



HYGIENETECH

Hygiene Technologies International, Inc.

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December 18, 2009

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

Document No. 20912001.1

Attention: David Gau

Regarding: Limited Fungal Growth Exposure Assessment Surveys
First Floor Day Care
450 N Street, Sacramento, California

Dear Mr. Gau:

On various dates in December of 2009, industrial hygienists with Hygiene Technologies International, Inc. (HygieneTech) visited the Day Care facility located within the State of California Board of Equalization building for the purpose of conducting limited fungal growth exposure assessment surveys. Prior to those survey dates, on December 5, 2009, HygieneTech had observed water staining in the Preschool Room southwestern sink area within the sink cabinetry and in the Toddler Room Kitchenette behind the mini refrigerator during an inspection by LaCroix Davis, LLC (LCD), an industrial hygiene consulting firm working on behalf of Department of General Services (DGS). At that time, several surface samples were collected by LCD. On the afternoon of December 10, 2009, HygieneTech was informed by LCD that surface fungal growth had been confirmed on materials in the above described Day Care areas. The water stained areas were subsequently isolated with polyethylene sheeting and adhesive tape by JLS Environmental Services, Inc. on the evening of December 14, 2009. The fungal growth exposure assessment survey findings, along with the analytical data, and conclusions appear below.

On the survey dates subsequent to the LCD inspection on December 5, 2009, air samples were collected for total (viable and nonviable) fungi analyses using a Zefon brand Bio-Pump™ equipped with Air-O-Cell™ cassettes. All such samples were then analyzed for fungi (including yeasts, molds, rusts, smuts, and mushrooms) by trained and experienced microbiologists at a laboratory accredited by the American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA) and that successfully participates in the AIHA Environmental Microbiology Proficiency Analytical Testing (EMPAT) Program. The airborne fungi analytical data with supporting and background information appear in the enclosed table.

As presented in Table 20912001-14, the airborne total spore count data on the survey dates showed common spore types outdoors such as ascospores, *Botrytis*, basidiospores, *Chaetomium*, *Cladosporium*, colorless spores typical of *Penicillium* and *Aspergillus* species, *Epicoccum*, *Nigrospora*, other brown, *Stemphylium*, and/or smuts, with either basidiospores or colorless spores typical of *Penicillium* and *Aspergillus* species predominating in the outdoor samples. The data collected in the Day Care interior showed airborne concentrations of common fungal spores that were generally below the levels recorded



outdoors and were therefore considered unremarkable. Note that while a low but detectable level of *Stachybotrys* was found in the air sample collected from the Toddler Room Kitchenette on December 10, 2009, all subsequent air samples collected in the same areas and elsewhere throughout the Day Care showed no evidence of airborne *Stachybotrys*. Collectively, the recorded data do not represent conditions that are expected to pose a health hazard to occupants above that posed by the outside environment where exposures to airborne and surface-borne fungi are known to exist.

HygieneTech recommends that continued air monitoring for fungal growth exposure potentials be performed on a regular basis until fungal growth abatement and clearance have concluded in the Kitchenette and southeastern sink area. Be advised that the data provided in this report only represent limited fungal growth exposure potentials that existed at the time the surveys were performed and at the precise sample locations indicated, the latter of which were selected based on the available background information provided. Note that fungal growth and exposure potentials may change due to changes in environmental conditions (such as those caused by water intrusion), use of mechanical systems, or other factors. Also be advised that additional fungal growth may exist at one or more locations in the structure that were not specifically assessed during the survey.

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

Sincerely,

HYGIENE TECHNOLOGIES INTERNATIONAL, INC.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Kenny', is written over a solid horizontal line. The signature is stylized and includes a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Kenny K. Hsi, CIH
Technical Director

HYGIENE TECHNOLOGIES INTERNATIONAL, INC.

APPENDIX A



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

**TABLE 20912001-14
AIRBORNE TOTAL FUNGI RESULTS
1ST FLOOR - DAY CARE
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA
DECEMBER 10, 12, 14, 15 AND 16, 2009**

Page 1

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

SAMPLE NUMBER	20912001-14 TM21OUTLS	20912001-14 TM22LS	20912001-14 TM23LS	20912001-14 TM24LS
SAMPLING LOCATION/ACTIVITIES	Outdoors; about five feet north of building; approximately five feet above ground/Normal outdoor activities	Toddler Room; kitchenette; about center; approximately five feet above floor/Sampling activities only	Toddler Room; southeast corner; about center; approximately five feet above floor/Sampling activities only	Toddler Room; northwestern corner; about center; approximately five feet above floor/Sampling activities only
DATE	12-10-09	12-10-09	12-10-09	12-10-09
START/STOP	18:23:00/18:28:00	18:49:00/18:54:00	18:50:00/18:55:00	18:56:00/19:01:00
SAMPLE TIME	5 minutes	5 minutes	5 minutes	5 minutes
Alternaria			13	
Ascospores	110		53	
Basidiospores	800	270	53	210
Bipolaris/Drechslera group				
Botrytis				
Chaetomium				
Cladosporium	850	320	110	53
Curvularia				
Epicoccum				
Nigrospora				
Other brown	13			13
Penicillium/Aspergillus types	1,500	110	320	110
Pithomyces				
Rusts				
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes	93	13		
Stachybotrys		13		
Stemphylium				
Torula				
Ulocladium				
Hyphal fragments	67	67	27	13
Background debris*	2+	2+	2+	2+
TOTAL**	3,400	720	550	390

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

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

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DECEMBER 10, 12, 14, 15 AND 16, 2009**

Page 2

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

SAMPLE NUMBER	20912001-14 TM25LS	20912001-14 TM26LS	20912001-14 TM27LS	20912001-14 TM28OUTLS
SAMPLING LOCATION/ACTIVITIES	Preschool Room; southwest sink area; approximately five feet above floor/Sampling activities only	Kitchen; about center; approximately five feet above floor/ sampling activities only	Preschool Room; northern end; about center; approximately five feet above floor/Sampling activities only	Outdoors; about ten feet southwest of building; approximately five feet above ground/Normal outdoor activities
DATE	12-10-09	12-10-09	12-10-09	12-12-09
START/STOP	18:58:00/19:03:00	19:03:00/19:08:00	19:04:00/19:09:00	08:04:00/08:09:00
SAMPLE TIME	5 minutes	5 minutes	5 minutes	5 minutes
Alternaria				
Ascospores		110		1,100
Basidiospores	110	53	110	43,000
Bipolaris/Drechslera group				
Botrytis				
Chaetomium				
Cladosporium	160	53	210	320
Curvularia				
Epicoccum				
Nigrospora				
Other brown				
Penicillium/Aspergillus types		53	53	290
Pithomyces				
Rusts				
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes	13			
Stachybotrys				
Stemphylium				
Torula				
Ulocladium				
Hyphal fragments	<13	<13	13	<13
Background debris*	2+	2+	2+	1+
TOTAL**	280	270	370	45,000

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

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

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SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA
DECEMBER 10, 12, 14, 15 AND 16, 2009**

Page 3

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

SAMPLE NUMBER	20912001-14 TM29LS	20912001-14 TM30LS	20912001-14 TM31LS	20912001-14 TM01OUTWF
SAMPLING LOCATION/ACTIVITIES	Toddler Room; Kitchenette; about center; approximately five feet above floor/Sampling activities only	Toddler Room; southeastern corner; about center; approximately five feet above floor/Sampling activities only	Toddler Room; northwestern corner; about center; approximately five feet above floor/Sampling activities only	Outdoors; about five feet west of building; approximately five feet above ground/Normal outdoor activities
DATE	12-12-09	12-12-09	12-12-09	12-14-09
START/STOP	08:15:00/08:20:00	08:16:00/08:21:00	08:21:00/08:26:00	19:03:00/19:08:00
SAMPLE TIME	5 minutes	5 minutes	5 minutes	5 minutes
Alternaria				
Ascospores	53		110	960
Basidiospores	3,300	3,700	4,400	7,600
Bipolaris/Drechslera group				
Botrytis				
Chaetomium				
Cladosporium				1,300
Curvularia				
Epicoccum				
Nigrospora				13
Other brown				
Penicillium/Aspergillus types	110	53	160	53
Pithomyces				
Rusts				
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes				13
Stachybotrys				
Stemphylium				27
Torula				
Ulocladium				
Hyphal fragments	27	<13	<13	13
Background debris*	3+	3+	3+	4+
TOTAL**	3,500	3,800	4,600	10,000

