

MARCH 9, 2025 SENSOR-TRIGGERED
AIR SAMPLE REPORT
COMMERCE CITY NORTH DENVER
COMMUNITY AIR MONITORING NETWORK
COMMERCE CITY, COLORADO

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Executive Summary

In response to community feedback, Suncor Energy (U.S.A.) Inc. (Suncor) voluntarily developed an air monitoring program to gain insight into air quality for neighborhoods in the vicinity of Suncor's operations in Commerce City, Colorado, in 2021. On December 31, 2024, Suncor became required to conduct community monitoring pursuant to CRS § 25-7-146(3)(a). Suncor, however, voluntarily engaged a third-party consultant to perform health risk assessments and publish reports of its monitoring results online. Onterris - Air Quality Services, LLC operates the air monitoring network in the Commerce City and North Denver (CCND) neighborhoods, and health scientists from Onterris Response and Recovery, LLC perform a screening-level human health risk assessment. A screening-level assessment compares exposure concentrations (ECs) to reference levels (RLs) set by state and/or federal guidance that represent exposure levels that protect public health and the environment.

Air monitoring under the program is continuous and near real-time, and uses three separate technical approaches:

1. Continuous, near real-time air monitoring for the following compounds using sensor technology: carbon monoxide (CO), sulfur dioxide (SO₂), hydrogen sulfide (H₂S), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), particulate matter (PM_{2.5}), total volatile organic compounds (tVOCs), benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes;
2. Periodic (planned and triggered) air sample collection and laboratory analysis for the presence of 59 VOCs from evacuated canisters (colloquially referred to as "Summa" canisters); and
3. Periodic real-time air monitoring throughout six neighborhoods using a mobile monitoring van to detect the presence of 65 chemicals that are evaluated as 18 individual chemicals with the remaining 47 chemicals being combined into 12 chemical groups known as isomer groups.

The second approach consists of two parts: (1) planned air sampling and analysis and (2) unplanned (tVOC sensor-triggered) air sampling and analysis. This report details the triggered sampling and analysis portion of the second approach. Triggered samples are collected automatically for one hour when tVOCs are detected by the tVOC sensor at an airborne concentration of 1 part per million (ppm) or higher for 1 minute or longer. This report analyzes the data from a tVOC sensor-triggered air sample collected at CM5 – Central Elementary School on March 9, 2025. The planned air sample results are available in a separate report.

This risk assessment looks at determine whether measured concentrations of individual or cumulative (combined) VOCs could potentially be associated with an increased risk of acute (short-term) adverse health effects. The health risk calculations described in this report were performed

per federal and state guidance. The risk assessment of the March 9, 2025, 1-hour triggered sample at CM5 – Central Elementary School resulted in the following overall findings:

- All measured individual air concentrations of detected VOCs in the March 9, 2025, sensor-triggered sample fell below their respective acute health-based RLs (Table 4, Figure 4).
- The March 9, 2025, sensor-triggered sample's cumulative hazard index (CM5 HI = 0.64) was not above the level of concern (HI = 1) but was higher than the planned air sample's cumulative hazard index (CM5 HI = 0.12) collected at the same location during the same quarter (Figure 5).
- The measured concentrations of VOCs reported for this triggered sample are not expected to be associated with an increased risk of adverse acute health effects, even for sensitive sub-populations.

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1.0 Introduction

In response to community feedback received by Suncor Energy (U.S.A.) Inc. (Suncor) during community engagement that was conducted in the fall of 2020, Suncor voluntarily developed a continuous, near real-time air monitoring program to gain insight into the air quality for neighborhoods in the vicinity of Suncor's operations in Commerce City, Colorado, in 2021. On December 31, 2024, Suncor became required to conduct community monitoring pursuant to CRS § 25-7-146(3)(a). Suncor, however, voluntarily engaged a third-party consultant to perform health risk assessments and publish reports of its air monitoring results online. Onterris - Air Quality Services, LLC was contracted by Suncor to deploy, operate, and maintain the network in the Commerce City and North Denver (CCND) neighborhoods, perform screening-level health risk assessments, and publish reports on the air monitoring results online.

Air monitoring was accomplished through three separate technical approaches:

1. Continuous, near real-time air monitoring for the following compounds using sensor technology: carbon monoxide (CO), sulfur dioxide (SO₂), hydrogen sulfide (H₂S), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), particulate matter (PM_{2.5}), total volatile organic compounds (tVOCs), benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes;
2. Periodic (planned and triggered) air sample collection and laboratory analysis for the presence of 59 VOCs from Summa canisters; and
3. Periodic real-time air monitoring throughout six neighborhoods using a mobile monitoring van to detect the presence of 65 chemicals that are evaluated as 18 individual chemicals with the remaining 47 chemicals being combined into 12 chemical groups known as isomer groups.

The second approach consists of two parts: (1) planned air sampling and analysis and (2) unplanned "tVOC sensor-triggered" air sampling and analysis. This report details the triggered sampling and analysis portion of the second approach. The objective of this report is to provide results from a sensor-triggered canister sample collected on March 9, 2025 at CM5 – Central Elementary School. The measured concentrations for this single sample were compared to established acute (short-term) health-based reference levels (RLs) and compared to planned samples collected at the same location from the same quarter. The planned air sample results are available in a separate report. Air monitoring, sampling, and analysis from all three approaches were conducted in accordance with the Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) and are available online at www.ccnd-air.com/documents.

2.0 Methods

2.1 Air Monitoring Site Description

Continuous air monitoring sensors were installed at ten locations across CCND neighborhoods within a three-mile radius of Suncor operations. Eight of the sensors (CM1 - CM8) were installed in July 2021 and two additional sensors were installed in December 2021 (CM9) and March 2022 (CM10), respectively. The monitor locations are shown in Figure 1 and described in Table 1; and were selected based on the following criteria:

- Historical wind pattern data
- Proximity to Suncor operations and other stationary sources not operated by Suncor
- Existing infrastructure, as well as site access and safety
- Community feedback

