LOG OF MEETING

DATE: November 12, 2009

LOCATION: CPSC, 4330 East West Highway, Bethesda MD. 20814

SUBJECT: Introductory Meeting: John Mason, Sabre Technologies

ATTENDEES: John Mason Sabre Technical Services

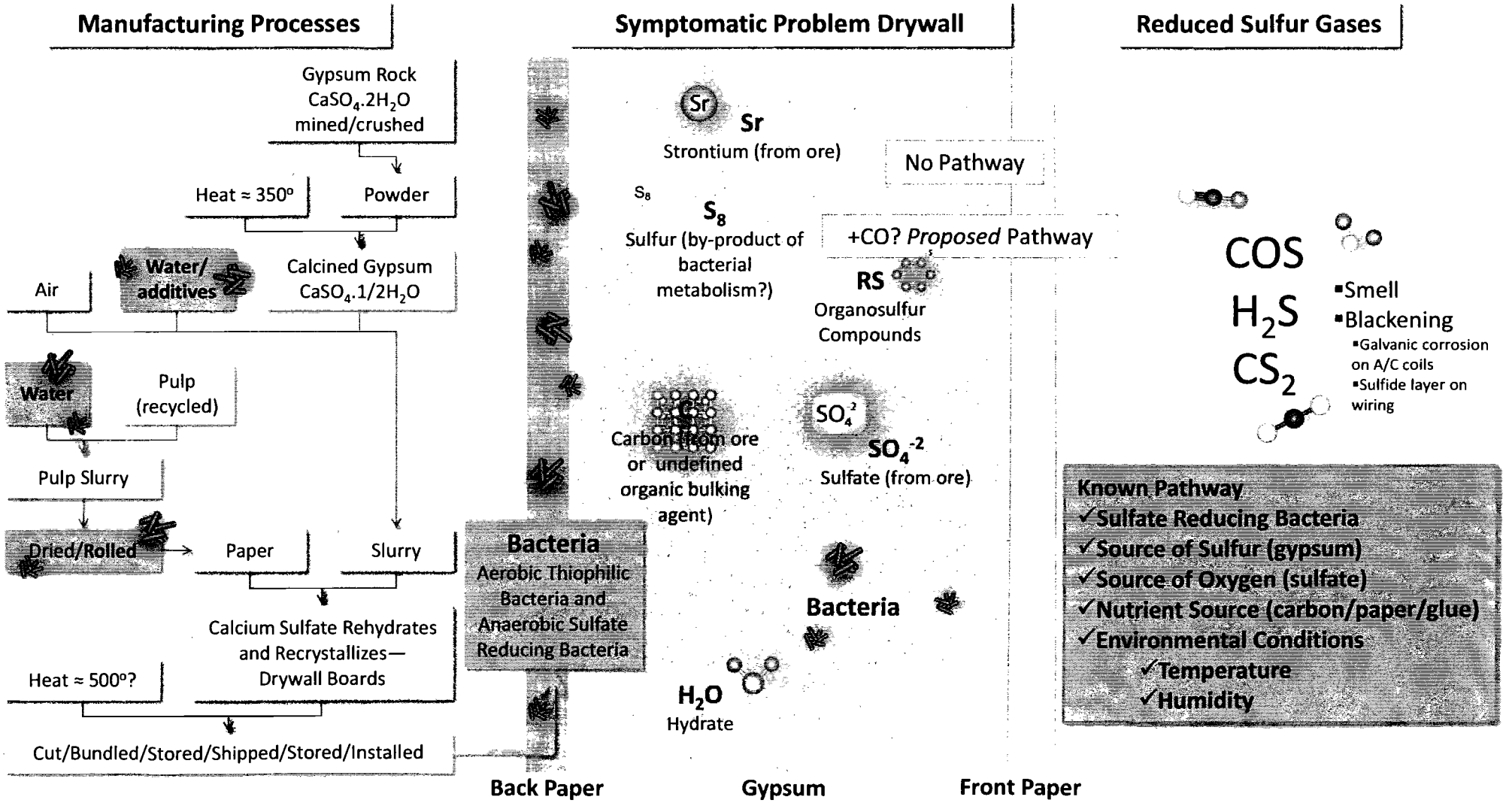
CPSC ATTENDEES: Inez Tenenbaum, Chairman; Rebecca Senhauser, Chief of Staff; Chris Day, Congressional Relations; Joel Recht, Project Manager for Drywall; Patty Davis, Public Affairs; Anthony Cooke, General Counsel Office; Belinda Bell, General Counsel Office

MEETING HIGHLIGHTS: John Mason gave an introduction and history of Sabre Technical Services. John Mason described Sabre Technical Services theories on the contamination pathways in Chinese drywall. John Mason explained the methods used by Sabre Technical Services in the remediation process with Chinese drywall (see attachment). John Mason explained the need for federal standards. The Chairman asked to hear about the cost and the commercial operations of Sabre Tech. The meeting concluded with thanks from the Chairman.

