



700 Mayflower Drive
Greensboro, NC 27403

Healthy Homes, Inc.

INDOOR AIR QUALITY SPECIALISTS

www.healthyhomesnc.com

Phone: 336-235-2190
E-mail: healthyhomes@birch.net



February 2, 2006

Mr. David W. deMartino
1525 NW 3rd Street, Suite 9
Deerfield Beach, FL 33442

Dear David,

I am glad to respond to your request for my analysis of the lab reports from Advanced Scientific Laboratories, 1461 SW 12th Avenue, #A, Pompano Beach, Florida, 33069, related to a test of an OZONELite bulb conducted by Mold Specialists, Inc., 6601 Lyons Road C-11, Coconut Creek, Florida, 33073. My analysis is based on the information in the lab reports which provide no information on the test setting other than that the sample location is listed as "Containment."

In looking at the results from the containment location for both the "Before Test" (BT) and the "After Test" (AT) samples, the first thing I noticed is that, in both cases, the lab reported that the spores were considered Too Numerous to Count (TNTC). This indicates to me that the test was conducted in a heavily contaminated area which requires mold remediation rather than air purification. The OZONELite product is designed for air purification, not mold remediation. The results of the tests which I conducted showed me that the OZONELite bulb is effective in destroying mold spores in the air. Further examination of the Advanced Scientific Laboratories (ASL) reports provides additional evidence of the effectiveness of the OZONELite bulb. The only spore count which was not lower on the AT was *Cladosporium* which showed a small increase (2,146 to 2,618 spores per cubic meter). This is not surprising since the outside count for *Cladosporium* in the BT was only 181 but for the AT it was 2,936. Given that, in all probability, there was some infiltration of outside air into the containment area, what is significant is that the number of *Cladosporium* spores did not increase significantly. A small number of *Beltrania* were the only spores found in the AT which were not found in the BT in the containment area. *Stachybotrys* and *Chaetomium* spores were found in small

numbers in the BT but none were found in the AT while a large number (30,494) of *Trichoderma* spores were found in the BT but none were found in the AT. It is also worth noting that ASL stopped counting (because the TNTC level was reached) after three sweeps in the BT but only stopped counting after eleven sweeps in the AT. This indicates a substantial reduction in the total number of mold spores in the air during the AT compared to the BT.

Given the lack of information on the conditions in the containment area, the nature and effectiveness of the containment, weather conditions, etc., it is possible that the differences in the test results are the result of variables other than the OZONELite bulb. It is possible but unlikely and I would have to be presented with convincing evidence of the role played by any other variable to conclude anything other than that the OZONELite bulb, even under extreme conditions, significantly reduced the number of airborne mold spores. For me, this is further confirmation of the effectiveness of the photocatalytic oxidation technology incorporated in the OZONELite bulbs.

Sincerely,

Ronald R. McIrvin, Ph.D.

President, Healthy Homes, Inc.

Indoor Air Quality Association Certified Indoor Environmentalist #01172

North Carolina General Contractor License #36159

North Carolina Home Inspector License # 649