

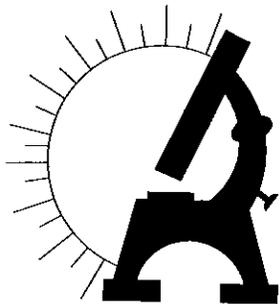
Microbial Investigation

Lincoln Center
4001 Durazno
El Paso, Texas

Prepared for:

City of El Paso
Attn.: Mr. John Garza
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Prepared by:



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SUMMARY

At the request of John Garza of the City of El Paso Environmental Services, Sun City Analytical, Inc. (SCAI) performed an evaluation of microbial growth at Lincoln Center located at 4001 Durazno in El Paso, Texas. Following indoor air quality complaints and the closure of the building for health concerns, SCAI was hired to identify and assess any microbial growth in the building. The first site visit was done on October 03, 2006. The field investigation and sampling was done on October 9 and 10, 2006.

On October 03, 2006, SCAI was allowed to assess the scope of work and present a formal proposal to the City of El Paso for this work. On October 09, SCAI personnel inspected the subject property and its vicinity, conducted interviews, and performed field data collection. Members of the inspection team were Mr. Luis Acuña, Certified Indoor Air Quality Professional (CIAQP), Mr. Monico Acuña Certified Environmental Specialist (CES), and three field industrial hygiene technicians. Mr. Luis Acuña, is also a Texas Department of State Health Services (TDSHS) licensed mold assessment consultant (LMAC), number MAC0207. All work is supervised by our in house Certified Industrial Hygienist, Mr. Leroy Garcia CIH number 830. The inspection team found visible microbial growth throughout the building. The visible suspect microbial growth was found on ceiling tiles, door frames, water damaged drywall, water damaged ceilings and walls. Enclosed in this report are drawings which identify the areas with suspect microbial growth. After locating the sources and areas of concern, SCAI decided on various locations for source sampling and air sampling in the building. SCAI took a total of eleven (11) indoor bio-aerosol samples, two (2) outdoor bio-aerosols, and eleven (11) source tape lift samples.

Laboratory analysis of the indoor air samples for the 1st and Basement floors of the Lincoln Center indicated the presence of *Aspergillus/Penicillium*, *Ulocladium*, *Fusarium*, *Wallemia*, *Bipolaris*, *Alternaria*, and *Cladosporium*. These fungi have been labeled by the American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA), other professional organization, government entities, and SCAI as problematic in an indoor environment. The outdoor air samples also detected the presence of *Aspergillus/Penicillium*. However, the *Aspergillus/Penicillium* found indoors was substantially higher than outdoors which indicated that there was a source of amplification in the building. The main amplification of the spores was the HVAC system not operating properly.

To assist in the identification of suspect microbial growth, SCAI took tape lift samples of the suspect microbial growth of various materials in the building. The samples indicated the presence of the fungi *Aspergillus/Penicillium*, *Stachybotrys*. The HVAC duct system was sampled throughout the building and laboratory results indicated the presence of *Aspergillus/Penicillium* fungi. These samples indicate that the main source of the *Aspergillus/Penicillium* is the ceiling tiles and the spores are present throughout the building. Remediation of these spores will be required.

The data collected and field investigation indicates that presently there is a source of problematic microbials in the Lincoln Center Building that requires remediation. SCAI recommends that first and foremost the water intrusions be eliminated. The areas identified on drawings and photographs will need to be cleaned and disinfected. See Recommendation Section for more details. All mold remediation should be done by a Texas Licensed Mold Remediation Contractors. A Texas Licensed Mold Consulting Firm must be hired to write the mold remediation protocol and perform final clearance sampling at the end of the remediation. For further recommendations, please refer to the *RECOMMENDATIONS SECTION* of this report.

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I. INTRODUCTION

At the request of John Garza of the City of El Paso Environmental Services, Sun City Analytical, Inc. (SCAI) performed an evaluation of microbial growth at Lincoln Center located at 4001 Durazno in El Paso, Texas. Following indoor air quality complaints and the closure of the building for health concerns, SCAI was hired to identify and assess any microbial growth in the building. The first site visit was done on October 03, 2006. The field investigation and sampling was done on October 9 and 10, 2006.

On October 03, 2006, SCAI was allowed to assess the scope of work and present a formal proposal to the City of El Paso for this work. During this walk through SCAI observed the relative humidity to be around 72%. Moreover, SCAI found visible microbial growth on doors, door frames, and some walls (See photos for 10/03/06).

On October 09, SCAI personnel inspected the subject property and its vicinity, conducted interviews and performed field data collection. Members of the inspection team were Mr. Luis Acuña, Certified Indoor Air Quality Professional (CIAQP), Mr. Monico Acuña Certified Environmental Specialist (CES), and three field industrial hygiene technicians. Mr. Luis Acuña, is also a Texas Department of State Health Services (TDSHS) licensed mold assessment consultant (LMAC), number MAC0207. All work is supervised by our in-house Certified Industrial Hygienist, Mr. Leroy Garcia CIH number 830. The inspection team found visible microbial growth throughout the building. The visible suspect microbial growth was found on ceiling tiles, door frames, water damaged drywall, water damaged ceilings and walls. Enclosed in this report are drawings which identify the areas with suspect microbial growth. After locating the sources and areas of concern, SCAI decided on various locations for source sampling and air sampling in the building. SCAI took a total of eleven (11) indoor bio-aerosol samples, two (2) outdoor bio-aerosols, and eleven (11) source tape lift samples. All testing followed National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) sampling protocols and good industrial hygiene practices.

II. PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES

The focus of the investigation was to identify and assess microbial growth in Lincoln Center at 4001 Durazno in El Paso, Texas.

III. METHODOLOGY

To perform "good commercial and customary practices" required, SCAI used Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and National Institute of Occupational Health and Safety (NIOSH) sampling protocols where appropriate. All sampling and analysis followed American Society of Heating, Refrigeration, and Air Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienist (ACGIH), National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), and good industrial hygiene practices. All work was supervised by our Certified Industrial Hygienist and Professional Engineers.

HVAC Investigation

The field investigation of the HVAC system was conducted by an SCAI industrial hygienist using ASHRAE 62-1999 Ventilation for Acceptable Indoor Air Quality as a guide. The SCAI IH conducted a visual inspection of the duct work, mechanical rooms, and check the roof mounted HVAC units. The SCAI IH followed standard industry practices and the SCAI investigation protocols to perform the IAQ investigation.

Indoor Air Quality Measurements

The IAQ investigation for acceptable indoor air quality required sampling various stressors inside the building. SCAI tested for carbon dioxide (CO₂), relative humidity (RH), and moisture content using direct reading instrumentation.

CO₂, temperature, relative humidity readings were taken using a TSI Model 8762 Indoor Air Quality Meter. The instrument is calibrated with known concentration cylinder of CO₂ gas standard, zero gas. The field calibration is done following manufacturer instructions by setting up to the Barometric Pressure in the area and Station Pressure. The machine is then placed in the area to record actual levels of CO₂ in the room. SCAI followed all sampling procedures set forth in the portable gas detector instruction manual. The surface temperatures were taken with the AllTrade digital infrared thermometer model number 480742.

The moisture content readings were taken on a Dri-Eaz Products, Inc. Moisture Counter model ME-9006196. VOC Sampling was performed using Passive samplers for organic vapors. SCAI uses an SKC model 575-02 that was placed on the individuals during their work shift. The SCK passive sampler method is validated by NIOSH, the American Society for Testing Materials (ASTM), and the American National Standards Institute (ANSI).

Microbial Investigation

SCAI performed both visual and data gathering during this microbial investigation. The location of the air samples was selected by the SCAI industrial hygienist based on a walk through. The objective was to identify potential problems or areas of concern. All testing followed National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) sampling protocols and good industrial hygiene practices.

The problem with bio-aerosols sampling is, there are no federal, state, or local regulations or air monitoring standards to verify our findings. Presently, the only reliable standards are recommended findings of previous industrial hygiene studies. Another method is to compare normal outdoor levels to results from a control sample taken in a non-contaminated site. It is even more difficult to try and determine employee exposure. Occupational Safety Health Administration (OSHA) has not established any occupational exposure limits for bio-aerosols. Therefore, SCAI used the background outdoor levels of bio-aerosols for comparison to levels of bio-aerosols in the building.

Area samples were taken on a high flow pump calibrated at 15 liters per minute (lpm) or the Zefon Bio-Pump battery operated model ZBP-100. The total volume collected was 15 to 45 liters. The media used was an *Air-O-Cell Cassette*. The *Air-O-Cell Cassette* spore trap sampler is a particulate sampling cassette designed for the rapid collection and analysis of a wide range of

airborne aerosols. The analysis of the samples was performed by Sun City Analytical, Inc. in El Paso. All sampling pumps were calibrated in accordance with the sampling protocols using a primary standard an A.P. Buck, Inc., primary gas flow calibrator model 709 and serial number 010379. The pumps were set up using a representative *Air-O-Cell Cassette*.

Tape lifts samples were gathered on *clear tape* and placed in plastic bags. Each sample is uniquely numbered and then placed in sealed plastic bags then labeled for shipping to the Laboratory. All sampling information was logged and the chain of custody form accompanied the samples to the Laboratory. The sample analysis was performed by either Sun City Analytical, Inc. in El Paso, Texas license LAB 0128 or AeroTech labs Texas license LAB 0123. All sampling followed National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) sampling protocols and good industrial hygiene practices.

IV. INITIAL INVESTIGATION RESULTS

IV. 1. Background

The occupants at Lincoln Center had reported indoor air quality concerns which were investigated and subsequently caused the formal closure of the building. On October 03, 2006, SCAI was allowed to assess the scope of work and present a formal proposal to City of El Paso for this work. During this walk through SCAI observed the relative humidity to be around 72%. Moreover, SCAI found visible microbial growth on doors, door frames, and some walls (See photos for 10/03/06).

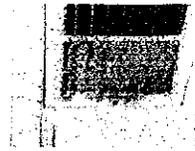
On October 09, SCAI personnel inspected the subject property and its vicinity, conducted interviews and performed field data collection. Members of the inspection team were Mr. Luis Acuña, Certified Indoor Air Quality Professional (CIAQP), Mr. Monico Acuña Certified Environmental Specialist (CES), and three field industrial hygiene technicians. Mr. Luis Acuña, is also a Texas Department of State Health Services (TDSHS) licensed mold assessment consultant (LMAC), number MAC0207. All work is supervised by our in house Certified Industrial Hygienist, Mr. Leroy Garcia CIH number 830. The inspection team found visible microbial growth throughout the building. The visible suspect microbial growth was found on ceiling tiles, door frames, water damaged drywall, water damaged ceilings and walls. Enclosed in this report are drawings which identify the areas with suspect microbial growth. After locating the sources and areas of concern, SCAI decided on various locations for source sampling and air sampling in the building. SCAI took a total of eleven (11) indoor bio-aerosol samples, two (2) outdoor bio-aerosols, and eleven (11) source tape lift samples.

IV. 2. Water Damaged Areas

SCAI investigation found several areas where water intrusion into the building caused damage and microbial growth. These areas have been noted on drawings and can be found in the DRAWING section of this report. The main cause of the water intrusion was window caulking missing or damaged, roof and parapet wall damaged, and/or exterior plaster cracks. Some of the areas were photographed and can be found in the PHOTOGRAPH section of this report. However, the main cause of moisture in the building is the evaporative cooling system is building excessive moisture in the air plumes due to missing or inoperative exhaust system.

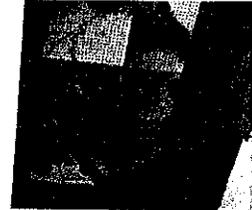
The entire building was sampled and air samples revealed the presence of problematic spores such as *Aspergillus/Penicillium*, *Ulocladium*, *Fusarium*, *Wallemia*, *Bipolaris*, *Alternaria*, and

Cladosporium. These fungi have been labeled by the American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA), other professional organization, government entities, and SCAI as problematic in an indoor environment. Some of these fungi in combination trigger allergies or asthma attacks. The areas are greater than 25 sf. feet and therefore, fall under the jurisdiction of the Texas Department of State Health Services (TDSHS) Mold Regulations. Proper licensing, remediation protocols, and procedures are dictated by the TDSHS. These areas will need to be cleaned and disinfected by licensed and trained personnel.

