

# EHC ASSOCIATES

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS & ABATEMENT CONTRACTORS

September 16, 2021

PA HIC # 195

Schuylkill Valley School District  
929 Lake Shore Drive  
Leesport, PA 19533

Attn: Casey Blankenbiller

Re: Spore Trap Air Sampling Services  
High School Room C-7  
EHC Project No.: 210141-003.1

Dear Mr. Blankenbiller:

Please review the attached laboratory analysis report regarding the spore trap air sampling performed at the above-referenced property on September 15, 2021. Air samples were collected from the following locations:

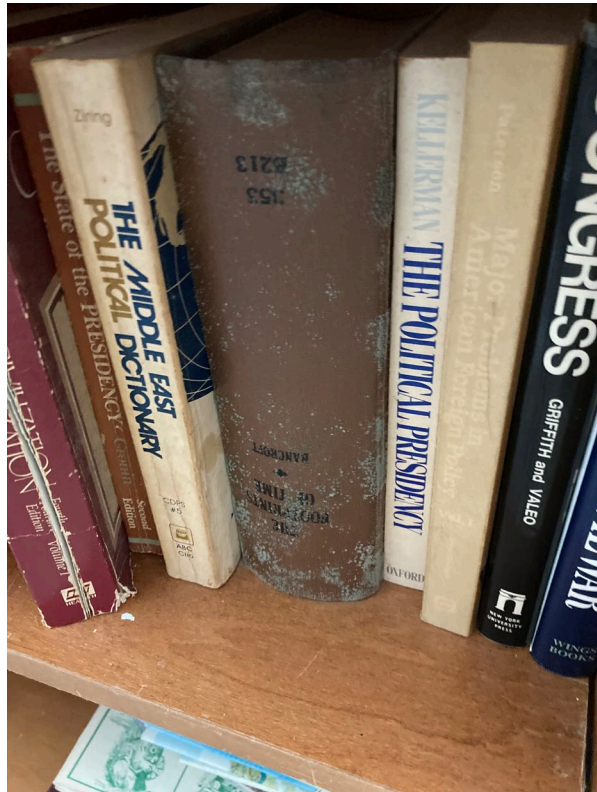
- Sample 01 – Air - Room C-7 (Middle of Room)
- Sample 02 – Air - Outside
- Sample 03 – Swab – Green Textbooks
- Sample 04 – Swab – Floor at Bookshelf

At the current time, there are no established “safe” levels of mold spores in regard to indoor mold spore levels. However, the general consensus among experts in the industry is that interior spore levels should be generally equal to the levels found outside of a home or building.

Laboratory analysis results indicate that elevated levels of *Aspergillus/Penicillium* were present in the air sample (Sample 01) collected from Room C-7. The swab sample collected from the green textbooks (Sample 03), that was located on the shelf near the windows, had a spore estimate of ‘Very Heavy’, 10,000+ spores present. The swab sample collected from the floor at the bookshelf (Sample 04) had a spore estimate of ‘Rare’, which is a low amount of spores present.

The federal EPA has developed the ERMI (Environmental Relative Moldiness Index) based on a study of over 700 homes. *Aspergillus/Penicillium* is considered a common allergen.


At the time of inspection, mold growth was observed on multiple surfaces throughout the classroom. Most notably the books on the bookshelf, and the red, rolling desk chair that tested high for mold during the last sampling event.



Remediation should be performed within a negative pressure containment system to keep mold spores from being distributed throughout the home. If not, there is a high chance of dispersing mold spores and causing issues in other locations of the building. We also recommend that remediation be performed by properly trained individuals using proper PPE because individuals can have adverse reactions to specific mold spores in light or elevated concentrations.

Please contact my office with questions or concerns, or if you would like a proposal for remediation services.

Sincerely,

  
Mark Andrechik  
Inspector

Encl's.: Laboratory Analysis Report  
Invoice 210141-003.1

Analysis Report prepared for

## EHC Associates, Inc.

2502 Horseshoe Rd  
Lancaster, PA 17601

Phone: (717) 656-3008

210141.003.1  
SVHS - 929 Lake Shore Dr.

Collected: **September 15, 2021**  
Received: **September 16, 2021**  
Reported: **September 16, 2021**

We would like to thank you for trusting Hayes Microbial for your analytical needs!  
We received 4 samples by FedEx in good condition for this project on September 16th, 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