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

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



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DECEMBER 10, 12, 14, 15 AND 16, 2009**

Page 4

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

SAMPLE NUMBER	20912001-14 TM02WF	20912001-14 TM03WF	20912001-14 TM32OUTLS	20912001-14 TM33LS
SAMPLING LOCATION/ACTIVITIES	Preschool Room; southwest sink area; approximately five feet above floor/Sampling activities only	Toddler Room; Kitchenette; about center; approximately five feet above floor/Sampling activities only	Outdoors; about ten feet north of building; approximately five feet above ground/Normal outdoor activities	Toddler Room; Kitchenette; about center; approximately five feet above floor/Sampling activities only
DATE	12-14-09	12-14-09	12-15-09	12-15-09
START/STOP	19:10:00/19:15:00	19:17:00/19:22:00	18:03:00/18:08:00	18:13:00/18:18:00
SAMPLE TIME	5 minutes	5 minutes	5 minutes	5 minutes
Alternaria			67	
Ascospores	53	160	590	
Basidiospores	800	1,800	7,900	640
Bipolaris/Drechslera group				
Botrytis			13	
Chaetomium			13	
Cladosporium	53		7,300	270
Curvularia				
Epicoccum			40	
Nigrospora				
Oidium				13
Penicillium/Aspergillus types	110	160	800	110
Pithomyces				
Rusts				
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes			13	13
Stachybotrys				
Stemphylium			13	
Torula				
Ulocladium				
Hyphal fragments	13	<13	13	<13
Background debris*	3+	3+	3+	3+
TOTAL**	1,000	2,100	17,000	1,000

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

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Page 5

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

SAMPLE NUMBER	20912001-14 TM34LS	20912001-14 TM01OUTSM	20912001-14 TM02SM	20912001-14 TM03SM
SAMPLING LOCATION/ACTIVITIES	Preschool Room; southwest sink area; approximately five feet above floor/Sampling activities only	Outdoors; about twenty feet north of building; approximately five feet above ground/Normal outdoor activities	Preschool Room; southwest sink area; approximately five feet above floor/Sampling activities only	Toddler Room; Kitchenette; about center; approximately five feet above floor/Sampling activities only
DATE	12-15-09	12-16-09	12-16-09	12-16-09
START/STOP	18:19:00/18:24:00	18:40:00/18:45:00	18:50:00/18:55:00	18:58:00/19:03:00
SAMPLE TIME	5 minutes	5 minutes	5 minutes	5 minutes
Alternaria				27
Ascospores	53	640	53	210
Basidiospores	210	10,000		750
Bipolaris/Drechslera group				
Botrytis				
Chaetomium				
Cladosporium	230	480	80	160
Curvularia				
Epicoccum				
Nigrospora				13
Other brown				
Penicillium/Aspergillus types	53	480		53
Pithomyces				
Rusts				
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes		27		13
Stachybotrys				
Stemphylium				
Torula				
Ulocladium				
Hyphal fragments	<13	<13	<13	27
Background debris*	2+	1+	1+	3+
TOTAL**	550	12,000	130	1,200

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

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



Report for:

Mr. Wesley Frey, Mr. Larry Sandhu
Hygiene Technologies International, Inc.: Northern California
1854 East Fir Ave., Suite 205
Fresno, CA 93720

Regarding: Project: 20912001-14
EML ID: 609197

Approved by:

Lab Manager
Malcolm Moody

Dates of Analysis:
Spore trap analysis: 12-11-2009

Service SOPs: Spore trap analysis (I100000)

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

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

Document Number: 200091 - Revision Number: 5

Client: Hygiene Technologies International, Inc.:
Northern California
C/O: Mr. Wesley Frey, Mr. Larry Sandhu
Re: 20912001-14

Date of Sampling: 12-10-2009
Date of Receipt: 12-11-2009
Date of Report: 12-11-2009

SPORE TRAP REPORT: NON-VIABLE METHODOLOGY

Location:	20912001-14-TM21OUTLS		20912001-14-TM22LS		20912001-14-TM23LS		20912001-14-TM24LS	
Comments (see below)	A		None		None		None	
Lab ID-Version‡:	2700083-1		2700084-1		2700085-1		2700086-1	
	raw ct.	spores/m3	raw ct.	spores/m3	raw ct.	spores/m3	raw ct.	spores/m3
Alternaria					1	13		
Arthrinium								
Ascospores*	2	110			1	53		
Aureobasidium								
Basidiospores*	15	800	5	270	1	53	4	210
Bipolaris/Drechslera group								
Botrytis								
Chaetomium								
Cladosporium	16	850	6	320	2	110	1	53
Curvularia								
Epicoccum								
Fusarium								
Myrothecium								
Nigrospora								
Other brown	1	13					1	13
Penicillium/Aspergillus types†	66	1,500	2	110	6	320	2	110
Pithomyces								
Rusts*								
Smuts*, Periconia, Myxomycetes*	7	93	1	13				
Stachybotrys			1	13				
Stemphylium								
Torula								
Ulocladium								
Zygomycetes								
Background debris (1-4+)††	2+		2+		2+		2+	
Hyphal fragments/m3	67		67		27		13	
Pollen/m3	< 13		< 13		< 13		< 13	
Skin cells (1-4+)	None		1+		1+		1+	
Sample volume (liters)	75		75		75		75	
§ TOTAL SPORE/m3		3,400		720		550		390

Comments: A) 50 of the raw count *Penicillium/Aspergillus* type spores were present as a single clump.
 * 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" indicated by "-x" after the Lab ID# with a value greater than 1 indicates a sample with amended data. The revision number is reflected by the value of "x".
 § Total Spores/m3 has been rounded to two significant figures to reflect analytical precision.

Client: Hygiene Technologies International, Inc.:
 Northern California
 C/O: Mr. Wesley Frey, Mr. Larry Sandhu
 Re: 20912001-14

Date of Sampling: 12-10-2009
 Date of Receipt: 12-11-2009
 Date of Report: 12-11-2009

SPORE TRAP REPORT: NON-VIABLE METHODOLOGY

Location:	20912001-14-TM25LS		20912001-14-TM26LS		20912001-14-TM27LS	
Comments (see below)	None		None		None	
Lab ID-Version‡:	2700087-1		2700088-1		2700089-1	
	raw ct.	spores/m3	raw ct.	spores/m3	raw ct.	spores/m3
Alternaria						
Arthrinium						
Ascospores*			2	110		
Aureobasidium						
Basidiospores*	2	110	1	53	2	110
Bipolaris/Drechslera group						
Botrytis						
Chaetomium						
Cladosporium	3	160	1	53	4	210
Curvularia						
Epicoccum						
Fusarium						
Myrothecium						
Nigrospora						
Other brown						
Other colorless						
Penicillium/Aspergillus types†			1	53	1	53
Pithomyces						
Rusts*						
Smuts*, Periconia, Myxomycetes*	1	13				
Stachybotrys						
Stemphylium						
Torula						
Ulocladium						
Zygomycetes						
Background debris (1-4+)††	2+		2+		2+	
Hyphal fragments/m3	< 13		< 13		13	
Pollen/m3	< 13		< 13		< 13	
Skin cells (1-4+)	1+		1+		1+	
Sample volume (liters)	75		75		75	
§ TOTAL SPORE/m3		280		270		370

• 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.
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 § Total Spores/m3 has been rounded to two significant figures to reflect analytical precision.

