

March 4, 2025

Mr. Geoff Mills  
Adams 12 Five Star School District  
1500 E. 128<sup>th</sup> Avenue  
Thornton, Colorado 80241

Subject:           **Indoor Air Quality (IAQ) Evaluation**  
Thunder Vista P-8 School  
3461 Preble Creek Parkway  
Broomfield, Colorado 80023  
Project Number E24.902

As requested, Environmental Technical Solutions, LLC (ETS) completed an Indoor Air Quality (IAQ) evaluation in Thunder Vista P-8 School located at 3461 Preble Creek Parkway, Broomfield, Colorado 80023 on December 10 and 11, 2024 and February 15 and 16, 2025. The following report outlines our findings and summarizes the results of the sampling performed during our visits.

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

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On December 10 and 11, 2024 and February 15 and 16, 2025 ETS visited the Thunder Vista P-8 School in Broomfield, Colorado. We conducted site evaluations and sampling throughout the building on each floor. The results for the air quality tests were within normal ranges and there was no indication of adverse air quality in the building. The school was not occupied during the February sampling. Some of the floor drains in the kitchen had a slight positive pressure resulting in a drain odor in the kitchen and cafeteria.

## **SCOPE OF WORK**

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We were asked to complete an IAQ evaluation at the Thunder Vista P-8 School in Broomfield, Colorado 80023. The scope of work for this study included:

- Air sampling for non-viable bioaerosols and airborne particulates,
- Monitoring for carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), temperature and humidity, total volatile organic compounds (VOCs) concentration and mass particle concentration (PM1.0, PM2.5, PM10),
- Observing the conditions in the building.

## **OBSERVATIONS AND FINDINGS**

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The school was not occupied during the February assessment. Odors like a dry plumbing drain and food were observed in the kitchen and cafeteria. A sewer-like odor was observed in some areas of the hallway on the first floor. Odors from the cafeteria were observed at the stairs on the second floor. The floor drain within C267 bathroom has positive pressure resulting in odors. No odors were observed on the third floor at the time of the February 15 site visit.

## **METHODS**

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### **IAQ Parameter Screening**

On February 15 and 16, 2025, ETS screened for carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), temperature and humidity, total VOC concentration and mass particle concentration (PM1.0, PM2.5, PM10) throughout the building using a TSI® Q-Trak™ Plus air quality monitoring device. The TSI® Q-Trak™ was set to the log mode in the main office and continuously logged the air quality data for approximately 24 hours.

### **Non-viable Bioaerosol and Other Airborne Particulate Sampling**

On February 15, 2025, nineteen (19) samples were collected by ETS to determine non-viable fungal spores, and other airborne particulates present in the indoor air. Additionally, one (1) outdoor sample was collected for comparison purposes. Each non-viable air sample was collected onto a Zefon Air-O-Cell™ cassette, over a period of 10 minutes, using a calibrated Zefon BioPump™ operating at 15 liters per minute. This sampling method allows for calculation of the fungal spore concentration (spores per cubic meter of air), as well as identification of fungal spore genera present in the sample. Samples were submitted to Eurofins J3 Resources in Pasadena, Texas for analysis.

### **Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Sampling**

On December 10 and 11, 2024, six (6) air samples were collected by ETS for chemical (VOC) analysis utilizing Full Scan Vapor Monitoring badges over a period of approximately 24 hours. Samples were shipped to Advanced Chemical Testing, located in Longwood, Florida, for analysis of approximately 77 different volatile organic compounds. Attachment A contains the initial Adams 12 Thunder Vista VOC sampling report, dated 12-19-2024.

## **RESULTS**

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Table 1 presents the average temperature, relative humidity, carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), total VOC concentration and mass particle concentration (PM1.0, PM2.5, PM10) readings for each sample location. Table 2 presents the laboratory results for the non-viable fungal spore and particulate sampling for each location. Laboratory results for Table 2 are included in Attachment B of this report.

**Table 1: IAQ Parameters - Screening  
Thunder Vista P-8 School  
February 15 and 16, 2025**

Area Sampled	Temperature	Relative Humidity	CO <sub>2</sub> (ppm)	CO (ppm)	Total VOC (ppm)	PM 1.0*	PM 2.5*	PM10
Outdoors	29°F	23%	655	0.4	1	126	133	135
Main Office	68°F	18%	465	0.2	1.1	0	0	0
Cafeteria	59°F	25%	652	0.2	2.3	0	0	1
Kitchen	62°F	18%	532	0.3	1.8	4	5	5
C168	68°F	24%	755	0.8	1.6	0	0	0
C174	68°F	17%	510	0.2	1.4	0	0	0
A132	69°F	23%	467	0.2	1.3	0	0	1
A142	69°F	17%	482	0.2	1.3	0	0	0
B146	68°F	17%	506	0.1	1.3	0	0	0
B156	67°F	17%	469	0.1	1.3	0	0	0
C274	69°F	17%	467	0.2	1.2	0	0	0
C271	70°F	25%	459	0.1	1.2	0	0	0
C266	68°F	17%	462	0.1	1.2	1	5	14
C267	69°F	18%	470	0.1	1.2	1	1	1
Library	67°F	18%	494	0.2	1.2	0	0	0
A242	67°F	18%	494	0.2	1.2	0	0	0
B245	68°F	18%	467	0.2	1.2	0	1	2
B250	68°F	17%	484	0.2	1.2	1	1	2
B255	68°F	18%	489	0.2	1.2	0	0	0
C374	68°F	17%	468	0.2	1.2	0	0	0
C370	68°F	17%	465	0.2	1.2	0	0	0
C366	69°F	18%	466	0.2	1.2	0	0	0
Study Area	67°F	18%	491	0.2	1.2	0	0	0
A330	67°F	19%	477	0.2	1.2	0	0	0
A333	68°F	19%	500	0.1	1.2	0	0	0
A337	69°F	18%	477	0.1	1.2	0	0	0
A340	68°F	18%	471	0.2	1.2	0	0	0
B347	68°F	18%	468	0.2	1.2	0	0	0
B352	69°F	17%	520	0.2	1.2	0	0	0
B353	68°F	17%	469	0.2	1.2	0	0	0

**Legend:**

ppm = parts per million

µg/m<sup>3</sup> = micrograms per cubic meter – PM<sub>1.0</sub>, PM<sub>2.5</sub>, and PM<sub>10</sub>

PM10 = average particulate matter concentration (µg/m<sup>3</sup>); 10 microns or less

PM2.5 = average particulate matter concentration (µg/m<sup>3</sup>); 2.5 microns or less

PM1.0 = average particulate matter concentration(µg/m<sup>3</sup>); 1.0 microns or less

CO = carbon monoxide

CO<sub>2</sub> = carbon dioxide

**Table 2: Bioaerosol Mold and Other Particulate Sampling  
Thunder Vista P-8 School  
February 15, 2025**

<b>Sample Number</b>	<b>Area Sampled</b>	<b>Non-Viable Bioaerosol Population (Spores/M<sup>3</sup>)</b>	<b>Other Identified Airborne Particulate (Particles/M<sup>3</sup>)</b>
1	Cafeteria	7 Curvularia	Skin Cells – 250 Feather barbs – 7 Carbonaceous-like – 53 Cellulose – 27 Glass fiber – 27
2	Kitchen	33 Cladosporium and Smuts, Periconia, and Myxomycetes	Skin Cells – 310 Hyphal fragments - 13 Carbonaceous-like – 47 Cellulose – 60 Glass fiber – 27
3	C168	53 Basidiospores and Cladosporium	Skin Cells – 450 Carbonaceous-like – 33 Cellulose – 53 Glass fiber – 7
4	C174	<7 None identified	Other (wood, etc.) - 13 Skin Cells – 60 Carbonaceous-like – 7 Cellulose – 13
5	A132	20 Curvularia, Epicoccum and other brown spores	Other (wood, etc.) - 7 Skin Cells – 750 Feather barbs - 7 Carbonaceous-like – 33 Cellulose – 47 Starch - 13
6	B156	<7 None identified	Skin Cells – 7 Cellulose – 7
7	Gym	<7 None identified	Skin Cells – 40 Insect parts - 7 Carbonaceous-like – 13 Cellulose – 20
8	C274	7 Smuts, Periconia, and Myxomycetes	Skin Cells – 650 Hyphal fragments – 7 Carbonaceous-like – 13 Cellulose – 80 Glass fiber – 7 Starch - 7

Sample Number	Area Sampled	Non-Viable Bioaerosol Population (Spores/M <sup>3</sup> )	Other Identified Airborne Particulate (Particles/M <sup>3</sup> )
9	C269	27 Cladosporium	Skin Cells – 47 Carbonaceous-like – 7
10	A261	7 Other brown spores	Skin Cells – 280 Carbonaceous-like – 27 Cellulose – 20 Starch - 7
11	A201	<7 None identified	Fern, moss, (etc.) - 7 Skin Cells – 180 Hyphal fragments – 7 Carbonaceous-like – 53 Cellulose – 33 Glass fiber – 13 Starch - 13
12	A242	<7 None identified	Skin Cells – 550 Carbonaceous-like – 13 Cellulose – 40 Starch - 7
13	B255	<7 None identified	Skin Cells – 13 Cellulose – 13 Starch – 7
14	C375	<7 None identified	Skin Cells – 7 Carbonaceous-like – 13
15	C366	<7 None identified	Skin Cells – 7 Carbonaceous-like – 7 Cellulose – 13 Starch - 7
16	Loft above the library	<7 None identified	Pine - 7 Skin Cells – 760 Feather barb – 7 Carbonaceous-like – 87 Cellulose – 80 Starch - 20
17	A355A	7 Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes	Skin Cells – 180 Carbonaceous-like – 7 Cellulose – 40 Starch - 7
18	A341	27 Penicillium/Aspergillus types	Skin Cells – 390 Hyphal fragments – 7 Carbonaceous-like – 33 Cellulose – 33 Starch - 20

Sample Number	Area Sampled	Non-Viable Bioaerosol Population (Spores/M <sup>3</sup> )	Other Identified Airborne Particulate (Particles/M <sup>3</sup> )
19	B352	<7 None identified	Skin Cells – 100 Cellulose – 27
20	Outdoor control	110 Basidiospores, Cladosporium, Penicillium/Aspergillus Smuts, Periconia, and Myxomycetes	Skin Cells – 7 Insect parts - 7 Hyphal fragments – 7 Carbonaceous - 110 Cellulose – 13 Starch - 13

**Legend:**

Spores/M<sup>3</sup> = fungal spores per cubic meter of sampled air

Particles/M<sup>3</sup> = particles per cubic meter of sampled air

**DISCUSSION**

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**IAQ Parameter Screening**

Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) is a colorless gas that is generated as a byproduct of respiration and combustion. Carbon dioxide levels in an occupied area can be used as an indicator to determine if the ventilation system is adequately exchanging the indoor air with fresh, outside air. The American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE) recommends that carbon dioxide levels remain below 1,000 parts per million (ppm) in occupied areas. Elevated levels of carbon dioxide were not identified in any of the sampled areas during this assessment. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) regulates CO<sub>2</sub> exposure in the workplace and has established a permissible exposure limit (PEL) of 5,000 ppm as an 8-hour time-weighted average.

