
OTHER PLANT										
Algae										
Cellulose fibers	2	27	8	107	3	40	25	333	2	27
Diatoms										
Fern, moss, etc. spores										
Other (wood, trichomes, etc.)	4	53	1	13			3	40	3	40
OTHER PARTICLES:										
ANIMAL										
Epithelial (skin) cells			25	1,330	47	2,510	72	3,840		
Hair										
Insect parts										
Mites										
FUNGI										
Hypthal fragments							1	13	1	13
NON-BIOLOGICAL										
Carbonaceous Particles	62	827	12	160	11	147	16	213	35	467
Glass fiber										
Synthetic fibers			3	40	1	13	3	40		
Background debris (1-4+)†	3+		2+		2+		3+		3+	
Sample volume (liters)	75		75		75		75		75	

Comments:

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. Carbonaceous particles include soot and other combustion products. A detailed analysis of soot can be accomplished using scanning electron microscopy.

Note: Interpretation is left to the company and/or persons who conducted the field work.

† Background debris is an indication of the amounts of non-biological particulate matter present on the slide (dust in the air) and is graded from 1+ to 4+ with 4+ indicating the largest amounts. To evaluate dust levels it is important to account for differences in sample volume.

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

MICROBIAL SPORE TRAP AIR SAMPLING RECORD



000419371

Page 1 of 1

BioMax Environmental
775 San Pablo Ave.
Pinole, CA 94564

www.biomaxenvironmental.com

Phone: (510) 724-3100
Fax: (510) 724-3145
biomaxenv@aol.com

Location: 4450 N Street Sacramento, CA [Rest Room - Air]	Client: DGS
Date: 5/5/08	Project #: 050508-01 (Rest Room Air)
Collected by: M. A. Falkobk	Laboratory: EML dgs
Signature: <i>M. A. Falkobk</i>	Req. Turn Around: 24 HR RUSH
	Analysis: <u>Fungal</u> <u>Particulate ID</u> with Quantification.

Sample Number	Time	Location/Desc	Temp/Hum
13812822	1030AM	Ambient 4th Floor Garage Roof	76°/27%
13812824	1410	19th Floor Rest Room Mens L	74°/38%
13813141	1415	19th Floor Rest Room Mens R	74°/38%
13813052	1425	19th Floor Rest Room Womens C	73°/37%
13812819	1500	Ambient 2nd Floor N Entry	79°/33%
Total Sample Time (min): 5	Flow Rate (l/min): 15/L	Total Sample Volume (liters): 75 L	Ambient Conditions: Clear/variable
Comments:			

Please sign this form below acknowledging sample receipt and return executed form with laboratory reports. Fax, send, e-mail results to BioMax Environmental at (510) 724-3145 biomaxenv@aol.com
Other Instructions: _____

Relinquished by: <i>M. A. Falkobk</i>	Received By: <i>Ann Morrissey</i>
Method of Transportation: <i>Fed X</i>	
Time/Date Sent: <i>2:00 5/6/08</i>	Time/Date Received: <i>5-7-08 9:10</i>

**EMLab P&K**

Report for:

Mr. Michael Polkabia
Biomax Environmental
775 San Pablo Ave.
Pinole, CA 94564

Regarding: Project: 19th Floor Men's Room; DGS,/BOE Bld, 450 N Street, Sacramento, CA
EML ID: 418362

Approved by:

Lab Manager
Dr. Kamashwaran Ramanathan

Dates of Analysis:

Quantitative spore count direct exam: 05-05-2008

Project SOPs: Quantitative spore count direct exam (1100006)

