AirTECHNOLOGY
Laboratories, Inc.

Statement of Qualifications

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HISTORY

Air Technology Laboratories, Inc. is a small business enterprise that specializes in air toxics analyses. Serving its customers nationwide since 1997, Air Technology Labs is owned and operated by Mark Johnson and Val Mallari. The two veteran chemists have worked alongside one another for several years, including time together at Total Laboratory Care, Inc. dba Air Technology Laboratories under its previous management. In August 2004, they realized their mutual goal to purchase and fully manage Air Technology Laboratories. To ensure a smooth transition in the change of ownership, they incorporated the lab under the same name and retained the existing staff.

Both Mark Johnson and Val Mallari are degreed chemists and have been in the environmental laboratory industry since 1987. Their combined experience and knowledge enables them to develop and perform specialized testing for routine and non-routine air projects. Two additional senior chemists and an experienced project manager round out this dedicated staff. Through the years, customers have come to depend on Air Technology Labs for quality data and as a reliable resource for technical assistance.

Air Technology Labs' mission is to consistently fulfill the expectations of its customers, which results in lab services that are well focused, coherent and brimming with quality. To affirm its commitment to quality, the lab maintains national accreditation to perform air and emission analyses through the National Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Conference *(Certification No. E87847 and 04140).*

SUMMARY

Air Technology Labs analyzes samples collected from various sources including soil vapors from underground plumes, low-level indoor air, ambient air and landfill gas. Vapor and air samples are submitted in a variety of media including SUMMA canisters, SilcoCan™ canisters and Tedlar bags. Custom-designed instrumentation allows for the processing of samples with a preciseness that meets the requirements of this specialized field of testing.

Expertise in the air-testing industry has generated a diverse client base for Air Technology Laboratories, including regulatory agencies, environmental consultants, direct end users and other environmental laboratories. Mr. Johnson and Mr. Mallari are known to provide technical guidance for those clients occasionally faced with unusual analytical objectives. Experience includes providing analytical support for field experiments and product development.

Analytical methods commonly performed include EPA, ASTM and SCAQMD methods for:

- Volatile organic compounds
- Ultra low-level VOC's
- Volatile sulfur compounds
- Petroleum hydrocarbons
- Landfill gas
- Dissolved biogenic gases
- Fixed gases
- Natural gas
- Hydrocarbon speciation
- Ozone precursors

SUMMARY

Customized test procedures are performed to meet specific project objectives. Section 3.0 describes the common test methods, while Section 7.0 contains target analyte lists and reporting limits.

All samples are analyzed by degreed environmental chemists with qualities such as integrity, honesty and dependability ensuring that data reported by the lab is both accurate and reliable. These skillful chemists analyze samples according to established method protocol and an approved internal Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) program. Analytical standards used are second source verified and are traceable to the National Institute of Standards Technology (NIST).

Method performance is monitored using laboratory control check samples, method blanks and internal quality control samples. A laboratory information management system (LIMS) manages data electronically and is adaptable to the various report format requirements common in the industry. Collectively, these data management systems assure that all results reported by the lab are not only accurate and reliable, but legally defensible as well.

METHOD DESCRIPTIONS

VOLATILE ORGANICS BY GC/MS

EPA TO14/TO14A and EPA TO15 are the most commonly used methods for the analysis of volatile organic compounds. EPA TO15, most recently promulgated, will eventually phase out EPA Method TO14/TO14A. EPA TO15 provides more detailed QA/QC procedures and specifies the exclusive use of the GC/MS as the analytical instrument.

Samples are collected in evacuated stainless steel canisters (SUMMA or SilcoCan™). Opening the canister's valve allows the vacuum to rapidly come to equilibrium with the ambient pressure, which results in an instantaneous or "grab" air sample. When a flow controller is attached to the canister valve the sample intake is metered at a pre-determined interval (0.2 to 24 hours), which results in a composite sample.

The samples are pressurized in the laboratory and screened for contaminant levels prior to analysis. The sample is attached to the analytical instrument where it first undergoes a concentration step to achieve the lowest possible detection limits. The desired volume of sample is drawn through a cryogenically cooled sorbent trap using a mass flow controller. The contents of the trap are dry-purged to remove excess water, then heated by ballistic measures and swept into the GC/MS for analysis. The performance of the method is controlled through the analysis of laboratory control samples, duplicate control samples, method blanks, internal and surrogate standards and verifiable calibration standards.