ASHRAE also recommends comfort ranges for temperature and humidity in indoor office environments. The recommended temperature ranges have been found to meet the needs of at least 80% of individuals, although some people may feel uncomfortable even if these values are met. Values for temperature are 67°F to 82°F, and the recommended relative humidity range is 30 - 60%. It is further recommended that indoor temperatures do not drift more than 4-6°F in order to ensure occupant comfort. Indoor humidity readings during this assessment were lower than the ASHRAE recommended values. In Colorado, low relative humidity outdoors is typical. These low humidity levels are generally also present indoors. Although relative humidity levels in the indoor air do not have a direct relationship with disease, some level of humidity is necessary for occupant comfort.

Carbon monoxide is a colorless, odorless, tasteless, flammable, and toxic gas. Carbon monoxide is a major product of incomplete combustion of carbon and carbon-containing compounds and is present in the exhaust of vehicles, second-hand cigarette smoke, and as an emission from coal stoves, furnaces, and gas appliances which do not get enough air for complete combustion. Health effects from exposure to carbon monoxide can be experienced beginning at levels of 100 ppm,

including a slight headache within two to three hours. Unconsciousness and death can occur when exposure to carbon monoxide exceeds 800 ppm. OSHA regulates carbon monoxide exposure in the workplace and has established a PEL of 50 ppm as an 8-hour time-weighted average. However, the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) recommends an 8-hour exposure not to exceed 25 ppm in the workplace. Elevated levels of carbon monoxide were not detected in the school.

### **Non-Viable Bioaerosol and Particulate Sampling**

Air sampling can identify the types of biological and non-biological particles present in the indoor air, including molds and bacteria. There are no standards that have been developed to delineate a “safe” concentration of a specific particulate that may be present in the indoor air, such as fiberglass or pollen. Similarly, there are currently no regulations established in Colorado that indicate "safe" or "normal" levels of fungal concentrations in the indoor air. Bioaerosol (fungal spore) sample interpretation commonly utilizes a comparison between samples collected indoors and those collected outdoors. Both the ACGIH and the Indoor Environmental Standards Organization (IESO) have developed guidelines to assist in the interpretation of airborne fungal spore sampling results. These guidelines indicate that a hidden suspect condition may exist if sample results identify indoor fungal spore and/or fungal structure levels that are significantly higher (a factor of 10 times higher) than the outdoor concentrations.

The mold genera identified on the indoor samples were consistent with normal outdoor populations for Colorado and were similar to the mold genera identified on the outdoor sample collected during the sampling event. No fungal spores of *Stachybotrys* (referred to by the media as “toxic black mold”) were identified on any of the indoor samples. The fungal spore concentrations in the air samples collected indoors were considered low and within normal ranges.

Airborne particulate screening indicated that the primary airborne particulates in the sampled indoor air are associated with biological material (skin cells), cellulose (paper) and carbonaceous material (soot). Skin cells and cellulose fibers are introduced by the building occupants and visitors and are related to the occupancy load and typical introduction of dirt/dust into the indoor areas. Soot is commonly associated with combustion processes and can be found in vehicle exhaust and from fires and other pollution sources. The observed levels of particles in the indoor air are representative of normally occupied environments and is not anticipated to result in the development of irritation or illness. Based on our experience in evaluating occupied environments, the measured airborne particulate levels in the building are low.

### **VOC Sampling**

The VOC badge sampling conducted in the building identified low levels of ethyl alcohol in the indoor air. This compound is commonly identified indoors and is not considered to be abnormal. Ethyl alcohol can be found in detergents, cleaning agents and hand sanitizers. Attachment A contains the initial Adams 12 Thunder Vista VOC sampling report, dated 12-19-2024.

## CONCLUSIONS

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The results for the air quality tests were within normal ranges and there is no indication of adverse air quality in the building. It is recommended that water with detergent be poured into the floor drains in the kitchen and bathroom in C267 every week. Consider adding studor vents or “candy cane” extensions to the sewer vents on the roof to potentially reduce odor.

Thank you for allowing us to assist you with these environmental consulting services. Please contact us for any clarification of the information presented in this report. We look forward to the opportunity to serve you on future projects.

Sincerely,  
ETS



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Joseph D. Gifford, CIH  
Industrial Hygiene Consultant



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Mike Pozzi  
Senior Industrial Hygienist

Attachments

JDG/MJP/

**Attachment A**

**Adams 12 Thunder Vista VOC sampling report, dated 12-19-2024**

December 19, 2024

Mr. Geoff Mills  
Adams 12 Five Star School District  
1500 E. 128<sup>th</sup> Avenue  
Thornton, Colorado 80241

**Subject: Indoor Volatile Organic Compound Monitoring**  
Thunder Vista P-8 School  
3461 Preble Creek Parkway,  
Broomfield, Colorado 80023  
Project Number E24.902

As requested, Environmental Technical Solutions, LLC (ETS) completed monitoring for total volatile organic compounds (VOCs) concentrations at Adams 12 Thunder Vista P-8 School, 3461 Preble Creek Parkway, Broomfield, Colorado 80023 on December 10 and 11, 2024. The following report outlines our findings and summarizes the results of the sampling performed during our site visit.

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

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On December 10 and 11, 2024, ETS conducted a site visit at Adams 12 Thunder Vista P-8 School, 3461 Preble Creek Parkway, Broomfield, Colorado 80023. ETS was asked to conduct sampling for total VOC concentration throughout the main front entry vestibule, main corridor outside the main office and main office. The results for the air quality tests were within normal ranges and there was no indication of adverse air quality in the building.

## **SCOPE OF WORK**

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ETS was asked to complete an IAQ evaluation at Adams 12 Thunder Vista P-8 School, Broomfield, Colorado 80023. The scope of work for this study included:

- Monitoring for total volatile organic compounds (VOCs) concentration.
- Making observations in the building.

## **OBSERVATIONS AND FINDINGS**

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- No odors were detected during the site visits.
- Multiple air purifiers were operating during the December 10, 2024 site visit.

## METHODS

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### Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Sampling

Six (6) air samples were collected for chemical (VOC) analysis utilizing Full Scan Vapor Monitoring badges over a period of approximately 24 hours. Samples were shipped to Advanced Chemical Testing, located in Longwood, Florida, for analysis of approximately 77 different volatile organic compounds.

## RESULTS

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Table 1 presents the laboratory results for the VOC sampling conducted. Laboratory results for Table 1 are respectively included in Attachment A of this report.

**Table 1: VOC Sampling  
Thunder Vista P-8 School  
3461 Preble Creek Parkway,  
Broomfield, CO, 80023  
December 10 and 11, 2024**

Sample Number	Location	Total Sample Time	Identified VOC(s)	Concentration ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )	Concentration (ppm)
153780	A211	11:27 AM – 11:59 PM	Ethyl Alcohol	297.62	0.15831
153779	A217	11:30 AM – 12:02 PM	Ethyl Alcohol	387.45	0.20609
153781	A210	11:34 AM – 12:04 PM	Ethyl Alcohol	353.91	0.18825
153782	Main office between A202 and A204	11:36 AM – 12:06 PM	Ethyl Alcohol	408.92	0.21751
153783	Main corridor at main office	11:39 AM – 12:08 PM	Ethyl Alcohol	357.45	0.19013
153784	Main front vestibule	11:40 AM – 12:09 PM	Ethyl Alcohol	276.17	0.14690

### **Legend:**

VOC = volatile organic compounds

$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  = micrograms per cubic meter

## DISCUSSION

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### VOC Sampling

The VOC badge sampling conducted in the main office area of the school identified low levels of ethyl alcohol in the indoor air. This compound is commonly identified at these levels in office

settings of this type and is not considered to be abnormal. Ethyl alcohol can be found in detergents, cleaning agents and hand sanitizers.

## **CONCLUSIONS**

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The results for the air quality tests were within normal ranges and there was no indication of adverse air quality in the building.

Thank you for allowing us to assist you with these environmental consulting services. Please contact us for any clarification of the information presented in this report. We look forward to the opportunity to serve you on future projects.

Sincerely,  
ETS



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Mike Pozzi  
Industrial Hygienist

Attachments:  
Advanced Chemical Sensor Laboratory  
Results



**ADVANCED CHEMICAL SENSORS**

821 Waterway Place, Longwood, FL 32750  
Phone: (561) 338-3116 • Fax: (561) 338-5737

Analysis by Accredited Laboratory



*Reviewed and Authorized*

by: Matthew Hosler  
*Matthew Hosler*  
*Laboratory Director*

Att: Mike Pozzi  
ETS  
2432 S. Downing St  
Denver CO 80210

12/18/24

**ORGANIC VAPOR ANALYSIS REPORT**

SAMPLE NO	DATE	NAME	EXPOSURE TIME (hr)	CONCENTRATION (ppm)
153780	12/10/24 to 12/11/24	A211	11:27 – 11:59 =	24.53

Badge No 153780		
Name	PPB	ug/m3
Ethyl Alcohol	158.31	297.62
	total	297.62

**Note: 1 ppm=1,000 ppb**

Sample Condition: OK

For office and residential indoor air quality, there are no established limits for individual volatile organic vapors (VOCs) in the U.S. The U.S. Green Building Council recommends a maximum of 500 µg/m³ for total VOCs in LEED designated structures. U.S. OSHA specifies permissible exposure limits for individual chemicals in the workplace.

The minimum reporting limit for most chemicals is 29. ppb, based on this exposure period.

Some chemicals are detected and reported at lower levels. A list of chemicals tested is on the next page.



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12/18/24

- |                                       |                      |                                       |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Acetone                               | Dimethyl Sulfoxide   | 5-Methyl-2-Hexanone                   |
| Acetonitrile                          | Dioxane              | Methyl Methacrylate                   |
| Acrylonitrile                         | Ethyl Acetate        | Methyl-t- butyl Ether                 |
| Allyl Chloride                        | Ethyl Alcohol        | Methyl Styrene                        |
| Benzene                               | Ethyl Benzene        | Methylene Chloride                    |
| Benzene, 1-Chloro-4 (Trifluoromethyl) | 2-Ethyl-1-Hexanol    | Pentane                               |
| Benzyl Chloride                       | Ethyl Ether          | Pentyl Acetate                        |
| 1,3-Butadiene                         | 2-Ethylhexyl Acetate | 2-Pentanone                           |
| Butane                                | Ethyl Methacrylate   | Perchloroethylene                     |
| 2- Butanone ( MEK)                    | 4-Ethyltoluene       | n-Propyl Acetate                      |
| 2-Butoxyethylacetate                  | Heptane              | Propylene Glycol Methyl Ether Acetate |
| Butyl Acetate                         | 2-Heptanone          | Propyl Benzene                        |
| Butyl Cellosolve                      | Hexane               | n-Propyl Bromide                      |
| 1-Butyl Alcohol                       | Hexane Isomers       | Propylene Oxide                       |
| 2-Butyl Alcohol                       | 1-Hexanol            | Pyridine                              |
| Carbon Tetrachloride                  | Hexone (MIBK)        | Styrene                               |
| Cellosolve                            | Isobutane            | Tetrahydrofuran                       |
| Chlorobenzene                         | Isopropyl Alcohol    | Toluene                               |
| Chloroform                            | Isooctane            | 1,1,1-Trichloroethane                 |
| Cyclohexane                           | d-Limonene           | Trichloroethylene                     |
| Cyclohexene                           | Methyl Acetate       | 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene                |
| Cyclohexanol                          | Methyl Acrylate      | Vinyl Acetate                         |
| Cyclohexanone                         | 2-Methyl Butane      | Vinylidene Chloride                   |
| Dibromochloromethane                  | 2-Methyl Pentane     | Xylene                                |
| 1,4-Dichlorobenzene                   | 3-Methyl Hexane      |                                       |
| 1,2 Dichloroethane                    | Methyl Chloroform    |                                       |
| 1,2-Dichloropropane                   |                      |                                       |