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Re: 20912001-14

Date of Sampling: 12-10-2009
Date of Receipt: 12-11-2009
Date of Report: 12-11-2009

MoldRANGE™: Extended Outdoor Comparison**Outdoor Location: 20912001-14-TM21OUTLS**

Fungi Identified	Outdoor data	Typical Outdoor Data by Date†				Typical Outdoor Data by Location‡			
		Month: December				State: CA			
	spores/m3	low	med	high	freq %	low	med	high	freq %
Generally able to grow indoors*									
Alternaria	-	7	20	190	35	7	27	230	57
Bipolaris/Drechslera group	-	7	13	200	14	7	13	130	13
Chaetomium	-	7	13	160	9	7	13	120	19
Cladosporium	850	26	320	6,600	89	53	640	7,000	97
Curvularia	-	7	27	600	14	7	13	230	7
Nigrospora	-	7	13	180	13	7	13	170	8
Other brown	13	7	13	110	30	7	13	93	35
Penicillium/Aspergillus types	1,500	15	170	2,200	78	33	210	2,500	85
Stachybotrys	-	7	13	570	3	7	13	270	5
Torula	-	7	13	160	6	7	13	150	12
Seldom found growing indoors**									
Ascospores	110	13	110	2,900	65	13	110	1,900	71
Basidiospores	800	13	250	11,000	87	13	210	7,300	93
Rusts	-	7	13	200	13	7	13	270	28
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes	93	7	27	400	59	8	40	500	70
TOTAL SPORES/M3	3,366								

† 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.

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 Northern California
 C/O: Mr. Wesley Frey, Mr. Larry Sandhu
 Re: 20912001-14

Date of Sampling: 12-10-2009
 Date of Receipt: 12-11-2009
 Date of Report: 12-11-2009

MoldSTAT™: Supplementary Statistical Spore Trap Report

Outdoor Summary: 20912001-14-TM21OUTLS:

Species detected	Outdoor sample spores/m3				Typical outdoor ranges (North America)	Freq. %
	<100	1K	10K	>100K		
Ascospores				110	13 - 160 - 4,700	76
Basidiospores				800	13 - 320 - 16,000	91
Cladosporium				850	27 - 520 - 9,100	93
Other brown				13	7 - 13 - 110	31
Penicillium/Aspergillus types				1,500	25 - 210 - 2,500	78
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes				93	7 - 40 - 860	69
Total				3,366		

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

Indoor Samples

Location: 20912001-14-TM22LS

% of outdoor total spores/m3	Friedman chi-square* (indoor variation)	Agreement ratio** (indoor/outdoor)	Spearman rank correlation*** (indoor/outdoor)	MoldSCORE**** (indoor/outdoor)	
Result: 21%	dF: 5 Result: 4.1607 Critical value: 11.0705 Inside Similar: Yes	Result: 0.7273	dF: 7 Result: 0.6607 Critical value: 0.6786 Outside Similar: No	Score: 121 Result: Low	
Species Detected		Spores/m3			
		<100	1K	10K	>100K
	Basidiospores				270
	Cladosporium				320
	Penicillium/Aspergillus types				110
	Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes				13
	Stachybotrys				13
	Total				726

Client: Hygiene Technologies International, Inc.:
 Northern California
 C/O: Mr. Wesley Frey, Mr. Larry Sandhu
 Re: 20912001-14

Date of Sampling: 12-10-2009
 Date of Receipt: 12-11-2009
 Date of Report: 12-11-2009

MoldSTAT™: Supplementary Statistical Spore Trap Report

Location: 20912001-14-TM23LS

% of outdoor total spores/m3	Friedman chi-square* (indoor variation)	Agreement ratio** (indoor/outdoor)	Spearman rank correlation*** (indoor/outdoor)	MoldSCORE**** (indoor/outdoor)	
Result: 16%	dF: 5 Result: 4.1607 Critical value: 11.0705 Inside Similar: Yes	Result: 0.7273	dF: 7 Result: 0.8750 Critical value: 0.6786 Outside Similar: Yes	Score: 112 Result: Low	
Species Detected		Spores/m3			
		<100	1K	10K	>100K
Alternaria					13
Ascospores					53
Basidiospores					53
Cladosporium					110
Penicillium/Aspergillus types					320
Total					549

Location: 20912001-14-TM24LS

% of outdoor total spores/m3	Friedman chi-square* (indoor variation)	Agreement ratio** (indoor/outdoor)	Spearman rank correlation*** (indoor/outdoor)	MoldSCORE**** (indoor/outdoor)	
Result: 11%	dF: 5 Result: 4.1607 Critical value: 11.0705 Inside Similar: Yes	Result: 0.8000	dF: 6 Result: 0.6429 Critical value: 0.7714 Outside Similar: No	Score: 113 Result: Low	
Species Detected		Spores/m3			
		<100	1K	10K	>100K
Basidiospores					210
Cladosporium					53
Other brown					13
Penicillium/Aspergillus types					110
Total					386

Client: Hygiene Technologies International, Inc.:
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 Re: 20912001-14

Date of Sampling: 12-10-2009
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 Date of Report: 12-11-2009

MoldSTAT™: Supplementary Statistical Spore Trap Report

Location: 20912001-14-TM25LS

% of outdoor total spores/m3	Friedman chi-square* (indoor variation)	Agreement ratio** (indoor/outdoor)	Spearman rank correlation*** (indoor/outdoor)	MoldSCORE**** (indoor/outdoor)	
Result: 8%	dF: 5 Result: 4.1607 Critical value: 11.0705 Inside Similar: Yes	Result: 0.6667	dF: 6 Result: 0.3143 Critical value: 0.7714 Outside Similar: No	Score: 106 Result: Low	
Species Detected		Spores/m3			
		<100	1K	10K	>100K
Basidiospores					110
Cladosporium					160
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes					13
Total					283

Location: 20912001-14-TM26LS

% of outdoor total spores/m3	Friedman chi-square* (indoor variation)	Agreement ratio** (indoor/outdoor)	Spearman rank correlation*** (indoor/outdoor)	MoldSCORE**** (indoor/outdoor)	
Result: 7%	dF: 5 Result: 4.1607 Critical value: 11.0705 Inside Similar: Yes	Result: 0.8000	dF: 6 Result: 0.5857 Critical value: 0.7714 Outside Similar: No	Score: 100 Result: Low	
Species Detected		Spores/m3			
		<100	1K	10K	>100K
Ascospores					110
Basidiospores					53
Cladosporium					53
Penicillium/Aspergillus types					53
Total					269

Client: Hygiene Technologies International, Inc.:
 Northern California
 C/O: Mr. Wesley Frey, Mr. Larry Sandhu
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Date of Sampling: 12-10-2009
 Date of Receipt: 12-11-2009
 Date of Report: 12-11-2009

MoldSTAT™: Supplementary Statistical Spore Trap Report

Location: 20912001-14-TM27LS

% of outdoor total spores/m3	Friedman chi-square* (indoor variation)	Agreement ratio** (indoor/outdoor)	Spearman rank correlation*** (indoor/outdoor)	MoldSCORE**** (indoor/outdoor)	
Result: 11%	dF: 5 Result: 4.1607 Critical value: 11.0705 Inside Similar: Yes	Result: 0.6667	dF: 6 Result: 0.7714 Critical value: 0.7714 Outside Similar: Yes	Score: 107 Result: Low	
Species Detected		Spores/m3			
		<100	1K	10K	>100K
Basidiospores					110
Cladosporium					210
Penicillium/Aspergillus types					53
Total					373

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

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

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

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

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

Client: Hygiene Technologies International, Inc.:
 Northern California
 C/O: Mr. Wesley Frey, Mr. Larry Sandhu
 Re: 20912001-14

Date of Sampling: 12-10-2009
 Date of Receipt: 12-11-2009
 Date of Report: 12-11-2009

MoldSCORE™: Spore Trap Report

Location: 20912001-14-TM23LS

Fungi Identified	Indoor sample spores/m3				Raw count	Spores/m3	MoldSCORE‡			
	<100	1K	10K	>100K			100	200	300	Score
Generally able to grow indoors*										
Alternaria					1	13				
Bipolaris/Drechslera group					ND	< 13				
Chaetomium					ND	< 13				
Cladosporium					2	110				
Curvularia					ND	< 13				
Nigrospora					ND	< 13				
Penicillium/Aspergillus types†					6	320				
Stachybotrys					ND	< 13				
Torula					ND	< 13				
Seldom found growing indoors**										
Ascospores††					1	53				
Basidiospores††					1	53				
Rusts					ND	< 13				
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes††					ND	< 13				
Total						549	Final MoldSCORE 112			

