



December 6, 2024

Ritchie Bowling
Maypearl ISD
PO Box 40/309 Main St.
Maypearl, TX 76064

Dear Mr. Bowling:

Abstract:

A limited indoor air quality inspection was conducted at the 300 Panther Lane Primary Campus on November 15, 2024. A visual inspection was conducted at the Main building, Gym, Library, Quad building portable and the Teacher's lounge/Motor skills portable. Some minor issues related to indoor air quality were observed and opportunities to improve overall air quality are listed below. Laboratory results did not indicate total spore counts on the interior of the facility were higher compared with exterior levels in the areas sampled, but other indicators of poor indoor air quality were observed.

Introduction:

Per your request, a limited indoor air quality inspection was conducted at the 300 Panther Lane Primary Campus of Maypearl ISD on November 15th, 2024. The purpose of our investigation was to determine the presence of airborne pollutants that may cause respiratory complaints. Sampling started at approximately 11:55 AM, and the inspector was on site for approximately 2 hours and 15 minutes. Eight samples were taken. The Main building's Main hallway, Classroom #7, the hall connecting the Gym and Main building, Gym, and Library were sampled. An outside air sample was taken near the Main building and portable buildings. A room in each the Quad and Motor skills portable buildings were also sampled. Students and staff were present all sampled areas except for the Gym and Motor skills room.

Sampling is a "snapshot in time", meaning that the report and results will show what was observed at that point in time. For example, Carbon Dioxide levels can vary between early morning when interior levels should be very close to exterior levels and the afternoon when they can be significantly higher. These numbers are not static and can change throughout the day, week, month, and year. Activities by building occupants, weather, degradation of building materials, and systems can all have an impact on indoor air quality. Because of the number of variables involved, each building has a unique indoor environment, and these findings should serve as a starting point for implementing a set of operations and maintenance practices that are unique to the facility in question. Inspectors look for a variety of items that could negatively impact indoor air quality while on site. These items give context to the sampling results received from the laboratory.

The following steps were performed during the investigation:

- Visual inspection
- Pollutant pathways inspection
- Possible pollutant sources inspection
- Microbiological contamination inspection
- Air Constituents – Air-O-Cell Cartridge Sampler

The indoor air was tested for common pollutants including carbon dioxide (CO₂), carbon monoxide (CO), temperature, humidity, and microbiological contaminants.

Samples are taken on air pumps that are calibrated to pull 15 liters of air per minute over 5 minutes totaling a 75-liter sample of indoor air. Air is pulled through the opening of the Air-O-Cell cartridge depositing airborne spores, dust, pollen, and fibers on a tacky surface inside the cartridge. The cartridge is sent off to an accredited third-party laboratory for analysis. Per the Texas Administrative Code §78.20 a person performing mold testing must be licensed or registered in compliance with this chapter to engage in mold assessment or mold remediation.

Results

Discussion of Observed Indoor Indicator Levels

Indoor indicator levels showed no issues while on site. While the sample taken at the Main building Room 7, indicated a slightly higher count of *Ascospores* than exterior levels, the amount is still within the acceptable range. Scented products should be removed from educational areas. Damaged or stained ceiling tiles should be replaced. Indoor plants faux, or real, should be removed or regularly cleaned. Food should be kept in pest resistant containers. All damaged HVAC system components should be repaired or replaced.

CO2 levels in 3 sampled areas of the Main building are greater than 1000 ppm over the exterior air sample. Those areas are the Main hallway, Classroom #7 and the hallway connecting the Gym and Main building. Not enough fresh air is circulating throughout those sampled areas. This could be an indicator that the HVAC system is not functioning as it should. TASB Facility Services recommends contacting an HVAC professional to evaluate the existing HVAC system. TASB's preferred HVAC systems vendor is E3. The E3 contact person for Ellis County is Mike Cothran; mcothran@e3es.com , (817) 528-4421.

Environmental Indicator Results

Primary Campus						
Sample Location	Time of Reading	Carbon Dioxide (PPM)	Temperature-Fahrenheit	Relative Humidity %	Carbon Monoxide (PPM)	Total Spore Count
Main bldg. Main Hallway	11:56 AM	<u>1660</u>	70.0	51.3	0	1410
Classroom #7	12:27 PM	<u>1710</u>	73.0	54.5	0	1530
Hallway connecting Main bldg. and Gym	12:48 PM	<u>1668</u>	70.0	54.2	0	620
Gym	1:00 PM	1008	70.0	52.6	0	880
Library	1:16 PM	518	70.0	35.9	0	370
Outside of Main bldg. and portable bldgs.	1:40 PM	387	73.4	24.2	0	13590
Quad bldg. portable Rm 22	1:55 PM	1342	70.3	46.3	0	1530
Motor skills portable / Motor skills room	2:07 PM	556	71.8	45.2	0	1250

Areas that are beyond expected values are marked in red, with an asterisk, bolded, and underlined. Total spore count is compared to the exterior levels in both quantity and percentage of mold species observed in laboratory results.

For additional explanation of environmental indicators please see the appendix.

General IAQ Indicators

Primary Campus							
Please see below to find an explanation of issues.							
Sample Location	Dust	Clutter	IPM Indicators	Scented Products	Plants	Chemicals	Custodial Practices/ Hygiene
Main bldg. Main Hallway		X	X				
Classroom 7		X	X	X			
Hallway connecting Main bldg. and Gym		X					
Gym							
Library			X	X	X		
Outside of Main bldg. and portable bldgs.							
Quad bldg. portable Rm 22		X					
Motor skills portable / Motor skills room							

An "x" indicates an issue in the location see a general explanation of issues below.

Dust – A notable amount of dust was observed. Dust is an allergen consisting of including animal dander, mold spores, sand, insect waste and body parts, human hair, carpet and cloth fibers, skin cells, dust mites, paper fibers, and plant pollen. Since dust is a known allergen, a notable amount of dust indicates the need for additional thorough cleaning.

Clutter – A significant number of items were observed. Clutter makes it difficult for custodial staff to perform their job and clean the room effectively or efficiently. Clutter can provide habitat for pests and an accumulation of dust. Clutter should be removed.