Date Received: 12/13/24

Date Analyzed: 12/16/24

Method of Analysis: EPA TO-15 (Supplemented by OSHA and NIOSH methods)



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*Laboratory Director*

Att: Mike Pozzi  
ETS  
2432 S. Downing St  
Denver CO 80210

12/18/24

**ORGANIC VAPOR ANALYSIS REPORT**

SAMPLE NO	DATE	NAME	EXPOSURE TIME (hr)	CONCENTRATION (ppm)
153779	12/10/24 to 12/11/24	A217	11:30 – 12:02 =	24.53

Badge No 153779		
Name	PPB	ug/m3
Ethyl Alcohol	206.09	387.45
	total	387.45

**Note: 1 ppm=1,000 ppb**

Sample Condition: OK

For office and residential indoor air quality, there are no established limits for individual volatile organic vapors (VOCs) in the U.S. The U.S. Green Building Council recommends a maximum of 500 µg/m³ for total VOCs in LEED designated structures. U.S. OSHA specifies permissible exposure limits for individual chemicals in the workplace.

The minimum reporting limit for most chemicals is 29 ppb, based on this exposure period.

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*Laboratory Director*

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Denver CO 80210

12/18/24

- |                                       |                      |                                       |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Acetone                               | Dimethyl Sulfoxide   | 5-Methyl-2-Hexanone                   |
| Acetonitrile                          | Dioxane              | Methyl Methacrylate                   |
| Acrylonitrile                         | Ethyl Acetate        | Methyl-t- butyl Ether                 |
| Allyl Chloride                        | Ethyl Alcohol        | Methyl Styrene                        |
| Benzene                               | Ethyl Benzene        | Methylene Chloride                    |
| Benzene, 1-Chloro-4 (Trifluoromethyl) | 2-Ethyl-1-Hexanol    | Pentane                               |
| Benzyl Chloride                       | Ethyl Ether          | Pentyl Acetate                        |
| 1,3-Butadiene                         | 2-Ethylhexyl Acetate | 2-Pentanone                           |
| Butane                                | Ethyl Methacrylate   | Perchloroethylene                     |
| 2- Butanone ( MEK)                    | 4-Ethyltoluene       | n-Propyl Acetate                      |
| 2-Butoxyethylacetate                  | Heptane              | Propylene Glycol Methyl Ether Acetate |
| Butyl Acetate                         | 2-Heptanone          | Propyl Benzene                        |
| Butyl Cellosolve                      | Hexane               | n-Propyl Bromide                      |
| 1-Butyl Alcohol                       | Hexane Isomers       | Propylene Oxide                       |
| 2-Butyl Alcohol                       | 1-Hexanol            | Pyridine                              |
| Carbon Tetrachloride                  | Hexone (MIBK)        | Styrene                               |
| Cellosolve                            | Isobutane            | Tetrahydrofuran                       |
| Chlorobenzene                         | Isopropyl Alcohol    | Toluene                               |
| Chloroform                            | Isooctane            | 1,1,1-Trichloroethane                 |
| Cyclohexane                           | d-Limonene           | Trichloroethylene                     |
| Cyclohexene                           | Methyl Acetate       | 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene                |
| Cyclohexanol                          | Methyl Acrylate      | Vinyl Acetate                         |
| Cyclohexanone                         | 2-Methyl Butane      | Vinylidene Chloride                   |
| Dibromochloromethane                  | 2-Methyl Pentane     | Xylene                                |
| 1,4-Dichlorobenzene                   | 3-Methyl Hexane      |                                       |
| 1,2 Dichloroethane                    | Methyl Chloroform    |                                       |
| 1,2-Dichloropropane                   |                      |                                       |

Date Received: 12/13/24

Date Analyzed: 12/16/24

Method of Analysis: EPA TO-15 (Supplemented by OSHA and NIOSH methods)



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12/18/24

**ORGANIC VAPOR ANALYSIS REPORT**

SAMPLE NO	DATE	NAME	EXPOSURE TIME (hr)	CONCENTRATION (ppm)
153781	12/10/24 to 12/11/24	A210	11:34 – 12:04 =	24.50

Badge No 153781		
Name	PPB	ug/m3
Ethyl Alcohol	188.25	353.91
	total	353.91

**Note: 1 ppm=1,000 ppb**

Sample Condition: OK

For office and residential indoor air quality, there are no established limits for individual volatile organic vapors (VOCs) in the U.S. The U.S. Green Building Council recommends a maximum of 500 µg/m³ for total VOCs in LEED designated structures. U.S. OSHA specifies permissible exposure limits for individual chemicals in the workplace.

The minimum reporting limit for most chemicals is 29 ppb, based on this exposure period.

Some chemicals are detected and reported at lower levels. A list of chemicals tested is on the next page.



**ADVANCED CHEMICAL SENSORS**

821 Waterway Place, Longwood, FL 32750  
Phone: (561) 338-3116 • Fax: (561) 338-5737

Analysis by Accredited Laboratory



*Reviewed and Authorized*

by: Matthew Hosler  
*Matthew Hosler*  
*Laboratory Director*

Att: Mike Pozzi  
ETS  
2432 S. Downing St  
Denver CO 80210

12/18/24

- |                                       |                      |                                       |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Acetone                               | Dimethyl Sulfoxide   | 5-Methyl-2-Hexanone                   |
| Acetonitrile                          | Dioxane              | Methyl Methacrylate                   |
| Acrylonitrile                         | Ethyl Acetate        | Methyl-t-butyl Ether                  |
| Allyl Chloride                        | Ethyl Alcohol        | Methyl Styrene                        |
| Benzene                               | Ethyl Benzene        | Methylene Chloride                    |
| Benzene, 1-Chloro-4 (Trifluoromethyl) | 2-Ethyl-1-Hexanol    | Pentane                               |
| Benzyl Chloride                       | Ethyl Ether          | Pentyl Acetate                        |
| 1,3-Butadiene                         | 2-Ethylhexyl Acetate | 2-Pentanone                           |
| Butane                                | Ethyl Methacrylate   | Perchloroethylene                     |
| 2-Butanone (MEK)                      | 4-Ethyltoluene       | n-Propyl Acetate                      |
| 2-Butoxyethylacetate                  | Heptane              | Propylene Glycol Methyl Ether Acetate |
| Butyl Acetate                         | 2-Heptanone          | Propyl Benzene                        |
| Butyl Cellosolve                      | Hexane               | n-Propyl Bromide                      |
| 1-Butyl Alcohol                       | Hexane Isomers       | Propylene Oxide                       |
| 2-Butyl Alcohol                       | 1-Hexanol            | Pyridine                              |
| Carbon Tetrachloride                  | Hexone (MIBK)        | Styrene                               |
| Cellosolve                            | Isobutane            | Tetrahydrofuran                       |
| Chlorobenzene                         | Isopropyl Alcohol    | Toluene                               |
| Chloroform                            | Isooctane            | 1,1,1-Trichloroethane                 |
| Cyclohexane                           | d-Limonene           | Trichloroethylene                     |
| Cyclohexene                           | Methyl Acetate       | 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene                |
| Cyclohexanol                          | Methyl Acrylate      | Vinyl Acetate                         |
| Cyclohexanone                         | 2-Methyl Butane      | Vinylidene Chloride                   |
| Dibromochloromethane                  | 2-Methyl Pentane     | Xylene                                |
| 1,4-Dichlorobenzene                   | 3-Methyl Hexane      |                                       |
| 1,2-Dichloroethane                    | Methyl Chloroform    |                                       |
| 1,2-Dichloropropane                   |                      |                                       |

Date Received: 12/13/24

Method of Analysis: EPA TO-15 (Supplemented by OSHA and NIOSH methods) Date Analyzed: 12/16/24



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*Laboratory Director*

Att: Mike Pozzi  
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2432 S. Downing St  
Denver CO 80210

12/18/24

**ORGANIC VAPOR ANALYSIS REPORT**

SAMPLE NO	DATE	NAME	EXPOSURE TIME (hr)	CONCENTRATION (ppm)
153782	12/10/24 to 12/11/24	Main Office	11:36 – 12:06 =	24.50

Badge No 153782		
Name	PPB	ug/m3
Ethyl Alcohol	217.51	408.92
	total	408.92

**Note: 1 ppm=1,000 ppb**

Sample Condition: OK

For office and residential indoor air quality, there are no established limits for individual volatile organic vapors (VOCs) in the U.S. The U.S. Green Building Council recommends a maximum of 500 µg/m³ for total VOCs in LEED designated structures. U.S. OSHA specifies permissible exposure limits for individual chemicals in the workplace.

The minimum reporting limit for most chemicals is 29 ppb, based on this exposure period.

Some chemicals are detected and reported at lower levels. A list of chemicals tested is on the next page.

The values reported are the average concentrations for the monitoring period used, based on the information provided by the user. Analysis results for unexposed samples ("Blanks"), used for quality assurance testing, are not subtracted from the sample results reported.



