2026 Q1 MOBILE MONITORING VAN REPORT
COMMERCE CITY NORTH DENVER
COMMUNITY AIR MONITORING NETWORK
COMMERCE CITY, COLORADO

Prepared for: Suncor Energy (U.S.A.) Inc.

Prepared by: Onterris Air Quality Services, LLC, formerly known as Montrose Air Quality Services, LLC

Onterris Response and Recovery, LLC, formerly known as The Center for Toxicology and Environmental Health (CTEH), LLC

June 30, 2026

Version 1.0

Document Number: 317AA-060498-RT-1253

Report Period: 1st Quarter, 2026

Joyce Dr Unit B
Arvada, CO, USA 80403
T: +1.501.900.6400
Onterris.com

For Planet & Progress™

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 (Onterris) 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 (SO_2), hydrogen sulfide (H_2S), nitrogen dioxide (NO_2), particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$), total volatile organic compounds (tVOCs), benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes;
2. Periodic planned air sample collection and laboratory analysis for the presence of 58 VOCs from evacuated canisters[1] (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.

This report details the third approach: the real-time mobile monitoring approach. This report conducts a screening health risk assessment of the detected compounds. The mobile monitoring van contains equipment to measure air concentrations of chemical compounds at ultra-low concentrations. Specifically, the equipment measures sub-parts per billion (ppb) levels at an interval of one reading a second.

To collect this data, the van drove through six CCND residential neighborhoods within a three-mile radius of Suncor operations. For each neighborhood, the route was traversed at approximately 10 miles per hour (mph), and data were collected every one second for each of the 65 chemicals. During the first quarter of 2026, the mobile monitoring van collected 51,914 readings and meteorological data for every chemical across the six CCND neighborhoods. A risk assessment was subsequently conducted to determine if the maximum 1-hour average concentrations of individual or cumulative (combined) VOCs could potentially increase the risk of acute (short-term) adverse

[1] As of January 1, 2026, n-dodecane is no longer reported by Enthalpy Analytical.

health effects. The risk assessment followed federal and state guidelines. The air monitoring data and health risk assessment results for this reporting period indicate the following overall findings:

- All hazard quotients (HQs) were less than one for all detected chemicals and chemical groups, indicating that the maximum 1-hour rolling average concentration for each chemical was below its respective acute RL in all six neighborhoods (Figures 2 through 7).
- In this quarter, benzene, hydrogen sulfide, hexene group, trimethylbenzene group, hydrogen cyanide, and tetrachloroethylene were the chemicals or isomer groupings resulting in the highest HQ in each neighborhood, accounting for over 94% of the total calculated HI values. However, all HI values calculated in all six neighborhoods were below one (Figures 2 through 7).
- These results indicate that the measured concentrations of chemicals, both individually and cumulative (combined), are not expected to be associated with an increased risk of adverse acute health effects, even for sensitive sub-populations.

Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Tables

Appendices

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 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 (SO_2), hydrogen sulfide (H_2S), nitrogen dioxide (NO_2), particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$), total volatile organic compounds (tVOCs), benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes;
2. Periodic planned air sample collection and laboratory analysis for the presence of 58 VOCs[2] 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.

This report details the third approach: the real-time mobile monitoring approach. Air monitoring, sampling, and analysis from all three approaches 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, which is outfitted with equipment necessary to identify and quantify individual chemical compounds present in ambient air to sub-part per billion (ppb) concentrations. Specifically, 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 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

[2] As of January 1, 2026, Enthalpy Analytical is no longer reporting results for n-dodecane.

molecules. The mobile monitoring van incorporates a high-precision global positioning system (GPS), a sonic anemometer to measure wind direction and wind velocity. Specifically, an Ionicon Model 4000 PTR-TOF-MS was used for the February 2-5, 2026, testing.

During the mobile monitoring program, the van's instrumentation measured 18 chemicals and 12 chemical groups, that cover the 65 chemicals listed in Table 1. The groupings consist of compounds with the same chemical composition but different chemical structures (called isomers). Table 1 and Appendix A provide more details on the usefulness of isomer grouping. Grouped compounds are assessed together as a single chemical group rather than as an individual chemical. Compounds selected for analysis are typical chemicals monitored in urban and industrial areas that are within analytical capabilities of the mobile monitoring van.

The details of the monitored neighborhoods are listed in Table 2 and are shown in Figure 1.

Table 1 Mobile Monitoring Van Program: Individual Chemicals and Chemical Groups Monitored[1]

Individual Chemicals			
1,3-Butadiene Acetylene Benzene Carbon disulfide Decanes	Dodecanes Ethylene Hydrogen Cyanide Hydrogen Sulfide Isoprene	Methanol Methylcyclohexane Nonanes Propylene Styrene	Tetrachloroethylene Toluene Undecanes
Grouped Chemicals			
Group Name	Specific Isomers	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	***Dimethylcyclohexanes***	Ethylcyclohexane cis-1,3-Dimethylcyclohexane trans-1,2-Dimethylcyclohexane trans-1,3-Dimethylcyclohexane
Heptanes	n-Heptane 2-Methylhexane 3-Methylhexane 2,3-Dimethylpentane 2,4-Dimethylpentane	***Xylenes***	Ethyl Benzene o-Xylene m-Xylene p-Xylene
Diethylbenzenes	o-Diethylbenzene m-Diethylbenzene p-Diethylbenzene All other $C_{10}H_{14}$ Isomers	***Octanes***	n-Octane 2-Methylheptane 3-Methylheptane 2,2,4-Trimethylpentane 2,3,4-Trimethylpentane
Hexanes	n-Hexane 2-Methylpentane 3-Methylpentane 2,2-Dimethylbutane 2,3-Dimethylbutane	***Trimethylbenzenes***	Cumene 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene o-Ethyltoluene m-Ethyltoluene p-Ethyltoluene n-Propylbenzene 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene
Hexenes	1-Hexene Cyclohexane Methylcyclopentane	***Pentanes***	iso-Pentane n-Pentane neo-Pentane

[1]See Appendix A for isomer analysis details.

Table 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	2/4/2026	13:01	15:13	7,902	4,375
Dupont	1.4	2/4/2026	09:15	12:09	10,476	6,949
Elyria-Swansea	1.2	2/2/2026	10:57	13:01	7,439	3,912
Globeville	0.44	2/3/2026	12:35	14:43	7,673	4,146
Pioneer Park	1.7	2/3/2026	09:34	12:08	9,210	5,683
Western Hills	1.6	2/5/2026	09:11	11:44	9,214	5,687

*Data completeness threshold set at 98%

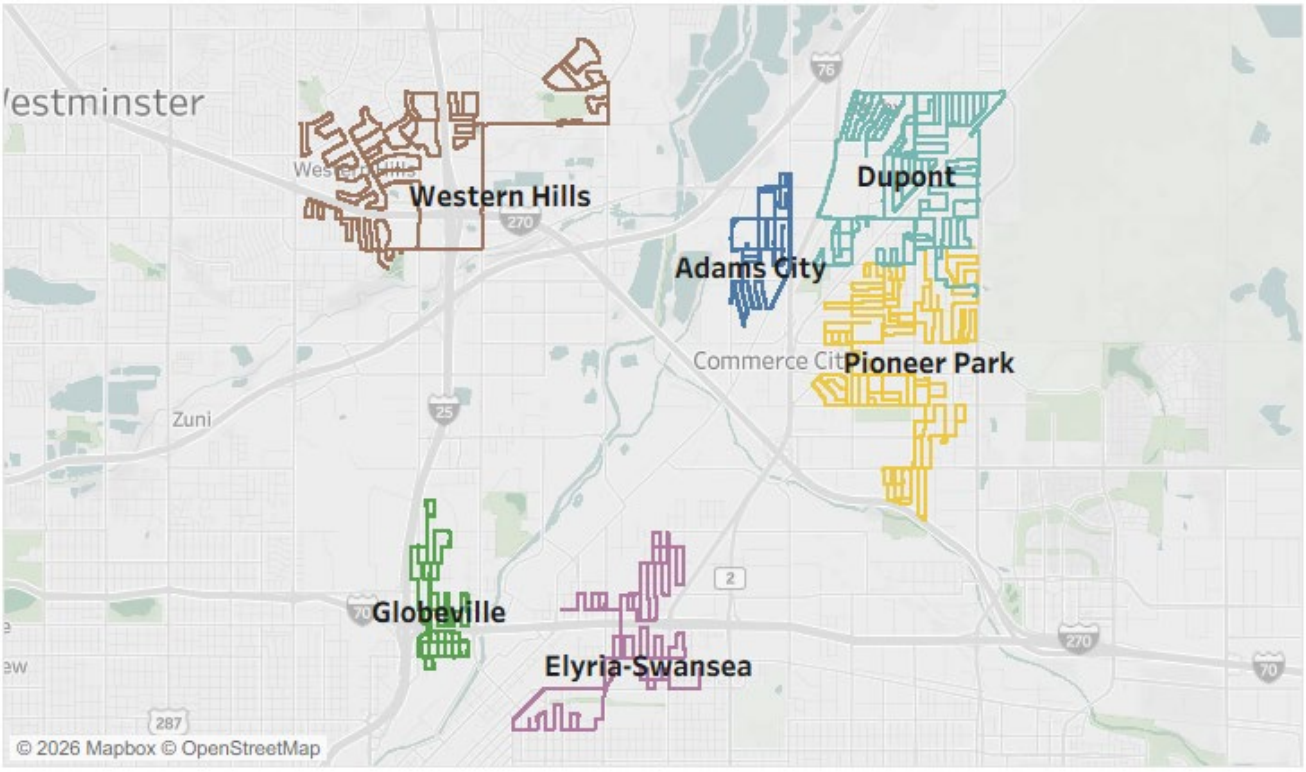
2.2 Mobile Monitoring Van Air Sampling Methods

The mobile van is equipped with a Proton-Transfer-Reaction Time-of-Flight Mass Spectrometry (PTR-TOF-MS) to measure VOCs in the air. To ensure the accuracy of the PTR-TOF-MS system, calibration was performed, and the instrument was zeroed each day prior to the collection of any ambient air data. The instrument was calibrated using United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) protocol certified calibration gases. Not all chemicals listed in Table 1 are available as certified calibration gases. For chemicals with commercially available standards, the multi-chemical cylinder standards were used to perform a multiple point calibration. For the chemicals without commercially available standards, 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). Next, zero-count measurements were obtained to ensure proper baseline measurements and were incorporated into the calculation of each chemical's concentration.

To ensure accuracy was maintained through the sampling process, zero-count measurements were performed through the entire sampling system using ultra-high purity air, and post-testing calibration checks were performed on the instrument to ensure there was no significant drift during the course of the sampling event. Instrument drift can cause an increase or decrease in the measured chemical concentrations, which can lead to either positive or negative biasing of the obtained results.

The mobile monitoring van collected continuous measurements throughout each neighborhood following the routes shown in Figure 1. The ambient air measurements were collected at a height of 15 feet above ground, 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. For specific PTR-TOF-MS instrument operation conditions, see Appendix D attached.

Figure 1 Mobile Monitoring Van Program Route Through Six Neighborhood Areas



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). These RLs 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.[3,4] The CDPHE's Fall 2019 Health Guideline Values adopted levels from other state and federal programs including:

- 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

[3] 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).
[4] The RLs in this report are based on the most up-to-date and relevant published values for the reference level sources listed in CDPHE's Health Guidance Values (2019).

- Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) Air Monitoring Comparison Values (AMCVs).

CDPHE also derives some of its own Health Guideline Values.[5] If the chemical was not listed by CDPHE, Onterris followed a federal and state recommended hierarchy for selection of RLs (Appendix C).

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*."[6] 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. 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 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].*"[7] 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, Onterris 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

[5] 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).
[6] https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/minimal-risk-levels/php/about/index.html
[7] https://www.epa.gov/aegl/about-acute-exposure-guideline-levels-aegls

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 that the estimated community exposure is above the RL, this does not indicate 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, Onterris performed a screening-level risk assessment that used the maximum 1-hour rolling average 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 (18 total) and chemical groups (12 total; Table 2) with the lowest available risk level. Where the EC was determined to be below the detection limit, one half of the method detection limit 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 protective of human health. The first assumption was the grouping of chemicals into isomer groups. 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 health-protective determination of concentration during this mapping program, each isomer's concentration is reported by summing all the concentrations of the isomers with the same molecular weight within the isomer group. Because of this, the screening-level risk assessment was undertaken for the individual chemicals and for the chemical groups (Table 2). One of the individual chemicals (propylene) did not have health-based RLs, resulting in its exclusion from the assessment but its concentrations were reported. Thus, the screening-level risk assessment includes acute risks from exposure to 17 (out of the 18 chemicals) and to 12 chemical groups, for a total of 29. In addition, the assessment includes acute risks from exposure to all the 29 measured compounds at once (cumulative).

The next assumption was to set the EC to the maximum 1-hour rolling average concentrations of each chemical in each of the six CCND neighborhoods. These were calculated by averaging a 1-hour time window of the 1-second air concentrations, and the time window moved (rolled) one second forward in time to calculate the next average. The window required 98% of 1-second readings (or 3,528 1-second concentrations) to calculate the average. If the window was below 98% it continued moving forward one second at a time until the 1-hour window contained 98% of 1-second readings. 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 rolling average concentration continuously for an hour up to multiple days (an

acute exposure). Averaging the 1-second concentrations to 1-hour reduces the variability in the data that is due to both measurement accuracy and potential transient sources which the monitoring van may encounter and sample, such as emissions from an idle truck (see notes in Appendix D). Averaging the concentrations provides an estimate closer to the real-world ambient air concentrations that the majority of individuals may be breathing in the CCND area. Across all neighborhoods, 30,749 1-hour rolling averages of air concentrations for each individual chemical and chemical group were calculated to derive the estimated ECs (Table 2). The range between the average and maximum 1-hour rolling averages provides a robust estimate of plausible ambient air concentrations in the monitored neighborhood while the mobile monitoring van was present (Figures 2-7).

The last assumption was to use the RLs in the HQ calculation that are based on exposures that occur for an hour up to 14 days (i.e., acute exposure). The AEGL-1 values, or the guidance values used in emergency situations that assume a single hour of exposure, are higher than the RL counterparts used in this analysis. Overall, this set of assumptions uses a higher-than-likely exposure concentration and a lower threshold level of concern for health effects, making this more health-protective than other approaches.

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

$$\text{Hazard Index (HI)} = \sum_{i} \text{HQ}_i$$

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.[8] As such, an exceedance of an acceptable risk level (defined below) does not indicate that adverse health effects are likely but rather that that "*[h]ealth assessors may want to look more closely at a site where they find exposures higher than the MRLs*."[9] 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.

[8] 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
[9] https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/minimal-risk-levels/about/index.html

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. Over four days, six neighborhoods were monitored for 65 chemicals total (that are evaluated as 18 individual chemicals with the remaining 47 chemicals being combined into 12 chemical groups known as isomer groups), resulting in more than 51,914 total 1-second air measurement for each chemical. Individual neighborhood results are detailed in Figures 2-7. Each figure shows a map of the monitoring route within each neighborhood, the chemicals that resulted in the five highest calculated acute HQs, and the trends of the chemical concentration trends over time. The trend graphs show all the 1-second readings (orange) and calculated 1-hour rolling averages (green) of the ambient air concentrations. Each green 1-hour average concentration reflects the average of 1-second measurements collected over the previous hour. Thus, 1-hour rolling average concentrations are shown on the graphs after one hour of data collection (Figures 2-7).

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 nearest to the neighborhood being monitored as the fixed meteorological station is more reliable than the station on the mobile monitoring van when the van 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 indicates that exposures are likely to be without any acute adverse health effects, even for sensitive sub-populations.

Figures 2 through 7 show concentrations of chemicals over the sampling time and summaries of results for compounds (or groups) resulting in the five highest HQs by neighborhood. The estimated HI shown in Figures 2 through 7 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 one, 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 air concentrations collected during this study phase did not indicate a potential for acute adverse health effects, both individually and combined.

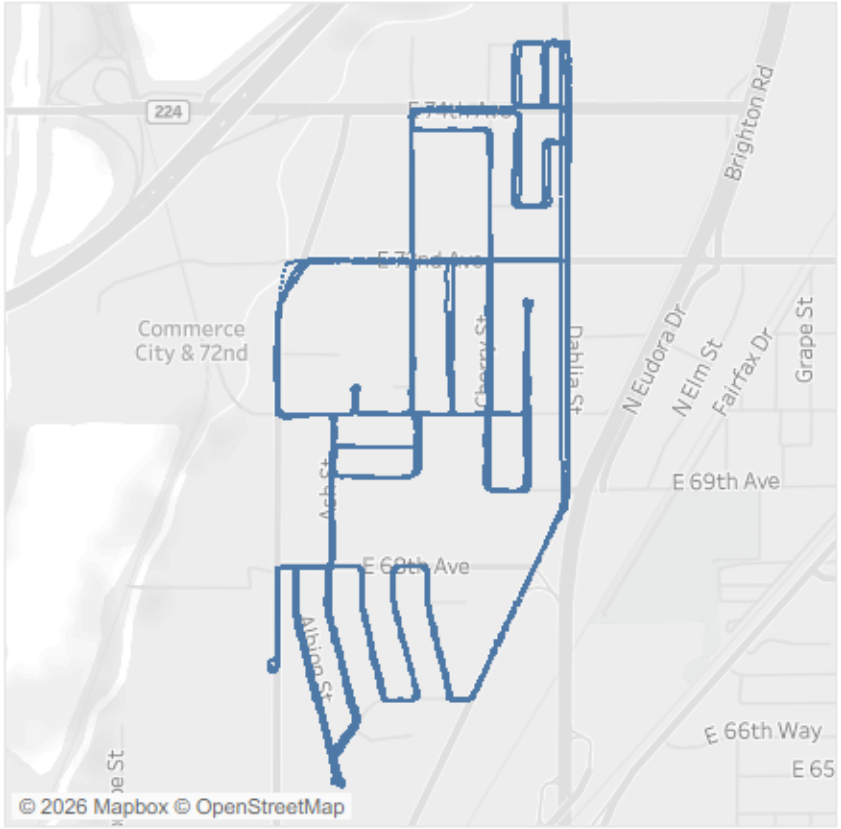
- All HQs were less than one for all detected chemicals and chemical groups, indicating that the maximum 1-hour rolling average concentration for each chemical was below its respective acute RL in all six neighborhoods (Figures 2 through 7).
- In this quarter, benzene, hydrogen sulfide, hexene group, trimethylbenzene group, hydrogen cyanide, and tetrachloroethylene were the chemicals or isomer groupings resulting in the highest HQ in each neighborhood, accounting for over 94% of the total calculated HI values.

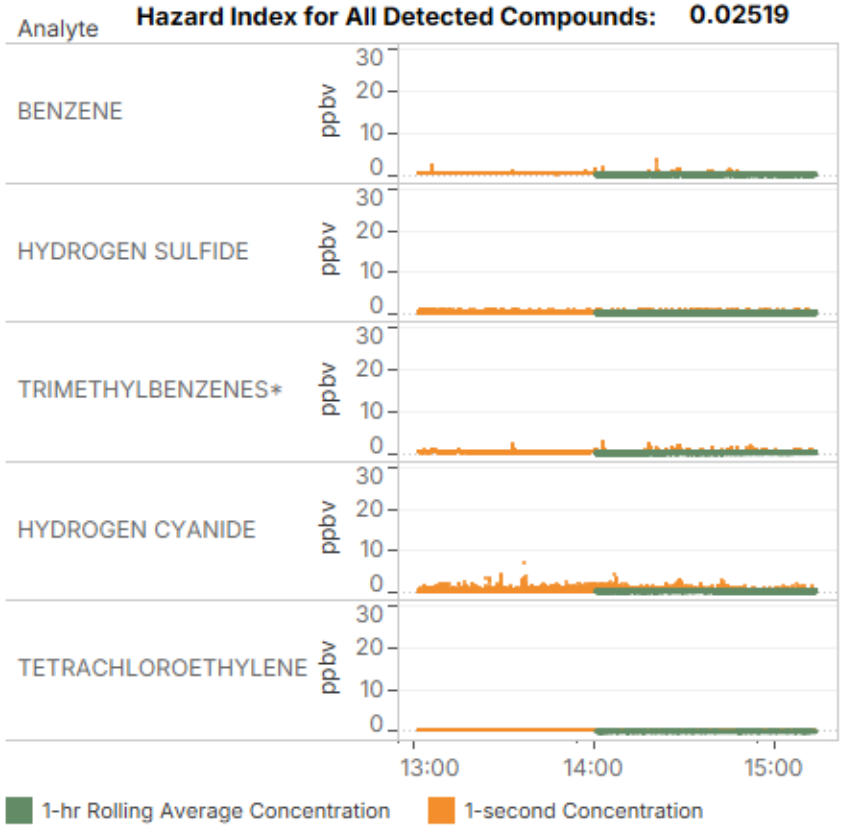
However, all HI values calculated in all six neighborhoods were below one (Figures 2 through 7).

- These results indicate that the measured concentrations of chemicals, both individually and cumulative (combined), are not expected to be associated with an increased risk of adverse acute health effects, even for sensitive sub-populations.

Figure 2 Adams City Neighborhood: February 4, 2026

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	3.56	4,375	0.13	0.16	52,000	8.5	0.01869
HYDROGEN SULFIDE	0.84	4,375	0.15	0.16	510	70.0	0.00226
TRIMETHYLBENZENES*	2.83	4,375	0.23	0.29	NR	250.0	0.00116
HYDROGEN CYANIDE	6.84	4,375	0.21	0.24	2,000	307.6	0.00079
TETRACHLOROETHYLENE	0.05	4,375	0.00	0.00	35,000	6.0	0.00072

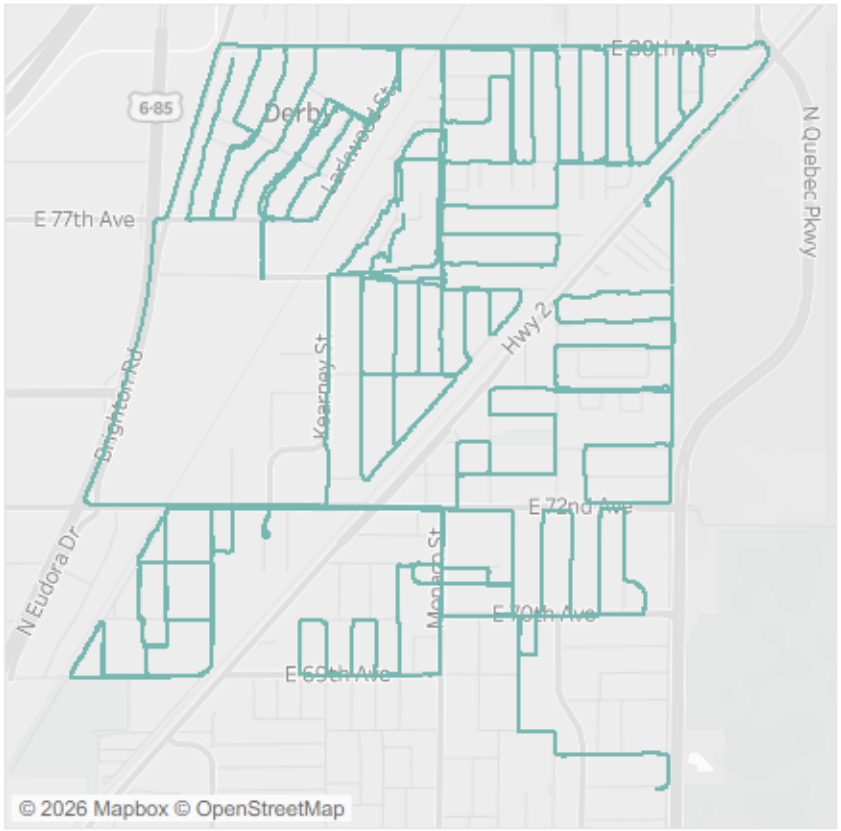


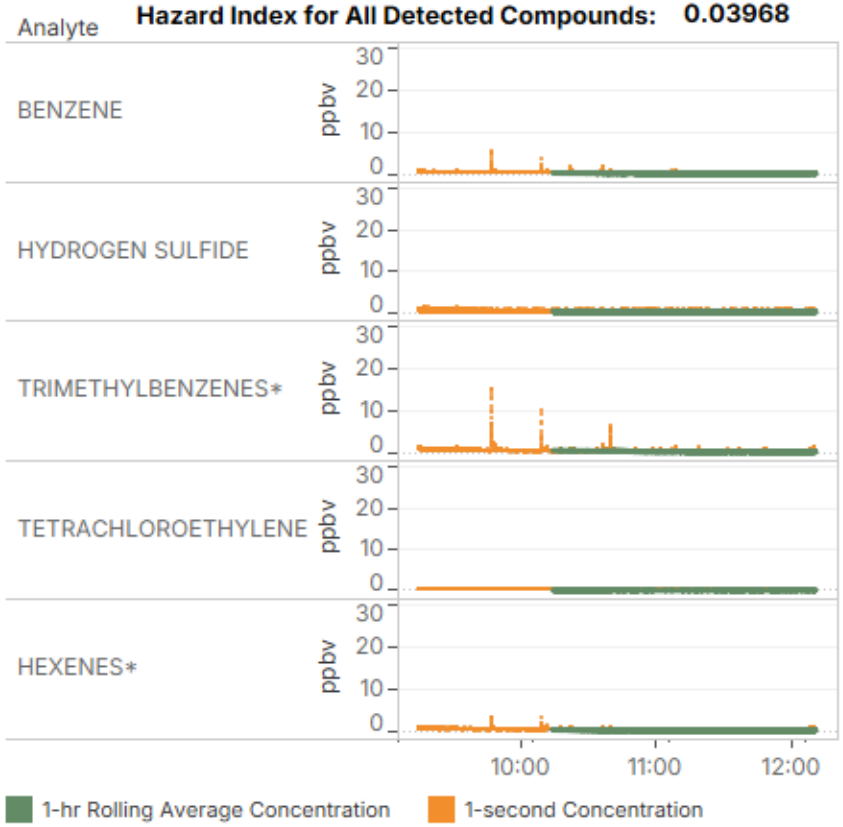


*The top 5 hazard quotients are reported in this dashboard. The hazard index represents cumulative risks including all unlisted analytes. The hazard quotient was calculated by comparing the acute health reference level to the maximum 1-hour rolling average. The comparative AEGL value is shown for comparison 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 Dupont Neighborhood: February 4, 2026

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	5.53	6,949	0.16	0.26	52,000	8.5	0.03053
HYDROGEN SULFIDE	1.19	6,949	0.18	0.25	510	70.0	0.00356
TRIMETHYLBENZENES*	14.85	6,949	0.30	0.51	NR	250.0	0.00204
TETRACHLOROETHYLENE	0.04	6,949	0.00	0.00	35,000	6.0	0.00071
HEXENES*	3.25	6,949	0.25	0.33	NR	500.0	0.00066

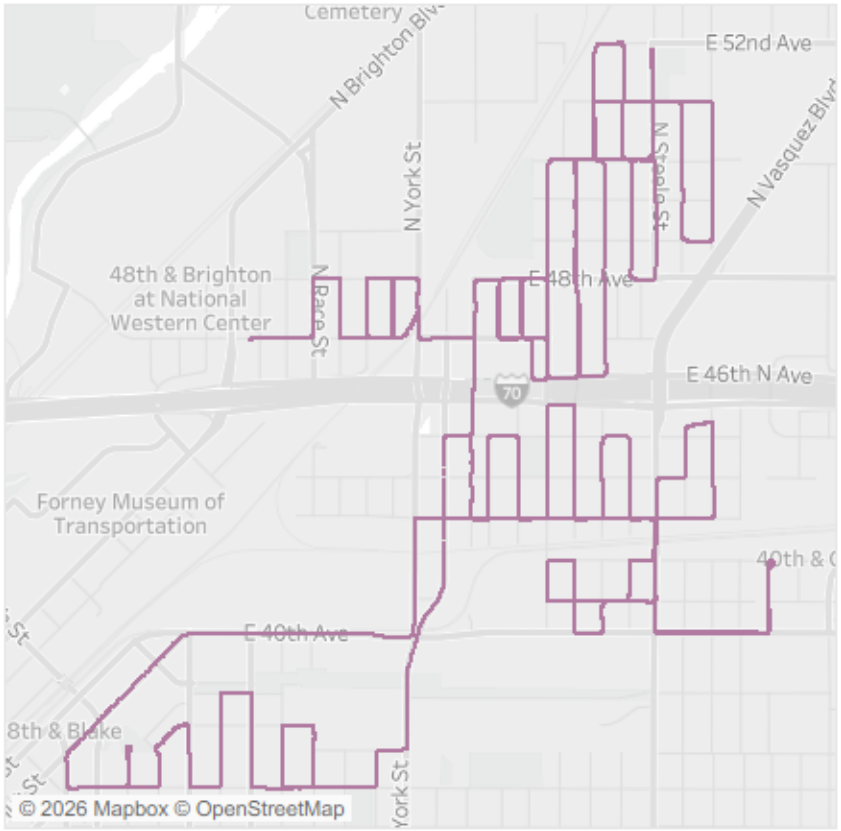


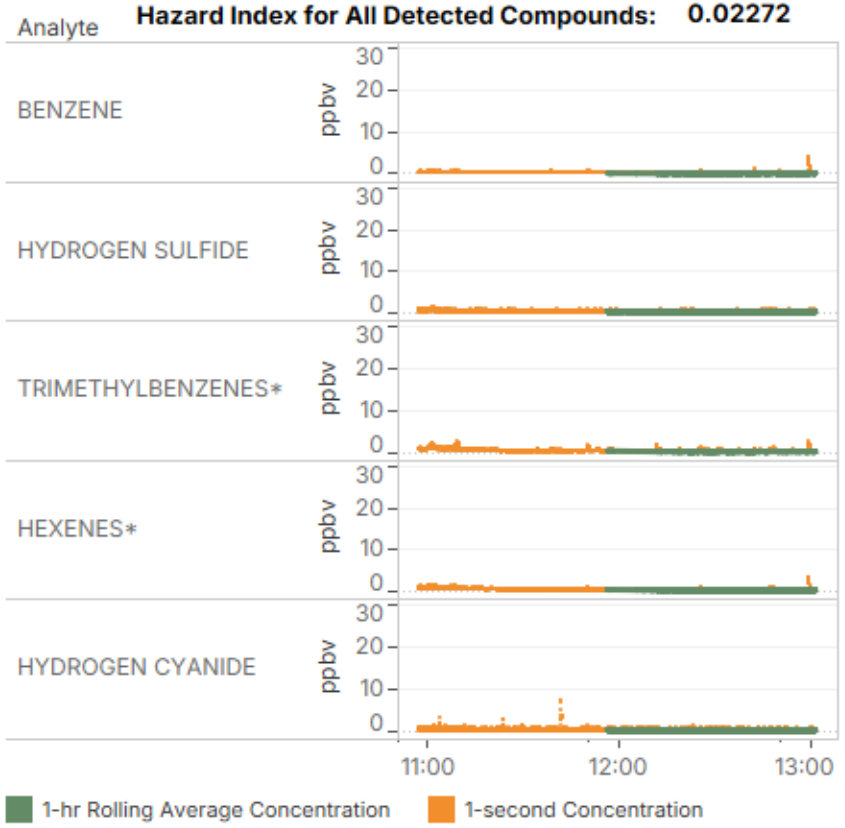


*The top 5 hazard quotients are reported in this dashboard. The hazard index represents cumulative risks including all unlisted analytes. The hazard quotient was calculated by comparing the acute health reference level to the maximum 1-hour rolling average. The comparative AEGL value is shown for comparison 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 4 Elyria-Swansea Neighborhood: February 2, 2026

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	3.88	3,912	0.08	0.13	52,000	8.5	0.01549
HYDROGEN SULFIDE	1.24	3,912	0.11	0.14	510	70.0	0.00206
TRIMETHYLBENZENES*	2.44	3,912	0.30	0.44	NR	250.0	0.00177
HEXENES*	3.01	3,912	0.29	0.41	NR	500.0	0.00081
HYDROGEN CYANIDE	7.24	3,912	0.13	0.16	2,000	307.6	0.00053

