CALIFORNIA HORSE RACING BOARD
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PARI-MUTUEL/ADW AND SIMULCAST COMMITTEE MEETING

of the **California Horse Racing Board Pari-mutuel/ADW and Simulcast Committee** will be held on, **Friday, July 20, 2007,** commencing at **10:00 a.m.,** at the **Del Mar Surfside Race Place, Saddle Club Room, 2260 Jimmy Durante Blvd., Del Mar,** California. Non-committee Board members attending the committee meeting may not participate in the public discussion, official committee vote or committee closed session.

Agenda

Action Items

1. Discussion and action **regarding the update from staff concerning the reporting of first-time geldings and equipment changes to the public and the proposal to allow horses to run for purse money only.**

2. Discussion and action on the proposed amendment of **CHRB Rule 1976, Unlimited Sweepstakes; CHRB Rule 1976.9, Pick (n) Pool and CHRB Rule 1978, Select Four,** to allow for proportional payouts in the event of a dead heat.

3. Discussion and action regarding the feasibility of amending **CHRB Rule 1979, Trifecta, and 1979.1 Superfecta,** to lower the minimum number of wagering interests that must be scheduled to start when the trifecta and superfecta pools open for wagering in California.

4. Report and update from Scientific Games **regarding late odds changes, increasing the transmission speed of odds data to Advance Deposit Wagering providers, and posting odds in decimal numbers rather than fractions.**

5. Discussion and action regarding the status **of the mold problem at the Surfside Race Place (simulcast facility) at Del Mar.**

6. Discussion and action regarding **the request of the Pari-mutuel Employees Guild to discuss "pari-mutuel and totalizator issues in general."**

Additional information regarding this meeting may be obtained from Mike Marten at the CHRB Office at Los Alamitos Race Course, 4961 E. Katella Avenue, Los Alamitos, CA, 90720; telephone (714) 820-2748; cell (714) 240-1870; fax (714) 821-6232. A copy of this notice can be located on the CHRB website at www.chrb.ca.gov. *Information for requesting disability related accommodation for persons with a disability who requires aids or services in order to participate in this public meeting, should contact Mike Marten.

PARI-MUTUEL/ADW AND SIMULCAST
COMMITTEE

Commissioner Jerry Moss, Chairman
Commissioner John W. Andreini, Member
Commissioner Jesse H. Choper, Member
Ingrid Fermin, Executive Director

CALIFORNIA HORSE RACING BOARD

JULY 20, 2007
COMMITTEE MEETING

There is no package material for item 1

STAFF ANALYSIS
PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF
RULE 1976, UNLIMITED SWEEPSTAKES
RULE 1976.9 PICK (N) POOL AND
RULE 1978, SELECT FOUR

Pari-mutuel/ADW and Simulcast Committee
July 20, 2007

BACKGROUND

The proposal to amend to Rule 1976, Unlimited Sweepstakes; Rule 1976.9, Pick (n) Pool and Rule 1978, Select Four deals with multiple-race wagers involving races in which there is a dead heat for first. Rule 1957, Daily Double and Rule 1977, Pick Three, take into account the odds and money wagered on such horses, so that when there is a dead heat, the "proportionate" payouts for the Daily Double and Pick Three are greater for those holding tickets on the horses with higher odds. However, in races involving four or more races (e.g. Pick Four and Pick Six), current rules do not require proportionate payouts. Instead, the horses finishing in a dead heat are considered equal in the payouts, regardless of how disparate their actual odds might be.

The proposed amendment of Rules 1976, 1976.9 and 1978 would revise the rules, so that the payouts for those other multiple-race wagers would be proportional to the amounts wagered on the involved horses. Representatives of Scientific Games have been asked to speak to the issue.

RECOMMENDATION

This item is presented for discussion and action.

CALIFORNIA HORSE RACING BOARD
TITLE 4. CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS
ARTICLE 18. PARI-MUTUEL WAGERING
PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF
SECTION 1976. UNLIMITED SWEEPSTAKES

Pari-Mutuel/ADW and Simulcast
Committee Meeting
July 20, 2007

1976. Unlimited Sweepstakes.

(a) The Unlimited Sweepstakes parimutuel pool is not a parlay and has no connection with or relation to any other parimutuel pool conducted by the association, nor to any win, place and show pool shown on the totalizator, nor to the rules governing the distribution of such other pools.

(b) An Unlimited Sweepstakes parimutuel ticket shall be evidence of a binding contract between the holder of the ticket and the association and the said ticket shall constitute an acceptance of the Unlimited Sweepstakes provisions and rules contained in Article 18.

(c) An Unlimited Sweepstakes may be given a distinctive name by the association conducting the meeting, subject to approval of the Board.

(d) The Unlimited Sweepstakes parimutuel pool consists of amounts contributed for a selection for win only in each of nine races designated by the association with the approval of the Board. Each person purchasing an Unlimited Sweepstakes ticket shall designate the winning horse in each of the nine races comprising the Unlimited Sweepstakes.

(e) Those horses constituting an entry of coupled horses or those horses coupled to constitute the field in a race comprising the Unlimited Sweepstakes shall race as a single

wagering interest for the purpose of the Unlimited Sweepstakes parimutuel pool calculations and payouts to the public. However if any part of either an entry or the field racing as a single wagering interest is a starter in a race the entry or the field selection shall remain as the designated selection to win in that race for the Unlimited Sweepstakes calculation and the selection shall not be deemed a scratch.

(f) The Unlimited Sweepstakes parimutuel pool shall be calculated as follows:

(1) One hundred percent (100%) of the net amount in the parimutuel pool subject to distribution among winning ticket holders shall be distributed among the holders of parimutuel tickets which correctly designate the official winner in each of the nine races comprising the Unlimited Sweepstakes.

(2) In the event there is no parimutuel ticket properly issued which correctly designates the official winner in each of the nine races comprising the Unlimited Sweepstakes, twenty-five percent (25%) of the net amount in the parimutuel pool shall be distributed among the holders of parimutuel tickets which correctly designate the most official winners, but less than nine, in each of the nine races comprising the Unlimited Sweepstakes, and the remaining seventy-five percent (75%) of the net amount in the parimutuel pool shall not be distributed as provided above but shall be retained by the association as distributable amounts and shall be carried over and included in the Unlimited Sweepstakes parimutuel pool for the next succeeding racing date as an additional net amount to be distributed as provided in subsection (f)(1).

(g)(1) Except as provided in subsection (k) and subsection (m), should no distribution be made pursuant to subsections (f)(1), then the distributable pool and all monies accumulated therein shall be carried over until that amount equals or exceeds five million dollars

($5,000,000) or such lesser amount as the racing association designates to the Board at the time it files its license application with the Board.

(2) Once the pool and all monies accumulated therein equals or exceeds five million dollars, or such lesser amount designated by the racing association pursuant to subsection (g)(1), that amount shall be distributed on the next racing day as provided in subsection (f)(1); but if no holder of parimutuel tickets correctly designates the official winner in each of the nine races comprising the Unlimited Sweepstakes, then seventy-five percent (75%) of the pool shall be distributed among the holders of parimutuel tickets which correctly designate the most official winners, but less than nine, in each of the nine races comprising the Unlimited Sweepstakes. The remaining twenty-five percent (25%) of the pool shall be distributed to those holders of parimutuel tickets which correctly designate the next greatest number of official winners.

(h) In the event an Unlimited Sweepstakes ticket designates a selection in any one or more of the races comprising the Unlimited Sweepstakes and that selection is scratched, excused or determined by the Stewards to be a nonstarter in the race, the actual favorite, as evidenced by the amounts wagered in the win pool at the time of the start of the race, will be substituted for the nonstarting selection for all purposes, including pool calculations and payouts.

(i) In the event of a dead heat for win between two or more horses in any Unlimited Sweepstakes race, all such horses in the dead heat for win shall be considered as winning horses in the race for the purpose of calculating the pool. <u>The payout shall reflect the proportionate amount of money wagered on each winning combination.</u>

(j)(1) In the event that all nine races comprising the Unlimited Sweepstakes are cancelled or declared as no contest, all parimutuel tickets held on the Unlimited Sweepstakes for that day or night shall be refunded and the Unlimited Sweepstakes shall be cancelled in its entirety for that day or night and any retained distributable amounts carried over from any prior Unlimited Sweepstakes pool pursuant to subsection (f)(2) shall be carried over to the next succeeding racing date of that meeting.

(2) In the event that fewer than nine, but no more than three, races comprising the Unlimited Sweepstakes are completed due to the cancellation of one or more races or the Stewards declaring one or more races as no contest, the pool for that racing day shall be refunded and the Unlimited Sweepstakes shall be cancelled in its entirety as provided in subsection (j)(1).

(3) In the event that fewer than nine, but no fewer than four, races comprising the Unlimited Sweepstakes are completed due to the cancellation of one or more races or the Stewards declaring one or more races as no contest, one hundred percent (100%) of the net amount in the parimutuel pool for that day or night, exclusive of any retained distributable amounts carried over from any prior Unlimited Sweepstakes pool pursuant to subsection (f)(2), shall be subject to distribution among holders of parimutuel tickets which correctly designate the most winners in the completed races of the Unlimited Sweepstakes. The retained distributable amounts carried over from any prior Unlimited Sweepstakes pool pursuant to subsection (f)(2) shall be carried over to the next succeeding racing date of that meeting.

(k) (1) Should no distribution be made pursuant to subsection (f)(1) on the last day of the association's race meeting, then the distributable pool and all monies accumulated therein shall be distributed on that day. Seventy-five percent (75%) of the pool shall be distributed among holders of parimutuel tickets which correctly designate the most official winners, but less than nine, in each of the nine races comprising the Unlimited Sweepstakes. The remaining twenty-five percent (25%) of the pool shall be distributed to those holders of parimutuel tickets which correctly designate the next greatest number of official winners.

(2) In the event that an association is unable to distribute the retained distributable amount carried over from any prior Unlimited Sweepstakes pool established pursuant to subsection (f)(2) by the end of its race meeting due to cancellation of the final day(s) or night(s) of racing or any other reason, the retained distributable amount shall be carried forward to the next race meeting having an Unlimited Sweepstakes at the same location and of the same breed of horse as the racing association that generated the retained distributable amount. The retained distributable amount shall be included in the Unlimited Sweepstakes pool for the first day or night of racing at the subsequent race meeting.

(l) No parimutuel ticket for the Unlimited Sweepstakes pool shall be sold, exchanged or cancelled after the time of the closing of wagering in the first of the nine races comprising the Unlimited Sweepstakes, except for such refunds on Unlimited Sweepstakes tickets as required by this regulation, and no person shall disclose the number of tickets sold in the Unlimited Sweepstakes pool or the number or amount of tickets selecting winners of Unlimited Sweepstakes races until such time as the Stewards have determined the last race comprising the Unlimited Sweepstakes each day to be official.

(m) The racing association may, at its election, designate to the Board, at the time it files its license application with the Board, one or more racing days (nights) during its racing meeting on which the retained distributable amount carried over from any prior Unlimited Sweepstakes pool established pursuant to subsection (f)(2), shall be distributed as provided in subsection (g)(2), even though the retained amount is less than the amount specified in or designated by the racing association pursuant to subsection (g)(1).

Authority: Sections 19420, 19440 and 19590, Business and Professions Code.

Reference: Section 19590, Business and Professions Code.

CALIFORNIA HORSE RACING BOARD
TITLE 4. CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS
ARTICLE 18. PARI-MUTUEL WAGERING
PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF
SECTION 1976.9 PICK (N) POOL

Pari-Mutuel/ADW and Simulcast
Committee Meeting
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1976.9. Pick (n) Pool.

(a) The Pick (n) requires selection of the first-place finisher in each of a number of races designated by the association. The association shall designate the percentage of the net pool considered the major share, and the percentage of the net pool considered the minor share, if any. The number of races comprising a Pick (n) must be at least four but no more than ten. Subsequent changes to the Pick (n) shall be requested in writing by the association. The Board or its designated representative shall respond in writing to requests within five working days of their receipt at Board headquarters.

(b) The major share of the net Pick (n) pool, along with the Pick (n) carryover, shall be distributed to ticket holders that selected the first-place finisher in each of the Pick (n) races, based upon the official order of finish, and the minor share of the net Pick (n) pool shall be distributed as a win pool to ticket holders whose selection finished first in the second greatest number of Pick (n) races; if there are no wagers selecting the first place finisher in each of the Pick (n) races, then:

(1) The minor share of the net pool shall be distributed as a win pool to ticket holders whose selection finished first in the greatest number of Pick (n) races, and

(2) The major share of the net Pick (n) pool shall be retained by the association and added to the corresponding Pick (n) pool of the next performance. The additional Pick (n) pool resulting from such a carryover shall be termed the "Pick (n) carryover."

