



MICROBIAL EVALUATION REPORT
FOR
KEARNY TOWN HALL AND TEEN CENTER



FUNDED BY: COPPER CORRIDOR BLIGHT BUSTERS
USEPA BROWNFIELDS COALITION ASSESSMENT GRANT

912 B TILBURY DRIVE
KEARNY, GILA COUNTY, ARIZONA 85137

ATLAS PROJECT NO. 1052000242, PHASE 13

REPORT DATE: April 16, 2024

Prepared by:

Atlas Technical Consultants LLC
9185 South Farmer Road, Suite 111
Tempe, Arizona 85284
Phone: (480) 894-2056
Fax: (480) 894-2497

Prepared for:

Copper Corridor Blight Busters USEPA
Brownfields Coalition
1400 East Ash Street
Globe, Gila County, Arizona 85501
Phone: (928) 402-4392

Project Responsibility

This report has been prepared following generally accepted practices for microbial assessments and reporting. Atlas provided these services consistent with the level and skill ordinarily exercised by members of the profession currently practicing under similar conditions. Atlas Technical Consultants LLC (Atlas) presents the data from this Microbial Evaluation, based on the conditions observed during the site survey conducted on February 22, 2024. Atlas makes no determinations and warrants no conclusions beyond those stated herein. Further, Atlas submits this report to Copper Corridor Blight Busters Coalition (CC BB Coalition) for the exclusive use of CC BB Coalition and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Region IX.

Atlas appreciates this opportunity to assist CC BB Coalition with this project. Thank you for allowing our firm to perform these consulting services. Your business is important to us and we sincerely appreciate your patronage. Please contact the undersigned if you have any questions or need additional information.

This survey was completed by:



Chad Wells, Senior Staff Scientist
Email: chad.wells@oneatlas.com

This report was completed by:



Chase Bucknell, CSMI
Email: chase.bucknell@oneatlas.com

This report was reviewed by:



Robyn Steiner, MSPH CIH CSP
Email: robyn.steiner@oneatlas.com
Direct Line: 480-355-4633



Teresa Harris, Client Manager
Email: Teresa.harris@oneatlas.com
Direct Line: 480-355-4670

Executive Summary

The Copper Corridor Blight Busters Coalition (CC BB Coalition) authorized Atlas Technical Consultants LLC (Atlas) to conduct a Microbial Evaluation Survey of the Kearny Town Center; hereinafter, referred to as the Site. The Site includes two separate buildings identified as the Town Hall and the Teen Center. The assessment was funded by the United States Environmental Protection agency (USEPA) Grant awarded to the CCBB Coalition. The purpose of the Survey was to address CC BB Coalition's concerns of suspect microbial growth in the buildings that may be impacted by future renovations, additions, or demolitions of the structures at the Site.

Atlas representative, Mr. Chad Wells, conducted this survey on February 22, 2024. Mr. Wells conducted a visual assessment of the building interiors, collected air samples for mold spores and collected surface samples of suspect visible microbial growth (SVMG).

The microbial air sampling results indicate that there were elevated spore concentrations of *Aspergillus/Penicillium* type spores in the Town Hall samples when compared to the exterior, ambient, samples. The highest concentration was in the storage area. No SVMG was identified during the visual assessment. It was noted that drywall had been removed in various areas; however, the moisture meter indicated that remaining building materials were dry.

The microbial air sampling results for the Teen Center indicated that there was an interior source of microbial spores, namely *Stachybotrys* in the kitchen area. Elevated concentrations of *Aspergillus/Penicillium* type spores were also present in the indoor samples when compared to the exterior, ambient air, samples. SVMG was present on the ceiling of the kitchen area and was analyzed as mold growth, *Paecilomyces* species. The amount of SVMG present was less than 10 square feet.

Atlas recommends the following based on this microbial evaluation:

- All sources of moisture impact should be investigated and addressed prior to any microbial remediation. Unless the potential for moisture intrusion is eliminated, microbial growth may reoccur.
- These activities may be conducted by maintenance/facility personnel. It is recommended that they wear the appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) including safety glasses, safety boots and gloves along with voluntary use of dust masks.
 - Kearny Town Hall
 - Remove any visibly water damaged drywall systems, walls and ceilings. Check wall cavities for SVMG. If discoloration can be smeared, it is assumed to be microbial growth.
 - Thoroughly clean and high efficiency particulate air (HEPA) vacuum all open wall cavities.
 - Rebuild areas after a thorough cleaning of the entire building.
 - Kearny Teen Center
 - SVMG is present on the kitchen ceiling in the northwest corner. This area should be cleaned with an antimicrobial cleaner and building materials removed, if possible.

- Remove any visibly water damaged drywall systems, walls and ceilings. Check wall cavities for SVMG. If discoloration can be smeared, it is assumed to be microbial growth.
- Thoroughly clean and HEPA vacuum all open wall cavities.
- Rebuild areas after a thorough cleaning of the entire building.
- Upon request, and for an extra charge, Atlas may perform a post-remediation verification (PRV) survey following completion of remediation efforts in either or both buildings to include visual assessment and air sampling for airborne mold spores to determine effectiveness of remediation measures.

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1 Project Information

The Copper Corridor Blight Busters Coalition (CC BB Coalition) authorized Atlas Technical Consultants LLC (Atlas) to conduct a microbial evaluation at the Kearny Town Hall and Teen Center located at 912-B/C Tilbury Drive in Kearny, Gila County, Arizona; hereinafter, referred to as the Site. The purpose of the Survey was to address CC BB Coalition's concerns of suspect microbial growth in the two buildings on the Site, Town Hall and Teen Center, that may be impacted by future renovations, additions, or demolitions of the structures.

This Survey was conducted in general accordance with CC BB Coalition Sampling and Analysis Plan, dated April 30, 2022, and approved by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) in September 2022. The Survey was conducted in compliance with all applicable Federal, State and local regulations including identified best practices.

Atlas representative, Mr. Chad Wells, conducted this survey on February 22, 2024.

1.1 Site Description and Background

The Site is located at 912 (B and C) Tilbury Drive, Kearny, Gila County, Arizona 85137. The Site is developed with the two surveyed buildings: Town Hall and Teen Center. The Town Hall building is located on the southeast side of the property and is approximately 3,600 square feet. It is a one story governmental building constructed in the late 1970s time span. The Teen Center is located on the northwest side of the property and is approximately 3,400 square feet. It is a one story building constructed in the late 1970's time span. There are also asphalt-paved parking lots located on the property.

Atlas personnel were also onsite to conduct limited asbestos survey and lead-based paint surveys of both buildings, as requested by the CC BB Coalition. These surveys were performed concurrent with the microbial assessment and reports for these surveys will be presented under separate covers.

The Institute of Inspection, Cleaning and Restoration Certification (IICRC) has released American National Standards Institute (ANSI) approved standards regarding the restoration of water-damaged structures and professional mold remediation. The IICRC S500 is a Standard and Reference Guide for Professional Water Damage Restoration.

IICRC bases the methods of restoration that can be used in a specific water loss incident upon the Category of Water present. It is assumed that the water intrusion in both buildings was from the exterior, via a leaky roof or surface flooding, that occurred during an unknown previous time span. Due to the origin of the water and the time elapsed, this would be considered a Category III water intrusion. In Category III water intrusions, all porous material, such as drywall, should be removed and replaced. All non-porous surfaces should be cleaned with an antimicrobial cleaner and high efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filtered.

IICRC standard S520 covers professional mold remediation. This standard contains recommendations and guidelines for remediation of identified internal microbial sources. Basically, if the area of visible mold growth is less than ten square feet, it may be addressed and remediated by maintenance/facility personnel that have been trained in general remediation techniques and that are wearing the correct personal protective equipment (PPE) including safety glasses, safety shoes and gloves along with voluntary use of dust masks.

2 Microbial Evaluation

Atlas conducted a visual assessment of the site to identify visibly water-damaged building materials and suspect visible mold growth (SVMG). During this assessment, no destructive sampling such as opening of wall cavities was conducted and furnishings were not moved. This assessment was primarily conducted using visual means and probing moisture meters to collect the data. Conditions such as the known or presumed presence of insulation in all cavities, porous/semi-porous building materials impacted, double layered drywall systems, ease/access to drying of materials, time-lapse between water intrusion and this assessment, access to areas, etc were taken into consideration during this assessment.

Microbial air sampling was conducted inside both buildings to determine if elevated concentrations of biological particles were present. Six non-viable fungal bioaerosol (spore trap) air samples were collected in locations throughout the Town Center building and from three locations from within the Teen Center building. Samples of ambient indoor air were collected for laboratory analyses of bioaerosols (airborne particles that are living organisms or fragments that have originated from living organisms) in ambient air. Samples were collected by drawing air across an adhesive material within a “spore trap” cassette. Air-O-Cell cassettes were utilized. Ambient air was drawn over the spore trap using a high-volume vacuum pump, calibrated to draw 15 liters per minute (lpm) for five minutes.

Suspect microbial growth is tested by smearing the discoloration and if smearable, it is considered SVMG. Surface samples were collected of SVMG identified in the kitchen area of the Teen Center to verify the presence of microbial growth. A sterile swab was pressed against the SVMG and rolled to collect spores and associated hyphae, if present. The swab was returned to a container for transport to the analytical laboratory.