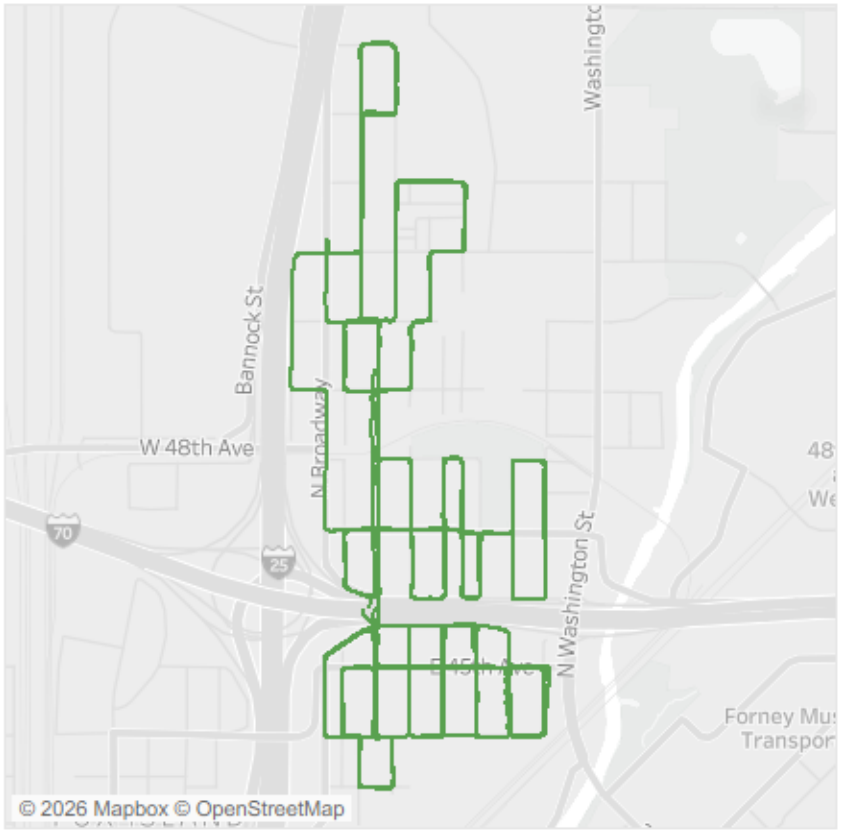


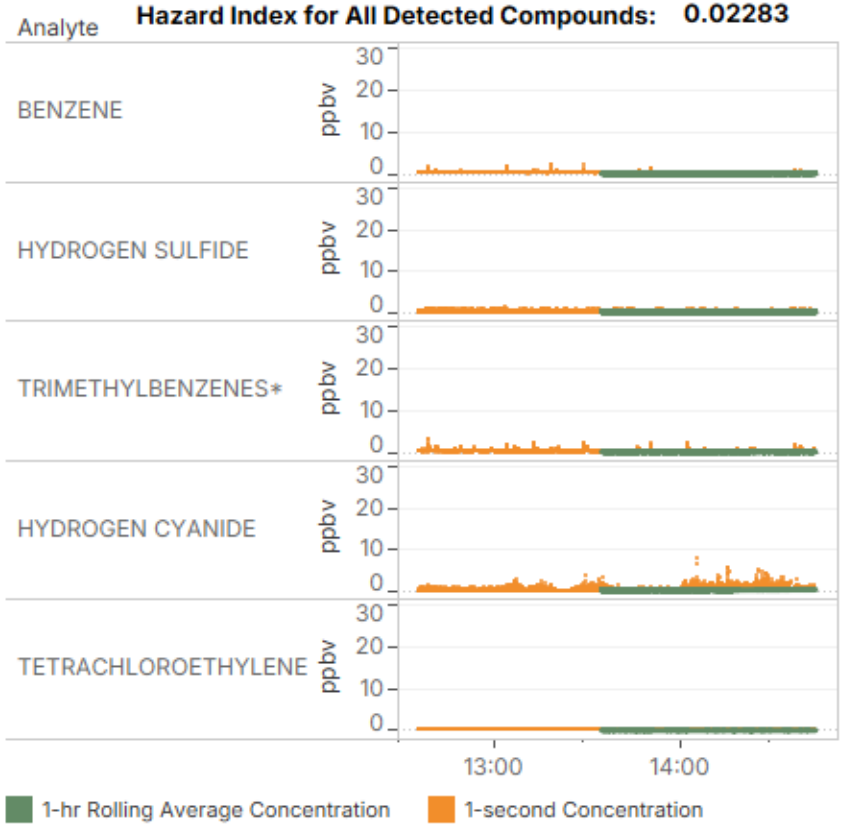


*The top 5 hazard quotients are reported in this dashboard. The hazard index represents cumulative risks including all unlisted analytes. The hazard quotient was calculated by comparing the acute health reference level to the maximum 1-hour rolling average. The comparative AEGL value is shown for comparison 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 5 Globeville Neighborhood: February 3, 2026

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	2.16	4,146	0.13	0.14	52,000	8.5	0.01661
HYDROGEN SULFIDE	1.08	4,146	0.15	0.17	510	70.0	0.00245
TRIMETHYLBENZENES*	2.93	4,146	0.23	0.25	NR	250.0	0.00102
HYDROGEN CYANIDE	7.71	4,146	0.16	0.26	2,000	307.6	0.00085
TETRACHLOROETHYLENE	0.02	4,146	0.00	0.00	35,000	6.0	0.00046

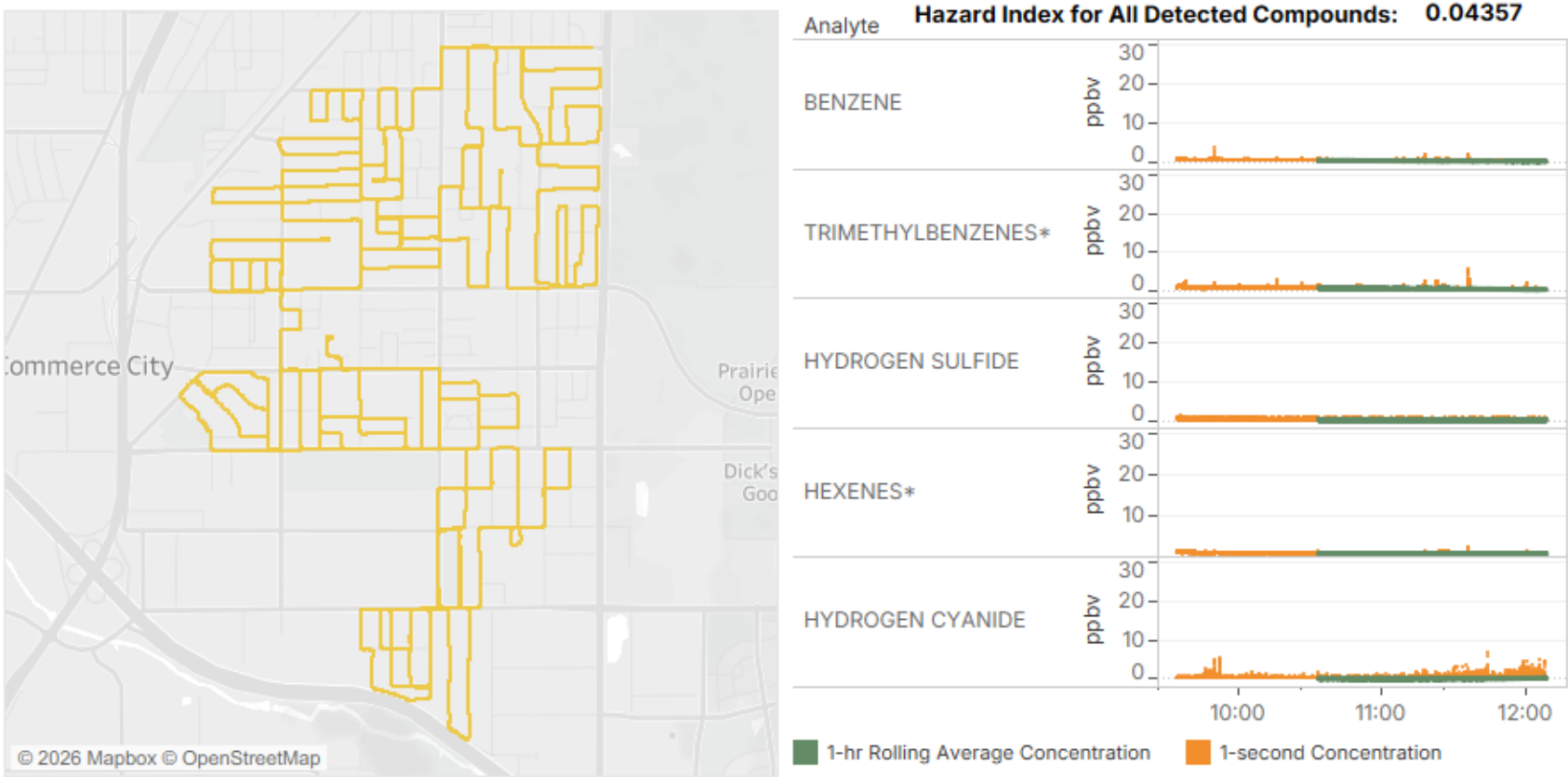




*The top 5 hazard quotients are reported in this dashboard. The hazard index represents cumulative risks including all unlisted analytes. The hazard quotient was calculated by comparing the acute health reference level to the maximum 1-hour rolling average. The comparative AEGL value is shown for comparison 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 6 Pioneer Park Neighborhood: February 3, 2026

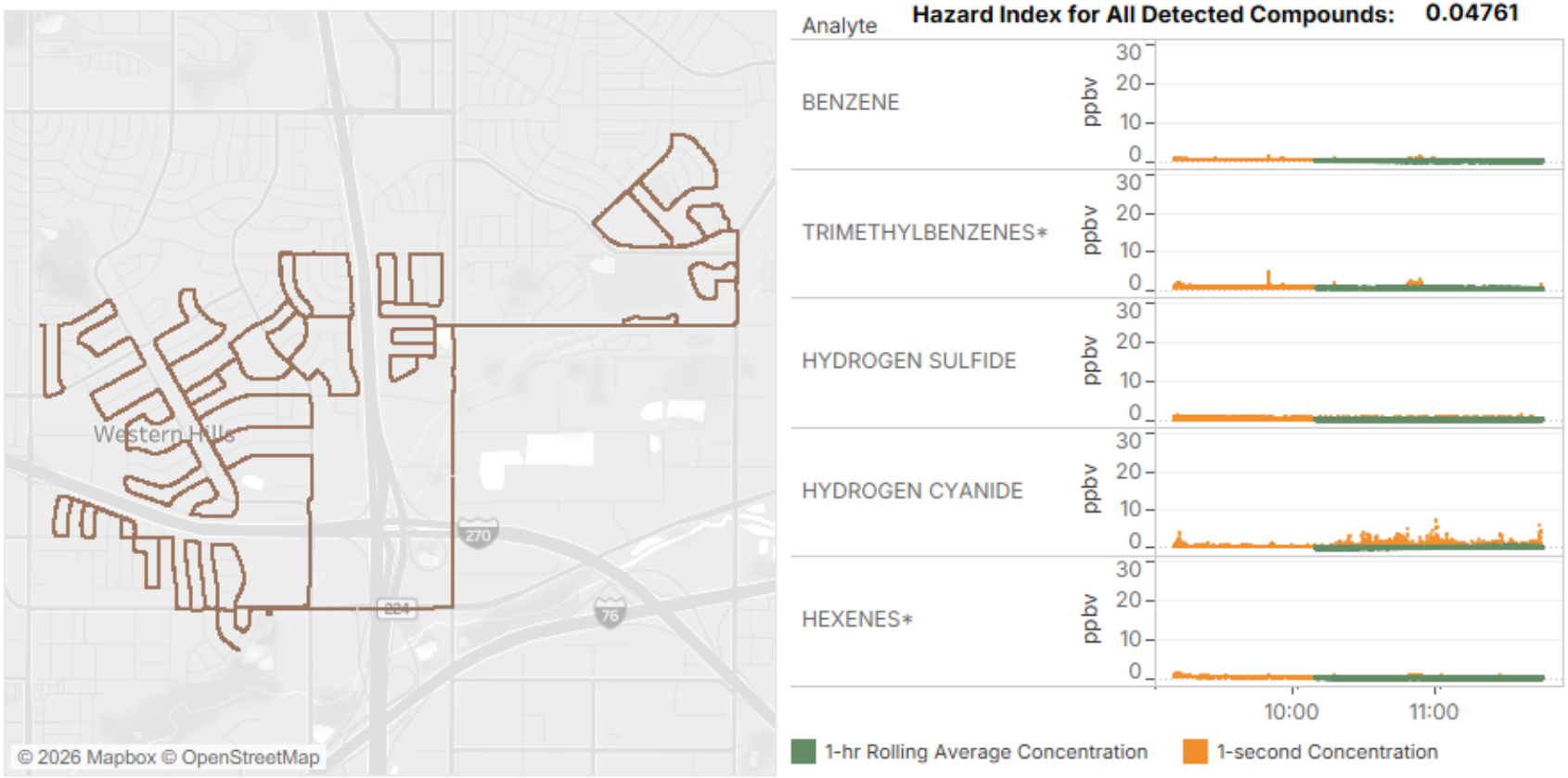
Analyte	Maximum 1-second Concentration (ppbv)	Count of 1-hr Rolling Averages Derived (#)	Average 1-hr Rolling Average (ppbv)	Maximum 1-hr Rolling Average (ppbv)	AEGL 1 60-min Value (ppbv)	Health Reference Level (ppbv)	Hazard Quotient
BENZENE	3.40	5,683	0.20	0.28	52,000	8.5	0.03328
TRIMETHYLBENZENES*	5.53	5,683	0.52	0.68	NR	250.0	0.00270
HYDROGEN SULFIDE	0.97	5,683	0.16	0.19	510	70.0	0.00265
HEXENES*	2.30	5,683	0.72	0.79	NR	500.0	0.00158
HYDROGEN CYANIDE	6.53	5,683	0.12	0.28	2,000	307.6	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).*

Figure 7 Western Hills Neighborhood: February 5, 2026

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	1.36	5,687	0.24	0.33	52,000	8.5	0.03847
TRIMETHYLBENZENES*	4.76	5,687	0.53	0.67	NR	250.0	0.00267
HYDROGEN SULFIDE	1.24	5,687	0.15	0.19	510	70.0	0.00267
HYDROGEN CYANIDE	7.32	5,687	0.20	0.31	2,000	307.6	0.00102
HEXENES*	1.30	5,687	0.26	0.30	NR	500.0	0.00060



*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 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.[10,11] 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 lowest reference value per isomer group). Because of these assumptions, the estimates of acute hazards are likely to be over-estimates 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 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.

Respectfully Submitted:

Steven Yuchs, Ph.D.
Vice President, Technical
Ambient & Emerging Technology
Onterris Air Quality Services, LLC

[10] 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
[11] 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

Appendix A Isomer Chemical Sampling Details

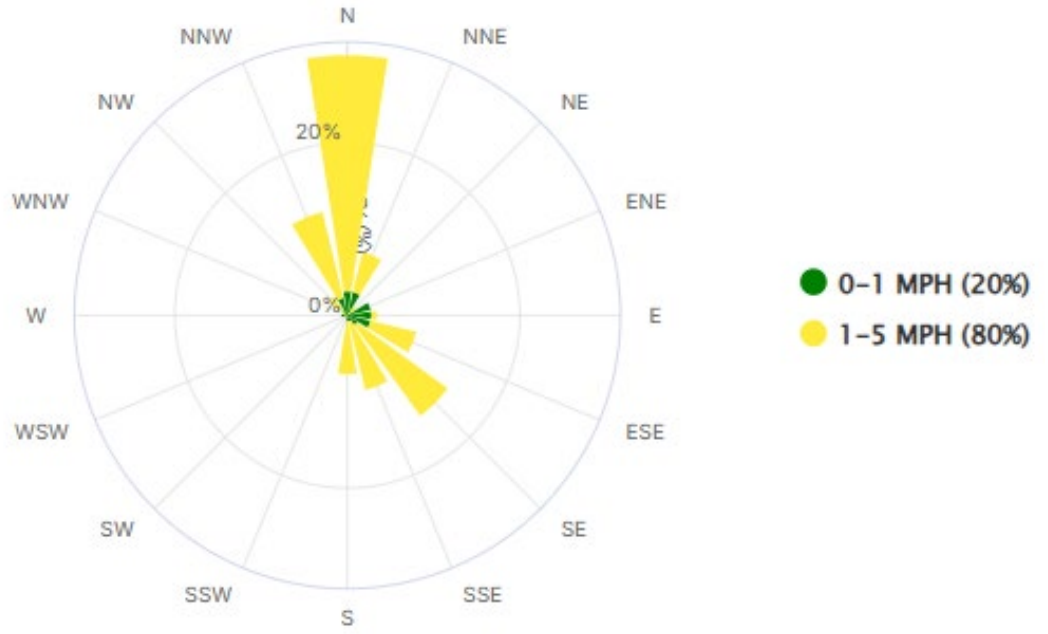
In a real-time PTR-TOF analysis, it is not possible to speciate isomers, or chemical compounds that have the same molecular weight. For example, n-hexane, 2-methyl pentane and 2,2-dimethyl butane all have a molecular mass of 86.178 g/mol. In order to provide the most conservative determination of concentration 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

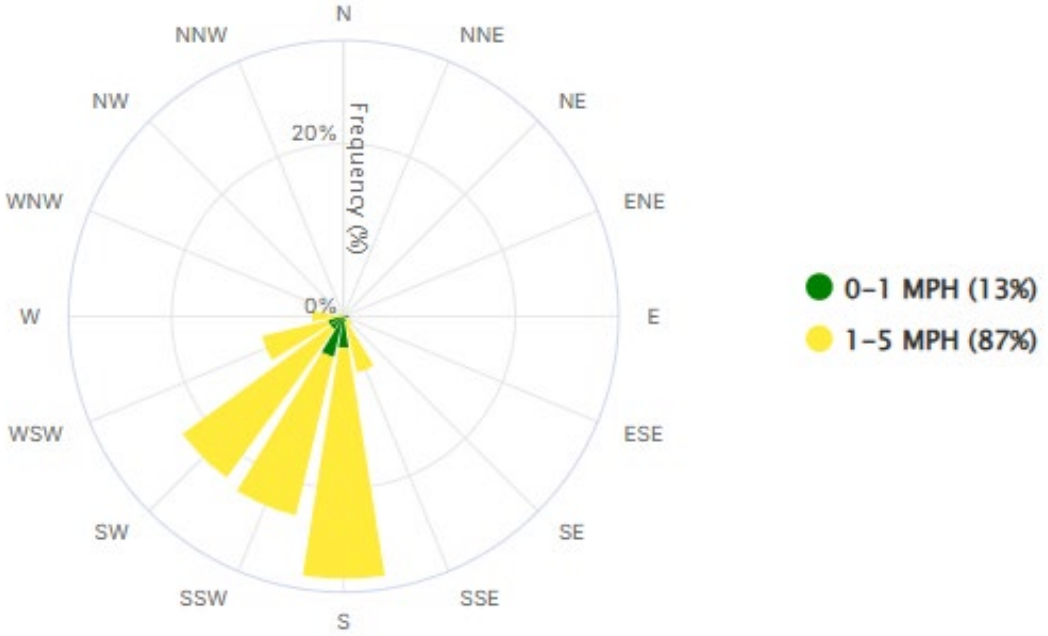
Group Name	Specific Isomers
Xylenes	Ethyl Benzene
	o-Xylene
	m-Xylene
	p-Xylene
Dimethylcyclohexanes	Ethylcyclohexane
	cis-1,3-Dimethylcyclohexane
	trans-1,2-Dimethylcyclohexane
	trans-1,3-Dimethylcyclohexane
Octanes	n-Octane
	2-Methylheptane
	3-Methylheptane
	2,2,4-Trimethylpentane
	2,3,4-Trimethylpentane
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

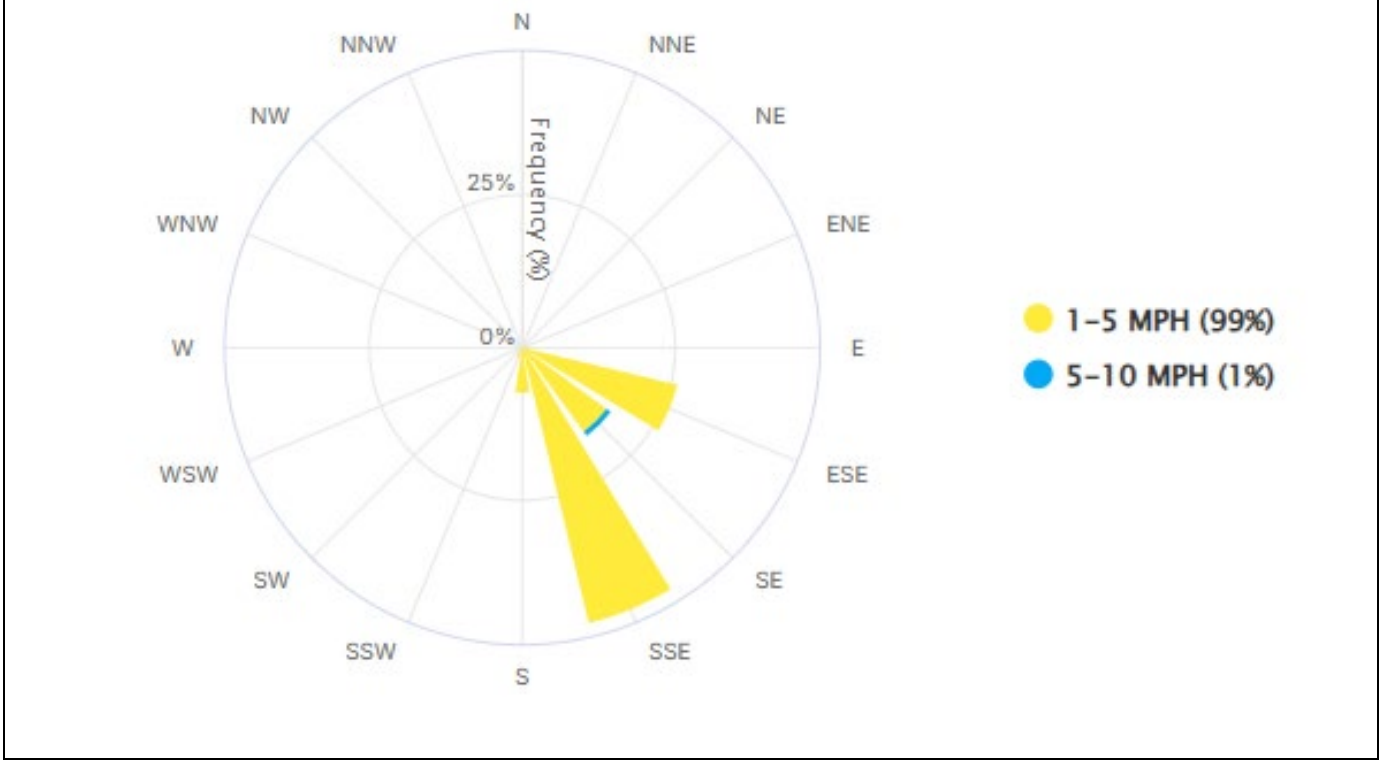
Wind Rose | Pioneer Park (CM7) 9:34am – 12:08pm, February 3, 2026



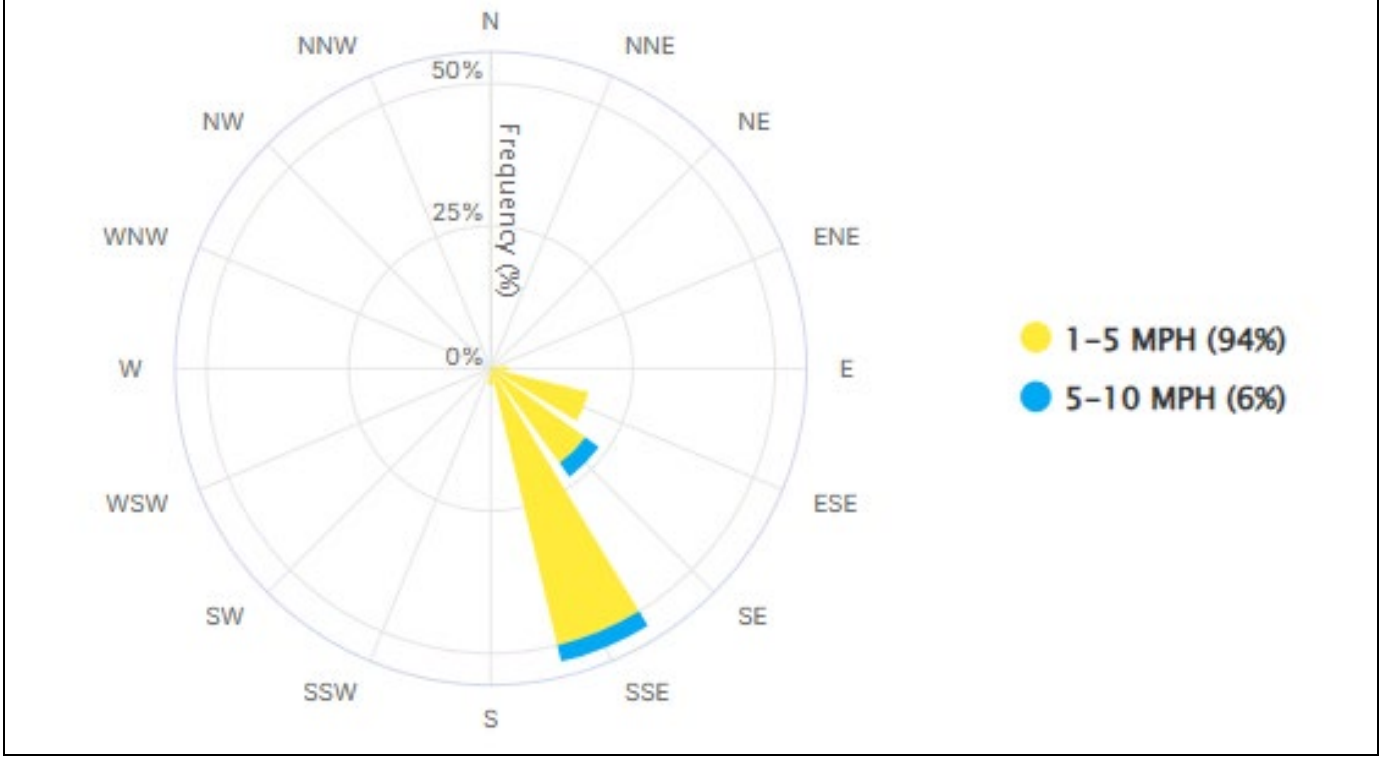
Wind Rose | Dupont (CM10) 9:15am – 12:09pm, February 4, 2026



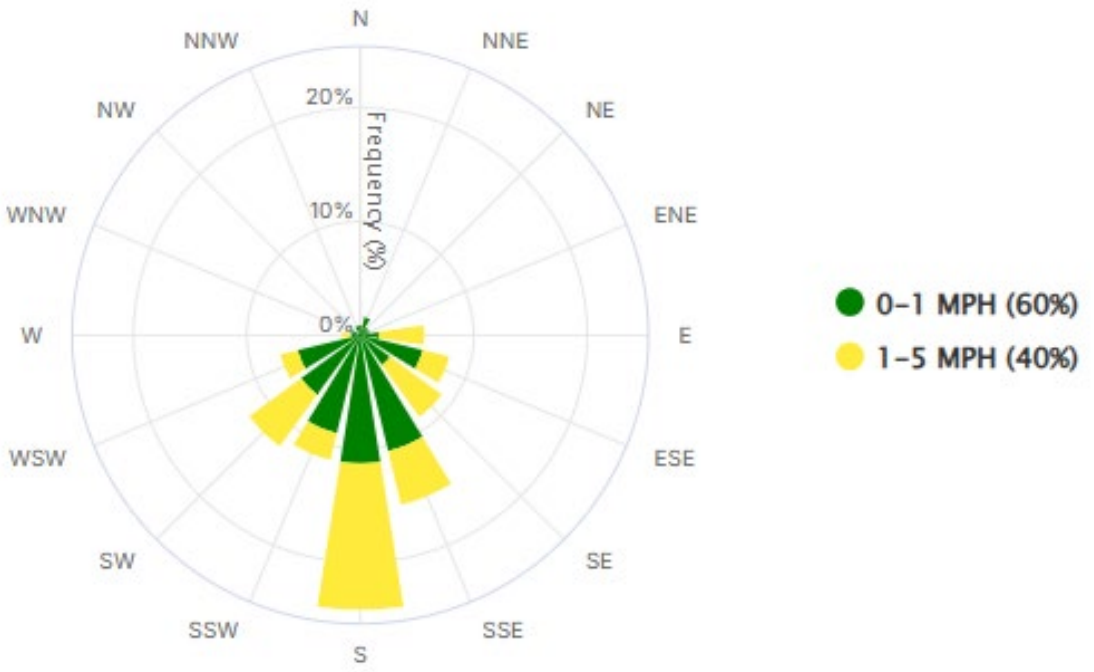
Wind Rose | Elyria-Swansea (CM6) 10:57am – 1:01pm, February 2, 2026



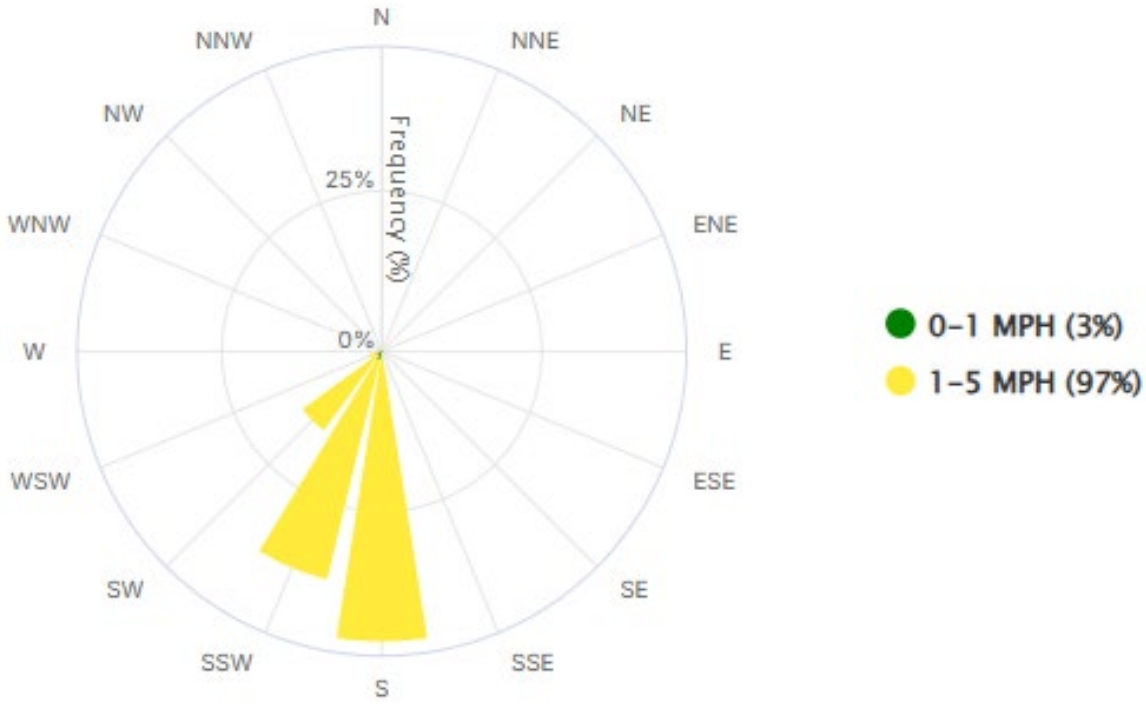
Wind Rose | Globeville (CM6) 12:35pm – 2:43pm, February 3, 2026



Wind Rose | Adams City (CM10) 1:01pm – 3:13pm, February 4, 2026



Wind Rose | Western Hills (CM8) 9:11am – 11:44am, February 5, 2026



Appendix C Screening Risk Assessment Details

Mobile Laboratory Sampling Data Summary and Risk Assessment | 2026 Q1

Adams City Neighborhood | February 4, 2026

Analyte	Cas No	Method Detection Limit (ppbv)	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	0.003	7,902	0.11	4,375	0.01	0.01	670,000	298	OEHHA Acute REL	0.00003
ACETYLENE	74-86-2	0.187	7,902	0.86	4,375	0.18	0.22	NR	25,000	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV	0.00001
BENZENE	71-43-2	0.02	7,902	3.56	4,375	0.13	0.16	52,000	8.5	OEHHA Acute REL	0.01869
BUTANES*	75-28-5	0.086	7,902	2.01	4,375	1.88	1.88	NR	33,000	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV	0.00006
BUTENES*	590-18-1	0.077	7,902	6.07	4,375	1.66	1.68	NR	15,000	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV	0.00011
CARBON DISULFIDE	75-15-0	0.006	7,902	0.05	4,375	0.01	0.01	13,000	200	ATSDR Acute MRL	0.00003
CYCLOPENTANES*	287-92-3	0.027	7,902	2.30	4,375	0.26	0.30	NR	5,900	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV	0.00005
DECANES	124-18-5	0.01	7,902	0.03	4,375	0.01	0.01	NR	1,000	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV	0.00001
DIETHYLBENZENES*	141-93-5	0.018	7,902	0.19	4,375	0.06	0.07	NR	450	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV	0.00015
DIMETHYLCYCLOHEXANES*	638-04-0	0.039	7,902	0.07	4,375	0.02	0.02	NR	4,000	CDPHE	0.00001
DODECANES	112-40-3	0.009	7,902	0.02	4,375	0.00	0.00	NR	1,720	CDPHE	0.00000
ETHYLENE	74-85-1	0.483	7,902	131.97	4,375	7.68	8.38	NR	500,000	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV	0.00002
HEPTANES*	142-82-5	0.019	7,902	0.04	4,375	0.01	0.01	NR	8,300	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV	0.00000
HEXANES*	110-54-3	0.017	7,902	0.10	4,375	0.06	0.06	NR	5,400	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV	0.00001
HEXENES*	592-41-6	0.021	7,902	1.38	4,375	0.19	0.21	NR	500	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV	0.00042
HYDROGEN CYANIDE	74-90-8	0.085	7,902	6.84	4,375	0.21	0.24	2,000	308	OEHHA Acute REL	0.00079
HYDROGEN SULFIDE	7783-06-4	0.076	7,902	0.84	4,375	0.15	0.16	510	70	ATSDR Acute MRL	0.00226
ISOPRENE	78-79-5	0.075	7,902	0.71	4,375	0.12	0.14	NR	1,400	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV	0.00010
METHANOL	67-56-1	0.145	7,902	8.31	4,375	4.76	4.82	530,000	21,366	OEHHA Acute REL	0.00023
METHYLCYCLOHEXANE	108-87-2	0.025	7,902	0.06	4,375	0.02	0.02	NR	4,000	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV	0.00000
NONANES	111-84-2	0.01	7,902	0.03	4,375	0.01	0.01	NR	3,000	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV	0.00000
OCTANES*	111-65-9	0.021	7,902	0.08	4,375	0.02	0.02	NR	4,100	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV	0.00000
PENTANES*	109-66-0	0.027	7,902	0.07	4,375	0.02	0.02	NR	68,000	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV	0.00000
PROPYLENE	115-07-1	0.091	7,902	2.52	4,375	0.31	0.35	NR	NE	NE	
STYRENE	100-42-5	0.023	7,902	0.33	4,375	0.05	0.06	20,000	5,000	ATSDR Acute MRL	0.00001
TETRACHLOROETHYLENE	127-18-4	0.004	7,902	0.05	4,375	0.00	0.00	35,000	6	ATSDR Acute MRL	0.00072
TOLUENE	108-88-3	0.045	7,902	4.82	4,375	0.22	0.28	67,000	2,000	ATSDR Acute MRL	0.00014
TRIMETHYLBENZENES*	622-96-8	0.022	7,902	2.83	4,375	0.23	0.29	50,000	250	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV	0.00116
UNDECANES	1120-21-4	0.012	7,902	0.05	4,375	0.01	0.01	NR	550	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV	0.00002
XYLENES*	1330-20-7	0.026	7,902	4.26	4,375	0.20	0.27	130,000	1,700	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV	0.00016
										Hazard Index	**0.02519**

The hazard quotient was calculated by comparing the acute health reference level to the maximum 1-hour rolling average.

