



Environmental Consultants and Engineers

1818 New York Avenue Suite 217
Washington, DC 20002

www.globalincusa.net

July 2, 2024

Prince Georges County
Environmental Safety Office
13306 Old Marlboro Pike
Upper Marlboro, MD 20772

Attention: Mr. Alex Baylor

RE: Indoor Air Quality Screening Report – Superintendent’s Office Suite (PGCPS Sasscer Administration Building -14201 School Lane, Upper Marlboro, MD 20772)

Global Project Number: 24-027

Dear Mr. Baylor,

On June 28, 2024, Global Inc.’s (GLOBAL) Certified Industrial Hygienist, Channa Bambaradeniya, conducted an Indoor Air Quality Screening at the Superintendent’s Office Suite at the Sasscer Administration Building located at 14201 School Lane, Upper Marlboro, MD 20772. The specific areas inspected are indicated in the floor sketch in **Attachment I**.

Methodology

The IAQ evaluation included a visual assessment, sampling for non-viable mold spores in air, and measurement of comfort parameters (temperature, humidity, carbon dioxide, and carbon monoxide) and respirable particulate matter (PM_{2.5}µm and PM₁₀µm size classes).

During the visual assessment of the above locations, GLOBAL documented any areas with suspected mold growth, water intrusions, and wet conditions that have the potential to lead to mold growth. GLOBAL also noted any unusual odors.

Real-time measurements of comfort parameters (i.e., temperature, relative humidity, carbon monoxide, and carbon dioxide) and respirable particulate matter in air (PM_{2.5}µm and PM₁₀µm size classes) were obtained using calibrated portable digital instruments. The measurements were compared with relevant industry standards and guidelines.

Air samples for non-viable fungal spores were collected where IAQ screening was performed. Additionally, one ambient set of IAQ measurements and an air sample was collected for comparison. Non-viable fungal spore samples were collected on *Air-O-Cell* cassettes using a Buck



Environmental Consultants and Engineers

1818 New York Avenue Suite 217
Washington, DC 20002

www.globalincusa.net

BioAire® calibrated pump. The air samples were taken within the breathing zone and no closer than three feet from the ground.

Microbial samples (including a field blank for quality control) were delivered under strict chain-of-custody procedures were to Hayes Microbial Consulting - an AIHA EMPAT-certified laboratory in Midlothian, Virginia for analysis by microscopy. The sample chain-of-custody and laboratory report is attached.

Observations

No areas of suspected mold growth or patches of moisture were visible. A summary of observations is provided below in **Table 1** below.

Room	Description
<i>Conference room</i>	Clean, carpet floor, 2 ceiling-mounted HVAC units, 1 wall-mounted heating unit, no patches of visible mold or moisture
<i>Superintendent's office</i>	Tiled floor, 1 ceiling-mounted HVAC unit, 1 wall-mounted heating unit, 1 attached bathroom with exhaust fan, office and bathroom in clean conditions, 1 small photocopy unit, no patches of visible mold or moisture
<i>Secretary's office</i>	Carpet floor, 1 ceiling-mounted HVAC unit, 1 wall-mounted heating unit, 1 large photocopy unit, 1 small photocopy unit, 2 work stations, clean conditions, no patches of visible mold or moisture
<i>Adjacent office room</i>	1 ceiling-mounted HVAC unit, 1 wall-mounted heating unit, 1 small photocopy unit, ornamental water fountain, cardboard boxes present in room, carpet floor, no suspected moisture or mold
<i>Administrative office area (including small office)</i>	3 work stations, carpet floor, 1 large photocopy unit, 1 ceiling-mounted HVAC unit, no musty odors, 1 wall-mounted heating unit, 2 fresh new bouquets of fresh flowers (1 assorted and 1 of red roses), 1 purified drinking water filter, clean, 1 pot of dry real assorted roses, no suspected moisture or mold
<i>Chief of Community Engagements' (Ms. Patel) office</i>	Tiled floor, 1 wall-mounted heating unit, 1 ceiling-mounted HVAC unit, mini fridge, cardboard boxes present in room, 1 small photocopy unit, no visible mold or moisture, clean, no odor. Some water-damaged ceiling tiles had been replaced earlier.