The air and surface samples were submitted to Eurofins Aerotech Built Environment Testing, Inc. (Aerotech) in Phoenix, Arizona, under chain-of-custody for direct read spore trap analysis and direct microscopic examination. Aerotech is accredited under the American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA) Environmental Microbiology Laboratory Accreditation Program (EMLAP) and participates in the AIHA Environmental Microbiology Proficiency Analytical Testing (EMPAT) quality control program. Aerotech’s laboratory ID No. is 102297.

The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) considers comparison of indoor/outdoor bioaerosol data a common method for evaluating indoor fungal reservoirs or concerns. In normal indoor environments, the total concentrations of fungi in the indoor air are commonly similar to the total concentration outdoors. If indoor fungal bioaerosol concentrations are greater than those outdoors, then indoor fungal reservoirs are likely to be present. In addition, the types (i.e., taxa or groups) of fungal bioaerosols found inside a building should be qualitatively similar to the taxa recovered outdoors, presuming outdoor air is the only source of indoor fungal bioaerosols. There are no regulatory standards or other widely accepted numerical guidelines available for interpretation of bioaerosol data. Current ACGIH guidelines (Macher, 1999) refrain from providing numerical thresholds for bioaerosols. A study by Horner, et al (2004) suggests that most indoor environments, with no history of water damage, exhibit the presence of species of *Cladosporium* and the *Penicillium* / *Aspergillus* group of molds, but that the presence of more than a very few spores of the species *Stachybotrys*, *Chaetomium*, and *Ulocladium* in an indoor sample indicates reservoirs of molds related to severe or prolonged water damage.

2.1 Microbial Evaluation Results

2.1.1 Visual Assessment

Mr. Wells visually assessed the interiors of both buildings. He did not move any furnishings or conduct any destructive testing during this assessment. Maps and figures of the visual water damage and SVMG are located in Appendix A of this report.

In the Town Hall building, visual water-damaged material was located in the entry, bathroom, town manager's office, administrative area, copy/file room and storage area. In these areas, the drywall had been removed and the wall cavities were open. The remaining building materials did not have elevated moisture concentrations when tested with a penetrating moisture meter. SVMG was not present in the building. SVMG is tested by touching the suspect discoloured areas and determining if it is smearable. If the discoloration smears, it is considered SVMG. If it does not smear, it is considered discoloration from other non-microbial sources. None of the discoloration in this building was smearable and was not considered SVMG.

In the Teen Center building, access to the drywall systems was limited due to wood panelling covering the walls and wood covering on the ceilings. Drywall was removed from all four walls of the restroom and the open wall cavities were visually examined. SVMG was present on the ceiling of the kitchen area, northwest corner. The SVMG was less than 10 square feet of growth and was located in an area of visible water damage.

2.1.2 Microbial Air Sampling

Laboratory analysis indicated that airborne mold spore concentrations were elevated in the Town Hall. Elevated concentrations of *Aspergillus/Penicillium* type spores and Basidiospores (mushroom spores) were identified in various areas. The highest concentration was in the storage room. The presence of elevated spore concentrations indicate that there may be an interior source of microbial spores or that the building is not sealed properly allowing outdoor air to enter. *Aspergillus/Penicillium* spore types are very common and have a multitude of sources including dirt, rotting food and other biological materials as well as microbial growth on building materials. No long-term water damage indicator spore species were noted in the Town Hall analytical results. The laboratory analytical results for the Town Hall building are presented in Table 2-1 as spores per cubic meter of air (spores/m³). The full laboratory analytical reports are included in [Appendix B](#).

Table 2-1 Microbial Air Sampling Results – Kearny Town Hall, February 22, 2024

Microbial Air Sampling Results Kearny Town Hall 912-B Tilbury Drive Kearny, Arizona			
Sample No.	Sample Location	Total Number of Spores (spores/m ³)	Predominant Mold Spore Types and Concentrations (spores/m ³)
022324-TH-1	Storage Room	1,400	<i>Alternaria</i> : 13 Ascospores: 160 Basidiospores: 320 <i>Cladosporium</i> : 160 <i>Penicillium</i> / <i>Aspergillus</i> types: 750 <i>Stemphylium</i> ; 13
022324-TH-2	File Room	<13	No spores detected
022324-TH-3	Entry Bathroom	650	Ascospores: 53 Basidiospores: 320 <i>Bipolaris/Drechslera</i> group; 13 <i>Penicillium</i> / <i>Aspergillus</i> types: 270

Microbial Air Sampling Results Kearny Town Hall 912-B Tilbury Drive Kearny, Arizona			
Sample No.	Sample Location	Total Number of Spores (spores/m ³)	Predominant Mold Spore Types and Concentrations (spores/m ³)
022324-TH-4	Admin/Entry	870	<i>Alternaria</i> : 13 Basidiospores: 530 <i>Penicillium</i> / <i>Aspergillus</i> types: 320
022324-TH-5	Council Chambers	520	<i>Basidiospores</i> : 370 <i>Bipolaris/Drechslera</i> group: 40 <i>Cladosporium</i> : 53 <i>Penicillium</i> / <i>Aspergillus</i> types: 53
022324-TH-6	Exterior, Ambient Air, Sample	1,100	<i>Alternaria</i> : 170 Ascospores: 53 Basidiospores: 160 <i>Bipolaris/Drechslera</i> group: 13 <i>Cladosporium</i> : 640 <i>Penicillium</i> / <i>Aspergillus</i> types: 110
<i>Note</i> : Total number of spores has been rounded to two significant figures to reflect analytical precision.			

Laboratory analysis indicated that airborne mold spore concentrations were elevated in the Teen Center. Elevated concentrations of *Aspergillus*/*Penicillium* type spores and *Stachybotrys* were identified throughout the building. The presence of elevated spore concentrations and long-term water damage indicator species (*Stachybotrys*) indicates that there is an interior source of microbial spores. The laboratory analytical results for the Teen Center building are presented in Table 2-2 as spores per cubic meter of air (spores/m³). The full laboratory analytical reports are included in [Appendix B](#).

Table 2-2 Microbial Air Sampling Results – Kearny Teen Center, February 22, 2024

Microbial Air Sampling Results Kearny Teen Center 912-C Tilbury Drive Kearny, Arizona			
Sample No.	Sample Location	Total Number of Spores (spores/m ³)	Predominant Mold Spore Types and Concentrations (spores/m ³)
022324-TC-1	Kitchen/Restroom	1,800	<i>Alternaria</i> : 120 Ascospores: 53 Basidiospores: 320 <i>Bipolaris/Drechslera</i> group: 110 <i>Cladosporium</i> : 480 Other brown: 13 <i>Penicillium</i> / <i>Aspergillus</i> types: 480 Smuts, <i>Periconia</i> , <i>Myxomycetes</i> : 13 <i>Stachybotrys</i> : 230
022324-TC-2	Common Area	1,500	<i>Alternaria</i> : 53 Basidiospores: 110 <i>Bipolaris/Drechslera</i> group: 13 <i>Curvularia</i> : 13 <i>Penicillium</i> / <i>Aspergillus</i> types: 1,300 Smuts, <i>Periconia</i> , <i>Myxomycetes</i> : 13
022324-TC-3	Exterior, Ambient Air, Sample	370	<i>Alternaria</i> : 27 Basidiospores: 53 <i>Bipolaris/Drechslera</i> group: 13 <i>Cladosporium</i> : 270 <i>Penicillium</i> / <i>Aspergillus</i> types: 13
<i>Note</i> : Total number of spores has been rounded to two significant figures to reflect analytical precision			

2.1.3 Microbial Surface Sampling

Laboratory analytical results indicate that microbial growth was present on the kitchen ceiling surface sampled in the Kearny Teen Center. The results of the surface sampling are presented in Table 2-3. The full laboratory analytical reports are included in [Appendix B](#).

Table 2-3 Microbial Surface Sampling Results – Kearny Teen Center, February 22, 2024

Microbial Surface Sampling Results Kearny Teen Center 912-C Tilbury Drive Kearny, Arizona			
Sample No.	Sample Location	Mold Growth	General Impression
022224-TL-1	Kitchen Ceiling, Wood	2+ Paecilomyces species (Spores, hyphae, conidiophores)	Mold Growth
Quantities of molds seen growing are graded <1 + to 4+ with 5+ denoting the highest numbers.			

2.2 Conclusions

The microbial air sampling results indicate that there are elevated spore concentrations present in both the Town Hall and Teen Center buildings. Both buildings had visible water damage with removed drywall and the remaining building materials tested as dry with no elevated moisture content. No SVMG was noted in the Town Hall and was noted in one corner of the kitchen ceiling in the Teen Center, less than 10 square feet of growth was visual. Microbial remediation and cleaning needs to be conducted in both buildings. Based on the visual assessment and laboratory analytical results, this remediation may be conducted by maintenance/facility personnel with hazard awareness training for dealing with microbial issues and wearing proper PPE.