*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.

CDPHE = Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment; **TCEQ** = Texas Commission on Environmental Quality; **ATSDR** = Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry; **OEHHA** = California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment

MRL = Minimal Risk Level; **REL** = Reference Exposure Level; **AMCV** = Air Monitoring Comparison Values; **AEGL** = Acute Exposure Guideline Levels

ppbv = parts per billion volume

NE = Not Established

NR = According to EPA, AEGL is "Not Recommended due to insufficient data."

Mobile Laboratory Sampling Data Summary and Risk Assessment | 2026 Q1

Dupont Neighborhood | February 4, 2026

Analyte	Cas No	Method Detection Limit (ppbv)	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	0.003	10,476	0.13	6,949	0.01	0.01	670,000	298	OEHHA Acute REL	0.00003
ACETYLENE	74-86-2	0.187	10,476	0.88	6,949	0.15	0.18	NR	25,000	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV	0.00001
BENZENE	71-43-2	0.02	10,476	5.53	6,949	0.16	0.26	52,000	8.5	OEHHA Acute REL	0.03053
BUTANES*	75-28-5	0.086	10,476	2.99	6,949	2.91	2.91	NR	33,000	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV	0.00009
BUTENES*	590-18-1	0.077	10,476	7.38	6,949	1.98	2.10	NR	15,000	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV	0.00014
CARBON DISULFIDE	75-15-0	0.006	10,476	0.06	6,949	0.00	0.01	13,000	200	ATSDR Acute MRL	0.00003
CYCLOPENTANES*	287-92-3	0.027	10,476	8.21	6,949	0.37	0.52	NR	5,900	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV	0.00009
DECANES	124-18-5	0.01	10,476	0.03	6,949	0.01	0.01	NR	1,000	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV	0.00001
DIETHYLBENZENES*	141-93-5	0.018	10,476	0.24	6,949	0.07	0.08	NR	450	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV	0.00018
DIMETHYLCYCLOHEXANES*	638-04-0	0.039	10,476	0.28	6,949	0.04	0.05	NR	4,000	CDPHE	0.00001
DODECANES	112-40-3	0.009	10,476	0.02	6,949	0.00	0.00	NR	1,720	CDPHE	0.00000
ETHYLENE	74-85-1	0.483	10,476	77.08	6,949	5.01	5.75	NR	500,000	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV	0.00001
HEPTANES*	142-82-5	0.019	10,476	0.05	6,949	0.01	0.01	NR	8,300	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV	0.00000
HEXANES*	110-54-3	0.017	10,476	0.06	6,949	0.01	0.01	NR	5,400	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV	0.00000
HEXENES*	592-41-6	0.021	10,476	3.25	6,949	0.25	0.33	NR	500	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV	0.00066
HYDROGEN CYANIDE	74-90-8	0.085	10,476	4.62	6,949	0.17	0.20	2,000	308	OEHHA Acute REL	0.00065
HYDROGEN SULFIDE	7783-06-4	0.076	10,476	1.19	6,949	0.18	0.25	510	70	ATSDR Acute MRL	0.00356
ISOPRENE	78-79-5	0.075	10,476	0.99	6,949	0.07	0.11	NR	1,400	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV	0.00008
METHANOL	67-56-1	0.145	10,476	7.18	6,949	4.59	4.81	530,000	21,366	OEHHA Acute REL	0.00023
METHYLCYCLOHEXANE	108-87-2	0.025	10,476	0.16	6,949	0.02	0.02	NR	4,000	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV	0.00001
NONANES	111-84-2	0.01	10,476	0.04	6,949	0.01	0.01	NR	3,000	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV	0.00000
OCTANES*	111-65-9	0.021	10,476	0.08	6,949	0.02	0.02	NR	4,100	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV	0.00001
PENTANES*	109-66-0	0.027	10,476	0.98	6,949	0.91	0.91	NR	68,000	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV	0.00001
PROPYLENE	115-07-1	0.091	10,476	5.86	6,949	0.11	0.28	NR	NE	NE	
STYRENE	100-42-5	0.023	10,476	0.67	6,949	0.06	0.08	20,000	5,000	ATSDR Acute MRL	0.00002
TETRACHLOROETHYLENE	127-18-4	0.004	10,476	0.04	6,949	0.00	0.00	35,000	6	ATSDR Acute MRL	0.00071
TOLUENE	108-88-3	0.045	10,476	21.65	6,949	0.30	0.54	67,000	2,000	ATSDR Acute MRL	0.00027
TRIMETHYLBENZENES*	622-96-8	0.022	10,476	14.85	6,949	0.30	0.51	50,000	250	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV	0.00204
UNDECANES	1120-21-4	0.012	10,476	0.06	6,949	0.01	0.01	NR	550	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV	0.00002
XYLENES*	1330-20-7	0.026	10,476	21.32	6,949	0.29	0.51	130,000	1,700	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV	0.00030
										Hazard Index	**0.03968**

The hazard quotient was calculated by comparing the acute health reference level to the maximum 1-hour rolling average.

*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.

CDPHE = Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment; **TCEQ** = Texas Commission on Environmental Quality; **ATSDR** = Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry; **OEHHA** = California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment

MRL = Minimal Risk Level; **REL** = Reference Exposure Level; **AMCV** = Air Monitoring Comparison Values; **AEGL** = Acute Exposure Guideline Levels

ppbv = parts per billion volume

NE = Not Established

NR = According to EPA, AEGL is "Not Recommended due to insufficient data."

Mobile Laboratory Sampling Data Summary and Risk Assessment | 2026 Q1

Elyria-Swansea Neighborhood | February 2, 2026

Analyte	Cas No	Method Detection Limit (ppbv)	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	0.003	7,439	0.13	3,912	0.00	0.01	670,000	298	OEHHA Acute REL	0.00002
ACETYLENE	74-86-2	0.187	7,439	0.69	3,912	0.13	0.15	NR	25,000	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV	0.00001
BENZENE	71-43-2	0.02	7,439	3.88	3,912	0.08	0.13	52,000	8.5	OEHHA Acute REL	0.01549
BUTANES*	75-28-5	0.086	7,439	2.80	3,912	2.70	2.70	NR	33,000	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV	0.00008
BUTENES*	590-18-1	0.077	7,439	2.93	3,912	1.28	1.32	NR	15,000	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV	0.00009
CARBON DISULFIDE	75-15-0	0.006	7,439	0.04	3,912	0.00	0.00	13,000	200	ATSDR Acute MRL	0.00002
CYCLOPENTANES*	287-92-3	0.027	7,439	4.70	3,912	0.42	0.61	NR	5,900	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV	0.00010
DECANES	124-18-5	0.01	7,439	0.04	3,912	0.01	0.01	NR	1,000	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV	0.00001
DIETHYLBENZENES*	141-93-5	0.018	7,439	0.18	3,912	0.06	0.07	NR	450	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV	0.00016
DIMETHYLCYCLOHEXANES*	638-04-0	0.039	7,439	0.17	3,912	0.04	0.05	NR	4,000	CDPHE	0.00001
DODECANES	112-40-3	0.009	7,439	0.02	3,912	0.01	0.01	NR	1,720	CDPHE	0.00000
ETHYLENE	74-85-1	0.483	7,439	63.17	3,912	6.68	8.72	NR	500,000	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV	0.00002
HEPTANES*	142-82-5	0.019	7,439	0.04	3,912	0.01	0.01	NR	8,300	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV	0.00000
HEXANES*	110-54-3	0.017	7,439	0.19	3,912	0.16	0.16	NR	5,400	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV	0.00003
HEXENES*	592-41-6	0.021	7,439	3.01	3,912	0.29	0.41	NR	500	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV	0.00081
HYDROGEN CYANIDE	74-90-8	0.085	7,439	7.24	3,912	0.13	0.16	2,000	308	OEHHA Acute REL	0.00053
HYDROGEN SULFIDE	7783-06-4	0.076	7,439	1.24	3,912	0.11	0.14	510	70	ATSDR Acute MRL	0.00206
ISOPRENE	78-79-5	0.075	7,439	0.93	3,912	0.18	0.24	NR	1,400	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV	0.00017
METHANOL	67-56-1	0.145	7,439	6.52	3,912	4.73	4.92	530,000	21,366	OEHHA Acute REL	0.00023
METHYLCYCLOHEXANE	108-87-2	0.025	7,439	0.16	3,912	0.02	0.03	NR	4,000	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV	0.00001
NONANES	111-84-2	0.01	7,439	0.03	3,912	0.01	0.01	NR	3,000	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV	0.00000
OCTANES*	111-65-9	0.021	7,439	0.19	3,912	0.02	0.03	NR	4,100	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV	0.00001
PENTANES*	109-66-0	0.027	7,439	0.31	3,912	0.24	0.25	NR	68,000	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV	0.00000
PROPYLENE	115-07-1	0.091	7,439	2.24	3,912	0.17	0.26	NR	NE	NE	
STYRENE	100-42-5	0.023	7,439	0.34	3,912	0.07	0.10	20,000	5,000	ATSDR Acute MRL	0.00002
TETRACHLOROETHYLENE	127-18-4	0.004	7,439	0.02	3,912	0.00	0.00	35,000	6	ATSDR Acute MRL	0.00046
TOLUENE	108-88-3	0.045	7,439	13.37	3,912	0.35	0.53	67,000	2,000	ATSDR Acute MRL	0.00027
TRIMETHYLBENZENES*	622-96-8	0.022	7,439	2.44	3,912	0.30	0.44	50,000	250	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV	0.00177
UNDECANES	1120-21-4	0.012	7,439	0.11	3,912	0.04	0.04	NR	550	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV	0.00008
XYLENES*	1330-20-7	0.026	7,439	6.36	3,912	0.31	0.44	130,000	1,700	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV	0.00026
										Hazard Index	**0.02272**

The hazard quotient was calculated by comparing the acute health reference level to the maximum 1-hour rolling average.

*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.

CDPHE = Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment; **TCEQ** = Texas Commission on Environmental Quality; **ATSDR** = Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry; **OEHHA** = California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment

MRL = Minimal Risk Level; **REL** = Reference Exposure Level; **AMCV** = Air Monitoring Comparison Values; **AEGL** = Acute Exposure Guideline Levels

ppbv = parts per billion volume

NE = Not Established

NR = According to EPA, AEGL is "Not Recommended due to insufficient data."

Mobile Laboratory Sampling Data Summary and Risk Assessment | 2026 Q1

Globeville Neighborhood | February 3, 2026

Analyte	Cas No	Method Detection Limit (ppbv)	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	0.003	7,673	0.11	4,146	0.01	0.01	670,000	298	OEHHA Acute REL	0.00003
ACETYLENE	74-86-2	0.187	7,673	0.93	4,146	0.22	0.25	NR	25,000	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV	0.00001
BENZENE	71-43-2	0.02	7,673	2.16	4,146	0.13	0.14	52,000	8.5	OEHHA Acute REL	0.01661
BUTANES*	75-28-5	0.086	7,673	2.94	4,146	2.82	2.83	NR	33,000	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV	0.00009
BUTENES*	590-18-1	0.077	7,673	2.78	4,146	1.04	1.07	NR	15,000	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV	0.00007
CARBON DISULFIDE	75-15-0	0.006	7,673	0.04	4,146	0.00	0.00	13,000	200	ATSDR Acute MRL	0.00002
CYCLOPENTANES*	287-92-3	0.027	7,673	1.63	4,146	0.28	0.30	NR	5,900	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV	0.00005
DECANES	124-18-5	0.01	7,673	0.04	4,146	0.01	0.01	NR	1,000	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV	0.00001
DIETHYLBENZENES*	141-93-5	0.018	7,673	0.15	4,146	0.05	0.06	NR	450	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV	0.00013
DIMETHYLCYCLOHEXANES*	638-04-0	0.039	7,673	0.07	4,146	0.02	0.02	NR	4,000	CDPHE	0.00001
DODECANES	112-40-3	0.009	7,673	0.02	4,146	0.00	0.00	NR	1,720	CDPHE	0.00000
ETHYLENE	74-85-1	0.483	7,673	147.51	4,146	5.27	5.51	NR	500,000	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV	0.00001
HEPTANES*	142-82-5	0.019	7,673	0.05	4,146	0.01	0.01	NR	8,300	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV	0.00000
HEXANES*	110-54-3	0.017	7,673	0.04	4,146	0.01	0.01	NR	5,400	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV	0.00000
HEXENES*	592-41-6	0.021	7,673	0.94	4,146	0.19	0.20	NR	500	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV	0.00039
HYDROGEN CYANIDE	74-90-8	0.085	7,673	7.71	4,146	0.16	0.26	2,000	308	OEHHA Acute REL	0.00085
HYDROGEN SULFIDE	7783-06-4	0.076	7,673	1.08	4,146	0.15	0.17	510	70	ATSDR Acute MRL	0.00245
ISOPRENE	78-79-5	0.075	7,673	0.70	4,146	0.13	0.13	NR	1,400	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV	0.00009
METHANOL	67-56-1	0.145	7,673	6.04	4,146	4.57	4.63	530,000	21,366	OEHHA Acute REL	0.00022
METHYLCYCLOHEXANE	108-87-2	0.025	7,673	0.06	4,146	0.02	0.02	NR	4,000	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV	0.00000
NONANES	111-84-2	0.01	7,673	0.03	4,146	0.01	0.01	NR	3,000	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV	0.00000
OCTANES*	111-65-9	0.021	7,673	0.09	4,146	0.01	0.02	NR	4,100	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV	0.00000
PENTANES*	109-66-0	0.027	7,673	0.06	4,146	0.02	0.02	NR	68,000	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV	0.00000
PROPYLENE	115-07-1	0.091	7,673	3.30	4,146	0.30	0.40	NR	NE	NE	
STYRENE	100-42-5	0.023	7,673	5.02	4,146	0.08	0.09	20,000	5,000	ATSDR Acute MRL	0.00002
TETRACHLOROETHYLENE	127-18-4	0.004	7,673	0.02	4,146	0.00	0.00	35,000	6	ATSDR Acute MRL	0.00046
TOLUENE	108-88-3	0.045	7,673	7.56	4,146	0.21	0.24	67,000	2,000	ATSDR Acute MRL	0.00012
TRIMETHYLBENZENES*	622-96-8	0.022	7,673	2.93	4,146	0.23	0.25	50,000	250	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV	0.00102
UNDECANES	1120-21-4	0.012	7,673	0.05	4,146	0.01	0.01	NR	550	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV	0.00001
XYLENES*	1330-20-7	0.026	7,673	3.35	4,146	0.20	0.25	130,000	1,700	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV	0.00015
										Hazard Index	**0.02283**

The hazard quotient was calculated by comparing the acute health reference level to the maximum 1-hour rolling average.

*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.

CDPHE = Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment; **TCEQ** = Texas Commission on Environmental Quality; **ATSDR** = Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry; **OEHHA** = California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment

MRL = Minimal Risk Level; **REL** = Reference Exposure Level; **AMCV** = Air Monitoring Comparison Values; **AEGL** = Acute Exposure Guideline Levels

ppbv = parts per billion volume

NE = Not Established

NR = According to EPA, AEGL is "Not Recommended due to insufficient data."

Mobile Laboratory Sampling Data Summary and Risk Assessment | 2026 Q1

Pioneer Park Neighborhood | February 3, 2026

Analyte	Cas No	Method Detection Limit (ppbv)	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	0.003	9,210	0.11	5,683	0.01	0.01	670,000	298	OEHHA Acute REL	0.00003
ACETYLENE	74-86-2	0.187	9,210	0.83	5,683	0.15	0.19	NR	25,000	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV	0.00001
BENZENE	71-43-2	0.02	9,210	3.40	5,683	0.20	0.28	52,000	8.5	OEHHA Acute REL	0.03328
BUTANES*	75-28-5	0.086	9,210	1.79	5,683	1.70	1.70	NR	33,000	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV	0.00005
BUTENES*	590-18-1	0.077	9,210	2.83	5,683	0.59	0.72	NR	15,000	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV	0.00005
CARBON DISULFIDE	75-15-0	0.006	9,210	0.04	5,683	0.00	0.01	13,000	200	ATSDR Acute MRL	0.00003
CYCLOPENTANES*	287-92-3	0.027	9,210	3.69	5,683	0.72	0.84	NR	5,900	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV	0.00014
DECANES	124-18-5	0.01	9,210	0.04	5,683	0.01	0.01	NR	1,000	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV	0.00001
DIETHYLBENZENES*	141-93-5	0.018	9,210	0.22	5,683	0.07	0.09	NR	450	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV	0.00021
DIMETHYLCYCLOHEXANES*	638-04-0	0.039	9,210	0.14	5,683	0.04	0.05	NR	4,000	CDPHE	0.00001
DODECANES	112-40-3	0.009	9,210	0.02	5,683	0.00	0.00	NR	1,720	CDPHE	0.00000
ETHYLENE	74-85-1	0.483	9,210	75.65	5,683	8.04	9.36	NR	500,000	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV	0.00002
HEPTANES*	142-82-5	0.019	9,210	0.11	5,683	0.07	0.07	NR	8,300	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV	0.00001
HEXANES*	110-54-3	0.017	9,210	0.20	5,683	0.15	0.16	NR	5,400	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV	0.00003
HEXENES*	592-41-6	0.021	9,210	2.30	5,683	0.72	0.79	NR	500	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV	0.00158
HYDROGEN CYANIDE	74-90-8	0.085	9,210	6.53	5,683	0.12	0.28	2,000	308	OEHHA Acute REL	0.00090
HYDROGEN SULFIDE	7783-06-4	0.076	9,210	0.97	5,683	0.16	0.19	510	70	ATSDR Acute MRL	0.00265
ISOPRENE	78-79-5	0.075	9,210	0.83	5,683	0.19	0.22	NR	1,400	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV	0.00016
METHANOL	67-56-1	0.145	9,210	4.16	5,683	2.60	2.67	530,000	21,366	OEHHA Acute REL	0.00012
METHYLCYCLOHEXANE	108-87-2	0.025	9,210	0.10	5,683	0.02	0.03	NR	4,000	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV	0.00001
NONANES	111-84-2	0.01	9,210	0.04	5,683	0.01	0.01	NR	3,000	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV	0.00000
OCTANES*	111-65-9	0.021	9,210	0.46	5,683	0.13	0.16	NR	4,100	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV	0.00004
PENTANES*	109-66-0	0.027	9,210	0.09	5,683	0.02	0.02	NR	68,000	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV	0.00000
PROPYLENE	115-07-1	0.091	9,210	6.73	5,683	0.41	0.63	NR	NE	NE	
STYRENE	100-42-5	0.023	9,210	0.34	5,683	0.09	0.11	20,000	5,000	ATSDR Acute MRL	0.00002
TETRACHLOROETHYLENE	127-18-4	0.004	9,210	0.03	5,683	0.00	0.00	35,000	6	ATSDR Acute MRL	0.00056
TOLUENE	108-88-3	0.045	9,210	5.14	5,683	0.59	0.74	67,000	2,000	ATSDR Acute MRL	0.00037
TRIMETHYLBENZENES*	622-96-8	0.022	9,210	5.53	5,683	0.52	0.68	50,000	250	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV	0.00270
UNDECANES	1120-21-4	0.012	9,210	0.13	5,683	0.04	0.05	NR	550	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV	0.00009
XYLENES*	1330-20-7	0.026	9,210	5.46	5,683	0.56	0.78	130,000	1,700	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV	0.00046
										Hazard Index	**0.04357**

The hazard quotient was calculated by comparing the acute health reference level to the maximum 1-hour rolling average.

*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.

CDPHE = Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment; **TCEQ** = Texas Commission on Environmental Quality; **ATSDR** = Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry; **OEHHA** = California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment

MRL = Minimal Risk Level; **REL** = Reference Exposure Level; **AMCV** = Air Monitoring Comparison Values; **AEGL** = Acute Exposure Guideline Levels

ppbv = parts per billion volume

NE = Not Established

NR = According to EPA, AEGL is "Not Recommended due to insufficient data."

Mobile Laboratory Sampling Data Summary and Risk Assessment | 2026 Q1

Western Hills Neighborhood | February 5, 2026

Analyte	Cas No	Method Detection Limit (ppbv)	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	0.003	9,214	0.14	5,687	0.00	0.01	670,000	298	OEHHA Acute REL	0.00003
ACETYLENE	74-86-2	0.187	9,214	1.06	5,687	0.14	0.19	NR	25,000	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV	0.00001
BENZENE	71-43-2	0.02	9,214	1.36	5,687	0.24	0.33	52,000	8.5	OEHHA Acute REL	0.03847
BUTANES*	75-28-5	0.086	9,214	2.10	5,687	2.00	2.00	NR	33,000	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV	0.00006
BUTENES*	590-18-1	0.077	9,214	2.91	5,687	1.07	1.11	NR	15,000	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV	0.00007
CARBON DISULFIDE	75-15-0	0.006	9,214	0.06	5,687	0.00	0.00	13,000	200	ATSDR Acute MRL	0.00002
CYCLOPENTANES*	287-92-3	0.027	9,214	1.88	5,687	0.41	0.47	NR	5,900	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV	0.00008
DECANES	124-18-5	0.01	9,214	0.05	5,687	0.01	0.01	NR	1,000	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV	0.00001
DIETHYLBENZENES*	141-93-5	0.018	9,214	0.20	5,687	0.06	0.07	NR	450	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV	0.00016
DIMETHYLCYCLOHEXANES*	638-04-0	0.039	9,214	0.14	5,687	0.03	0.03	NR	4,000	CDPHE	0.00001
DODECANES	112-40-3	0.009	9,214	0.03	5,687	0.01	0.01	NR	1,720	CDPHE	0.00000
ETHYLENE	74-85-1	0.483	9,214	157.43	5,687	7.08	7.81	NR	500,000	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV	0.00002
HEPTANES*	142-82-5	0.019	9,214	0.04	5,687	0.01	0.01	NR	8,300	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV	0.00000
HEXANES*	110-54-3	0.017	9,214	0.05	5,687	0.01	0.01	NR	5,400	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV	0.00000
HEXENES*	592-41-6	0.021	9,214	1.30	5,687	0.26	0.30	NR	500	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV	0.00060
HYDROGEN CYANIDE	74-90-8	0.085	9,214	7.32	5,687	0.20	0.31	2,000	308	OEHHA Acute REL	0.00102
HYDROGEN SULFIDE	7783-06-4	0.076	9,214	1.24	5,687	0.15	0.19	510	70	ATSDR Acute MRL	0.00267
ISOPRENE	78-79-5	0.075	9,214	0.99	5,687	0.17	0.19	NR	1,400	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV	0.00014
METHANOL	67-56-1	0.145	9,214	6.74	5,687	4.82	4.99	530,000	21,366	OEHHA Acute REL	0.00023
METHYLCYCLOHEXANE	108-87-2	0.025	9,214	0.09	5,687	0.02	0.02	NR	4,000	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV	0.00000
NONANES	111-84-2	0.01	9,214	0.04	5,687	0.01	0.01	NR	3,000	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV	0.00000
OCTANES*	111-65-9	0.021	9,214	0.07	5,687	0.02	0.02	NR	4,100	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV	0.00000
PENTANES*	109-66-0	0.027	9,214	0.15	5,687	0.10	0.10	NR	68,000	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV	0.00000
PROPYLENE	115-07-1	0.091	9,214	1.68	5,687	0.50	0.59	NR	NE	NE	
STYRENE	100-42-5	0.023	9,214	0.38	5,687	0.07	0.11	20,000	5,000	ATSDR Acute MRL	0.00002
TETRACHLOROETHYLENE	127-18-4	0.004	9,214	0.03	5,687	0.00	0.00	35,000	6	ATSDR Acute MRL	0.00049
TOLUENE	108-88-3	0.045	9,214	27.72	5,687	0.66	0.75	67,000	2,000	ATSDR Acute MRL	0.00038
TRIMETHYLBENZENES*	622-96-8	0.022	9,214	4.76	5,687	0.53	0.67	50,000	250	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV	0.00267
UNDECANES	1120-21-4	0.012	9,214	0.10	5,687	0.03	0.04	NR	550	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV	0.00007
XYLENES*	1330-20-7	0.026	9,214	4.69	5,687	0.50	0.63	130,000	1,700	TCEQ Short-Term AMCV	0.00037
										Hazard Index	**0.04761**

The hazard quotient was calculated by comparing the acute health reference level to the maximum 1-hour rolling average.

*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.

CDPHE = Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment; **TCEQ** = Texas Commission on Environmental Quality; **ATSDR** = Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry; **OEHHA** = California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment

MRL = Minimal Risk Level; **REL** = Reference Exposure Level; **AMCV** = Air Monitoring Comparison Values; **AEGL** = Acute Exposure Guideline Levels

ppbv = parts per billion volume

NE = Not Established

NR = According to EPA, AEGL is "Not Recommended due to insufficient data."

Appendix D PTR Calibration and QA/QC

Date	Time	Initial Instrument Calibration Calibration Gas Component	Calibration Value (ppb v)	Response (ppb v)	Difference (% of value)	Pass/Fail
2/1/2026	9:59	Benzene	100	97	-3.0	Pass
		Toluene	100	96.4	-3.6	Pass
		Xylenes	200	202	1.0	Pass
	10:01	Benzene	50	49.6	-0.8	Pass
		Toluene	50	48.6	-2.8	Pass
		Xylenes	100	95.9	-4.1	Pass
	10:06	Benzene	20	19.2	-4.0	Pass
		Toluene	20	18.6	-7.0	Pass
		Xylenes	40	38.4	-4.0	Pass
	10:09	Benzene	5	4.92	-1.6	Pass
		Toluene	5	4.62	-7.6	Pass
		Xylenes	10	9.89	-1.1	Pass
	10:15	Ethylene	100	98.6	-1.4	Pass
		Propylene	100	96.4	-3.6	Pass
		1-Butene	100	97.3	-2.7	Pass
		1-Pentene	100	98.9	-1.1	Pass
		1-Hexene	100	97.6	-2.4	Pass
		1,3-Butadiene	100	95.3	-4.7	Pass
	10:18	Ethylene	50	48.7	-2.6	Pass
		Propylene	50	50.6	1.2	Pass
		1-Butene	50	51.1	2.2	Pass
		1-Pentene	50	51.1	2.2	Pass
		1-Hexene	50	50.1	0.2	Pass
		1,3-Butadiene	50	50.4	0.8	Pass
	10:24	Ethylene	20	23	15.0	Pass
		Propylene	20	16.3	-18.5	Pass
		1-Butene	20	18.3	-8.5	Pass
		1-Pentene	20	20	0.0	Pass
		1-Hexene	20	22.7	13.5	Pass
		1,3-Butadiene	20	18.3	-8.5	Pass
	11:00	HCN	100	96.9	-3.10	Pass
	11:02	HCN	50	50.5	1.0	Pass
	11:05	HCN	25	24.6	-1.6	Pass
	11:08	HCN	10	10.3	3.0	Pass
	11:11	HCN	5	4.9	-2.0	Pass
	10:45	H_2S	100	98.4	-1.6	Pass
	10:47	H_2S	50	49.1	-1.8	Pass
	10:49	H_2S	20	19.7	-1.5	Pass
	10:49	H_2S	10	9.95	-0.5	Pass
	10:54	H_2S	5	4.9	-2.0	Pass
	11:44	Butane	150	155	3.3	Pass
		Pentane	150	151	0.7	Pass
		Hexane	150	149	-0.7	Pass
		Heptane	150	144	-4.0	Pass
	11:40	Butane	100	97.1	-2.9	Pass
		Pentane	100	96.7	-3.3	Pass
		Hexane	100	98.5	-1.5	Pass
		Heptane	100	95.6	-4.4	Pass
	11:37	Butane	50	49.5	-1.0	Pass
		Pentane	50	51.9	3.8	Pass
		Hexane	50	48.5	-3.0	Pass
		Heptane	50	48.6	-2.8	Pass
	11:48	Butane	20	19.5	-2.5	Pass
		Pentane	20	22.1	10.5	Pass
		Hexane	20	17.7	-11.5	Pass
		Heptane	20	17.9	-10.5	Pass

Instrument Calibration Check						
Date	Time	Calibration Gas Component	Calibration Value (ppb v)	Response (ppb v)	Difference (% of value)	Pass/Fail
2/20/2026	8:01	Ethylene	50	49	-2.0	Pass
E Swansea		Propylene	50	52.1	4.2	Pass
		1-Butene	50	57.5	15.0	Pass
		1-Pentene	50	53.5	7.0	Pass
		1-Hexene	50	52.7	5.4	Pass
		1,3-Butadiene	50	46.9	-6.2	Pass
	8:07	Benzene	50	47.4	-5.2	Pass
		Toluene	50	46.9	-6.2	Pass
		Xylenes	100	96.3	-3.7	Pass
	8:14	Benzene	20	18.5	-7.5	Pass
		Toluene	20	18.7	-6.5	Pass
		Xylenes	40	36.7	-8.2	Pass
	8:24	HCN	25	23.5	-6.0	Pass
	8:33	H_2S	20	22.7	13.5	Pass
	8:38	Butane	100	102	2.0	Pass
		Pentane	100	99.8	-0.2	Pass
		Hexane	100	96.2	-3.8	Pass
		Heptane	100	95.4	-4.6	Pass
		.				
	13:55	HCN	25	25.9	3.6	Pass
	13:52	H_2S	20	20.3	1.5	Pass
	14:25	Butane	100	94	-6.0	Pass
		Pentane	100	87.9	-12.1	Pass
		Hexane	100	99.2	-0.8	Pass
		Heptane	100	87.1	-12.9	Pass
	14:18	Benzene	20	19.5	-2.5	Pass
		Toluene	20	19	-5.0	Pass
		Xylenes	40	37.9	-5.3	Pass
	14:05	Ethylene	50	49.9	-0.2	Pass
		Propylene	50	47.7	-4.6	Pass
		1-Butene	50	49.3	-1.4	Pass
		1-Pentene	50	50.9	1.8	Pass
		1-Hexene	50	46.3	-7.4	Pass
		1,3-Butadiene	50	49.4	-1.2	Pass

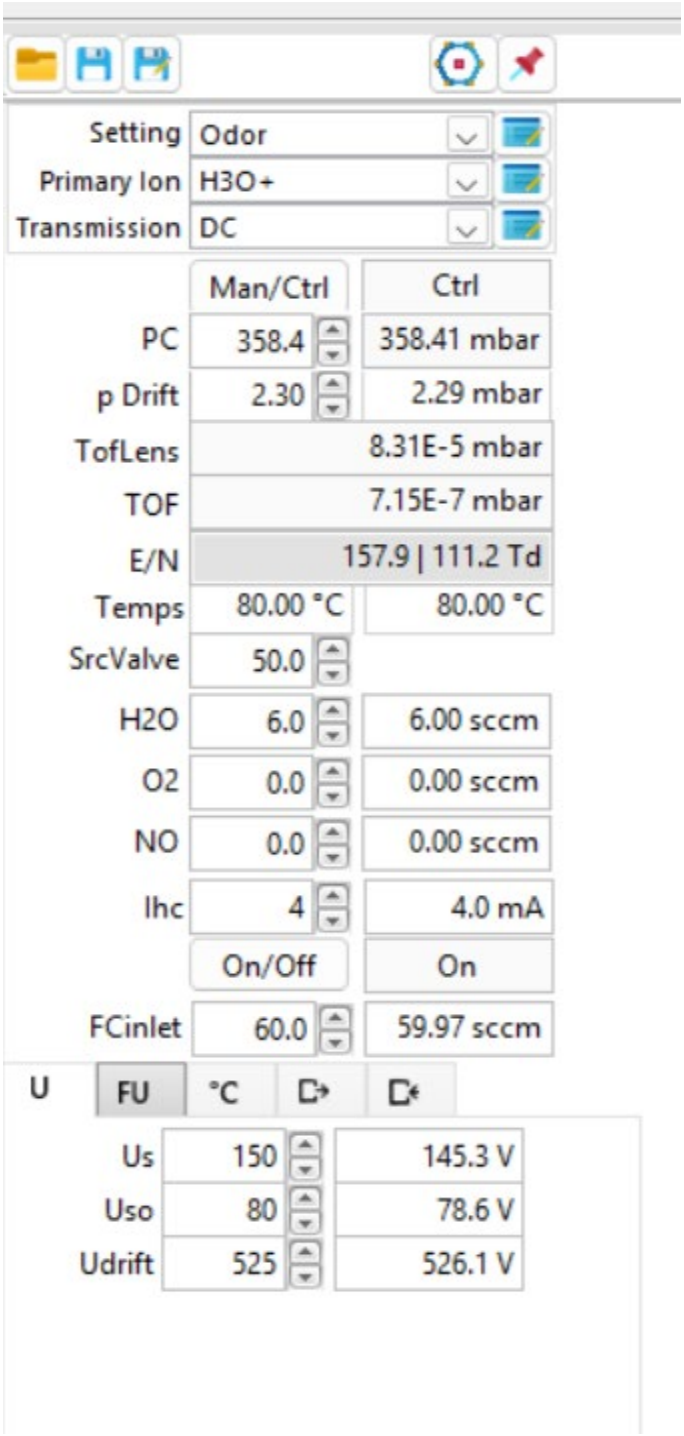
Instrument Calibration Check						
Date	Time	Calibration Gas Component	Calibration Value (ppb v)	Response (ppb v)	Difference (% of value)	Pass/Fail
2/3/2026	7:55	Ethylene	50	46.7	-6.6	Pass
Pioneer Park		Propylene	50	49.3	-1.4	Pass
Globeville		1-Butene	50	51.5	3.0	Pass
		1-Pentene	50	51.3	2.6	Pass
		1-Hexene	50	55.3	10.6	Pass
		1,3-Butadiene	50	48.1	-3.8	Pass
	7:59	Benzene	50	50.1	0.2	Pass
		Toluene	50	46.3	-7.4	Pass
		Xylenes	100	104	4.0	Pass
	8:05	Benzene	20	18.6	-7.0	Pass
		Toluene	20	19.5	-2.5	Pass
		Xylenes	40	37.5	-6.3	Pass
	8:18	HCN	25	26.4	5.6	Pass
	8:13	H_2S	20	20.6	3.0	Pass
	8:20	Butane	100	109	9.0	Pass
		Pentane	100	95.5	-4.5	Pass
		Hexane	100	104	4.0	Pass
		Heptane	100	96.8	-3.2	Pass
	13:30	HCN	25	25.3	1.2	Pass
	15:59	H_2S	20	20	0.0	Pass
	16:10	Butane	100	95.1	-4.9	Pass
		Pentane	100	93.2	-6.8	Pass
		Hexane	100	95.9	-4.1	Pass
		Heptane	100	93.7	-6.3	Pass
	15:52	Benzene	20	19	-5.0	Pass
		Toluene	20	19.7	-1.5	Pass
		Xylenes	40	37.8	-5.5	Pass
	15:40	Ethylene	50	55.7	11.4	Pass
		Propylene	50	50.7	1.4	Pass
		1-Butene	50	49.4	-1.2	Pass
		1-Pentene	50	48.5	-3.0	Pass
		1-Hexene	50	46.3	-7.4	Pass
		1,3-Butadiene	50	49.9	-0.2	Pass

Instrument Calibration Check						
Date	Time	Calibration Gas Component	Calibration Value (ppb v)	Response (ppb v)	Difference (% of value)	Pass/Fail
2/4/2026	7:56	Ethylene	50	55.3	10.6	Pass
Dupont		Propylene	50	50.7	1.4	Pass
AdamsCity		1-Butene	50	55.5	11.0	Pass
		1-Pentene	50	51	2.0	Pass
		1-Hexene	50	52.4	4.8	Pass
		1,3-Butadiene	50	51	2.0	Pass
	8:00	Benzene	50	52.4	4.8	Pass
		Toluene	50	51.8	3.6	Pass
		Xylenes	100	99.3	-0.7	Pass
	8:05	Benzene	20	18.8	-6.0	Pass
		Toluene	20	18.9	-5.5	Pass
		Xylenes	40	38.8	-3.0	Pass
	8:15	HCN	25	24.9	-0.4	Pass
	8:10	H_2S	20	20.9	4.5	Pass
	8:21	Butane	100	102	2.0	Pass
		Pentane	100	92.5	-7.5	Pass
		Hexane	100	111	11.0	Pass
		Heptane	100	97.6	-2.4	Pass
		.				
	15:55	HCN	25	25.5	2.0	Pass
	16:05	H_2S	20	20.5	2.5	Pass
	16:09	Butane	100	96.2	-3.8	Pass
		Pentane	100	91.7	-8.3	Pass
		Hexane	100	104	4.0	Pass
		Heptane	100	99.3	-0.7	Pass
	13:55	Benzene	20	21.4	7.0	Pass
		Toluene	20	20.6	3.0	Pass
		Xylenes	40	40.1	0.3	Pass
	16:00	Ethylene	50	49.9	-0.2	Pass
		Propylene	50	51.2	2.4	Pass
		1-Butene	50	52.5	5.0	Pass
		1-Pentene	50	51.1	2.2	Pass
		1-Hexene	50	45.6	-8.8	Pass
		1,3-Butadiene	50	49.6	-0.8	Pass

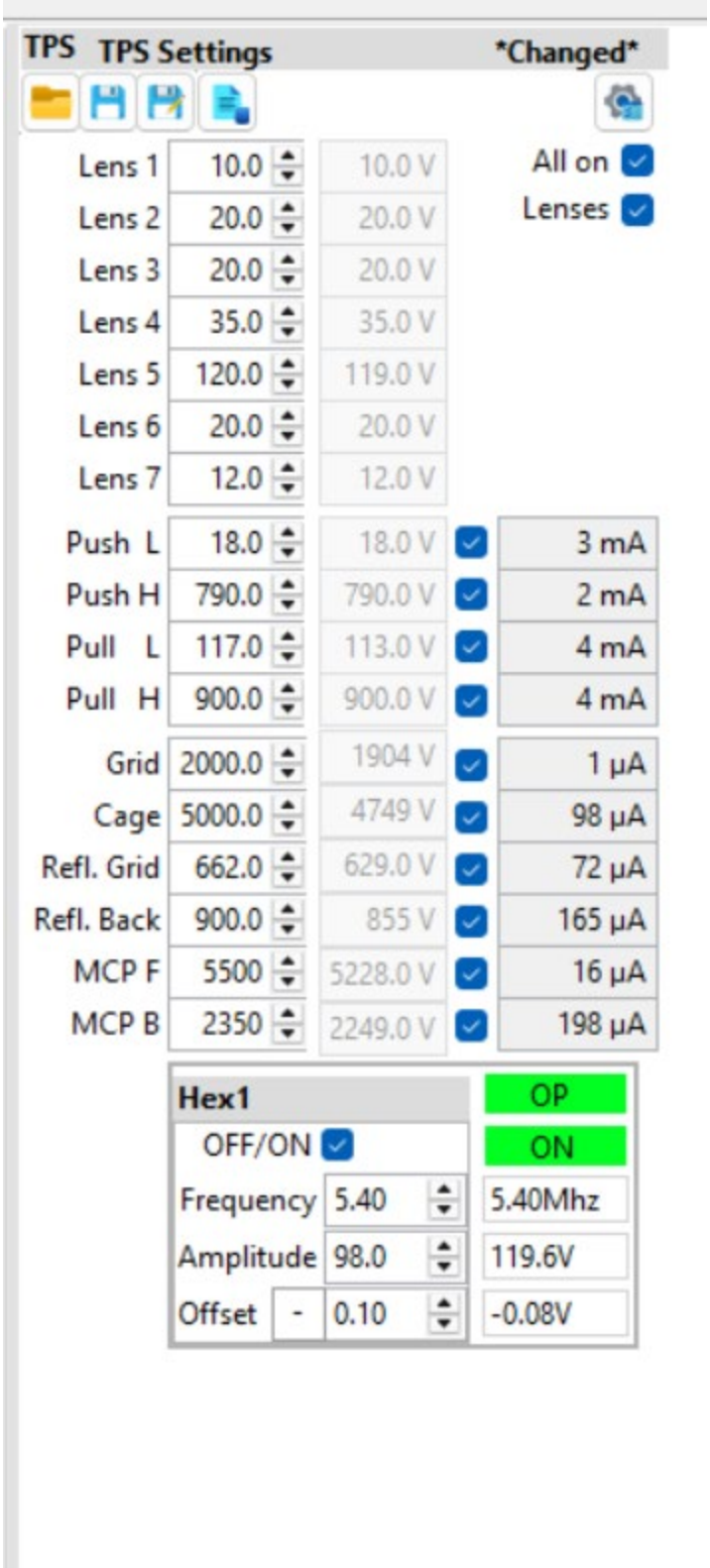
Instrument Calibration Check						
Date	Time	Calibration Gas Component	Calibration Value (ppb v)	Response (ppb v)	Difference (% of value)	Pass/Fail
2/5/2026	8:07	Ethylene	50	48	-4.0	Pass
		Propylene	50	48.2	-3.6	Pass
		1-Butene	50	48.2	-3.6	Pass
		1-Pentene	50	47.1	-5.8	Pass
		1-Hexene	50	49.7	-0.6	Pass
		1,3-Butadiene	50	48.7	-2.6	Pass
	7:57	Benzene	50	48.1	-3.8	Pass
		Toluene	50	49.1	-1.8	Pass
		Xylenes	100	104	4.0	Pass
	8:05	Benzene	20	19.1	-4.5	Pass
		Toluene	20	18.8	-6.0	Pass
		Xylenes	40	37.4	-6.5	Pass
	8:13	HCN	25	24.5	-2.0	Pass
	8:19	H_2S	20	20.4	2.0	Pass
	8:23	Butane	100	97.2	-2.8	Pass
		Pentane	100	89.4	-10.6	Pass
		Hexane	100	111	11.0	Pass
		Heptane	100	98.9	-1.1	Pass
	12:47	HCN	25	24.3	-2.8	Pass
	12:30	H_2S	20	19.8	-1.0	Pass
	12:55	Butane	100	85.3	-14.7	Pass
		Pentane	100	89.8	-10.2	Pass
		Hexane	100	105	5.0	Pass
		Heptane	100	98.5	-1.5	Pass
	12:42	Benzene	20	19.1	-4.5	Pass
		Toluene	20	20.4	2.0	Pass
		Xylenes	40	40.9	2.3	Pass
	12:35	Ethylene	50	54.3	8.6	Pass
		Propylene	50	54.4	8.8	Pass
		1-Butene	50	48.4	-3.2	Pass
		1-Pentene	50	51.2	2.4	Pass
		1-Hexene	50	47.1	-5.8	Pass
		1,3-Butadiene	50	50	0.0	Pass