METHOD DESCRIPTIONS

LANDFILL GAS - TOTAL NON-METHANE ORGANIC CARBON & NITROGEN

Under Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), landfills that accept municipal solid waste (MSW) are primarily regulated by state, tribal and local governments. However, the EPA established national standards that landfills must meet in order to stay open. RCRA Subtitle D regulations promulgated on October 9, 1991, require the concentration of methane generated by MSW landfills not exceed 25 percent of the lower explosive limit (LEL) in on-site structures or at the facility property boundary.

EPA 25C/3C allows for the analysis of TNMOC in landfill gas samples. Samples are collected in evacuated stainless-steel canisters. Prior to analysis in the laboratory, the canister is pressurized with helium. It is subsequently attached to the analytical instrument; a sample loop is then filled with the contents of the sample and swept into a GC equipped with a flame ionization detector (FID) and thermal conductivity detector (TCD). Using a series of valves and columns, methane and carbon dioxide are allowed to elute from the column whereupon the remaining sample is back flushed to an oxidation/reduction process and then detected by the FID as one chromatographic peak. Simultaneously, a portion of the sample is detected by the TCD for the quantification of nitrogen and oxygen. The concentration of the oxygen and nitrogen found in the canister can determine if any leaks occurred during sample collection.

EPA Methods 25C and 3C dictate that the system be calibrated against propane, reported as parts per million as carbon, then corrected for nitrogen and

METHOD DESCRIPTIONS

moisture. The quality control of EPA 25C includes triplicate analysis of each level of the calibration curve, triplicate analysis of the samples, analysis of a method blank and analysis of a daily standard. EPA 3C requires duplicate analyses, and both EPA 25C and 3C precision must be 5% or less.

PETROLEUM HYDROCARBONS - TVPH/BTEX/MTBE/HEXANE

According to the EPA, there are about 680,000 underground storage tank systems (USTs) nationwide that store petroleum or hazardous substances. Leaking USTs can leave considerable cleanup problems with an estimated cost anywhere between $10,000 for a relatively small area to $125,000 for the average cleanup[(1)]. In 2005, there were 7,421 confirmed releases, bringing the total to 332,799 since the UST program was implemented in 1984. [(2)]

In support of the investigation and remediation activities at leaking UST sites, Air Technology Labs has the capability to analyze air samples for Total Volatile Petroleum Hydrocarbons, Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Xylenes, Methyl-tert-butylether and Hexane.

Generally, samples are collected by pumping soil vapors or ambient air into a Tedlar bag. Getting the samples to the lab as soon as possible is important due to the relatively short holding time associated with Tedlar bags (three days). Upon receipt, samples are inspected for damage or leaks that may result in a degradation of data quality. Samples are analyzed by a gas chromatograph equipped with a FID

[(1)] US EPA – Leaking Underground Storage Tank Facts
[(2)] Office of Underground Storage Tanks, FY2005 End-of-Year Activity Report

METHOD DESCRIPTIONS

and photoionization detector (PID). Quality control consists of analysis of a laboratory control sample, laboratory duplicate control sample, method blanks and verifiable calibration standards.

VOLATILE SULFUR COMPOUNDS BY GC/FPD AND GC/PFPD

Samples collected for the analysis of Hydrogen Sulfide and Volatile Sulfur Compounds by EPA Methods 15 and 16 or ASTM D5504 require special handling. Hydrogen Sulfide reacts quickly with stainless steel, while any sulfur containing compounds tend to adhere to active sites found inside a stainless steel canister. Therefore, samples should be collected in containers that are very inert and free of any stainless steel. Sample containers that fit this profile include Tedlar bags and stainless steel canisters whose interiors are specially coated with fused silica, which makes the surface inert (e.g. SilcoCan™).

Following the procedures described in EPA Methods 15 and 16, the sample is introduced into a GC that is equipped with a flame photometric detector. The chromatography is performed on a capillary column or specially packed Teflon column to minimize interactions with the compounds of interest. The PFPD (Pulsed Flame Photometric Detector) uses state-of-the-art electronics and detector technology to identify extremely low levels of sulfur compounds even in a background matrix of high concentrations of hydrocarbons and other compounds.

FIXED GASES

Many processes require the determination of Oxygen, Carbon Dioxide, Methane

METHOD DESCRIPTIONS

and Nitrogen. Air Technology Labs can perform these analyses. Procedures used are similar to those of the landfill gas analysis previously described.