Lab ID: #188863



DPH License: #PH-0198

Sample Number	1 32839555			2 32839553				
Sample Name	Room C-7 (Middle of Room)			Outside				
Sample Volume	75.00 liter			75.00 liter				
Reporting Limit	13 spores/m <sup>3</sup>			13 spores/m <sup>3</sup>				
Background	2			2				
Fragments	ND			ND				
	Pollen	Dander	Fiber	Pollen	Dander	Fiber		
	ND	1600/m <sup>3</sup>	13/m <sup>3</sup>	27/m <sup>3</sup>	13/m <sup>3</sup>	ND		
Organism	Raw Count	Count / m <sup>3</sup>	% of Total	Raw Count	Count / m <sup>3</sup>	% of Total		
Alternaria								
Ascospores	1	13	<1%	96	1280	32.8%		
Aspergillus Penicillium	320	4267	95.0%	3	40	1.0%		
Basidiospores				28	373	9.6%		
Bipolaris Drechslera								
Chaetomium								
Cladosporium	16	213	4.7%	160	2133	54.6%		
Curvularia				2	27	<1%		
Epicoccum								
Fusarium								
Memnoniella								
Myxomycetes								
Pithomyces								
Stachybotrys								
Stemphylium								
Torula				1	13	<1%		
Ulocladium								
Cercospora				3	40	1.0%		
Total	337	4493	100%	293	3906	100%		

Water Damage Indicator      Common Allergen      Slightly Higher than Baseline      Significantly Higher than Baseline      Ratio Abnormality



Collected: **Sep 15, 2021**      Received: **Sep 16, 2021**      Reported: **Sep 16, 2021**      Revision: **2**

Project Analyst: Ramesh Poluri, PhD *P. Ramesh*      Date: **09 - 16 - 2021**      Reviewed By: Steve Hayes, BSMT *Stephen N. Hayes*      Date: **09 - 16 - 2021**

#3	Swab (2.00 in2)	Organism	Spore Estimate	Mycelial Estimate	Raw Count	% Total
Swab - Green Textbooks		Aspergillus Penicillium	Very Heavy	Many	132000	100%

Reporting Limit: 1 spore/in2

#4	Swab (2.00 in2)	Organism	Spore Estimate	Mycelial Estimate	Raw Count	% Total
Swab - Floor at Bookshelf		Aspergillus Penicillium	Rare	ND	5	100%

Reporting Limit: 1 spore/in2



Collected: **Sep 15, 2021**

Received: **Sep 16, 2021**

Reported: **Sep 16, 2021**

Revision: **2**

Project Analyst:  
 Ramesh Poluri, PhD *P. Ramesh*

Date:  
**09 - 16 - 2021**

Reviewed By:  
 Steve Hayes, BSMT *Stephen N. Hayes*

Date:  
**09 - 16 - 2021**

**Spore Trap Information**

<b>Reporting Limit</b>	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.										
<b>Blanks</b>	Results have not been corrected for field or laboratory blanks.										
<b>Background</b>	<p>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 <i>Aspergillus</i> and <i>Penicillium</i> may be obscured. The background is rated on a scale of 1 to 5 and each level is determined as follows:</p> <p><b>NBD:</b> No background detected due to possible pump or cassette malfunction. Recollect sample. (Field Blanks will display NBD)</p> <p><b>1 :</b> &lt;5% of field occluded. No spores will be uncountable.</p> <p><b>2 :</b> 5-25% of field occluded.</p> <p><b>3 :</b> 25-75% of field occluded.</p> <p><b>4 :</b> 75-90% of field occluded.</p> <p><b>5 :</b> &gt;90% of field occluded. Suggested recollection of sample.</p>										
<b>Fragments</b>	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.										
<b>Control Comparisons</b>	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.										
<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="44 976 464 1040">Water Damage Indicator</td> <td data-bbox="491 976 2039 1008"><b>Blue:</b> These molds are commonly seen in conditions of prolonged water intrusion and usually indicate a problem.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="44 1040 464 1105">Common Allergen</td> <td data-bbox="491 1040 2039 1073"><b>Green:</b> Although all molds are potential allergens, these are the most common allergens that may be found indoors.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="44 1105 464 1170">Slightly Higher than Baseline</td> <td data-bbox="491 1105 2039 1138"><b>Orange:</b> The spore count is slightly higher than the outside count and may or may not indicate a source of contamination.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="44 1170 464 1235">Significantly Higher than Baseline</td> <td data-bbox="491 1170 2039 1203"><b>Red:</b> The spore count is significantly higher than the baseline count and probably indicates a source of contamination.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="44 1235 464 1276">Ratio Abnormality</td> <td data-bbox="491 1235 2039 1284"><b>Violet:</b> 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.</td> </tr> </table>	Water Damage Indicator	<b>Blue:</b> These molds are commonly seen in conditions of prolonged water intrusion and usually indicate a problem.	Common Allergen	<b>Green:</b> Although all molds are potential allergens, these are the most common allergens that may be found indoors.	Slightly Higher than Baseline	<b>Orange:</b> The spore count is slightly higher than the outside count and may or may not indicate a source of contamination.	Significantly Higher than Baseline	<b>Red:</b> The spore count is significantly higher than the baseline count and probably indicates a source of contamination.	Ratio Abnormality	<b>Violet:</b> 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.	
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<b>Color Coding</b>	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.										

