



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

Discovery Post Remediation Clearance Report

Project Contact Information

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Property Location

9925 Rosaryville Rd, Upper Marlboro, MD 20772

Date of Inspection 1/15/2018



Prepared By: Vinny Gigliotti

Certified Indoor Environmentalist (CIE)

Dear Sam,

The results of the post remediation inspection and testing performed at Rosaryville Elementary School, located at 9925 Rosaryville Rd, Upper Marlboro, MD 20772, 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, instrument readings, lab results, and recommendations for any areas inspected and/or tested that need additional cleaning or remediations.

Background Information

The school was first inspected and tested by ESI on 12/6/18, and ESI returned to the school on 1/15/19, to conduct a post remediation inspection and testing. The purpose of this post remediation inspection and testing is to determine if the areas remediated were properly cleaned and that NO health or environmental risk are present. If any problematic conditions are detected, then ESI will make recommendations for corrective actions to be implemented by the PGCPs Environmental Team. Recommendations will be highlight in **RED**.

Observations and instrument readings

Location	IAQ Sample #	R/H	Temp	CO2	Co	Other
Room 249	2395551	18%	69	665	001	
Observations						
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• There were NO signs of mold growth within the location.• The first time I inspected this room, there was only one ceiling tile that was water stained, now there are 4. Although there were 4 new water stained ceiling tiles, they were not wet during the time of the inspection. The moisture source is unknown at this time.• The remediation and cleaning efforts were completed successfully, and the indoor air quality should pose no health or environmental risk.						
Recommendations						
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Remove and replace 4 water stained ceiling tiles.						

Location	IAQ Sample #	R/H	Temp	CO2	Co	Other
Room 244	2395558	17%	69	554	001	
Observations						
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• There were NO signs of mold growth or elevated levels of moisture detected within this location.• The remediation and cleaning efforts were completed successfully, and the indoor air quality should pose no health or environmental risk.						
Recommendations						
NONE						

Location	IAQ Sample #	R/H	Temp	CO2	Co	Other
Media Room	2395542	18%	71	534	000	
Observations						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There were NO signs of mold growth or elevated levels of moisture detected within this location. The ceiling tiles were removed, and the bookcase was cleaned and encapsulated. • The remediation and cleaning efforts were completed successfully, and the indoor air quality should pose no health or environmental risk. 						
Recommendations						
NONE						

Location	IAQ Sample #	R/H	Temp	CO2	Co	Other
Music Room 146	2395541	23%	71	546	001	
Observations						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There were NO signs of mold growth or elevated levels of moisture detected within this location. • The remediation and cleaning efforts were completed successfully, and the indoor air quality should pose no health or environmental risk. 						
Recommendations						
NONE						

Location	IAQ Sample #	R/H	Temp	CO2	Co	Other
Wing -D		23%	68	721	001	
Observations						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There were NO signs of mold growth or elevated levels of moisture detected within this location. • The remediation and cleaning efforts were completed successfully, and the indoor air quality should pose no health or environmental risk. 						
Recommendations						
NONE						

Conclusions

Once I concluded the visual inspection and didn't see any residual mold growth or contributing factors as to why mold would recolonize, I collected indoor air quality samples of microbial and biological contaminants to be analyzed by an independent laboratory. The samples in this report indicate a normal fungal ecology for the specific locations tested. Therefore, the indoor air quality passed and based on the visual inspection and the lab results, there are no health or environmental risk related to the remediation areas of the school. Please refer to the attached lab results below 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 301-509-0010 which my cell phone and or call my office at 410-867-6262.

Respectfully,



Vinny Gigliotti (CIE)
Environmental Solutions, Inc.



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.



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

Project Number: 9925
P.O. Number: VJG
Project Name: Rosaryville ES
Collected Date: 1/15/2019
Received Date: 1/17/2019 9:30:00 AM

SanAir ID Number
19002392
FINAL REPORT
 1/17/2019 4:07:52 PM

Analyst: Smith, Kiersten

Air Cassette Analysis

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

SanAir ID Number	19002392-001			19002392-002			19002392-003			19002392-004		
Analysis Using STL	107C			107C			107C			107C		
Sample Number	2395551			2395558			2395542			2395541		
Sample Identification	Room 249			Room 244			Media Room			Music Room 146		
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/M ³			40 Count/M ³			40 Count/M ³			40 Count/M ³		
Background Density	1+			1+			2+			1+		
Other	Raw Count	Count/M ³	%	Raw Count	Count/M ³	%	Raw Count	Count/M ³	%	Raw Count	Count/M ³	%
Dander	60	2400	n/a	34	1360	n/a	8	320	n/a	31	1240	n/a
Fibers	2	80	n/a	4	160	n/a				2	80	n/a
Fungal Identification	Raw Count	Count/M ³	%	Raw Count	Count/M ³	%	Raw Count	Count/M ³	%	Raw Count	Count/M ³	%
Aspergillus/Penicillium	2	80	>99	2	80	50				3	120	50
Basidiospores										1	40	17
Cladosporium species				2	80	50				2	80	33
TOTAL	2	80		4	160					6	240	

Signature:

K. Smith

Date: 1/17/2019

Reviewed:

Johnathan Wilson

Date: 1/17/2019



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FINAL REPORT
 1/17/2019 4:07:52 PM

Analyst: Smith, Kiersten

Air Cassette Analysis

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

SanAir ID Number	19002392-005		
Analysis Using STL	107C		
Sample Number	235539		
Sample Identification	Outside Control Samp.		
Sample Type	Air Cassette - Micro-5		
Volume	25 Liters		
Analytical Sensitivity	40 Count/M ³		
Background Density	2		
Other	Raw Count	Count/M³	%
Dander	10	400	n/a
Fibers	11	440	n/a
Fungal Identification	Raw Count	Count/M³	%
Aspergillus/Penicillium			
Basidiospores			
Cladosporium species			
TOTAL			

Signature:

K. Smith

Date: 1/17/2019

Reviewed:

Johnathan Wilson

Date: 1/17/2019



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19002392
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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.

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 bronchospasms, 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.

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)**