

Windjammer Environmental LLC 6710 Oxon Hill Road Suite 210 Oxon Hill, MD 20745 (888) 270-8387 info@wjenviro.com

Mar 1, 2021

Alex Baylor
Environmental Specialist
PGCPS Environmental Safety Office
13306 Old Marlboro Pike
Upper Marlboro, MD 20772
Alex.baylor@pgcps.org

Re: IAQ and Mold Assessment Report Retest)

Prince George's County Public Schools

PG County Schools 2021 Indian Queen Elementary School

Dear Mr. Baylor,

Windjammer Environmental LLC (Windjammer) was contracted to conduct a visual assessment, measure indoor air quality (IAQ) parameters and sample for mold in a limited number of areas at the PG County Indian Queen Elementary School at located at 9551 Fort Foote Road, Fort Washington, MD. This assessment is intended to check on effectiveness of cleaning activities conducted in areas previously observed to have above normal ecologies. This assessment was conducted by Certified Industrial Hygienist (CIH) Daniel Farcas on Feb 25, 2021. Building access was facilitated by maintenance personnel George Harley.

This assessment included:

- Measurement of temperature, relative humidity, carbon dioxide (CO₂) and carbon monoxide (CO)
- Collection of nonviable airborne mold samples; and
- Visual assessment of select areas.

Methods

A TSI IAQ-Calc Model 7545 was used to measure temperature, relative humidity, carbon dioxide (CO₂) and carbon monoxide (CO).

Air samples for non-viable airborne fungi were collected on Air-O-Cell cassettes using a Zefon Bio-Pump Plus portable sampler calibrated to collect 15 liters of air per minute (lpm). The sampling period for all samples was five minutes.

Direct read instrumentation used were calibrated in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications prior to the start of this assessment.

All samples collected were hand delivered to and analyzed by EMSL Analytical of Beltsville, MD. EMSL Analytical is accredited by the American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA) for microbial analysis and participates in the Environmental Microbiology Laboratory Accreditation Program (EMLAP).

Guidance

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration's (OSHA) Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) are the only enforceable regulatory standards for indoor air quality. However, other organizations such as the American Society of Heating Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) have developed widely accepted consensus standards that can be used to assess the suitability of indoor air quality.

ASHRAE Standards

62.1-2013 and 55-2013 are consensus standards that outline acceptable practices for the design of ventilation systems in commercial and residential structures. Both documents were developed "to specify minimum ventilation rates and indoor air quality that will be acceptable to human occupants and are intended to minimize the potential for adverse health effects." The standards also consider chemical, physical, and biological contaminants and other factors that impact indoor air quality and affect occupant health and comfort.

ASHRAE 55-2013 recommends temperature and relative humidity ranges that are considered suitable for indoor air quality. Recommended ranges are as follows:

- Temperature be maintained between 67 and 82 degrees Fahrenheit (°F)
- Relative humidity to be maintained below 65%

Carbon Dioxide

 CO_2 is widely used as a surrogate gas in the assessment of indoor air quality. It is a byproduct of respiration and can be used to determine the effectiveness and/or management of building ventilation systems. Based on ASHRAE recommendations, indoor CO_2 concentrations that are below 1000 parts per million (ppm) or have a differential of less than 700 ppm compared to outside concentrations are considered to be suitable.

For example, if outside CO₂ concentrations are measured at 380 ppm, then indoor CO₂ concentrations measured up to 1080 ppm would be considered suitable.

Carbon Monoxide

OSHA has established a PEL for CO of 35 ppm over a time weighted average (TWA) of 8 hours and a ceiling CO exposure limit of 200 ppm in a five-minute period. ASHARE has adopted the EPA National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) for CO of 9 ppm when evaluating indoor air quality. In nonindustrial settings, the NAAQS standard is commonly used to assess the suitability of IAQ.

Nonviable Airborne Fungi (Mold)

There are no set regulatory limits established for acceptable airborne fungi levels. However, indoor levels within schools and offices are generally lower than outdoor levels. The distribution of airborne species of fungi found in indoor air is expected to be similar in proportion to outside distributions. The type and concentrations of the airborne microorganisms can be used to determine if there is a potential hazard to occupants which requires action.

Findings

Indoor Air Quality

Indoor air quality measurements collected were satisfactory with respect to temperature, relative humidity, carbon dioxide (CO₂), and carbon monoxide (CO). Recorded indoor air quality results are summarized in the following Table.