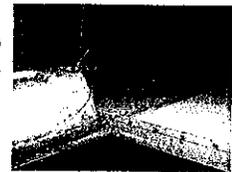
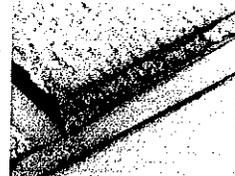


IV. 3. Carpets and Ceilings

Some areas had carpet, however, the majority were new carpets and did not show signs of water damage, except in the Aquatics office area. The Aquatics area carpets should be removed and replaced. The majority of the flooring materials were floor-tile. The ceiling in the building has 2x4 acoustical ceiling tiles. SCAI found several areas had water damaged ceiling tiles that need to be removed and replaced. In the basement area above the 2x4 acoustical tiles, in some areas, there was 1x1 glued on ceiling tiles adhered to the concrete deck. Some of these tiles had heavy water damage and extensive microbial growth as seen in this photograph. These tiles will need to be removed and replaced.



SCAI found the hallways have 2x4 acoustical ceiling tiles that appear to have some microbial growth in the corners. Moreover, the ceiling tiles appear to be curving up. This is an indication that the building has strong positive pressure. Upon investigation SCAI found that all the offices have only supply vents and no returns. All the rooms are positive to the hallway, but the hallway has no return or relief duct. The supply air is pushing the ceiling tile up and forcing air up the corners. This cooling in the building is done by evaporative cooling, therefore, the water sits on the tiles and accumulates and thus the microbial growth. SCAI also found the light fixtures above the ceiling tiles are rusted as are the hanging wires for the drop ceiling. This indicates excess moisture is remaining in the air plume or this building had some heavy rain damage at some point.



IV. 4 HVAC SYSTEM

The building is cooled by roof mounted evaporative coolers. SCAI learned that the units were replaced a year or two ago. SCAI inspected the units and found they were clean and free of debris. The roof area was dry and showed no signs of a pigeon or bird problem. However, the building is located directly below a high traffic freeway and exchange area which can contaminate the HVAC system with soot and tire dust. It is highly recommended that this building be converted to refrigerated air to filter out the road dust from entering the HVAC system and stop the moisture problem from the evaporative coolers.

The duct system and registers were found to contain rust and soot. SCAI recommends the duct system be cleaned and sanitized. SCAI only located supply registers and never found return air or relief exhaust vents. All rooms are positive pressure and pushing all air into the hallways which do not have any supply or return exhaust.

The field inspection confirmed that the evaporative coolers are supplying more than adequate air to the building, however, the lack of exhaust air leaving the building is causing the problem in the hallway and the rest of the building. This excessive moisture is remaining in the building and is the main cause of the microbial growth in the building. The cooling system was designed to have occupants open windows or doors for relief, however, this is not being done. This causes the system to be unbalanced and only certain areas of the building get cooled. This is evident by makeshift supply registers in certain rooms.



The heating to the building is provided by gas fired units located inside the building. SCAI inspected all the units in the first floor and basement. SCAI found that the units, especially around the burners, had extensive rust. The units looked like that had experience a flood or big water intrusion. One unit on the first floor, north side of the hallway, SCAI found the return vents were covered with shelves and materials. Moreover, the return air ducts were inside a closet that was kept closed. This unit is in need of modification to allow the unit to operate properly.

IV.5. HUMIDITY, MOISTURE, AND TEMPERATURE READINGS

On October 3, 2006 on the first visit to the site, SCAI took rough measurement of relative humidity and found it to be above 70%. On October 09, 2006 during the initial investigation and field sampling SCAI took measurement in every room and found the humidity ranged from 43%-51% in the first floor area. In the basement the humidity ranged from 48%-55%. According to the American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA), EPA Tools for Schools and other Governmental Agencies the relative humidity in a building should be kept below 50% to prevent microbial growth. During the site visit of October 3, 2006, SCAI recommended that the water be turned off the units and only the blowers should be operated with some windows being left open. This helped remove the excessive moisture found in the building on October 3, 2006, which is evident by the new humidity reading documented October 09, 2006.

SCAI randomly sampled walls, floors and ceiling to try and isolate any wet areas in the building. The moisture readings were taken on a Dri-Eaz Products, Inc. Moisture Counter model ME-9006196. The moisture content recorded on material was found to be up to 12%. SCAI historically has found here in the southwest that building materials typically indicates levels of moisture below 12%. SCAI did not locate any high moisture areas.

SCAI also conducted other tests for an accurate account of the indoor air quality in the building. The direct reading instrument recorded a Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) reading in the 1st floor of the building to between 321 to 438 parts per million (ppm). The CO₂ levels on the basement area were found to be between 309 to 380 parts per million (ppm). These levels are within normal range for good indoor air quality comfort. According to the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), the normal CO₂ level for comfort in a building is below 800 ppm.

IV. 6. MICROBIAL FINDINGS

SCAI performed both visual and data gathering during this initial microbial investigation. The location of the air samples was selected by the SCAI industrial hygienist upon completion of the walk through. The objective was to target potential problems or areas of concern. All testing followed National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) sampling protocols and good

industrial hygiene practices.

After a visual walk through of the entire building SCAI confirmed that microbial growth was present throughout the two floors of the Lincoln Center. Moreover, SCAI found debris and soot on surfaces, especially window sills and storage cabinets. The source of the soot is from vehicle exhaust and tire dust falling on the building which is located directly under a busy Interstate Highway and Intersection.

After locating the sources and areas of concern, SCAI decided on various locations for source sampling and air sampling in the building. SCAI took a total of eleven (11) indoor bio-aerosol samples, two (2) outdoor bio-aerosols, and eleven (11) source tape lift samples.

Laboratory results for the air samples taken in both the 1st and Basement floors of the Lincoln Center indicated the presence of *Aspergillus/Penicillium*, *Ulocladium*, *Fusarium*, *Wallemia*, *Bipolaris*, *Alternaria*, and *Cladosporium*. These fungi have been labeled by the American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA), other professional organization, government entities, and SCAI as problematic in an indoor environment. Some of these fungi (*Alternaria*, *Ulocladium*, and *Cladosporium*) in combination trigger allergies or asthma attacks. *Aspergillus* is one of the most common types of fungi found in our environment. Some types of *Aspergillus/Penicillium* produce mycotoxins that can affect individuals with immune compromised systems. *Aspergillus* may also cause *Aspergillosis*, the second most common fungal infection of the lungs in the United States. The *Stachybotrys* mold is one of the most dangerous molds to have in an indoor environment, because of its ability to produce extremely toxic mycotoxins. Exposure of these mycotoxins can be encountered through, but not limited to, inhalation and ingestion. Symptoms of *Stachybotrys* and its mycotoxins include nose bleeds, cough, dermatitis, rhinitis, headache, fever, and other flue and cold like symptoms. *Bipolaris* are commonly found growing on plants. It mostly causes discoloring and spotting on grass and vegetation. This fungi is a large spored fungi and is usually deposited in the upper respiratory system and never reaches the inner portions of the lung. However, it could be problematic to individuals who have serious respiratory illness. *Fusarium* is known to cause infections in humans and *Wallemia* is suspect to be a causative agent of farmers' lung disease.

The control or background samples taken outdoors on the west and east sides of the building indicated the presence of *Aspergillus* fungi. However, the inside spore count was significantly higher than the outdoors. This indicates that the amplification of the mold spores inside the building is occurring due to high humidity in the building. Again the biggest contributor to the mold growth is the evaporative cooling system.

To assist in the identification of suspect microbial growth, SCAI took eleven (11) tape lift samples of suspect microbial growth throughout the building. Ceiling tile samples were taken throughout the building and the laboratory results indicated the presence of *Aspergillus/Penicillium* and *Stachybotrys*. The HVAC duct system was sampled throughout the building and laboratory results indicated the presence of *Aspergillus/Penicillium* fungi. These samples indicate that the main source of the *Aspergillus/Penicillium* is the ceiling tiles and the spores are present throughout the building. Remediation of these spores will be required.

The data collected and field investigation indicates that presently there is a source of problematic microbial grow in the building that could affect the indoor air quality. SCAI has labeled various of the fungi found in the building as problematic to an indoor environment. The sampling found the source and the extend of contamination that will required mold remediation in accordance

with the TDSHS Mold Regulations. Please refer to the recommendation section of this report for complete details.

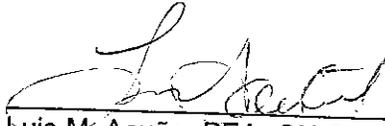
V. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on data collected SCAI concludes that the field data indicate potential microbial growth in the Lincoln Center that is affecting indoor air quality (IAQ) and could be of health concern. The analysis of the source samples indicated the presence of problematic spores on surfaces in the Lincoln Center as well as being present in the air. Based on this data SCAI recommends:

- Prior to the City of El Paso considering any mold remediation, first the water intrusions must be repaired to prevent further amplification of the microbial growth.
- The Building needs a new roof system, especially the parapet wall. The roof penetrations need to be re-sealed with roof cement. The building flashings need to be repaired.
- The exterior cracks on the plaster walls need to be repaired.
- The windows need to be re-caulked. Some windows need to be either repaired or replaced.
- The major problem is the present cooling system. The evaporative coolers are introducing excessive moisture into the building which is not being extracted properly. Moreover, the building is not getting proper air movement which intern is trapping moisture in the air plumes. SCAI recommends that the City of El Paso hire a mechanical engineering firm to redesign the HVAC system. SCAI recommends that the City of El Paso consider the use of refrigerated air system for this building, due to the fact it is so close to the Interstate Exchange Loops. The refrigerated system with proper filtration would filter out the soot and other debris from the air and maintain the relative humidity in the building within ASHRAE standards.
- SCAI recommends that the heating units be replaced or thoroughly checked and cleaned of all rust material.
- SCAI recommends that all the ceiling tiles identified with microbial growth be removed by a TDSHS remediation contractor overseen by a mold assessment consultant, such as SCAI. The remediation of the tiles is governed by the TDSHS mold remediation regulations and the City of El Paso must perform all mold remediation work in this building by following these regulations.
- SCAI recommends that all areas with mold growth be decontaminated and/or removed by a TDSHS remediation contractor overseen by a mold assessment consultant, such as SCAI. All walls, floors, ceilings, and surfaces need to be decontaminated.
- SCAI recommends that the concrete decks above the ceiling tiles on the 1st floor be decontaminated and treated. This work should be done by a TDSHS remediation contractor overseen by a mold assessment consultant, such as SCAI.
- The duct system in the building should be cleaned and disinfected by a TDSHS remediation contractor overseen by a mold assessment consultant, such as SCAI.
- All surfaces and items in the building should be HEPA vacuumed and sanitized by a TDSHS remediation contractor overseen by a mold assessment consultant, such as SCAI.
- SCAI recommends that the occupants of the building be informed of the findings and be given information on the microbial fungi found in the building.
- City of El Paso should consider training maintenance personnel on the prevention of microbial growth in the building and how to attend to small mold cleanup less than 25 sf.
- Hire a Texas Licenced Mold Remediation Contractor to draft a mold remediation plan and perform the mold remediation procedures.
- Hire a Texas Licenced Mold Consulting company, such as Sun City Analytical, Inc., to perform final sampling at the conclusion of mold remediation procedures.

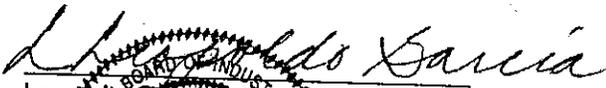
- Upon completion of the remediation the City of El Paso should periodically monitor the area for microbial growth and ensure the relative humidity in the building is kept below 50%.