(c) In a dead heat for first in any of the Pick (n) races involving:

(1) Coupled horses or horses coupled to constitute the field, the Pick (n) pool shall be distributed as if a dead heat had not occurred, or

(2) Horses representing two or more wagering interests, all horses in the dead heat for win shall be considered winning horses to calculate the pool. The payout shall reflect the proportionate amount of money wagered on each winning combination.

(d) If a wagering interest in any of the Pick (n) races is scratched, the association may designate the favorite, determined by total amounts wagered in the win pool at the close of wagering on that race, or allow patrons the option of selecting an alternate wagering interest. The favorite or alternate wagering interest shall be substituted for the scratched wagering interest for all purposes. If the association elects to designate the favorite and the win pool total is identical for two or more horses, the horse with the lowest program number is used. The totalizator shall produce written reports showing each of the wagering combinations with substituted wagering interests that became winners as a result of the substitution, in addition to the normal winning combination, at the end of each race where substitutions occur.

(e) The Pick (n) pool shall be canceled and all Pick (n) wagers for the individual performance-shall be refunded if:

(1) Three or more races included as part of a Pick 4, Pick 5 or Pick 6 are canceled or declared no contest; or

(2) Four or more races included as part of a Pick 7, Pick 8 or Pick 9 are canceled or declared no contest; or

(3) Five or more races included as part of a Pick 10 are canceled or declared no contest.

(f) If at least one race included as part of a Pick (n) is canceled or declared no contest, but fewer than the number specified in subsection (e), the net pool shall be distributed as a win pool to ticket holders whose selection finished first in the greatest number of Pick (n) races for that performance. Such distribution shall include the portion ordinarily retained for the Pick (n) carryover but not the carryover from previous performances.

(g) The Pick (n) carryover may be capped at an amount designated by the association, with Board approval. If, at the close of any performance, the carryover equals or exceeds the designated cap, it will be frozen until it is won or distributed under other provisions of this rule. After the carryover is frozen, 100% of the net pool shall be distributed to ticket holders whose selection finished first in the greatest number of Pick (n) races for that performance.

(h) Permission to distribute the Pick (n) carryover on a specific date and performance shall be obtained from the Board. The mandatory payout request must contain the intended date and performance for the distribution.

(i) If the Pick (n) carryover is designated for distribution on a specified date and performance in which no wagers selects the first-place finisher in each of the Pick (n) races, the entire pool including the carryover shall be distributed as a win pool to ticket holders whose selection finished first in the greatest number of Pick (n) races. The Pick (n) carryover shall be designated for distribution on a specified date and performance only under the following circumstances:

(1) With written approval from the Board as provided in subsection (h); or

(2) With written approval from the Board when there is a change in the carryover cap, a change from one type of Pick (n) wagering to another, or when the Pick (n) is discontinued; or

(3) On the closing performance of the meet or split meet.

(j) If the Pick (n) carryover must be carried over to the corresponding Pick (n) pool of a subsequent meet, it shall be deposited in an interest-bearing account approved by the Board. The Pick (n) carryover plus accrued interest shall then be added to the net Pick (n) pool of the following meet on a date and performance designated by the association, with Board approval.

(k) With Board approval, the association may contribute to the Pick (n) carryover a sum of money up to the amount of any designated cap.

(l) No ticket for the Pick (n) pool shall be sold, exchanged or canceled after the close of wagering in the first race comprising the Pick (n), except for refunds required by this rule.

(m) Providing information to any person regarding covered combinations, amounts wagered on specific combinations, number of tickets sold, or number of live tickets remaining is prohibited. The totalizator will be programmed to suppress all information related to Pick (n) wagering activity until the conclusion of the final race except for the following:

(1) Total amount of the net pool at the close of Pick (n) wagering.

(2) Information regarding possible Pick (n) payouts for each of the runners when the last race of the Pick (n) pool is the only race remaining to be run.

(n) If the racing surface changes from turf to dirt or dirt to turf in any race of a Pick (n) pool, and such change was not announced to the public before the close of wagering on the

Pick (n) pool, all wagers on such race shall be considered winning wagers for the purposes of the Pick (n) pool.

Authority: Sections 19440 and 19590, Business and Professions Code.

Reference: Section 19440, 19590 and 19593 Business and Professions Code.

CALIFORNIA HORSE RACING BOARD
TITLE 4. CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS
ARTICLE 18. PARI-MUTUEL WAGERING
PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF
SECTION 1978. SELECT FOUR

Pari-Mutuel/ADW and Simulcast
Committee Meeting
July 20, 2007

1978. Select Four.

(a) The Select Four parimutuel pool is not a parlay and has no connection with or relation to any other parimutuel pool conducted by the association, nor to any win, place and show pool shown on the totalizator board, nor to the rules governing the distribution of such other pools.

(b) A valid Select Four ticket shall be evidence of a binding contract between the holder of the ticket and the racing association, and the said ticket shall constitute an acceptance of Select Four provisions and rules contained in Article 18.

(c) A Select Four may be given a distinctive name to be selected by the association conducting such races, such as "PICK 4", subject to the approval of the Board.

(d) The Select Four parimutuel pool consists of amounts contributed for a selection for win only in each of four races designated by the association with the approval of the Board. Each person purchasing a Select Four ticket shall designate the winning horse in each of the four races comprising the Select Four.

(e) Those horses constituting an entry of coupled horses or those horses coupled to constitute the field in a race comprising the Select Four shall race as a single wagering interest

for the purpose of the Select Four parimutuel pool calculations and payouts to the public. However, if any part of either an entry or the field racing as a single interest is a starter in a race, the entry or the field selection shall remain as the designated selection to win in that race for the Select Four calculation, and the selection shall not be deemed a scratch.

(f) The net amount in the parimutuel pool subject to distribution among winning ticket holders shall be distributed among the holders of tickets which correctly designate the winners in all four races comprising the Select Four.

(g) If no ticket is sold combining the four winners of the Select Four, the net amount in the parimutuel pool shall be distributed among the holders of tickets which include the winners of any three of the four races comprising the Select Four.

(h) If no ticket is sold combining at least three winners of the Select Four, the net amount in the parimutuel pool shall be distributed among holders of tickets which include the winner of any two races comprising the Select Four.

(i) If no ticket is sold combining at least two winners of the Select Four, the net amount in the parimutuel pool shall be distributed among holders of tickets which include the winner of any one race comprising the Select Four.

(j) If no ticket is sold that would require distribution of the Select Four pool to a winner under this rule, the association shall make a complete and full refund of the Select Four pool.

(k) If for any reason one of the races comprising the Select Four is cancelled, the net amount of the parimutuel pool shall be distributed as provided above in subsections (g), (h), (i) and (j).

(l) If for any reason two or more of the races comprising the Select Four is cancelled, a full and complete refund will be made of the Select Four pool.

(m) In the event a Select Four ticket designates a selection in any one or more of the races comprising the Select Four and that selection is scratched, excused or determined by the Stewards to be a non-starter in the race, the actual favorite, as evidenced by the amounts wagered in the win pool at the time of the start of the race, will be substituted for the non-starting selection for all purposes, including pool calculations and payouts.

(n) In the event of a dead heat for win between two or more horses in any Select Four race, all such horses in the dead heat for win shall be considered as winning horses in the race for the purpose of calculating the pool. The payout shall reflect the proportionate amount of money wagered on each winning combination.

(o) No parimutuel ticket for the Select Four pool shall be sold, exchanged or cancelled after the time of the closing of wagering in the first of the four races comprising the Select Four, except for such refunds on Select Four tickets as required by this regulation, and no person shall disclose the number of tickets sold in the Select Four pool or the number or amount of tickets selecting winners of Select Four races until such time as the Stewards have determined the last race comprising the Select Four to be official. Notwithstanding the above, at the conclusion of the third of the four races comprising the Select Four, an association may with the approval of the Board display potential distribution to ticket holders depending upon the outcome of the fourth race of the Select Four.

Authority: Sections 19420, 19440 and 19590, Business and Professions Code.

Reference: Section 19590,
Business and Professions Code.

STAFF ANALYSIS
PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF
RULE 1979, TRIFECTA
RULE 1979.1, SUPERFECTA

Pari-mutuel/ADW and Simulcast Committee
July 20, 2007

BACKGROUND

Rule 1979 Trifecta, requires the selection of the first three finishers in a race in exact order. Rule 1979.1 Superfecta, requires the selection of the first four finishers in a race in exact order. Current rules require a minimum of six wagering interests for the trifecta and a minimum of eight wagering interests for the superfecta at the time those pools open for wagering in California.

The proposed amendment of Rule 1979 and 1979.1 would lower the minimum number of wagering interests, at the time the pools are open for wagering in California, to yet-to-be-determined numbers. The rules do not establish a minimum for the actual number of starters and finishers in the race – only a minimum of wagering interests at the onset of wagering.

RECOMMENDATION

This item is presented for discussion and action.

CALIFORNIA HORSE RACING BOARD
TITLE 4. CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS
ARTICLE 18. PARI-MUTUEL WAGERING
DISCUSSION REGARDING THE FEASIBILITY OF
AMENDING
RULE 1979. TRIFECTA

Pari-Mutuel/ADW and Simulcast Committee Meeting
July 20, 2007

1979. Trifecta.

(a) The Trifecta is a separate pari-mutuel pool established on a single race. The pool consists of amounts wagered on horses to finish first, second and third in that exact order. It is not a parlay and has no connection with or relation to other pools conducted by the association or to rules governing the distribution of other pools.

(b) A valid Trifecta ticket is evidence of a binding contract between the holder of the ticket and the association and constitutes acceptance of Trifecta provisions and rules contained in this article.

(c) No Trifecta pool shall be established for a race with less than six wagering interests scheduled to start when the Trifecta pool opens for wagering in California. A wager on a coupled entry or field is considered a wager on the remaining part of the coupled entry or field if any part of such entry starts for pari-mutuel purposes in accordance with Rule 1974.

(d) After the stewards' official order of finish is posted, the association shall distribute the net pool to holders of valid tickets that correctly selected the first, second and third finishers.

(e) In a dead heat for first or second position, only tickets selecting the correct order of finish for the first three finishers shall be winning tickets; that is, two horses in a dead heat for first shall be first and second, in either position; and two horses in a dead heat for second shall be

second and third, in either position. In a triple dead heat for first, the three horses shall be the winning combination regardless of the order of selection. In a triple dead heat for second, tickets with the correct first selection and two of the three horses shall be winning tickets. In a triple dead heat for third, tickets with the correct first and second selection and one of the three horses shall be winning tickets.

(f) If no ticket correctly selected the first, second and third position, the net pool shall be paid for tickets that selected first and second. If no ticket selected first and second the net pool shall be paid for tickets that selected first. The association shall refund the entire pool if no ticket selected first.

(g) If the stewards scratch a horse before wagering is closed, the association may exchange any ticket that includes the scratched horse. After wagering is closed, tickets selecting a scratched horse or a horse the stewards declared a nonstarter shall be eliminated from the pool and the purchase price refunded.

Authority: Sections 19440, and 19590,
Business and Professions Code.

Reference: Section 19590,
Business and Professions Code.

CALIFORNIA HORSE RACING BOARD
TITLE 4. CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS
ARTICLE 18. PARI-MUTUEL WAGERING
DISCUSSION REGARDING THE FEASIBILITY OF AMENDING
RULE 1979.1 SUPERFECTA

Pari-Mutuel/ADW and Simulcast Committee Meeting
July 20, 2007

1979.1. Superfecta.

(a) The Superfecta is a separate pari-mutuel pool established on a single race. The pool consists of amounts wagered on horses to finish first, second, third, and fourth in that exact order. It is not a parlay and has no connection with other pools conducted by the association or to rules governing the distribution of other pools.

(b) A valid Superfecta ticket is evidence of a binding contract between the holder of the ticket and the association and constitutes acceptance of Superfecta provisions and rules contained in this article.

(c) No Superfecta pool shall be established for a race with less than eight wagering interests scheduled to start when the Superfecta pool opens for wagering in California. A wager on a coupled entry or field is considered a wager on the remaining part of the coupled entry or field if any part of the entry starts for pari-mutuel purposes under Rule 1974 of this division.

(d) After the stewards' official order of finish is posted, the association shall distribute the net pool to holders of valid tickets that select the first, second, third, and fourth finishers.

(e) In a dead heat for first, second, or third position, only tickets selecting the correct order of finish for the first four finishers shall be winning tickets; that is, two horses in a dead heat for first shall be first and second, in either position; two horses in a dead heat for second shall be

second and third, in either position; and two horses in a dead heat for third shall be third and fourth, in either position. In a dead heat for fourth, tickets with the correct first, second, and third selection and one of the two horses in the dead heat for fourth shall be winning tickets. In a triple dead heat for first, tickets selecting the three horses in the dead heat, regardless of the order of selection, and the horse finishing fourth shall be winning tickets. In a triple dead heat for second, tickets with the correct first selection and all three horses in the dead heat shall be winning tickets. In a triple dead heat for third, tickets with the correct first and second selection and two of the three horses in the dead heat shall be winning tickets. In a triple dead heat for fourth, tickets with the correct first, second, and third selection and one of the horses in the dead heat shall be winning tickets.

