

YOU CAN'T  
**BE HEALTHY**  
**LIVING** IN A  
SICK HOME™

*The First Step to  
Detecting & Assessing  
Your Indoor Air Quality.*

# PURE AIR DOCTOR - SAMPLE REPORT



**ETA** Environmental Toxic  
Assessment System



**ETA** Environmental Toxic™  
Assessment System

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[www.PureAirDoctor.com](http://www.PureAirDoctor.com)



**ETA** / Environmental Toxic Assessment System

PROVIDING ANSWERS YOU NEED / WHEN YOU NEED THEM MOST

Knowing what contaminants you have in your home doesn't really solve the whole problem. It requires an understanding of the potential conditions that may have caused these problems.

## *A Sampling of what Toxins & Conditions the ETA/System™ Test For*

### • The ETA/System™ provides you results based upon sampling in **EVERY** room of your home.

- Comprehensive, yet easy-to-understand written reports identifying problems found
- Air samples are analyzed by 3rd party accredited laboratories
- 2-hour Unique Whole House Mold Sampling and analysis to detect Active Growing Mold... even hidden in your walls
- 2-Hour Full Scan sampling and analysis for over 500+ chemicals and levels detected
- Complete Identification of all chemicals found and the sources creating them
- Medical Grade Laser Air Quality Monitor detecting ultrafine particulates
- Carbon Dioxide – A strong indicator of a home poorly ventilated and low oxygen level
- temperature
- Humidity-Check the entire home, too much humidity creates more mold potential
- Radon/Radioactivity Exposure – The #1 Cause of Lung Cancer in nonsmokers, as well as having a neurological impact

- Confirms the effectiveness of recent or past remediation projects
- Analyzes your chemical exposure from building material used in the construction of your home and recent renovations or remodelling projects
- Confirms what level of toxic exposure is being caused by contaminants created by people and pet activity versus poor home ventilation
- Determines what contaminants are being introduced into the home from outside sources
- Identifies what level of chemicals are actually coming from sources such as paint, new carpeting, furniture and cleaning products.
- Identifies contaminants and/or conditions created due to inadequate performance of your homes furnace and air conditioning system
- Tests the effectiveness of current filtration or purification systems being used
- Identifies contaminants that create toxic impact to pets
- Identifies toxins that are especially harmful to babies, the elderly or those with compromised immune systems

Experience the PureAir Doctor Difference



## Air Quality Report Prepared For

### SAMPLE REPORT

but based upon actual findings

123 Main Street

*Sample **Main Floor** Collected on 02/04/2019*

*Sample Received 02/12/2019*

*Report # 76737 Issued 02/14/2019*

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**Pure Air Doctor™ ETA (Environmental Toxic Assessment) System** is one of the most advanced, trusted air testing products on the market today for identifying chemical sources and active mold growth in a home. Many indoor air quality (IAQ) issues identified by our **ETA System** can be easily remediated or eliminated. This test is an invaluable tool for identifying potential contamination issues in the home that cannot be detected by a visual inspection alone.

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If you have questions about your report, please contact  
[info@pureairdoctor.com](mailto:info@pureairdoctor.com)  
1-800-234-6399

Pure Air Doctor  
A division of Wright Way Environmental  
48643 Hayes Rd.  
Shelby Township, MI 48315





## Total Volatile Organic Compounds (TVOC)

There are hundreds of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in the indoor environment. VOCs are produced from the products and activities all around us, even living things like people, animals, and plants. While it is not practical to identify and quantify every VOC, the total VOC (TVOC) value can be used to assess your overall air quality.

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**Your TVOC Level is: 2800 ng/L**

Low  
< 500 ng/L

Moderate  
500 - 1500 ng/L

**Elevated**  
1500 - 3000 ng/L

Severe  
> 3000 ng/L

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There is no agreed upon recommendation for TVOC from any government entity or recognized organization. However, the U.S. Green Building Council (USGBC) has recommended 500 ng/L as the upper TVOC limit.