SCAI is available to assist your efforts in the above-mentioned items. Please contact SCAI at 533-8840 for further guidance or assistance in this matter.

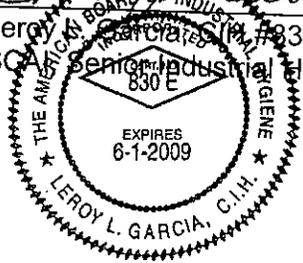


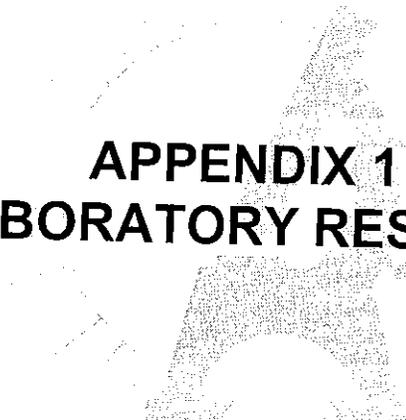
Luis M. Acuña, PEA, CIAQP
 President
 TX Licensed Mold Assessment Consultant
 Number MAC0207
 License expires on 01/06/06

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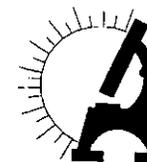




**APPENDIX 1
LABORATORY RESULTS**

Certificate of Analysis

Client: **City of El Paso**
 ATTN: **John Garza**
 Address: 7969 San Paulo
 El Paso, TX 79907

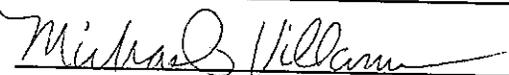


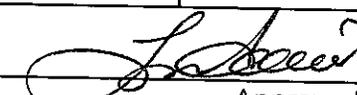
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Lincoln Center

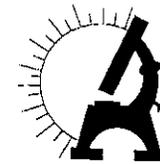
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Rate	15											
Sample No.	LA1009LC-A13											
Lab Number	M06-344											
Site	Bottom flr. Sports											
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Alternaria	1	89	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Arthrinium		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Ascospores		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Aspergillus / Penicillium	98	8711	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Basidiospores		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Bipolans / Dreschlera		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Chaetomium		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Cladosporium	112	9956	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
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Nigrospora		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Oidium		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Pithomyces		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Rust		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Smuts / Myxomycetes		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Stachybotrys		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Chrysonilia	62	5511	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Ulocladium		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Exserohilum spp.		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Fusarium		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total Spore Count	24267		0									
Mycelial Fragments											0	
Skin / Pollen												
Debris		Heavy										


 Signature


 Approved

Certificate of Analysis

Client: **City of El Paso**
 ATTN: **John Garza**
 Address: 7969 San Paulo
 El Paso, TX 79907



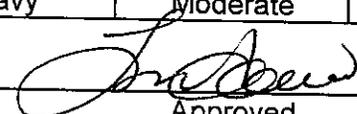
Sun City Analytical, Inc.
 1409 Montana Avenue
 El Paso, Texas 79902
 (915) 533-8840 Phone
 (915) 533-8843 Fax
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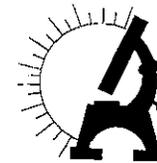
Sample Volume		45											
Rate		15											
Sample No.	LA1009LC-A01		LA1009LC-A02		LA1009LC-A03		LA1009LC-A04		LA1009LC-A05		LA1009LC-A06		
Lab Number	M06-332		M06-333		M06-334		M06-335		M06-336		M06-337		
Site	Upper flr. Hallway		Gallery Room		Wayne's Office		P. Powell Office		Aquatics Office		Upper flr. Storage		
	raw count	spores / m ³	raw count	spores / m ³	raw count	spores / m ³	raw count	spores / m ³	raw count	spores / m ³	raw count	spores / m ³	
<i>Alternaria</i>		0	2	178	1	89	2	178	1	89	1	89	
<i>Arthrinium</i>		0		0		0		0		0		0	
<i>Ascospores</i>		0		0		0		0		0		0	
<i>Aspergillus / Penicillium</i>	43	3822	13	1156	243	21600	44	3911	21	1867	15	1333	
<i>Basidiospores</i>		0		0		0		0		0		0	
<i>Bipolans / Dreschlera</i>	5	444	1	89	1	89	4	356		0	4	356	
<i>Chaetomium</i>		0		0		0	1	89		0	1	89	
<i>Cladosporium</i>	174	15467	14	1244	129	11467	71	6311	21	1867	26	2311	
<i>Curvularia</i>		0		0		0		0		0		0	
<i>Nigrospora</i>		0		0		0		0		0		0	
<i>Oidium</i>		0		0		0		0		0		0	
<i>Pithomyces</i>		0		0		0		0		0		0	
<i>Wallemia sp.</i>	1	89	3	267		0	1	89		0		0	
<i>Smuts / Myxomycetes</i>		0		0		0		0		0		0	
<i>Stachybotrys</i>		0		0		0		0		0		0	
<i>Chrysonilia</i>		0		0	3	267		0	24	2133	31	2756	
<i>Ulocladium</i>	1	89		0		0		0	1	89		0	
<i>Exserohilum spp.</i>		0		0		0		0		0		0	
<i>Fusarium</i>	3	267	1	89		0		0	1	89	1	89	
Total Spore Count	19911		3022		33511		10933		6133		7022		
Mycelial Fragments			2				1						
Skin / Pollen			Pollen		Pollen		Pollen				Pollen		
Debris	Heavy		Heavy		Heavy		Heavy		Moderate		Moderate		


 Signature


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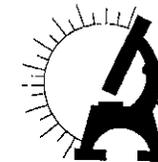
Sample No.	LA1009LC-A07		LA1009LC-A08		LA1009LC-A09		LA1009LC-A10		LA1009LC-A11		LA1009LC-A12	
Lab Number	M06-338		M06-339		M06-340		M06-341		M06-342		M06-343	
Site	Bottom flr. Hallway		B. Crocker Room		Gonzalez Room		Rec. Services		Outside N. Bldg.		Outside S. Bldg.	
	raw count	spores / m ³	raw count	spores / m ³	raw count	spores / m ³	raw count	spores / m ³	raw count	spores / m ³	raw count	spores / m ³
<i>Alternaria</i>		0		0	1	89	3	267	5	444		0
<i>Arthrinium</i>		0		0		0		0		0		0
<i>Ascospores</i>		0		0		0		0		0		0
<i>Aspergillus / Penicillium</i>	22	1956	106	9422	48	4267	10	889	7	622	2	178
<i>Basidiospores</i>		0		0		0		0		0		0
<i>Bipolaris / Dreschlera</i>	2	178		0	1	89	2	178	7	622	5	444
<i>Chaetomium</i>		0		0		0		0		0		0
<i>Cladosporium</i>	58	5156	148	13156	34	3022	16	1422	8	711	8	711
<i>Curvularia</i>		0		0		0		0		0		0
<i>Nigrospora</i>		0		0		0		0		0		0
<i>Oidium</i>		0		0		0		0		0		0
<i>Pithomyces</i>		0		0		0		0		0		0
<i>Rust</i>		0		0		0		0		0		0
<i>Smuts / Myxomycetes</i>		0		0		0		0		0		0
<i>Stachybotrys</i>		0		0		0		0		0		0
<i>Chrysonilia</i>	31	2756	49	4356	11	978		0		0		0
<i>Ulocladium</i>	1	89		0		0	2	178		0		0
<i>Exserohilum spp.</i>		0		0		0		0		0		0
<i>Fusarium</i>		0		0	1	89		0		0		0
Total Spore Count	10133		26933		8533		2933		2667		1333	
Mycelial Fragments												
Skin / Pollen												
Debris	Moderate		Low		Moderate		Heavy		Pollen Low		Low	

Michael Villan
 Signature

[Signature]
 Approved

Certificate of Analysis

Client: **City of El Paso**
 ATTN: **John Garza**
 Address: **7969 San Paulo**
El Paso, TX 79907



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 Date Received 10/9/2006
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Sample No.	Tape Lifts					
	LA1009LC-T01	LA1009LC-T02	LA1009LC-T03	LA1009LC-T04	LA1009LC-T05	LA1009LC-T06
Lab Number	M06-345	M06-346	M06-347	M06-348	M06-349	M06-350
Site	Upper flr. Ceiling Tile	Upper flr. Concrete Deck	Upper flr. Gallery rm. ceiling tile	Upper flr. Storage Supply Grill	Upper flr. Storage Supply Duct	Upper flr. Gallery Supply Grill
	Spores Seen	No Spores Seen	Spores Seen	Spores Seen	Spores Seen	Spores Seen
<i>Alternaria</i>						
<i>Arthnium</i>						
<i>Ascospores</i>						
<i>Aspergillus / Penicillium</i>	*TNTC		*TNTC	*TNTC		*TNTC
<i>Basidiospores</i>						*TNTC
<i>Bipofans / Dreschlera</i>						
<i>Chaetomium</i>						
<i>Cladosporium</i>			*TNTC		*TNTC	
<i>Curvularia</i>						
<i>Nigrospora</i>						
<i>Oidium</i>						
<i>Pithomyces</i>						
<i>Wallemia sp.</i>						
<i>Smuts / Myxomycetes</i>						
<i>Stachybotrys</i>						
<i>Chrysonilia</i>						
<i>Ulocladium</i>						
<i>Exserohilum spp.</i>						
<i>Fusarium</i>						
Total Spore Count						
Mycelial Fragments						
Skin / Pollen						

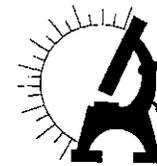
***TNTC - Too Numerous To Count**


 Signature


 Approved

Certificate of Analysis

Client: **City of El Paso**
 ATTN: **John Garza**
 Address: **7969 San Paulo**
El Paso, TX 79907



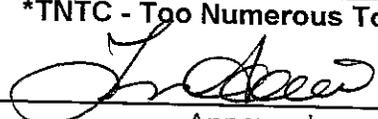
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 (915) 533-8843 Fax
 E-mail scail@flash.net

Page No 2 of 2
 Date Received 10/9/2006
 Date Analyzed 10/11/2006
 Project **Lincoln Center**

Sample No.	Tape Lifts					
	LA1009LC-T07	LA1009LC-T08	LA1009LC-T09	LA1009LC-T10	LA1009LC-T11	
Lab Number	M06-351	M06-352	M06-353	M06-354	M06-355	
Site	Bottom flr. Aquatics Storage Ceiling	Bottom flr. Hallway Ceiling Tile	Bottom flr. Door Frames	Bottom flr. Aquatics Duct	Bottom flr. Rec. Svcs. Office Duct	
	Spores Seen	Spores Seen	Spores Seen	Spores Seen	Spores Seen	
<i>Alternaria</i>						
<i>Arthrinium</i>						
<i>Ascospores</i>						
<i>Aspergillus / Penicillium</i>	*TNTC	*TNTC			*TNTC	
<i>Basidiospores</i>						
<i>Bipolaris / Dreschlera</i>						
<i>Chaetomium</i>						
<i>Cladosporium</i>			*TNTC	*TNTC		
<i>Curvularia</i>						
<i>Nigrospora</i>						
<i>Oidium</i>						
<i>Pithomyces</i>						
<i>Wallemia sp.</i>						
<i>Smuts / Myxomycetes</i>						
<i>Stachybotrys</i>	*TNTC					
<i>Chrysonilia</i>						
<i>Ulocladium</i>						
<i>Exserohilum spp.</i>						
<i>Fusarium</i>						
Total Spore Count						
Mycelial Fragments						
Skin / Pollen						

