

October 26, 2022

Mr. Michael Lane
Environmental, Health & Safety Manager
Office of Court Management/ Facilities Management & Capital Planning Lowell District Court
41 Hurd Street
Lowell, MA 01852

Ref: Indoor Air Quality & Microbial Assessment – Visit 15
Springfield Court Complex
Roderick L. Ireland Courthouse, 50 State Street, Springfield, MA &
Springfield Housing & Juvenile Courthouse, 80 State Street, Springfield, MA
TRC Project 499949

Dear Mr. Lane:

On October 12, 2022, TRC Environmental Corporation (TRC) conducted a limited indoor air quality and microbial assessment at the above-referenced sites. TRC conducted the following scope of work:

- Visual inspection of up to sixty-two (62) locations between the two buildings;
- Direct-reading measurements of selected indoor air quality parameters including temperature, relative humidity, carbon monoxide (CO), and carbon dioxide (CO₂); airborne particulate as PM₁₀ (particles with aerodynamic diameters of approximately 10 microns or less); total volatile organic compounds (VOC's); and
- Sampling for airborne concentrations of total fungal (mold)¹ spores in eighteen (18) indoor locations.

The site observations, test methods used, results and conclusions, and recommendations are presented below. A copy of the laboratory analytical report and the sample location drawings are included as attachments to this report.

INVESTIGATIVE STRATEGY

Visual Inspection

The readily accessible areas of the above referenced property were visually evaluated for evidence of water staining, water damage, and suspect fungal growth (mold). A reasonable effort was made to identify fungal-impacted building materials.

Carbon Dioxide, Carbon Monoxide, Temperature and Relative Humidity

TRC used a TSI® 7575X Q-Trak to monitor relative humidity, temperature, carbon monoxide (CO), and carbon dioxide (CO₂) levels.

¹ For the purposes of this report, the terms “mold” and “fungi” may be used interchangeably

- *Carbon Dioxide* - Carbon dioxide is exhaled by people and is a useful indicator of adequate make-up (fresh) air and supply per occupant. The American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE) Standard 62.1-2019, Ventilation for Acceptable Indoor Air Quality, recommends the difference between indoor and outdoor CO₂ concentrations be maintained at 700 parts per million (ppm) or less. Maintaining this condition equates to approximately 15 cubic feet per minute of supply air per occupant. Under this condition, a substantial majority of visitors entering a space will be satisfied with respect to human bioeffluents (body odor). The Massachusetts Department of Public Health (MA DPH) uses a guideline of 800 ppm of CO₂ for publicly occupied buildings². Note that while indoor CO₂ levels are useful for evaluating the outdoor air ventilation provided to a building, these levels are typically well below concentrations that might pose a CO₂-related health risk (greater than 5,000 ppm). Ambient concentrations of CO₂ generally range from 300 - 500 ppm.
- *Carbon Monoxide* - Carbon monoxide is a colorless, odorless gas that can cause fatigue or drowsiness, nausea, headache, and difficulty breathing when present at elevated levels. ASHRAE Standard 62.1-2019 recommends carbon monoxide concentrations less than 9 ppm indoors as an eight-hour average.
- *Temperature and Relative Humidity* - ASHRAE Standard 55-2020, Thermal Environmental Conditions for Human Occupancy bases occupant thermal comfort on a combination of metabolic rate, clothing insulation, air temperature (dry bulb temperature as a substitute for operative temperature), radiant temperature, air speed, and humidity. Conditions are considered to be satisfactory when a substantial majority of occupants (80% or more) are not expressing dissatisfaction with thermal comfort.

ASHRAE standard 62.1-2019 Ventilation for Acceptable Indoor Air Quality recommends that the relative humidity be maintained below 65%.

Measurement of Airborne Particulate Matter

A TSI® DustTrak DRX Aerosol Monitor was used to monitor airborne particulate matter of approximately 10 micrometers or less in diameter (PM₁₀).

Airborne particulate in indoor environments originates from various sources including building materials and furnishings, occupant activities, cleaning, construction, and renovation activities, and from outdoors. High concentrations of airborne dust may cause irritation of the eyes, skin, and respiratory tract.

The U.S. EPA has established a health-based National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) for PM₁₀ to evaluate outdoor air quality. This is not intended to evaluate worker exposure but is meant to protect the health of sensitive individuals within the general population. The NAAQS is based on rolling-24-hour average concentrations over a 3-day period and as such, is not directly comparable to individual PM measurements taken during this assessment; however, the NAAQS

² MA DPH “Carbon Dioxide and Its Use in Evaluating Adequacy of Ventilation in Buildings”, www.mass.gov/eohhs/docs/dph/environmental/iaq/appendices/carbon-dioxide.pdf

is provided in this report as a benchmark. The NAAQS for PM₁₀ is 0.150 milligrams per cubic meter of air (mg/m³) measured as a 24-hour average concentration.

The OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL) for occupational exposure to total dust is 15 mg/m³, and for the respirable dust fraction, 5 mg/m³, both as 8-hour average concentrations.

The instrument is calibrated approximately annually by the manufacturer and is zeroed prior to use in the field.

Measurement of Total Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)

A ppbRAE Model PGM-7240, ppbRAE 3000 photo-ionizing detector (PID) (or similar instrument) was used to monitor VOCs. VOC measurements were performed to determine if unusually elevated concentrations of this group of air contaminants existed at the monitored locations. VOCs have many sources, including, but not limited to the evaporation of paint solvents; adhesives; and office or personal products that are used in the building, such as cosmetic fragrances, air fresheners and deodorizing and sanitizing products.

Although the instrument used in this study is a useful screening method for detecting indoor VOCs, it provides no information on the identities and relative amounts of individual compounds that may be present. If indoor VOC concentrations are significantly and consistently greater than the outdoor VOC concentration, then one or more indoor VOC sources may be present.