IPM Indicators – Integrated Pest Management is a science-based decision-making process that combines tools and strategies to identify and manage pests. Food should be kept in pest resistant containers such as hard plastic, metal, or glass. Food should be removed every day if not kept in the containers or in a refrigerator. Other IPM issues could include evidence of pests.

Scented Products – Air fresheners and other scented products are known to emit volatile organic compounds (VOCs). Chemicals in these products can aggravate asthma and chemical sensitivity issues. Air fresheners include scented plug-ins, wax warmers, room spray, scented lotions, essential oils, diffusers, or any other material/product used to create a pleasant smell in the room. Please see enclosed article titled "Scented Products Emit a Bouquet of VOCs. "

Plants – Potted plants and their damp soil and leaf litter provide an ideal medium for mold growth and can harbor pests. Faux plants provide an ideal place for dust to accumulate. Plants, whether real or synthetic, should be removed.

Chemicals - Chemicals brought from home may violate district policy or state and federal laws. To comply with the Texas Hazard Communications Act (THCA), the district must maintain a list of all chemicals used by the district and all related Safety Data Sheets. Chemicals can affect people differently depending on their sensitivity. Chemicals not provided by the school district should be removed promptly.

Custodial/Hygiene Practices – Custodial and hygiene practices need to be reviewed in this area. If breakfast is served in the classroom, trash should be picked up in the morning to not provide an opportunity for pests. An inordinate amount of dirt and debris was observed in the area and should be thoroughly cleaned.

Specific Recommendations

Building and building mechanical systems opportunities:

- The HVAC return vent, in the Motor skills room, shows signs of past water leaks. Any damaged building material around the vent should be considered for replacement. Review your asbestos management plan before disturbing any building materials.
- Remove scented products including but not limited to, scented plug ins, wax warmers, and essential oil diffusers. For more information, please read the enclosed article titled “Scented Products Emit a Bouquet of VOCs.”
- Damaged, bowed, or stained ceiling tiles should be replaced. The cause of damage should be identified and repaired. Damaged ceiling tile can have a negative effect on building occupants’ opinion of building condition. Review your asbestos management plan before disturbing any building materials.
- Any indoor plants, including faux plants, should be removed, or cleaned on a regular basis to prevent dust build up.

Discussion of lab results

No issues with mold spores were apparent after viewing the lab results. A slightly higher than expected amount of *Ascospores* was reported in Main bldg. Room 7. This mold species is common in an indoor air environment and the level counted is within the normal range. To improve the indoor air environment and lower the *Ascospores* count, the following actions should be taken. Thoroughly clean and dry the carpet. Using a damp towel, the shelves and cabinets should be wiped down entirely and then allowed to dry. Please see attached lab report for additional information.

If you have any questions or need additional information, contact the TASB Facility Programs Department at 800-580-8272.

Sincerely,



Matt Alexander
Compliance Specialist
TDLR License: MAC2074

Enclosures:
Photos
Appendix
General Recommendations
“Scented Products Emit a Bouquet of VOCs”
Laboratory Results
Chain of Custody
Consumer Mold Information Sheet (CMIS)
License

PHOTO LOG			
1	Primary Campus/Gym/Storage Area	2	Primary Campus/Gym/Storage Area
			
	Stained ceiling tiles		Stained ceiling tiles
3	Primary Campus/Motor skills portable/Motor skills room	4	Primary Campus/Main Bldg./Rm 7
			
	Evidence of past water leaks around A/C return vent		Essential Oil Diffuser

Appendix

Environmental indicators

Carbon Dioxide (CO₂)

On-site testing was performed to determine carbon dioxide levels. In some sensitive individuals, high CO₂ levels can cause headaches and fatigue. However, most times the CO₂ concentration is not responsible for the occupant complaints. Results are noted in parts per million (ppm).

According to the Texas Department of State Health Services, if the CO₂ concentrations are maintained below 600 ppm and the interior environment are within comfortable temperature and humidity ranges, complaints should not be a problem. However, if CO₂ levels are above 1000 ppm, widespread complaints may occur and therefore it is generally recommended that 700 ppm above the outdoor levels be used as an upper limit guideline for response actions. The following is a list of regulations concerning CO₂ concentrations:

Agency	Level	Note:
TDSHS	700 ppm above outdoor levels	IAQ Voluntary Guidelines - Recommended levels to incite response action
ASHRAE (Strd. 62-1989)	1000ppm	Recommended levels that should incite response action
OSHA (29CFR 1910.1033)	5000ppm	Time Weighted Average - 8hrs
OSHA (29CFR 1910.1033)	800ppm	Proposed level that should incite response action
OSHA	50,000ppm	IDLH (Immediately Dangerous to Life & Health)
ACGIH	5000ppm	TLV (Threshold Limit Value)
ACGIH	30,000ppm	STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit)
NIOSH	5000ppm	REL (Recommended Exposure Limit)
NIOSH	30,000ppm	STEL

Carbon Monoxide (CO)

Carbon monoxide is a gaseous by-product from combustible fuel sources. Sources typically include automobile exhaust, gas fired water heaters, gas boilers, cigarette smoke, and cafeteria cooking equipment. The maximum concentration for continuous exposure in any eight (8) hour period is 50 ppm. All readings taken were within acceptable limits. Results are noted in ppm (parts per million).

Temperature and Humidity

The recommended relative humidity level for ambient indoor air is between 40% and 60%. The higher the humidity levels within a structure, the greater the amount of moisture in the air. Levels above these guidelines typically stimulate microbial growth, including fungi and bacteria. Low humidity levels often stimulate microbial sporing, which is responsible for the aerosolization of microbes. Research shows that when combined, temperatures 68 to 74°F and relative humidity levels of 40% to 60% create the healthiest environments for occupied areas.

The following guidelines are taken from the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE) Standard 55-1992. The ASHRAE standard describes the temperature and humidity ranges that are comfortable for 80% of people engaged in largely sedentary activities. It assumes normal indoor clothing. A person's age, activity level, and physiology affect the ideal thermal comfort for that individual.

