2024 Q1 MOBILE MONITORING VAN COMMERCE CITY NORTH DENVER COMMUNITY AIR MONITORING NETWORK COMMERCE CITY, COLORADO

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MONTROSE
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In response to feedback received by Suncor Energy (U.S.A.) Inc. (Suncor) through community engagement conducted in the fall of 2020, Suncor voluntarily committed to developing a continuous, near real-time air monitoring program to gain insight into air quality for neighborhoods in the vicinity of the Suncor refinery in Commerce City, Colorado. Montrose Environmental Group - Air Quality Services, LLC (Montrose) was contracted by Suncor to deploy, operate and maintain the network in the Commerce City and North Denver (CCND) neighborhoods. Air monitoring was accomplished through three separate technical approaches: (1) continuous, near real-time monitoring for the following analytes[1]: carbon monoxide (CO), sulfur dioxide (SO_2), hydrogen sulfide (H_2S), nitric oxide or nitrogen oxide (NO), nitrogen dioxide (NO_2), particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$) and total volatile organic compounds (VOCs); (2) periodic collection and laboratory analysis for the presence of specific VOCs from Summa canisters; and (3) periodic real-time air monitoring throughout neighborhoods using a mobile monitoring van to detect the presence of specific VOCs and hydrogen sulfide (H_2S). This report details approach number three, the periodic real-time air monitoring through six neighborhoods with the mobile monitoring van and a screening health risk analysis of the detected chemicals. Continuous real-time air monitoring and Summa canister sampling data are presented in separate reports.

The mobile monitoring van contains the equipment necessary to identify and quantitate individual chemicals present in ambient air at ultra-low concentrations. This equipment measures and reports concentrations of select chemicals at sub-parts per billion (ppb) levels and as quickly as one measurement per second. During the monitoring period, the mobile monitoring van followed a dense route through each of the six CCND residential neighborhoods that fall within a three-mile radius around the refinery. Accessible streets in the monitored neighborhoods were traversed at approximately 10 miles per hour (MPH) while collecting a data point for each chemical every 1 second. During the first quarter 2024 sampling period (February 5 – February 8), the mobile monitoring van was in a total of six neighborhoods and collected more than 57,161 data points across four days of monitoring, resulting in approximately 35,998 1-hour rolling average concentrations. Meteorological conditions were also reported in real time.

Health scientists from CTEH, LLC (CTEH®) (a subsidiary company of Montrose) performed a screening-level human health risk assessment based on the data collected by Montrose. This evaluation was consistent with federal and state risk assessment guidelines and was conducted to determine whether the estimated 1-hour maximum measured concentrations of individual or cumulative (combined) VOCs could potentially pose acute (short-term) health hazards. The air monitoring data and health risk assessment indicate:

- Air monitoring data and health risk assessment indicate all measured individual and combined air concentrations were below their respective acute health reference levels in all neighborhoods.
- Results indicate the measured concentrations are likely to be without any appreciable risk of adverse acute health effects, even for sensitive sub-populations.

[1] An “analyte” is a material that a measuring device is designed to detect and measure. It may be a chemical gas, an airborne particle, or other type of material.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

In response to feedback received by Suncor Energy (U.S.A.) Inc. (Suncor) through community engagement conducted in the fall of 2020, voluntarily committed to developing a continuous, near real-time air monitoring program to gain insight into air quality for neighborhoods in the vicinity of the Suncor refinery in Commerce City, Colorado. Montrose Environmental Group - Air Quality Services, LLC (Montrose) was contracted by Suncor to deploy, operate and maintain the network in the Commerce City and North Denver (CCND) neighborhoods. Air monitoring was accomplished through three separate technical approaches: (1) continuous, near real-time stationary monitoring for the following analytes: carbon monoxide (CO), sulfur dioxide (SO_2), hydrogen sulfide (H_2S), nitrogen dioxide (NO_2), particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$) and total volatile organic compounds (VOCs); (2) periodic collection and laboratory analysis for the presence of specific VOCs from Summa canisters; and (3) periodic real-time air monitoring throughout neighborhoods using a mobile monitoring van to detect the presence of specific chemicals. An “analyte” is a material that a measuring device is designed to detect and measure. It may be a chemical gas, an airborne particle, or other type of material. This report details approach number three. The continuous real-time community air monitoring and Summa canister sampling data are presented in separate reports. Air monitoring, sampling and analysis from approaches (1) and (2) were conducted in accordance with the Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) that can be found online at ccnd-air.com/documents.

2.0 MOBILE SAMPLING PROGRAM

2.1 Mobile Van Air Sampling Description

The mobile monitoring van is a Mercedes 2500 Sprinter Van outfitted with equipment necessary to identify and quantitate individual chemicals present in ambient air to ultra-low concentrations. The mobile monitoring van is equipped with an Ionicon Model 6000-X2 proton transfer reaction time-of-flight mass spectrometer (PTR-TOF-MS). This instrument provides concentrations of select chemicals at sub-parts per billion (ppb) levels and as quickly as one measurement per second. The mobile monitoring van is outfitted with an external sampling system, which transports ambient air from outside of the van into the PTR-TOF-MS sample inlet for immediate real-time analysis. The entire sampling system is comprised of Teflon or Teflon-coated materials, which ensures the lowest amount of sample loss due to surface absorption of chemical molecules. The mobile monitoring van incorporates a high-precision global positioning system (GPS), a sonic anemometer to measure wind direction and wind velocity and other incorporated meteorological (MET) sensors.

During the mobile monitoring program, groups of structurally similar chemicals (called isomers) that include the list of 65 chemicals in Table 2-1 were measured to determine the instantaneous ambient concentrations. Appendix A provides more detail on the need for isomer grouping. This list of chemicals was compiled based on the typical chemicals that are monitored in urban and industrial areas and the mobile monitoring van analysis capabilities.

The mobile monitoring van followed a driving route through each of the six CCND residential neighborhoods that fall within a three-mile radius around the refinery operations. Accessible streets in the neighborhoods were traversed at approximately 10 MPH while collecting a data point approximately every 1 second. The details of the monitored neighborhoods are listed in Table 2-2 and are shown in Figure 2-1.

TABLE 2-1
MOBILE MONITORING VAN PROGRAM CHEMICALS[2]

o-Diethylbenzene	2-Methylhexane	Neopentane	Methyl-cyclopentane	o-Ethyltoluene (2-ethyltoluene)
1,3-Butadiene	2-Methylpentane	Ethylbenzene	m-Ethyltoluene	p-Diethylbenzene (1,4-diethylbenzene)
1-Butene	3-Methylheptane	Ethylcyclohexane	m/o/p-Xylenes	p-Ethyltoluene (4-ethyltoluene)
1-Hexene	3-Methylhexane	Ethylene	n-Butane	1,2,4-trimethylbenzene
1-Pentene	3-Methylpentane	Hydrogen Cyanide	n-Decane	Propylene (Propene)
Styrene	Acetylene	Hydrogen Sulfide	n-Dodecane	2,2,4-Trimethylpentane
2,2-Dimethylbutane	Benzene	i-Butane	n-Heptane	Tetrachloroethylene
Toluene	Carbon disulfide	i-Pentane	n-Hexane	2,3,4-Trimethylpentane
2,3-Dimethylbutane	trans-2-Butene	Isopentane	n-Nonane	trans-1,2-Dimethylcyclohexane
2,3-Dimethylpentane	cis-2-Butene	Isoprene	n-Octane	trans-1,3-Dimethylcyclohexane
2,4-Dimethylpentane	cis-2-Pentene	m-Diethylbenzene	n-Pentane	cis-1,3-dimethylcyclohexane
2-Methyl-2-butene	Cumene	Methanol	n-Propylbenzene	trans-2-Pentene
2-Methylheptane	Cyclohexane	Methyl-cyclohexane	n-Undecane	Cyclopentane

[2] See Appendix A for isomer analysis details

TABLE 2-2
NEIGHBORHOOD MONITORING PROGRAM DETAILS

Neighborhood	Area (square miles)	Sampling Date	Start Time	End Time	Total Data Points Collected	Total Hourly Rolling Averages Calculated*
Adams City	0.41	2/8/2024	09:44	11:56	7,893	4,366
Dupont	1.4	2/6/2024	11:51	14:57	11,178	7,651
Elyria-Swansea	1.2	2/8/2024	12:17	14:22	7,491	3,964
Globeville	0.44	2/7/2024	13:42	15:52	7,840	4,313
Pioneer Park	1.7	2/5/2024	11:16	15:07	13,824	10,297
Western Hills	1.6	2/7/2024	10:54	13:23	8,934	5,408

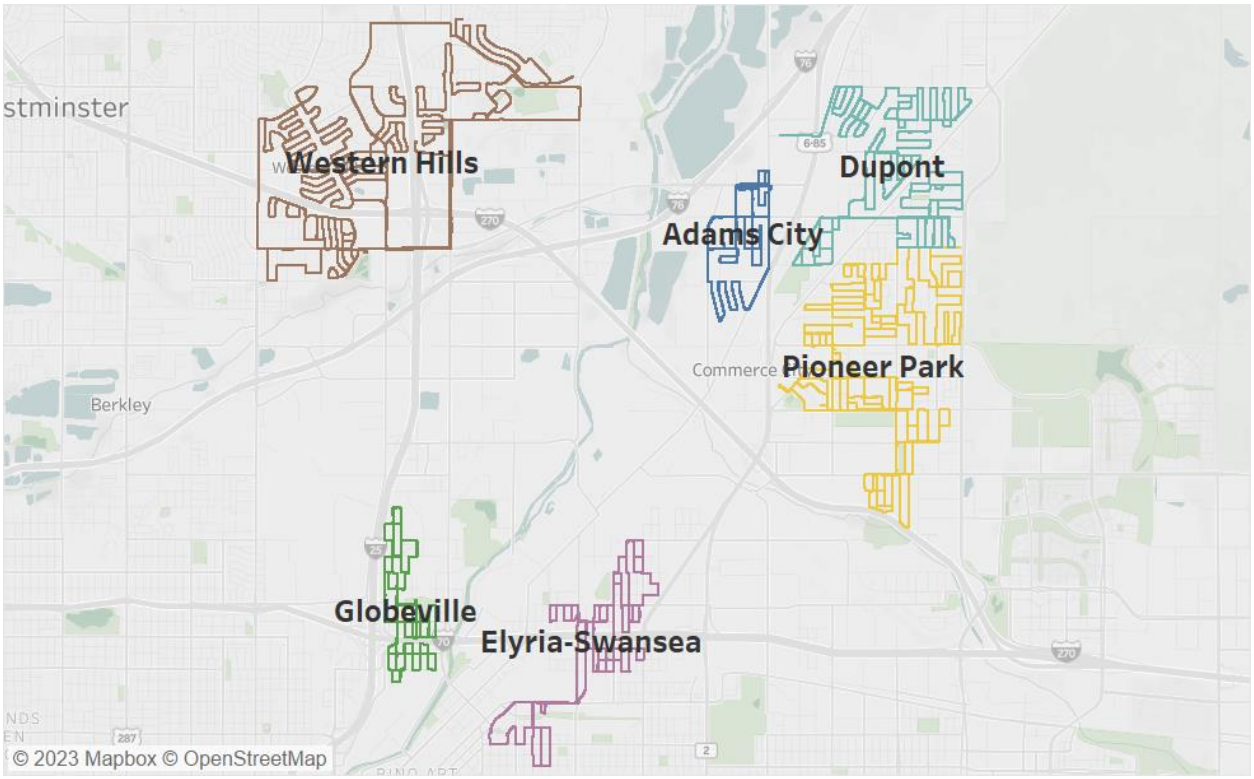
*Data completeness threshold set at 98%

2.2 Mobile Monitoring Van Air Sampling Methods

The PTR-TOF-MS calibration was checked, and the instrument was zeroed each day prior to collection of any ambient air data. The instrument was calibrated using United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) protocol certified calibration gases. The multi-chemical cylinder standards were used to generate multiple point calibration curves for each commercially available chemical present in the standard. Note: Not all chemicals listed in Table 2-1 are available as certified calibration gases. The chemical dilutions were made using an Environics Model 4040 gas dilution system. The gas dilution system was validated using the appropriate USEPA methodology (40 Code of Federal Regulation Part 51 Appendix M, Method 205). Zero-count measurements were obtained to ensure proper baseline measurements were incorporated into the calculation of each chemical's concentration. Zero-count measurements were performed through the entire sampling system using ultra-high purity air. Post-testing calibration checks were performed on the instrument to ensure there was no significant drift during the course of the sampling event. Drift can cause an increase or decrease in the measured chemical concentrations, which can lead to both positive and negative biasing of the obtained results.

The mobile monitoring van collected continuous measurements throughout each neighborhood following the routes shown in Figure 2-1. The measurements were collected from the ambient environment at a height of 15 feet above grade at approximately 8 liters per minute using a Teflon-coated sampling boom and pump. The PTR-TOF-MS sampled a slip stream of this flow at approximately 100 ml/min. The sample was introduced into the reaction tube of the PTR-TOF-MS and results were collected in 1-second intervals. See the attached Appendix D for specific PTR-TOF-MS instrument operation conditions.

FIGURE 2-1
MOBILE MONITORING VAN PROGRAM ROUTE THROUGH SIX NEIGHBORHOOD AREAS



2.3 Screening Health Risk Assessment Methods

CTEH® conducted a screening-level public health risk assessment, consistent with federal risk assessment guidelines, to determine whether exposure to the detected concentrations of individual or cumulative (combined) chemicals in the air could potentially pose acute (short-term) health impacts. A tiered approach to the 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 use of exposure assumptions that are health-conservative. This means that data reflecting maximum exposure potential are plugged into the risk calculations. These are worst-case scenarios that typically represent exposure conditions higher than would be reasonably expected. Such calculations are very simple and assume a person is constantly exposed to the highest one hour rolling average concentration for each detected chemical. If the resulting risk values indicate the lack of likely acute adverse health effects under these worst-case conditions, then the risk assessment is complete. However, if the risk values suggest a potential for acute adverse health effects, then a second tier of risk calculations are performed, but this time using more detailed assumptions about exposure that are still simple representations of the real world but are more realistic than the first-tier worst-case assumptions. Each successive tier represents a more complete characterization of exposure variability and/or uncertainty that requires a corresponding increase in calculation complexity and scientific level of effort.

The first tier of this risk assessment process is called a screening-level risk assessment. The conservative assumptions used for this level of risk calculation typically represent exposure conditions higher than would be reasonably expected. As such, an exceedance of an acceptable risk level (defined below) does not necessarily indicate that adverse health effects are likely. The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) states, "*when health assessors find exposures higher than the MRLs (ATSDR's specific health-based reference levels), it means that they may want to look more closely at a site*"[3]. In other words, screening-level findings of an estimated exposure to a specific or cumulative set of chemical(s) being higher than its reference level (RL) does NOT indicate an actual likelihood of adverse effects but does indicate a need to move to a second tier of analysis and refine the risk assessment process with more realistic detail to determine if an actual risk exists that needs to be mitigated.

The screening-level risk assessment reported here includes calculated acute risks from exposure to individually measured chemicals as well as exposure to all measured chemicals at once (cumulative). For individual chemicals, an acute health risk value was calculated as the exposure concentration (EC) divided by the chemical-specific federal or state established acute RL (Equation 1). The result is referred to as the hazard quotient (HQ). Estimates of EC were derived from 1-hour rolling average concentrations of each chemical for the entire measurement time in an individual CCND neighborhood. The RLs used to calculate the HQs are previously established exposure levels below which no adverse effect in humans is expected. If available, RLs adopted by the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) were selected for use within this assessment and include ATSDR acute minimum risk levels (MRL), California EPA Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) acute risk levels and Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) acute exposure guideline levels. If the chemical was not listed by CDPHE, a federal and state recommended hierarchy for selection of RLs was used[4]. For chemical isomer groups which were unable to be differentiated the lowest, most health-protective RL of the isomer group was selected for use in this assessment.

Acute HQs were calculated as follows:

Eq. 1 – Hazard Quotient (HQ) Equation

$$HQ = EC/RL$$

Where:

HQ = Hazard Quotient

EC = Maximum 1-hour rolling average air concentration

RL = Acute Health-based Reference Level (ATSDR, Cal EPA OEHHA and TCEQ)

Health risks from potential cumulative exposures to all detected chemicals were calculated by adding together each individual chemical's HQ calculated for a given neighborhood. The sum of all the individual HQs is called a Hazard Index (HI). Adding together all the HQs is also a very health-conservative 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.

[3] https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/minimalrisklevels/#:~:text=The%20ATSDR%2C%20in%20response%20to,minimal%20risk%20levels%20(MRLs)

[4] https://drive.google.com/file/d/1P2KEvu0MFiyzQAOQtjQUclqR-WGh1bEX/view

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. The potential for adverse health effects increases as HQ or HI increase above one, but it is not known by how much. HQ or HI values of greater than one would prompt a second-tier risk assessment beyond the screening-level assessment.

According to the USEPA and ATSDR, the federal agencies that establish these RLs, these values "*are set below levels that, based on current information, might cause adverse health effects in the people most sensitive*."[5] 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. For example, ATSDR identified the lowest observed adverse effect level (LOAEL) for acute exposure to benzene as 10,200 parts per billion (ppb), based on a study of mice exposed six hours per day for six days. ATSDR then applied a combined safety factor of 300 to derive the final RL to account for several uncertainties, including differences between mice and humans and for sensitive individuals. Therefore, it is scientifically incorrect to assume that all real-world exposures to a chemical at levels higher than a RL will likely result in an adverse effect.

Using the maximum 1-hour rolling average for the EC conservatively assumes that a hypothetical maximally exposed individual occupies the monitored neighborhood and breathes the maximum 1-hour detected concentration continuously for an hour up to multiple days (an acute exposure). A 1-hour average concentration is more appropriate than a 1-second or 1-minute concentration for use in an acute health risk assessment. This is because 1-second exposures to the chemicals measured in this study do not cause adverse effects unless the levels are extremely high (i.e., tens of thousands to millions of ppb). Guidance values for use in emergency situations with extremely elevated levels of these chemicals are available and are discussed below. Across all neighborhoods, 35,998 1-hour rolling averages of chemical concentrations were calculated to derive the estimated ECs (Table 2-2). The range between the average and maximum rolling 1-hour average values provides a robust estimate of plausible outdoor exposures of persons occupying the monitored neighborhood while the mobile monitoring van was present (Figures 3-1 to 3-6).

The USEPA also has established values for use in emergency situations, termed Acute Exposure Guideline Levels (AEGLs). 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. According to USEPA, "*AEGL-1 represent 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 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].*"[6] 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.

[5] https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/mrls/index.html#:~:text=ATSDR%20uses%20the%20no%20observed,to%20such%20substance%2Dinduced%20effects.

[6] https://www.epa.gov/aegl/about-acute-exposure-guideline-levels-aegls

3.0 SUMMARY AND DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

3.1 Summary of Mobile Monitoring Van Results

A summary of mobile monitoring van results by neighborhood can be found in Table 2-2. Over four days, six neighborhoods were monitored for 65 chemicals, collecting more than 57,160 total data points. Individual neighborhood results are detailed in Figures 3-1 through 3-6. Each figure shows a map of the monitoring locations within each neighborhood, the chemicals that resulted in the five highest calculated acute HQs and time profiles of the measured levels of these chemicals. The time profiles show all the 1-second data (orange) and calculated 1-hour rolling averages (green) of the monitoring data. Each green 1-hour average data point shown in these profiles reflects all the 1-second measurements collected over the previous hour. Thus, 1-hour rolling average values are shown on the time profiles only after one hour of data collection (Figure 3-1 through 3-6).

Wind roses for each sampling day are provided in Appendix B. The data used to derive the wind roses were collected from the CCND community sensor location most local to the neighborhood being monitored on each day because the stationary source of MET data is more reliable than the MET station on the mobile monitoring van when the lab is moving.

3.2 Screening Health Risk Assessment Results

Acute health risks were calculated for each neighborhood. According to USEPA guidelines, an acute HQ or HI less than or equal to one (1) indicates that exposures are likely to be without any acute adverse health effects, even for sensitive sub-populations.

Maximum 1-hour rolling average concentrations for 65 chemicals measured in each neighborhood were compared to acute RLs to derive HQs. Figures 3-1 through 3-6 show concentrations of chemicals over the sampling time and summaries of results for chemicals resulting in the five highest HQs by neighborhood (if available). The estimated HI values (if available) shown in Figures 3-1 through 3-6 were calculated by summing the HQs of all detected chemicals measured in a given neighborhood. If any measured chemical resulted in a HQ greater than 1, then a separate figure would be shown for that chemical alone. Complete results for HQs for all chemicals detected in each neighborhood are available in Appendix C.

In conclusion, the data collected during this study phase did not indicate a potential for acute adverse health effects from exposure to the measured chemicals, both individually and combined.

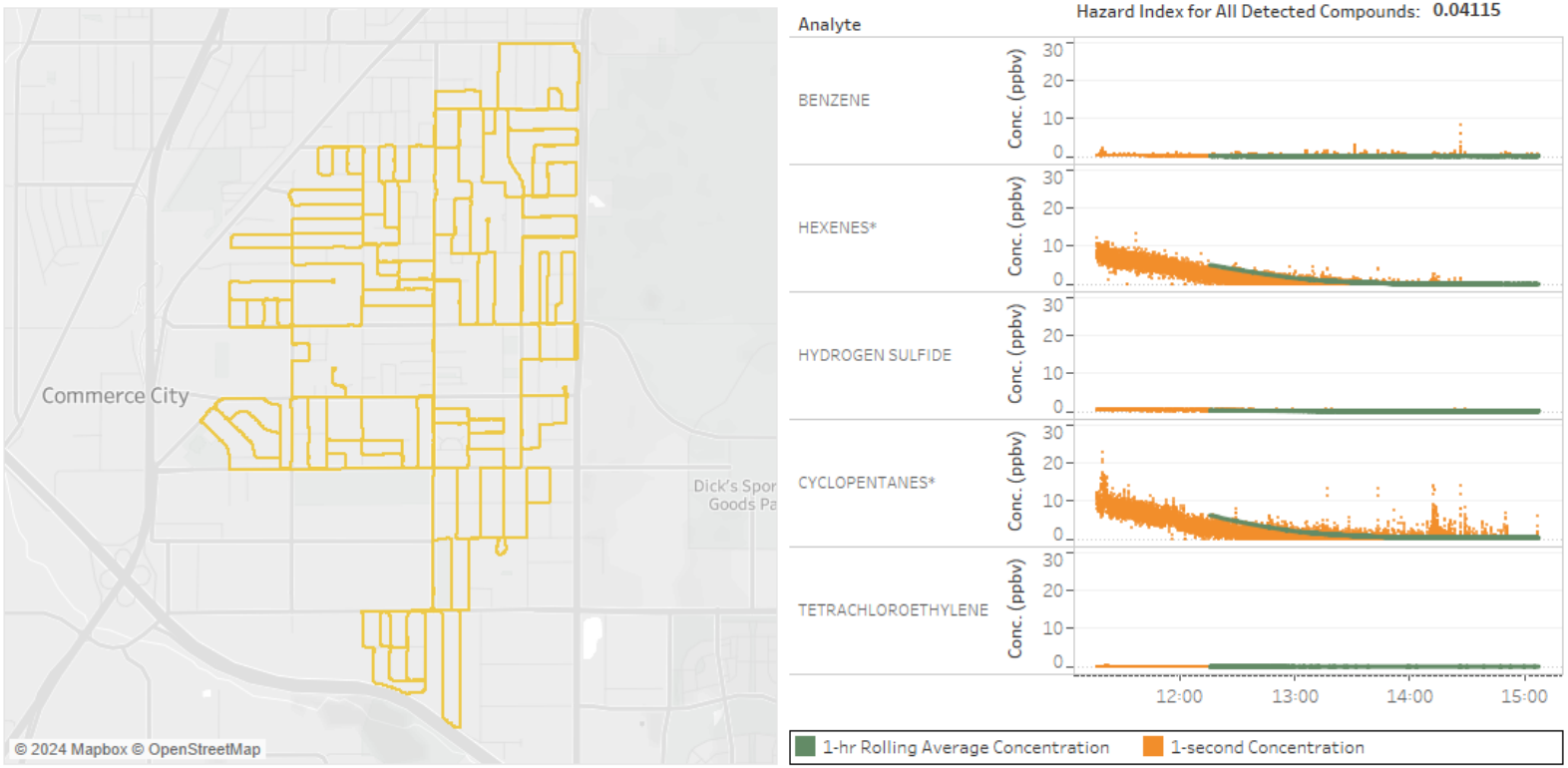
- All HQs were less than one for all detected chemicals, indicating that the maximum 1-hour rolling average concentration for each chemical was below its respective acute RL in all six neighborhoods (Figure 3-1 through 3-6).

