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September 25, 2017

Ms. Gail Woicekowski, School Business Administrator/Board Secretary
Mr. Doug De Matteo, Supervisor of Buildings and Grounds
Hackettstown Public Schools
315 Washington Street
Hackettstown, NJ 079540

Re: Results of Initial Tests and Evaluation
Willow Grove Elementary School

Dear Ms. Woicekowski,

We submit our initial report on the assessment and testing of Willow Grove E.S. Included in this report are the results of air and surface sampling activities and conclusions and recommendations.

Our initial inspection and testing occurred on Monday, September 18, 2017. We observed visible fungi on some ceiling tiles including Room A111 and hallways outside the Main Office. We noted visible fungal growth on bulletin boards in classrooms Rooms C-100, C-101, C-102 and C-103 in the C100 pod. We also noted evidence of fungal growth on bare bulletin board surfaces, on chairs and tables and inside and underneath sinks in many areas. Significant fungal growth was associated with the sinks.

Results of testing indicated unusual fungal populations in the air, on surfaces or both in nearly all rooms we assessed. The presence of *Aspergillus/Penicillium*-like (*Asp/Pen* like) clusters, chains and spores in the rooms tested was persistent and consistent from pod to pod and room to room. *Asp/Pen*-like spores are typically seen at dominant or sub-dominant levels in water-damaged indoor environments and are considered indicators of indoor fungal growth and poor moisture control. Remediation is strongly recommended to address conditions we noted and protect occupant health.

Based on R.K.'s data presented in meetings with school administrators and a discussion of results, the prudent decision was made by school administrators to close the school and remediate it on an emergency basis. Protection of the health of staff and students in Willow Grove E.S. was the primary motivation factor considered in making the decision to immediately close the school.

As of the date of this report, remediation work has started and is progressing on an expedited basis. The project is being conducted 7 days a week until complete by 5 or more 5-man work crews mobilized by ServPro of Toms River, NJ.

The inference that this environmental assessment has, in and of itself, determined that the rooms assessed were or were not a source of occupant discomfort or allergic reactions is not appropriate. Other factors may be involved in the etiology of occupant symptoms or illnesses

If you have any questions or need further information please feel free to call us at (908) 454-6316. We look forward to continuing to serve you.

Sincerely,

Michael McGuinness

Michael McGuinness, CIH, CET, CIAQP
ABIH-certified in Indoor Environmental Quality
Principal
Attachment

Initial Inspection and Testing **Willow Grove Elementary School**

1. Introduction and Summary

R.K. completed an initial inspection and sampling of for countable fungi in selected locations in Willow Grove School on September 18, 2017. We evaluated every classroom and other rooms except for the Main Office Suite, the Multi-purpose Room and the Library. Results of both air and surface samples for countable fungi indicate and degraded environmental conditions and unusual fungal populations in either the air or on surfaces (or both) in virtually all the rooms we evaluated. Uncontrolled moisture resulted in widespread fungal growth.

Based on the data presented, Hackettstown Board of Education administrators made the prudent decision to close the school and begin remedial work to address conditions in Willow Grove School.

2. Discussion of Sampling Interpretation and Procedures

Wei Tang, Ph.D. completed analysis of our samples at QLab in Metuchen, NJ. They are successful participants in the Environmental Microbiology Proficiency Analytical Testing (EMPAT) program administered by the American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA).

2.1 Interpretation of Sampling Results

When reviewing the results of any air or surface tests for fungal contamination, it is important to note that there are no specific standards or accepted exposure levels to differentiate between “safe” or “unsafe” exposure levels. There are also no “safe” or “unsafe” levels of surface contamination.

Given these limitations, we advise our clients to keep their buildings clean and, most importantly, dry. All living organisms need water to survive and fungi and bacteria are no exception. Keeping your building dry minimizes the ability of these unwanted biological organisms to reproduce and produce bioeffluents or particles that may impact occupant health.

Of more importance than quantified levels (total counts) of fungi in the interpretation of sampling results is the assessment of the following:

1. What specific organisms are present in the areas of concern
2. The biodiversity present in the samples
3. How the results compare with the reference sampling data
4. The possible presence of uncontrolled moisture sources
5. The dominant presence of species of fungi known to be present in damp or water damaged buildings (WDB's).