Location: 20912001-14-TM24LS

Fungi Identified	Indoor sample spores/m3				Raw count	Spores/m3	MoldSCORE‡			
	<100	1K	10K	>100K			100	200	300	Score
Generally able to grow indoors*										
Alternaria					ND	< 13				
Bipolaris/Drechslera group					ND	< 13				
Chaetomium					ND	< 13				
Cladosporium					1	53				
Curvularia					ND	< 13				
Nigrospora					ND	< 13				
Other brown					1	13				
Penicillium/Aspergillus types†					2	110				
Stachybotrys					ND	< 13				
Torula					ND	< 13				
Seldom found growing indoors**										
Ascospores††					ND	< 13				
Basidiospores††					4	210				
Rusts					ND	< 13				
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes††					ND	< 13				
Total						386	Final MoldSCORE 113			

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 Date of Report: 12-11-2009

MoldSCORE™: Spore Trap Report

Location: 20912001-14-TM25LS

Fungi Identified	Indoor sample spores/m3				Raw count	Spores/m3	MoldSCORE‡			
	<100	1K	10K	>100K			100	200	300	Score
Generally able to grow indoors*										
Alternaria					ND	< 13	100			
Bipolaris/Drechslera group					ND	< 13	100			
Chaetomium					ND	< 13	100			
Cladosporium	█				3	160	106			
Curvularia					ND	< 13	100			
Nigrospora					ND	< 13	100			
Penicillium/Aspergillus types†					ND	< 13	100			
Stachybotrys					ND	< 13	100			
Torula					ND	< 13	100			
Seldom found growing indoors**										
Ascospores††					ND	< 13	100			
Basidiospores††	█				2	110	105			
Rusts					ND	< 13	100			
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes††	█				1	13	101			
Total						283	Final MoldSCORE 106			

Location: 20912001-14-TM26LS

Fungi Identified	Indoor sample spores/m3				Raw count	Spores/m3	MoldSCORE‡			
	<100	1K	10K	>100K			100	200	300	Score
Generally able to grow indoors*										
Alternaria					ND	< 13	100			
Bipolaris/Drechslera group					ND	< 13	100			
Chaetomium					ND	< 13	100			
Cladosporium	█				1	53	100			
Curvularia					ND	< 13	100			
Nigrospora					ND	< 13	100			
Penicillium/Aspergillus types†	█				1	53	100			
Stachybotrys					ND	< 13	100			
Torula					ND	< 13	100			
Seldom found growing indoors**										
Ascospores††	█				2	110	140			
Basidiospores††	█				1	53	100			
Rusts					ND	< 13	100			
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes††					ND	< 13	100			
Total						269	Final MoldSCORE 100			

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MoldSCORE™: Spore Trap Report

Location: 20912001-14-TM27LS

Fungi Identified	Indoor sample spores/m3				Raw count	Spores/m3	MoldSCORE‡			
	<100	1K	10K	>100K			100	200	300	Score
Generally able to grow indoors*										
Alternaria					ND	< 13	█			100
Bipolaris/Drechslera group					ND	< 13	█			100
Chaetomium					ND	< 13	█			100
Cladosporium	█				4	210	█			107
Curvularia					ND	< 13	█			100
Nigrospora					ND	< 13	█			100
Penicillium/Aspergillus types†	█				1	53	█			100
Stachybotrys					ND	< 13	█			100
Torula					ND	< 13	█			100
Seldom found growing indoors**										
Ascospores††					ND	< 13	█			100
Basidiospores††	█				2	110	█			102
Rusts					ND	< 13	█			100
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes††					ND	< 13	█			100
Total						373	Final MoldSCORE 107			

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

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

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

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

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



Report for:

Mr. Wesley Frey
Hygiene Technologies International, Inc.: Northern California
3625 Del Amo Boulevard, Suite 180
Torrance, CA 90503-8370

Regarding: Project: 20912001-14
 EML ID: 609567

Approved by:

Lab Manager
Malcolm Moody

Dates of Analysis:
Spore trap analysis: 12-14-2009

Service SOPs: Spore trap analysis (I100000)

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

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

Document Number: 200091 - Revision Number: 5

Client: Hygiene Technologies International, Inc.:
Northern California
C/O: Mr. Wesley Frey
Re: 20912001-14

Date of Sampling: 12-14-2009
Date of Receipt: 12-14-2009
Date of Report: 12-14-2009

SPORE TRAP REPORT: NON-VIABLE METHODOLOGY

Location:	20912001-14-TM28OUTLS		20912001-14-TM29LS		20912001-14-TM30LS		20912001-14-TM31LS	
Comments (see below)	A		None		None		None	
Lab ID-Version‡:	2701767-1		2701768-1		2701769-1		2701770-1	
	raw ct.	spores/m3	raw ct.	spores/m3	raw ct.	spores/m3	raw ct.	spores/m3
Alternaria								
Arthrinium								
Ascospores*	20	1,100	1	53			2	110
Aureobasidium								
Basidiospores*	78	43,000	62	3,300	70	3,700	82	4,400
Bipolaris/Drechslera group								
Botrytis								
Chaetomium								
Cladosporium	6	320						
Curvularia								
Epicoccum								
Fusarium								
Myrothecium								
Nigrospora								
Other colorless								
Penicillium/Aspergillus types†	16	290	2	110	1	53	3	160
Pithomyces								
Rusts*								
Smuts*, Periconia, Myxomycetes*								
Stachybotrys								
Stemphylium								
Torula								
Ulocladium								
Zygomycetes								
Background debris (1-4+)††	1+		3+		3+		3+	
Hyphal fragments/m3	< 13		27		< 13		< 13	
Pollen/m3	< 13		< 13		< 13		< 13	
Skin cells (1-4+)	< 1+		1+		1+		1+	
Sample volume (liters)	75		75		75		75	
§ TOTAL SPORE/m3		45,000		3,500		3,800		4,600

*Comments: A) 14 of the raw count *Penicillium/Aspergillus* type spores were present as a single clump.
 * 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" indicated by "-x" after the Lab ID# with a value greater than 1 indicates a sample with amended data. The revision number is reflected by the value of "x".
 § Total Spores/m3 has been rounded to two significant figures to reflect analytical precision.

Client: Hygiene Technologies International, Inc.:
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Date of Sampling: 12-14-2009
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MoldRANGE™: Extended Outdoor Comparison**Outdoor Location: 20912001-14-TM28OUTLS**

Fungi Identified	Outdoor data	Typical Outdoor Data by Date†				Typical Outdoor Data by Location‡			
		Month: December				State: CA			
	spores/m3	low	med	high	freq %	low	med	high	freq %
Generally able to grow indoors*									
Alternaria	-	7	20	190	35	7	27	230	57
Bipolaris/Drechslera group	-	7	13	200	14	7	13	130	13
Chaetomium	-	7	13	160	9	7	13	120	19
Cladosporium	320	26	320	6,600	89	53	640	7,000	97
Curvularia	-	7	27	600	14	7	13	230	7
Nigrospora	-	7	13	180	13	7	13	170	8
Penicillium/Aspergillus types	290	15	170	2,200	78	33	210	2,500	85
Stachybotrys	-	7	13	570	3	7	13	270	5
Torula	-	7	13	160	6	7	13	150	12
Seldom found growing indoors**									
Ascospores	1,100	13	110	2,900	65	13	110	1,900	71
Basidiospores	43,000	13	250	11,000	87	13	210	7,300	93
Rusts	-	7	13	200	13	7	13	270	28
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes	-	7	27	400	59	8	40	500	70
TOTAL SPORES/M3	44,710								

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

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

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

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

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

Client: Hygiene Technologies International, Inc.:
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Date of Sampling: 12-14-2009
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MoldSTAT™: Supplementary Statistical Spore Trap Report

Outdoor Summary: 20912001-14-TM28OUTLS:

Species detected	Outdoor sample spores/m3				Typical outdoor ranges (North America)	Freq. %
	<100	1K	10K	>100K		
Ascospores				1,100	13 - 160 - 4,700	76
Basidiospores				43,000	13 - 320 - 16,000	91
Cladosporium				320	27 - 520 - 9,100	93
Penicillium/Aspergillus types				290	25 - 210 - 2,500	78
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes				ND	7 - 40 - 860	69
Total				44,710		