(f) If no ticket selects the first, second, third, and fourth position, the net pool shall be paid for tickets that select first, second, and third. If no ticket selects first, second, and third position, the net pool shall be paid for tickets that select first and second. If no ticket selects first and second, the net pool shall be paid for tickets that select first. The association shall refund the entire pool if no ticket selects first.

(g) If the stewards scratch a horse before wagering is closed, the association may exchange any ticket that includes the scratched horse. After wagering is closed, tickets selecting a scratched horse or a horse the stewards declared a nonstarter shall be eliminated from the pool and the purchase price refunded.

Authority: Sections 19440 and 19590,
Business and Professions Code.

Reference: Section 19590,
Business and Professions Code.

CALIFORNIA HORSE RACING BOARD

JULY 20, 2007
COMMITTEE MEETING

There is no package material for item 4

STAFF ANALYSIS
STATUS OF MOLD PROBLEM AT SURFSIDE RACE PLACE

Pari-mutuel/ADW and Simulcast Committee
July 20, 2007

BACKGROUND

The mold problem at Surfside Race Place, the simulcast facility operated by the 22nd Agricultural District on the Del Mar Fairgrounds, was last discussed at the May 25, 2006, meeting of the Board.

While all acknowledged there had been a mold problem at the facility, a representative of the 22nd Agricultural District indicated the problem had been corrected and the facility had passed inspection by industrial hygienists – at least in those inside areas accessible to the public and workers. On the other hand, officers with the Pari-Mutuel Employees Guild (PMEG), which represents workers at the facility who were out on disability for mold-related illnesses, said they were not convinced that the facility was clear of mold.

More than one year later, the positions have not changed, despite additional repair work done at the facility and two more reports (included in the Committee packet) indicating that mold levels are "low" inside of the facility. Pari-mutuel employees remain out on disability, and although PMEG officers cannot say with certainty that a serious problem persists in the facility, they also say the reports do not prove to their satisfaction that there is no mold problem. Those PMEG officers requested inclusion of this item on the agenda.

Staff has asked the PMEG, 22nd Agricultural District, and Southern California Off-Track Wagering, Inc. (SCOTWINC) to provide expert testimony and/or documentation to the Committee pertaining to the status of workers, the inspection reports, and whether there is a continuing mold problem at the facility. Furthermore, as directed by the Board at the May 25, 2006, meeting, Cal-OSHA was contacted and Luis Mireles, the district manager for Cal-OSHA in San Diego, was invited to attend this meeting. In addition, a legal opinion from the deputy attorney general concerning the Board's jurisdiction and responsibilities in this area has been requested.

Recommendation

This item is presented for discussion.

Eilar Associates, Inc.
"Acoustical & Environmental Consulting Services Since 1974"

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January 19, 2007

Gary Reist
Del Mar Fairgrounds
2260 Jimmy Durante Boulevard
Del Mar, CA 92014

Dear Mr. Reist:

Eilar Associates is submitting this report on the in-wall and area mold air sampling conducted at Surfside Race Place, 2260 Jimmy Durante Blvd., in Del Mar, California.

The in-wall and area mold air sampling (non-viable) was conducted on January 8, 2007 by Mr. Magnus Leopold, Industrial Hygienist.

I. BACKGROUND

The periodic area mold sampling conducted at Surfside Race Place on August 9, 2006 and as summarized in EILAR ASSOCIATES's report dated August 14, 2006, found elevated mold levels at 11 locations when compared to Outside (background) levels.

II. SAMPLING METHOD

In order to determine if there is mold growing behind the walls in these areas, three (3) in-wall samples were collected in each of the identified sampling areas. The samples were taken by drilling a 3/8" hole into the lower part of the wall and drawing an air sample through a plastic tube into the Air-o-Cell plastic cassette using a vacuum pump at a calibrated flow rate. The samples were taken at the same location as previous sampling surveys for that location as well as about 10 feet or more to the right, and 10 feet or more to the left of this location.

Additional in-wall samples and an area sample were also taken in the AV Room on the 2nd floor, due to being informed by Mike Garcia that this was the location of water intrusion (i.e. a water pipe leaking).
All the sampling locations were covered by an identifying label.

III. SAMPLING LOCATIONS

In-Wall Mold Sampling and Area Sampling

A. Southwest corner of lower general admission area (left, middle, right - 3 non-viable)
B. Lower mutual area - behind the line - below vent - west end (left, middle, right - 3 non-viable)
C. Lower mutual area - behind the line - below vent - middle (left, middle, right - 3 non-viable)
D. Lower mutual area - behind the line - below vent - east end (left, middle, right) - 3 non-viable)
F. Upper mutual area - behind the line - below vent - east end - Saddle Club (left, middle, right - 3 non-viable)
J. Outside (background) - 1 non-viable
1. 1st floor - Carving Stand Area - (left, middle, right - 3 non-viable)
2. 1st floor - Sega Game area - (left, middle, right - 3 non-viable
4. 1st floor - Theater Area - north wall - (left, middle, right - 3 non-viable)
5. 2nd floor - Mutual core (hallway outside restrooms) - (left, middle, right - 3 non-viable)
6. 2nd floor - NE concession stand (Sports Club) - (left, middle, right - 3 viable)
8. 1st floor - North Patio Area (by concession stand) - Area - (left, in drain, right - 3 non-viable)
9. 2nd floor - AV Room - (left, middle, right - 3 non-viable)
9. 2nd floor - AV Room - Area Sample - 1 non- viable

IV. NON-VIABLE SAMPLING PROCEDURE

The sampling method uses an Air-O-Cell spore trap which collects non-viable mold spores, pollen, and other airborne particles by high volume air impaction at a fixed point onto a treated surface inside a plastic cassette. Sampling time for the Air-o-cell sampling is usually 5 minutes with lesser times (3 minutes) for suspected high mold concentration levels such as for in-wall sampling.

V. RESULTS - IN-WALL AND AREA - NON-VIABLE MOLD SAMPLING

SAMPLING SITE LOCATION:

Surfside Race Place, 2260 Jimmy Durante Blvd., Del Mar, CA

(spores/m3 = spores per cubic meter of air)

1. Location - A. Southwest Corner of lower General Admission Area – Left

Basidiospores		-	22 spores/m3
	TOTAL	-	22 spores/m3
Background (debris) (scale 1+ to 4+)		-	4+

2. Location - A. Southwest Corner of lower General Admission Area - Middle

Penicillium/Aspergillus types		-	178 spores/m3
	TOTAL	-	178 spores/m3
Background (debris) (scale 1+ to 4+)		-	4+

3. Location - A. Southwest Corner of lower General Admission Area - Right

Penicillium Aspergillus types		-	178 spores/m3
Stachybotrys		-	22 spores/m3
	TOTAL	-	200 spores/m3
Background (debris) (scale 1+ to 4+)		-	4+

4. Location - B. Lower Mutuel Area - behind the line - below vent - west end - Left

Penicillium/Aspergillus types		-	178 spores/m3
	TOTAL	-	178 spores/m3
Background (debris) (scale 1+ to 4+)		-	4+

5. Location - B. Lower Mutual Area - behind the line - below vent - west end - Middle

None	-	< 22 spores/m3
Background (debris) (scale 1+ to 4+)	-	4+

6. Location - B. Lower Mutual Area - behind the line - below vent - west end - Right

None	-	< 22 spores/m3
Background (debris) (scale 1+ to 4+)	-	4+

7. Location - C. Lower Mutual Area - behind the line - below vent - middle - Left

Penicillium/Aspergillus types	-	178 spores/m3
TOTAL	-	178 spores/m3
Background (debris) (scale 1+ to 4+)	-	4+

8. Location - C. Lower Mutual Area - behind the line - below vent - middle -Middle

None	-	< 22 spores/m3
Background (debris) (scale 1+ to 4+)	-	4+

9. Location - C. Lower Mutual Area - behind the line - below vent - middle -Right

Basidiospores	-	22 spores/m3
TOTAL	-	22 spores/m3
Background (debris) (scale 1+ to 4+)	-	4+

10. Location - D. Lower Mutual Area - behind the line - below vent - east end - Left

None	-	< 22 spores/m3
Background (debris) (scale 1+ to 4+)	-	4+

11. Location - D. Lower Mutual Area - behind the line - below vent - east end - Middle

None	-	< 22 spores/m3
Background (debris) (scale 1+ to 4+)	-	4+

12. Location - D. Lower Mutual Area - behind the line - below vent - east end - Right

None	-	< 22 spores/m3
Background (debris) (scale 1+ to 4+)	-	4+

13. Location - F. Upper Mutual - behind the line - Saddle Club - below vent - east end - Left

None	-	< 22 spores/m3
Background (debris) (scale 1+ to 4+)	-	4+

14. Location - F. Upper Mutual - behind the line - Saddle Club-below vent-east end- Middle

Stachybotrys	-	22 spores/m3
TOTAL	-	22 spores/m3
Background (debris) (scale 1+ to 4+)	-	4+

15. Location - F. Upper Mutuel - behind the line - Saddle Club-below vent-east end- Right

Penicillium/Aspergillus types	-	178 spores/m3
TOTAL	-	178 spores/m3
Background (debris) (scale 1+ to 4+)	-	4+

16. Location - 1. 1st Floor - Carving Stand Area - Left

None - < 22 spores/m3

Background (debris) (scale 1+ to 4+) - 4+

17. Location - 1. 1st Floor - Carving Stand Area - Middle

Penicillium/Aspergillus types - 356 spores/m3
TOTAL - 356 spores/m3

Background (debris) (scale 1+ to 4+) - 4+

18. Location - 1. 1st Floor - Carving Stand Area - Right (floor drain)

None - < 22 spores/m3

Background (debris) (scale 1+ to 4+) - 4+

19. Location - 2. 1st Floor - Sega Game Area - Left

Penicillium/Aspergillus types - 178 spores/m3
TOTAL - 178 spores/m3

Background (debris) (scale 1+ to 4+) - 4+

20. Location - 2. 1st Floor - Sega Game Area - Middle

None - < 22 spores/m3

Background (debris) (scale 1+ to 4+) - 4+

21. Location - 2. 1st Floor - Sega Game Area - Right

None - < 22 spores/m3

Background (debris) (scale 1+ to 4+) - 4+

22. Location - 4. 1st Floor - Theater Area - north wall - Left

Penicillium/Aspergillus types - 356 spores/m3
TOTAL - 356 spores/m3

Background (debris) (scale 1+ to 4+) - 4+

23. Location - 4. 1st Floor - Theater Area - north wall - Middle

None - < 22 spores/m3

Background (debris) (scale 1+ to 4+) - 4+

24. Location - 4. 1st Floor - Theater Area - north wall - Right

None - < 22 spores/m3

Background (debris) (scale 1+ to 4+) - 4+

25. Location - 5. 2nd Floor - Mutuel Area - Hallway - outside restroom - Left

None - < 22 spores/m3

Background (debris) (scale 1+ to 4+)		-	4+

26. Location - 5. 2nd Floor - Mutuel Area - Hallway - outside restroom - Middle

Penicillium/Aspergillus types		-	178 spores/m3
	TOTAL	-	178 spores/m3
Background (debris) (scale 1+ to 4+)		-	4+

27. Location - 5. 2nd Floor - Mutuel Area - Hallway - outside restroom - Right

None		-	< 22 spores/m3
Background (debris) (scale 1+ to 4+)		-	4+

28. Location - 6. 2nd Floor - NE Concession Stand - Sports Club - Left

None		-	< 22 spores/m3
Background (debris) (scale 1+ to 4+)		-	4+

29. Location - 6. 2nd Floor - NE Concession Stand - Sports Club - Middle

None		-	< 22 spores/m3
Background (debris) (scale 1+ to 4+)		-	4+

30. Location - 6. 2nd Floor - NE Concession Stand - Sports Club - Right

Penicillium/Aspergillus types		-	178 spores/m3
	TOTAL	-	178 spores/m3
Background (debris) (scale 1+ to 4+)		-	4+

31. Location - 8. 1st Floor - north patio - by concession area (outside) - Area - Left

Basidiospores		-	120 spores/m3
Cladosporium		-	747 spores/m3
Others		-	240 spores/m3
	TOTAL	-	1107 spores/m3
Background (debris) (scale 1+ to 4+)		-	3+

32. Location - 8. 1st Floor - north patio - by concession area (outside) - Middle - Floor drain

Others		-	200 spores/m3
	TOTAL	-	200 spores/m3
Background (debris) (scale 1+ to 4+)		-	4+

33. Location - 8. 1st Floor - north patio - by concession area (outside) - Area - Right

Cladosporium		-	747 spores/m3
Others		-	147 spores/m3
	TOTAL	-	894 spores/m3

Background (debris) (scale 1+ to 4+)	-	3+

34. Location - 2nd Floor - AV Room - Left

None	-	< 22 spores/m3
Background (debris) (scale 1+ to 4+)	-	4+

35. Location - 2nd Floor - AV Room - Middle

None	-	< 22 spores/m3
Background (debris) (scale 1+ to 4+)	-	4+

36. Location - 2nd Floor - AV Room - Right

None	-	< 22 spores/m3
Background (debris) (scale 1+ to 4+)	-	4+

37. Location - 2nd Floor - AV Room - Area Sample

Cladosporium	-	07 spores/m3
Others	-	13 spores/m3
TOTAL	-	120 spores/m3
Background (debris) (scale 1+ to 4+)	-	3+

38. Location - J. Outside (background)

Basidiospores	-	13 spores/m3
Cladosporium	-	427 spores/m3
Others	-	53 spores/m3
TOTAL	-	493 spores/m3
Background (debris) (scale 1+ to 4+)	-	3+

The spores of Aspergillus and Penicillium (and others such as Acremonium, Paecilomyces, etc.) are small and round with very few distinguishing characteristics. They cannot be differentiated by non-viable impaction sampling methods. Also, some species with very small spores are easily missed and will be undercounted by this sampling method.