In the absence of applicable exposure standards, it is generally accepted that, in mechanically ventilated facilities, the indoor levels of fungi in the air (fungal bioaerosols) should be less than outdoor levels. Also, the biodiversity (the various fungal genera and species present in a given sample) of fungi identified indoors and outdoors should be similar. In naturally ventilated

facilities, the observed indoor and outdoor bioaerosol levels should be similar in quantity and types of microorganisms.

Results which fall outside these guidelines with respect to comparison with reference samples, the species present in samples, the overall counts, and/or the significant presence of so-called “indicator” organisms or “toxigenic” species of fungi or bacteria seen in water-damaged buildings (WDB’s) are indicative of unusual fungal conditions or populations, and are considered unacceptable. Obviously, indoor amplification or growth of fungi is considered unacceptable and should be immediately remediated. Clean and dry buildings are healthy while damp and dirty buildings can impair human health and will not last long.

Certain species of fungi are referred to as “moisture loving species” or “indicator species” that tend to grow on damp building materials impacted by moisture. Their significant indoor presence indicates that building materials are water damaged, since, if these building materials were not wet, these fungi would not be present in the indoor environment at significant or dominant levels.

Aspergillus/Penicillium-like fungal genera seen at dominant or sub-dominant levels or at higher percentages of the total than in outdoor or indoor reference samples indicate the presence of unusual or atypical fungal populations in samples for countable fungi.

Aspergillus and *Penicillium* spores look the same under the microscope, and thus, the results are reported as “*Aspergillus/Penicillium-like*” (*Asp/Pen-like*) spores. This is sometimes problematic since most *Aspergillus* species are not seen at significant levels outdoors or in clean, dry indoor environments while some *Penicillium* species are much more cosmopolitan, and therefore, present in both outdoor and clean, dry indoor environments. Typically, the elevated presence of *Asp/Pen-like* spores in the indoor environment when compared to outdoor reference samples indicates impacts from uncontrolled moisture and likely fungal growth on or in some building materials or furnishings, particularly when no *Asp/Pen-like* spores are seen in reference samples collected indoors or outdoors.

Finally, it must be recognized that any air or surface sampling results provide only a “snapshot” of the fungal or microbial activity at the specific time and locale of the test. Fungi commonly found in the indoor environment release spores under different conditions, time of day, season, etc. Therefore, sampling results should be viewed as one investigative tool of several from which favorable or unfavorable trends may be apparent.

As noted previously, *Aspergillus* and *Penicillium* are two completely different fungal genera just like oak trees and sycamore trees are two completely different tree genera and species. The reason they are reported as “*Aspergillus/Penicillium-like*” spores is that both *Aspergillus* and *Penicillium* spores are identical under the microscope and thus cannot be differentiated microscopically. If oak and sycamore leaves looked identical, when a tree expert looked at the leaves from either tree, the best he could say was that the leaf was an “oak/sycamore-like” leaf even though it could have come from two different types of trees.

Asp/Pen-like spores are considered indicators of wet or damp conditions when seen at significant levels indoors. At the same time, some *Penicillium* species and most *Aspergillus* species are considered potentially toxigenic or able to produce toxins under certain environmental conditions. The mechanism for toxin production is not well understood and the mere presence of toxigenic species of fungi does not necessarily indicate the presence of toxins associated with these species. Thus, *Asp/Pen*-like spores are considered indicators of dampness.

2.2 Air Samples for Countable Fungi

We collected 22 composite air samples from all classrooms in the school in pods A, B and C, the Nurse's Office, the Faculty Room and the Faculty Resource Room. The Main Office, the Multi-purpose Room and the Library were not sampled. We also collected two outdoor air reference samples to be analyzed for countable fungal material to be used for comparison purposes

Results are presented as fungal structures per cubic meter of air sampled (str/M³). These results are considered presumptive identification of the noted species since the analysis is performed optically and does not assess colonies of fungi, reproductive structures, or associated staining and other morphological assessments.

Results marked by * indicate unusual fungal populations are present in the sample location. Sample results marked by ** indicate locations that should not be occupied until remedial actions are complete and clearance tests (Post-remediation Verification or PRV tests) indicate a successful remedial project.