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

EMLab P&K

1150 Bayhill Drive, Suite 100, San Bruno, CA 94066
(650) 829-5800 Fax (650) 829-5852 www.emlab.com

Client: Biomax Environmental

C/O: Mr. Michael Polkabila

Re: 19th Floor Men's Room; DGS,/BOE Bld, 450 N
Street, Sacramento, CA

Date of Sampling: 05-01-2008

Date of Receipt: 05-05-2008

Date of Report: 05-05-2008

QUANTITATIVE SPORE COUNT REPORT

Location:	S01: Particle board black stain center		S02: Plywood edge of center cabinet		S03: Paper edge, fire place on sheetrock, center cabinet		S04: Left cabinet hose, surface slight stain	
Comments (see below)	None		None		None		None	
Sample type	Tape sample		Tape sample		Tape sample		Tape sample	
Lab ID-Version†:	1838626-1		1838627-1		1838628-1		1838629-1	
	raw ct.	spores/unit	raw ct.	spores/unit	raw ct.	spores/unit	raw ct.	spores/unit
Alternaria					16	0.85		0.053
Arthrinium								
Ascospores*								
Aureobasidium								
Basidiospores*							1	0.053
Bipolaris/Drechslera group								
Botrytis								
Chaetomium								
Cladosporium	2	0.11					2	0.11
Curvularia								
Dactylella	115	96	53	44				
Epicoccum								
Fusarium								
Monodictys	240	200	292	240				
Myrothecium								
Nigrospora								
Penicillium/Aspergillus types‡							3	0.16
Pithomyces								
Rusts*								
Smuts*, Periconia, Myxomycetes*			43	36			2	0.11
Stachybotrys								
Stemphylium								
Torula			3	0.16				
Ulocladium								
Zygomycetes								
Background debris (1-4+)††	2+		2+		> 4+		4+	
Sample size	100		100		100		100	
Unit	1 mm ²		1 mm ²		1 mm ²		1 mm ²	
TOTAL SPORES/UNIT		296.11		320.16		0.85		0.486

Comments:

* Most of these spore types are not seen with culturable methods (Andersen sampling), although some may appear as nonsporulating colonies. 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 is an indication of the amount of non-biological particulate matter present on the slide (dust in the air) and is graded from 1+ to 4+ with 4+ indicating the largest amounts. This background material is also an indication of visibility for the analyst and resultant difficulty reading the slide. For example, high background debris may obscure the small spores such as the *Penicillium/Aspergillus* group. Counts from areas with 4+ background debris should be regarded as minimal counts and may actually be higher than reported.

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

EMLab P&K

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(650) 829-5800 Fax (650) 829-5852 www.emlab.com

Client: Biomax Environmental

C/O: Mr. Michael Polkabila

Re: 19th Floor Men's Room; DGS, BOE Bld, 450 N
Street, Sacramento, CA

Date of Sampling: 05-01-2008

Date of Receipt: 05-05-2008

Date of Report: 05-05-2008

QUANTITATIVE SPORE COUNT REPORT

Location:	S05: L cab, paper sarf		S06: L cab, particle board stained		S07: R cab, plywood surface	
Comments (see below)	None		None		None	
Sample type	Tape sample		Tape sample		Tape sample	
Lab ID-Version†:	1838630-1		1838631-1		1838632-1	
	raw ct.	spores/unit	raw ct.	spores/unit	raw ct.	spores/unit
Alternaria	20	1.1	140	120	170	140
Arthrinium						
Ascospores*						
Aureobasidium						
Basidiospores*						
Bipolaris/Drechslera group						
Botrytis						
Chaetomium						
Cladosporium						
Curvularia						
Dactylella						
Epicoccum						
Fusarium						
Monodictys						
Myrothecium						
Nigrospora						
Other colorless						
Penicillium/Aspergillus types†						
Pithomyces						
Rusts*						
Smuts*, Periconia, Myxomycetes*						
Stachybotrys						
Stemphylium						
Torula						
Ulocladium						
Zygomycetes						
Background debris (1-4+)††	> 4+		2+		2+	
Sample size	100		100		100	
Unit	1 mm ²		1 mm ²		1 mm ²	
TOTAL SPORES/UNIT		1.1		120		140

Comments:

* Most of these spore types are not seen with culturable methods (Andersen sampling), although some may appear as nonsporulating colonies. 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.

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

BULK / SURFACE SAMPLING RECORD

BIOMAX ENVIRONMENTAL, LLC

775 San Pablo Avenue, Pinole, CA 94564

Phone: (510) 724-3100 Fax (510) 724-31435 biomaxenv@aol.com

Project Name and Location: 19th Floor Men's Room
PGS / BOE Bld 450 N. Street, Sacramento, CA

Analytical Laboratory: EM Labs Date of Sampling: 5/1/08 Required Turn Around: 56d

Analysis Requested: Fungal ID

Sampled By: Mike & Julie

Sample ID	Sample Type B/S	Area/Volume Sampled	Location/Description
S01	BioType	1x1	Particle Board Back Stair Center
S02	↓	1x1	Plywood edge of center cabinet
S03		1x1	Paper edge / Gasket on skirt - center cabinet
S04		1x1	Left cabinet horiz surface slight stain
S05		1x1	L Cab Paper surf
S06		1x1	L Cab Particle Board stained
S07		1x1	R Cab Plywood surface

