ESI Environmental Solutions, Inc.

www.esi4u.com (410)-867-6262

Discovery Environmental Inspection Report

Project Contact Information

Alex Baylor Environmental Specialists Environmental Safety Office 13306 Old Marlboro Pike Upper Marlboro, MD 20772 301-952-6760 alex.baylor@pgcps.org	Chillum Elementary School 44,964Ft^2	Vinny Gigliotti Certified Indoor Environmentalist Environmental Solutions, Inc. 6114 Drum Point Rd Deale, MD 20751 410-867-6262 Vinny@esi4u.com

Property Location

1420 Timber Ridge Lane, Hyattsville, MD 20782

Date of Inspection 3/5/2019

Prepared By: Vinny Gigliotti and Ryan Fitzgerald

Certified Indoor Environmentalist (CIE)

Dear Mr. Baylor,

The results of the inspection and testing performed at Chillum Elementary School are concluded, and the findings are enclosed. I want to thank you for allowing ESI the opportunity to service your indoor environmental needs. Included in this report are the observations, lab results, and recommendation from ESI's 3/5/2019 inspection and testing.

Background Information

The Prince Georges County Public School Environmental Team has taken a proactive approach in cleaning the above-mentioned school to ensure there are no health or environmental risks related to microbial and biological hazards. Historically elevated levels of humidity, condensation from pipes, periodic steam leaks and outdated HVAC systems, may have contributed to water damage ceiling tiles and colonization of mold spores in various area of the school.

Purpose

ESI was engaged to inspect the school in a random sufficient manner. Classrooms, administration offices, and common area building materials and contents, will be visually inspected for water damage and microbial growth.

In each location inspected, the indoor air quality will be tested for elevated levels of carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide, in addition to measuring the relative humidity and temperature. Microbial / biological hazards within the breathable air space will also be tested.

Based upon the visual assessment, instrument readings and lab results, ESI will determine if additional remediation in required.

Observations and instrument readings

The following table is designed for this project. Some of the fields may not be filled in due to not being applicable during the time of the inspection. You will notice either a 'YES' or 'NO' in the table. 'YES' indicates that mold and /or water damage was detected and 'NO' indicates it was not. If 'YES' is noted, remediation recommendation will be included for the area inspected. Please note, the total cubic feet of air per room is an approximate number.

Location	IAQ Sample #	Swab	R/H	Temp	CO2	Co	Cubic feet of air.	
Primary Five	2378009	N/A	27.8	73.7	903	001	9,830	
Inspected								
Ceiling Tiles	Walls	Teachers Desk	Children's Desk	Tables	Cabinets Shelving	Convector	HVAC Registers	**Windows**
2x4	CMU	0	0	9	4	1	3	1
Yes	No	N/A	N/A	No	No	No	No	No

Observation Notes

- One ceiling tile was water stained near the exit door.
- The ceiling tiles were bowed.
- Light accumulations of dust on the HVAC registers.
- The indoor air quality should not pose environmental or exposure risks at these levels. The total spore count was 160 Count/M^3 and no elevated levels of Carbon monoxide or Carbon dioxide were detected.

Recommendations

- Remove and replace the water damaged ceiling tile. The contaminated ceiling tile should be placed in a sealed plastic bag for disposal.

Location	IAQ Sample #	Swab	R/H	Temp	CO2	Co	Cubic feet of air.	
Primary Two	2377999	N/A	19.9	73.4	855	000	7,245	
Inspected								
Ceiling Tiles	Walls	Teachers Desk	Children's Desk	Tables	Cabinets Shelving	Convector	HVAC Registers	**Windows**
2x4	CMU	1	4	6	4	1	4	1
Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No

Inspected

- Two ceiling tiles were water stained.
- The ceiling tiles were bowed.
- The indoor air quality should not pose environmental or exposure risks at these levels. The total spore count was 200 Count/M^3 and no elevated levels of Carbon monoxide or Carbon dioxide were detected.

Recommendations

- Remove and replace the water damaged ceiling tiles. The contaminated ceiling tiles should be placed in a sealed plastic bag for disposal.

Location	IAQ Sample #	Swab	R/H	Temp	CO2	Co	Cubic feet of air.	
Intermediate One	2377994	N/A	16.9	70.1	955	001	6,785	
Inspected								
Ceiling Tiles	Walls	Teachers Desk	Children's Desk	Tables	Cabinets Shelving	Convector	HVAC Registers	Windows
2x4	CMU	1	32	2	3	1	3	1
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No

Observation Notes

- The ceiling tiles were bowed.
- There was light rust on the drop ceiling grid near the entrance of the room.
- The indoor air quality should not pose environmental or exposure risks at these levels. The total spore count was 280 Count/M^3 and no elevated levels of Carbon monoxide or Carbon dioxide were detected.