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Analysis by Accredited Laboratory



*Reviewed and Authorized*

by:   
*Matthew Hosler*  
*Laboratory Director*

Att: Mike Pozzi  
ETS  
2432 S. Downing St  
Denver CO 80210

12/18/24

- |                                       |                      |                                       |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Acetone                               | Dimethyl Sulfoxide   | 5-Methyl-2-Hexanone                   |
| Acetonitrile                          | Dioxane              | Methyl Methacrylate                   |
| Acrylonitrile                         | Ethyl Acetate        | Methyl-t- butyl Ether                 |
| Allyl Chloride                        | Ethyl Alcohol        | Methyl Styrene                        |
| Benzene                               | Ethyl Benzene        | Methylene Chloride                    |
| Benzene, 1-Chloro-4 (Trifluoromethyl) | 2-Ethyl-1-Hexanol    | Pentane                               |
| Benzyl Chloride                       | Ethyl Ether          | Pentyl Acetate                        |
| 1,3-Butadiene                         | 2-Ethylhexyl Acetate | 2-Pentanone                           |
| Butane                                | Ethyl Methacrylate   | Perchloroethylene                     |
| 2- Butanone ( MEK)                    | 4-Ethyltoluene       | n-Propyl Acetate                      |
| 2-Butoxyethylacetate                  | Heptane              | Propylene Glycol Methyl Ether Acetate |
| Butyl Acetate                         | 2-Heptanone          | Propyl Benzene                        |
| Butyl Cellosolve                      | Hexane               | n-Propyl Bromide                      |
| 1-Butyl Alcohol                       | Hexane Isomers       | Propylene Oxide                       |
| 2-Butyl Alcohol                       | 1-Hexanol            | Pyridine                              |
| Carbon Tetrachloride                  | Hexone (MIBK)        | Styrene                               |
| Cellosolve                            | Isobutane            | Tetrahydrofuran                       |
| Chlorobenzene                         | Isopropyl Alcohol    | Toluene                               |
| Chloroform                            | Isooctane            | 1,1,1-Trichloroethane                 |
| Cyclohexane                           | d-Limonene           | Trichloroethylene                     |
| Cyclohexene                           | Methyl Acetate       | 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene                |
| Cyclohexanol                          | Methyl Acrylate      | Vinyl Acetate                         |
| Cyclohexanone                         | 2-Methyl Butane      | Vinylidene Chloride                   |
| Dibromochloromethane                  | 2-Methyl Pentane     | Xylene                                |
| 1,4-Dichlorobenzene                   | 3-Methyl Hexane      |                                       |
| 1,2 Dichloroethane                    | Methyl Chloroform    |                                       |
| 1,2-Dichloropropane                   |                      |                                       |

Date Received: 12/13/24

Date Analyzed: 12/16/24

Method of Analysis: EPA TO-15 (Supplemented by OSHA and NIOSH methods)



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*Matthew Hosler*  
*Laboratory Director*

Att: Mike Pozzi  
ETS  
2432 S. Downing St  
Denver CO 80210

12/18/24

**ORGANIC VAPOR ANALYSIS REPORT**

SAMPLE NO	DATE	NAME	EXPOSURE TIME (hr)	CONCENTRATION (ppm)
153783	12/10/24 to 12/11/24	Main Corridor at Main Office	11:39 – 12:08 =	24.48

Badge No 153783		
Name	PPB	ug/m3
Ethyl Alcohol	190.13	357.45
	total	357.45

**Note: 1 ppm=1,000 ppb**

Sample Condition: OK

For office and residential indoor air quality, there are no established limits for individual volatile organic vapors (VOCs) in the U.S. The U.S. Green Building Council recommends a maximum of 500 µg/m³ for total VOCs in LEED designated structures. U.S. OSHA specifies permissible exposure limits for individual chemicals in the workplace.

The minimum reporting limit for most chemicals is 29. ppb, based on this exposure period.

Some chemicals are detected and reported at lower levels. A list of chemicals tested is on the next page.

The values reported are the average concentrations for the monitoring period used, based on the information provided by the user. Analysis results for unexposed samples ("Blanks"), used for quality assurance testing, are not subtracted from the sample results reported.



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*Reviewed and Authorized*

by: Matthew Hosler  
*Matthew Hosler*  
*Laboratory Director*

Att: Mike Pozzi  
ETS  
2432 S. Downing St  
Denver CO 80210

12/18/24

- |                                       |                      |                                       |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Acetone                               | Dimethyl Sulfoxide   | 5-Methyl-2-Hexanone                   |
| Acetonitrile                          | Dioxane              | Methyl Methacrylate                   |
| Acrylonitrile                         | Ethyl Acetate        | Methyl-t-butyl Ether                  |
| Allyl Chloride                        | Ethyl Alcohol        | Methyl Styrene                        |
| Benzene                               | Ethyl Benzene        | Methylene Chloride                    |
| Benzene, 1-Chloro-4 (Trifluoromethyl) | 2-Ethyl-1-Hexanol    | Pentane                               |
| Benzyl Chloride                       | Ethyl Ether          | Pentyl Acetate                        |
| 1,3-Butadiene                         | 2-Ethylhexyl Acetate | 2-Pentanone                           |
| Butane                                | Ethyl Methacrylate   | Perchloroethylene                     |
| 2-Butanone (MEK)                      | 4-Ethyltoluene       | n-Propyl Acetate                      |
| 2-Butoxyethylacetate                  | Heptane              | Propylene Glycol Methyl Ether Acetate |
| Butyl Acetate                         | 2-Heptanone          | Propyl Benzene                        |
| Butyl Cellosolve                      | Hexane               | n-Propyl Bromide                      |
| 1-Butyl Alcohol                       | Hexane Isomers       | Propylene Oxide                       |
| 2-Butyl Alcohol                       | 1-Hexanol            | Pyridine                              |
| Carbon Tetrachloride                  | Hexone (MIBK)        | Styrene                               |
| Cellosolve                            | Isobutane            | Tetrahydrofuran                       |
| Chlorobenzene                         | Isopropyl Alcohol    | Toluene                               |
| Chloroform                            | Isooctane            | 1,1,1-Trichloroethane                 |
| Cyclohexane                           | d-Limonene           | Trichloroethylene                     |
| Cyclohexene                           | Methyl Acetate       | 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene                |
| Cyclohexanol                          | Methyl Acrylate      | Vinyl Acetate                         |
| Cyclohexanone                         | 2-Methyl Butane      | Vinylidene Chloride                   |
| Dibromochloromethane                  | 2-Methyl Pentane     | Xylene                                |
| 1,4-Dichlorobenzene                   | 3-Methyl Hexane      |                                       |
| 1,2-Dichloroethane                    | Methyl Chloroform    |                                       |
| 1,2-Dichloropropane                   |                      |                                       |

Date Received: 12/13/24

Date Analyzed: 12/16/24

Method of Analysis: EPA TO-15 (Supplemented by OSHA and NIOSH methods)



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*Reviewed and Authorized*

by: Matthew Hosler  
*Matthew Hosler*  
*Laboratory Director*

Att: Mike Pozzi  
ETS  
2432 S. Downing St  
Denver CO 80210

12/18/24

**ORGANIC VAPOR ANALYSIS REPORT**

SAMPLE NO	DATE	NAME	EXPOSURE TIME (hr)	CONCENTRATION (ppm)
153784	12/10/24 to 12/11/24	Main Front Vetsibule	11:40 – 12:09 =	24.48

Badge No 153784		
Name	PPB	ug/m3
Ethyl Alcohol	146.90	276.17
	total	276.17

**Note: 1 ppm=1,000 ppb**

Sample Condition: OK

For office and residential indoor air quality, there are no established limits for individual volatile organic vapors (VOCs) in the U.S. The U.S. Green Building Council recommends a maximum of 500 µg/m³ for total VOCs in LEED designated structures. U.S. OSHA specifies permissible exposure limits for individual chemicals in the workplace.

The minimum reporting limit for most chemicals is 29 ppb, based on this exposure period.

Some chemicals are detected and reported at lower levels. A list of chemicals tested is on the next page.



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*Reviewed and Authorized*

by:   
*Matthew Hosler*  
*Laboratory Director*

Att: Mike Pozzi  
ETS  
2432 S. Downing St  
Denver CO 80210

12/18/24

- |                                       |                      |                                       |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Acetone                               | Dimethyl Sulfoxide   | 5-Methyl-2-Hexanone                   |
| Acetonitrile                          | Dioxane              | Methyl Methacrylate                   |
| Acrylonitrile                         | Ethyl Acetate        | Methyl-t- butyl Ether                 |
| Allyl Chloride                        | Ethyl Alcohol        | Methyl Styrene                        |
| Benzene                               | Ethyl Benzene        | Methylene Chloride                    |
| Benzene, 1-Chloro-4 (Trifluoromethyl) | 2-Ethyl-1-Hexanol    | Pentane                               |
| Benzyl Chloride                       | Ethyl Ether          | Pentyl Acetate                        |
| 1,3-Butadiene                         | 2-Ethylhexyl Acetate | 2-Pentanone                           |
| Butane                                | Ethyl Methacrylate   | Perchloroethylene                     |
| 2- Butanone ( MEK)                    | 4-Ethyltoluene       | n-Propyl Acetate                      |
| 2-Butoxyethylacetate                  | Heptane              | Propylene Glycol Methyl Ether Acetate |
| Butyl Acetate                         | 2-Heptanone          | Propyl Benzene                        |
| Butyl Cellosolve                      | Hexane               | n-Propyl Bromide                      |
| 1-Butyl Alcohol                       | Hexane Isomers       | Propylene Oxide                       |
| 2-Butyl Alcohol                       | 1-Hexanol            | Pyridine                              |
| Carbon Tetrachloride                  | Hexone (MIBK)        | Styrene                               |
| Cellosolve                            | Isobutane            | Tetrahydrofuran                       |
| Chlorobenzene                         | Isopropyl Alcohol    | Toluene                               |
| Chloroform                            | Isooctane            | 1,1,1-Trichloroethane                 |
| Cyclohexane                           | d-Limonene           | Trichloroethylene                     |
| Cyclohexene                           | Methyl Acetate       | 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene                |
| Cyclohexanol                          | Methyl Acrylate      | Vinyl Acetate                         |
| Cyclohexanone                         | 2-Methyl Butane      | Vinylidene Chloride                   |
| Dibromochloromethane                  | 2-Methyl Pentane     | Xylene                                |
| 1,4-Dichlorobenzene                   | 3-Methyl Hexane      |                                       |
| 1,2 Dichloroethane                    | Methyl Chloroform    |                                       |
| 1,2-Dichloropropane                   |                      |                                       |

Date Received: 12/13/24

Date Analyzed: 12/16/24

Method of Analysis: EPA TO-15 (Supplemented by OSHA and NIOSH methods)

## **Attachment B**

### **Non-Viable Bioaerosol Laboratory Results**



**Built Environment Testing  
Reservoirs**

March 03, 2025

**Subcontractor Number: 2**  
**Laboratory Report: RES 639154-1**  
**Project #/P.O. #: E24.902**  
**Project Description: Thunder Vista IAQ**

Mike Pozzi  
Environmental Technical Solutions  
2432 S. Downing Street  
Denver CO 80210

Dear Mike,

Eurofins has analyzed the following samples per your request. This report contains data that were produced under internal subcontract by Eurofins J3 Resources. The results have been included in this report and submitted to your office.

**RES 639154-1** is the job number assigned to this study. This report is considered highly confidential and the sole property of the customer. Eurofins Reservoirs will not discuss any part of this study with personnel other than those of the client. The results described in this report only apply to the samples analyzed, as received and with the information provided by the customer. This report must not be used to claim endorsement of products or analytical results by NVLAP or any agency of the U.S. Government. This report shall not be reproduced except in full, without written approval from Eurofins Reservoirs. Samples will be disposed of after sixty days unless longer storage is requested. If you have any questions about this report, please feel free to call 303-964-1986.

Sincerely,



by Jessica Shapiro

Jeanne Spencer  
President



Report for:

**Dane Oberhill, Jessica Shapiro**  
**Eurofins Reservoirs Environmental**  
4955 Yarrow Street, Suite 100  
Arvada, CO 80002

---

Regarding: Eurofins Built Environment Testing Central, LLC  
Project: 639154-1; Thunder Vista IAQ  
EML ID: 3956771

Approved by:

Dates of Analysis:  
Spore trap analysis: 02-26-2025



Business Unit Manager  
Scott Ward

Service SOPs: Spore trap analysis (EB-MY-S-1038)  
AIHA LAP, LLC accredited service, Lab ID #232338

---

All samples were received in acceptable condition unless noted in the Report Comments portion in the body of the report. Due to the nature of the analyses performed, field blank correction of results is not applied. The results relate only to the samples as received and tested. Information supplied by the client which can affect the validity of results: sample air volume.

