

"Parkview Elementary Indoor Air Quality Report: Post-Renovation"

PREPARED FOR School District 83

PREPARED BY Ivan Cheung

M.Sc.

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M.Sc., CIH, ROH, CRSP

SITE LOCATION 605 Parksville Street, Sicamous,

BC

REPORT DATE December 10, 2019

1. Introduction

VanDriel OHS Consulting ("VOHS") was retained by School District 83 to perform an indoor air quality (IAQ) investigation at Parkview Elementary School located at 605 Parksville Street, Sicamous, BC. This investigation occurred following re-occupancy of the building after several weeks of school closure.

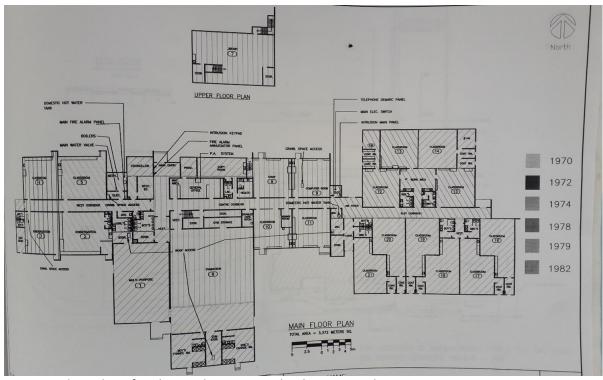


Figure 1: Floor plan of Parkview Elementary School. Not to scale.

2. Investigation Method and Analysis

The investigation was carried out on November 15, 2019. The investigation included the collection of non-viable airborne mould spores, volatile organic compounds (VOCs), measurements of temperature, relative humidity, carbon monoxide (CO), and an estimation of ventilation effectiveness by using carbon dioxide (CO_2) as a proxy measurement.

2.1 Non-Viable Airborne Mould Spore Samples

Nine air samples for non-viable mould spores were collected throughout the building to determine the amount of mould spores in the air. These samples were collected from the following locations:

- 1. Outdoor Main Entrance
- 2. Outdoor South entrance by playground
- 3. Front office
- 4. Classroom 19
- 5. Classroom 12

- 6. Classroom 15
- 7. Kindergarten Room 3
- 8. Storage Room 4
- 9. Inside office floor vents; southwest corner of building

Spore samples were collected onto Air-o-Cell cassettes. Air was drawn through the cassette using a Zefon Air-o-Cell Biosampler at a constant flow rate of 15 L/min, as determined by the calibration using the Biosampler calibration device. Samples were collected in occupied spaces and areas where IAQ concerns were reported for a total of 10 minutes. The sample collected from the vents was collected for 7 minutes. Two outdoor samples were collected for comparison purposes. Fungal spores trapped in the Air-o-Cell cassette were counted and identified by their morphology at various locations of the Air-o-cell filter following the *American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) D7391 Standard*. Indoor samples were compared with the outdoor samples based on the count and morphology of spores.

A determination of the amount of background particulate matter, fibrous materials, and skin fragments was also made, ranging from 1 (very low) to 5 (very high), to determine whether there are other substances that may be present in the environment. Appendix A shows the calibration certificate of the bio-sampler. Appendix B contains the laboratory results. Appendix C contains the laboratory chain of custody form.

The indoor samples are compared with the outdoor samples by counts and genus to evaluate whether there is a source of fungi that is not typical of the outdoor environment and is potentially growing indoors.

2.2 Volatile Organic Compounds

A photoionization detector, ppbRAE (RAE Systems, San Jose, CA) was used to detect a variety of volatile organic compounds. The gas monitor detects any compounds (mostly volatile organic compounds) that may become energized (as a positively charged ion) by the UV lamp inside the monitor. The ionized molecules release electrons when no longer exposed to the UV light. Based on the relative strength the energy released relative to that released from known concentrations of isobutylene, the concentration of all possible VOCs (i.e. total volatile organic compounds, or TVOC) is shown on the monitor display and recorded. A survey with the gas monitor was conducted by visiting the areas that were previously sampled with the VOC canisters during site visits conducted on September 19, 2019 and October 2, 2019.

The measurements in each location were reported as the range of measurements from that location, due to the variability in measurements from many sources of TVOC, particularly body odours. Any specific issues found during the survey were noted. As there is no specific compound that is identified using the gas monitor, the TVOC survey can only be used as a survey/walkthrough device to identify sources of VOCs in the building.

