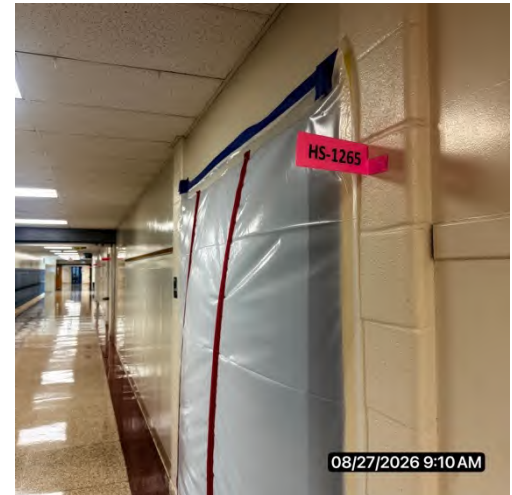


August 31, 2026

Via Email: craig.a.smith@goblusky.com
Craig Smith
BluSky Restoration

**Subject: Limited Post Remediation Assessment
Rooms HS-1265 and Adjoining Nurse Room
Elizabethtown High School
Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania
AETHER Project P26217**



Dear Craig Smith:

Aether Assessments, LLC. (AETHER) is pleased to present this report of our services at the subject site. Please note that all sections of this report should be read and understood.

Thank you again for the opportunity to provide services for your project. Should you have any questions, or if you require additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me at 717.756.7727.

Respectfully,
AETHER ASSESSMENTS, LLC.



Braden A. Mercer, CMI
Industrial Hygiene Technician



Eric A. Mercer, CIEC
Owner-Principal



Attachments: Laboratory Analytical Results

1. PROJECT INFORMATION

Mr. Eric A. Mercer, CIEC, of AETHER conducted a site visit on August 27, 2026, to perform limited post-remediation assessment services. AETHER understands that visible mold growth was observed on representative surfaces throughout room HS1265 and the adjoining nurses room. AETHER was retained to conduct a limited post remediation assessment of these rooms.

2. POST-REMEDATION ASSESSMENT

The following slightly modified general criteria developed by Wondermakers Environmental and published in their book *Fungal Contamination, A Comprehensive Guide for Remediation*, correlates with our experience regarding acceptable completion of a remediation project and is therefore used by AETHER for these types of projects:

1. VISUAL CRITERIA

- A. Visual Inspection - Were the specifications followed? Was the work area free of visible mold growth, dust and debris? Were moisture levels acceptable?

2. SAMPLING CRITERIA

- A. Total Spore Count - Is the total spore count less than 2,000 counts/m³ (normal fungal ecology)? If less than 800, go to step d.
- B. Comparison to Make-up Source - Is the total spore count below the comparison sample (may not apply in Winter)?
- C. Rank/Order Comparison - Is the level of each fungal type equal or less than 100 c/m³ above the level of the same fungal type on the comparison sample?
- D. Aspergillus/Penicillium-like - Were levels of the work area sample less than 200 c/m³?
- E. Target Organisms - Did the work area sample contain no more than 1 raw count, ideally zero, of no more than 1 target fungal types? (*Stachybotrys*, *Fusarium*, *Trichoderma*, *Memnoniella*, *Chaetomium*)

General

AETHER was not retained to observe the remediation activities and therefore has no direct knowledge of the work practices, sequencing, or conditions present before surfaces were cleaned or encapsulated.

Post-Remediation Assessment – August 27, 2026

- Visual Criteria – We understand that the identified mold growth was limited to surface impacts and did not appear to be related to active water intrusion or concealed conditions. Multiple HEPA air filtration units were operating throughout the rooms, and contents and surfaces appeared to have been generally cleaned. Minor suspect deposits observed on a few items were relayed to you and corrected during the same visit. Following those corrections, both rooms met the visual criteria.
- Sampling Criteria – Three (3) air samples were collected: one outdoors and one from each of the assessed rooms. Both indoor samples met AETHER's sampling criteria.
- Recommendation – Based on the acceptable air sampling results and correction of the minor visual concerns during the visit, no additional post-remediation assessment was considered warranted.