TVOC levels below 500 ng/L indicate that the IAQ is acceptable for most individuals. As TVOC increases, the likelihood of health-related effects increases and therefore, the need to address VOC issues.

***Sensitive individuals or those with chronic conditions or respiratory problems may experience effects at much lower levels.***

The presence of chemicals in your home can cause a wide range of problems, ranging from an unpleasant odor to physical symptoms (burning and irritation in the eyes, nose, and throat; headaches; nausea; nervous system effects; severe illness; etc.). In some cases, these conditions may make the home unlivable. Anyone with respiratory issues like asthma and allergies, as well as children, the elderly, and pregnant women are more susceptible to poor indoor air quality than healthy individuals. However, at higher TVOC levels even healthy individuals are likely to experience ill effects. The following websites can offer additional information.

US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)  
[Indoor Air Quality \(IAQ\)](#)

American Lung Association  
[Healthy Air at Home](#)

World Health Organization (WHO)  
[Guidelines for Indoor Air Quality](#)

Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory  
[Indoor Volatile Organic Compounds \(VOCs\) and Health](#)



## Active Mold Growth

Molds produce chemicals as they grow due to their digestive processes. Therefore, the presence of these chemicals means mold is actively growing.

Although the species of mold cannot be determined from these chemicals, the presence of any mold should be addressed promptly.

**Your TMVOC Level is: 24 ng/L**

Low < 8 ng/L	Moderate 8 - 30 ng/L	Elevated 30-80 ng/L	High 80 - 150 ng/L	Severe 150 + ng/L
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The TMVOC value is a relative measure of the probability of active mold growth. The levels below were determined through interaction with air quality professionals regarding the reported health effects experienced by individuals exposed to actively growing mold. These are qualitative estimates and the specific situation should always be taken into account when comparing your TMVOC value to these ranges.

***Sensitive individuals or those with chronic conditions or respiratory problems may experience effects at much lower levels.***

TMVOC	Level	Description
< 8	Low	Actively growing molds may be present at levels which typically only affect people sensitive to molds. These usually represent condensation or small water sources.
8 - 30	Moderate	Actively growing molds are present at levels which may affect all occupants, particularly those sensitive to mold.
30 - 80	Elevated	Significant levels of actively growing molds are present; reactions or symptoms are probable for all occupants.
80-150	High	High levels of actively growing molds are present; high probability that all occupants will be affected; take immediate action to locate and remove mold.
> 150	Severe	Excessive levels of actively growing molds are present; all occupants will be affected; take immediate action to locate and remove mold.

*Note: Mold may be visible on a surface but in an inactive state resulting in little or no production of MVOCs.*

Typically, if there is no plumbing leak, condensation, or water intrusion into the home, there will be a lower probability of a mold problem. If active mold growth is indicated, the first step in fixing the problem is to find and repair the water intrusion or moisture build up.

Some new or extensively renovated homes can have high MVOC results. Additional dampness is often introduced into a new home during the construction process (e.g., newly installed cement) and can lead to optimal mold growth conditions. Also, some building materials may have mold growth on them when they are installed due to exposure to water before installation. It is strongly recommended that new homes or those with extensive renovation undergo a drying process to eliminate or reduce the potential for mold growth.



## General Mold Information

Mold growth is a complex process. In order to thrive, mold must find a surface that provides appropriate nutrients in an environment hospitable to that species of mold, i.e., with optimal temperature and humidity, and a source of water or humidity to fuel the mold's life cycle.

Molds may produce hundreds of VOCs as they grow. Most of these are at relatively low concentrations, i.e., they do not make up a large proportion of the TVOC. Some VOCs produced by mold may also originate from building materials and occupant activities, complicating the determination of actively growing mold. To address these challenges, a subset of mold VOCs was selected to represent the full mold VOC profile.