2.3 Temperature, Relative Humidity, Carbon Dioxide and Carbon Monoxide

An indoor air quality monitor, Q-trak (TSI Inc., Shoreview, MN), with sensors for air temperature, relative humidity (RH), carbon dioxide (CO₂) and carbon monoxide (CO) was placed in rooms where IAQ concerns were reported. These rooms include:

- Classroom 19, adjacent to the teacher's desk while the room was occupied;
- Classroom 15, at the front of the room while the room was occupied;
- Classroom 18, adjacent to the teacher's desk while the room was occupied; and
- Front office, while the room was occupied.

The data for air temperature, RH, CO₂ and CO were recorded every minute. The data was downloaded by Ivan Cheung of VOHS. The temperature and relative humidity in each room were compared to the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers ASHRAE Standard 55 – Thermal Environmental Conditions for Human Occupancy (2013). Specifically, the comfortable range is within 19-23 °C and 30-60 % relative humidity. Increasing temperature can have a greater capacity for water vapour.

Carbon monoxide (CO) is a colourless, odourless, toxic gas that is a product of incomplete combustion. CO pollution occurs where combustion gasses are not properly exhausted or are re-entrained into the building. ASHRAE Standard 62 Ventilation for Acceptable Indoor Air (1989) indicates that levels of carbon monoxide should not exceed 9 ppm, however levels of 5 ppm indicate the undesirable presence of combustion pollutants.

Carbon dioxide (CO_2) is used as a surrogate for ventilation effectiveness. In particular, the total increase in CO_2 and the time it takes to reach an equilibrium after someone leaves the room were examined. When a room has inadequate ventilation, the CO_2 level can reach at least 700 ppm above the ambient outdoor level (which is 1100 ppm), indicating that the ventilation cannot remove CO_2 generated by the number of occupants in that room based on ASHRAE Standard 62 Ventilation for Acceptable Indoor Air. This can lead to symptoms of headache, dizziness, and a feeling of stuffiness in the room.

2.4 Ventilation Effectiveness

Measurement of CO_2 in rooms after occupants leave was done to estimate the ventilation rate based on the tracer gas decay method following ASTM E741. Once all the occupants leave each room, the CO_2 is removed by dilution ventilation at an exponential rate, as expressed in the following equation:

$$C(t) = C_0 \times e^{-\lambda t}$$

Where C is concentration of CO_2 above ambient conditions, C_0 is the initial concentration when occupants leave the room less that of ambient conditions, t is time elapsed since occupants leave the room, and λ represents the air change rate. To yield an air change rate in air change per hour (ACH), the time unit is in hours. By setting equation in terms of the air change rate, it can be found that the slope of the line of best fit of $In [(CO_2 \text{ in room}) - (CO_2 \text{ outside})]$ vs. time yields the estimated air change rate.

$$\lambda = -\frac{\ln C(t) - \ln C_0}{t - t_0}$$

According to ASHRAE Standard 62 Ventilation for Acceptable Indoor Air, the outdoor breathing airflow required to create an indoor environment with acceptable IAQ can be determined based on the floor area and expected maximum number of occupants. In a classroom, the amount of ventilation coming from outdoors (Q) in an elementary classroom should be at least above the following:

$$Q = 5.0 \times Occupants + 0.6 \times floor area (in m2), where Q is in L/s$$

Based on an expected maximum number of occupant of 20 and the floor area of 46 m² for larger classrooms (Room 18 and 19) and 36 m² for smaller classrooms (Room 15), the required airflow in the classroom should be at least 127.6 L/s in larger classrooms and 121.6 L/s in smaller classrooms. The air change rate will be compared with the ASHRAE standard.

3. Results and Interpretation

3.1 Non-Viable Airborne Mould Spore Samples

The two locations that had fungal spore concentrations higher than outdoor samples were the storage room and the office vents (Table 1). The storage room sample contained mostly basidiospores, which can be found outdoors. During the previous two site visits, the items in the storage room were removed. The odour in the storage room now indicates that there may be some dirt carried from the items in the storage room.

The sample collected in the office vents in the floor (Figure 2) had a higher concentration than the outdoor samples. In addition, most of the spores found were either *Aspergillus* sp. or *Pencillium* sp. This is typical of the environment in the crawlspace, as determined in previous reports. A sample was collected from the office vents when it was discovered that vents on the floor supplied air into the front office and the councilor's room (see Figure 1 for exact location). These vents were found to run through but not into the crawlspace.