- In this quarter, benzene, tetrachloroethylene, hydrogen sulfide, hexene group, cyclopentane group, and trimethylbenzene group were the chemicals or isomer groupings resulting in the highest HQ in each neighborhood, accounting for over 80% of the total calculated HI values. However, all HI values calculated in all six neighborhoods were below one (Figures 3-1 through 3-6).

- These results indicate that the measured concentrations of chemicals, both individually and cumulative (combined), are likely to be without an appreciable risk of acute adverse health effects, even for sensitive sub-populations.

FIGURE 3-1
PIONEER PARK NEIGHBORHOOD: FEBRUARY 5, 2024

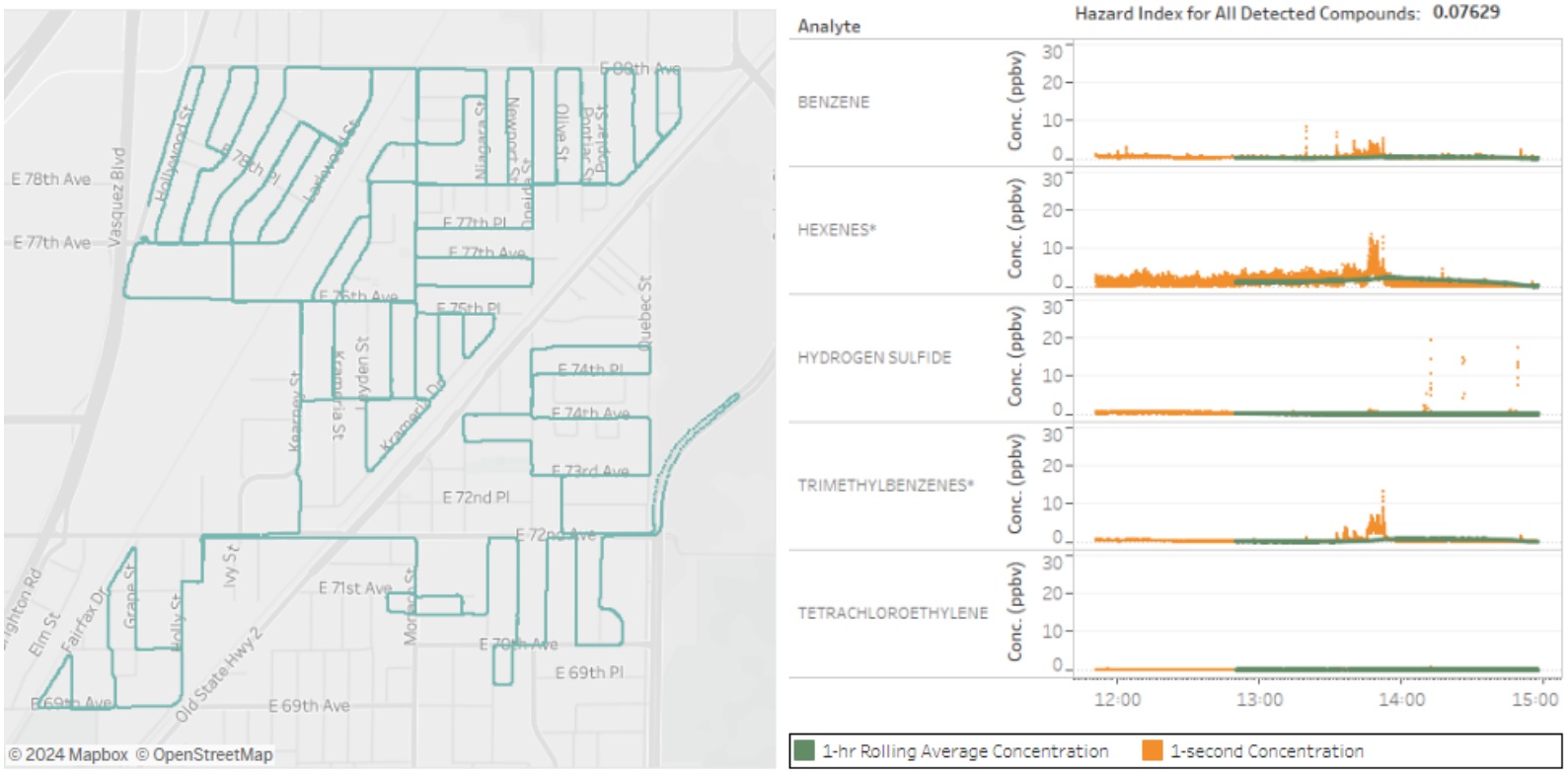
Analyte	Maximum 1-second Concentration (ppbv)	Count of 1-hr Rolling Averages Derived (#)	Average 1-hr Rolling Average (ppbv)	Maximum 1-hr Rolling Average (ppbv)	AEGL 1 60-min Value (ppbv)	Health Reference Level (ppbv)	Hazard Quotient
BENZENE	8.23	10,297	0.16	0.20	52,000	9	0.02222
HEXENES*	13.11	10,297	1.06	5.02	NR	500	0.01004
HYDROGEN SULFIDE	0.74	10,297	0.18	0.28	510	70	0.00406
CYCLOPENTANES*	22.71	10,297	1.54	6.25	NR	5,900	0.00106
TETRACHLOROETHYLENE	0.07	10,297	0.00	0.00	35,000	6	0.00057



*The top 5 hazard quotients are reported in this dashboard. The hazard index represents cumulative risks including all unlisted analytes. The hazard quotient was calculated by comparing the acute health reference level to the maximum 1-hour rolling average. The comparative AEGL value is shown for comparison purposes. NR = According to EPA, the AEGL value is "not recommended due to insufficient data". *For analyte isomer groups which were unable to be differentiated, the lowest health reference value of the group was selected for use in this assessment (Appendix A).*

FIGURE 3-2
DUPONT NEIGHBORHOOD: FEBRUARY 6, 2024

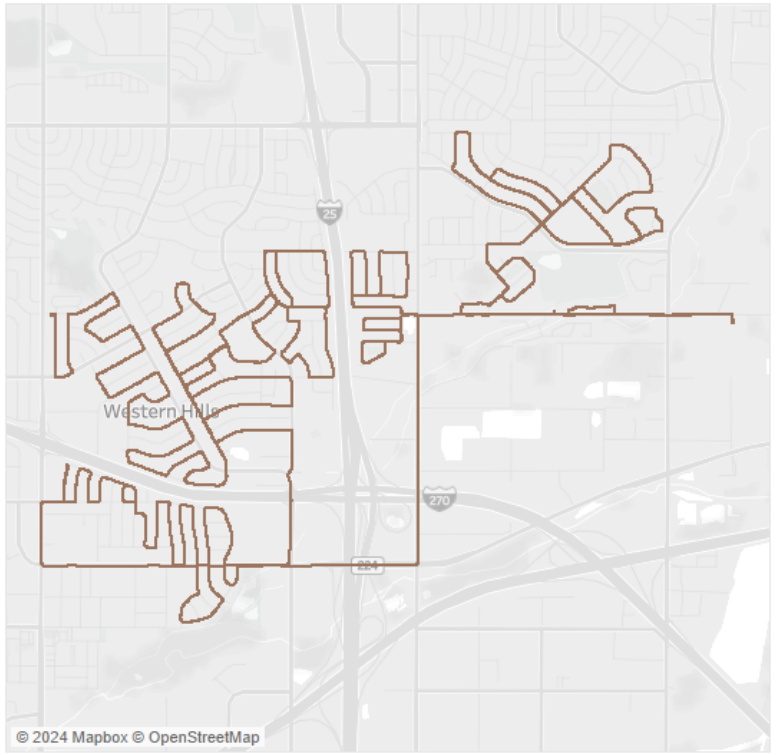
Analyte	Maximum 1-second Concentration (ppbv)	Count of 1-hr Rolling Averages Derived (#)	Average 1-hr Rolling Average (ppbv)	Maximum 1-hr Rolling Average (ppbv)	AEGL 1 60-min Value (ppbv)	Health Reference Level (ppbv)	Hazard Quotient
BENZENE	8.19	7,651	0.33	0.52	52,000	9	0.05779
HEXENES*	13.66	7,651	1.44	2.27	NR	500	0.00454
HYDROGEN SULFIDE	19.34	7,651	0.12	0.24	510	70	0.00347
TRIMETHYLBENZENES*	13.37	7,651	0.42	0.78	NR	250	0.00312
TETRACHLOROETHYLENE	0.44	7,651	0.01	0.02	35,000	6	0.00268

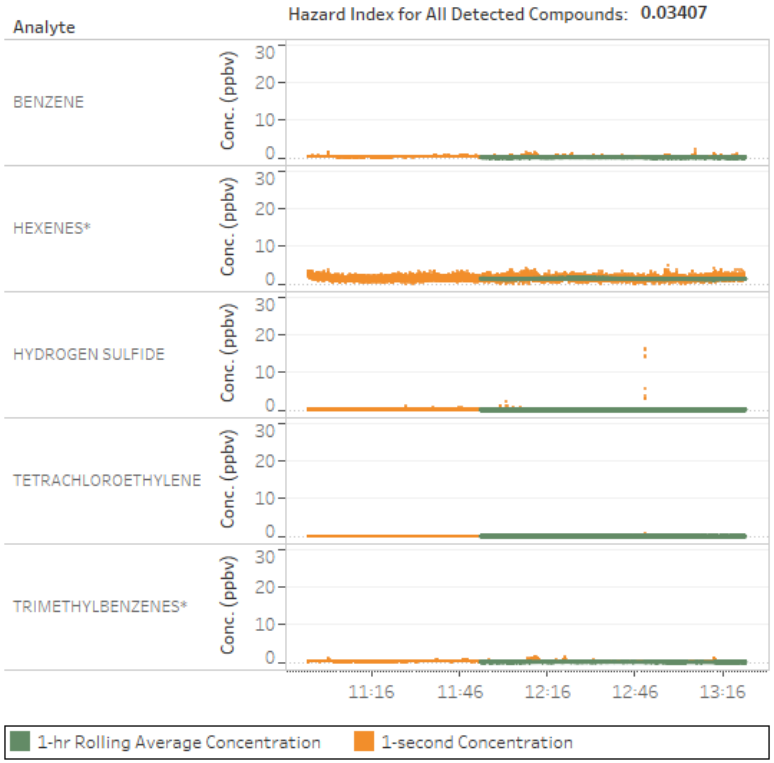


*The top 5 hazard quotients are reported in this dashboard. The hazard index represents cumulative risks including all unlisted analytes. The hazard quotient was calculated by comparing the acute health reference level to the maximum 1-hour rolling average. The comparative AEGL value is shown for comparison purposes. NR = According to EPA, the AEGL value is "not recommended due to insufficient data". *For analyte isomer groups which were unable to be differentiated, the lowest health reference value of the group was selected for use in this assessment (Appendix A).*

FIGURE 3-3
WESTERN HILLS NEIGHBORHOOD: FEBRUARY 7, 2024
FIGURE 3-4

Analyte	Maximum 1-second Concentration (ppbv)	Count of 1-hr Rolling Averages Derived (#)	Average 1-hr Rolling Average (ppbv)	Maximum 1-hr Rolling Average (ppbv)	AEGL 1 60-min Value (ppbv)	Health Reference Level (ppbv)	Hazard Quotient
BENZENE	2.10	5,408	0.19	0.22	52,000	9	0.02461
HEXENES*	4.70	5,408	1.40	1.46	NR	500	0.00291
HYDROGEN SULFIDE	16.30	5,408	0.11	0.13	510	70	0.00187
TETRACHLOROETHYLENE	0.44	5,408	0.01	0.01	35,000	6	0.00115
TRIMETHYLBENZENES*	1.22	5,408	0.15	0.20	NR	250	0.00082

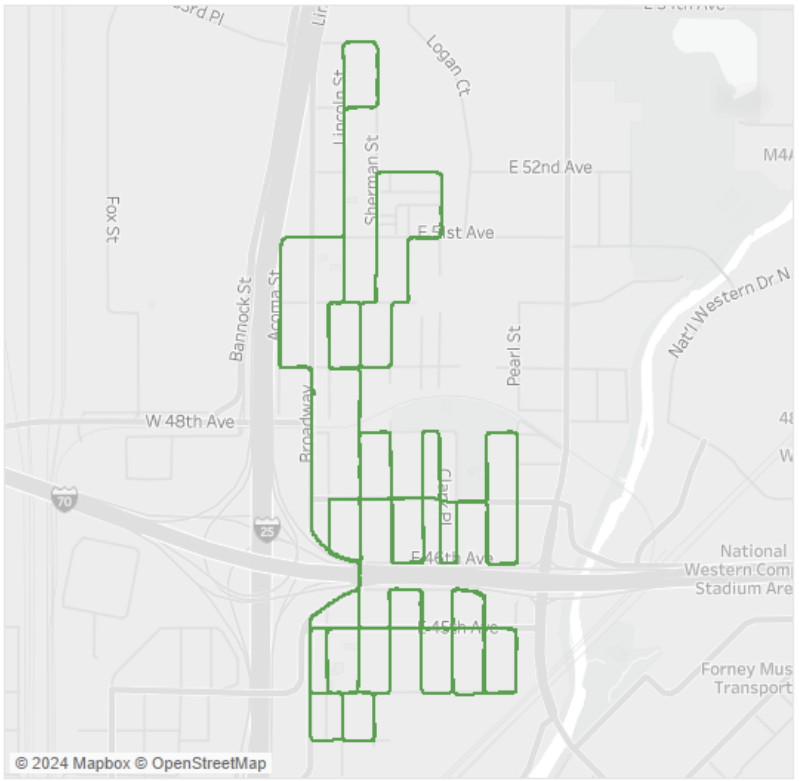


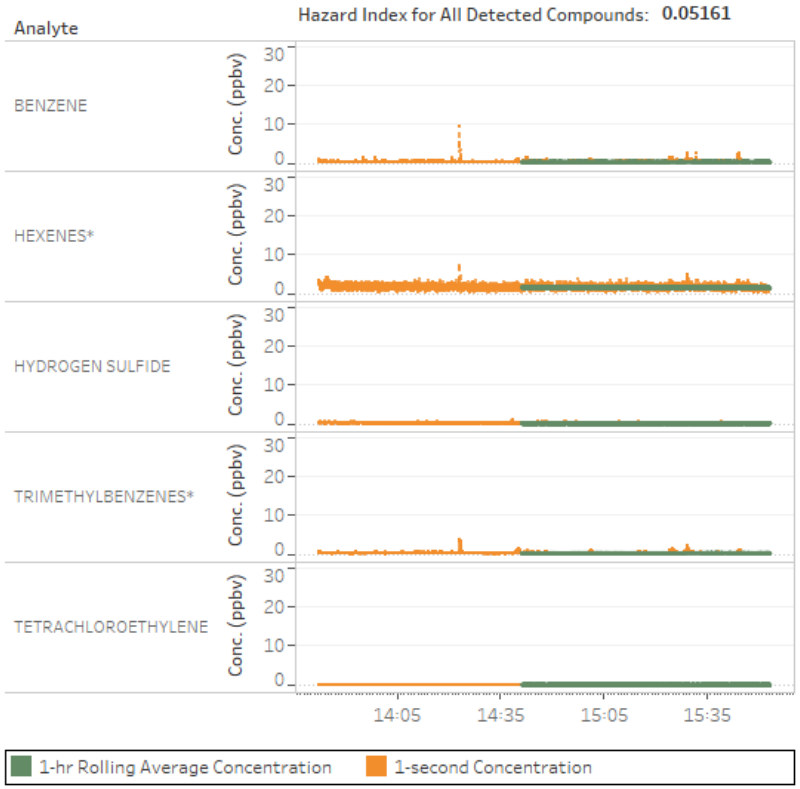


*The top 5 hazard quotients are reported in this dashboard. The hazard index represents cumulative risks including all unlisted analytes. The hazard quotient was calculated by comparing the acute health reference level to the maximum 1-hour rolling average. The comparative AEGL value is shown for comparison purposes. NR = According to EPA, the AEGL value is "not recommended due to insufficient data". *For analyte isomer groups which were unable to be differentiated, the lowest health reference value of the group was selected for use in this assessment (Appendix A).*

GLOBEVILLE NEIGHBORHOOD: FEBRUARY 7, 2024

Analyte	Maximum 1-second Concentration (ppbv)	Count of 1-hr Rolling Averages Derived (#)	Average 1-hr Rolling Average (ppbv)	Maximum 1-hr Rolling Average (ppbv)	AEGL 1 60-min Value (ppbv)	Health Reference Level (ppbv)	Hazard Quotient
BENZENE	9.51	4,313	0.33	0.36	52,000	9	0.03985
HEXENES*	7.17	4,313	1.56	1.63	NR	500	0.00326
HYDROGEN SULFIDE	0.99	4,313	0.17	0.18	510	70	0.00254
TRIMETHYLBENZENES*	3.64	4,313	0.28	0.31	NR	250	0.00123
TETRACHLOROETHYLENE	0.05	4,313	0.01	0.01	35,000	6	0.00111

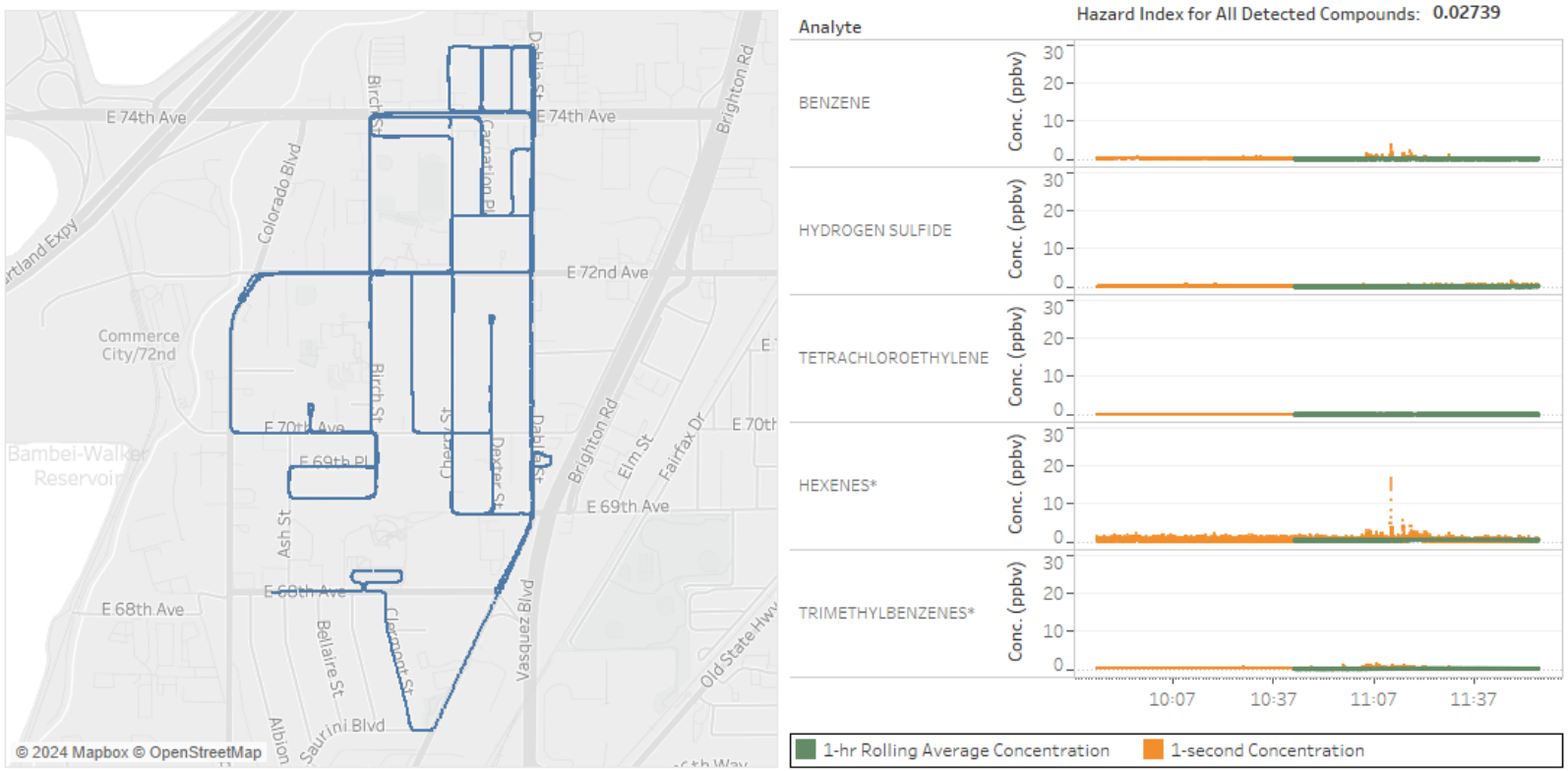




*The top 5 hazard quotients are reported in this dashboard. The hazard index represents cumulative risks including all unlisted analytes. The hazard quotient was calculated by comparing the acute health reference level to the maximum 1-hour rolling average. The comparative AEGL value is shown for comparison purposes. NR = According to EPA, the AEGL value is "not recommended due to insufficient data". *For analyte isomer groups which were unable to be differentiated, the lowest health reference value of the group was selected for use in this assessment (Appendix A).*

