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Indoor Air Quality
Catastrophe Services
Microbiology
Asbestos Surveys
Air Monitoring
Industrial Hygiene
Epidemiology
Radon Testing
Water Testing
Lead Testing

December 11, 2020

Mr. Kevin Ogle
Cherokee Nation Businesses
777 West Cherokee Street
Catoosa, OK 74015

**RE: Indoor Air Quality Evaluation
Cherokee National Museum
21192 S. Keeler
Park Hill, OK 74451
Micro Air, Inc. Project #50-17548-H**

Dear Mr. Ogle,

Micro Air, Inc. performed indoor air quality testing services within the Cherokee National Museum located at the above referenced address.

Tim French, Principal, conducted the testing on December 1, 2020. The testing consisted of a visual inspection, microbiological air and surface sampling for mold, and measurement of temperature, relative humidity, carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide levels to determine conditions present at the time of the site visit. The microbiological sample report, photographic documentation and drawings outlining sample locations are provided at the end of this report.

METHODOLOGY

The information and results collected during this evaluation have been divided into the following categories: Visual Inspection, Microbiology (mold), and General Indoor Air Quality Parameters.

Visual Inspection: An inspection of the building was conducted during the evaluation. Information collected during the inspection included evidence of water damage, visible mold growth, and odors consistent with a mold-impacted environment.

Microbiology: Microbiological sampling to measure total (viable and non-viable, or living and dead) airborne mold spore levels was conducted within the building. The following microbiological study was conducted:

Total (viable and non-viable) Airborne Mold Spore Levels:

Sampling to measure total airborne mold spore levels was conducted using Air-O-Cell Cassettes in conjunction with a calibrated high-volume air-sampling pump. Samples were collected over a 5-minute time period at an airflow rate of 15 liters per minute. Results of the total mold spore analysis are reported in Spores per Cubic Meter of air (Spores/M³).

Surface Mold Identification:

Sampling for surface mold spore analysis was conducted using clean, clear plastic Bio-Tape slides with an adhesive section. The adhesive sections of the slides were depressed onto the targeted sampling sites and removed, allowing for direct transfer of microorganisms. The samples were analyzed by direct microscopic evaluation.

All samples were analyzed by Micro Air, Inc., a laboratory that is accredited through the Environmental Microbiology Laboratory Accreditation Program (EMLAP) administered by the American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA).

General Indoor Air Quality Parameters:

Temperature and Relative Humidity:

Temperature and relative humidity levels were measured using a TSI Model 7545 IAQ-CALC™ IAQ Monitor. Temperature is measured using a Thermistor sensor and relative humidity is measured using a Thin-film capacitive sensor. Temperature levels are provided in degrees Fahrenheit (°F) and relative humidity levels are provided in percent relative humidity (%RH).

Carbon Dioxide and Carbon Monoxide:

Carbon dioxide (CO₂) and carbon monoxide (CO) levels were measured using a TSI Model 7545 IAQ-CALC™ IAQ Monitor. Carbon dioxide is measured using a Non-Dispersive Infrared (NDIR) sensor and carbon monoxide is measured using an Electro-Chemical sensor. Levels are provided in units of parts per million (ppm).

STUDY RESULTS

Visual Inspection: The following observations were noted during the site visit conducted on December 1, 2020.

- The building was closed to the public on the day of testing.
- Water-stained ceiling tiles were observed in the north entrance, genealogy area.
- Water stains/streaks and varying degrees of mold growth were observed on the painted, diagonal, precast concrete exterior walls in several locations on both levels of the building. Some of the concrete walls on the main level were covered with foam panels which also exhibited water streaks.
- Visible mold growth was observed on the drywall bulkhead ceilings in the men's and women's restroom storage rooms.
- Visible mold growth was observed on some of the book covers and spines in the archive library.
- Odors typically associated with water-damaged or mold-impacted environments were not detected in any of the sampled areas.

Microbiology: Existing standards regarding indoor air quality do not address microbiological contaminants, yet these contaminants can pose significant indoor air quality problems. Consensus for health-related airborne mold spore levels has not been agreed upon by standard setting agencies. Indoor airborne mold spore levels and types of isolates are compared to the outdoor level as an indication of potential indoor amplification sites.