Table 1: Concentration of Fungal Spore in Counts per Cubic Meter (Count/m³) and Relative Amount of Fungal Spore (%) of Air Samples at Parkview Elementary.

	Outdoor Main Entrance	Outdoor Playground	Room 19	Room 15	Room 12	Room 4	Room 3	Front office	Inside Office Vents
Concentration (Count/m³)	560	250	120	134	80	1420	200	60	1718
Ascospore (%)	17.9	0	16.7	14.9	0	7	0	0	0
Aspergillus sp. / Pencillium sp. (%)	3.6	0	33.3	5.2	50	0	50	33.3	87.3
Basidiospores (%)	60.7	100	16.7	74.6	50	91.5	50	66.7	11.6
Cladosporium sp. (%)	17.9	0	16.7	5.2	0	0	0	0	0.5
Myxomycetes (%)	0	0	16.7	0	0	1.4	0	0	0.5
Skin fragments (1-5)	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2
Fibres (1-5)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Background (1-5)	1	2	3	3	2	1	1	3	3

Rounding may lead to a total percent of counts slightly above or below 100%.

In the other rooms (classrooms, kindergarten room, and front office), the concentration of fungal spores are below the concentration of outdoor samples (Table 1). All of the spores found in these rooms can be attributed to the outdoor environment. The amount of fibrous materials, skin fragments, and background dust is consistent with the locations of the samples.



Figure 2: Floor supply vent in the southeast corner (left) and southwest corner (right) in the front office. Similar supply vents are located in the councilor room and the principal's office.

3.2 Volatile Organic Compounds

Table 2 lists the total VOCs identified in the building. The main sources of TVOCs in a school building can include off-gassing from plastic objects (plastic balls, gym surface coating), body odour, and certain food items. At locations where there is higher human occupancy (such as the west section of the building), it is expected that there is a higher TVOC concentration. Examples include the gym (after students completed physical education activities), the west corridor, and the classrooms in the west section (Rooms 12 to 20).

The rooms that have an atypical concentration include the front office and the councilor room. An examination of several vents in the front office revealed that these have a higher concentration of TVOC than the rest of the office area and the copy room. This suggests that there is a source of TVOC in the vents leading into the office area, though the actual substance cannot be characterized.

The councilor room had a higher TVOC concentration than the classrooms and corridors. As the air handling unit that supplies the front office also supplies the councilor room, it is likely that the room may have accumulated more of the unknown substance through the supply vents as well. The higher concentration of TVOC suggest that more ventilation may be required.

Table 2: Total Volatile Organic Compounds as detected by a Photoionization Detector at Various Locations at Parkview Elementary.

Locations	Concentration (ppb)
Outside	0 – 20
Central Corridor	20 – 60
West Corridor	25 – 55
East Corridor	60 – 100
Copy room	80 – 110
Front office	80 – 110
Supply air vents from front office during operation	100 – 150
Room 20 (Classroom)	60 – 70
Room 19 (Classroom)	45 – 55
Room 18 (Classroom)	55 – 65
Room 17 (Classroom)	65 – 75
Room 16 (Classroom)	55 – 65
Room 15 (Classroom)	50 – 60
Room 12 (Classroom)	55 – 65
Music Room	50 – 60
Computer Room	40 – 60
Breakroom	60 – 80
Washrooms around school	60 – 90
Councilor Room	130 – 140
Kitchen	60 – 70
West Supply Closet	150 – 170
East Supply Closet	100 – 110
Multipurpose room	15 – 20
Gym (near the end of a class)	130 – 160
Room 5 (Classroom)	60 – 80
Room 4 (Storage room)	30 – 90
Room 3 (Classroom)	10 – 30
Room 2 (Classroom)	60 – 80

Temperature, Relative Humidity, Carbon Dioxide and Carbon Monoxide

The temperature and RH range are within comfortable range indoors within the three classrooms and the front office (Table 3). CO was detected up to 0.4 ppm in those rooms as well.