FIGURE 3-5
ADAMS CITY NEIGHBORHOOD: FEBRUARY 8, 2024

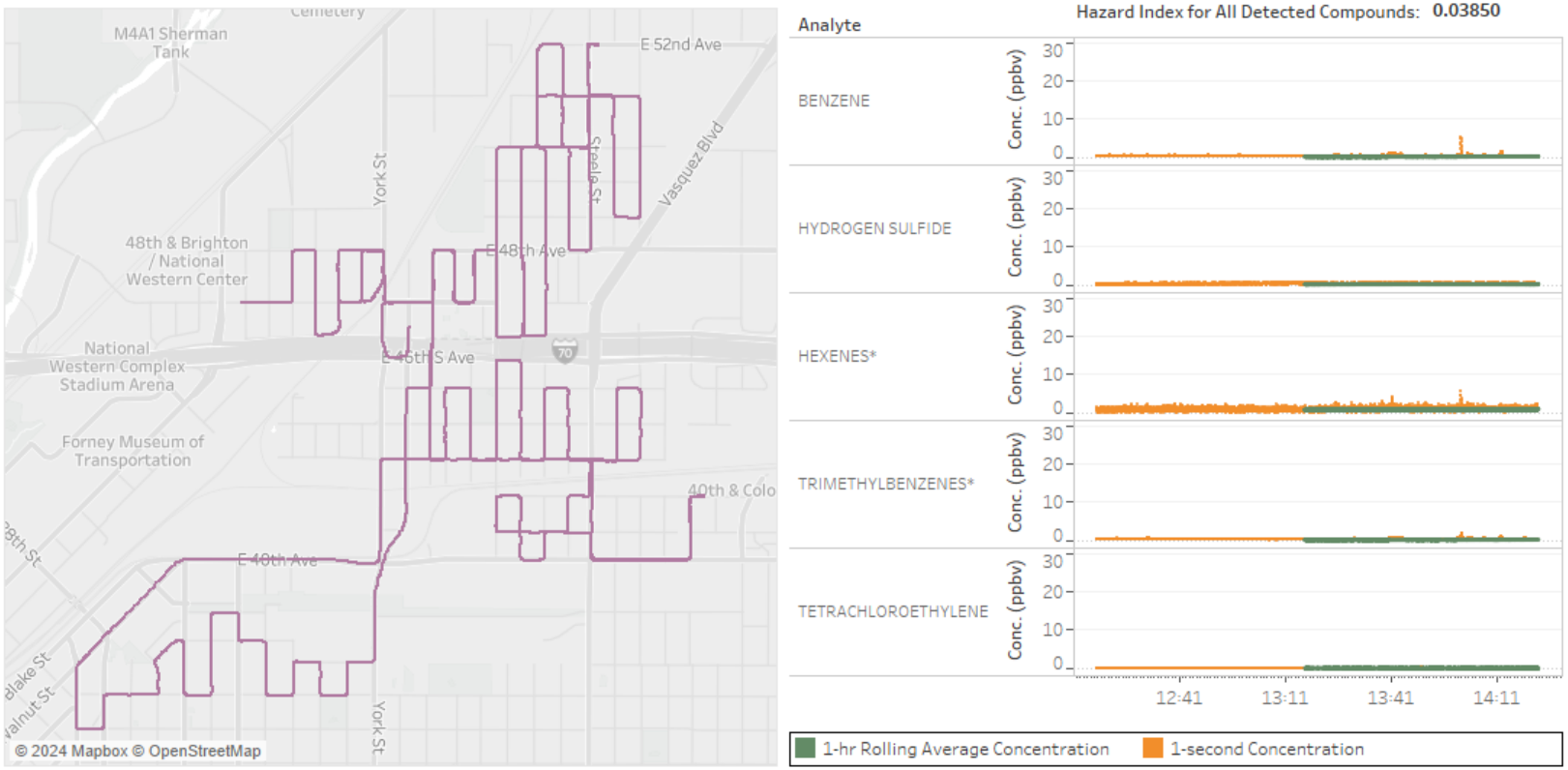
Analyte	Maximum 1-second Concentration (ppbv)	Count of 1-hr Rolling Averages Derived (#)	Average 1-hr Rolling Average (ppbv)	Maximum 1-hr Rolling Average (ppbv)	AEGL 1 60-min Value (ppbv)	Health Reference Level (ppbv)	Hazard Quotient
BENZENE	3.59	4,366	0.14	0.16	52,000	9	0.01811
HYDROGEN SULFIDE	1.23	4,366	0.11	0.18	510	70	0.00256
TETRACHLOROETHYLENE	0.05	4,366	0.01	0.01	35,000	6	0.00131
HEXENES*	16.68	4,366	0.55	0.64	NR	500	0.00127
TRIMETHYLBENZENES*	1.32	4,366	0.25	0.28	NR	250	0.00112



*The top 5 hazard quotients are reported in this dashboard. The hazard index represents cumulative risks including all unlisted analytes. The hazard quotient was calculated by comparing the acute health reference level to the maximum 1-hour rolling average. The comparative AEGL value is shown for comparison purposes. NR = According to EPA, the AEGL value is "not recommended due to insufficient data". *For analyte isomer groups which were unable to be differentiated, the lowest health reference value of the group was selected for use in this assessment (Appendix A).*

FIGURE 3-6
ELYRIA-SWANSEA NEIGHBORHOOD: FEBRUARY 8, 2024

Analyte	Maximum 1-second Concentration (ppbv)	Count of 1-hr Rolling Averages Derived (#)	Average 1-hr Rolling Average (ppbv)	Maximum 1-hr Rolling Average (ppbv)	AEGL 1 60-min Value (ppbv)	Health Reference Level (ppbv)	Hazard Quotient
BENZENE	5.16	3,964	0.21	0.26	52,000	9	0.02835
HYDROGEN SULFIDE	0.70	3,964	0.23	0.24	510	70	0.00341
HEXENES*	5.45	3,964	0.83	0.93	NR	500	0.00186
TRIMETHYLBENZENES*	1.63	3,964	0.19	0.24	NR	250	0.00096
TETRACHLOROETHYLENE	0.15	3,964	0.00	0.01	35,000	6	0.00090



*The top 5 hazard quotients are reported in this dashboard. The hazard index represents cumulative risks including all unlisted analytes. The hazard quotient was calculated by comparing the acute health reference level to the maximum 1-hour rolling average. The comparative AEGL value is shown for comparison purposes. NR = According to EPA, the AEGL value is "not recommended due to insufficient data". *For analyte isomer groups which were unable to be differentiated, the lowest health reference value of the group was selected for use in this assessment (Appendix A).*

3.3 Uncertainty Evaluation

Scientific uncertainty is inherent in each step of the risk assessment process because all risk assessments incorporate a variety of assumptions and professional judgments. Therefore, the acute hazard estimates presented in this assessment are estimates of risk due to a number of assumptions about exposure and toxicity. This screening-level risk assessment relied on a combination of health-protective exposure scenarios and input values (i.e., high-end exposures and conservative selection of lowest reference value per isomer). Because of these assumptions, the estimates of acute hazards are themselves uncertain but likely to be over-estimates of actual risk.

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 from outdoor exposures to all potential sources.

3.4 Program Changes

The PTR mass spectrometer experienced technical difficulties on Monday, November 6 2023. The PTR was fixed and testing began on Tuesday, November 7 2023.

Respectfully Submitted:

Steven Yuchs, PhD.
Vice President, Technical
Ambient & Emerging Technology
Montrose Air Quality Services

Michael Lumpkin, PhD, DABT
Senior Toxicologist
CTEH®, LLC

APPENDIX A
ISOMER CHEMICAL SAMPLING DETAILS

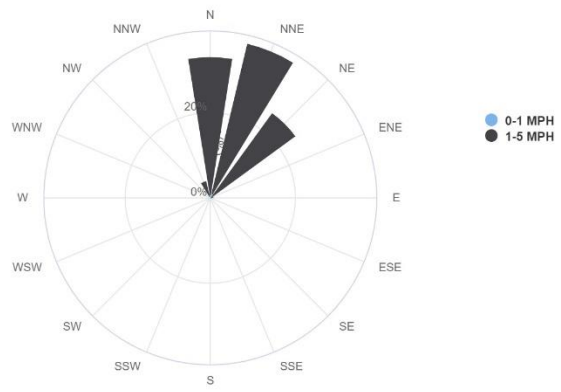
In a real-time PTR-TOF analysis, it is not possible to speciate isomers, or chemical compounds that have the same molecular weight. For example, n-hexane, 2-methyl pentane and 2,2-dimethyl butane all have a molecular mass of 86.178 g/mol. In order to provide the most conservative determination of concentration during this mapping program, each isomer's concentration is reported as the sum of all isomers with the same molecular weight. For the sake of simplicity, the calculations in the report refer to generic names for a group of specific isomers. The following table defines a simplified list of the many isomers that may comprise the generic groups reported.

Group Name	Specific Isomers
Butenes	1-Butene
	cis-2-Butene
	trans-2-Butene
Butanes	iso-Butane
	n-Butane
Cyclopentanes	Cyclopentane
	1-Pentene
	2-Methyl-2-butene
	cis-2-Pentene
	trans-2-Pentene
Pentanes	iso-Pentane
	n-Pentane
	neo-Pentane
Hexenes	1-Hexene
	Cyclohexane
	Methylcyclopentane
Hexanes	n-Hexane
	2-Methylpentane
	3-Methylpentane
	2,2-Dimethylbutane
	2,3-Dimethylbutane
Heptanes	n-Heptane
	2-Methylhexane
	3-Methylhexane
	2,3-Dimethylpentane
	2,4-Dimethylpentane

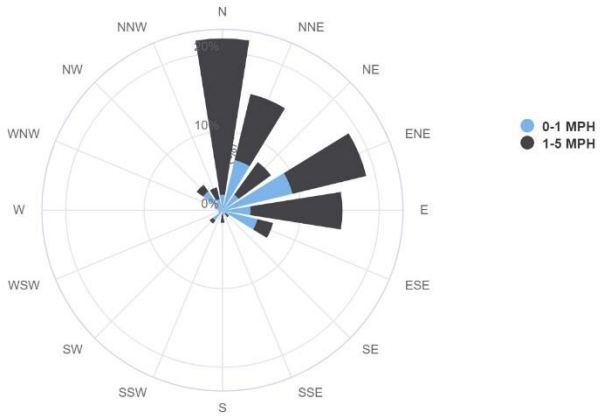
Group Name	Specific Isomers
Xylenes	Ethyl Benzene
	o-Xylene
	m-Xylene
	p-Xylene
Dimethylcyclohexanes	Ethylcyclohexane
	cis-1,3-Dimethylcyclohexane
	trans-1,2-Dimethylcyclohexane
	trans-1,3-Dimethylcyclohexane
Octanes	n-Octane
	2-Methylheptane
	3-Methylheptane
	2,2,4-Trimethylpentane
	2,3,4-Trimethylpentane
Trimethylbenzenes	Cumene
	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene
	o-Ethyltoluene
	m-Ethyltoluene
	p-Ethyltoluene
	n-Propylbenzene
	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene
Diethylbenzenes	o-Diethylbenzene
	m-Diethylbenzene
	p-Diethylbenzene
	All other $C_{10}H_{14}$ Isomers

APPENDIX B
DAILY WIND ROSES

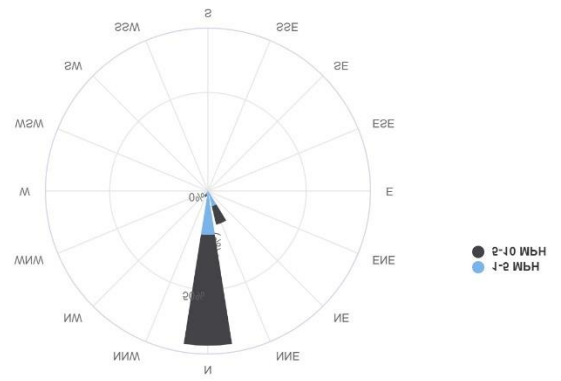
Wind Rose | Pioneer Park (CM7) 11:16am – 3:07pm, February 5, 2024



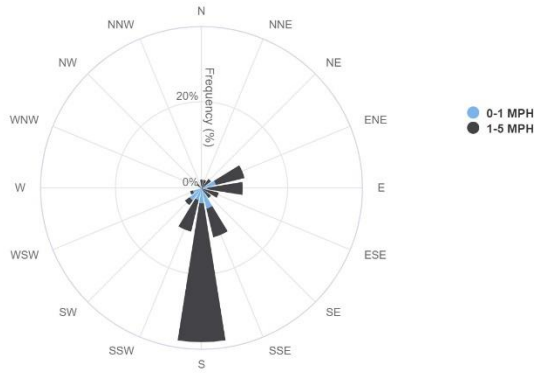
Wind Rose | Dupont (CM3) 11:51am – 2:57pm, February 6, 2024



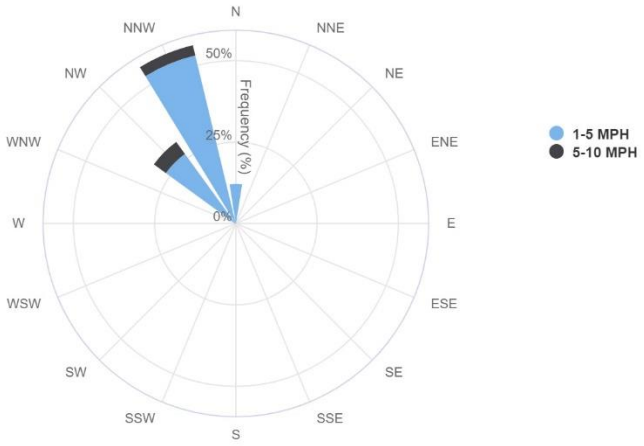
Wind Rose | Elyria-Swansea (CM6) 12:17pm – 2:22pm, February 8, 2024



Wind Rose | Globeville (CM6) 1:42pm – 3:52pm, February 7, 2024



Wind Rose | Adams City (CM4) 9:44am – 11:56am, February 8, 2024



Wind Rose | Western Hills (CM4) 10:54am – 1:23pm, February 8, 2024

APPENDIX C
SCREENING RISK ASSESSMENT DETAILS
(ALPHABETICAL ORDER BY NEIGHBORHOOD NAME)

Mobile Laboratory Sampling Data Summary and Risk Assessment

Adams City Neighborhood | February 8, 2024

Analyte	Cas No	Count of 1-second Concentrations (#)	Maximum 1-second Concentration (ppbv)	Count of 1-hr Rolling Averages Derived (#)	Average 1-hr Rolling Average (ppbv)	Maximum 1-hr Rolling Average (ppbv)	AEGL 1 60-min Value	Health Reference Level (ppbv)	Screening Value Source	Hazard Quotient
1,3 BUTADIENE	106-99-0	7,893	0.10	4,366	0.01	0.01	670,000	298	OEHHA Acute REL	0.00004
ACETYLENE	74-86-2	7,893	0.73	4,366	0.19	0.21	NR	25,000	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV Health	0.00001
BENZENE	71-43-2	7,893	3.59	4,366	0.14	0.16	52,000	9	ATSDR Acute MRL	0.01811
BUTANES*	75-28-5	7,893	14.50	4,366	1.90	2.03	NR	33000	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV Health	0.00006
BUTENES*	590-18-1	7,893	21.77	4,366	2.08	2.26	NR	15000	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV Health	0.00015
CARBON DISULFIDE	75-15-0	7,893	0.03	4,366	0.00	0.00	13,000	1,991	OEHHA Acute REL	0.00000
CYCLOPENTANES*	287-92-3	7,893	47.00	4,366	2.18	2.44	NR	5,900	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV Health	0.00041
DECANES	124-18-5	7,893	0.08	4,366	0.04	0.04	NR	1,000	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV Health	0.00004
DIETHYLBENZENES*	141-93-5	7,893	0.09	4,366	0.04	0.04	NR	450	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV Health	0.00009
DIMETHYLCYCLOHEXANES*	638-04-0	7,893	0.11	4,366	0.04	0.04	NR	4,000	CDPHE	0.00001
DODECANES	112-40-3	7,893	0.01	4,366	0.00	0.00	NR	1720	CDPHE	0.00000
ETHYLENE	74-85-1	7,893	7.17	4,366	5.62	5.64	NR	500,000	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV Health	0.00001
HEPTANES*	142-82-5	7,893	0.11	4,366	0.06	0.06	NR	8,300	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV Health	0.00001
HEXANES*	110-54-3	7,893	0.26	4,366	0.07	0.07	NR	5,400	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV Health	0.00001
HEXENES*	592-41-6	7,893	16.68	4,366	0.55	0.64	NR	500	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV Health	0.00127
HYDROGEN CYANIDE	74-90-8	7,893	0.61	4,366	0.16	0.22	2,000	308	OEHHA Acute REL	0.00070
HYDROGEN SULFIDE	7783-06-4	7,893	1.23	4,366	0.11	0.18	510	70	ATSDR Acute MRL	0.00256
ISOPRENE	78-79-5	7,893	1.05	4,366	0.34	0.35	NR	1,400	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV Health	0.00025
METHANOL	67-56-1	7,893	16.66	4,366	4.04	4.11	530,000	21,366	OEHHA Acute REL	0.00019
METHYLCYCLOHEXANE	108-87-2	7,893	0.50	4,366	0.11	0.11	NR	4,000	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV Health	0.00003
NONANES	111-84-2	7,893	0.06	4,366	0.02	0.02	NR	3,000	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV Health	0.00001
OCTANES*	111-65-9	7,893	0.06	4,366	0.01	0.01	NR	4,100	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV Health	0.00000
PENTANES*	109-66-0	7,893	0.62	4,366	0.54	0.55	NR	68,000	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV Health	0.00001
PROPYLENE	115-07-1	7,893	14.95	4,366	0.52	0.60	NR	NA	NE	
STYRENE	100-42-5	7,893	0.17	4,366	0.04	0.05	20,000	5,000	ATSDR Acute MRL	0.00001
TETRACHLOROETHYLENE	127-18-4	7,893	0.05	4,366	0.01	0.01	35,000	6	ATSDR Acute MRL	0.00131
TOLUENE	108-88-3	7,893	13.40	4,366	0.57	0.67	67,000	2,000	ATSDR Acute MRL	0.00033
TRIMETHYLBENZENES*	622-96-8	7,893	1.32	4,366	0.25	0.28	50,000	250	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV Health	0.00112
UNDECANES	1120-21-4	7,893	0.07	4,366	0.04	0.04	NR	550	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV Health	0.00007
XYLENES*	1330-20-7	7,893	8.41	4,366	0.99	1.11	130,000	2,000	ATSDR Acute MRL	0.00056
									Hazard Index	0.02739

NR= According to EPA, AEGL is "not recommended due to insufficient data"
NA= Not Available
NC= Not Calculated

For analyte isomer groups which were unable to be differentiated, the lowest health reference value of the isomer group was selected for use in this assessment (See Appendix A)

Mobile Laboratory Sampling Data Summary and Risk Assessment

Dupont Neighborhood | February 6, 2024

Analyte	Cas No	Count of 1-second Concentrations (#)	Maximum 1-second Concentration (ppbv)	Count of 1-hr Rolling Averages Derived (#)	Average 1-hr Rolling Average (ppbv)	Maximum 1-hr Rolling Average (ppbv)	AEGL 1 60-min Value	Health Reference Level (ppbv)	Screening Value Source	Hazard Quotient
1,3 BUTADIENE	106-99-0	11,178	0.40	7,651	0.01	0.02	670,000	298	OEHHA Acute REL	0.00006
ACETYLENE	74-86-2	11,178	40.40	7,651	0.15	0.21	NR	25,000	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV Health	0.00001
BENZENE	71-43-2	11,178	8.19	7,651	0.33	0.52	52,000	9	ATSDR Acute MRL	0.05779
BUTANES*	75-28-5	11,178	156.19	7,651	2.34	2.92	NR	33000	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV Health	0.00009
BUTENES*	590-18-1	11,178	50.79	7,651	4.10	7.61	NR	15000	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV Health	0.00051
CARBON DISULFIDE	75-15-0	11,178	0.16	7,651	0.00	0.00	13,000	1,991	OEHHA Acute REL	0.00000
CYCLOPENTANES*	287-92-3	11,178	54.10	7,651	3.75	5.81	NR	5,900	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV Health	0.00098
DECANES	124-18-5	11,178	0.09	7,651	0.02	0.02	NR	1,000	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV Health	0.00002
DIETHYLBENZENES*	141-93-5	11,178	0.57	7,651	0.11	0.16	NR	450	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV Health	0.00035
DIMETHYLCYCLOHEXANES*	638-04-0	11,178	0.36	7,651	0.07	0.10	NR	4,000	CDPHE	0.00002
DODECANES	112-40-3	11,178	0.04	7,651	0.00	0.00	NR	1720	CDPHE	0.00000
ETHYLENE	74-85-1	11,178	30.00	7,651	6.20	6.45	NR	500,000	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV Health	0.00001
HEPTANES*	142-82-5	11,178	0.20	7,651	0.08	0.09	NR	8,300	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV Health	0.00001
HEXANES*	110-54-3	11,178	0.24	7,651	0.05	0.08	NR	5,400	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV Health	0.00001
HEXENES*	592-41-6	11,178	13.66	7,651	1.44	2.27	NR	500	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV Health	0.00454
HYDROGEN CYANIDE	74-90-8	11,178	4.20	7,651	0.09	0.13	2,000	308	OEHHA Acute REL	0.00042
HYDROGEN SULFIDE	7783-06-4	11,178	19.34	7,651	0.12	0.24	510	70	ATSDR Acute MRL	0.00347
ISOPRENE	78-79-5	11,178	3.15	7,651	0.20	0.30	NR	1,400	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV Health	0.00022
METHANOL	67-56-1	11,178	10.93	7,651	1.72	2.17	530,000	21,366	OEHHA Acute REL	0.00010
METHYLCYCLOHEXANE	108-87-2	11,178	0.51	7,651	0.17	0.23	NR	4,000	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV Health	0.00006
NONANES	111-84-2	11,178	0.08	7,651	0.02	0.02	NR	3,000	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV Health	0.00001
OCTANES*	111-65-9	11,178	0.16	7,651	0.03	0.04	NR	4,100	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV Health	0.00001
PENTANES*	109-66-0	11,178	0.27	7,651	0.02	0.03	NR	68,000	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV Health	0.00000
PROPYLENE	115-07-1	11,178	22.96	7,651	0.72	1.33	NR	NA	NE	
STYRENE	100-42-5	11,178	0.43	7,651	0.05	0.09	20,000	5,000	ATSDR Acute MRL	0.00002
TETRACHLOROETHYLENE	127-18-4	11,178	0.44	7,651	0.01	0.02	35,000	6	ATSDR Acute MRL	0.00268
TOLUENE	108-88-3	11,178	22.11	7,651	0.64	1.18	67,000	2,000	ATSDR Acute MRL	0.00059
TRIMETHYLBENZENES*	622-96-8	11,178	13.37	7,651	0.42	0.78	50,000	250	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV Health	0.00312
UNDECANES	1120-21-4	11,178	0.05	7,651	0.01	0.01	NR	550	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV Health	0.00002
XYLENES*	1330-20-7	11,178	38.71	7,651	1.32	2.33	130,000	2,000	ATSDR Acute MRL	0.00117
									Hazard Index	0.07629