Table 1 Indoor Air Quality Measurement Summary (Measurements Recorded on Feb 25, 2021)										
Measurement Location	Temperature (°F)	Relative Humidity (%)	CO₂ (ppm)	CO (ppm)						
Outdoors*	60.6	17.9	449	0.0						
Cafeteria*	68.7	24.8	482	0.0						
Gym*	74.5	21.2	512	0.0						
Common Area 12*	72.1	24.5	621	0.0						

ppm – parts per million

Non-viable Airborne Fungi Sampling

Measured total indoor airborne fungi concentrations were determined to have a normal ecology and with indoor airborne fungi concentrations lower than measured total outdoor fungi concentrations for all samples. A complete laboratory analysis report is available for viewing in Attachment A.

Visual Assessment

A walk-through of the hallways and a limited number of classrooms and public areas was carried out. No bathrooms, staff offices, mechanical rooms, kitchen areas or storage areas were visited. The school was not in session at the time of the inspection.

The school was free of evidence of current water intrusion or any unexpected odors. Floors, walls, and ceiling tiles observed were in acceptable condition. The housekeeping was acceptable. No stained ceiling tiles were observed.

Conclusions & Recommendations

Indoor air quality spore trap measurements collected in most areas assessed were less than the levels measured outside the building and with the same predominate spore types found. This is an indication

^{* -} spore-trap sample

that the spores sampled in the rooms assessed are more likely to be originating in the outdoor environment rather than an interior source - reducing the chance of undetected overgrowth or colonization in the building. While there are no standards for airborne levels of mold, this approach of comparing indoor to outdoor, and looking at the species found, is one tool identified by organizations such as the American Industrial Hygiene Association when identifying assessment methods and improvement measurement in indoor air quality.

At this time, no further action is required.

Windjammer appreciates the opportunity to provide this indoor air quality assessment. If you have any questions or comments, please feel free to contact us at (888) 270 - 8387.

Best regards,

Damien Hammond Sr, MS, CSP, CIH President

Daniel Farcas, CIH, CSP, CHMM Senior Certified Industrial Hygienist

Attachment A: Microbial Laboratory Report (Air)

Attachment A



Attention: Damien Hammond

EMSL Order: 192101721 **Customer ID**: WJEN42

Customer PO: Project ID:

Phone: (888) 270-8387

Fax:

6710 Oxon Hill Rd Collected Date: 02/25/2021

Received Date: 02/25/2021 04:17 PM

Analyzed Date: 02/26/2021

Project: PG COUNTY SCHOOLS 2021 - INDIAN QUEEN ES

Windjammer Environmental

National Harbor, MD 20745

Test Report:Air-O-Cell(™) Analysis of Fungal Spores & Particulates by Optical Microscopy (Methods MICRO-SOP-201, ASTM D7391)

Lab Sample Number: Client Sample ID:		92101721-0001 1			92101721-0002		0-SOP-201, ASTM D7391) 192101721-0003 3			
Volume (L):		75		75			75			
Sample Location:	CAFETERIA I			I COMMON AREA 12			I GYM			
Spore Types	Raw Count	Count/M³	% of Total	Raw Count	Count/M³	% of Total	Raw Count	Count/M³	% of Total	
Alternaria (Ulocladium)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ascospores	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Aspergillus/Penicillium	-	-	-	21	920	88.5	5	200	37	
Basidiospores	1	40	100	1	40	3.8	2	90	16.7	
Bipolaris++	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Chaetomium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cladosporium	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	200	37	
Curvularia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Epicoccum	-	-	-	1	40	3.8	-	-	-	
Fusarium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ganoderma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Myxomycetes++	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	40	7.4	
Pithomyces++	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Rust	-	-	-	1	40	3.8	-	-	-	
Scopulariopsis/Microascus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Stachybotrys/Memnoniella	-	-	-	-	-	-	1*	10*	1.9	
Unidentifiable Spores	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Zygomycetes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total Fungi	1	40	100	24	1040	100	13	540	100	
Hyphal Fragment	1	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Insect Fragment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Pollen	3*	40*	-	1*	10*	-	-	-	-	
Analyt. Sensitivity 600x	-	44	-	-	44	-	-	44	-	
Analyt. Sensitivity 300x	-	13*	-	-	13*	-	-	13*	-	
Skin Fragments (1-4)	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	
Fibrous Particulate (1-4)	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	
Background (1-5)	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	

++ Includes other spores with similar morphology; see EMSL's fungal glossary for each specific category.

No discernable field blank was submitted with this group of samples.