CCND Screenshots
1st Quarter 2026
2/1/26

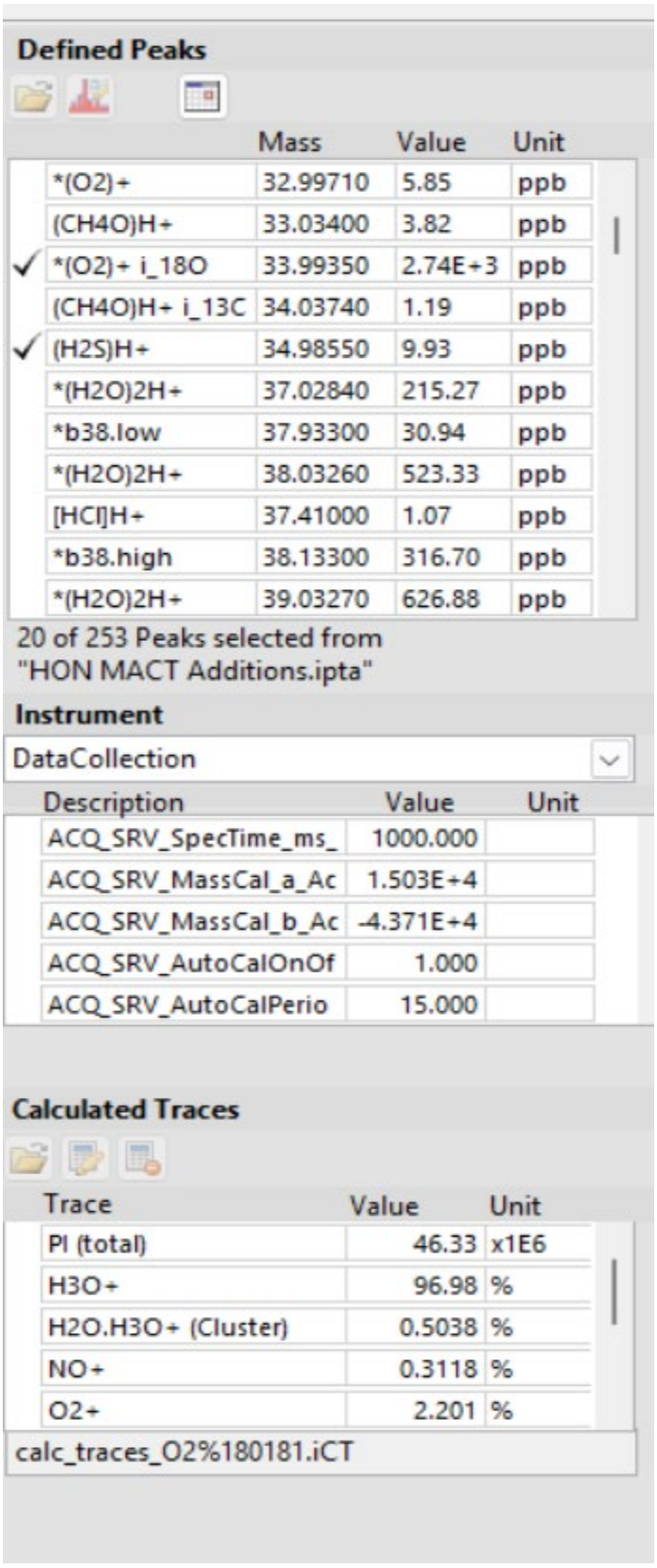
Initial Calibration



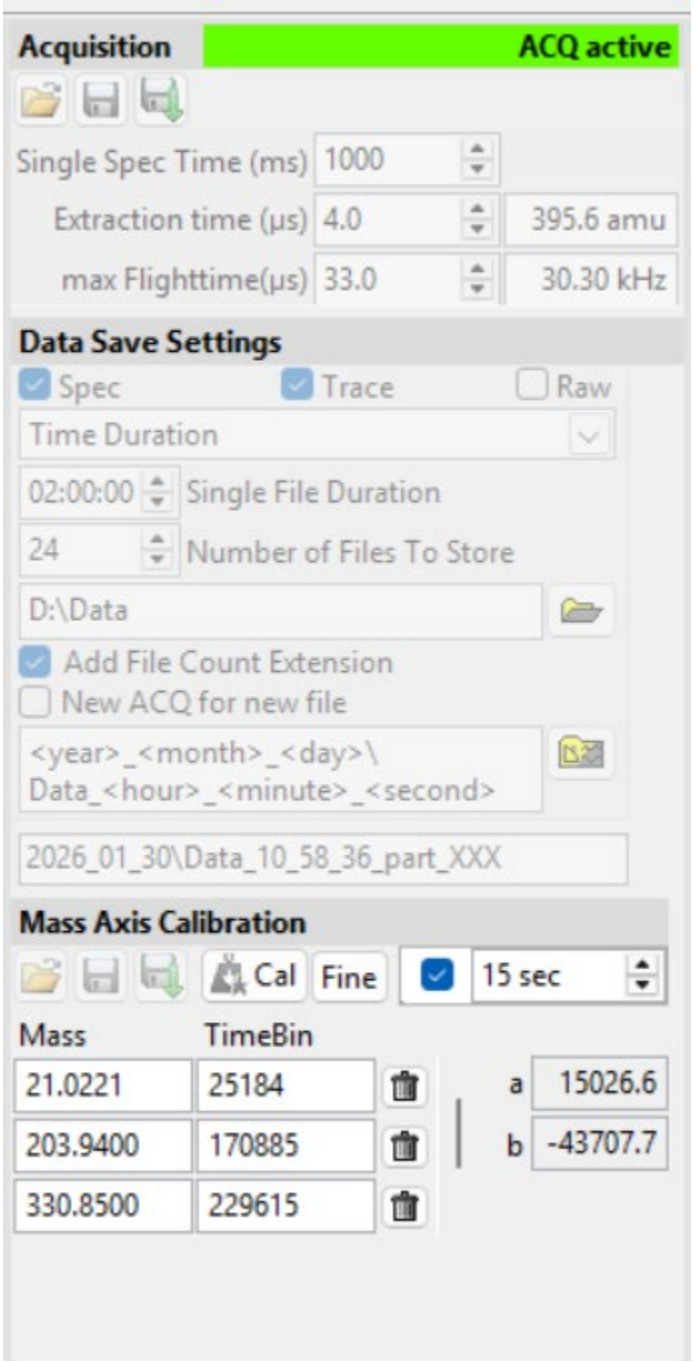
Production Settings



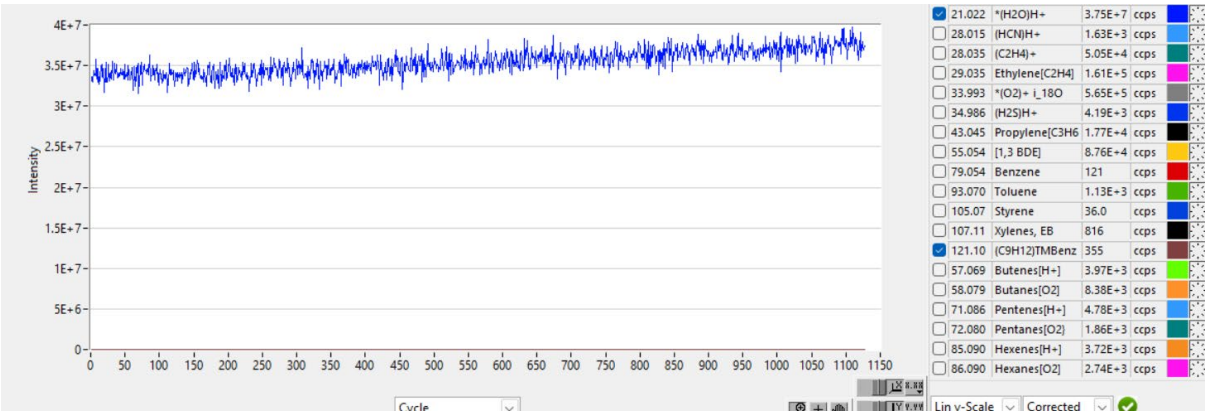
Lenses and Hexapole Settings



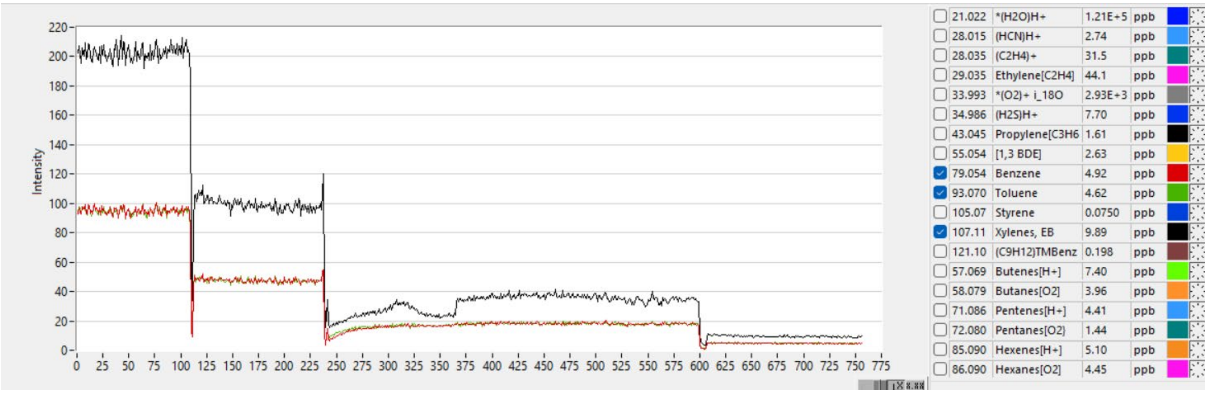
Peaks and Traces



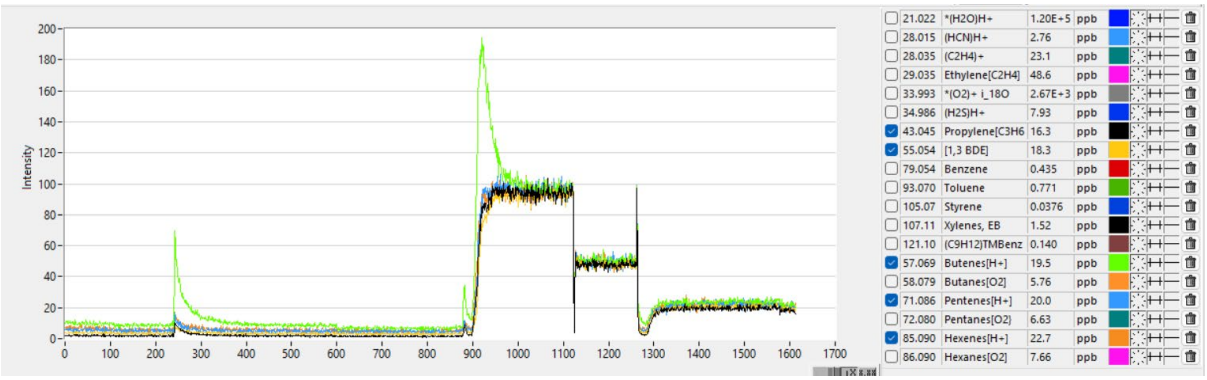
Acquisition Settings



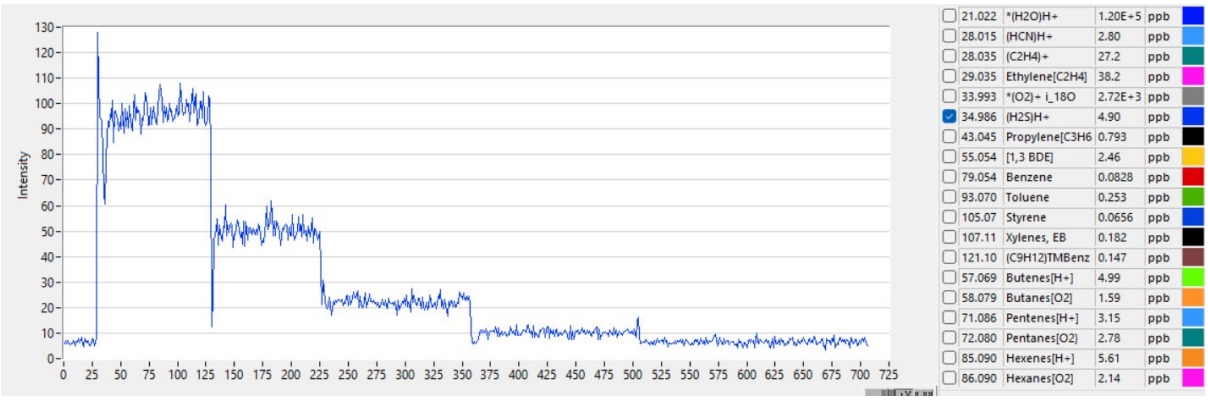
Hydronium Stability



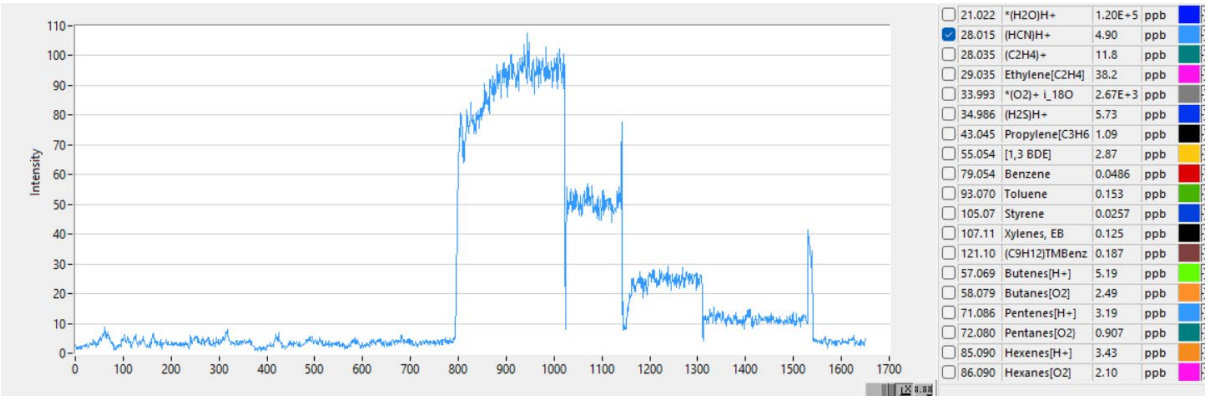
100, 50, 20 and 5 ppb BTEX



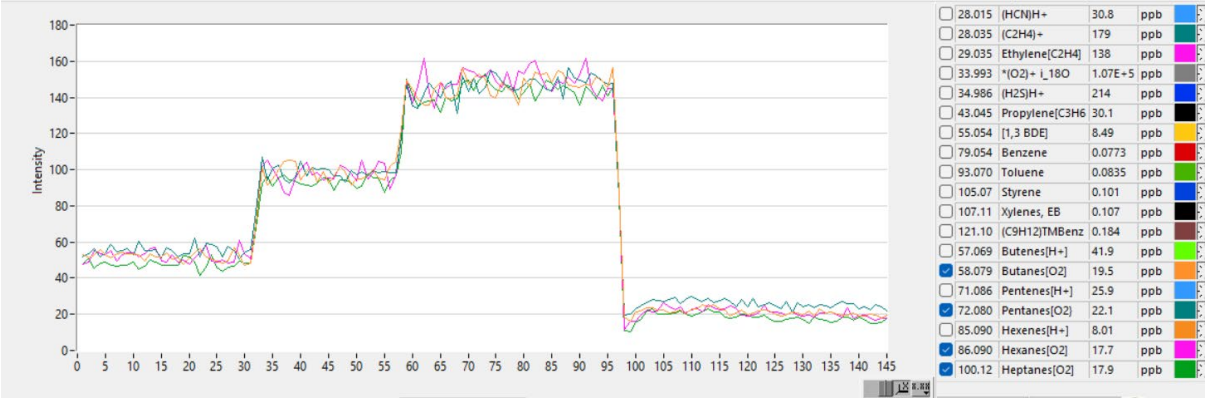
100, 50 and 20 ppb Alkenes



100, 50, 20, 10 and 5 ppb H_2S

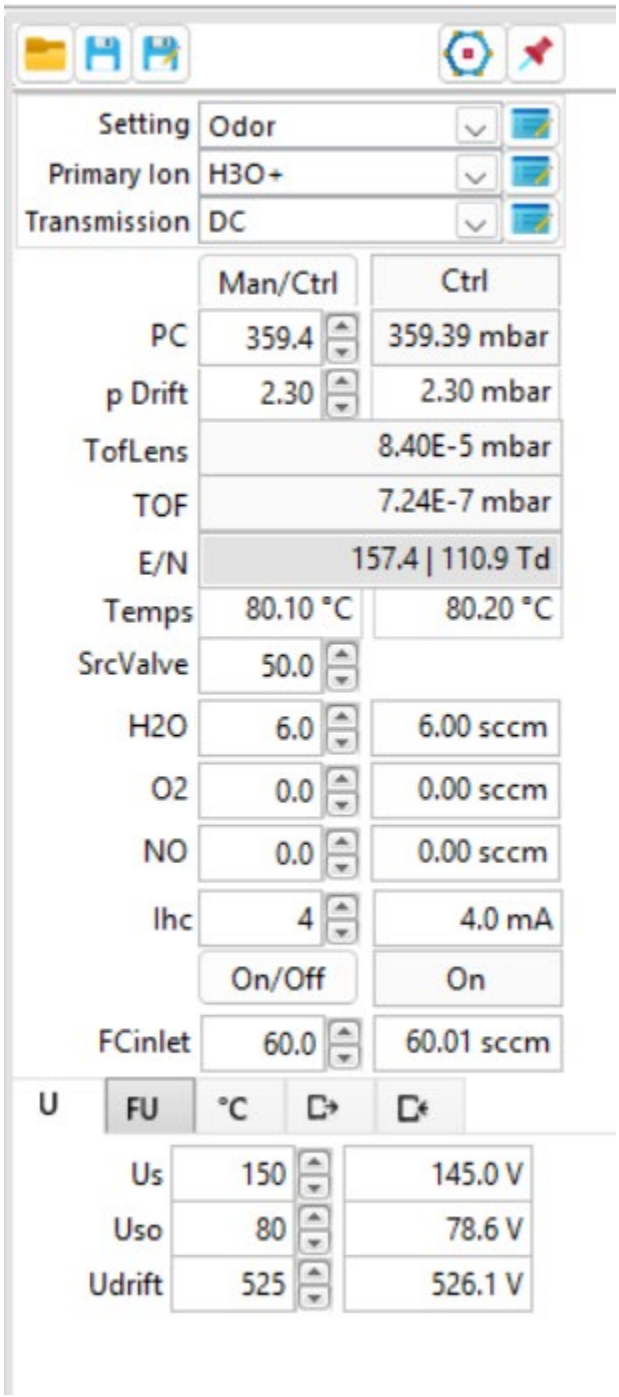


100, 50, 25, 10 and 5 ppb HCN

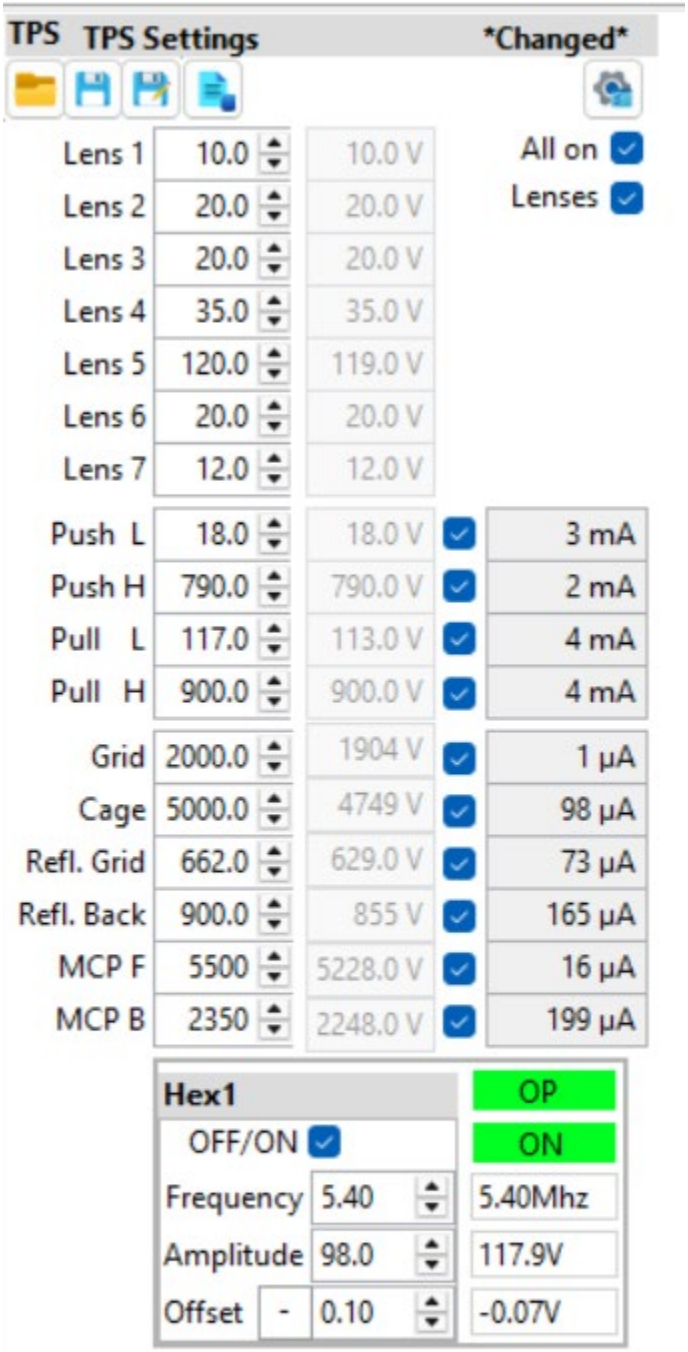


150, 100 , 50 and 20 ppb Alkanes

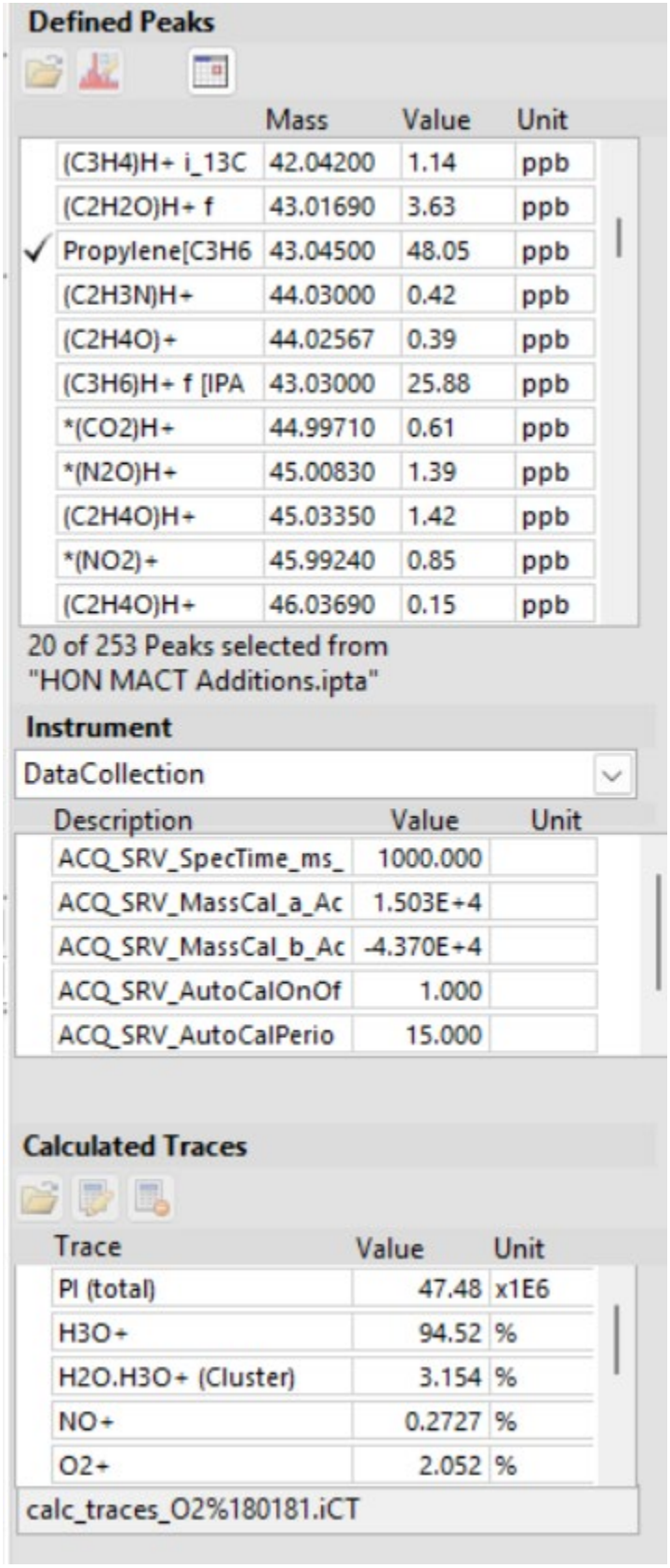
2-2-26 CCND
Elyria-Swansea Neighborhood



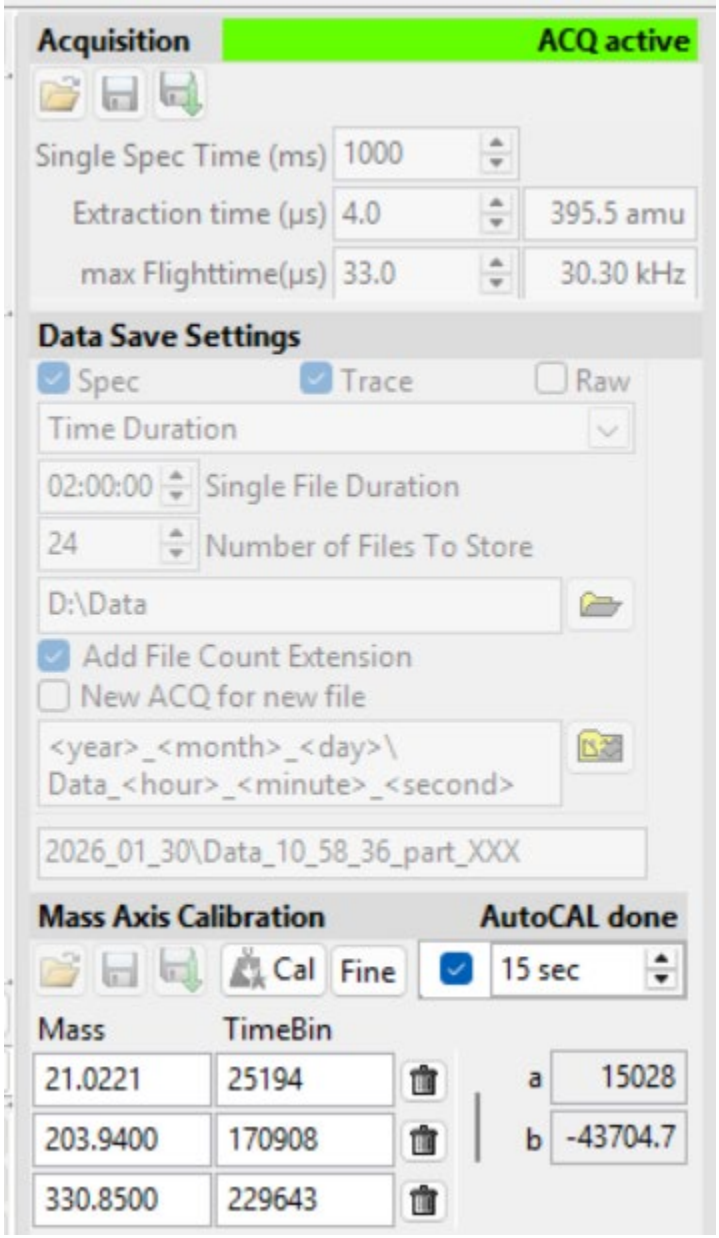
Production Settings



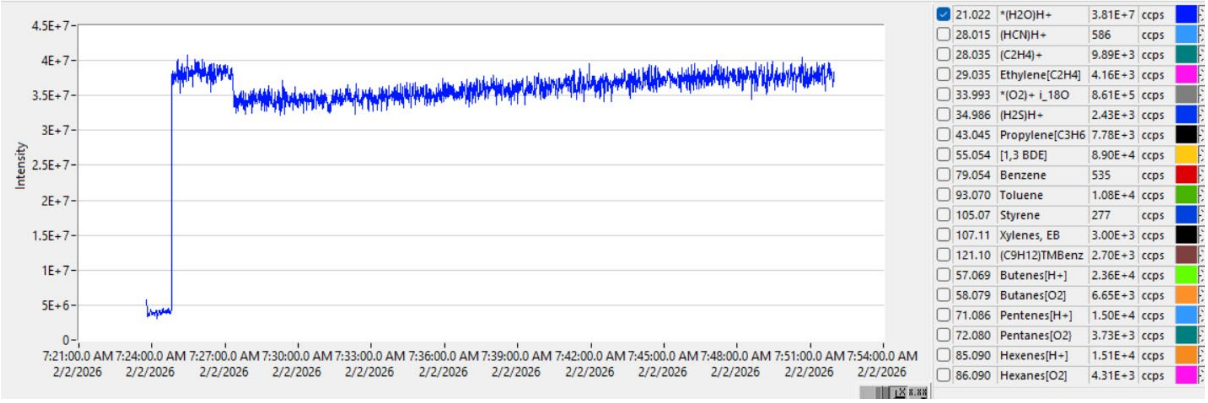
Lenses and Hexapole Settings



Peaks and Traces

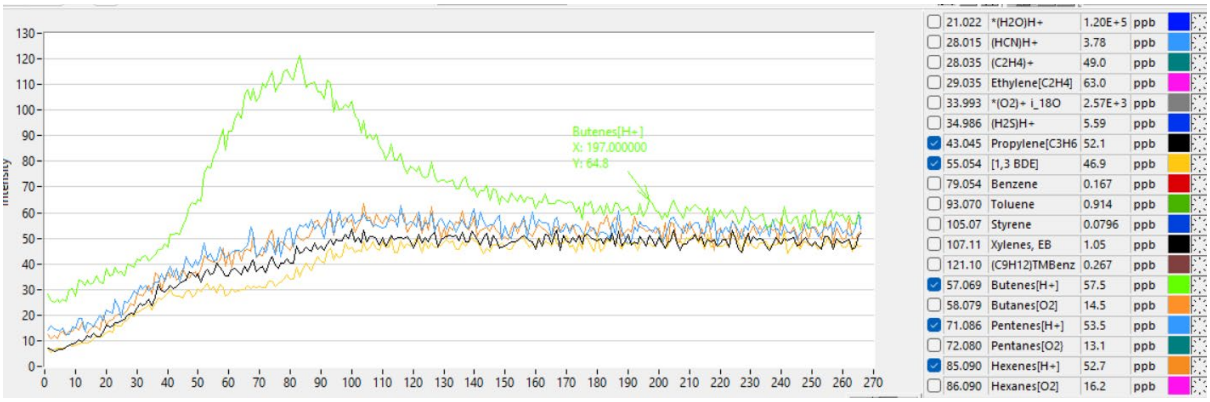


Acquisition Settings

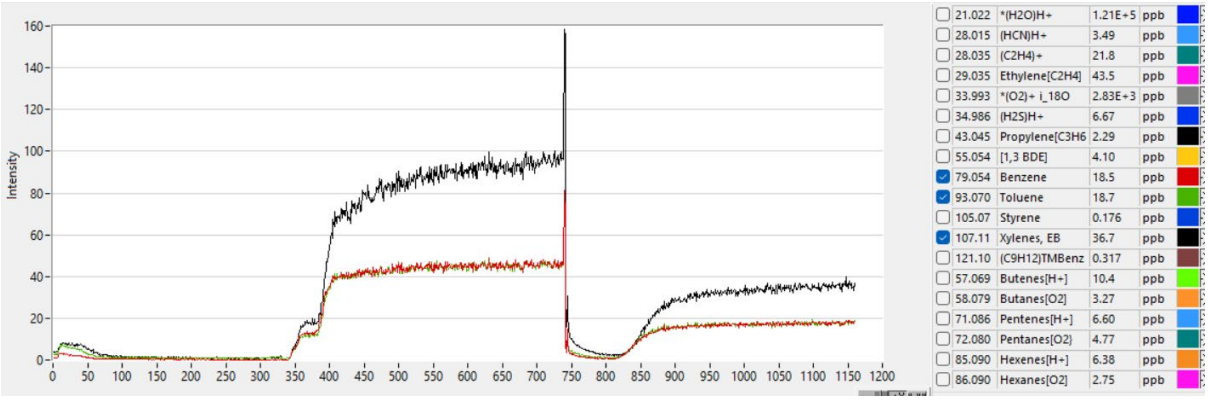


Hydronium Stability

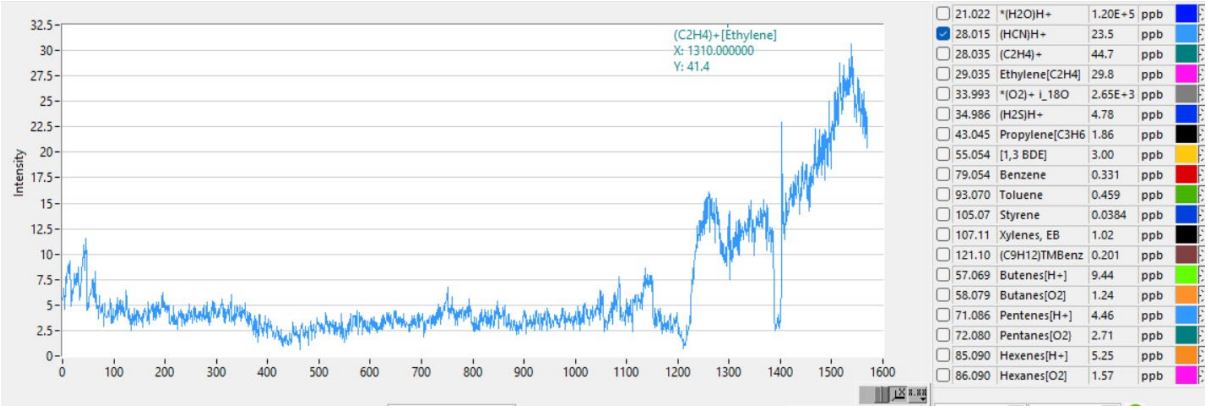
Pre Testing Calibration Checks



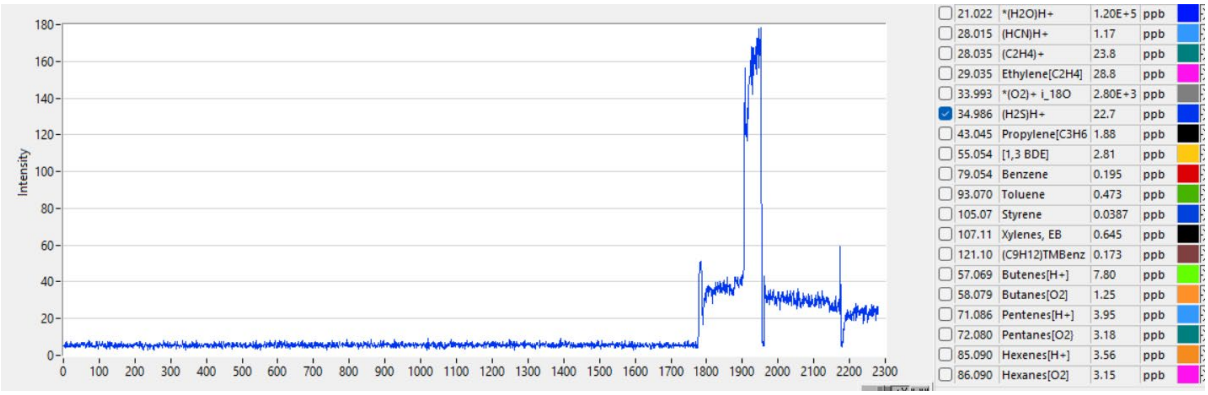
50 ppb Alkenes



50 and 20 ppb BTEX

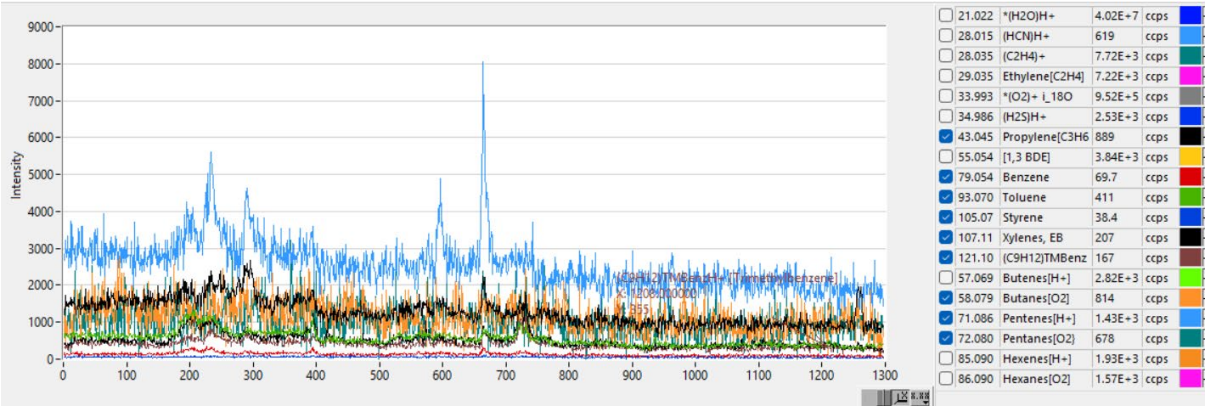


25 ppb HCN



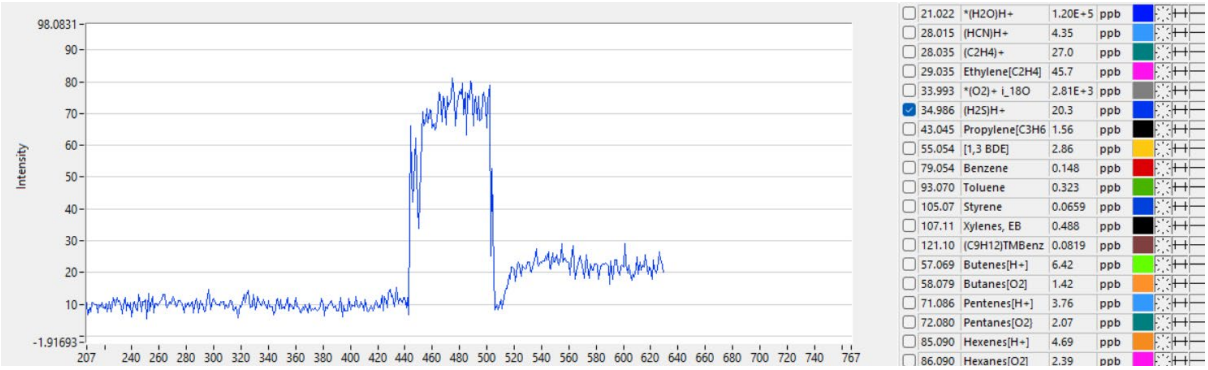
20 ppb H_2S

100 ppb Alkanes

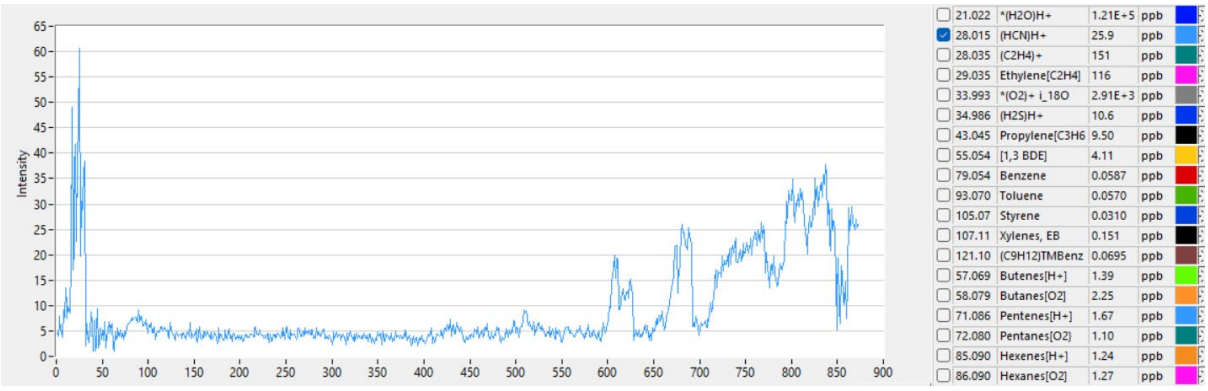


E Swansea Raw Data