NR= According to EPA, AEGL is "not recommended due to insufficient data"
NA= Not Available
NC= Not Calculated

For analyte isomer groups which were unable to be differentiated, the lowest health reference value of the isomer group was selected for use in this assessment (See Appendix A)

Mobile Laboratory Sampling Data Summary and Risk Assessment

Elyria-Swansea Neighborhood | February 8, 2024

Analyte	Cas No	Count of 1-second Concentrations (#)	Maximum 1-second Concentration (ppbv)	Count of 1-hr Rolling Averages Derived (#)	Average 1-hr Rolling Average (ppbv)	Maximum 1-hr Rolling Average (ppbv)	AEGL 1 60-min Value	Health Reference Level (ppbv)	Screening Value Source	Hazard Quotient
1,3 BUTADIENE	106-99-0	7,491	0.11	3,964	0.01	0.01	670,000	298	OEHHA Acute REL	0.00004
ACETYLENE	74-86-2	7,491	0.76	3,964	0.17	0.18	NR	25,000	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV Health	0.00001
BENZENE	71-43-2	7,491	5.16	3,964	0.21	0.26	52,000	9	ATSDR Acute MRL	0.02835
BUTANES*	75-28-5	7,491	20.03	3,964	1.65	1.71	NR	33000	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV Health	0.00005
BUTENES*	590-18-1	7,491	18.56	3,964	2.09	2.51	NR	15000	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV Health	0.00017
CARBON DISULFIDE	75-15-0	7,491	0.03	3,964	0.00	0.00	13,000	1,991	OEHHA Acute REL	0.00000
CYCLOPENTANES*	287-92-3	7,491	17.31	3,964	1.92	2.30	NR	5,900	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV Health	0.00039
DECANES	124-18-5	7,491	0.08	3,964	0.04	0.04	NR	1,000	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV Health	0.00004
DIETHYLBENZENES*	141-93-5	7,491	0.15	3,964	0.04	0.05	NR	450	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV Health	0.00011
DIMETHYLCYCLOHEXANES*	638-04-0	7,491	0.12	3,964	0.04	0.04	NR	4,000	CDPHE	0.00001
DODECANES	112-40-3	7,491	0.01	3,964	0.00	0.00	NR	1720	CDPHE	0.00000
ETHYLENE	74-85-1	7,491	7.56	3,964	6.70	6.71	NR	500,000	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV Health	0.00001
HEPTANES*	142-82-5	7,491	0.11	3,964	0.05	0.06	NR	8,300	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV Health	0.00001
HEXANES*	110-54-3	7,491	0.42	3,964	0.32	0.32	NR	5,400	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV Health	0.00006
HEXENES*	592-41-6	7,491	5.45	3,964	0.83	0.93	NR	500	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV Health	0.00186
HYDROGEN CYANIDE	74-90-8	7,491	0.71	3,964	0.13	0.18	2,000	308	OEHHA Acute REL	0.00059
HYDROGEN SULFIDE	7783-06-4	7,491	0.70	3,964	0.23	0.24	510	70	ATSDR Acute MRL	0.00341
ISOPRENE	78-79-5	7,491	0.66	3,964	0.22	0.23	NR	1,400	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV Health	0.00017
METHANOL	67-56-1	7,491	18.56	3,964	4.05	4.10	530,000	21,366	OEHHA Acute REL	0.00019
METHYLCYCLOHEXANE	108-87-2	7,491	0.23	3,964	0.11	0.11	NR	4,000	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV Health	0.00003
NONANES	111-84-2	7,491	0.05	3,964	0.02	0.02	NR	3,000	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV Health	0.00001
OCTANES*	111-65-9	7,491	3.47	3,964	0.07	0.14	NR	4,100	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV Health	0.00003
PENTANES*	109-66-0	7,491	0.66	3,964	0.54	0.55	NR	68,000	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV Health	0.00001
PROPYLENE	115-07-1	7,491	6.48	3,964	0.46	0.55	NR	NA	NE	
STYRENE	100-42-5	7,491	0.14	3,964	0.06	0.06	20,000	5,000	ATSDR Acute MRL	0.00001
TETRACHLOROETHYLENE	127-18-4	7,491	0.15	3,964	0.00	0.01	35,000	6	ATSDR Acute MRL	0.00090
TOLUENE	108-88-3	7,491	17.57	3,964	0.57	0.71	67,000	2,000	ATSDR Acute MRL	0.00035
TRIMETHYLBENZENES*	622-96-8	7,491	1.63	3,964	0.19	0.24	50,000	250	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV Health	0.00096
UNDECANES	1120-21-4	7,491	0.07	3,964	0.03	0.04	NR	550	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV Health	0.00006
XYLENES*	1330-20-7	7,491	16.08	3,964	1.00	1.35	130,000	2,000	ATSDR Acute MRL	0.00067
									Hazard Index	0.03850

NR= According to EPA, AEGL is "not recommended due to insufficient data"
NA= Not Available
NC= Not Calculated

For analyte isomer groups which were unable to be differentiated, the lowest health reference value of the isomer group was selected for use in this assessment (See Appendix A)

Mobile Laboratory Sampling Data Summary and Risk Assessment

Globeville Neighborhood | February 7, 2024

Analyte	Cas No	Count of 1-second Concentrations (#)	Maximum 1-second Concentration (ppbv)	Count of 1-hr Rolling Averages Derived (#)	Average 1-hr Rolling Average (ppbv)	Maximum 1-hr Rolling Average (ppbv)	AEGL 1 60-min Value	Health Reference Level (ppbv)	Screening Value Source	Hazard Quotient
1,3 BUTADIENE	106-99-0	7,840	0.08	4,313	0.00	0.00	670,000	298	OEHHA Acute REL	0.00000
ACETYLENE	74-86-2	7,840	0.72	4,313	0.19	0.21	NR	25,000	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV Health	0.00001
BENZENE	71-43-2	7,840	9.51	4,313	0.33	0.36	52,000	9	ATSDR Acute MRL	0.03985
BUTANES*	75-28-5	7,840	159.00	4,313	3.19	3.58	NR	33000	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV Health	0.00011
BUTENES*	590-18-1	7,840	19.40	4,313	2.79	3.39	NR	15000	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV Health	0.00023
CARBON DISULFIDE	75-15-0	7,840	0.03	4,313	0.00	0.00	13,000	1,991	OEHHA Acute REL	0.00000
CYCLOPENTANES*	287-92-3	7,840	21.00	4,313	1.87	1.97	NR	5,900	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV Health	0.00033
DECANES	124-18-5	7,840	0.10	4,313	0.04	0.05	NR	1,000	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV Health	0.00005
DIETHYLBENZENES*	141-93-5	7,840	0.14	4,313	0.06	0.06	NR	450	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV Health	0.00014
DIMETHYLCYCLOHEXANES*	638-04-0	7,840	0.14	4,313	0.07	0.07	NR	4,000	CDPHE	0.00002
DODECANES	112-40-3	7,840	0.01	4,313	0.00	0.00	NR	1720	CDPHE	0.00000
ETHYLENE	74-85-1	7,840	9.52	4,313	8.74	8.75	NR	500,000	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV Health	0.00002
HEPTANES*	142-82-5	7,840	0.60	4,313	0.09	0.09	NR	8,300	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV Health	0.00001
HEXANES*	110-54-3	7,840	0.47	4,313	0.36	0.36	NR	5,400	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV Health	0.00007
HEXENES*	592-41-6	7,840	7.17	4,313	1.56	1.63	NR	500	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV Health	0.00326
HYDROGEN CYANIDE	74-90-8	7,840	0.76	4,313	0.11	0.13	2,000	308	OEHHA Acute REL	0.00043
HYDROGEN SULFIDE	7783-06-4	7,840	0.99	4,313	0.17	0.18	510	70	ATSDR Acute MRL	0.00254
ISOPRENE	78-79-5	7,840	0.81	4,313	0.17	0.18	NR	1,400	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV Health	0.00013
METHANOL	67-56-1	7,840	11.76	4,313	4.55	4.61	530,000	21,366	OEHHA Acute REL	0.00022
METHYLCYCLOHEXANE	108-87-2	7,840	0.31	4,313	0.09	0.10	NR	4,000	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV Health	0.00003
NONANES	111-84-2	7,840	0.07	4,313	0.03	0.03	NR	3,000	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV Health	0.00001
OCTANES*	111-65-9	7,840	0.65	4,313	0.05	0.06	NR	4,100	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV Health	0.00001
PENTANES*	109-66-0	7,840	0.56	4,313	0.38	0.38	NR	68,000	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV Health	0.00001
PROPYLENE	115-07-1	7,840	10.43	4,313	0.69	0.81	NR	NA	NE	
STYRENE	100-42-5	7,840	3.69	4,313	0.12	0.14	20,000	5,000	ATSDR Acute MRL	0.00003
TETRACHLOROETHYLENE	127-18-4	7,840	0.05	4,313	0.01	0.01	35,000	6	ATSDR Acute MRL	0.00111
TOLUENE	108-88-3	7,840	110.04	4,313	1.35	1.83	67,000	2,000	ATSDR Acute MRL	0.00091
TRIMETHYLBENZENES*	622-96-8	7,840	3.64	4,313	0.28	0.31	50,000	250	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV Health	0.00123
UNDECANES	1120-21-4	7,840	0.08	4,313	0.03	0.03	NR	550	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV Health	0.00006
XYLENES*	1330-20-7	7,840	26.78	4,313	1.52	1.60	130,000	2,000	ATSDR Acute MRL	0.00080
									Hazard Index	0.05161

NR= According to EPA, AEGL is "not recommended due to insufficient data"
NA= Not Available
NC= Not Calculated

For analyte isomer groups which were unable to be differentiated, the lowest health reference value of the isomer group was selected for use in this assessment (See Appendix A)

Mobile Laboratory Sampling Data Summary and Risk Assessment

Pioneer Park Neighborhood | February 5, 2024

Analyte	Cas No	Count of 1-second Concentrations (#)	Maximum 1-second Concentration (ppbv)	Count of 1-hr Rolling Averages Derived (#)	Average 1-hr Rolling Average (ppbv)	Maximum 1-hr Rolling Average (ppbv)	AEGL 1 60-min Value	Health Reference Level (ppbv)	Screening Value Source	Hazard Quotient
1,3 BUTADIENE	106-99-0	13,824	0.12	10,297	0.01	0.01	670,000	298	OEHHA Acute REL	0.00004
ACETYLENE	74-86-2	13,824	1.36	10,297	0.10	0.12	NR	25,000	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV Health	0.00000
BENZENE	71-43-2	13,824	8.23	10,297	0.16	0.20	52,000	9	ATSDR Acute MRL	0.02222
BUTANES*	75-28-5	13,824	25.61	10,297	2.93	3.69	NR	33000	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV Health	0.00011
BUTENES*	590-18-1	13,824	157.11	10,297	0.56	7.23	NR	15000	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV Health	0.00048
CARBON DISULFIDE	75-15-0	13,824	0.04	10,297	0.00	0.00	13,000	1,991	OEHHA Acute REL	0.00000
CYCLOPENTANES*	287-92-3	13,824	22.71	10,297	1.54	6.25	NR	5,900	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV Health	0.00106
DECANES	124-18-5	13,824	0.08	10,297	0.00	0.00	NR	1,000	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV Health	0.00000
DIETHYLBENZENES*	141-93-5	13,824	0.56	10,297	0.00	0.04	NR	450	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV Health	0.00010
DIMETHYLCYCLOHEXANES*	638-04-0	13,824	0.57	10,297	0.27	0.39	NR	4,000	CDPHE	0.00010
DODECANES	112-40-3	13,824	0.01	10,297	0.00	0.00	NR	1720	CDPHE	0.00000
ETHYLENE	74-85-1	13,824	28.00	10,297	5.28	5.41	NR	500,000	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV Health	0.00001
HEPTANES*	142-82-5	13,824	0.22	10,297	0.06	0.08	NR	8,300	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV Health	0.00001
HEXANES*	110-54-3	13,824	0.37	10,297	0.11	0.15	NR	5,400	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV Health	0.00003
HEXENES*	592-41-6	13,824	13.11	10,297	1.06	5.02	NR	500	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV Health	0.01004
HYDROGEN CYANIDE	74-90-8	13,824	0.83	10,297	0.11	0.17	2,000	308	OEHHA Acute REL	0.00055
HYDROGEN SULFIDE	7783-06-4	13,824	0.74	10,297	0.18	0.28	510	70	ATSDR Acute MRL	0.00406
ISOPRENE	78-79-5	13,824	1.17	10,297	0.21	0.33	NR	1,400	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV Health	0.00024
METHANOL	67-56-1	13,824	20.26	10,297	1.69	2.00	530,000	21,366	OEHHA Acute REL	0.00009
METHYLCYCLOHEXANE	108-87-2	13,824	0.84	10,297	0.05	0.34	NR	4,000	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV Health	0.00009
NONANES	111-84-2	13,824	0.22	10,297	0.09	0.12	NR	3,000	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV Health	0.00004
OCTANES*	111-65-9	13,824	0.36	10,297	0.00	0.01	NR	4,100	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV Health	0.00000
PENTANES*	109-66-0	13,824	0.39	10,297	0.28	0.29	NR	68,000	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV Health	0.00000
PROPYLENE	115-07-1	13,824	9.31	10,297	0.37	1.97	NR	NA	NE	
STYRENE	100-42-5	13,824	0.47	10,297	0.05	0.08	20,000	5,000	ATSDR Acute MRL	0.00002
TETRACHLOROETHYLENE	127-18-4	13,824	0.07	10,297	0.00	0.00	35,000	6	ATSDR Acute MRL	0.00057
TOLUENE	108-88-3	13,824	25.87	10,297	0.70	0.89	67,000	2,000	ATSDR Acute MRL	0.00044
TRIMETHYLBENZENES*	622-96-8	13,824	5.34	10,297	0.09	0.14	50,000	250	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV Health	0.00056
UNDECANES	1120-21-4	13,824	0.05	10,297	0.00	0.01	NR	550	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV Health	0.00001
XYLENES*	1330-20-7	13,824	28.69	10,297	0.37	0.54	130,000	2,000	ATSDR Acute MRL	0.00027
									Hazard Index	0.04115

NR= According to EPA, AEGL is "not recommended due to insufficient data"
NA= Not Available
NC= Not Calculated

For analyte isomer groups which were unable to be differentiated, the lowest health reference value of the isomer group was selected for use in this assessment (See Appendix A)

Mobile Laboratory Sampling Data Summary and Risk Assessment

Western Hills Neighborhood | February 7, 2024

Analyte	Cas No	Count of 1-second Concentrations (#)	Maximum 1-second Concentration (ppbv)	Count of 1-hr Rolling Averages Derived (#)	Average 1-hr Rolling Average (ppbv)	Maximum 1-hr Rolling Average (ppbv)	AEGL 1 60-min Value	Health Reference Level (ppbv)	Screening Value Source	Hazard Quotient
1,3 BUTADIENE	106-99-0	8,935	0.48	5,408	0.00	0.01	670,000	298	OEHHA Acute REL	0.00003
ACETYLENE	74-86-2	8,935	152.48	5,408	0.13	0.20	NR	25,000	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV Health	0.00001
BENZENE	71-43-2	8,935	2.10	5,408	0.19	0.22	52,000	9	ATSDR Acute MRL	0.02461
BUTANES*	75-28-5	8,935	99.17	5,408	1.86	2.12	NR	33000	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV Health	0.00006
BUTENES*	590-18-1	8,935	15.31	5,408	2.18	2.75	NR	15000	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV Health	0.00018
CARBON DISULFIDE	75-15-0	8,935	0.16	5,408	0.00	0.00	13,000	1,991	OEHHA Acute REL	0.00000
CYCLOPENTANES*	287-92-3	8,935	17.89	5,408	1.42	1.58	NR	5,900	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV Health	0.00027
DECANES	124-18-5	8,935	0.12	5,408	0.05	0.05	NR	1,000	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV Health	0.00005
DIETHYLBENZENES*	141-93-5	8,935	0.27	5,408	0.05	0.06	NR	450	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV Health	0.00013
DIMETHYLCYCLOHEXANES*	638-04-0	8,935	0.14	5,408	0.06	0.06	NR	4,000	CDPHE	0.00002
DODECANES	112-40-3	8,935	0.06	5,408	0.00	0.00	NR	1720	CDPHE	0.00000
ETHYLENE	74-85-1	8,935	35.32	5,408	7.91	8.08	NR	500,000	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV Health	0.00002
HEPTANES*	142-82-5	8,935	0.38	5,408	0.04	0.05	NR	8,300	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV Health	0.00001
HEXANES*	110-54-3	8,935	0.65	5,408	0.12	0.14	NR	5,400	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV Health	0.00003
HEXENES*	592-41-6	8,935	4.70	5,408	1.40	1.46	NR	500	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV Health	0.00291
HYDROGEN CYANIDE	74-90-8	8,935	14.70	5,408	0.12	0.16	2,000	308	OEHHA Acute REL	0.00051
HYDROGEN SULFIDE	7783-06-4	8,935	16.30	5,408	0.11	0.13	510	70	ATSDR Acute MRL	0.00187
ISOPRENE	78-79-5	8,935	0.49	5,408	0.05	0.05	NR	1,400	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV Health	0.00004
METHANOL	67-56-1	8,935	14.80	5,408	3.96	4.05	530,000	21,366	OEHHA Acute REL	0.00019
METHYLCYCLOHEXANE	108-87-2	8,935	0.19	5,408	0.08	0.09	NR	4,000	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV Health	0.00002
NONANES	111-84-2	8,935	0.13	5,408	0.03	0.03	NR	3,000	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV Health	0.00001
OCTANES*	111-65-9	8,935	0.15	5,408	0.04	0.04	NR	4,100	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV Health	0.00001
PENTANES*	109-66-0	8,935	0.61	5,408	0.37	0.37	NR	68,000	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV Health	0.00001
PROPYLENE	115-07-1	8,935	22.71	5,408	0.27	0.33	NR	NA	NE	
STYRENE	100-42-5	8,935	0.21	5,408	0.04	0.05	20,000	5,000	ATSDR Acute MRL	0.00001
TETRACHLOROETHYLENE	127-18-4	8,935	0.44	5,408	0.01	0.01	35,000	6	ATSDR Acute MRL	0.00115
TOLUENE	108-88-3	8,935	6.19	5,408	0.93	1.17	67,000	2,000	ATSDR Acute MRL	0.00058
TRIMETHYLBENZENES*	622-96-8	8,935	1.22	5,408	0.15	0.20	50,000	250	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV Health	0.00082
UNDECANES	1120-21-4	8,935	0.12	5,408	0.04	0.04	NR	550	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV Health	0.00008
XYLENES*	1330-20-7	8,935	5.27	5,408	0.74	0.91	130,000	2,000	ATSDR Acute MRL	0.00045
									Hazard Index	0.03407

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NA= Not Available
NC= Not Calculated

For analyte isomer groups which were unable to be differentiated, the lowest health reference value of the isomer group was selected for use in this assessment (See Appendix A)

APPENDIX D
PTR CALIBRATION AND QA/QC DATA

Notable Sampling Events During Test Program

2-5-24 Pioneer Park Neighborhood
- 12:47 Circle K Holly and 64th: Benzene, toluene and xylene spike(BTEX), large intersection
- 13:05 Monaco Road BTEX road traffic
- 13:11-13:17 60th and Monaco BTEX road intersection
- 13:36 Niagara and E. 56th BTEX alkenes Engine exhaust

2-6-24 Dupont Neighborhood
- 13:33 76th and Kenwood, BTEX, construction equipment
- 14:00 Shell Station, BTEX, alkenes, Refueling stop.
- 14:12 E 70th and Grape St. Pentenes, smoking car exhaust

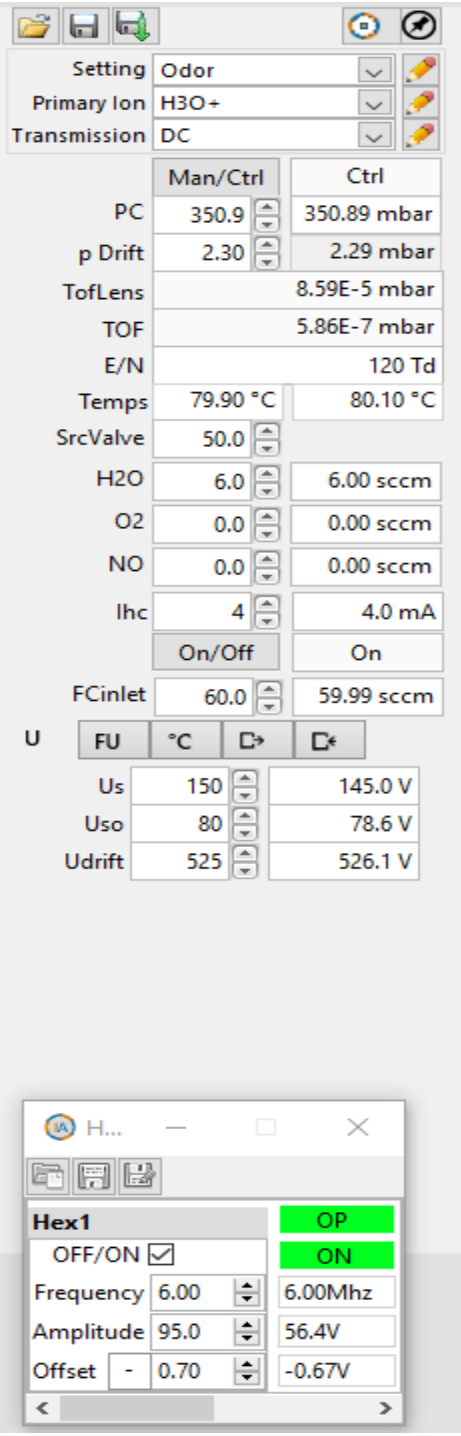
2-7-24 Western Hills Neighborhood
- 12:19 Broadway and 70th BTEX, alkenes, Intersection
- 12:24 Washington and 70th BTEX, alkenes, alkanes intersection

2-7-24 Globeville Neighborhood
- 13:44 Marble Cleaning Company; large Toluene spike
- 14:23 Leaf and 45th BTEX Intersection

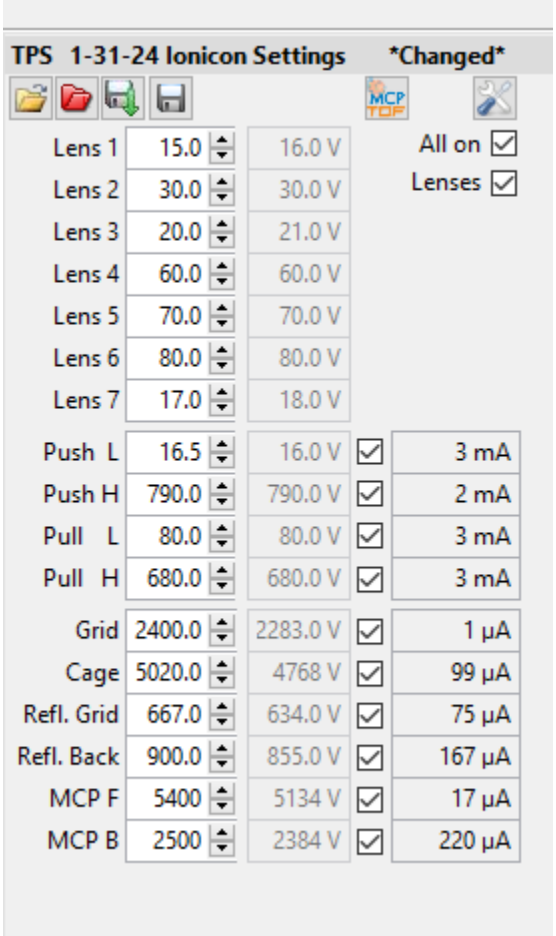
2-8-24 Adams City Neighborhood
- 10:28 74th and Kautz BTEX, alkenes, large intersection
- 10:55 Refueling stop , BTEX, alkenes, alkanes.