Environmental Consultants and Engineers

1818 New York Avenue Suite 217
Washington, DC 20002

www.globalincusa.net

Comfort Parameter Measurements and Mold-in-Air Sample Results

The comfort parameter measurements and status of fungal ecology is summarized in Table 2.

Table 2: Measurements of Comfort Parameters and Respirable Particulates (June 28, 2024)

IAQ Parameter	T (°F)	RH (%)	CO ₂ (ppm)	CO (ppm)	PM 2.5 (ug/m ³)	PM 10 (ug/m ³)	Fungal Ecology
Industry Standards	ASHRAE 68-79°F	ASHRAE <65%	ASHRAE < 1128	NAAQS <9	NAAQS 12	NAAQS 150	Normal/ Abnormal
Ambient	75.5	45.5	428	0	6.6	9.0	NA
Conference Room	71.9	52.2	555	0	6.4	8.5	Normal
Superintendent's Office	68.5	58.7	553	0	5.3	7.4	Normal
Secretary's Office	68.7	58.9	490	0	5.8	9.5	Normal
Adjacent Office	70.8	59.6	565	0	5.8	8.2	Normal
Admin Office	70.9	59.5	528	0	4.8	6.8	Normal
Chief of Comm. Engagement	72.0	59.5	550	0	5.5	8.2	Normal

Temperature

The American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE) have published recommendations for year-round acceptable temperatures in Standard 55-2016 (*Thermal Environmental Conditions for Human Occupancy*). The winter comfort range is 68 to 75°F and the summer comfort range is 73 to 79°F. It is important to note that ASHRAE standards are intended as a suggested guideline as opposed to a regulation. The indoor temperature readings were within the ASHRAE Standard.

Relative Humidity (RH)

Relative humidity is a key factor for mold growth. Mold has the potential of growing on suitable surfaces with humidity levels above 60%. ASHRAE standard 62.1-2013 (*Ventilation for Acceptable Indoor Air Quality*) recommends a maximum indoor relative humidity of 65% to preclude the likelihood of condensation on cool surfaces encouraging mold growth. The indoor relative humidity readings were below the maximum ASHRAE recommended level of 65%.

Carbon Monoxide

Carbon monoxide (CO) is a colorless and odorless gas that is produced by the incomplete combustion of carbon-containing fuels. Oil, gasoline, diesel fuels, wood, coke, and coal are the major sources of CO. All registered CO concentrations were below the EPA National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) of 9 ppm.



Environmental Consultants and Engineers

1818 New York Avenue Suite 217
Washington, DC 20002

www.globalincusa.net

Carbon Dioxide

Under conditions of maximum occupancy, ASHRAE Standard 62.1-2013, Appendix C, infers that the acceptable carbon dioxide upper limit is the prevailing outdoor carbon dioxide concentration plus 700 parts per million (ppm). On June 28, 2024, the outdoor (ambient) carbon dioxide concentration was approximately 428 ppm so indoor concentrations should not exceed approximately 1128 ppm (700 + 428). All indoor carbon dioxide measurements were within the ASHRAE standards.

Respirable Particulates: The respirable particulate concentrations under the PM2.5 and PM10 in the Superintendent's office suite were below the National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) levels. The highest average PM2.5 concentration during the monitoring period was 6.2. This is compared to the NAAQS primary standard for PM2.5 of 12 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ annual mean. The highest average PM10 concentration during the same period was 9.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. This is compared to NAAQS standard for PM10 of 150 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 24 hr. average.

Mold-in-Air Samples

There are no definitive regulations or standardized guidelines for addressing airborne mold in an indoor setting. If building systems (ventilation, envelope) are functioning properly, the indoor fungal ecology profile should be consistent with what is encountered outdoors and the spore concentrations should be below the ambient levels. Laboratory analytical results are attached at the end of this report.

