

ORIGINAL

Anderson Laboratories, Inc.

4967 Route 14

PO Box 323

West Hartford, Vermont 05084

Phone 802 295 7344

Web www.andersonlaboratories.com

Email jharca@hotmail.com

February 6, 2006

Summary of Screening Test for Acute Toxic Effects following Exposure by the Inhalation Route (ASTM E 981, modified)

Control Tests

Client: Michele Angel DeFazio

2925 Coast Line Court

Las Vegas, NV 89117

Test Numbers: 62041113, 62050804

Test Dates: February 4, 5, 2006

Conclusion: No sample was tested in this study of 2 groups of 4 animals each. Charcoal Filtered room air elicited no airflow limitation, sensory irritation, pulmonary irritation or neurological/behavioral changes.

Specific test results:

Evidence of Airflow Limitation:

Airflow limitation is a symptom, which in humans may be related to asthma. This effect is studied by a continuous computer analysis of velocity of airflow at the midpoint of expiration. **Airflow limitation was recorded briefly from one animal during these tests. The effect indicated a small deviation from normal. The score (14) is classed as low. The mean score of the groups (5.5) is within normal range**

Evidence of Sensory Irritation:

Sensory irritation is a toxic effect which is characterized in humans by eye, nose, mouth and sinus irritation; burning sensations; dryness or swelling. Headache is frequently reported. Recurrent sinus infections are common, as are upper respiratory infections. The effect is studied by continuous computer analysis of "duration of break" during the respiratory cycle of test animals. **Sensory irritation was measured as low in the records of one animal during these experimental tests. The mean score of the groups (2.5) was in the normal range.**

Evidence of Pulmonary Irritation:

Pulmonary irritation is a toxic effect, which in humans is characterized by difficulty breathing, thoracic discomfort and recurrent respiratory infections. The effect is studied by continuous computer analysis of duration of “ pause” during the respiratory cycle. This is one of the rapid onset toxic effects, which is detected by means of this test procedure. **During this testing evidence of pulmonary irritation (scores 18, 21) was noted in one animal of each group. The mean score (6) was within normal range.**

Neuro/Behavioral Changes

Prior to the test and one half hour after the completion of ASTM E 981(modified) the animals are individually examined for neurological performance, behavior, and appearance in comparison to normal animals. Animals are observed at simple tasks such as walking, balance, grasping. Abnormal responses are recorded and scored. **In this testing the score of each animal before and after the exposure was in the normal range. The combined mean score for the 8 animals following exposure was 0.6.**

Summary of test method

The test atmosphere was measured by a Foxboro flame ionization detector. The reading indicated a background concentration of 10 ppm. Air flow throughout the test was 6 liters/minute.

The test was accomplished by continuously pushing charcoal filtered room air through the animal exposure chamber. The first 15 minutes provides the breathing patterns of four male Swiss Webster mice as normal baseline values. At the completion of the baseline data collection, charcoal filtered room air continued to be used for breathing during the one hour exposure and the 15 minute recovery periods. During each phase responses of each animal to the atmosphere were detected by individual air flow measuring devices and the data fed to a computer for analysis according to the protocol described by Boylstein et al. (Arch Toxicol 69:579-589, 1995*). Because mice breathe very rapidly, for each experiment, we are able to base our conclusions on approximately 90,000 recorded respiratory cycles

The neurological evaluation followed the completion of the ASTM E 981 testing.

Scores

The score ratings in this laboratory are as follows:

Sensory Irritation, Pulmonary Irritation, Airflow Limitation

Control (normal) 0-10

Low Score 10-20

Moderate score 20-40

High Score Above 40

For Neurobehavioral Observations:

Control(normal) 0-5.9

Low Score 6-8.9

Moderate score 9-13.9

High Score 14 and above

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Rosalind C. Anderson". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name being the most prominent.

Rosalind C Anderson, Ph.D. President

***This method is an adaptation of ASTM E 981(Estimation of Potency of Airborne Irritant Chemicals) which has been developed by Dr. Yves Alarie at the University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh Pa.**

ORIGINAL

Anderson Laboratories, Inc.

