Sample ID: _____ Reviewer: _____ Date: _____

Question	Yes	No	Comments	Score/Intensity of Damage: Circle One
1. Do you find the section to be of high enough quality to evaluate? Examples of flaws in the sections that would hinder evaluation include air bubbles, folds or tears, uneven staining, or obvious artifact				**Reference Figures 1-2** N/A
2. Do you perceive there to be thermal damage in this section?				**Reference Figures 3-4** N/A
3. Can you observe any thermal damage to the epidermis and at what severity? Damage can be defined as elongated string bean nuclei, loss of staining intensity, flattening, disruption, or loss of adherence of epidermal layer.				**Reference Figures 5-8** 0: None 1: Mild 2: Moderate 3: Severe/marked
4. Can you observe any thermal damage to the dermis?				N/A
5. Split the sample up into quarters from superficial to deep. What level does the collagen architecture/discoloration-related damage extend to? Damage can be defined as altered or denatured collagen architecture. Collagen fibers are thin, flattened, or absent and can contain fissures.	N/A	N/A		**Reference Figures 9-10** 0: 0%: Normal, uninjured 1: 1-25% 2: 25-50% 3: 50-75% 4: 75-99% 5: 100%: full thickness (entire dermis damaged)
6. What is the intensity of damage at the level of the deepest dermal damage?	N/A	N/A		**Reference Figures 11-14** 0: None 1: Mild 2: Moderate 3: Severe/marked
7. Split the sample up into quarters from superficial to deep. What level does the vascular blockage extend to? Vascular blockage can be defined as blocked blood vessels tightly packed with RBCs (vascular congestion/ occlusion).				**Reference Figures 15-16** 0: 0%: Normal, uninjured 1: 1-25% 2: 25-50% 3: 50-75% 4: 75-99% 5: 100%: full thickness (entire dermis damaged)
8. Split the sample up into quarters from superficial to deep. What level does the damage extend to when evaluating the dermal appendages, i.e. epithelial cells in hair follicles, apocrine sebaceous glands, endothelial cells in vessels and vessel lumens. Damage can be defined as vacuolization, elongated string bean nuclei, congested vessels, condensed chromatin, or cells that are broken apart or destroyed.				**Reference Figures 17-18** 0: 0%: Normal, uninjured 1: 1-25% 2: 25-50% 3: 50-75% 4: 75-99% 5: 100%: full thickness (entire dermis damaged)
9. What is the intensity of damage at the level of the deepest dermal damage?	N/A	N/A		**Reference Figures 19-26** 0: None 1: Mild 2: Moderate 3: Severe/marked