The total mold spore counts in the specific locations sampled within the Superintendent's Office Suite were much lower than the ambient (outdoor) spore count, and indicates normal fungal ecology. See laboratory analytical results in **Attachment II**.

Conclusions and Recommendations

All comfort parameters and respirable particulate matter measurements in the Superintendent's Office Suite were within the applicable industry Standards.

The indoor air samples for mold spores in the Superintendent's Office Suite does not indicate any indoor mold amplification. The single spore of *Stachybotrys* detected in the air sample collected from the Chief of Community Engagement's office room is most likely a remnant spore related to the water damaged ceiling tiles that were replaced earlier.

It has been our pleasure to conduct these IAQ Screening services for the Prince Georges County Public School system. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact us.



Environmental Consultants and Engineers

1818 New York Avenue Suite 217
Washington, DC 20002

www.globalincusa.net

Regards,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Channa Bambaradeniya', is positioned below the text 'Regards,'.

Channa Bambaradeniya, Ph.D., CIH, CSP, CHMM
Certified Industrial Hygienist
Global, Inc.
Mobile: 443-691-0455



Environmental Consultants and Engineers

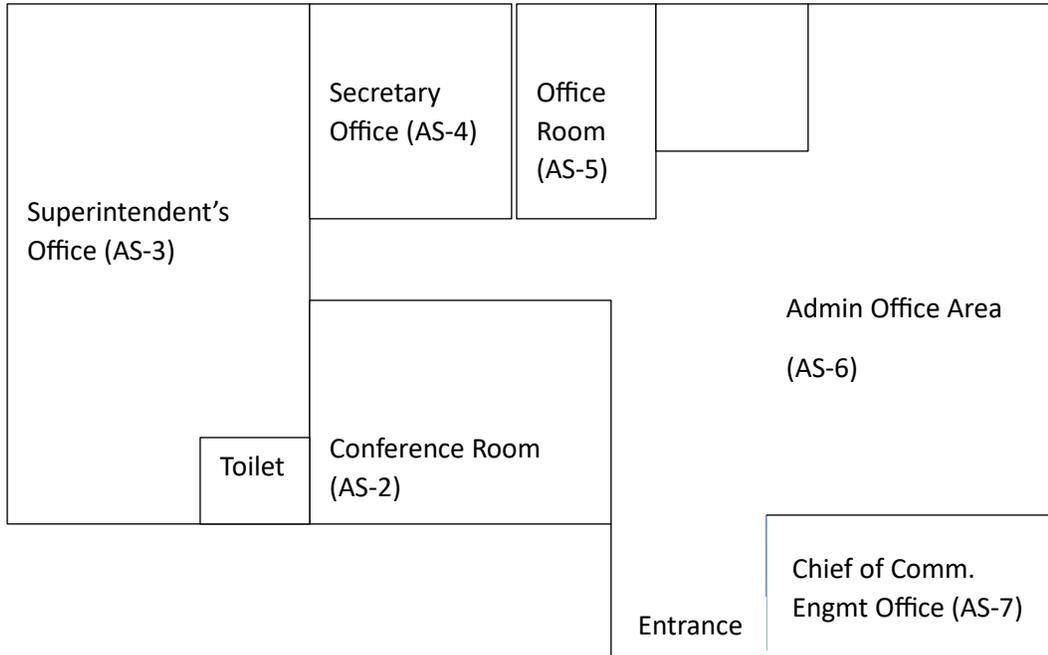
1818 New York Avenue Suite 217
Washington, DC 20002

www.globalincusa.net

ATTACHMENT I

Floor Sketch of Superintendent's Office Suite indicating Air Sample Locations

Floor Sketch of Superintendant's Office Suite (including air sample numbers)





Environmental Consultants and Engineers

1818 New York Avenue Suite 217
Washington, DC 20002

www.globalincusa.net

Attachment II

Air Sample Analytical Results and Chain-Of-Custody Form



#24027265

Analysis Report prepared for

Global, Inc.