Total (viable and non-viable) Airborne Mold Spore Levels:

Twelve samples were collected in the building to measure total airborne mold spore levels present at the time of the evaluation. In addition, a sample was collected outside of the building for comparison purposes.

The measured total airborne mold spore levels in the building ranged from 106 Spores/M³ in several locations, to 533 Spores/M³ in the northwest exhibit room and basement southeast conference room. With the exception of samples collected in the basement east collection room (9-AC) and basement southeast conference room (11-AC), a clearly predominant mold spore type was not identified in the samples due to the low levels measured. The predominant mold spore types in samples 9-AC and 11-AC included *Aspergillus/Penicillium*-like spores.

The measured total airborne mold spore level outdoors was 959 Spores/M³. The predominant mold spore types identified outdoors included *Cladosporium spp.* and Basidiospores.

Individual sampling sites and corresponding results have been detailed in Table 1 and in the **Total Airborne Mold Spore Sample Results** laboratory report at the end of this report.

Surface Mold Identification:

Four samples were collected to measure the surface mold spore levels present at the time of the evaluation.

The sample collected from the gift shop northwest storage room, west concrete wall, revealed “High” levels of *Cladosporium spp.*

The sample collected from the break room, east concrete wall, revealed “High” levels of *Pithomyces/Ulocladium*.

The sample collected from the men’s restroom south storage room, east drywall ceiling, revealed “High” levels of *Stachybotrys spp.*

The sample collected from the basement archives library, inner book cover along the east wall, revealed “High” levels of *Aspergillus/Penicillium*-like spores.

Spore levels ratings include:

- None Detected (ND) – Less than 1 spore
- Rare – 1 to 10 spores
- Low – 11 to 100 spores
- Moderate – 101 to 1,000 spores
- High – Greater than (>) 1,001 spores

Individual sampling sites and corresponding results have been detailed in the **Direct Microscopic Examination – Tape Lift Sample Results** laboratory report at the end of the report.

General Indoor Air Quality Parameters:

Temperature and Relative Humidity:

In addition to thermal comfort, the control of relative humidity is important to limit the growth of microorganisms such as mold. ASHRAE suggests that relative humidity levels be maintained between 30% and 60%. Levels above 60% can promote mold growth and levels below 30% minimize comfort. In addition, temperatures should be maintained according to the chart below for the relative humidity levels measured, to ensure thermal comfort.

Recommended Ranges of Temperature & Relative Humidity Levels utilized by Micro Air, Inc.

Relative Humidity	Winter Temperature	Summer Temperature
30%	68.5°F – 75.5°F	74.0°F – 80.0°F
40%	68.0°F – 75.0°F	73.5°F – 80.0°F
50%	68.0°F – 74.5°F	73.0°F – 79.0°F
60%	67.5°F – 74.0°F	73.0°F – 78.5°F

Temperature and relative humidity level recommendations were obtained from ASHRAE Standard 55-1992, Thermal Environmental Conditions for Human Occupancy. Information is applicable for persons in typical summer and winter clothing, at light, mainly sedentary activity.

Temperature and relative humidity levels measured within the building are provided in Table 1.

Carbon Dioxide:

Carbon dioxide levels are used as an indicator of the amount of fresh air introduced via the air handling system. Carbon dioxide levels are also used to ascertain whether the ventilation system is adequate for the occupant load. Elevated carbon dioxide levels may be associated with symptoms such as drowsiness, fatigue, and headaches, and may indicate the potential build-up of other airborne contaminants. Carbon dioxide levels below the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE) recommended level of 1,000 parts per million (ppm) would indicate that a sufficient amount of outside fresh air is being supplied to the occupied spaces. The recommended level established by ASHRAE is based on comfort and odor control. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL) for carbon dioxide is 5,000 ppm over an 8-hour work day.

Carbon dioxide levels measured during the evaluation are provided in Table 1.

Carbon Monoxide:

Carbon monoxide levels are measured to ascertain whether exhausts from combustion sources are entering and accumulating in an occupied space. Elevated carbon monoxide levels can cause symptoms such as headaches, nausea, and eye irritations. Ideally, carbon monoxide levels should be zero, but levels below the ASHRAE recommended level of 9.0 ppm can be acceptable in an indoor environment.

Carbon monoxide levels measured during the evaluation are provided in Table 1.