In addition to VOCs, molds also produce spores and mycotoxins. Spores are spread by air currents and on people, animals, or materials that travel from place to place. Mycotoxins are typically produced by mold as a defense against a threat and therefore can evoke a toxic response (e.g., severe allergic reactions and respiratory irritation and exacerbation of asthma symptoms or other respiratory ailments) in humans and animals.

Note that mold VOCs and mycotoxins are not the same. Mold VOCs can be found readily in the air and are usually responsible for the characteristic moldy smell. Mycotoxins are chemical compounds that are typically found in dust and on spores and are more commonly associated with health effects than odor.

Regardless of the TMVOC result, if mold is visible it should be removed since molds may still produce spores or mycotoxins in an inactive state and new exposure to water or moisture can initiate new mold growth. Since MVOCs are a subset of VOCs, they can be affected by the same environmental conditions that affect other VOCs, e.g., lower temperature and higher air flow or ventilation will reduce MVOC concentrations. In all cases, investigate possible water or moisture sources. Any water or moisture issues should be addressed promptly to limit the potential for mold growth.

### Additional Information about Mold

World Health Organization (WHO):  
[WHO Guidelines for Indoor Air Quality – Dampness and Mold](#)

US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA):  
[Molds and Moisture](#)  
[A Brief Guide to Mold, Moisture, and your Home](#)

American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA)  
[Position Statement on Mold and Dampness](#)

American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE):  
[Limiting Indoor Mold and Dampness in Buildings](#)  
(Position Documents; click on Limiting Indoor Mold and Dampness in Buildings)



## Contamination Index™

The Contamination Index™ (CI) shows the types of air-contaminating products and materials that are present in your home. Each CI category shows the approximate contribution of that category to the TVOC level, indicates how your home compares to thousands of other homes, and provides some suggestions for where these products and materials might be found. The concentrations reported here are approximate and may not add up to the TVOC value on page 2 of this report. The CI is divided into three main source groups: Building-Related Sources, Mixed Building and Lifestyle Sources, and Lifestyle Sources.

***Removing or reducing these products or activities will improve your air quality.***

**Building-Related Sources** are those that are typically part of the structure of the home and may be more difficult to reduce in the short term. Recent construction or renovation often increases the CI categories in this group to the Elevated, High, or Severe levels. VOCs from these activities often decrease substantially in the month following use/application of these products, especially if the area is flushed with air to dissipate the VOCs off gassed from the new products or materials.

**Mixed Building and Lifestyle Sources** are those that could belong to either category and investigation on your part may be necessary to determine which source is more likely.

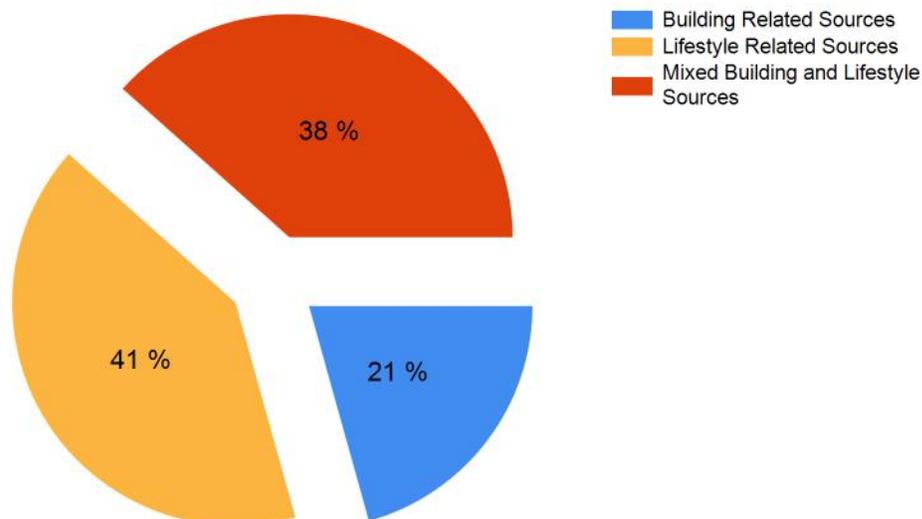
**Lifestyle Sources** are those that the occupants of the home bring into the home and can usually be readily identified and remediated.