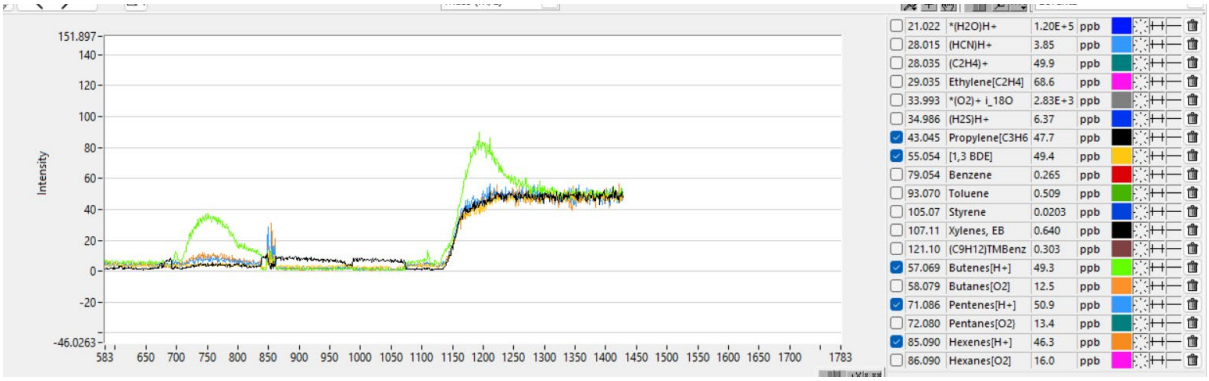
Post Testing Calibration Checks



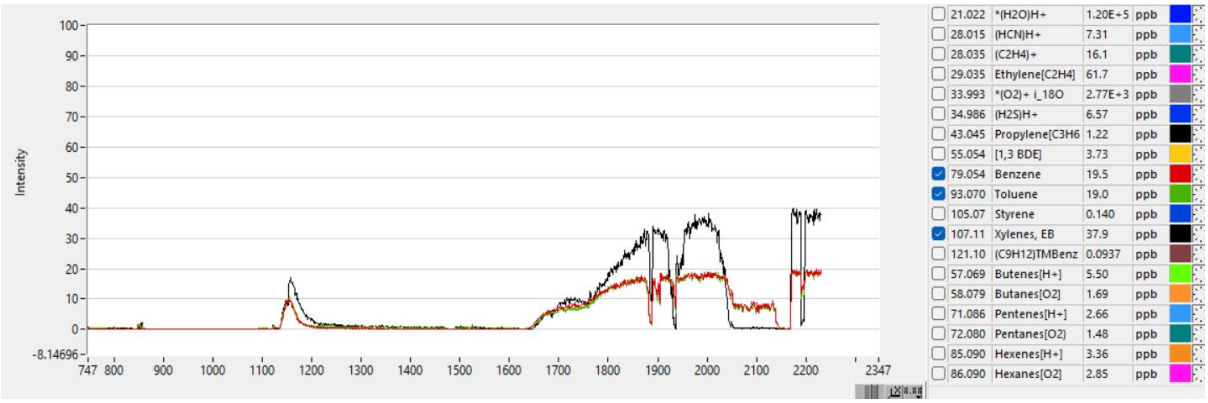
20 ppb H_2S



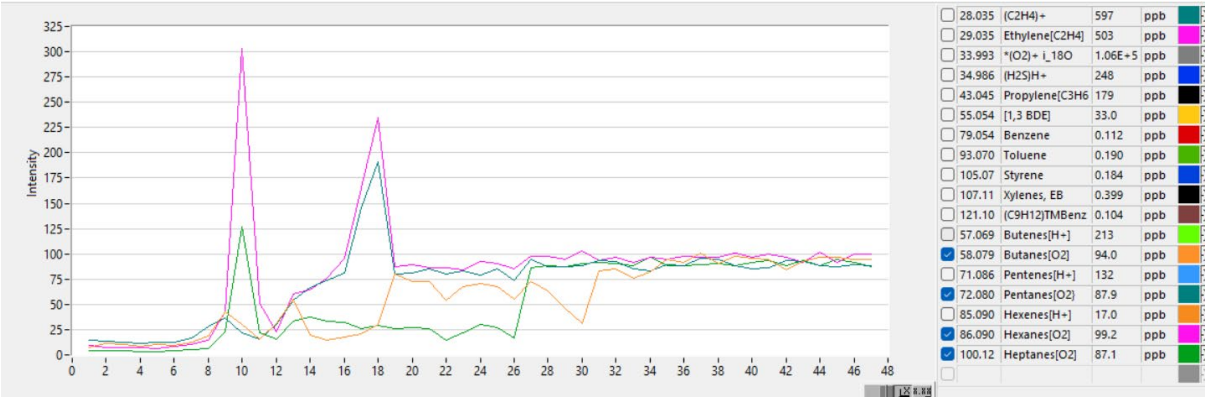
25 ppb HCN



50 ppb Alkenes

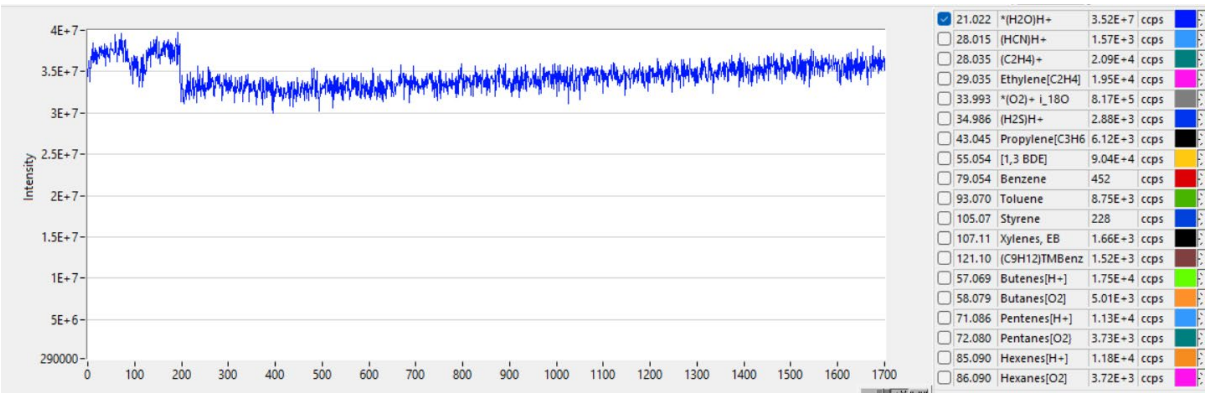


20 ppb BTEX



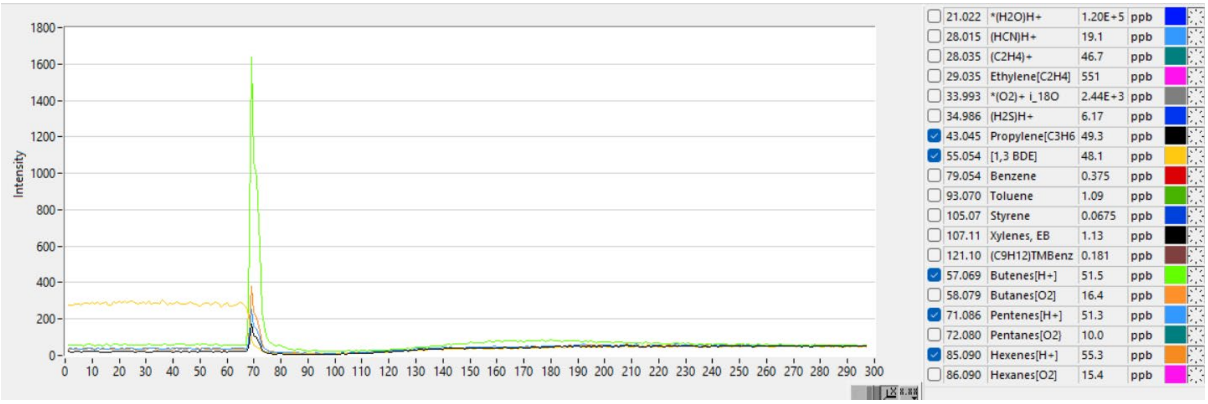
100 ppb Alkanes

2-3-26 CCND
PTR Screenshots
Pioneer Park and Globeville

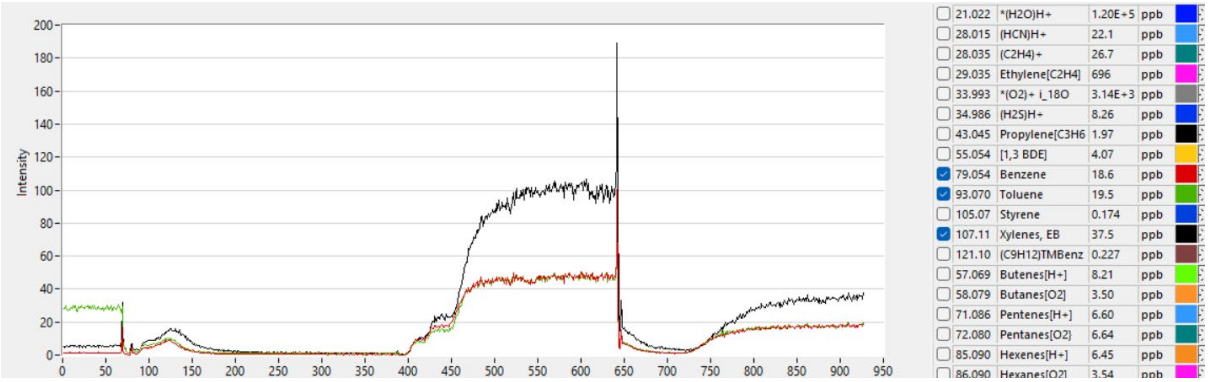


Hydronium Stability

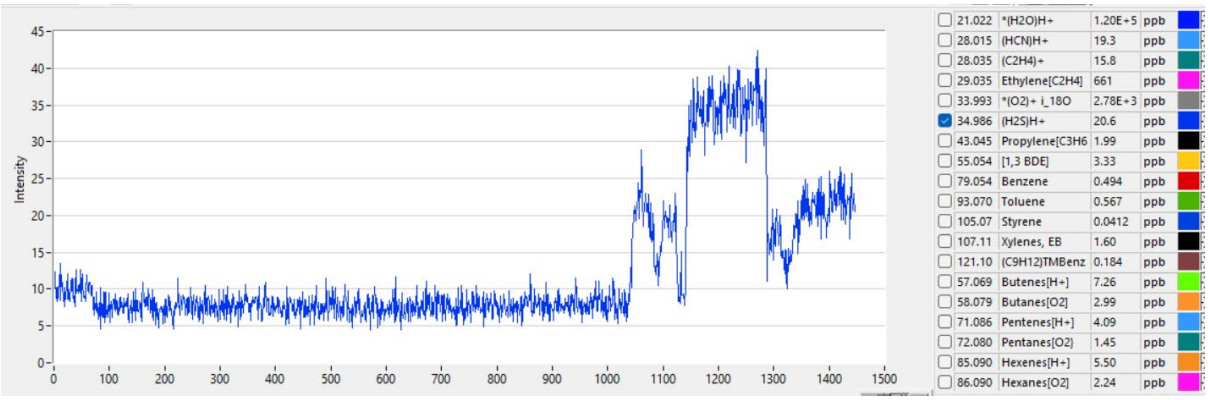
Pre Testing Calibrations



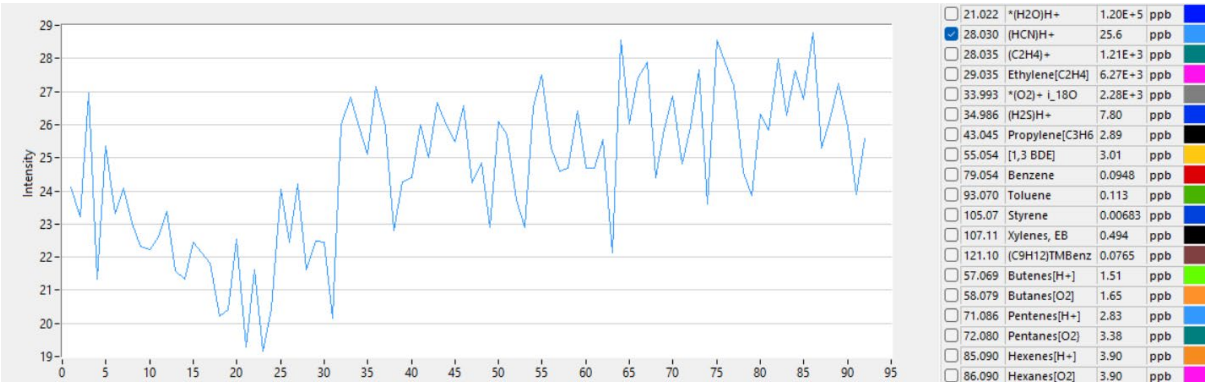
50 ppb Alkenes



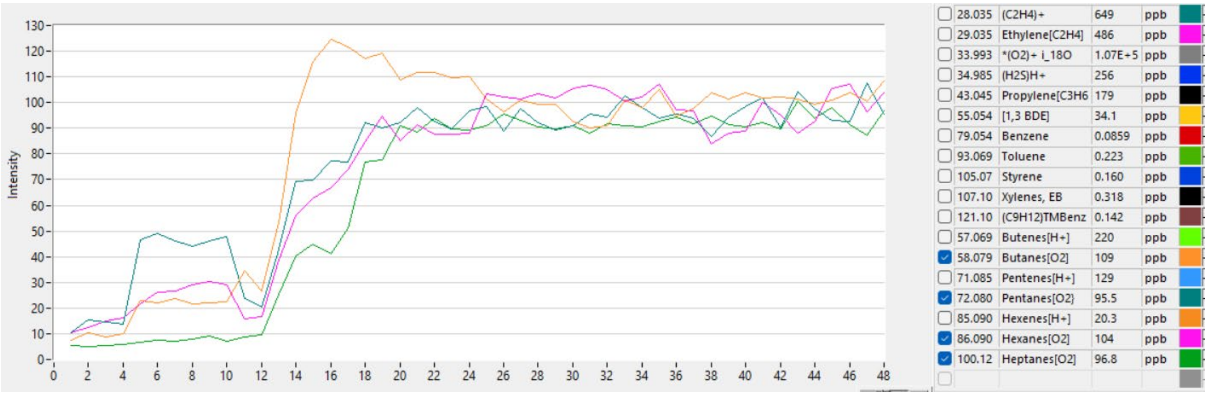
50 and 20 ppb BTEX



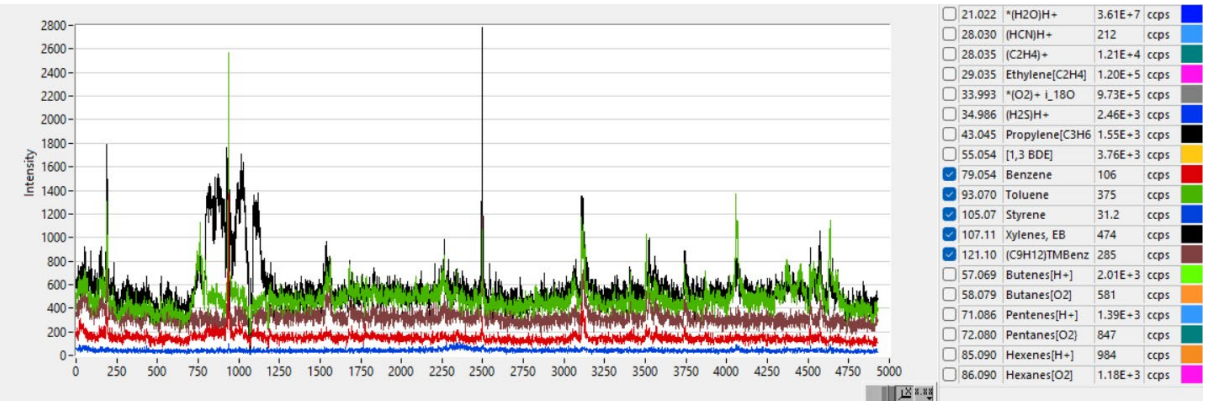
20 ppb H_2S



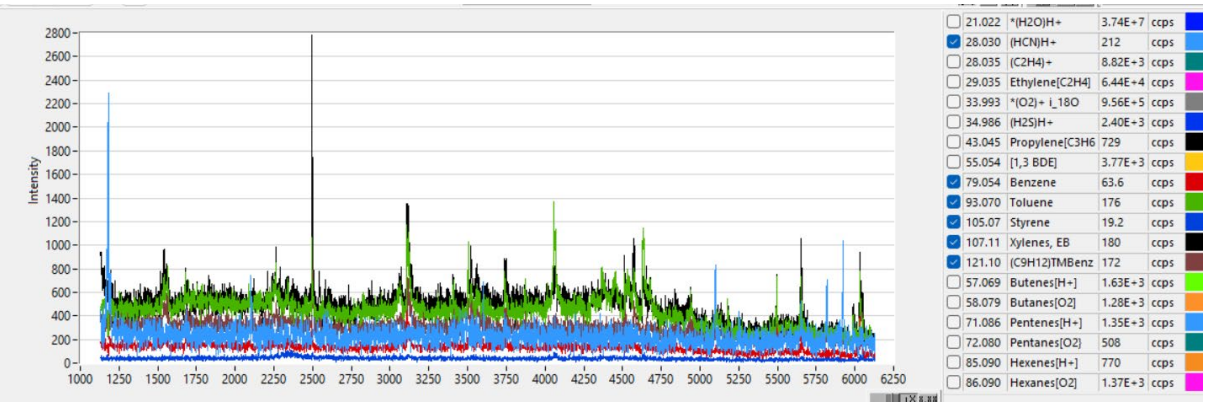
25 ppb HCN



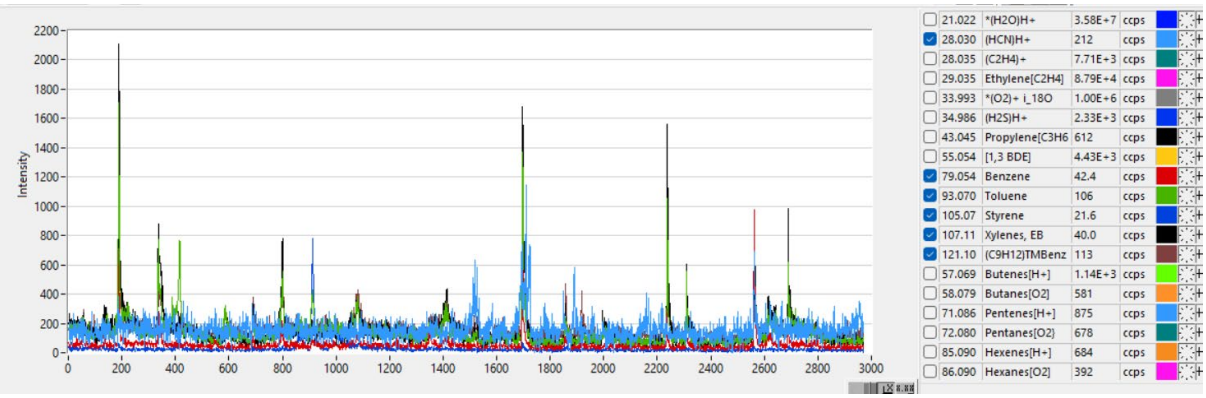
100 ppb Alkanes



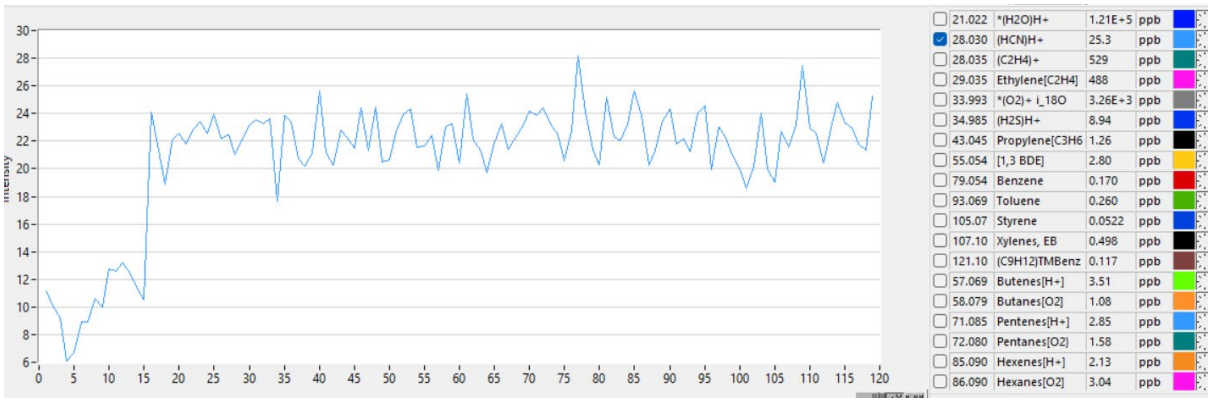
Pioneer Park Raw Data



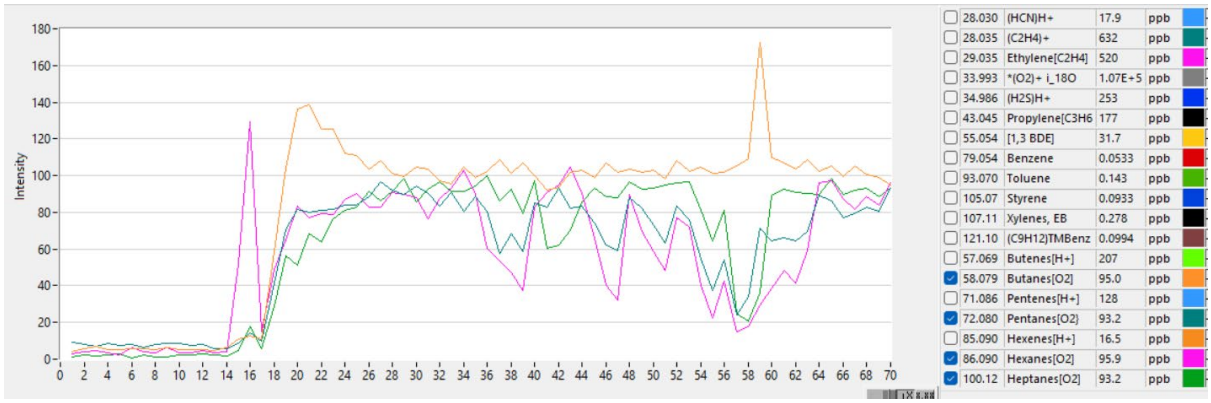
Pioneer Park Raw Data



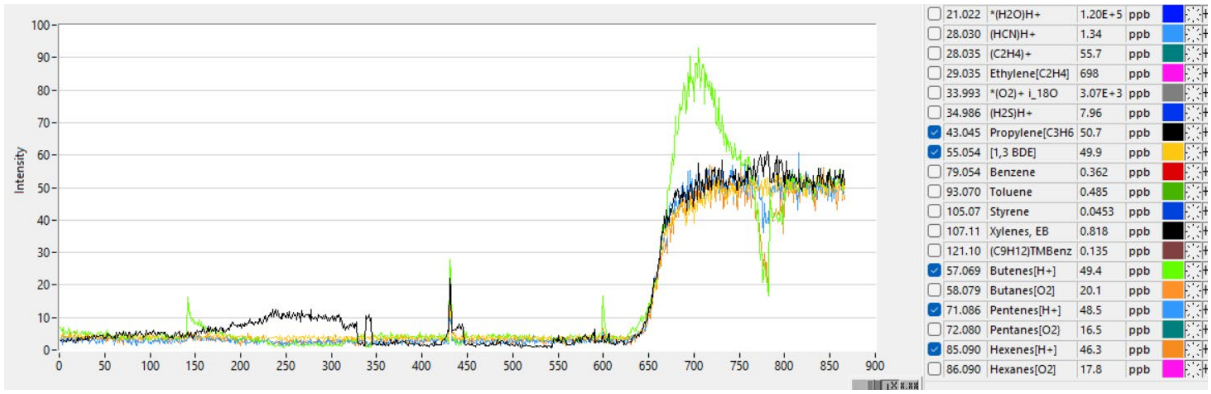
Globeville Raw Data



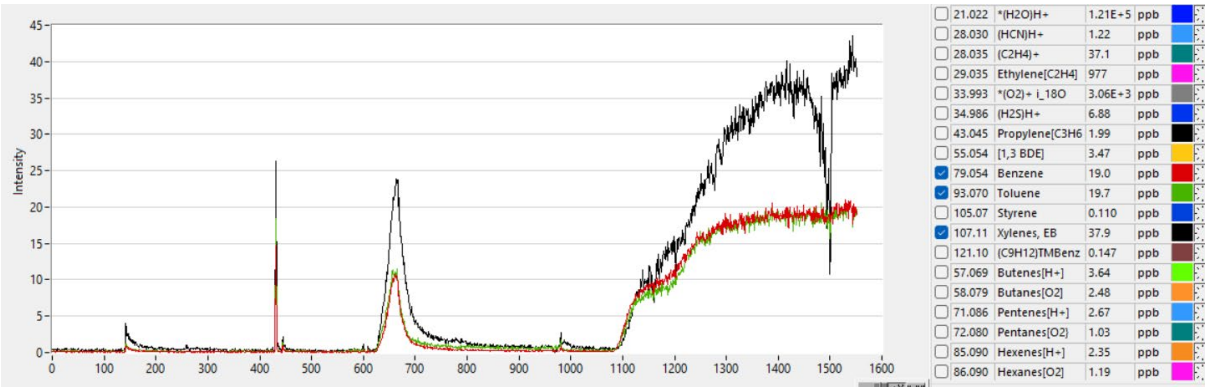
25 ppb HCN



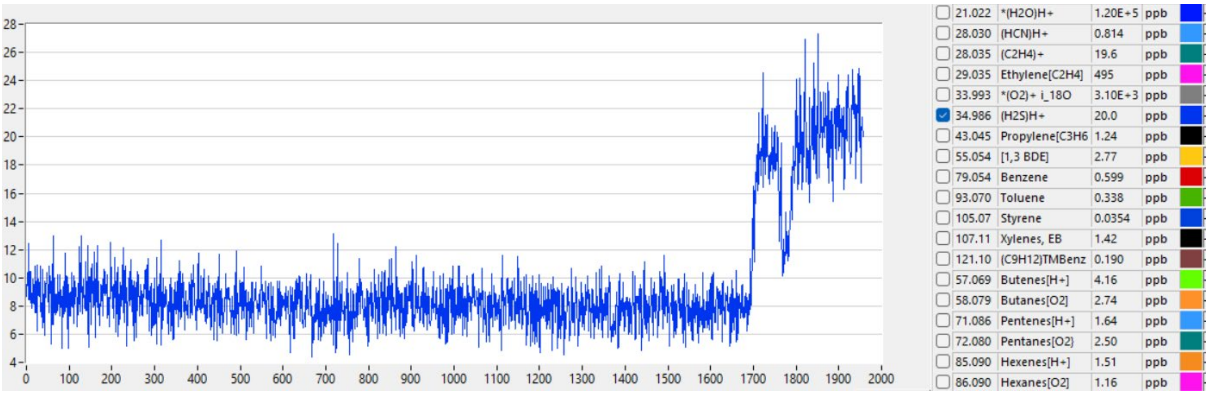
100 ppb Alkanes



50 ppb Alkenes

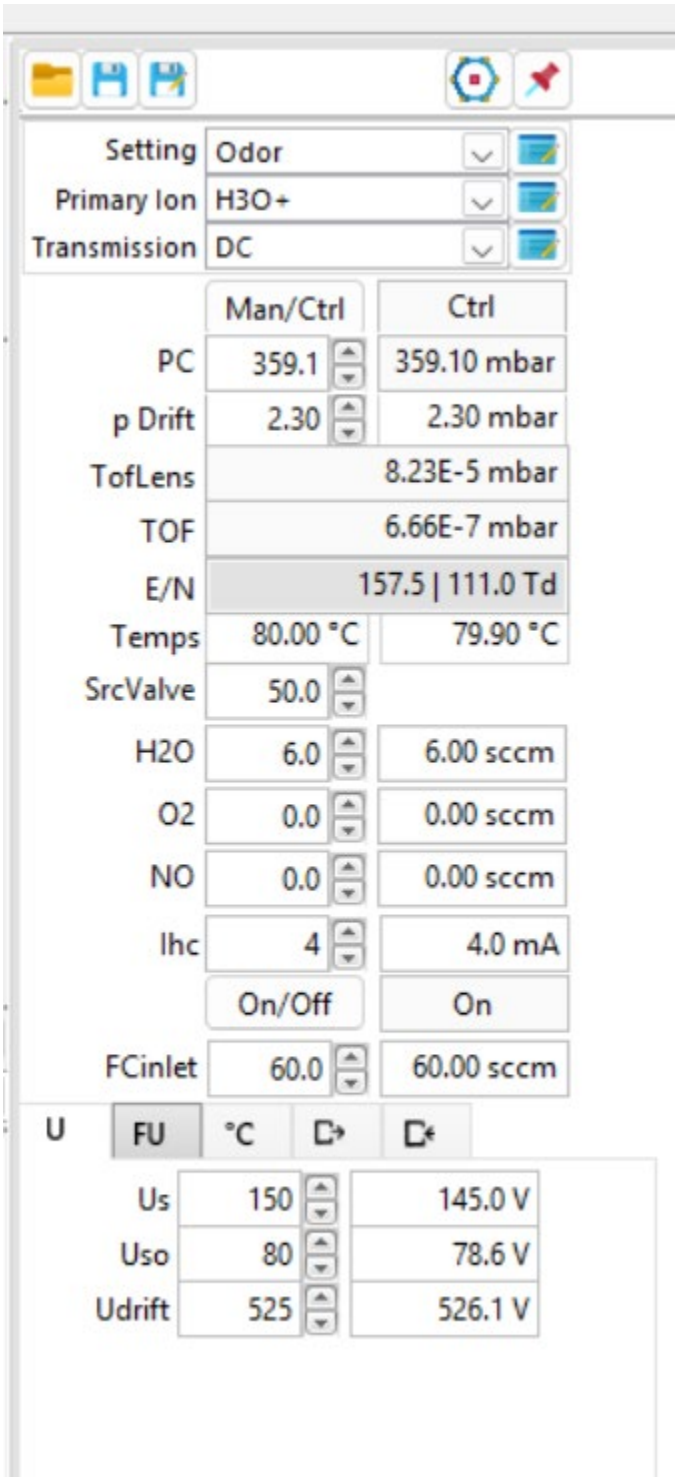


20 ppb BTEX

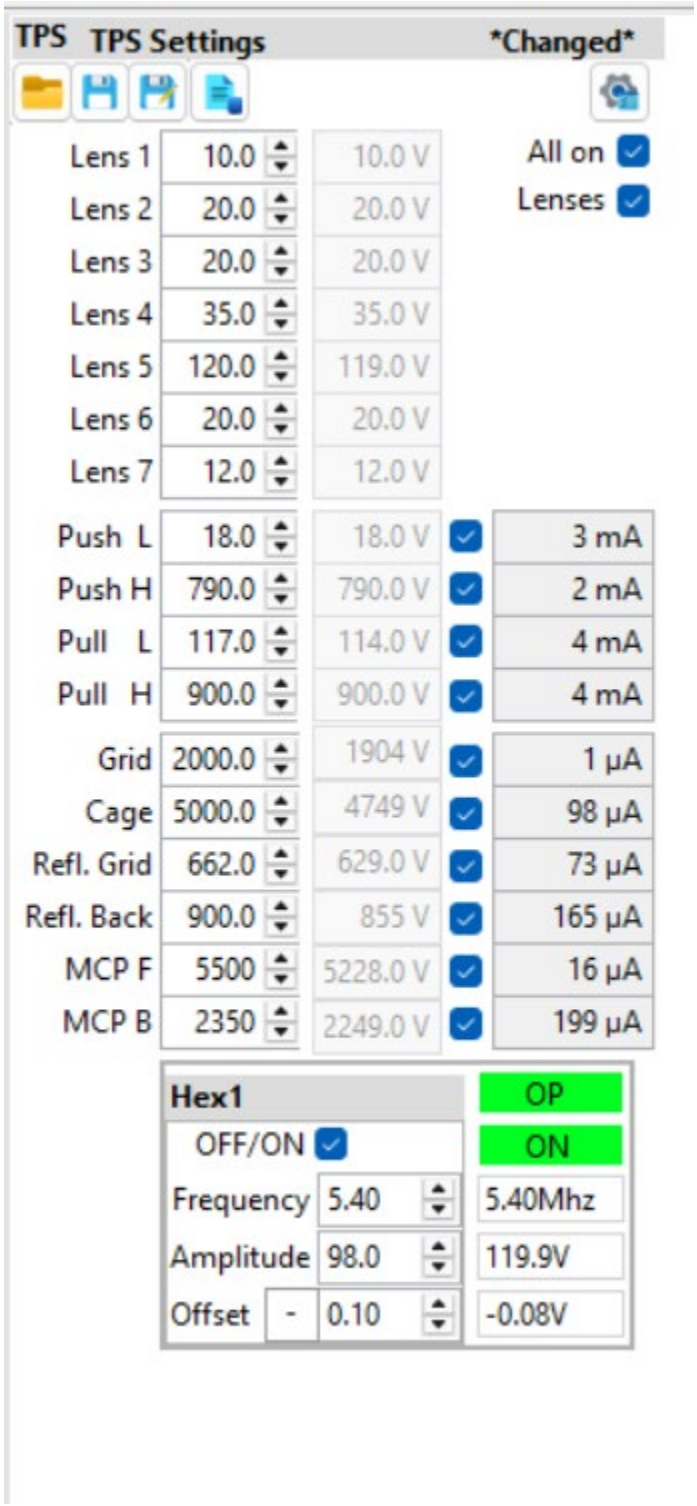


20 ppb H_2S

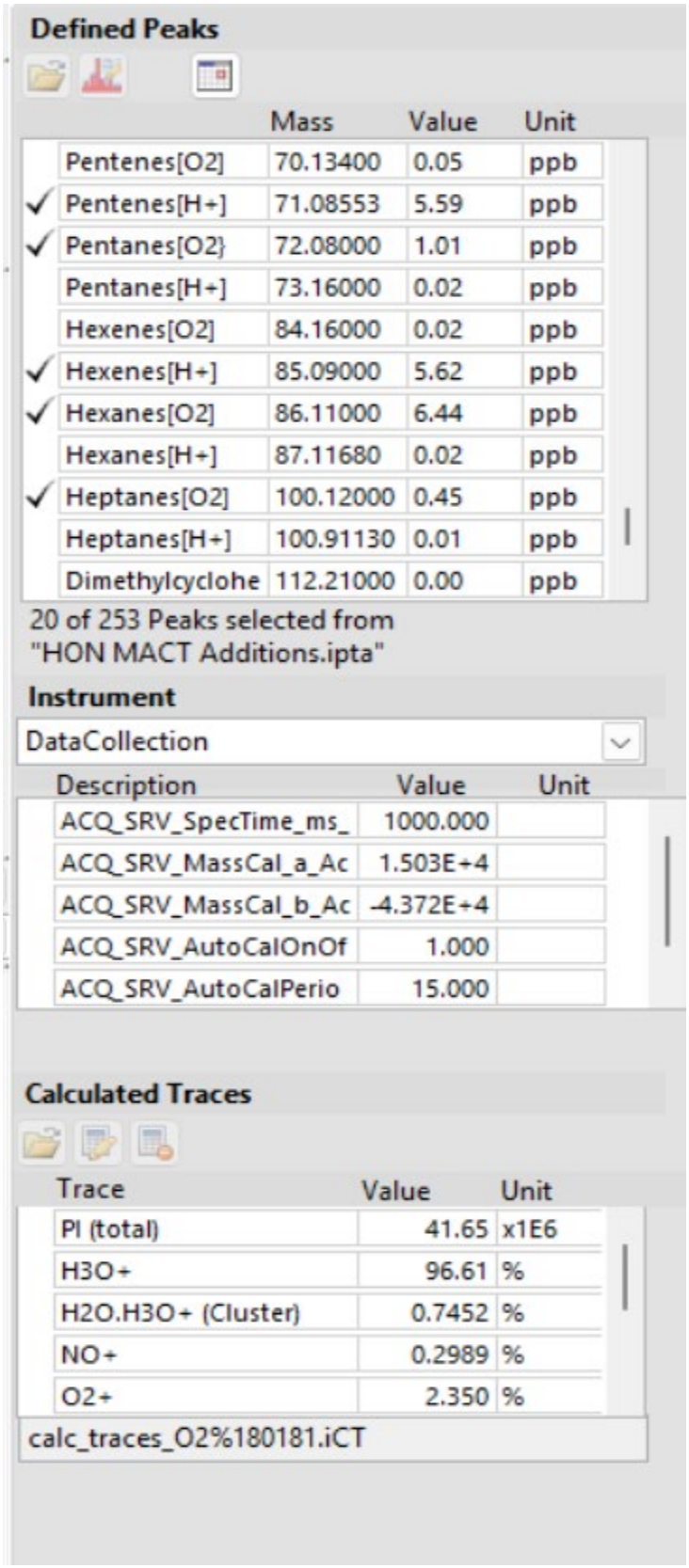
2-4-2026
Dupont and Adams City



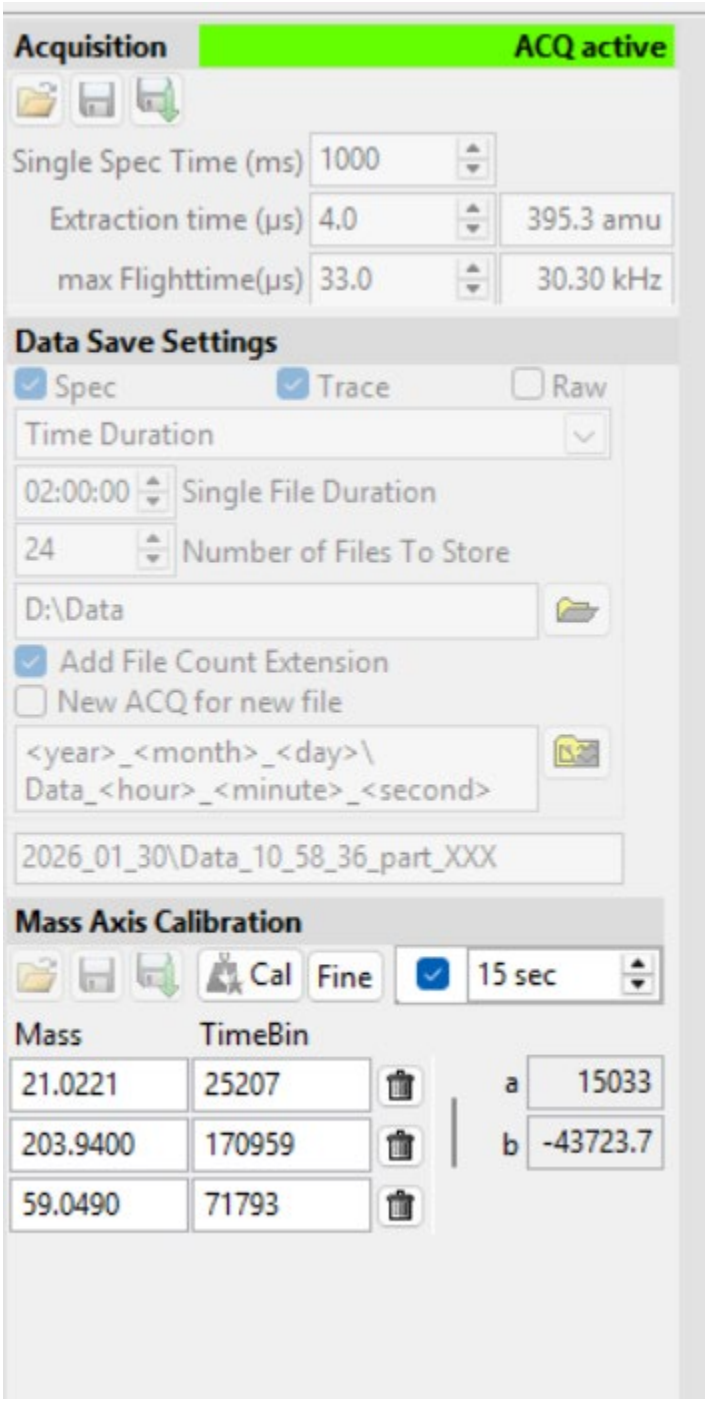
Production Settings



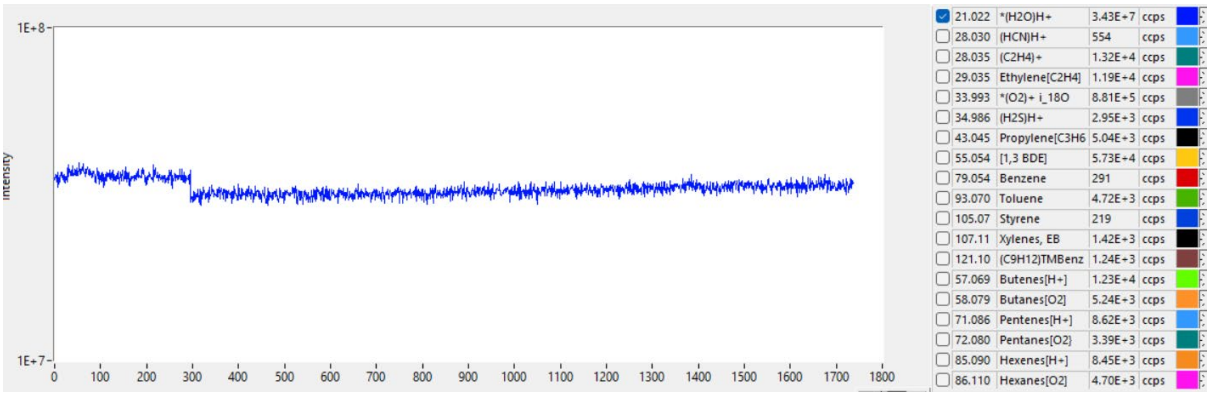
Lenses and Hexapole Settings