Eurofins Built Environment Testing Central, LLC ("the Company"), a member of the Eurofins Built Environment Testing group of companies, shall have no liability to the client or the client's customer with respect to decisions or recommendations made, actions taken or courses of conduct implemented by either the client or the client's customer as a result of or based upon the Test Results. In no event shall the Company be liable to the client with respect to the Test Results except for the Company's own willful misconduct or gross negligence nor shall the Company be liable for incidental or consequential damages or lost profits or revenues to the fullest extent such liability may be disclaimed by law, even if the Company has been advised of the possibility of such damages, lost profits or lost revenues. In no event shall the Company's liability with respect to the Test Results exceed the amount paid to the Company by the client therefor.

Eurofins Built Environment Testing Central, LLC's LabServe® reporting system includes automated fail-safes to ensure that all AIHA LAP, LLC quality requirements are met and notifications are added to reports when any quality steps remain pending.

Client: Eurofins Reservoirs Environmental  
 C/O: Dane Oberhill, Jessica Shapiro  
 Re: 639154-1; Thunder Vista IAQ

Date of Sampling: 02-20-2025  
 Date of Receipt: 02-24-2025  
 Date of Report: 02-26-2025

**SPORE TRAP REPORT: NON-VIABLE METHODOLOGY**

Location:	1: Cafeteria			2: Kitchen		
Comments (see below)	None			None		
Lab ID-Version‡:	19651783-1			19651785-1		
Analysis Date:	02/26/2025			02/26/2025		
	raw ct.	% read	spores/m3	raw ct.	% read	spores/m3
Ascospores						
Basidiospores						
Botrytis						
Chaetomium						
Cladosporium				1	25	27
Curvularia	1	100	7			
Epicoccum						
Fusarium						
Myrothecium						
Nigrospora						
Other brown						
Other colorless						
Penicillium/Aspergillus types†						
Pithomyces						
Rusts						
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes				1	100	7
Stachybotrys						
Stemphylium						
Torula						
Ulocladium						
Zygomycetes						
Background debris (1-4+)	2+			3+		
Hyphal fragments/m3	< 7			13		
Pollen/m3	< 7			< 7		
Skin cells (1-4+)	< 1+			< 1+		
Sample volume (liters)	150			150		
<b>§ TOTAL SPORES/m3</b>			<b>7</b>			<b>33</b>

**Comments:**

Spore types listed without a count or data entry were not detected during the course of the analysis for the respective sample, indicating a raw count of <1 spore.

† 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 higher than reported. It is important to account for samples volumes when evaluating dust levels.

The analytical sensitivity is the spores/m<sup>3</sup> divided by the raw count, expressed in spores/m<sup>3</sup>, per spore and per sample.

For more information regarding analytical sensitivity, please contact QA by calling the laboratory.

‡ A "Version" indicated by -"x" after the Lab ID# with a value greater than 1 indicates a sample with amended data. The revision number is reflected by the value of "x".

§ Total Spores/m<sup>3</sup> has been rounded to two significant figures to reflect analytical precision.

Client: Eurofins Reservoirs Environmental  
 C/O: Dane Oberhill, Jessica Shapiro  
 Re: 639154-1; Thunder Vista IAQ

Date of Sampling: 02-20-2025  
 Date of Receipt: 02-24-2025  
 Date of Report: 02-26-2025

**SPORE TRAP REPORT: NON-VIABLE METHODOLOGY**

Location:	3: C168			4: C174		
Comments (see below)	None			None		
Lab ID-Version‡:	19651787-1			19651789-1		
Analysis Date:	02/26/2025			02/26/2025		
	raw ct.	% read	spores/m3	raw ct.	% read	spores/m3
Ascospores						
Basidiospores	1	25	27			
Botrytis						
Chaetomium						
Cladosporium	1	25	27			
Curvularia						
Epicoccum						
Fusarium						
Myrothecium						
Nigrospora						
Other brown						
Other colorless						
Penicillium/Aspergillus types†						
Pithomyces						
Rusts						
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes						
Stachybotrys						
Stemphylium						
Torula						
Ulocladium						
Zygomycetes						
Background debris (1-4+)	2+			1+		
Hyphal fragments/m3	< 7			< 7		
Pollen/m3	< 7			< 7		
Skin cells (1-4+)	< 1+			< 1+		
Sample volume (liters)	150			150		
<b>§ TOTAL SPORES/m3</b>			<b>53</b>			<b>&lt; 7</b>

**Comments:**

Spore types listed without a count or data entry were not detected during the course of the analysis for the respective sample, indicating a raw count of <1 spore.

† 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 higher than reported. It is important to account for samples volumes when evaluating dust levels.

The analytical sensitivity is the spores/m<sup>3</sup> divided by the raw count, expressed in spores/m<sup>3</sup>, per spore and per sample.

For more information regarding analytical sensitivity, please contact QA by calling the laboratory.

‡ A "Version" indicated by -"x" after the Lab ID# with a value greater than 1 indicates a sample with amended data. The revision number is reflected by the value of "x".

§ Total Spores/m<sup>3</sup> has been rounded to two significant figures to reflect analytical precision.

Client: Eurofins Reservoirs Environmental  
 C/O: Dane Oberhill, Jessica Shapiro  
 Re: 639154-1; Thunder Vista IAQ

Date of Sampling: 02-20-2025  
 Date of Receipt: 02-24-2025  
 Date of Report: 02-26-2025

**SPORE TRAP REPORT: NON-VIABLE METHODOLOGY**

Location:	5: A132			6: B156		
Comments (see below)	None			None		
Lab ID-Version‡:	19651791-1			19651793-1		
Analysis Date:	02/26/2025			02/26/2025		
	raw ct.	% read	spores/m3	raw ct.	% read	spores/m3
Ascospores						
Basidiospores						
Botrytis						
Chaetomium						
Cladosporium						
Curvularia	1	100	7			
Epicoccum	1	100	7			
Fusarium						
Myrothecium						
Nigrospora						
Other brown	1	100	7			
Other colorless						
Penicillium/Aspergillus types†						
Pithomyces						
Rusts						
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes						
Stachybotrys						
Stemphylium						
Torula						
Ulocladium						
Zygomycetes						
Background debris (1-4+)	2+			< 1+		
Hyphal fragments/m3	< 7			< 7		
Pollen/m3	< 7			< 7		
Skin cells (1-4+)	1+			< 1+		
Sample volume (liters)	150			150		
<b>§ TOTAL SPORES/m3</b>			<b>20</b>			<b>&lt; 7</b>

**Comments:**

Spore types listed without a count or data entry were not detected during the course of the analysis for the respective sample, indicating a raw count of <1 spore.

† 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 higher than reported. It is important to account for samples volumes when evaluating dust levels.

The analytical sensitivity is the spores/m<sup>3</sup> divided by the raw count, expressed in spores/m<sup>3</sup>, per spore and per sample.

For more information regarding analytical sensitivity, please contact QA by calling the laboratory.

‡ A "Version" indicated by -"x" after the Lab ID# with a value greater than 1 indicates a sample with amended data. The revision number is reflected by the value of "x".

§ Total Spores/m<sup>3</sup> has been rounded to two significant figures to reflect analytical precision.

Client: Eurofins Reservoirs Environmental  
 C/O: Dane Oberhill, Jessica Shapiro  
 Re: 639154-1; Thunder Vista IAQ

Date of Sampling: 02-20-2025  
 Date of Receipt: 02-24-2025  
 Date of Report: 02-26-2025

**SPORE TRAP REPORT: NON-VIABLE METHODOLOGY**

Location:	7: Gym			8: C274		
Comments (see below)	None			None		
Lab ID-Version‡:	19651795-1			19651797-1		
Analysis Date:	02/26/2025			02/26/2025		
	raw ct.	% read	spores/m3	raw ct.	% read	spores/m3
Ascospores						
Basidiospores						
Botrytis						
Chaetomium						
Cladosporium						
Curvularia						
Epicoccum						
Fusarium						
Myrothecium						
Nigrospora						
Other brown						
Other colorless						
Penicillium/Aspergillus types†						
Pithomyces						
Rusts						
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes				1	100	7
Stachybotrys						
Stemphylium						
Torula						
Ulocladium						
Zygomycetes						
Background debris (1-4+)	1+			2+		
Hyphal fragments/m3	< 7			7		
Pollen/m3	< 7			< 7		
Skin cells (1-4+)	< 1+			< 1+		
Sample volume (liters)	150			150		
<b>§ TOTAL SPORES/m3</b>			< 7			7

**Comments:**

Spore types listed without a count or data entry were not detected during the course of the analysis for the respective sample, indicating a raw count of <1 spore.

† 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 higher than reported. It is important to account for samples volumes when evaluating dust levels.

The analytical sensitivity is the spores/m<sup>3</sup> divided by the raw count, expressed in spores/m<sup>3</sup>, per spore and per sample.

For more information regarding analytical sensitivity, please contact QA by calling the laboratory.

‡ A "Version" indicated by -"x" after the Lab ID# with a value greater than 1 indicates a sample with amended data. The revision number is reflected by the value of "x".

§ Total Spores/m<sup>3</sup> has been rounded to two significant figures to reflect analytical precision.

Client: Eurofins Reservoirs Environmental  
 C/O: Dane Oberhill, Jessica Shapiro  
 Re: 639154-1; Thunder Vista IAQ

Date of Sampling: 02-20-2025  
 Date of Receipt: 02-24-2025  
 Date of Report: 02-26-2025

**SPORE TRAP REPORT: NON-VIABLE METHODOLOGY**

Location:	9: C269			10: A261		
Comments (see below)	None			None		
Lab ID-Version‡:	19651799-1			19651801-1		
Analysis Date:	02/26/2025			02/26/2025		
	raw ct.	% read	spores/m3	raw ct.	% read	spores/m3
Ascospores						
Basidiospores						
Botrytis						
Chaetomium						
Cladosporium	1	25	27			
Curvularia						
Epicoccum						
Fusarium						
Myrothecium						
Nigrospora						
Other brown				1	100	7
Other colorless						
Penicillium/Aspergillus types†						
Pithomyces						
Rusts						
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes						
Stachybotrys						
Stemphylium						
Torula						
Ulocladium						
Zygomycetes						
Background debris (1-4+)	< 1+			2+		
Hyphal fragments/m3	< 7			< 7		
Pollen/m3	< 7			< 7		
Skin cells (1-4+)	< 1+			< 1+		
Sample volume (liters)	150			150		
<b>§ TOTAL SPORES/m3</b>			<b>27</b>			<b>7</b>

**Comments:**

Spore types listed without a count or data entry were not detected during the course of the analysis for the respective sample, indicating a raw count of <1 spore.

† 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 higher than reported. It is important to account for samples volumes when evaluating dust levels.

The analytical sensitivity is the spores/m<sup>3</sup> divided by the raw count, expressed in spores/m<sup>3</sup>, per spore and per sample.

For more information regarding analytical sensitivity, please contact QA by calling the laboratory.

‡ A "Version" indicated by -"x" after the Lab ID# with a value greater than 1 indicates a sample with amended data. The revision number is reflected by the value of "x".

§ Total Spores/m<sup>3</sup> has been rounded to two significant figures to reflect analytical precision.

Client: Eurofins Reservoirs Environmental  
 C/O: Dane Oberhill, Jessica Shapiro  
 Re: 639154-1; Thunder Vista IAQ

Date of Sampling: 02-20-2025  
 Date of Receipt: 02-24-2025  
 Date of Report: 02-26-2025

**SPORE TRAP REPORT: NON-VIABLE METHODOLOGY**

Location:	11: A201			12: A242		
Comments (see below)	None			None		
Lab ID-Version‡:	19651803-1			19651805-1		
Analysis Date:	02/26/2025			02/26/2025		
	raw ct.	% read	spores/m3	raw ct.	% read	spores/m3
Ascospores						
Basidiospores						
Botrytis						
Chaetomium						
Cladosporium						
Curvularia						
Epicoccum						
Fusarium						
Myrothecium						
Nigrospora						
Other brown						
Other colorless						
Penicillium/Aspergillus types†						
Pithomyces						
Rusts						
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes						
Stachybotrys						
Stemphylium						
Torula						
Ulocladium						
Zygomycetes						
Background debris (1-4+)	2+			1+		
Hyphal fragments/m3	7			< 7		
Pollen/m3	< 7			< 7		
Skin cells (1-4+)	< 1+			< 1+		
Sample volume (liters)	150			150		
<b>§ TOTAL SPORES/m3</b>			< 7			< 7

**Comments:**

Spore types listed without a count or data entry were not detected during the course of the analysis for the respective sample, indicating a raw count of <1 spore.

† 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.

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The analytical sensitivity is the spores/m<sup>3</sup> divided by the raw count, expressed in spores/m<sup>3</sup>, per spore and per sample.

For more information regarding analytical sensitivity, please contact QA by calling the laboratory.

‡ A "Version" indicated by -"x" after the Lab ID# with a value greater than 1 indicates a sample with amended data. The revision number is reflected by the value of "x".

§ Total Spores/m<sup>3</sup> has been rounded to two significant figures to reflect analytical precision.

Client: Eurofins Reservoirs Environmental  
 C/O: Dane Oberhill, Jessica Shapiro  
 Re: 639154-1; Thunder Vista IAQ

Date of Sampling: 02-20-2025  
 Date of Receipt: 02-24-2025  
 Date of Report: 02-26-2025

**SPORE TRAP REPORT: NON-VIABLE METHODOLOGY**

Location:	13: B255			14: C375		
Comments (see below)	None			None		
Lab ID-Version‡:	19651807-1			19651809-1		
Analysis Date:	02/26/2025			02/26/2025		
	raw ct.	% read	spores/m3	raw ct.	% read	spores/m3
Ascospores						
Basidiospores						
Botrytis						
Chaetomium						
Cladosporium						
Curvularia						
Epicoccum						
Fusarium						
Myrothecium						
Nigrospora						
Other brown						
Other colorless						
Penicillium/Aspergillus types†						
Pithomyces						
Rusts						
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes						
Stachybotrys						
Stemphylium						
Torula						
Ulocladium						
Zygomycetes						
Background debris (1-4+)	< 1+			< 1+		
Hyphal fragments/m3	< 7			< 7		
Pollen/m3	< 7			< 7		
Skin cells (1-4+)	< 1+			< 1+		
Sample volume (liters)	150			150		
<b>§ TOTAL SPORES/m3</b>			< 7			< 7

**Comments:**

Spore types listed without a count or data entry were not detected during the course of the analysis for the respective sample, indicating a raw count of <1 spore.

† 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.

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The analytical sensitivity is the spores/m<sup>3</sup> divided by the raw count, expressed in spores/m<sup>3</sup>, per spore and per sample.

For more information regarding analytical sensitivity, please contact QA by calling the laboratory.

‡ A "Version" indicated by -"x" after the Lab ID# with a value greater than 1 indicates a sample with amended data. The revision number is reflected by the value of "x".

§ Total Spores/m<sup>3</sup> has been rounded to two significant figures to reflect analytical precision.

Client: Eurofins Reservoirs Environmental  
 C/O: Dane Oberhill, Jessica Shapiro  
 Re: 639154-1; Thunder Vista IAQ

Date of Sampling: 02-20-2025  
 Date of Receipt: 02-24-2025  
 Date of Report: 02-26-2025

**SPORE TRAP REPORT: NON-VIABLE METHODOLOGY**

Location:	15: C366			16: Loft Above Library		
Comments (see below)	None			None		
Lab ID-Version‡:	19651811-1			19651813-1		
Analysis Date:	02/26/2025			02/26/2025		
	raw ct.	% read	spores/m3	raw ct.	% read	spores/m3
Ascospores						
Basidiospores						
Botrytis						
Chaetomium						
Cladosporium						
Curvularia						
Epicoccum						
Fusarium						
Myrothecium						
Nigrospora						
Other brown						
Other colorless						
Penicillium/Aspergillus types†						
Pithomyces						
Rusts						
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes				1	100	7
Stachybotrys						
Stemphylium						
Torula						
Ulocladium						
Zygomycetes						
Background debris (1-4+)	< 1+			2+		
Hyphal fragments/m3	< 7			< 7		
Pollen/m3	< 7			7		
Skin cells (1-4+)	< 1+			1+		
Sample volume (liters)	150			150		
<b>§ TOTAL SPORES/m3</b>			< 7			7

**Comments:**

Spore types listed without a count or data entry were not detected during the course of the analysis for the respective sample, indicating a raw count of <1 spore.

† 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.

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The analytical sensitivity is the spores/m<sup>3</sup> divided by the raw count, expressed in spores/m<sup>3</sup>, per spore and per sample.

For more information regarding analytical sensitivity, please contact QA by calling the laboratory.

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§ Total Spores/m<sup>3</sup> has been rounded to two significant figures to reflect analytical precision.

Client: Eurofins Reservoirs Environmental  
 C/O: Dane Oberhill, Jessica Shapiro  
 Re: 639154-1; Thunder Vista IAQ

Date of Sampling: 02-20-2025  
 Date of Receipt: 02-24-2025  
 Date of Report: 02-26-2025

**SPORE TRAP REPORT: NON-VIABLE METHODOLOGY**

Location:	17: A335A			18: A341		
Comments (see below)	None			None		
Lab ID-Version‡:	19651815-1			19651817-1		
Analysis Date:	02/26/2025			02/26/2025		
	raw ct.	% read	spores/m3	raw ct.	% read	spores/m3
Ascospores						
Basidiospores						
Botrytis						
Chaetomium						
Cladosporium						
Curvularia						
Epicoccum						
Fusarium						
Myrothecium						
Nigrospora						
Other brown						
Other colorless						
Penicillium/Aspergillus types†				1	25	27
Pithomyces						
Rusts						
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes	1	100	7			
Stachybotrys						
Stemphylium						
Torula						
Ulocladium						
Zygomycetes						
Background debris (1-4+)	1+			2+		
Hyphal fragments/m3	< 7			7		
Pollen/m3	< 7			< 7		
Skin cells (1-4+)	< 1+			< 1+		
Sample volume (liters)	150			150		
<b>§ TOTAL SPORES/m3</b>			<b>7</b>			<b>27</b>

**Comments:**

Spore types listed without a count or data entry were not detected during the course of the analysis for the respective sample, indicating a raw count of <1 spore.

† 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.

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The analytical sensitivity is the spores/m<sup>3</sup> divided by the raw count, expressed in spores/m<sup>3</sup>, per spore and per sample.

For more information regarding analytical sensitivity, please contact QA by calling the laboratory.

‡ A "Version" indicated by -"x" after the Lab ID# with a value greater than 1 indicates a sample with amended data. The revision number is reflected by the value of "x".

§ Total Spores/m<sup>3</sup> has been rounded to two significant figures to reflect analytical precision.

Client: Eurofins Reservoirs Environmental  
 C/O: Dane Oberhill, Jessica Shapiro  
 Re: 639154-1; Thunder Vista IAQ

Date of Sampling: 02-20-2025  
 Date of Receipt: 02-24-2025  
 Date of Report: 02-26-2025

**SPORE TRAP REPORT: NON-VIABLE METHODOLOGY**

Location:	19: B352			20: Outdoor Control		
Comments (see below)	None			None		
Lab ID-Version‡:	19651819-1			19651821-1		
Analysis Date:	02/26/2025			02/26/2025		
	raw ct.	% read	spores/m3	raw ct.	% read	spores/m3
Ascospores						
Basidiospores				2	25	53
Botrytis						
Chaetomium						
Cladosporium				1	25	27
Curvularia						
Epicoccum						
Fusarium						
Myrothecium						
Nigrospora						
Other brown						
Other colorless						
Penicillium/Aspergillus types†				1	25	27
Pithomyces						
Rusts						
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes				1	100	7
Stachybotrys						
Stemphylium						
Torula						
Ulocladium						
Zygomycetes						
Background debris (1-4+)	1+			2+		
Hyphal fragments/m3	< 7			7		
Pollen/m3	< 7			< 7		
Skin cells (1-4+)	< 1+			< 1+		
Sample volume (liters)	150			150		
<b>§ TOTAL SPORES/m3</b>			< 7			110

**Comments:**

Spore types listed without a count or data entry were not detected during the course of the analysis for the respective sample, indicating a raw count of <1 spore.

† 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.

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The analytical sensitivity is the spores/m<sup>3</sup> divided by the raw count, expressed in spores/m<sup>3</sup>, per spore and per sample.

For more information regarding analytical sensitivity, please contact QA by calling the laboratory.

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§ Total Spores/m<sup>3</sup> has been rounded to two significant figures to reflect analytical precision.

**Eurofins Built Environment Testing Central, LLC**  
5200 Mitchelldale St., Ste. E15, Houston, TX 77092  
713-290-0221 www.eurofinsus.com/Built

Client: Eurofins Reservoirs Environmental  
C/O: Dane Oberhill, Jessica Shapiro  
Re: 639154-1; Thunder Vista IAQ

Date of Sampling: 02-20-2025  
Date of Receipt: 02-24-2025  
Date of Report: 02-26-2025

**SPORE TRAP REPORT: NON-VIABLE METHODOLOGY**

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**PROJECT ANALYST AND SIGNATORY REPORT**

---

**Project Analyst**



**Analyst:** Gregorio Delgado

The test report shall not be reproduced except in full, without written approval of the laboratory. The report must not be used by the client to claim product certification, approval, or endorsement by AIHA LAP, LLC, or any agency of the federal government. The Company reserves the right to dispose of all samples after a period of thirty (30) days, according to all state and federal guidelines, unless otherwise specified.

‡ A "Version" indicated by "-x" after the Lab ID# with a value greater than 1 indicates a sample with amended data. The revision number is reflected by the value of "x".

Report for:

**Dane Oberhill, Jessica Shapiro**  
**Eurofins Reservoirs Environmental**  
4955 Yarrow Street, Suite 100  
Arvada, CO 80002

---

Regarding: Eurofins Built Environment Testing Central, LLC  
Project: 639154-1; Thunder Vista IAQ  
EML ID: 3956771

Approved by:

Dates of Analysis:

Spore trap analysis other particles-Supplement: 02-26-2025



Business Unit Manager  
Scott Ward

Service SOPs: Spore trap analysis other particles-Supplement (EM-MY-S-1038)  
AIHA LAP, LLC accredited service, Lab ID #232338

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All samples were received in acceptable condition unless noted in the Report Comments portion in the body of the report. Due to the nature of the analyses performed, field blank correction of results is not applied. The results relate only to the samples as received and tested. Information supplied by the client which can affect the validity of results: sample air volume.

Eurofins Built Environment Testing Central, LLC ("the Company"), a member of the Eurofins Built Environment Testing group of companies, shall have no liability to the client or the client's customer with respect to decisions or recommendations made, actions taken or courses of conduct implemented by either the client or the client's customer as a result of or based upon the Test Results. In no event shall the Company be liable to the client with respect to the Test Results except for the Company's own willful misconduct or gross negligence nor shall the Company be liable for incidental or consequential damages or lost profits or revenues to the fullest extent such liability may be disclaimed by law, even if the Company has been advised of the possibility of such damages, lost profits or lost revenues. In no event shall the Company's liability with respect to the Test Results exceed the amount paid to the Company by the client therefor.

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Client: Eurofins Reservoirs Environmental  
 C/O: Dane Oberhill, Jessica Shapiro  
 Re: 639154-1; Thunder Vista IAQ

Date of Sampling: 02-20-2025  
 Date of Receipt: 02-24-2025  
 Date of Report: 02-26-2025

**OTHER BIOLOGICAL PARTICLES REPORT: NON-VIABLE METHODOLOGY**

Location:	1: Cafeteria		2: Kitchen		3: C168		4: C174	
Comments (see below)	None		None		None		None	
Lab ID-Version†:	19651782-1		19651784-1		19651786-1		19651788-1	
	raw ct.	particles/m3	raw ct.	particles/m3	raw ct.	particles/m3	raw ct.	particles/m3
<b>POLLEN</b>								
Grass (Poaceae)								
Mulberry (Morus)								
Oak (Quercus)								
Other								
Pine (Pinaceae)								
Ragweed (Ambrosieae)								
Sycamore (Platanus)								
<b>OTHER PLANT</b>								
Algae								
Diatoms								
Fern, moss, etc. spores								
Other (wood, trichomes, etc.)							2	13
<b>OTHER PARTICLES:</b>								
<b>ANIMAL</b>								
Epithelial (skin) cells	38	250	46	310	67	450	9	60
Feather barbs	1	7						
Hair								
Insect parts								
Mites								
<b>FUNGI</b>								
Hyphal fragments			2	13				
<b>NON-BIOLOGICAL</b>								
Carbonaceous-like particles	8	53	7	47	5	33	1	7
Cellulose fibers	4	27	9	60	8	53	2	13
Glass fiber	4	27	4	27	1	7		
Starch particles								
Background debris (1-4+)‡	2+		3+		2+		1+	
Sample volume (liters)	150		150		150		150	

**Comments:**

The analytical sensitivity is the spores/m3 divided by the raw count. The limit of detection is the analytical sensitivity multiplied by the sample volume divided by 1000.

Carbonaceous particles include soot and other combustion products. In most instances a detailed analysis of soot can be accomplished using scanning electron microscopy.

Note: Interpretation is left to the company and/or persons who conducted the field work.

† 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. To evaluate dust levels it is important to account for differences in sample volume.

‡ A "Version" indicated by "-x" after the Lab ID# with a value greater than 1 indicates a sample with amended data. The revision number is reflected by the value of "x".

Client: Eurofins Reservoirs Environmental  
 C/O: Dane Oberhill, Jessica Shapiro  
 Re: 639154-1; Thunder Vista IAQ

Date of Sampling: 02-20-2025  
 Date of Receipt: 02-24-2025  
 Date of Report: 02-26-2025

**OTHER BIOLOGICAL PARTICLES REPORT: NON-VIABLE METHODOLOGY**

Location:	5: A132		6: B156		7: Gym		8: C274	
Comments (see below)	None		None		None		None	
Lab ID-Version‡:	19651790-1		19651792-1		19651794-1		19651796-1	
	raw ct.	particles/m3	raw ct.	particles/m3	raw ct.	particles/m3	raw ct.	particles/m3
<b>POLLEN</b>								
Grass (Poaceae)								
Mulberry (Morus)								
Oak (Quercus)								
Other								
Pine (Pinaceae)								
Ragweed (Ambrosieae)								
Sycamore (Platanus)								
<b>OTHER PLANT</b>								
Algae								
Diatoms								
Fern, moss, etc. spores								
Other (wood, trichomes, etc.)	1	7						
<b>OTHER PARTICLES:</b>								
<b>ANIMAL</b>								
Epithelial (skin) cells	113	750	1	7	6	40	97	650
Feather barbs	1	7						
Hair								
Insect parts					1	7		
Mites								
<b>FUNGI</b>								
Hyphal fragments							1	7
<b>NON-BIOLOGICAL</b>								
Carbonaceous-like particles	5	33			2	13	2	13
Cellulose fibers	7	47	1	7	3	20	12	80
Glass fiber							1	7
Starch particles	2	13					1	7
Background debris (1-4+)†	2+		< 1+		1+		2+	
Sample volume (liters)	150		150		150		150	

**Comments:**

The analytical sensitivity is the spores/m3 divided by the raw count. The limit of detection is the analytical sensitivity multiplied by the sample volume divided by 1000.

Carbonaceous particles include soot and other combustion products. In most instances a detailed analysis of soot can be accomplished using scanning electron microscopy.

Note: Interpretation is left to the company and/or persons who conducted the field work.

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‡ A "Version" indicated by "-x" after the Lab ID# with a value greater than 1 indicates a sample with amended data. The revision number is reflected by the value of "x".

Client: Eurofins Reservoirs Environmental  
 C/O: Dane Oberhill, Jessica Shapiro  
 Re: 639154-1; Thunder Vista IAQ

Date of Sampling: 02-20-2025  
 Date of Receipt: 02-24-2025  
 Date of Report: 02-26-2025

**OTHER BIOLOGICAL PARTICLES REPORT: NON-VIABLE METHODOLOGY**

Location:	9: C269		10: A261		11: A201		12: A242	
Comments (see below)	None		None		None		None	
Lab ID-Version†:	19651798-1		19651800-1		19651802-1		19651804-1	
	raw ct.	particles/m3	raw ct.	particles/m3	raw ct.	particles/m3	raw ct.	particles/m3
<b>POLLEN</b>								
Grass (Poaceae)								
Mulberry (Morus)								
Oak (Quercus)								
Other								
Pine (Pinaceae)								
Ragweed (Ambrosieae)								
Sycamore (Platanus)								
<b>OTHER PLANT</b>								
Algae								
Diatoms								
Fern, moss, etc. spores					1	7		
Other (wood, trichomes, etc.)								
<b>OTHER PARTICLES:</b>								
<b>ANIMAL</b>								
Epithelial (skin) cells	7	47	42	280	27	180	82	550
Feather barbs								
Hair								
Insect parts								
Mites								
<b>FUNGI</b>								
Hyphal fragments					1	7		
<b>NON-BIOLOGICAL</b>								
Carbonaceous-like particles	1	7	4	27	8	53	2	13
Cellulose fibers			3	20	5	33	6	40
Glass fiber					2	13		
Starch particles			1	7	2	13	1	7
Background debris (1-4+)‡	< 1+		2+		2+		1+	
Sample volume (liters)	150		150		150		150	

**Comments:**

The analytical sensitivity is the spores/m3 divided by the raw count. The limit of detection is the analytical sensitivity multiplied by the sample volume divided by 1000.

Carbonaceous particles include soot and other combustion products. In most instances a detailed analysis of soot can be accomplished using scanning electron microscopy.

Note: Interpretation is left to the company and/or persons who conducted the field work.

‡ 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. To evaluate dust levels it is important to account for differences in sample volume.

‡ A "Version" indicated by "-x" after the Lab ID# with a value greater than 1 indicates a sample with amended data. The revision number is reflected by the value of "x".

Client: Eurofins Reservoirs Environmental  
 C/O: Dane Oberhill, Jessica Shapiro  
 Re: 639154-1; Thunder Vista IAQ

Date of Sampling: 02-20-2025  
 Date of Receipt: 02-24-2025  
 Date of Report: 02-26-2025

**OTHER BIOLOGICAL PARTICLES REPORT: NON-VIABLE METHODOLOGY**

Location:	13: B255		14: C375		15: C366		16: Loft Above Library	
Comments (see below)	None		None		None		None	
Lab ID-Version‡:	19651806-1		19651808-1		19651810-1		19651812-1	
	raw ct.	particles/m3	raw ct.	particles/m3	raw ct.	particles/m3	raw ct.	particles/m3
<b>POLLEN</b>								
Grass (Poaceae)								
Mulberry (Morus)								
Oak (Quercus)								
Other								
Pine (Pinaceae)							1	7
Ragweed (Ambrosieae)								
Sycamore (Platanus)								
<b>OTHER PLANT</b>								
Algae								
Diatoms								
Fern, moss, etc. spores								
Other (wood, trichomes, etc.)								
<b>OTHER PARTICLES:</b>								
<b>ANIMAL</b>								
Epithelial (skin) cells	2	13	1	7	1	7	114	760
Feather barbs							1	7
Hair								
Insect parts								
Mites								
<b>FUNGI</b>								
Hyphal fragments								
<b>NON-BIOLOGICAL</b>								
Carbonaceous-like particles					1	7	13	87
Cellulose fibers	2	13	2	13	2	13	12	80
Glass fiber								
Starch particles	1	7			1	7	3	20
Background debris (1-4+)†	< 1+		< 1+		< 1+		2+	
Sample volume (liters)	150		150		150		150	

**Comments:**

The analytical sensitivity is the spores/m3 divided by the raw count. The limit of detection is the analytical sensitivity multiplied by the sample volume divided by 1000.

Carbonaceous particles include soot and other combustion products. In most instances a detailed analysis of soot can be accomplished using scanning electron microscopy.

Note: Interpretation is left to the company and/or persons who conducted the field work.

† 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. To evaluate dust levels it is important to account for differences in sample volume.

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Client: Eurofins Reservoirs Environmental  
 C/O: Dane Oberhill, Jessica Shapiro  
 Re: 639154-1; Thunder Vista IAQ

Date of Sampling: 02-20-2025  
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**OTHER BIOLOGICAL PARTICLES REPORT: NON-VIABLE METHODOLOGY**

Location:	17: A335A		18: A341		19: B352		20: Outdoor Control	
Comments (see below)	None		None		None		None	
Lab ID-Version‡:	19651814-1		19651816-1		19651818-1		19651820-1	
	raw ct.	particles/m3	raw ct.	particles/m3	raw ct.	particles/m3	raw ct.	particles/m3
<b>POLLEN</b>								
Grass (Poaceae)								
Mulberry (Morus)								
Oak (Quercus)								
Other								
Pine (Pinaceae)								
Ragweed (Ambrosieae)								
Sycamore (Platanus)								
<b>OTHER PLANT</b>								
Algae								
Diatoms								
Fern, moss, etc. spores								
Other (wood, trichomes, etc.)								
<b>OTHER PARTICLES:</b>								
<b>ANIMAL</b>								
Epithelial (skin) cells	27	180	59	390	15	100	1	7
Feather barbs								
Hair								
Insect parts							1	7
Mites								
<b>FUNGI</b>								
Hyphal fragments			1	7			1	7
<b>NON-BIOLOGICAL</b>								
Carbonaceous-like particles	1	7	5	33			17	110
Cellulose fibers	6	40	5	33	4	27	2	13
Glass fiber								
Starch particles	1	7	3	20			2	13
Background debris (1-4+)†	1+		2+		1+		2+	
Sample volume (liters)	150		150		150		150	

**Comments:**

The analytical sensitivity is the spores/m3 divided by the raw count. The limit of detection is the analytical sensitivity multiplied by the sample volume divided by 1000.

Carbonaceous particles include soot and other combustion products. In most instances a detailed analysis of soot can be accomplished using scanning electron microscopy.

Note: Interpretation is left to the company and/or persons who conducted the field work.

† 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. To evaluate dust levels it is important to account for differences in sample volume.

‡ A "Version" indicated by "-x" after the Lab ID# with a value greater than 1 indicates a sample with amended data. The revision number is reflected by the value of "x".

**Eurofins Built Environment Testing Central, LLC**  
5200 Mitchelldale St., Ste. E15, Houston, TX 77092  
713-290-0221 www.eurofinsus.com/Built

Client: Eurofins Reservoirs Environmental  
C/O: Dane Oberhill, Jessica Shapiro  
Re: 639154-1; Thunder Vista IAQ

Date of Sampling: 02-20-2025  
Date of Receipt: 02-24-2025  
Date of Report: 02-26-2025

**OTHER BIOLOGICAL PARTICLES REPORT: NON-VIABLE METHODOLOGY**

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**PROJECT ANALYST AND SIGNATORY REPORT**

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**Project Analyst**



**Analyst:** Gregorio Delgado

The test report shall not be reproduced except in full, without written approval of the laboratory. The report must not be used by the client to claim product certification, approval, or endorsement by AIHA LAP, LLC, or any agency of the federal government. The Company reserves the right to dispose of all samples after a period of thirty (30) days, according to all state and federal guidelines, unless otherwise specified.

‡ A "Version" indicated by "-x" after the Lab ID# with a value greater than 1 indicates a sample with amended data. The revision number is reflected by the value of "x".

SUBMITTED BY	INVOICE TO	CONTACT INFORMATION	SERIES
Company: <b>Environmental Technical Solutions</b>	Company: <b>Environmental Technical Solutions</b>	Contact: <b>Mike Pozzi</b>	<b>-1 All Standard (ICO Method)</b>
Address: <b>2432 S. Downing Street</b>	Address: <b>2432 S. Downing Street</b>	Phone: <b>(303) 507-4508</b>	
<b>Denver, CO 80210</b>	<b>Denver, CO 80210</b>	Fax: <b>(303) 942-1862</b>	
Project Number and/or P.O. #: <b>E24.902</b>	Project Zip Code:	Cell: <b>(303) 507-4508</b>	
Project Description/Location: <b>Thunder Vista IAQ</b>		Final Data Deliverable Email Address: <b>mpozzi@ets-us.net (+ 7 ADDNL. CONTACTS)</b>	

ASBESTOS LABORATORY	REQUESTED ANALYSIS							VALID MATRIX CODES					LAB NOTES	
PLM / PCM / TEM DTL RUSH PRIORITY STANDARD								Air = A	Bulk = B					<b>Laboratory Analysis Instructions</b>
CHEMISTRY LABORATORY								Dust = D	Food = F					
Dust RUSH PRIORITY STANDARD								Paint = P	Soil = S					
Metals RUSH PRIORITY STANDARD								Surface = SU	Swab = SW					
Organics* SAME DAY RUSH PRIORITY STANDARD								Tape = T	Wipe = W					
MICROBIOLOGY LABORATORY								Drinking Water = DW						
Viability Analysis** PRIORITY STANDARD								Waste Water = WW						
Medical Device Analysis RUSH STANDARD								**ASTM E1792 approved wipe media only**						
Mold Analysis RUSH PRIORITY STANDARD														
**Turnaround times establish a laboratory priority, subject to laboratory volume and are not guaranteed. Additional fees apply for afterhours, weekends and holidays.**														
Special Instructions:														
Client Sample ID Number (Sample ID's must be unique)	ASBESTOS	CHEMISTRY	MICROBIOLOGY	ICO	Sample Volume (L) / Area	Sample Temperature (°C)	Length (or Aliquot) x Width (or Area) (Aliquot)	Matrix Code	# of Containers	Date Collected mm/dd/yy	Time Collected hh:mm			
1 1-Cafeteria				X	150L			A						
2 2-Kitchen				X	150L			A						
3 3-C168				X	150L			A						
4 4-C174				X	150L			A						
5 5-A132				X	150L			A						
6 6-B156				X	150L			A						
7 7-Gym				X	150L			A						
8 8-C274				X	150L			A						
9 9-C269				X	150L			A						
10 10-A261				X	150L			A						
11 11-A201				X	150L			A						
12 12-A242				X	150L			A						
13 13-B255				X	150L			A						

Eurofins Reservoirs Environmental, Inc establishes a unique Lab Sample ID, for each sample, by preceding each unique Client Sample ID with the laboratory RES Job Number.  
Eurofins Reservoirs Environmental, Inc will analyze incoming samples based on information received and will not be responsible for errors or omissions in calculations resulting from the inaccuracy of original data. By signing, client/company representative agrees that submission of the following samples for requested analysis as indicated on this Chain of Custody shall constitute an analytical services agreement with payment terms of NET 30 days. Failure to comply with payment terms may result in a 1.5% monthly interest surcharge.

Relinquished By:	Date/Time: <b>02/26/2025 10:55:00</b>	Sample Condition: <b>Acceptable</b>
Received By:	<b>Jessica Shapiro</b> Date/Time: <b>02/26/2025 10:55:00</b>	Carrier: <b>Hand</b>



039154  
[STATUS] #:

<b>SUBMITTED BY</b>		<b>INVOICE TO</b>	
Company: <u>ETS</u>	Company:	<b>CONTACT INFORMATION</b>	
Address:	Address:	Contact: <u>Mike Papp</u>	Phone: <u>303-507-4508</u>
Project Number and/or P.O. #: <u>E24-9002</u>	Project Description/Location: <u>THUNDER VOTA IAG</u>	Fax:	Cell:
Project Description/Location:	Final Data Deliverable Email Address: <u>MPOZIC@ETS-US.NET</u>		

PLM / PCM / TEM	ASBESTOS	CHEMISTRY	MICROBIOLOGY	ICD	VALID MATRIX CODES	LAB NOTES
<p><b>ASBESTOS LABORATORY HOURS: Weekdays: 7am - 7pm &amp; Sat. 8am - 5pm</b></p> <p>DTL RUSH PRIORITY STANDARD</p>	<p>PLM - Short Report, Long Report, CARB 435</p> <p>TEM - AHERA (+/- or Quantified), Microvare (+/- or Quantified), Wipe (+/- or Quantified), NIOSH 7402, Yamate Level II, ISO 10312, ISO 13794, Chatfield, Drinking Water, Waste Water, Bulk +/-, CARB Modified Ahera</p> <p>PCM - 7400A, 7400B, OSHA</p>	<p>METALS - Analyte(s)</p> <p>Lead Only (7082, 7420, Waste Water, Foodware, MMS Metals (7303, 8020A, 800, 8, Waste Water, Foodware, OSHA ID-125G), PH (Liquid or Non-Liquid), TSP, RCR &amp; Scan, Welding Fume Scan, Full Metals Scan</p>	<p>VIABLES - Campylobacter, Bacillus, Salmonella (Culturable or 1-2), Listeria, E. coli O157/H7, E. coli/Coliforms - Plated, S aureus, Yeast &amp; Mol. Aerobic Plate Count, Coliforms, E. coli - (State Water, Drinking Water, Non-Drinking Water, +/-, Quantification), Lactic Acid, Viable Microbial Count (w/d or w/i/d)</p> <p>MEDICAL - Bburden, LAL</p> <p>MOLD - Spore Trap, Bulk Mold, Particulate Identification</p>	<p>Air = A Bulk = B Dust = D Food = F Paint = P Soil = S Surface = SU Swab = SW Tape = T Wipe = W Drinking Water = DW Waste Water = WW</p> <p>**ASTM E1792 approved wipe media only**</p>		
<p><b>CHEMISTRY LABORATORY HOURS: Weekdays: 8am - 5pm</b></p> <p>RUSH PRIORITY STANDARD</p>						
<p><b>Dust</b></p> <p>RUSH PRIORITY STANDARD</p>						
<p><b>Metals</b></p> <p>RUSH PRIORITY STANDARD</p>						
<p><b>Organics*</b></p> <p>SAME DAY RUSH PRIORITY STANDARD</p>						
<p><b>MICROBIOLOGY LABORATORY HOURS: Weekdays: 8am - 5pm</b></p> <p>PRIORITY STANDARD</p>						
<p><b>Medical Device Analysis</b></p> <p>RUSH STANDARD</p>						
<p><b>Mold Analysis</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>RUSH PRIORITY STANDARD</b> <u>EXPANDED</u></p> <p>**Turnaround times establish a laboratory priority, subject to laboratory volume and are not guaranteed. Additional fees apply for afterhours, weekends and holidays.**</p>						
<b>Special Instructions:</b>						
Client Sample ID Number (Sample ID's must be unique)						
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13						

Relinquished By: [Signature] Date/Time: 2-20-2025 / 10AM Sample Condition: Acceptable

Received By: [Signature] Date/Time: 2/20/25 10am Carrier: hand



Built Environment Testing  
 Reservoirs

[STATUS] #:

Submitted By: ETS

(Sample ID's must be unique)

Client Sample ID Number	REQUESTED ANALYSIS							VALID MATRIX CODES					LAB NOTES						
	ASBESTOS	DUST - Total, Respirable	METALS - Analyte(s)	LEAD ONLY (7082, 7420, Waste Water, Foodware, OSHA ID-125G), pH (Liquid or Non-Liquid)	200 g, Waste Water, Foodware, OSHA ID-125G), pH (Liquid or Non-Liquid)	TCLP, RCRA 8 Scan, Welding Fume Scan, Full Metals Scan	ORGANICS - Mephamphtaline, TSS	VARIABLES - Campylobacter, Bacillus, Salmonella (Culture or T-2), Listeria, E.coli O157:H7, E.coli/Coliforms - Plated, S aureus, Yeast & Mold, Aerobic Plate Count, Coliforms, col. - (State Water, Drinking Water, Non-Drinking Water, +/- Quantitation), Lactate Acid, Viable Microbial Count (w/ID or w/D), Enterococcus (+/- or Quantitation), Legionella (P, NP, C)	MEDICAL - Biorburden, LAL	MOLD - Spore Trap, Bulk Mold, Particulate Identification	ICD	Length (or Aliquots) x Width (or Area per Aliquot)		Matrix Code	# of Containers	Date Collected	m/d/yyyy	Time Collected	hh:mm
14																			
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