LOG AUTHOR: Emily Schwartz

LOG SUBMISSION DATE: November 16, 2009

Contamination Pathway

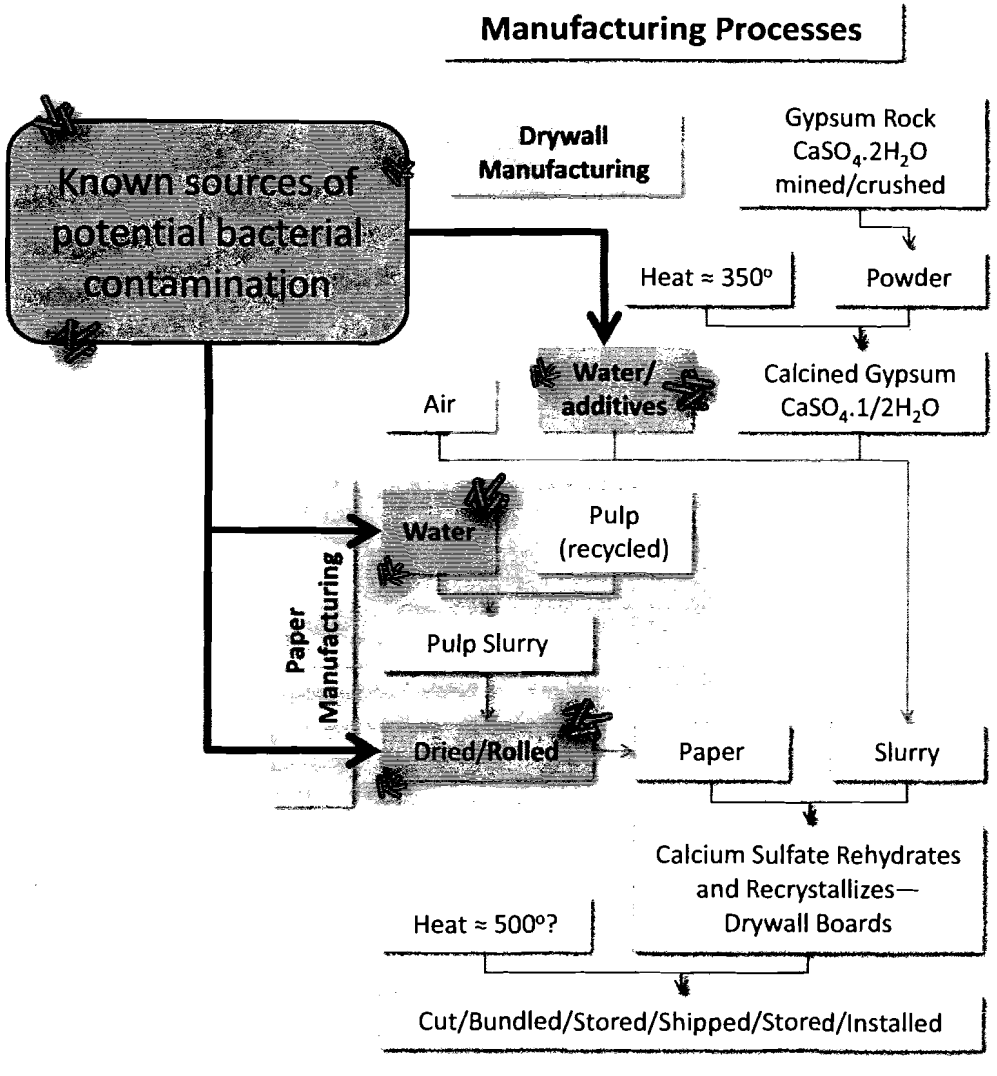


Potential Sources of Contamination

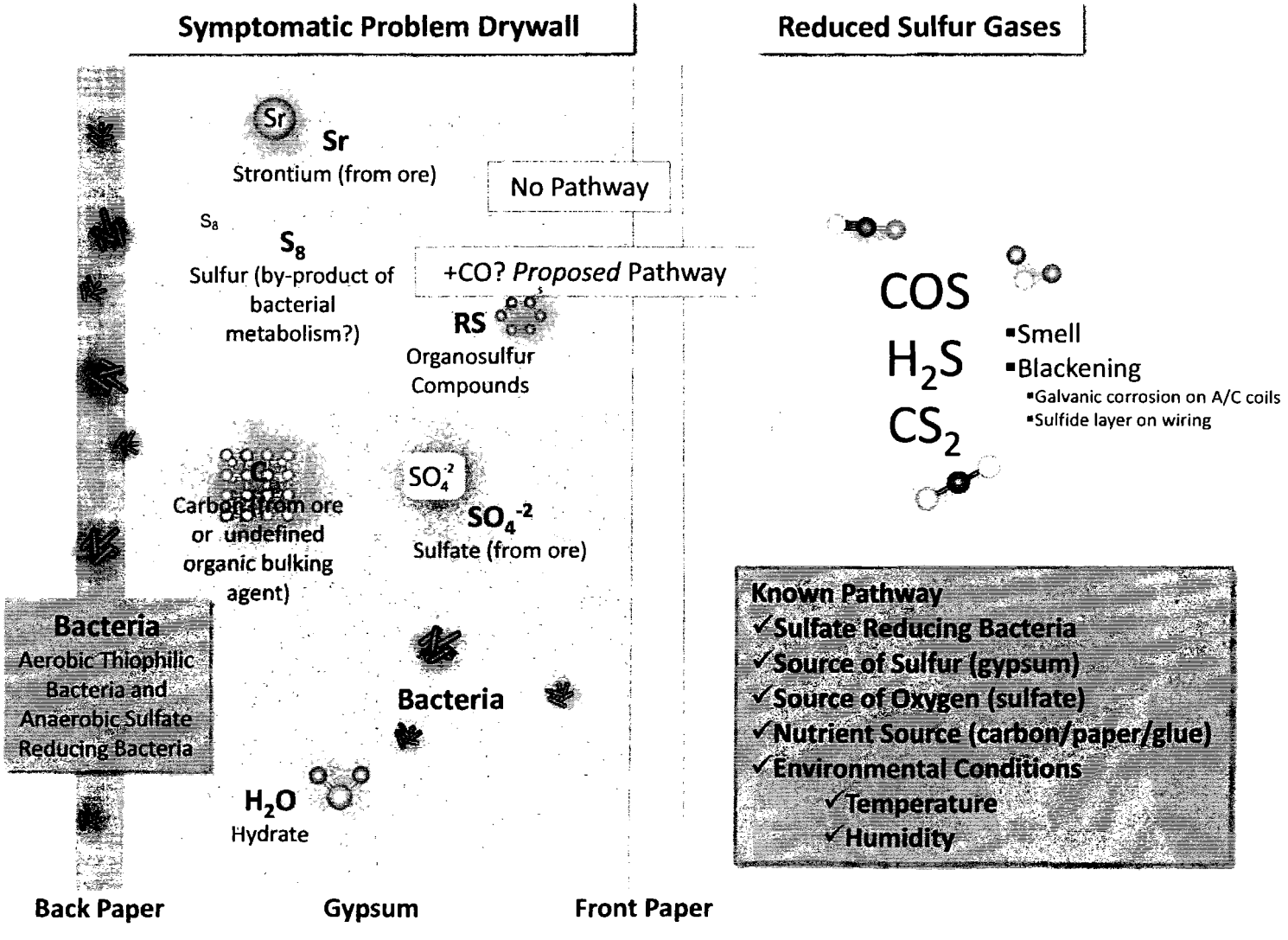
Gypsum is a mineral found in sedimentary rock formations in a crystalline form known as calcium sulfate dihydrate. One hundred pounds of gypsum rock contains approximately 21 pounds (or 10 quarts) of chemically combined water. Gypsum rock is mined or quarried and then crushed. The crushed rock is then ground into a fine powder and heated to about 350 degrees F, driving off three fourths of the chemically combined water in a process called calcining. The calcined gypsum (or hemihydrate) is then used as the base for gypsum plaster, gypsum board and other gypsum products.

To produce gypsum board, the calcined gypsum is mixed with **water and additives** to form a slurry which is fed between continuous **layers of paper** on a board machine. As the board moves down a conveyer line, the calcium sulfate recrystallizes or rehydrates, reverting to its original rock state. The paper becomes chemically and mechanically bonded to the core. The board is then cut to length and conveyed through dryers to remove any free moisture.

Source: Gypsum Association
http://www.gypsum.org/what.html



The Problem


Symptomatic Problem Drywall
Reduced Sulfur Gases
Sr
Strontium (from ore)
No Pathway
S_8
Sulfur (by-product of bacterial metabolism?)
+CO? *Proposed* Pathway
RS
Organosulfur Compounds
COS
H_2S
CS_2
▪Smell
▪Blackening
▪Galvanic corrosion on A/C coils
▪Sulfide layer on wiring
C
Carbon (from ore or undefined organic bulking agent)
SO_4^{-2}
Sulfate (from ore)
Bacteria
Aerobic Thiophilic Bacteria and Anaerobic Sulfate Reducing Bacteria
Bacteria
H_2O
Hydrate
Known Pathway
✓Sulfate Reducing Bacteria
✓Source of Sulfur (gypsum)
✓Source of Oxygen (sulfate)
✓Nutrient Source (carbon/paper/glue)
✓Environmental Conditions
✓Temperature
✓Humidity
Back Paper
Gypsum
Front Paper