Suggested Ranges of Temperature (degrees Fahrenheit) and Relative Humidity

Relative Humidity	Winter Temperature	Summer Temperature
30%	68.5 -75.5	74.0-80.0
40%	68.0 -75.0	73.5-80.0
50%	68.0-74.5	73.0-79.0
60%	67.5-74.0	73.0-78.5

MICROBIOLOGICAL, BIOAEROSOL & PARTICULATE CONTAMINANTS

Total Bioaerosol Sampling* & Air-O-Cell™ Methodology

Total bioaerosol/particulate sampling was performed to identify and characterize general fungal and particulate concentrations. All components were individually reported in particles per cubic meter (ppm³). Morphologically distinct fungal components were identified to genus. *Aspergillus-Penicillium*-like references spherical, morphologically indistinguishable 1-3 micron spores. Other particulates were identified into general categories of pollen, cellulose fibers, man-made mineral fibers (MMMF)-(fiberglass insulation, not asbestos), insect parts, etc. Debris represents a collective category containing amorphous, non-distinct components between 1-10 microns. No scientifically peer-reviewed research is currently of record that indicates typical and/or acceptable levels for total (culturable and non-culturable) indoor fungal bioaerosols. The MBI database generally suggests that total bioaerosols within indoor environments are typically below 2000 ppm³. The principal fractions are typically due to the presence of *Aspergillus-/Penicillium*-like and *Cladosporium* components having a concentration not exceeding 650 ppm³, each. The remaining fraction is typically recovered from a variety of fungi including *Alternaria*, *Drechslera*, *Ascospores*, and *Basidiospores*. Partially decomposed insect parts, plant pollen, cellulose, and insulation fibers are also commonly identified from indoor samples; however, no indoor concentration criteria have been specifically determined for these contaminants. Concentrations exceeding 2000 ppm³ and/or not meeting the individual criteria should incite some additional level of investigation as noted above. These recommendations are suggested as general guidelines only. The author recommends caution on the use of any bioaerosol data and/or any specific remedial recommendation based solely on bioaerosol findings. Additionally, the >2000 ppm³ is not intended to represent a threshold value having a medical or health significance with respect to exposure, nor is it necessarily representative of an unacceptable indoor environment. Rather, it is intended to be a “reactionary threshold” to incite further investigation as to the cause(s) of what is considered to be an above average concentration for culturable indoor bioaerosols. To date, there is no data that supports a threshold limit or dose-response relationship for exposure to fungal aeroallergens. The Occupational Safety and Health Association (OSHA), The National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), as well as other occupational health related associations, have not established permissible exposure levels (PEL), recommended exposure limits (REL), or other limit values for aeroallergens.

**Data provided by Mycotech Biological, Inc.*

Air-O-Cell™ methodology involves drawing air through a sampling cartridge using a pump calibrated at 15 liters per minute for a five-minute time duration. The sampled air is drawn onto a treated microscope slide and then analyzed. The sample analysis identifies fungi species and various air allergens that are commonly found at higher levels in outdoor air. Levels of non-viable materials such as dust and general airborne debris are affected by several factors in the classroom setting. The presence of ascospores & amerospores collected with Air-O-Cell™ cartridges, are basically sprouted “mold seeds” that have not matured into an identifiable type of fungal spore, but have the potential to do so. In healthy buildings the qualitative diversity of airborne fungi indoors and outdoors should be similar. The dominating presence of one or two kinds of fungi indoors and the absence of the same kinds outdoors indicates a moisture problem and degraded air quality.

The 2000 ppm³ threshold mentioned above was compiled by MBI as an *average* of all the samples that MBI has processed in laboratory services statewide. The number is provided only as a guideline that will vary on a campus to campus and geographical basis (e.g. bioaerosol levels in Amarillo, TX vs. Weslaco, TX). Interior vs. exterior levels are more important when determining overall indoor environmental conditions. These numbers can be applied as a direct correlation of how well mechanical systems are filtering the indoor air and what the overall species distribution is indoors vs. outdoors. The Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems (CEMS) program bases the “reactionary threshold” for further investigation based upon this indoor to outdoor ratio, not the 2000 ppm³ threshold mentioned by MBI. If building interior levels are elevated compared to exterior findings or if the species findings were inconsistent in the indoors vs. outdoors, with some exceptions, further sampling may be recommended for the area in question.

General Recommendations

- 1) All HVAC units should be checked periodically to make sure drain lines and filters are working properly. The HVAC systems in these buildings should be routinely cleaned, either annually or semi-annually, and filters should be changed at least once every two months.
- 2) Plants should be kept to a minimum throughout the building. Live plants and synthetic plants can cause air quality problems due to dust, moisture, and decay.
- 3) All furniture items (couches, rugs, etc.) should be kept free of dust and moisture. Dusting should be done throughout the buildings on a regular basis.
- 4) Any water damaged plywood, sheetrock, or ceiling tile should be removed and replaced.
- 5) All scented products should be removed from the office areas. All air fresheners and odor neutralizers should not be allowed in office areas. These materials do not clean the air if there is an odor problem. They only mask the odor and make it more difficult to diagnose IAQ problems. "Air freshening" products contain chemicals that can actually be respiratory irritants. Chemicals in the essential oil vaporizer can aggravate asthma and chemical sensitivity issues. Please see enclosed article titled "Scented Products Emit a Bouquet of VOCs. "
- 6) Filters on the air handler system should continue to be changed every four to six weeks or on an as needed basis. We recommend that your district utilize pleated air filters that provide a more efficient removal of particulates from the air handlers and returns. Filters should also be installed carefully to ensure a proper fit within the units as air takes the path of least resistance and may pass through the system unfiltered.
- 7) All cleaning supplies should be stored in closed containers and secured closets when not in use along with corresponding *Material Safety Data Sheets*. These storage areas should be power vented to the outdoors. Cleaning supplies should not be stored in mechanical rooms due to the fact they could introduce chemical odors into the buildings supply air.
- 8) Exterior openings should be kept closed as much as possible for adequate temperature levels. Automatic fans on HVAC systems should be cycled consistently when the building is occupied. This will help to alleviate high CO₂ levels in the building until such time as cooling or heating is required. Ceiling fans in the building should be operated to facilitate ventilation. Typically CO₂ levels rise throughout the day depending upon the number of occupants in the building and duration of stay. Rooms, when at full occupancy, should run the fans/AC in a more consistent manor to bring in conditioned fresh air. Opening windows or doors throughout the building is not a solution; conditioned fresh air is important because it filters out the allergens and lowers the humidity from the exterior air.
- 9) Door sweeps, exterior expansion caulking, and window caulking should be inspected for damage and repaired as needed. Maintaining building envelope integrity is important to keeping moisture and pests from entering the building.
- 10) Trees and shrubs should be kept trimmed away from the building. Bushes should be trimmed up to allow line of sight under bushes. Tree branches should not extend over or be in contact with the roof as it provides a pathway for pests to gain access to the building.
- 11) All snacks & candy should be either removed from classrooms and offices or stored in metal, glass or plastic containers with lids that would exclude pest activity. The facility should be cleaned on a nightly basis to remove any spilled materials that may sustain a pest population.
- 12) It is a good idea to keep any wall hangings (posters, etc.) to a minimum where possible. This will generally help the walls to "breathe" better while posters could act as a potential moisture barrier ,trapping moisture between the wall and the poster.
- 13) Keep clutter to a minimum. It can harbor pests and collect dust.