A sample is introduced into the GC/FID/TCD system via a sample loop injector and through a series of valves and special columns; then the analytes of interest are detected. Quality control procedures follow those described in EPA Method 3C and ASTM D1946. Other compounds such as carbon monoxide and hydrogen can be added.

DISSOLVED GASES IN WATER (METHANE, ETHANE, ETHYLENE)

Natural attenuation, or intrinsic remediation, is a popular and effective remediation technique. It allows for naturally occurring microbial activity to metabolize the contaminants of concern. The results from the analysis of groundwater samples for dissolved gases helps evaluate the suitability of using this technique for a specific site and/or to determine the progress of remediation. EPA Method RSKSOP-175 (Robert S. Kerr Standard Operating Procedure) is used to determine the presence of Dissolved Gases, such as, Methane, Ethane and Ethylene.

The procedure requires that the sample be collected in an airtight, headspace free container (e.g., 40-mL VOA vial) preserved to pH <2 (unless carbon dioxide needs to be determined, then no acid preservative is required). The laboratory generates a headspace in the sample by replacing a portion of the water with helium. After thorough agitation and equilibration, an aliquot of the headspace is analyzed via GC/FID. Henry's Law stipulates that in a closed system in equilibrium, the

METHOD DESCRIPTIONS

concentration of a gas in the headspace can be used to determine the concentration of the gas dissolved in water. Quality control includes the analysis of a method blank, sample duplicates (when available), and laboratory control samples.

HYDROCARBON SPECIATION

In many projects requiring the determination of hydrocarbon contamination, the carbon range distribution of the contaminant is desired. For volatile analyses this involves being able to detect the range of hydrocarbons from ethane (C2) to dodecane (C12). Due to the broad boiling point range being assessed, special considerations must be taken to ensure acceptable and consistent performance. Chromatographic techniques developed at the California Air Resources Board are used to provide accurate and consistent speciation results.

OZONE PRECURSORS

Ozone is of primary concern to the US EPA in its latest promulgation to the Clean Air Act, especially ozone's presence in metropolitan areas. The emission of hydrocarbons (ozone precursors) from vehicles and industrial sources is the leading cause of man-made ozone. The photo reactivity of specific hydrocarbons can vary greatly. Therefore, speciation and quantification of these specific hydrocarbon components is critical in the determination of potential ozone production by the source.

The identification and quantification of low-level hydrocarbons is challenging due

METHOD DESCRIPTIONS

to the variability in sample concentrations and the wide range in boiling points from C2 compounds up to the C13 isomers. Air Technology Labs offers a GC/MS method that can provide low detection limits (ppbv) for a list of analytes typical of the ozone precursors.

NATURAL GAS ANALYSIS

Air Technology Labs has extensive experience in the analysis of natural gas and/or refinery gas. Samples are typically collected in stainless steel canisters, which are then analyzed by GC/FID/TCD. The analysis by ASTM D1945 determines the concentration of several hydrocarbon species, from which BTU and Specific Gravity can be calculated.

ULTRA LOW-LEVEL VOLATILE ORGANICS IN AMBIENT AIR

Soil vapor intrusion is continuously growing area of concern in environmental investigations. Vapor intrusion is the process by which subsurface volatile contaminants find a pathway into an overlying building. To assess whether or not a site is susceptible to vapor intrusion, a consulting firm performs an initial site assessment, which may include testing of the indoor air. Such a test would require achieving very low detection limits so that risk assessment calculations can be performed. Air Technology Labs has participated in groundbreaking vapor intrusion projects and developed a GC/MS method that achieves method detection limits in the sub-parts-per-trillion levels.