3. CONDITIONS AND EXCLUSIONS

In addition to those contained elsewhere in this document, the following conditions and exclusions apply to the referenced scope of work:

- Please note that AETHER does not guarantee that all surfaces or potential reservoirs were observed. The assessment did not determine conditions beneath encapsulating coatings or within the inaccessible crawlspace, wall cavities, plenums, exterior sheathing, or between joined building materials. As such, there may be significant areas of mold growth, water intrusion, and other issues present within the structure that were not accessible or were not observed during our site visit. As such, AETHER cannot guarantee that these conditions do not exist.
- The results of this assessment and our recommendations are not intended to diagnose or prevent specific illnesses. All recommendations should be presented to your treating physician for evaluation against your personal medical history.
- Observations of mold growth and water damage are inherently limited due to changing environmental conditions. Observations and testing results made during our assessment are valid only for that time and location as the extent of mold growth and water damage can change significantly based on the water intrusion source, housekeeping and maintenance activities, time until commencement of remediation, etc.
- Client was fully aware that the sampling strategy was for general informational purposes only and not intended to be comprehensive enough to represent all areas under all conditions.
- As mold is ubiquitous in nature and will grow given adequate conditions, our services and recommendations are in no way intended to guarantee that the structure is or will be “mold free” or that mold growth and/or water intrusion will not occur in the future. No matter how clean an area is upon completion of remediation, mold growth can rapidly recur if sufficient moisture is present so it is imperative that any current or future sources of water intrusion or elevated humidity are promptly addressed.
- The evaluation of the structural integrity of the structure was not a component of our services and no part of this report should be construed as a structural evaluation.

4. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the limited assessment performed, both indoor air samples met AETHER’s sampling criteria and were consistent with a normal indoor fungal ecology. Minor suspect deposits observed during the assessment were corrected during the same visit, after which both rooms met the visual criteria. Therefore, no additional cleaning or testing is recommended based on the conditions observed and results obtained, and the assessed rooms appear to have been returned to a normal indoor fungal environment.

ANALYTICAL RESULTS



Analysis Report prepared for

Aether Assessments, LLC

5004 Seneca Dr.
Mechanicsburg, PA 17050
Phone: (717) 756-7727

P26217
Elizabethtown HS
Room HS1 265 and Adjoining

Collected: **August 27, 2026**
Received: **August 28, 2026**
Reported: **August 28, 2026**



EPA Laboratory ID: VA01419



#26044605

We would like to thank you for trusting Hayes Microbial for your analytical needs!
We received 3 samples by FedEx in good condition for this project on August 28th, 2026.

The results in this analysis pertain only to this job, collected on the stated date, and should not be used in the interpretation of any other job. Information supplied by the customer can affect the validity of results. These results apply only to the samples as received. This report may not be duplicated, except in full, without the written consent of Hayes Microbial Consulting, LLC.

All information provided to Hayes Microbial is confidential information relating to our customers and their clients. We will not disclose, copy, or distribute any information verbally or written, except to those designated by the customer(s). We take confidentiality very seriously. No changes to the distribution list will be made without the express consent of the customer.

This laboratory bears no responsibility for sample collection activities, analytical method limitations, or your use of the test results. Interpretation and use of test results are your responsibility. Any reference to health effects or interpretation of mold levels is strictly the opinion of Hayes Microbial. In no event, shall Hayes Microbial or any of its employees be liable for lost profits or any special, incidental or consequential damages arising out of the use of these test results.

Steve Hayes, BSMT (ASCP)
Laboratory Director
Hayes Microbial Consulting, LLC.



Lab ID: #188863

DPH License: #PH-0198



Sample Number*	1	Pa1	2	Pa2	3	Pa3
Sample Name*	Outdoors		HS1265		HS1265 Nurse Room	
Sample Volume*	75 L		75 L		75 L	
Reporting Limit	13 spores/m³		13 spores/m³		13 spores/m³	
Background	2		2		2	
Fragments	ND		ND		ND	
Organism	Raw Count	Count / m³	% of Total	Raw Count	Count / m³	% of Total
Alternaria	3	40	1.3%			
Ascospores	124	1700	53.2%			
Aspergillus Penicillium	6	80	2.6%			
Basidiospores	82	1100	35.2%			
Bipolaris Drechslera						
Cercospora	2	27	<1%			
Chaetomium						
Cladosporium	14	190	6.0%		1	13
Curvularia	2	27	<1%			100.0%
Epicoccum						
Fusarium						
Memnoniella						
Myxomycetes/Periconia						
Nigrospora				1		
Pithomyces				13		100.0%
Rusts/Smuts						
Stachybotrys						
Stemphylium						
Torula						
Ulocladium						
Total	233	3164	100%	1	13	100%

Reporting Limit	The Reporting Limit is the lowest number of spores that can be detected based on the total volume of the sample collected and the percentage of the slide that is counted. At Hayes Microbial, 100% of the slide is read so the LOD is based solely on the total volume. Raw spore counts that exceed 500 spores will be estimated.
Blanks	Results have not been corrected for field or laboratory blanks.
Background	The Background is the amount of debris that is present in the sample. This debris consists of skin cells, dirt, dust, pollen, drywall dust and other organic and non-organic matter. As the background density increases, the likelihood of spores, especially small spores such as those of Aspergillus and Penicillium may be obscured. The background is rated on a scale of 1 to 5 and each level is determined as follows: NBD: No background detected due to possible pump or cassette malfunction. Recollect sample. (Field Blanks will display NBD) 1 : <5% of field occluded. No spores will be uncountable. 2 : 5-25% of field occluded. 3 : 25-75% of field occluded. 4 : 75-90% of field occluded. 5 : >90% of field occluded. Suggested recollection of sample.
Fragments	Fragments are small pieces of fungal mycelium or spores. They are not identifiable as to type and when present in very large numbers, may indicate the presence of mold amplification.
Control Comparisons	There are no national standards for the numbers of fungal spores that may be present in the indoor environment. As a general rule and guideline that is widely accepted in the indoor air quality field, the numbers and types of spores that are present in the indoor environment should not exceed those that are present outdoors at any given time. There will always be some mold spores present in "normal" indoor environments. The purpose of sampling and counting spores is to help determine whether an abnormal condition exists within the indoor environment and if it does, to help pinpoint the area of contamination. Spore counts should not be used as the sole determining factor of mold contamination. There are many factors that can cause anomalies in the comparison of indoor and outdoor samples due to the dynamic nature of both of those environments.
Water Damage Indicator Common Allergen Slightly Higher than Baseline Significantly Higher than Baseline Ratio Abnormality	Blue: These molds are commonly seen in conditions of prolonged water intrusion and usually indicate a problem. Green: Although all molds are potential allergens, these are the most common allergens that may be found indoors. Orange: The spore count is slightly higher than the outside count and may or may not indicate a source of contamination. Red: The spore count is significantly higher than the baseline count and probably indicates a source of contamination. Violet: The types of spores found indoors should be similar to the ones that were identified in the baseline sample. Significant increases (more than 25%) in the ratio of a particular spore type may indicate the presence of abnormal levels of mold, even if the total number of spores of that type is lower in the indoor environment than it was outdoors.
Color Coding	Fungi that are present in indoor samples at levels lower than 200 per cubic meter are not color coded on the report, unless they are one of the water damage indicators.
Significant Figures	Raw counts and column totals may reflect more than 2 significant figures, but results should only be considered significant to 2 figures.

Alternaria	Habitat: Health Effects: Commonly found outdoors in soil and decaying plants. Indoors, it is commonly found on window sills and other horizontal surfaces. A common allergen and has been associated with hypersensitivity pneumonitis. Alternaria is capable of producing toxic metabolites which may be associated with disease in humans or animals. Occasionally an agent of onychomycosis, ulcerated cutaneous infection and chronic sinusitis, principally in the immunocompromised patient.
Ascospores	Habitat: Health Effects: A large group consisting of more than 3000 species of fungi. Common plant pathogens and outdoor numbers become very high following rain. Most of the genera are indistinguishable by spore trap analysis and are combined on the report. Health affects are poorly studied, but many are likely to be allergenic.
Aspergillus Penicillium	Habitat: Health Effects: The most common fungi isolated from the environment. Very common in soil and on decaying plant material. Are able to grow well indoors on a wide variety of substrates. This group contains common allergens and many can cause hypersensitivity pneumonitis. They may cause extrinsic asthma, and many are opportunistic pathogens. Many species produce mycotoxins which may be associated with disease in humans and other animals. Toxin production is dependent on the species, the food source, competition with other organisms, and other environmental conditions.
Basidiospores	Habitat: Health Effects: A common group of Fungi that includes the mushrooms and bracket fungi. They are saprophytes and plant pathogens. In wet conditions they can cause structural damage to buildings. Common allergens and are also associated with hypersensitivity pneumonitis.
Cercospora	Habitat: Health Effects: Found on wood and decaying plant matter. Health effects are poorly studied.
Cladosporium	Habitat: Health Effects: One of the most common genera worldwide. Found in soil and plant debris and on the leaf surfaces of living plants. The outdoor numbers are lower in the winter and often relatively high in the summer, especially in high humidity. The outdoor numbers often spike in the late afternoon and evening. Indoors, it can be found growing on textiles, wood, sheetrock, moist window sills and in HVAC supply ducts. A common allergen, producing more than 10 allergenic antigens and a common cause of hypersensitivity pneumonitis.



Aether Assessments, LLC
5004 Seneca Dr.
Mechanicsburg, PA 17050

Prefilled Chain of Custody
[REQ# AA000163]

Job Number: P26217		Job Name: Elizabethtown HS. Room HS1265 and adjoining.			
Collector: Eric Mercer		Mobile: Email: emercer@aetheriaq.com			
Date Collected: 2026-08-27		Note:			
#	Number	Sample	Analysis + TAT	Volume	Notes
1	Pa1	Outdoors	S	75.00 liter	
2	Pa2	HS1265	S	75.00 liter	
3	Pa3	HS1265 nurse room	S	75.00 liter	
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
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Released by: <i>Eric Mercer</i>		Date: 2026-08-27	Received By: <i>Nadia Lawton</i>	Date: 2026-08-28	