If I had asked people what they wanted,
they would have said faster horses.

Henry Ford (1863–1947)

INDOOR AIR QUALITY

Scented Products Emit a Bouquet of VOCs

A survey of selected scented consumer goods showed the products emitted more than 100 volatile organic compounds (VOCs), including some that are classified as toxic or hazardous by federal laws.¹ Even products advertised as “green,” “natural,” or “organic” emitted as many hazardous chemicals as standard ones.

Anne Steinemann, a professor of civil and environmental engineering and public affairs at the University of Washington, Seattle, and colleagues used gas chromatography–mass spectrometry to analyze VOCs given off by the products. They tested 25 air fresheners, laundry detergents, fabric softeners, dryer sheets, disinfectants, dish detergents, all-purpose cleaners, soaps, hand sanitizers, lotions, deodorants, and shampoos. Many of the products tested are top sellers in their category.

A single fragrance in a product can contain a mixture of hundreds of chemicals, some of which (e.g., limonene, a citrus scent) react with ozone in ambient air to form dangerous secondary pollutants, including formaldehyde.² The researchers detected 133 different VOCs. Most commonly detected were limonene, α - and β -pinene (pine scents), and ethanol and acetone (often used as carriers for fragrance chemicals).¹

Steinemann and colleagues found the average number of VOCs emitted was 17.¹ Each product emitted 1–8 toxic or hazardous chemicals, and close to half (44%) generated at least 1 of 24 carcinogenic hazardous air pollutants, such as acetaldehyde,

1,4-dioxane, formaldehyde, or methylene chloride.¹ These hazardous air pollutants have no safe exposure level, according to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.³ Of the 133 VOCs detected, only ethanol was listed on any label (for 2 products), and only ethanol and 2-butoxyethanol were listed on any Material Safety Data Sheet (for 5 products and 1 product, respectively).¹

The Consumer Product Safety Commission, which regulates cleaning supplies, air fresheners, and laundry products, currently does not require manufacturers to disclose any ingredients on the label, including fragrances in these products.⁴ The same is true for fragrances in personal care items,

which are overseen by the Food and Drug Administration.⁵ The Household Product Labeling Act, currently under review in the U.S. Senate, would require manufacturers to label consumer products with all ingredients, including fragrance mixtures.⁶ “Disclosing all ingredients could be a first step to understanding potential toxicity and health effects,” says Steinemann.

Although the authors did not seek to assess whether use of any of the products studied would be associated with any risk,¹ Steinemann says she receives hundreds of letters, phone calls, and e-mails from people who report a variety of respiratory, dermatological, and neurological problems they attribute to scented products:

“Children have seizures after exposure to dryer sheets, and adults pass out around air fresheners,” she says.⁷ Steinemann and colleague Stanley M. Caress have written elsewhere that 19% of respondents across two U.S. telephone surveys reported health problems they attributed to air fresheners,

and nearly 11% reported irritation they attributed to scented laundry products vented outdoors.⁸

“It’s important to take people’s complaints seriously,” says Steinemann, because “these human experiences are helping to inform science.” One of her next projects will focus on biomarkers of exposure and effect to better understand how fragranced products may cause a range of adverse health effects. “The ultimate goal is to improve public health,” Steinemann says. For now, she recommends cleaning with basic supplies like vinegar and baking soda.

Steinemann’s study “strongly suggests that we need to find unscented alternatives for cleaning our homes, laundry, and ourselves,” says Claudia Miller, an allergist and immunologist at the University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio. An expert in chemical sensitivity, or toxicant-induced loss of tolerance, Miller created the Quick Environmental Exposure and Sensitivity Inventory,⁹ a screening tool for chemical intolerance. According to Miller, products intended to keep homes smelling fresh can set people up for a lifetime of chemically induced illness, and repeated exposure to small amounts of household chemicals can trigger symptoms to previously tolerated chemicals.¹⁰ “The best smell is no smell,” Miller says.

Carol Potera, based in Montana, has written for *EHP* since 1996. She also writes for *Microbe*, *Genetic Engineering News*, and the *American Journal of Nursing*.