The concentration of CO_2 increased with human occupancy. At certain times, the concentration rose slightly above the threshold of 700 ppm above ambient concentration (i.e. 1082 ppm). This can occur earlier in the day if there are more classroom activities that involves more physical movement compared to sitting at a desk. As the samples were not collected from breathing zones of the occupants, air does not mix efficiently in a room, the CO_2 concentration may be higher than expected. Since there was no plateau concentration of CO_2 observed during sampling with up to 30 minutes of occupancy (Figure 3), it is expected that extended human occupancy and/or more vigorous human activity in a classroom would reach above the threshold limit, leading to some IAQ complaints.

Table 3: Temperature, Relative Humidity, Carbon Dioxide, and Carbon Monoxide in various locations at Parkview Elementary.

	Average CO ₂ (range) (ppm)	Temp range (°C)	RH range (%)	Average CO (range) (ppm)
Front Office	618 (587 – 716)	19.6 – 20.9	36.5 – 43.5	0.2 (0 – 0.4)
Room 19 (during class for the first half and PE class in the 2 nd half)	768 (621 – 1051)	20.6 – 22.6	34.6 – 37.8	0.1 (0 – 0.4)
Room 15 (During and after lunch class, before assembly in gym)	777 (559 – 1013)	19.2 – 21.0	37.2 – 42.2	0 (0 – 0.1)
Room 18 (End of day; data collection started right before roll call)	984 (792 - 1171)	20.0 – 22.0	38.2 – 44.3	0
Outside	382 (366 – 416)	3.9 – 5.9	66.0 – 90.4	0.1 (0 – 0.1)

3.4 Ventilation Effectiveness

Based on the slope of the line of best fit (Figure 4), the larger classrooms (Room 18 and 19) had approximately 0.03 air changes per hour, while the smaller classroom (Room 15) had approximately 0.017 air changes per hour. Based on the approximate volume of the larger classrooms (115 m³) and smaller classroom (90 m³), this corresponds to roughly 1 L/s and 0.4 L/s respectively. This is well below the ASHRAE standard's recommended airflow for an acceptable indoor environment in these classrooms.

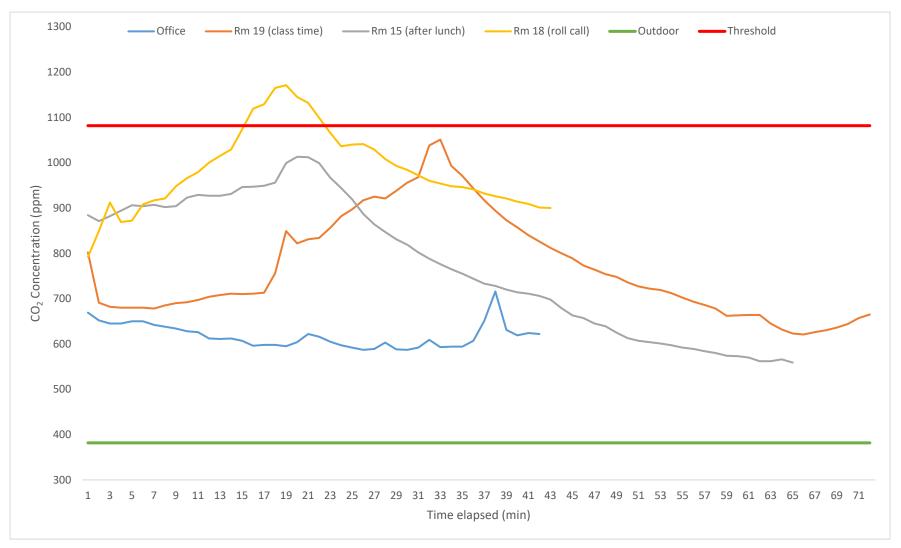


Figure 3: CO_2 concentration in rooms at Parkview Elementary. The concentration rises with human occupancy and human activity. Given enough time and/or more vigorous activity, the amount of CO_2 can rise above the guideline threshold of 700 ppm above ambient outdoor concentration. The CO_2 concentration also drops when occupants leave the room.