In Willow Grove School we noted the presence of significant levels of *Aspergillus/Penicillium*-like spores, clusters and chains resulting in our interpretation of these results as indicating atypical or unusual fungal populations in the areas we assessed. Chains and clusters of spores, comprising 3-9 and greater than 10 spores respectively, tend to indicate indoor amplification. Clusters and chains are groups of spores rather than individual spores. Single spores would have an easier time entering the building from outdoors due to particle aerodynamics and gravity. Once again, the presence of clusters and chains in significant quantities suggests indoor growth of fungi.

Table 1 below tabulates the results of air sampling for countable fungi

Sample Device: high volume pump @ 15 lpm and Alergenco-D cassettes

Table 1: Air Samples for Countable Fungi - 9/18/17

Sample ID	Sample Location	Sample Test Sequence	Sample Test Result	Lab Rpt Appx Pg	Comment	Result ¹ (str/M ³)	Dominant Species (str/M3)	Hyphae ²
RK-WG-2150819	B102	Initial	Abnormal fungal populations	1	Indicator species dominant	2,300**	Aspergillus/Penicillium -like - 1,300 (57%) 20%-80% ³ Basidiospores - 350 (15%)	No
RK-WG-2150815	Outdoor Air Reference 2	NA	NA	1	NA	26,000	Basidiospores - 24,000 (91%)	No
RK-WG-2150825	A109	Initial	Abnormal fungal populations	1	Indicator species present	4,300*	Basidiospores - 2,900 (68%) <i>Aspergillus/Penicillium</i> -like - 520 (12%) 33%-39%-28% ³	No
RK-WG-2150809	B101	Initial	Normal fungal populations	2	Unremarkable	2,200	Basidiospores - 1,200 (54%) Myxomycetes/Smuts/Periconia - 480 (22%)	No
RK-WG-2150564	B109	Initial	Normal fungal populations	2	Unremarkable	3,700	Basidiospores - 2,700 (74%) <i>Cladosporium</i> , Group C - 800 (22%)	No
RK-WG-2150569	Faculty - C105	Initial	Abnormal fungal populations	2	Indicator species present	3,800**	Basidiospores - 2,400 (63%) <i>Aspergillus/Penicillium</i> -like - 960 (25%)	No
RK-WG-2150574	C110	initial	Abnormal fungal populations	3	Indicator species present	6,600**	Basidiospores - 2,700 (41%) <i>Cladosporium</i> , Group C - 2,000 (30%) <i>Aspergillus/Penicillium</i> -like - 1,200 (18) 0%-52%-48% ³	No
RK-WG-2150805	B100	Initial	Normal fungal populations	3	Unremarkable	1,100	Basidiospores - 350 (32%) Ascospores - 310 (29%) Myxomycetes/Smuts/Periconia - 210 (19%)	No
RK-WG-2150567	A121	Initial	Normal fungal populations	3	Unremarkable	1,700	Basidiospores - 850 (51%) <i>Cladosporium</i> - 650 (39%)	Yes - 13 (<1%)
RK-WG-2150570	C109	Initial	Normal fungal populations	4	Unremarkable	2,800	Basidiospores - 2,100 (74%) <i>Cladosporium</i> , Group C - 310 (11%)	No