PROJECT EXPERIENCE

DATE/LOCATION	ANALYSES	PROJECT DESCRIPTION
2002-Present Denver, CO	TO15 SIM TO15 Scan TO14	Indoor vapor intrusion samples for ultra low-level volatile organic analyses. Average of 12-15 samples submitted per week.
2001-2004 Denver, CO	TO15 SIM	Indoor vapor intrusion samples for ultra low-level volatile organic analyses. Average of 20 samples submitted per week.
2001-Present Burbank, CA	TO14	Quarterly volatile organic compound analyses from a soil vapor extraction system.
2002-2004 George AFB, CA	TO14 TO3	Analyses in support of a base closure using AFCEE Handbook; ERPIMs data deliverables.
2002-Present Edwards AFB, CA	TO14 TO3	Analyses in support of a base closure using AFCEE Handbook; ERPIMs data deliverables.
2002-2003 San Diego, CA	TO14 TO3	Navy CLEAN program. Provided electronic data deliverables.
1999-2000 Tampa, FL	TO14	Analyses in support of establishing health standards for Methyl Bromide exposure.
1998 San Diego, CA	RSK175 TO14	Groundwater well monitoring for hazardous constituents.
1997-Present National	EPA 25C EPA 3C EPA 15/16	Tier 2 testing of landfill gases. One – 20 samples per event.
1997-Present Southern California	TO3	Weekly monitoring of soil vapor extraction systems.
1997-Present Latham, NY	TO3	Monthly monitoring of soil vapor extraction system.

MARK JOHNSON

Principal

TECHNICAL SPECIALTIES

- Method development
- GC and GC/MS analysis of air samples
- Instrument design and troubleshooting
- Technical consultant

Mr. Johnson is responsible for the efficient and productive daily operation of the laboratory. He provides technical support to clients when scheduling air testing sampling programs. He performs analyses, as well as reviews and approves laboratory results. Mr. Johnson also maintains and troubleshoots analytical instruments.

QUALIFICATIONS

Mr. Johnson has twenty years of experience in the environmental laboratory industry, eighteen of those years focused on the analysis of air samples. Mr. Johnson assisted in the start-up of an air laboratory in 1989 that eventually grew to become one of the industry-leaders in the analysis of air samples. His ability to maintain and design complex instrumentation allows the laboratory to function at peak capacity.

Mr. Johnson's experience includes the analysis of air samples for a wide-range of methods (EPA TO14/TO15, EPA 15/16, EPA 25C/3C, EPA TO3, ASTM D1945, ASTM D1946, Modified 8010, SIM-Mode GC/MS for trace level volatile organics, and others). He has performed analyses for a variety of complex Department of Defense projects including Air Force (AFCEE), Navy (NFESC), and Army Corp of Engineers. He is fluent in the strict QA/QC procedures required of DOD projects.

EDUCATION

B.S. Chemistry, University of California at Irvine

VAL MALLARI

Principal

TECHNICAL SPECIALTIES

- Method development
- Trained service engineer for Varian GC and GCMS equipment
- GC and GC/MS analysis of air samples
- Technical consultant

Mr. Mallari is responsible for increasing the customer base for the laboratory and pursuing other markets that would increase the laboratory's analytical repertoire.

QUALIFICATIONS

Mr. Mallari has nineteen years experience in the environmental laboratory industry. He has been involved in the start-up of two laboratories and been laboratory manager for nine years and technical director and program manager for six years.

Mr. Mallari's unique combination of experience in the technical and management side of the laboratory business provides him with the necessary skills to understand the customer's needs and expectations. These skills have helped Mr. Mallari increase sales and customer base in several of the laboratories listed in his Work Experience summary.

EDUCATION

B.S. Chemistry San Diego State University

SPECIAL TRAINING

OSHA 40 Hour Training for Hazardous Waste Activities
Varian GC and GCMS Service Engineer Training

FACILTIES

Air Technology Labs occupies a solvent-free 6000 square foot facility located east of Los Angeles in the City of Industry. The laboratory was designed solely for air testing. It is reflected in the state-of-art equipment, the strategic location of fume hoods and benches, and the complete absence of solvents.

The solvent-free nature of the laboratory provides our customers the added confidence that their data will not be subject to the costly and time-consuming process of determining sources of contamination in trip blanks and field blanks, nor does the laboratory have to contend with method blank contamination due to solvent use.

TARGET ANALYTE LISTS

VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS[1]