Peaks and Calculated Traces

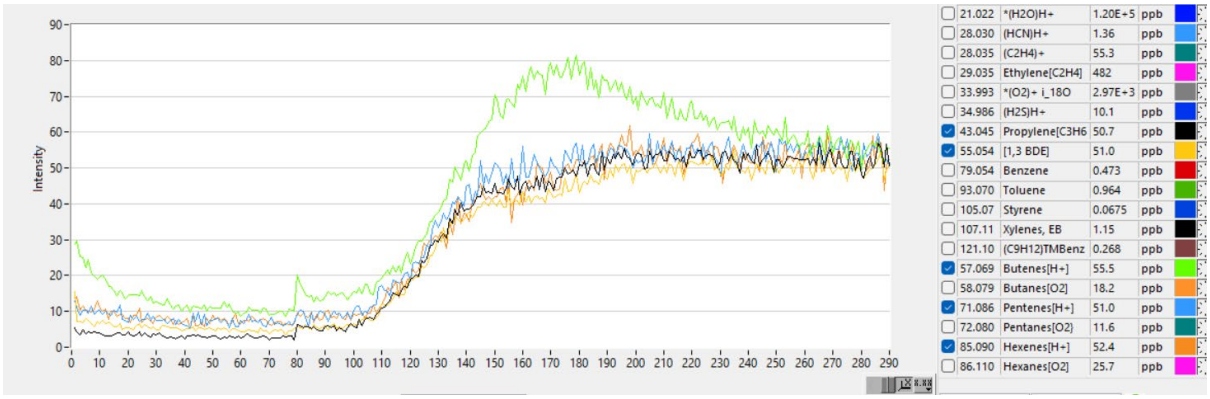


Acquisition Settings

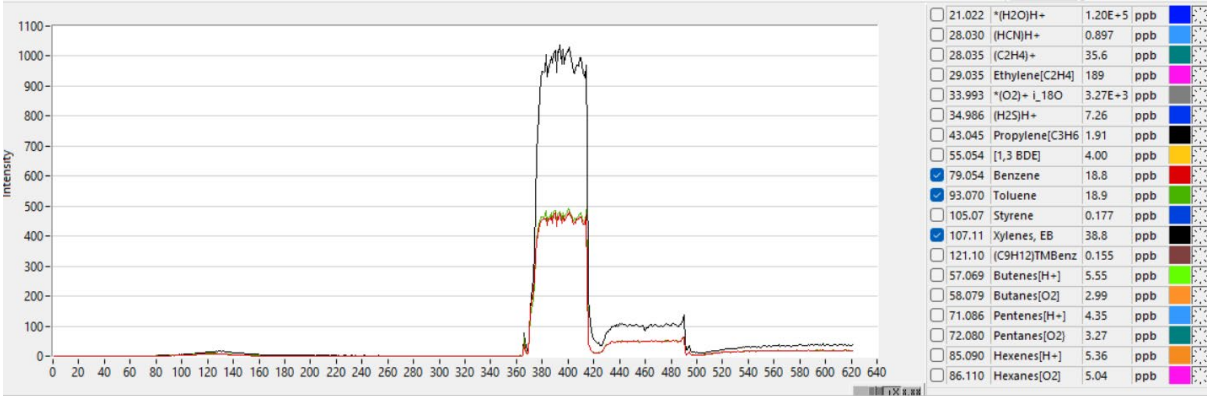


Hydronium Stability

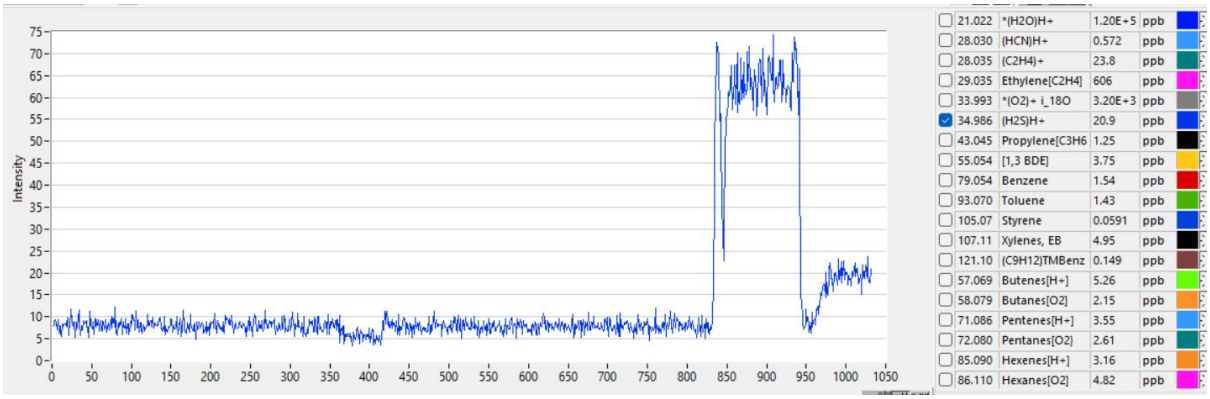
Pre Testing Calibrations



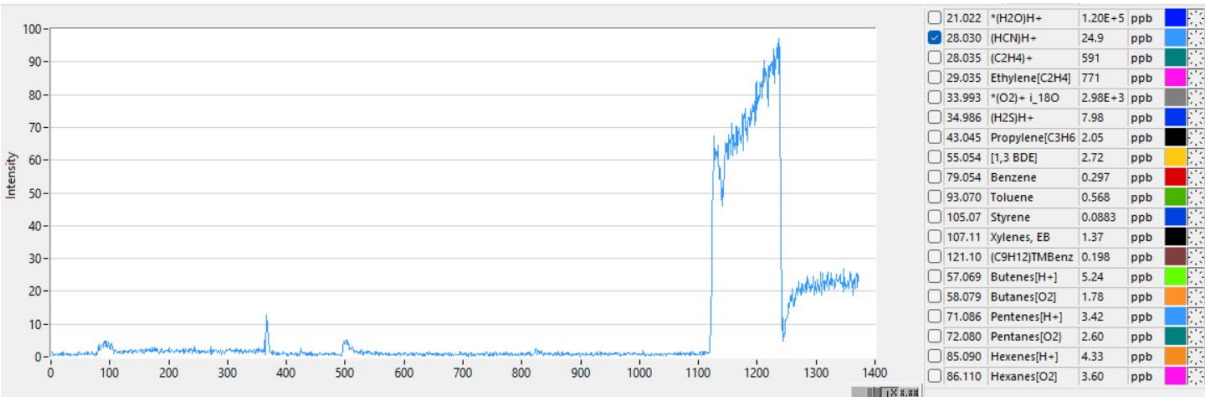
50 ppb Alkenes



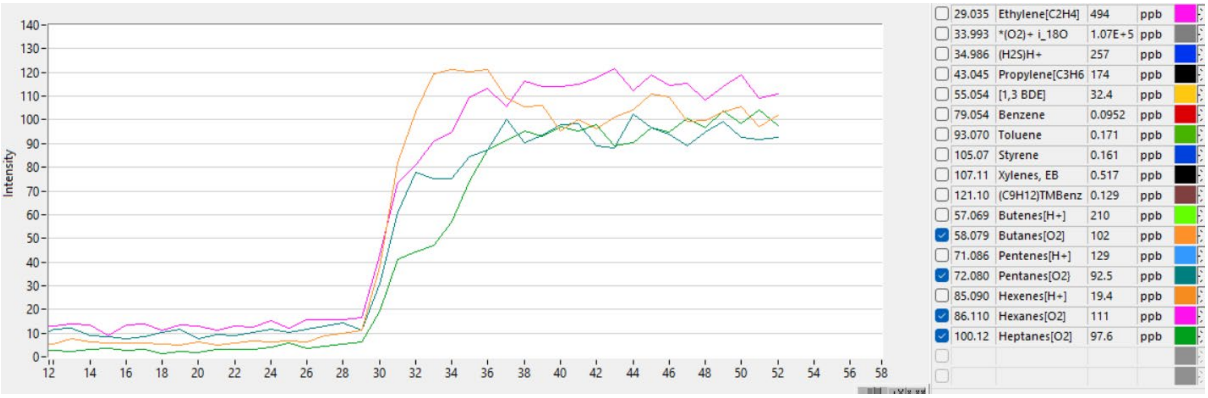
50 and 20 ppb BTEX



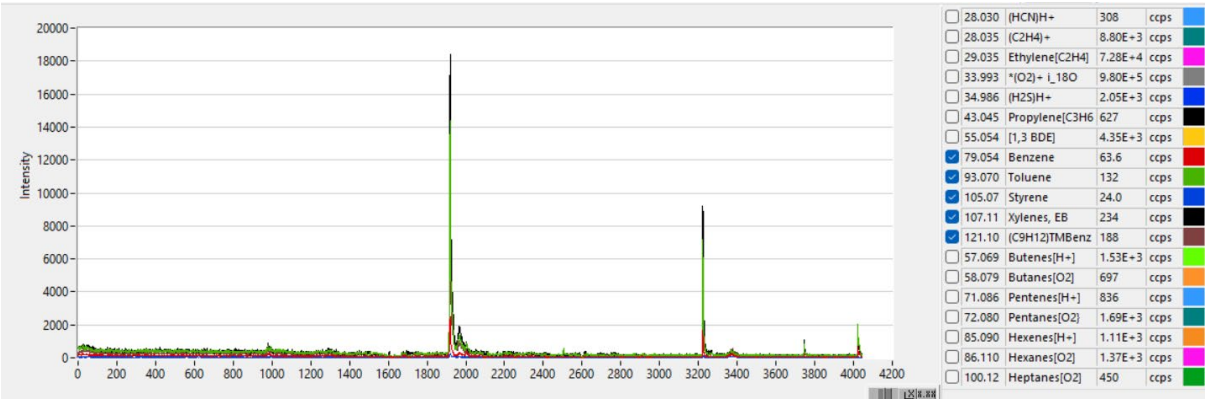
20 ppb H_2S



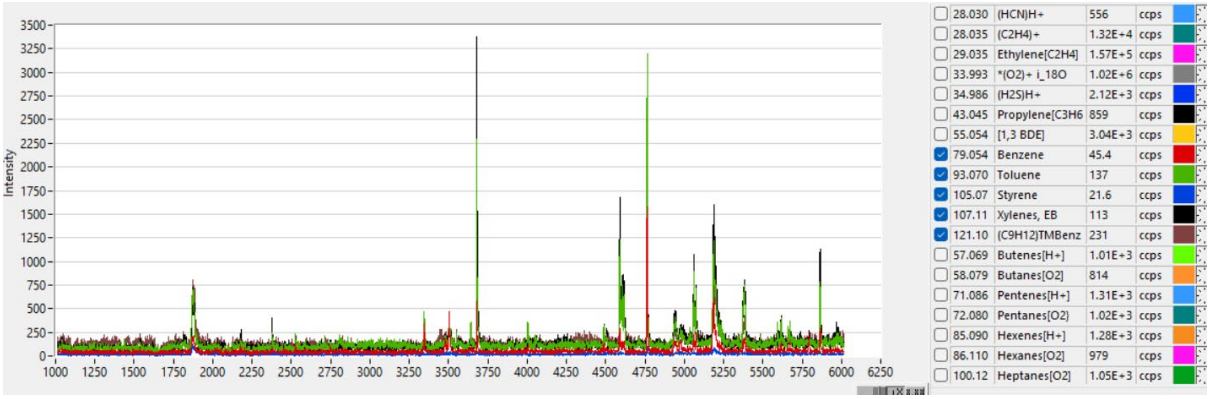
25 ppb HCN



100 ppb Alkanes

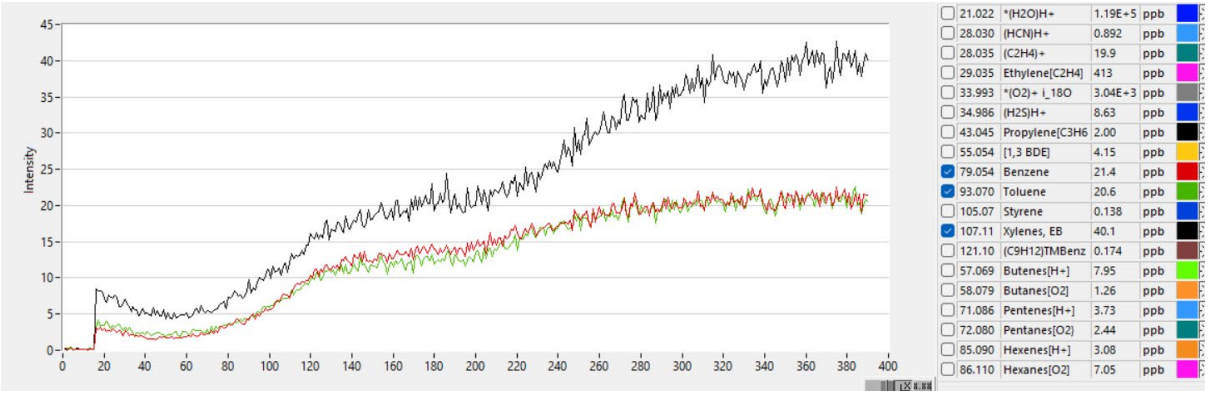


Dupont Raw Data

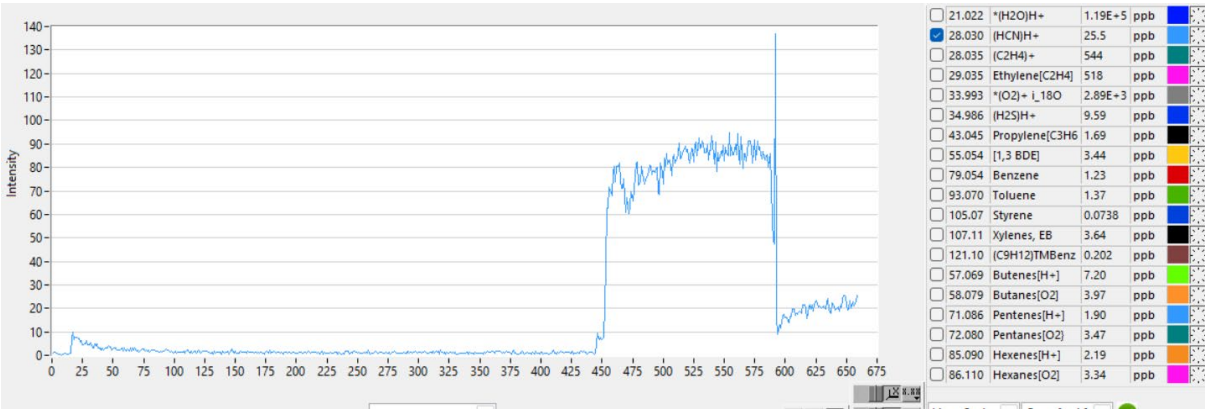


Adams City Raw Data

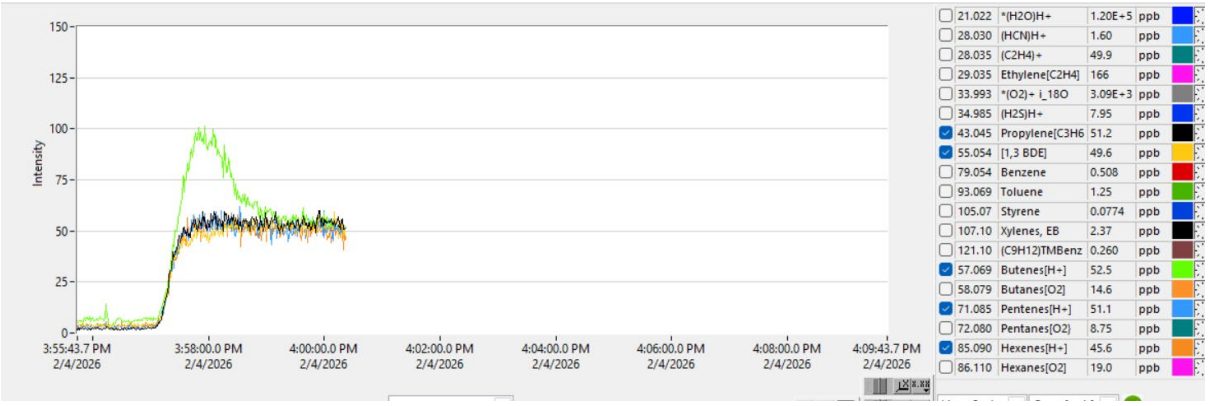
Post Test Calibration Checks



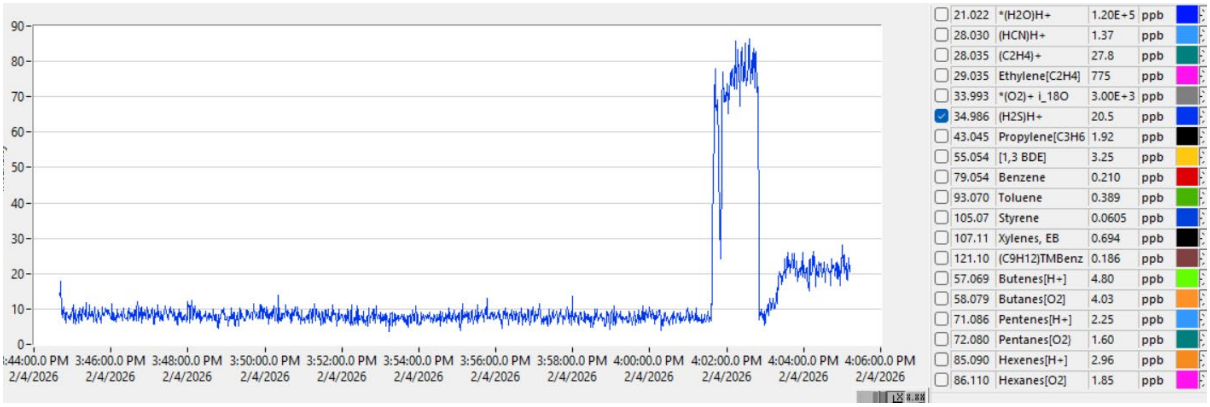
20 ppb BTEX



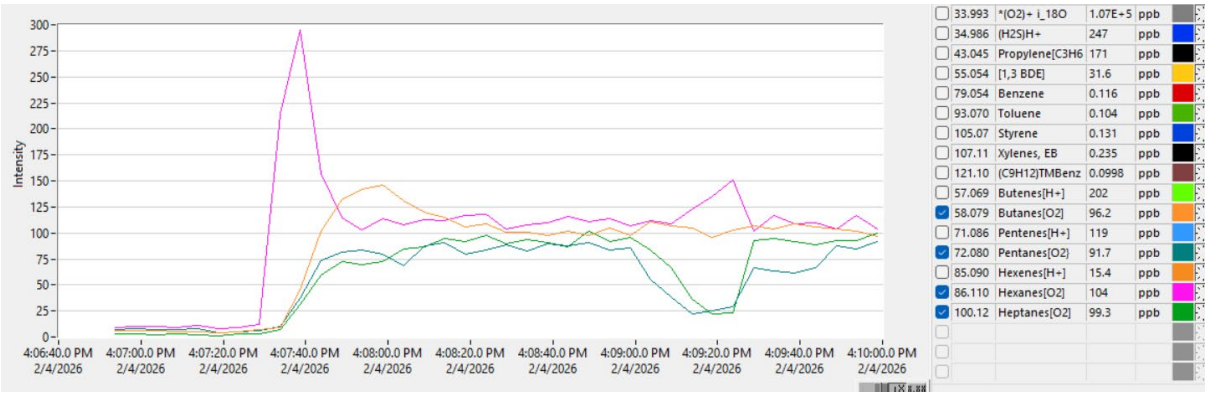
25 ppb HCN



50 ppb Alkenes



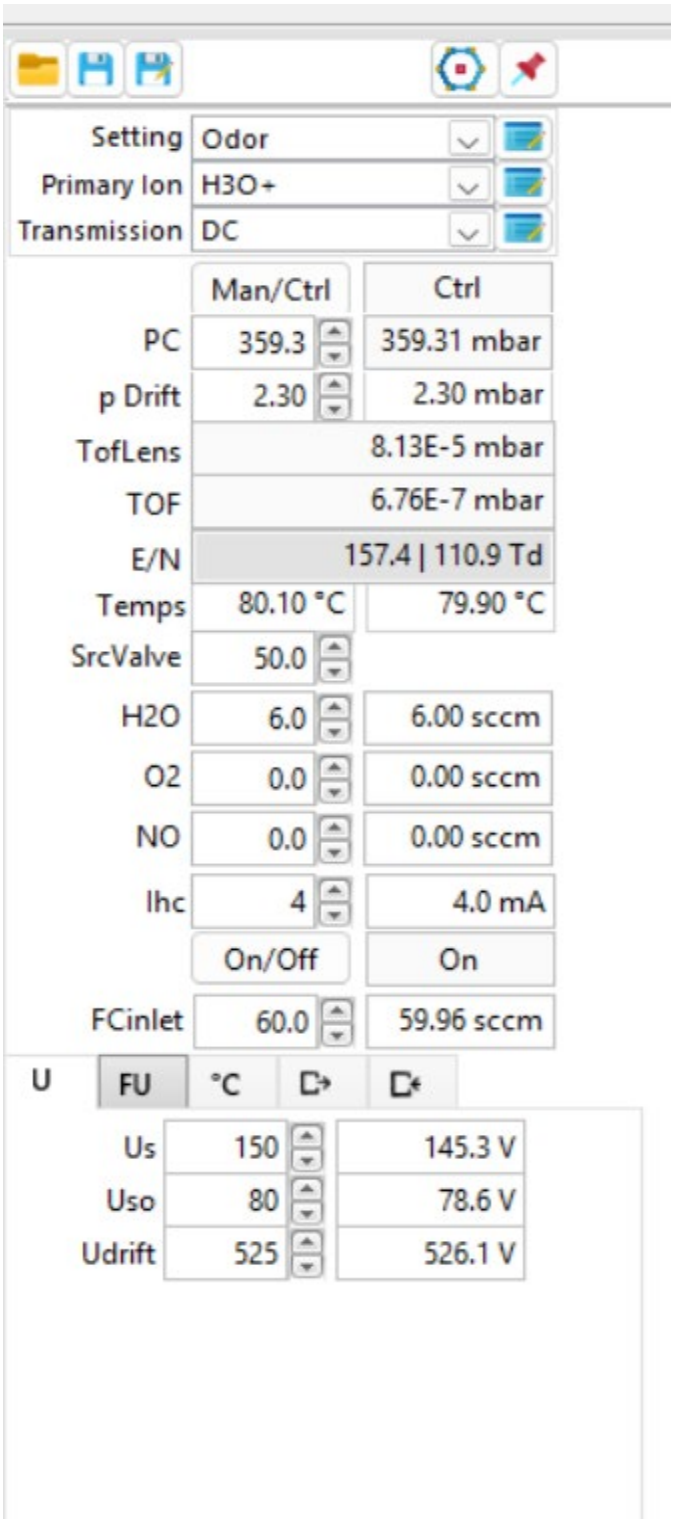
20 ppb H_2S



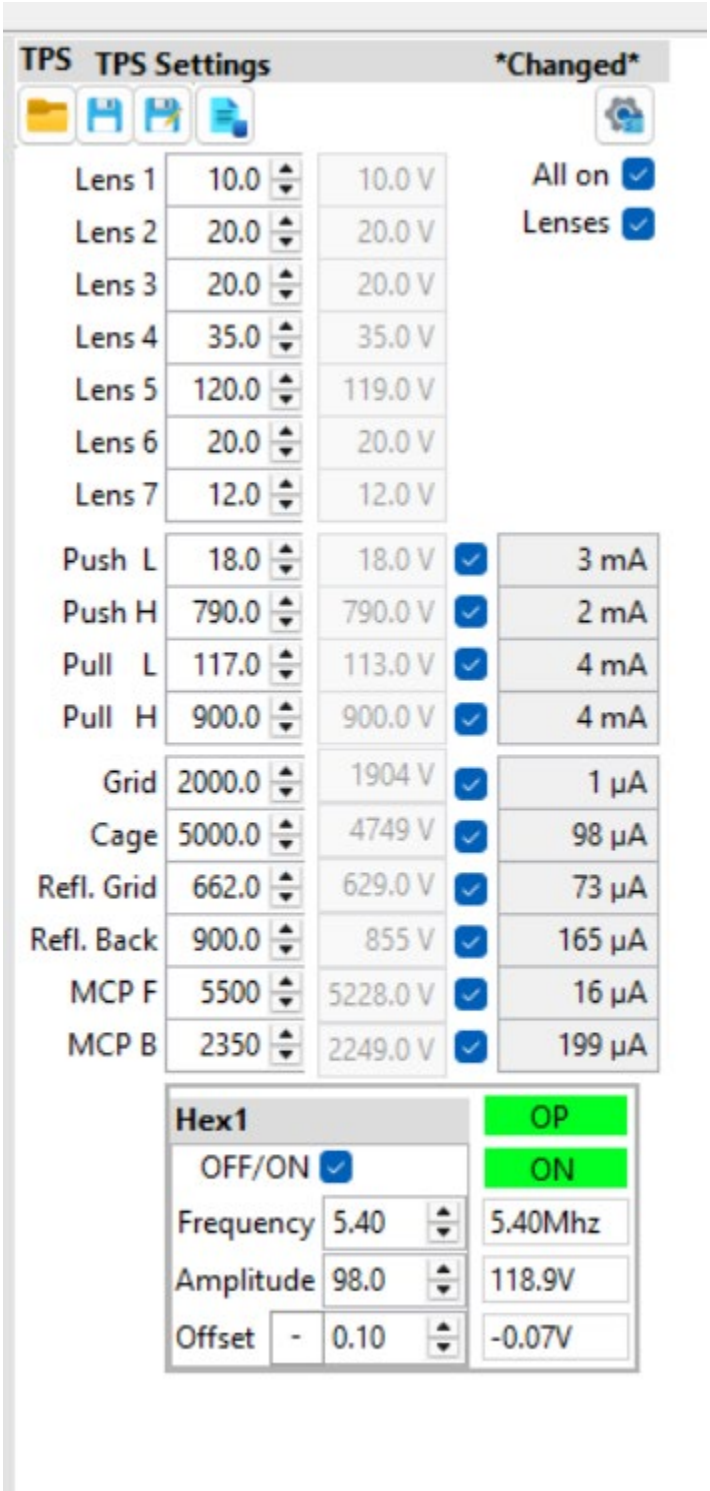
33.993	*(O2)+ i_18O	1.07E+5	ppb	
34.986	(H2S)H+	247	ppb	
43.045	Propylene[C3H6	171	ppb	
55.054	[1,3 BDE]	31.6	ppb	
79.054	Benzene	0.116	ppb	
93.070	Toluene	0.104	ppb	
105.07	Styrene	0.131	ppb	
107.11	Xylenes, EB	0.235	ppb	
121.10	(C9H12)TMBenz	0.0998	ppb	
57.069	Butenes[H+]	202	ppb	
58.079	Butanes[O2]	96.2	ppb	
71.086	Pentenes[H+]	119	ppb	
72.080	Pentanes[O2]	91.7	ppb	
85.090	Hexenes[H+]	15.4	ppb	
86.110	Hexanes[O2]	104	ppb	
100.12	Heptanes[O2]	99.3	ppb	

100 ppb Alkanes

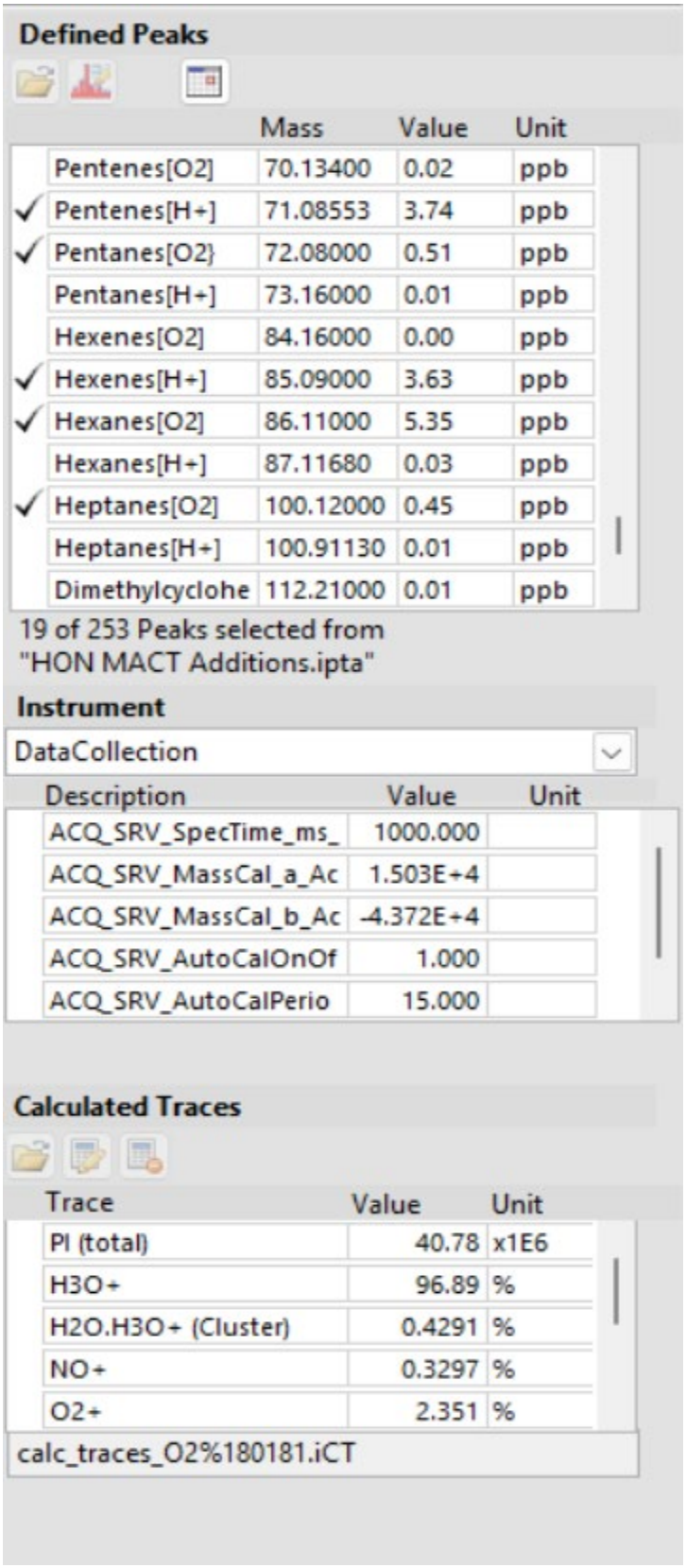
2-5-2026 CCND Western Hills
PTR Screenshots



