Environmental Consultants and Engineers
1818 New York Avenue Suite 217
Washington, DC 20002
www.globalincusa.net

June 5, 2019

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

Attention: Mr. Alex Baylor

RE: Indoor Air Quality Screening

Global Project Number: 19-015
School: Central High School

Dear Mr. Baylor,

On May 31, 2019, Global Inc.'s (GLOBAL) Certified Industrial Hygienist, Ms. Lauren Kesslak, conducted an Indoor Air Quality Screening at Central High School located at 200 Cabin Branch Rd, Capitol Heights, MD 20743.

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) in randomly selected representative locations within the building. During the visual assessment of representative locations, and when noted, GLOBAL documented those 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. At least one microbial air sample was collected for every 10,000 Square Feet (SF) of space in the building and the analytical results for the interior spaces were compared to an outdoor (ambient) sample collected on the same day.

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 and Results

GLOBAL's inspector conducted a walkthrough with Prince Georges County Public School (PGCPS) personnel present. Rooms were selected in a random manner throughout the building so as to prevent sampling bias.

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.

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 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.

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. All the indoor relative humidity readings were below the 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.

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 May 31, 2019, the outdoor (ambient) carbon dioxide concentration was approximately 320.5 ppm so indoor concentrations should not exceed approximately 1020.5 ppm (700 + 320.5). All indoor carbon dioxide measurements were within the ASHRAE standards.

Observations are presented in Table 1 and testing results are presented in Table 2.

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Table 1: Observations

Location	Observations
Room 110	No issue found
Room 112B	No issue found
Room 113	No issue found
Media Center	No issue found
Library Classroom	No issue found
Auditorium	No issue found
Room 209	No issue found
Room 208	No issue found
Room 221	No issue found
Room 222	No issue found
Teacher's Lounge	No issue found
Room 109	No issue found
Room 312	No issue found
Room 302	No issue found
Room 100	No issue found
Multipurpose	No issue found

Table 2: Air Quality Results

Sample Location	Temp ^{0}F	RH%	CO ppm	CO2 ppm	Normal Fungal Ecology?
Standards	**ASHRAE 68 to 75°F**	**ASHRAE <65%**	**NAAQS <9**	**ASHRAE 1020.5**	
Ambient	82.1	45.6	0	320.5	N/A
Room 110	77.4	55.3	0	550	Yes
Room 112B	75.45	58.5	0	554	Yes
Room 113	80.1	57.55	0	521.5	Yes
Media Center	74.8	54.8	0	512	Yes
Library Classroom	71.0	63.0	0	506	Yes
Auditorium	72.1	51.0	0	433	Yes

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Sample Location	Temp ^{0}F	RH%	CO ppm	CO2 ppm	Normal Fungal Ecology?
Standards	**ASHRAE 68 to 75°F**	**ASHRAE <65%**	**NAAQS <9**	**ASHRAE 1020.5**	
Room 209	72.0	55.8	0	543	Yes
Room 208	73.1	53.6	0	590.5	Yes
Room 221	73.2	56.1	0	702	Yes
Room 222	73.1	56.2	0	658	Yes
Teacher's Lounge	75.7	64	0	519	Yes
Room 109	76.9	54.9	0	484	Yes
Room 312	74.3	51.2	0	444	Yes
Room 302	75.25	61.6	0	419.5	Yes
Room 100	78.3	50	0	476.5	Yes
Multipurpose	75.1	59.3	0	604.5	Yes

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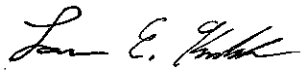
Conclusions

No indoor air quality issues related to mold were found during the screening performed on May 31, 2019, and all mold samples were found to have a normal ecology for an indoor environment.

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.

Regards,



Lauren E. Kesslak, MS, CIH, CSP
Certified Industrial Hygienist

HAYES MICROBIAL CONSULTING

#19021788

Analysis Report prepared for

Global, Inc.