***TNTC - Too Numerous To Count**

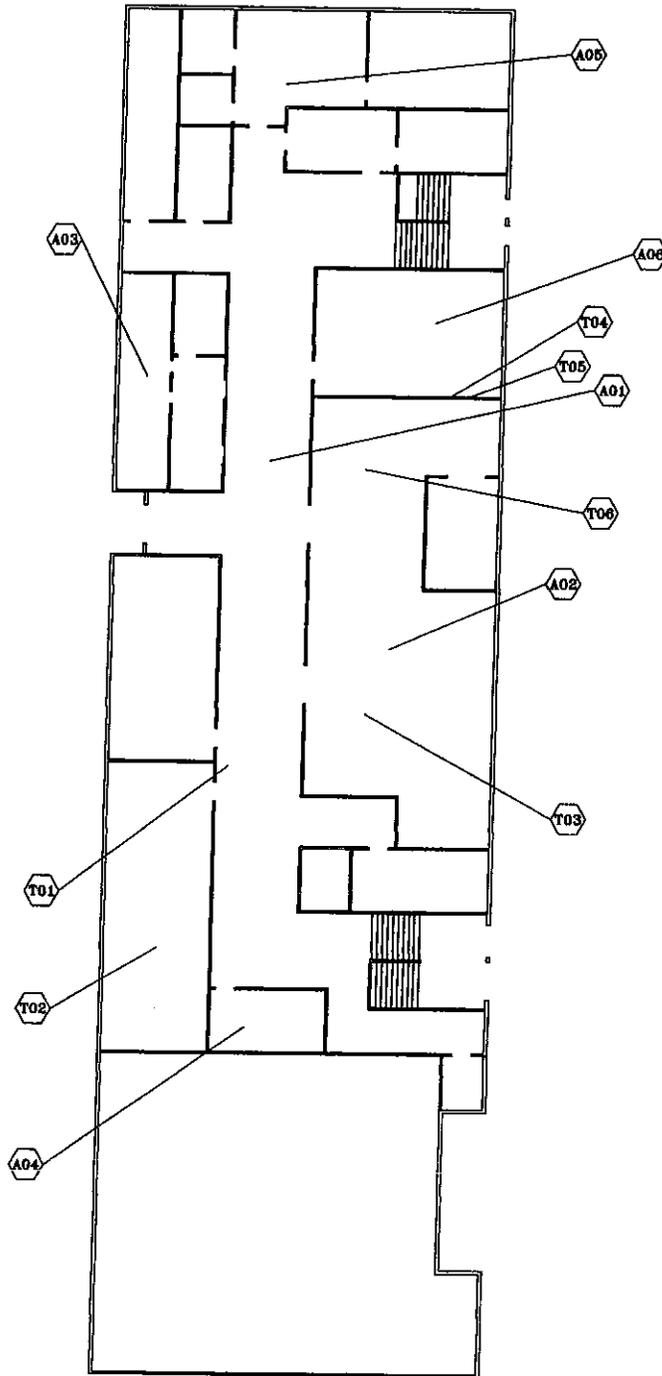

 Signature


 Approved

**APPENDIX 2
DRAWINGS**

AIR & TAPE SAMPLE LOCATION

SERIES LA1009LC-



LINCOLN CENTER
FIRST FLOOR
NOT TO SCALE



LEGEND

 SAMPLE LOCATION
A= AIR SAMPLE
T= TAPE SAMPLE

Designed By:
 **Sun City Analytical Inc.**
 Environmental Services
 1409 Montana Ave.
 El Paso, Texas 79902
 (915) 533-8840 fax (915) 533-8843

WORK DESCRIPTION:
MICROBIAL INVESTIGATION

PROJECT NUMBER:
06-EP-189

ACAD TITLE:
LINCOLN CENTER

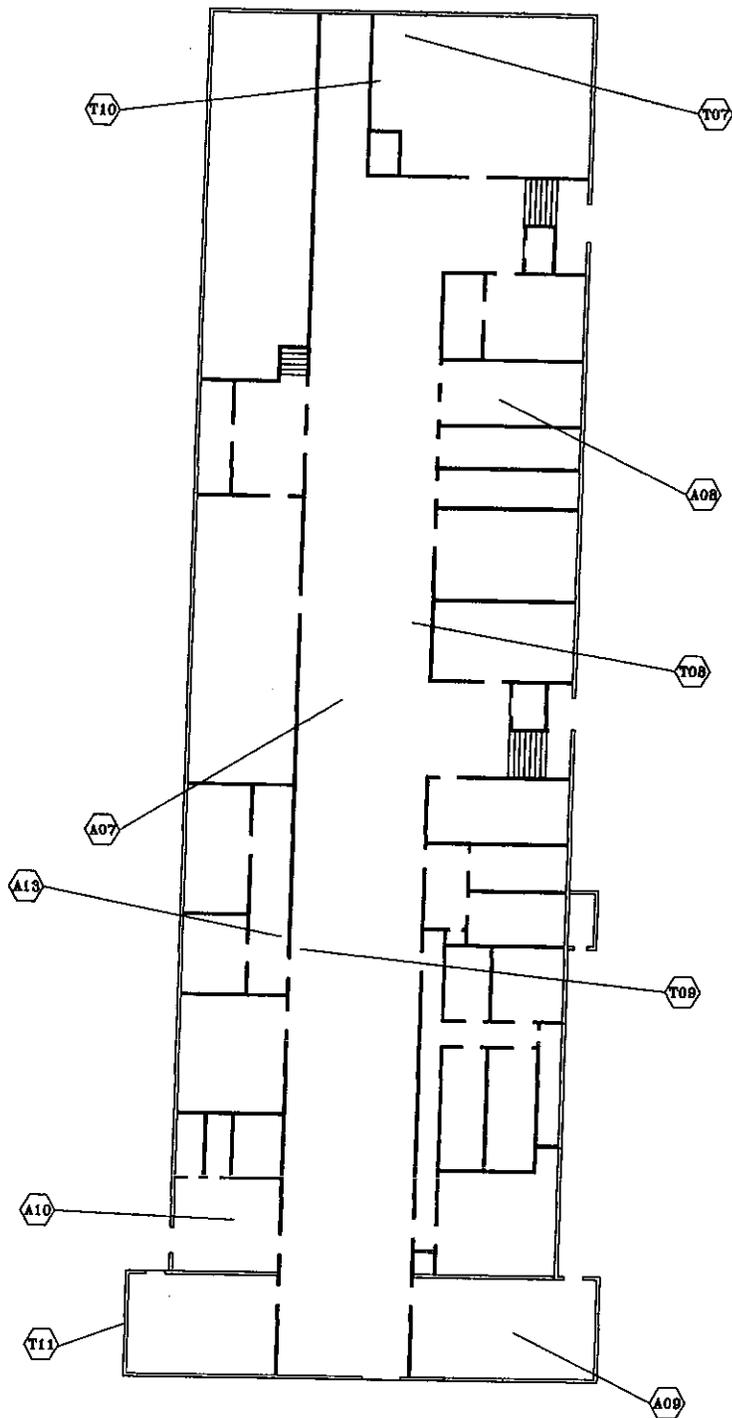
DRAWN BY:
JR

INSPECTOR:
LA

DATE:
10/06

AIR & TAPE SAMPLE LOCATION

SERIES LA1009LC-



SAMPLE A11 & A12
WERE TAKEN OUTSIDE
THE BUILDING

LINCOLN CENTER
BASEMENT
NOT TO SCALE



LEGEND

⬡ SAMPLE LOCATION
A= AIR SAMPLE
T= TAPE SAMPLE

Designed By
Sun City Analytical Inc.
Environmental Services
1408 Montana Ave.
El Paso, Texas 79902
(915) 533-8840 fax (915) 533-8843

WORK DESCRIPTION:
MICROBIAL INVESTIGATION

PROJECT NUMBER:
06-EP-189

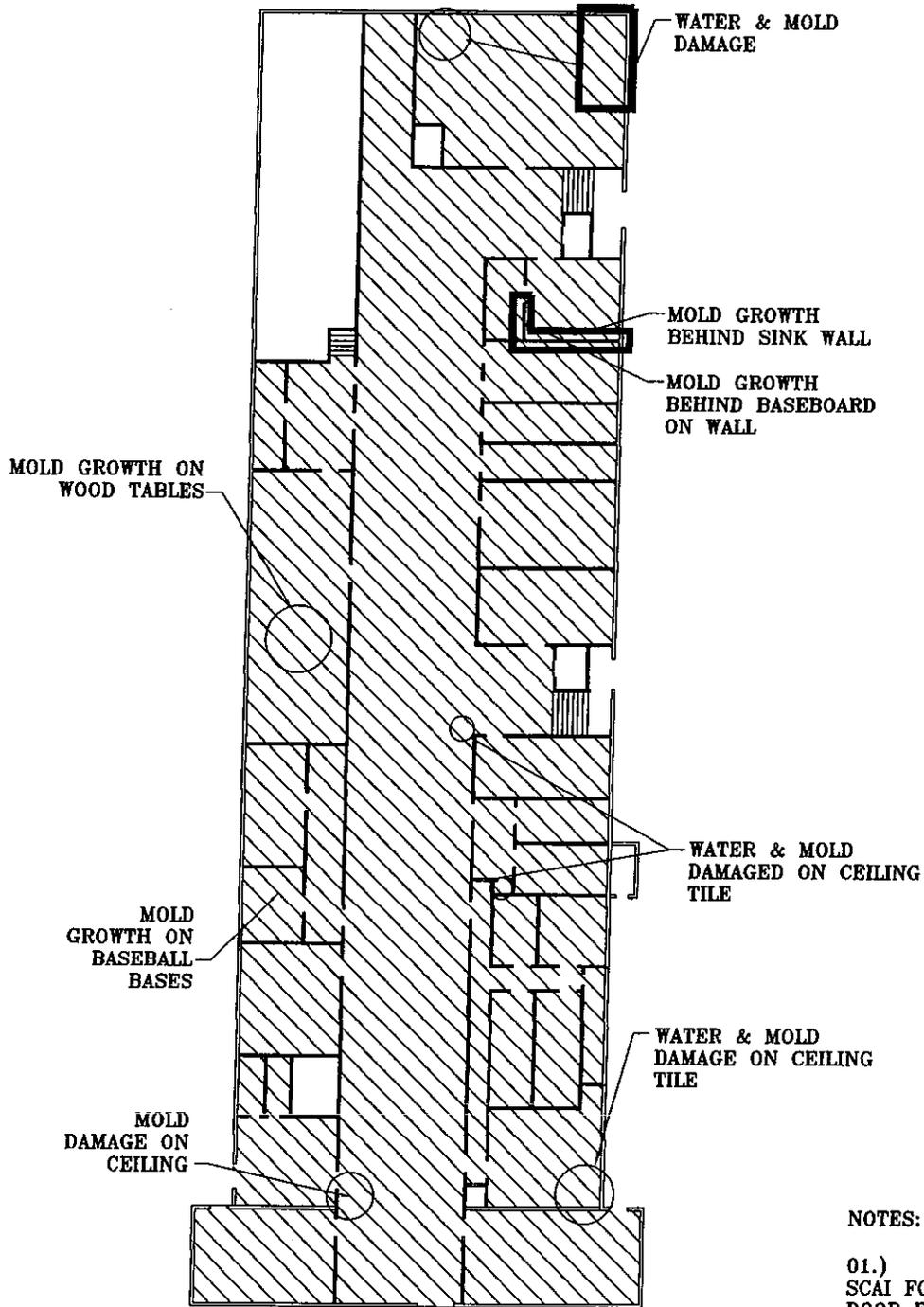
ACAD TITLE:
LINCOLNCENTER-2

DRAWN BY:
JR

INSPECTOR:
LA

DATE:
10/06

MICROBIAL LOCATION



NOTES:

01.)
SCAI FOUND SOME
DOOR FRAMES AND
DOORS WITH MOLD
GROWTH

LEGEND

⊗ CEILING WATER TILES
WITH MICROBIAL
GROWTH

LINCOLN CENTER
BASEMENT
NOT TO SCALE



Designed By
Sun City Analytical Inc.
Environmental Services
1409 Montana Ave.
El Paso, Texas 79902
(915) 533-8840 fax (915) 533-8843