Hackettstown Board of Education								
Willow Grove Elementary			(17-130)					
Analysis Type: Direct Exam			Sample Type: Air					
Sample Device: high volume pump @ 15 lpm and Alergenco-D cassettes								
Table 1 Cont: Air Samples for Countable Fungi - 9/18/17								
Sample ID	Sample Location	Sample Test Sequence	Sample Test Result	Lab Rpt Appx Pg	Comment	Result ¹ (str/M ³)	Dominant Species (str/M3)	Hyphae ²
RK-WG-2150804	A112	Initial	Abnormal fungal populations	4	Indicator species dominant	2,500**	Aspergillus/Penicillium -like - 2,100 (84%) 0%-86%-14% ³	Yes - 13 (<1%)
RK-WG-2150576	C111	Initial	Abnormal fungal populations	4	Indicator species present	2,000*	Basidiospores - 600 (31%) <i>Aspergillus/Penicillium</i> -like - 450 (23%) 0%-0%-100% ³	Yes - 27 (1%)
RK-WG-2150820	C103	Initial	Abnormal fungal populations	5	Indicator species present	2,600*	Basidiospores - 1,400 (53%) <i>Aspergillus/Penicillium</i> -like - 850 (32%) 0%-0%-100% ³	No
RK-WG-2150810	A111	Initial	Abnormal fungal populations	5	Indicator species present	2,100*	Basidiospores - 1,200 (57%) <i>Aspergillus/Penicillium</i> -like - 560 (27%) 0%-72%-28% ³	Yes - 13 (<1%)
RK-WG-2150566	Nurse	Initial	Abnormal fungal populations	5	Indicator species present	2,400*	<i>Cladosporium</i> , Group C - 1,700 (70%) <i>Aspergillus/Penicillium</i> -like - 570 (23%) 40%-0%-60% ³	Yes - 40 (2%)
RK-WG-2150575	C108	Initial	Abnormal fungal populations	6	Indicator species dominant	3,200**	Aspergillus/Penicillium -like - 2,600 (82%) 32%-21%-47%	No
RK-WG-2150573	B112	Initial	Abnormal fungal populations	6	Indicator species present	780*	Basidiospores - 560 (72%) <i>Aspergillus/Penicillium</i> -like - 110 (14%) 0%-0%-100% ³	No
RK-WG-2150814	B103	Initial	Abnormal fungal populations	6	Indicator species dominant	2,500**	Aspergillus/Penicillium -like - 960 (38%) 0%-37%-63% ³ Basidiospores - 710 (28%)	Yes - 40 (2%)
RK-WG-2150577	C112	Initial	Normal fungal populations	7	Unremarkable	8	Basidiospores - 800 (50%) <i>Cladosporium</i> , Group C - 560 (35%)	No
RK-WG-2150565	Guidance	Initial	Normal fungal populations	7	Unremarkable	1,300	Basidiospores - 1,200 (92%)	No
RK-WG-2150571	B111	Initial	Normal fungal populations	7	Unremarkable	1,700	Basidiospores - 1,200 (70%) Myxomycetes/Smuts/Periconia - 270 (16%)	No

Sample Device: high volume pump @ 15 lpm and Alergenco-D cassettes								
Table 1 Cont: Air Samples for Countable Fungi - 9/18/17								
Sample ID	Sample Location	Sample Test Sequence	Sample Test Result	Lab Rpt Appx Pg	Comment	Result ¹ (str/M ³)	Dominant Species (str/M3)	Hyphae ²
RK-WG-2150578	Outdoor Air Reference 1	NA	NA	8	NA	8,700	Basidiospores - 7,200 (83%)	No
RK-WG-2150572	B110	Initial	Abnormal fungal populations	8	Indicator species present	1,500*	<i>Cladosporium</i> , Group C - 1,200 (83%) <i>Aspergillus/Penicillium</i> -like - 210 (14%) 0%-0%-100% ³	No
RK-WG-2150568	A116	Initial	Abnormal fungal populations	8	Indicator species present	1,500*	Basidiospores - 1,200 (83%) <i>Aspergillus/Penicillium</i> -like - 210 (14%) 0%-50%-50% ³	No
(*) indicate unusual fungal populations are present in the collected sample location								
(**) indicate locations that exhibit unusual fungal populations and should not be occupied until remedial action is completed and PRV tests indicate a safe environment								
¹ results are expressed as "fungal structures per cubic meter" or str/M ³								
² hyphal fragments are expressed as "fungal structures per cubic meter" or str/M3								
³ Cluster-Chain-Loose spore profile. Cluster - 10+ spores; Chain - 3 to 9 spores; Loose - 1 to 2 spores								

+ - Hyphal fragments are expressed as “fungal structures per cubic meter” or str/M³. Hyphal fragments are from the “roots” that fungi use to attach their growth structures to the substrate materials upon which they grow. An excessive amount of hyphal structures suggest fungal growth in the vicinity where we collected the sample. In this case, only 1 hyphal fragment was seen in the sample. It is of no consequence.

Results from many rooms suggest indoor amplification (growth) of *Asp/Pen*-like fungi. Spores, clusters and chains of these fungi were identified in many of the sample results. Once again, this suggests indoor growth. Remediation is strongly indicated.

2.3 Countable Fungal Identification in Settled Dust via Optical Microscopy

We collected 22 composite samples for countable fungi from hard surfaces in the same locations as the air samples for countable fungi. We used special gel tapes that were analyzed using optical microscopic and staining techniques. This method provides quick, qualitative, and descriptive results that may confirm or infer fungal growth in the area(s) sampled. Certain fungal genera can also be identified in the sample. The results indicate the relative density of fungal structures observed under the microscope, not a concentration to determine the relative risk of exposure.

Results are listed in Table 2 as follows:

Hackettstown Board of Education
 Willow Grove Elementary School
 Analysis Type: Direct Exam
 Sample Device: Gel-Tape

(17-130)
 Sample Type: Surface

Table 2: Tape Lifts for Countable Fungi

Sample ID	RK-WG-01T	RK-WG-02T	RK-WG-03T	RK-WG-04T	RK-WG-05T
Sample Date	9/18/2017	9/18/2017	9/18/2017	9/18/2017	9/18/2017
Sample Location	C112	C111	C108	Faculty - C105	C110
Lab Rpt Appx Pg	1	1	1	2	2
Indicator Spp	<i>Asp/Pen</i> -like <i>Aspergillus</i>	<i>Asp/Pen</i> -like	<i>Asp/Pen</i> -like	<i>Asp/Pen</i> -like	<i>Asp/Pen</i> -like
Fungal BioMass Level	2B: Residual Biomass	3A: Slight Growth	2B: Residual Biomass	2A: Settled Biomass	2A: Settled Biomass
Mold/Yeast Growth Observed	Settled or Residual	Yes	Settled or Residual	Settled or Residual	Settled or Residual
Mold/Yeast Coverage	Trace (<3%)	Low 3-10%	Trace (<3%)	Trace (<3%)	Trace (<3%)
Sample Debris Coverage	High (>50%)	High (>50%)	High (>50%)	High (>50%)	High (>50%)
Hyphae Present	Yes - <i>Aspergillus</i> ++	Yes - <i>Cladosporium</i> ++	No	Yes - Unidentifiable+	Yes - Unidentifiable+
Impression	Remedial actions indicated	Remedial actions indicated	Remedial actions indicated	Remedial actions indicated	Remedial actions indicated

Sample ID	RK-WG-06T	RK-WG-07T	RK-WG-08T	RK-WG-09T	RK-WG-10T
Sample Date	9/18/2017	9/18/2017	9/18/2017	9/18/2017	9/18/2017
Sample Location	C109	B111	B110	B112	B109
Lab Rpt Appx Pg	2	3	3	3	4
Indicator Spp	<i>Asp/Pen</i> -like	<i>Asp/Pen</i> -like	<i>Asp/Pen</i> -like	<i>Asp/Pen</i> -like	None
Fungal BioMass Level	2A: Settled Biomass	2A: Settled Biomass	1: Normal Background	2A: Settled Biomass	1: Normal Background
Mold/Yeast Growth Observed	Settled or Residual	Settled or Residual	No	Settled or Residual	No
Mold/Yeast Coverage	Trace (<3%)	Low 3-10%	Trace (<3%)	Trace (<3%)	Trace (<3%)
Sample Debris Coverage	High (>50%)	High (>50%)	High (>50%)	High (>50%)	High (>50%)
Hyphae Present	Yes - Unidentifiable+	Yes - Unidentifiable+	Yes - Unidentifiable+	No	Yes - Unidentifiable+
Impression	Remedial actions indicated	Remedial actions indicated	Unremarkable	Remedial actions indicated	Unremarkable

Hackettstown Board of Education
 Willow Grove Elementary School
 Analysis Type: Direct Exam
 Sample Device: Gel-Tape

(17-130)
 Sample Type: Surface

Table 2 cont: Tape Lifts for Countable Fungi

Sample ID	RK-WG-11T	RK-WG-12T	RK-WG-13T	RK-WG-14T	RK-WG-15T
Sample Date	9/18/2017	9/18/2017	9/18/2017	9/18/2017	9/18/2017
Sample Location	Guidance	Nurse	A121	A116	C101 - Bulletin Board
Lab Rpt Appx Pg	4	4	5	5	1
Indicator Spp	<i>Asp/Pen</i> -like	<i>Asp/Pen</i> -like	None	<i>Asp/Pen</i> -like	<i>Asp/Pen</i> -like <i>Aspergillus</i>
Fungal BioMass Level	1: Normal Background	3A: Slight Growth	1: Normal Background	2A: Settled Biomass	3C: Heavy Growth
Mold/Yeast Growth Observed	No	Yes	No	Settled or Residual	Yes
Mold/Yeast Coverage	Trace (<3%)	Low 3-10%	Trace (<3%)	Trace (<3%)	High (>50%)
Sample Debris Coverage	High (>50%)	High (>50%)	High (>50%)	High (>50%)	Low (3-10%)
Hyphae Present	Yes - Unidentifiable+	Yes - Unidentifiable+	Yes - Unidentifiable+	Yes - Unidentifiable+	Yes - <i>Aspergillus</i> +++ Unidentifiable++++
Impression	Unremarkable	Remedial actions indicated	Unremarkable	Remedial actions indicated	Remedial actions indicated

