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April 10, 2018

Honey Creek Community School
1735 S. Wagner Rd.
Ann Arbor, MI 48103
Attn: Al Waters

Re: Formaldehyde Testing

Dear Mr. Waters,

Pursuant to your request, IAQ Management Services performed air quality testing at the structure located at 1735 S. Wagner Rd. in Ann Arbor, Michigan. Jason Barylski performed the testing on March 21, 2018. Air testing was performed to evaluate for the presence of formaldehyde at the prescribed sampled locations at the time of testing.

Enclosed are the results of the testing. Please call this office with any questions. Thank you.

Respectfully Submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Jon Dattilo', with a large, stylized flourish at the end.

IAQ MANAGEMENT SERVICES, INC.
Jon Dattilo – Principal Hygienist
Indoor Environmental Professional

1.0 SAMPLE PLAN

The sample plan is not intended to identify all forms of contamination in the structure, rather only identify airborne concentrations for formaldehyde at the sampled locations at the time of testing. Results and conclusions should not be construed as any form of implied or written guarantee¹.

1.1 Agents under Study

- Formaldehyde

1.2 Potential Sources²

Formaldehyde is an important chemical used widely by industry to manufacture building materials and numerous household products. It is also a by-product of combustion and certain other natural processes. Thus, it may be present in substantial concentrations both indoors and outdoors.

Sources of formaldehyde include building materials. Formaldehyde, by itself or in combination with other chemicals, serves a number of purposes in manufactured products. For example, it is used to add permanent-press qualities to clothing and draperies, as a component of glues and adhesives, and as a preservative in some paints and coating products.

The most common or significant sources of formaldehyde are likely to be pressed wood products made using adhesives that contain urea-formaldehyde (UF) resins. Pressed wood products made for indoor use include: particleboard (used as sub-flooring and shelving and in cabinetry and furniture), hardwood plywood paneling (used for decorative wall covering and used in cabinets and furniture), and medium density fiberboard (used for drawer fronts, cabinets, and furniture tops). Medium density fiberboard contains a higher resin-to-wood ratio than any other UF pressed wood product and is generally recognized as being the highest formaldehyde-emitting pressed wood product.

Other pressed wood products, such as softwood plywood and flake or oriented strand board, are produced for exterior construction use and contain the dark, or red/black-colored phenol-formaldehyde (PF) resin. Although formaldehyde is present in both types of resins, pressed woods that contain PF resin generally emit formaldehyde at considerably lower rates than those containing UF resin.

1.3 Potential Anticipated Pathways

Contaminant pathways include no less than the following:

- Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning System(s)
- Air currents within the occupied space, doorways, and structural breaches

¹ The evaluation criteria for inhabitability of the structure ultimately involves close consultation with a physician.

² EPA

2.0 SAMPLE LOCATIONS, SAMPLE METHOD, & ANALYTICAL SCOPE

2.1 *Sample Locations*

- Room A1
- Room A5
- Field Blank

2.2 *Sample Method*

OSHA 52³

2.3 *Analytical Scope – Formaldehyde*

OSHA 52

4.0 ANALYTICAL RESULTS

Airborne concentrations of formaldehyde measured below the limit of detection (<0.034 parts per million / <0.042 mg/m³) at Room A1 and Room A5. Results are consistent with **acceptable air quality** (formaldehyde) at the sampled location at the time of testing.

Thank you for allowing IAQ Management Services to serve your environmental needs. Please do not hesitate to contact this office with any questions. Thank you.

Respectfully Submitted,



IAQ MANAGEMENT SERVICES, INC.
Jon Dattilo – Principal Hygienist
Indoor Environmental Professional

³ 0.1 liters per minute for 240 minutes.