2-8-24 Elyria-Swansea Neighborhoods
- No notable events.

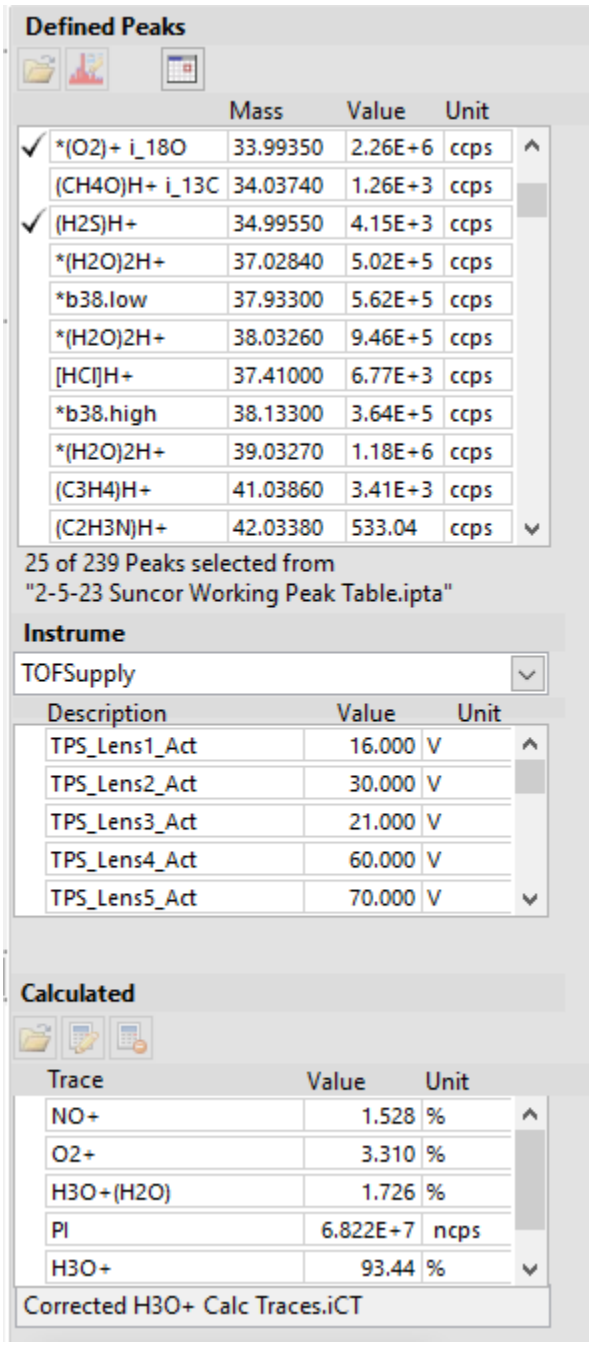
CCND Neighborhood Monitoring Program
1st Quarter 2024
PTR Operational Parameters
02/4/2024
PTR Initial Calibration



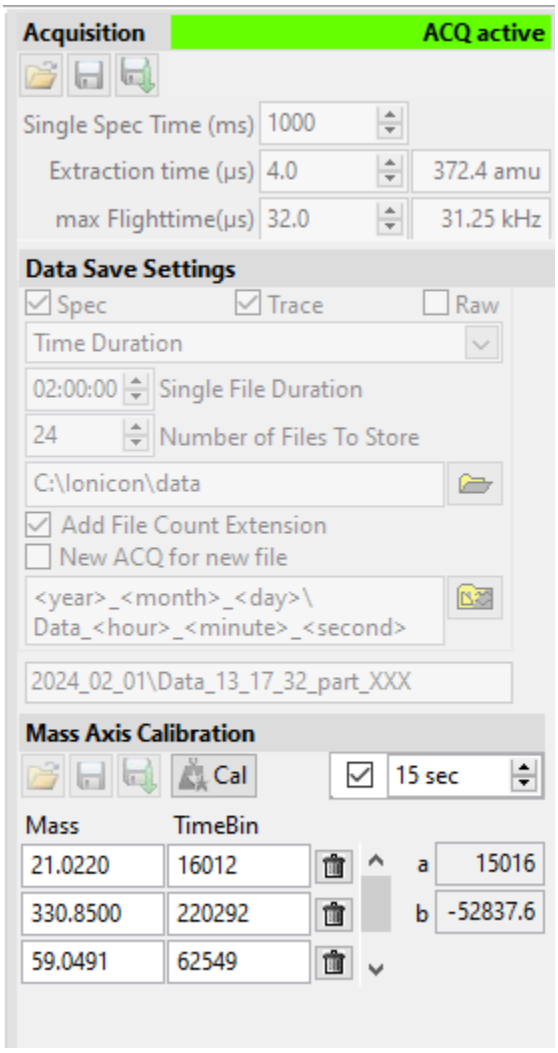
Production Settings



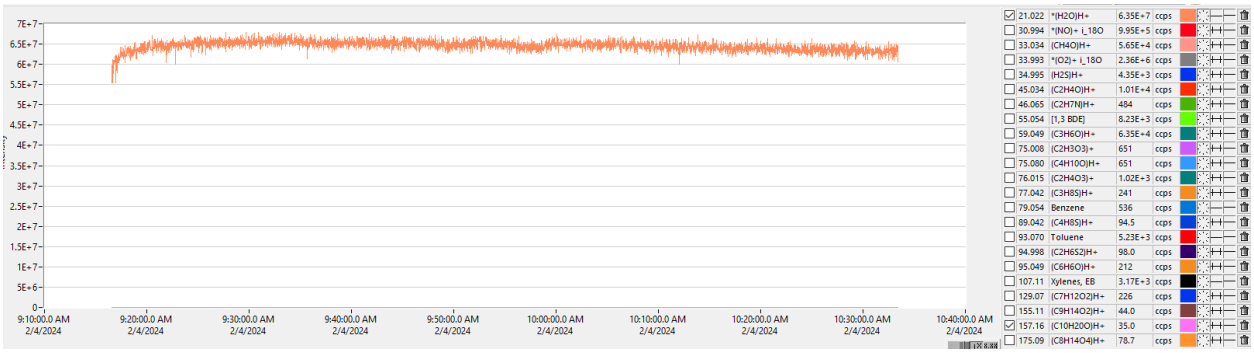
TOF Voltages



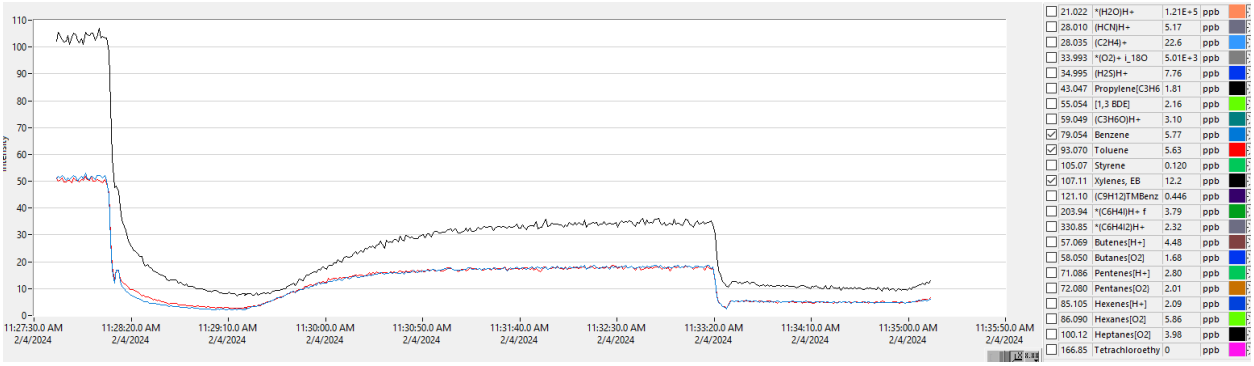
Peaks and Traces



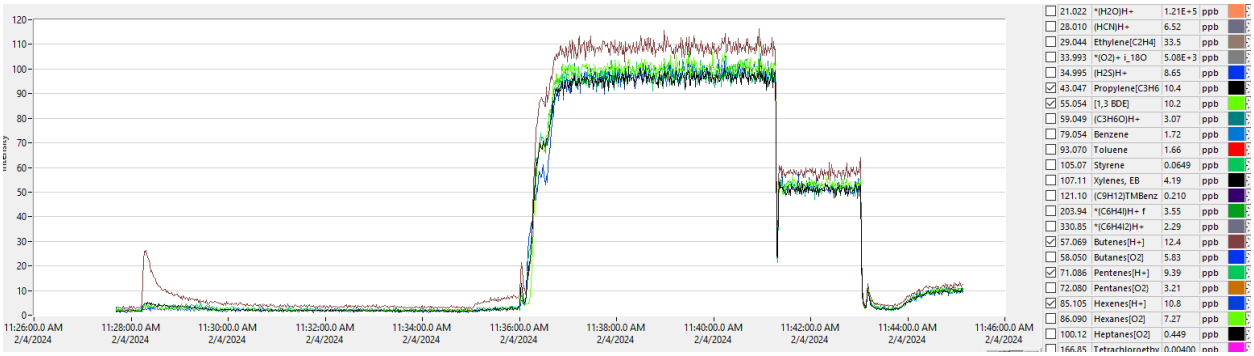
Acquisition Parameters



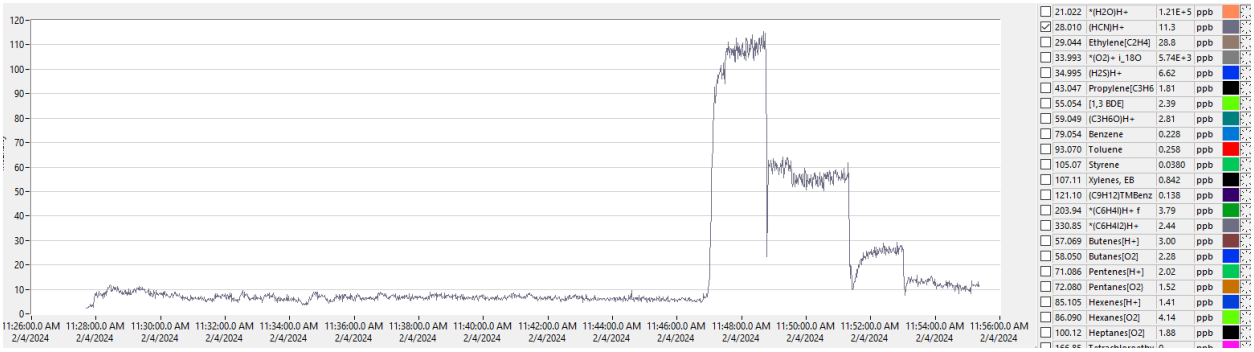
Hydronium Stability



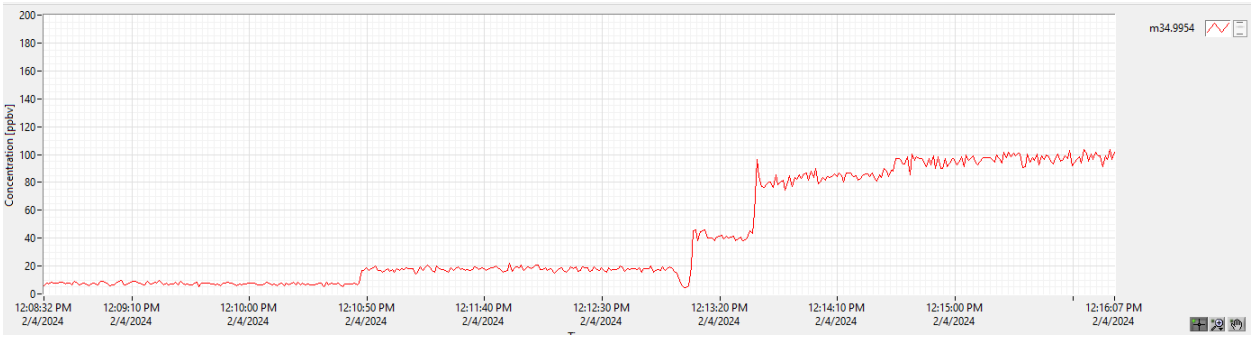
BTEX 100, 50, 20 and 5 ppb Calibration



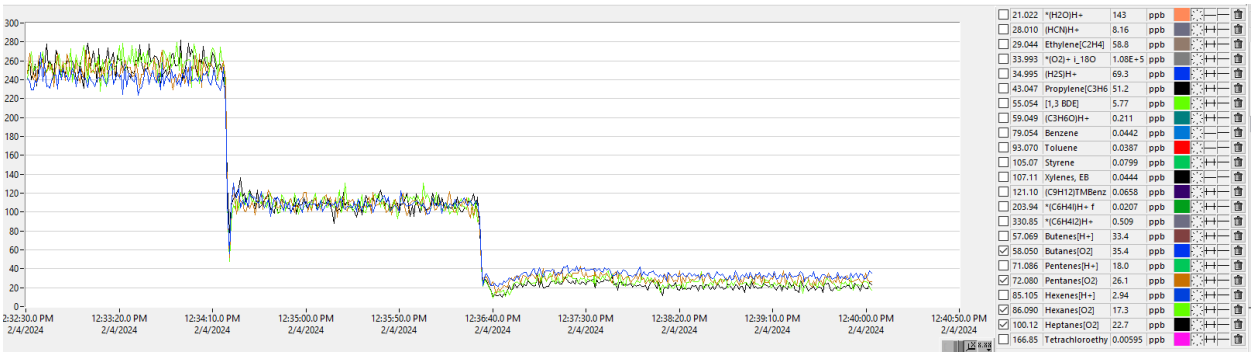
Alkenes 100, 50 and 10 ppb Calibration



HCN 100, 50, 25 and 10 ppb Calibration

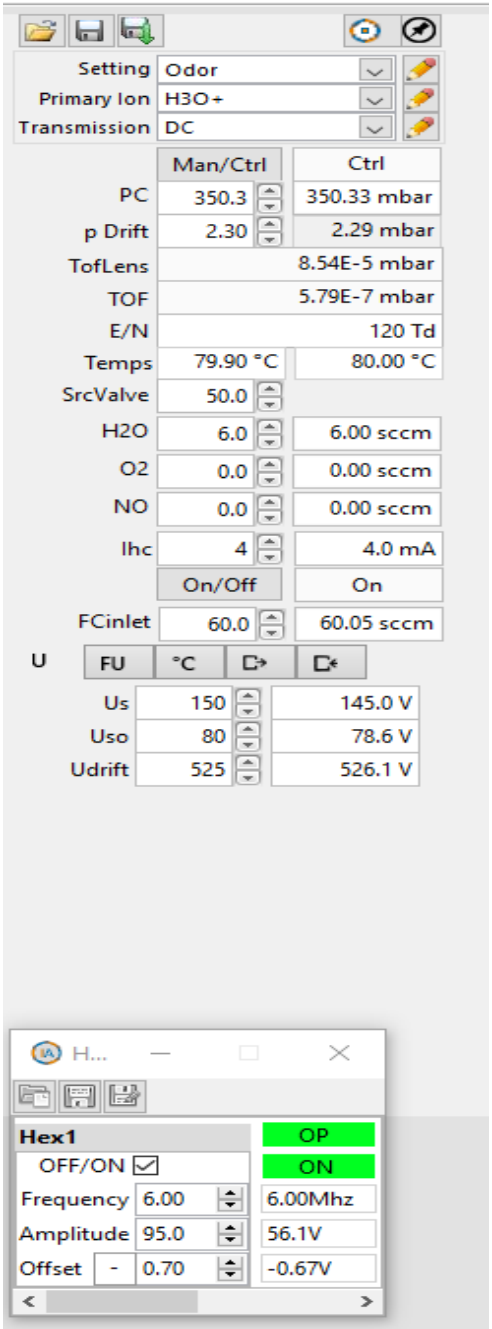


H_2S 100, 50, 20 and 10 ppb Calibration

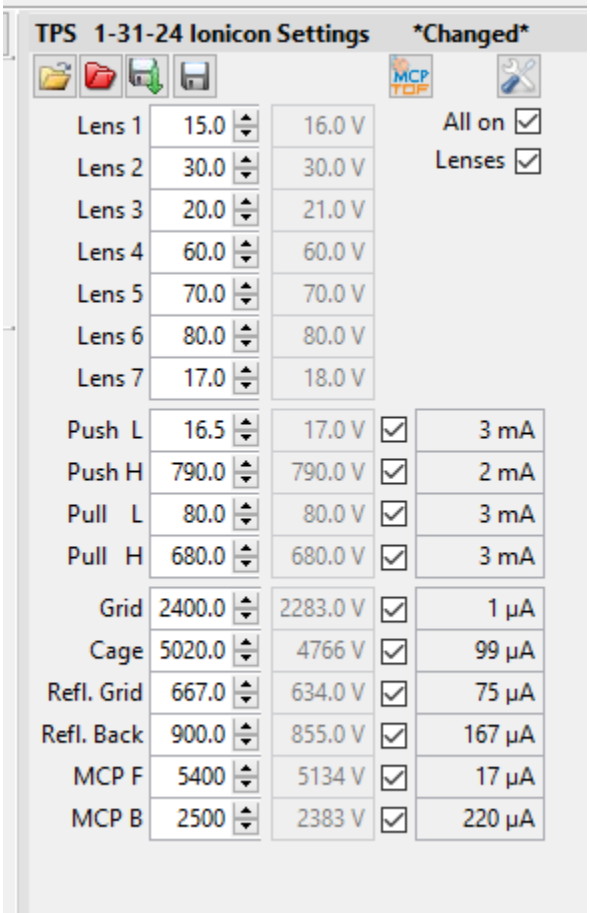


Alkanes 250, 100 and 25 ppb Calibration

2-5-24 CCND
1st Quarter Monitoring
PTR Snapshots
Pioneer Park



Production Settings



TOF Voltages

Defined Peaks

	Mass	Value	Unit
✓ (HCN)H+	28.01000	3.01E+3	ccps
(C2H4)+	28.03508	7.78E+3	ccps
*(N2)H+	29.01340	2.27E+5	ccps
✓ Ethylene[C2H4]	29.04400	1.01E+4	ccps
*(NO)+ [NO+]	29.99740	1.16E+5	ccps
*(NO)+ i_18O	30.99450	2.68E+5	ccps
(CH2O)H+	31.01780	2.19E+3	ccps
*(O2)+ [O2+]	31.98930	1.30E+6	ccps
*(O2)+	32.99710	5.50E+3	ccps
(CH4O)H+	33.03400	3.09E+3	ccps
✓ *(O2)+ i_18O	33.99350	2.64E+6	ccps

23 of 239 Peaks selected from
"2-5-23 Suncor Working Peak Table.ipta"

Instrume

TOFSupply

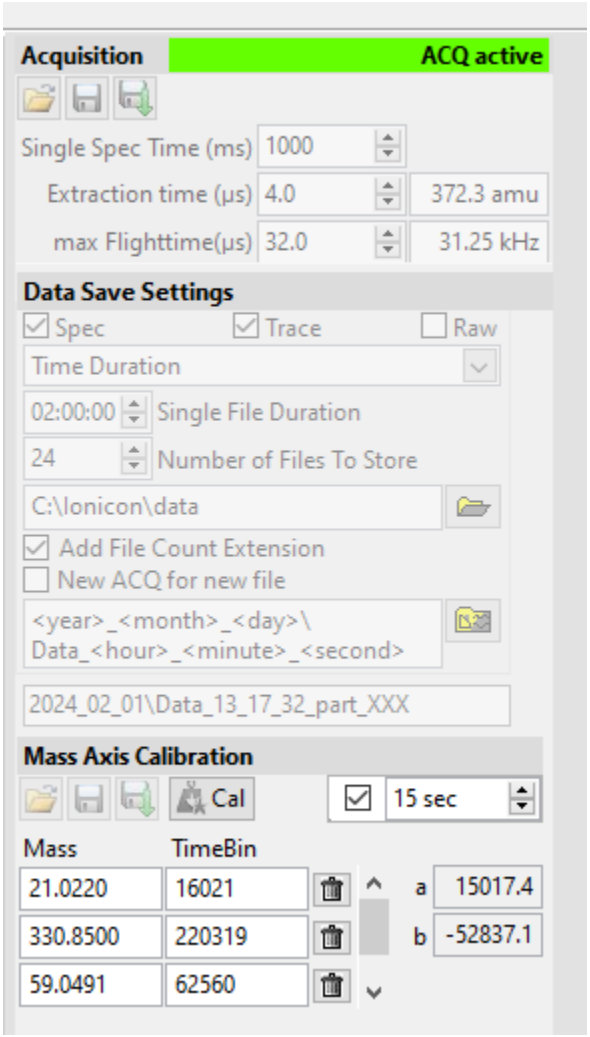
Description	Value	Unit
TPS_Lens1_Act	16.000	V
TPS_Lens2_Act	30.000	V
TPS_Lens3_Act	21.000	V
TPS_Lens4_Act	60.000	V
TPS_Lens5_Act	70.000	V

