

www.globalincusa.net

February 22, 2021

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

Attention: Mr. Alex Baylor

RE: Indoor Air Quality Screening Report

Global Project Number: 20-064

School: Paint Branch Elementary School

Dear Mr. Baylor,

On December 1, 2020, Global Inc.'s (GLOBAL) team of Industrial Hygienists under the supervision of Certified Industrial Hygienist, Dr. Channa Bambaradeniya, conducted an Indoor Air Quality Screening at Paint Branch Elementary School located at 5101 Pierce Avenue, College Park, MD 20740.

#### 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. 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.

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.



www.globalincusa.net

### Observations

The general observations in the six indoor locations inspected are summarized in Table 1 below:

**Table 1: Observations** 

Location	Observations
Room 43	No issues
Room 31	Dirty vents and dirty window sills; no other issues
Cafeteria	No issues
Room 21	No issues
Gym	No issues
Room 16	Dirty bathroom vent

### Comfort Parameter Measurements and Mold-in-Air Sample Results

The comfort parameter measurements and status of fungal ecology is summarized in Table 2 and Table 3.

### **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 winter comfort range is 68 to 75°F and 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. All the indoor temperature readings were within the ASHRAE Standard.

### 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.



www.globalincusa.net

#### 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 December 1, 2020, the outdoor (ambient) carbon dioxide concentration was approximately 395 ppm so indoor concentrations should not exceed approximately 1095 ppm (700 + 395). All indoor carbon dioxide measurements were within the ASHRAE standards.

### 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.

The analytical results of indoor air sample collected on 12/1/2020 from Room 21 and Room 16 indicated potential indoor mold amplification. The horizontal surfaces of these two locations were thoroughly recleaned, and air scrubbers with HEPA filters were operated for 24-36 hours. Both these locations were reinspected on February 17, 2021, and the analytical results of air samples collected indicated normal fungal ecology. Laboratory analytical results are attached at the end of this report.

Table 2: Air Quality Results (Inspection on 12/1/2020)

Sample Location	Temp <sup>0</sup> F	<sup>0</sup> F RH <sup>7</sup> / <sub>0</sub> ppm			Normal Fungal	
Standards	ASHRAE ASHRAE 68 to 75°F <65%		NAAQS <9	ASHRAE 1095	Ecology?	
Ambient	55.8	31.7	0	395	-	
Room 43	71.5	28.2	0	426	Yes	
Room 31	71.0	24.7	0	413	Yes	
Cafeteria	70.6	20.1	0	406	Yes	
Room 21	72.0	19.8	0	418	No	
Gym	72.8	15.4	0	396	Yes	
Room 16	72.3	22.2	0	425	No	

www.globalincusa.net

Table 3: Air Quality Results (Inspection on 12/1/2020)

Sample Location	Temp <sup>0</sup> F ASHRAE	RH% ASHRAE	CO ppm NAAQS	CO2 ppm ASHRAE	Normal Fungal Ecology?	
Standards	68 to 75°F	<65%	<9	1270	Ecology?	
Ambient	27	25	0	570	-	
Room 21	55	30	0	491	Yes	
Room 16	60	21	0	509	Yes	

### **Conclusions and Recommendations**

The comfort parameters measured were within the applicable Standards for indoor comfort. Among the indoor locations sampled for mold spores in air, the samples collected on December 1, 2020 from Room 21 and Room 16 indicated elevated mold spores. These two locations were thoroughly recleaned and subsequently reinspected on February 17, 2021. The air sample analytical results indicated normal fungal ecology for both locations.

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,

Channa Bambaradeniya, Ph.D., CIH, CSP, CHMM

Certified Industrial Hygienist

Global, Inc.

Mobile: 443-691-0455



www.globalincusa.net

### ATTACHMENT I

Air Sample Analytical Results and Chain-Of-Custody Form





Analysis Report prepared for

## Global, Inc.

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

Phone: (443) 691-0455

BB203 Indoor Air Quality Paint Branch Elementary School

Collected: **December 1, 2020**Received: **December 2, 2020**Reported: **December 2, 2020** 

We would like to thank you for trusting Hayes Microbial for your analytical needs!
We received 7 samples by FedEx in good condition for this project on December 2nd, 2020.