Recommendations

None

Location	IAQ Sample #	Swab	R/H	Temp	CO2	Co	Cubic feet of air.	
Special Resource	2377974	N/A	21.3	71.4	**1,344**	000	5,220	
Inspected								
Ceiling Tiles	Walls	Teachers Desk	Children's Desk	Tables	Cabinets Shelving	Convector	HVAC Diffusors	**Windows**
2x4	VOG	2	4	3	4	1	0	1
Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	N/A	No

Observation Notes

- Two ceiling tiles were water stained.
- The ceiling tiles were bowed.
- The Carbon Dioxide CO2 level in this room was slightly elevated at 1,344 ppm. The CO2 level may have been slightly increased due to the classroom being occupied.
- The total spore count was 160 Count/M^3 and should not pose environmental or exposure risks at these levels.

Recommendations

- Remove and replace the water damaged ceiling tiles. The contaminated ceiling tiles should be placed in a sealed plastic bag for disposal.
- To reduce Carbon dioxide (CO2) levels, increase air exchange within this classroom. Ventilating or circulating the air with a fan will also reduce Carbon dioxide (CO2) levels.

Location	IAQ Sample #	Swab	R/H	Temp	CO2	Co	Cubic feet of air.	
Computer Lab	2377979	N/A	21.9	76.1	968	001	7,560	
Inspected								
Ceiling Tiles	Walls	Teachers Desk	Children's Desk	Tables	Cabinets Shelving	Convector	HVAC Diffusors	**Windows**
2x4	VOG	1	0	10	3	1	2	1
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No

Observation Notes

- There were no signs of visible mold growth or elevated levels of moisture detected within this location.
- The indoor air quality should not pose environmental or exposure risks at these levels. The total spore count was 160 Count/M^3 and no elevated levels of Carbon monoxide or Carbon dioxide were detected.

Recommendations

None

Interpretation of Lab Results

In the enclosed Air Cassette Analysis report, you will notice Fungal Identification, which is the species detected in the breathable airspace inside, and outside. The Raw count is the actual number of spores counted on the slide, and the Count/m3 are the spores per cubic meter of air. The other particles are non-living particles such as dander, mycelial fragments, pollens, etc.

In order for humans to be exposed indoors, fungal spores, fragments, or metabolites must be released into the air and inhaled, physically contacted (dermal exposure), or ingested. Whether symptoms develop in people exposed to fungi depends on the nature of the fungal material (e.g., allergenic, toxic, or infectious), the amount of exposure, and the susceptibility of exposed persons.

Susceptibility varies with genetic predisposition (e.g., allergic reactions do not always occur in all individuals), age, state of health, and concurrent exposures.

Air Sampling Lab Results

SanAir Technologies Laboratory

Name: Environmental Solutions, Inc
Address: 534-A Deale Road
Deale, MD 20751
Phone: 410-867-6262

Project Number: 1420 Timber Ridge Ln
P.O. Number:
Project Name: Chillum Elementary
Collected Date: 3/5/2019
Received Date: 3/6/2019 10:05:00 AM

SanAir ID Number
19010161
FINAL REPORT
3/6/2019 4:18:27 PM

Analyst: Smith, Kiersten

Air Cassette Analysis

ND = None Detected. Blank spaces indicate no spores detected.

SanAir ID Number	19010161-001			19010161-002			19010161-003			19010161-004		
Analysis Using STL	107C			107C			107C			107C		
Sample Number	2377964			2378009			2377999			2377994		
Sample Identification	Outdoors			Primary Five			Primary Two			Intermediate One		
Sample Type	Air Cassette - Micro-5			Air Cassette - Micro-5			Air Cassette - Micro-5			Air Cassette - Micro-5		
Volume	25 Liters			25 Liters			25 Liters			25 Liters		
Analytical Sensitivity	40 Count/M³			40 Count/M³			40 Count/M³			40 Count/M³		
Background Density	1+			2+			2+			2		
Other	**Raw Count**	**Count/M³**	**%**	**Raw Count**	**Count/M³**	**%**	**Raw Count**	**Count/M³**	**%**	**Raw Count**	**Count/M³**	**%**
Dander	3	120	n/a	293	11720	n/a	202	8080	n/a	102	4080	n/a
Fibers				9	360	n/a	15	600	n/a	8	320	n/a
Fungal Identification	**Raw Count**	**Count/M³**	**%**	**Raw Count**	**Count/M³**	**%**	**Raw Count**	**Count/M³**	**%**	**Raw Count**	**Count/M³**	**%**
Ascospores	1	40	50									
Aspergillus/Penicillium				1	40	25	3	120	60	3	120	43
Basidiospores	1	40	50	3	120	75	1	40	20	3	120	43
Cladosporium species										1	40	14
Smuts/Myxomycetes							1	40	20			
TOTAL	**2**	**80**		**4**	**160**		**5**	**200**		**7**	**280**	