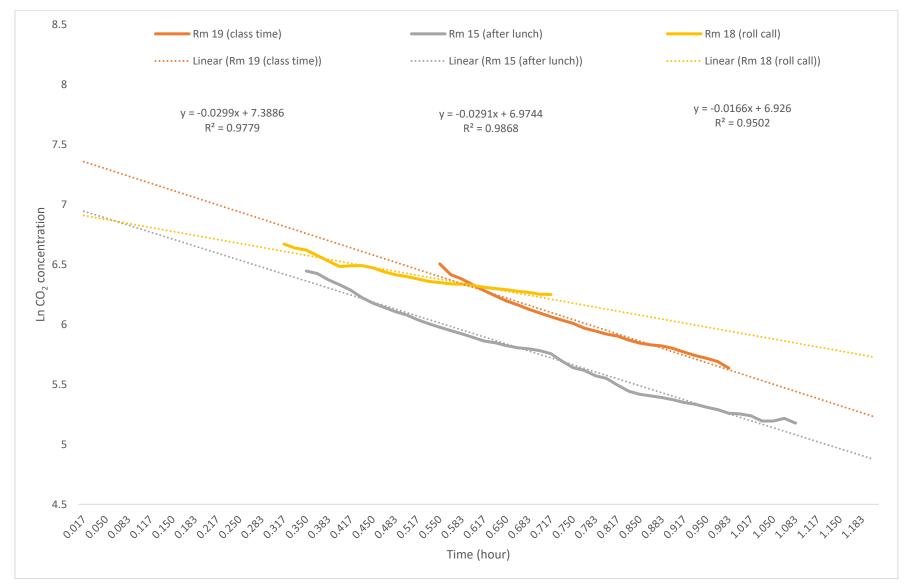


Figure 4: Ln CO_2 concentration vs. time in three classrooms at Parkview Elementary. The slope of the line of best fit represents the air change rate (1/hour). The equation of the line of best fit is displayed below the legend corresponding to each of the classrooms.

4. Recommendations

- Communicate the findings of this investigation to the occupants and joint health and safety committee.
- Clean the duct system responsible for supplying air to the office. Particularly, focus on the ducts
 that run through the crawlspace. Inspect the ducts to ensure there are no penetrations that allow
 crawlspace air to enter the ducts.
- Increase the ventilation rate for the classrooms. Examine the ventilation rate in classrooms after the increase to ensure that it meets the minimal airflow as recommended by ASHRAE Standard 62 Ventilation for Acceptable Indoor Air. Consider retaining a ventilation engineer to confirm that the ventilation rate is sufficient.

5. Limitations

- The TVOC measurement only indicates the sources and concentration of VOC and does not characterize them.
- A strong limitation of using CO₂ as the tracer gas in this analysis is that humans and other organisms can produce it, leading to underestimated air change rates as measured. Despite that, there is approximately a hundred-fold difference between the measured air change rate and the ASHRAE standard recommended ventilation rate.
- This report was intended only for the sole use of School District 83 and not for other third parties, no other warrantee, expressed or implied was made. VOHS Group accepts no responsibility for damages, if any, suffered by any third party as a result of decisions made or actions taken based on this report.
- The information and conclusions provided in this report was based on the scope of work agreed upon.
- Nothing in this report is intended to express any legal opinion or whether conditions conform to regulatory requirements.
- The report has been prepared in accordance with best occupational health and safety and industrial hygiene practices and professional expertise of those who were involved and signed.
- Changes to the properties use, condition, circumstances or environment could impact and alter the conclusions of this report.
- VOHS Group is not responsible for any damages resulting from carrying out the defined scope of work. VOHS Group is only responsible for damages resulting from negligence of VOHS Group.

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Appendix A: Certificate of Calibration

	ALIB	RAT	ION CER	TIFIC	ATE	
Concept Controls certifies that t			d herein has been inspected inspected herein has been inspected by the herein has been inspected by			ed in
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			Span Zero Scrubber	AA Batteries		
RAE Interface Cabl	r 1 🗸	H	Zelo Sciubbei	Tube of Tilter		
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RAE Interface Cabl Screwdriver All accessories have been verified p	rior to the re	ental item ird list pric	leaving the Concept Cont e and will be addressed a	ols facility. Mit the time of r	ssing or da rental retur	rn.

	Secure Carry Case Operations Manual Probe Stand al Resource CD-ROM PC Interface Cable			Calibration Sleeve Spare Batteries Shoulder Strap (for case) Screwdriver	1
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otherwise sp	ecified. Custom or re ation Gas Used:	quested specifi	cations should be ac	ddressed at the time of re	ntal booking.
Logging Loggi Eq	interval (minutes): ing Type (method): uipment free of cont Date and time set (s Datalog cleared (s	Avg daminants desoftware)		Sensors reading RH and Temp verified Carry case cable/ports acturers recommended sp	gs stabilize to function examined
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SERIAL NUMBER:					
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Accesso	Operators Manual Charger	1 7			
Accesso	Operators Manual Charger	1 7			

Appendix B: Laboratory Result



EMSL Canada Inc.