Calculated

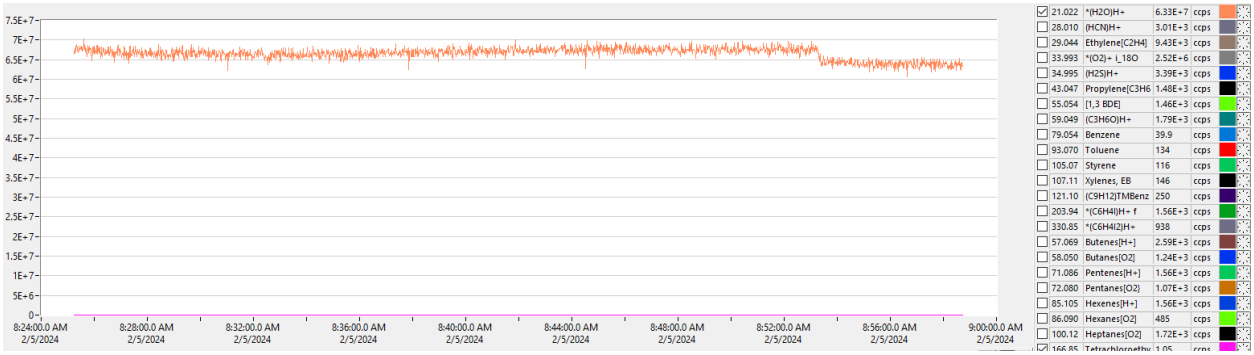
Trace	Value	Unit
NO+	0.4003	%
O2+	3.935	%
H3O+(H2O)	0.5138	%
PI	6.697E+7	ncps
H3O+	95.15	%