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

Phone: **(443) 691-0455**

19-015
Central HS

Collected:
Received: **June 4, 2019**
Reported: **June 4, 2019**

We would like to thank you for trusting Hayes Microbial for your analytical needs!
We received 17 samples by FedEx in good condition for this project on June 4th, 2019.

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. This report may not be duplicated, except in full, without the written consent of Hayes Microbial Consulting, LLC..

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.

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

EPA Laboratory ID: VA01419

Lab ID: #188863

NVLAP Lab Code: 500096-0

DPH License: #PH-0198

Lauren Kesslak
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19-015
Central HS

#19021788

Spore Trap
SOP - HMC#101

Sample Number	1	CENT/53119-01		2	CENT/53119-02		3	CENT/53119-03		4	CENT/53119-04	
Sample Name	**Ambient**			**Room 110**			**Room 112B**			**Room 113**		
Sample Volume	75.00 liter			75.00 liter			75.00 liter			75.00 liter		
Reporting Limit	13 spores/m³			13 spores/m³			13 spores/m³			13 spores/m³		
Background	2			2			2			2		
Fragments	27/m³			ND			ND			ND		
Organism	**Raw Count**	**Count / m³**	**% of Total**	**Raw Count**	**Count / m³**	**% of Total**	**Raw Count**	**Count / m³**	**% of Total**	**Raw Count**	**Count / m³**	**% of Total**
Alternaria	1	13	<1%				1	13	5.0%			
Ascospores	288	3840	59.3%	10	133	35.7%	5	67	25.0%	96	1280	61.1%
Aspergillus|Penicillium	3	40	<1%	1	13	3.6%	12	160	60.0%	5	67	3.2%
Basidiospores	144	1920	29.6%	3	40	10.7%	1	13	5.0%	30	400	19.1%
Bipolaris|Drechslera										1	13	<1%
Chaetomium												
Cladosporium	48	640	9.9%	14	187	50.0%	1	13	5.0%	18	240	11.5%
Curvularia												
Epicoccum										2	27	1.3%
Fusarium												
Memnoniella												
Myxomycetes												
Pithomyces												
Stachybotrys												
Stemphylium												
Torula										4	53	2.5%
Ulocladium												
Polythrincium	2	27	<1%							1	13	<1%
Total	486	6480	100%	28	373	100%	20	266	100%	157	2093	100%

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

Collected: Received: **Jun 4, 2019** Reported: **Jun 4, 2019**

HAYES MICROBIAL CONSULTING

Project Analyst: Ramesh Poluri, PhD — Date: **06 - 04 - 2019**

Reviewed By: Steve Hayes, BSMT — Date: **06 - 04 - 2019**

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19-015
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Spore Trap
SOP - HMC#101

Sample Number	5	CENT/53119-05		6	CENT/53119-06		7	CENT/53119-07		8	CENT/53119-08	
Sample Name	**Media Center**			**Library Classroom**			**Auditorium**			**Room 209**		
Sample Volume	75.00 liter			75.00 liter			75.00 liter			75.00 liter		
Reporting Limit	13 spores/m³			13 spores/m³			13 spores/m³			13 spores/m³		
Background	2			2			2			2		
Fragments	ND			ND			ND			ND		
Organism	**Raw Count**	**Count / m³**	**% of Total**	**Raw Count**	**Count / m³**	**% of Total**	**Raw Count**	**Count / m³**	**% of Total**	**Raw Count**	**Count / m³**	**% of Total**
Alternaria												
Ascospores	8	107	72.7%	9	120	60.0%	10	133	71.4%	5	67	20.8%
Aspergillus|Penicillium				1	13	6.7%				3	40	12.5%
Basidiospores	3	40	27.3%	5	67	33.3%	2	27	14.3%	1	13	4.2%
Bipolaris|Drechslera												
Chaetomium												
Cladosporium							2	27	14.3%	15	200	62.5%
Curvularia												
Epicoccum												
Fusarium												
Memnoniella												
Myxomycetes												
Pithomyces												
Stachybotrys												
Stemphylium												
Torula												
Ulocladium												
Polythrincium												
Total	11	147	100%	15	200	100%	14	187	100%	24	320	100%