Sample ID	RK-WG-16T	01T	02T	03T	04T
Sample Date	9/18/2017	9/19/2017	9/19/2017	9/19/2017	9/19/2017
Sample Location	Rm 10 3- Bulletin Board	B103	B100	B101	A112
Lab Rpt Appx Pg	1	1	1	1	2
Indicator Spp	<i>Asp/Pen</i> -like <i>Aspergillus</i>	<i>Asp/Pen</i> -like <i>Aspergillus</i>	<i>Asp/Pen</i> -like	<i>Asp/Pen</i> -like	<i>Asp/Pen</i> -like
Fungal BioMass Level	3C: Heavy Growth	3C: Heavy Growth	2A: Settled Biomass	1: Normal Background	1: Normal Background
Mold/Yeast Growth Observed	Yes	Yes	Settled or Residual	No	No
Mold/Yeast Coverage	High (>50%)	High (>50%)	Trace (<3%)	Trace (<3%)	Trace (<3%)
Sample Debris Coverage	Low (3-10%)	Medium (10-50%)	High (>50%)	High (>50%)	High (>50%)
Hyphae Present	Yes - <i>Aspergillus</i> ++++ Unidentifiable++++	Yes - <i>Aspergillus</i> ++ <i>Cladosporium</i> + Unidentifiable++++	Yes - Unidentifiable+++	Yes - Unidentifiable+	Yes - Unidentifiable+
Impression	Remedial actions indicated	Remedial actions indicated	Remedial actions indicated	Unremarkable	Unremarkable

Sample ID	05T	06T	07T
Sample Date	9/19/2017	9/19/2017	9/19/2017
Sample Location	A111	A109	B102
Lab Rpt Appx Pg	2	2	3
Indicator Spp	<i>Asp/Pen</i> -like	<i>Asp/Pen</i> -like	<i>Asp/Pen</i> -like
Fungal BioMass Level	2A: Settled Biomass	1: Normal Background	2A: Settled Biomass
Mold/Yeast Growth Observed	Settled or Residual	No	Settled or Residual
Mold/Yeast Coverage	Trace (<3%)	Trace (<3%)	Trace (<3%)
Sample Debris Coverage	High (>50%)	High (>50%)	High (>50%)
Hyphae Present	Yes - Unidentifiable+	Yes - Unidentifiable+	Yes - Unidentifiable+
Impression	Remedial actions indicated	Unremarkable	Remedial actions indicated

These results indicate widespread fungal contamination with several fungal genera (*Cladosporium*, *Aspergillus*, and *Aspergillus/Penicillium*-like growth) on surfaces or materials. These results confirmed visual observations. Again, remediation is strongly suggested and recommended.

3. Conclusions and Recommendations

Both air and surface samples identify an indoor environment negatively impacted by uncontrolled moisture resulting in degraded environmental conditions and the presence of unusual fungal populations in nearly every location we tested. Immediate remediation was indicated.

School administrators made the difficult, but proper and prudent decision to close the school and begin remedial activities on an emergency basis. These activities include removal of air and surface contamination and an investigation into all causes of the uncontrolled moisture.

The photo attachment delineates by color codes areas of the school and the results of sampling of air and surfaces. Rooms that are highlighted yellow are rooms that have poor air sample results. Pink highlighting indicates rooms that are negatively affected by uncontrolled moisture but not to the same extent of the yellow rooms. Rooms with an orange "X" are rooms with poor surface tape lift results. Visible fungi were noted in most rooms where we took coverings off bulletin boards and in almost all rooms on the underside of furniture and inside or under sinks. Pipe leaks in the sinks were noted and are the source of moisture causing fungal growth in the sinks and possibly classrooms as well.

Post-remediation verification activities will commence upon completion of the work and Willow Grove School will re-open once successful remedial work is documented.

Report prepared by:

Michael McGuinness

Michael McGuinness, CIH, CET, CIAQP
ABIH-certified in Indoor Environmental Quality
Principal

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