1818 New York Ave.
Suite 217
Washington, DC, 20002

Phone: (443) 691-0455

24-027
IAQ Inspection - PGCP
Superintendent's Office Suite
14201 School Lane
Upper Marlboro, MD 20772

Collected: **June 28, 2024**
Received: **July 1, 2024**
Reported: **July 1, 2024**

We would like to thank you for trusting Hayes Microbial for your analytical needs!
We received 8 samples by FedEx in good condition for this project on July 1st, 2024.

The results in this analysis pertain only to this job, collected on the stated date, and should not be used in the interpretation of any other job. Information supplied by the customer can affect the validity of results. These results apply only to the samples as received. This report may not be duplicated, except in full, without the written consent of Hayes Microbial Consulting, LLC.

All information provided to Hayes Microbial is confidential information relating to our customers and their clients. We will not disclose, copy, or distribute any information verbally or written, except to those designated by the customer(s). We take confidentiality very seriously. No changes to the distribution list will be made without the express consent of the customer.

This laboratory bears no responsibility for sample collection activities, analytical method limitations, or your use of the test results. Interpretation and use of test results are your responsibility. Any reference to health effects or interpretation of mold levels is strictly the opinion of Hayes Microbial. In no event, shall Hayes Microbial or any of its employees be liable for lost profits or any special, incidental or consequential damages arising out of the use of these test results.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Stephen N. Hayes".

Steve Hayes, BSMT(ASCP)
Laboratory Director
Hayes Microbial Consulting, LLC.



EPA Laboratory ID: VA01419



Lab ID: #188863



DPH License: #PH-0198

Sample Number*	1	AS-01			2	AS-02			3	AS-03			4	AS-04		
Sample Name*	Ambient			Conference Room			Superintendent's Office			Secretary's Office						
Sample Volume*	75 L															
Reporting Limit	13 spores/m ³															
Background	3			2			2			2						
Fragments	ND			ND			ND			ND						
Organism	Raw Count	Count / m ³	% of Total	Raw Count	Count / m ³	% of Total	Raw Count	Count / m ³	% of Total	Raw Count	Count / m ³	% of Total				
Alternaria				2	27	18.2%										
Ascospores	128	1700	9.0%	2	27	18.2%				4	53	44.4%				
Aspergillus Penicillium				2	27	18.2%				2	27	22.2%				
Basidiospores	980	13000	68.9%	1	13	9.1%	6	80	100.0%	1	13	11.1%				
Bipolaris Drechslera																
Chaetomium																
Cladosporium	310	4100	21.8%	4	53	36.4%										
Curvularia																
Epicoccum	4	53	<1%							1	13	11.1%				
Fusarium																
Memnoniella																
Myxomycetes	1	13	<1%							1	13	11.1%				
Pithomyces																
Polythrincium																
Stachybotrys																
Stemphylium																
Torula																
Ulocladium																
Total	1423	18866	100%	11	147	100%	6	80	100%	9	119	100%				

Water Damage Indicator	Common Allergen	Slightly Higher than Baseline	Significantly Higher than Baseline	Ratio Abnormality
------------------------	-----------------	-------------------------------	------------------------------------	-------------------