4967 Route 14

PO Box 323

West Hartford, Vermont 05084

Phone 802 295 7344

Web www.andersonlaboratories.com

Email jharca@hotmail.com

February 6, 2006

Summary of Screening Test for Acute Toxic Effects following Exposure by the Inhalation Route (ASTM E 981, modified)

Sample Type: EAU DE PARFUM, ANGEL

Client: Michele Angel DeFazio

2925 Coast Line Court

Las Vegas, NV 89117

Test Number: 62041501

Sample #: V-413

Test Date: February 4, 2006

Test Description: Range Finding (low dose)

Conclusion: The sample tested in this study (1 group of 4 animals) elicited no airflow limitation, sensory irritation, pulmonary irritation or neurological/ behavioral changes. It was concluded that a larger sample size should be tested.

Specific test results:

Evidence of Airflow Limitation:

Airflow limitation is a symptom, which in humans may be related to asthma. This effect is studied by a continuous computer analysis of velocity of airflow at the midpoint of expiration. **No Airflow limitation was recorded in these tests. The mean score (5) was within normal range.**

Evidence of Sensory Irritation:

Sensory irritation is a toxic effect which is characterized in humans by eye, nose, mouth and sinus irritation; burning sensations; dryness or swelling. Headache is frequently reported. Recurrent sinus infections are common, as are upper respiratory infections. The effect is studied by continuous computer analysis of "duration of break" during the respiratory cycle of test animals. **Sensory irritation was scored as high (42) in the records of one animal during these experimental tests. The mean score of the group (5) was normal compared to control values.**

Evidence of Pulmonary Irritation:

Pulmonary irritation is a toxic effect, which in humans is characterized by difficulty breathing, thoracic discomfort and recurrent respiratory infections. The effect is studied by continuous computer analysis of duration of “ pause” during the respiratory cycle. This is one of the rapid onset toxic effects, which is detected by means of this test procedure. **During this testing evidence of pulmonary irritation was noted briefly in one animal (score 22). The mean group score (4) was within normal range.**

Neuro/Behavioral Changes

Prior to the test and one half hour after the completion of ASTM E 981 (modified) the animals are individually examined for neurological performance, behavior, and appearance changes in comparison to normal animals. Animals are observed at simple tasks such as walking, balance, grasping. Abnormal responses are recorded and scored. **In this testing the score of one animal (7) was in the low effect range compared to control values. The mean score for the group was 4.75 which is within normal limits.**

Summary of test method

Sample Preparation

The test sample was prepared by being sprayed onto one cotton tipped swab. The swab was placed in a glass container and then sealed into the glass sample chamber one hour before testing. The sample chamber temperature was 24 -25°C.

The test atmosphere was measured approximately 30 minutes into the exposure by a Foxboro flame ionization detector. The reading indicated a concentration of 10 ppm. Background reading was 7.5ppm. Air flow throughout the test was 6 liters/minute.

The test was accomplished by first pushing charcoal filtered room air through the animal exposure chamber for 15 minutes.

The breathing patterns of four male Swiss Webster mice were recorded during this interval to provide normal baseline values. At the completion of the baseline data collection, air from the sample chamber diluted by charcoal filtered air was substituted as the breathing air for one hour. Charcoal filtered room air was again provided at the completion of the exposure phase to allow observation of animal recovery. During each phase responses of each animal to the atmosphere (clean air

or test air) were detected by individual air flow measuring devices and the data fed to a computer for analysis according to the protocol described by Boylstein et al. (Arch Toxicol 69:579-589, 1995*). Because mice breathe very rapidly, for each experiment, we are able to base our conclusions on approximately 90,000 recorded respiratory cycles.

The neurological evaluation follows the completion of the ASTM E 981 testing.

The control test for this experiment is presented in a separate report.

Scores

The score ratings in this laboratory are as follows:

Sensory Irritation, Pulmonary Irritation, Airflow Limitation

Control (normal) 0-10

Low Score 10-20

Moderate score 20-40

High Score Above 40

For Neurobehavioral Observations:

Control(normal) 0-5.9

Low Score 6-8.9

Moderate score 9-13.9

High Score 14 and above



Rosalind C Anderson, Ph.D. President

***This method is an adaptation of ASTM E 981 (Estimation of Potency of Airborne Irritant Chemicals) which has been developed by Dr. Yves Alarie at the University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh Pa.**

ORIGINAL

Anderson Laboratories, Inc.