Corrected H3O+ Calc Traces.iCT

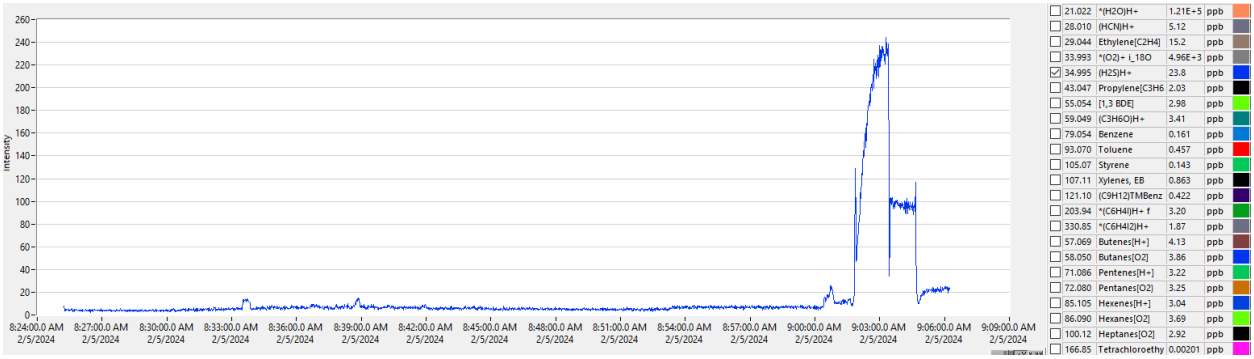
Peaks and Traces



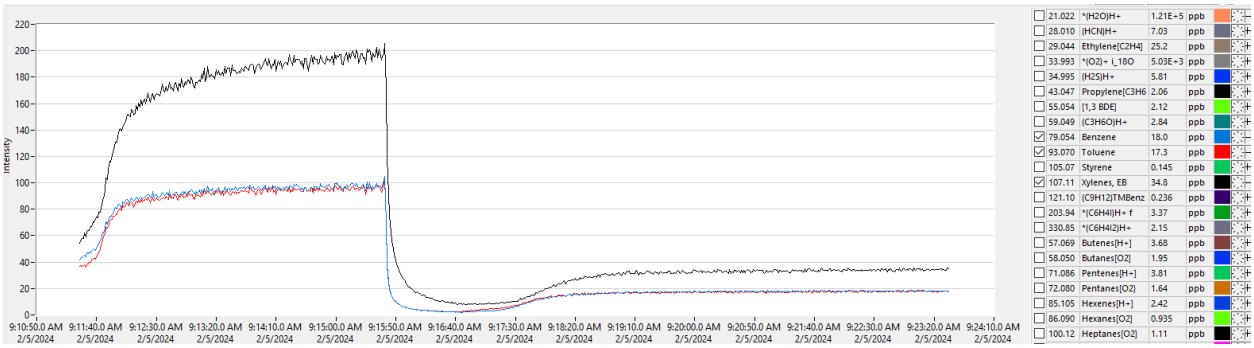
Acquisition Settings



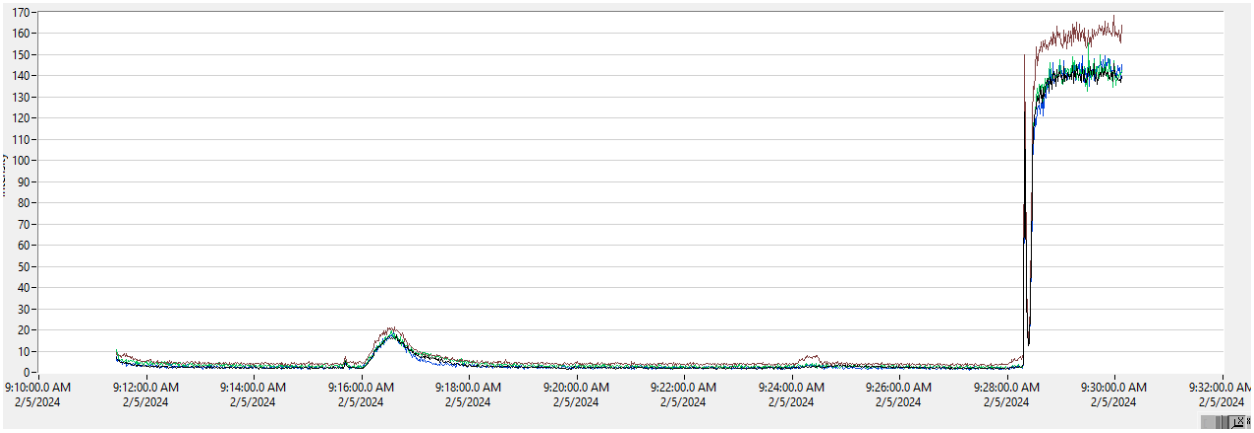
Hydronium Stability



H2S 100 and 20 ppb Cal Check

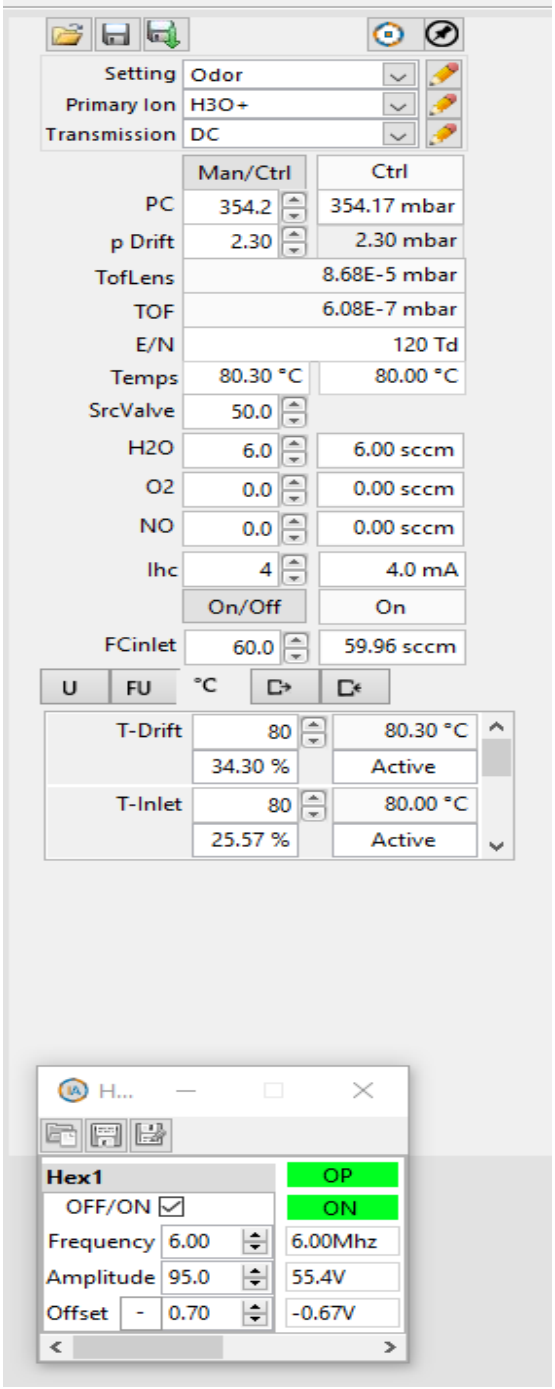


BTEX 100 and 20 ppb Cal Check

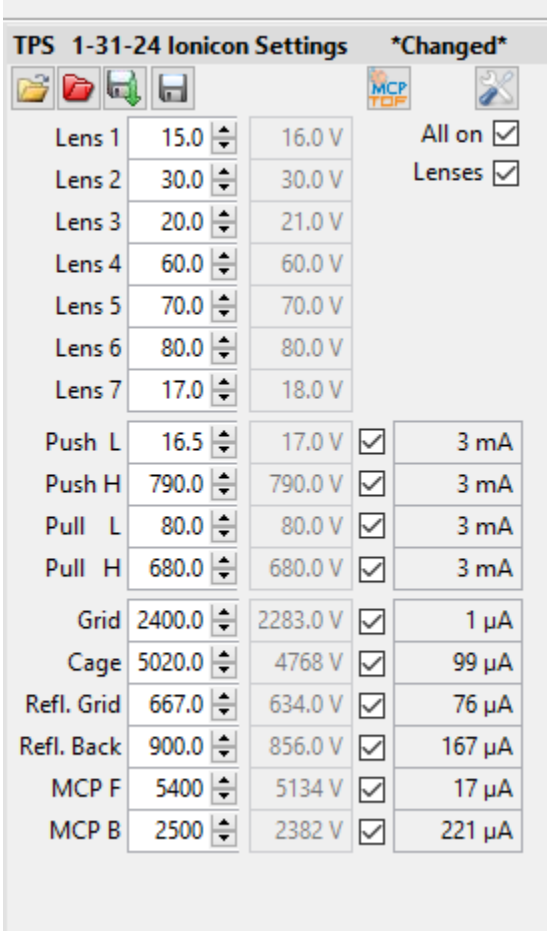


150ppb Alkanes Cal Check

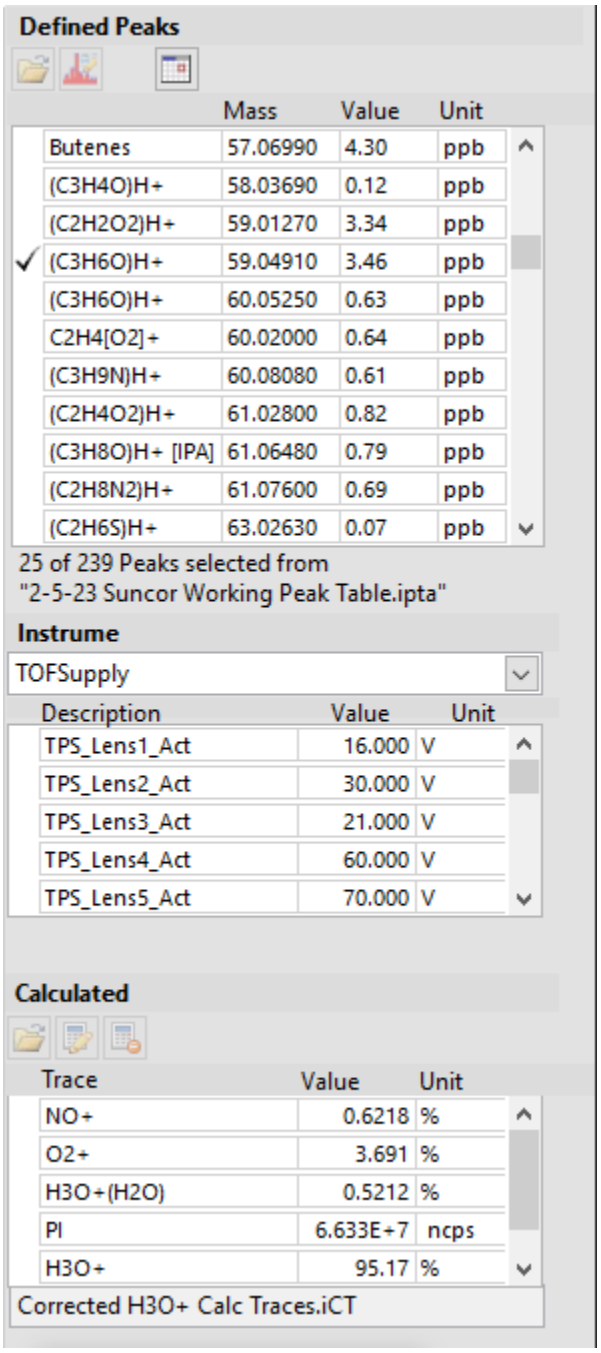
2-6-24 PTR screen Shots
Dupont



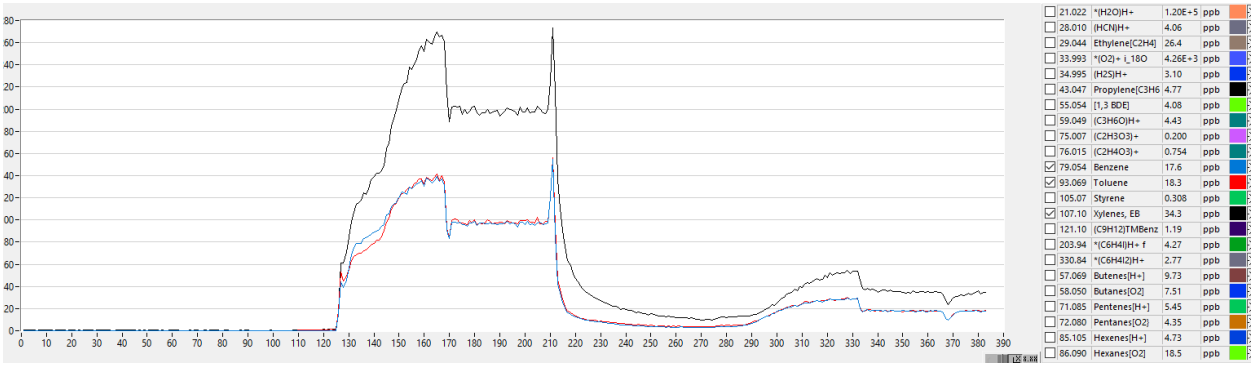
Production Settings



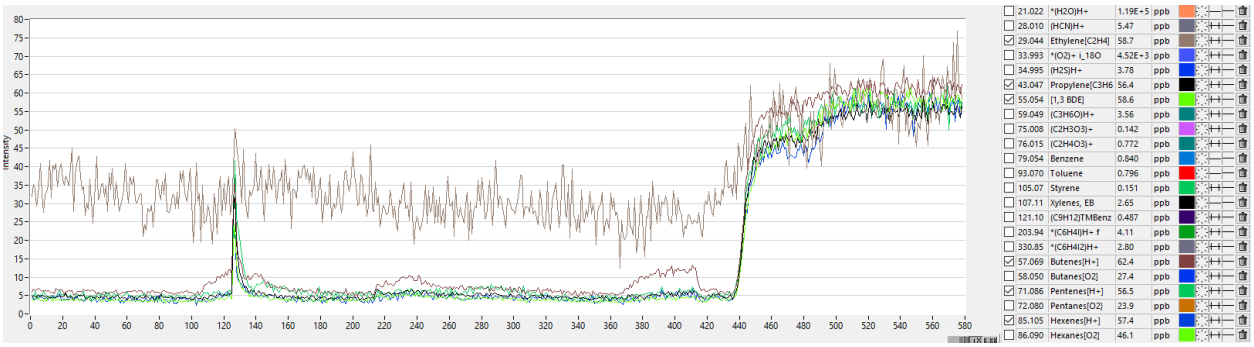
TOF Voltages



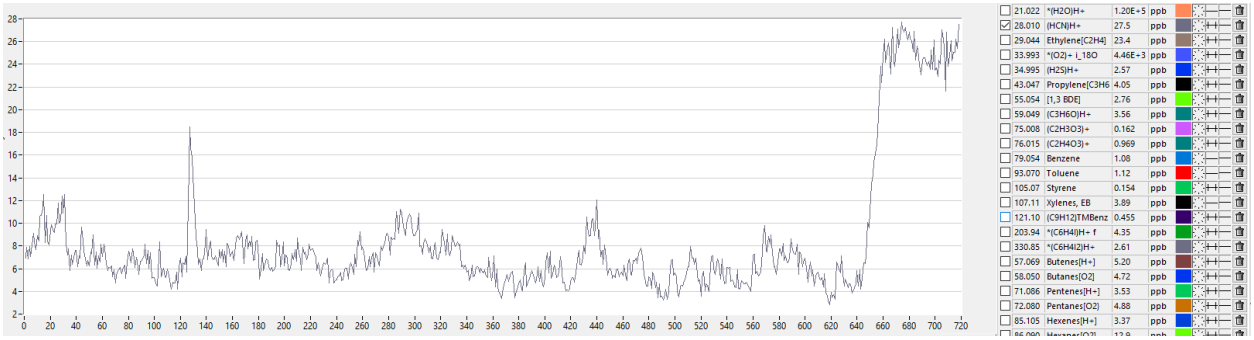
Peaks and Traces



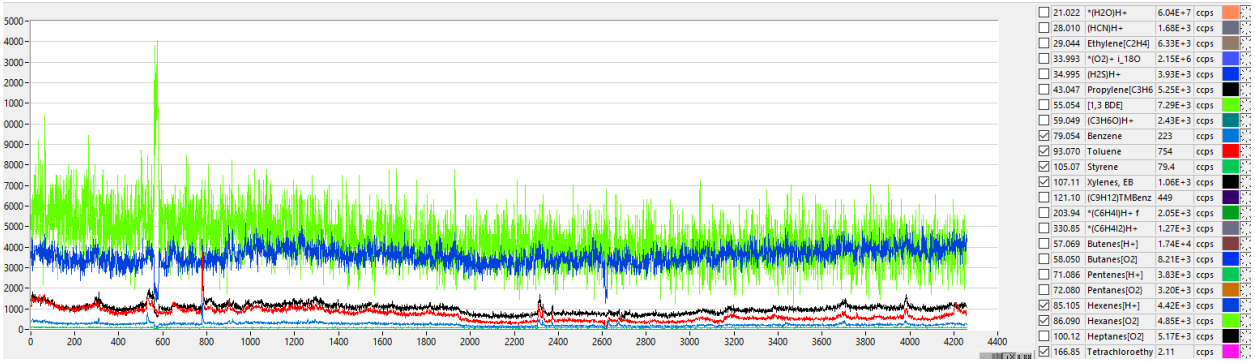
BTEX 100 and 20 ppb Cal Check



Alkenes 50 ppb Cal Check

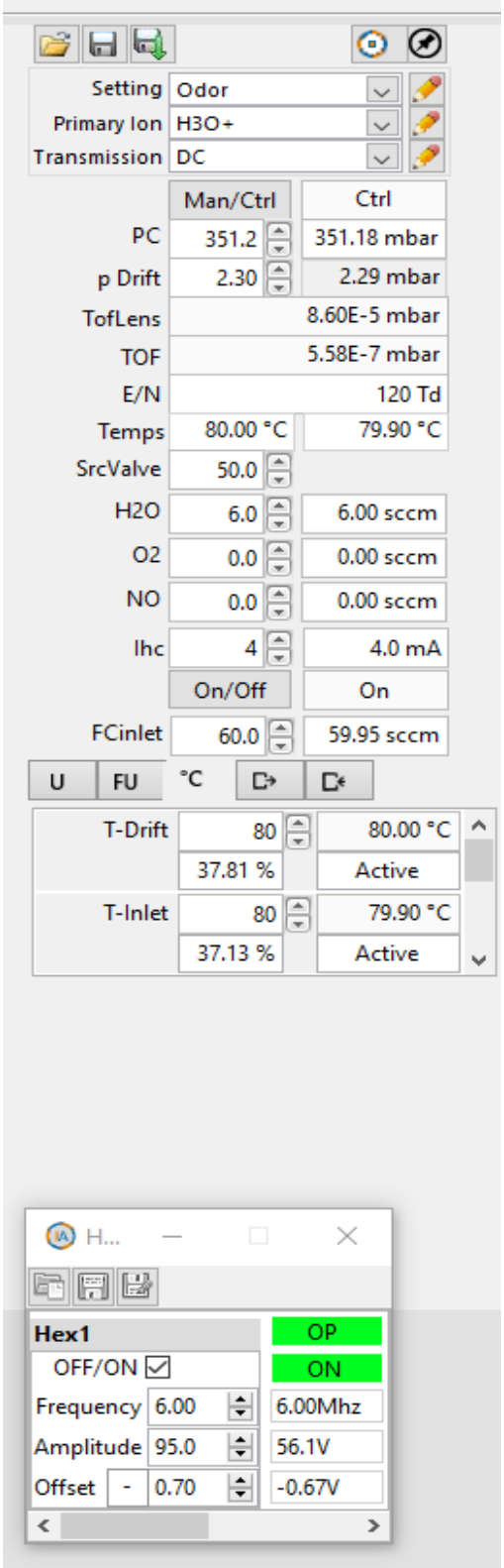


HCN 25 ppb Cal Check

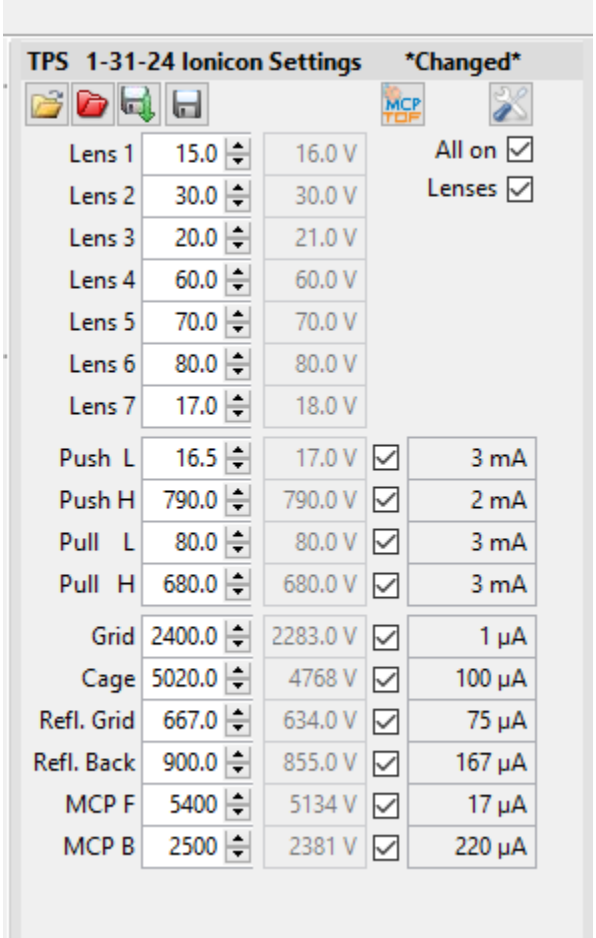


Dupont Raw data

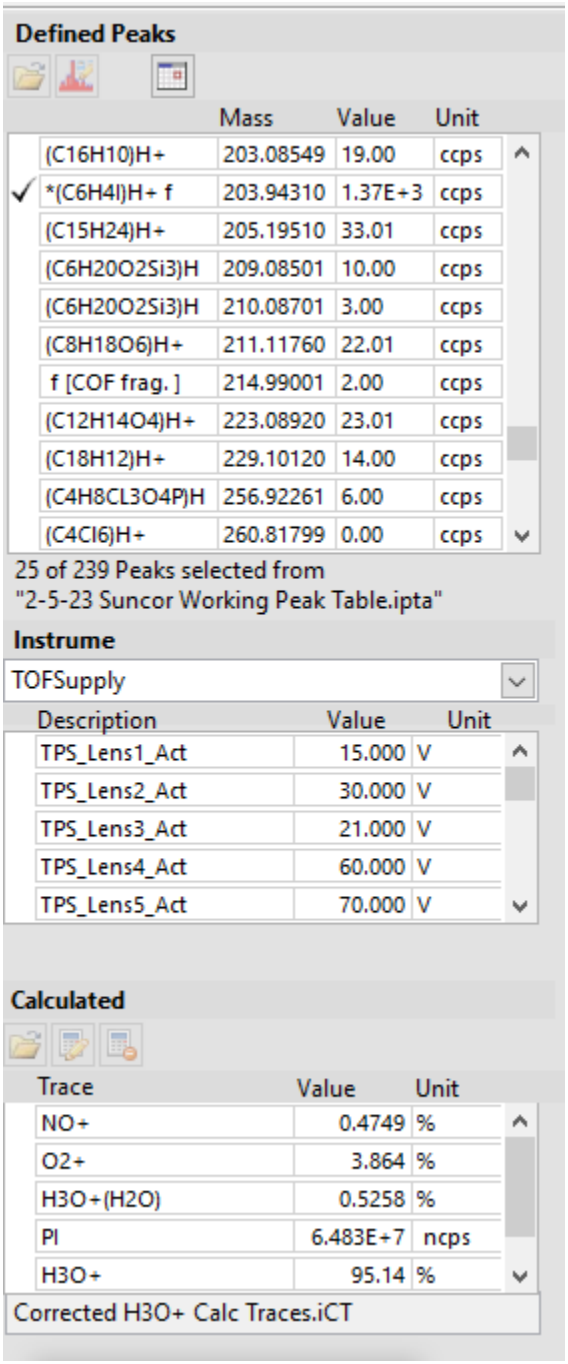
PTR Settings 2-7-24



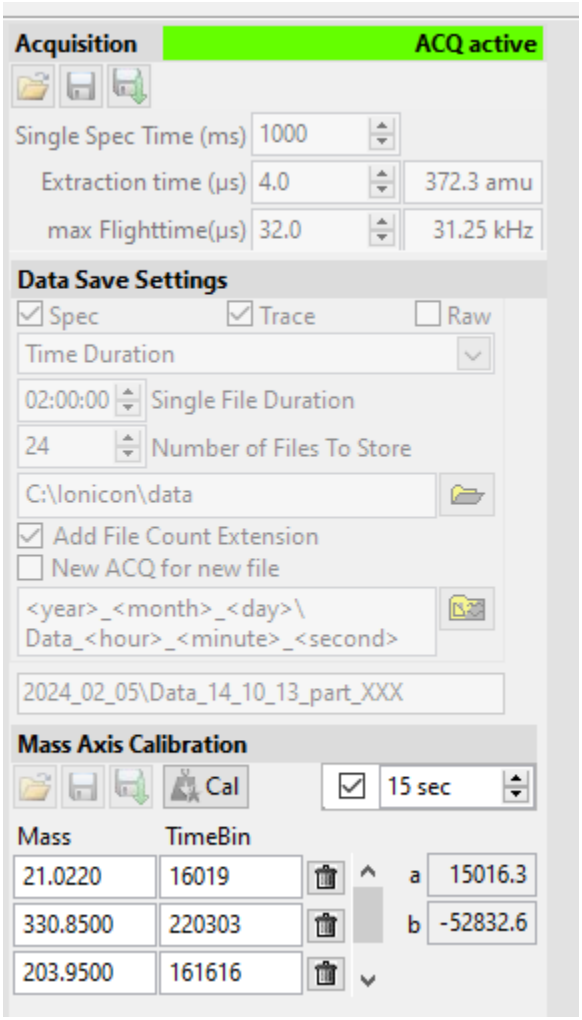
Production Settings



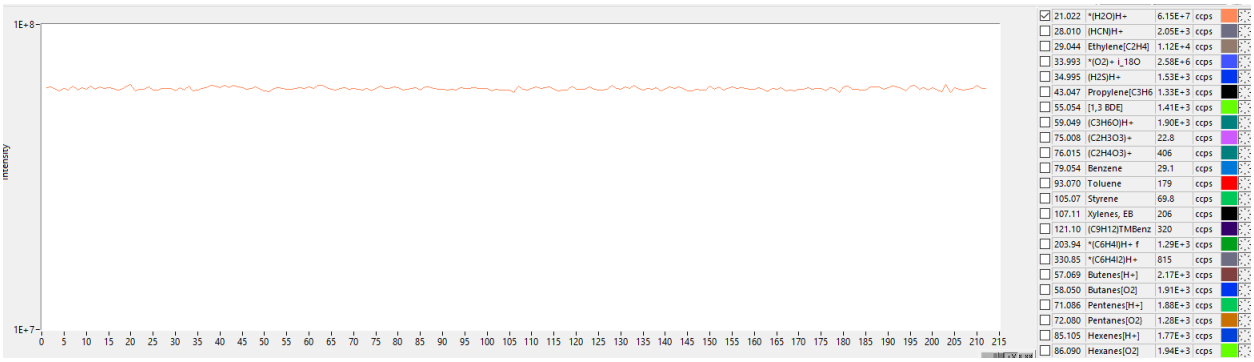
TOF Voltages



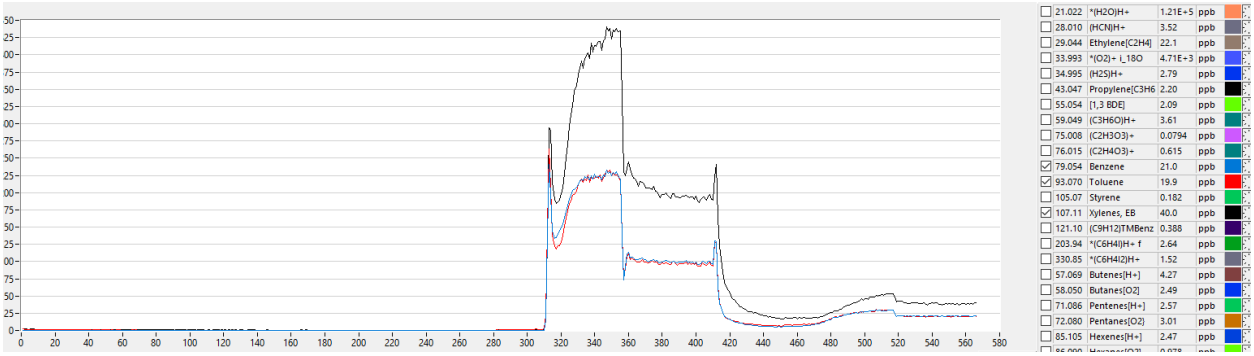
Peaks and Traces



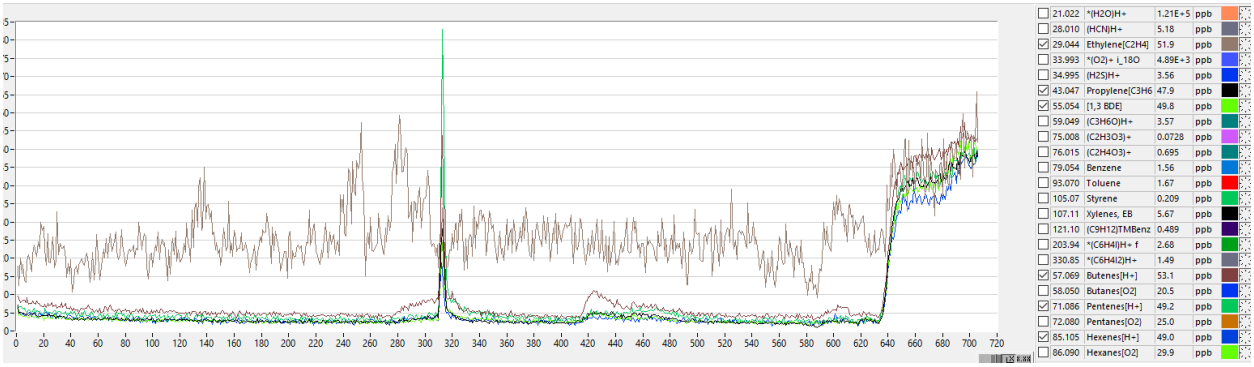
Acquisition Settings



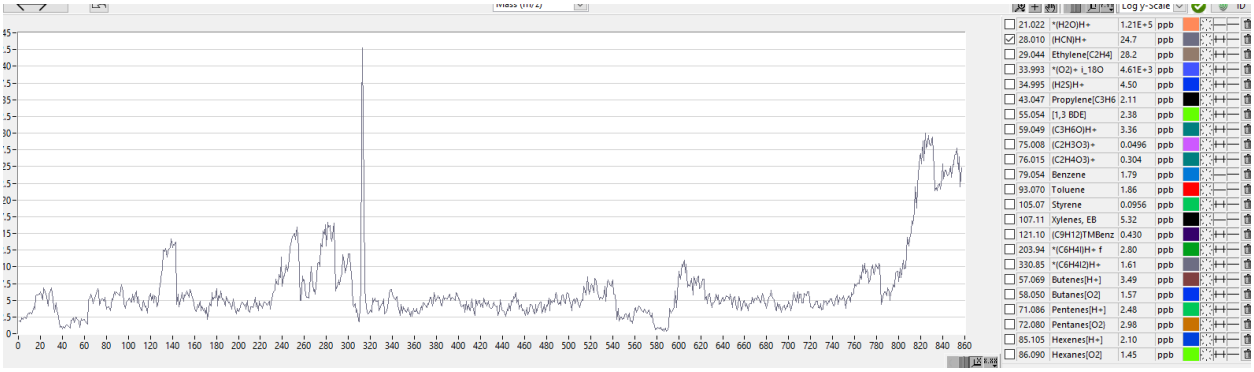
Hydronium Stability



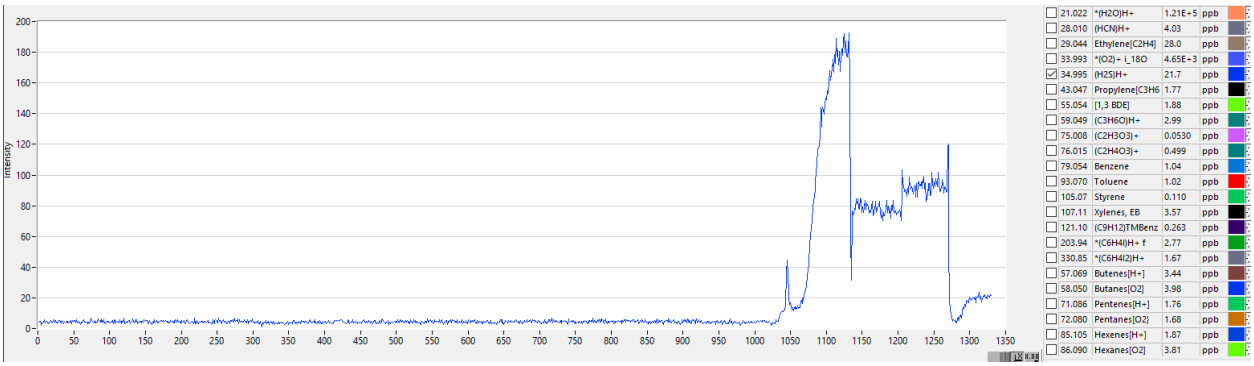
BTEX 100 and 20 ppb Cal Check



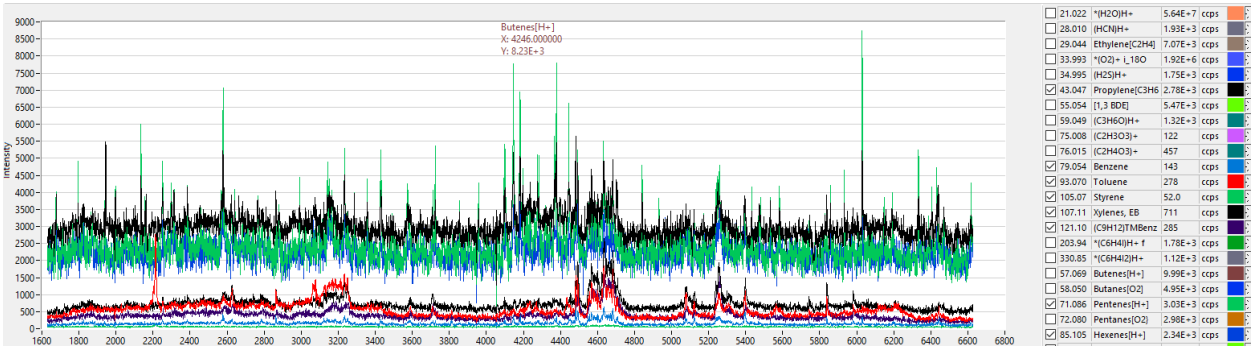
Alkenes 50 ppb Cal Check



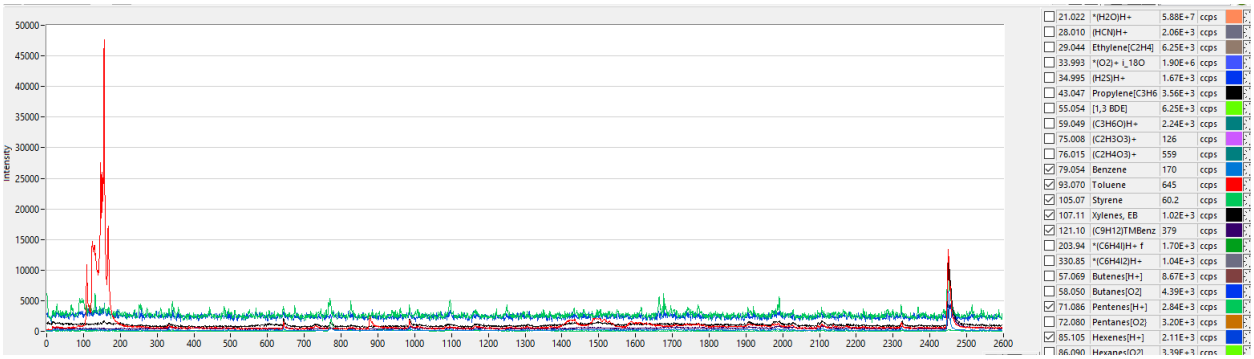
25 ppb HCN Cal Check



H2S 100 and 20 pb Cal Check

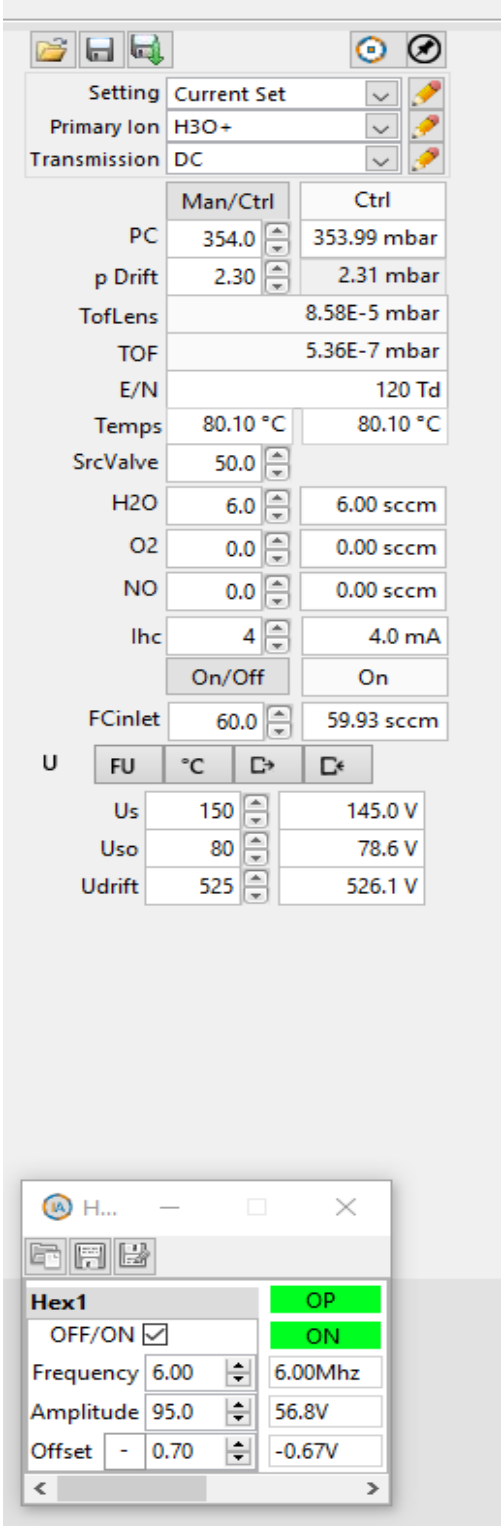


Western Hills Raw Data

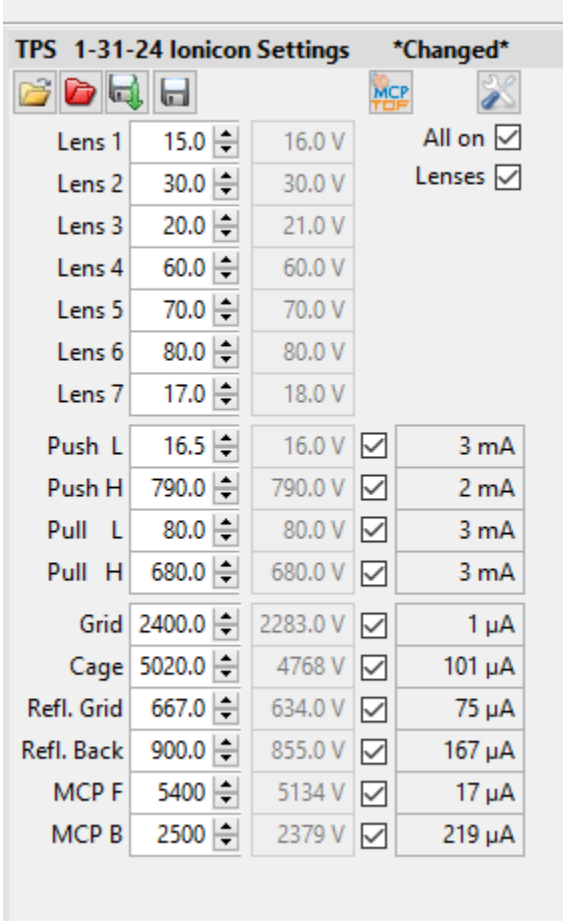


Globeville Raw Data

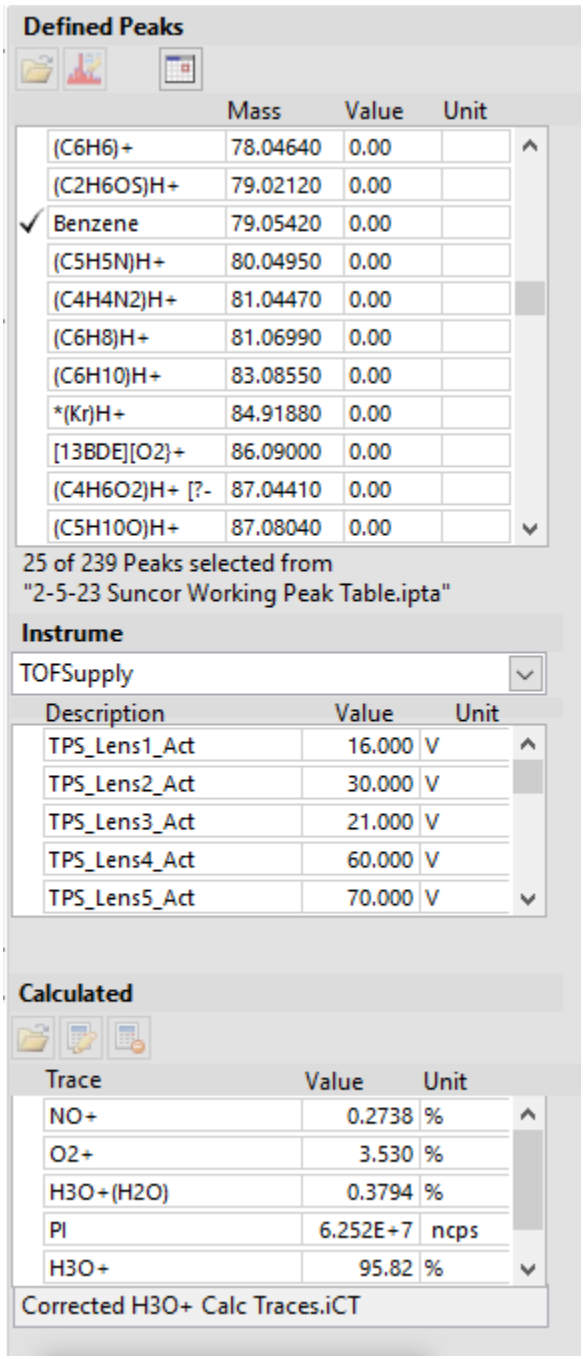
2-8-24 Adams City and Swansea
PTR Shots



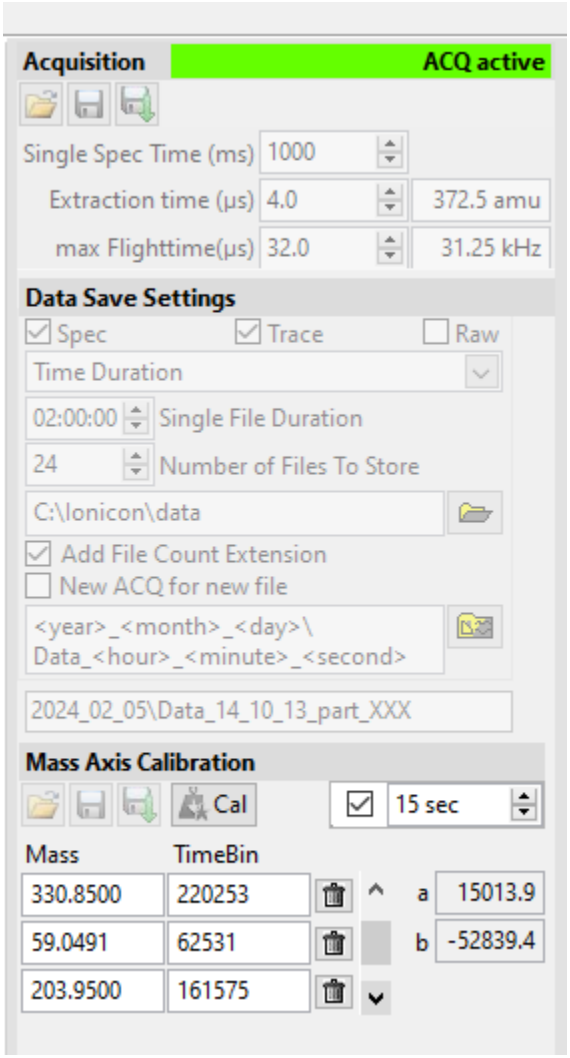
Production Settings



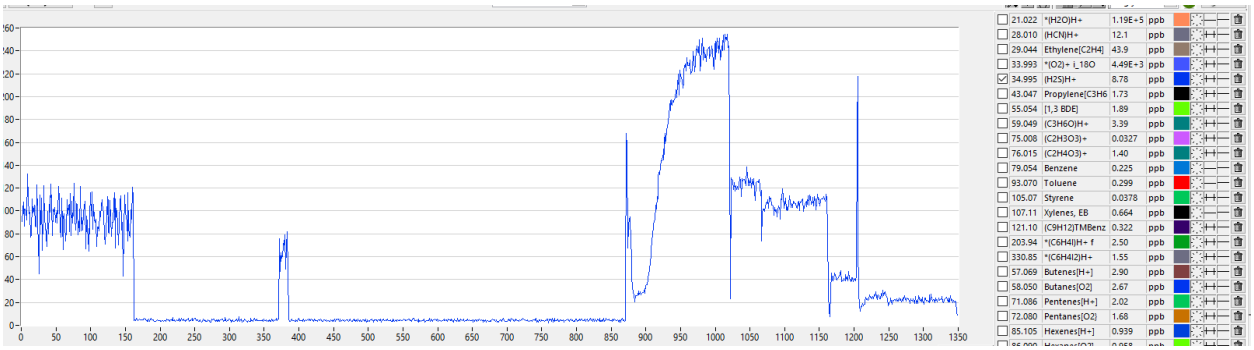
TOF Voltages



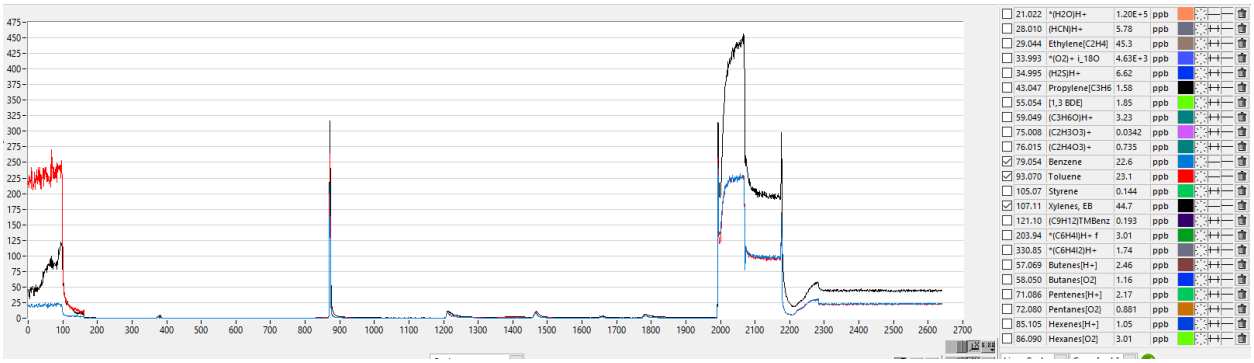
Peaks and Traces



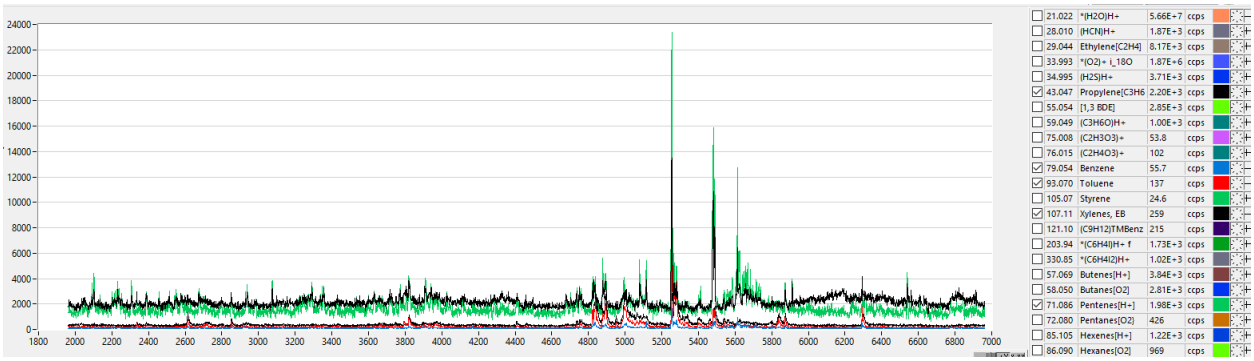
Acquisition Settings



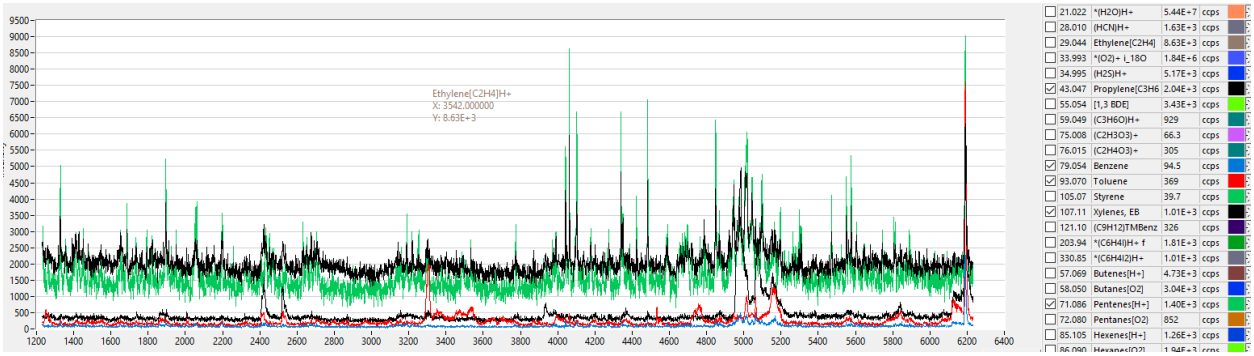
H2 S Cal Check 100 and 20 ppb



BTEX Cal Check 100 and 20 ppb



Adams City Raw Data



E. Swansea Raw Data

1st 2024 Calibrations and Daily Calibration Checks

Initial Instrument Calibration						
Date	Time	Calibration Gas Component	Calibration Value (ppb v)	Response (ppb v)	Difference (% of value)	Pass/Fail
2/4/2024	11:22	Benzene	100	113	13.0	Pass
		Toluene	100	107	7.0	Pass
		Xylenes	200	220	10.0	Pass
	11:28	Benzene	50	50.1	0.2	Pass
		Toluene	50	50.3	0.6	Pass
		Xylenes	100	108	8.0	Pass
	11:32	Benzene	20	18.7	-6.5	Pass
		Toluene	20	18.6	-7.0	Pass
		Xylenes	40	36.8	-8.0	Pass
	11:34	Benzene	5	4.89	-2.2	Pass
		Toluene	5	4.96	-0.8	Pass
		Xylenes	10	10.1	1.0	Pass
	11:40	Ethylene	100	94.6	-5.4	Pass
		Propylene	100	101	1.0	Pass
		1-Butene	100	113	13.0	Pass
		1-Pentene	100	93.9	-6.1	Pass
		1-Hexene	100	97.7	-2.3	Pass
		1,3-Butadiene	100	101	1.0	Pass
	11:43	Ethylene	50	50.3	0.6	Pass
		Propylene	50	50.8	1.6	Pass
		1-Butene	50	55.3	10.6	Pass
		1-Pentene	50	50.9	1.8	Pass
		1-Hexene	50	52.4	4.8	Pass
		1,3-Butadiene	50	53.5	7.0	Pass
	11:45	Ethylene	10	10.8	8.0	Pass
		Propylene	10	10.6	6.0	Pass
		1-Butene	10	10.9	9.0	Pass
		1-Pentene	10	10.1	1.0	Pass
		1-Hexene	10	10	0.0	Pass
		1,3-Butadiene	10	10.7	7	Pass
	11:48	HCN	100	110	10.0	Pass
	11:50	HCN	50	54.2	8.4	Pass
	11:52	HCN	25	25.4	1.6	Pass
	11:54	HCN	10	9.89	-1.1	Pass
	12:15	H_2S	100	102	2.0	Pass
	12:12	H_2S	20	19.8	-1.0	Pass
	12:10	H_2S	5	5.76	15.2	Pass
	12:34	Butane	250	248	-0.8	Pass
		Pentane	250	242	-3.2	Pass
		Hexane	250	261	4.4	Pass
		Heptane	250	264	5.6	Pass
	12:36	Butane	100	99	-1.0	Pass
		Pentane	100	96.2	-3.8	Pass
		Hexane	100	101	1.0	Pass
		Heptane	100	104	4.0	Pass
	12:39	Butane	25	26.2	4.8	Pass
		Pentane	25	22	-12.0	Pass
		Hexane	25	23.6	-5.6	Pass
		Heptane	25	24.7	-1.2	Pass

Instrument Calibration Check						
Date	Time	Calibration Gas Component	Calibration Value (ppb v)	Response (ppb v)	Difference (% of value)	Pass/Fail
2/5/2024 Pioneer Park	9:09	Ethylene	50	48.3	-3.4	Pass
		Propylene	50	50.2	0.4	Pass
		1-Butene	50	54	8.0	Pass
		1-Pentene	50	49.8	-0.4	Pass
		1-Hexene	50	50.3	0.6	Pass
		1,3-Butadiene	50	53.1	6.2	Pass
	9:14	Benzene	100	98.1	-1.9	Pass
		Toluene	100	97.4	-2.6	Pass
		Xylenes	200	198	-1.0	Pass
		Benzene	20	19.4	-3.0	Pass
		Toluene	20	19.6	-2.0	Pass
		Xylenes	40	38.2	-4.5	Pass
	9:26	HCN	25	25.1	0.4	Pass
	9:04	H_2S	100	98.3	-1.7	Pass
	9:05	H_2S	20	21.9	9.5	Pass
	9:30	Butane	150	159	6.0	Pass
		Pentane	150	145	-3.3	Pass
		Hexane	150	148	-1.3	Pass
		Heptane	150	144	-4.0	Pass
	15:53	HCN	25	25.3	1.2	Pass
	16:01	H_2S	20	21	5.0	Pass
	16:04	Butane	150	156	4.0	Pass
		Pentane	150	148	-1.3	Pass
		Hexane	150	141	-6.0	Pass
		Heptane	150	146	-2.7	Pass
	16:15	Benzene	20	19.9	-0.5	Pass
		Toluene	20	19.1	-4.5	Pass
		Xylenes	40	38.3	-4.3	Pass
	16:15	Ethylene	50	49.1	-1.8	Pass
		Propylene	50	48.9	-2.2	Pass
		1-Butene	50	51.3	2.6	Pass
		1-Pentene	50	48.6	-2.8	Pass
		1-Hexene	50	48	-4.0	Pass
		1,3-Butadiene	50	50.8	1.6	Pass

Instrument Calibration Check						
Date	Time	Calibration Gas Component	Calibration Value (ppb v)	Response (ppb v)	Difference (% of value)	Pass/Fail
2/6/2024	11:06	Ethylene	50	51.6	3.2	Pass
Dupont		Propylene	50	54	8.0	Pass
		1-Butene	50	53.9	7.8	Pass
		1-Pentene	50	54.7	9.4	Pass
		1-Hexene	50	55.8	11.6	Pass
		1,3-Butadiene	50	55.5	11.0	Pass
	10:59	Benzene	100	96.7	-3.3	Pass
		Toluene	100	98	-2.0	Pass
		Xylenes	200	194	-3.0	Pass
	11:02	Benzene	20	18.8	-6.0	Pass
		Toluene	20	18.3	-8.5	Pass
		Xylenes	40	36.9	-7.8	Pass
	11:08	HCN	25	25.3	1.2	Pass
	11:20	H_2S	100	98.9	-1.1	Pass
	11:22	H_2S	20	19.4	-3.0	Pass
	11:10	Butane	150	149	-0.7	Pass
		Pentane	150	144	-4.0	Pass
		Hexane	150	148	-1.3	Pass
		Heptane	150	144	-4.0	Pass
	15:37	HCN	25	23.9	-4.4	Pass
	15:35	H_2S	20	21.3	6.5	Pass
	15:39	Butane	150	149	-0.7	Pass
		Pentane	150	139	-7.3	Pass
		Hexane	150	138	-8.0	Pass
		Heptane	150	143	-4.7	Pass
	15:46	Benzene	20	20.4	2.0	Pass
		Toluene	20	19.9	-0.5	Pass
		Xylenes	40	38.6	-3.5	Pass
	15:50	Ethylene	50	54.9	9.8	Pass
		Propylene	50	49.6	-0.8	Pass
		1-Butene	50	51.3	2.6	Pass
		1-Pentene	50	46.9	-6.2	Pass
		1-Hexene	50	53	6.0	Pass
		1,3-Butadiene	50	50.8	1.6	Pass

Instrument Calibration Check						
Date	Time	Calibration Gas Component	Calibration Value (ppb v)	Response (ppb v)	Difference (% of value)	Pass/Fail
2/7/2024	8:41	Ethylene	50	51.4	2.8	Pass
Western Hills		Propylene	50	50.1	0.2	Pass
