



HYGIENETECH

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January 21, 2011

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

Document No. 21012001.1

Attention: David Gau

Regarding: Limited Indoor Air Quality Survey
17th Floor Pre-Occupancy Assessment

Dear Mr. Gau:

On December 2 and 3, 2010, industrial hygienists with Hygiene Technologies International, Inc. (HygieneTech) conducted a limited indoor air quality survey on the 17th Floor of the State of California Board of Equalization (BOE) building located at the above mentioned address. This survey was performed in response to BOE's need to reoccupy the 17th Floor subsequent to fungal growth remediation and other renovation work performed under the direction of the State of California Department of General Services (DGS) on that floor. At the time of the survey, various samples were collected and direct-reading instruments were used to assess the general indoor air quality. I have enclosed our report, which included general observations, sample and direct-reading results, a discussion of the data, conclusions, and recommendations.

If you have any comments or questions regarding the information contained in this report, please do not hesitate to contact our offices directly at (310) 370-8370.

Sincerely,

HYGIENE TECHNOLOGIES INTERNATIONAL, INC.

Brian P. Daly, CIH, PE
President



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**LIMITED INDOOR AIR QUALITY SURVEY
PRE-OCCUPANCY ASSESSMENT – 17TH FLOOR**

**450 N STREET
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA**

PREPARED FOR:

**STATE OF CALIFORNIA
BOARD OF EQUALIZATION
450 N STREET
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA**

PREPARED BY:

**HYGIENE TECHNOLOGIES INTERNATIONAL, INC.
3625 DEL AMO BOULEVARD, SUITE 180
TORRANCE, CALIFORNIA**

JANUARY 21, 2011



1.0 BACKGROUND

On December 2 and 3, 2010, industrial hygienists with Hygiene Technologies International, Inc. (HygieneTech) conducted a limited indoor air quality survey on the 17th Floor of the State of California Board of Equalization (BOE) building located at 450 N Street in Sacramento, California. This survey was performed in response to BOE's need to reoccupy the 17th Floor subsequent to fungal growth remediation and other renovation work performed under the direction of the State of California Department of General Services (DGS) on that floor. During the survey, a variety of samples were collected and direct-reading instruments were used to assess the general indoor air quality on the 17th Floor of the subject building. Various air samples were collected in order to assess fungal growth exposure potentials. In addition, air samples were collected throughout the floor for fibrous dust, 4-phenylcyclohexene, formaldehyde, and total dust analysis. Direct-reading instruments were also used to determine airborne volatile organic compounds (VOCs), carbon dioxide (CO₂), air temperature, and relative humidity.

2.0 OBSERVATIONS

The interior building materials of the 17th Floor included, but were not limited to, metal window frames; painted gypsum board and/or metal windowsills; metal doorjambs and door frames; painted gypsum board walls in the general work areas; tile covered walls and painted gypsum board ceilings in the restrooms; suspended 2' by 4' ceiling tiles and or gypsum board ceilings in the general work areas; ceramic or vinyl tile flooring in the restrooms and break rooms; and carpet flooring in the general work areas.

The floor was unoccupied on the survey dates but was furnished with typical office desks, upholstered chairs, shelves, fabric covered cubicles, and other general office items. Note that new carpet had been installed and fresh paint had been applied throughout the floor in the weeks preceding the survey date.

3.0 SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS

Air samples were collected and subsequently analyzed for fungi (including yeasts, molds, rusts, smuts, and mushrooms) by trained and experienced microbiologists at a laboratory accredited by the American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA) and that successfully participates in the AIHA Environmental Microbiology Proficiency Analytical Testing (EMPAT) Program. Other samples were collected for airborne fibers, 4-phenylcyclohexene, fibers, formaldehyde, and total dust determinations using the appropriate sampling media. Pump flow rates were established and verified using a BIOS DryCal DC-Lite primary flow meter. Those samples were collected and analyzed along with blanks (identical sampling media through which no air was drawn) at laboratories accredited by the American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA) through successful participation in the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) Proficiency Analytical Testing Program. Direct-reading instruments were used to determine airborne VOC levels, the results of which appear in Table 21012001-6 in Appendix A of this report. A discussion of the airborne CO₂ data, along with air temperature and relative humidity results, appears in Section 4.0 of this report. Additional information concerning the specific sampling and analytical methods appears below.



3.0 SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS (CONTINUED)

3.1 Airborne Total Fungi

Air samples for airborne total (viable and nonviable) fungi determinations were collected using a Zefon brand Bio-Pump™ equipped with Air-O-Cell™ cassettes. All such samples were collected at various indoor locations and two samples were collected outdoors for comparison purposes. The resultant data, which are presented in spores per cubic meter of air (spores/M³), appear in Table 21012001-1.

3.2 Airborne Fibrous Dust

Area air samples for fibrous dust were collected at stationary locations on 25-millimeter diameter, 0.8-micrometer pore size, mixed cellulose ester filters. The samples were analyzed by phase contrast microscopy (PCM) in accordance with the NIOSH Method 7400. These data are presented in fibers per cubic centimeter (f/cc) of air in Table 21012001-2.

3.3 Airborne Total Dust

Area air samples for total dust determination were collected at stationary locations on filter cassettes containing pre-weighed 37-millimeter diameter, polyvinyl chloride filters having a pore size of five micrometers. The samples were analyzed by gravimetric method in accordance with the NIOSH Method 0500. These data are presented in milligrams per cubic meter of air (mg/M³) and appear in Table 21012001-3.

3.4 Formaldehyde

Area air samples were collected for formaldehyde determinations using DNPH silica gel sorbent tubes. The analyses were performed by high performance liquid chromatography using an ultraviolet detector in accordance with a modified NIOSH Method 2016. These data are presented in parts per million (ppm) and appear in Table 21012001-4.

3.5 Airborne 4-Phenylcyclohexene

Area air samples for 4-phenylcyclohexene were collected on solid sorbent tubes equipped with Sagelock fittings and each sample was analyzed by gas chromatography with mass spectrometry detection (GC-MS) in accordance with U.S. EPA Method TO17. These data are presented in microgram per cubic meter of air (µg/M³) and appear in Table 21012001-5.

3.6 Airborne Volatile Organic Compounds

Direct-reading air measurements for VOCs were also recorded at various locations on the 17th Floor using a RAE Systems, Inc. Mini-RAE 2000 photoionization detector, which is capable of detecting a wide variety of unsaturated hydrocarbons at airborne concentrations ranging from 0.1 to 10,000 parts per million (ppm). Prior to the survey, this instrument was calibrated using a 100-ppm isobutylene gas standard. These data are presented in ppm.



3.0 SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS (CONTINUED)

3.7 Airborne Carbon Dioxide

Direct-reading air measurements for airborne CO₂ concentration were recorded at stationary locations using a Telaire® 7001 Carbon Dioxide and Temperature Monitor. The data are presented in ppm.