SUMMARY COMPARISON - NON-VIABLE MOLD (spores/m3) IN-WALL SAMPLES

	A SW Corner 1st Floor Gen. Adm. Left	A SW Corner 1st Floor Gen. Adm. Middle	A SW Corner 1st Floor Gen. Adm. Right	B Mutual 1st Floor West End Left	B Mutual 1st Floor West End Middle	B Mutual 1st Floor West End Right
Basidiospores -	22	-	-	-	-	-
Cladosporium -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Penicillium/Aspergillus types -	-	178	178	178	-	-
Stachybotrys -	-	-	22	-	-	-
Other -	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	22	178	200	178	<22	<22

	C Mutual 1st Floor Middle Left	C Mutual 1st Floor Middle Middle	C Mutual 1st Floor Middle Right	D Mutual 1st Floor East End Left	D Mutual 1st Floor East End Middle	D Mutual 1st Floor East End Right
Basidiospores -	-	-	22	-	-	-
Cladosporium -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Penicillium/Aspergillus types -	178	-	-	-	-	-
Stachybotrys -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other -	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	178	<22	22	<22	<22	<22

	F Mutual 2nd Floor East End Left	F Mutual 2nd Floor East End Middle	F Mutual 2nd Floor East End Right	1 Carving Area 1st Floor Left	1 Carving Area 1st Floor Middle	1 Carving Area 1st Floor Right
Basidiospores -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cladosporium -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Penicillium/Aspergillus types -	-	-	178	-	356	-
Stachybotrys -	-	22	-	-	-	-
Other -	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	<22	22	178	<22	356	<22

	2 Sega Game Area 1st Floor Left	2 Sega Game Area 1st Floor Middle	2 Sega Game Area 1st Floor Right	4 Game Theater North Wall 1st Floor Left	4 Game Theater North Wall 1st Floor Middle	4 Game Theater North Wall 1st Floor Right
Basidiospores -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cladosporium -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Penicillium/Aspergillus types -	-	178	-	356	-	-
Stachybotrys -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other -	-	-	22	-	22	22
TOTAL	178	<22	22	356	22	22

	5 Mutual 2nd Floor Hallway Left	5 Mutual 2nd Floor Hallway Middle	5 Mutual 2nd Floor Hallway Right	6 NE Concess. Area 2nd Floor Left	6 NE Concess. Area 2nd Floor Middle	6 NE Concess. Area 2nd Floor Right
Basidiospores -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cladosporium -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Penicillium/Aspergillus types -	-	178	-	-	-	178
Stachybotrys -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other -	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	<22	178	<22	<22	<22	178

	9 A.V. Room 2nd Floor Left	9 A.V. Room 2nd Floor Middle	9 A.V. Room 2nd Floor Right
Basidiospores -	-	-	-
Cladosporium -	-	-	-
Penicillium/Aspergillus types -	-	-	-
Stachybotrys -	-	-	-
Other -	-	-	-
TOTAL	<22	<22	<22

V. EVALUATION OF MICROBIOLOGICAL AIR SAMPLING

The microbiological air sampling for viable and non-viable mold spores is based on counting colony forming units (cfus) and spores per cubic meter of air sampled, respectively. When the levels of viable (i.e. culturable [growing]) mold inside the house (or building) are significantly higher (i.e. by several times for a limited mold growth contamination to 10 or 100 times, for a more serious mold growth), than the normal Outside (Background) levels, this indicates that mold growth is occurring inside the house. Likewise, if the levels of non-viable mold (i.e. non-culturable) are significantly higher inside the house (mold spores produced by the viable mold) than the Outside (Background) levels then this indicates that growing mold has been present and that the spores, which are now dried out, dormant, or "dead" (i.e. non-culturable), are still present and these can still cause health effects.

Immediate health effects from mold growth and its associated mold spores are most significant to people who suffer allergies and respiratory conditions such as asthma. The survey also identifies certain molds which, when competing with other molds, produce mycotoxins (often referred to as toxic mold [eg. Penicillium, various Aspergillus types, Chaetomium, Stachybotrys, etc.]), which at significant levels may be a health risk to certain people such as children with developing immune systems, the elderly, and people with weakened immune systems such as cancer or HIV patients.

Normal spore levels are those which inside the building are equal to or lower than the outside levels. If the windows and/or doors are left open then the normal levels will more closely reflect the outside levels. If the windows and/or doors are closed then the normal indoor levels should be 30 to 80% of the outdoor levels. If the windows and doors are closed and the building air is filtered and is air-conditioned, then normal levels should be between 5 to 15% of the outside levels.

Normal level is a relative term based on the outside spore levels that can vary greatly from day to day due to weather, time of year, location, etc. Only significantly higher numbers of mold spores inside the building versus the outside background levels is considered a clear indication of mold growth (or past growth) existing in the building.

NOTE: It is important to compare mold spore concentrations to outside background levels on a relative basis and to realize that at lower numbers differences in concentration may be considered the same or not significant (i.e. high multiples of low numbers may not be considered significant).

VI. SUMMARY OF MICROBIOLOGICAL AIR SAMPLING

In summary, the results of the microbiological sampling conducted at Surfside Race Place, 2260 Jimmy Durante Drive in Del Mar, California on January 8, 20076 were:

NON-VIABLE MOLD AIR SAMPLING

The following areas had an increased level of Penicillium/Aspergillus types indicating mold growth inside the building when compared to the Outside (background) level:

Location	Penicillium/Aspergillus Types (spores/m3)	Outside (spores/m3)
A. SW Corner of Gen. Adm. Area - middle	178	0
A. SW Corner of Gen. Adm. Area - right side	178	0

B. Lower Mutual area - below vent -west end - left side	178	0
C. Lower Mutual area - below vent - middle - left side	178	0
F. Upper Mutual area - below vent - east end - right side	178	0
1. 1st Floor - Carving Stand area – middle	356	0
2. 1st Floor - Sega Game area - left side	178	0
4. 1st Floor - Theater area - north wall - left side	356	0
5. 2nd Floor - Mutual core hallway (by restrooms) – middle	178	0
6. 2nd Floor - NE Concession area - right side	178	0

The levels of Penicillium/Aspergillus types suggests mold growth when compared to Outside (background) level found in Sample J.- Outside (background). The results indicate LOW levels of mold growth are present at certain locations. Also Stachybotrys was found in the following areas:

1. A - SW Corner of Gen Adm. Area - right side
2. F - Upper Mutual Area - below vent - east end - middle

The levels were very low with a raw count of 1 spore (22 spores/m3) counted and therefore not considered significant. Stachybotrys is a sticky spore that does not readily become airborne and is often an indicator of a mold growth area.

SUMMARY

The in-wall mold spore sampling showed the presence of **LOW** levels of mold growth (Penicillium/Aspergillus types) when compared to Outside (background) levels. The in-wall sampling did **NOT** indicate any significant mold growth problem for which mold remediation would be recommended.

Mold growth is very dependent upon moisture and we have had a very dry season with little rain or marine layer moisture. The related water intrusion problems have not shown to be a mold growth issue at this time (e.g. AV Room). The mold growth does not seem to have progressed (based on earlier periodic sampling conducted by EILAR ASSOCIATES) to more significant mold growth.

RECOMMENDATIONS

EILAR ASSOCIATES recommends that Del Mar Race Track continue with its program of periodic sampling (currently every 6 months) for mold (both area and in-wall sampling) to ensure that mold growth is not increasing and thus allowing decisions to be made concerning any mold remediation should the sampling indicate an elevated level of mold growth.

If there are any questions concerning this report, then please call me at any time.

Very truly yours,

Magnus Leopold

K. Magnus Leopold
Industrial Hygienist

Client: TEST Environmental Surveys & Testing
Contact: Mr. Magnus Leopold
Project: 38 ST samples
Date of Sampling: 01-08-2007
Date of Receipt: 01-09-2007
Date of Report: 01-11-2007

MoldREPORT
Environmental Microbiology Laboratory, Inc.
5473 Kearny Villa Road, Suite 130, San Diego, CA 92123
(800) 224-1527 (858) 292-2721 Fax (858) 292-2722

Laboratory Results

MoldREPORT: Spore Trap Analysis

Location:	1: Southwest corner of general admissions area in wall left side		2: Southwest corner of general admissions area in wall middle		3: Southwest corner of general admissions area in wall right side		4: Lower mutual area behind the line below vent west end in wall left side	
Comments (see below)	None		None		None		None	
Lab ID-Version‡:	1185825-1		1185826-1		1185827-1		1185828-1	
Spore types detected:	raw ct.	per m3	raw ct.	per m3	raw ct.	per m3	raw ct.	per m3
Aureobasidium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Basidiospores	1	22	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chaetomium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cladosporium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fusarium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Penicillium/Aspergillus types	-	-	8	178	8	178	8	178
Stachybotrys	-	-	-	-	1	22	-	-
Trichoderma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ulocladium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total:		22		178		200		178
Additional Information:								
Hyphal fragments	-		-		-		-	
Skin cells	-		-		-		-	
Pollen	-		-		-		-	
Background debris (1-4)†	4		4		4		4	
Limit of detection	22		22		22		22	
Sample volume (liters)	45		45		45		45	

Comments:
Basidiospores (basidiomycetes): Basidiospores are extremely common outdoors and originate from fungi in gardens, forests, and woodlands. It is rare for the source of basidiospores to be indoors. However, basidiospores may be an indicator of wood decay.

Cladosporium: One of the most commonly found molds outdoors and frequently found growing indoors. Spores from Cladosporium are generally present in outdoor and indoor air, even in relatively clean, mold-growth-free, indoor environments. Levels vary based upon activity levels, weather conditions, dustiness, outside air exchange rates, and other factors.

Penicillium/Aspergillus types: Penicllium and Aspergillus are among the most common molds found growing both indoors and outdoors (even in relatively clean, mold-growth-free, indoor environments). Levels vary based upon activity levels, dustiness, weather conditions, outside air exchange rates, and other factors.

Stachybotrys and other marker types: Certain types of mold, such as Aureobasidium, Chaetomium, Fusarium, Trichoderma, and Ulocladium, are generally found in very low numbers outdoors. Consequently their presence indoors, even in relatively low numbers, is often an indication that these molds are originating from growth indoors. When present, these mold types are often the clearest indicator of a mold problem.

Others: Molds in the "Others" category are generally found outdoors in moderate numbers, and are therefore not considered markers of indoor growth.

‡ A "Version" greater than 1 indicates amended data.
† Background debris is an indication of the amounts of non-biological particulate matter present on the slide (dust in the air) and is graded from 1 to 4 with 4 indicating the largest amounts.