000418362



Instructions and Comments: _____

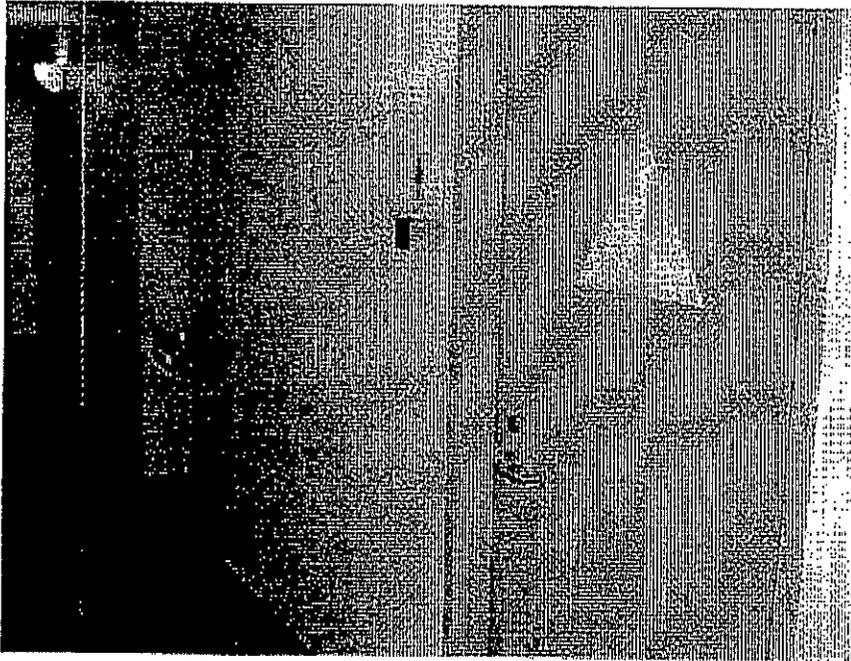
Please sign this form below acknowledging sample receipt and return executed form with laboratory reports. Fax, send and e-mail results to BioMax Environmental at (510) 724-3145 biomaxenv@aol.com

Relinquished by: <u>Mike & Julie</u>	Received By: <u>Ann Morrissey</u>
Method of Transportation: <u>FedEx</u>	Time/Date Received: <u>5-5-08</u> <u>9am</u>
Time/Date Sent: <u>6:30 Drop Box 5/1/08</u>	

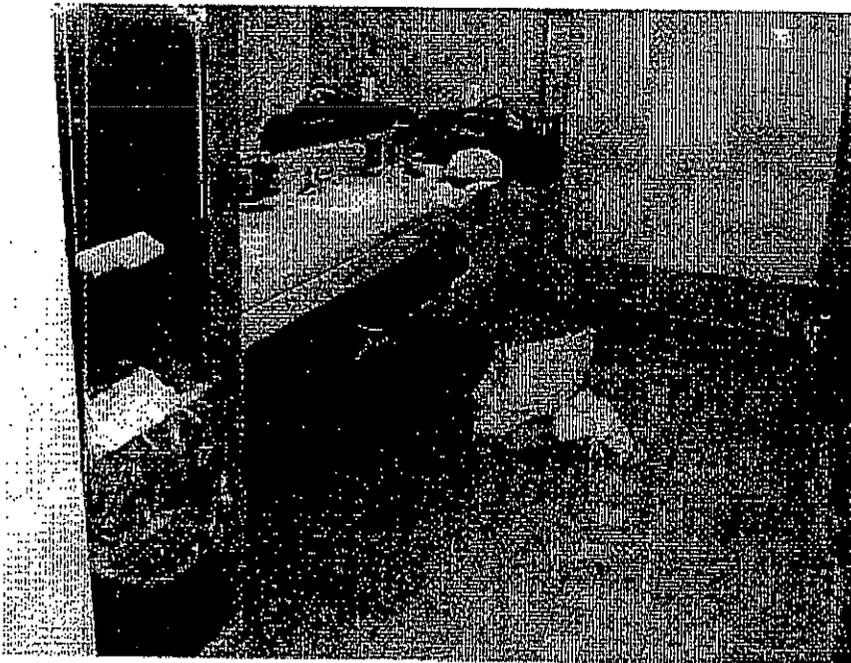
Page 1 of 1

Attachment A: Digital ImagesMay 5th, 2008BOE Building 19th Floor Men's Rest Room Assessment
Sacramento, CA

Page 1 of 5

[Click here for color photos](#)

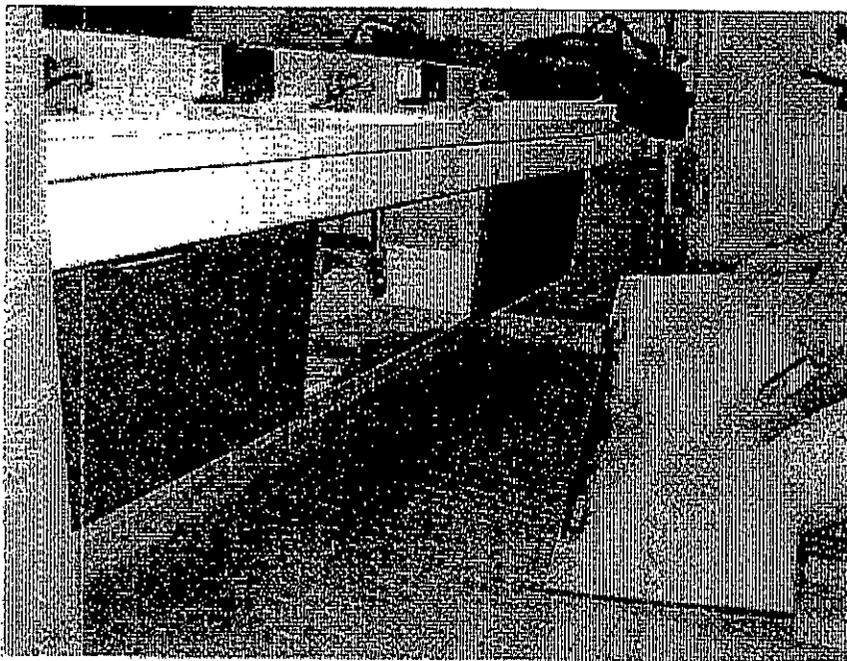
- 1) Image of 19th Floor Man's Restroom access door at time of assessment of BOE Building (Subject Building) located at 450 N Street, Sacramento, California.



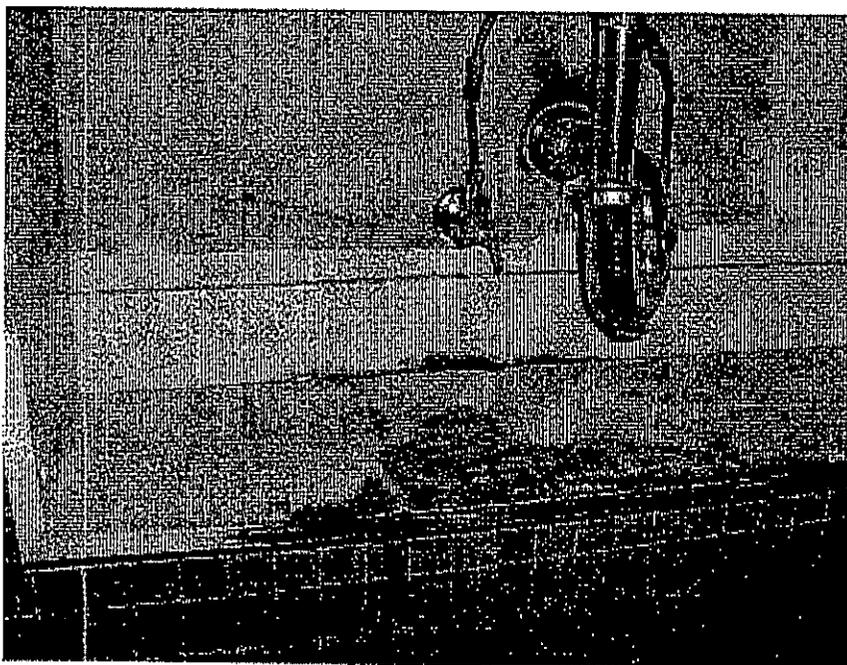
- 2) Image of JLS representative, Rick Boggs removing center panel to gain visual access to moisture impacted materials at time of preliminary assessment performed on May 1st, 2008.

April 29th, 2008
BOE Building 19th Floor Rest Room
Sacramento, CA

Page 2 of 5



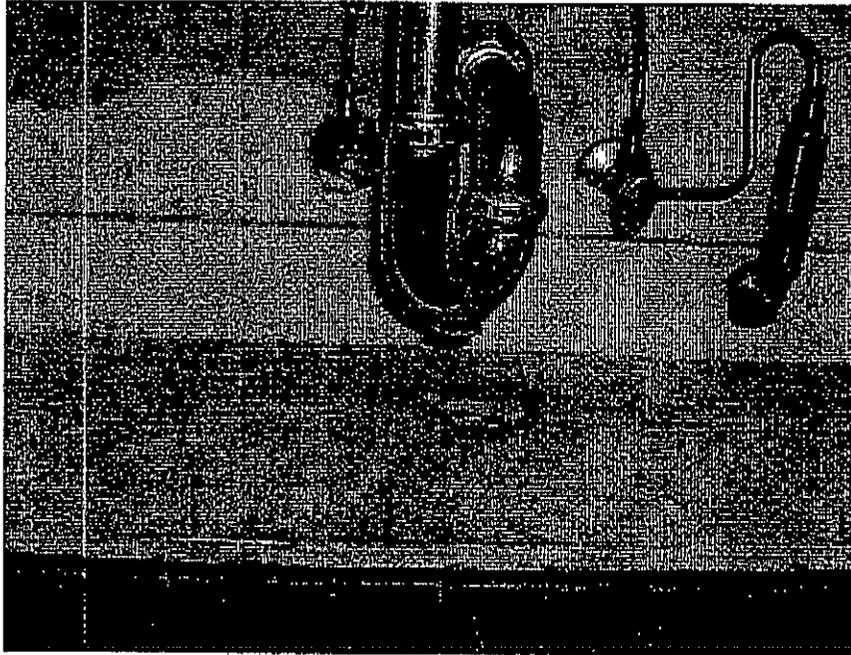
- 3) Image of panel and cabinet staining present with indications of historic moisture staining present on building materials.



- 4) Close-up image of stained cabinet and sheetrock materials associated with historic moisture release from sink area systems.

April 29th, 2008
BOE Building 19th Floor Rest Room
Sacramento, CA

Page 3 of 5



5) Image of sink cabinet cavity to right of basin area. Similar staining present within cabinet materials.



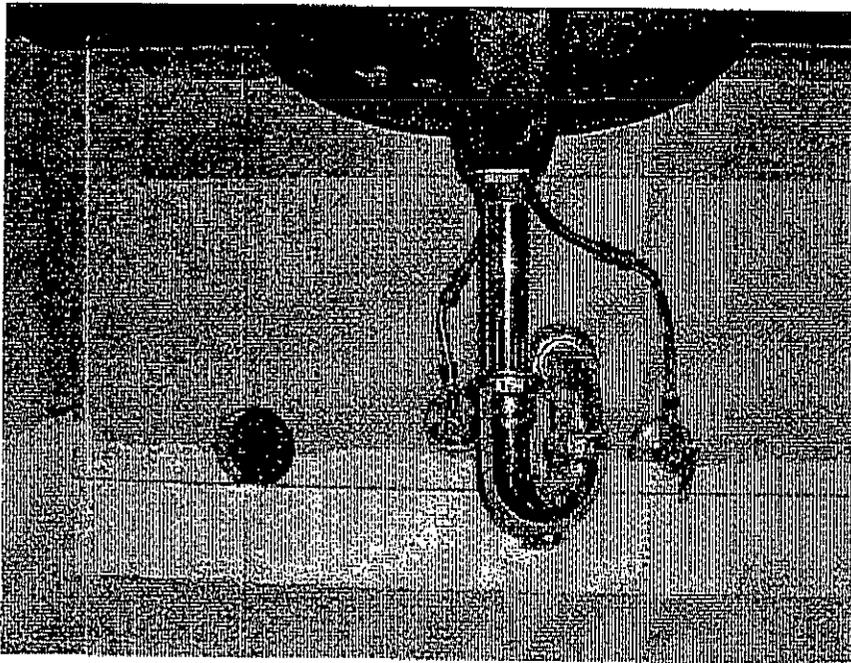
6) Image of area located beneath cabinet where staining is currently present on wood materials located above tile level.

April 29th, 2008
BOE Building 19th Floor Rest Room
Sacramento, California

Page 4 of 5



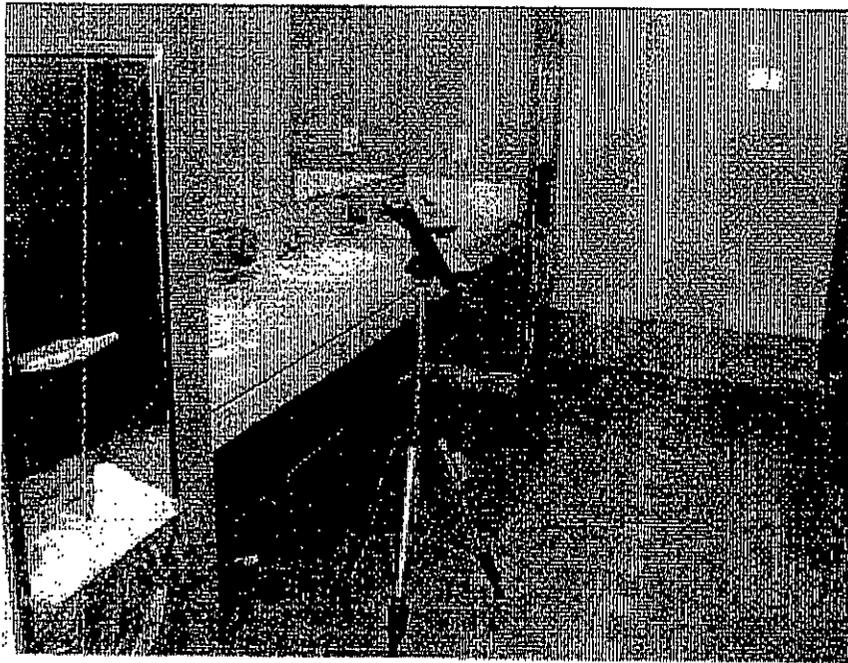
7) Close-up image of stained paper and particle board materials present within left side sink cabinet access panel materials.



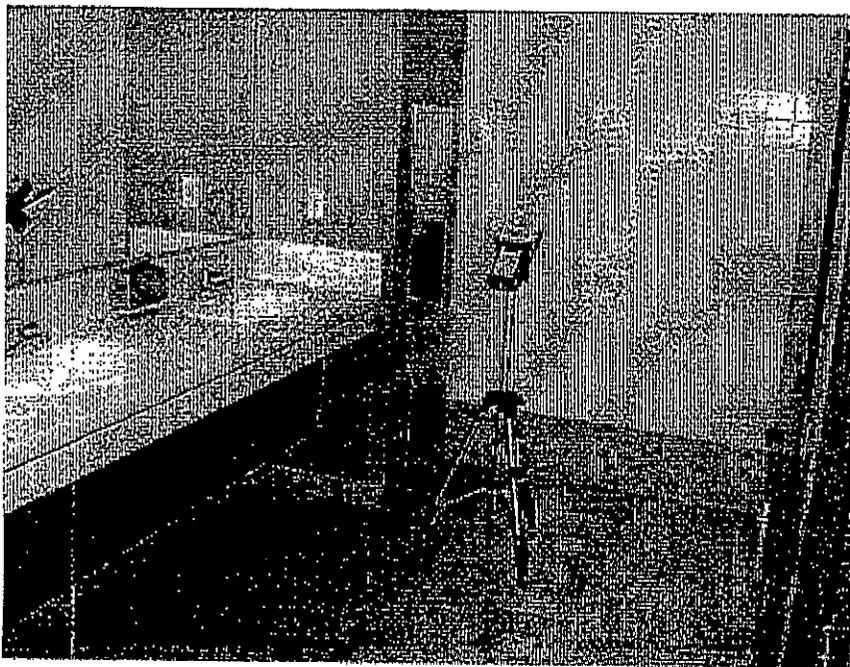
8) Image of left sink cabinet area with minimal staining present on exposed building materials.

May 5th, 2008
BOE Building 19th Floor Rest Room
Sacramento, CA

Page 5 of 5



9) Image of air sampling equipment utilized within men's rest room on May 5th, 2008 to assess potential exposures during normal occupied times.



10) Image of second interior airborne sample collected within men's rest room area at time of supplemental assessment performed on May 5th, 2008.