It is possible for a category listed in one source group to belong to another source group. For example, the 'Coatings' category is in the Building source group because the largest contribution is typically the paint on the walls, but cans of paint stored in a basement or garage could be considered part of the Lifestyle sources group. Always consider all possible sources for a particular CI category.

Since there are potentially many sources of VOCs, homes can often be re-contaminated even after sources have been removed because new products are constantly being brought into the home. Home occupants and homebuyers should take note of this fact and view IAQ as a continuous improvement process.

The chart below depicts the distribution of the Contamination Index source groups. These source groups are estimates and may not indicate all of the VOCs in your air sample.

Contamination Index Source Groups





## Contamination Index™ Building Sources

These categories are typically part of the structure of the home and may be more difficult to reduce in the short term. Recent construction or renovation will often cause these categories to be elevated.

**Building Related Sources**

Category	Estimated VOC Level (ng/L)	Description and Suggestions for VOC Reduction
<b>Coatings (Paints, Varnishes, etc.)</b>	550	Includes interior and exterior paints (including low- or no-VOC paints), varnishes, lacquers, some sealants, and other products that can be classified as a coating over a surface. Typically, VOCs from these products are in the 10 to 14 carbon size range and can linger for several months, sometimes longer. Ventilate as much as possible during and after application of these products and dispose of opened but unused products and related supplies if possible or store in areas that will minimize off gassing. There is some overlap between chemical compounds associated with 'Coatings (Paints, Varnishes, etc.)' and those found in 'Fuel Oil, Diesel Fuel, Kerosene.'
<b>PVC Cement</b>	1	PVC cement is used to join pieces of PVC pipe together, usually for plumbing.
<b>HFCs and CFCs (Freons™)</b>	3	Most often used as refrigerants for air conditioners and refrigerator/freezers and propellants for blown-in insulation, cushions, aerosol cans, etc. Many of these chemical compounds are being phased out because of the Montreal Protocol.



## Contamination Index™ Mixed Building and Lifestyle Sources

These categories could belong to either the Building or Lifestyle groups; additional investigation may be necessary to determine which source is more likely.

Mixed Building and Lifestyle Sources

Category	Estimated VOC Level (ng/L)	Description and Suggestions for VOC Reduction
<b>Building Materials-Toluene Based</b>	0	Adhesives and glues used in construction and maintenance, arts and crafts; adhesive removers; contact cement; sealants; coatings (paint, polyurethane, lacquer, thinner); automotive products, including parts cleaners. Additional sources include gasoline and other fuels.
<b>Gasoline</b>	600	VOCs from gasoline are typically a result of off-gassing from gas containers and gas-powered equipment such as lawnmowers, snow blowers, mini-bikes, etc. that are stored in attached garages or basements. Does not include exhaust emissions. These items should be stored externally to the home. Additionally, gasoline VOCs can linger on clothing after refueling an automobile at a gas station. A prior spill in a garage or basement can also soak into the flooring and add to the VOC level. Gasoline includes chemical compounds that are also included in the 'Light Solvents' category. Benzene is a component in gasoline and is a known carcinogen. It is strongly recommended that the above removal/storage actions be followed immediately.
<b>Fuel Oil, Diesel Fuel, Kerosene</b>	0	Often found in garages and basements. These fuels are not very volatile so will not readily get into the air, but they can linger for a long time and produce a strong, unpleasant odor. Does not include exhaust emissions. There is some overlap between chemical compounds associated with 'Fuel Oil, Diesel Fuel, Kerosene' and those found in 'Coatings (Paints, Varnishes, etc.)'.
<b>Moth Balls (Naphthalene Based)</b>	0	Naphthalene based moth balls. May be present with p-Dichlorobenzene-based moth crystals.
<b>Moth Crystals (p-Dichlorobenzene Based)</b>	0	p-Dichlorobenzene based moth crystals. May be present with Naphthalene-based moth balls.
<b>Light Hydrocarbons</b>	250	Building materials; aerosol cans; fuel for cooking/camping/lighters; LPG; refrigerant; natural gas; propellant; blowing agent. Includes chemical compounds such as propane, butane, and isobutane.
<b>Light Solvents</b>	180	Stoddard solvent; mineral spirits; some coatings (paints, varnish, enamels); wax remover; adhesives; automotive products; light oils. Typically, VOCs from these products are in the 6 to 9 carbon size range.
<b>Methylene Chloride</b>	0	Automotive products; degreasing solvent; paint stripper; adhesive remover; aerosol propellant; insecticide.