* indicates data provided by the customer



Collected: **Jun 28, 2024**

Received: **Jul 1, 2024**

Reported: **Jul 1, 2024**

Project Analyst:
Connor Gailliot, BS

Date:
07 - 01 - 2024

Reviewed By:
Ramesh Poluri, PhD

Date:
07 - 01 - 2024

Sample Number*	5 AS-05			6 AS-06			7 AS-07			8 AS-08		
Sample Name*	Office Room			Administration Staff Room			Chief Of Community Engagement Office (Patel)			Field Blank		
Sample Volume*	75 L			75 L			75 L			0 L		
Reporting Limit	13 spores/m ³			13 spores/m ³			13 spores/m ³			1 spore/m ³		
Background	3			2			2			NBD		
Fragments	ND			ND			ND			ND		
Organism	Raw Count	Count / m ³	% of Total	Raw Count	Count / m ³	% of Total	Raw Count	Count / m ³	% of Total	Raw Count	Count / m ³	% of Total
Alternaria												
Ascospores				1	13	33.3%						
Aspergillus Penicillium	4	53	36.4%									
Basidiospores	2	27	18.2%				1	13	25.0%			
Bipolaris Drechslera												
Chaetomium												
Cladosporium	4	53	36.4%				2	27	50.0%			
Curvularia												
Epicoccum				1	13	33.3%						
Fusarium												
Memnoniella												
Myxomycetes				1	13	33.3%						
Pithomyces												
Polythrincium	1	13	9.1%									
Stachybotrys							1	13	25.0%			
Stemphylium												
Torula												
Ulocladium												
Total	11	146	100%	3	39	100%	4	53	100%	ND	0	

Water Damage Indicator	Common Allergen	Slightly Higher than Baseline	Significantly Higher than Baseline	Ratio Abnormality
------------------------	-----------------	-------------------------------	------------------------------------	-------------------

* indicates data provided by the customer



Collected: Jun 28, 2024

Received: Jul 1, 2024

Reported: Jul 1, 2024

Project Analyst:
Connor Gailliot, BS

Date:
07 - 01 - 2024

Reviewed By:
Ramesh Poluri, PhD

Date:
07 - 01 - 2024

Spore Trap Information

Reporting Limit	The Reporting Limit is the lowest number of spores that can be detected based on the total volume of the sample collected and the percentage of the slide that is counted. At Hayes Microbial, 100% of the slide is read so the LOD is based solely on the total volume. Raw spore counts that exceed 500 spores will be estimated.										
Blanks	Results have not been corrected for field or laboratory blanks.										
Background	<p>The Background is the amount of debris that is present in the sample. This debris consists of skin cells, dirt, dust, pollen, drywall dust and other organic and non-organic matter. As the background density increases, the likelihood of spores, especially small spores such as those of Aspergillus and Penicillium may be obscured. The background is rated on a scale of 1 to 5 and each level is determined as follows:</p> <p>NBD: No background detected due to possible pump or cassette malfunction. Recollect sample. (Field Blanks will display NBD)</p> <p>1 : <5% of field occluded. No spores will be uncountable.</p> <p>2 : 5-25% of field occluded.</p> <p>3 : 25-75% of field occluded.</p> <p>4 : 75-90% of field occluded.</p> <p>5 : >90% of field occluded. Suggested recollection of sample.</p>										
Fragments	Fragments are small pieces of fungal mycelium or spores. They are not identifiable as to type and when present in very large numbers, may indicate the presence of mold amplification.										
Control Comparisons	There are no national standards for the numbers of fungal spores that may be present in the indoor environment. As a general rule and guideline that is widely accepted in the indoor air quality field, the numbers and types of spores that are present in the indoor environment should not exceed those that are present outdoors at any given time. There will always be some mold spores present in "normal" indoor environments. The purpose of sampling and counting spores is to help determine whether an abnormal condition exists within the indoor environment and if it does, to help pinpoint the area of contamination. Spore counts should not be used as the sole determining factor of mold contamination. There are many factors that can cause anomalies in the comparison of indoor and outdoor samples due to the dynamic nature of both of those environments.										
<table border="1"> <tr> <td style="background-color: #ADD8E6;">Water Damage Indicator</td> <td>Blue: These molds are commonly seen in conditions of prolonged water intrusion and usually indicate a problem.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="background-color: #90EE90;">Common Allergen</td> <td>Green: Although all molds are potential allergens, these are the most common allergens that may be found indoors.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="background-color: #FFDAB9;">Slightly Higher than Baseline</td> <td>Orange: The spore count is slightly higher than the outside count and may or may not indicate a source of contamination.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="background-color: #FFB6C1;">Significantly Higher than Baseline</td> <td>Red: The spore count is significantly higher than the baseline count and probably indicates a source of contamination.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="background-color: #DDA0DD;">Ratio Abnormality</td> <td>Violet: The types of spores found indoors should be similar to the ones that were identified in the baseline sample. Significant increases (more than 25%) in the ratio of a particular spore type may indicate the presence of abnormal levels of mold, even if the total number of spores of that type is lower in the indoor environment than it was outdoors.</td> </tr> </table>	Water Damage Indicator	Blue: These molds are commonly seen in conditions of prolonged water intrusion and usually indicate a problem.	Common Allergen	Green: Although all molds are potential allergens, these are the most common allergens that may be found indoors.	Slightly Higher than Baseline	Orange: The spore count is slightly higher than the outside count and may or may not indicate a source of contamination.	Significantly Higher than Baseline	Red: The spore count is significantly higher than the baseline count and probably indicates a source of contamination.	Ratio Abnormality	Violet: The types of spores found indoors should be similar to the ones that were identified in the baseline sample. Significant increases (more than 25%) in the ratio of a particular spore type may indicate the presence of abnormal levels of mold, even if the total number of spores of that type is lower in the indoor environment than it was outdoors.	
Water Damage Indicator	Blue: These molds are commonly seen in conditions of prolonged water intrusion and usually indicate a problem.										
Common Allergen	Green: Although all molds are potential allergens, these are the most common allergens that may be found indoors.										
Slightly Higher than Baseline	Orange: The spore count is slightly higher than the outside count and may or may not indicate a source of contamination.										
Significantly Higher than Baseline	Red: The spore count is significantly higher than the baseline count and probably indicates a source of contamination.										
Ratio Abnormality	Violet: The types of spores found indoors should be similar to the ones that were identified in the baseline sample. Significant increases (more than 25%) in the ratio of a particular spore type may indicate the presence of abnormal levels of mold, even if the total number of spores of that type is lower in the indoor environment than it was outdoors.										
Color Coding	Fungi that are present in indoor samples at levels lower than 200 per cubic meter are not color coded on the report, unless they are one of the water damage indicators.										
Significant Figures	Raw counts and column totals may reflect more than 2 significant figures, but results should only be considered significant to 2 figures.										

Alternaria	Habitat: Commonly found outdoors in soil and decaying plants. Indoors, it is commonly found on window sills and other horizontal surfaces. Health Effects: A common allergen and has been associated with hypersensitivity pneumonitis. Alternaria is capable of producing toxic metabolites which may be associated with disease in humans or animals. Occasionally an agent of onychomycosis, ulcerated cutaneous infection and chronic sinusitis, principally in the immunocompromised patient.
Ascospores	Habitat: A large group consisting of more than 3000 species of fungi. Common plant pathogens and outdoor numbers become very high following rain. Most of the genera are indistinguishable by spore trap analysis and are combined on the report. Health Effects: Health affects are poorly studied, but many are likely to be allergenic.
Aspergillus Penicillium	Habitat: The most common fungi isolated from the environment. Very common in soil and on decaying plant material. Are able to grow well indoors on a wide variety of substrates. Health Effects: This group contains common allergens and many can cause hypersensitivity pneumonitis. They may cause extrinsic asthma, and many are opportunistic pathogens. Many species produce mycotoxins which may be associated with disease in humans and other animals. Toxin production is dependent on the species, the food source, competition with other organisms, and other environmental conditions.
Basidiospores	Habitat: A common group of Fungi that includes the mushrooms and bracket fungi. They are saprophytes and plant pathogens. In wet conditions they can cause structural damage to buildings. Health Effects: Common allergens and are also associated with hypersensitivity pneumonitis.
Cladosporium	Habitat: One of the most common genera worldwide. Found in soil and plant debris and on the leaf surfaces of living plants. The outdoor numbers are lower in the winter and often relatively high in the summer, especially in high humidity. The outdoor numbers often spike in the late afternoon and evening. Indoors, it can be found growing on textiles, wood, sheetrock, moist window sills and in HVAC supply ducts. Health Effects: A common allergen, producing more than 10 allergenic antigens and a common cause of hypersensitivity pneumonitis.
Epicoccum	Habitat: It is found in soil and plant litter and is a plant pathogen. It can grow indoors on a variety of substrates, including paper and textiles and is commonly found on wet drywall. Health Effects: It is a common allergen. No cases of infection have been reported in humans.