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

Indoor Samples

Location: 20912001-14-TM29LS

% of outdoor total spores/m3	Friedman chi-square* (indoor variation)	Agreement ratio** (indoor/outdoor)	Spearman rank correlation*** (indoor/outdoor)	MoldSCORE**** (indoor/outdoor)	
Result: 7%	dF: 2 Result: 4.6667 Critical value: 5.9915 Inside Similar: Yes	Result: 0.8571	dF: 4 Result: 0.4000 Critical value: N/A Outside Similar: N/A	Score: 114 Result: Low	
Species Detected		Spores/m3			
		<100	1K	10K	>100K
	Ascospores				53
	Basidiospores				3,300
	Penicillium/Aspergillus types				110
	Total				3,463

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MoldSTAT™: Supplementary Statistical Spore Trap Report

Location: 20912001-14-TM30LS

% of outdoor total spores/m3	Friedman chi-square* (indoor variation)	Agreement ratio** (indoor/outdoor)	Spearman rank correlation*** (indoor/outdoor)	MoldSCORE**** (indoor/outdoor)	
Result: 8%	dF: 2 Result: 4.6667 Critical value: 5.9915 Inside Similar: Yes	Result: 0.6667	dF: 4 Result: 0.3500 Critical value: N/A Outside Similar: N/A	Score: 105 Result: Low	
Species Detected		Spores/m3			
		<100	1K	10K	>100K
Basidiospores					3,700
Penicillium/Aspergillus types					53
Total					3,753

Location: 20912001-14-TM31LS

% of outdoor total spores/m3	Friedman chi-square* (indoor variation)	Agreement ratio** (indoor/outdoor)	Spearman rank correlation*** (indoor/outdoor)	MoldSCORE**** (indoor/outdoor)	
Result: 10%	dF: 2 Result: 4.6667 Critical value: 5.9915 Inside Similar: Yes	Result: 0.8571	dF: 4 Result: 0.4000 Critical value: N/A Outside Similar: N/A	Score: 121 Result: Low	
Species Detected		Spores/m3			
		<100	1K	10K	>100K
Ascospores					110
Basidiospores					4,400
Penicillium/Aspergillus types					160
Total					4,670

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

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

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

Client: Hygiene Technologies International, Inc.:
Northern California
C/O: Mr. Wesley Frey
Re: 20912001-14

Date of Sampling: 12-14-2009
Date of Receipt: 12-14-2009
Date of Report: 12-14-2009

MoldSTAT™: Supplementary Statistical Spore Trap Report

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

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

Client: Hygiene Technologies International, Inc.:
 Northern California
 C/O: Mr. Wesley Frey
 Re: 20912001-14

Date of Sampling: 12-14-2009
 Date of Receipt: 12-14-2009
 Date of Report: 12-14-2009

MoldSCORE™: Spore Trap Report

Location: 20912001-14-TM30LS

Fungi Identified	Indoor sample spores/m3				Raw count	Spores/m3	MoldSCORE‡			
	<100	1K	10K	>100K			100	200	300	Score
Generally able to grow indoors*										
Alternaria					ND	< 13				100
Bipolaris/Drechslera group					ND	< 13				100
Chaetomium					ND	< 13				100
Cladosporium					ND	< 13				100
Curvularia					ND	< 13				100
Nigrospora					ND	< 13				100
Penicillium/Aspergillus types†	█				1	53				105
Stachybotrys					ND	< 13				100
Torula					ND	< 13				100
Seldom found growing indoors**										
Ascospores‡‡					ND	< 13				100
Basidiospores‡‡	█	█	█	█	70	3,700				103
Rusts					ND	< 13				100
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes‡‡					ND	< 13				100
Total						3,753				Final MoldSCORE 105

Location: 20912001-14-TM31LS

Fungi Identified	Indoor sample spores/m3				Raw count	Spores/m3	MoldSCORE‡			
	<100	1K	10K	>100K			100	200	300	Score
Generally able to grow indoors*										
Alternaria					ND	< 13				100
Bipolaris/Drechslera group					ND	< 13				100
Chaetomium					ND	< 13				100
Cladosporium					ND	< 13				100
Curvularia					ND	< 13				100
Nigrospora					ND	< 13				100
Penicillium/Aspergillus types†	█				3	160				121
Stachybotrys					ND	< 13				100
Torula					ND	< 13				100
Seldom found growing indoors**										
Ascospores‡‡	█				2	110				100
Basidiospores‡‡	█	█	█	█	82	4,400				100
Rusts					ND	< 13				100
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes‡‡					ND	< 13				100
Total						4,670				Final MoldSCORE 121

Client: Hygiene Technologies International, Inc.:
Northern California
C/O: Mr. Wesley Frey
Re: 20912001-14

Date of Sampling: 12-14-2009
Date of Receipt: 12-14-2009
Date of Report: 12-14-2009

MoldSCORE™: Spore Trap Report

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

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

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

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

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



Report for:

Mr. Wesley Frey
Hygiene Technologies International, Inc.: Northern California
3625 Del Amo Boulevard, Suite 180
Torrance, CA 90503-8370

Regarding: Project: 20912001-14
EML ID: 610020

Approved by:

Lab Manager
Malcolm Moody

Dates of Analysis:
Spore trap analysis: 12-15-2009

Service SOPs: Spore trap analysis (I100000)

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

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

Document Number: 200091 - Revision Number: 5

Client: Hygiene Technologies International, Inc.:
Northern California
C/O: Mr. Wesley Frey
Re: 20912001-14

Date of Sampling: 12-14-2009
Date of Receipt: 12-15-2009
Date of Report: 12-15-2009

SPORE TRAP REPORT: NON-VIABLE METHODOLOGY

Location:	20912001-14-TM01OUTWF		20912001-14-TM02WF		20912001-14-TM03WF	
Comments (see below)	None		None		None	
Lab ID-Version‡:	2703625-1		2703626-1		2703627-1	
	raw ct.	spores/m3	raw ct.	spores/m3	raw ct.	spores/m3
Alternaria						
Arthrinium						
Ascospores*	18	960	1	53	3	160
Aureobasidium						
Basidiospores*	143	7,600	15	800	34	1,800
Bipolaris/Drechslera group						
Botrytis						
Chaetomium						
Cladosporium	25	1,300	1	53		
Curvularia						
Epicoccum						
Fusarium						
Myrothecium						
Nigrospora	1	13				
Other colorless						
Penicillium/Aspergillus types†	1	53	2	110	3	160
Pithomyces						
Rusts*						
Smuts*, Periconia, Myxomycetes*	1	13				
Stachybotrys						
Stemphylium	2	27				
Torula						
Ulocladium						
Zygomycetes						
Background debris (1-4+)††	4+		3+		3+	
Hyphal fragments/m3	13		13		< 13	
Pollen/m3	< 13		< 13		< 13	
Skin cells (1-4+)	< 1+		1+		1+	
Sample volume (liters)	75		75		75	
§ TOTAL SPORE/m3		10,000		1,000		2,100

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" indicated by "-x" after the Lab ID# with a value greater than 1 indicates a sample with amended data. The revision number is reflected by the value of "x".

§ Total Spores/m3 has been rounded to two significant figures to reflect analytical precision.

Client: Hygiene Technologies International, Inc.:
Northern California
C/O: Mr. Wesley Frey
Re: 20912001-14

Date of Sampling: 12-14-2009
Date of Receipt: 12-15-2009
Date of Report: 12-15-2009

MoldRANGE™: Extended Outdoor Comparison**Outdoor Location: 20912001-14-TM01OUTWF**

Fungi Identified	Outdoor data	Typical Outdoor Data by Date†				Typical Outdoor Data by Location‡			
		Month: December				State: CA			
	spores/m3	low	med	high	freq %	low	med	high	freq %
Generally able to grow indoors*									
Alternaria	-	7	20	190	35	7	27	230	57
Bipolaris/Drechslera group	-	7	13	200	14	7	13	130	13
Chaetomium	-	7	13	160	9	7	13	120	19
Cladosporium	1,300	26	320	6,600	89	53	640	7,000	97
Curvularia	-	7	27	600	14	7	13	230	7
Nigrospora	13	7	13	180	13	7	13	170	8
Penicillium/Aspergillus types	53	15	170	2,200	78	33	210	2,500	85
Stachybotrys	-	7	13	570	3	7	13	270	5
Stemphylium	27	7	13	57	3	7	13	67	9
Torula	-	7	13	160	6	7	13	150	12
Seldom found growing indoors**									
Ascospores	960	13	110	2,900	65	13	110	1,900	71
Basidiospores	7,600	13	250	11,000	87	13	210	7,300	93
Rusts	-	7	13	200	13	7	13	270	28
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes	13	7	27	400	59	8	40	500	70
TOTAL SPORES/M3	9,966								

† 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.