## Contamination Index™ Lifestyle Sources

These categories are typically brought into the home by the occupants and can often be readily identified and removed or contained.

Lifestyle Related Sources

Category	Estimated VOC Level (ng/L)	Description and Suggestions for VOC Reduction
<b>Personal Care Products</b>	490	Soap, deodorant, lotions, perfumes, hair coloring supplies, nail care supplies, oral hygiene products, etc. These products contain many VOCs that will dissipate if use is discontinued or reduced. Consider storing these products in a closed container when not in use, and dispose of unused products. Also, run an exhaust fan or open a window when using these products.
<b>Alcohol Products</b>	400	Household cleaning products, antiseptic wipes, hand sanitizers, some solvents, reed diffusers, consumable alcohol, and some pharmaceuticals. These concentrations will be reduced by removing unnecessary products or proper storage of those materials in closed airtight containers. Promptly rinse empty alcoholic beverage containers and place outside if possible. Consolidate cleaning products to the essentials. Consider switching to alternative methods of cleaning and sanitizing, e.g., baking soda, vinegar, borax, steam, etc., and ventilate the area during and after cleaning. Alcohol can also be found in some building materials, consider recent renovations/construction as a possible source.
<b>Odorants and Fragrances</b>	200	VOCs in this category can be found in scented candles, potpourri, air fresheners, scented cleaning products, and scented personal care products. Reduce use of scented products and store unused products in a tight fitting container.
<b>Dry Cleaning Solvents</b>	0	Typical dry-cleaning methods employ the use of carcinogenic chemicals. Dry-cleaning should be allowed to vent outside, without plastics bags, before being placed inside.
<b>Medicinals</b>	3	Ointments and creams, topical first aid/pain relievers.



## Significant VOCs

Based upon your specific home air analysis, the chemical compounds listed below are significant contributors to the TVOC level reported on page 2 of this Report or are indicative of specific types of products or problems. Compounds from a variety of chemical classes are represented here, although only the most common or most notable are specifically listed. These chemical compounds may come from a variety of sources as shown in the Contamination Index section of this report. Many of these chemical compounds are commonly found in homes.

Locating and removing the source of the chemical compound is the most effective way to reduce the contribution of that chemical compound to the TVOC, which ultimately leads to improved IAQ. If removing the source is not possible, try to contain it in some way (e.g., placing the source in an air-tight container when not in use). In addition, most homes have inadequate ventilation so increasing the amount of outside air or filtering or purifying re-circulated inside air will almost always reduce the TVOC. Since VOCs may continue to off-gas even when the sources are stored, ventilation and air-purification methods will need to be employed continuously in order to keep the VOC levels low.

The Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) registry number after the chemical compound name in the table below is a unique identifier for that chemical compound and is often the best means to search for additional information. The two VOC levels in the table below (ng/L and ppb) are different ways of describing the same concentration, in some cases exposure limits or other information may be described using one or both of these concentration units.