3.8 Air Temperature and Relative Humidity

Air temperature and relative humidity data were recorded at stationary locations using an Extech Instrument hygro-thermometer.

4.0 DISCUSSION

4.1 Airborne Total Fungi

The airborne total fungi data showed mostly common spore types outdoors such as *Alternaria*, ascospores, basidiospores, *Botrytis*, *Chaetomium*, *Cladosporium*, colorless spores typical of *Penicillium* and *Aspergillus* species, *Oidium*, rusts, and/or smuts, with basidiospores predominating. Indoors, the ambient data showed that airborne fungal spores were either not detected at or above the laboratory analytical detection limit or were detected at low airborne concentrations. The common fungal spore types found indoors included basidiospores and/or *Cladosporium*. Indoors, the distribution of fungal spore types detected in the surveyed areas was consistent with those found outdoors, and the overall data within the tested areas were well below the overall data recorded outdoors. These data are not believed to pose a health risk beyond that posed by the outdoor environment where exposures to airborne fungi are expected.

4.2 Airborne Fibrous Dust

The data recorded in the surveyed areas indicated that airborne fibrous dusts were not detected at or above the respective laboratory analytical detection limit of 0.002 f/cc or were detected at 0.003 f/cc. Because the samples were collected at stationary locations at approximate breathing zone height, the resultant data are expected to represent building occupant *exposure potentials* for those persons working in or passing through the areas monitored. These data, which are expected to represent employee *exposure potentials* to fibers of various types, including man-made and natural mineral fibers, cellulosics (paper or wood composition), gypsum, and other fibrous dusts common in the environment, are well below the current Cal-OSHA 8-hour TWA PEL for asbestos fibers of 0.1 f/cc, the most restrictive exposure limit for fibrous dusts.

4.3 Airborne Total Dust

Common dust that is typically identified in buildings usually contains a wide variety of materials including, but not limited to, gypsum crystals, cellulosic particles, fiberglass fragments, mineral grains from soil, fungi spores, fine glass fibers, textile and wood fibers, iron or steel fragments, dead skin cells, insect parts, animal dander, and pollens. Generally, exposure to low levels of such materials



4.0 DISCUSSION (CONTINUED)

4.3 Airborne Total Dust (Continued)

does not produce ill effects in most persons. In fact, these so-called *nuisance dusts* have a long history of little adverse effect to the lungs and are not known to produce significant diseases or toxic effects, such as collagen (scar tissue) formation, when exposure are kept under reasonable control.

The data recorded in the surveyed areas showed that airborne total dust was not detected at or above the laboratory analytical detection limits of 0.19 and 0.21 mg/M³. Because the samples were collected at stationary locations at approximate breathing zone height, the resultant data are expected to represent building occupant *exposure potentials* for those persons working in or passing through the areas monitored. These data are well below the State of California, Department of Industrial Relations, Division of Occupational Safety and Health (Cal-OSHA) 8-hour time-weighted average (TWA) permissible exposure limit (PEL) for total dust of 10 mg/M³, as defined in Title 8 of the California Code of Regulations, Section 5155 (T8, CCR § 5155). Note that these data are also well below the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists 8-hour TWA threshold limit value (TLV-TWA) for particulate (not otherwise classified) of 10 mg/M³; the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) National Ambient Air Quality Primary Standard of 0.26 mg/M³ (24-hour standard); and the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers, Inc. (ASHRAE) theoretical value for non-occupational environments of 1/10 of the TLV.

4.4 Formaldehyde

The data recorded in the surveyed areas indicated that airborne formaldehyde was detected ranging from 0.009 to 0.02 ppm. Because these samples were collected at stationary locations at approximate breathing zone height, the resultant data are expected to represent building occupant *exposure potentials* for those persons working in or passing through the areas monitored. These data are well below the State of California, Department of Industrial Relations, Division of Occupational Safety and Health (Cal-OSHA) 8-hour time-weighted average (TWA) permissible exposure limit (PEL) for Formaldehyde of 0.75 ppm, as defined in Title 8 of the California Code of Regulations, Section 5155 (T8, CCR § 5155).

4.5 Airborne 4-Phenylcyclohexene

The airborne data indicated that 4-phenylcyclohexene was detected at 0.5 µg/M³. Although current standards or guidelines have not been established for 4-phenylcyclohexene at the time of this report, all such data are considered unremarkable.

4.6 Airborne Volatile Organic Compounds

With the use of a direct-reading photoionization detector, VOCs were detected at peak levels ranging from 0.4 to 0.7 ppm, with average levels that did not exceed the analytical detection limit of 0.1 ppm. Because these data were recorded at various locations at approximate breathing zone height, the results are expected to represent building occupant *exposure potentials* for those persons occupying or passing through the areas monitored. These data were well below the surrogate Cal-OSHA PELs that are often used for comparative purposes regarding VOC exposures, such as those for gasoline, hexane, and varnish makers and painters (VM&P) naphtha.



4.0 DISCUSSION (CONTINUED)

4.7 Airborne Carbon Dioxide

On December 2, 2010, the direct-reading results indicated that CO₂ was detected at levels ranging from 609 to 786 ppm on the 17th Floor. While these data were somewhat higher than the expected outdoor CO₂ levels, which generally range between 320 and 350 ppm, they are considered normal for indoor environments and they are all well below the Cal-OSHA 8-hour TWA PEL for CO₂ of 5000 ppm (T8, CCR, § 5155). They are also below the level of 1000 ppm, which is essentially equivalent to the recommended upper limit for building occupant comfort and odor control established by ASHRAE (not greater than 700 ppm above the outdoor CO₂ value) as stated in ASHRAE 62-2001.

Based on historic studies performed by HygieneTech, building occupant complaints of "stuffy" air often begin when CO₂ levels exceed 800 ppm. HygieneTech has also found that some sensitive persons may experience discomfort, including eye irritation and headache, when CO₂ levels reach 1,000 ppm. Such symptoms are not believed to be the result of an unhealthful exposure to CO₂; rather, they are thought to be the result of exposure to other common indoor air pollutants which, if not exhausted and/or diluted, can accumulate over time.

4.8 Air Temperature and Relative Humidity

On December 2, 2010, the recorded air temperatures ranged between 72.2 and 74.1 degrees Fahrenheit (°F) on the 17th Floor. Based on the experience of HygieneTech, the air temperatures perceived as comfortable by most persons in office environments, and recommended by ASHRAE for occupant comfort, range between 68.0 and 74.5°F (winter) and 73.0 and 79.0°F (summer).