Abubakar Barry, Microbiology Laboratory Manager or other Approved Signatory

EMSL maintains liability limited to cost of analysis. Interpretation and use of test results are the responsibility of the client. This report relates only to the samples reported above, and may not be reproduced, except in full, without written approval by EMSL. EMSL bears no responsibility for sample collection activities or analytical method limitations. The report reflects the samples as received. Results are generated from the field sampling data (sampling volumes and areas, locations, etc.) provided by the client on the Chain of Custody. Samples are within quality control criteria and met method specifications unless otherwise noted. High levels of background particulates can obscure spores and other particulates, leading to underestimation. Background levels of 5 indicate an overloading of background particulates, prohibiting accurate detection and quantification. Present = Spores detected on overloaded samples. Results are not blank corrected unless otherwise noted. The detection limit is equal to one fungal spore, structure, pollen, fiber particle or insect fragment. "*" Denotes particles found at 300X. "." Denotes not detected. Due to method stopping rules, raw counts in excess of 100 are extrapolated based on the percentage analyzed.

Samples analyzed by EMSL Analytical, Inc. Beltsville, MD AIHA-LAP, LLC-EMLAP Accredited #102891

Initial report from: 02/26/2021 03:46 PM



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Customer PO: Project ID:

Attention: Damien Hammond Phone: (888) 270-8387

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Test Report:Air-O-Cell(™) Analysis of Fungal Spores & Particulates by Optical Microscopy (Methods MICRO-SOP-201, ASTM D7391)

Lab Sample Number: Client Sample ID: Volume (L): Sample Location:	1	92101721-0004 4 75 OUTSIDE							
Spore Types	Raw Count	Count/M³	% of Total	-	_	-	-	-	-
Alternaria (Ulocladium)	-	-	-	-	<u> </u>	-	-		
Ascospores	15	660	56.9	-			-		
Aspergillus/Penicillium	-	-	-	-			-		
Basidiospores	9	400	34.5	-			-		
Bipolaris++	-	-	-	-			-		
Chaetomium	-	-	-	-			-		
Cladosporium	9*	100*	8.6	-			-		
Curvularia	-	-	-	-			-		
Epicoccum	-	-	-	-			-		
Fusarium	-	-	-	-			-		
Ganoderma	-	-	-	-			-		
Myxomycetes++	-	-	-	-			-		
Pithomyces++	-	-	-	-			-		
Rust	-	-	-	-			-		
Scopulariopsis/Microascus	-	-	-	-			-		
Stachybotrys/Memnoniella	-	-	-	-			-		
Unidentifiable Spores	-	-	-	-			-		
Zygomycetes	-	-	-	-			-		
Total Fungi	33	1160	100	-			-		
Hyphal Fragment	1	40	-	-			-		
Insect Fragment	-	-	-	-			-		
Pollen	-	-	-	-	_	-	-	-	-
Analyt. Sensitivity 600x	-	44	-	-			-		
Analyt. Sensitivity 300x	-	13*	-	-			-		
Skin Fragments (1-4)	-	1	-	-					
Fibrous Particulate (1-4)	-	1	-	-			-		
Background (1-5)	-	1	-	-					

++ Includes other spores with similar morphology; see EMSL's fungal glossary for each specific category.

No discernable field blank was submitted with this group of samples.



Abubakar Barry, Microbiology Laboratory Manager or other Approved Signatory

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Samples analyzed by EMSL Analytical, Inc. Beltsville, MD AIHA-LAP, LLC-EMLAP Accredited #102891

Initial report from: 02/26/2021 03:46 PM

OrderID:

Cinnaminson, NJ 08077

PHONE: 1-800-220-3675

192101721

EMSL Analytical, Inc. 200 Route 130 North

> Industrial Hygiene **Chain of Custody**

EMSL Order Number (Lab Use Only): $\mathcal{I}_{\mathbf{z}}$ 4

EMSL ANALYTICAL, INC.

U.S. State where Samples Collected: MD Zip/Postal Code: 20745 (856) 786-5974 Bill To Company: WINDJAMMER ENVIRONMENT | Client ID #: FAX: State/Province: MD Fax: Windjammer Environmental Sampled By (Signature): Media Type: Street: 6710 Oxon Hill Rd STE 210 Email Results To: Hammond@wjenviro.com Turnaround Time (TAT) – Please Check: If No Selection Made, Standard 2 Week TAT Will Apply City: National Harbor Phone: 8882708387 Attention To: Purchase Order: Zip/Postal Code: 20745 Company Name: WINDJAMMER ENVIRONMENTAL LLC Project Name: PG COunty Schools 2021 INLAN CAREN Date of Shipment: Windjammer Environmental State/Province: MD Street: 6710 Oxon Hill Rd STE 210 Report To Contact Name: # Samples in Shipment: city: National Harbor Phone: 8882708387

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Comments