Myxomycetes	Habitat:	Found on decaying plant material and as a plant pathogen.
	Health Effects:	Some allergenic properties reported, but generally pose no health concerns to humans.

Polythrincium	Habitat:	Found in soil and occasionally on plants.
	Health Effects:	No known health effects. Allergenic properties are poorly studied.

Stachybotrys	Habitat:	Commonly found in soil and on decaying plant material. It is cellulolytic, and can be found indoors on wet materials containing cellulose, such as wallboard, ceiling tile, and other paper-based materials. It is found outdoors on decaying plant material although it is rarely detected on outdoor air samples.
	Health Effects:	Allergenic properties are poorly studied and no cases of infection have been reported in humans. They do however produce potent tricothecene mycotoxins. The toxins produced by this fungus can suppress the immune system affecting the lymphoid tissue and the bone marrow. The mycotoxin is also reported to be a liver and kidney carcinogen.



Company: GLOBAL, Inc.
 Address: 1818 New York Ave NE, 217
Washington DC 20002

N

SHIP: FEDEX - PAK 50
 DATE: 07-01-2024



Job Number: 24-027	Job Name: IAQ Inspection - PGCP Superintendent's Office Suite 14201 School Lane Upper Marlboro, MD 20772	Mobile: 443-691-0455	Email:
Collector: Channa Bambaradeniya		Note:	
Date Collected: June 28, 2024			

Analysis Type		Analysis Description	Turnaround	Accepted Media Types
Spore Trap	S	Identification & Enumeration of Fungal Spores	24 Hour	Air Cassettes, Impact Slides
	S+	Spore Trap Analysis with Dander, Fiber, and Pollen counts	24 Hour	Air Cassettes, Impact Slides
Direct ID	D	ID & Semi-Quantative Enumeration of spores and mycelium	24 Hour	Bio-Tape, Tape, Swab, Bulk, Agar Plate
	D+	Direct Analysis with Fully Quantitative spore count	24 Hour	Bio-Tape, Tape, Swab, Bulk, Agar Plate
Culture	C1	Identification & Enumeration of Mold only	7 Day	Air Plate, Agar Plate, Swab, Bulk
	C2	Identification & Enumeration of Bacteria only	4 Day	Air Plate, Agar Plate, Swab, Bulk
	C3	Identification & Enumeration of Mold and Bacteria	7 Day	Air Plate, Agar Plate, Swab, Bulk
	C5	Coliform Screen for Sewage Bacteria	2 Day	Agar Plate, Swab, Bulk
Particle	TPA	Total Particulate Analysis, ID & Count (Does Not Include Mold)	24 Hour	Air Cassettes, Impact Slides, Bio-Tape

#	Number	Sample	Analysis	Volume	Notes
1	AS-01	Ambiant	S	75L	
2	AS-02	Conference Room			
3	AS-03	Superintendent's Office			
4	AS-04	Secretary's Office			
5	AS-05	Office Room			
6	AS-06	Administration Staff Room			
7	AS-07	Chief of Community Engagement Office (Patel)			
8	AS-08	Field Blank			
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					
16					

Released by: <u>Channa Bambaradeniya</u>	Date: <u>6/28/2024</u>	Received By: <u>[Signature]</u>	Date: <u>7/1/24</u>
--	------------------------	---------------------------------	---------------------