Signature: K. Smith Date: 3/6/2019 Reviewed: Johnathan Wilson Date: 3/6/2019

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Analyst: Smith, Kiersten

Air Cassette Analysis

ND = None Detected. Blank spaces indicate no spores detected.

SanAir ID Number	19010161-005			19010161-006				
Analysis Using STL	107C			107C				
Sample Number	2377974			2377979				
Sample Identification	Special Resource			Intermediate Four - Computer Lab				
Sample Type	Air Cassette - Micro-5			Air Cassette - Micro-5				
Volume	25 Liters			25 Liters				
Analytical Sensitivity	40 Count/M³			40 Count/M³				
Background Density	1+			2				
Other	**Raw Count**	**Count/M³**	**%**	**Raw Count**	**Count/M³**	**%**		
Dander	29	1160	n/a	98	3920	n/a		
Fibers	5	200	n/a	11	440	n/a		
Fungal Identification	**Raw Count**	**Count/M³**	**%**	**Raw Count**	**Count/M³**	**%**		
Ascospores								
Aspergillus/Penicillium	1	40	25	1	40	20		
Basidiospores	2	80	50	3	120	60		
Cladosporium species	1	40	25					
Smuts/Myxomycetes				1	40	20		
TOTAL	**4**	**160**		**5**	**200**			

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Organism Descriptions

The descriptions of the organisms presented are derived from various reference materials. The laboratory report is based on the data derived from the samples submitted and no interpretation of the data, as to potential, or actual, health effects resulting from exposure to the numbers of organisms found, can be made by laboratory personnel. Any interpretation of the potential health effects of the presence of this organism must be made by qualified professional personnel with first hand knowledge of the sample site, and the problems associated with that site.

Dander - Comprised of human and/or animal skin cells. Counts may be higher in carpeted rooms and in rooms with more traffic.
Health Effects: May cause allergies.

Fibers - This category can include clothing, carpet, and insulation fibers.

Ascospores - From the fungal Subphylum Ascomycotina. Ascospores are ubiquitous in nature and are commonly found in the outdoor environment. This class contains the "sac fungi" and yeasts. Some ascospores can be identified by spore morphology, however; some care should be excercised with regard to specific identification. They are identified on tape lifts and non-viable analysis by the fact that they have no attachment scars and are sometimes enclosed in sheaths with or without sacs. Ascomycetes may develop both sexual and asexual stages. Rain and high humidity may help asci to release, and dispurse ascospores, which is why during these weather conditions there is a great increase in counts.
Health Effects: This group contains possible allergens.

Aspergillus/Penicillium - These spores are easily aerosolized. Only through the visualization of reproductive structures can the genera be distinguished. Also included in this group are the spores of the genera Acremonium, Phialophora, Verticillium, Paecilomyces, etc. Small, round spores of this group lack the necessary distinguishing characteristics when seen on non-viable examination.
Health Effects: Can cause a variety of symptoms including allergic reactions. Most symptoms occur if the individual is immunocompromised in some way (HIV, cancer, etc). Both Penicillium and Aspergillus spores share similar morphology on non-viable analysis and therefore are lumped together into the same group.

Basidiospores - From the Subphylum Basidiomycotina which contains the mushrooms, shelf fungi, and a variety of other macrofungi. They are saprophytes, ectomycorrhizal fungi or agents of wood rot, which may destroy the structure wood of buildings. It is extremely difficult to identify a specific genera of mushrooms by using standard culture plate techniques. Some basidiomycete spores can be identified by spore morphology; however, some care should be exercised with regard to specific identification. The release of basidiospores is dependant upon moisture, and they are dispersed by wind.
Health Effects: Many have the potential to produce a variety of toxins. Members of this group may trigger Type I and III fungal hypersensitivity reactions. Rarely reported as opportunistic pathogens.

