

Client: ABC Company
Project: Jones House
Location: 200 Main Street
Sampled By: S. Mack

C.O.C. No.: 23002
Order Date: 06/13/2011
Report Date: 06/17/2011

Tobacco Smoke Check™

For this analysis, Tobacco Smoke is defined as secondhand smoke or environmental tobacco smoke (the mixture of smoke generated by sidestream smoke, i.e., the burning end of tobacco products, and the mainstream smoke exhaled by smokers) as well as third hand smoke or stale tobacco smoke (the smoke residue that has off-gassed into the air and is still present after smoking has ceased). This analysis examines the submitted air sample for the presence of certain chemical compounds that are used as surrogates, i.e., Tobacco Smoke marker compounds, for the thousands of chemical compounds present in Tobacco Smoke. These marker compounds could indicate the presence of Tobacco Smoke when they are present above the detection limit.

Client Sample ID: Living Room
Laboratory ID: 23002-4

Date Sampled: 06/10/2011
Date Analyzed: 06/15
Volume (L): 40.

Total Tobacco Smoke (TTS) Markers, ng/L: 1.2

Detection Limit*, ng/L: 0.5

Chemical compounds were detected that could indicate the presence of tobacco smoke.

(<' means the TTS Markers concentration is less than the detection limit)

* Detection Limit is the lowest amount that can be consistently determined.

The results contained in this report were dependent upon a number of factors, which may include, but are not limited to, the sampling techniques utilized, the size or source of the sample, the compounds which make up the Tobacco Smoke and/or the type of Tobacco Smoke present (mainstream, secondhand, or third hand smoke). Therefore, neither Prism, nor its agents, officers, directors, employees, or successors (1) expresses any opinion about action which may or should be taken based upon the results provided and (2) shall be liable for any claims, actions, causes of action, costs, loss of service, expenses and compensation whatsoever which may now or hereafter occur or accrue based upon the information contained herein.

Helpful Hints for Dealing with Tobacco Smoke

Chemical compounds from tobacco smoke along with other sources can move from location-to-location by vaporizing into the air and condensing on any available surface. If chemical markers were found, Prism suggests that you thoroughly clean the entire space, including as many of the surfaces as possible so that the surfaces are not recontaminated.

The cleaning steps listed below are intended to be helpful suggestions only. There are many websites that discuss tobacco smoke cleanup and remediation actions, and several of those steps are listed below. However, Prism recognizes that in some instances these steps may not be enough for the complete removal of tobacco smoke residue, and therefore suggest that if you have any concerns or questions about remedial actions, contact a professional cleaning service that specializes in tobacco smoke removal. If you are performing the cleanup yourself, follow manufacturer's cleaning instructions where possible. If manufacturer's instructions are not available, the following cleaning procedures are suggested:

Clean all non-fabric, non-porous surfaces with soap and water; this will help remove these non-water-soluble materials, similar to removing grease stains from a car during washing. Fabrics such as clothes, curtains and drapes can be cleaned either in the laundry or professionally dry-cleaned. Non-porous water safe coverings like leather sofas can also be cleaned with a gentle soap and water mixture. Steam cleaning carpets and some porous fabrics can help remove these compounds further from the home. Carpets have significant surface areas (areas for the chemicals to contaminate), so cleaning this large area is sometimes difficult. Since chemical compounds can move around, cleaning the whole home and leaving the carpet unattended may not generate an ideal outcome.

If a thorough cleaning is not possible, air cleaners are available that will remove some of these compounds from the air. When selecting an air cleaner, make sure that it is capable of removing VOCs (Volatile Organic Compounds). If not, it most likely will not solve the issue. Air purifiers will not remove the non-volatile (non-airborne) components from the home. Prism does not recommend the use of ozone generating systems to clean areas of smoking.

The resources listed below can provide additional information about tobacco smoke issues.

EPA

<http://www.epa.gov/smokefre/>

<http://www.epa.gov/radiation/sources/tobacco.html>

American Cancer Society

<http://www.cancer.org/Cancer/CancerCauses/TobaccoCancer/CigaretteSmoking/index>

American Lung Association

<http://www.lungusa.org/>