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Client: Hygiene Technologies International, Inc.:
 Northern California
 C/O: Mr. Wesley Frey
 Re: 20912001-14

Date of Sampling: 12-14-2009
 Date of Receipt: 12-15-2009
 Date of Report: 12-15-2009

MoldSTAT™: Supplementary Statistical Spore Trap Report

Outdoor Summary: 20912001-14-TM01OUTWF:

Species detected	Outdoor sample spores/m3				Typical outdoor ranges (North America)	Freq. %
	<100	1K	10K	>100K		
Ascospores					13 - 160 - 4,700	76
Basidiospores					13 - 320 - 16,000	91
Cladosporium					27 - 520 - 9,100	93
Nigrospora					7 - 13 - 210	15
Penicillium/Aspergillus types					25 - 210 - 2,500	78
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes					7 - 40 - 860	69
Stemphylium					7 - 13 - 67	5
Total						

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

Indoor Samples

Location: 20912001-14-TM02WF

% of outdoor total spores/m3	Friedman chi-square* (indoor variation)	Agreement ratio** (indoor/outdoor)	Spearman rank correlation*** (indoor/outdoor)	MoldSCORE**** (indoor/outdoor)	
Result: 10%	dF: 1 Result: 1.0000 Critical value: 3.8415 Inside Similar: Yes	Result: 0.7273	dF: 7 Result: 0.8571 Critical value: 0.6786 Outside Similar: Yes	Score: 117 Result: Low	
Species Detected		Spores/m3			
		<100	1K	10K	>100K
	Ascospores				
	Basidiospores				
	Cladosporium				
	Penicillium/Aspergillus types				
	Total				

Client: Hygiene Technologies International, Inc.:
 Northern California
 C/O: Mr. Wesley Frey
 Re: 20912001-14

Date of Sampling: 12-14-2009
 Date of Receipt: 12-15-2009
 Date of Report: 12-15-2009

MoldSTAT™: Supplementary Statistical Spore Trap Report

Location: 20912001-14-TM03WF

% of outdoor total spores/m3	Friedman chi-square* (indoor variation)	Agreement ratio** (indoor/outdoor)	Spearman rank correlation*** (indoor/outdoor)	MoldSCORE**** (indoor/outdoor)	
Result: 21%	dF: 1 Result: 1.0000 Critical value: 3.8415 Inside Similar: Yes	Result: 0.6000	dF: 7 Result: 0.6964 Critical value: 0.6786 Outside Similar: Yes	Score: 124 Result: Low	
Species Detected		Spores/m3			
		<100	1K	10K	>100K
Ascospores					160
Basidiospores					1,800
Penicillium/Aspergillus types					160
Total					2,120

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

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

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

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

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Client: Hygiene Technologies International, Inc.:
 Northern California
 C/O: Mr. Wesley Frey
 Re: 20912001-14

Date of Sampling: 12-14-2009
 Date of Receipt: 12-15-2009
 Date of Report: 12-15-2009

MoldSCORE™: Spore Trap Report

Location: 20912001-14-TM03WF

Fungi Identified	Indoor sample spores/m3				Raw count	Spores/m3	MoldSCORE‡			
	<100	1K	10K	>100K			100	200	300	Score
Generally able to grow indoors*										
Alternaria					ND	< 13	█			100
Bipolaris/Drechslera group					ND	< 13	█			100
Chaetomium					ND	< 13	█			100
Cladosporium					ND	< 13	█			100
Curvularia					ND	< 13	█			100
Nigrospora					ND	< 13	█			100
Penicillium/Aspergillus types†	█				3	160	█	█		124
Stachybotrys					ND	< 13	█			100
Torula					ND	< 13	█			100
Seldom found growing indoors**										
Ascospores††	█				3	160	█			100
Basidiospores††	█	█	█		34	1,800	█	█		119
Rusts					ND	< 13	█			100
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes††					ND	< 13	█			100
Total						2,120				Final MoldSCORE 124

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

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

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

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

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



Report for:

Mr. Wesley Frey, Mr. Larry Sandhu
Hygiene Technologies International, Inc.: Northern California
1854 East Fir Ave., Suite 205
Fresno, CA 93720

Regarding: Project: 20912001-14
EML ID: 610430

Approved by:

Lab Manager
Malcolm Moody

Dates of Analysis:
Spore trap analysis: 12-16-2009

Service SOPs: Spore trap analysis (I100000)

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

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

Document Number: 200091 - Revision Number: 5

Client: Hygiene Technologies International, Inc.:
Northern California
C/O: Mr. Wesley Frey, Mr. Larry Sandhu
Re: 20912001-14

Date of Receipt: 12-16-2009
Date of Report: 12-16-2009

SPORE TRAP REPORT: NON-VIABLE METHODOLOGY

Location:	20912001-14-TM32OUTLS		20912001-14-TM33LS		20912001-14-TM34LS	
Comments (see below)	None		None		A	
Lab ID-Version‡:	2705633-1		2705634-1		2705635-1	
	raw ct.	spores/m3	raw ct.	spores/m3	raw ct.	spores/m3
Alternaria	5	67				
Arthrinium						
Ascospores*	11	590			1	53
Aureobasidium						
Basidiospores*	149	7,900	12	640	4	210
Bipolaris/Drechslera group						
Botrytis	1	13				
Chaetomium	1	13				
Cladosporium	137	7,300	5	270	14	230
Curvularia						
Epicoccum	3	40				
Fusarium						
Myrothecium						
Nigrospora						
Oidium			1	13		
Penicillium/Aspergillus types†	15	800	2	110	1	53
Pithomyces						
Rusts*						
Smuts*, Periconia, Myxomycetes*	1	13	1	13		
Stachybotrys						
Stemphylium	1	13				
Torula						
Ulocladium						
Zygomycetes						
Background debris (1-4+)††	3+		3+		2+	
Hyphal fragments/m3	13		< 13		< 13	
Pollen/m3	13		< 13		< 13	
Skin cells (1-4+)	< 1+		1+		< 1+	
Sample volume (liters)	75		75		75	
§ TOTAL SPORE/m3		17,000		1,000		550

Comments: A) 13 of the raw count *Cladosporium* spores were present as a single clump.
 * 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" indicated by "-x" after the Lab ID# with a value greater than 1 indicates a sample with amended data. The revision number is reflected by the value of "x".
 § Total Spores/m3 has been rounded to two significant figures to reflect analytical precision.