The U.S. Green Building Council Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (USGBC LEED) for New Construction-2009 requirements specify a maximum VOC concentration of 0.500 milligrams per cubic meter of air (mg/m³) in newly constructed areas and is used in this report as a guideline for evaluating indoor air quality. Assuming an average VOC molecular weight similar to that of n-hexane, this corresponds to approximately 0.140 ppm VOCs.

The instrument was calibrated prior to use in the field using standard isobutylene calibration gas.

Microbial Sampling – Air Samples

Sampling for airborne concentrations of total fungal spores was conducted using Air-O-Cell sampling cassettes. Samples were collected at 15 liters of air per minute for five-minute sampling periods using a high-volume sampling pump. Airborne particulates were drawn through the cassette and directly impacted onto an adhesive collection media. The samples were shipped to Hayes Microbial Consulting of Midlothian, Virginia where they were analyzed to determine the quantity and identity of fungal spore types using bright field microscopy (magnification 300x and 600x). Hayes Microbial participates in the American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA) Environmental Microbiology Laboratory Accreditation Program (EMLAP), certification #188863. The Air-O-Cell cassette collects both viable and non-viable fungal spores, and the laboratory can identify some of the collected spores down to the genus level.

TRC collected representative air samples in selected indoor locations and also outdoors, for comparison purposes.

There is currently little information available on total airborne fungal spore dose-response relationships, and there are no recommended allowable exposure limits established for airborne spores. The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) publication *Bioaerosols: Assessment and Control*, indicates that an exposure may be considered unusual when indoor concentrations are significantly higher than those outdoors, or when the types of mold detected indoors vs. outdoors differ markedly.

RESULTS

Visual Inspection

On the day of this assessment, no suspect fungal growth was observed in any of the areas inspected. Horizontal surfaces appeared to be clean of any dust or debris.

Indoor Air Quality Measurements

Results of the indoor air quality measurements are presented in the table below. The results are presented in the following units: temperature measurements are presented in degrees Fahrenheit (°F); relative humidity measurements are presented as percent relative humidity (%); the CO₂, CO, and VOC measurements are presented in concentration units of parts per million parts of air, by volume (ppm); and PM₁₀ measurements are presented in concentration units of milligrams per cubic meter of air (mg/m³).

| Indoor Air Quality Measurements Springfield Court Complex, 50 & 80 State Street, Springfield, Massachusetts October 12, 2022 | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------|-----------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| Test # | Location | Temp (°F) | Relative Humidity (%) | Carbon Dioxide (ppm) | Carbon Monoxide (ppm) | Airborne PM ₁₀ (mg/m ³) | Volatile Organic Compounds (ppm) |
| Roderick L. Ireland Courthouse, 50 State Street, Springfield, MA | | | | | | | |
| 001 | G28 – Locker Room | 70.8 | 49.0 | 655 | ND (<3) | 0.004 | ND (<0.020) |
| 002 | G27D – Kitchen | 72.1 | 45.7 | 623 | ND (<3) | 0.003 | ND (<0.020) |
| 003 | G01 – Office | 71.0 | 45.9 | 648 | ND (<3) | 0.017 | 0.029 |
| 004 | G40B – File Room | 72.1 | 46.4 | 644 | ND (<3) | 0.003 | ND (<0.020) |
| 005 | G44 – Mechanical | 71.0 | 44.7 | 681 | ND (<3) | 0.022 | ND (<0.020) |

| Indoor Air Quality Measurements Springfield Court Complex, 50 & 80 State Street, Springfield, Massachusetts October 12, 2022 | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|---|
| Test # | Location | Temp (°F) | Relative Humidity (%) | Carbon Dioxide (ppm) | Carbon Monoxide (ppm) | Airborne PM₁₀ (mg/m³) | Volatile Organic Compounds (ppm) |
| 006 | G54 – Breakroom | 73.2 | 43.9 | 680 | ND (<3) | 0.004 | ND (<0.020) |
| 007 | 138A – District Attorney | 71.0 | 43.9 | 642 | ND (<3) | 0.001 | ND (<0.020) |
| 008 | 167 – District Court Probation | 72.2 | 46.9 | 783 | ND (<3) | 0.010 | ND (<0.020) |
| 009 | 163 – Office | 73.4 | 44.0 | 706 | ND (<3) | 0.005 | ND (<0.020) |
| 010 | 113 – Office | 73.6 | 43.4 | 745 | ND (<3) | 0.018 | ND (<0.020) |
| 011 | 100 – Parking Tickets | 71.0 | 44.3 | 711 | ND (<3) | 0.010 | ND (<0.020) |
| 012 | 132 – Office | 72.0 | 45.9 | 707 | ND (<3) | 0.008 | ND (<0.020) |
| 013 | 2 nd Floor, Upper Lobby | 72.5 | 44.5 | 728 | ND (<3) | 0.011 | ND (<0.020) |
| 014 | 204B – Judges Lobby | 68.6 | 45.7 | 667 | ND (<3) | 0.005 | ND (<0.020) |
| 015 | 239 – Court Officer Office | 72.3 | 48.6 | 769 | ND (<3) | 0.005 | ND (<0.020) |
| 016 | 249A – Judges Lobby | 77.6 | 42.2 | 697 | ND (<3) | ND (<0.001) | ND (<0.020) |
| 017 | Superior Courtroom 8 | 74.9 | 41.4 | 698 | ND (<3) | 0.001 | ND (<0.020) |
| 018 | 241 – Office | 73.3 | 42.8 | 725 | ND (<3) | 0.004 | ND (<0.020) |