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



plan N. Hayes

Lab ID: #188863



DPH License: #PH-0198

1818 New York Ave. Suite 217 Washington, DC, 20002 (443) 691-0455

### **BB203**

Indoor Air Quality Paint Branch Elementary School #20044970

Spore Trap SOP - HMC#101

Sample Number	1	PBES-1	201-01	2	PBES-1	201-02	3	PBES-1	201-03	4	PBES-1	201-04
Sample Name	Ambient			Room 43				Room 31		Cafeteria		
Sample Volume		75.00 liter			75.00 liter			75.00 liter		75.00 liter		
Reporting Limit		13 spores/m <sup>3</sup>			13 spores/m <sup>3</sup>			13 spores/m <sup>3</sup>			13 spores/m <sup>3</sup>	}
Background		2			2			2			2	
Fragments		ND			ND			ND			ND	
Organism	Raw Count	Count / m <sup>3</sup>	% of Total	Raw Count	Count / m <sup>3</sup>	% of Total	Raw Count	Count / m <sup>3</sup>	% of Total	Raw Count	Count / m <sup>3</sup>	% of Total
Alternaria												
Ascospores	5	67	22.7%	2	27	66.7%	1	13	5.3%			
Aspergillus Penicillium	16	213	72.7%				12	160	63.2%			
Basidiospores	1	13	4.5%	1	13	33.3%	6	80	31.6%	2	27	100.0%
Bipolaris Drechslera												
Chaetomium												
Cladosporium												
Curvularia												
Epicoccum												
Fusarium												
Memnoniella												
Myxomycetes												
Pithomyces												
Stachybotrys												
Stemphylium												
Torula												
Ulocladium												
Total	22	293	100%	3	40	100%	19	253	100%	2	27	100%

Water Damage Indicator

Common Allergen

Slightly Higher than Baseline

Date:

Significantly Higher than Baseline

Ratio Abnormality

Collected: Dec 1, 2020

Project Analyst:

Connor Gailliot, BS

Received: Dec 2, 2020

Reported: Dec 2, 2020

Reviewed By: 12 - 02 - 2020

Steve Hayes, BSMT

Date:

12 - 02 - 2020

1818 New York Ave. Suite 217 Washington, DC, 20002 (443) 691-0455

### **BB203**

Indoor Air Quality Paint Branch Elementary School #20044970

Spore Trap SOP - HMC#101

Sample Number	5	PBES-1	201-05	6	PBES-1	201-06	7	PBES-1	201-07		
Sample Name		Room 21		Gym				Room 16			
					75.00 ":						
Sample Volume		75.00 liter			75.00 liter			75.00 liter			
Reporting Limit		13 spores/m <sup>3</sup>			13 spores/m <sup>3</sup>			13 spores/m <sup>3</sup>			
Background		2			2			2			
Fragments		27/m <sup>3</sup>			27/m <sup>3</sup>			ND			
Organism	Raw Count	Count / m <sup>3</sup>	% of Total	Raw Count	Count / m <sup>3</sup>	% of Total	Raw Count	Count / m <sup>3</sup>	% of Total		
Alternaria											
Ascospores	2	27	3.4%	1	13	33.3%	1	13	5.0%		
Aspergillus Penicillium	55	733	94.8%				2	27	10.0%		
Basidiospores	1	13	1.7%	1	13	33.3%	1	13	5.0%		
Bipolaris Drechslera											
Chaetomium											
Cladosporium				1	13	33.3%	16	213	80.0%		
Curvularia											
Epicoccum											
Fusarium											
Memnoniella											
Myxomycetes											
Pithomyces											
Stachybotrys											
Stemphylium											
Torula											
Ulocladium											
Total	58	773	100%	3	39	100%	20	266	100%		

Water Damage Indicator

Collected: Dec 1, 2020

Slightly Higher than Baseline

Significantly Higher than Baseline

Ratio Abnormality

Received: Dec 2, 2020

Reported: Dec 2, 2020

Project Analyst:

Connor Gailliot, BS

Common Allergen

Date: 12 - 02 - 2020 Reviewed By:

Steve Hayes, BSMT Stephen 11. Days

Date:

12 - 02 - 2020

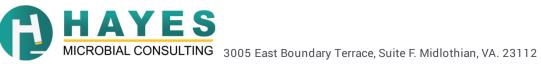
1818 New York Ave. Suite 217 Washington, DC, 20002 (443) 691-0455

### **BB203** Indoor Air Quality Paint Branch Elementary School

#20044970

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



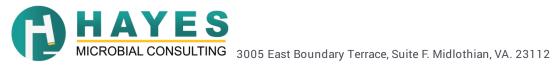
1818 New York Ave. Suite 217 Washington, DC, 20002 (443) 691-0455

### **BB203** Indoor Air Quality Paint Branch Elementary School

#20044970

### **Organism Descriptions**

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.
Cladosporium	Habitat:	lower in the winter and often relatively high in the summer, especially in high humidity. The outdoor numbers often spike in the late afternoon
	Effects:	and evening. Indoors, it can be found growing on textiles, wood, sheetrock, moist window sills and in HVAC supply ducts.  A common allergen, producing more than 10 allergenic antigens and a common cause of hypersensitivity pneumonitis.