Client: Hygiene Technologies International, Inc.:
Northern California
C/O: Mr. Wesley Frey, Mr. Larry Sandhu
Re: 20912001-14

Date of Receipt: 12-16-2009
Date of Report: 12-16-2009

MoldRANGE™: Extended Outdoor Comparison
Outdoor Location: 20912001-14-TM32OUTLS

Fungi Identified	Outdoor data	Typical Outdoor Data by Date†				Typical Outdoor Data by Location‡			
		Month: December				State: CA			
	spores/m3	low	med	high	freq %	low	med	high	freq %
Generally able to grow indoors*									
Alternaria	67	7	20	190	35	7	27	230	57
Bipolaris/Drechslera group	-	7	13	200	14	7	13	130	13
Chaetomium	13	7	13	160	9	7	13	120	19
Cladosporium	7,300	26	320	6,600	89	53	640	7,000	97
Curvularia	-	7	27	600	14	7	13	230	7
Epicoccum	40	7	13	210	17	7	13	160	20
Nigrospora	-	7	13	180	13	7	13	170	8
Penicillium/Aspergillus types	800	15	170	2,200	78	33	210	2,500	85
Stachybotrys	-	7	13	570	3	7	13	270	5
Stemphylium	13	7	13	57	3	7	13	67	9
Torula	-	7	13	160	6	7	13	150	12
Seldom found growing indoors**									
Ascospores	590	13	110	2,900	65	13	110	1,900	71
Basidiospores	7,900	13	250	11,000	87	13	210	7,300	93
Botrytis	13	7	20	270	8	7	20	200	19
Rusts	-	7	13	200	13	7	13	270	28
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes	13	7	27	400	59	8	40	500	70
TOTAL SPORES/M3	16,749								

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

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

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

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

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

Client: Hygiene Technologies International, Inc.:
 Northern California
 C/O: Mr. Wesley Frey, Mr. Larry Sandhu
 Re: 20912001-14

Date of Receipt: 12-16-2009
 Date of Report: 12-16-2009

MoldSTAT™: Supplementary Statistical Spore Trap Report

Outdoor Summary: 20912001-14-TM32OUTLS:

Species detected	Outdoor sample spores/m3				Typical outdoor ranges (North America)	Freq. %
	<100	1K	10K	>100K		
Alternaria					7 - 27 - 400	52
Ascospores					13 - 160 - 4,700	76
Basidiospores					13 - 320 - 16,000	91
Botrytis					7 - 20 - 230	11
Chaetomium					7 - 13 - 130	12
Cladosporium					27 - 520 - 9,100	93
Epicoccum					7 - 20 - 330	25
Penicillium/Aspergillus types					25 - 210 - 2,500	78
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes					7 - 40 - 860	69
Stemphylium					7 - 13 - 67	5
Total						

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

Indoor Samples

Location: 20912001-14-TM33LS

% of outdoor total spores/m3	Friedman chi-square* (indoor variation)	Agreement ratio** (indoor/outdoor)	Spearman rank correlation*** (indoor/outdoor)	MoldSCORE**** (indoor/outdoor)
Result: 6%	dF: 1 Result: 2.6667 Critical value: 3.8415 Inside Similar: Yes	Result: 0.5333	dF: 11 Result: 0.5591 Critical value: 0.5273 Outside Similar: Yes	Score: 116 Result: Low
Species Detected	Spores/m3			
	<100	1K	10K	>100K
Basidiospores				
Cladosporium				
Oidium				
Penicillium/Aspergillus types				
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes				
Total				

Client: Hygiene Technologies International, Inc.:
 Northern California
 C/O: Mr. Wesley Frey, Mr. Larry Sandhu
 Re: 20912001-14

Date of Receipt: 12-16-2009
 Date of Report: 12-16-2009

MoldSTAT™: Supplementary Statistical Spore Trap Report

Location: 20912001-14-TM34LS

% of outdoor total spores/m3	Friedman chi-square* (indoor variation)	Agreement ratio** (indoor/outdoor)	Spearman rank correlation*** (indoor/outdoor)	MoldSCORE**** (indoor/outdoor)	
Result: 3%	dF: 1 Result: 2.6667 Critical value: 3.8415 Inside Similar: Yes	Result: 0.5714	dF: 10 Result: 0.9091 Critical value: 0.5515 Outside Similar: Yes	Score: 104 Result: Low	
Species Detected		Spores/m3			
		<100	1K	10K	>100K
Ascospores					53
Basidiospores					210
Cladosporium					230
Penicillium/Aspergillus types					53
Total					546

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

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

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

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

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

Client: Hygiene Technologies International, Inc.:
 Northern California
 C/O: Mr. Wesley Frey, Mr. Larry Sandhu
 Re: 20912001-14

Date of Receipt: 12-16-2009
 Date of Report: 12-16-2009

MoldSCORE™: Spore Trap Report

Outdoor Sample: 20912001-14-TM32OUTLS

Fungi Identified	Outdoor sample spores/m3				Raw count	Spores/m3
	<100	1K	10K	>100K		
Generally able to grow indoors*						
Alternaria					5	67
Bipolaris/Drechslera group					ND	< 13
Chaetomium					1	13
Cladosporium					137	7,300
Curvularia					ND	< 13
Epicoccum					3	40
Nigrospora					ND	< 13
Penicillium/Aspergillus types†					15	800
Stachybotrys					ND	< 13
Stemphylium					1	13
Torula					ND	< 13
Seldom found growing indoors**						
Ascospores††					11	590
Basidiospores††					149	7,900
Botrytis					1	13
Rusts					ND	< 13
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes††					1	13
Total						16,749

Location: 20912001-14-TM33LS

Fungi Identified	Indoor sample spores/m3				Raw count	Spores/m3
	<100	1K	10K	>100K		
Generally able to grow indoors*						
Alternaria					ND	< 13
Bipolaris/Drechslera group					ND	< 13
Chaetomium					ND	< 13
Cladosporium					5	270
Curvularia					ND	< 13
Nigrospora					ND	< 13
Penicillium/Aspergillus types†					2	110
Stachybotrys					ND	< 13
Torula					ND	< 13
Seldom found growing indoors**						
Ascospores††					ND	< 13
Basidiospores††					12	640
Oidium					1	13
Rusts					ND	< 13
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes††					1	13
Total						1,046

MoldSCORE‡			
100	200	300	Score
			100
			100
			100
			100
			100
			100
			110
			100
			100
			100
			116
			105
			100
			102
Final MoldSCORE			116

Client: Hygiene Technologies International, Inc.:
 Northern California
 C/O: Mr. Wesley Frey, Mr. Larry Sandhu
 Re: 20912001-14

Date of Receipt: 12-16-2009
 Date of Report: 12-16-2009

MoldSCORE™: Spore Trap Report

Location: 20912001-14-TM34LS

Fungi Identified	Indoor sample spores/m3				Raw count	Spores/m3	MoldSCORE‡			
	<100	1K	10K	>100K			100	200	300	Score
Generally able to grow indoors*										
Alternaria					ND	< 13	100			
Bipolaris/Drechslera group					ND	< 13	100			
Chaetomium					ND	< 13	100			
Cladosporium	█				14	230	100			
Curvularia					ND	< 13	100			
Nigrospora					ND	< 13	100			
Penicillium/Aspergillus types†	█				1	53	104			
Stachybotrys					ND	< 13	100			
Torula					ND	< 13	100			
Seldom found growing indoors**										
Ascospores††	█				1	53	114			
Basidiospores††	█				4	210	100			
Rusts					ND	< 13	100			
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes††					ND	< 13	100			
Total						546	Final MoldSCORE 104			

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

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

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

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

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



Report for:

Mr. Wesley Frey, Syed Mehdi
Hygiene Technologies International, Inc.: Northern California
3625 Del Amo Boulevard, Suite 180
Torrance, CA 90503-8370

Regarding: Project: 20912001-14
EML ID: 610776

Approved by:

Lab Manager
Malcolm Moody

Dates of Analysis:
Spore trap analysis: 12-17-2009

Service SOPs: Spore trap analysis (I100000)

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

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

Document Number: 200091 - Revision Number: 5

Client: Hygiene Technologies International, Inc.:
Northern California
C/O: Mr. Wesley Frey, Syed Mehdi
Re: 20912001-14

Date of Receipt: 12-17-2009
Date of Report: 12-17-2009

SPORE TRAP REPORT: NON-VIABLE METHODOLOGY

Location:	20912001-14-TM01OUTSM		20912001-14-TM02SM		20912001-14-TM03SM	
Comments (see below)	None		A		None	
Lab ID-Version‡:	2706866-1		2706867-1		2706868-1	
	raw ct.	spores/m3	raw ct.	spores/m3	raw ct.	spores/m3
Alternaria					2	27
Arthrinium						
Ascospores*	12	640	1	53	4	210
Aureobasidium						
Basidiospores*	196	10,000			14	750
Bipolaris/Drechslera group						
Botrytis						
Chaetomium						
Cladosporium	9	480	6	80	3	160
Curvularia						
Epicoccum						
Fusarium						
Myrothecium						
Nigrospora					1	13
Other colorless						
Penicillium/Aspergillus types†	9	480			1	53
Pithomyces						
Rusts*						
Smuts*, Periconia, Myxomycetes*	2	27			1	13
Stachybotrys						
Stemphylium						
Torula						
Ulocladium						
Zygomycetes						
Background debris (1-4+)††	1+		1+		3+	
Hyphal fragments/m3	< 13		< 13		27	
Pollen/m3	< 13		< 13		27	
Skin cells (1-4+)	< 1+		< 1+		1+	
Sample volume (liters)	75		75		75	
§ TOTAL SPORE/m3		12,000		130		1,200

Comments: A) The 6 raw count *Cladosporium* spores were present as a single clump.
* 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" indicated by "-x" after the Lab ID# with a value greater than 1 indicates a sample with amended data. The revision number is reflected by the value of "x".