| Indoor Air Quality Measurements Springfield Court Complex, 50 & 80 State Street, Springfield, Massachusetts October 12, 2022 | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|---|
| Test # | Location | Temp (°F) | Relative Humidity (%) | Carbon Dioxide (ppm) | Carbon Monoxide (ppm) | Airborne PM₁₀ (mg/m³) | Volatile Organic Compounds (ppm) |
| 019 | 204A – Conference Room | 68.1 | 45.8 | 681 | ND (<3) | 0.004 | ND (<0.020) |
| 020 | 204 – Judges Lobby Reception | 67.9 | 51.3 | 770 | ND (<3) | 0.004 | ND (<0.020) |
| 021 | 309 – Law Library Office | 70.9 | 46.5 | 723 | ND (<3) | 0.002 | ND (<0.020) |
| 022 | Superior Courtroom #3 | 72.4 | 45.7 | 668 | ND (<3) | 0.003 | ND (<0.020) |
| 023 | 330 – Breakroom | 75.2 | 43.7 | 751 | ND (<3) | 0.002 | ND (<0.020) |
| 024 | 331 – Lounge | 75.7 | 41.7 | 742 | ND (<3) | 0.004 | ND (<0.020) |
| 025 | 378A – Jury Room | 77.0 | 41.6 | 762 | ND (<3) | 0.004 | ND (<0.020) |
| 026 | 363 – Office | 77.9 | 38.6 | 711 | ND (<3) | 0.005 | ND (<0.020) |
| 027 | 451 – Conference Room | 74.5 | 36.3 | 609 | ND (<3) | 0.003 | ND (<0.020) |
| 028 | 403 – Conference Room | 72.5 | 36.5 | 583 | ND (<3) | 0.002 | ND (<0.020) |
| 029 | 427 – Employee Lounge | 74.0 | 38.7 | 689 | ND (<3) | 0.004 | ND (<0.020) |
| 030 | 426 – Employee Lounge | 75.8 | 37.0 | 736 | ND (<3) | 0.010 | ND (<0.020) |
| 031 | 445E – Office | 76.1 | 35.7 | 707 | ND (<3) | 0.006 | ND (<0.020) |

| Indoor Air Quality Measurements Springfield Court Complex, 50 & 80 State Street, Springfield, Massachusetts October 12, 2022 | | | | | | | |
|---|--|----------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|---|
| Test # | Location | Temp (°F) | Relative Humidity (%) | Carbon Dioxide (ppm) | Carbon Monoxide (ppm) | Airborne PM₁₀ (mg/m³) | Volatile Organic Compounds (ppm) |
| 032 | 442 - Office | 76.2 | 35.2 | 657 | ND (<3) | 0.006 | ND (<0.020) |
| 033 | Outdoor – Front Entrance 50 State Street | 69.6 | 45.2 | 438 | ND (<3) | 0.022 | ND (<0.020) |
| Springfield Housing & Juvenile Courthouse, 80 State Street, Springfield, MA | | | | | | | |
| 034 | Outdoors - Front 80 State Street | 70.2 | 41.2 | 454 | ND (<3) | 0.030 | ND (<0.020) |
| 035 | 112 – Stairwell | 69.6 | 49.4 | 839 | ND (<3) | 0.008 | ND (<0.020) |
| 036 | 104 – Security | 70.7 | 48.3 | 849 | ND (<3) | 0.013 | ND (<0.020) |
| 037 | 142 – Locker/Vault Room | 71.9 | 47.0 | 802 | ND (<3) | 0.007 | ND (<0.020) |
| 038 | 135 – Breakroom | 71.5 | 47.0 | 856 | ND (<3) | 0.011 | ND (<0.020) |
| 039 | 124 – Waiting Area | 72.2 | 47.5 | 874 | ND (<3) | 0.011 | ND (<0.020) |
| 040 | 151A – Conference Room | 73.5 | 43.5 | 621 | ND (<3) | 0.015 | ND (<0.020) |
| 041 | 149 – Stairwell | 73.2 | 43.5 | 586 | ND (<3) | 0.008 | ND (<0.020) |
| 042 | B65 – Cell | 73.0 | 45.5 | 809 | ND (<3) | 0.007 | ND (<0.020) |
| 043 | B60 – Storage | 72.5 | 44.6 | 702 | ND (<3) | 0.007 | ND (<0.020) |
| 044 | B46 – Mechanical | 71.8 | 46.4 | 717 | ND (<3) | 0.008 | ND (<0.020) |

| Indoor Air Quality Measurements Springfield Court Complex, 50 & 80 State Street, Springfield, Massachusetts October 12, 2022 | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|---|
| Test # | Location | Temp (°F) | Relative Humidity (%) | Carbon Dioxide (ppm) | Carbon Monoxide (ppm) | Airborne PM₁₀ (mg/m³) | Volatile Organic Compounds (ppm) |
| 045 | B15 – File Room | 71.1 | 44.2 | 545 | ND (<3) | 0.008 | ND (<0.020) |
| 046 | B09 – Pump/Compressor Room | 70.6 | 46.0 | 539 | ND (<3) | 0.010 | ND (<0.020) |
| 047 | B37 – Office | 71.4 | 46.2 | 679 | ND (<3) | 0.015 | ND (<0.020) |
| 048 | B24 – Copy Room | 71.6 | 44.2 | 574 | ND (<3) | 0.015 | ND (<0.020) |
| 049 | 323 – Office | 72.3 | 42.5 | 536 | ND (<3) | 0.008 | ND (<0.020) |
| 050 | 330 – Elevator Lobby | 73.3 | 42.1 | 547 | ND (<3) | 0.011 | ND (<0.020) |
| 051 | 341 – Office | 73.0 | 40.8 | 510 | ND (<3) | 0.010 | ND (<0.020) |
| 052 | 340 – Corridor | 72.4 | 41.0 | 532 | ND (<3) | 0.011 | ND (<0.020) |
| 053 | 224 – Judges Lobby | 72.9 | 41.9 | 543 | ND (<3) | 0.007 | ND (<0.020) |
| 054 | 248 – Probation Waiting Area | 72.9 | 40.5 | 551 | ND (<3) | 0.008 | ND (<0.020) |
| 055 | 251 – Office | 73.3 | 40.6 | 560 | ND (<3) | 0.008 | ND (<0.020) |
| 056 | 229 – Stairwell 4 | 72.8 | 42.7 | 677 | ND (<3) | 0.007 | ND (<0.020) |
| 057 | 220 – Conference Room | 72.0 | 39.9 | 501 | ND (<3) | 0.006 | ND (<0.020) |