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Contact: Mr. Magnus Leopold
Project: 38 ST samples
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Laboratory Results

MoldREPORT: Spore Trap Analysis

Location:	5: Lower mutual area behind the line below vent west end in wall middle		6: Lower mutual area behind the line below vent west end in wall right side		7: Lower mutual area behind the line below vent middle in wall left side		8: Lower mutual area behind the line below vent middle in wall middle	
Comments (see below)	None		None		None		None	
Lab ID-Version‡:	1185829-1		1185830-1		1185831-1		1185832-1	
Spore types detected:	raw ct.	per m3	raw ct.	per m3	raw ct.	per m3	raw ct.	per m3
Aureobasidium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Basidiospores	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chaetomium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cladosporium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fusarium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Penicillium/Aspergillus types	-	-	-	-	8	178	-	-
Stachybotrys	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trichoderma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ulocladium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total:		< 22		< 22		178		< 22
Additional Information:								
Hyphal fragments	-		-		-		-	
Skin cells	-		-		-		-	
Pollen	-		-		-		-	
Background debris (1-4)†	4		4		4		4	
Limit of detection	22		22		22		22	
Sample volume (liters)	45		45		45		45	

Comments:
Basidiospores (basidiomycetes): Basidiospores are extremely common outdoors and originate from fungi in gardens, forests, and woodlands. It is rare for the source of basidiospores to be indoors. However, basidiospores may be an indicator of wood decay.

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Penicillium/Aspergillus types: Penicllium and Aspergillus are among the most common molds found growing both indoors and outdoors (even in relatively clean, mold-growth-free, indoor environments). Levels vary based upon activity levels, dustiness, weather conditions, outside air exchange rates, and other factors.

Stachybotrys and other marker types: Certain types of mold, such as Aureobasidium, Chaetomium, Fusarium, Trichoderma, and Ulocladium, are generally found in very low numbers outdoors. Consequently their presence indoors, even in relatively low numbers, is often an indication that these molds are originating from growth indoors. When present, these mold types are often the clearest indicator of a mold problem.

Others: Molds in the "Others" category are generally found outdoors in moderate numbers, and are therefore not considered markers of indoor growth.

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Laboratory Results

MoldREPORT: Spore Trap Analysis

Location:	9: Lower mutual area behind the line below vent middle in wall right side		10: Lower mutual area behind the line below vent east end in wall left side		11: Lower mutual are behind the line below vent east end in wall middle		12: Lower mutual are behind the line below vent east end in wall right side	
Comments (see below)	None		None		None		None	
Lab ID-Version‡:	1185833-1		1185834-1		1185835-1		1185836-1	
Spore types detected:	raw ct.	per m3	raw ct.	per m3	raw ct.	per m3	raw ct.	per m3
Aureobasidium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Basidiospores	1	22	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chaetomium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cladosporium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fusarium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Penicillium/Aspergillus types	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stachybotrys	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trichoderma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ulocladium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total:		22		< 22		< 22		< 22
Additional Information:								
Hyphal fragments	-		-		-		-	
Skin cells	-		-		-		-	
Pollen	22 - 111		-		-		-	
Background debris (1-4)†	4		4		4		4	
Limit of detection	22		22		22		22	
Sample volume (liters)	45		45		45		45	

Comments:
Basidiospores (basidiomycetes): Basidiospores are extremely common outdoors and originate from fungi in gardens, forests, and woodlands. It is rare for the source of basidiospores to be indoors. However, basidiospores may be an indicator of wood decay.

Cladosporium: One of the most commonly found molds outdoors and frequently found growing indoors. Spores from Cladosporium are generally present in outdoor and indoor air, even in relatively clean, mold-growth-free, indoor environments. Levels vary based upon activity levels, weather conditions, dustiness, outside air exchange rates, and other factors.

Penicillium/Aspergillus types: Penicillium and Aspergillus are among the most common molds found growing both indoors and outdoors (even in relatively clean, mold-growth-free, indoor environments). Levels vary based upon activity levels, dustiness, weather conditions, outside air exchange rates, and other factors.

Stachybotrys and other marker types: Certain types of mold, such as Aureobasidium, Chaetomium, Fusarium, Trichoderma, and Ulocladium, are generally found in very low numbers outdoors. Consequently their presence indoors, even in relatively low numbers, is often an indication that these molds are originating from growth indoors. When present, these mold types are often the clearest indicator of a mold problem.

Others: Molds in the "Others" category are generally found outdoors in moderate numbers, and are therefore not considered markers of indoor growth.

‡ A "Version" greater than 1 indicates amended data.
† Background debris is an indication of the amounts of non-biological particulate matter present on the slide (dust in the air) and is graded from 1 to 4 with 4 indicating the largest amounts.

Client: TEST Environmental Surveys & Testing
Contact: Mr. Magnus Leopold
Project: 38 ST samples
Date of Sampling: 01-08-2007
Date of Receipt: 01-09-2007
Date of Report: 01-11-2007

MoldREPORT
Environmental Microbiology Laboratory, Inc.
5473 Kearny Villa Road, Suite 130, San Diego, CA 92123
(800) 224-1527 (858) 292-2721 Fax (858) 292-2722

Laboratory Results

MoldREPORT: Spore Trap Analysis

Location:	13: Upper mutual area behind the line below vent east end Saddle Club in wall left side		14: Upper mutual area behind the line below vent east end Saddle Club in wall middle		15: Upper muutal area behind the line below vent east end Saddle Club in wall right side		16: 1st floor carving stand area in wall left side	
Comments (see below)	None		None		None		None	
Lab ID-Version‡:	1185837-1		1185838-1		1185839-1		1185840-1	
Spore types detected:	raw ct.	per m3	raw ct.	per m3	raw ct.	per m3	raw ct.	per m3
Aureobasidium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Basidiospores	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chaetomium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cladosporium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fusarium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Penicillium/Aspergillus types	-	-	-	-	8	178	-	-
Stachybotrys	-	-	1	22	-	-	-	-
Trichoderma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ulocladium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total:		< 22		22		178		< 22
Additional Information:								
Hyphal fragments	-		-		-		-	
Skin cells	-		-		-		-	
Pollen	-		-		-		-	
Background debris (1-4)†	4		4		4		4	
Limit of detection	22		22		22		22	
Sample volume (liters)	45		45		45		45	

Comments:
Basidiospores (basidiomycetes): Basidiospores are extremely common outdoors and originate from fungi in gardens, forests, and woodlands. It is rare for the source of basidiospores to be indoors. However, basidiospores may be an indicator of wood decay.

Cladosporium: One of the most commonly found molds outdoors and frequently found growing indoors. Spores from Cladosporium are generally present in outdoor and indoor air, even in relatively clean, mold-growth-free, indoor environments. Levels vary based upon activity levels, weather conditions, dustiness, outside air exchange rates, and other factors.

Penicillium/Aspergillus types: Penicillium and Aspergillus are among the most common molds found growing both indoors and outdoors (even in relatively clean, mold-growth-free, indoor environments). Levels vary based upon activity levels, dustiness, weather conditions, outside air exchange rates, and other factors.

Stachybotrys and other marker types: Certain types of mold, such as Aureobasidium, Chaetomium, Fusarium, Trichoderma, and Ulocladium, are generally found in very low numbers outdoors. Consequently their presence indoors, even in relatively low numbers, is often an indication that these molds are originating from growth indoors. When present, these mold types are often the clearest indicator of a mold problem.

Others: Molds in the "Others" category are generally found outdoors in moderate numbers, and are therefore not considered markers of indoor growth.

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† Background debris is an indication of the amounts of non-biological particulate matter present on the slide (dust in the air) and is graded from 1 to 4 with 4 indicating the largest amounts.

Client: TEST Environmental Surveys & Testing
Contact: Mr. Magnus Leopold
Project: 38 ST samples
Date of Sampling: 01-08-2007
Date of Receipt: 01-09-2007
Date of Report: 01-11-2007

MoldREPORT
Environmental Microbiology Laboratory, Inc.
5473 Kearny Villa Road, Suite 130, San Diego, CA 92123
(800) 224-1527 (858) 292-2721 Fax (858) 292-2722

Laboratory Results

MoldREPORT: Spore Trap Analysis

Location:	17: 1st floor carving stand area in wall midlle		18: 1st floor carving stand area in wall right side		19: 1st floor Sega game area in wall left side		20: 1st floor Sega game area in wall middle	
Comments (see below)	None		None		None		None	
Lab ID-Version‡:	1185841-1		1185842-1		1185843-1		1185844-1	
Spore types detected:	raw ct.	per m3	raw ct.	per m3	raw ct.	per m3	raw ct.	per m3
Aureobasidium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Basidiospores	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chaetomium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cladosporium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fusarium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Penicillium/Aspergillus types	16	356	-	-	8	178	-	-
Stachybotrys	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trichoderma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ulocladium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total:		356		< 22		178		< 22
Additional Information:								
Hyphal fragments	-		-		-		-	
Skin cells	-		-		-		-	
Pollen	-		-		-		-	
Background debris (1-4)†	4		4		4		4	
Limit of detection	22		22		22		22	
Sample volume (liters)	45		45		45		45	

Comments:
Basidiospores (basidiomycetes): Basidiospores are extremely common outdoors and originate from fungi in gardens, forests, and woodlands. It is rare for the source of basidiospores to be indoors. However, basidiospores may be an indicator of wood decay.

Cladosporium: One of the most commonly found molds outdoors and frequently found growing indoors. Spores from Cladosporium are generally present in outdoor and indoor air, even in relatively clean, mold-growth-free, indoor environments. Levels vary based upon activity levels, weather conditions, dustiness, outside air exchange rates, and other factors.

Penicillium/Aspergillus types: Penicllium and Aspergillus are among the most common molds found growing both indoors and outdoors (even in relatively clean, mold-growth-free, indoor environments). Levels vary based upon activity levels, dustiness, weather conditions, outside air exchange rates, and other factors.

Stachybotrys and other marker types: Certain types of mold, such as Aureobasidium, Chaetomium, Fusarium, Trichoderma, and Ulocladium, are generally found in very low numbers outdoors. Consequently their presence indoors, even in relatively low numbers, is often an indication that these molds are originating from growth indoors. When present, these mold types are often the clearest indicator of a mold problem.

Others: Molds in the "Others" category are generally found outdoors in moderate numbers, and are therefore not considered markers of indoor growth.

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† Background debris is an indication of the amounts of non-biological particulate matter present on the slide (dust in the air) and is graded from 1 to 4 with 4 indicating the largest amounts.

Client: TEST Environmental Surveys & Testing
Contact: Mr. Magnus Leopold
Project: 38 ST samples
Date of Sampling: 01-08-2007
Date of Receipt: 01-09-2007
Date of Report: 01-11-2007

MoldREPORT
Environmental Microbiology Laboratory, Inc.
5473 Kearny Villa Road, Suite 130, San Diego, CA 92123
(800) 224-1527 (858) 292-2721 Fax (858) 292-2722

Laboratory Results

MoldREPORT: Spore Trap Analysis

Location:	21: 1st floor Sega game area In wall right side		22: 1st floor theater area North wall in wall left side		23: 1st floor theater area North wall in wall middle		24: 1st floor theater area North wall in wall right side	
Comments (see below)	None		None		None		None	
Lab ID-Version‡:	1185845-1		1185846-1		1185847-1		1185848-1	
Spore types detected:	raw ct.	per m3	raw ct.	per m3	raw ct.	per m3	raw ct.	per m3
Aureobasidium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Basidiospores	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chaetomium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cladosporium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fusarium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Penicillium/Aspergillus types	-	-	16	356	-	-	-	-
Stachybotrys	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trichoderma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ulocladium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	1	22	-	-	1	22	1	22
Total:		22		356		22		22
Additional Information:								
Hyphal fragments	-		-		-		-	
Skin cells	-		-		-		-	
Pollen	-		-		-		-	
Background debris (1-4)†	4		4		4		4	
Limit of detection	22		22		22		22	
Sample volume (liters)	45		45		45		45	

Comments:
Basidiospores (basidiomycetes): Basidiospores are extremely common outdoors and originate from fungi in gardens, forests, and woodlands. It is rare for the source of basidiospores to be indoors. However, basidiospores may be an indicator of wood decay.

Cladosporium: One of the most commonly found molds outdoors and frequently found growing indoors. Spores from Cladosporium are generally present in outdoor and indoor air, even in relatively clean, mold-growth-free, indoor environments. Levels vary based upon activity levels, weather conditions, dustiness, outside air exchange rates, and other factors.

Penicillium/Aspergillus types: Penicllium and Aspergillus are among the most common molds found growing both indoors and outdoors (even in relatively clean, mold-growth-free, indoor environments). Levels vary based upon activity levels, dustiness, weather conditions, outside air exchange rates, and other factors.

Stachybotrys and other marker types: Certain types of mold, such as Aureobasidium, Chaetomium, Fusarium, Trichoderma, and Ulocladium, are generally found in very low numbers outdoors. Consequently their presence indoors, even in relatively low numbers, is often an indication that these molds are originating from growth indoors. When present, these mold types are often the clearest indicator of a mold problem.

Others: Molds in the "Others" category are generally found outdoors in moderate numbers, and are therefore not considered markers of indoor growth.

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† Background debris is an indication of the amounts of non-biological particulate matter present on the slide (dust in the air) and is graded from 1 to 4 with 4 indicating the largest amounts.