4506 Dawson Street Burnaby, BC V5C 4C1
Tel/Fax: (604) 757-3158 / (604) 757-4731
http://www.EMSL.com / vancouverlab@EMSL.com

EMSL Canada Order: 691903029 Customer ID: 55VAND29

> Customer PO: Project ID:

Attn: Ivan Cheung

VanDriel OHS Consulting PO Box 19098 Fourth Ave PO Vancouver, BC V6K 4R8 Phone: (778) 879-8009

Fax:

Collected: 11/15/2019
Received: 11/18/2019
Analyzed: 12/03/2019

Project: 1911/SD83

Test Report: Air-O-Cell(™) Analysis of Fungal Spores & Particulates by Optical Microscopy (Methods MICRO-SOP-201, ASTM D7391)

Lab Sample Number: Client Sample ID: Volume (L): Sample Location		691903029-0001 01 150	1		691903029-0002 02 150	2		691903029-0003 03 150	
·	D 01	Room 19	0/ -f.T-4-1	Daw Caust	Office Count/m³	0/ -£T-4-I	D C	Count/m³	0/ - £ T-4-1
Spore Types Alternaria (Ulocladium)	Raw Count	Count/m³	% of Total	Raw Count	Countrin	% of Total	Raw Count	Countrin	% of Total
Ascospores	1	20	16.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ascospores Aspergillus/Penicillium	2	40	33.3	1	20	33.3	-	-	-
Basidiospores	1	20	16.7	2	40	66.7	-		-
Bipolaris++	-	-		-	-	-	-		-
Chaetomium	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cladosporium	1	20	16.7		-	-	-		
Curvularia		20	10.7		-	-	-		-
Epicoccum	-		-		-	-	-		-
Fusarium	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
Ganoderma	-		-	-	-	-	-		-
Myxomycetes++	1	20	16.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pithomyces++		20	-		-	-	-		-
Rust	-		-		-	-	-		-
Scopulariopsis/Microascus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Stachybotrys/Memnoniella	-	-		-	_		-		
Unidentifiable Spores	-		-	-	-	-	-		
Zygomycetes	-		-			-	-		
Total Fungi	6	120	100	3	60	100		None Detect	
Hyphal Fragment	1*	7*	100	3	-	100		None Detect	
Insect Fragment	-	-	-			-	-		
Pollen	-						-		
Analyt. Sensitivity 600x	-	21	-	-	21	-	-	21	
Analyt. Sensitivity 300x		7*			7*			7*	
Skin Fragments (1-4)	-	2			2			1	
Fibrous Particulate (1-4)	-	1	-		1	-	-	1	
Background (1-5)	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	1	

++ Includes other spores with similar morphology; see EMSL's fungal glossary for each specific category.

or other approved signatory

No discernable field blank was submitted with this group of samples.

Samples received in good condition unless otherwise noted. High levels of background particulate can obscure spores and other particulates, leading to underestimation. Background levels of 5 indicate an overloading of background particulates, prohibiting accurate detection and quantification. Present = Spores detected on overloaded samples. Results are not blank corrected unless otherwise noted. The detection limit is equal to one fungal spone, structure, polen, fiber particise or insect fragment. ***Dendetes particise found at 300X *** Dendetes not detected, to method stopping rules, raw counts in excess of 100 are extrapolated based on the percentage analyzed. EMSL maintains liability limited to cost of analysis. This report relates only to the samples reported above and may not be reproduced, except in full, without written approval by EMSL. EMSL bears no responsibility for sample collection activities or analytical method intrinations. Interpretation and use of test results are the responsibility of the client. The report reflects the samples as received. When the information supplied by the customer can affect the validity of the result, it will be noted on the report.

Samples analyzed by EMSL Canada Inc. Mississauga, ON A2LA Accredited Cert #2845.08; AlHA-LAP, LLC - EMLAP #196142

(Initial report from: 12/03/2019 13:54:35

For information on the fungi listed in this report, please visit the Resources section at www.emsl.com

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Page 1 of 4





EMSL Canada Inc.