Volatile Organic Compounds[1]	TO-14A Standard RL (ppbv)	TO-15 Standard RL (ppbv)	TO-15 Low Level RL (ppbv)	TO-15 SIM RL (ppbv)
Dichlorodifluoromethane (12)	1.0	1.0	0.20	*
Chloromethane	2.0	2.0	0.40	*
1,2-Dichloro-1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (114)	1.0	1.0	0.20	*
Vinyl Chloride	1.0	1.0	0.20	0.0050
Bromomethane	1.0	1.0	0.20	*
Chloroethane	1.0	1.0	0.20	0.010
Trichlorofluoromethane (11)	1.0	1.0	0.20	*
1,1-Dichloroethene	1.0	1.0	0.20	0.0050
Carbon Disulfide	*	5.0	1.0	*
1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-Trifluoroethane (113)	1.0	1.0	0.20	*
Acetone	*	5.0	1.0	*
Methylene Chloride	1.0	1.0	0.20	0.040
t-1,2-Dichloroethene	*	1.0	0.20	0.010
1,1-Dichloroethane	1.0	1.0	0.20	0.010
Vinyl Acetate	*	5.0	1.0	*
c-1,2-Dichloroethene	1.0	1.0	0.20	0.010
2-Butanone	*	1.0	0.20	*
Chloroform	1.0	1.0	0.20	0.010
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	1.0	1.0	0.20	0.010
Carbon Tetrachloride	1.0	1.0	0.20	0.010
Benzene	1.0	1.0	0.20	0.040
1,2-Dichloroethane	1.0	1.0	0.20	0.010
Trichloroethene	1.0	1.0	0.20	0.010
1,2-Dichloropropane	1.0	1.0	0.20	*

[1] Additional analytes (including EPA 8260B analytes) available upon request.

TARGET ANALYTE LISTS

VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS[1]

Volatile Organic Compounds[1]	TO-14A Standard RL (ppbv)	TO-15 Standard RL (ppbv)	TO-15 Low Level RL (ppbv)	TO-15 SIM RL (ppbv)
Bromodichloromethane	*	1.0	0.20	0.010
c-1,3-Dichloropropene	1.0	1.0	0.20	*
4-Methyl-2-Pentanone	*	1.0	0.20	*
Toluene	1.0	1.0	0.20	*
t-1,3-Dichloropropene	1.0	1.0	0.20	*
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	1.0	1.0	0.20	*
Tetrachloroethene	1.0	1.0	0.20	0.010
2-Hexanone	*	1.0	0.20	*
Dibromochloromethane	*	1.0	0.20	*
1,2-Dibromoethane	1.0	1.0	0.20	*
Chlorobenzene	1.0	1.0	0.20	*
Ethylbenzene	1.0	1.0	0.20	*
p,&m-Xylene	1.0	1.0	0.20	*
o-Xylene	1.0	1.0	0.20	*
Styrene	1.0	1.0	0.20	*
Bromoform	*	1.0	0.20	*
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	2.0	2.0	0.40	*
Benzyl Chloride	*	1.0	0.20	*
4-Ethyl Toluene	*	1.0	0.20	*
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	2.0	2.0	0.40	*
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	2.0	2.0	0.40	*
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	1.0	1.0	0.20	*
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	1.0	1.0	0.20	*
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	1.0	1.0	0.20	*
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	2.0	2.0	0.40	*
Hexachlorobutadiene	1.0	1.0	0.20	*

TARGET ANALYTE LISTS

EPA 25C - TNMOC IN LANDFILL GAS

Analyte	Standard Reporting Limit (ppmC)
Total Non-Methane Organic Compounds (TNMOC)	10

EPA 3C AND ASTM D1946 - FIXED GAS ANALYSIS

Analyte	Standard Reporting Limits (%v/v)
Oxygen	0.50
Carbon Dioxide	0.010
Nitrogen	1.0
Methane	0.0010
Carbon monoxide (also available)	0.0010
Hydrogen (also available)	1.0

RSKSOP-175 - DISSOLVED GASES IN WATER[(2)]

Analyte	Standard Reporting Limits (ug/L)
Methane	1.0
Ethane	2.0
Ethene	3.0
Oxygen (also available)	200
Nitrogen (also available)	1000
Hydrogen (also available)	10
Carbon dioxide (also available)	200
Propane (also available)	3.0
Acetylene (also available)	20

[(2)] This method is performed according to EPA guidelines for RSKSOP-175.

TARGET ANALYTE LISTS

EPA METHOD TO3 - TVPH/BTEX/MTBE

Analyte	Standard Reporting Limits (ppmv)
Benzene	0.010
Toluene	0.010
Ethylbenzene	0.010
p&m-Xylene	0.010
o-Xylene	0.010
TVPH as gasoline[(1)]	1.0
MTBE	0.010

[(1)]TVPH can also be quantified against other petroleum hydrocarbons, such as, jet fuel, kerosene, mineral spirits, etc.