Client: TEST Environmental Surveys & Testing
Contact: Mr. Magnus Leopold
Project: 38 ST samples
Date of Sampling: 01-08-2007
Date of Receipt: 01-09-2007
Date of Report: 01-11-2007

MoldREPORT
Environmental Microbiology Laboratory, Inc.
5473 Kearny Villa Road, Suite 130, San Diego, CA 92123
(800) 224-1527 (858) 292-2721 Fax (858) 292-2722

Laboratory Results

MoldREPORT: Spore Trap Analysis

Location:	25: 2nd floor mutual core hallway (by restrooms) in wall left side		26: 2nd floor mutual core hallway (by restooms) in wall middle		27: 2nd floor mutual core hallway (by restooms) in wall right side		28: 2nd floor NE conecession area in wall left side	
Comments (see below)	None		None		None		None	
Lab ID-Version‡:	1185849-1		1185850-1		1185851-1		1185852-1	
Spore types detected:	raw ct.	per m3	raw ct.	per m3	raw ct.	per m3	raw ct.	per m3
Aureobasidium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Basidiospores	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chaetomium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cladosporium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fusarium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Penicillium/Aspergillus types	-	-	8	178	-	-	-	-
Stachybotrys	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trichoderma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ulocladium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total:		< 22		178		< 22		< 22
Additional Information:								
Hyphal fragments	-		-		-		-	
Skin cells	-		-		-		-	
Pollen	-		-		-		-	
Background debris (1-4)†	3		4		4		4	
Limit of detection	22		22		22		22	
Sample volume (liters)	45		45		45		45	

Comments:
Basidiospores (basidiomycetes): Basidiospores are extremely common outdoors and originate from fungi in gardens, forests, and woodlands. It is rare for the source of basidiospores to be indoors. However, basidiospores may be an indicator of wood decay.

Cladosporium: One of the most commonly found molds outdoors and frequently found growing indoors. Spores from Cladosporium are generally present in outdoor and indoor air, even in relatively clean, mold-growth-free, indoor environments. Levels vary based upon activity levels, weather conditions, dustiness, outside air exchange rates, and other factors.

Penicillium/Aspergillus types: Penicllium and Aspergillus are among the most common molds found growing both indoors and outdoors (even in relatively clean, mold-growth-free, indoor environments). Levels vary based upon activity levels, dustiness, weather conditions, outside air exchange rates, and other factors.

Stachybotrys and other marker types: Certain types of mold, such as Aureobasidium, Chaetomium, Fusarium, Trichoderma, and Ulocladium, are generally found in very low numbers outdoors. Consequently their presence indoors, even in relatively low numbers, is often an indication that these molds are originating from growth indoors. When present, these mold types are often the clearest indicator of a mold problem.

Others: Molds in the "Others" category are generally found outdoors in moderate numbers, and are therefore not considered markers of indoor growth.

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† Background debris is an indication of the amounts of non-biological particulate matter present on the slide (dust in the air) and is graded from 1 to 4 with 4 indicating the largest amounts.

Client: TEST Environmental Surveys & Testing
Contact: Mr. Magnus Leopold
Project: 38 ST samples
Date of Sampling: 01-08-2007
Date of Receipt: 01-09-2007
Date of Report: 01-11-2007

MoldREPORT
Environmental Microbiology Laboratory, Inc.
5473 Kearny Villa Road, Suite 130, San Diego, CA 92123
(800) 224-1527 (858) 292-2721 Fax (858) 292-2722

Laboratory Results

MoldREPORT: Spore Trap Analysis

Location:	29: 2nd floor NE conecession area in wall middle		30: 2nd floor NE conecession area in wall right side		31: 1st floor patio area left side		32: 1st floor patio area floor drain	
Comments (see below)	None		None		None		None	
Lab ID-Version‡:	1185853-1		1185854-1		1185855-1		1185856-1	
Spore types detected:	raw ct.	per m3	raw ct.	per m3	raw ct.	per m3	raw ct.	per m3
Aureobasidium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Basidiospores	-	-	-	-	9	120	-	-
Chaetomium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cladosporium	-	-	-	-	56	747	-	-
Fusarium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Penicillium/Aspergillus types	-	-	8	178	-	-	-	-
Stachybotrys	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trichoderma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ulocladium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	18	240	9	200
Total:		< 22		178		1,107		200
Additional Information:								
Hyphal fragments	-		-		53		44	
Skin cells	-		-		-		-	
Pollen	-		-		13 - 67		-	
Background debris (1-4)†	4		4		3		4	
Limit of detection	22		22		13		22	
Sample volume (liters)	45		45		75		45	

Comments:
Basidiospores (basidiomycetes): Basidiospores are extremely common outdoors and originate from fungi in gardens, forests, and woodlands. It is rare for the source of basidiospores to be indoors. However, basidiospores may be an indicator of wood decay.

Cladosporium: One of the most commonly found molds outdoors and frequently found growing indoors. Spores from Cladosporium are generally present in outdoor and indoor air, even in relatively clean, mold-growth-free, indoor environments. Levels vary based upon activity levels, weather conditions, dustiness, outside air exchange rates, and other factors.

Penicillium/Aspergillus types: Penicllium and Aspergillus are among the most common molds found growing both indoors and outdoors (even in relatively clean, mold-growth-free, indoor environments). Levels vary based upon activity levels, dustiness, weather conditions, outside air exchange rates, and other factors.

Stachybotrys and other marker types: Certain types of mold, such as Aureobasidium, Chaetomium, Fusarium, Trichoderma, and Ulocladium, are generally found in very low numbers outdoors. Consequently their presence indoors, even in relatively low numbers, is often an indication that these molds are originating from growth indoors. When present, these mold types are often the clearest indicator of a mold problem.

Others: Molds in the "Others" category are generally found outdoors in moderate numbers, and are therefore not considered markers of indoor growth.

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† Background debris is an indication of the amounts of non-biological particulate matter present on the slide (dust in the air) and is graded from 1 to 4 with 4 indicating the largest amounts.

Client: TEST Environmental Surveys & Testing
Contact: Mr. Magnus Leopold
Project: 38 ST samples
Date of Sampling: 01-08-2007
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5473 Kearny Villa Road, Suite 130, San Diego, CA 92123
(800) 224-1527 (858) 292-2721 Fax (858) 292-2722

Laboratory Results

MoldREPORT: Spore Trap Analysis

Location:	33: 1st floor patio area right side		34: 2nd floor AV room in wall left side		35: 2nd floor AV room in wall middle		36: 2nd floor AV room in wall right side	
Comments (see below)	None		None		None		None	
Lab ID-Version‡:	1185857-1		1185858-1		1185859-1		1185860-1	
Spore types detected:	raw ct.	per m3	raw ct.	per m3	raw ct.	per m3	raw ct.	per m3
Aureobasidium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Basidiospores	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chaetomium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cladosporium	56	747	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fusarium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Penicillium/Aspergillus types	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stachybotrys	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trichoderma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ulocladium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	11	147	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total:		894		< 22		< 22		< 22
Additional Information:								
Hyphal fragments	93		-		-		-	
Skin cells	-		-		-		-	
Pollen	13 - 67		-		-		-	
Background debris (1-4)†	3		4		4		4	
Limit of detection	13		22		22		22	
Sample volume (liters)	75		45		45		45	

Comments:
Basidiospores (basidiomycetes): Basidiospores are extremely common outdoors and originate from fungi in gardens, forests, and woodlands. It is rare for the source of basidiospores to be indoors. However, basidiospores may be an indicator of wood decay.

Cladosporium: One of the most commonly found molds outdoors and frequently found growing indoors. Spores from Cladosporium are generally present in outdoor and indoor air, even in relatively clean, mold-growth-free, indoor environments. Levels vary based upon activity levels, weather conditions, dustiness, outside air exchange rates, and other factors.

Penicillium/Aspergillus types: Penicillium and Aspergillus are among the most common molds found growing both indoors and outdoors (even in relatively clean, mold-growth-free, indoor environments). Levels vary based upon activity levels, dustiness, weather conditions, outside air exchange rates, and other factors.

Stachybotrys and other marker types: Certain types of mold, such as Aureobasidium, Chaetomium, Fusarium, Trichoderma, and Ulocladium, are generally found in very low numbers outdoors. Consequently their presence indoors, even in relatively low numbers, is often an indication that these molds are originating from growth indoors. When present, these mold types are often the clearest indicator of a mold problem.

Others: Molds in the "Others" category are generally found outdoors in moderate numbers, and are therefore not considered markers of indoor growth.

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Client: TEST Environmental Surveys & Testing
Contact: Mr. Magnus Leopold
Project: 38 ST samples
Date of Sampling: 01-08-2007
Date of Receipt: 01-09-2007
Date of Report: 01-11-2007

MoldREPORT
Environmental Microbiology Laboratory, Inc.
5473 Kearny Villa Road, Suite 130, San Diego, CA 92123
(800) 224-1527 (858) 292-2721 Fax (858) 292-2722

Laboratory Results

MoldREPORT: Spore Trap Analysis

Location:	37: 2nd floor AV room area sample		38: J. outside (background)	
Comments (see below)	None		None	
Lab ID-Version‡:	1185861-1		1185862-1	
Spore types detected:	raw ct.	per m3	raw ct.	per m3
Aureobasidium	-	-	-	-
Basidiospores	-	-	1	13
Chaetomium	-	-	-	-
Cladosporium	8	107	32	427
Fusarium	-	-	-	-
Penicillium/Aspergillus types	-	-	-	-
Stachybotrys	-	-	-	-
Trichoderma	-	-	-	-
Ulocladium	-	-	-	-
Others	1	13	4	53
Total:		120		493
Additional Information:				
Hyphal fragments	13		53	
Skin cells	4,010 - 8,000		13 - 67	
Pollen	13 - 67		-	
Background debris (1-4)†	3		3	
Limit of detection	13		13	
Sample volume (liters)	75		75	

Comments:
Basidiospores (basidiomycetes): Basidiospores are extremely common outdoors and originate from fungi in gardens, forests, and woodlands. It is rare for the source of basidiospores to be indoors. However, basidiospores may be an indicator of wood decay.

Cladosporium: One of the most commonly found molds outdoors and frequently found growing indoors. Spores from Cladosporium are generally present in outdoor and indoor air, even in relatively clean, mold-growth-free, indoor environments. Levels vary based upon activity levels, weather conditions, dustiness, outside air exchange rates, and other factors.

Penicillium/Aspergillus types: Penicllium and Aspergillus are among the most common molds found growing both indoors and outdoors (even in relatively clean, mold-growth-free, indoor environments). Levels vary based upon activity levels, dustiness, weather conditions, outside air exchange rates, and other factors.

Stachybotrys and other marker types: Certain types of mold, such as Aureobasidium, Chaetomium, Fusarium, Trichoderma, and Ulocladium, are generally found in very low numbers outdoors. Consequently their presence indoors, even in relatively low numbers, is often an indication that these molds are originating from growth indoors. When present, these mold types are often the clearest indicator of a mold problem.

Others: Molds in the "Others" category are generally found outdoors in moderate numbers, and are therefore not considered markers of indoor growth.

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† Background debris is an indication of the amounts of non-biological particulate matter present on the slide (dust in the air) and is graded from 1 to 4 with 4 indicating the largest amounts.

STATE FUND

REPORT OF INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE CONSULTATION

SAFETY AND HEALTH SERVICES

INSURED

Southern California Off-Track Wagering, Inc.
Eleanor M. Hernandez, Risk Manager
4961 Katella Avenue
Los Alamitos, California 90720

DATE OF REPORT
February 28, 2007
POLICY NUMBER
1614900

Subject: Follow up Indoor Air Quality Assessment for Surfside Race Place, 2260 Jimmy Durante Blvd., Del Mar, California 92014.

Dear Ms. Hernandez,

This report summarizes the findings and recommendations of the indoor air quality survey conducted on January 22, 2007 at the above location. This survey is a follow up to the survey performed on May 19, 2006 during the mold remediation.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

As observed, all of the broken roof tiles have been replaced and this will help to eliminate one of the underlying causes for mold infestation which is water intrusion. The results of the total spore counts from all spore trap samples collected indoor were less than or equal to the average outdoor mold samples. When compared to the MoldRange™ Extended Outdoor mold spore data for January 2007 in California, the collected outdoor samples were at the low ends. Data for Biotape results, used to assess the presence of mold spores and particulates deposited on surfaces also showed a low amount of mold spores and debris.

METHODS

Airborne mold spores were collected by using Zefon Air-O-Cell ™ Cassettes with an Air-O-Cell ™ Pump set at 15.0 liters per minute. Surface sampling was also performed using (Biotape) to assess the presence of mold spores and other particulates deposited on the floor and other surfaces. All samples were submitted using chain-of-custody procedures to Environmental Microbiology Laboratory, Inc. for analysis. See Appendix A for details about surface and spore trap sampling methodologies.