WORK DESCRIPTION:
MICROBIAL INVESTIGATION

PROJECT NUMBER:
06-EP-189

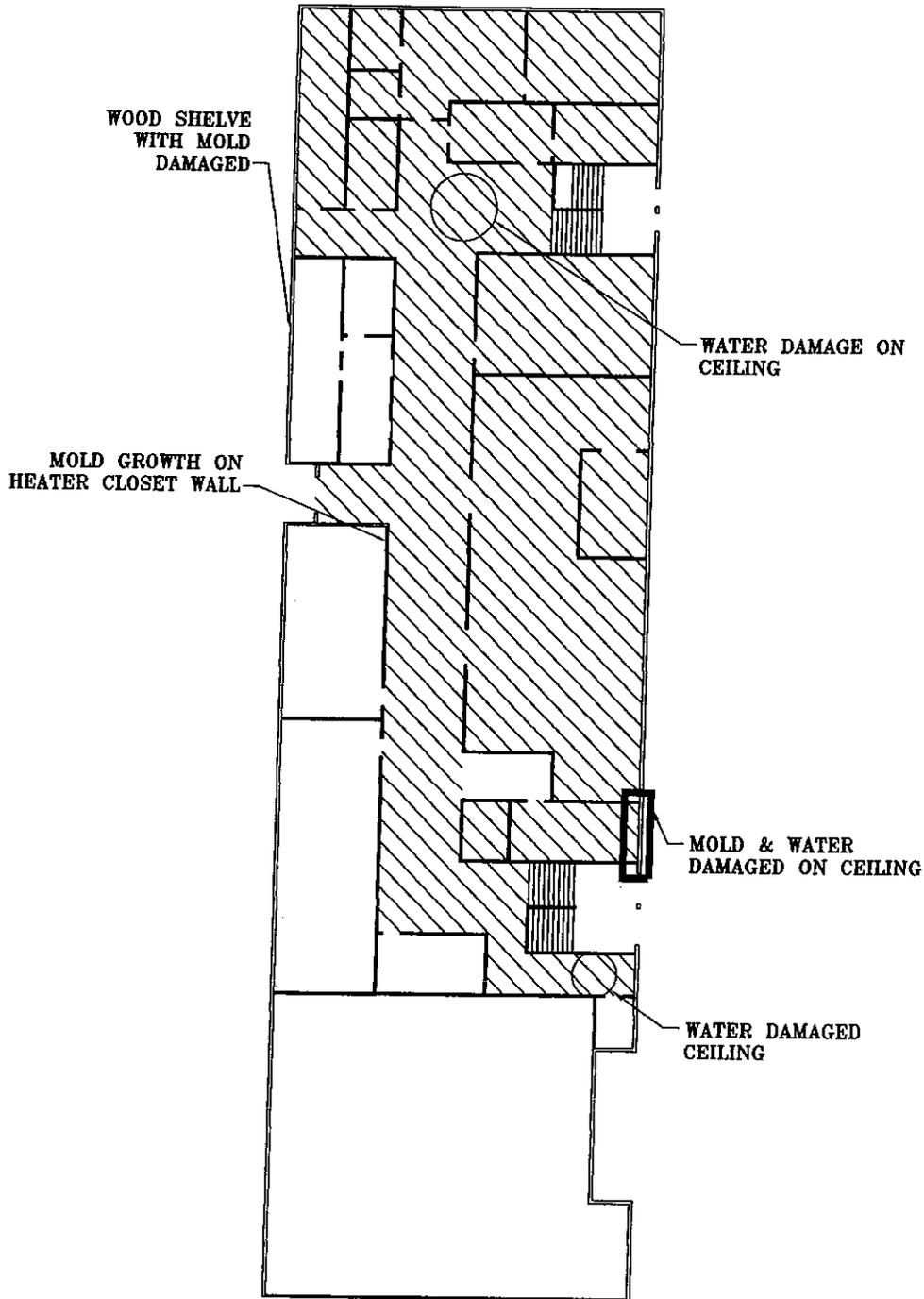
ACAD TITLE:
LINCOLNCENTER-2

DRAWN BY:
JR

INSPECTOR:
LA

DATE:
10/06

MICROBIAL LOCATION



LINCOLN CENTER
FIRST FLOOR
NOT TO SCALE



LEGEND

 CEILING TILES WITH MICROBIAL GROWTH

Designed By
Sun City Analytical Inc.
Environmental Services
1409 Montana Ave.
El Paso, Texas 79902
(915) 533-8840 fax (915) 533-8849

WORK DESCRIPTION:
MICROBIAL INVESTIGATION

PROJECT NUMBER:
06-EP-189

ACAD TITLE:
LINCOLN CENTER

DRAWN BY:
JR

INSPECTOR:
LA

DATE:
10/06

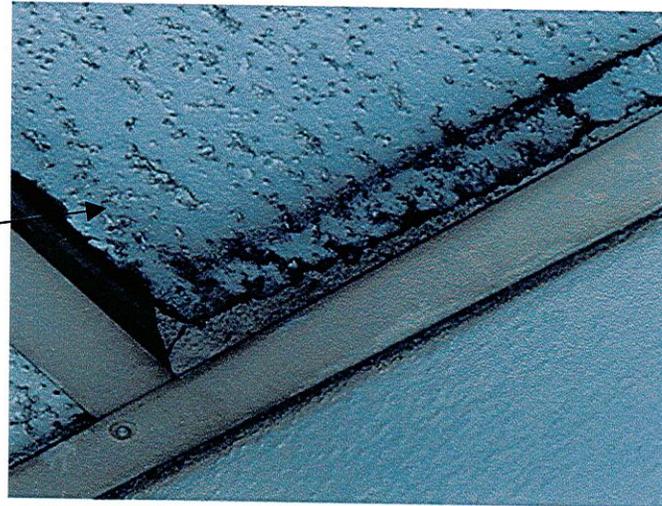


**APPENDIX 3
PHOTOS**

Lincoln Center

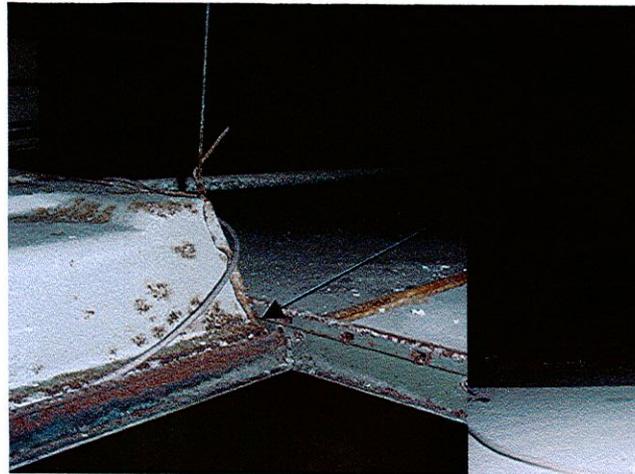
Photographs

Ceiling Tiles with Microbial Growth



Both the 1st floor and Basement have this condition.
See drawing in this report for exact location of tiles.

Problems Above Ceiling Tiles



Rust can be seen on light fixtures, ceiling tile grid, hangers, and any metal above in air plume

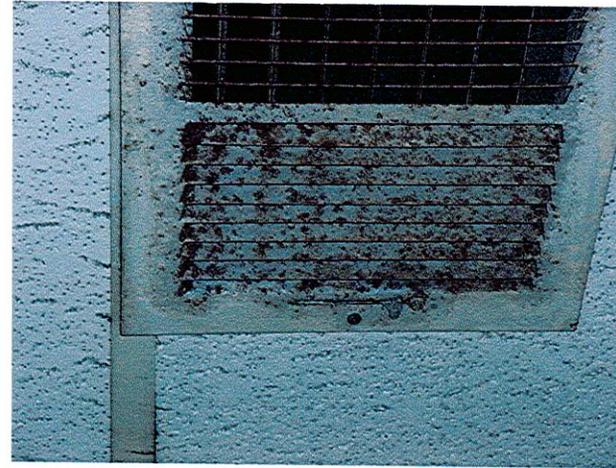


1st Floor

Concrete deck above ceiling tiles
Indicates previous water damage.

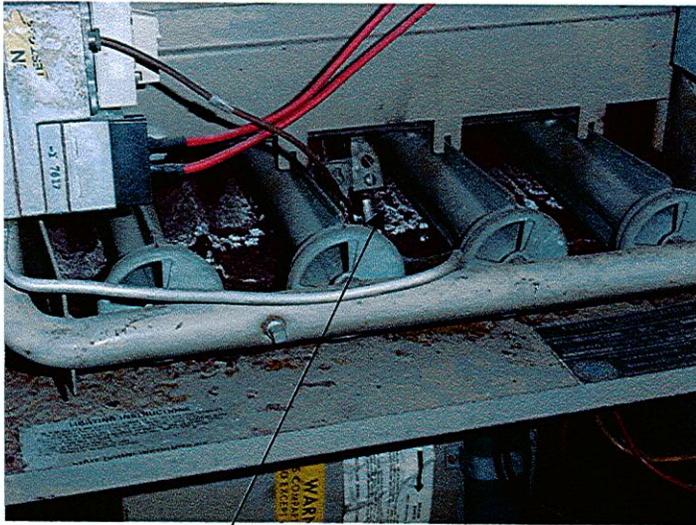
1st Floor Washington Room

Supply Grills with Microbial Growth or Soot



This condition was found throughout the building.

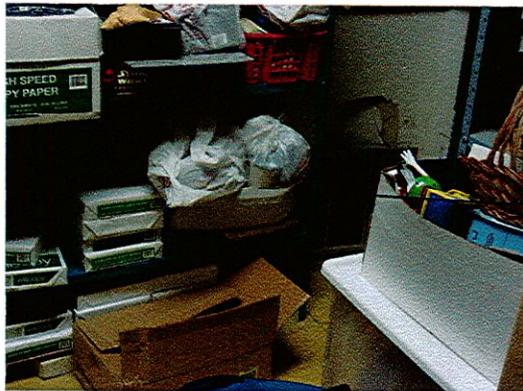
Heater Units



Rust in Heater Unit

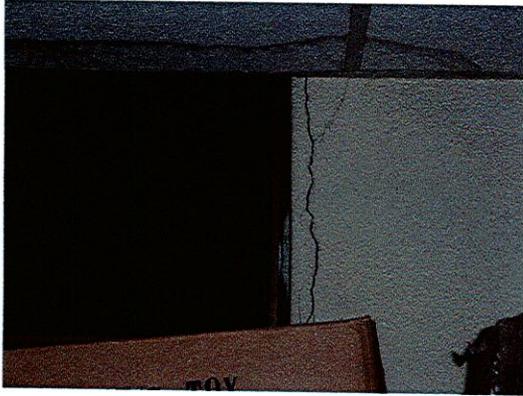


Microbial growth in heater closet

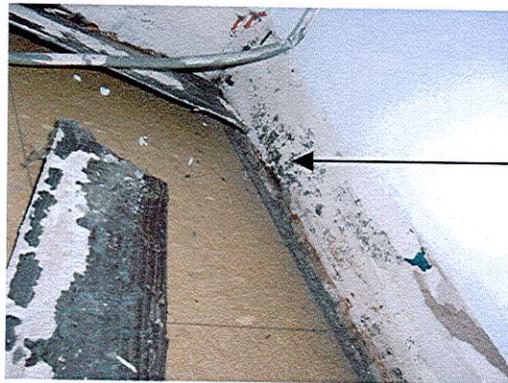
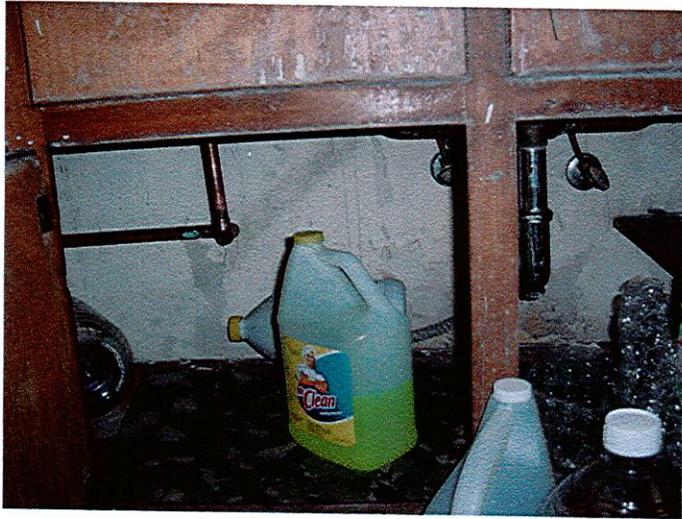


Heater return air vents covered.
Special promotions storage area.