| Indoor Air Quality Measurements Springfield Court Complex, 50 & 80 State Street, Springfield, Massachusetts October 12, 2022 | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------|---|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| Test # | Location | Temp (°F) | Relative Humidity (%) | Carbon Dioxide (ppm) | Carbon Monoxide (ppm) | Airborne PM ₁₀ (mg/m ³) | Volatile Organic Compounds (ppm) |
| 058 | 205 – Janitors Closet | 71.5 | 42.5 | 495 | ND (<3) | 0.010 | ND (<0.020) |
| 059 | 208 – Jury Deliberation | 73.0 | 40.0 | 461 | ND (<3) | 0.005 | ND (<0.020) |
| 060 | 321 – Conference Room | 72.9 | 39.5 | 476 | ND (<3) | 0.007 | ND (<0.020) |
| 061 | 305 – Office | 73.0 | 39.9 | 510 | ND (<3) | 0.006 | ND (<0.020) |
| 062 | 301 – Conference Room | 77.1 | 38.9 | 515 | ND (<3) | 0.009 | ND (<0.020) |
| Desired Comfort Range | | ~67 to 82 | Less than 60 to 65 | Less than 800 to ~1,100 | < 5 to < 9 | ≤ 0.150 | ≤ 0.140 |
| See Attachment B – Floor Plan for location of measurements ppm = parts per million parts of air, by volume mg/m ³ = milligrams per cubic meter of air ND = non-detect, below reliable limit of quantification or detection | | | | | | | |
| REFERENCE VALUES | | | | | | | |
| Carbon Dioxide (CO ₂): | | ASHRAE maximum recommended CO ₂ level indicating adequate supply of outdoor air = outdoor concentration + 700 ppm (i.e., 1,100 ppm); MA DPH maximum recommended CO ₂ level = 800 ppm | | | | | |
| Carbon Monoxide (CO): | | USGBC LEED (2009) 9 ppm, if outdoor measurement no greater than 2 ppm above outdoors | | | | | |
| Temperature range guidelines based on ASHRAE 55-2020, at various levels of relative humidity: | | | | | | | |
| Relative Humidity | | Winter Temperature | | Summer Temperature | | | |
| < 20% | | 70 to 79 °F | | 76 to 83 °F | | | |
| 20 to 40% | | 69 to 78 °F | | 75 to 82 °F | | | |
| 40 to 60% | | 68 to 77 °F | | 74 to 81 °F | | | |

Temperature and Relative Humidity.

Temperatures were generally within the recommended comfort ranges for seasonal occupancy at the observed relative humidity levels.

All relative humidity measurements collected in the Roderick L. Ireland Courthouse were below 65%. As we head into the heating season, the use of dehumidifying equipment and actions to reduce indoor humidity levels throughout the building to improve occupant comfort and for optimum building conditions and maintenance will become less necessary.

With all of the relative humidity measurements below the acceptable range, no corrective measures are required based on the temperature and relative humidity measurements in this building.

Carbon Dioxide.

The average CO₂ concentrations throughout the buildings ranged from 461 to 874 ppm and outdoor concentrations ranged from 438 to 454 ppm. The average CO₂ concentrations during the current occupancy conditions remained below the ASHRAE guideline (i.e., the outdoor concentration of approximately 400 ppm + 700 ppm). All the CO₂ measurements represent favorable findings, reflecting efforts to maintain good ventilation within the buildings.

Carbon Monoxide.

The CO measurements were non-detect (< 3 ppm) and were within the recommended indoor air quality guideline. No corrective measures are indicated based on the CO measurements.

Total Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs).

All VOC measurements throughout the buildings ranged from non-detect (<0.020 ppm) to 0.020 ppm. All VOC measurements were below the desired comfort range and occupational exposure limits for common VOCs that are likely to be present in buildings. Therefore, no corrective measures are recommended at this time. Note that hand sanitizers and sanitizing wipes may be a source of temporary increases in VOC concentrations.

Airborne Particulate Matter.

The average PM₁₀ measurements throughout the buildings ranged from ND (<0.001 mg/m³) to 0.022 mg/m³ and were below the guideline of 0.150 mg/m³. No corrective measures are indicated based on the PM₁₀ measurements.

Microbial Sampling.

The results of air sampling for mold are presented in the table below. The air sampling results are presented in concentration units of spores per cubic meter of air (spores/m³). The laboratory analytical report is included as Attachment A.

| Microbial Sampling Results Springfield Court Complex, 50 & 80 State Street, Springfield, Massachusetts October 12, 2022 | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------------|--|----------------|
| Sample Number | Location | Sample Type | Mold Detected (spores/m ³) | Interpretation |
| Roderick L. Ireland Courthouse, 50 State Street, Springfield, MA | | | | |
| 34929167 | G28 – Locker Room | Air | 27 | See Comment 1 |
| 34922164 | 138A – District Attorney | Air | 13 | See Comment 1 |
| 34922163 | 100 – Parking Tickets | Air | 53 | See Comment 1 |
| 34922160 | 2 nd Floor – Upper Lobby | Air | 39 | See Comment 1 |
| 34922158 | 204B – Judges Lobby | Air | 53 | See Comment 1 |
| 34922171 | 204A – Conference Room | Air | 13 | See Comment 1 |
| 34922170 | 204 – Judges Lobby Reception | Air | 27 | See Comment 1 |
| 34922165 | 309 – Law Library Office | Air | 40 | See Comment 1 |
| 34922161 | 330 – Breakroom | Air | 13 | See Comment 1 |
| 34921806 | 427 – Employee Lounge | Air | 13 | See Comment 1 |
| 34922153 | Outdoors Front 50 State Street | Air | 1,107 | ----- |
| Springfield Housing & Juvenile Courthouse, 80 State Street, Springfield, MA | | | | |
| 34922152 | Outdoors, Front 80 State Street | Air | 1,574 | ----- |
| 34922172 | 142 – Locker/Vault Room | Air | 27 | See Comment 1 |
| 34922162 | B15 – File Room | Air | 13 | See Comment 1 |
| 34922183 | 124 – Waiting Area | Air | 26 | See Comment 1 |
| 34922181 | B24 – Copy Room | Air | 26 | See Comment 1 |
| 34922169 | 323 – Office | Air | 13 | See Comment 1 |
| 34922174 | 248 – Probation Waiting Area | Air | 13 | See Comment 1 |
| 34922159 | 208 – Jury Deliberation | Air | 13 | See Comment 1 |
| 34922156 | 305 - Office | Air | 13 | See Comment 1 |
| Comment 1 – Indoor concentrations were below the concurrent outdoor concentration, and the types of spores identified were also detected outdoors or are commonly detected outdoors. These results are not suggestive of an indoor mold source. | | | | |