REFERENCES

- Steinemann AC, et al. Fragranced consumer products: chemicals emitted, ingredients unlisted. *Environ Impact Assess Rev* [in press]; doi:10.1016/j.eiar.2010.08.002.
- Walser ML, et al. Photochemical aging of secondary organic aerosol particles generated from the oxidation of d-limonene. *J Phys Chem A* 111(10):1907–1913 (2007); PMID:17311364.
- EPA. Guidelines for Carcinogen Risk Assessment, EPA/630/P-03/001F, Mar 2005. Available: <http://tinyurl.com/2cu4qzv> [accessed 8 Dec 2010].
- Consumer Product Safety Act, Pub Law 92-573, 86 Stat. 1207 (1972). Available: <http://tinyurl.com/32b4duc> [accessed 8 Dec 2010].
- FDA. Code of Federal Regulations, Title 21, Part 701. Cosmetic Labeling, §701.2–§701.9. Washington, DC:U.S. Food and Drug Administration (2001). Available: <http://tinyurl.com/3224kko> [accessed 8 Dec 2010].
- Govtrack.us [database]. Household Product Labeling Act of 2009, S. 1697. Available: <http://tinyurl.com/yb5nkbv> [accessed 8 Dec 2010].
- Exposure Assessment, Feedback from the Public [website]. Seattle, WA:University of Washington, College of Engineering, Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering. Available: <http://tinyurl.com/2uh9gan> [accessed 8 Dec 2010].
- Caress SM, Steinemann AC. Prevalence of fragrance sensitivity in the American population. *J Environ Health* 71(7):46–50 (2009).
- Miller CS, Prihoda TJ. The Environmental Exposure and Sensitivity Inventory (EESI): a standardized approach for measuring chemical intolerances for research and clinical applications. *Toxicol Ind Health* 15(3–4):370–385 (1999); doi:10.1177/074823379901500311.
- Miller CS. The compelling anomaly of chemical intolerance. *Ann N Y Acad Sci* 933:1–23 (2001); PMID:12000012.

fragrance
figures¹

133 unique VOCs
identified among
25 products

24 of these are
classified as toxic
or hazardous
under at least one
federal law

ONLY 1 of the
133 was listed on
any label

ONLY 2 of the
133 were
listed on any
MSDS



EMSL Analytical, Inc.

5950 Fairbanks N. Houston Rd. Houston, TX 77040

Tel/Fax: (713) 686-3635 / (713) 686-3645

<http://www.EMSL.com/houstonlab@emsl.com>

EMSL Order: 152408285

Customer ID: TASB63

Customer PO:

Project ID:

Attention: Texas Association of School Boards

12007 Research Blvd.

Austin, TX 78759

Phone: (800) 580-8272

Fax: (512) 467-0264

Collected Date: 11/15/2024

Received Date: 11/18/2024 08:55 AM

Analyzed Date: 11/20/2024

Project: May Pearl ISD Primary Main Bldg, Gym, Library, 2 Portables

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

Lab Sample Number: Client Sample ID: Volume (L): Sample Location:	152408285-0001 1-38863382 75 Main Hallway			152408285-0002 2-38863374 75 Rm #7 Classroom			152408285-0003 3-38863328 75 Hall Connecting Gym & Main Bldg		
	Raw Count†	Count/m ³	% of Total	Raw Count†	Count/m ³	% of Total	Raw Count†	Count/m ³	% of Total
Spore Types									
Alternaria (Ulocladium)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ascospores	-	-	-	10	440	28.8	-	-	-
Aspergillus/Penicillium++	1	40	2.8	3	100	6.5	3	100	16.1
Basidiospores	11	490	34.8	7	300	19.6	4	200	32.3
Bipolaris++	1	40	2.8	3	40*	2.6	1	10*	1.6
Chaetomium++	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cladosporium	11	490	34.8	10	440	28.8	4	200	32.3
Curvularia	1	40	2.8	4	50*	3.3	-	-	-
Epicoccum	-	-	-	1	40	2.6	-	-	-
Fusarium++	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ganoderma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myxomycetes++	2	90	6.4	1	40	2.6	3	100	16.1
Pithomyces++	1	40	2.8	2	30*	2	-	-	-
Rust	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10*	1.6
Stachybotrys/Memnoniella	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ascotricha	3	100	7.1	1	40	2.6	-	-	-
Cercospora++	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fusariella	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monodictys	1	40	2.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigrospora	1	40	2.8	1	10*	0.7	-	-	-
Paecilomyces++	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Torula++	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Fungi	33	1410	100	43	1530	100	16	620	100
Hyphal Fragment	1	40	-	2	90	-	1	40	-
Insect Fragment	-	-	-	1	10*	-	-	-	-
Pollen	-	-	-	1	40	-	-	-	-

† Due to method stopping rules, extrapolated raw counts are reported in parenthesis.

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

Terri Vance

Terri Vance, Laboratory Manager
or other Approved Signatory

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

EMSL Analytical, Inc. 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 Analytical, Inc. EMSL Analytical, Inc. 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. Skin Fragment and Fibrous Particulate ratings are based on the percent of non-fungal material they represent: 1 (1-25%), 2 (26-50%), 3 (51-75%), or 4 (76-100%). Background ratings are based on the total area covered by non-fungal particles: 1 (1-25%), 2 (26-50%), 3 (51-75%), or 4 (76-100%). High levels of background particulate 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 >= 100 are extrapolated based on the percentage analyzed.

Samples analyzed by EMSL Analytical, Inc. Houston, TX AIHA LAP, LLC-EMLAP Accredited #102575, Texas Mold LAB0105

Initial report from: 11/20/2024 01:18 PM

For information on the fungi listed in this report, please visit the Resources section at www.emsl.com



EMSL Analytical, Inc.

5950 Fairbanks N. Houston Rd. Houston, TX 77040

Tel/Fax: (713) 686-3635 / (713) 686-3645

<http://www.EMSL.com/houstonlab@emsl.com>

EMSL Order: 152408285

Customer ID: TASB63

Customer PO:

Project ID:

Attention: Texas Association of School Boards

12007 Research Blvd.

Austin, TX 78759

Phone: (800) 580-8272

Fax: (512) 467-0264

Collected Date: 11/15/2024

Received Date: 11/18/2024 08:55 AM

Analyzed Date: 11/20/2024

Project: May Pearl ISD Primary Main Bldg, Gym, Library, 2 Portables

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:	152408285-0001 1-38863382 75			152408285-0002 2-38863374 75			152408285-0003 3-38863328 75		
	Main Hallway			Rm #7 Classroom			Hall Connecting Gym & Main Bldg		
Spore Types	Raw Count†	Count/m³	% of Total	Raw Count†	Count/m³	% of Total	Raw Count†	Count/m³	% of Total
Analyt. Sensitivity 600x	-	44	-	-	44	-	-	44	-
Analyt. Sensitivity 300x	-	13*	-	-	13*	-	-	13*	-
Skin Fragments (1-4)	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Fibrous Particulate (1-4)	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Background (1-5)	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-

† Due to method stopping rules, extrapolated raw counts are reported in parenthesis.