Relative humidity data were recorded indoors at levels ranging from 25.8 to 28.4 percent. Such levels were well within the 20 to 60 percent relative humidity level range recommended by ASHRAE for occupant comfort. Note that HygieneTech recommends that the relative humidity in buildings not exceed 50 percent in order to limit the potential for fungal growth.

5.0 CONCLUSIONS

- 5.1 The airborne total fungi data recorded in the surveyed areas showed airborne fungi levels that were below those recorded outdoors and therefore considered unremarkable. These data are not believed to pose a health risk beyond that posed by the outdoor environment where exposures to airborne fungi are expected.
- 5.2 The airborne total and fibrous dust, 4-phenylcyclohexene, formaldehyde, VOC, and CO₂ levels recorded during the survey were unremarkable. Collectively, the data were well below applicable Cal-OSHA 8-hour TWA PELs and/or other occupational, non-occupational, ASHRAE, or foreign guidelines. The data are not expected to represent conditions that pose a measurable health risk to the building occupants.



5.0 CONCLUSIONS (CONTINUED)

- 5.3 On December 2, 2010, the air temperatures ranged between 72.2 and 74.1 degrees Fahrenheit (°F). Based on the experience of HygieneTech, the air temperatures perceived as comfortable by most persons in office environments, and recommended by ASHRAE for occupant comfort, range between 68.0 and 74.5°F (winter) and 73.0 and 79.0°F (summer). Relative humidity data were recorded indoors at levels ranging from 25.8 to 28.4 percent. Such levels were well within the 20 to 60 percent relative humidity level range recommended by ASHRAE for occupant comfort. Note that HygieneTech recommends that the relative humidity in buildings not exceed 50 percent in order to limit the potential for fungal growth.
- 5.4 Be advised that the data provided in this report only represent fungal growth exposure potentials that existed at the time the survey was performed and at the precise sample locations only, 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.

6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

All such recommendations are based strictly on the assessment information and analytical data that were available to HygieneTech at the time this report was prepared. Be advised that, in order to establish data that accurately reflects all the fungal growth sites on the 17th Floor, additional assessment evaluations may be required as more information is known regarding the history of water intrusion episodes in discrete building areas.

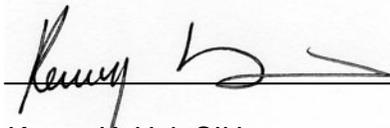
- 6.1 Additional fungal growth remediation is potentially required within the core of the 17th Floor due to known fungal growth reservoirs confirmed in similar areas on other floors during destructive testing, as stated by LaCroix Davis, LLC in their *California State Board of Equalization Building Assessment – Final Report* dated February 29, 2009. The purpose of this assessment was to allow the BOE to safely reoccupy the 17th Floor. Until such time that these confirmed fungal growth and perhaps other unknown reservoirs are remediated within the structure, it is highly likely that complaints related to fungal growth-like odors, which has been a common concern on several floor, will continue to be an issue. The HygieneTech investigation into the odor complaints, conclusions, and recommendations can be found in HygieneTech Document No. 20903001.1 dated May 4, 2009.
- 6.2 If not yet established, an accurate record of all air monitoring results should be maintained in accordance with Cal-OSHA regulation found in T8, CCR § 3204. All affected employees should be informed that the *exposure potential* data in this report exist and that those persons, or their representatives, have a right to access relevant exposure data and medical records.
- 6.3 Also be advised that the exposure data recorded during the survey may not be sufficiently broad to adequately assess the suitability of the indoor air quality for all individuals, particularly those who are extremely sensitive to certain chemical and/or biological substances or for those individuals with immune system deficiencies. Although not expected, if persons occupying or passing through the 17th Floor do experience non-specific ill effects of unknown etiology, then



6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS (CONTINUED)

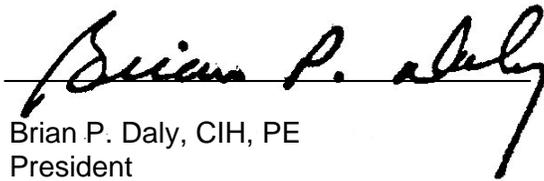
those affected should be referred to a medical professional in order to determine or specify the possible cause(s) of such reactions. If more information becomes available, further investigation and air monitoring may be warranted.

HYGIENE TECHNOLOGIES INTERNATIONAL, INC.



Kenny K. Hsi, CIH
Technical Director

Date: January 21, 2011



Brian P. Daly, CIH, PE
President

Date: January 21, 2011

HYGIENE TECHNOLOGIES INTERNATIONAL, INC.

APPENDIX A



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

**TABLE 21012001-1
AIRBORNE TOTAL FUNGI RESULTS
17TH FLOOR
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA
DECEMBER 2, 2010**

Page 1

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

SAMPLE NUMBER	21012001-1 TM01OUT	21012001-1 TM02	21012001-1 TM03	21012001-1 TM04
SAMPLING LOCATION/ACTIVITIES	Outdoors; about 20 feet east of building; approximately five feet above ground/Normal outdoor activities	Column K20 area; Cubicle 30; about center; approximately five feet above floor/Sampling activities only	Supply Room 1708; about center; approximately five feet above floor/Sampling activities only	Elevator Lobby; about center; approximately five feet above floor/Sampling activities only
START/STOP	10:20:00/10:25:00	10:53:00/10:58:00	10:59:00/11:04:00	11:06:00/11:11:00
SAMPLE TIME	5 minutes	5 minutes	5 minutes	5 minutes
Alternaria				
Arthrinium				
Ascospores	960			
Aureobasidium				
Basidiospores	25,000	53		
Bipolaris/Drechslera group				
Botrytis	13			
Chaetomium				
Cladosporium	640			110
Curvularia				
Epicoccum				
Fusarium				
Myrothecium				
Nigrospora				
Other brown				
Penicillium/Aspergillus types	210			
Pithomyces				
Rusts				
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes				
Stachybotrys				
Stemphylium				
Torula				
Trichocladium				
Ulocladium				
Hyphal fragments	27	13	<13	<13
Background debris*	3+	1+	1+	1+
TOTAL **	26,000	53	<13	110

*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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**TABLE 21012001-1
AIRBORNE TOTAL FUNGI RESULTS
17TH FLOOR
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA
DECEMBER 2, 2010**