Globeville		1-Butene	50	52.1	4.2	Pass
		1-Pentene	50	51.1	2.2	Pass
		1-Hexene	50	53.6	7.2	Pass
		1,3-Butadiene	50	54.2	8.4	Pass
	8:35	Benzene	100	99.1	-0.9	Pass
		Toluene	100	96.9	-3.1	Pass
		Xylenes	200	190	-5.0	Pass
	8:38	Benzene	20	21.1	5.5	Pass
		Toluene	20	20.3	1.5	Pass
		Xylenes	40	39.2	-2.0	Pass
	8:43	HCN	25	24.7	-1.2	Pass
	8:50	H_2S	100	98.2	-1.8	Pass
	8:52		20	20.2	1.0	Pass
	8:46	Butane	150	151	0.7	Pass
		Pentane	150	142	-5.3	Pass
		Hexane	150	142	-5.3	Pass
		Heptane	150	145	-3.3	Pass
	16:30	HCN	25	24.8	-0.8	Pass
	16:28	H_2S	20	21.4	7.0	Pass
	16:32	Butane	150	153	2.0	Pass
		Pentane	150	141	-6.0	Pass
		Hexane	150	146	-2.7	Pass
		Heptane	150	143	-4.7	Pass
	16:39	Benzene	20	19.7	-1.5	Pass
		Toluene	20	19.3	-3.5	Pass
		Xylenes	40	38.2	-4.5	Pass
	16:35	Ethylene	50	54.9	9.8	Pass
		Propylene	50	50.7	1.4	Pass
		1-Butene	50	54.1	8.2	Pass
		1-Pentene	50	51	2.0	Pass
		1-Hexene	50	51.8	3.6	Pass
		1,3-Butadiene	50	51.1	2.2	Pass

Instrument Calibration Check						
Date	Time	Calibration Gas Component	Calibration Value (ppb v)	Response (ppb v)	Difference (% of value)	Pass/Fail
2/8/2024	8:50	Ethylene	50	52.8	5.6	Pass
Swansea		Propylene	50	50.2	0.4	Pass
Adams City		1-Butene	50	52.1	4.2	Pass
		1-Pentene	50	49.3	-1.4	Pass
		1-Hexene	50	48.9	-2.2	Pass
		1,3-Butadiene	50	52.5	5.0	Pass
	9:00	Benzene	100	98.3	-1.7	Pass
		Toluene	100	94.8	-5.2	Pass
		Xylenes	200	191	-4.5	Pass
	9:08	Benzene	20	22.1	10.5	Pass
		Toluene	20	21.4	7.0	Pass
		Xylenes	40	14	-65.0	Fail
	8:56	HCN	25	24.8	-0.8	Pass
	8:43	H_2S	100	104	4.0	Pass
	8:46		20	21.4	7.0	Pass
	8:53	Butane	150	151	0.7	Pass
		Pentane	150	137	-8.7	Pass
		Hexane	150	144	-4.0	Pass
		Heptane	150	151	0.7	Pass
	15:17	HCN	25	23.9	-4.4	Pass
	15:22	H_2S	20	21.5	7.5	Pass
	15:13	Butane	150	145	-3.3	Pass
		Pentane	150	139	-7.3	Pass
		Hexane	150	138	-8.0	Pass
		Heptane	150	139	-7.3	Pass
	15:09	Benzene	20	20	0.0	Pass
		Toluene	20	19.8	-1.0	Pass
		Xylenes	40	36.9	-7.8	Pass
	15:11	Ethylene	50	52.2	4.4	Pass
		Propylene	50	49.1	-1.8	Pass
		1-Butene	50	50.1	0.2	Pass
		1-Pentene	50	49.1	-1.8	Pass
		1-Hexene	50	48.9	-2.2	Pass
		1,3-Butadiene	50	50.4	0.8	Pass

APPENDIX E
CALIBRATION GAS CERTIFICATION SHEETS

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Grade of Product: CERTIFIED STANDARD-SPEC

Customer:	MONTROSE AIR QUALITY SERVICES LLC		
Part Number:	X02NI99C15W0061	Reference Number:	126-402278540-1
Cylinder Number:	CC519990	Cylinder Volume:	144.3 CF
Laboratory:	124 - La Porte Mix - TX	Cylinder Pressure:	2015 PSIG
Analysis Date:	Dec 14, 2021	Valve Outlet:	330
Lot Number:	126-402278540-1		

Expiration Date: Dec 14, 2024

Product composition verified by direct comparison to calibration standards traceable to N.I.S.T. weights and/or N.I.S.T. Gas Mixture reference materials.

ANALYTICAL RESULTS

Component	Req Conc	Actual Concentration (Mole %)	Analytical Uncertainty
HYDROGEN SULFIDE	1.000 PPM	1.084 PPM	+/-5%
NITROGEN	Balance		

Notes:MONTROSE AIR QUALITY SERVICES LLC
PO3: PO018078

Signature on file
Approved for Release

Page 1 of 1

Airgas
an Air Liquide company

Airgas Specialty Gases
Airgas USA, LLC
616 Miller Cut Off Road
La Porte, TX 77571
Airgas.com

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Grade of Product: CERTIFIED STANDARD-SPEC

Customer: *CRYSTAL LAKE , IL* MONTROSE AIR QUALITY SERVICES
Part Number: X06NI99C15A00A3
Cylinder Number: CC344804
Laboratory: 124 - La Porte Mix - TX
Analysis Date: Jul 30, 2021
Lot Number: 126-402159020-1

Reference Number: 126-402159020-1
Cylinder Volume: 144.3 CF
Cylinder Pressure: 2015 PSIG
Valve Outlet: 350

Expiration Date: Jul 30, 2024

Product composition verified by direct comparison to calibration standards traceable to N.I.S.T. weights and/or N.I.S.T. Gas Mixture reference materials.

ANALYTICAL RESULTS

Component	Req Conc	Actual Concentration (Mole %)	Analytical Uncertainty
HEXANE	1.000 PPM	0.9950 PPM	+/- 5%
N BUTANE	1.000 PPM	1.002 PPM	+/- 5%
N HEPTANE	1.000 PPM	1.000 PPM	+/- 5%
N PENTANE	1.000 PPM	1.000 PPM	+/- 5%
PROPANE	1.000 PPM	1.009 PPM	+/- 5%
NITROGEN	Balance		

Notes:.

PO # PO-011307

Approved for Release

Airgas
an Air Liquide company

Airgas Specialty Gases
Airgas USA LLC
6141 Easton Road
Plumsteadville, PA 18949
Airgas.com

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Grade of Product: CERTIFIED STANDARD-SPEC

Part Number:	X02NI99C15A0A19	Reference Number:	SG02-IC000027612-1
Cylinder Number:	CC524330	Cylinder Volume:	142.0 CF
Laboratory:	124 - Plumsteadville - PA	Cylinder Pressure:	2015 PSIG
Analysis Date:	Aug 10, 2023	Valve Outlet:	350SS
Lot Number:	SG02-IC000027612-1		

Product composition verified by direct comparison to calibration standards traceable to N.I.S.T. weights and/or N.I.S.T. Gas Mixture reference materials.

ANALYTICAL RESULTS

Component	Req Conc	Actual Concentration (Mole %)	Analytical Uncertainty
HYDROGEN CYANIDE	1.000 PPM	0.9980 PPM	+/-5%
NITROGEN	Balance		

Permanent Notes:-NA-

Notes: Analysis Date 8/7/2023
Expiration Date 8/7/2024
Blend Tolerance +/-20%
Analytical Tolerance +/-5%

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Airgas
an Air Liquide company

Airgas Specialty Gases
Airgas USA LLC
616 Miller Cut Off Road
La Porte, TX 77571
Airgas.com

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Grade of Product: CERTIFIED STANDARD-SPEC

Customer: MONTROSE AIR QUALITY SERVICES LLC - HENDERSON , CO
Part Number: X07NI99C15A00A9
Reference Number: 126-402805383-1A
Cylinder Number: EB0157463
Cylinder Volume: 144.0 CF
Laboratory: 124 - La Porte Mix - TX
Cylinder Pressure: 2015 PSIG
Analysis Date: Aug 25, 2023
Valve Outlet: 350
Lot Number: 126-402805383-1A

Expiration Date: Aug 25, 2024

Product composition verified by direct comparison to calibration standards traceable to N.I.S.T. weights and/or N.I.S.T. Gas Mixture reference materials.

ANALYTICAL RESULTS

Component	Req Conc	Actual Concentration (Mole %)	Analytical Uncertainty
1 BUTENE	1.000 PPM	1.104 PPM	+/- 10%
1 HEXENE	1.000 PPM	1.123 PPM	+/- 10%
1 PENTENE	1.000 PPM	1.119 PPM	+/- 10%
1,3 BUTADIENE	1.000 PPM	1.000 PPM	+/- 10%
ETHYLENE	1.000 PPM	1.172 PPM	+/- 10%
PROPYLENE	1.000 PPM	1.153 PPM	+/- 10%
NITROGEN	Balance		

Notes:MONTROSE AIR QUALITY SERVICES LLC
PO#: PO-049252

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MONTROSE AIR QUALITY SERVICES

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