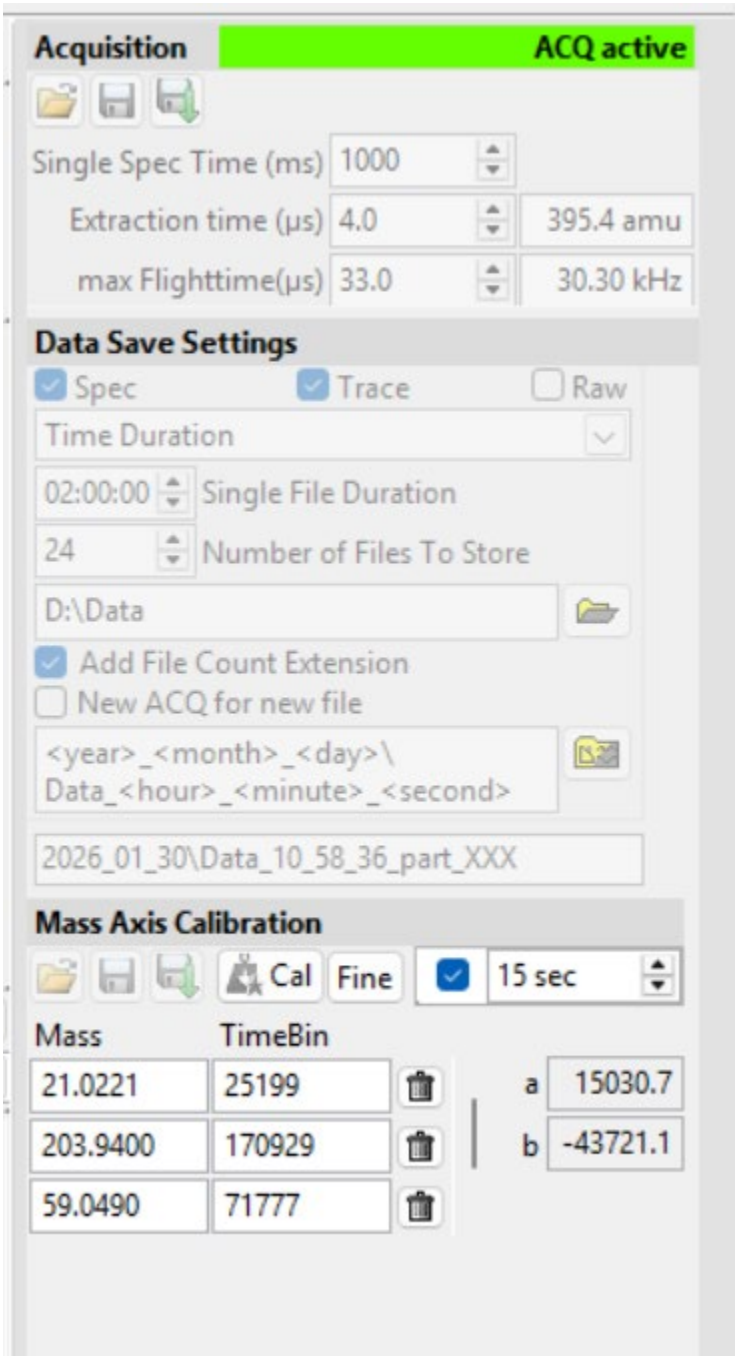
Production Settings



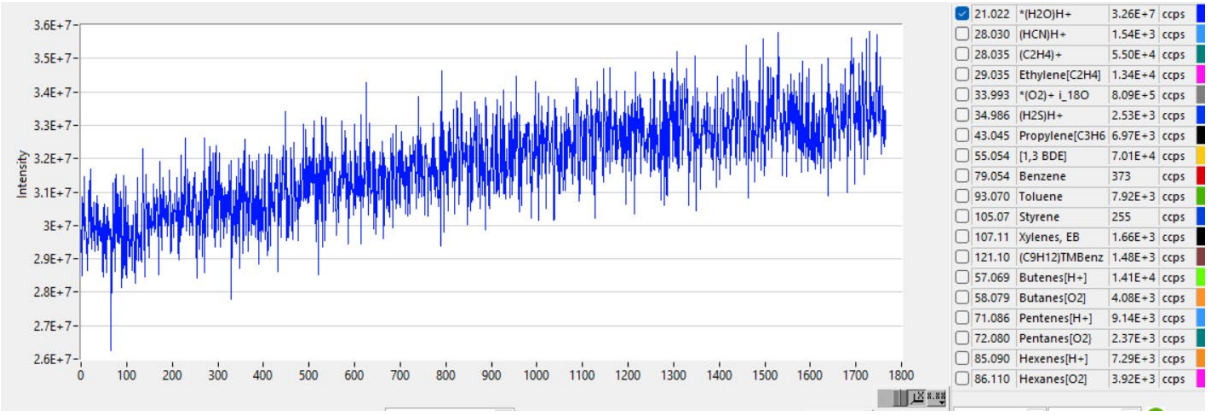
TOF and Lenses



Peaks and Traces

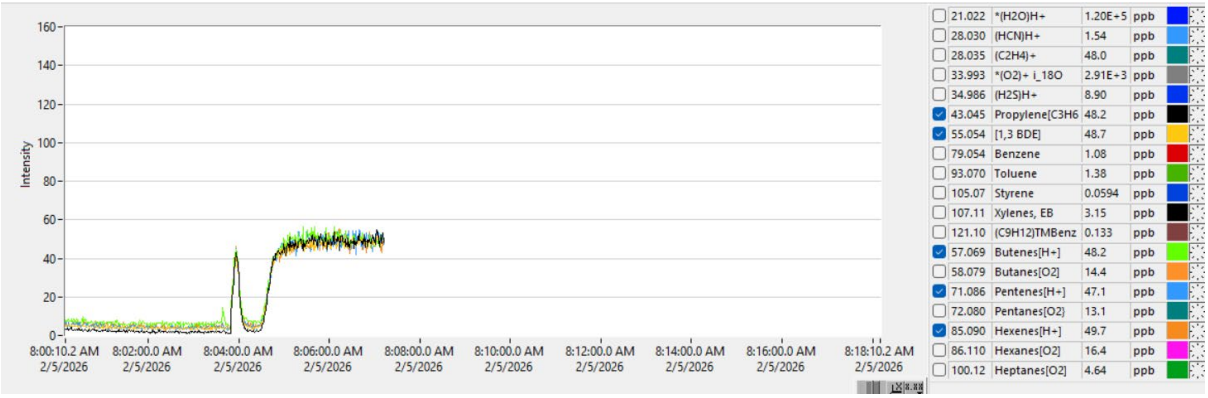


Acquisition Settings

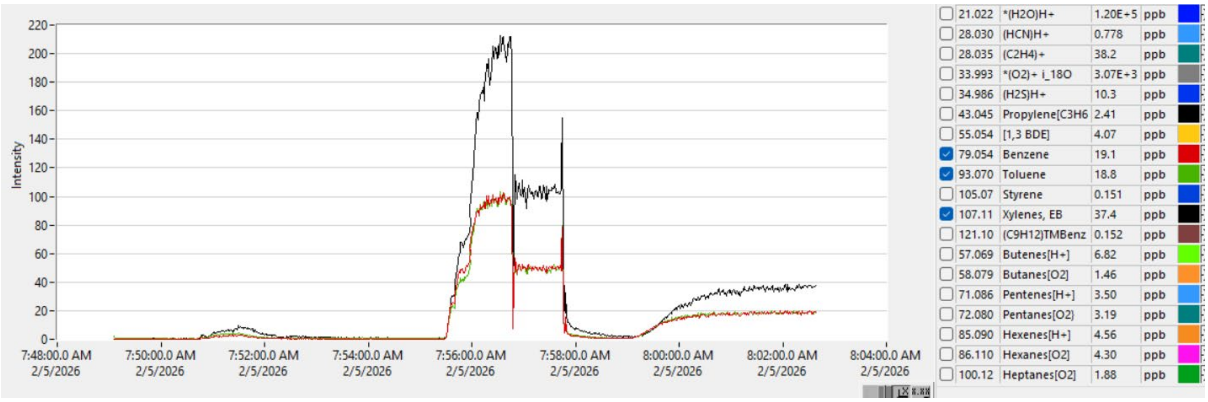


Hydronium Stability

Pre Testing Calibration Checks

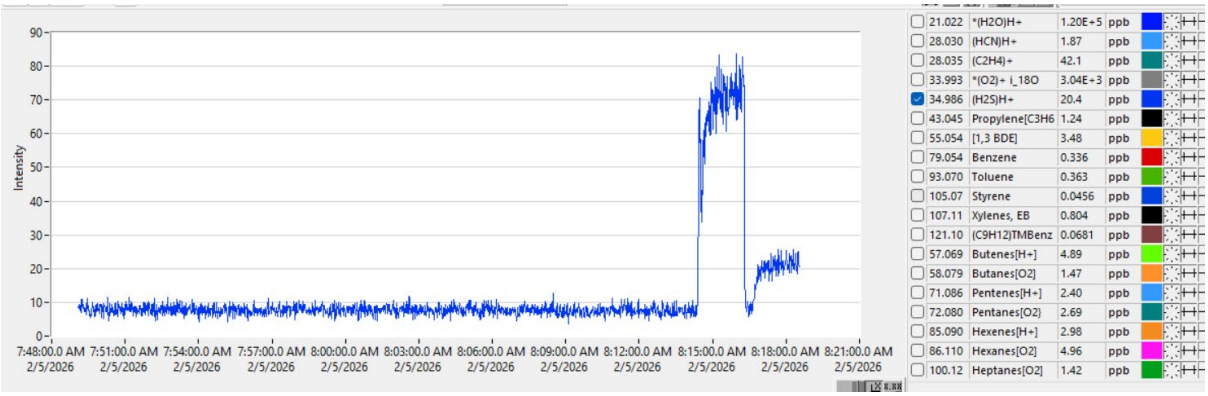


50 ppb Alkenes

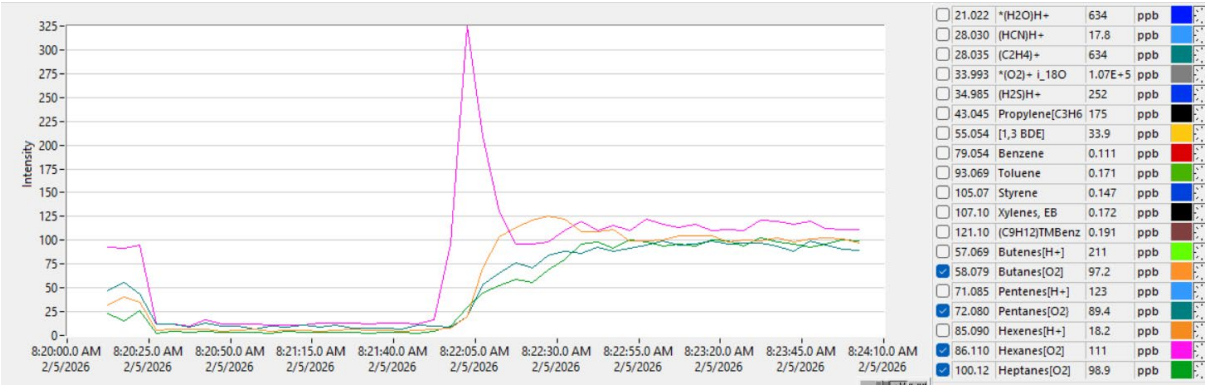


50 and 20 ppb BTEX

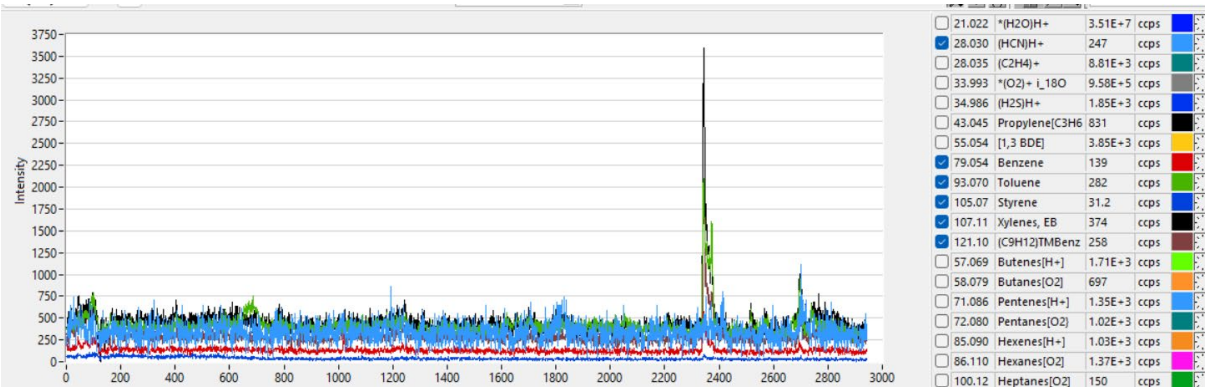
25 ppb HCN



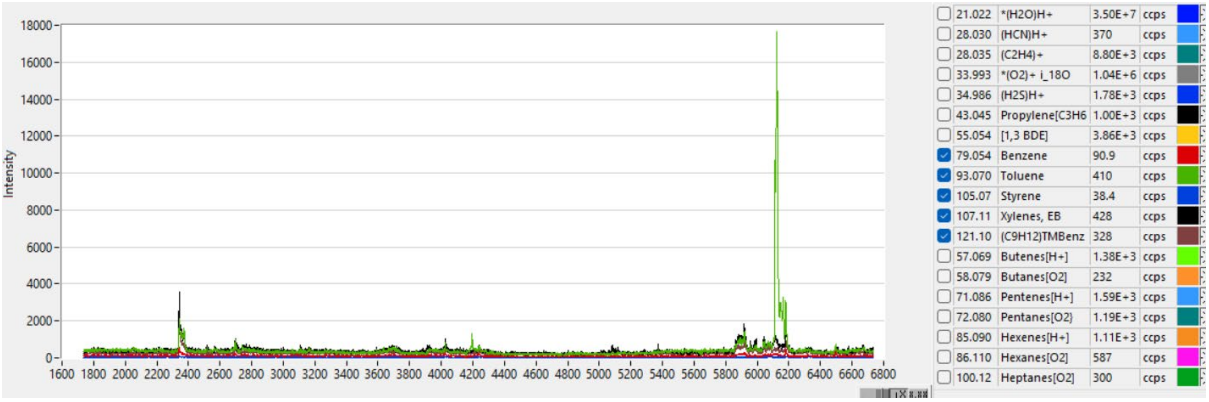
20 ppb H_2S



100 ppb Alkanes

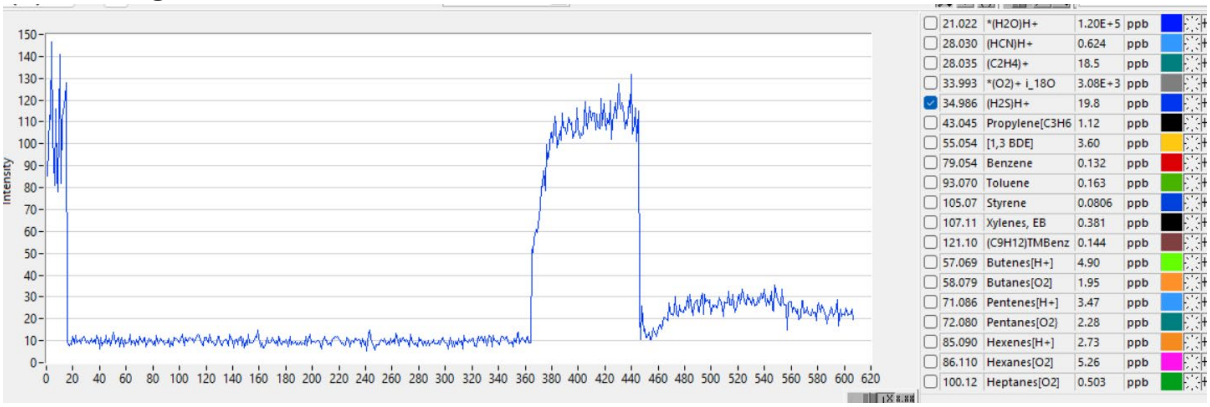


Western Hills Raw Data

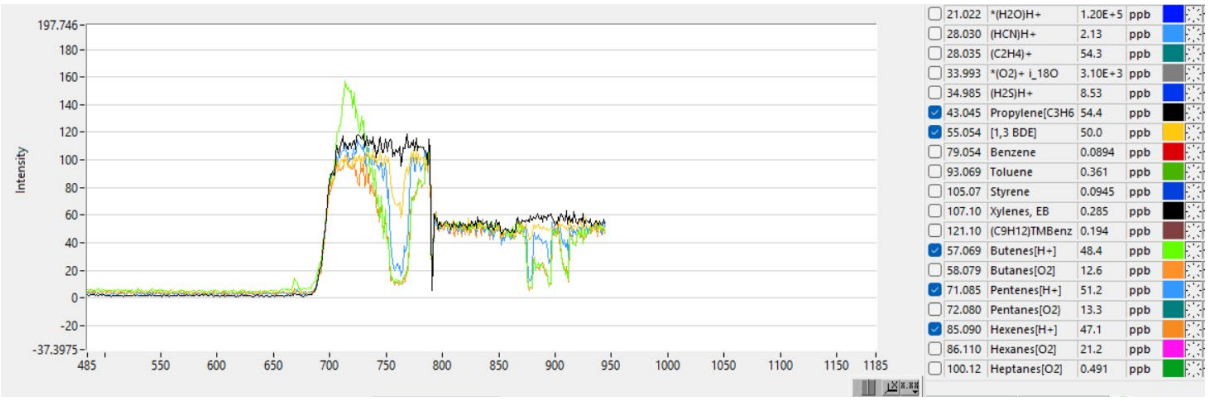


Western Hills Raw Data

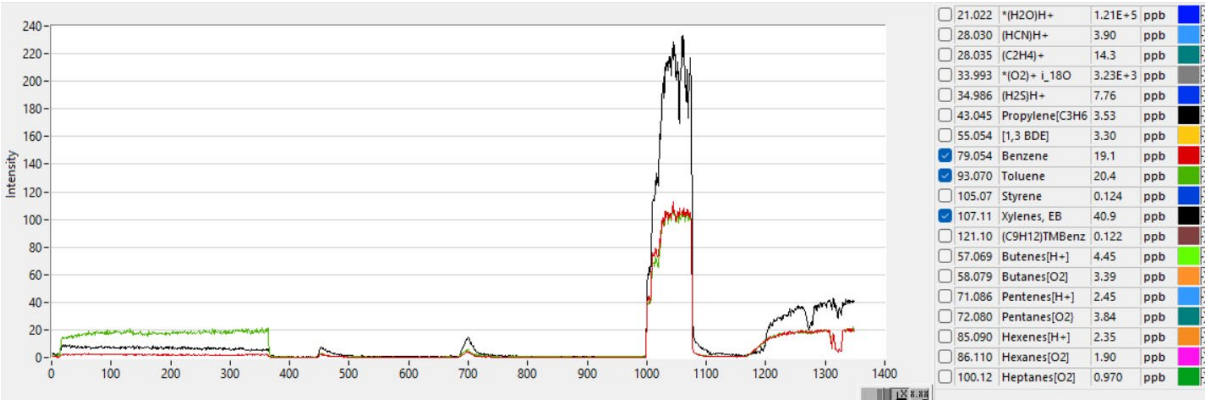
Post Testing Calibration Checks



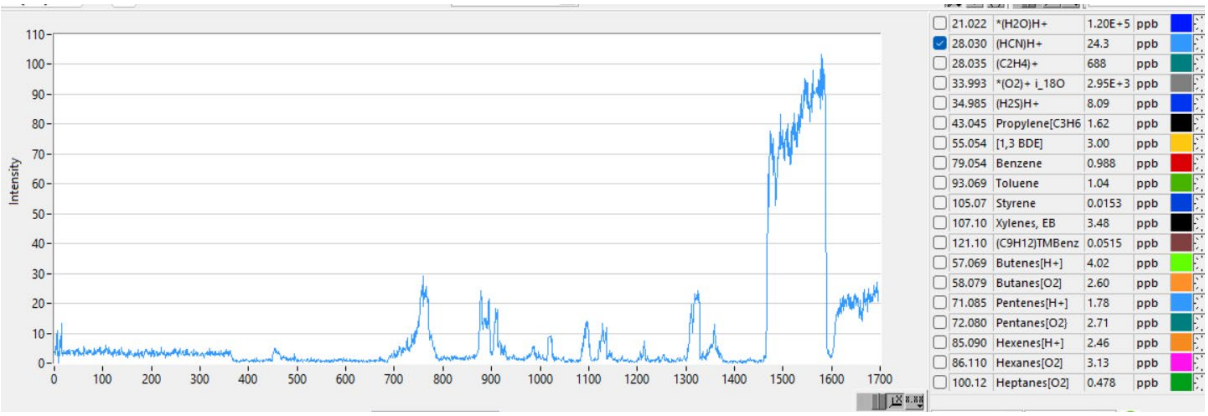
20 ppb H_2S



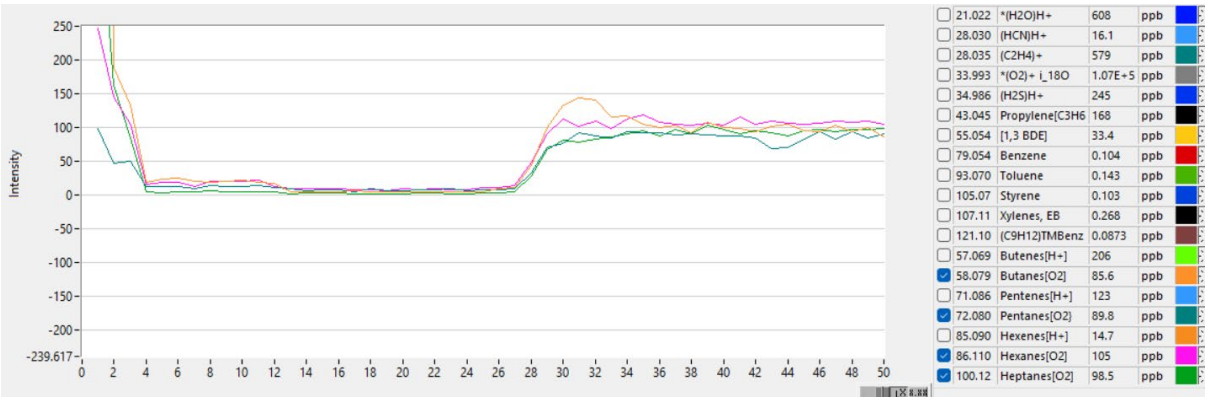
50 ppb Alkenes



20 ppb BTEX



25 ppb HCN



100 ppb Alkanes

CCND Community Monitoring Program
PTR-TOF-MS Detection Limits
Signal to Noise Standard Deviation Method 2/1/2026

Compound DL (ppb v)	2/1/2026 DL (ppb v)
Acetylene	0.187
Hydrogen Cyanide	0.085
Ethylene	0.483
Methanol	0.145
Hydrogen Sulfide	0.076
Propylene	0.091
1,3 Butadiene	0.003
Butenes	0.077
Butanes	0.086
Isoprene	0.075
Cyclopentane	0.027
Pentanes	0.027
Carbon Disulfide	0.006
Benzene	0.020
Hexenes	0.021
Hexanes	0.017
Toluene	0.045
Methylcyclohexanes	0.025
Heptanes	0.019
Styrene	0.023
Xylenes	0.026
Dimethylcyclohexanes	0.039
Octanes	0.021
Trimethylbenzenes	0.022
Nonanes	0.010
Diethylbenzenes	0.018
Decanes	0.010
Undecanes	0.012
Tetrachloroethylene	0.004
Dodecanes	0.009

Appendix E Calibration Gas Certification Sheets

Onterris™

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

Customer:	MONTROSE AIR QUALITY SERVICES LLC		
Part Number:	X05NI99C15AC028	Reference Number:	160-402805384-1
Cylinder Number:	ALM-044156	Cylinder Volume:	144.0 CF
Laboratory:	124 - Plumsteadville - PA	Cylinder Pressure:	2015 PSIG
Analysis Date:	Aug 10, 2023	Valve Outlet:	350
Lot Number:	160-402805384-1		

Expiration Date: Aug 10, 2026

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
BENZENE	1.000 PPM	1.033 PPM	+/- 5%
ETHYL BENZENE	1.000 PPM	0.9830 PPM	+/- 5%
O XYLENE	1.000 PPM	1.016 PPM	+/- 5%
TOLUENE	1.000 PPM	1.021 PPM	+/- 5%
NITROGEN	99.9996 %	99.999595 %	

Notes:PO Number: PO-049252

Signature on file
Approved for Release

APEL-RIEMER ENVIRONMENTAL, INC
REFERENCE GASES AND ATMOSPHERIC CHEMISTRY

Certificate of Analysis

Gas-phase Calibration Standard

This gas-phase standard is intended to be used as a reference material for the calibration of instruments.

Statement about preparation and traceability:

Standards are gravimetrically prepared in high-pressure aluminum cylinders (Luxfer, Inc., Riverside, California). Cylinders are cleaned and treated to eliminate contamination and ensure inertness. Standards are prepared in N150 cylinders (~4000 Liters calibration gas), N033 cylinders (~800 Liters calibration gas) or N006 cylinders (~125 Liters calibration gas) at a pressure of 2000 psia UHP nitrogen. Valves are high purity stainless steel (Ceodeux, Lintgen, Luxembourg) with a CGA-350 or CGA-180 outlet fitting. Pure compounds as liquids and gases are obtained from a number of sources. All lot numbers are cataloged. The gravimetric preparation is performed using calibrated microbalances (Mettler-Toledo, Columbus, Ohio) and microsyringes (Hamilton, Reno, Nevada and SGE, Austin, Texas) for measuring the compounds and cylinder balances (Mettler-Toledo, Columbus, Ohio) for the balance gas. Balances are calibrated with NIST traceable weights.

We prepare each cylinder individually. Accuracy is better than +/- 5%. Analysis confirms the accuracy of the gravimetric preparation. We use a series of NIST, NIST-traceable, NPL, and in-house gravimetric standards to perform the instrument calibrations.

Stability varies depending on the compound, concentration, and cylinder size. Many compounds are stable for several years.

The calibration gas mixture in cylinder RR05620 is certified from the analysis date for 24 months.

Daniel D. Riemer, Ph.D.

March 1, 2025
Date

1295 NW 163rd Street, Miami, Florida 33169 USA
Telephone: 786-925-6201 / Fax: 786-364-1591
Email: info@apelriemerenvironmental.com

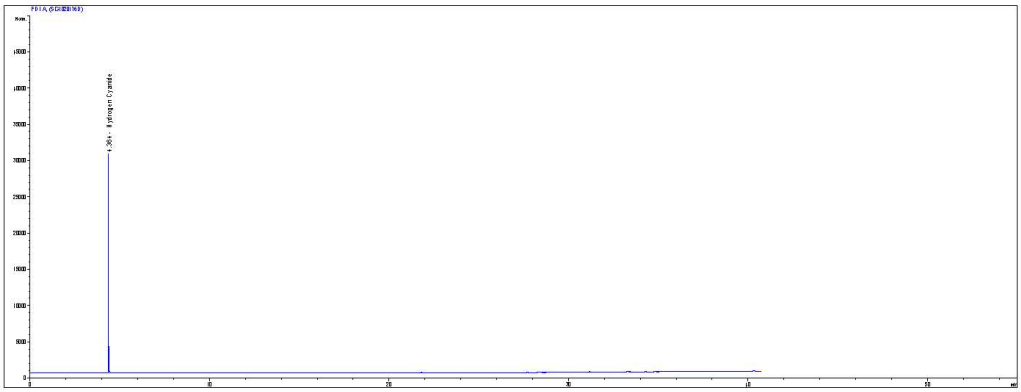
Cylinder: RR05620
Cylinder Date: 2023/12
Valve: SS CGA350 23D364888
Lot No.: 25049.1
Cylinder Pressure: 2000 psia
Analysis Date: March 1, 2025

Single-component calibration mixture in ultra-pure nitrogen

Compound	CAS#	Concentration (ppb)	Uncertainty
Hydrogen Cyanide	74-90-8	960.7	±5%

Uncertainty is a conservative estimate of the combination of the uncertainties of the gravimetric preparation and analysis.

Chromatogram
100-meter DB-1, 0.25 mm id, 3.1 mL min-1 Helium carrier gas – constant flow
Temperature Program: 35°C, 3.5 min → 4.5°C min-1 → 180 °C, 6 min



Onterris™

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:	ANALYTICAL SYSTEMS INT - C196 LA PORTE, TX		
Part Number:	X02NI99C15A3821	Reference Number:	126-402998567-1A
Cylinder Number:	EB0145152	Cylinder Volume:	144.3 CF
Laboratory:	124 - La Porte Mix - TX	Cylinder Pressure:	2015 PSIG
Analysis Date:	May 22, 2024	Valve Outlet:	330
Lot Number:	126-402998567-1A		

Expiration Date: May 22, 2027

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	0.8760 PPM	± 5%
NITROGEN	Balance		

Notes:.
PO NUMBER: PO-1421

Signature on file
Approved for Release

Onterris

Airgas
an Air Liquide company

Airgas Specialty Gases
Airgas USA LLC
9810 BAY AREA BLVD
Pasadena, TX 77507
Airgas.com

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Grade of Product: CERTIFIED STANDARD-SPEC

Customer:	MONTROSE AIR QUALITY SERVICES LLC		
Part Number:	X05NI99C15A00U7	Reference Number:	163-403259014-1
Cylinder Number:	ALM015719	Cylinder Volume:	144.3 CF
Laboratory:	124 - Pasadena (SG06) - TX	Cylinder Pressure:	2015 PSIG
Analysis Date:	Feb 25, 2025	Valve Outlet:	350
Lot Number:	163-403259014-1		

Expiration Date: Feb 25, 2028

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
N BUTANE	1.000 PPM	1.010 PPM	+/- 2%
N PENTANE	1.000 PPM	1.020 PPM	+/- 2%
HEXANE	1.000 PPM	1.000 PPM	+/- 2%
N HEPTANE	1.000 PPM	1.010 PPM	+/- 2%
NITROGEN	Balance		

Signature on file
Approved for Release

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 , CA		
Part Number:	X07NI99C15A00A9	Reference Number:	126-403259013-1A
Cylinder Number:	ALM050476	Cylinder Volume:	144.0 CF
Laboratory:	124 - La Porte Mix - TX	Cylinder Pressure:	2015 PSIG
Analysis Date:	Apr 25, 2025	Valve Outlet:	350
Lot Number:	126-403259013-1A		

Expiration Date: Apr 25, 2026

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	1.134 PPM	+/- 10%
1 HEXENE	1.000 PPM	1.094 PPM	+/- 10%
1 PENTENE	1.000 PPM	1.125 PPM	+/- 10%
1,3 BUTADIENE	1.000 PPM	1.200 PPM	+/- 10%
ETHYLENE	1.000 PPM	1.198 PPM	+/- 10%
PROPYLENE	1.000 PPM	1.147 PPM	+/- 10%
NITROGEN	Balance		

Notes:MONTROSE AIR QUALITY SERVICES LLC
PO#: 62293

Signature on file
Approved for Release

THIS IS THE LAST PAGE OF THIS DOCUMENT