



HYGIENETECH

Hygiene Technologies International, Inc.

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July 15, 2016

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

Document No. 21606001.3

Attention: Vince Paul

Regarding: 16th Floor Column O22 Area

Dear Mr. Paul:

On June 29, 2016, Lakhpreet Sandhu, Industrial Hygienist, with Hygiene Technologies International, Inc., (HygieneTech), visited the Cubicle 138 located at the Column 022 area on the north side of the 16th floor to perform exposure potential air sampling for total fungi in response to an employee concern regarding indoor air quality at that location. The survey findings, along with the analytical data and conclusions, appear below.

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

As presented in Table 21606001-3, the airborne spore count datum recorded outdoors showed fungal spore types such as *Alternaria*, basidiospores, *Chaetomium*, *Cladosporium*, colorless spores typical of *Penicillium* and *Aspergillus* species, *Oidium*, other brown, rusts, smuts, *Torula*, and *Ulocladium*, with colorless spores typical of *Penicillium* and *Aspergillus* species predominating. In the indoor area tested, the datum showed that airborne fungal spores were detected at low airborne concentrations. The fungal spore types found indoor included basidiospores, *Cladosporium*, colorless spores typical of *Penicillium* and *Aspergillus* species, rusts, and smuts. The distribution of fungal spore types detected in the surveyed area was consistent with those found outdoors and the overall datum within the tested area was well below the overall outdoor datum recorded. These data are considered unremarkable and are not believed to pose a health risk beyond that posed by the outdoor environment where exposures to airborne fungi are expected.

Be advised that the data provided in this report only represent limited fungal growth exposure potentials that existed at the time the survey was performed and at the precise sample location indicated, the latter of which were selected based on the available background information provided. Note that fungal growth

Mr. Vince Paul
July 15, 2016
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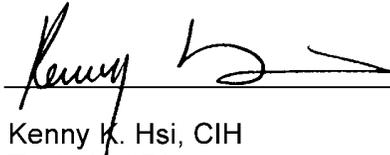


exposure potentials may change due to changes in environmental conditions (such as those caused by water intrusion), use of mechanical systems, or other factors.

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

Sincerely,

HYGIENE TECHNOLOGIES INTERNATIONAL, INC.



Kenny K. Hsi, CIH
Technical Director

HYGIENE TECHNOLOGIES INTERNATIONAL, INC.

APPENDIX A



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

TABLE 21606001-3
AIRBORNE TOTAL FUNGI RESULTS
16TH FLOOR
450 N STREET
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA
JUNE 29, 2016

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

SAMPLE NUMBER	21606001-3 TM01OUT	21606001-3 TM02		
SAMPLING LOCATION/ACTIVITIES	Outdoors; about 25 feet northeast of the main entrance of building; approximately five feet above ground/Normal outdoor activities	16 th Floor; Column O22 area; Cubicle 138; about center; approximately five feet above floor/Normal office activities P	This column intentionally left blank	This column intentionally left blank
START/STOP	11:40:00/11:45:00	12:05:00/12:10:00		
SAMPLE TIME	5 minutes	5 minutes		
Alternaria	13			
Ascospores				
Basidiospores	960	160		
Botrytis				
Chaetomium	27			
Cladosporium	1,300	53		
Curvularia				
Epicoccum				
Myrothecium				
Nigrospora				
Oidium	27			
Other brown	27			
Other colorless				
Penicillium/Aspergillus types	1,900	110		
Pithomyces				
Rusts	53	27		
Smuts (Periconia, Myxomycetes)	410	13		
Spegazzinia				
Stachybotrys				
Torula	27			
Ulocladium	13			
Zygomycetes				
Hyphal fragments	67	<13		
Background debris*	3+	3+		
TOTAL **	4,700	310		

*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.

Client: Hygiene Technologies International, Inc.
C/O: Mr. Kenny Hsi, Mr. Lakhpreet Sandhu
Re: 21606001-3

Date of Sampling: 06-29-2016
Date of Receipt: 06-29-2016
Date of Report: 06-30-2016

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.

‡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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 C/O: Mr. Kenny Hsi, Mr. Lakhpreet Sandhu
 Re: 21606001-3

Date of Sampling: 06-29-2016
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 Date of Report: 06-30-2016

MoldSTAT™: Supplementary Statistical Spore Trap Report

Outdoor Summary: 21606001-3 TM01OUT:

Species detected	Outdoor sample spores/m3				Typical outdoor ranges (North America)	Freq. %
	<100	1K	10K	>100K		
Alternaria				13	7 - 40 - 570	44
Ascospores				<13	13 - 210 - 6,200	76
Basidiospores				960	13 - 430 - 24,000	92
Chaetomium				27	7 - 13 - 160	9
Cladosporium				1,300	27 - 480 - 9,900	90
Oidium				27	7 - 13 - 210	11
Other brown				27	7 - 20 - 130	25
Penicillium/Aspergillus types				1,900	13 - 170 - 2,600	67
Rusts				53	7 - 22 - 360	20
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes				410	7 - 53 - 950	64
Torula				27	7 - 13 - 170	9
Ulocladium				13	7 - 13 - 110	4
Total				4,700		

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: 21606001-3 TM02

% 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: N/A Result: N/A Critical value: N/A Inside Similar: N/A	Result: 0.5333	dF: 11 Result: 0.7341 Critical value: 0.5273 Outside Similar: Yes	Score: 110 Result: Low	
Species Detected		Spores/m3			
		<100	1K	10K	>100K
	Basidiospores				160
	Penicillium/Aspergillus types				110
	Rusts				27
	Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes				13
	Total				310

* 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.