Temperature and relative humidity readings were collected using a TSI 8762 IAQ-CALC Indoor Air Quality Meter. The monitor was calibrated before use according to the manufacturer's directions. A manufacturer's certificate of annual calibration and maintenance is on file at State Fund and is available upon request.

RESULTS

Included in Table 1 are the results of the Biotape analyses for molds/fungi and other non-biological particles taken during the survey.

TABLE 1
Settled Dust, Mold Spores and Others

Background Debris and/or Description	Miscellaneous Spores Present*	MOLD GROWTH: Molds seen with underlying mycelial and/or sporulating structures†	Other Comments††	General Impression
Lab ID-Version‡: 1201868-1: Tape sample 00009619: Concession counter top				
Light	Very few	None	None	Normal trapping
Lab ID-Version: 1201869-1: Tape sample 00009637: Lower mutual				
Moderate	Very few	None	None	Normal trapping
Lab ID-Version: 1201870-1: Tape sample 00009600: Breezeway exit				
Moderate	Few	None	None	Normal trapping

* Indicative of normal conditions, i.e. seen on surfaces everywhere. Includes basidiospores (mushroom spores), myxomycetes, plant pathogens such as ascospores, rusts and smuts, and a mix of saprophytic genera with no particular spore type predominating. Distribution of spore types seen mirrors that usually seen outdoors.

† Quantities of molds seen growing are listed in the MOLD GROWTH column and are graded 1+ to 4+, with 4+ denoting the highest numbers.

†† Some comments may refer to the following: Most surfaces collect a mix of spores which are normally present in the outdoor environment. At times it is possible to note a skewing of the distribution of spore types, and also to note "marker" genera which may indicate indoor mold growth. Marker genera are those spore types which are present normally in very small numbers, but which multiply indoors when conditions are favorable for growth.

‡ A "Version" greater than 1 indicates amended data.

Table 2 lists the average temperature and relative humidity levels inside and outside of the building.

TABLE 2
Temperature and Relative Humidity Results

Location	Temperature (°F)	Relative Humidity (% RH)
Outdoors	63.8 °F	28.4
Indoor 1st floor	68.1 °F	23.2

°F = degrees Fahrenheit, % RH = percent relative humidity

The percentages of indoor air samples compared to the average outdoor air samples are as followed:

TABLE 3
Indoors Mold Spores As A Percentage Outdoors Mold Spore Levels

Location	Sample Id	Spores	Outdoor Average	% of Outdoor Air Samples
Low mutual area	11448501	252	346	73 %
Heater 1st floor North wall	11448482	79	346	23 %
Sega game room	11396141	119	346	34 %
2nd floor NE concession	11448459	186	346	54 %
2nd floor sport club mid room	11398782	252	346	73 %
Behind autotote machine	11448461	346	346	100 %
Near entrance 1st floor	11448471	280	346	81 %

See Appendix B for outdoor Spore Trap result averaging, Appendix C for details of all Spore Trap analyses and Appendix D for comparison to MoldRange™ Extended Outdoor mold spore data.

Airborne contaminant concentrations are reported to reflect the conditions during the monitoring day, and may or may not be reflective of airborne contaminant concentrations on other days. Results reported should be thought of as "snapshots" and estimates of actual airborne contaminant concentrations will vary inter-day and intra-day.

Factors that can influence the airborne concentrations of contaminants on a particular day include: ventilation rate, employee work practices, production rate, and normal sampling and analytical error.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based upon the air sampling results obtained from the survey, the following recommendation is offered to help prevent future episodes.

Incorporate an indoor air quality inspection schedule into your existing building maintenance program.

To ensure that all sources of water infiltration are eliminated, a routine roof tile repair and air handling unit inspection schedule should be developed. Additionally, all potential mold reservoirs outside of the building must also be eliminated to prevent recurrence.

We appreciate the opportunity to assist you with this project. Please call me at 714-347-5414 should you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Tuan N. Nguyen, CIH, ARM
Associate Industrial Hygiene Consultant
Safety and Health Services

cc:

Kena Smith, South Orange Loss Control Consultant, State Compensation Insurance Fund
Mike Garcia, Health and Safety Officer, 22nd District Agricultural Association, State of California
George Bradvica, General Manager, Surfside Race Place at Del Mar

APPENDIX A

WORKPLACE SAMPLING METHOD AND ANALYSIS

Sampling For:	Instrument and Sample Media	Calibration Method	Analytical Procedure
Mold spores in air	Zefon Air-O-Cell TM Cassettes with an Air-O-Cell TM Pump Set at 15.0 Liters per Minute. Samples Collected for 5 Minutes for a Total of 75 Liters.	Built-in Rotameter	Microscopic exam by Environmental Microbiology Labs an AIHA EMPAT Accredited Laboratory
Surface Samples	EMSL BiotapeTM Sticky Tape Sample of Surface	N/A	Direct Microscopic exam by Environmental Microbiology Labs an AIHA EMPAT Accredited Laboratory

- Instruments were calibrated for sampling performance prior to and after the survey.
- Workplace sampling, laboratory analysis, and calculations of exposure were all conducted in accordance with generally accepted industrial hygiene principles and practices. Further survey data and calculations are on file and available from the State Fund Industrial Hygiene Staff.

APPENDIX B

Calculation Of Average Outdoor Mold Spores

	11448489:		11448505:		11048116:		Average outdoor spore
LOCATION:	**Outside, upstairs, sport club**		**Outside, 1st floor to the entrance**		**Outside, 1st floor near patio area**		
Comments (see below)	None		None		None		
Lab ID-Version‡:	1201856-1		1201864-1		1201865-1		Average
	raw ct	spores/m3	raw ct	spores/m3	raw ct	spores/m3	spores/m3
Alternaria					1	13	4
Arthrinium							
Ascospores*							
Aureobasidium							
Basidiospores*	3	40	2	27	1	13	27
Bipolaris/Drechslera group							
Botrytis							
Chaetomium							
Cladosporium	12	160	2	160			107
Curvularia							
Epicoccum							
Fusarium							
Myrothecium							
Nigrospora							
Other brown					1	13	4
Other colorless							
Penicillium/Aspergillus types†	16	213	4	53	4	53	106
Pithomyces							
Rusts*			1	13			4
Smuts*, Periconia, Myxomycetes*	2	27	7	93	6	80	67
Stachybotrys			1	13	3	40	18
Stemphylium							
Torula							
Ulocladium	1	13	2	27			13
Unknown							
Zygomycetes							
Background debris(1-4+)††	2+		2+		2+		
Sample volume (liters)	75		75		75		
TOTAL SPORES/M3		453		386		199	346

The percentages of indoor air samples compared to the average outdoor air samples are as followed:

APPENDIX C

Environmental Microbiology Laboratory, Inc.
2102 Business Center Drive, Suite 115M, Irvine, CA 92612
(858) 569-5800 Fax (858) 569-5806 www.emlab.com

Client: State Compensation Insurance Fund, Santa Ana
C/O: Mr. Tuan Nguyen
Re: Del Mar Fairground

Date of Sampling: 01-22-2007
Date of Receipt: 01-26-2007
Date of Report: 01-29-2007

SPORE TRAP REPORT: NON-VIABLE METHODOLOGY

Location:	11448489: Outdoor, upstairs, sport club		11448501: Low mutual area		11448482: heater 1st floor North wall		11396141: Sega game room	
Comments (see below)	None		None		None		None	
Lab ID-Version‡:	1201856-1		1201857-1		1201858-1		1201859-1	
	raw ct	spores/m3	raw ct	spores/m3	raw ct	spores/m3	raw ct	spores/m3
Alternaria			1	13				
Arthrinium								
Ascospores*								
Aureobasidium								
Basidiospores*	3	40			1	13		
Bipolaris/Drechslera group								
Botrytis								
Chaetomium								
Cladosporium	12	160	4	53	4	53	4	53
Curvularia								
Epicoccum								
Fusarium								
Myrothecium								
Nigrospora								
Other brown			1	13			1	13
Other colorless								
Penicillium/Aspergillus types†	16	213	12	160			4	53
Pithomyces								
Rusts*								
Smuts*, Periconia, Myxomycetes*	2	27	1	13	1	13		
Stachybotrys								
Stemphylium								
Torula								
Ulocladium	1	13						
Unknown								
Zygomycetes								
Background debris(1-4+)††	2+		2+		2+		2+	
Sample volume (liters)	75		75		75		75	
TOTAL SPORES/M3		453		252		79		119

Comments:

* Most of these spore types are not seen with culturable methods (Andersen sampling), although some may appear as non-sporulating fungi. Most of the basidiospores are "mushroom" spores while the rusts and smuts are plant pathogens.

† The spores of *Aspergillus* and *Penicillium* (and others such as *Acremonium*, *Paecilomyces*) are small and round with very few distinguishing characteristics. They cannot be differentiated by non-viable sampling methods. Also, some species with very small spores are easily missed, and may be undercounted.

†† Background debris indicates the amount of non-biological particulate matter present on the trace (dust in the air) and the resulting visibility for the analyst. It is rated from 1+ (low) to 4+ (high). Counts from areas with 4+ background debris should be regarded as minimal counts and may be actually higher than reported. Background debris also affects the reporting limit for some spore types. The reporting limit is dependent on spore size, background debris, sample volume, and the percentage of the trace analyzed. It is important to account for sample volumes when evaluating dust levels. The minimum reporting limit is based on a raw count of one, which the lowest count that can be detected.

‡ A "Version" greater than 1 indicates amended data.

APPENDIX D

Environmental Microbiology Laboratory, Inc.
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(858) 569-5800 Fax (858) 569-5806 www.emlab.com

Client: State Compensation Insurance Fund, Santa Ana
C/O: Mr. Tuan Nguyen
Re: Del Mar Fairground

Date of Sampling: 01-22-2007
Date of Receipt: 01-26-2007
Date of Report: 01-29-2007

MoldRANGE™: Extended Outdoor Comparison
Outdoor Location: 11448505, Outside, to the entrance

Fungi Identified	Outdoor data	Typical Outdoor Data by Date† Month: January				Typical Outdoor Data by Location‡ State: CA			
	spores/m3	low	med	high	freq %	low	med	high	freq %
Generally able to grow indoors*									
Alternaria	-	7	15	160	35	7	27	230	61
Bipolaris/Drechslera group	-	7	13	190	12	7	13	110	14
Chaetomium	-	7	13	120	8	7	13	110	18
Cladosporium	160	28	320	4,800	91	53	640	6,200	98
Curvularia	-	7	18	530	10	7	13	190	6
Nigrospora	-	7	13	170	9	7	13	190	7
Other brown	-	7	13	80	33	7	13	88	39
Penicillium/Aspergillus types	53	27	210	2,400	85	50	210	2,600	88
Stachybotrys	13	7	13	730	3	7	13	390	5
Torula	-	7	13	170	5	7	13	150	13
Ulocladium	27	7	13	86	6	7	13	93	9
Seldom found growing indoors**									
Ascospores	-	13	130	2,500	67	13	110	1,900	74
Basidiospores	27	13	350	12,000	89	13	270	7,000	95
Rusts	13	7	13	170	11	7	20	270	31
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes	93	7	27	270	57	11	40	490	73
TOTAL SPORES/M3	386								

† The Typical Outdoor Data by Date represents the typical outdoor spore levels across North America for the month indicated. The last column represents the frequency of occurrence. The low, medium, and high values represent the 2.5, 50, and 97.5 percentile values of the spore type when it is detected. For example, if the frequency of occurrence is 63% and the low value is 53, it would mean that the given spore type is detected 63% of the time and, when detected, 2.5% of the time it is present in levels above the detection limit and below 53 spores/m3. These values are updated periodically, and if enough data is not available to make a statistically meaningful assessment, it is indicated with a dash.

‡ The Typical Outdoor Data by Location represents the typical outdoor spore levels for the region indicated for the entire year. As with the Typical Outdoor Data by Date, the four columns represent the frequency of occurrence and the typical low, medium, and high concentration values for the spore type indicated. These values are updated periodically, and if enough data is not available to make a statistically meaningful assessment, it is indicated with a dash.

*The spores in this category are generally capable of growing on wet building materials in addition to growing outdoors. Building related growth is dependent upon the fungal type, moisture level, type of material, and other factors. *Cladosporium* is one of the predominant spore types worldwide and is frequently present in high numbers. *Penicillium/Aspergillus* species colonize both outdoor and indoor wet surfaces rapidly and are very easily dispersed. Other genera are usually present in lesser numbers.

**These fungi are generally not found growing on wet building materials. For example, the rusts and smuts are obligate plant pathogens. However, in each group there are notable exceptions. For example, agents of wood decay are members of the basidiomycetes and high counts of a single morphological type of basidiospore on an inside sample should be considered significant.