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

Collected: Received: **Jun 4, 2019** Reported: **Jun 4, 2019**

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19-015
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Spore Trap
SOP - HMC#101

Sample Number	9	CENT/53119-09		10	CENT/53119-10		11	CENT/53119-11		12	CENT/53119-12	
Sample Name	**Room 208**			**Room 221**			**Room 222**			**Teacher's Lounge**		
Sample Volume	75.00 liter			75.00 liter			75.00 liter			75.00 liter		
Reporting Limit	13 spores/m^3			13 spores/m^3			13 spores/m^3			13 spores/m^3		
Background	2			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										1	13	<1%
Ascospores	24	320	80.0%	8	107	88.9%	5	67	83.3%	80	1067	55.6%
Aspergillus|Penicillium										17	227	11.8%
Basidiospores	5	67	16.7%	1	13	11.1%				32	427	22.2%
Bipolaris|Drechslera												
Chaetomium												
Cladosporium	1	13	3.3%				1	13	16.7%	8	107	5.6%
Curvularia												
Epicoccum												
Fusarium												
Memnoniella												
Myxomycetes												
Pithomyces												
Stachybotrys										6	80	4.2%
Stemphylium												
Torula												
Ulocladium												
Polythrincium												
Total	30	400	100%	9	120	100%	6	80	100%	144	1921	100%

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

Collected: Received: **Jun 4, 2019** Reported: **Jun 4, 2019**

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19-015
Central HS

#19021788

Spore Trap
SOP - HMC#101

Sample Number	13	CENT/53119-13		14	CENT/53119-14		15	CENT/53119-15		16	CENT/53119-16	
Sample Name	Room 109			Room 312			Room 302			Room 100		
Sample Volume	75.00 liter			75.00 liter			75.00 liter			75.00 liter		
Reporting Limit	13 spores/m³			13 spores/m³			13 spores/m³			13 spores/m³		
Background	2			2			2			2		
Fragments	ND			ND			ND			13/m³		
Organism	**Raw Count**	**Count / m³**	**% of Total**	**Raw Count**	**Count / m³**	**% of Total**	**Raw Count**	**Count / m³**	**% of Total**	**Raw Count**	**Count / m³**	**% of Total**
Alternaria												
Ascospores	144	1920	65.2%	30	400	40.5%	5	67	71.4%	12	160	75.0%
Aspergillus|Penicillium	2	27	<1%	1	13	1.4%						
Basidiospores	64	853	29.0%	8	107	10.8%	1	13	14.3%	4	53	25.0%
Bipolaris|Drechslera												
Chaetomium												
Cladosporium	10	133	4.5%	35	467	47.3%	1	13	14.3%			
Curvularia												
Epicoccum	1	13	<1%									
Fusarium												
Memnoniella												
Myxomycetes												
Pithomyces												
Stachybotrys												
Stemphylium												
Torula												
Ulocladium												
Polythrincium												
Total	221	2946	100%	74	987	100%	7	93	100%	16	213	100%

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

Collected: Received: **Jun 4, 2019** Reported: **Jun 4, 2019**

Project Analyst: Ramesh Poluri, PhD — Date: **06 - 04 - 2019**

Reviewed By: Steve Hayes, BSMT — Date: **06 - 04 - 2019**

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19-015
Central HS

#19021788

Spore Trap
SOP - HMC#101

Sample Number	17	CENT/53119-17
Sample Name	**Multipurpose**	
Sample Volume	75.00 liter	
Reporting Limit	13 spores/m^3	
Background	2	
Fragments	ND	

Organism	Raw Count	Count / m^3	% of Total
Alternaria			
Ascospores	4	53	80.0%
Aspergillus|Penicillium			
Basidiospores	1	13	20.0%
Bipolaris|Drechslera			
Chaetomium			
Cladosporium			
Curvularia			
Epicoccum			
Fusarium			
Memnoniella			
Myxomycetes			
Pithomyces			
Stachybotrys			
Stemphylium			
Torula			
Ulocladium			
Polythrincium			
Total	5	66	100%