Job Number: BB203

Collector: Kenna Leonzo

Date Collected: 12/01/2020

Company: Global, Inc

Address: 1818 New York Avenue

Job Name: Indoor Air Quality

Suite 217 Washington, Dc 20002

Paint Branch Elementary School

N

SHIP: FEDEX - PAK 50 DATE: 12-02-2020



8160 4411 5680

Mobile: 443-691-0455 Email: channab@globalincusa.net

			-
N	ot	e:	

Date	Conected. 12/01/2020				Note:							
	Analysis Typ	e			Analysis Description				Turn	around		Accepted Media Types
Spor	e Trap	S	Identification & Enumeration of Fungal Spores					24 Hour A			r Cassettes, Impact Slides	
		S+	Spore Trap	Analysis with	Dander, Fil	ber, and Pollen	counts		24 Hour Air Cassettes, Impact Slides			r Cassettes, Impact Slides
Direc	t ID	D	ID & Semi-Q	luantative Eni	umeration o	of spores and r	mycelium		24 Ho	ur	Bi	o-Tape, Tape, Swab, Bulk, Agar Plate
		D+	Direct Analy	sis with Fully	/ Quantitati	ve spore count	į.		24 Ho	ur	Bio	o-Tape, Tape, Swab, Bulk, Agar Plate
Cultu	ıre	C1	Identificatio	on & Enumera	tion of Mol	d only			7 Day		Aiı	r Plate, Agar Plate, Swab, Bulk
L		C2	Identificatio	on & Enumera	tion of Bac	teria only			4 Day		Aiı	r Plate, Agar Plate, Swab, Bulk
		C3	Identificatio	n & Enumera	tion of Mol	d and Bacteria		, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	7 Day		Aiı	r Plate, Agar Plate, Swab, Bulk
		C5	Coliform Sc	reen for Sewa	age Bacteri	a		-	2 Day		Ag	ar Plate, Swab, Bulk
Parti	cle	TPA	Total Partic	ulate Analysis	s, ID & Cour	nt (Does Not in	iclude Mo <sup>;</sup> d)		24 Hot	ur	Air	Cassettes, Impact Slides, Bio-Tape
#	Num	ber			Sample	•	•	Analysis	;	Volume		Notes
1	PBES-1	1201-01	Ambien	t				S		75 L		
2	PBES-1	1201-02	Room 4	3						1		
3	PBES-1	1201-03	Room 3	1								
4	PBES-1	1201-04	Cafeteri	ia								
5	PBES-1	1201-05	Room 2	21								
6	PBES-1	1201-06	Gym									
7	PBES-1	1201-07	Room 1	6				7		V		
8												
9												
10												
11	#.···			****								
12												
13												
14												
15												
16												
Rele	ased by:	Kenne	Leonzo	,	Date:	12/01/2	Received	Ву:		-	1	Date: 12-76





Analysis Report prepared for

# Global, Inc.

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

Phone: (443) 691-0455

BB203 Indoor Air Quality Paint Branch Elementary School

Collected: February 17, 2021 Received: February 19, 2021 Reported: February 19, 2021 We would like to thank you for trusting Hayes Microbial for your analytical needs!
We received 3 samples by FedEx in good condition for this project on February 19th, 2021.

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



plan N. Hayes

Lab ID: #188863



DPH License: #PH-0198

### Shane Prabuddha Global, Inc.

1818 New York Ave. Suite 217 Washington, DC, 20002 (443) 691-0455

### **BB203**

**Indoor Air Quality** Paint Branch Elementary School #21005308

**Spore Trap** SOP - HMC#101

#### PBES-021721-01 3 PBES-021721-03 Sample Number 1 2 PBES-021721-02 Sample Name Room 16 Room 21 Ambient Sample Volume 75.00 liter 75.00 liter 75.00 liter Reporting Limit 13 spores/m3 13 spores/m<sup>3</sup> 13 spores/m<sup>3</sup> 2 2 2 Background ND ND ND Fragments Count / m3 Count / m3 Count / m<sup>3</sup> % of Total % of Total % of Total Organism **Raw Count Raw Count Raw Count** Alternaria 3 Ascospores 40 75.0% Aspergillus|Penicillium 7 93 87.5% **Basidiospores** 4 53 66.7% 1 13 12.5% Bipolaris|Drechslera Chaetomium 2 Cladosporium 27 33.3% 13 25.0% Curvularia **Epicoccum** Fusarium Memnoniella Myxomycetes Pithomyces Stachybotrys Stemphylium Torula Ulocladium Total 6 80 100% 8 106 100% 53 100%