2.3 Recommendations

2.3.1 Site Specific Recommendations

Atlas recommends the following based on this microbial evaluation:

- All sources of moisture impact should be investigated and addressed prior to any microbial remediation. Unless the potential for moisture intrusion is eliminated, microbial growth may reoccur.
- These activities may be conducted by maintenance/facility personnel. It is recommended that they wear the appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) including safety glasses, safety boots and gloves along with voluntary use of dust masks.
 - Kearny Town Hall
 - Remove any visibly water damaged drywall systems, walls and ceilings. Check wall cavities for SVMG. If discoloration can be smeared, it is assumed to be microbial growth.
 - Thoroughly clean and high efficiency particulate air (HEPA) vacuum all open wall cavities.
 - Rebuild areas after a thorough cleaning of the entire building.

- Kearny Teen Center
 - SVMG is present on the kitchen ceiling in the northwest corner. This area should be cleaned with an antimicrobial cleaner and building materials removed, if possible.
 - Remove any visibly water damaged drywall systems, walls and ceilings. Check wall cavities for SVMG. If discoloration can be smeared, it is assumed to be microbial growth.
 - Thoroughly clean and HEPA vacuum all open wall cavities.
 - Rebuild areas after a thorough cleaning of the entire building.
- Additional water damage/mold growth may be present in inaccessible areas such as pipe chases, wall cavities, etc. Adjacent areas should be visually examined during the microbial remediation activities.
- Atlas also conducted an asbestos survey and a lead-based paint (LBP) survey at this site. Those reports are being issued under separate cover. It was determined that this site does not contain asbestos-containing materials (ACM) and that LBP is not present.
- Upon request and for an additional charge, Atlas may perform a post-remediation verification (PRV) survey following completion of remediation efforts to include visual assessment and air sampling for airborne mold spores to document that microbial remediation activities were successful.

2.3.2 General Remediation Recommendations

Maintenance/Facilities should use safe work practices to protect their employees and others at the site. This includes no eating, drinking or smoking in the remediation area.

Work areas should be sealed off to limit dust and to control potential contamination from the impact. Each building may be its own work area. The building materials should be removed in such a manner that dust is reduced and the materials are immediately bagged for disposal as normal construction waste.

All porous building materials (drywall, insulation, ceiling panels, etc.) should be removed and disposed of if visible water damage is present. Remove at least one foot past any visible damage.

Any semi-porous building material (wood, block) should be scrubbed with a wire brush and cleaned to remove any surface debris that may contribute to odors or biological contamination.

Non-porous building materials (steel studs, vinyl floor tile, concrete) should be cleaned using approved cleaners / disinfectants.

In all work areas, seal off wall cavity between wall studs enclosing the remaining gypsum wall board above the remediation cut line with 6 mil poly, leaving remediated areas uncovered for visual inspection.

If SVMG and/or water damage is observed within two feet of the cut edge of materials being removed, additional materials will be removed in appropriate increments (e.g., stud bay or one foot) until no SVMG is observed. The Contractor will contact Atlas for consultation if any questions.

PPE should include safety glasses, safety boots, gloves and dust masks, voluntary in Town Hall and mandatory in Teen Center.

MINOR VISIBLE MOLD (AREAS <10 SQUARE FEET AND SURFICIAL IN NATURE)

Any areas of visible mold that are <10 square feet and are largely superficial in nature may be addressed as follows:

- Porous Building Material (carpet, drywall, insulation, ceiling panels, etc.) - Any porous materials affected should be removed and disposed. Remove at least one to two feet beyond visible growth.
- Semi-Porous Building Material (wood, wood framing) - Any wood with visible mold should be scrubbed with wire brushes or lightly sanded (or removed if structurally unsound) and wiped with towels to remove any debris using a pre-approved cleaner.
- Non-Porous Building Material (metal, plastics, solid surfaces) - Non-porous surfaces should be wiped down and cleaned. A pre-approved cleaner should be applied.

Immediately, place removed materials in 6 mil plastic bag and dispose of as construction waste.

2.4 References

American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA). Assessment, Remediation and Post-Remediation Verification of Mold in Buildings, 2nd Edition. AIHA: 2004.

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Mold Remediation in Schools and Commercial Buildings. EPA: 2001. Retrieved from <http://www.epa.gov>.

Institute of Inspection Cleaning and Restoration Certification (IICRC). IICRC S500: Standard and Reference Guide for Professional Water Damage Restoration, 3rd Edition. IICRC: 2006.

Institute of Inspection Cleaning and Restoration Certification (IICRC) IICRC S520: Standard for Professional Mold Remediation, 3rd Edition, IICRC: 2015

Macher, Janet. Ed. Bioaerosol Assessment and Control, 2nd Edition. American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists: 1999.

EMLab P&K, currently dba Eurofins Built: IAQ Pocket Reference Guide – 8th Edition; 2018

2.5 Limitations of Sampling and Analysis

The results, findings, conclusions, and recommendations expressed in the report are based only on conditions that were noted during Atlas' survey of the Site. This survey was conducted on February 22, 2024.

This report has been prepared to assist the CC BB Coalition in evaluating the suspect microbiological impact within the Kearny Town Hall and Teen Center buildings located at 912-B/C Tilbury Drive in Kearny, Arizona. Our objective was to perform our work with care, exercising the customary skill and competence of consulting professionals in the relevant disciplines in this region. The opinions presented in this report are based solely upon limited observations of conditions in the site, at the time of our investigation. Atlas cannot act as insurers, and no expressed or implied representation or warranty is included or intended in our report except that our work was performed, within the limits prescribed by our client, with the customary thoroughness and competence of our profession at the time and place the services were rendered. Other unidentified microbiological contamination may be located within walls, ceiling cavities, below flooring or grade, and other non-accessible areas. Precaution should be used during future

investigations or renovations. The condition of microbiological impact may change gradually or suddenly, depending upon time and conditions.

The scope of services performed was limited to those requested by the CC BB Coalition. It is understood that no environmental investigation can wholly eliminate uncertainty regarding the potential for adverse environmental conditions or health risks. This investigation was intended to reduce, although not eliminate, such uncertainties.

The scope of work is presented based solely on the visual and moisture assessment performed. The remediation work scope associated with the following conditions is not included:

- Concealed conditions and suspect mold growth discovered during remediation activities.
- Heating, ventilation and air-conditioning (HVAC)/mechanical equipment, electrical equipment/distribution, fire-safety systems, elevator systems, building envelope systems, structural systems, etc.
- Remediation work needed for compliance with local city/county codes.
- Remediation work needed to allow for upgrades/improvements/line of sight issues.
- Repairs associated with drains, roof, etc.
- Replacement finishes and installation.

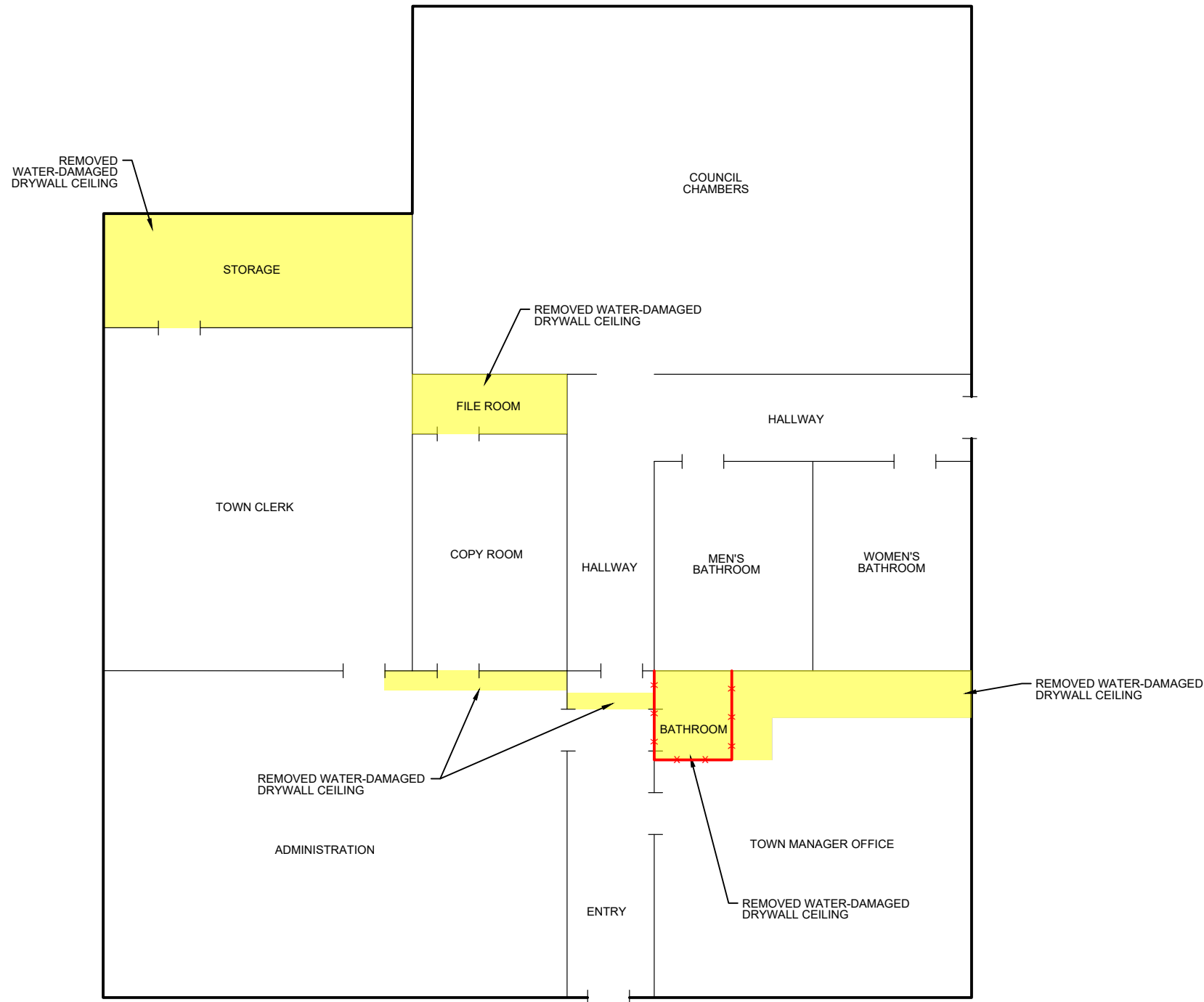
Additionally, impact to furniture, fixtures, and equipment (FFE) located within the space may be discovered during restoration/remediation activities once these items are able to be further inspected. Because of the nature of porous contents, particularly textiles, it is important to note the category of water and the potential presence of contamination. Special care should be taken when unaffected contents are stored with affected contents to control potential cross contamination. In accordance with the IICRC S520 Standard for Professional Mold Remediation, restorers should dispose of most porous and semi-porous contents affected by fungal growth due to the inability to effectively clean these surfaces and restore them back to pre-water intrusion condition.