In all the test locations, the air sample results indicated total mold spore concentrations were below the concurrent outdoor concentration, and the types of mold detected indoors were similar to spore types that were or are commonly detected outdoors. Thus, no indoor mold source was indicated in these areas based on the air sampling results.

It is important to note that construction materials, personal belongings, and indoor environments (including indoor air) are normally not sterile. Therefore, no structure can be completely free of microbial organisms including mold. However, under normal circumstances, commonly accepted industry guidelines suggest that the levels of fungi in the indoor environment should be generally similar to (or lower than) the outdoor air outside of the property. It should be understood that natural dust deposition also contains some amount of fungal spores.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the findings of this assessment, TRC recommends the following for consideration:

1. No corrective measures are required based on measurements of temperature, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, PM₁₀, or TVOC's.
2. TRC will continue to observe relative humidity through the fall season and will alert building management if any unusual levels are noted. Efforts to maintain relative humidity to levels below 65% are no longer necessary this season, given the lower outdoor temperature and relative humidity conditions.
3. Continue to operate ventilation equipment to introduce the greatest amount of outdoor air feasible based on the equipment parameters and seasonal conditions. This will provide the greatest safety for building occupants and will also help to quickly dilute the air when disinfectant wipes, cleaners and hand sanitizers are used. Routine preventative maintenance of heating, ventilating and air-conditioning equipment should also be emphasized.

CONDITIONS AND LIMITATIONS

The visual inspection performed by TRC is limited to representative areas that were accessible at the time of inspection. Destructive and/or invasive inspections were not within the scope of our investigation. The sampling results reflect conditions at the time of sampling.

TRC has performed the tasks set forth above in a thorough and professional manner consistent with industry standards. TRC cannot guarantee and does not warrant that this limited assessment has revealed all potential adverse environmental conditions affecting the site.

No expressed or implied representation or warranty is included in this report except that the services were performed within the limits of the scope of work authorized by the client and the encountered site conditions.

TRC appreciates the opportunity to provide you with consulting services. If you have any questions or comments, please contact us. We look forward to working with you on future endeavors.

Very Truly Yours,
TRC

Olivia Smaracko

Olivia Smaracko
Senior Industrial Hygienist

Robert King

Robert King, CSP, CIH (1982-2021)
Senior EHS Engineer

Enc.: Attachment A – Laboratory Results and Chain of Custody
Attachment B – Sample Location Drawings

ATTACHMENT A – LABORATORY RESULTS AND CHAIN OF CUSTODY

Analysis Report prepared for

TRC Companies

**814 Broad Street
Weymouth, MA 02189**

Phone: (781) 337-0016

499949
Springfield District Court
50 & 80 State St
Springfield, MA

Collected: **October 12, 2022**
Received: **October 17, 2022**
Reported: **October 17, 2022**

We would like to thank you for trusting Hayes Microbial for your analytical needs!
We received 20 samples by FedEx in good condition for this project on October 17th, 2022.

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. This report may not be duplicated, except in full, without the written consent of Hayes Microbial Consulting, LLC..

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.



EPA Laboratory ID: VA01419



Lab ID: #188863



DPH License: #PH-0198

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|------------|------------|-------------------------|------------|------------|----------------------|------------|------------|------------------------|------------|------------|
| Sample Number | 1 | 34929167 | | 2 | 34922164 | | 3 | 34922163 | | 4 | 34922160 | |
| Sample Name | G28- Locker Room | | | 138A- District Attorney | | | 100- Parking Tickets | | | 2nd Floor- Upper Lobby | | |
| Sample Volume | 75.00 liter | | | 75.00 liter | | | 75.00 liter | | | 75.00 liter | | |
| Reporting Limit | 13 spores/m³ | | | 13 spores/m³ | | | 13 spores/m³ | | | 13 spores/m³ | | |
| Background | 2 | | | 1 | | | 2 | | | 2 | | |
| Fragments | ND | | | ND | | | ND | | | ND | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Organism | Raw Count | Count / m³ | % of Total | Raw Count | Count / m³ | % of Total | Raw Count | Count / m³ | % of Total | Raw Count | Count / m³ | % of Total |
| Alternaria | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ascospores | 2 | 27 | 100.0% | 1 | 13 | 100.0% | 3 | 40 | 75.0% | 1 | 13 | 33.3% |
| Aspergillus Penicillium | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Basidiospores | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 13 | 33.3% |
| Bipolaris Drechslera | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chaetomium | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cladosporium | | | | | | | 1 | 13 | 25.0% | 1 | 13 | 33.3% |
| Curvularia | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Epicoccum | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fusarium | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Memnoniella | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Myxomycetes | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pithomyces | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stachybotrys | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stemphylium | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Torula | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ulocladium | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 2 | 27 | 100% | 1 | 13 | 100% | 4 | 53 | 100% | 3 | 39 | 100% |

| | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Water Damage Indicator | Common Allergen | Slightly Higher than Baseline | Significantly Higher than Baseline | Ratio Abnormality |
|------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|