<b>Spore Estimate</b>		<b>Percentages</b>
ND	None Detected	0%
Rare	Less than 10 spores	< 1%
Light	10 - 99 spores	1-10%
Moderate	100 - 999 spores	11-25%
Heavy	1000 - 9999 spores	26-50%
Very Heavy	10000 or greater spores	51-100%

<b>Mycelial Estimate</b>	
ND	None Detected No active growth at site.
Trace	Very small amount of Mycelium Probably no active growth at site.
Few	Some Mycelium Possible active growth at site.
Many	Large amount of Mycelium Probable active growth at site.

## Organism Descriptions

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<b>Ascospores</b>	<b>Habitat:</b> 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.
	<b>Effects:</b> Health affects are poorly studied, but many are likely to be allergenic.

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<b>Aspergillus Penicillium</b>	<b>Habitat:</b> 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.
	<b>Effects:</b> 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.

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<b>Basidiospores</b>	<b>Habitat:</b> 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.
	<b>Effects:</b> Common allergens and are also associated with hypersensitivity pneumonitis.

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<b>Cercospora</b>	<b>Habitat:</b> Found on wood and decaying plant matter.
	<b>Effects:</b> Health effects are poorly studied.

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<b>Cladosporium</b>	<b>Habitat:</b> 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.
	<b>Effects:</b> A common allergen, producing more than 10 allergenic antigens and a common cause of hypersensitivity pneumonitis.

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<b>Curvularia</b>	<b>Habitat:</b> They exist in soil and plant debris, and are plant pathogens.
	<b>Effects:</b> They are allergenic and a common cause of allergic fungal sinusitis. An occasional cause of human infection, including keratitis, sinusitis, onychomycosis, mycetoma, pneumonia, endocarditis and disseminated infection, primarily in the immunocompromised.

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**Organism Descriptions**

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**Torula**

**Habitat:** Found in soil and on wood and grasses. Occasionally found growing indoors on cellulose containing materials.

**Effects:** A known allergen. No known cases of human infection.

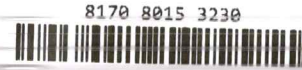
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Company: EHC Associates, Inc.  
 Address: 2502 Horseshoe Rd.  
Laurel, PA 17601

P

SHIP: FEDEX - PAK 50  
 DATE: 09-16-2021



Job Number: 210141-003.1 Job Name: SUHS-929 Lake Shore Dr.  
 Collector: Andrichik  
 Date Collected: 9/15/21

Mobile: \_\_\_\_\_ Email: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Note: \_\_\_\_\_

Analysis Type	Analysis Description	Turnaround	Accepted Media Types	
Spore Trap	S	Identification & Enumeration of Fungal Spores	24 Hour	Air Cassettes, Impact Slides
	S+	Spore Trap Analysis with Dander, Fiber, and Pollen counts	24 Hour	Air Cassettes, Impact Slides
Direct ID	D	ID & Semi-Quantative Enumeration of spores and mycelium	24 Hour	Bio-Tape, Tape, Swab, Bulk, Agar Plate
	D+	Direct Analysis with Fully Quantitative spore count	24 Hour	Bio-Tape, Tape, Swab, Bulk, Agar Plate
Culture	C1	Identification & Enumeration of Mold only	7 Day	Air Plate, Agar Plate, Swab, Bulk
	C2	Identification & Enumeration of Bacteria only	4 Day	Air Plate, Agar Plate, Swab, Bulk
	C3	Identification & Enumeration of Mold and Bacteria	7 Day	Air Plate, Agar Plate, Swab, Bulk
	C5	Coliform Screen for Sewage Bacteria	2 Day	Agar Plate, Swab, Bulk
Particle	TPA	Total Particulate Analysis, ID & Count (Does Not Include Mold)	24 Hour	Air Cassettes, Impact Slides, Bio-Tape

Suzanne KDC

#	Number	Sample	Analysis	Volume	Notes
1	3283 9555	Room L-7 (middle of room)	st	75	
2	3283 9553	outside	↓	↓	
3		Green Textbooks	D+	2in <sup>2</sup>	
4		Floor @ bookshelf	D+	2in <sup>2</sup>	
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					
16					

Released by: [Signature] Date: 9/15/21 Received By: [Signature] Date: 9-16-21