Ceiling Tile Water and Mold Damage



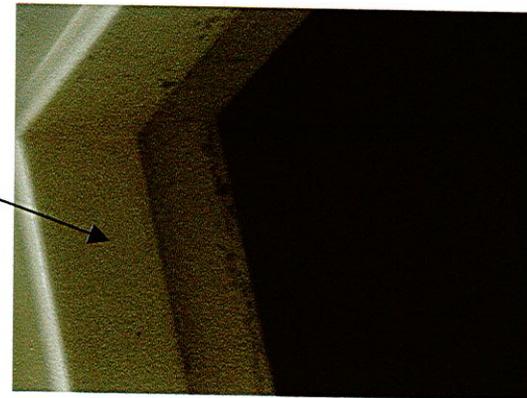
Sink in Janitors Closet with Mold Growth



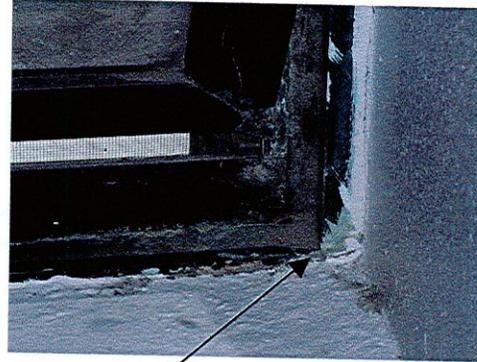
Baseboard next to Sink has mold growth



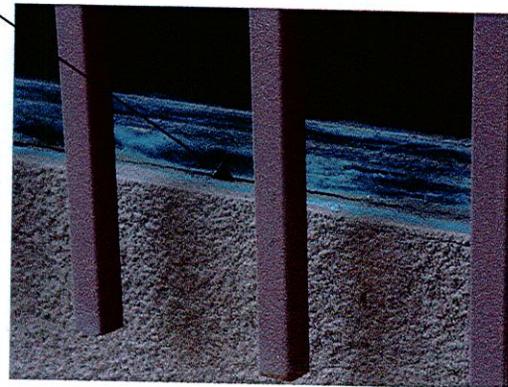
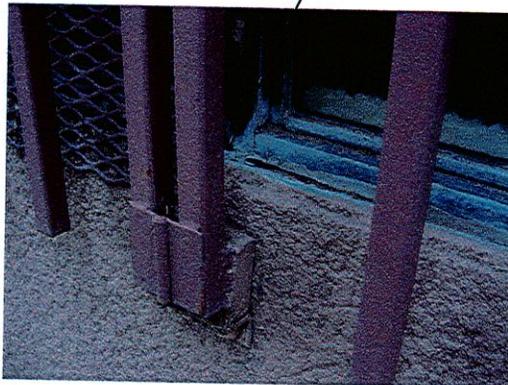
Mold Growth on Doors and Frames in Basement Area



Sources of Water Intrusion

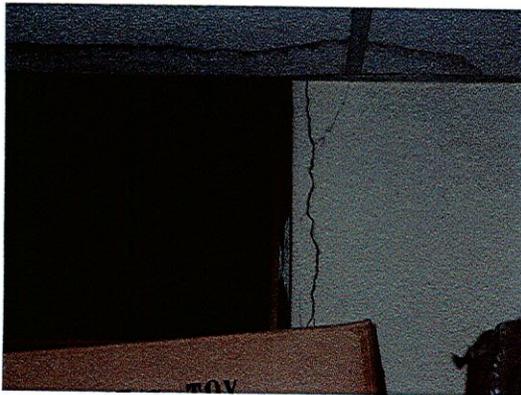
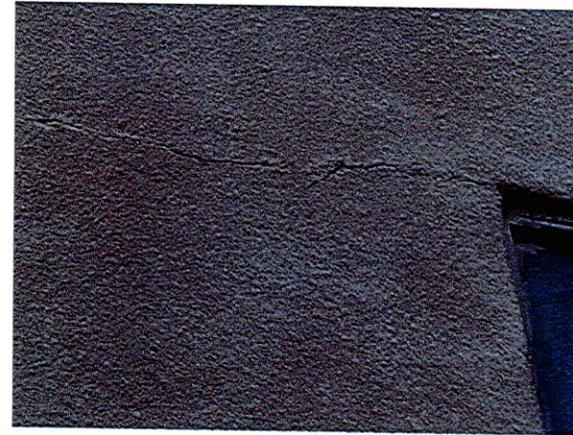
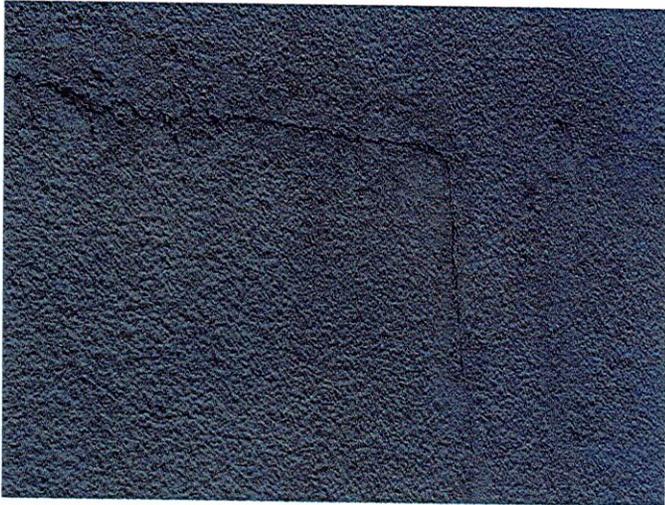


Window caulking missing or damaged

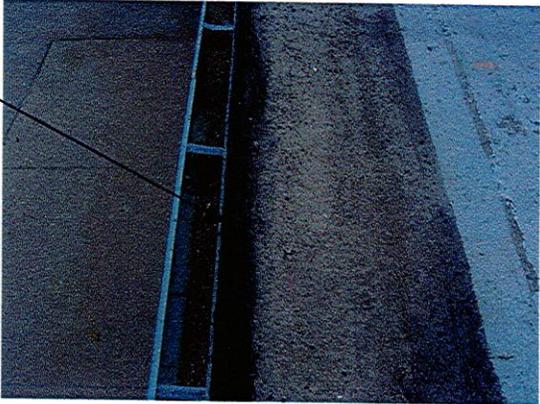
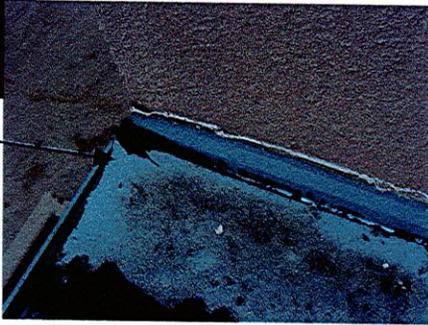
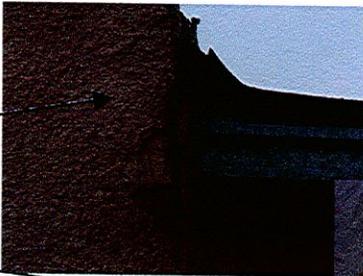


Window in 1st
Floor bathroom
dose not close
properly.

Cracks on Exterior Plaster Could be Source of Water Intrusion

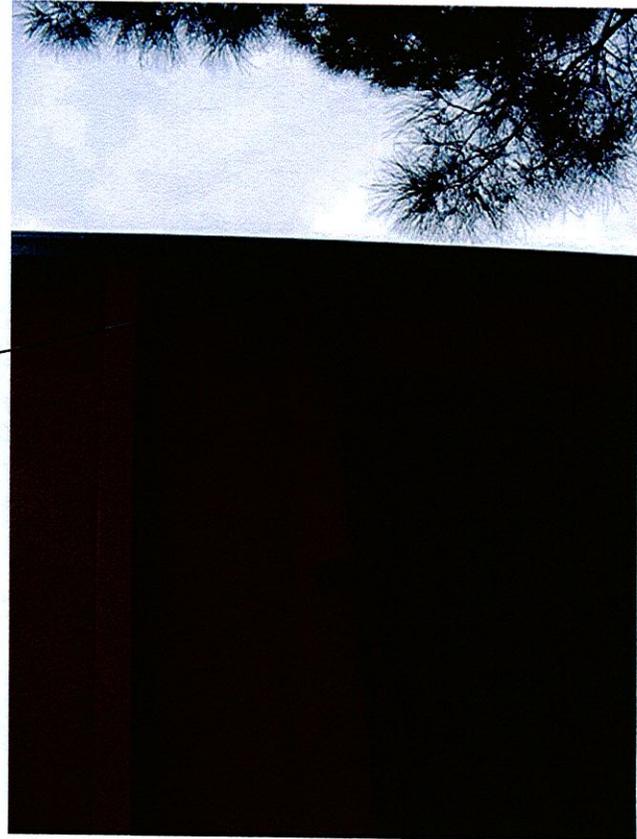


Roof Problems and Source of Water Intrusion



Parapet has sever cracks.

Clogged Roof Gutters, Water Intrusion Above Windows

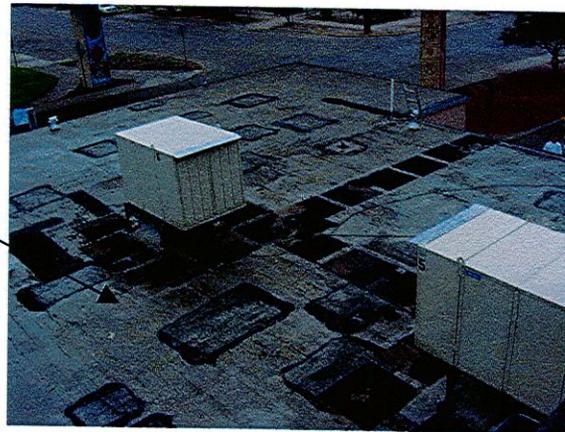


Roof Problems and Source of Water Intrusion

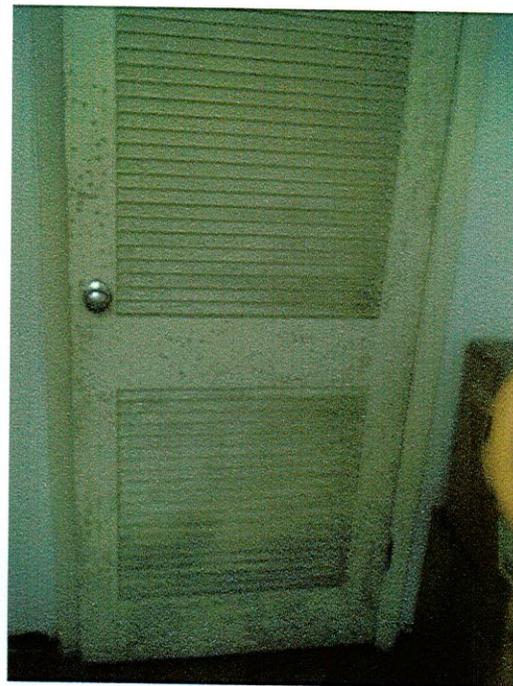
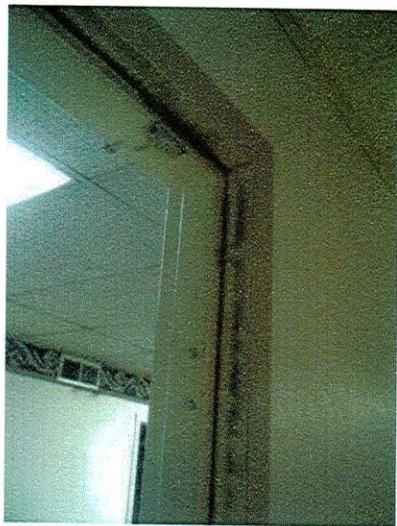


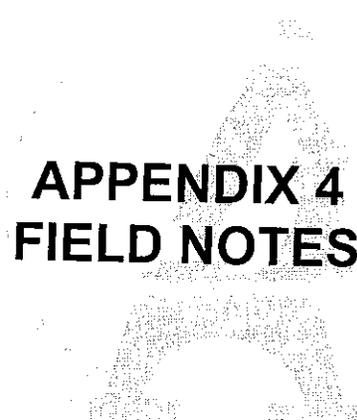
Extensive patch work throughout roof.

