

WATERSTONE ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.

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December 9, 2015

Los Angeles Unified School District
Office of Environmental Health and Safety
333 South Beaudry Street, 21st Floor
Los Angeles, California 90017-5156

**Re: Air Testing Results for Castlebay Lane Elementary School in Porter Ranch,
California**

Waterstone Environmental, Inc. (Waterstone) is pleased to submit this letter report detailing the results of recent air testing and sample collection at the Castlebay Lane Elementary School located at 19010 Castlebay Lane, Porter Ranch, California.

Waterstone has collected air samples and conducting real time air monitoring using various handheld monitors. This report summarizes the results of air sample analysis for samples collected on December 3, 2015.

Sample Collection and Analysis

Sample collection consisted of both a grab sample (over a 15 minute period) in a tedlar bag as well as an 8-hour sample collected in a summa canister in indoor office space at the school. Both samples were submitted for analysis of sulfur compounds by SCAQMD Method 307-91, hydrocarbon speciation by modified EPA 18, and BTEX by EPA Method TO-14. The complete laboratory report with analysis results is attached.

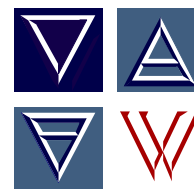
The summa canisters were placed in the breathing zone and allowed to sit undisturbed for a period of 8 hours. Samples were delivered to Quantum Analytical Services Inc., a laboratory certified by the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) and the California Air Resources Board (CARB).

Real time air monitoring was conducted in indoor and outdoor spaces using a Micro Flame Ionization Detector (FID) for methane detection, a Jerome J631X for hydrogen sulfide detection, benzene photo ionization detector (PID) and dräger tubes for toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes.

Analytical and Real Time Monitoring Results

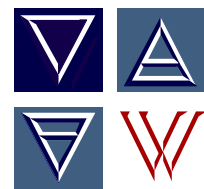
The sample IDs created to refer to Castlebay Lane Elementary School are designated with a "CB" in the sample ID. The analytical results for Castlebay Lane Elementary School presented in the attached laboratory reports are summarized as follows:

- No sulfur compounds were detected at concentrations above laboratory detection limits.



- Methane was detected at a maximum concentration of 3,180 parts per billion by volume (ppbv) and below the environmental screening limits for methane of 500,000 ppbv used by the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) and 1,000,000 ppbv used by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH). Additionally, methane was not detected at a concentration that requires a fire contingency plan (8,800,000 ppbv) as required by the Los Angeles County Building Code.
- Benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes were not detected above laboratory detection limits.

| Analyte | Maximum On-site Detection (ppbv) - CB | Environmental Regulatory Limit (ppbv) | Environmental Regulatory Limit Description |
|---|---------------------------------------|---|--|
| Sulfide Compounds | None | 30 (Hydrogen Sulfide) 7 (Hydrogen Sulfide) | California Ambient Air – 1 hour and OEHHA Acute REL (42 ug/m ³)* OEHHA Chronic REL (10 ug/m ³)* |
| Methane | 3,180 | 500,000 1,000,000 | DTSC Site-Specific Screening Level (for ambient indoor and outdoor air). NIOSH maximum recommended safe methane concentration for workers during an 8-hour period. http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/ipcsneng/neng0291.html |
| Ethane, Ethylene | None | 1,000,000 2,000,000 | NIOSH maximum recommended safe ethane concentration for workers during an 8-hour period. http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/ipcsneng/neng0266.html NIOSH maximum recommended safe ethylene concentration for workers during an 8-hour period. http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/ipcsneng/neng0475.html |
| Other Hydrocarbon Speciations by EPA 18 | None | 1,950 (Hexane) | OEHHA Chronic REL(7,000 ug/m ³)* |
| Benzene | None | 8 1 1 | OEHHA Acute REL (27 ug/m ³)* 8-hour and chronic OEHHA RELs (3 ug/m ³)* Proposition 65 No Significant Risk Level (NSRL) |
| Toluene | None | 9,640 80 90 | OEHHA Acute REL (37,000 ug/m ³)* OEHHA Chronic REL (300 ug/m ³)* Proposition 65 Maximum Allowable Daily Level (MADL) |
| Ethylbenzene | None | 450 | OEHHA Chronic REL (2,000 ug/m ³)* |



| Analyte | Maximum On-site Detection (ppbv) - CB | Environmental Regulatory Limit (ppbv) | Environmental Regulatory Limit Description |
|----------------|--|--|---|
| Xylenes | None | 4,970 160 | OEHHA Acute REL (22,000 ug/m ³)* OEHHA Chronic REL (700 ug/m ³)* |

* OEHHA RELs listed in micrograms per cubic meter (ug/m³) have been converted to ppbv using the molecular weight of each specific chemical. <http://oehha.ca.gov/air/allrels.html>

The real time monitoring logs are attached and results are summarized as follows:

- Methane, benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes were not detected during field monitoring.
- Hydrogen sulfide was detected once at the low concentration of 0.001 ppmv, well below the OEHHA acute REL of 0.03 ppmv.

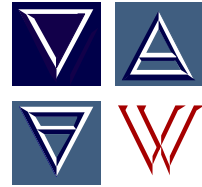
The majority of the regulatory limits we are comparing against are Reference Exposure Levels (RELs) developed and published by California's Office of Environmental Health Hazards (OEHHA). OEHHA is one of six agencies under the umbrella of the California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal/EPA). OEHHA's overall mission is to protect and enhance public health and the environment by scientific evaluation of risks posed by hazardous substances.

OEHHA evaluates health effects of chemicals found in indoor air, including developing Reference Exposure Levels for use with indoor air exposure scenarios. OEHHA participates in a number of inter-Agency activities designed to evaluate indoor air quality health issues and to move California toward safer indoor air quality. OEHHA provides health-related assistance to the Air Resources Board, air pollution control districts, local health officers and environmental health officers.

Regulatory limits also include Proposition 65 No Significant Risk Levels (NSRL) and Maximum Allowable Daily Level (MADL) for potentially carcinogenic compounds. Proposition 65, the Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986, was enacted as a ballot initiative in November 1986. The Proposition was intended by its authors to protect California citizens and the State's drinking water sources from chemicals known to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm, and to inform citizens about exposures to such chemicals.

Methane was compared to the DTSC Site-Specific Screening Level for ambient indoor and outdoor air as well as the NIOSH maximum recommended safe methane concentration for workers during an 8-hour period.

As shown in the table above, the maximum on-site detections are well below the published environmental regulatory limits and no sulfide compounds were detected above laboratory detection limits.



Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Elizabeth Gonzalez', written over a light blue rectangular background.

Elizabeth Gonzalez, P.E.
Principal Engineer
Waterstone Environmental, Inc.

Attachments

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'J.V. Dagdigian', written over a light blue rectangular background.

Jeffrey V. Dagdigian, PhD
Managing Principal Environmental Scientist
Waterstone Environmental, Inc.