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

Terri Vance

Terri Vance, Laboratory Manager
or other Approved Signatory

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

EMSL Analytical, Inc. 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 Analytical, Inc. EMSL Analytical, Inc. 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. Skin Fragment and Fibrous Particulate ratings are based on the percent of non-fungal material they represent: 1 (1-25%), 2 (26-50%), 3 (51-75%), or 4 (76-100%). Background ratings are based on the total area covered by non-fungal particles: 1 (1-25%), 2 (26-50%), 3 (51-75%), 4 (76-99%), or 5 (100%; overloaded). High levels of background particulate 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 >= 100 are extrapolated based on the percentage analyzed.

Samples analyzed by EMSL Analytical, Inc. Houston, TX AIHA LAP, LLC-EMLAP Accredited #102575, Texas Mold LAB0105

Initial report from: 11/20/2024 01:18 PM

For information on the fungi listed in this report, please visit the Resources section at www.emsl.com



EMSL Analytical, Inc.

5950 Fairbanks N. Houston Rd. Houston, TX 77040

Tel/Fax: (713) 686-3635 / (713) 686-3645

<http://www.EMSL.com/houstonlab@emsl.com>

EMSL Order: 152408285

Customer ID: TASB63

Customer PO:

Project ID:

Attention: Texas Association of School Boards
12007 Research Blvd.
Austin, TX 78759

Phone: (800) 580-8272

Fax: (512) 467-0264

Collected Date: 11/15/2024

Received Date: 11/18/2024 08:55 AM

Analyzed Date: 11/20/2024

Project: May Pearl ISD Primary Main Bldg, Gym, Library, 2 Portables

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:	152408285-0004 4-38863285 75 Gym			152408285-0005 5-38863335 75 Library			152408285-0006 6-38863318 75 Outside Main Bldg/Portables		
	Raw Count†	Count/m³	% of Total	Raw Count†	Count/m³	% of Total	Raw Count†	Count/m³	% of Total
Alternaria (Ulocladium)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	90	0.7
Ascospores	-	-	-	2	90	24.3	6	300	2.2
Aspergillus/Penicillium++	2	90	10.2	-	-	-	9	400	2.9
Basidiospores	11	490	55.7	1	40	10.8	30	1300	9.6
Bipolaris++	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chaetomium++	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cladosporium	6	300	34.1	5	200	54.1	107(235)	10400	76.5
Curvularia	-	-	-	3	40*	10.8	1	40	0.3
Epicoccum	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	90	0.7
Fusarium++	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	40	0.3
Ganoderma	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	40	0.3
Myxomycetes++	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	100	0.7
Pithomyces++	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rust	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stachybotrys/Memnoniella	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ascotricha	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cercospora++	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	300	2.2
Fusariella	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	40*	0.3
Monodictys	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigrospora	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paecilomyces++	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	440	3.2
Torula++	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10*	0.1
Total Fungi	19	880	100	11	370	100	310	13590	100
Hyphal Fragment	3	100	-	-	-	-	7	300	-
Insect Fragment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pollen	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10*	-

† Due to method stopping rules, extrapolated raw counts are reported in parenthesis.

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

Terri Vance

Terri Vance, Laboratory Manager
or other Approved Signatory

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

EMSL Analytical, Inc. 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 Analytical, Inc. EMSL Analytical, Inc. 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. Skin Fragment and Fibrous Particulate ratings are based on the percent of non-fungal material they represent: 1 (1-25%), 2 (26-50%), 3 (51-75%), or 4 (76-100%). Background ratings are based on the total area covered by non-fungal particles: 1 (1-25%), 2 (26-50%), 3 (51-75%), 4 (76-99%), or 5 (100%; overloaded). High levels of background particulate 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 >= 100 are extrapolated based on the percentage analyzed.

Samples analyzed by EMSL Analytical, Inc. Houston, TX AIHA LAP, LLC-EMLAP Accredited #102575, Texas Mold LAB0105

Initial report from: 11/20/2024 01:18 PM

For information on the fungi listed in this report, please visit the Resources section at www.emsl.com



EMSL Analytical, Inc.

5950 Fairbanks N. Houston Rd. Houston, TX 77040

Tel/Fax: (713) 686-3635 / (713) 686-3645

<http://www.EMSL.com/houstonlab@emsl.com>

EMSL Order: 152408285

Customer ID: TASB63

Customer PO:

Project ID:

Attention: Texas Association of School Boards

12007 Research Blvd.

Austin, TX 78759

Phone: (800) 580-8272

Fax: (512) 467-0264

Collected Date: 11/15/2024

Received Date: 11/18/2024 08:55 AM

Analyzed Date: 11/20/2024

Project: May Pearl ISD Primary Main Bldg, Gym, Library, 2 Portables

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:	152408285-0004 4-38863285 75 Gym			152408285-0005 5-38863335 75 Library			152408285-0006 6-38863318 75 Outside Main Bldg/Portables		
	Raw Count†	Count/m³	% of Total	Raw Count†	Count/m³	% of Total	Raw Count†	Count/m³	% of Total
Spore Types									
Analyt. Sensitivity 600x	-	44	-	-	44	-	-	44	-
Analyt. Sensitivity 300x	-	13*	-	-	13*	-	-	13*	-
Skin Fragments (1-4)	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Fibrous Particulate (1-4)	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Background (1-5)	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-

† Due to method stopping rules, extrapolated raw counts are reported in parenthesis.

++ 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.

Terri Vance

Terri Vance, Laboratory Manager
or other Approved Signatory

EMSL Analytical, Inc. 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 Analytical, Inc. EMSL Analytical, Inc. 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. Skin Fragment and Fibrous Particulate ratings are based on the percent of non-fungal material they represent: 1 (1-25%), 2 (26-50%), 3 (51-75%), or 4 (76-100%). Background ratings are based on the total area covered by non-fungal particles: 1 (1-25%), 2 (26-50%), 3 (51-75%), 4 (76-99%), or 5 (100%; overloaded). High levels of background particulate 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 >= 100 are extrapolated based on the percentage analyzed.