Table 1: Cherokee National Museum – Indoor Air Quality Test Results

Sample #	Sample Location	Airborne Mold (Spores/M ³)	Temperature (°F)	Relative Humidity (%RH)	Carbon Dioxide (ppm)	Carbon Monoxide (ppm)
1-AC	Genealogy Area	266	72	33	912	<3
2-AC	N/W Exhibit (Statues)	533	73	32	849	<3
3-AC	Northeast Exhibit	153	72	34	825	<3
4-AC	Middle Exhibit	106	72	33	827	<3
5-AC	Gift Shop	106	72	33	812	<3
6-AC	Main Lobby	159	70	35	787	<3
7-AC	Break Room/Kitchen	106	70	32	728	<3
8-AC	Basement – Archives Library	373	72	36	876	<3
9-AC	Basement – S/E Conference Room	533	72	37	953	< 3
10-AC	Basement – Barbara Foster's Office	106	71	36	1043	< 3
11-AC	Basement – East Collections Room	480	71	34	904	< 3
12-AC	Basement – Curator's Office	106	72	34	863	< 3
13-AC	Outdoors	959	58	14	344	< 3

NOTES: Spores/M³ = Mold spores per cubic Meter of air
 °F = Degrees Fahrenheit
 %RH = Percent Relative Humidity
 ppm = Parts of contaminant Per Million parts of air

DICUSSION / SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Micro Air, Inc. performed indoor air quality testing services within the Cherokee National Museum located at 21192 S. Keeler in Park Hill, Oklahoma on December 1, 2020.

Please note that an evaluation of the structural integrity and building envelope was conducted by others.

Staining was observed on ceiling tiles in the genealogy area. The staining was attributed to roof leaks.

Water streaks and visible mold growth were observed on exterior diagonal walls. The streaks were attributed to leaks in the building envelope, either through control and expansion joints or deteriorated mortar.

The surface mold growth on some of the book covers and spines was attributed to humid conditions.

The airborne mold spore levels measured throughout the building were low and also below the outdoor level measured, which is the desired outcome. With the exception of samples collected in the basement east collection room (9-AC) and basement southeast conference room (11-AC), the spore types found on the indoor samples were consistent with the outdoor spore types, suggesting that the outside air was the primary influence on the indoor airborne mold spore population.

As a guideline, overall mold spore levels below 2,000 Spores/M³ and levels of *Aspergillus/Penicillium*-like spores less than approximately 700 Spores/M³ are generally indicative of clean conditions without an indoor amplification source of mold growth present (ETA Bioaerosol Analysis Method Guide #1, Daniel M. Baxter). These guidelines are used to help evaluate conditions present in the fall and winter when outdoor levels of mold spores tend to drop well below levels measured in the spring and summer months.

The surface samples collected in the building revealed high levels of surface mold. The sample results confirmed the visual observation.

The effect of fungi/mold on humans can be separated into two broad categories, which are allergic responses and disease. Allergic responses are by far the more common. Fungal particles, either living or dead, may act as antigenic bodies producing allergic reactions in susceptible persons. The sensitivity of individuals is highly variable. In general, healthy, immuno-competent humans have a high resistance to fungi even though they are constantly exposed to them. Most, though not all, disease-causing (i.e., pathogenic) fungi are "opportunistic" pathogens that affect persons whose immune systems are already weakened by response to another disease (e.g., leukemia) or who are being treated with immuno-suppressive drugs (e.g., organ transplant recipients).

Temperature and relative humidity levels measured were within the recommended range for thermal comfort in all locations tested.

With the exception of Barbara Foster's office, carbon dioxide concentrations were below the ASHRAE recommended level of 1,000 ppm in the locations tested. The carbon dioxide level in Barbara Foster's office was 1043, slightly above the ASHRAE recommended level of 1,000 ppm

Carbon monoxide levels measured below the IAQ monitor detection limit of 3 ppm on the day of the survey.

REMEDIATION RECOMMENDATIONS

Remediation recommendations are based on the visual inspection. The goal of remediation is to remove or clean contaminated materials in a way that prevents the migration of fungi, and dust contaminated with fungi, from the work area and entering an occupied or non-abatement area, while protecting the health of workers performing the abatement. **NOTE:** In all cases, the source(s) of moisture, leaking water or water intrusion should be corrected or repaired prior to the installation of new building materials or finishes.

The ceiling tile removal can be conducted by maintenance staff with minimal engineering controls. Personal protective equipment should be worn.