Roof flashing needs repair on various roof penetrations.



PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN 10/03/06

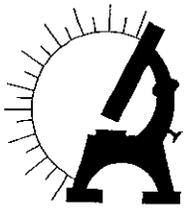




**APPENDIX 4
FIELD NOTES**

Microbial Investigation

Lincoln Center
4001 Durazno, El Paso, Texas



Sun
City
Analytical
Inc.

SAMPLING FORM

DATE 10/09/06

PROJECT # 06EP/89

CLIENT City of El Paso

JOB SITE Lincoln Center

IH Luis Acuña

STRESSOR(s) Bio-Aerosol.

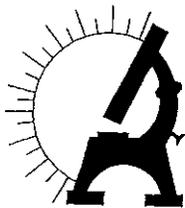
SAMPLE NUMBER	PUMP #	ROTO #	FLOW RATE	TIME ON	TIME OFF	TOTAL MIN	VOLUME	LOCATION/REMARK TYPE	FIPS
LA1009LC-A01		H20	15	10:59	11:02	3	45	Upper floor Hallway.	
A02		H20	15	11:16	11:19	3	45	Gallery Room	
A03		H20	15	11:26	11:29	3	45	Wayne's Office	
A04		H20	15	11:31	11:34	3	45	Paula Powell Office	
A05		H20	15	1:39	1:42	3	45	Aquatics office	
A06		H20	15	1:44	1:47	3	45	Upper floor Storage	
LA1009LC-A07		H20	15	2:22	2:25	3	45	Bottom floor Hallway	
A08		H20	15	3:14	3:17	3	45	Betty Crocker Room	
A09		H20	15	3:19	3:22	3	45	Gonzalez Room	
A10		H20	15	3:23	3:26	3	45	Rec. Services Outreach	
A11		H20	15	3:33	3:36	3	45	Outside Northside	
A12		H20	15	3:41	3:44	3	45	Outside Southside	
LA1009LC-A13		H20	15	4:01	4:04	3	45	Bottom floor Sports Adm Office	

TWA = MA F/cc
SSN - MA

ANALYST SCAM
DATE _____

REMARKS: _____

IH _____



Sun
City
Analytical
Inc.

SAMPLING FORM

DATE 10/09/06

PROJECT # @6E1189

CLIENT City of El Paso

JOB SITE Lincoln Center

IH Luis Acuña

STRESSOR(s) Bio-Aerob.

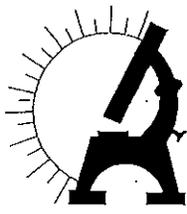
SAMPLE NUMBER	PUMP #	ROTO #	FLOW RATE	TIME ON	TIME OFF	TOTAL MIN	VOLUME	LOCATION/REMARK TYPE	F/CC
LA1009LC T01								Upper floor Ceiling tile	Hallway
T02								Concrete Deck Washington Rm	
T03								Ceiling tile Gallery Rm	
T04								Upper floor Storage Supply Grill	
LA1009LC - T05								Upper floor Storage Supply Duct	
T06								Gallery Rm Supply Grill	
T07								Bottom floor Aquatics Storage Ceiling	
T08								Hallway Ceiling tile	
T09								Door frame Aquatics Rm	
T10								Supply Duct Bottom floor	
LA1009LC - T11								Rec. Services office Duct	

TWA = NA F/CC
SSN - NA

ANALYST SCAM
DATE _____

REMARKS: _____

IH _____



Sun
City
Analytical
Inc.

SAMPLING FORM

DATE 10/9/06

PROJECT # 06BP 189

CLIENT City of El Paso

SITE Lincoln Center

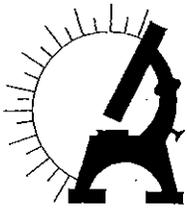
IH Sergio Espinoza

LOCATION Bottom Floor

TIME	O ₂ Percent	CO PPM	TEMP	RELATIVE HUMIDITY	CO ₂	LOCATION
2:16	0	2.7	72.5	52.8	321	Janitor Room
2:18	0	2.6	72.9	53.6	303	Computer System
2:19	0	2.8	72.7	53.1	380	Aquatics Storage
2:21	0	2.4	72.7	52.8	325	Hallway W end
2:22	0	2.7	72.3	52.5	321	Betty Crocker
2:25	0	2.8	72.4	57.8	328	Lincoln Rm Stage
2:26	0	2.7	72.1	52.7	318	Lincoln Room
2:29	0	2.7	72.5	52.9	319	Electrical Room
2:32	0	2.6	72.2	53.0	324	Puck Room Stage
2:33	0	2.7	72.0	52.8	328	Storage
2:35	0	2.8	70.3	54.2	311	Sprinkler System
2:36	0	2.7	71.3	55.1	310	Aquatics Storage
2:37	0	2.7	72.0	55.5	309	Women Restroom

REMARKS: _____

IH Sergio Espinoza



Sun
City
Analytical
Inc.

SAMPLING FORM

DATE 10/9/06

PROJECT # 06EP 189

CLIENT City of El Paso

SITE Lincoln Center

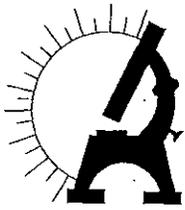
IH Seogio Espinoza

LOCATION Bottom Floor

TIME	O ₂ Percent	CO PPM	TEMP	RELATIVE HUMIDITY	CO ₂	LOCATION
2:29	0	2.5	72.8	53.9	318	Mens Restroom
2:31	0	2.4	72.7	52.0	338	Hallway to East end entrance
2:33	0	2.5	73.6	52.0	327	Sports Administrative Office
2:34	0	2.8	73.6	50.7	338	Sports Administrative North Storage
2:35	0	2.5	73.8	50.8	328	Sports Administrative North Storage
2:37	0	2.7	74.1	50.6	340	Storage
2:38	0	2.5	74.5	50.3	348	Storage Shirts Dance
2:40	0	2.5	74.7	49.8	340	Storage Trophies
2:41	0	2.6	74.5	48.8	319	Rec. Svcs. Mgr. Admini Office
2:49	0	2.6	73.9	49.4	369	Sports Main
2:52	0	2.8	73.4	50.0	371	Sports Office B1
2:53	0	2.4	72.9	50.1	320	Rosa Ayala Storage Office H 2
2:55	0	2.6	72.1	51.2	312	Rosa Ayala Office H 4

REMARKS: _____

IH Seogio Espinoza



Sun
City
Analytical
Inc.

SAMPLING FORM

DATE 10/9/06

PROJECT # 06-ESP-189

CLIENT City of El Paso

SITE Lincoln Center

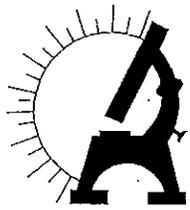
IH Sergio Espinosa

LOCATION Bottom Floor

TIME	O ₂ Percent	CO PPM	TEMP	RELATIVE HUMIDITY	CO ₂	LOCATION
2:58	0	2.6	71.6	51.8	340	Rosa Ayala Duch Storage
3:00	0	2.7	71.2	53.2	323	Rosa Ayala North Charge Sports
3:01	0	2.7	71.4	52.9	313	Rec. Svcs. of Outreach
3:02	0	2.5	72.6	53.0	314	" " Closet
3:05	0	2.4	72.5	53.9	333	" " Restroom
3:08	0	2.3	73.8	51.4	324	Rec. Svcs. Dept Office
3:10	0	2.3	74.0	50.8	322	Gonzalez Room
3:12	0	2.7	73.9	50.4	328	Hallway South Entrance
3:14	0	3.0	73.2	51.0	338	Hallway by Elevator

REMARKS: _____

IH Sergio



Sun
City
Analytical
Inc.

SAMPLING FORM

DATE 10/19/06

PROJECT # 06EP-189

CLIENT City of El Paso

SITE Lincoln Center

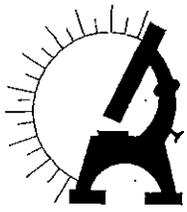
IH Luis Acuna / Sergio Espinoza

LOCATION 1st Floor

TIME	O ₂ Percent	CO PPM	TEMP	RELATIVE HUMIDITY	CO ₂	LOCATION
11:06	⊙	2.7	75.6	45.6	348	MLK
11:10	⊙	2.8	75.7	44.6	376	Corral Room
11:12	⊙	2.0	75.9	44.7	361	Washington Room
11:14	⊙	2.9	76.1	45.0	438	Women Restroom Area Westby Rm
11:16	⊙	2.9	75.6	43.9	356	Men's Restroom
11:18	⊙	3.0	74.5	45.0	354	Gallery
11:19	⊙	2.8	73.9	45.3	339	Gallery Office
11:21	⊙	2.7	74.7	46.9	371	Lincoln Center (Lupo's office) Main office
11:24	⊙	2.9	74.7	46.0	368	" " (Wayne's office)
11:25	⊙	2.8	75.0	47.5	378	" " (Eliseo's office)
11:29	⊙	2.9	75.4	47.7	377	Special Promotions Storage
11:30	⊙	2.8	75.4	47.2	349	office
11:40	⊙	2.8	75.0	44.7	344	Hallway by Washington Rm

REMARKS: _____

IH



Sun
City
Analytical
Inc.

SAMPLING FORM

DATE 10/9/06

PROJECT # 06EP.189

CLIENT City of El Paso

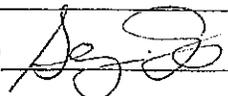
SITE Lincoln Center

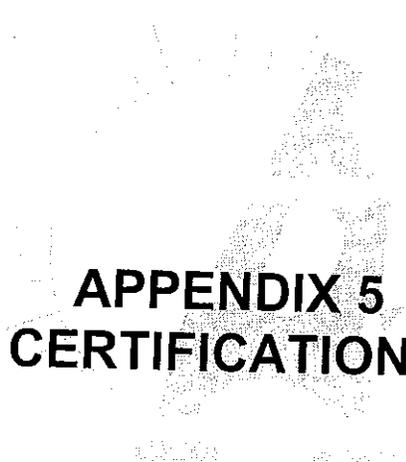
IH Sergio Espinoza

LOCATION 1st Floor

TIME	O ₂ Percent	CO PPM	TEMP	RELATIVE HUMIDITY	CO ₂	LOCATION
1:42	0	3.2	74.7	49.6	354	Aquatics office Main
1:43	0	2.9	74.3	49.7	321	Aquatics office Rm 5
1:45	0	2.9	73.9	49.9	322	Aquatics office Rm 6
1:47	0	2.9	73.8	50.4	321	Aquatics office Rm 7
1:50	0	2.8	73.8	51.6	352	Aquatics office Rm 9
1:55	0	2.8	74.7	50.7	422	Aquatics Hallway N
2:00	0	2.8	74.5	50.0	334	Conference Room
2:02	0	3.0	73.9	49.4	338	Hallway by west entrance
2:04	0	2.8	74.5	50.3	344	Hallway by Elevator