Compound	CAS	Estimated VOC Level (ng/L)	Estimated VOC Level (ppb)	Description
Ethanol	64-17-5	400	210	Cleaners, especially antiseptic wipes; personal care; consumable alcohol; some solvents; renewable gasoline component; pharmaceuticals
2-Methylbutane	78-78-4	260	87	Blowing agent (e.g., foam insulation, fragrance products, air fresheners, etc.); personal care products; solvents
Butane (C 4)	106-97-8	230	94	Aerosol propellant; cooking/camping/lighters fluids; liquefied petroleum gas (LPG); refrigerant; food additive
Isopropanol	67-63-0	160	64	Rubbing alcohol; cleaners, especially antiseptic wipes; personal care; solvents; food and beverages; microbial biocides or antimicrobial agents
Acetone	67-64-1	120	48	Personal care, especially nail care; cleaners; paints and coatings; strippers and thinners; PVC cleaner; caulks and adhesives; wood filler; solvent
Limonene	138-86-3 or 5989-27-5	99	18	Limonene (CAS 138-86-3) or d-Limonene (CAS 5989-27-5)Fragrances; paints and coatings; cleaners; solvent; preservative
Pentane (C 5)	109-66-0	91	30	Aerosol propellant; blowing agent; gasoline fuel component
m,p-Xylene	108-38-3; 106-42-3	47	11	Gasoline; paints and coatings; adhesives and cements; solvent; print cartridges
Toluene	108-88-3	41	11	Gasoline; adhesives (building and arts/crafts); contact cement; solvent; heavy duty cleaner
Hexanal	66-25-1	33	8	Fragrances; food additive; solvent



## Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs)

Hazardous air pollutants, also known as air toxics, are those pollutants that are known or suspected to cause cancer or other serious health effects, such as reproductive effects or birth defects, or adverse environmental effects. Listed below are those HAPs that are included with the IAQ Home Survey VOC test, this list does not include all HAPs; these may also be listed as Significant VOCs.

The '<' (less than) symbol in the 'Estimated VOC Level' columns indicates that compound is not present above the reporting limit for this air sample. For more information visit the EPA [Air Toxics website](#) and the [NIOSH Guide to Chemical Hazards](#).

Compound	CAS	Estimated VOC Level (ng/L)	Estimated VOC Level (ppb)	NIOSH Exposure Limit	Description
Carbonyl sulfide	463-58-1	< 1	< 0.4	None Listed	Fumigant; contaminated drywall; fuel combustion byproduct; some foods; naturally occurring at low levels
Carbon Disulfide	75-15-0	< 1	< 0.3	3,000 ng/L (1,000 ppb)	Solvent; fumigant; contaminated drywall; combustion byproduct
Methylene Chloride	75-09-2	< 1	< 0.3	Carcinogen	Automotive products; degreasing solvent; paint stripper; adhesive remover; aerosol propellant; insecticide
Hexane (C 6)	110-54-3	29	8	180,000 ng/L (50,000 ppb)	Solvent; adhesive; grease; lubricant; paints and coatings; petroleum fuel component
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71-55-6	< 1	< 0.2	C; 1,900,000 ng/L (350,000 ppb)	Adhesives, lubricants, cleaners, solvents
Benzene	71-43-2	7	2	320 ng/L (100 ppb)	Gasoline. Less common sources include some discontinued solvents; printing and lithography; paints and coatings; rubber; dry cleaning; adhesives; detergents
1,2-Dichloroethane	107-06-2	7	2	Carcinogen; 4,000 ng/L (1,000 ppb)	PVC production; solvent for rubber, insecticides, oils, waxes, gums, resins; rug and upholstery cleaners
Trichloroethene	79-01-6	< 1	< 0.2	Carcinogen	Dry cleaning; degreasers and cleaners for home/automotive; varnish removers; anesthetic
Methyl methacrylate	80-62-6	< 1	< 0.3	410,000 ng/L (100,000 ppb)	Acrylic Polymers for paints and coatings, adhesives, fillers; solvent; pharmaceuticals; personal care
Toluene	108-88-3	41	11	375,000 ng/L (100,000 ppb)	Gasoline; adhesives (building and arts/crafts); contact cement; solvent; heavy duty cleaner
Tetrachloroethene	127-18-4	< 1	< 0.1	Carcinogen	Dry cleaning; adhesives, automotive cleaners, polishes
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	12	3	435,000 ng/L (100,000 ppb)	Gasoline; paints and coatings; solvent; pesticide
m,p-Xylene	108-38-3; 106-42-3	47	11	435,000 ng/L (100,000 ppb)	Gasoline; paints and coatings; adhesives and cements; solvent; print cartridges
o-Xylene	95-47-6	16	4	435,000 ng/L (100,000 ppb)	Gasoline; paints and coatings; adhesives and cements; solvent; print cartridges
Styrene	100-42-5	< 1	< 0.2	215,000 ng/L (50,000 ppb)	Polystyrene foam; synthetic rubber; flavoring agent
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	106-46-7	< 1	< 0.2	Carcinogen	Moth balls/crystals; room deodorant
Naphthalene	91-20-3	< 1	< 0.2	50,000 ng/L (10,000 ppb)	Gasoline; diesel; Moth balls/crystals; insecticide