Figure 1 Map of 10 CCND Monitor Locations

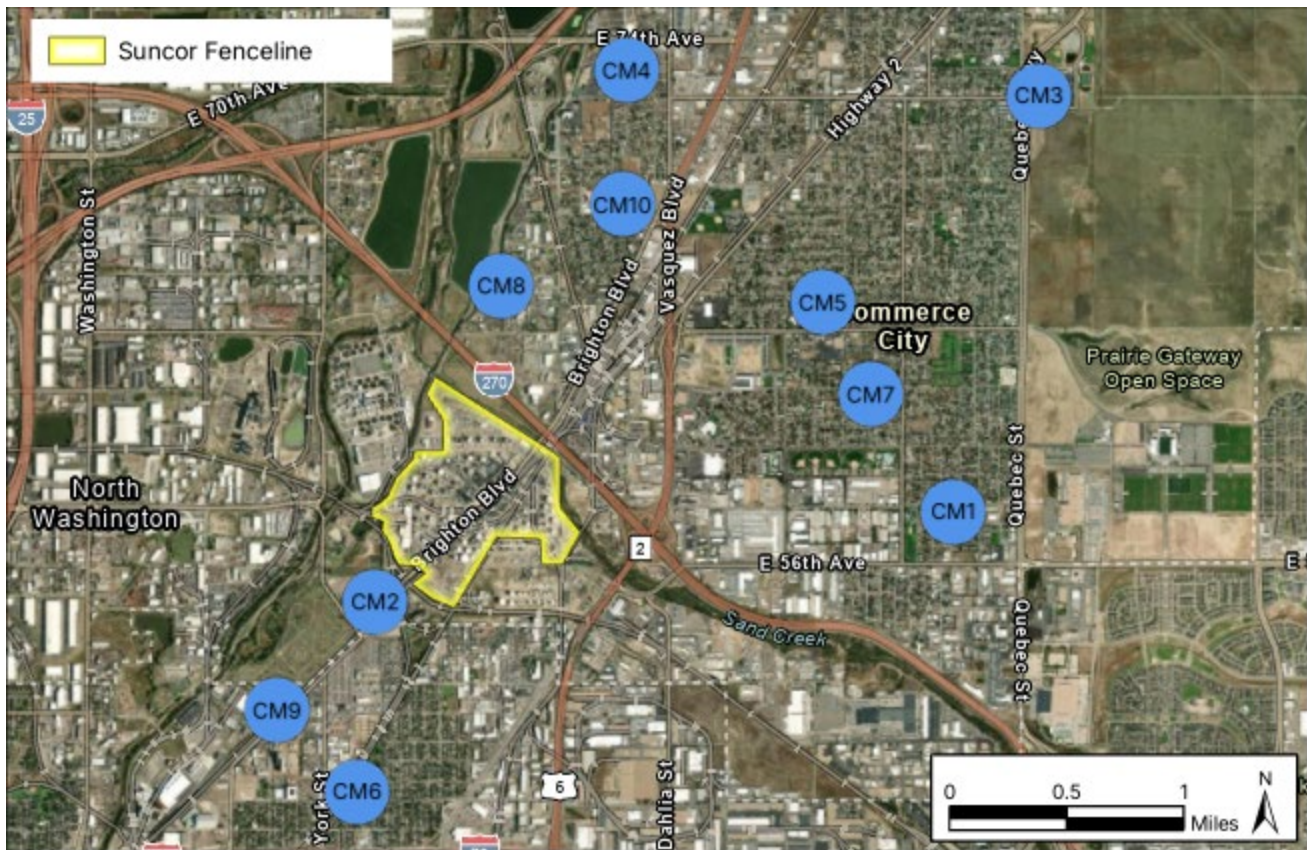


Table 1 CCND Monitors and Summa Canister Sampling Locations Sampling

Location ID	Secondary ID	GPS Coordinates	Distance from the Center of Suncor Operations (miles)	Cross Streets
CM1	Rose Hill Elementary School	39.80164, -104.90882	2.0	E. 58 th Ave. & Oneida St., Commerce City
CM2	Suncor Business Center	39.79630, -104.95727	0.70	Brighton Blvd. & York St., Commerce City
CM3	Adams City High School	39.82736, -104.90193	2.9	E. 72 nd Ave. & Quebec Pkwy, Commerce City
CM4	Adams City Middle School	39.82893, -104.93499	1.9	Birch St. & E. 72 nd Ave., Commerce City
CM5	Central Elementary School	39.81365, -104.92191	1.7	Holly St. & E. 64 th Ave., Commerce City
CM6	Focus Points Family Resource Center	39.78436, -104.95663	1.4	Columbine St. & 48 th Ave., Denver
CM7	Kearney Middle School	39.80888, -104.91545	1.7	E 62 nd Ave. & Kearney St., Commerce City
CM8	Monroe	39.81560, -104.94503	0.85	Monroe St. & E 64 th Ave., Denver
CM9	48th and Race location	39.78455, - 104.96264	1.7	N Brighton Blvd. & Brighton Blvd., Commerce City
CM10	Alsup Elementary School	39.820268, -104.936616	1.2	East 68 th Ave. & Birch St., Commerce City

2.2 Air Sampling Methods

An unplanned (tVOC sensor-triggered) air sample collection occurred at 10:58 p.m. at the CM5 – Central Elementary School location on March 9, 2025, after the tVOC sensor had a sustained reading of 1 ppm or greater for longer than 1-minute.

An Entech Instruments Silonite™ CS1200E Passive Canister Sampler connected to 6-liter chemically inert stainless steel evacuated canister (colloquially referred to as “Summa” canister) was used to collect the sensor-triggered sample over a 1-hour period. Prior to deployment, the Summa canister was cleaned and blanked for use according to laboratory standard operating procedures. All sampling and quality assurance procedures were performed by Montrose. The Summa canister sampling and analysis was conducted in accordance with the Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) available online at www.ccnd-air.com/documents.

The sensor-triggered canister sample was shipped to Enthalpy Analytical in Deer Park, Texas. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Compendium Method TO-14A “Determination of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) in Ambient Air using Specially Prepared Canisters with Subsequent Analysis by Gas Chromatography” and TO-15 entitled “Determination of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) in Air Collected in Specially Prepared Canisters and Analyzed by Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry (GC/MS)” was followed for both sampling and analysis methodology. A total of 59 compounds were selected for analysis in this assessment, based on the

typical suite of compounds monitored for in urban and industrial areas, accounting for laboratory analysis capabilities (Table 2).

The planned air sample from the CCND monitoring location (that was used in this report as a comparison to the sensor-triggered canister data) was collected during Q1 of 2025 from the CCND monitoring location. The planned air sample was collected during a time when near real-time tVOC sensors indicated tVOC concentrations to be less than the 1-ppm trigger level. Planned samples were collected from 10 CCND locations during the quarter and analyzed using the same methods as the triggered sample. Complete planned air sample results are available in a separate report.

Table 2 Compounds Measured in Summa Canisters

	Compound Name	CAS Number	Reference Level Source	Reference Level (ppb)	Method Detection Limit (ppb)
1	1,2,3-Trimethylbenzene	526-73-8	TCEQ ST AMCV	3000	0.14
2	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	TCEQ ST AMCV	3000	0.027
3	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	108-67-8	TCEQ ST AMCV	3000	0.079
4	1,3-Butadiene	106-99-0	OEHHA Acute REL	298	0.035
5	1,3-Diethylbenzene	141-93-5	TCEQ ST AMCV	450	0.15
6	1,4-Diethylbenzene	105-05-5	TCEQ ST AMCV	450	0.11
7	1-Butene	106-98-9	TCEQ ST AMCV	27000	0.19
8	1-Hexene	592-41-6	TCEQ ST AMCV	500	0.15
9	1-Pentene	109-67-1	TCEQ ST AMCV	12000	0.17
10	2,2,4-Trimethylpentane	540-84-1	TCEQ ST AMCV	4100	0.019
11	2,2-Dimethylbutane	75-83-2	TCEQ ST AMCV	5400	0.16
12	2,3,4-Trimethylpentane	565-75-3	TCEQ ST AMCV	4100	0.17
13	2,3-Dimethylbutane	79-29-8	TCEQ ST AMCV	5400	0.17
14	2,3-Dimethylpentane	565-59-3	TCEQ ST AMCV	8300	0.16
15	2,4-Dimethylpentane	108-08-7	TCEQ ST AMCV	8300	0.16
16	2-Ethyltoluene	611-14-3	TCEQ ST AMCV	250	0.16
17	2-Methylheptane	592-27-8	TCEQ ST AMCV	4100	0.15
18	2-Methylhexane	591-76-4	TCEQ ST AMCV	8300	0.18
19	2-Methylpentane	107-83-5	TCEQ ST AMCV	5400	0.17
20	3-Ethyltoluene	620-14-4	TCEQ ST AMCV	250	0.16
21	3-Methylheptane	589-81-1	TCEQ ST AMCV	4100	0.15
22	3-Methylhexane	589-34-4	TCEQ ST AMCV	8300	0.15
23	3-Methylpentane	96-14-0	TCEQ ST AMCV	5400	0.19
24	4-Ethyltoluene	622-96-8	TCEQ ST AMCV	250	0.039
25	Acetylene	74-86-2	TCEQ ST AMCV	25000	0.27
26	Benzene	71-43-2	ATSDR Acute MRL	9	0.019

	Compound Name	CAS Number	Reference Level Source	Reference Level (ppb)	Method Detection Limit (ppb)
27	Butane	106-97-8	TCEQ ST AMCV	92000	0.16
28	Carbon disulfide	75-15-0	OEHHA Acute REL	1990	0.019
29	Cis-2-Butene	590-18-1	TCEQ ST AMCV	15000	0.14
30	Cis-2-Pentene	627-20-3	TCEQ ST AMCV	12000	0.16
31	Cyclohexane	110-82-7	TCEQ ST AMCV	1000	0.019
32	Cyclopentane	287-92-3	TCEQ ST AMCV	5900	0.14
33	Decane	124-18-5	TCEQ ST AMCV	1000	0.16
34	Dodecane	112-40-3	CDPHE Acute	1720	0.85
35	Ethane	74-84-0	NA	NA	0.22
36	Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	ATSDR Acute MRL	5000	0.022
37	Ethylene	74-85-1	TCEQ ST AMCV	500000	0.2
38	Heptane	142-82-5	TCEQ ST AMCV	8300	0.022
39	Hexane	110-54-3	TCEQ ST AMCV	5400	0.019
40	Isobutane	75-28-5	TCEQ ST AMCV	33000	0.22
41	Isopentane	78-78-4	TCEQ ST AMCV	68000	0.17
42	Isoprene	78-79-5	TCEQ ST AMCV	1400	0.16
43	Isopropylbenzene	98-82-8	TCEQ ST AMCV	510	0.028
44	m,p-Xylenes	179601-23-1	ATSDR Acute MRL	2000	0.05
45	Methylcyclohexane	108-87-2	TCEQ ST AMCV	4000	0.15
46	Methylcyclopentane	96-37-7	TCEQ ST AMCV	750	0.16
47	Naphthalene	91-20-3	TCEQ ST AMCV	95	0.082
48	n-Octane	111-65-9	TCEQ ST AMCV	4100	0.15
49	Nonane	111-84-2	TCEQ ST AMCV	3000	0.14
50	o-Xylene	95-47-6	ATSDR Acute MRL	1700	0.022
51	Pentane	109-66-0	TCEQ ST AMCV	68000	0.17
52	Propane	74-98-6	NA	NA	0.19
53	Propylbenzene	103-65-1	TCEQ ST AMCV	510	0.038
54	Propylene	115-07-1	NA	NA	0.15
55	Tetrachloroethene	127-18-4	ATSDR Acute MRL	6	0.025
56	Toluene	108-88-3	ATSDR Acute MRL	2000	0.022
57	Trans-2-Butene	624-64-6	TCEQ ST AMCV	15000	0.14
58	Trans-2-Pentene	646-04-8	TCEQ ST AMCV	12000	0.17
59	Undecane	1120-21-4	TCEQ ST AMCV	550	0.16

NA – Not Available; pbbv - parts per billion (volume); ST AMCV – Short-Term Air Monitoring Comparison Value; MRL – Minimum Risk Level; REL – Reference Exposure Level; TCEQ – Texas Commission on Environmental Quality; ATSDR – Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry; OEHHA – Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment; CDPHE – Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment

2.3 Reference Level Selection for Health Screening Risk Assessment

To perform a risk-based assessment, exposure concentrations must be compared to reference levels (RLs). Reference levels are established by state and federal agencies following extensive review and assume that, if the exposure levels fall below the RL, then no acute or chronic adverse effect is expected in human health and/or the environment, even for sensitive populations.

The RLs used in this report are from the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment's (CDPHE) Fall 2019 Health Guideline Values.¹ The CDPHE's Fall 2019 Health Guideline Values adopted levels from other state and federal programs, including (Table 3):

- Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) acute minimum risk levels (MRL);
- California EPA Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) Acute Reference Exposure Levels (REL); and
- Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) Air Monitoring Comparison Values (AMCVs).