Page 2

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

	21012001-1 TM05	21012001-1 TM06	21012001-1 TM07	21012001-1 TM08
SAMPLING LOCATION/ACTIVITIES	Column L23 area; Cubicle 72 about center; approximately five feet above floor/Sampling activities only	Column N22 area; about two feet south of Column N22; approximately five feet above floor/Sampling activities only	Quiet Room 1717; entryway; approximately five feet above floor/Sampling activities only	Column M17 area; about two feet west of Column; approximately five feet above floor/Sampling activities only
START/STOP	11:15:00/11:20:00	11:23:00/11:28:00	11:32:00/11:37:00	11:39:00/11:44:00
SAMPLE TIME	5 minutes	5 minutes	5 minutes	5 minutes
Alternaria				
Arthrinium				
Ascospores				
Aureobasidium				
Basidiospores				
Bipolaris/Drechslera group				
Botrytis				
Chaetomium				
Cladosporium				
Curvularia				
Epicoccum				
Fusarium				
Myrothecium				
Nigrospora				
Oidium				
Other brown				
Penicillium/Aspergillus types				
Pithomyces				
Rusts				
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes				
Stachybotrys				
Stemphylium				
Torula				
Trichocladium				
Ulocladium				
Hyphal fragments	<13	<13	<13	<13
Background debris*	<1+	<1+	<1+	1+
TOTAL **	<13	<13	<13	<13

*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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TABLE 21012001-1
AIRBORNE TOTAL FUNGI RESULTS
17TH FLOOR
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA
DECEMBER 2, 2010

Page 3

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

SAMPLE NUMBER	21012001-1 TM09	21012001-1 TM10OUT		
SAMPLING LOCATION/ACTIVITIES	Column K17 area; Cubicle 5; about center; approximately five feet above floor/Sampling activities only	Outdoors; about 20 feet east of building; approximately five feet above ground/Normal outdoor activities	This column intentionally left blank	This column intentionally left blank
START/STOP	11:45:00/11:50:00	14:04:00/14:09:00		
SAMPLE TIME	5 minutes	5 minutes		
Alternaria		13		
Arthrinium				
Ascospores		530		
Aureobasidium				
Basidiospores		9,100		
Bipolaris/Drechslera group				
Botrytis		27		
Chaetomium				
Cladosporium		3,300		
Curvularia				
Epicoccum				
Fusarium				
Myrothecium				
Nigrospora				
Oidium		67		
Other brown				
Penicillium/Aspergillus types		830		
Pithomyces				
Rusts		870		
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes		450		
Stachybotrys				
Stemphylium				
Torula				
Trichocladium				
Ulocladium				
Hyphal fragments	<13	67		
Background debris*	<1+	3+		
TOTAL **	<13	15,000		

*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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APPENDIX A



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Sacramento, California 94279

TABLE 21012001-2
17TH FLOOR
AIRBORNE FIBERS RESULTS
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA
DECEMBER 2 AND 3, 2010

DATE	NAME/ REFERENCE	LOCATION/ ACTIVITIES	PPE USED	SAMPLE NUMBER	START/ STOP	SAMPLE TIME	CONTAMINANT	RESULTS (f/cc)	PEL (f/cc)
12-2-10	Area Sample	Area between Column K19 and K20; Cubicle 31; southern cubicle partition; approximately five feet above floor/Sampling activities only	N/A	21012001-2 F01	10:34 15:04	270 minutes	Fibers	0.003	0.1
12-2-10	Area Sample	Column K23 area; Cubicle 69; eastern cubicle partition; approximately five feet above floor/Sampling activities only	N/A	21012001-2 F02	10:35/ 15:05	270 minutes	Fibers	<0.002	0.1
12-3-10	Area Sample	Column N18 area; Cubicle 125; entryway area; approximately five feet above floor/Sampling activities only	N/A	21012001-2 F03	11:17/ 15:57	270 minutes	Fibers	<0.002	0.1
12-3-10	Area Sample	Room 1715; entryway area; approximately five feet above floor/Sampling activities only	N/A	21012001-2 F04	11:21/ 15:51	270 minutes	Fibers	<0.002	0.1
12-3-10	Blank	N/A	N/A	21012001-2 F05BLANK	N/A	N/A	Fibers	All data blank corrected	N/A

LEGEND

PPE: Personal protective equipment
N/A: Not applicable
PEL: Cal-OSHA 8-hour time-weighted average permissible exposure limit

<: Less than
f/cc: Fibers per cubic centimeter of air

HYGIENE TECHNOLOGIES INTERNATIONAL, INC.

APPENDIX A



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TABLE 21012001-3
17TH FLOOR
AIRBORNE TOTAL DUST RESULTS
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA
DECEMBER 2 AND 3, 2010

DATE	NAME/ REFERENCE	LOCATION/ ACTIVITIES	PPE USED	SAMPLE NUMBER	START/ STOP	SAMPLE TIME	CONTAMINANT	RESULTS (mg/M ³)	PEL (mg/M ³)
12-2-10	Area Sample	Column L18 area; Cubicle 10; northern cubicle partition; approximately five feet above floor/Sampling activities only	N/A	21012001-3 TD01	12:15/ 16:15	240 minutes	Total Dust	<0.21	10
12-2-10	Area Sample	Column K20 area; Cubicle 30; southern cubicle partition; approximately five feet above floor/Sampling activities only	N/A	21012001-3 TD02	12:16/ 16:17	241 minutes	Total Dust	<0.21	10
12-3-10	Area Sample	Column L23 area; Cubicle 71; western cubicle partition; approximately five feet above floor/Sampling activities only	N/A	21012001-3 TD03	11:05/ 15:35	270 minutes	Total Dust	<0.19	10
12-3-10	Area Sample	Elevator lobby; northeastern corner; approximately five feet above floor/Sampling activities only	N/A	21012001-3 TD04	11:07/ 15:37	270 minutes	Total Dust	<0.19	10
12-3-10	Blank	N/A	N/A	21012001-3 TD05BLANK	N/A	N/A	Total Dust	All data blank corrected	N/A

LEGEND

PPE: Personal protective equipment
N/A: Not applicable
mg/M³: Milligrams per cubic meter

<: Less than
PEL: Cal-OSHA 8-hour time-weighted average permissible exposure limit

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Sacramento, California 94279

TABLE 21012001-4
17TH FLOOR
AIRBORNE FORMALDEHYDE RESULTS
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA
DECEMBER 2, 2010

NAME/ REFERENCE	LOCATION/ ACTIVITIES	PPE USED	SAMPLE NUMBER	START/ STOP	SAMPLE TIME	CONTAMINANT	RESULTS (ppm)	PEL (ppm)
Area Sample	Supply Room 1708; eastern end; about center; approximately five feet above floor/Sampling activities only	N/A	21012001-4 FO01	10:34/ 11:49	75 minutes	Formaldehyde	0.01	0.75
Area Sample	Column L18 area; Cubicle 10; western cubicle partition; approximately five feet above floor/Sampling activities only	N/A	21012001-4 FO02	10:36/ 11:51	75 minutes	Formaldehyde	0.02	0.75
Area Sample	Column L23 area; Cubicle 71; northern cubicle partition; approximately five feet above floor/Sampling activities only	N/A	21012001-4 FO03	10:39/ 11:54	75 minutes	Formaldehyde	0.009	0.75
Area Sample	Elevator lobby; northeastern corner; approximately five feet above floor/Sampling activities only	N/A	21012001-4 FO04	10:40/ 11:55	75 minutes	Formaldehyde	0.01	0.75
Blank	N/A	N/A	21012001-4 FO05BLANK	N/A	N/A	Formaldehyde	All data blank corrected	N/A

LEGEND

PPE: Personal protective equipment
N/A: Not applicable
ppm: Parts per million

<: Less than
PEL: Cal-OSHA 8-hour time-weighted average permissible exposure limit

HYGIENE TECHNOLOGIES INTERNATIONAL, INC.