For non-porous contents, if the item is non-penetrable by water or has a treated surface and does not easily support fungal growth, the contents are usually restorable. Cleaning can usually be accomplished by using one or a combination of the following: detergent washing and rinsing; ultrasonic cleaning; HEPA-vacuuming plus damp-wiping with a suitable cleaning agent; or other process suitable for the particular item, followed by removal of cleaning residue.

Appendix A

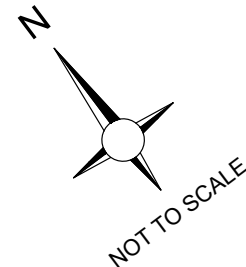
Field Maps

C:\USERS\MILES.SHARP\LESSON\ATLAS\DIGITAL SERVICES - FILE SERVER\2024\CAD DEPARTMENT\GILA COUNTY CONTRACTOR MANAGEMENT\KEARNY TOWN HALL & TEEN CENTER\1052000242-ACM1.DWG, FIG4B



LEGEND:

- x — x —
REMOVED WATER-DAMAGED DRYWALL
WALLS, "FLOOR TO CEILING"
- WATER-DAMAGED DRYWALL CEILING
PLUS WALLS IN PLENUM
- SVMG = SUSPECT VISIBLE MOLD GROWTH
NO SVMG DISCOVERED DURING VISUAL ASSESSMENT



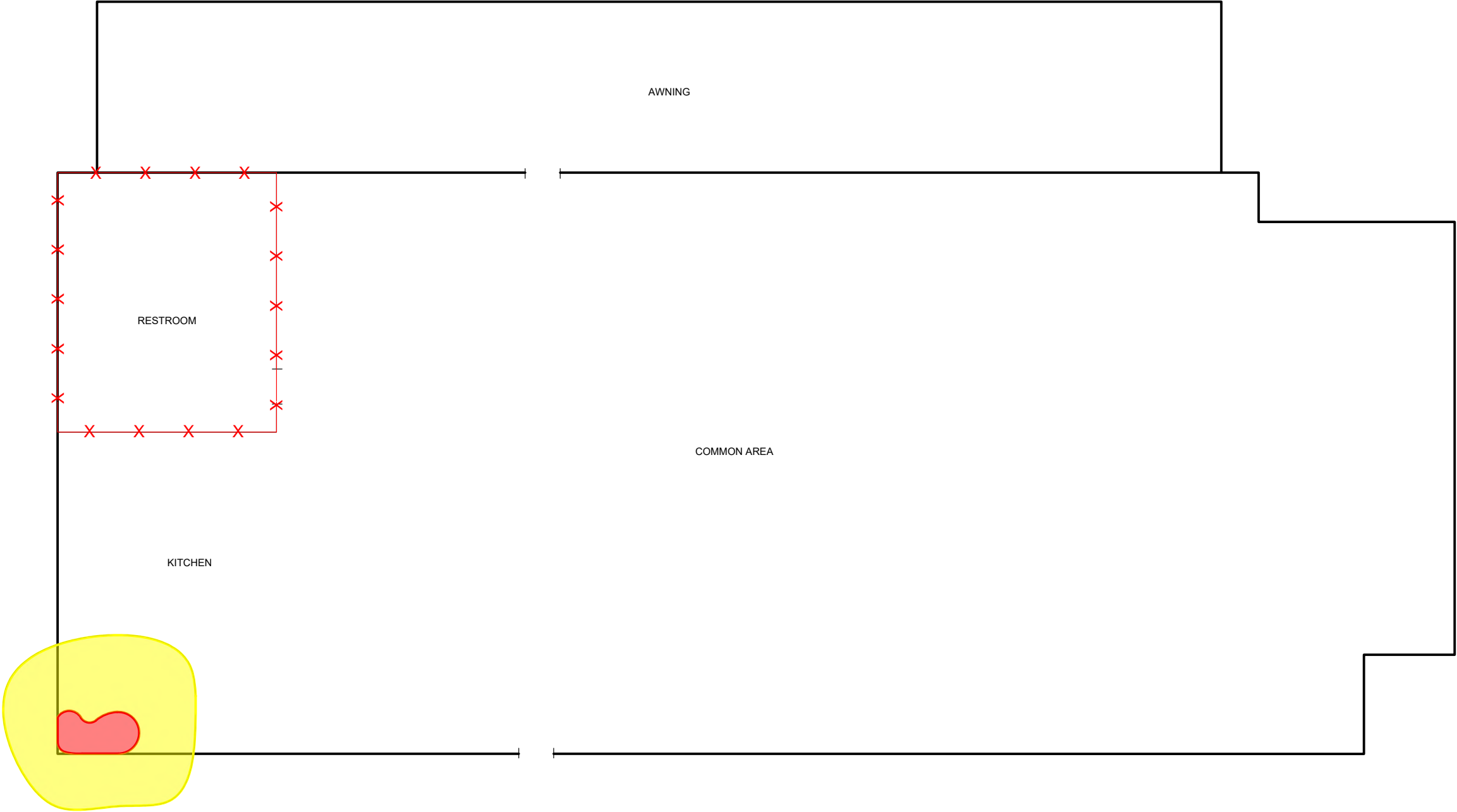
**WATER DAMAGE & SVMG LOCATION MAP
VISUAL ASSESSMENT (TOWN HALL)**

TOWN HALL
912 (B & C) TILBURY DRIVE
KEARNY, ARIZONA

Project Number: 1052000242 - PHASE 13	
Date: 04/03/2024	
Dwn. By: MS	Ckd. By: KT
Scale: AS SHOWN	
Figure: 4	



C:\USERS\MILES.SHARP\LESSON\ATLAS\DIGITAL SERVICES - FILE SERVER\2024\CAD DEPARTMENT\GILA COUNTY CONTRACTOR MANAGEMENT\KEARNY TOWN HALL & TEEN CENTER\1052000242-ACM.DWG, FIG5B



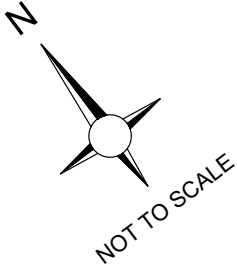
LEGEND:

REMOVED WATER-DAMAGED DRYWALL WALLS, "FLOOR TO CEILING"

WATER-DAMAGED DRYWALL CEILING PLUS WALLS IN PLENUM

SVMG ON CEILING PLUS WALLS IN PLENUM

SVMG = SUSPECT VISIBLE MOLD GROWTH



WATER DAMAGE & SVMG LOCATION MAP
VISUAL ASSESSMENT (TEEN CENTER)
TEEN CENTER
912 (B & C) TILBURY DRIVE
KEARNY, ARIZONA

Project Number: 1052000242 - PHASE 13	
Date: 04/03/2024	
Dwn. By: MS	Ckd. By: KT
Scale: AS SHOWN	
Figure: 5	



Appendix B

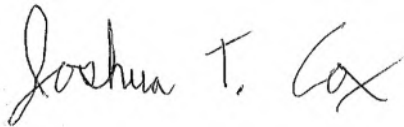
Analytical Laboratory Reports and Chain-of-Custody Documentation

Report for:

Amayah Vaughn
Atlas Technical Consultants LLC: AZ
9185 S Farmer Ave Suite 111
Tempe, AZ 85284

Regarding: Eurofins Aerotech Built Environment Testing, Inc.
Project: 1052000242, Phase 13; Kearny Town Hall-Teen Center
EML ID: 3550886

Approved by:



Business Unit Manager
Joshua Cox

Dates of Analysis:

Spore trap analysis: 02-26-2024

Service SOPs: Spore trap analysis (EB-MY-S-1038)
AIHA-LAP, LLC accredited service, Lab ID #102297

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.