CDPHE also derives some of its own Health Guideline Values.² If the chemical was not listed by CDPHE, CTEH® followed a federal and state recommended hierarchy for selection of RLs (Table 2).

By definition, the RLs used in this report are values that *“are set below levels that, based on current information, might cause adverse health effects in the people most sensitive.”*² This is because RLs are based on observed toxicity in human or animal studies with an added safety factor to account for uncertainties and variabilities in the toxicity data. Therefore, these values are intended to represent the level at which there is no potential increased risk of adverse health effects being observed in a population, accounting for susceptible individuals. As such, if exposure is found to be above the RLs during the screening-level risk assessment, additional steps, including a more nuanced exposure characterization are required before determining if the population will experience changes in risk of adverse health effects.

In addition to RLs, the USEPA also has established values for use in emergency situations, termed Acute Exposure Guideline Levels (AEGLs) that are also presented as another point of comparison. Unlike RLs that can be thousands of times below exposure levels where adverse effects are observed, AEGL values are levels at which different acute adverse health effects may be anticipated to occur. However, a concentration above an AEGL-1 value does not necessarily mean that health effects will occur. According to USEPA, *“AEGL-1 represents exposure levels that could produce mild and progressively increasing but transient and non-disabling odor, taste, and sensory irritation or certain asymptomatic, non-sensory effects. With increasing airborne concentration above each*

¹ Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Oil and Gas Health Information Response Program, Toxicology and Risk Assessment Section, “Updated acute and chronic health guidance values for use in preliminary risk assessment” (September 20, 2019).

² https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/minimal-risk-levels/php/about/?CDC_AAref_Val=https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/mrls/index.html

AEGL, there is a progressive increase in the likelihood of occurrence and the severity of effects described for each corresponding AEGL [i.e., AEGL-2 or AEGL-3].”³ The AEGL-1 60-minute value, if available for the applicable chemical, was also used for comparison purposes because it is more precautionary (than AEGL-2 or AEGL-3) as the AEGL-1 level reflects protecting against acute health effects that are reversible upon cessation of exposure.

2.4 Screening Health Risk Assessment Methods

To determine whether exposure to the detected concentrations of individual or cumulative (combined) chemicals in the air could potentially alter the risk of acute (short-term) health effects, CTEH® conducted a screening-level public health risk assessment, consistent with federal and state risk assessment guidelines. A tiered approach to this risk assessment was used. This approach involves one or more iterative steps (or tiers) being performed in which health risks are calculated and evaluated multiple times. In most cases, risk assessors cannot know exactly the level of chemical exposure experienced by individuals or communities. Therefore, the first tier involves the use of exposure assumptions that are health-conservative.

During this process, data reflecting the maximum exposure potential are assumed during the risk calculations. If this screening level risk assessment indicates the estimated community exposure is above the RL, it does not mean that adverse health effects are occurring or will occur, but rather a more detailed exposure characterization is required to determine whether the exposure is higher than the RL. For this assessment, CTEH performed a screening-level risk assessment that used the 1-hour canister measurement as the exposure concentration (EC) and the RLs provided by the CDPHE or other state/federal agencies to generate a hazard quotient (HQ). The HQ is a measure of risk that is calculated by dividing the EC by the corresponding RL for each compound individually (Eq. 1) In this assessment, HQs were generated for the individual chemicals and chemical groups (Table 2) with the lowest available risk level. Where the EC was determined to be below the detection limit, the method detection limit (MDL) reported by the laboratory was assigned.

Eq. 1 – Hazard Quotient (HQ) Equation

$$\text{Hazard Quotient (HQ)} = \frac{\text{Exposure Concentration (EC)}}{\text{Reference Level (RL)}}$$

The assumptions used in this assessment were chosen to be health protective of human health. First, the EC used was the 1-hour concentration of each measured compound. The EC value was likely higher than the actual average ambient air concentration as dispersion would likely result in decreased air concentrations over periods more than 1-hour. Second, the RLs used during the HQ calculation assume exposure occurs for 1-hour up to multiple days. This is because the RLs chosen are acute health hazard values, which are meant to be protective for up to 14 days of exposure. Overall, this set of assumptions uses a higher than likely exposure concentration and a lower threshold of concern for health outcomes, making it more health protective than other paradigms.

³ <https://www.epa.gov/aegl/about-acute-exposure-guideline-levels-aegls>

To determine the impact of cumulative chemical exposure a Hazard Index (HI) was generated. This is a process by which HQs are summed across chemicals (Eq. 2). This is a health-protective approach because it assumes that all the measured chemicals exert an adverse effect on the body in a similar manner, which is rarely the case. In this assessment, HIs were calculated by summing HQs across all individual chemicals and chemical groups in Table 2.

Eq. 2 – Hazard Quotient (HI) Equation

$$\text{Hazard Index (HI)} = \sum_i HQ_i$$

An HQ or HI of less than or equal to one is an indication that the estimated exposure is likely to be without an appreciable risk of adverse acute health effects, even for sensitive sub-populations.⁴ As such, an exceedance of an acceptable risk level does not indicate that adverse health effects are likely but rather that *“health assessors may want to look more closely at a site where they find exposures higher than the MRLs”*.⁵ In other words, an HQ or HI greater than one suggests a need to refine the risk assessment process with more realistic details of potential exposure to determine if risk exists.

3.0 Results

3.1 Summary of Air Sampling Results

At approximately 10:58 p.m. on March 9, 2025, the sensor tVOC reading on the CM5 – Central Elementary School sensor was observed above 1 ppm for several minutes, which triggered the collection of a 1-hour triggered canister sample. The maximum sensor tVOC concentration during this time was 2.7 ppm.

Table 3 below shows the triggered canister’s compound-specific concentration results. Figure 2 provides the 1-minute sensor tVOC concentrations and the wind direction data. Figure 3 displays wind rose of data collected at the CM5 – Central Elementary School location from 9:58 p.m. to 11:58 p.m. on March 9, 2025. Prior to, during, and after the sensor tVOC readings above 1 ppm, the winds were primarily coming from the South Southeast (SSE) (Figures 2 and 3).

Planned samples at ten CCND sampling locations (including CM5 – Central Elementary School) were collected in Q1 of 2025 to evaluate typical speciated VOC levels in the CCND neighborhoods. For comparison, a summary of the planned air sample taken at the CCND CM5 – Central Elementary School monitoring location is shown in Table 3. The full planned air sample results are available in a separate report.

