



Waterstone Environmental, Inc.

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December 7, 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 Porter Ranch Community 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 Porter Ranch Community School located at 12450 Mason Avenue, 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 2, 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.

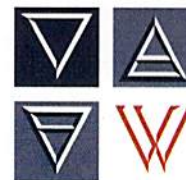
The summa canisters were placed in the breathing zone and allowed to sit undisturbed for a period of 8 hours. Samples were delivered to Quantum Analytical Services Inc., a laboratory certified by the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) and the California Air Resources Board (CARB).

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, and dräger tubes for benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes.

Analytical and Real Time Monitoring Results

The sample IDs created to refer to Porter Ranch Community School are designated with a "PR" in the sample ID. The analytical results for Porter Ranch Community 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 3,410 parts per billion by volume (ppbv) and below the environmental screening limits for methane of 500,000 ppb used by LAUSD and 1,000,000 ppb used by the National Institute for Occupational Safety (NIOSH). Additionally, methane was not detected at a concentration that requires a fire contingency plan (8,800,000 ppb) as required by the Los Angeles County Building Code.
- Benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes were not detected at Porter Ranch Community School.

Analyte	Maximum On-site Detection (ppbv)	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 OEHHA Chronic REL
Methane	3,410	500,000 1,000,000	LAUSD Site-Specific Screening Level (for ambient indoor and outdoor air). NIOSH maximum recommended safe methane concentration for workers during an 8-hour period.
Other Hydrocarbon Speciations by EPA 18	None	1,950 (Hexane)	OEHHA Chronic REL
Benzene	None	8 1 1	OEHHA Acute REL 8-hour and chronic OEHHA RELs Proposition 65 No Significant Risk Level (NSRL)
Toluene	None	9,640 80 90	OEHHA Acute REL OEHHA Chronic REL Proposition 65 Maximum Allowable Daily Level (MADL)
Ethyl Benzene	None	450	OEHHA Chronic REL
Xylenes	None	4,970 160	OEHHA Acute REL OEHHA Chronic REL

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

- Benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylene compounds were not detected.
- Methane was detected once at 0.2 ppm, or 200 ppb, well below the environmental screening limits for methane of 500,000 ppb used by LAUSD and 1,000,000 ppb used by NIOSH or the concentration that requires a fire contingency plan (8,800,000 ppb) by the Los Angeles County Building Code.
- Hydrogen sulfide was detected at low concentrations of 0.001 to 0.003 ppm, well below the OEHHA Acute REL of 0.03 ppm.



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 LAUSD 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,

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

Attachments

Grace M. Rinck, CIH
Vice-President
Aurora Industrial Hygiene, Inc.