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Eurofins Aerotech Built Environment Testing, Inc.'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.

Eurofins Aerotech Built Environment Testing, Inc.

1501 West Knudsen Drive, Phoenix, AZ 85027

(800) 651-4802 www.eurofinsus.com/Built

Client: Atlas Technical Consultants LLC: AZ

C/O: Amayah Vaughn

Re: 1052000242, Phase 13; Kearny Town Hall-Teen Center

Date of Sampling: 02-22-2024

Date of Receipt: 02-23-2024

Date of Report: 02-26-2024

SPORE TRAP REPORT: NON-VIABLE METHODOLOGY

Location:	022324-TC-1: Kitchen/Restroom			022324-TC-2: Common Area			022324-TC-3		
Comments (see below)	None			None			None		
Lab ID-Version‡:	17350174-1			17350175-1			17350176-1		
Analysis Date:	02/26/2024			02/26/2024			02/26/2024		
	raw ct.	% read	spores/m3	raw ct.	% read	spores/m3	raw ct.	% read	spores/m3
Alternaria	9	100	120	4	100	53	2	100	27
Ascospores	1	25	53						
Basidiospores	6	25	320	2	25	110	1	25	53
Bipolaris/Drechslera group	8	100	110	1	100	13	1	100	13
Chaetomium									
Cladosporium	9	25	480				5	25	270
Curvularia				1	100	13			
Fusarium									
Myrothecium									
Nigrospora									
Other brown	1	100	13						
Other colorless							1	100	13
Penicillium/Aspergillus types†	9	25	480	25	25	1,300			
Pithomyces									
Rusts									
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes	1	100	13	1	100	13			
Stachybotrys	17	100	230						
Stemphylium									
Torula									
Ulocladium									
Zygomycetes									
Background debris (1-4+)	4+			4+			2+		
Hyphal fragments/m3	67			40			53		
Pollen/m3	190			53			170		
Skin cells (1-4+)	< 1+			< 1+			< 1+		
Sample volume (liters)	75			75			75		
§ TOTAL SPORES/m3			1,800			1,500			370

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.

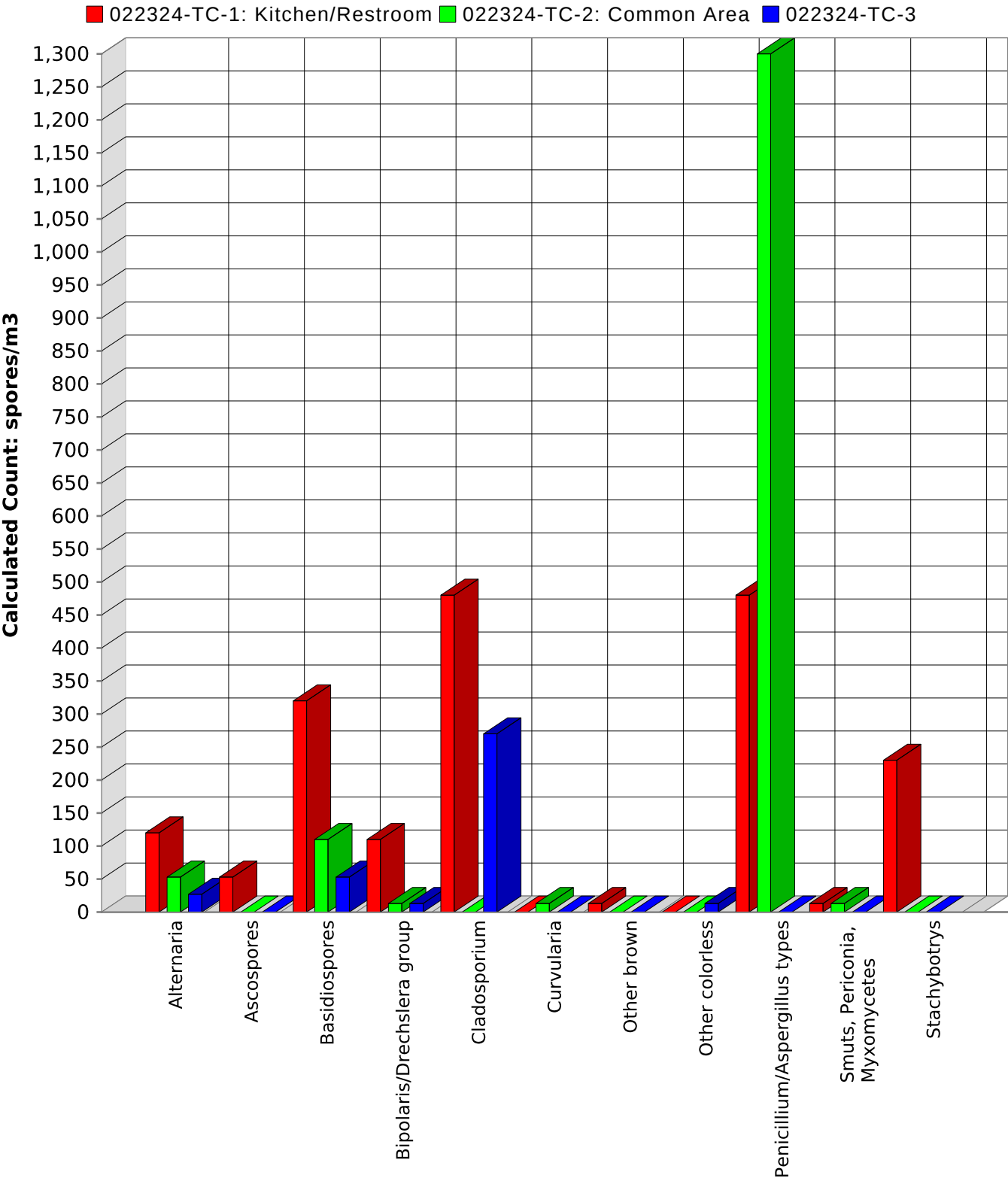
The analytical sensitivity is the spores/m³ divided by the raw count, expressed in spores/m³, per spore and per sample.

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/m³ has been rounded to two significant figures to reflect analytical precision.

SPORE TRAP REPORT: NON-VIABLE METHODOLOGY



Comments:

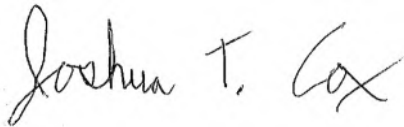
Note: Graphical output may understate the importance of certain "marker" genera.
Eurofins Aerotech Built Environment Testing, Inc.

Report for:

Amayah Vaughn
Atlas Technical Consultants LLC: AZ
9185 S Farmer Ave Suite 111
Tempe, AZ 85284

Regarding: Eurofins Aerotech Built Environment Testing, Inc.
Project: 1052000242, Phase 13; Kearny Town Hall-Teen Center
EML ID: 3550889

Approved by:



Business Unit Manager
Joshua Cox

Dates of Analysis:

Direct microscopic exam (Qualitative): 02-26-2024

Service SOPs: Direct microscopic exam (Qualitative) (EM-MY-S-1039)
AIHA-LAP, LLC accredited service, Lab ID #102297

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Eurofins Aerotech Built Environment Testing, Inc.

1501 West Knudsen Drive, Phoenix, AZ 85027

(800) 651-4802 www.eurofinsus.com/Built

Client: Atlas Technical Consultants LLC: AZ

C/O: Amayah Vaughn

Re: 1052000242, Phase 13; Kearny Town Hall-Teen Center

Date of Sampling: 02-22-2024

Date of Receipt: 02-23-2024

Date of Report: 02-26-2024

DIRECT MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION REPORT

Background Debris and/or Description	Miscellaneous Spores Present*	MOLD GROWTH: Molds seen with underlying mycelial and/or sporulating structures†	Other Comments††	General Impression
Lab ID-Version‡: 17356440-1, Analysis Date: 02/26/2024: Tape sample 022324-TL-1: Kitchen Ceiling Wood				
Heavy	Very few	2+ <i>Paecilomyces</i> species (spores, hyphae, conidiophores)	None	Mold growth

* Indicative of normal conditions, i.e. seen on surfaces everywhere. Includes basidiospores (mushroom spores), myxomycetes, plant pathogens such as ascospores, rusts and smuts, and a mix of saprophytic genera with no particular spore type predominating. Distribution of spore types seen mirrors that usually seen outdoors.

† Quantities of molds seen growing are listed in the MOLD GROWTH column and are graded <1+ to 4+, with 4+ denoting the highest numbers.

†† Some comments may refer to the following: Most surfaces collect a mix of spores which are normally present in the outdoor environment. At times it is possible to note a skewing of the distribution of spore types, and also to note "marker" genera which may indicate indoor mold growth. Marker genera are those spore types which are present normally in very small numbers, but which multiply indoors when conditions are favorable for growth.

‡ 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".

The limit of detection is < 1+ when mold growth is detected.

For additional information necessary for the interpretation of the results, all readers are advised to refer to the document "Direct Exam Details Page" which is available on our website at:

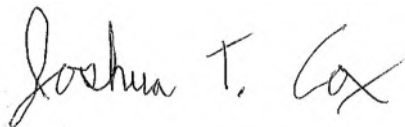
www.emlab.com/services/mold-testing/direct-microscopic-exam-qualitative/

Report for:

Amayah Vaughn
Atlas Technical Consultants LLC: AZ
9185 S Farmer Ave Suite 111
Tempe, AZ 85284

Regarding: Eurofins Aerotech Built Environment Testing, Inc.
Project: 1052000242, Phase 13; Kearny Town Hall
EML ID: 3550892

Approved by:



Business Unit Manager
Joshua Cox

Dates of Analysis:

Spore trap analysis: 02-26-2024

Service SOPs: Spore trap analysis (EB-MY-S-1038)
AIHA-LAP, LLC accredited service, Lab ID #102297

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.

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Client: Atlas Technical Consultants LLC: AZ
C/O: Amayah Vaughn
Re: 1052000242, Phase 13; Kearny Town Hall

Date of Sampling: 02-22-2024
Date of Receipt: 02-23-2024
Date of Report: 02-26-2024

SPORE TRAP REPORT: NON-VIABLE METHODOLOGY

Location:	022324-TH-1: Storage			022324-TH-2: File Room			022324-TH-3: Entry bathroom			022324-TH-6: Exterior/Front Entrance		
Comments (see below)	None			A			None			None		
Lab ID-Version‡:	17350132-1			17350133-1			17350134-1			17350137-1		
Analysis Date:	02/26/2024			02/26/2024			02/26/2024			02/26/2024		
	raw ct.	% read	spores/m3	raw ct.	% read	spores/m3	raw ct.	% read	spores/m3	raw ct.	% read	spores/m3
<i>Alternaria</i>	1	100	13							13	100	170
Ascospores	3	25	160				1	25	53	1	25	53
Basidiospores	6	25	320				6	25	320	3	25	160
<i>Bipolaris/Drechslera</i> group							1	100	13	1	100	13
<i>Chaetomium</i>												
<i>Cladosporium</i>	3	25	160							12	25	640
<i>Epicoccum</i>												
<i>Fusarium</i>												
<i>Myrothecium</i>												
<i>Nigrospora</i>												
Other colorless												
<i>Penicillium/Aspergillus</i> types†	14	25	750				5	25	270	2	25	110
<i>Pithomyces</i>												
Rusts												
Smuts, <i>Periconia</i> , <i>Myxomycetes</i>												
<i>Stachybotrys</i>												
<i>Stemphylium</i>	1	100	13									
<i>Torula</i>												
<i>Ulocladium</i>												
<i>Zygomycetes</i>												
Background debris (1-4+)	4+			2+			3+			3+		
Hyphal fragments/m3	67			< 13			53			53		
Pollen/m3	< 13			< 13			< 13			110		
Skin cells (1-4+)	1+			< 1+			1+			< 1+		
Sample volume (liters)	75			75			75			75		
§ TOTAL SPORES/m3			1,400			< 13			650			1,100

Comments: A) No spores detected.

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/m³ divided by the raw count, expressed in spores/m³, 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/m3 has been rounded to two significant figures to reflect analytical precision.

Client: Atlas Technical Consultants LLC: AZ
C/O: Amayah Vaughn
Re: 1052000242, Phase 13; Kearny Town Hall

Date of Sampling: 02-22-2024
Date of Receipt: 02-23-2024
Date of Report: 02-26-2024

SPORE TRAP REPORT: NON-VIABLE METHODOLOGY

Location:	022324-TH-4: Admin/Entry			022324-TH-5: Council Chambers			022324-TH-6: Exterior/Front Entrance		
Comments (see below)	None			None			None		
Lab ID-Version‡:	17350135-1			17350136-1			17350137-1		
Analysis Date:	02/26/2024			02/26/2024			02/26/2024		
	raw ct.	% read	spores/m3	raw ct.	% read	spores/m3	raw ct.	% read	spores/m3
Alternaria	1	100	13				13	100	170
Ascospores							1	25	53
Basidiospores	10	25	530	7	25	370	3	25	160
Bipolaris/Drechslera group				3	100	40	1	100	13
Chaetomium									
Cladosporium				1	25	53	12	25	640
Curvularia									
Epicoccum									
Fusarium									
Myrothecium									
Nigrospora									
Other colorless									
Penicillium/Aspergillus types†	6	25	320	1	25	53	2	25	110
Pithomyces									
Rusts									
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes									
Stachybotrys									
Stemphylium									
Torula									
Ulocladium									
Zygomycetes									
Background debris (1-4+)	4+			4+			3+		
Hyphal fragments/m3	< 13			13			53		
Pollen/m3	< 13			< 13			110		
Skin cells (1-4+)	1+			1+			< 1+		
Sample volume (liters)	75			75			75		
§ TOTAL SPORES/m3			870			520			1,100

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/m³ divided by the raw count, expressed in spores/m³, 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/m³ has been rounded to two significant figures to reflect analytical precision.

Client: Atlas Technical Consultants LLC: AZ
C/O: Amayah Vaughn
Re: 1052000242, Phase 13; Kearny Town Hall

Date of Sampling: 02-22-2024
Date of Receipt: 02-23-2024
Date of Report: 02-26-2024

MoldRANGE™: Extended Outdoor Comparison

Outdoor Location: 022324-TH-6, Exterior/Front Entrance

Fungi Identified	Outdoor data	Typical Outdoor Data for: February in Arizona† (n‡=5495)						Typical Outdoor Data for: The entire year in Arizona† (n‡=73492)					
		very low	low	med	high	very high	freq %	very low	low	med	high	very high	freq %
Generally able to grow indoors*													
Alternaria	170	13	13	27	53	89	38	13	13	27	67	110	50
Bipolaris/Drechslera group	13	13	13	13	40	53	19	13	13	22	44	67	29
Chaetomium	-	13	13	13	27	53	11	13	13	13	27	40	14
Cladosporium	640	27	44	160	490	870	85	40	53	200	570	1,000	90
Curvularia	-	7	13	13	27	40	6	13	13	13	40	67	15
Nigrospora	-	7	13	13	22	27	3	13	13	13	27	40	4
Penicillium/Aspergillus types	110	22	40	110	270	440	79	27	52	130	350	570	81
Stachybotrys	-	8	13	13	40	53	3	13	13	13	40	67	3
Stemphylium	-	13	13	13	27	40	4	13	13	13	27	40	4
Torula	-	13	13	13	40	67	5	13	13	13	40	67	9
Seldom found growing indoors**													
Ascospores	53	13	13	40	110	210	58	13	27	67	210	430	74
Basidiospores	160	20	33	93	290	630	84	27	53	160	590	1,600	89
Rusts	-	13	13	13	27	53	2	13	13	13	40	67	6
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes	-	13	13	27	66	110	47	13	13	40	110	190	64
§ TOTAL SPORES/m3	1,100												

†The 'Typical Outdoor Data' represents the typical outdoor spore levels for the location and time frame indicated. The last column represents the frequency of occurrence. The very low, low, med, high, and very high values represent the 10, 20, 50, 80, and 90 percentile values of the spore type when it is detected. For example, if the frequency of occurrence is 63% and the low value is 53, it would mean that the given spore type is detected 63% of the time and, when detected, 20% of the time it is present in levels above the detection limit and below 53 spores/m3. These values are updated periodically, and if enough data is not available to make a statistically meaningful assessment, it is indicated with a dash.

§ Total Spores/m3 has been rounded to two significant figures to reflect analytical precision.

* The spores in this category are generally capable of growing on wet building materials in addition to growing outdoors. Building related growth is dependent upon the fungal type, moisture level, type of material, and other factors. *Cladosporium* is one of the predominant spore types worldwide and is frequently present in high numbers. *Penicillium/Aspergillus* species colonize both outdoor and indoor wet surfaces rapidly and are very easily dispersed. Other genera are usually present in lesser numbers.

** These fungi are generally not found growing on wet building materials. For example, the rusts and smuts are obligate plant pathogens. However, in each group there are notable exceptions. For example, agents of wood decay are members of the basidiomycetes and high counts of a single morphological type of basidiospore on an inside sample should be considered significant.

‡n = number of samples used to calculate data.

Interpretation of the data contained in this report is left to the client or the persons who conducted the field work. This report is provided for informational and comparative purposes only and should not be relied upon for any other purpose. "Typical outdoor data" are based on the results of the analysis of samples delivered to and analyzed by Eurofins EMLab P&K and assumptions regarding the origins of those samples. Sampling techniques, contaminants infecting samples, unrepresentative samples and other similar or dissimilar factors may affect these results. In addition, Eurofins EMLab P&K may not have received and tested a representative number of samples for every region or time period. Eurofins EMLab P&K hereby disclaims any liability for any and all direct, indirect, punitive, incidental, special or consequential damages arising out of the use or interpretation of the data contained in, or any actions taken or omitted in reliance upon, this report.

Client: Atlas Technical Consultants LLC: AZ
C/O: Amayah Vaughn
Re: 1052000242, Phase 13; Kearny Town Hall

Date of Sampling: 02-22-2024
Date of Receipt: 02-23-2024
Date of Report: 02-26-2024

MoldSCORE™: Spore Trap Report

Location: 022324-TH-2 File Room

Fungi Identified	Indoor sample spores/m3				Raw count	Spores/m3	MoldSCORE‡			
	<100	1K	10K	>100K			100	200	300	Score
Generally able to grow indoors*										
Alternaria					ND	< 13				100
Bipolaris/Drechslera group					ND	< 13				100
Chaetomium					ND	< 13				100
Cladosporium					ND	< 13				100
Curvularia					ND	< 13				100
Nigrospora					ND	< 13				100
Penicillium/Aspergillus types†					ND	< 13				100
Stachybotrys					ND	< 13				100
Torula					ND	< 13				100
Seldom found growing indoors**										
Ascospores					ND	< 13				100
Basidiospores					ND	< 13				100
Rusts					ND	< 13				100
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes					ND	< 13				100
Total						N/A	Final MoldSCORE			100

Location: 022324-TH-3 Entry bathroom

Fungi Identified	Indoor sample spores/m3				Raw count	Spores/m3	MoldSCORE‡			
	<100	1K	10K	>100K			100	200	300	Score
Generally able to grow indoors*										
Alternaria					ND	< 13				100
Bipolaris/Drechslera group					1	13				104
Chaetomium					ND	< 13				100
Cladosporium					ND	< 13				100
Curvularia					ND	< 13				100
Nigrospora					ND	< 13				100
Penicillium/Aspergillus types†					5	270				137
Stachybotrys					ND	< 13				100
Torula					ND	< 13				100
Seldom found growing indoors**										
Ascospores					1	53				114
Basidiospores					6	320				128
Rusts					ND	< 13				100
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes					ND	< 13				100
Total						653	Final MoldSCORE			137

Client: Atlas Technical Consultants LLC: AZ
C/O: Amayah Vaughn
Re: 1052000242, Phase 13; Kearny Town Hall

Date of Sampling: 02-22-2024
Date of Receipt: 02-23-2024
Date of Report: 02-26-2024

MoldSCORE™: Spore Trap Report

Location: 022324-TH-4 Admin/Entry

Fungi Identified	Indoor sample spores/m3				Raw count	Spores/m3	MoldSCORE‡				
	<100	1K	10K	>100K			100	200	300	Score	
Generally able to grow indoors*											
Alternaria					1	13				100	
Bipolaris/Drechslera group					ND	< 13				100	
Chaetomium					ND	< 13				100	
Cladosporium					ND	< 13				100	
Curvularia					ND	< 13				100	
Nigrospora					ND	< 13				100	
Penicillium/Aspergillus types†					6	320				143	
Stachybotrys					ND	< 13				100	
Torula					ND	< 13				100	
Seldom found growing indoors**											
Ascospores					ND	< 13				100	
Basidiospores					10	530				148	
Rusts					ND	< 13				100	
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes					ND	< 13				100	
Total						867	Final MoldSCORE				148

Location: 022324-TH-5 Council Chambers

Fungi Identified	Indoor sample spores/m3				Raw count	Spores/m3	MoldSCORE‡				
	<100	1K	10K	>100K			100	200	300	Score	
Generally able to grow indoors*											
Alternaria					ND	< 13				100	
Bipolaris/Drechslera group					3	40				115	
Chaetomium					ND	< 13				100	
Cladosporium					1	53				100	
Curvularia					ND	< 13				100	
Nigrospora					ND	< 13				100	
Penicillium/Aspergillus types†					1	53				104	
Stachybotrys					ND	< 13				100	
Torula					ND	< 13				100	
Seldom found growing indoors**											
Ascospores					ND	< 13				100	
Basidiospores					7	370				135	
Rusts					ND	< 13				100	
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes					ND	< 13				100	
Total						520	Final MoldSCORE				135

Client: Atlas Technical Consultants LLC: AZ
C/O: Amayah Vaughn
Re: 1052000242, Phase 13; Kearny Town Hall

Date of Sampling: 02-22-2024
Date of Receipt: 02-23-2024
Date of Report: 02-26-2024

MoldSCORE™: Spore Trap Report

* The spores in this category are generally capable of growing on wet building materials in addition to growing outdoors. Building related growth is dependent upon the fungal type, moisture level, type of material, and other factors. *Cladosporium* is one of the predominant spore types worldwide and is frequently present in high numbers. *Penicillium/Aspergillus* species colonize both outdoor and indoor wet surfaces rapidly and are very easily dispersed. Other genera are usually present in lesser numbers.

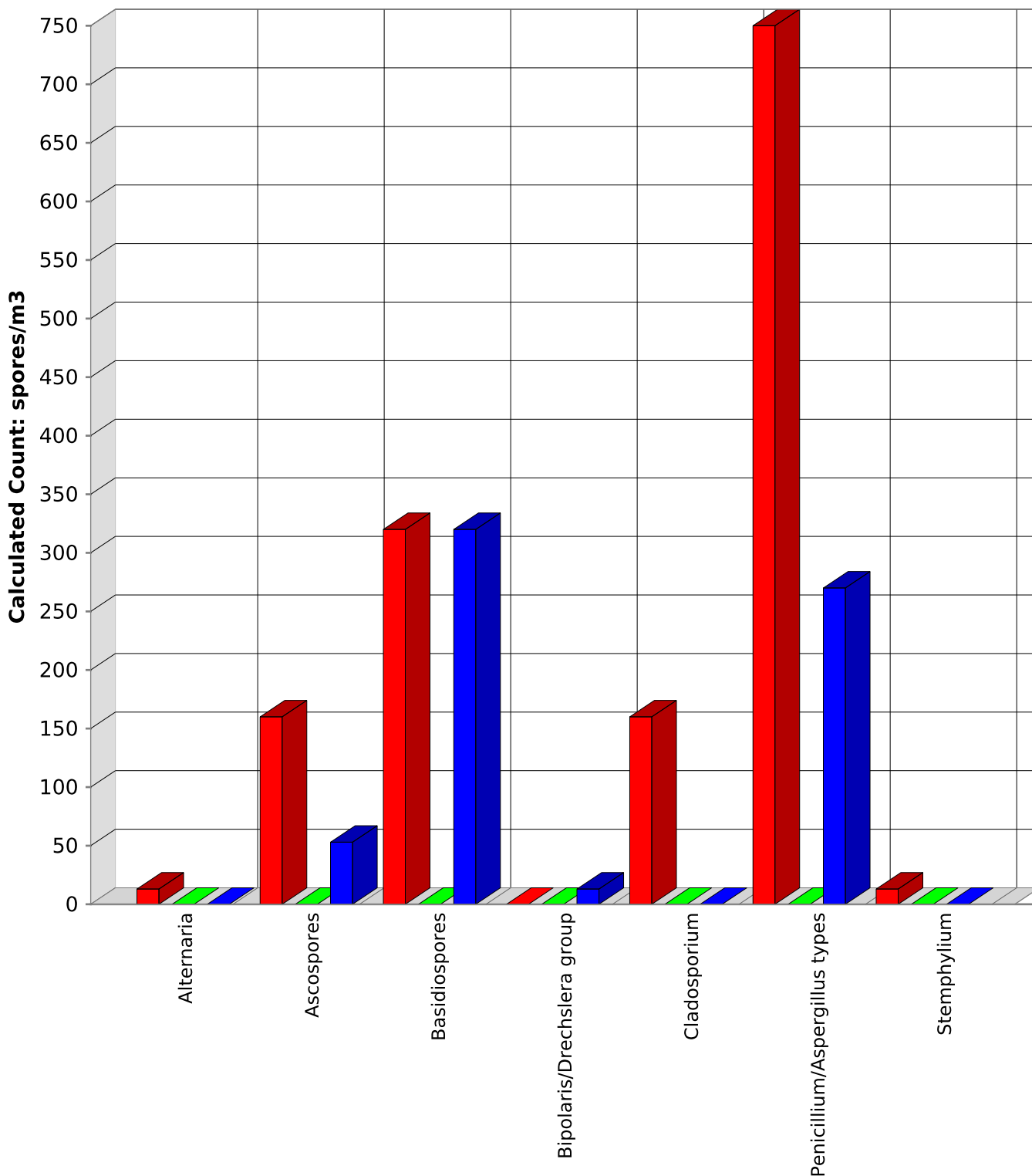
** These fungi are generally not found growing on wet building materials. For example, the rusts and smuts are obligate plant pathogens. However, in each group there are notable exceptions. For example, agents of wood decay are members of the basidiomycetes and high counts of a single morphological type of basidiospore on an inside sample should be considered significant.

†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.

‡Rated on a scale from 100 to 300. A rating less than 150 is low and indicates a low probability of spores originating inside. A rating greater than 250 is high and indicates a high probability that the spores originated from inside, presumably from indoor mold growth. A rating between 150 and 250 indicates a moderate likelihood of indoor fungal growth. MoldSCORE is NOT intended for wall cavity samples. It is intended for ambient air samples in residences. Using the analysis on other samples (like wall cavity samples) will lead to misleading results.