Collected: Oct 12, 2022

Received: Oct 17, 2022

Reported: Oct 17, 2022

Project Analyst:
 Ramesh Poluri, PhD

P. Ramesh

Date:
 10 - 17 - 2022

Reviewed By:
 Steve Hayes, BSMT

Stephen N. Hayes

Date:
 10 - 17 - 2022

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|------------|------------|-----------------------|------------|------------|-----------------------------|------------|------------|-------------------------|------------|------------|
| Sample Number | 5 | 34922158 | | 6 | 34922171 | | 7 | 34922170 | | 8 | 34922165 | |
| Sample Name | 204B- Judges Lobby | | | 204A- Conference Room | | | 204- Judges Lobby Reception | | | 309- Law Library Office | | |
| Sample Volume | 75.00 liter | | | 75.00 liter | | | 75.00 liter | | | 75.00 liter | | |
| Reporting Limit | 13 spores/m³ | | | 13 spores/m³ | | | 13 spores/m³ | | | 13 spores/m³ | | |
| Background | 2 | | | 2 | | | 2 | | | 2 | | |
| Fragments | ND | | | ND | | | ND | | | ND | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Organism | Raw Count | Count / m³ | % of Total | Raw Count | Count / m³ | % of Total | Raw Count | Count / m³ | % of Total | Raw Count | Count / m³ | % of Total |
| Alternaria | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ascospores | 2 | 27 | 50.0% | 1 | 13 | 100.0% | 2 | 27 | 100.0% | 2 | 27 | 66.7% |
| Aspergillus Penicillium | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Basidiospores | 1 | 13 | 25.0% | | | | | | | 1 | 13 | 33.3% |
| Bipolaris Drechslera | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chaetomium | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cladosporium | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Curvularia | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Epicoccum | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fusarium | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Memnoniella | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Myxomycetes | 1 | 13 | 25.0% | | | | | | | | | |
| Pithomyces | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stachybotrys | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stemphylium | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Torula | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ulocladium | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 4 | 53 | 100% | 1 | 13 | 100% | 2 | 27 | 100% | 3 | 40 | 100% |

| | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Water Damage Indicator | Common Allergen | Slightly Higher than Baseline | Significantly Higher than Baseline | Ratio Abnormality |
|------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|



Collected: **Oct 12, 2022**

Received: **Oct 17, 2022**

Reported: **Oct 17, 2022**

Project Analyst:
 Ramesh Poluri, PhD *P. Ramesh*

Date:
10 - 17 - 2022

Reviewed By:
 Steve Hayes, BSMT *Stephen N. Hayes*

Date:
10 - 17 - 2022

| Sample Number | 9 | 34922161 | | 10 | 34921806 | | 11 | 34922153 | | 12 | 34922152 | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|------------|--------------------------|------------------------|------------|--------------------------|------------------------|------------|
| Sample Name | 330- Break Room | | | 427- Employee Lounge | | | Outdoor- 50 State | | | Outdoor- 80 State | | |
| Sample Volume | 75.00 liter | | | 75.00 liter | | | 75.00 liter | | | 75.00 liter | | |
| Reporting Limit | 13 spores/m ³ | | | 13 spores/m ³ | | | 13 spores/m ³ | | | 13 spores/m ³ | | |
| Background | 2 | | | 2 | | | 2 | | | 2 | | |
| Fragments | ND | | | ND | | | 27/m ³ | | | 40/m ³ | | |
| Organism | Raw Count | Count / m ³ | % of Total | Raw Count | Count / m ³ | % of Total | Raw Count | Count / m ³ | % of Total | Raw Count | Count / m ³ | % of Total |
| Alternaria | | | | | | | 1 | 13 | 1.2% | | | |
| Ascospores | 1 | 13 | 100.0% | 1 | 13 | 100.0% | 44 | 587 | 53.0% | 32 | 427 | 27.1% |
| Aspergillus Penicillium | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 27 | 1.7% |
| Basidiospores | | | | | | | 16 | 213 | 19.3% | 24 | 320 | 20.3% |
| Bipolaris Drechslera | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chaetomium | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cladosporium | | | | | | | 20 | 267 | 24.1% | 60 | 800 | 50.8% |
| Curvularia | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Epicoccum | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fusarium | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Memnoniella | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Myxomycetes | | | | | | | 2 | 27 | 2.4% | | | |
| Pithomyces | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stachybotrys | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stemphylium | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Torula | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ulocladium | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 1 | 13 | 100% | 1 | 13 | 100% | 83 | 1107 | 100% | 118 | 1574 | 100% |

| | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Water Damage Indicator | Common Allergen | Slightly Higher than Baseline | Significantly Higher than Baseline | Ratio Abnormality |
|------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|



Collected: **Oct 12, 2022**

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Project Analyst:
 Ramesh Poluri, PhD