4967 Route 14

PO Box 323

West Hartford, Vermont 05084

Phone 802 295 7344

Web www.andersonlaboratories.com

Email jharca@hotmail.com

February 6, 2006

Summary of Screening Test for Acute Toxic Effects following Exposure by the Inhalation Route (ASTM E 981, modified)

Sample Type EAU DE PARFUM, ANGEL

Client: Michele Angel De Fazio

2925 Coast Line Court

Las Vegas, NV 89117

Test Numbers: 62051353, 62051033

Sample #:V-413

Test Date: February 5, 2006

Conclusion: The sample tested in this study (in 2 groups of 4 animals each) elicited airflow limitation, sensory irritation and pulmonary irritation. No neurological/behavioral changes were observed. The primary effect was airflow limitation (an asthmatic or asthma like reaction) with a mean score of 27. This indicates a moderate level of toxicity. The score for sensory irritation was 16.5 and for pulmonary irritation was 10.5. Both of these are described as a low toxicity level.

Specific test results:

Evidence of Airflow Limitation:

Airflow limitation is a symptom, which in humans may be related to asthma. This effect is studied by a continuous computer analysis of velocity of airflow at the midpoint of expiration. **Airflow limitation was recorded in these tests. The mean score (27) indicates a moderate level of toxicity.**

Looking at individual animals rather than the group we find that two animals showed a low or moderate response and two animals responded with score of 85 or over. This suggests a high toxicity for some individuals.

Evidence of Sensory Irritation:

Sensory irritation is a toxic effect which is characterized in humans by eye, nose, mouth

and sinus irritation; burning sensations; dryness or swelling. Headache is frequently reported. Recurrent sinus infections are common, as are upper respiratory infections. The effect is studied by continuous computer analysis of “duration of break” during the respiratory cycle of test animals. **Sensory irritation was recorded in the records of five of the 8 test animals during these experimental tests. The mean score of the group (16.5) indicated a low level of toxicity.**

Evidence of Pulmonary Irritation:

Pulmonary irritation is a toxic effect, which in humans is characterized by difficulty breathing, thoracic discomfort and recurrent respiratory infections. The effect is studied by continuous computer analysis of duration of “pause” during the respiratory cycle. This is one of the rapid onset toxic effects, which is detected by means of this test procedure. **During this testing evidence of pulmonary irritation was noted. The mean score (10.5) was in the low toxicity range. Three animals of 8 showed this response.**

Neuro/Behavioral Changes

Prior to the test and one half hour after the completion of ASTM E 981(modified) the animals are individually examined for neurological performance, behavior, and appearance in comparison to normal animal data. Animals are observed at simple tasks such as walking, balance, grasping. Abnormal responses are recorded and scored. **Pretest scores of all animals were in normal range (mean 0.5). Following the test only group 62051033 was examined for neurological changes. No neurological toxicity was detected by this test. The mean score was 2.**

Summary of test method

Sample Preparation

The test sample was prepared by spraying it onto three cotton balls which were placed in a glass dish and sealed into a glass sample chamber. All test samples were placed in the glass chamber one hour prior to testing. The sample chamber temperature was 23 to 24°C

The test atmosphere was measured approximately 25 to 30 minutes into the test by a Foxboro Flame Ionization detector. The reading indicated a concentration of 3000 ppm at 20 to 25 minutes. The concentration dropped rapidly. At the end of the one hour exposure the detector showed 27ppm.

Air flow throughout the test was 6 liters/minute.

The test was accomplished by first pushing clean, charcoal-filtered air through the animal exposure chamber for 15 minutes.

The breathing patterns of four male Swiss Webster mice were recorded during the

first 15 minute interval to provide normal baseline values. At the completion of the baseline data collection, air from the sample chamber diluted by charcoal filtered air was substituted as the breathing air for one hour. Charcoal filtered air was again provided at the completion of the exposure phase to allow observation of animal recovery. During each phase responses of each animal to the atmosphere (clean air or test air) were detected by individual air flow measuring devices and the data fed to a computer for analysis according to the protocol described by Boylstein et al. (Arch Toxicol 69:579-589, 1995*). Because mice breathe very rapidly, for each experiment, we are able to base our conclusions on approximately 90,000 recorded respiratory cycles.

The neurological evaluation followed the completion of the ASTM E 981 testing.

The control tests for these experiments are presented in a separate report.

Scores

The score ratings in this laboratory are as follows:

Sensory Irritation, Pulmonary Irritation, Airflow Limitation

Control (normal) 0-10

Low Score 10-20

Moderate score 20-40

High Score Above 40

For Neurobehavioral Observations:

Control(normal) 0-5.9

Low Score 6-8.9

Moderate score 9-13.9

High Score 14 and above



Rosalind C Anderson, Ph.D. President

*This method is an adaptation of ASTM E 981 (Estimation of Potency of Airborne Irritant Chemicals) which has been developed by Dr. Yves Alarie at the University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh Pa.