SPORE TRAP REPORT: NON-VIABLE METHODOLOGY

■ 022324-TH-1: Storage ■ 022324-TH-2: File Room (see comment A)
■ 022324-TH-3: Entry bathroom

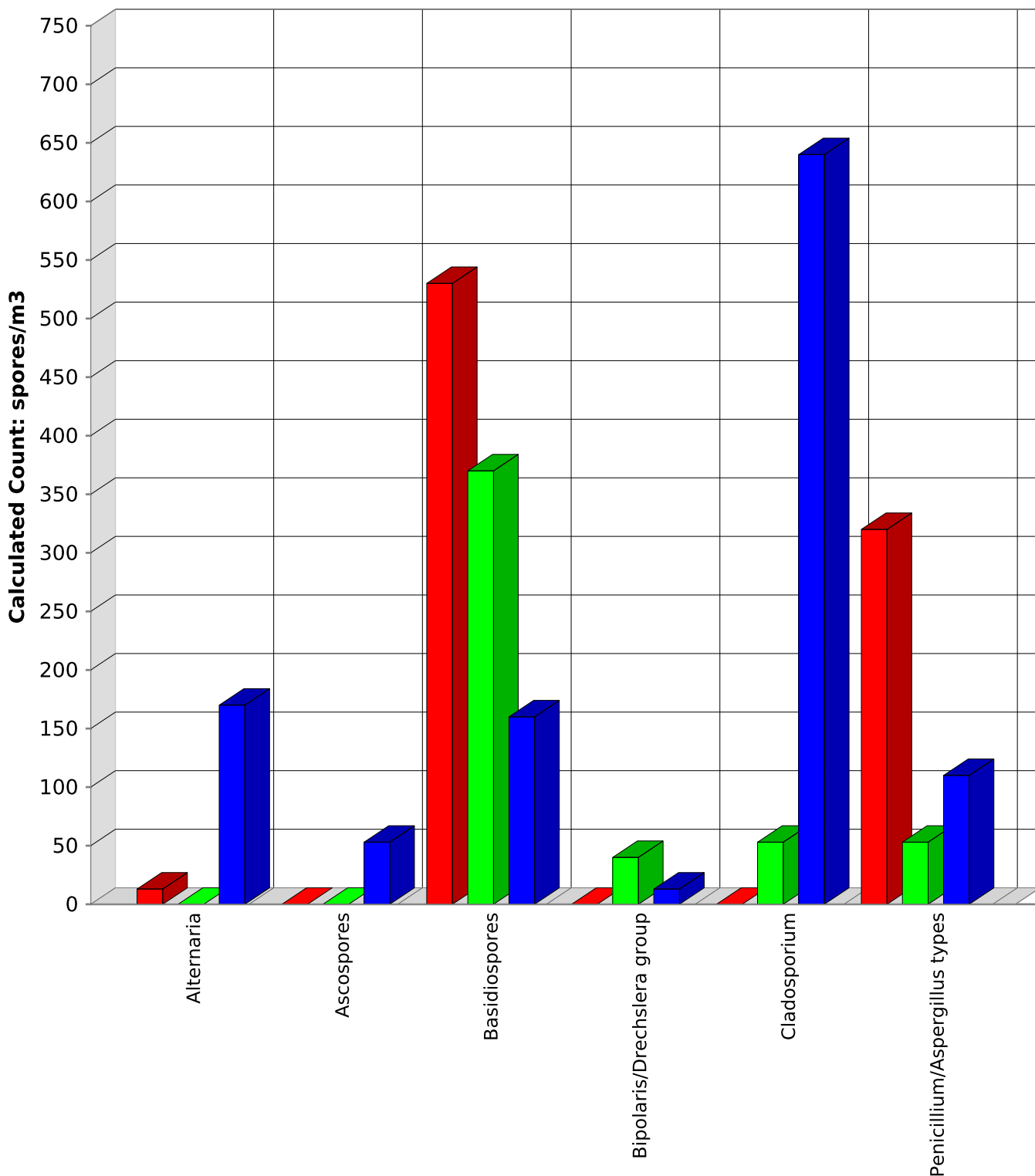


Comments: A) No spores detected.

Note: Graphical output may understate the importance of certain "marker" genera.
Eurofins Aerotech Built Environment Testing, Inc.

SPORE TRAP REPORT: NON-VIABLE METHODOLOGY

022324-TH-4: Admin/Entry 022324-TH-5: Council Chambers
022324-TH-6: Exterior/Front Entrance

**Comments:**

Note: Graphical output may understate the importance of certain "marker" genera.
Eurofins Aerotech Built Environment Testing, Inc.

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Cherry Hill, NJ: 1936 Olney Avenue, Cherry Hill, NJ 08003 • (856) 871-1904
Phoenix, AZ: 1501 West Knudsen drive, Phoenix, AZ 85027 • (602) 651-4802
San Bruno, CA: 1150 Bayhill Drive, #100, San Bruno, CA 94066 • (650) 888-6653

CONTACT INFORMATION			
Company:	ATLAS		
Contact:	Amayah Vaughn		
Phone:	6024880299		
Address: 9185 S Farmer Ave			
Special Instructions: Email results to teresa.harris@oneatlas.com			
Project ID: 1052000242, Phase 13 Project Description: Kearny Town Hall Project Zip Code: 85137 PO Number: 1022000242			
Sampling Date & Time: 2/22/24 Sampled By: Chad Wells			
Sample ID 022324-TH-1-Storage Description TH-2-File Room Sample Type (Below) ST TAT (Above) STD Total Volume / Area (as applicable) 75 Liters Notes 11:30A, 70°, 45%			
Sample ID " Description TH-3-Entry Bathroom Sample Type (Below) I TAT (Above) I Total Volume / Area (as applicable) I Notes I			
Sample ID " Description TH-4-Admin/Entry Sample Type (Below) I TAT (Above) I Total Volume / Area (as applicable) I Notes I			
Sample ID " Description TH-5-Council Chambers Sample Type (Below) I TAT (Above) I Total Volume / Area (as applicable) I Notes I			
Sample ID " Description TH-6-Exterior/Front Entrance Sample Type (Below) I TAT (Above) I Total Volume / Area (as applicable) I Notes I			

Weather	Fog	Rain	Snow	Wind
None	☐	☐	☐	☐
Light	☐	☐	☐	☐
Moderate	☐	☐	☐	☐
Heavy	☐	☐	☐	☐

REQUESTED SERVICES (Use checkboxes below)		Non-Cultured		Other Requests	
☐	Asbestos Analysis - PCM Airborne Fiber Count (NIOSH 7400)	☐	Tap	☐	Barcode 003550892
☐	Asbestos Analysis - PLM (EPA method 500/R-93-116)	☐	Spore Trap	☐	
☐	Quantitative Spore Count Direct Exam	☐	Bul	☐	
☐	Direct Microscopic Exam (Qualitative)	☐		☐	
☐	Spore Trap Analysis - Other particles	☐		☐	
☐	Fungi - Spore Trap Analysis	☐		☐	
☐	1-Media Surface Fungi (Genus ID + Asp. spp.)	☐		☐	
☐	2-Media Surface Fungi (Genus ID + Asp. spp.)	☐		☐	
☐	3-Media Surface Fungi (Genus ID + Asp. spp.)	☐		☐	
☐	Culturable Air Fungi (Genus ID + Asp. spp.)	☐		☐	
☐	Gram Stain & Counts (Culturable Air & Surface Bacteria)	☐		☐	
☐	Legionella culture	☐		☐	
☐	Total Coliform, E. coli (Presence/Absence)	☐		☐	
☐	Membrane Filtration (specify organism):	☐		☐	
☐	MFN Bacteria (specify organism):	☐		☐	
☐	Quantitative Spore Count Direct Exam	☐		☐	
☐	Quantitative Spore Count Direct Exam	☐		☐	
☐	1-Media Surface Fungi (Genus ID + Asp. spp.)	☐		☐	
☐	2-Media Surface Fungi (Genus ID + Asp. spp.)	☐		☐	
☐	3-Media Surface Fungi (Genus ID + Asp. spp.)	☐		☐	
☐	Culturable Air Fungi (Genus ID + Asp. spp.)	☐		☐	
☐	Gram Stain & Counts (Culturable Air & Surface Bacteria)	☐		☐	
☐	Legionella culture	☐		☐	
☐	Total Coliform, E. coli (Presence/Absence)	☐		☐	
☐	Membrane Filtration (specify organism):	☐		☐	
☐	MFN Bacteria (specify organism):	☐		☐	
☐	Quantitative Spore Count Direct Exam	☐		☐	
☐	Quantitative Spore Count Direct Exam	☐		☐	
☐	Direct Microscopic Exam (Qualitative)	☐		☐	
☐	Spore Trap Analysis - Other particles	☐		☐	
☐	Fungi - Spore Trap Analysis	☐		☐	
☐	Asbestos Analysis - PCM Airborne Fiber Count (NIOSH 7400)	☐		☐	
☐	Asbestos Analysis - PLM (EPA method 500/R-93-116)	☐		☐	
☐	PCR (specify test):	☐		☐	
☐	Specify Service	☐		☐	

SAMPLE TYPE CODES				RELINQUISHED BY		DATE & TIME	
BC - BioCassette™	ST - Spore Trap: Zefon, Allergenco, Burkard ...	T - Tape	D - Dust	Signature 2/23/24	Signature 2/23/24		
A1S - Anderson	P - Potable Water	SW - Swab	SO - Soil				
SAS - Surface Air Sampler	NP - Non-Potable Water	B - Bulk					
CP - Contact Plate		O - Other					

By submitting this Chain of Custody, you agree to be bound by the terms and conditions set forth at <http://www.emlab.com/main/services/terms.html>