Samples analyzed by EMSL Analytical, Inc. Houston, TX AIHA LAP, LLC-EMLAP Accredited #102575, Texas Mold LAB0105

Initial report from: 11/20/2024 01:18 PM

For information on the fungi listed in this report, please visit the Resources section at www.emsl.com



EMSL Analytical, Inc.

5950 Fairbanks N. Houston Rd. Houston, TX 77040

Tel/Fax: (713) 686-3635 / (713) 686-3645

<http://www.EMSL.com/houstonlab@emsl.com>

EMSL Order: 152408285

Customer ID: TASB63

Customer PO:

Project ID:

Attention: Texas Association of School Boards

12007 Research Blvd.

Austin, TX 78759

Phone: (800) 580-8272

Fax: (512) 467-0264

Collected Date: 11/15/2024

Received Date: 11/18/2024 08:55 AM

Analyzed Date: 11/20/2024

Project: May Pearl ISD Primary Main Bldg, Gym, Library, 2 Portables

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:	152408285-0007 7-38863348 75 Quad Bldg Rm 22 (Kindergarten)			152408285-0008 8-38863320 75 Motor Skills Room					
	Spore Types	Raw Count†	Count/m³	% of Total	Raw Count†	Count/m³	% of Total		
Alternaria (Ulocladium)	-	-	-	-	1	40	3.2	-	-
Ascospores	1	40	2.6	-	2	30*	2.4	-	-
Aspergillus/Penicillium++	4	200	13.1	-	6	300	24	-	-
Basidiospores	5	200	13.1	-	6	300	24	-	-
Bipolaris++	1	10*	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chaetomium++	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cladosporium	18	800	52.3	-	13	570	45.6	-	-
Curvularia	2	30*	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Epicoccum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fusarium++	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ganoderma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myxomycetes++	4	200	13.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pithomyces++	2	30*	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rust	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stachybotrys/Memnoniella	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ascotricha	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cercospora++	-	-	-	-	1	10*	0.8	-	-
Fusariella	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monodictys	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigrospora	1	10*	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paecilomyces++	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Torula++	1	10*	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Fungi	39	1530	100		29	1250	100		
Hypheal Fragment	4	200	-	-	1	40	-	-	-
Insect Fragment	1	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pollen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

† Due to method stopping rules, extrapolated raw counts are reported in parenthesis.

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

Terri Vance

Terri Vance, Laboratory Manager
or other Approved Signatory

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

EMSL Analytical, Inc. 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 Analytical, Inc. EMSL Analytical, Inc. 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. Skin Fragment and Fibrous Particulate ratings are based on the percent of non-fungal material they represent: 1 (1-25%), 2 (26-50%), 3 (51-75%), or 4 (76-100%). Background ratings are based on the total area covered by non-fungal particles: 1 (1-25%), 2 (26-50%), 3 (51-75%), 4 (76-99%), or 5 (100%; overloaded). High levels of background particulate 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 >= 100 are extrapolated based on the percentage analyzed.

Samples analyzed by EMSL Analytical, Inc. Houston, TX AIHA LAP, LLC-EMLAP Accredited #102575, Texas Mold LAB0105

Initial report from: 11/20/2024 01:18 PM

For information on the fungi listed in this report, please visit the Resources section at www.emsl.com



EMSL Analytical, Inc.

5950 Fairbanks N. Houston Rd. Houston, TX 77040

Tel/Fax: (713) 686-3635 / (713) 686-3645

<http://www.EMSL.com/houstonlab@emsl.com>

EMSL Order: 152408285

Customer ID: TASB63

Customer PO:

Project ID:

Attention: Texas Association of School Boards

12007 Research Blvd.

Austin, TX 78759

Phone: (800) 580-8272

Fax: (512) 467-0264

Collected Date: 11/15/2024

Received Date: 11/18/2024 08:55 AM

Analyzed Date: 11/20/2024

Project: May Pearl ISD Primary Main Bldg, Gym, Library, 2 Portables

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

Lab Sample Number:	152408285-0007			152408285-0008					
Client Sample ID:	7-38863348			8-38863320					
Volume (L):	75			75					
Sample Location:	Quad Bldg Rm 22 (Kindergarten)			Motor Skills Room					
Spore Types	Raw Count†	Count/m³	% of Total	Raw Count†	Count/m³	% of Total			
Analyt. Sensitivity 600x	-	44	-	-	44	-	-	-	-
Analyt. Sensitivity 300x	-	13*	-	-	13*	-	-	-	-
Skin Fragments (1-4)	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Fibrous Particulate (1-4)	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Background (1-5)	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-

† Due to method stopping rules, extrapolated raw counts are reported in parenthesis.

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

Terri Vance

Terri Vance, Laboratory Manager
or other Approved Signatory

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

EMSL Analytical, Inc. 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 Analytical, Inc. EMSL Analytical, Inc. 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. Skin Fragment and Fibrous Particulate ratings are based on the percent of non-fungal material they represent: 1 (1-25%), 2 (26-50%), 3 (51-75%), or 4 (76-100%). Background ratings are based on the total area covered by non-fungal particles: 1 (1-25%), 2 (26-50%), 3 (51-75%), 4 (76-99%), or 5 (100%; overloaded). High levels of background particulate 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 >= 100 are extrapolated based on the percentage analyzed.

Samples analyzed by EMSL Analytical, Inc. Houston, TX AIHA LAP, LLC-EMLAP Accredited #102575, Texas Mold LAB0105

Initial report from: 11/20/2024 01:18 PM

For information on the fungi listed in this report, please visit the Resources section at www.emsl.com



TASB Environmental
and Facilities Services

P.O. Box 400., Austin, Texas 78767-0400
PH# 800-580-8272 FAX# 512-467-0264
www.tasb.org

152408285

Texas Association of School Boards P. O. Box 400 Austin, TX 78767-0400	Sample Types ☒ A-Air S-Swab B-Bulk D-Dust T-Tape Other:	Media Types AFM-Andr. fungi.Malt Ext. ABT-Andr. bact. TSA ☒ Other: AOC
--	---	--