⁴ USEPA. 2004. Air Toxics Risk Assessment Reference Library. Volume 1. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards Research Triangle Park, NC. EPA-453-K-04-001A

⁵ <https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/minimal-risk-levels/about/index.html>

Table 3 CM5 – Central Elementary School Location Planned and Sensor -Triggered Event
Sample Concentrations (ppbv)

Compound Name	CAS Number	Air Concentration in Planned Canister Sample (ppbv) February 20, 2025	Air Concentration in Sensor- Triggered Canister Sample (ppbv) March 9, 2025
1-Butene	106-98-9	<0.14	6.7
1-Hexene	592-41-6	<0.11	0.7
1-Pentene	109-67-1	<0.13	4.2
1,2,3-Trimethylbenzene	526-73-8	<0.1	0.24 (J,b)
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	0.07	0.39
1,3-Butadiene	106-99-0	0.06	0.11
1,3-Diethylbenzene	141-93-5	<0.11	0.2 (J,b)
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	108-67-8	<0.06	0.12
1,4-Diethylbenzene	105-05-5	<0.08	<0.11
2-Ethyltoluene	611-14-3	<0.12	<0.16
2-Methylheptane	592-27-8	0.15 (J)	0.6
2-Methylhexane	591-76-4	0.37	<0.18
2-Methylpentane	107-83-5	1.5	20
2,2-Dimethylbutane	75-83-2	<0.11	3
2,2,4-Trimethylpentane	540-84-1	0.14	0.46
2,3-Dimethylbutane	79-29-8	0.34 (J)	4
2,3-Dimethylpentane	565-59-3	0.5	2.9
2,3,4-Trimethylpentane	565-75-3	<0.12	0.24 (J)
2,4-Dimethylpentane	108-08-7	<0.12	0.98
3-Ethyltoluene	620-14-4	<0.12	0.28 (J)
3-Methylheptane	589-81-1	<0.11	0.54
3-Methylhexane	589-34-4	0.19 (J)	1.1
3-Methylpentane	96-14-0	1.5	11
4-Ethyltoluene	622-96-8	<0.03	0.1
Acetylene	74-86-2	1.8	1.5
Benzene	71-43-2	0.58	5
Butane	106-97-8	8	290
Carbon disulfide	75-15-0	0.02 (J)	<0.02
Cis-2-Butene	590-18-1	<0.1	17
Cis-2-Pentene	627-20-3	2.2	4.4
Cyclohexane	110-82-7	1.1	3.5
Cyclopentane	287-92-3	<0.1	4.7
Decane	124-18-5	0.18 (J)	0.17 (J)
Dodecane	112-40-3	<0.62	<0.85
Ethane	74-84-0	32	39
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	0.32	0.58
Ethylene	74-85-1	3.1	2.9
Heptane	142-82-5	0.6	2.5
Hexane	110-54-3	1.9	19
Isobutane	75-28-5	12	190

Compound Name	CAS Number	Air Concentration in Planned Canister Sample (ppbv) February 20, 2025	Air Concentration in Sensor-Triggered Canister Sample (ppbv) March 9, 2025
Isopentane	78-78-4	14	150
Isoprene	78-79-5	0.16 (J)	<0.16
Isopropylbenzene	98-82-8	<0.02	0.08
m,p-Xylenes	179601-23-1	0.85	2
Methylcyclohexane	108-87-2	0.41	1.6
Methylcyclopentane	96-37-7	1.3	8.6
n-Octane	111-65-9	<0.11	0.43 (J)
Naphthalene	91-20-3	<0.06	<0.08
Nonane	111-84-2	<0.1	<0.14
o-Xylene	95-47-6	0.25	0.62
Pentane	109-66-0	42	100
Propane	74-98-6	30	28
Propylbenzene	103-65-1	<0.03	0.09
Propylene	115-07-1	0.69	1.3
Tetrachloroethene	127-18-4	0.27	0.18
Toluene	108-88-3	7.8	6.8
Trans-2-Butene	624-64-6	0.19 (J)	26
Trans-2-Pentene	646-04-8	<0.12	8
Undecane	1120-21-4	<0.12	<0.16

ppbv = parts per billion by volume

Laboratory non-detections are reported as less than ("<") the method detection limit.

Result qualifiers: (J) flag indicates the reported value is an estimate and was detected below the reporting limit; (B) flag indicates that contamination was found in associated Method Blank; (b) see lab report narrative.

Figure 2 CM5 – Central Elementary School tVOC and Wind Direction March 9, 2025, 9:58 PM to 11:58 PM