Water Damage Indicator

Common Allergen

Slightly Higher than Baseline

Date:

02 - 19 - 2021

Significantly Higher than Baseline

Ratio Abnormality

Collected: Feb 17, 2021

Project Analyst:

Connor Gailliot, BS

Received: Feb 19, 2021

Reviewed By:

Steve Hayes, BSMT Stephen N. Hayes

Reported: Feb 19, 2021

Date:

02 - 19 - 2021

### **Shane Prabuddha** Global, Inc.

1818 New York Ave. Suite 217 Washington, DC, 20002 (443) 691-0455

### **BB203** Indoor Air Quality Paint Branch Elementary School

#21005308

## **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:
	<ul> <li>NBD: No background detected due to possible pump or cassette malfunction. Recollect sample. (Field Blanks will display NBD)</li> <li>1: &lt;5% of field occluded. No spores will be uncountable.</li> <li>2: 5-25% of field occluded.</li> <li>3: 25-75% of field occluded.</li> <li>4: 75-90% of field occluded.</li> <li>5: &gt;90% of field occluded. Suggested recollection of sample.</li> </ul>
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	Blue: These molds are commonly seen in conditions of prolonged water intrusion and usually indicate a problem.
Common Allergen	Green: Although all molds are potential allergens, these are the most common allergens that may be found indoors.
Slightly Higher than Baseline	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.
Significantly Higher than Baseline	
Ratio Abnormality	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 damag indicators.



### **Shane Prabuddha** Global, Inc.

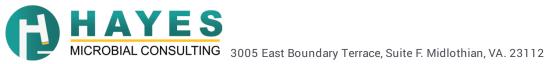
1818 New York Ave. Suite 217 Washington, DC, 20002 (443) 691-0455

### **BB203** Indoor Air Quality Paint Branch Elementary School

#21005308

### **Organism Descriptions**

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
Asperginus ir emomium		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.
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.





Collector: Shane Prabuddha

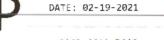
Job Number: BB203

Company: 910ba

Address: 1818 New York Avenue Suite 217

Paint Branch Elementary School

Job Name: Indoor Air Quality



MOLD

8160 4411 5646

SHIP: FEDEX - BOX 50

Email: 443-691-0455 channab@globalincusa.net

Mobile:

Date Collected:	02/17/2021				Note:			
Analysis	з Туре		Analysis Description				Accepted Media Types	
Spore Trap	S	Identification	on & Enumeration of Fungal Spores		24 Hour	24 Hour Air Cassettes, Impact Slides		
	S+	Spore Trap	Analysis with Dander, Fiber, and Pollen counts		24 Hour	Д	ir Cassettes, Impact Slides	
Direct ID	D	ID & Semi-C	Quantative Enumeration of spores and mycelium		24 Hour	В	io-Tape, Tape, Swab, Bulk, Agar Plate	
	D+	Direct Anal	ysis with Fully Quantitative spore count		24 Hour	24 Hour Bio-Tape, Tape, Swab, Bulk, Agar Plate		
Culture	C1	Identification	on & Enumeration of Mold only		7 Day Air Plate, Agar Plate, Swab, Bulk			
	C2	Identification	Identification & Enumeration of Bacteria only			Δ	ir Plate, Agar Plate, Swab, Bulk	
	C3	Identification	ification & Enumeration of Mold and Bacteria			Δ	ir Plate, Agar Plate, Swab, Bulk	
	C5 Coliform Screen for Sewage Bacteria				2 Day		gar Plate, Swab, Bulk	
Particle	TPA	Total Particulate Analysis, ID & Count (Does Not Include Mold)				Δ	ir Cassettes, Impact Slides, Bio-Tape	
		THE RESERVE THE PARTY OF THE PA						

#	Number	Sample	Analysis	Volume	Notes
1	PBES-021721-01	Ambient	S	75L	
2	PBES-021721-02	Room 16	S	75L	
3	PBES-021721-03	Room 21	S	75L	
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					
16					

Released by: Shane Prabuddha

Date: 02/17/2021

Received By:

Date: