

# TAB 21

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# **BioMax Environmental**

*Environmental Consulting and Industrial Hygiene Services*

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August 14<sup>th</sup>, 2008

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

**Post Mitigation Assessment Report**  
**Department of General Services Board of Equalization Building**  
**450 N. Street – Break Rooms 704, 143 and Areas 2304 and 23Women’s Restroom**  
**Sacramento, California**

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 post mitigation microbial inspection and sampling assessment services provided within the noted break rooms and interior areas of the 23<sup>rd</sup> floor of the Board of Equalization (BOE) building located at 450 N Street, Sacramento, California. BioMax understands that these post-mitigation microbial inspection and sampling assessment services were contracted with BioMax, at your request, in an effort to review and verify the successful completion of microbial mitigative efforts performed by your restoration contractor, JLS Environmental, Inc., (JLS) within the previously identified areas located within the subject building.

Therefore, these post mitigation clearance assessment services are intended to assess the current site conditions wherein mitigative activities were performed by JLS to investigate and address (as needed) the prior moisture and mold related damages and impacts. Procedural recommendations pertaining to BioMax’s review of historical and analytical data associated with the subject break room and interior areas have been summarized within our previously developed procedural reports entitled:

- Mitigation Procedures for Floor 23 North and West, dated February 21<sup>st</sup>, 2008
- Mitigation Procedures for Floor 23 East, dated January 31<sup>st</sup>, 2008
- Recommended Mitigation Procedures for Floor 23 South Side, dated December 10<sup>th</sup>, 2007.
- Revised Containment Procedures for 23 South Side, dated December 10<sup>th</sup>, 2007
- Mitigation Protocol Amendment for 23 South Area, dated December 13<sup>th</sup>, 2007
- Microbial Assessment of Break Room Areas (“Building Wide”), dated July 11<sup>th</sup>, 2008

Additional historical reports and assessment data may also be obtained through DGS for further historical background and technical reference, as necessary.

Hence, these post mitigation microbial clearance assessment services, thereby, are intended to provide a professional evaluation verifying the physical conditions wherein the successful completion of microbial removal and decontamination within each of the affected areas has been achieved. Following the completion of the prescribed mitigative activities performed by your mitigation contractor, Mr. Michael A. Polkabila, CIH, REA of BioMax performed a detailed post mitigation site inspection and sampling assessment within each of the affected interior areas (and adjacent impacted areas as necessary) as noted in this report. BioMax's findings and conclusions pertaining to these post mitigation sampling assessment activities are, therefore, summarized herein.

## SITE OBSERVATIONS

Site inspection and post mitigation assessment sampling activities were performed on Monday, July 28<sup>th</sup>, 2008 wherein site access into each of the contained areas was facilitated by Mr. Rick Boggs of JLS. On this noted day, Mr. Michael A. Polkabila, CIH, REA of BioMax performed a detailed visual site inspection within each of the containment system barriers associated with the noted interior areas identified as break rooms 704 and 143 as well as areas 2304 and the 23<sup>rd</sup> floor women's restroom, respectively. Following the successful completion of our visual assessment, BioMax also collected a series of airborne confirmation samples within and surrounding each of these areas as noted below.

On-site inspection and clearance sampling assessment activities were performed by Mr. Michael A. Polkabila, CIH, REA, of BioMax in accordance with currently recognized microbial assessment and sampling guideline procedures. Mr. Polkabila 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. Polkabila 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. Previously established clearance criteria developed for these activities has been formalized in BioMax's Post Mitigation Clearance Assessment Protocols dated February 15<sup>th</sup>, 2008. Such protocols have been reviewed and approved by BOE's environmental consultant, Hygientech International, Inc. (HTI) prior to implementation. A summary of significant notations and observations gathered during BioMax's site inspection and post mitigation clearance assessment activities within the subject containment areas are compiled as follows:

1. At the time of our site inspection and clearance sampling assessment performed on July 28<sup>th</sup>, 2008 ambient outdoor conditions both prior to and following our interior assessment activities consisted of clear and mild conditions with an outdoor temperatures range between 72 and 78 degrees F and relative humidity of 28-29 %. Predominant winds were noted at

approximately 0-5 knots from the southwesterly direction at the time of our assessment. Interior environmental conditions within the sampled break room areas consisted of a temperature range between 72 and 86 degrees F with relative humidity range of 26 to 31 percent.

2. Each of the observed interior containment barrier systems whereby microbial mitigative and inspection activities were performed were established and maintained within the impacted areas as per BioMax's protocols. Specific detail as noted on the "as built" construction site floor diagram documents may be reviewed for further reference as necessary. BioMax performed regular and periodic inspections and review of records/conditions within and surrounding each of the noted containment areas. A review of such information has indicated a preponderance of evidence indicating that the current protective systems have provided appropriate control barriers during the duration and performance of the noted mitigative activity.
3. During this post mitigation inspection of each containment system, BioMax noted the absence of visible interior indications of elevated residual moisture and/or microbial indicators (such as staining, delamination, etc.) within the remaining exposed interior walls, wall framing, and wall cavities following the performance of mitigative measures. Utilization of a TraMex hand-held inductive moisture meter indicated normal moisture content within all remaining walls and building materials inspected within the sampled containment areas at the time of our assessment.
4. As noted within the previously referenced assessment reports, the primary affected areas of visible moisture damage previously identified within the noted break room areas primarily included moisture staining and mold damaged cabinetry, adjacent flooring, and wallboard materials. According to BioMax's review of current evidence and available historical data, it is BioMax's opinion that such material damage was likely caused by a history of chronic plumbing deficiencies and water release events over an extended period of time.
5. The establishment of containment system barriers encompassing each of the interior affected break room (and) associated areas were observed and verified under appropriate posting and negative pressure differential at the time of this post mitigation assessment. Worker and equipment entry and exit chambers comprised of a series of zippered plastic access doorways were also observed attached to the noted containment barriers consistent with BioMax's previously noted mitigation protocols.
6. Based specific procedural recommendations, all identified affected interior wallboard building materials had been removed from each of the noted interior areas of concern exposing interior wall cavity framing (metal) and underlayment wallboard siding materials present within each of the impacted materials and areas. Upon post mitigation inspection, all remaining exposed building materials associated within the break room areas exhibited no significant staining and/or elevated mold growth following the completion of prescribed physical material removal and chemical decontamination procedures performed by JLS within each impacted area. Worthy on note however, were the identification of "suspect"

staining present on the concrete slab flooring within Break Room 143 area whereby BioMax collected supplemental surface samples for analysis. Based on the findings of these additional samples, BioMax recommended (as a precautionary measure) that such material surfaces receive the application of an encapsulant/sealant type product following the successful attainment of clearance criteria.

7. Digital images and a schematic record has been developed and maintained by JLS for the duration the performance of these mitigative removal activities indicating the extent and areas where visible staining and/or mold like indicators have been identified within the exposed wall cavities and wall cavity underlayment materials and subsequently removed within each containment area. Such records may be provided by JLS for additional review upon request.
8. Following the successful completion of our visual inspection, BioMax collected series airborne samples within and outside the containment areas noted below for subsequent comparative analysis. Such samples collected within and surrounding each the interior containment system was performed in an effort to identify and quantify the presence of potential airborne mold spores present within (and surrounding) the containment systems following the completion of the prescribed mitigative effort. As previously noted, supplemental surface samples were also collected from "suspect" surfaces present within break room 143 for analysis. Findings associated with these sampling activities are noted below.
9. BioMax also collected a series of digital images during these post mitigative inspection and sampling assessment activities to document the conditions and significant site observations gathered at this time. Such images are provided as an attachment to this summary report for further reference, as necessary.

## SAMPLING PROCEDURES

On-site inspection and sampling assessment activities were conducted by Mr. Michael A. Polkabl, CIH, REA, of BioMax Environmental on July 28<sup>th</sup>, 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 standard industrial hygiene sampling methods following techniques prescribed by the contracted analytical laboratory.

### **Spore Trap Airborne Microbial and Particulate 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 the tables below. Airborne Spore Trap samples were collected within and outside each of the containment area locations at a height of approximately four feet above ground level using a tripod mounted Quick Take 15 air sampling pump manufactured by SKC. 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 collected sample. Field calibration of the SKC air sampling pump was conducted and recorded prior to and following sampling activities using a field rotometer device calibrated with a Bios Drycal primary standard flow meter. 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.

Additional exterior ambient samples were also similarly collected and analyzed in an effort to identify and quantify representative background microbial taxa (types), rank order, and corresponding airborne spore levels present within the ambient environment at the time of this assessment. Sampling collection activities performed during this study included the collection of identifiable airborne microbial contaminants within the representative area locations noted below:

**Table 1. Airborne Spore Trap Sampling Locations:**

Air Sample Number	Spore Trap Air Sampling Location
13858020	Ambient Garage Roof Top
13858073	23 <sup>rd</sup> Floor Hallway (outside containment)
13857643	23 <sup>rd</sup> Floor Women's Restroom (inside containment)
13857638	Area 2304 (inside containment)
13857715	2339 (inside containment area)
13857700	Break Room 704 (inside containment)
13857647	7 <sup>th</sup> Floor BOE occupied area (outside containment)
13856264	Mail Room 143 occupied area (outside containment)
13856308	Break Room Area 143 (inside containment)
13856163	Ambient East Floor Level

At the conclusion of sampling activities, 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 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.

**Supplemental BioTape Surface Sampling:**

During our site inspection and sampling assessment activities, representative surface material samples were collected from interior surface materials of concern noted within the break room area 143 as noted above. 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. Area 143 BioTape Surface Sample Locations:**

Sample Number	Material Sampling Location
S01	Metal cabinet framing within 143 Break Room area
S02	Wallboard paper within wall cavity of 143 Break Room area
S03	Break Room Area 143 exposed wallboard surface
S04	Concrete floor glue in Break Room 143 Area

Following sample collection, 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 Findings:**

Laboratory analytical methods for the identification and enumeration of microbial (mold) taxa and particulate contaminants were conducted in accordance with prescribed analytical procedures and quality control/assurance measures. Original laboratory results including the enumeration of recognizable microbial spore and particulate types are also attached to this letter report for further reference and detail. 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 and Particulate Findings**

Location Desc.	Total Mold Spores (Cts/m <sup>3</sup> )	Background Debris (scale of 1-4)	Skin Cell Fragments (scale of 1-4)
Ambient Garage Roof Top	2,655	3+	<1+
23 <sup>rd</sup> Floor Hallway (outside containment)	132	2+	1+
23 <sup>rd</sup> Floor Women's Restroom (inside containment)	13	2+	1+
Area 2304 (inside containment)	66	2+	1+
2339 (inside containment area)	<13	2+	1+
Break Room 704 (inside containment)	79	2+	1+
7 <sup>th</sup> Floor BOE occupied area (outside containment)	13	2+	1+
Mail Room 143 occupied area (outside containment)	160	2+	1+
Break Room Area 143 (inside containment)	120	3+	<1+
Ambient East Floor Level	2,383	3+	<1+

The analytical findings presented in Table 3 clearly indicate the presence of significantly lower concentrations of microbial (mold) spores measured within each of the interior samples collected

both within and surrounding the subject containment areas when compared to the levels currently measured within the samples collected 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 mitigated areas as well as the adjacent hallway areas sampled (area noted as "Hallway" outside containment). Particularly worthy of note, was the absence of elevated levels of hydrophilic (moisture loving) mold taxa following the performance of mitigative activities within each of the noted containment areas.

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 airborne microbial contamination found within "typical healthy" living and working 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 absence of elevated moisture, absence of visible staining resultant from moisture and/or residual mold, and relatively fewer total airborne mold levels with typical taxa and rank order distribution following mitigative clean-up activities are consistent with these generally acceptable interior working space conditions. BioMax, therefore, believes that these findings provide reasonable evidence indicating that current microbial removal and clean-up measures have successfully removed and contained mold contamination within the mitigated areas and materials to normal representative levels.

Based on these findings, BioMax believes that the current physical site conditions present within each of the mitigated break room (and adjacent) areas is deemed acceptable in meeting the visual clearance criteria established for these activities. BioMax's review and interpretation of the collected analytical data associated with each of the noted areas following the performance of the recommended mitigative procedures, also meets the previously referenced clearance criteria established for these activities. Such clearance criteria has been presented in BioMax's Post Mitigation Clearance Assessment Protocols dated February 15<sup>th</sup>, 2008, and has been reviewed and approved by BOE's environmental consultant, HTI. Therefore, BioMax believes that the verified achievement of such criteria supports BioMax's determination and conclusion that the noted break room (and adjacent) areas may be considered acceptable for reconstruction at this time.

#### **Airborne Particulate Findings:**

Analytical particulate findings also analyzed as part of this assessment identified, what BioMax believes to be, low relative levels present within the collected air samples. Such findings within and surrounding the noted containment areas also provide reasonable evidence indicating that current particulate clean-up and mitigative control measures have successfully controlled and contained particulate debris within the identified containment areas to acceptable clean-up levels.

#### **Surface Findings within Break Room Area 143:**

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	Metal cabinet framing within 143 Break Room area	Penicillium/Aspergillus spores detected - 3 counts.
S02	Wallboard paper within wall cavity of 143 Break Room area	No mold spores detected
S03	Break Room Area 143 exposed wallboard surface	No mold spores detected
S04	Concrete floor glue in Break Room 143 Area	Penicillium/Aspergillus spores detected - 3 counts.  Other Brown fungi spores detected – 1 count

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 the metal cabinet framing and exposed concrete floor surface. As a result, BioMax recommends that the mitigation contractor (JLS) apply an encapsulant/sealant product onto these exposed surfaces as an additional precautionary measure.

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 additional precautions as noted.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on BioMax's post mitigation assessment findings and conclusions presented in this report, BioMax believes that the current airborne microbial levels sampled and analyzed from within break rooms 704 and 143 as well as areas 2304 and the 23<sup>rd</sup> floor women's restroom provides no significant evidence of elevated residual microbial contamination or airborne contamination/migration following the completion of the prescribed microbial mitigative measures.

Please note - BioMax understands that parallel airborne assessment sampling performed within these break room containment areas by BOE's consultant, HTI, also indicated acceptable airborne and surface microbial levels following the completion of the mitigative effort.

Hence, based on current site observations, field measurements, and review of all findings (both BioMax's and HTI's) at this time, BioMax believes that the mitigated areas of the noted areas may be considered acceptable for general reconstruction following prudent reconstruction practices. Therefore, based on our professional review and interpretation of these current referenced findings, BioMax provides the following recommendations for consideration as discussed below:

1. BioMax believes that current airborne microbial (mold) levels and types identified within Break Rooms 704 and 143 as well as areas 2304 and the 23<sup>rd</sup> floor women restroom are currently consistent with generally acceptable conditions and industry standard parameters following the performance of the mitigative activities noted. Hence, BioMax recommends that no further airborne and/or surface microbial sampling activities are warranted within the specific noted containment areas and that the containment systems may be deactivated at this time.
2. As previously noted in this report, BioMax also sampled and submitted for analysis a series of supplemental surface tape samples collected from "suspect" surfaces of concern identified by BioMax within the break room 143 area. Upon review of the analytical findings, BioMax recommended that JLS apply a sealant/encapsulant product onto the exposed surfaces of the concrete slab as well as wall cavity surfaces as an additional precautionary measure prior to reconstruction. BioMax understands that JLS has performed such activities at this time.
3. During the performance of interior reconstruction activities, BioMax recommends that a qualified and experienced building inspector/contractor be utilized to verify the current compliance and functional integrity of all applicable building related plumbing, flashing, sealing, and drainage systems in accordance with current building codes and construction practices. Any identified deficiencies should be appropriately documented, corrected, and functionally verified (tested) prior to subsequent reconstruction. Certainly, the establishment and/or installation of any additional corrective measures or engineering controls (as identified through additional professional engineering consultation) should also be performed and

implemented in accordance with applicable standards, building codes, and ordinances, as appropriate.

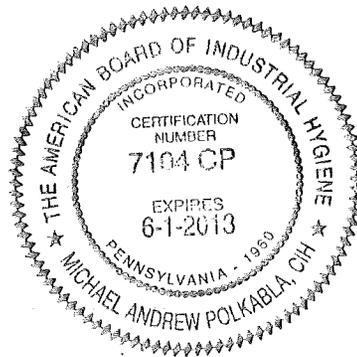
4. BioMax recommends that reconstruction of interior structural building materials within these areas should only be undertaken utilizing high quality, visibly clean (hand selected) construction grade building materials obtained from reputable commercial sources and which are verified through visual assessment to be free from elevated microbial contamination and/or elevated moisture content. Building materials, which are notably moist and/or visibly stained, should not be used during the reconstruction undertaken within the subject building.
5. BioMax also recommends that current plastic barriers (as established during this mitigative activity) should remain during any reconstruction activity so as to minimize the potential transmission of associated nuisance construction dust and debris as desired.
6. Reasonable additional assessment and investigative measures may also be required upon the identification of new or previously undiscovered materials and/or information related to moisture/microbial impacts within the noted structures and/or areas, as necessary. Any occurrence and/or re-occurrence of moisture intrusion following reconstruction within these areas should also be reviewed and addressed through additional professional consultation, as necessary. BioMax is certainly prepared to provide such professional consultation pertaining to these and any follow-up investigative measures upon request.

BioMax believes that the conclusions and recommendations provided above are consistent with standard industry microbial mitigative practices and prudent industrial hygiene hazard control and assessment methods. Please do not hesitate to contact me directly at (510) 724-3100 if you have any questions, comments, and/or require further assistance regarding this subject matter.

Sincerely,



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

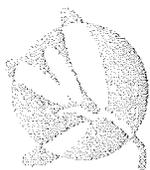


## LIMITATIONS

Please note that the professional opinions presented in this review are intended for the sole use of the California State Department of General Services (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 communication is 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 anticipation, identification, evaluation and control of elevated and/or unnecessary health of physical 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. The management of acceptable health and safety is criteria dependent and situation specific in nature, therefore requiring extensive knowledge and prudent value assessments so as to be properly determined and maintained.

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 Polkabila**  
**Biomax Environmental**  
775 San Pablo Ave.  
Pinole, CA 94564

Regarding:      Project: 072808  
                         EML ID: 448865

Approved by:

Lab Manager  
Dr. Kamashwaran Ramanathan

Dates of Analysis:  
Spore trap analysis: 07-30-2008

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: Biomax Environmental  
C/O: Mr. Michael Polkabila  
Re: 072808

Date of Sampling: 07-28-2008  
Date of Receipt: 07-29-2008  
Date of Report: 07-30-2008

**SPORE TRAP REPORT: NON-VIABLE METHODOLOGY**

Location:	13858020: Ambient garage roof top		13858073: 23rd floor hallway		13857643: 23rd floor women's RR cont.		13857638: 23rd floor 2304 area cont.	
Comments (see below)	None		None		None		None	
Lab ID-Version‡:	1979189-1		1979190-1		1979191-1		1979192-1	
	raw ct.	spores/m3	raw ct.	spores/m3	raw ct.	spores/m3	raw ct.	spores/m3
Alternaria	1	13						
Arthrinium								
Ascospores*	6	320						
Aureobasidium								
Basidiospores*	4	213						
Bipolaris/Drechslera group								
Botrytis								
Chaetomium	1	13						
Cladosporium	23	1,230	1	53				
Curvularia								
Epicoccum								
Fusarium								
Myrothecium								
Nigrospora								
Oidium	1	13						
Other brown					1	13		
Penicillium/Aspergillus types†	15	800	1	53			1	53
Pithomyces								
Rusts*	1	13	1	13				
Smuts*, Periconia, Myxomycetes*	3	40	1	13			1	13
Stachybotrys								
Stemphylium								
Torula								
Ulocladium								
Background debris (1-4+)††	3+		2+		2+		2+	
Hyphal fragments/m3	40		< 13		< 13		< 13	
Pollen/m3	27		< 13		< 13		< 13	
Skin cells (1-4+)	< 1+		1+		1+		1+	
Sample volume (liters)	75		75		75		75	
<b>TOTAL SPORE/m3</b>		<b>2,655</b>		<b>132</b>		<b>13</b>		<b>66</b>

**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.

Client: Biomax Environmental  
C/O: Mr. Michael Polkabra  
Re: 072808

Date of Sampling: 07-28-2008  
Date of Receipt: 07-29-2008  
Date of Report: 07-30-2008

**SPORE TRAP REPORT: NON-VIABLE METHODOLOGY**

Location:	13857715: 23rd floor 2339 cont. area		13857700: Room 704 containment breakroom		13857647: Floor 7 near cont., occupied area		13856264: Room 143, occupied area	
Comments (see below)	None		None		None		None	
Lab ID-Version‡:	1979193-1		1979194-1		1979195-1		1979196-1	
	raw ct.	spores/m3	raw ct.	spores/m3	raw ct.	spores/m3	raw ct.	spores/m3
Alternaria			1	13				
Arthrinium								
Ascospores*								
Aureobasidium								
Basidiospores*								
Bipolaris/Drechslera group								
Botrytis								
Chaetomium								
Cladosporium			1	53			1	53
Curvularia								
Epicoccum								
Fusarium								
Myrothecium								
Nigrospora								
Oidium			1	13				
Other brown								
Penicillium/Aspergillus types†							2	107
Pithomyces								
Rusts*					1	13		
Smuts*, Periconia, Myxomycetes*								
Stachybotrys								
Stemphylium								
Torula								
Ulocladium								
Background debris (1-4+)††	2+		2+		2+		2+	
Hyphal fragments/m3	< 13		< 13		< 13		< 13	
Pollen/m3	< 13		< 13		< 13		< 13	
Skin cells (1-4+)	1+		1+		1+		1+	
Sample volume (liters)	75		75		75		75	
<b>TOTAL SPORE/m3</b>		< 13		79		13		160

**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.

Client: Biomax Environmental  
C/O: Mr. Michael Polkabla  
Re: 072808

Date of Sampling: 07-28-2008  
Date of Receipt: 07-29-2008  
Date of Report: 07-30-2008

**SPORE TRAP REPORT: NON-VIABLE METHODOLOGY**

Location:	13856308: Room 143, containment		13856163: Ambient east floor level	
Comments (see below)	None		None	
Lab ID-Version‡:	1979197-1		1979198-1	
	raw ct.	spores/m3	raw ct.	spores/m3
Alternaria			7	93
Arthrinium				
Ascospores*			4	213
Aureobasidium				
Basidiospores*			6	320
Bipolaris/Drechslera group				
Botrytis				
Chaetomium			2	27
Cladosporium			19	1,010
Curvularia				
Epicoccum				
Fusarium				
Myrothecium				
Nigrospora				
Oidium				
Other brown				
Other colorless				
Penicillium/Aspergillus types†	2	107	11	587
Pithomyces				
Rusts*				
Smuts*, Periconia, Myxomycetes*	1	13	10	133
Stachybotrys				
Stemphylium				
Torula				
Ulocladium				
Zygomycetes				
Background debris (1-4+)††	3+		3+	
Hyphal fragments/m3	< 13		27	
Pollen/m3	< 13		93	
Skin cells (1-4+)	< 1+		< 1+	
Sample volume (liters)	75		75	
<b>TOTAL SPORE/m3</b>		<b>120</b>		<b>2,383</b>

**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.

Client: Biomax Environmental  
C/O: Mr. Michael Polkabila  
Re: 072808

Date of Sampling: 07-28-2008  
Date of Receipt: 07-29-2008  
Date of Report: 07-30-2008

**MoldRANGE™: Extended Outdoor Comparison**

**Outdoor Location: 13858020, Ambient garage roof top**

Fungi Identified	Outdoor data	Typical Outdoor Data by Date†				Typical Outdoor Data by Location‡			
		Month: July				State: CA			
	spores/m3	low	med	high	freq %	low	med	high	freq %
<b>Generally able to grow indoors*</b>									
Alternaria	13	7	40	420	69	7	27	210	59
Bipolaris/Drechslera group	-	7	13	220	22	7	13	120	14
Chaetomium	13	7	13	110	17	7	13	110	19
Cladosporium	1,230	53	750	9,100	98	53	640	6,400	98
Curvularia	-	7	22	720	20	7	13	200	7
Nigrospora	-	7	13	170	14	7	13	170	8
Penicillium/Aspergillus types	800	27	210	2,600	86	40	210	2,500	87
Stachybotrys	-	7	13	430	4	7	13	300	5
Torula	-	7	13	170	16	7	13	150	13
<b>Seldom found growing indoors**</b>									
Ascospores	320	13	190	6,500	82	13	110	1,800	72
Basidiospores	213	13	310	21,000	94	13	230	6,700	94
Oidium	13	7	13	220	19	7	13	190	20
Rusts	13	7	13	240	25	7	13	250	28
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes	40	7	53	1,200	79	8	40	480	71
<b>TOTAL SPORES/M3</b>	<b>2,655</b>								

† 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: Biomax Environmental  
C/O: Mr. Michael Polkabila  
Re: 072808Date of Sampling: 07-28-2008  
Date of Receipt: 07-29-2008  
Date of Report: 07-30-2008**MoldRANGE™: Extended Outdoor Comparison****Outdoor Location: 13856163, Ambient east floor level**

Fungi Identified	Outdoor data	Typical Outdoor Data by Date†				Typical Outdoor Data by Location‡			
		Month: July				State: CA			
	spores/m3	low	med	high	freq %	low	med	high	freq %
<b>Generally able to grow indoors*</b>									
Alternaria	93	7	40	420	69	7	27	210	59
Bipolaris/Drechslera group	-	7	13	220	22	7	13	120	14
Chaetomium	27	7	13	110	17	7	13	110	19
Cladosporium	1,010	53	750	9,100	98	53	640	6,400	98
Curvularia	-	7	22	720	20	7	13	200	7
Nigrospora	-	7	13	170	14	7	13	170	8
Penicillium/Aspergillus types	587	27	210	2,600	86	40	210	2,500	87
Stachybotrys	-	7	13	430	4	7	13	300	5
Torula	-	7	13	170	16	7	13	150	13
<b>Seldom found growing indoors**</b>									
Ascospores	213	13	190	6,500	82	13	110	1,800	72
Basidiospores	320	13	310	21,000	94	13	230	6,700	94
Oidium	-	7	13	220	19	7	13	190	20
Rusts	-	7	13	240	25	7	13	250	28
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes	133	7	53	1,200	79	8	40	480	71
<b>TOTAL SPORES/M3</b>	<b>2,383</b>								

† 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.

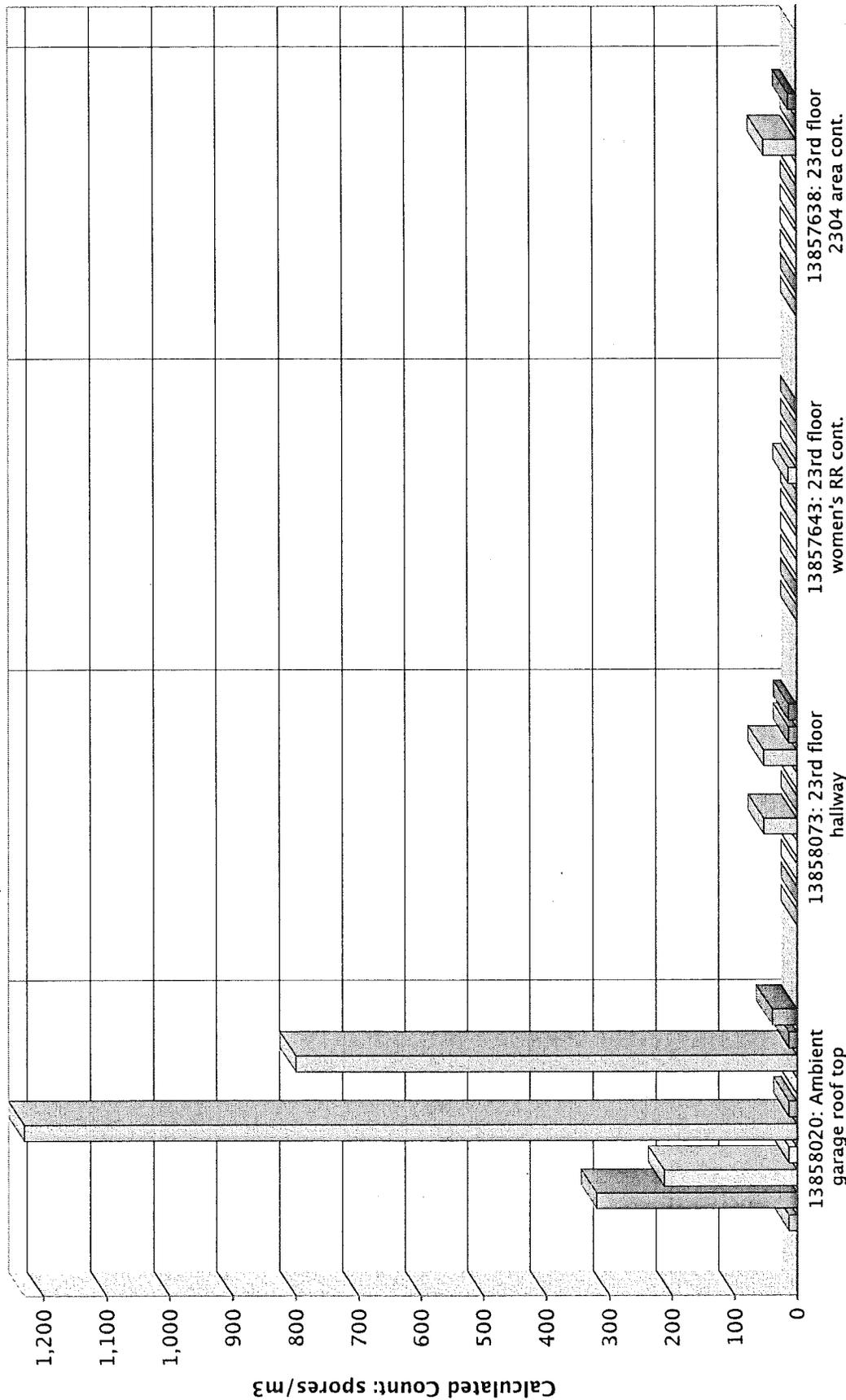
\*The spores in this category are generally capable of growing on wet building materials in addition to growing outdoors. Building related growth is dependent upon the fungal type, moisture level, type of material, and other factors. *Cladosporium* is one of the predominant spore types worldwide and 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.

### SPORE TRAP REPORT: NON-VIABLE METHODOLOGY

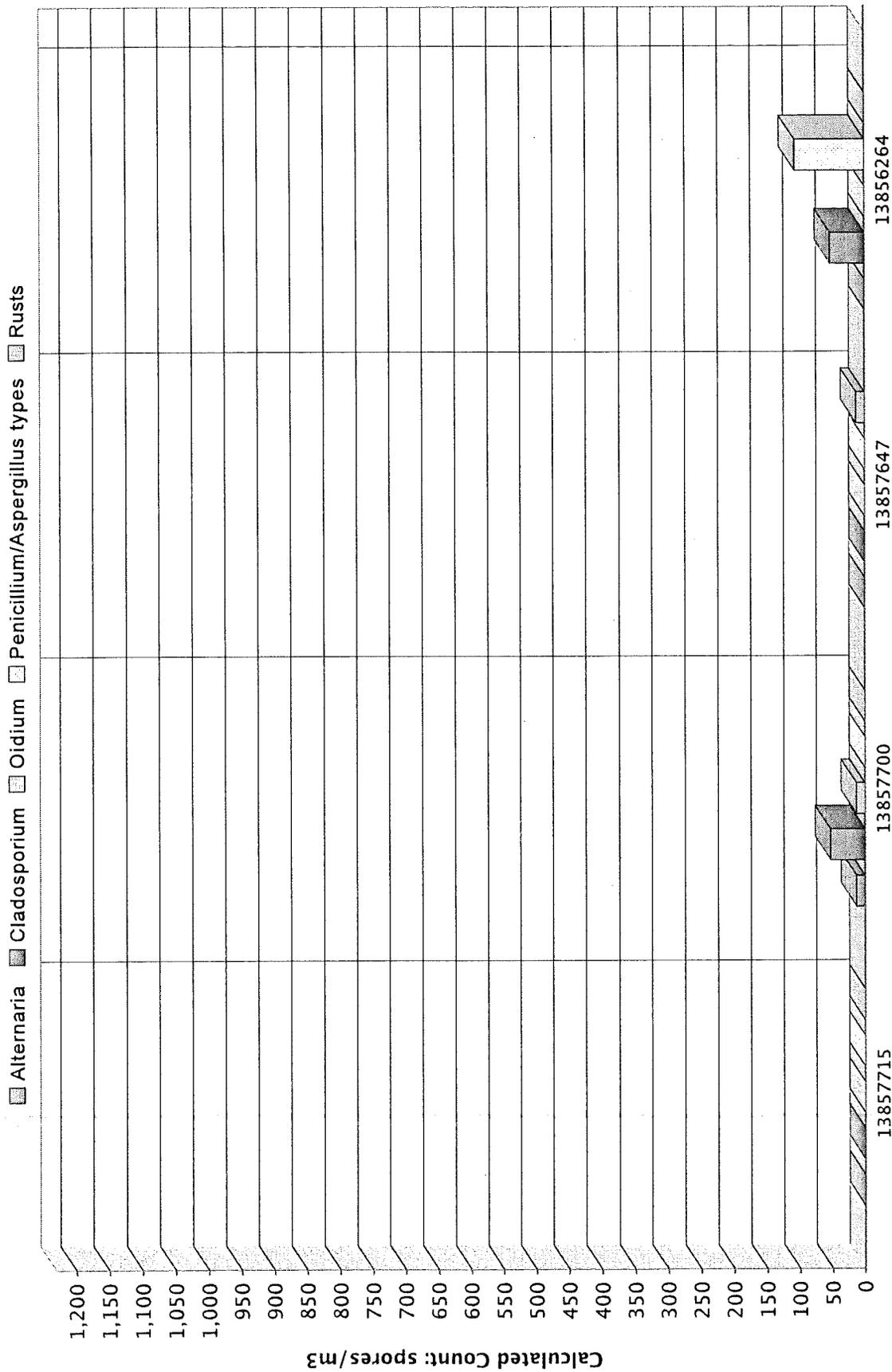
- Alternaria ■ Ascospores ■ Basidiospores ■ Chaetomium ■ Cladosporium ■ Oidium ■ Other brown
- Penicillium/Aspergillus types ■ Rusts ■ Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes



**Comments:**

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

### SPORE TRAP REPORT: NON-VIABLE METHODOLOGY

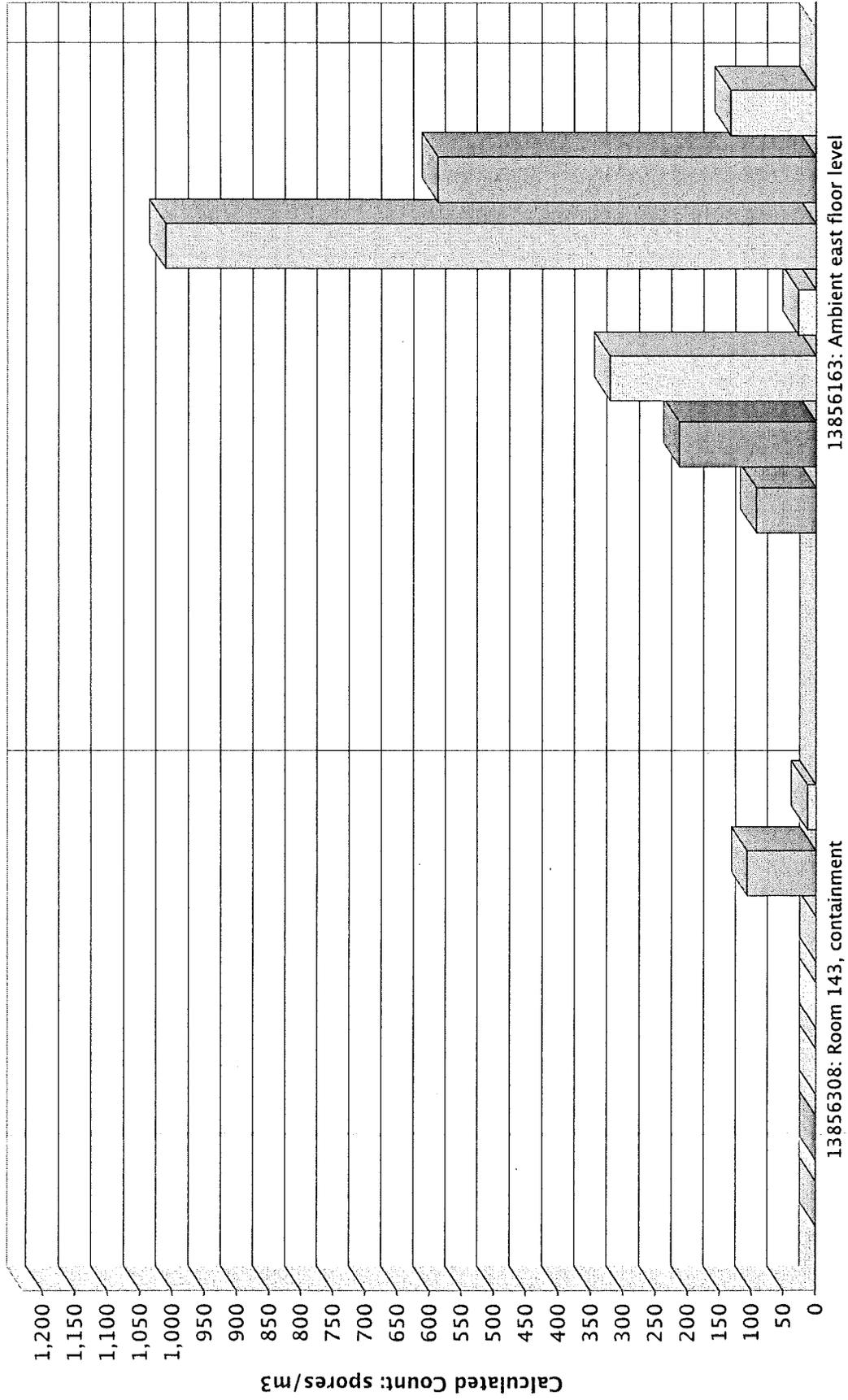


**Comments:**

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

### SPORE TRAP REPORT: NON-VIABLE METHODOLOGY

- Alternaria
- Ascospores
- Basidiospores
- Chaetomium
- Cladosporium
- Penicillium/Aspergillus types
- Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes



**Comments:**

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

# MICROBIAL SPORE TRAP AIR SAMPLING RECORD



000448865

Page 1 of 1

**BioMax Environmental**  
775 San Pablo Ave.  
Pinole, CA 94564

[www.biomaxenvironmental.com](http://www.biomaxenvironmental.com)

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

Location: BOE Bld. 450 N Street 23 W RR, 704, 143	Client: DGS Project #: 072808
Date: 7/28/08 Collected by: MA Palakola, CIH, REA Signature: <i>[Signature]</i>	Laboratory: Em Labs Req. Turn Around: 24 HR Analysis (circle): <u>Fungal</u> <u>Particulate</u> <u>ID / Quantification.</u>

Sample Number	Time	Location/Desc.	Temp / RH
13858020	1125	Ambient Garage Roof Top	72° / 28%
13858073	1150	23rd Floor Hallway	78° / 28%
13857643	1210	23rd Floor Women's RR Cont.	81° / 27%
13857638	1225	23rd Floor 2304 Area Cont.	85 / 26%
13857715	1235	23rd Floor 2339 Cont. Area	86 / 27%
13857700	1255	Rm 704 Containment Break Room	75 / 27%
13857647	1302	Floor 7 Near Cont. (Occupied Area)	74° / 28%
13856264	1320	Room 143 (Occupied Area)	73° / 29%
13856308	1330	Room 143 (Containment)	72° / 31%
13856163	1350	Ambient East Floor level	78° / 29%
Total Sample Time (min): 5	Flow Rate (l/min): 15	Total Sample Volume (liters): 75	Ambient Conditions: Clear / mild 0-10 MPH SW 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](mailto:biomaxenv@aol.com)  
Other Instructions: \_\_\_\_\_

Relinquished by: <i>[Signature]</i>	Received By: <i>[Signature]</i>
Method of Transportation: <u>FedEx</u>	Time/Date Received: <u>7/29/08 9:15</u>
Time/Date Sent: <u>7/28/08 4:00</u>	



## EMLab P&K

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Report for:

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

---

Regarding:      Project: Room 143 Containment, BOE Mailroom  
                         EML ID: 448869

Approved by:

Lab Manager  
Dr. Kamashwaran Ramanathan

Dates of Analysis:  
Quantitative spore count direct exam: 07-30-2008

Project SOPs: Quantitative spore count direct exam (I100006)

---

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: Biomax Environmental  
C/O: Mr. Michael Polkabila  
Re: Room 143 Containment, BOE Mailroom

Date of Sampling: 07-26-2008  
Date of Receipt: 07-29-2008  
Date of Report: 07-30-2008

**QUANTITATIVE SPORE COUNT REPORT**

Location:	S02: Metal from at 2.5' afl at cabinet area metal oxidation present with black staining		S01: Wallboard paper side leading to men's RR within wall cavity exposed		S03: Exposed wallboard where cabinet was previously located at baseboard level		S04: Concrete floor surface and glue where carpet met tile at 10' from wall	
Comments (see below)	None		None		None		None	
Sample type	Tape sample		Tape sample		Tape sample		Tape sample	
Lab ID-Version‡:	1979175-1		1979176-1		1979177-1		1979178-1	
	raw ct.	spores/unit	raw ct.	spores/unit	raw ct.	spores/unit	raw ct.	spores/unit
Alternaria								
Arthrinium								
Ascospores*								
Aureobasidium								
Basidiospores*								
Bipolaris/Drechslera group								
Botrytis								
Chaetomium								
Curvularia								
Epicoccum								
Fusarium								
Myrothecium								
Nigrospora								
Other brown							1	5.3
Penicillium/Aspergillus types†			3	16			3	16
Pithomyces								
Rusts*								
Smuts*, Periconia, Myxomycetes*								
Stachybotrys								
Stemphylium								
Torula								
Ulocladium								
Zygomycetes								
Background debris (1-4+)††	3+		2+		1+		4+	
Sample size	1		1		1		1	
Unit	1 cm2		1 cm2		1 cm2		1 cm2	
<b>TOTAL SPORES/UNIT</b>		< 1		16		< 1		21.3

**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.

# 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: Room 143 containment, BOE Mail Room

Analytical Laboratory: EM Labs Date of Sampling: 7/26/08 Required Turn Around: 24 HR

Analysis Requested: Fungal ID / Quantity Sampled By: Mike S. P. M.

Sample ID	Sample Type B/S	Area/Volume Sampled	Location/Description
<u>SOX2<sup>m</sup></u>	<u>Surf</u>	<u>1x1"</u>	<u>Metal Fram @ 2.5' off @ cabinet area</u>
			<u>metal oxidation present w/ black staining</u>
<u>SOX1<sup>m</sup></u>	<u>Surf</u>	<u>1x1</u>	<u>Wallboard paper side leading to</u>
			<u>Mens RR w/in wall cavity exposed</u>
<u>SO3</u>	<u>Surface</u>	<u>1x1</u>	<u>Exposed wallboard where cabinet was</u>
			<u>previously located @ Baseboard level</u>
<u>SO4</u>	<u>Surface</u>	<u>1x1</u>	<u>concrete floor surface + glue where</u>
			<u>carpet met tile @ 10' from wall</u>

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](mailto:biomaxenv@aol.com)

Relinquished by: <u>[Signature]</u> Method of Transportation: <u>FAX</u> Time/Date Sent: <u>4:00 7/26/08</u>	Received By: <u>[Signature]</u> Time/Date Received: <u>7/28/08 9:15</u>
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**Attachment A: Digital Images**

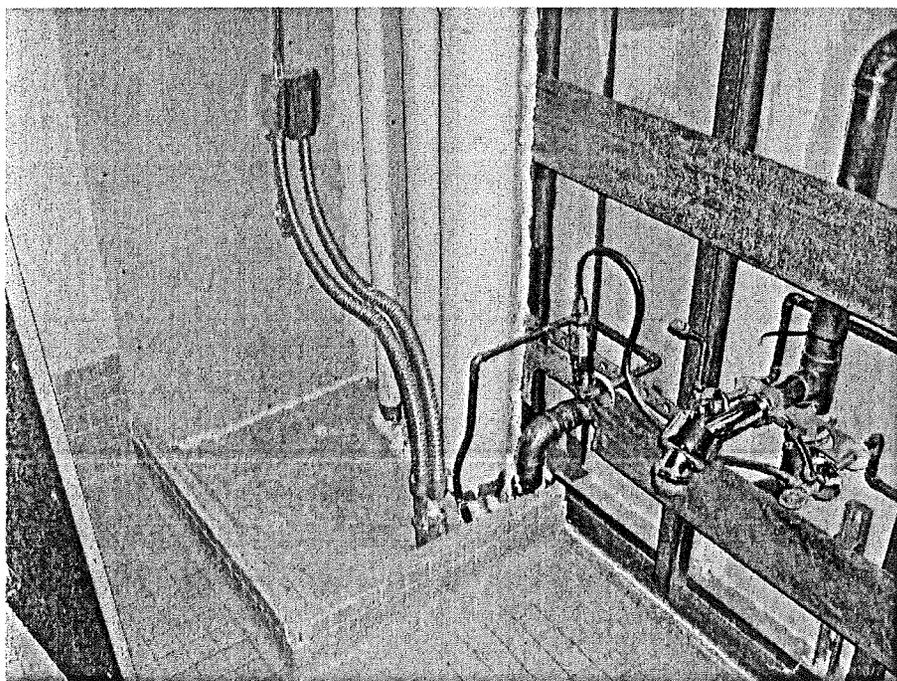
July 28<sup>th</sup>, 2008

BOE Building Break Rooms 704, 143, Area 2304, and 23WRR Clearances  
Sacramento, CA

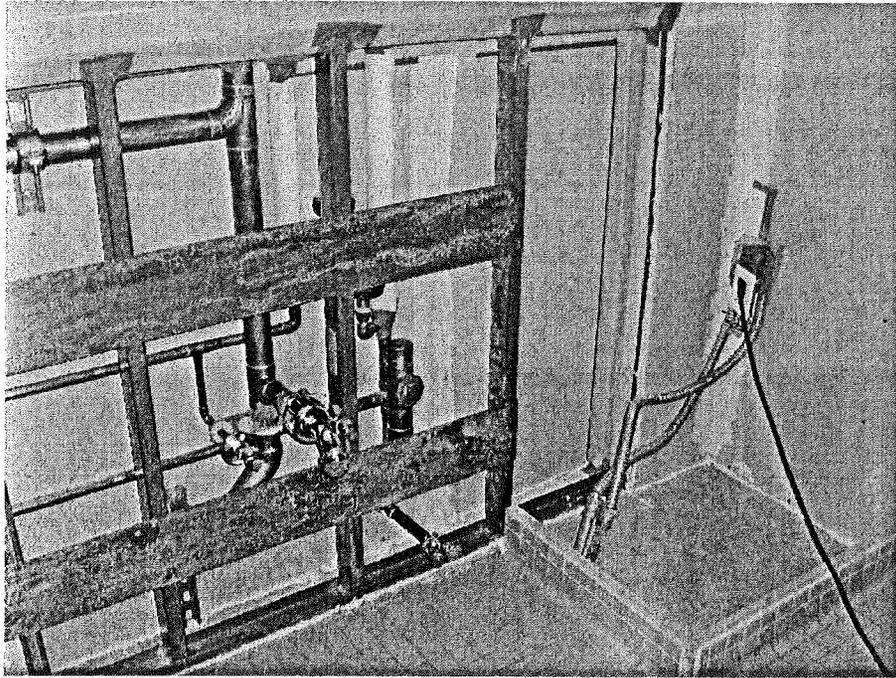
[Click here for color photos](#)



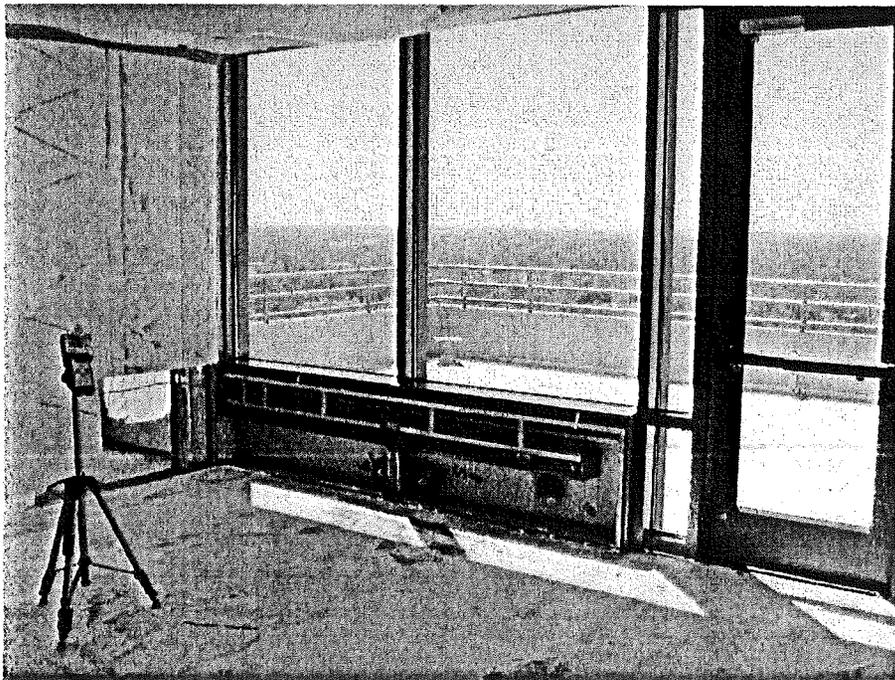
- 1) Image of ambient air sampling location at rooftop of garage structure adjacent to the BOE building (Subject Building) located at 450 N Street, Sacramento.



- 2) Image of interior of left side of women's restroom located on 23<sup>rd</sup> floor of subject building at time of assessment.



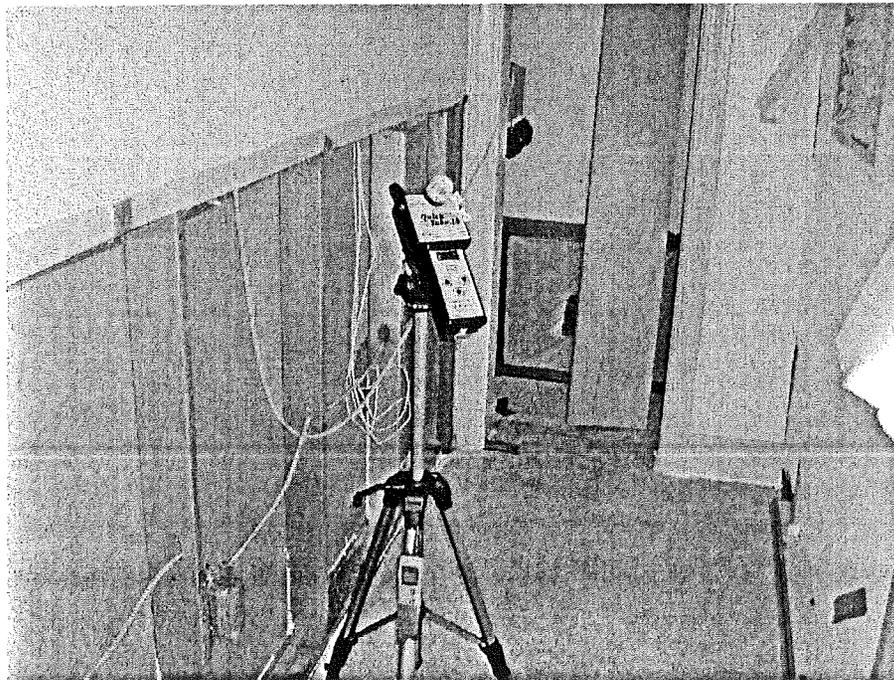
- 3) Image of right side of women's restroom located on 23<sup>rd</sup> floor of subject building at time of assessment.



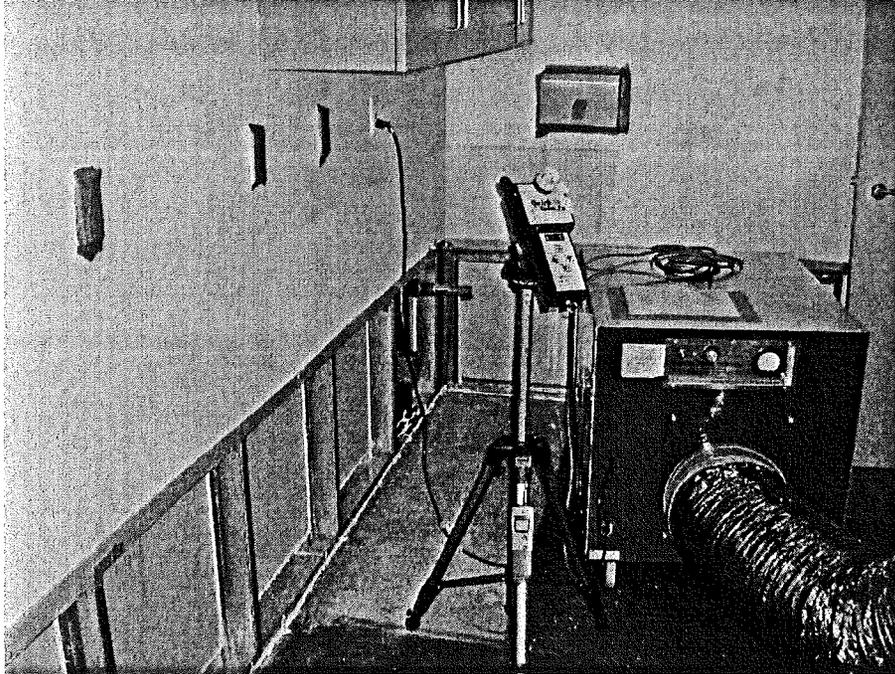
- 4) Image of interior of 2304 containment area ("Edwards Corridor") indicating extent of wall/floor removal and conditions at time of assessment.



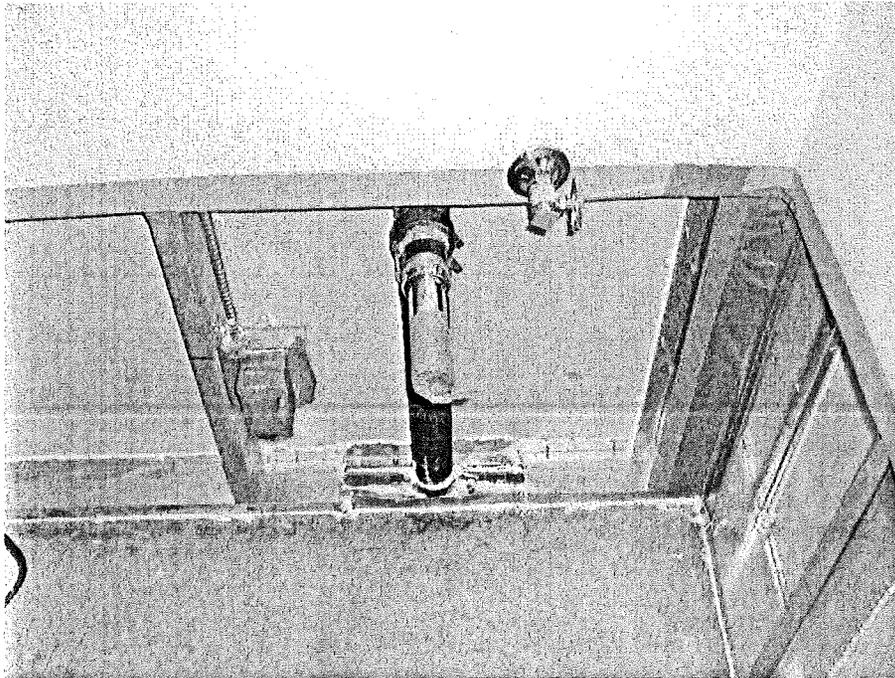
5) Image within containment 2304 indicating interior wall section removal at perimeter wall as removed during mitigative effort.



6) Image of air sampling activity performed within room 2339 within same containment and adjacent to Edwards Corridor at time of assessment.



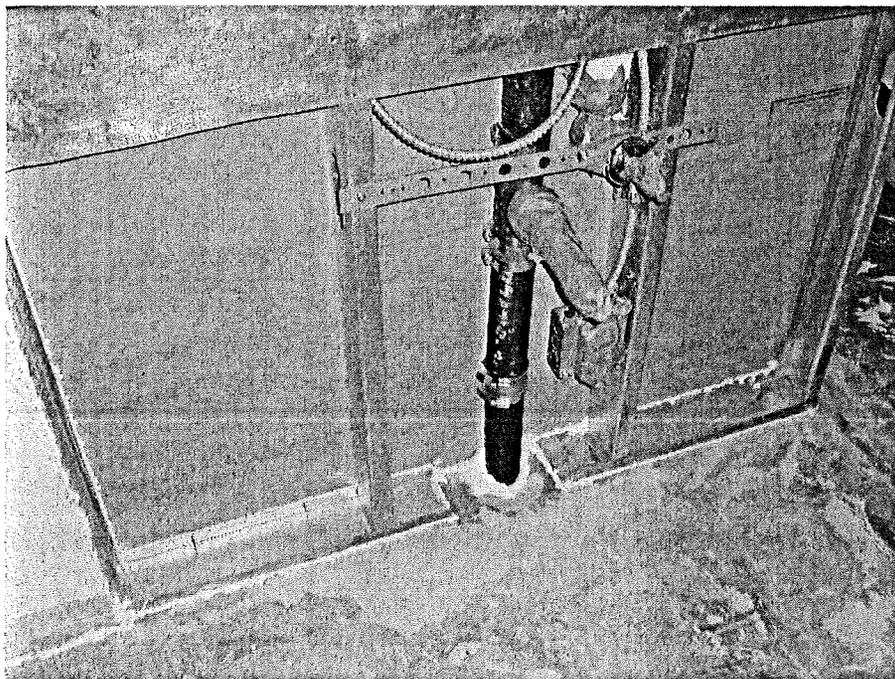
7) Image of air sampling performed within interior of break room containment 704 indicating extent of wallboard removal.



8) Close-up image of plumbing and wall cavity areas at former location of break room cabinetry within 704 at time of post mitigation assessment.



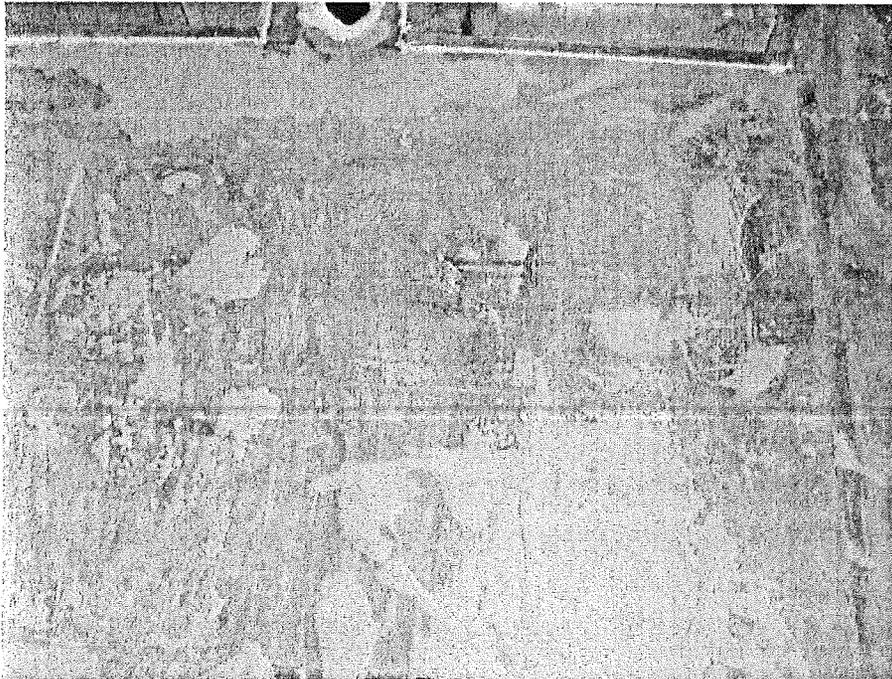
9) Image of interior of break room area 143 at time of assessment. Cabinets were removed and wallboard and concrete slab exposed during mitigative process.



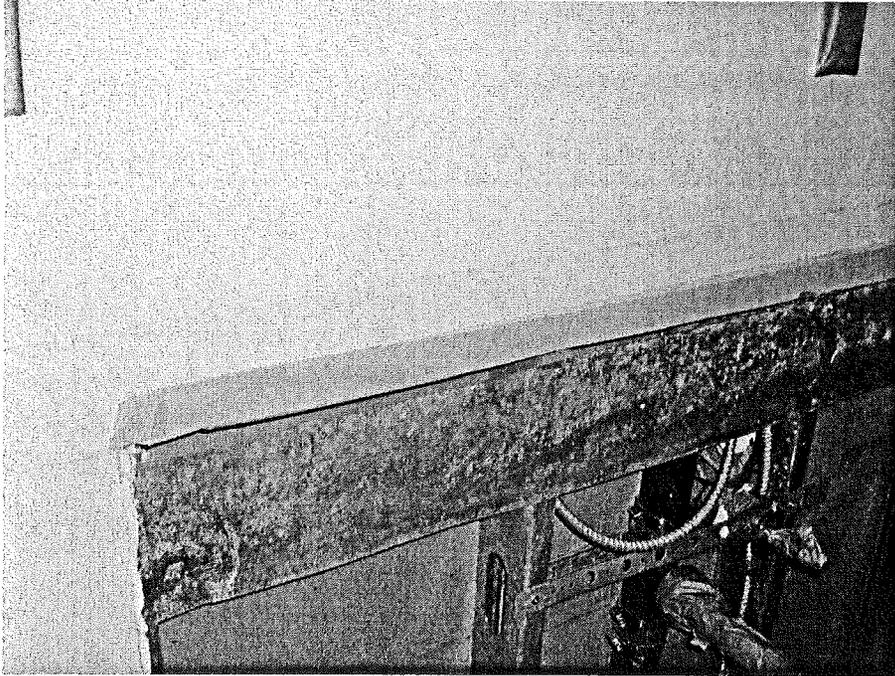
10) Additional image of interior wall plumbing within 143 break room area at time of assessment.



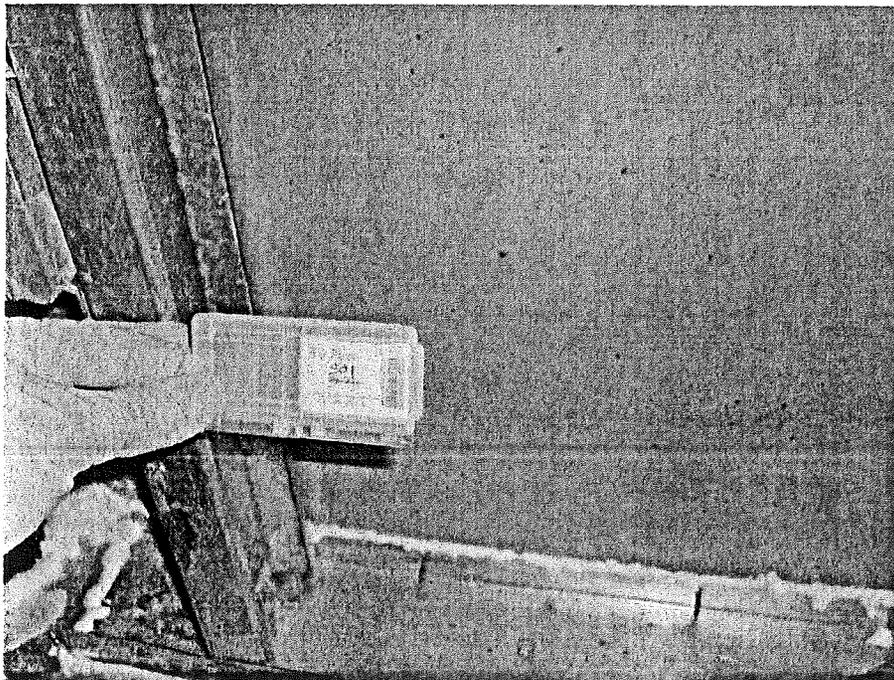
11) Corner view image of wallboard removal extent within break room 143 containment area at time of assessment.



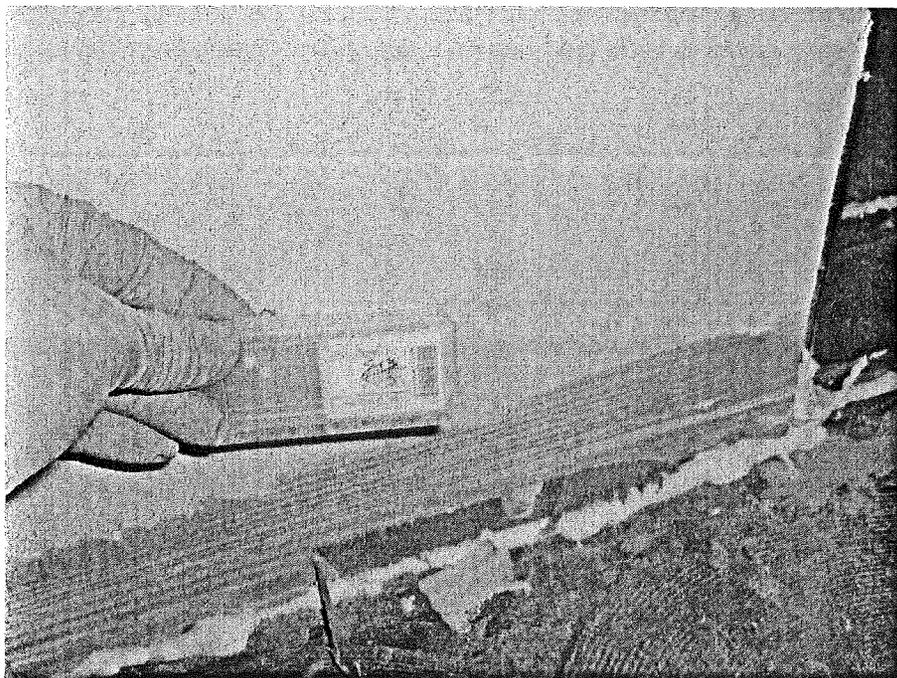
12) Image of concrete floor slab with residual glue and "suspect" dark staining present on surface. Sample S04 collected to assess for presence of elevated mold spores.



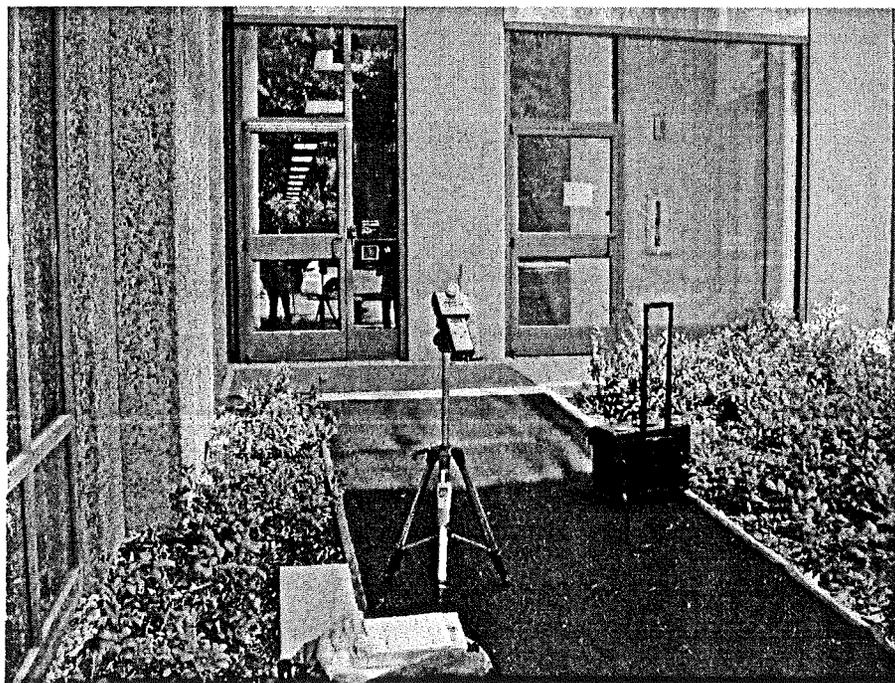
13) Image of metal flashing material remaining within wall cavity at prior cabinetry location. Such material surfaces were sampled by BioMax with sample S02 at time of assessment.



14) Image of surface sample S01 collected from wall cavity paper surface leading to adjacent bathroom area as accessed through cabinet wall space.



15) Image of surface sample S03 collected from exposed wall surface to left of cabinet material at baseboard level.



16) Ambient air sampling location to east side entrance of subject building following the collection of interior air samples.