Interpretation of the data contained in this report is left to the client or the persons who conducted the field work. This report is provided for informational and comparative purposes only and should not be relied upon for any other purpose. "Typical outdoor data" are based on the results of the analysis of samples delivered to and analyzed by Environmental Microbiology Laboratory, Inc. and assumptions regarding the origins of those samples. Sampling techniques, contaminants infecting samples, unrepresentative samples and other similar or dissimilar factors may affect these results. In addition, Environmental Microbiology Laboratory, Inc. may not have received and tested a representative number of samples for every region or time period. Environmental Microbiology Laboratory, Inc. hereby disclaims any liability for any and all direct, indirect, punitive, incidental, special or consequential damages arising out of the use or interpretation of the data contained in, or any actions taken or omitted in reliance upon, this report.

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Client: State Compensation Insurance Fund, Santa Ana
C/O: Mr. Tuan Nguyen
Re: Del Mar Fairground

Date of Sampling: 01-22-2007
Date of Receipt: 01-26-2007
Date of Report: 01-29-2007

SPORE TRAP REPORT: NON-VIABLE METHODOLOGY

Location:	11448459: 2nd floor NE concession		11398782: 2nd floor sport club mid room		11448461: Behind autotote machine		11448471: Near entrance 1st floor	
Comments (see below)	None		None		None		None	
Lab ID-Version‡:	1201860-1		1201861-1		1201862-1		1201863-1	
	raw ct	spores/m3	raw ct	spores/m3	raw ct	spores/m3	raw ct	spores/m3
Alternaria			1	13				
Arthrinium								
Ascospores*								
Aureobasidium								
Basidiospores*	1	13			1	13		
Bipolaris/Drechslera group								
Botrytis								
Chaetomium								
Cladosporium	8	107	16	213	16	213		
Curvularia								
Epicoccum								
Fusarium								
Myrothecium								
Nigrospora								
Other brown			1	13	1	13		
Other colorless								
Penicillium/Aspergillus types†	4	53			8	107	16	213
Pithomyces								
Rusts*			1	13				
Smuts*, Periconia, Myxomycetes*	1	13						
Stachybotrys							5	67
Stemphylium								
Torula								
Ulocladium								
Unknown								
Zygomycetes								
Background debris(1-4+)††	2+		2+		2+		2+	
Sample volume(liters)	75		75		75		75	
TOTAL SPORES/M3		186		252		346		280

Comments:

* Most of these spore types are not seen with culturable methods (Andersen sampling), although some may appear as non-sporulating fungi. Most of the basidiospores are "mushroom" spores while the rusts and smuts are plant pathogens.

† The spores of *Aspergillus* and *Penicillium* (and others such as *Acremonium, Paecilomyces*) are small and round with very few distinguishing characteristics. They cannot be differentiated by non-viable sampling methods. Also, some species with very small spores are easily missed, and may be undercounted.

†† Background debris indicates the amount of non-biological particulate matter present on the trace (dust in the air) and the resulting visibility for the analyst. It is rated from 1+ (low) to 4+ (high). Counts from areas with 4+ background debris should be regarded as minimal counts and may be actually higher than reported. Background debris also affects the reporting limit for some spore types. The reporting limit is dependent on spore size, background debris, sample volume, and the percentage of the trace analyzed. It is important to account for sample volumes when evaluating dust levels. The minimum reporting limit is based on a raw count of one, which the lowest count that can be detected.

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Client: State Compensation Insurance Fund, Santa Ana
C/O: Mr. Tuan Nguyen
Re: Del Mar Fairground

Date of Sampling: 01-22-2007
Date of Receipt: 01-26-2007
Date of Report: 01-29-2007

SPORE TRAP REPORT: NON-VIABLE METHODOLOGY

Location:	11448505: Outside, to the entrance		11048116: Outside, near patio area	
Comments (see below)	None		None	
Lab ID-Version‡:	1201864-1		1201865-1	
	raw ct	spores/m3	raw ct	spores/m3
Alternaria			1	13
Arthrinium				
Ascospores*				
Aureobasidium				
Basidiospores*	2	27	1	13
Bipolaris/Drechslera group				
Botrytis				
Chaetomium				
Cladosporium	2	160		
Curvularia				
Epicoccum				
Fusarium				
Myrothecium				
Nigrospora				
Other brown			1	13
Other colorless				
Penicillium/Aspergillus types†	4	53	4	53
Pithomyces				
Rusts*	1	13		
Smuts*, Periconia, Myxomycetes*	7	93	6	80
Stachybotrys	1	13	3	40
Stemphylium				
Torula				
Ulocladium	2	27		
Unknown				
Zygomycetes				
Background debris(1-4+)††	2+		2+	
Sample volume(liters)	75		75	
TOTAL SPORES/M3		386		199

Comments:

* Most of these spore types are not seen with culturable methods (Andersen sampling), although some may appear as nonsporulating fungi. Most of the basidiospores are "mushroom" spores while the rusts and smuts are plant pathogens.

† The spores of *Aspergillus* and *Penicillium* (and others such as *Acremonium, Paecilomyces*) are small and round with very few distinguishing characteristics. They cannot be differentiated by non-viable sampling methods. Also, some species with very small spores are easily missed, and may be undercounted.

†† Background debris indicates the amount of non-biological particulate matter present on the trace (dust in the air) and the resulting visibility for the analyst. It is rated from 1+ (low) to 4+ (high). Counts from areas with 4+ background debris should be regarded as minimal counts and may be actually higher than reported. Background debris also affects the reporting limit for some spore types. The reporting limit is dependent on spore size, background debris, sample volume, and the percentage of the trace analyzed. It is important to account for sample volumes when evaluating dust levels. The minimum reporting limit is based on a raw count of one, which the lowest count that can be detected.

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C/O: Mr. Tuan Nguyen
Re: Del Mar Fairground

Date of Sampling: 01-22-2007
Date of Receipt: 01-26-2007
Date of Report: 01-29-2007

MoldRANGE™: Extended Outdoor Comparison

Outdoor Location: 11048116, Outside, near patio area

Fungi Identified	Outdoor data	Typical Outdoor Data by Date† Month: January				Typical Outdoor Data by Location‡ State: CA			
	spores/m3	low	med	high	freq %	low	med	high	freq %
Generally able to grow indoors*									
Alternaria	-	7	15	160	35	7	27	230	61
Bipolaris/Drechslera group	-	7	13	190	12	7	13	110	14
Chaetomium	-	7	13	120	8	7	13	110	18
Cladosporium		28	320	4,800	91	53	640	6,200	98
Curvularia	-	7	18	530	10	7	13	190	6
Nigrospora	-	7	13	170	9	7	13	190	7
Other brown	13	7	13	80	33	7	13	88	39
Penicillium/Aspergillus types	53	27	210	2,400	85	50	210	2,600	88
Stachybotrys	40	7	13	730	3	7	13	390	5
Torula	-	7	13	170	5	7	13	150	13
Ulocladium	-	7	13	86	6	7	13	93	9
Seldom found growing indoors**									
Ascospores	-	13	130	2,500	67	13	110	1,900	74
Basidiospores	13	13	350	12,000	89	13	270	7,000	95
Rusts		7	13	170	11	7	20	270	31
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes	80	7	27	270	57	11	40	490	73
TOTAL SPORES/M3	199								

† The Typical Outdoor Data by Date represents the typical outdoor spore levels across North America for the month indicated. The last column represents the frequency of occurrence. The low, medium, and high values represent the 2.5, 50, and 97.5 percentile values of the spore type when it is detected. For example, if the frequency of occurrence is 63% and the low value is 53, it would mean that the given spore type is detected 63% of the time and, when detected, 2.5% of the time it is present in levels above the detection limit and below 53 spores/m3. These values are updated periodically, and if enough data is not available to make a statistically meaningful assessment, it is indicated with a dash.

‡ The Typical Outdoor Data by Location represents the typical outdoor spore levels for the region indicated for the entire year. As with the Typical Outdoor Data by Date, the four columns represent the frequency of occurrence and the typical low, medium, and high concentration values for the spore type indicated. These values are updated periodically, and if enough data is not available to make a statistically meaningful assessment, it is indicated with a dash.

*The spores in this category are generally capable of growing on wet building materials in addition to growing outdoors. Building related growth is dependent upon the fungal type, moisture level, type of material, and other factors. *Cladosporium* is one of the predominant spore types worldwide and is frequently present in high numbers. *Penicillium/Aspergillus* species colonize both outdoor and indoor wet surfaces rapidly and are very easily dispersed. Other genera are usually present in lesser numbers.

**These fungi are generally not found growing on wet building materials. For example, the rusts and smuts are obligate plant pathogens. However, in each group there are notable exceptions. For example, agents of wood decay are members of the basidiomycetes and high counts of a single morphological type of basidiospore on an inside sample should be considered significant.

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Client: State Compensation Insurance Fund, SantaAna
C/O: Mr. Tuan Nguyen
Re: Del Mar Fairground

Date of Sampling: 01-22-2007
Date of Receipt: 01-26-2007
Date of Report: 01-29-2007

MoldRANGE™: Extended Outdoor Comparison

Outdoor Location: 11048116, Outside, near patio area

Fungi Identified	Outdoor data	Typical Outdoor Data by Date† Month: January				Typical Outdoor Data by Location‡ State: CA			
	spores/m3	low	med	high	freq %	low	med	high	freq %
Generally able to grow indoors*									
Alternaria	-	7	15	160	35	7	27	230	61
Bipolaris/Drechslera group	-	7	13	190	12	7	13	110	14
Chaetomium	-	7	13	120	8	7	13	110	18
Cladosporium	160	28	320	4,800	91	53	640	6,200	98
Curvularia	-	7	18	530	10	7	13	190	6
Nigrospora	-	7	13	170	9	7	13	190	7
Other brown	-	7	13	80	33	7	13	88	39
Penicillium/Aspergillus types	213	27	210	2,400	85	50	210	2,600	88
Stachybotrys	40	7	13	730	3	7	13	390	5
Torula	-	7	13	170	5	7	13	150	13
Ulocladium	13	7	13	86	6	7	13	93	9
Seldom found growing indoors**									
Ascospores	-	13	130	2,500	67	13	110	1,900	74
Basidiospores	40	13	350	12,000	89	13	270	7,000	95
Rusts		7	13	170	11	7	20	270	31
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes	27	7	27	270	57	11	40	490	73
TOTAL SPORES/M3	453								

† The Typical Outdoor Data by Date represents the typical outdoor spore levels across North America for the month indicated. The last column represents the frequency of occurrence. The low, medium, and high values represent the 2.5, 50, and 97.5 percentile values of thespore type when it is detected. For example, if the frequency of occurrence is 63% and the low value is 53, it would mean that the given spore type is detected 63% of the time and, when detected, 2.5% of the time it is present in levels above the detection limit and below 53 spores/m3. These values are updated periodically, and if enough data is not available to make a statistically meaningful assessment, it is indicated with a dash.

‡ The Typical Outdoor Data by Location represents the typical outdoor spore levels for the region indicated for the entire year. As with the Typical Outdoor Data by Date, the four columns represent the frequency of occurrence and the typical low, medium, and high concentration values for the spore type indicated. These values are updated periodically, and if enough data is not available to make a statistically meaningful assessment, it is indicated with a dash.

*The spores in this category are generally capable of growing on wet building materials in addition to growing outdoors. Building related growth is dependent upon the fungal type, moisture level, type of material, and other factors. *Cladosporium* is one of the predominant spore types worldwide and is frequently present in high numbers. *Penicillium/Aspergillus* species colonize both outdoor and indoor wet surfaces rapidly and are very easily dispersed. Other genera are usually present in lesser numbers.

**These fungi are generally not found growing on wet building materials. For example, the rusts and smuts are obligate plat pathogens. However, in each group there are notable exceptions. For example, agents of wood decay are members of the basidiomycetes and high counts of a single morphological type of basidiospore on an inside sample should be considered significant.

Interpretation of the data contained in this report is left to the client or the persons who conducted the field work. This report is provided for informational and comparative purposes only and should not be relied upon for any other purpose. "Typical outdoor data" are based on the results of the analysis of samples delivered to and analyzed by Environmental Microbiology Laboratory, Inc. and assumptions regarding the origins of those samples. Sampling techniques, contaminants infecting samples, unrepresentative samples and other similar or dissimilar factors may affect these results. In addition, Environmental Microbiology Laboratory, Inc. may not have received and tested a representative number of samples for every region or time period. Environmental Microbiology Laboratory, Inc. hereby disclaims any liability for any and all direct, indirect, punitive, incidental, special or consequential damages arising out of the use or interpretation of the data contained in, or any actions taken or omitted in reliance upon, this report.

CALIFORNIA HORSE RACING BOARD

JULY 20, 2007
COMMITTEE MEETING

There is no package material for item 6