Client: Hygiene Technologies International, Inc.
C/O: Mr. Kenny Hsi, Mr. Lakhpreet Sandhu
Re: 21606001-3Date of Sampling: 06-29-2016
Date of Receipt: 06-29-2016
Date of Report: 06-30-2016**MoldSTAT™: Supplementary Statistical Spore Trap Report**

** 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.
C/O: Mr. Kenny Hsi, Mr. Lakhpreet Sandhu
Re: 21606001-3

Date of Sampling: 06-29-2016
Date of Receipt: 06-29-2016
Date of Report: 06-30-2016

MoldRANGE™: Extended Outdoor Comparison

Outdoor Location: 21606001-3 TM01OUT

Fungi Identified	Outdoor data	Typical Outdoor Data for: June in California† (n‡=19034)						Typical Outdoor Data for: The entire year in California† (n‡=230447)					
		very low	low	med	high	very high	freq %	very low	low	med	high	very high	freq %
Generally able to grow indoors*													
Alternaria	13	13	13	27	67	110	63	13	13	27	65	110	53
Bipolaris/Drechslera group	-	7	13	13	27	41	12	7	13	13	27	53	12
Chaetomium	27	8	13	13	27	40	24	8	13	13	27	48	19
Cladosporium	1,300	110	210	590	1,400	2,200	98	110	210	610	1,700	2,800	97
Curvularia	-	7	13	13	27	40	4	7	13	13	27	53	6
Nigrospora	-	7	13	13	13	27	4	7	13	13	27	53	9
Other brown	27	13	13	13	40	53	36	13	13	13	40	53	34
Penicillium/Aspergillus types	1,900	53	53	190	480	750	82	53	100	210	610	1,000	84
Stachybotrys	-	8	13	13	27	53	5	7	13	13	33	67	4
Torula	27	10	13	13	40	67	18	8	13	13	40	67	11
Ulocladium	13	7	13	13	27	33	9	8	13	13	27	40	10
Seldom found growing indoors**													
Ascospores	-	13	40	100	250	430	70	27	53	110	370	750	71
Basidiospores	960	40	53	160	450	880	90	53	80	260	1,000	2,400	93
Oidium	27	13	13	20	53	80	28	13	13	13	50	80	19
Rusts	53	13	13	27	53	100	38	13	13	13	53	87	26
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes	410	13	23	53	160	310	79	13	13	40	110	200	68
§ TOTAL SPORES/m3	4,700												

†The 'Typical Outdoor Data' represents the typical outdoor spore levels for the location and time frame indicated. The last column represents the frequency of occurrence. The very low, low, med, high, and very high values represent the 10, 20, 50, 80, and 90 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, 20% 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.

§ 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.

‡n = number of samples used to calculate data.

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Report for:

Mr. Kenny Hsi, Mr. Lakhpreet Sandhu
Hygiene Technologies International, Inc.
3625 Del Amo Boulevard, Suite 180
Torrance, CA 90503-8370

Regarding: Project: 21606001-3
EML ID: 1562482

Approved by:

Technical Manager
Louise White

REVISED REPORT

Dates of Analysis:
Spore trap analysis: 07-05-2016

Service SOPs: Spore trap analysis (EM-MY-S-1038)
AIHA-LAP, LLC accredited service, Lab ID #179768

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 correction of results is not applied. 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.

EMLab P&K's LabServe® reporting system includes automated fail-safes to ensure that all AIHA-LAP, LLC quality requirements are met and notifications are added to reports when any quality steps remain pending.

Client: Hygiene Technologies International, Inc.
C/O: Mr. Kenny Hsi, Mr. Lakhpreet Sandhu
Re: 21606001-3Date of Sampling: 06-29-2016
Date of Receipt: 06-29-2016
Date of Report: 06-30-2016**SPORE TRAP REPORT: NON-VIABLE METHODOLOGY**

Location:	21606001-3 TM01OUT		21606001-3 TM02	
Comments (see below)	None		None	
Lab ID-Version†:	7244310-2		7244311-2	
Analysis Date:	07/05/2016		07/05/2016	
	raw ct.	spores/m ³	raw ct.	spores/m ³
Alternaria	1	13		
Ascospores				
Basidiospores	18	960	3	160
Chaetomium	2	27		
Cladosporium	24	1,300		
Epicoccum				
Fusarium				
Myrothecium				
Nigrospora				
Oidium	2	27		
Other brown	2	27		
Other colorless				
Penicillium/Aspergillus types†	35	1,900	2	110
Pithomyces				
Rusts	4	53	2	27
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes	31	410	1	13
Stachybotrys				
Stemphylium				
Torula	2	27		
Ulocladium	1	13		
Zygomycetes				
Background debris (1-4+)††	3+		3+	
Hyphal fragments/m ³	67		< 13	
Pollen/m ³	150		< 13	
Skin cells (1-4+)	< 1+		2+	
Sample volume (liters)	75		75	
§ TOTAL SPORES/m³		4,700		310

Comments:

Spore types listed without a count or data entry were not detected during the course of the analysis for the respective sample, indicating a raw count of <1 spore.

† 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 analytical sensitivity is the spores/m³ divided by the raw count, expressed in spores/m³. The limit of detection is the analytical sensitivity (in spores/m³) multiplied by the sample volume (in liters) divided by 1000 liters.

For more information regarding analytical sensitivity, please contact QA by calling the laboratory.

‡ 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.