General Recommendations:

1. Personnel should be equipped with respiratory protection in accordance with the OSHA respiratory protection standard. Protective suites, gloves, and eye protection should also be worn.
2. Seal supply air and return grilles within the remediation areas using plastic sheeting. If possible, discontinue use of the HVAC system during remediation activities.
3. Engineering controls should include the use of air filtration devices (AFDs), equipped with a HEPA (High Efficiency Particulate Air) filters within the remediation areas. Create a negative pressure environment within the remediation areas during removal of drywall in the restroom and vending room storage rooms. The AFD's should be operated in static mode in the general vicinity of work areas while cleaning the precast concrete walls.
4. Materials recommended for removal should be bagged or covered with plastic before removal from the remediation areas. Mold-impacted building materials may be placed into a dumpster and may go to a landfill as ordinary waste.
5. Clean all surfaces in the remediation areas with a sanitizing solution. Commercial sanitizing solutions are acceptable for use. Micro Air, Inc. recommends the sanitizing agent contain an active ingredient of a quaternary ammonium compound.
 - Cleaning of hard, non-porous surfaces implies HEPA-vacuuming and damp-wiping with a sanitizing solution, two passes of each.
 - Cleaning of soft, porous surfaces implies HEPA-vacuuming, two passes.

6. After cleaning, treat mold-impacted or stained wood framing using two applications of paint that contains a microbiological growth inhibitor (i.e., Foster™ 40-20® or suitable equivalent).
7. All areas should be left dry and visibly free from contamination.
8. Following completion of remediation activities (including final cleaning of surfaces), continue operation of the HEPA devices, under static pressure, for a minimum of 18 to 24 hours. Please Note: HEPA devices should be turned off for a minimum of 4 hours prior to post-remediation sampling.
9. Upon the completion of final cleaning, Micro Air, Inc. or another qualified firm should be contacted for a visual inspection. If the remediation of water-damaged and/or mold-contaminated materials is deemed complete and thorough, confirmation sampling should be conducted inside the contained areas.

Ceiling Tiles:

- Remove and replace water-stained ceiling tiles.

Precast Concrete and Foam Panels:

- Remove the foam panels that exhibit water streaks.
- Clean the concrete walls that exhibit staining or dark discoloration. Some of the walls with significant damage may require wire brushing or other aggressive cleaning methods.

Drywall Ceilings:

- Remove the drywall ceilings from the men's and women's restroom and vending room storage rooms.

Note: Water damage or mold growth was not observed on the vending room storage room drywall ceiling, but the damaged condition of the concrete west exterior wall above the drywall ceiling would warrant removal or the drywall ceiling.

Archive Library:

- Books stored in the library should be carefully inspected for visible surface mold growth on covers and spines.
- HEPA vacuum and gently wipe with dry chem sponges the books that exhibit surface mold growth.

Note: The selected remediation contractor may have alternative methods for book cleaning.

Cherokee National Museum
21192 S. Keeler – Park Hill, OK
Micro Air, Inc. Project #50-17548-H
December 11, 2020
Page 10 of 10

Thank you for allowing Micro Air, Inc. the opportunity to provide our services. If you have any questions or require additional information, please contact me at your convenience.

Respectfully submitted by,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'T French', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Tim French
Micro Air, Inc.



micro air inc.

6320 La Pas Trail, Indianapolis, IN 46268 * Phone: (317) 293-1533 * lab@microair.com * www.microair.com

December 7, 2020

Cherokee Nation Businesses
Kevin Ogle
777 W. Cherokee St.
Catoosa, OK 74015

Total Airborne Mold Spore Sample Results

Project Name: Cherokee Heritage Center
Project Number: 50-17548-H

Location: 21192 S. Keeler - Park Hill, OK
Date Received: December 7, 2020

Enclosed please find the results of samples analyzed by the Micro Air, Inc. laboratory.

Samples were analyzed according to Micro Air, Inc. Method M01, Revision 5 to identify total airborne mold in the samples and quantify the results. Total concentrations are reported as calculated, but only the first 2 figures should be considered significant. Data is corrected for blank samples only if blank samples are submitted. The expanded measurement of uncertainty for all direct spore trap results is 0.32 at a 95% confidence level ($k=2$). Our laboratory is fully accredited for spore trap analysis by the AIHA-LAP, LLC, #100951.