P. Ramesh

Date:
10 - 17 - 2022

Reviewed By:
 Steve Hayes, BSMT

Stephen N. Hayes

Date:
10 - 17 - 2022

| Sample Number | 13 | 34922172 | | 14 | 34922162 | | 15 | 34922183 | | 16 | 34922181 | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|------------|--------------------------|------------------------|------------|--------------------------|------------------------|------------|--------------------------|------------------------|------------|
| Sample Name | 142- Locker / Vault Room | | | B1S- File Room | | | 124- Waiting Area | | | B24- Copy Room | | |
| Sample Volume | 75.00 liter | | | 75.00 liter | | | 75.00 liter | | | 75.00 liter | | |
| Reporting Limit | 13 spores/m ³ | | | 13 spores/m ³ | | | 13 spores/m ³ | | | 13 spores/m ³ | | |
| Background | 2 | | | 2 | | | 2 | | | 2 | | |
| Fragments | ND | | | ND | | | ND | | | ND | | |
| Organism | Raw Count | Count / m ³ | % of Total | Raw Count | Count / m ³ | % of Total | Raw Count | Count / m ³ | % of Total | Raw Count | Count / m ³ | % of Total |
| Alternaria | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ascospores | 2 | 27 | 100.0% | 1 | 13 | 100.0% | 1 | 13 | 50.0% | 1 | 13 | 50.0% |
| Aspergillus Penicillium | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Basidiospores | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 13 | 50.0% |
| Bipolaris Drechslera | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chaetomium | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cladosporium | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Curvularia | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Epicoccum | | | | | | | 1 | 13 | 50.0% | | | |
| Fusarium | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Memnoniella | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Myxomycetes | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pithomyces | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stachybotrys | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stemphylium | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Torula | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ulocladium | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 2 | 27 | 100% | 1 | 13 | 100% | 2 | 26 | 100% | 2 | 26 | 100% |

Water Damage Indicator

Common Allergen

Slightly Higher than Baseline

Significantly Higher than Baseline

Ratio Abnormality



Collected: Oct 12, 2022

Received: Oct 17, 2022

Reported: Oct 17, 2022

Project Analyst:
 Ramesh Poluri, PhD

P. Ramesh

Date:
 10 - 17 - 2022

Reviewed By:
 Steve Hayes, BSMT

Stephen N. Hayes

Date:
 10 - 17 - 2022

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------|------------|------------|-----------------------------|------------|------------|------------------------|------------|------------|--------------|------------|------------|
| Sample Number | 17 | 34922169 | | 18 | 34922174 | | 19 | 34922159 | | 20 | 34922156 | |
| Sample Name | 323- Office | | | 248- Probation Waiting Area | | | 208- Jury Deliberation | | | 305- Office | | |
| Sample Volume | 75.00 liter | | | 75.00 liter | | | 75.00 liter | | | 75.00 liter | | |
| Reporting Limit | 13 spores/m³ | | | 13 spores/m³ | | | 13 spores/m³ | | | 13 spores/m³ | | |
| Background | 2 | | | 2 | | | 2 | | | 2 | | |
| Fragments | ND | | | ND | | | ND | | | ND | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Organism | Raw Count | Count / m³ | % of Total | Raw Count | Count / m³ | % of Total | Raw Count | Count / m³ | % of Total | Raw Count | Count / m³ | % of Total |
| Alternaria | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ascospores | | | | 1 | 13 | 100.0% | | | | 1 | 13 | 100.0% |
| Aspergillus Penicillium | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Basidiospores | 1 | 13 | 100.0% | | | | 1 | 13 | 100.0% | | | |
| Bipolaris Drechslera | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chaetomium | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cladosporium | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Curvularia | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Epicoccum | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fusarium | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Memnoniella | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Myxomycetes | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pithomyces | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stachybotrys | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stemphylium | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Torula | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ulocladium | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 1 | 13 | 100% | 1 | 13 | 100% | 1 | 13 | 100% | 1 | 13 | 100% |

Water Damage Indicator

Common Allergen

Slightly Higher than Baseline

Significantly Higher than Baseline

Ratio Abnormality



Collected: **Oct 12, 2022**

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P. Ramesh

Date:
10 - 17 - 2022

Reviewed By:
 Steve Hayes, BSMT

Stephen N. Hayes

Date:
10 - 17 - 2022

Spore Trap Information

| | |
|---|--|
| 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 | <p>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:</p> <p>NBD: No background detected due to possible pump or cassette malfunction. Recollect sample. (Field Blanks will display NBD)</p> <p>1 : <5% of field occluded. No spores will be uncountable.</p> <p>2 : 5-25% of field occluded.</p> <p>3 : 25-75% of field occluded.</p> <p>4 : 75-90% of field occluded.</p> <p>5 : >90% of field occluded. Suggested recollection of sample.</p> |
| 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. |
| <div><div>Water Damage Indicator</div><div>Common Allergen</div><div>Slightly Higher than Baseline</div><div>Significantly Higher than Baseline</div><div>Ratio Abnormality</div></div> | <p>Blue: These molds are commonly seen in conditions of prolonged water intrusion and usually indicate a problem.</p> <p>Green: Although all molds are potential allergens, these are the most common allergens that may be found indoors.</p> <p>Orange: The spore count is slightly higher than the outside count and may or may not indicate a source of contamination.</p> <p>Red: The spore count is significantly higher than the baseline count and probably indicates a source of contamination.</p> <p>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.</p> |
| 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. |

Organism Descriptions

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Alternaria | Habitat: Commonly found outdoors in soil and decaying plants. Indoors, it is commonly found on window sills and other horizontal surfaces. Effects: 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: 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. Effects: Health affects are poorly studied, but many are likely to be allergenic. |
| Aspergillus Penicillium | Habitat: 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. Effects: 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: 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. Effects: Common allergens and are also associated with hypersensitivity pneumonitis. |
| Cladosporium | Habitat: 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. Effects: A common allergen, producing more than 10 allergenic antigens and a common cause of hypersensitivity pneumonitis. |
| Epicoccum | Habitat: It is found in soil and plant litter and is a plant pathogen. It can grow indoors on a variety of substrates, including paper and textiles and is commonly found on wet drywall. Effects: It is a common allergen. No cases of infection have been reported in humans. |

Organism Descriptions

Myxomycetes
Habitat: Found on decaying plant material and as a plant pathogen.
Effects: Some allergenic properties reported, but generally pose no health concerns to humans.