EPA METHODS 15 AND 16[(1)] -VOLATILE SULFUR COMPOUNDS

Analyte	Standard Reporting Limits (ppmv)
Hydrogen Sulfide	0.20
Carbonyl Sulfide	0.20
Methyl Mercaptan	0.20
Ethyl Mercaptan	0.20
Carbon Disulfide	0.20
Dimethyl Sulfide	0.20
Dimethyl Disulfide	0.20

[(1)]Additional analytes available upon request.

TARGET ANALYTE LISTS

ASTM D1945 - NATURAL GAS ANALYSIS

Analyte	Standard Reporting Limits (%v/v)
n-Butane	0.0010
Carbon dioxide	0.010
Ethane	0.0010
Isobutane	0.0010
Isopentane	0.0010
Methane	0.0010
Nitrogen	1.0
n-Pentane	0.0010
Propane	0.0010
Hexanes	0.0010
Heptanes	0.0010
Helium (also available)	0.10
Hydrogen (also available)	1.0
Oxygen	0.50
BTU	--
Specific gravity	--

TARGET ANALYTE LISTS

OZONE PRECURSORS

Analyte	CAS No.	Analyte	CAS No.
2-Methyl butane	78-78-4	2,3,4-Trimethylpentane	565-75-3
n-Pentane	109-66-0	2-Methylheptane	592-27-8
Isoprene	78-79-5	3-Methylheptane	589-81-1
cis-2-Pentene	627-20-3	Toluene	108-88-3
trans-2-Pentene	627-20-3	n-Octane	111-65-9
2,2-Dimethyl butane	75-83-2	Ethylbenzene	100-41-4
Cyclopentane	287-92-3	p,m-Xylene	1330-20-7
2,3-Dimethyl butane	79-29-8	n-Nonane	111-84-2
2-Methyl pentane	107-83-5	o-Xylene	95-47-6
3-Methyl pentane	107-83-5	Styrene	100-42-5
n-Hexane	110-54-3	Isopropylbenzene (cumene)	98-82-8
2,4-Dimethylpentane	108-08-7	n-Propylbenzene	103-65-1
Methylcyclopentane	108-87-2	p,m-Ethyltoluene	620-14-4
2-Methylhexane	291-76-4	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	108-67-8
2,3-Dimethylpentane	565-59-3	n-Decane	124-18-5
Cyclohexane	110-82-7	o-Ethyltoluene	611-14-3
2-Methyl-1-pentene	763-29-1	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6
3-Methylhexane	589-34-4	1,2,3-Trimethylbenzene	526-73-8
2,2,4-Trimethylpentane	540-84-1	p-Diethylbenzene	105-05-5
Benzene	71-43-2	o-Diethylbenzene	141-93-5
n-Heptane	142-82-5	n-Undecane	1120-21-4
Methylcyclohexane	108-87-2		

EQUIPMENT LISTS

EPA TO14/TO15 - VOLATILE ORGANICS; OZONE PRECURSORS

Qty	Description	Manufacturer	Model
1	Mass Spectrometer Detector	Varian	Saturn 2000 Ion Trap
1	Gas Chromatograph	Varian	Model 3800 w/FID, sub-ambient oven
1	NIST library	–	–
1	Cold Trap Auto Sampler	Lotus Consulting	16-position automated air sampler
1	Computer	Dell	Pentium
1	Data system	Varian	Star 5.0 workstation, Stream Select Valve ver. 1.0
2	Printer	Hewlett Packard	LaserJet 2100
1	Mass Spectrometer Detector	Hewlett Packard	Model 5973
1	Gas Chromatograph	Hewlett Packard	Model 6890, sub-ambient oven
1	NIST library	Hewlett Packard	–
1	AutoCan Auto Sampler	Tekmar	Auto16-position automated air sampler
1	Computer	Dell	Optiplex GXi
1	Data system	Hewlett Packard	Enviroquant

TO3 - TVPH/BTEX, MTBE; CARBON CHAIN SPECIATION

Qty	Description	Manufacturer	Model
1	Gas Chromatograph	Varian	Model 3800 w/FID/PID
1	Auto Sampler	Lotus Consulting	16-position Automated Sampler
1	Computer	Dell	Pentium
1	Data system	Varian	Star 5.0 workstation, Stream Select Valve, ver. 1.0