4506 Dawson Street Burnaby, BC V5C 4C1 Tel/Fax: (604) 757-3158 / (604) 757-4731 http://www.EMSL.com / vancouverlab@EMSL.com EMSL Canada Order: 691903029 Customer ID: 55VAND29

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Phone: (778) 879-8009

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Collected: 11/15/2019 Received: 11/18/2019 Analyzed: 12/03/2019

Project: 1911/SD83

Test Report: Air-O-Cell(™) Analysis of Fungal Spores & Particulates by Optical Microscopy (Methods MICRO-SOP-201, ASTM D7391)

Lab Sample Number: Client Sample ID: Volume (L): Sample Location		691903029-0004 04 150 Main	ı		691903029-0009 05 150 Room 4	5		691903029-0006 06 150 Room 3	3
Spore Types	Raw Count	Count/m ³	% of Total	Raw Count	Count/m³	% of Total	Raw Count	Count/m³	% of Total
Alternaria (Ulocladium)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	·	-
Ascospores	5	100	17.9	7	100	7	-	-	-
Aspergillus/Penicillium	1	20	3.6	-	-	-	5	100	50
Basidiospores	16	340	60.7	61	1300	91.5	7	100	50
Bipolaris++	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
Chaetomium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cladosporium	5	100	17.9	+.	-	-	-	-	-
Curvularia	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
Epicoccum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fusarium	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ganoderma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myxomycetes++	-	-	-	1	20	1.4	-	-	-
Pithomyces++	-	-		-	-3	-	-	-	-
Rust	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scopulariopsis/Microascus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stachybotrys/Memnoniella	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentifiable Spores	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
Zygomycetes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Fungi	27	560	100	69	1420	100	12	200	100
Hyphal Fragment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insect Fragment	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
Pollen	-		-	-	-	-		-	-
Analyt. Sensitivity 600x	-	21	-	-	21	-	-	21	-
Analyt. Sensitivity 300x	-	7*	-	-	7*	-	-1	7*	-
Skin Fragments (1-4)	-	1	. .	-	1	-	-	1	-
Fibrous Particulate (1-4)	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Background (1-5)	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-

++ Includes other spores with similar morphology; see EMSL's fungal glossary for each specific category

No discernable field blank was submitted with this group of samples.

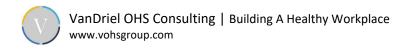
Samples received in good condition unless otherwise noted. High levels of background particulate can obscure spores and other particulates, leading to underestimation. Background levels of 5 indicate an overloading of background particulates, prohibiting accurate detection and quantification. Present = Spores detected on overloaded samples. Results are not blank corrected unless otherwise noted. The detection limit is equal to one fungal spore, structure, polen, fiber particide or insect fragingent. ""Denote particles found at 300X." "Denotes not detected to method stopping rules, raw counts in excess of 100 are extrapolated based on the percentage analyzed. EMSL maintains liability fimited to cost of analysis. This report relates only to the samples reported above and may not be reproduced, except in full, without written approval by EMSL. EMSL bears no responsibility for samples of analysical method limitations. Interpretation and use of test results are the responsibility of the client. The report reflects the samples as received. When the information supplied by the customer can affect the validity of the result, it will be noted on the report.

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EMSL Canada Inc.

4506 Dawson Street Burnaby, BC V5C 4C1 Tel/Fax: (604) 757-3158 / (604) 757-4731 http://www.EMSL.com / vancouverlab@EMSL.com EMSL Canada Order: 691903029 Customer ID: 55VAND29

Customer PO: Project ID:

Attn: Ivan Cheung

VanDriel OHS Consulting PO Box 19098 Fourth Ave PO Vancouver, BC V6K 4R8

Fax:

Phone: (778) 879-8009

Collected: 11/15/2019 Received: 11/18/2019 Analyzed: 12/03/2019

Project: 1911/SD83

Test Report: Air-O-Cell(™) Analysis of Fungal Spores & Particulates by Optical Microscopy (Methods MICRO-SOP-201, ASTM D7391)