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

Collected: Received: **Jun 4, 2019** Reported: **Jun 4, 2019**

Project Analyst: Ramesh Poluri, PhD — Date: **06 - 04 - 2019**

Reviewed By: Steve Hayes, BSMT — Date: **06 - 04 - 2019**

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19-015
Central HS

#19021788

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	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: **NBD:** No background detected due to possible pump or cassette malfunction. Recollect sample. (Field Blanks will display NBD) **1 :** <5% of field occluded. No spores will be uncountable. **2 :** 5-25% of field occluded. **3 :** 25-75% of field occluded. **4 :** 75-90% of field occluded. **5 :** >90% of field occluded. Suggested recollection of sample.
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.
Water Damage Indicator Common Allergen Slightly Higher than Baseline Significantly Higher than Baseline Ratio Abnormality	**Blue:** These molds are commonly seen in conditions of prolonged water intrusion and usually indicate a problem. **Green:** Although all molds are potential allergens, these are the most common allergens that may be found indoors. **Orange:** The spore count is slightly higher than the outside count and may or may not indicate a source of contamination. **Red:** The spore count is significantly higher than the baseline count and probably indicates a source of contamination. **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.

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Organism Descriptions

Alternaria

Habitat: Commonly found outdoors in soil and decaying plants. Indoors, it is commonly found on window sills and other horizontal surfaces.

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.

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.

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.

Effects: Common allergens and are also associated with hypersensitivity pneumonitis.

Bipolaris|Drechslera

Habitat: They are found in soil and as plant pathogens. Can grow indoors on a variety of substrates.

Effects: They may be allergenic and are very commonly involved in allergic fungal sinusitis. They are opportunistic pathogens but occasionally infect healthy individuals, causing keratitis, sinusitis and osteomyelitis.

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.

Effects: A common allergen, producing more than 10 allergenic antigens and a common cause of hypersensitivity pneumonitis.

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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.

Effects: It is a common allergen. No cases of infection have been reported in humans.

Polythrincium

Habitat: Found in soil and occasionally on plants.

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.

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.

Torula

Habitat: Found in soil and on wood and grasses. Occasionally found growing indoors on cellulose containing materials.

Effects: A known allergen. No known cases of human infection.

HAYES
MICROBIAL CONSULTING

Company: Global Inc.
Address: 1818 New York Ave NE Suite: Washington, DC 20002

N

SHIP: FEDEX - PAK SO
DATE: 06-04-2019

7753 7176 5314

MOLD
19021788

Job Number: 19-015	Job Name: Central HS
Collector: L. Kesslak	
Date Collected:	

Mobile: 814-241-9105 | Email: LaurenKG@globalincUSA.net
Note:

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					
2					
3		See attached			
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					
16					

Released by:	Date: 5-31-19 6-3-19	Received By: AN 6/4/1	Date:

N

SHIP: FEDEX - PAK 50
DATE: 06-04-2019

7753 7176 5314

MOLD

19021788

Central High School			
Sample ID	Location	Ana	
CENT/53119-01	Ambient	S	75
CENT/53119-02	Room 110	S	75
CENT/53119-03	Room 112B	S	75
CENT/53119-04	Room 113	S	75
CENT/53119-05	Media Center	S	75
CENT/53119-06	Library Classroom	S	75
CENT/53119-07	Auditorium	S	75
CENT/53119-08	Room 209	S	75
CENT/53119-09	Room 208	S	75
CENT/53119-10	Room 221	S	75
CENT/53119-11	Room 222	S	75
CENT/53119-12	Teacher's Lounge	S	75
CENT/53119-13	Room 109	S	75
CENT/53119-14	Room 312	S	75
CENT/53119-15	Room 302	S	75
CENT/53119-16	Room 100	S	75
CENT/53119-17	Multipurpose	S	75