**TRC Companies**

814 Broad Street

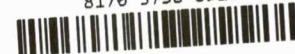
Weymouth, MA 02189

SHIP: FEDEX - PAK 50

DATE: 10-17-2022

N

8170 3738 6914



MOLD



22041236

| | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Job Number: 499949 | Job Name: Springfield District Court |
| By: Olivia Smaracko | 50 & 80 State Street |
| Date Collected: 10/12/22 | Springfield, MA |

| | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| Phone: (781) 789-2985 | Email: osmaracko@trccompanies.co |
| Note: | |

| Analysis Type | | Analysis Description | Turnaround | Accepted Media Types |
|---------------|-----|--|------------|--|
| Spore Trap | S | Identification & Enumeration of Fungal Spores | 24 Hour | Air Cassettes, Impact Slides |
| | S+ | Spore Trap Analysis with Dander, Fiber, and Pollen counts | 24 Hour | Air Cassettes, Impact Slides |
| Direct ID | D | ID & Semi-Quantative Enumeration of spores and mycelium | 24 Hour | Bio-Tape, Tape, Swab, Bulk, Agar Plate |
| | D+ | Direct Analysis with Fully Quantitative spore count | 24 Hour | Bio-Tape, Tape, Swab, Bulk, Agar Plate |
| Culture | C1 | Identification & Enumeration of Mold only | 7 Day | Air Plate, Agar Plate, Swab, Bulk |
| | C2 | Identification & Enumeration of Bacteria only | 4 Day | Air Plate, Agar Plate, Swab, Bulk |
| | C3 | Identification & Enumeration of Mold and Bacteria | 7 Day | Air Plate, Agar Plate, Swab, Bulk |
| | C5 | Coliform Screen for Sewage Bacteria | 2 Day | Agar Plate, Swab, Bulk |
| Particle | TPA | Total Particulate Analysis, ID & Count (Does Not Include Mold) | 24 Hour | Air Cassettes, Impact Slides, Bio-Tape |

| # | Number | Sample | Analysis | Volume | Notes |
|----|----------|------------------------------|----------|--------|-------|
| 1 | 34922167 | G88 - Locker Room | S | 75 L | |
| 2 | 34922164 | 138A - District Attorney | S | 75 L | |
| 3 | 34922163 | 100 - Parking Tickets | S | 75 L | |
| 4 | 34922160 | 2nd Floor - Upper Lobby | S | 75 L | |
| 5 | 34922158 | 204B - Judges Lobby | S | 75 L | |
| 6 | 34922171 | 204A - Conference Room | S | 75 L | |
| 7 | 34922170 | 204 - Judges Lobby Reception | S | 75 L | |
| 8 | 34922165 | 309 - Law Library Office | S | 75 L | |
| 9 | 34922161 | 330 - Break Room | S | 75 L | |
| 10 | 34921806 | 427 - Employee Lounge | S | 75 L | |
| 11 | 34922153 | Outdoor - 50 State | S | 75 L | |
| 12 | 34922152 | Outdoor - 80 State | S | 75 L | |
| 13 | 34922172 | 142 - Locker / Vault Room | S | 75 L | |
| 14 | 34922162 | B15 - File Room | S | 75 L | |
| 15 | 34922183 | 124 - Waiting Area | S | 75 L | |
| 16 | 34922151 | B24 - Copy Room | S | 75 L | |

Released by:

Date: 10/12/22

Received By: E.o

Date: 10/17

Hayes Microbial Consulting, LLC

3005 East Boundary Terrace, Suite F. Midlothian, VA. 23112

(804) 562-3435

contact@hayesmicrobial.com

Form #20, Rev.3, March 23, 2019
Chain of Custody

**TRC Companies**

814 Broad Street

Weymouth, MA 02189

N

SHIP: FEDEX - PAK 50
DATE: 10-17-2022

MOLD



22041236

8170 3738 6914



| | | | |
|--------------------------|---|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| Job Number: 499949 | Job Name: Springfield District Court 50 & 80 State Street Springfield, MA | Phone: (781) 789-2985 | Email: osmaracko@trccompanies.co |
| By: Olivia Smaracko | | Note: | |
| Date Collected: 10/12/22 | | | |

| Analysis Type | | Analysis Description | Turnaround | Accepted Media Types |
|---------------|-----|--|------------|--|
| Spore Trap | S | Identification & Enumeration of Fungal Spores | 24 Hour | Air Cassettes, Impact Slides |
| | S+ | Spore Trap Analysis with Dander, Fiber, and Pollen counts | 24 Hour | Air Cassettes, Impact Slides |
| Direct ID | D | ID & Semi-Quantative Enumeration of spores and mycelium | 24 Hour | Bio-Tape, Tape, Swab, Bulk, Agar Plate |
| | D+ | Direct Analysis with Fully Quantitative spore count | 24 Hour | Bio-Tape, Tape, Swab, Bulk, Agar Plate |
| Culture | C1 | Identification & Enumeration of Mold only | 7 Day | Air Plate, Agar Plate, Swab, Bulk |
| | C2 | Identification & Enumeration of Bacteria only | 4 Day | Air Plate, Agar Plate, Swab, Bulk |
| | C3 | Identification & Enumeration of Mold and Bacteria | 7 Day | Air Plate, Agar Plate, Swab, Bulk |
| | C5 | Coliform Screen for Sewage Bacteria | 2 Day | Agar Plate, Swab, Bulk |
| Particle | TPA | Total Particulate Analysis, ID & Count (Does Not Include Mold) | 24 Hour | Air Cassettes, Impact Slides, Bio-Tape |

AOC

| # | Number | Sample | Analysis | Volume | Notes |
|----|----------|------------------------------|----------|--------|-------|
| 1 | 34922169 | 323 - Office | S | 75 L | |
| 2 | 34922174 | 248 - Probation waiting Area | S | 75 L | |
| 3 | 34922159 | 208 - Jury Deliberation | S | 75 L | |
| 4 | 34922156 | 305 - Office | S | 75 L | |
| 5 | | | | | |
| 6 | | | | | |
| 7 | | | | | |
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|--------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------|
| Released by: | Date: 10/12/22 | Received By: E.O. | Date: 10/17 |
|--------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------|