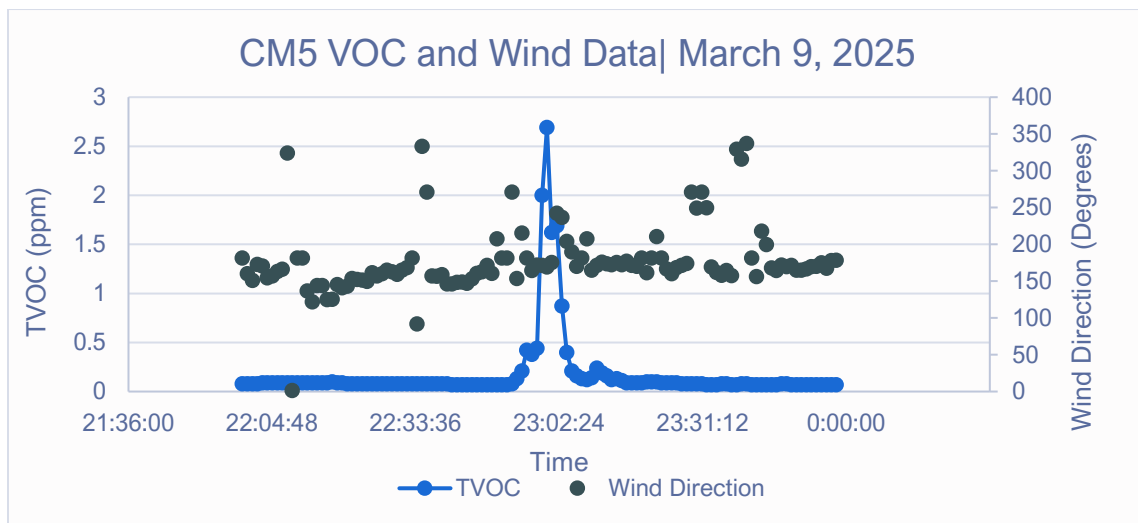
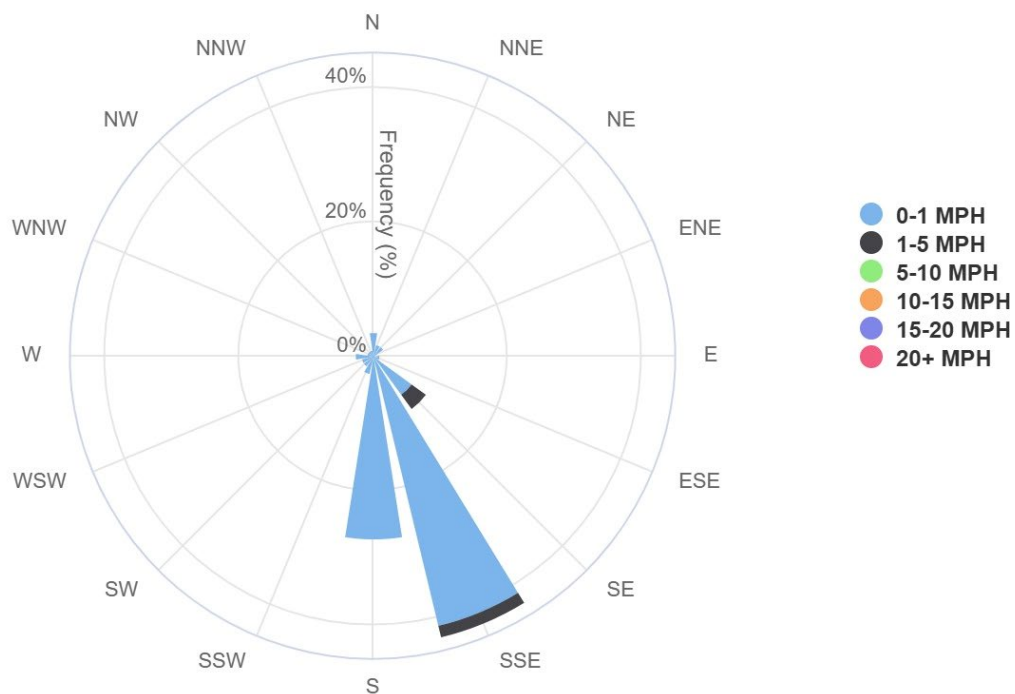


Figure 3 CM5 – Central Elementary School Wind Rose March 9, 2025, 9:58 PM to 11:58 PM



3.2 Screening Health Risk Assessment Results

The purpose of this screening health risk assessment was to determine whether exposure to the concentrations of individual or cumulative VOCs measured in the March 9, 2025 sensor-triggered sample collected at CM5 – Central Elementary School could potentially alter the risk of acute (short-term) health hazards. Acute health risks were estimated for this sample for each substance both individually (HQ) and combined (HI). The calculated acute HQ and HI are summarized in Table 4 and Figures 4-5. In general, the data and health risk assessment indicate:

- All measured individual concentrations of detected VOCs in the March 9, 2025, sensor-triggered sample fell below their respective acute health-based reference levels (Table 4, Figure 4).
- The March 9, 2025, sensor-triggered sample's cumulative hazard index (CM5 HI = 0.64) was not above the level of concern (HI = 1) but was higher than the planned air sample's cumulative hazard index (CM5 HI = 0.12) collected at the same location during the same quarter (Figure 5).
- The measured concentrations of VOCs reported for this triggered sample are not expected to be associated with an increased risk of adverse acute health effects, even for sensitive sub-populations.

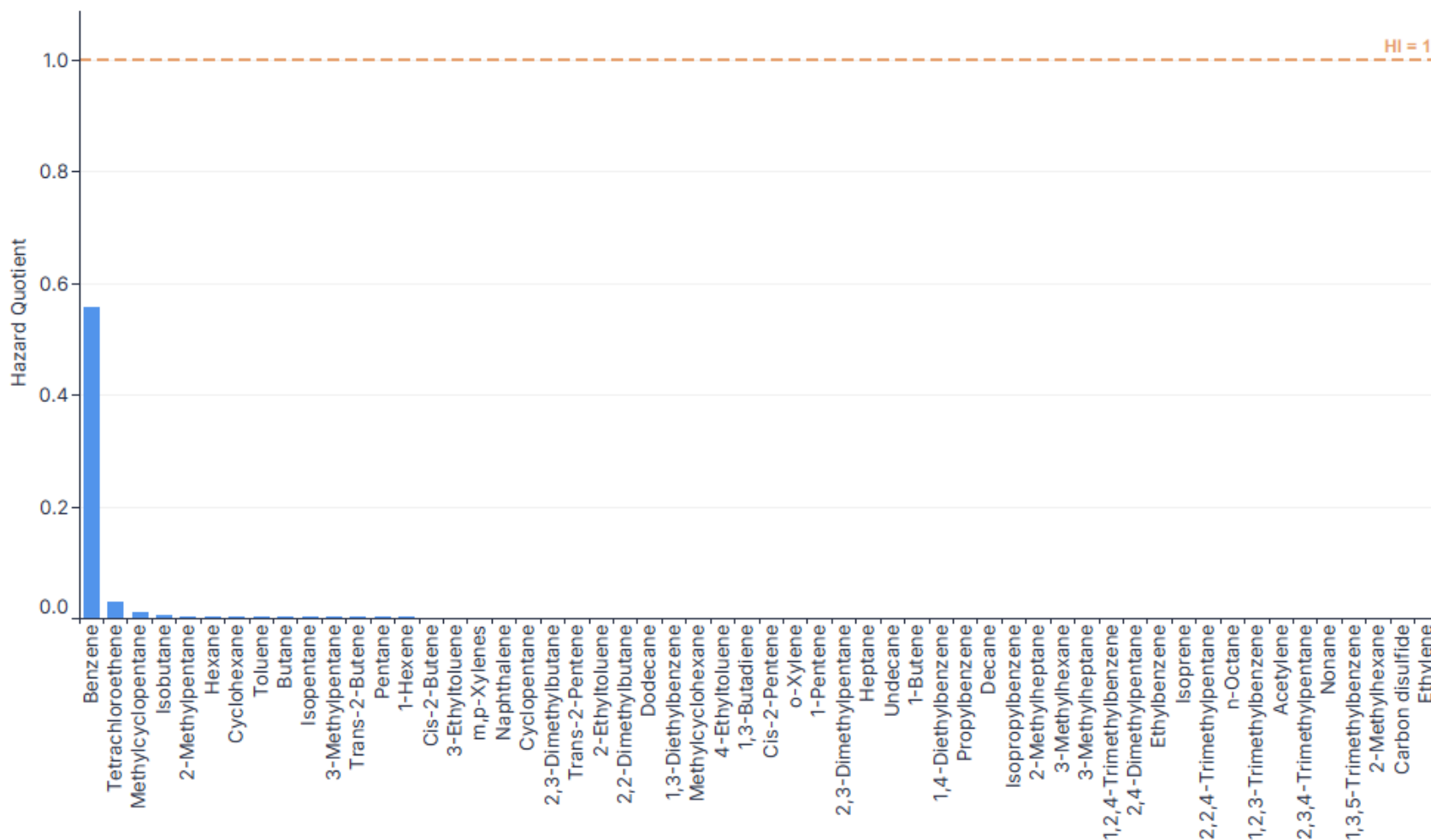
Table 4 Compound-Specific Hazard Quotients and Hazard Indices for March 9, 2025, Sensor-Triggered Sample at CM5 – Central Elementary School

Compound Name	CAS Number	Planned Canister Hazard Quotient February 20, 2025	Sensor-Triggered Canister Hazard Quotient March 9, 2025
1-Butene	106-98-9	0.0000	0.0002
1-Hexene	592-41-6	0.0002	0.0014
1-Pentene	109-67-1	0.0000	0.0004
1,2,3-Trimethylbenzene	526-73-8	0.0000	0.0001
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	0.0000	0.0001
1,3-Butadiene	106-99-0	0.0002	0.0004
1,3-Diethylbenzene	141-93-5	0.0002	0.0004
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	108-67-8	0.0000	0.0000
1,4-Diethylbenzene	105-05-5	0.0002	0.0002
2-Ethyltoluene	611-14-3	0.0005	0.0006
2-Methylheptane	592-27-8	0.0000	0.0001
2-Methylhexane	591-76-4	0.0000	0.0000
2-Methylpentane	107-83-5	0.0003	0.0037
2,2-Dimethylbutane	75-83-2	0.0000	0.0006
2,2,4-Trimethylpentane	540-84-1	0.0000	0.0001
2,3-Dimethylbutane	79-29-8	0.0001	0.0007
2,3-Dimethylpentane	565-59-3	0.0001	0.0003
2,3,4-Trimethylpentane	565-75-3	0.0000	0.0001
2,4-Dimethylpentane	108-08-7	0.0000	0.0001
3-Ethyltoluene	620-14-4	0.0005	0.0011
3-Methylheptane	589-81-1	0.0000	0.0001
3-Methylhexane	589-34-4	0.0000	0.0001
3-Methylpentane	96-14-0	0.0003	0.0020
4-Ethyltoluene	622-96-8	0.0001	0.0004
Acetylene	74-86-2	0.0001	0.0001
Benzene	71-43-2	0.0644	0.5556
Butane	106-97-8	0.0001	0.0032
Carbon disulfide	75-15-0	0.0000	0.0000
Cis-2-Butene	590-18-1	0.0000	0.0011
Cis-2-Pentene	627-20-3	0.0002	0.0004
Cyclohexane	110-82-7	0.0011	0.0035
Cyclopentane	287-92-3	0.0000	0.0008
Decane	124-18-5	0.0002	0.0002
Dodecane	112-40-3	0.0004	0.0005
Ethane	74-84-0	NA	NA
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	0.0001	0.0001
Ethylene	74-85-1	0.0000	0.0000
Heptane	142-82-5	0.0001	0.0003
Hexane	110-54-3	0.0004	0.0035
Isobutane	75-28-5	0.0004	0.0058

Compound Name	CAS Number	Planned Canister Hazard Quotient February 20, 2025	Sensor-Triggered Canister Hazard Quotient March 9, 2025
Isopentane	78-78-4	0.0002	0.0022
Isoprene	78-79-5	0.0001	0.0001
Isopropylbenzene	98-82-8	0.0000	0.0002
m,p-Xylenes	179601-23-1	0.0004	0.0010
Methylcyclohexane	108-87-2	0.0001	0.0004
Methylcyclopentane	96-37-7	0.0017	0.0115
n-Octane	111-65-9	0.0000	0.0001
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.0006	0.0008
Nonane	111-84-2	0.0000	0.0000
o-Xylene	95-47-6	0.0001	0.0004
Pentane	109-66-0	0.0006	0.0015
Propane	74-98-6	NA	NA
Propylbenzene	103-65-1	0.0001	0.0002
Propylene	115-07-1	NA	NA
Tetrachloroethene	127-18-4	0.0450	0.0300
Toluene	108-88-3	0.0039	0.0034
Trans-2-Butene	624-64-6	0.0000	0.0017
Trans-2-Pentene	646-04-8	0.0000	0.0007
Undecane	1120-21-4	0.0002	0.0003
Hazard Index	--	0.1235	0.6430

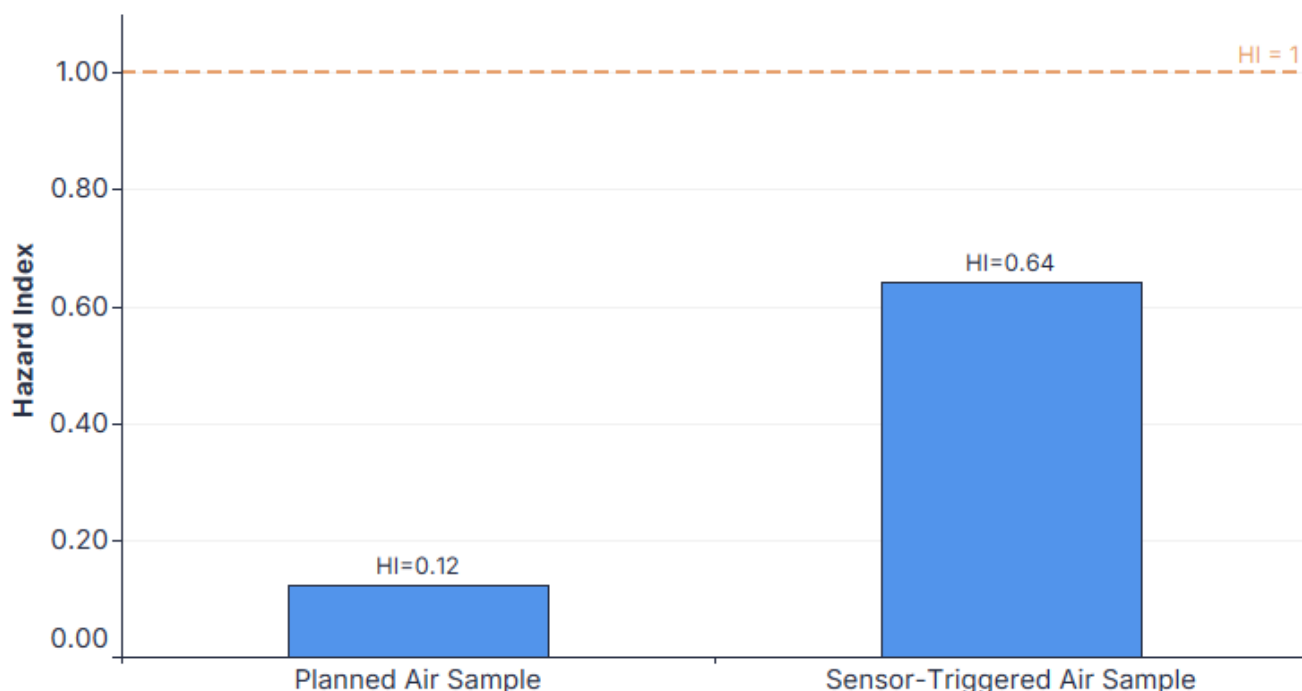
NA indicates not able to calculate due to lack of reference level

Figure 4 Compound-Specific Hazard Quotients for VOCs Detected in the March 9, 2025, Sensor-Triggered Sample at CM5 – Central Elementary School



Hazard quotient (HQ) is the exposure concentration (EC), or air concentration divided by the established health based reference level (RL) for each compound. According to the EPA, a HQ less than 1 (orange line) indicates that exposures are likely to be without appreciable risk of adverse acute health effects, even for sensitive sub-populations. Propylene, propane, and ethane did not have a RL and are not displayed.

Figure 5 Hazard Indices at the CCND CM5 – Central Elementary School Location for Planned (February 20, 2025) and Sensor-Triggered (March 9, 2025) Air Samples



Hazard Index (HI) is the sum of all combined hazard quotients (HQ). According to EPA, a HI less than or equal to one (orange line) indicates that exposures are likely to be without any appreciable risk of adverse acute health effects, even for sensitive sub-populations.

3.3 Strengths and Limitations

Scientific uncertainty is inherent in each step of the risk assessment process because all risk assessments incorporate a variety of assumptions and professional judgments.^{6,7} Therefore, the acute health hazard estimates presented in this assessment are conditional estimates given a considerable number of assumptions about exposure and toxicity.

This screening-level inhalation risk assessment relied on a combination of health-protective exposure scenarios and input values (i.e., high-end exposures and health-protective selection of acute reference levels intended to reflect up to 14 days of exposure). Because of these assumptions, the estimates of acute hazards are likely to be overestimates of actual risk. However, this risk assessment did not address past or present health outcomes associated with current or past exposures. As such, this risk assessment cannot be used to make realistic predictions of biological effects and/or used to determine whether someone is ill (cancer or other adverse health effects) due to past or current exposures. This risk assessment was limited to inhalation exposures

⁶ USEPA. 1989. Risk Assessment Guidance for Superfund, Vol. I: Human Health Evaluation Manual (Part A). EPA/540/1-89/002, Interim Final, Office of Emergency and Remedial Response, Washington DC

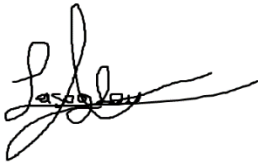
⁷ USEPA. 2004. Air Toxics Risk Assessment Reference Library. Volume 1. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards Research Triangle Park, NC. EPA-453-K-04-001A

from outdoor exposures to all potential sources. It can be used to inform on air quality in the CCND and guide decision-making.

4.0 Program changes

No program changes are reported for this quarter.

Prepared by:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Antonios Tasoglou", written over a horizontal line.

Antonios Tasoglou, PhD, PMP
Emergency Technology Manager
Onterris Air Quality Services, LLC

Appendix A Sample Chain of Custodies



ENTHALPY ANALYTICAL

Air Chain of Custody Record

Lab No: 0325-951 - 101685

Page: 1 of 1

Turn Around Time (rush by advanced notice only)

7 Day:		5 Day:	X	3 Day:	
2 Day:		1 Day:		Custom TAT	

Enthalpy Analytical - Houston

CUSTOMER INFORMATION

Company: MAQS
Report To: Antonios Tasoglou
Email: antasoglou@montrose-env.com
Address: 6270 Joyce Dr, Unit B, ARVADA, Colorado, 80403, United States
Phone: 412-330-7444
Fax: N/A

PROJECT INFORMATION

Name: Suncor
Number: PROJ-049284
P.O. #:
Address: N/A
Global ID: N/A
Sampled By: MAQS

Special Instructions:

**Canister pressure may increase as samples are shipping to a different elevation

Analysis Requested

Sample ID (Location ID)	Type	Equipment Information			Sampling Information						TO-15 (BTEX)	Suncor List								
	(I) Indoor (A) Ambient (SV) Soil Vapor (S) Source	Canister ID	Size (1L, 3L, 6L, 15L)	Flow Controller ID	Sample Start Date	Sample Start Time	Vacuum Start ("Hg)	Sample End Date	Sample End Time	Vacuum End ("Hg)										
1	Central Elementary CM5	A	40117	6L	16722	3/9/25	10:58 PM	24	3/9/25	11:58 PM	4	x								
2																				
3																				
4																				
5																				
6																				
7																				
8																				
9																				
10																				

MAR 11 '25 AM 11:04
20.8°C FUCE 6 UN

	Signature	Print Name	Company / Title	Date / Time
¹ Relinquished By:		Antonios Tasoglou	MAQS/ ET PM	3/10/2025 15:00:00 PM
¹ Received By:		ERIKA GARCIA	ENTHALPY	03-11-25 11:04
² Relinquished By:				
² Received By:				
³ Relinquished By:				
³ Received By:				