Results relate only to the item tested.  
These results are authorized by the Laboratory Director or approved representative.

The results contained in this report are dependent upon a number of factors over which Prism has no control, which may include, but are not limited to, the sampling technique utilized, the size or source of sample, the ability of the sampler to collect a proper or suitable sample, the compounds which make up the TVOC, and/or the type of mold(s) present. Therefore, the opinions contained in this report may be invalid and cannot be considered or construed as definitive and neither Prism, nor its agents, officers, directors, employees, or successors shall be liable for any claims, actions, causes of action, costs, loss of service, medical or other expenses or any compensation whatsoever which may now or hereafter occur or accrue based upon the information or opinions contained herein.

Our lab is accredited by the AIHA Laboratory Accreditation Programs (AIHA-LAP), LLC in the Industrial Hygiene accreditation program for GC-MS Field of Testing as documented by the Scope of Accreditation Certificate and associated Scope. This analysis references methods EPA TO-17 and ISO 16000-6, which fall within the Scope of Accreditation.

**If you have questions, please contact us at [info@pureairdoctor.com](mailto:info@pureairdoctor.com) or toll free 1-800-234-6399.**



<b>Customer Name</b>	Sample Data Sheet
<b>Customer Address</b>	123 Main Street

### ETA SAMPLE INFORMATION

AIR PUMP METAL SAMPLE TUBE # (Example: AA367) 1 sample tube used for 1 testing location up to 2000 sq. ft.	TESTING LOCATION Example: Main Floor, Second Floor, Basement	DATE COLLECTED	START TIME	END TIME
A0525	Main Floor	2.4.19	8:34 AM	10:34 AM

<b>RADON TESTING MONITOR INFO</b>	TESTING LOCATION Example: Basement	TEST START DATE	START TIME (indicate AM or PM)	TEST END DATE & TIME (indicate AM or PM)
	Main Floor	2.4.19	8:04 AM	2.6.19 8:04 am
	<b>Long Term Reading: 6.08</b>		<b>Short Term Reading: 5.75</b>	

ROOM / LEVEL IN HOUSE Example: Bedroom 1 / Main floor Example: Bedroom 4 / Basement	DATE COLLECTED	SAMPLE TIME	CO2 / CARBON DIOXIDE	TEMP	HUMIDITY	LASER MONITOR LEFT READING #	LASER MONITOR RIGHT READING #
Living Area	2.4.19	10:43 AM	904	69.8	61	724	94
Office	2.4.19	10:48 AM	892	69.8	62	756	87
Master Bedroom	2.4.19	10:52 AM	892	69.8	62.5	834	89
Second Bedroom	2.4.19	10:56 AM	887	69.8	62.8	840	140

\* TO DOCUMENT MORE ROOMS PLEASE SEE REVERSE SIDE