Cladosporium species - The most commonly identified outdoor fungus. The outdoor numbers are reduced in the winter and are often high in the summer. Often found indoors in numbers less than outdoor numbers. It is commonly found on the surface of fiberglass duct liner in the interior of supply ducts. A wide variety of plants are food sources for this fungus. It is found on dead plants, woody plants, food, straw, soil, paint and textiles. Often found in dirty refrigerators and especially in reservoirs where condensation is collected, on moist window frames it can easily be seen covering the whole painted area with a velvety olive green layer.
Health Effects: It is a common allergen. It can cause mycosis. Common cause of extrinsic asthma (immediate-type hypersensitivity: type I). Acute symptoms include edema and bronchiospasms, chronic cases may develop pulmonary emphysema. Illnesses caused by this genus can include phaeohyphomycosis, chromoblastomycosis, hay fever and common allergies.
References: Flannigan, Brian, Robert A. Samson, and J. David Miller, eds. Microorganisms in Home and Indoor Work Environments: Diversity, Health Impacts, Investigation, and Control. London and New York: Taylor & Francis,2001.

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Smuts/Myxomycetes - Smuts and Myxomycetes are parasitic plant pathogens. They are typically grouped together due to their association with plants, the outdoors and because they share similar microscopic morphology.
Health Effects: Can produce type I fungal hypersensitivity reactions.
References: Martin, G.W., C.J. Alexopoulos, and M.L. Farr. The Genera of Myxomycetes. Iowa City, Iowa: University of Iowa Press, 1983.

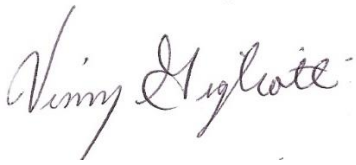
Conclusions/Recommendations

The ceiling tiles throughout the school were bowed, indicating relative humidity concerns. ESI recommends monitoring the relative humidity during warm/humid summer months to prevent the ceiling tiles throughout the school from bowing.

The school appeared to be relatively clean during the inspection. No elevated airborne mold spores were detected in the breathable airspace of the classrooms tested and should not pose health or environmental risk. Please refer to the attached lab results for identification and spore count per location.

I hope you found our service beneficial. If you have any questions or concerns, please feel free to contact me at 410-867-6262.

Respectfully,



Vinny Gigliotti (CIE)
Environmental Solutions, Inc.

Industry References

Since the 1993 New York City Department of Health (NYCDOH) document (Assessment and remediation of *Stachybotrys Atra* in Indoor Environments) was produced, several other guidance documents have been written. This report was developed in accordance with and including:

- *Fungal Contamination in Buildings: A Guide to Recognition and Management* (Health Canada, 1995).
- *Control of Moisture Problems Affecting Biological Indoor Air Quality* (Flannigan and Morey, 1996).
- *Bioaerosols: Assessment and Control* (American Conference of Government Industrial Hygienists [ACGIH], 1999).
- *Guidelines on Assessment and Remediation of Fungi in Indoor Environments* (NYCDOH, 2000). [external link]
- *Mold Remediation in Schools and Commercial Buildings* (U.S. EPA, 2001).
- *Report of the Microbial Growth Task Force* (The American Industrial Hygiene Association, 2001).
- *Fungal Contamination: A manual for investigation, remediation and control (BECi) 2005*.
- *29 CFR 1910, Occupational Safety and Health Standards for General Industry, U.S. Department of Labor*
- Institute of Inspection, Cleaning and Restoration Certification Standard IICRC S520 *29 CFR 1926, Occupational Safety and Health Standards for the Construction Industry*, U.S. Department of Labor
- *40 CFR 61, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency*
- *ACR 2006, Assessment, Cleaning and Restoration of HVAC Systems, National Air Duct Cleaners Association, 2006**
- *ASHRAE Standards 62.1 or 62.2*
- *ASTM D-1653, Standard Test Methods for Water Vapor Transmission of Organic Coating Films*
- *Bioaerosols: Assessment and Control,* American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, 1999
- *Field Guide for Determination of Biological Contaminants in Environmental Samples, American Industrial Hygiene Association, 2005*
- *A Guide for Mold Remediation in Schools and Commercial Buildings, US Environmental Protection Agency, 2001 Protecting the Built Environment: Cleaning for Health, Michael A. Berry Ph.D., 1993*
- *IICRC S100 Standard and Reference Guide for Professional Carpet Cleaning, Fourth Edition, Institute of Inspection, Cleaning and Restoration Certification, (S100)**
- *IICRC S300 Standard and Reference Guide for Professional Upholstery Cleaning, First Edition, Institute of Inspection, Cleaning and Restoration Certification, (S300)**
- *ANSI/IICRC S500 Standard and Reference Guide for Professional Water Damage Restoration, Third Edition, Institute of Inspection, Cleaning and Restoration Certification, (S500)**