REMARKS: _____

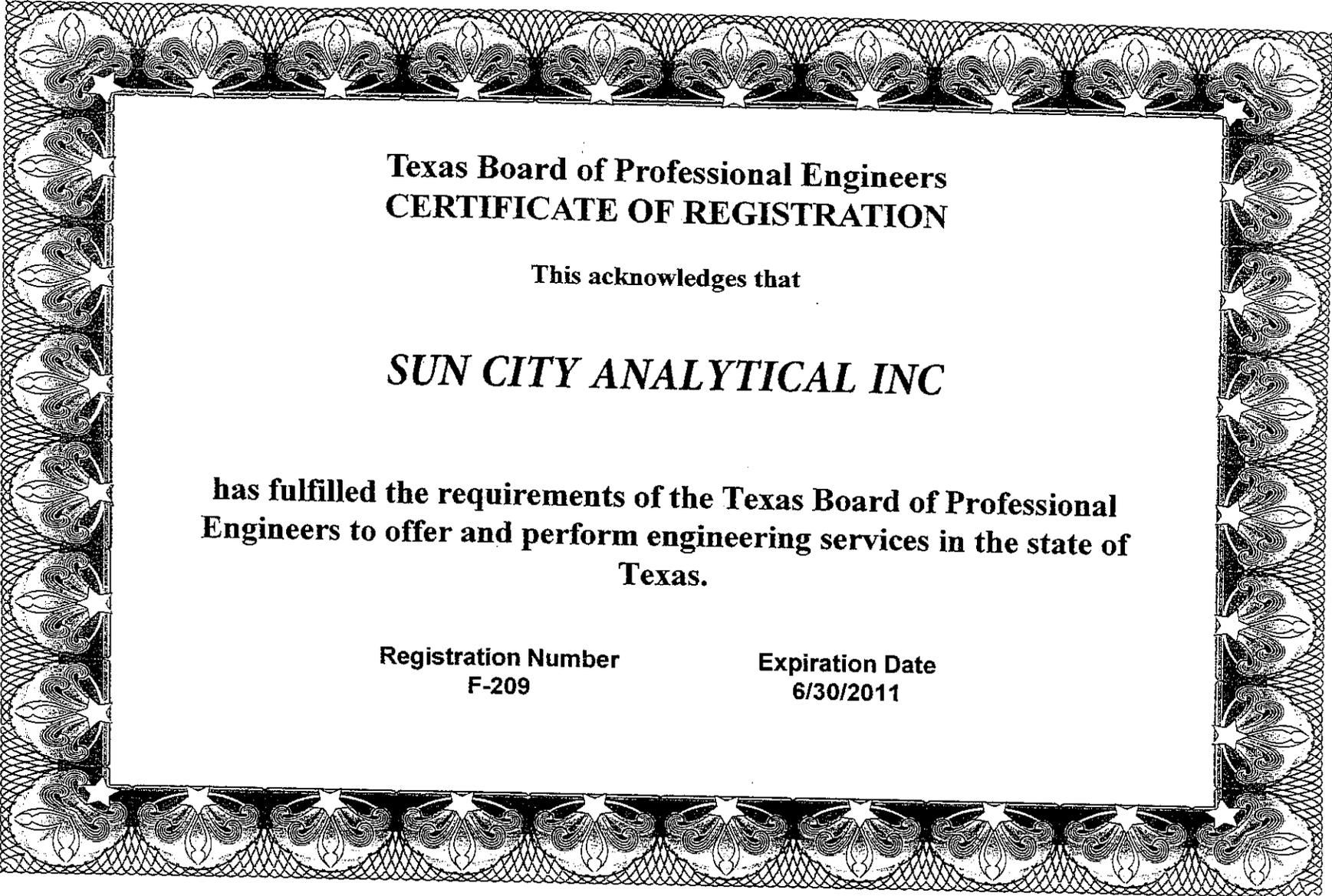
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**APPENDIX 5
CERTIFICATIONS**

Microbial Investigation

Lincoln Center
4001 Durazno, El Paso, Texas



**Texas Board of Professional Engineers
CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION**

This acknowledges that

SUN CITY ANALYTICAL INC

**has fulfilled the requirements of the Texas Board of Professional
Engineers to offer and perform engineering services in the state of
Texas.**

**Registration Number
F-209**

**Expiration Date
6/30/2011**

The Association of Energy Engineers

certifies that

Luis M. Acuna CIAQ



has completed the prescribed standards for certification, has demonstrated a high level of competence and ethical fitness for indoor air quality, and is hereby granted the title of

**CERTIFIED INDOOR AIR QUALITY
PROFESSIONAL**

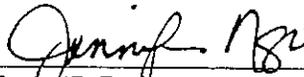
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December 31, 2011

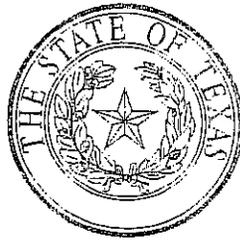



589

CIAQP Board Chairman



CIAQP Director



TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF STATE HEALTH SERVICES

BE IT KNOWN THAT

LUIS MACUNA

is hereby licensed and authorized to perform as a

Mold Assessment Consultant

in the State of Texas and is hereby governed by the rights, privileges, and responsibilities set forth in Title 25, Texas Administrative Code, Chapter 295, relating to Texas Mold Assessment and Remediation Rules, as long as this license is not suspended or revoked.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "David L. Lakey, M.D.".

David L Lakey, M.D
Commissioner of Health

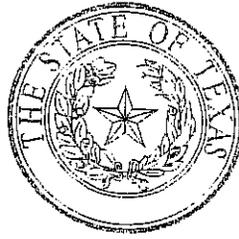
License Number: MAC0207

Control Number: 7004

Expiration Date: 1/24/2012

(Void After Expiration Date)

VOID IF ALTERED NON-TRANSFERABLE



TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF STATE HEALTH SERVICES

Be it known that

SUN CITY ANALYTICAL INC

is licensed to perform as a

Mold Analysis Laboratory

in the State of Texas and is hereby governed by the rights, privileges, and responsibilities set forth in Title 25, Texas Administrative Code, Chapter 295, relating to Texas Mold Assessment and Remediation Rules, as long as this license is not suspended or revoked.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "David Lakey MD".

David Lakey, M.D.
Commissioner of Health

License Number: LAB0128

Expiration Date: 1/27/2012

Control Number: 6389
(Void After Expiration Date)

VOID IF ALTERED NON-TRANSFERABLE



CONSUMER MOLD INFORMATION SHEET*

Regulation of Mold Assessment and Remediation in Texas

How are businesses that do testing for mold or mold cleanup regulated?

Such businesses are now regulated by the Department of State Health Services (DSHS), based on legislation passed in 2003 (Texas Occupations Code, Chapter 1958). Under the **Texas Mold Assessment and Remediation Rules (Rules)** (25 TAC §§295.301-295.338), all companies and individuals who perform mold-related activities will have to obtain appropriate licensing from the department by January 1, 2005. Applicants must meet certain qualifications, have required training and pass a state exam in order to receive their licenses. Mold remediation workers must have training and be registered with the department. Laboratories that analyze mold samples must also be licensed and meet certain qualifications. The rules set minimum work standards that licensees must follow and require them to follow a code of ethics. To prevent conflicts of interest, the rules also prohibit a licensee from conducting both mold assessment and mold remediation on the same project.

How can I know if someone is licensed?

A licensed individual is required to carry a photo ID issued by the department with a license number on it. The names of currently licensed companies and individuals are available on the Mold Licensing Program website at: www.tdh.state.tx.us/beh/mold.

What is "mold assessment?"

Mold assessment involves an inspection of a building to evaluate whether mold growth is present, and to what extent. Samples may be taken to determine the amount and types of mold that are present; however, sampling is not necessary in many cases. A mold assessment consultant is responsible for developing a **mold remediation protocol**, that specifies the estimated quantities and locations of materials to be remediated, the proposed methods to use and clearance criteria that must be met.

What is meant by "clearance criteria?"

Clearance criteria refer to the level of "cleanliness" that is to be achieved by the persons conducting the mold clean up. It is very important that you understand and agree with the assessor prior to starting the project what an acceptable clearance level will be, including what will be acceptable results for any air sampling or surface sampling for mold. There are no national or state standards identifying a "safe" level of mold. Mold spores are a natural part of the environment that are always present at some level in the air and on surfaces all around us. See below for more information about **post-remediation assessments**.

What is "mold remediation?"

Mold remediation is the clean up and removal of mold growth from surfaces and/or contents in a building. It also refers to actions taken to prevent mold from growing. **Mold remediators** must follow the **mold remediation protocol** described above and their own **mold remediation work plan** that provides specific instructions and/or standard operating procedures for how the project will be done.

Before a remediation project can be deemed successful, a **post-remediation assessment** must be conducted by a **mold assessment consultant**. This is an inspection to ensure that the work area is free from all visible mold and wood rot, the project was completed in compliance with the remediation protocol and remediation work plan, and meets all clearance criteria that were specified in the protocol. The assessment consultant must give you a **passed clearance report** documenting the results of this inspection. If the project fails clearance, further remediation as prescribed by a consultant will be necessary.

What is a Certificate of Mold Remediation?

No later than 10 days after a mold remediation job has passed a clearance inspection, the remediation contractor is required to give you a **Certificate of**

Mold Remediation. This certificate must also be signed by the licensed **mold assessment consultant** who conducted the post-remediation assessment. The consultant is required to state on the certificate that the mold contamination identified for the project has been remediated and whether or not the underlying cause of the mold has been corrected. (That work may involve other types of professional services that are not regulated by these rules, such as plumbers or carpenters.) Receiving a **Certificate of Mold Remediation** documenting that the underlying cause of the mold was remediated is an advantage for a homeowner. This certificate prevents an insurer from make an underwriting decision on the residential property based on previous mold damage or a claim for mold damage. If you later sell your property, the law requires that you provide the buyer a copy of all **Certificates of Mold Remediation** you have received for that property.

How is a property owner protected if a mold assessor or remediator does a poor job or actually damages the property?

The rules require licensees to have commercial general liability insurance in the amount of \$1 million, or be self-insured, to cover any damage to your property. Before hiring anyone, you should ask for proof of such insurance coverage. You may wish to inquire if the company carries additional insurance, such as professional liability/errors and omissions (for consultants) or pollution insurance (for contractors), that would provide additional recourse to you, the consumer, should the company fail to perform properly.

How is my confidentiality protected if I share personal information about myself with a company?

The code of ethics in the rules states that licensees are required to the extent required by law, to keep confidential any personal information about a client (including medical conditions) obtained during the course of a mold-related activity. If you desire more privacy, you may be able to negotiate a

contract to include language that other personal information be kept confidential unless disclosure "is required by law." However, licensees are required to identify dates and addresses of projects and other details that can become public information.

How do I file a complaint about a company?

Anyone who believes a company or individual has violated the rules can file a complaint with the Department of State Health Services. For more information on this process and to obtain a complaint form, call (800) 293-0753, or download the complaint form at www.dsh.state.tx.us/bch/mold.

Can property owners do mold assessment or remediation on their own property without being licensed?

Yes. A homeowner can take samples for mold or clean up mold in his own home without a license. An owner, or a managing agent or employee of an owner of a residential property owned by that person is not required to be licensed, **unless** the property has 10 or more residential dwelling units. For non-residential properties, an owner or tenant, or a managing agent or employee of an owner or tenant, is not required to be licensed to do mold assessment or remediation on property owned or leased by the owner or tenant, **unless** the mold contamination affects a total surface area of 25 contiguous square feet or more. Please refer to 25 TAC 295.303 for further details on exceptions and exemptions to licensing requirements.

Where can I get more information?

For more information about mold and the Texas Mold Assessment and Remediation Rules, please visit the Mold Licensing Program website at www.dsh.state.tx.us/bch/mold, or contact program staff at 512-834-4509 or 800-293-0753.

*State law [25 TAC 295.306(c)] requires a licensee, except for a mold analysis laboratory, who is overseeing mold-related activities, to give each client a copy of this **Consumer Mold Information Sheet** before starting any mold-related activity.