Disclaimer: It is not the intent of this report to make any associations regarding potential health effects to building occupants. There are no governmental regulations concerning permissible numbers of mold in environmental samples. Interpretation of the results is the responsibility of the company or individual who conducted the investigation.

This report may not be reproduced, except in full, without written approval from Micro Air, Inc. These results only relate to the items tested and are only as accurate as the sampling information submitted by the customer. Samples are received in good condition unless otherwise noted.

Please consult your Project Manager, Tim French, with any questions regarding these results.

Analyzed By:

Betsie L. McAfee

Authorized By:

Betsie L. McAfee
Technical Manager

Client: Cherokee Nation Businesses
 Report Date: 12/7/2020
 Lab Number: 142759

Project Number: 50-17548-H
 Project Name: Cherokee Heritage Center

Total Airborne Mold Spore Sample Results

Location: 21192 S. Keeler - Park Hill, OK

Sample ID	Client Sample ID	Date Collected	Date Analyzed	Volume	Detection Limit	Debris Rating	Sample Location	Alternaria	Ascospores/ Leptosphaeria	Aspergillus / Penicillium Like	Basidiospores	Bipolaris / Drechlera	Chaetomium	Cladosporium	Curvularia	Epicoccum	Fusarium	Pithomyces / Ulocladium	Stachybotrys	Other	TOTAL CONCENTRATION (Count/M³)
001	1-AC	12/01/20	12/07/20	0.075	53	2	Genealogy Area			160				53						53	266
Raw Count:										3				1						1	5
002	2-AC	12/01/20	12/07/20	0.075	53	4	Northwest Exhibit - Statues			213				160				53		107	533
Raw Count:										4				3				1		2	10
003	3-AC	12/01/20	12/07/20	0.075	53	2	Northeast Exhibit - "Playing by the Rules"			53	53			53							159
Raw Count:										1	1			1							3
004	4-AC	12/01/20	12/07/20	0.075	53	2	Middle Exhibit - Vacant			53										53	106
Raw Count:										1										1	2
005	5-AC	12/01/20	12/07/20	0.075	53	3	Gift Shop							53		53					106
Raw Count:														1		1					2
006	6-AC	12/01/20	12/07/20	0.075	53	2	Main Lobby							53	53					53	159
Raw Count:														1	1					1	3
007	7-AC	12/01/20	12/07/20	0.075	53	2	Break Room/Kitchen			53				53							106
Raw Count:										1				1							2
008	8-AC	12/01/20	12/07/20	0.075	53	3	Basement - Archives Library	53		160								53		107	373
Raw Count:								1		3								1		2	7
009	9-AC	12/01/20	12/07/20	0.075	53	2	Basement - Southeast Conference Room/Office Area			480										53	533
Raw Count:										9										1	10
010	10-AC	12/01/20	12/07/20	0.075	53	3	Basement - Barbara Foster's Office					53								53	106
Raw Count:												1								1	2
011	11-AC	12/01/20	12/07/20	0.075	53	1	Basement - East Collection Room			427						53					480
Raw Count:										8						1					9

Client: Cherokee Nation Businesses
 Report Date: 12/7/2020
 Lab Number: 142759

Project Number: 50-17548-H
 Project Name: Cherokee Heritage Center

Total Airborne Mold Spore Sample Results

Location: 21192 S. Keeler - Park Hill, OK

Sample ID	Client Sample ID	Date Collected	Date Analyzed	Volume	Detection Limit	Debris Rating	Sample Location	Alternaria	Ascospores/ Leptosphaeria	Aspergillus / Penicillium Like	Basidiospores	Bipolaris / Drechlera	Chaetomium	Cladosporium	Curvularia	Epicoccum	Fusarium	Pithomyces / Ulocladium	Stachybotrys	Other	TOTAL CONCENTRATION (Count/M ³)
012	12-AC	12/01/20	12/07/20	0.075	53	2	Basement - Curator's Office			53				53							106
Raw Count:										1				1							2
013	13-AC	12/01/20	12/07/20	0.075	53	2	Outside	53	53		373			427						53	959
Raw Count:								1	1		7			8						1	18

Betsie L. McAfee has reviewed this final report and has taken overall technical responsibility for the data.