EQUIPMENT LISTS

EPA 15/16 – VOLATILE SULFUR COMPOUNDS/SCREENING

Qty	Description	Manufacturer	Model
1	Gas Chromatograph	Varian	Model 3400 w/dual flame FPD, FID
1	Computer	Dell	Pentium
1	Data System	Hewlett Packard	Chem Station
1	Gas Chromatograph	Varian	Model 3800 w/PFPD
1	Computer	Dell	Pentium
1	Data System	Varian	Star Workstation

EPA 25C- TOTAL NON-METHANE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS
EPA 3C & ASTM D1946 - FIXED GASES
RSKSOP 175- DISSOLVED GASES

Qty	Description	Manufacturer	Model
1	Gas Chromatograph	Varian	Model 3800 w/FID/TCD
1	Auto Sampler	Lotus Consulting	32-position Automated Sampler
1	Computer	Dell	Pentium
1	Data system	Varian	Star Workstation

EQUIPMENT LISTS

SAMPLING & FIELD EQUIPMENT

Qty	Description	Manufacturer	Model
200	Stainless Steel Canisters	Restek	SilcoCan™ 6 liter
400	Stainless Steel Canisters	Restek	TO™ 1 and 6 liter
15	Stainless Steel Canisters	Scientific Instrumentation Specialists	6 liter
120	Flow Controllers	Restek	–
–	Tedlar Bags	SKC	1liter to 10 liter, polypropylene fitting
2	Canister cleaning manifolds	Proprietary	10 positions each (expandable)

MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT

Qty	Description	Manufacturer	Model
2	Fume Hoods	Hansen Lab Equipment	Custom built
2	Refrigerators	Kenmore	Coldspot
1	Copier	Ricoh	Model 1020
1	Fax Machine	Canon	MultiPass L6000
4	Printers	Canon, Brother, HP	
5	Computers	Dell, Toshiba	

CERTIFICATION

STATE OF LOUISIANA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Is hereby granting a Louisiana Environmental Laboratory Accreditation to:

Air Technology Laboratories, Inc.
18501 E. Gale Avenue, Suite 130
City of Industry, CA 91748

Agency Interest No. 138829

According to the Louisiana Administrative Code, Title 33, Part I, Subpart 3, LABORATORY ACCREDITATION, the State of Louisiana formally recognizes that this laboratory is technically competent to perform the environmental analyses listed on the scope of accreditation detailed in the attachment.

The laboratory agrees to perform all analyses listed on this scope of accreditation according to the Part I, Subpart 3 requirements and acknowledges that continued accreditation is dependent on successful ongoing compliance with the applicable requirements of Part I. Please contact the Department of Environmental Quality, Louisiana Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (LELAP) to verify the laboratory's scope of accreditation and accreditation status. Accreditation by the State of Louisiana is not an endorsement or a guarantee of validity of the data generated by the laboratory, and does not constitute an endorsement of the suitability of the listed methods for any specific application.

To be accredited initially and maintain accreditation, the laboratory agrees to participate in two single-blind, single-concentration PT studies, where available, per year for each field of testing for which it seeks accreditation or maintains accreditation as required in LAC 33:I.4711.

Melvin C. Mitchell Sr., Accreditation Officer
Louisiana Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program

Certificate Number: 04140
Expiration Date: June 30, 2008
Issued On: July 1, 2007

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

State of Florida
Department of Health, Bureau of Laboratories
This is to certify that

E87847
AIR TECHNOLOGY LABORATORIES
18501 E. GALE AVENUE, SUITE 130
CITY OF INDUSTRY, CA 91748

has complied with Florida Administrative Code 64E-1,
for the examination of Environmental samples in the following categories

NON-POTABLE WATER - VOLATILE ORGANICS, AIR AND EMISSIONS - VOLATILE ORGANICS

Continued certification is contingent upon successful on-going compliance with the NELAC Standards and FAC Rule 64E-1 regulations. Specific methods and analytes certified are cited on the Laboratory Scope of Accreditation for this laboratory and are on file at the Bureau of Laboratories, P. O. Box 210, Jacksonville, Florida 32231. Clients and customers are urged to verify with this agency the laboratory's certification status in Florida for particular methods and analytes.

EFFECTIVE July 01, 2007 THROUGH June 30, 2008

Max Salfinger, M.D.
Chief, Bureau of Laboratories
Florida Department of Health
DH Form 1697, 7/04
NON-TRANSFERABLE E87847-04-7/1/2007
Supersedes all previously issued certificates