APPENDIX A



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

TABLE 21012001-5
17TH FLOOR
AIRBORNE 4-PHENYLCYCLOHEXENE RESULTS
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA
DECEMBER 2, 2010

NAME/ REFERENCE	LOCATION/ ACTIVITIES	PPE USED	SAMPLE NUMBER	START/ STOP	SAMPLE TIME	CONTAMINANT	RESULTS ($\mu\text{g}/\text{M}^3$)	PEL ($\mu\text{g}/\text{M}^3$)
Area Sample	Column J20 area; Cubicle 18; northern cubicle partition;; approximately five feet above floor/Sampling activities only	N/A	21012001-5 PCH01	11:55/ 17:25	330 minutes	4-Phenylcyclohexene	0.5	N/A
Area Sample	Room 1722; entryway area; approximately five feet above floor/Sampling activities only	N/A	21012001-5 PCH02	12:00/ 17:31	331 minutes	4-Phenylcyclohexene	0.5	N/A

LEGEND

PPE: Personal protective equipment

N/A: Not applicable

$\mu\text{g}/\text{M}^3$: Microgram per cubic meter

PEL: Cal-OSHA 8-hour time-weighted average permissible exposure limit

HYGIENE TECHNOLOGIES INTERNATIONAL, INC.

APPENDIX A



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

TABLE 21012001-6
DIRECT-READING RESULTS
17TH FLOOR
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA
DECEMBER 2, 2010

LOCATION/SITE ACTIVITIES	SAMPLE TIME	CONTAMINANT	RESULTS (ppm)	COMMENTS
Southern quadrant; approximately five feet above floor/Sampling activities only	12:30/12:40	Volatile Organic Compounds	Average: <0.1 Peak: 0.4	N/A
Western quadrant; approximately five feet above floor/Sampling activities only	12:41/12:51	Volatile Organic Compounds	Average: <0.1 Peak: 0.4	N/A
Northern quadrant; approximately five feet above floor/Sampling activities only	12:52/13:02	Volatile Organic Compounds	Average: <0.1 Peak: 0.5	N/A
Eastern quadrant; approximately five feet above floor/Sampling activities only	13:04/13:14	Volatile Organic Compounds	Average: <0.1 Peak: 0.7	N/A

LEGEND

ND: Not detected
<: Less than

N/A: Not applicable
ppm: Parts per million



Report for:

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

Regarding: Project: 21012001-1
EML ID: 731260

Approved by:

Lab Manager
Malcolm Moody

Dates of Analysis:

Spore trap analysis: 12-06-2010 and 12-06-2010

Service SOPs: Spore trap analysis (1038)

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: 21012001-1

Date of Sampling: 12-02-2010
Date of Receipt: 12-06-2010
Date of Report: 12-07-2010

SPORE TRAP REPORT: NON-VIABLE METHODOLOGY

Location:	21012001-1 TM01OUT		21012001-1 TM02		21012001-1 TM03		21012001-1 TM04	
Comments (see below)	None		None		A		None	
Lab ID-Version‡:	3237869-1		3237870-1		3237871-1		3237872-1	
	raw ct.	spores/m3	raw ct.	spores/m3	raw ct.	spores/m3	raw ct.	spores/m3
Alternaria								
Arthrinium								
Ascospores*	18	960						
Aureobasidium								
Basidiospores*	68	25,000	1	53				
Bipolaris/Drechslera group								
Botrytis	1	13						
Chaetomium								
Cladosporium	12	640					2	110
Curvularia								
Epicoccum								
Fusarium								
Myrothecium								
Nigrospora								
Oidium								
Penicillium/Aspergillus types†	4	210						
Pithomyces								
Rusts*								
Smuts*, Periconia, Myxomycetes*								
Stachybotrys								
Stemphylium								
Torula								
Ulocladium								
Background debris (1-4+)††	3+		1+		1+		1+	
Hyphal fragments/m3	27		13		< 13		< 13	
Pollen/m3	< 13		< 13		< 13		< 13	
Skin cells (1-4+)	< 1+		1+		1+		1+	
Sample volume (liters)	75		75		75		75	
§ TOTAL SPORES/m3		26,000		53		< 13		110

Comments: A) No spores detected.

Spore types listed without a count or data entry were not detected during the course of the analysis for the respective sample.

* 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: 21012001-1

Date of Sampling: 12-02-2010
 Date of Receipt: 12-06-2010
 Date of Report: 12-07-2010

SPORE TRAP REPORT: NON-VIABLE METHODOLOGY

Location:	21012001-1 TM05		21012001-1 TM06		21012001-1 TM07		21012001-1 TM08	
Comments (see below)	A		A		A		A	
Lab ID-Version‡:	3237873-1		3237874-1		3237875-1		3237876-1	
	raw ct.	spores/m3						
Alternaria								
Arthrinium								
Ascospores*								
Aureobasidium								
Basidiospores*								
Bipolaris/Drechslera group								
Botrytis								
Chaetomium								
Cladosporium								
Curvularia								
Epicoccum								
Fusarium								
Myrothecium								
Nigrospora								
Oidium								
Penicillium/Aspergillus types†								
Pithomyces								
Rusts*								
Smuts*, Periconia, Myxomycetes*								
Stachybotrys								
Stemphylium								
Torula								
Ulocladium								
Zygomycetes								
Background debris (1-4+)††	< 1+		< 1+		< 1+		1+	
Hyphal fragments/m3	< 13		< 13		< 13		< 13	
Pollen/m3	< 13		< 13		< 13		< 13	
Skin cells (1-4+)	< 1+		< 1+		< 1+		1+	
Sample volume (liters)	75		75		75		75	
§ TOTAL SPORES/m3		< 13		< 13		< 13		< 13

Comments: A) No spores detected.

Spore types listed without a count or data entry were not detected during the course of the analysis for the respective sample.