Count/M³=Spore Count per Cubic Meter

Total concentrations are reported as calculated, but only the first 2 figures should be considered significant.

Debris Rated on a Scale of 1-5

- 1 - Less than 10% of the slide occluded with non-microbial debris
- 2 - 11 to 25% of the slide occluded with non-microbial debris
- 3 - 25 to 75% of the slide occluded with non-microbial debris
- 4 - 76 to 90% of the slide occluded with non-microbial debris
- 5 - Greater than 90% of the slide occluded with non-microbial debris. This debris rating is not analyzed.



micro air inc.

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December 7, 2020

Cherokee Nation Businesses
Kevin Ogle
777 W. Cherokee St.
Catoosa, OK 74015

Direct Examination - Tape Lift Sample Results

Project Name: Cherokee Heritage Center
Project Number: 50-17548-H

Location: 21192 S. Keeler - Park Hill, OK
Date Received: December 7, 2020

Enclosed please find the results of samples analyzed by the Micro Air, Inc. laboratory.

Samples were analyzed according to Micro Air, Inc. Method M08, Revision 6 to identify surface mold in the samples and quantify the results. Our laboratory is fully accredited for fungal analysis by the AIHA-LAP, LLC, #100951.

Disclaimer: It is not the intent of this report to make any associations regarding potential health effects to building occupants. There are no governmental regulations concerning permissible numbers of mold in environmental samples. Interpretation of the results is the responsibility of the company or individual who conducted the investigation.

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Please consult your Project Manager, Tim French, with any questions regarding these results.

Analyzed By:

Betsie L. McAfee

Authorized By:

Betsie L. McAfee
Technical Manager

Client: Cherokee Nation Businesses
 Report Date: 12/7/2020
 Lab Number: 142759

Project Number: 50-17548-H
 Project Name: Cherokee Heritage Center

Direct Examination - Tape Lift Sample Results

Location: 21192 S. Keeler - Park Hill, OK

Sample ID	Client Sample ID	Date Collected	Date Analyzed	Sample Location	<i>Alternaria</i>	Asco spores / <i>Leptosphaeria</i>	<i>Aspergillus</i> / <i>Penicillium</i> Like	Basidiospores	<i>Bipolaris</i> / <i>Dreschlera</i>	<i>Chaetomium</i>	<i>Cladosporium</i>	<i>Curvularia</i>	<i>Epicoccum</i>	<i>Fusarium</i>	<i>Pithomyces</i> / <i>Ulocladium</i>	<i>Stachybotrys</i>	Other	TOTAL CONCENTRATION
014	1-T	12/01/20	12/07/20	Gift Shop - N/W Storage, W. Diagonal Concrete Wall							High							High
015	2-T	12/01/20	12/07/20	Break Room/Kitchen - E. Diagonal Concrete Wall											High			High
016	3-T	12/01/20	12/07/20	Main Floor - S. Men's RR Storage Room, E. Side Drywall Bulkhead												High		High
017	4-T	12/01/20	12/07/20	Basement Archives Library - Inner Book Cover, Along E. Wall			High											High

Betsie L. McAfee has reviewed this final report and has taken overall technical responsibility for the data.

Rating Scale

Semi-quantitative Concentrations:

None Detected (ND) - Less than 1 Spore

Rare - 1 to 10 Spores

Low - 11 to 100 Spores

Moderate - 101 to 1,000 Spores

High - Greater than 1,000 Spores



CHEROKEE NATIONAL MUSEUM
CHEROKEE CULTURAL CENTER



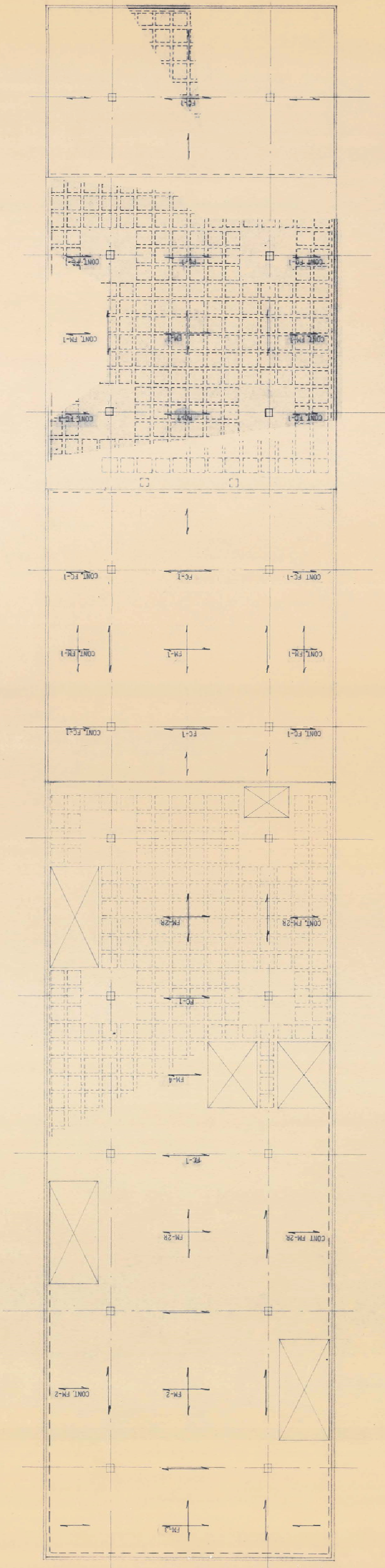
С. 10

**PARK HILL,
OKLAHOMA**

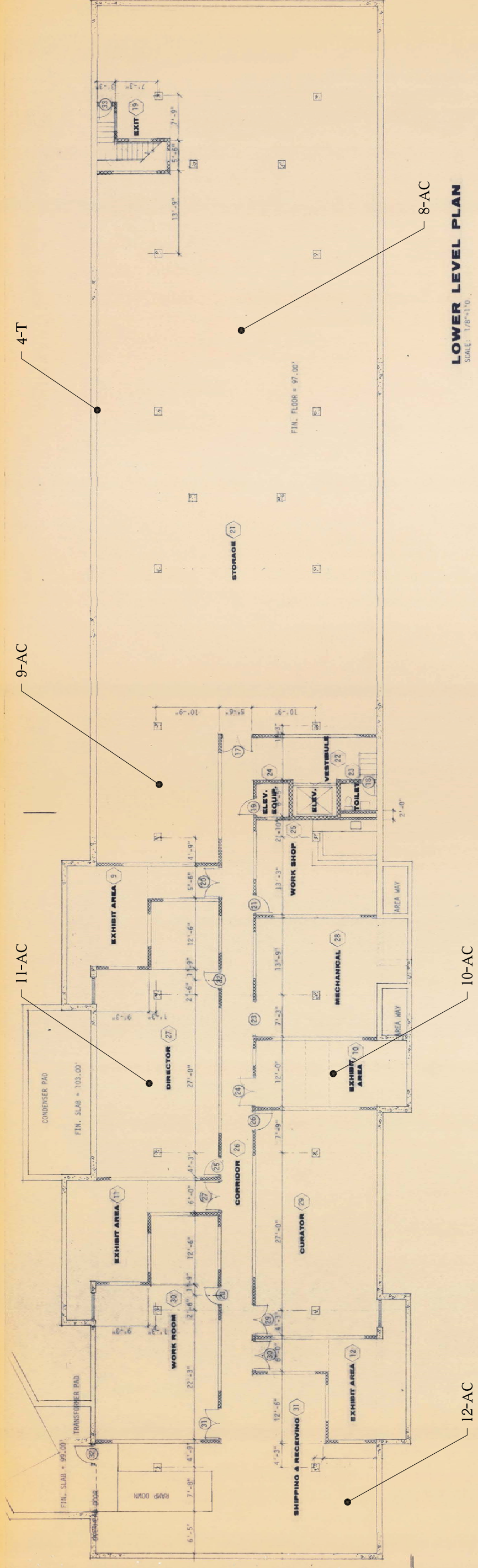
E.D.A. PROJECT NO.

SHEET NUMBER
A 2
OF SHEETS

3" CONCRETE SLAB OVER 30"x30"x16"
DEEP DOME PAN FORMS. REINF. SLAB
WITH LAYER OF 6x6-6/6 W. W. MESH.



SCALE: 1/8"=1'0"



Micro Air, Inc.
6320 La Pas Trail
Indianapolis, Indiana 46268
(317) 293-1533

Date:	12/01/2020
Scale:	None
Project Mgr.:	T.B.F.
Drawn By:	D.G.F.
Checked By:	T.B.F.