Lab Sample Number: Client Sample ID: Volume (L): Sample Location		691903029-0007 07 150 Room 15			691903029-0008 08 150 Room 12	В		691903029-0009 09 150 South	
Spore Types	Raw Count	Count/m³	% of Total	Raw Count	Count/m³	% of Total	Raw Count	Count/m³	% of Total
Alternaria (Ulocladium)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ascospores	1	20	14.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aspergillus/Penicillium	1*	7*	5.2	2	40	50	-	-	-
Basidiospores	6	100	74.6	2	40	50	12	250	100
Bipolaris++	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
Chaetomium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cladosporium	1*	7*	5.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Curvularia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Epicoccum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fusarium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ganoderma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myxomycetes++	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pithomyces++	-	-	-	-	-,	-	-	-	-
Rust	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scopulariopsis/Microascus	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
Stachybotrys/Memnoniella	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentifiable Spores	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zygomycetes		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Fungi	9	134	100	4	80	100	12	250	100
Hyphal Fragment	1	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insect Fragment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pollen	1	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Analyt. Sensitivity 600x	-	21	-		21	-	-	21	-
Analyt. Sensitivity 300x	-	7*	-	-	7*	-	-	7*	-
Skin Fragments (1-4)	-	2	-		2	-	-	1	-
Fibrous Particulate (1-4)	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	
Background (1-5)	-	3	-	-	2	-	-	2	-

++ Includes other spores with similar morphology; see EMSL's fungal glossary for each specific category.

or other approved signatory

No discernable field blank was submitted with this group of samples.

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Samples analyzed by EMSL Canada Inc. Mississauga, ON A2LA Accredited Cert #2845,08; AlHA-LAP, LLC - EMLAP #196142

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VanDriel OHS Consulting PO Box 19098 Fourth Ave PO Vancouver, BC V6K 4R8

Fax:

Phone: (778) 879-8009

Collected: 11/15/2019 Received: 11/18/2019 Analyzed: 12/03/2019

Project: 1911/SD83

Test Report: Air-O-Cell(™) Analysis of Fungal Spores & Particulates by Optical Microscopy (Methods MICRO-SOP-201, ASTM D7391)

Lab Sample Number: Client Sample ID: Volume (L): Sample Location		691903029-0010 10 105 nside vent offic							
Spore Types	Raw Count	Count/m³	% of Total	-	-		-	-	
Alternaria (Ulocladium)	-	-	-	- 1					
Ascospores	14	~	-	-		-			
Aspergillus/Penicillium	51	1500	87.3	-		-			
Basidiospores	8	200	11.6	-		-			
Bipolaris++	-	-	-	-		-			
Chaetomium	-	-	-	-		-			
Cladosporium	1*	9*	0.5	-		-			
Curvularia	-	-	-	-		-			
Epicoccum	-	-	-	-		-			
Fusarium	-	-	-	-		-			
Ganoderma	-	-	-	-		-			
Myxomycetes++	1*	9*	0.5	-		-			
Pithomyces++	-	-	-	-		-			
Rust	-	-	-	-		-			
Scopulariopsis/Microascus	-	-	-	-		-			
Stachybotrys/Memnoniella	-	-	-	-		-			
Unidentifiable Spores	-	-	-	-		-			
Zygomycetes	14	-	-	-		-			
Total Fungi	61	1718	100	-		-			
Hyphal Fragment	1*	9*	-	-		-			
Insect Fragment	-	-	-						
Pollen		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Analyt. Sensitivity 600x	-	30	-	-	in the		2	-	
Analyt. Sensitivity 300x	-	9*	-	-		-			
Skin Fragments (1-4)	-	2	-	-		-			
Fibrous Particulate (1-4)		2	-	-		-			
Background (1-5)	-	3	-			-			

++ Includes other spores with similar morphology; see EMSL's fungal glossary for each specific category.

> Nicole Yeo, Laboratory Manager or other approved signatory

No discernable field blank was submitted with this group of samples.

Samples received in good condition unless otherwise noted. High levels of background particulate can obscure spores and other particulates, leading to underestimation. Background levels of 5 indicate an overloading of background particulates, prohibiting accurate detection and quantification. Present = Spores detected on overloaded samples. Results are not blank corrected unless otherwise noted. The detection limit is equal to one fungil spore, structure, poten, fiber particle or insect fragment. ""Denotes particles found at 300X." Denotes not detected. Due to method stopping rules, raw counts in access of 100 are extrapolated based on the percentage analyzed. EMSL maintains liability limited to cost of analysis. This report relates only to the samples reported above and may not be reproduced, except in full, without written approval by EMSL. EMSL bears no responsibility for sample collection activities or analytical method initiations. Interpretation and use of the responsibility for intention. The report reflects the samples as received. When the information supplied by the customer can affect the validity of the result, it will be noted on the report

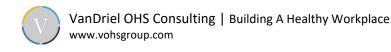
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Appendix C: Chain of Custody Form