* 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: 21012001-1

Date of Sampling: 12-02-2010
Date of Receipt: 12-06-2010
Date of Report: 12-07-2010

SPORE TRAP REPORT: NON-VIABLE METHODOLOGY

Location:	21012001-1 TM09		21012001-1 TM010OUT	
Comments (see below)	A		B	
Lab ID-Version‡:	3237877-1		3237878-1	
	raw ct.	spores/m3	raw ct.	spores/m3
Alternaria			1	13
Arthrinium				
Ascospores*			10	530
Aureobasidium				
Basidiospores*			170	9,100
Bipolaris/Drechslera group				
Botrytis			2	27
Chaetomium				
Cladosporium			115	3,300
Curvularia				
Epicoccum				
Fusarium				
Myrothecium				
Nigrospora				
Oidium			5	67
Penicillium/Aspergillus types†			23	830
Pithomyces				
Rusts*			65	870
Smuts*, Periconia, Myxomycetes*			34	450
Stachybotrys				
Stemphylium				
Torula				
Ulocladium				
Background debris (1-4+)††	< 1+		3+	
Hyphal fragments/m3	< 13		67	
Pollen/m3	< 13		27	
Skin cells (1-4+)	< 1+		< 1+	
Sample volume (liters)	75		75	
§ TOTAL SPORES/m3		< 13		15,000

Comments: A) No spores detected. B) 70 of the raw count *Cladosporium* spores were present as a single clump. 10 of the raw count *Penicillium/Aspergillus* type spores were present as a single clump.

Spore types listed without a count or data entry were not detected during the course of the analysis for the respective sample.
 * 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: 21012001-1

Date of Sampling: 12-02-2010
Date of Receipt: 12-06-2010
Date of Report: 12-07-2010

MoldRANGE™: Extended Outdoor Comparison

Outdoor Location: 21012001-1 TM01OUT

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	170	33	7	27	230	53
Bipolaris/Drechslera group	-	7	13	200	14	7	13	130	12
Chaetomium	-	7	13	190	9	7	13	120	19
Cladosporium	640	20	310	6,400	88	53	590	7,700	97
Curvularia	-	7	27	580	13	7	13	230	7
Nigrospora	-	7	13	190	13	7	13	200	9
Penicillium/Aspergillus types	210	13	160	2,200	76	33	210	2,400	84
Stachybotrys	-	7	13	490	2	7	13	230	4
Torula	-	7	13	160	6	7	13	160	11
Seldom found growing indoors**									
Ascospores	960	13	110	3,200	65	13	110	2,200	70
Basidiospores	25,000	13	260	12,000	87	13	210	9,000	92
Botrytis	13	7	17	270	7	7	13	200	15
Oidium	-	7	13	170	4	7	13	200	18
Rusts	-	7	13	220	12	7	13	260	25
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes	-	7	27	400	58	7	40	530	67
§ TOTAL SPORES/m3	26,000								

† 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.

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

*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: 21012001-1

Date of Sampling: 12-02-2010
Date of Receipt: 12-06-2010
Date of Report: 12-07-2010

MoldRANGE™: Extended Outdoor Comparison

Outdoor Location: 21012001-1 TM010OUT

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	13	7	20	170	33	7	27	230	53
Bipolaris/Drechslera group	-	7	13	200	14	7	13	130	12
Chaetomium	-	7	13	190	9	7	13	120	19
Cladosporium	3,300	20	310	6,400	88	53	590	7,700	97
Curvularia	-	7	27	580	13	7	13	230	7
Nigrospora	-	7	13	190	13	7	13	200	9
Penicillium/Aspergillus types	830	13	160	2,200	76	33	210	2,400	84
Stachybotrys	-	7	13	490	2	7	13	230	4
Torula	-	7	13	160	6	7	13	160	11
Seldom found growing indoors**									
Ascospores	530	13	110	3,200	65	13	110	2,200	70
Basidiospores	9,100	13	260	12,000	87	13	210	9,000	92
Botrytis	27	7	17	270	7	7	13	200	15
Oidium	67	7	13	170	4	7	13	200	18
Rusts	870	7	13	220	12	7	13	260	25
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes	450	7	27	400	58	7	40	530	67
§ TOTAL SPORES/m3	15,000								

† 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.

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

*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: 21012001-1

Date of Sampling: 12-02-2010
 Date of Receipt: 12-06-2010
 Date of Report: 12-07-2010

MoldSTAT™: Supplementary Statistical Spore Trap Report

Outdoor Summary: 21012001-1 TM01OUT:

Species detected	Outdoor sample spores/m3				Typical outdoor ranges (North America)	Freq. %
	<100	1K	10K	>100K		
Ascospores					13 - 160 - 5,200	77
Basidiospores					13 - 370 - 19,000	91
Botrytis					7 - 13 - 230	8
Cladosporium					27 - 490 - 9,700	92
Penicillium/Aspergillus types					20 - 190 - 2,500	75
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes					7 - 40 - 840	67
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: 21012001-1 TM02

% 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: 7 Result: 2.0000 Critical value: 14.0671 Inside Similar: Yes	Result: 0.3333	dF: 5 Result: 0.7500 Critical value: 0.8000 Outside Similar: No	Score: 100 Result: Low	
Species Detected		Spores/m3			
		<100	1K	10K	>100K
Basidiospores					
Total					

Location: 21012001-1 TM03

% 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: 7 Result: 2.0000 Critical value: 14.0671 Inside Similar: Yes	Result: 0.0000	dF: N/A Result: N/A Critical value: N/A Outside Similar: N/A	Score: 100 Result: Low	
Species Detected		Spores/m3			
		<100	1K	10K	>100K
None Detected					

Client: Hygiene Technologies International, Inc.:
 Northern California
 C/O: Mr. Wesley Frey, Mr. Larry Sandhu
 Re: 21012001-1

Date of Sampling: 12-02-2010
 Date of Receipt: 12-06-2010
 Date of Report: 12-07-2010

MoldSTAT™: Supplementary Statistical Spore Trap Report

Location: 21012001-1 TM04

% 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: 7 Result: 2.0000 Critical value: 14.0671 Inside Similar: Yes	Result: 0.3333	dF: 5 Result: 0.2500 Critical value: 0.8000 Outside Similar: No	Score: 107 Result: Low
Species Detected		Spores/m3		
		<100	1K	10K
				>100K
Cladosporium				110
Total				107

Location: 21012001-1 TM05

% 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: 7 Result: 2.0000 Critical value: 14.0671 Inside Similar: Yes	Result: 0.0000	dF: N/A Result: N/A Critical value: N/A Outside Similar: N/A	Score: 100 Result: Low
Species Detected		Spores/m3		
		<100	1K	10K
				>100K
None Detected				N/A

Location: 21012001-1 TM06

% 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: 7 Result: 2.0000 Critical value: 14.0671 Inside Similar: Yes	Result: 0.0000	dF: N/A Result: N/A Critical value: N/A Outside Similar: N/A	Score: 100 Result: Low
Species Detected		Spores/m3		
		<100	1K	10K
				>100K
None Detected				N/A

Client: Hygiene Technologies International, Inc.:
 Northern California
 C/O: Mr. Wesley Frey, Mr. Larry Sandhu
 Re: 21012001-1

Date of Sampling: 12-02-2010
 Date of Receipt: 12-06-2010
 Date of Report: 12-07-2010

MoldSTAT™: Supplementary Statistical Spore Trap Report

Location: 21012001-1 TM07

% 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: 7 Result: 2.0000 Critical value: 14.0671 Inside Similar: Yes	Result: 0.0000	dF: N/A Result: N/A Critical value: N/A Outside Similar: N/A	Score: 100 Result: Low
Species Detected		Spores/m3		
		<100	1K	10K
				>100K
None Detected		N/A		

Location: 21012001-1 TM08

% 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: 7 Result: 2.0000 Critical value: 14.0671 Inside Similar: Yes	Result: 0.0000	dF: N/A Result: N/A Critical value: N/A Outside Similar: N/A	Score: 100 Result: Low
Species Detected		Spores/m3		
		<100	1K	10K
				>100K
None Detected		N/A		

Location: 21012001-1 TM09

% 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: 7 Result: 2.0000 Critical value: 14.0671 Inside Similar: Yes	Result: 0.0000	dF: N/A Result: N/A Critical value: N/A Outside Similar: N/A	Score: 100 Result: Low
Species Detected		Spores/m3		
		<100	1K	10K
				>100K
None Detected		N/A		

* 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.

Client: Hygiene Technologies International, Inc.:
Northern California
C/O: Mr. Wesley Frey, Mr. Larry Sandhu
Re: 21012001-1

Date of Sampling: 12-02-2010
Date of Receipt: 12-06-2010
Date of Report: 12-07-2010

MoldSTAT™: Supplementary Statistical Spore Trap Report

*** 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.

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 Re: 21012001-1

Date of Sampling: 12-02-2010
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MoldSTAT™: Supplementary Statistical Spore Trap Report

Outdoor Summary: 21012001-1 TM010OUT:

Species detected	Outdoor sample spores/m3				Typical outdoor ranges (North America)	Freq. %
	<100	1K	10K	>100K		
Alternaria				13	7 - 27 - 440	50
Ascospores				530	13 - 160 - 5,200	77
Basidiospores				9,100	13 - 370 - 19,000	91
Botrytis				27	7 - 13 - 230	8
Cladosporium				3,300	27 - 490 - 9,700	92
Oidium				67	7 - 13 - 240	14
Penicillium/Aspergillus types				830	20 - 190 - 2,500	75
Rusts				870	7 - 19 - 330	21
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes				450	7 - 40 - 840	67
Total				15,187		

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: 21012001-1 TM02

% 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: 7 Result: 2.0000 Critical value: 14.0671 Inside Similar: Yes	Result: 0.2000	dF: 9 Result: 0.6500 Critical value: 0.5833 Outside Similar: Yes	Score: 102 Result: Low	
Species Detected		Spores/m3			
		<100	1K	10K	>100K
	Basidiospores				53
	Total				53

Location: 21012001-1 TM03

% 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: 7 Result: 2.0000 Critical value: 14.0671 Inside Similar: Yes	Result: 0.0000	dF: N/A Result: N/A Critical value: N/A Outside Similar: N/A	Score: 100 Result: Low	
Species Detected		Spores/m3			
		<100	1K	10K	>100K
	None Detected				N/A

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Date of Sampling: 12-02-2010
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 Date of Report: 12-07-2010

MoldSTAT™: Supplementary Statistical Spore Trap Report

Location: 21012001-1 TM04

% 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: 7 Result: 2.0000 Critical value: 14.0671 Inside Similar: Yes	Result: 0.2000	dF: 9 Result: 0.5750 Critical value: 0.5833 Outside Similar: No	Score: 105 Result: Low
Species Detected		Spores/m3		
		<100	1K	10K
				>100K
Cladosporium		110		
Total		107		

Location: 21012001-1 TM05

% 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: 7 Result: 2.0000 Critical value: 14.0671 Inside Similar: Yes	Result: 0.0000	dF: N/A Result: N/A Critical value: N/A Outside Similar: N/A	Score: 100 Result: Low
Species Detected		Spores/m3		
		<100	1K	10K
				>100K
None Detected		N/A		

Location: 21012001-1 TM06

% 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: 7 Result: 2.0000 Critical value: 14.0671 Inside Similar: Yes	Result: 0.0000	dF: N/A Result: N/A Critical value: N/A Outside Similar: N/A	Score: 100 Result: Low
Species Detected		Spores/m3		
		<100	1K	10K
				>100K
None Detected		N/A		

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 Re: 21012001-1

Date of Sampling: 12-02-2010
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 Date of Report: 12-07-2010

MoldSTAT™: Supplementary Statistical Spore Trap Report

Location: 21012001-1 TM07

% 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: 7 Result: 2.0000 Critical value: 14.0671 Inside Similar: Yes	Result: 0.0000	dF: N/A Result: N/A Critical value: N/A Outside Similar: N/A	Score: 100 Result: Low	
Species Detected		Spores/m3			
		<100	1K	10K	>100K
None Detected					N/A

Location: 21012001-1 TM08

% 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: 7 Result: 2.0000 Critical value: 14.0671 Inside Similar: Yes	Result: 0.0000	dF: N/A Result: N/A Critical value: N/A Outside Similar: N/A	Score: 100 Result: Low	
Species Detected		Spores/m3			
		<100	1K	10K	>100K
None Detected					N/A

Location: 21012001-1 TM09

% 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: 7 Result: 2.0000 Critical value: 14.0671 Inside Similar: Yes	Result: 0.0000	dF: N/A Result: N/A Critical value: N/A Outside Similar: N/A	Score: 100 Result: Low	
Species Detected		Spores/m3			
		<100	1K	10K	>100K
None Detected					N/A

* 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.

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MoldSTAT™: Supplementary Statistical Spore Trap Report

*** 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.

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MoldSCORE™: Spore Trap Report

Location: 21012001-1 TM03

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†					ND	< 13				100
Stachybotrys					ND	< 13				100
Torula					ND	< 13				100
Seldom found growing indoors**										
Ascospores††					ND	< 13				100
Basidiospores††					ND	< 13				100
Rusts					ND	< 13				100
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes††					ND	< 13				100
Total						N/A				Final MoldSCORE 100

Location: 21012001-1 TM04

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					2	110				107
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††					ND	< 13				100
Rusts					ND	< 13				100
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes††					ND	< 13				100
Total						107				Final MoldSCORE 107

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 Re: 21012001-1

Date of Sampling: 12-02-2010
 Date of Receipt: 12-06-2010
 Date of Report: 12-07-2010

MoldSCORE™: Spore Trap Report

Location: 21012001-1 TM05

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†					ND	< 13	█			100
Stachybotrys					ND	< 13	█			100
Torula					ND	< 13	█			100
Seldom found growing indoors**										
Ascospores††					ND	< 13	█			100
Basidiospores††					ND	< 13	█			100
Rusts					ND	< 13	█			100
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes††					ND	< 13	█			100
Total						N/A				Final MoldSCORE 100

Location: 21012001-1 TM06

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†					ND	< 13	█			100
Stachybotrys					ND	< 13	█			100
Torula					ND	< 13	█			100
Seldom found growing indoors**										
Ascospores††					ND	< 13	█			100
Basidiospores††					ND	< 13	█			100
Rusts					ND	< 13	█			100
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes††					ND	< 13	█			100
Total						N/A				Final MoldSCORE 100

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MoldSCORE™: Spore Trap Report

Location: 21012001-1 TM07

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†					ND	< 13				100
Stachybotrys					ND	< 13				100
Torula					ND	< 13				100
Seldom found growing indoors**										
Ascospores††					ND	< 13				100
Basidiospores††					ND	< 13				100
Rusts					ND	< 13				100
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes††					ND	< 13				100
Total						N/A				Final MoldSCORE 100

Location: 21012001-1 TM08

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†					ND	< 13				100
Stachybotrys					ND	< 13				100
Torula					ND	< 13				100
Seldom found growing indoors**										
Ascospores††					ND	< 13				100
Basidiospores††					ND	< 13				100
Rusts					ND	< 13				100
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes††					ND	< 13				100
Total						N/A				Final MoldSCORE 100

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MoldSCORE™: Spore Trap Report

Location: 21012001-1 TM09

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†					ND	< 13	█			100
Stachybotrys					ND	< 13	█			100
Torula					ND	< 13	█			100
Seldom found growing indoors**										
Ascospores††					ND	< 13	█			100
Basidiospores††					ND	< 13	█			100
Rusts					ND	< 13	█			100
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes††					ND	< 13	█			100
Total						N/A				Final MoldSCORE 100

*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.

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MoldSCORE™: Spore Trap Report

Outdoor Sample: 21012001-1 TM010OUT

Fungi Identified	Outdoor sample spores/m3				Raw count	Spores/m3
	<100	1K	10K	>100K		
Generally able to grow indoors*						
Alternaria					1	13
Bipolaris/Drechslera group					ND	< 13
Chaetomium					ND	< 13
Cladosporium					115	3,300
Curvularia					ND	< 13
Nigrospora					ND	< 13
Penicillium/Aspergillus types†					23	830
Stachybotrys					ND	< 13
Torula					ND	< 13
Seldom found growing indoors**						
Ascospores††					10	530
Basidiospores††					170	9,100
Botrytis					2	27
Oidium					5	67
Rusts					65	870
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes††					34	450
Total						15,187

Location: 21012001-1 TM02

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

MoldSCORE‡			
100	200	300	Score
			100
			100
			100
			100
			100
			100
			100
			100
			100
			100
			102
			100
			100
Final MoldSCORE			102

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MoldSCORE™: Spore Trap Report

Location: 21012001-1 TM03

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†					ND	< 13	100			
Stachybotrys					ND	< 13	100			
Torula					ND	< 13	100			
Seldom found growing indoors**										
Ascospores††					ND	< 13	100			
Basidiospores††					ND	< 13	100			
Rusts					ND	< 13	100			
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes††					ND	< 13	100			
Total						N/A	Final MoldSCORE 100			

Location: 21012001-1 TM04

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					2	110	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††					ND	< 13	100			
Rusts					ND	< 13	100			
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes††					ND	< 13	100			
Total						107	Final MoldSCORE 106			

Client: Hygiene Technologies International, Inc.:
 Northern California
 C/O: Mr. Wesley Frey, Mr. Larry Sandhu
 Re: 21012001-1

Date of Sampling: 12-02-2010
 Date of Receipt: 12-06-2010
 Date of Report: 12-07-2010

MoldSCORE™: Spore Trap Report

Location: 21012001-1 TM05

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†					ND	< 13	█			100
Stachybotrys					ND	< 13	█			100
Torula					ND	< 13	█			100
Seldom found growing indoors**										
Ascospores††					ND	< 13	█			100
Basidiospores††					ND	< 13	█			100
Rusts					ND	< 13	█			100
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes††					ND	< 13	█			100
Total						N/A				Final MoldSCORE 100

Location: 21012001-1 TM06

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†					ND	< 13	█			100
Stachybotrys					ND	< 13	█			100
Torula					ND	< 13	█			100
Seldom found growing indoors**										
Ascospores††					ND	< 13	█			100
Basidiospores††					ND	< 13	█			100
Rusts					ND	< 13	█			100
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes††					ND	< 13	█			100
Total						N/A				Final MoldSCORE 100

Client: Hygiene Technologies International, Inc.:
 Northern California
 C/O: Mr. Wesley Frey, Mr. Larry Sandhu
 Re: 21012001-1

Date of Sampling: 12-02-2010
 Date of Receipt: 12-06-2010
 Date of Report: 12-07-2010

MoldSCORE™: Spore Trap Report

Location: 21012001-1 TM07

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†					ND	< 13	█			100
Stachybotrys					ND	< 13	█			100
Torula					ND	< 13	█			100
Seldom found growing indoors**										
Ascospores††					ND	< 13	█			100
Basidiospores††					ND	< 13	█			100
Rusts					ND	< 13	█			100
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes††					ND	< 13	█			100
Total						N/A				Final MoldSCORE 100

Location: 21012001-1 TM08

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†					ND	< 13	█			100
Stachybotrys					ND	< 13	█			100
Torula					ND	< 13	█			100
Seldom found growing indoors**										
Ascospores††					ND	< 13	█			100
Basidiospores††					ND	< 13	█			100
Rusts					ND	< 13	█			100
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes††					ND	< 13	█			100
Total						N/A				Final MoldSCORE 100

Client: Hygiene Technologies International, Inc.:
 Northern California
 C/O: Mr. Wesley Frey, Mr. Larry Sandhu
 Re: 21012001-1

Date of Sampling: 12-02-2010
 Date of Receipt: 12-06-2010
 Date of Report: 12-07-2010

MoldSCORE™: Spore Trap Report

Location: 21012001-1 TM09

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†					ND	< 13	█			100
Stachybotrys					ND	< 13	█			100
Torula					ND	< 13	█			100
Seldom found growing indoors**										
Ascospores††					ND	< 13	█			100
Basidiospores††					ND	< 13	█			100
Rusts					ND	< 13	█			100
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes††					ND	< 13	█			100
Total						N/A				Final MoldSCORE 100

*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.