§ Total Spores/m3 has been rounded to two significant figures to reflect analytical precision.

Client: Hygiene Technologies International, Inc.:
 Northern California
 C/O: Mr. Wesley Frey, Syed Mehdi
 Re: 20912001-14

Date of Receipt: 12-17-2009
 Date of Report: 12-17-2009

MoldRANGE™: Extended Outdoor Comparison
Outdoor Location: 20912001-14-TM01OUTSM

Fungi Identified	Outdoor data	Typical Outdoor Data by Date†				Typical Outdoor Data by Location‡			
		Month: December				State: CA			
	spores/m3	low	med	high	freq %	low	med	high	freq %
Generally able to grow indoors*									
Alternaria	-	7	20	190	35	7	27	230	57
Bipolaris/Drechslera group	-	7	13	200	14	7	13	130	13
Chaetomium	-	7	13	160	9	7	13	120	19
Cladosporium	480	26	320	6,600	89	53	640	7,000	97
Curvularia	-	7	27	600	14	7	13	230	7
Nigrospora	-	7	13	180	13	7	13	170	8
Penicillium/Aspergillus types	480	15	170	2,200	78	33	210	2,500	85
Stachybotrys	-	7	13	570	3	7	13	270	5
Torula	-	7	13	160	6	7	13	150	12
Seldom found growing indoors**									
Ascospores	640	13	110	2,900	65	13	110	1,900	71
Basidiospores	10,000	13	250	11,000	87	13	210	7,300	93
Rusts	-	7	13	200	13	7	13	270	28
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes	27	7	27	400	59	8	40	500	70
TOTAL SPORES/M3	11,627								

† 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.

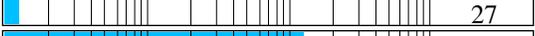
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Client: Hygiene Technologies International, Inc.:
 Northern California
 C/O: Mr. Wesley Frey, Syed Mehdi
 Re: 20912001-14

Date of Receipt: 12-17-2009
 Date of Report: 12-17-2009

MoldSTAT™: Supplementary Statistical Spore Trap Report

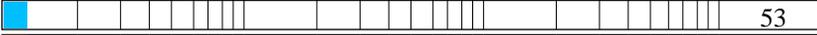
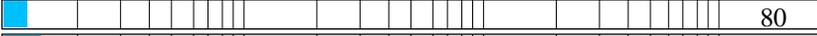
Outdoor Summary: 20912001-14-TM01OUTSM:

Species detected	Outdoor sample spores/m3				Typical outdoor ranges (North America)	Freq. %
	<100	1K	10K	>100K		
Ascospores					13 - 160 - 4,700	76
Basidiospores					13 - 320 - 16,000	91
Cladosporium					27 - 520 - 9,100	93
Penicillium/Aspergillus types					25 - 210 - 2,500	78
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes					7 - 40 - 860	69
Total						

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

Indoor Samples

Location: 20912001-14-TM02SM

% of outdoor total spores/m3	Friedman chi-square* (indoor variation)	Agreement ratio** (indoor/outdoor)	Spearman rank correlation*** (indoor/outdoor)	MoldSCORE**** (indoor/outdoor)	
Result: 1%	dF: 1 Result: 7.0000 Critical value: 3.8415 Inside Similar: No	Result: 0.5714	dF: 5 Result: 0.1750 Critical value: 0.8000 Outside Similar: No	Score: 105 Result: Low	
Species Detected		Spores/m3			
		<100	1K	10K	>100K
	Ascospores				
	Cladosporium				
	Total				

Client: Hygiene Technologies International, Inc.:
 Northern California
 C/O: Mr. Wesley Frey, Syed Mehdi
 Re: 20912001-14

Date of Receipt: 12-17-2009
 Date of Report: 12-17-2009

MoldSTAT™: Supplementary Statistical Spore Trap Report

Location: 20912001-14-TM03SM

% of outdoor total spores/m3	Friedman chi-square* (indoor variation)	Agreement ratio** (indoor/outdoor)	Spearman rank correlation*** (indoor/outdoor)	MoldSCORE**** (indoor/outdoor)	
Result: 10%	dF: 1 Result: 7.0000 Critical value: 3.8415 Inside Similar: No	Result: 0.8333	dF: 7 Result: 0.9107 Critical value: 0.6786 Outside Similar: Yes	Score: 118 Result: Low	
Species Detected		Spores/m3			
		<100	1K	10K	>100K
Alternaria					27
Ascospores					210
Basidiospores					750
Cladosporium					160
Nigrospora					13
Penicillium/Aspergillus types					53
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes					13
Total					1,226

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

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

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

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

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

Client: Hygiene Technologies International, Inc.:
 Northern California
 C/O: Mr. Wesley Frey, Syed Mehdi
 Re: 20912001-14

Date of Receipt: 12-17-2009
 Date of Report: 12-17-2009

MoldSCORE™: Spore Trap Report

Outdoor Sample: 20912001-14-TM01OUTSM

Fungi Identified	Outdoor sample spores/m3				Raw count	Spores/m3
	<100	1K	10K	>100K		
Generally able to grow indoors*						
Alternaria					ND	< 13
Bipolaris/Drechslera group					ND	< 13
Chaetomium					ND	< 13
Cladosporium	█	█			9	480
Curvularia					ND	< 13
Nigrospora					ND	< 13
Penicillium/Aspergillus types†	█	█			9	480
Stachybotrys					ND	< 13
Torula					ND	< 13
Seldom found growing indoors**						
Ascospores‡‡	█	█	█	█	12	640
Basidiospores‡‡	█	█	█	█	196	10,000
Rusts					ND	< 13
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes‡‡	█				2	27
Total						11,627

Location: 20912001-14-TM02SM

Fungi Identified	Indoor sample spores/m3				Raw count	Spores/m3
	<100	1K	10K	>100K		
Generally able to grow indoors*						
Alternaria					ND	< 13
Bipolaris/Drechslera group					ND	< 13
Chaetomium					ND	< 13
Cladosporium	█				6	80
Curvularia					ND	< 13
Nigrospora					ND	< 13
Penicillium/Aspergillus types†					ND	< 13
Stachybotrys					ND	< 13
Torula					ND	< 13
Seldom found growing indoors**						
Ascospores‡‡	█				1	53
Basidiospores‡‡					ND	< 13
Rusts					ND	< 13
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes‡‡					ND	< 13
Total						133

MoldSCORE‡			
100	200	300	Score
█			100
█			100
█			100
█			105
█			100
█			100
█			100
█			100
█			100
█			118
█			100
█			100
█			100
Final MoldSCORE			105

Client: Hygiene Technologies International, Inc.:
 Northern California
 C/O: Mr. Wesley Frey, Syed Mehdi
 Re: 20912001-14

Date of Receipt: 12-17-2009
 Date of Report: 12-17-2009

MoldSCORE™: Spore Trap Report

Location: 20912001-14-TM03SM

Fungi Identified	Indoor sample spores/m3				Raw count	Spores/m3	MoldSCORE‡			
	<100	1K	10K	>100K			100	200	300	Score
Generally able to grow indoors*										
Alternaria					2	27				111
Bipolaris/Drechslera group					ND	< 13				100
Chaetomium					ND	< 13				100
Cladosporium					3	160				107
Curvularia					ND	< 13				100
Nigrospora					1	13				105
Penicillium/Aspergillus types†					1	53				100
Stachybotrys					ND	< 13				100
Torula					ND	< 13				100
Seldom found growing indoors**										
Ascospores††					4	210				156
Basidiospores††					14	750				100
Rusts					ND	< 13				100
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes††					1	13				102
Total						1,226	Final MoldSCORE 118			

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

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

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

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

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