Project Name (District)		Maypearl ISD					
Project Name (Campus)		Primary		Contact		Matt Alexander	
Project Name (Building)		Main Bldg, Gym, Library 2 portables		E-mail		matt.alexander@tasb.org	
Collected by		Matt Alexander		Turnaround Time*		24hr 48hr ☒ 3-5 day 5+ day	
Lab ID	Serial #	Sample ID	Date	Type	Media	Volume / Area	Analysis requested
1	3086 3382	Main Hallway	11/15/24	Air	AOC	75L	YMOOI
2	3086 3374	Rm #7 classroom					
3	3086 3328	Hall connecting Gym & Main Bldg					
4	3086 3285	Gym					
5	3086 3335	Library					
6	3086 3318	Outside main bldg/portables					
7	3086 3348	aud bldg. (Kindergarten) rm 22					
8	3086 3320	motor skills Bldg motor skills room					

Instructions/Special Requirements:

Please email results matt.alexander@tasb.org

Date	Time	Samples Relinquished By	Samples Received By
11/15/24	2:35	Matt Alexander 	Ann Zofcin

11/18/24 8:55AM

FX 8714 5374 5195



TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF LICENSING & REGULATION

P.O. Box 12157 • Austin, Texas 78711-2157

www.tdlr.texas.gov

CONSUMER MOLD INFORMATION SHEET

State rules require licensed mold assessors and remediators to give a copy of this Consumer Mold Information Sheet to each client and to the property owner, if not the same person, before starting any mold-related activity [16 TAC 78.70].

How does Texas regulate businesses that do testing for mold or that do mold cleanup?

The Department of Licensing and Regulation (TDLR) regulates such businesses in accordance with the [Texas Occupations Code, Chapter 1958](#). Under the **Texas Mold Assessment and Remediation Rules (rules)** ([16 Tex. Admin. Code, Chapter 78](#)), all companies and individuals who perform mold-related activities in Texas must be licensed by TDLR unless exempt. (See Page 2 regarding owner exemptions.) Individuals must meet certain qualifications, have required training, and pass a state exam and criminal history background check in order to be issued a license. Applicants for a mold remediation worker registration must have training and pass a criminal history background in order to be registered by TDLR. Laboratories that analyze mold samples must also be licensed and meet certain qualifications. The rules set minimum work practices and procedures and also require licensees to follow a code of ethics. To prevent conflicts of interest, the rules also prohibit a licensee from conducting both mold assessment and mold remediation on the same project. While the rules regulate the activities of mold licensees when they are doing mold-related activities, the rules do not require any property owner or occupant to clean up mold or to have it cleaned up.

How can I know if someone is licensed?

A licensed individual is required to carry a current TDLR license certificate with the license number on it. A search tool and listings of currently licensed companies and individuals can be found at: <http://www.tdlr.texas.gov/LicenseSearch/>.

What is “mold assessment?”

Mold assessment is an inspection of a building by a **mold assessment consultant** or **technician** to evaluate whether mold growth is present and to what extent. Samples may be taken to determine the amount and types of mold that are present; however, sampling is not necessary in many cases. When

mold cleanup is necessary a licensed mold assessment consultant can provide you with a **mold remediation protocol**. A protocol must specify the estimated quantities and locations of materials to be remediated, methods to be used and clearance criteria that must be met.

What is meant by “clearance criteria?”

Clearance criteria refer to the level of “cleanliness” that must be achieved by the persons conducting the mold cleanup. It is important to understand and agree with the mold assessment consultant prior to starting the project as to what an acceptable clearance level will be, including what will be acceptable results for any air sampling or surface sampling for mold. There are no national or state standards for a “safe” level of mold. Mold spores are a natural part of the environment and are always present at some level in the air and on surfaces all around us.

What is “mold remediation?”

Mold remediation is the cleanup and removal of mold growth from surfaces and/or contents in a building. It also refers to actions taken to prevent mold from growing back. Licensed **mold remediation contractors** must follow a mold remediation protocol as described above and their own **mold remediation work plan** that provides specific instructions and/or standard operating procedures for how the project will be done.

Before a remediation project can be deemed successful, a mold assessment consultant must conduct a **post-remediation assessment**. This is an inspection to ensure that the work area is free from all visible mold and wood rot, the project was completed in compliance with the remediation protocol and remediation work plan, and that it meets all clearance criteria that were specified in the protocol. The assessment consultant must give you a **passed clearance report** documenting the results of this inspection. If the project fails clearance,

further remediation as prescribed by a consultant will be necessary.

What is a Certificate of Mold Damage Remediation?

No later than the 10th day after a mold remediation project stop date, the remediation contractor must sign and give you a **Certificate of Mold Damage Remediation**. The licensed mold assessment consultant who conducted the post-remediation assessment must also sign the certificate. The consultant must truthfully state on the certificate that the mold contamination identified for the project has been remediated and whether the underlying cause of the mold has been corrected. (That work may involve other types of professional services that are not regulated by the mold rules, such as plumbing or carpentry.) Receiving a certificate documenting that the underlying cause of the mold was remediated is an advantage for a homeowner. It prevents an insurer from making an underwriting decision on the residential property based on previous mold damage or previous claims for mold damage. If you sell your property, the law requires that you provide the buyer a copy of all certificates you have received for that property within the preceding five years.

How is a property owner protected if a mold assessor or remediator does a poor job or damages the property?

The rules require licensees to have commercial general liability insurance in the amount of at least \$1 million, or to be self-insured, to cover any damage to your property. Before hiring anyone, you should ask for proof of such insurance coverage. You may wish to inquire if the company carries additional insurance, such as professional liability/errors and omissions (for consultants) or pollution insurance (for contractors), that would provide additional recourse to you should the company fail to perform properly.

How is my confidentiality protected if I share personal information about myself with a company?

Under the code of ethics in the rules, to the extent required by law, licensees must keep confidential any personal information about a client (including medical conditions) obtained during the course of a mold-related activity. Further, you may be able to negotiate a contract to include language that other personal information be kept confidential unless disclosure “is required by law.” However, licensees are required to identify dates and addresses of projects and other details that can become public information.

How do I file a complaint about a company?

Anyone who believes a company or individual has violated the rules can file a complaint with TDLR. For information on this process, call 1-800-803-9202, or complete the online complaint form at <https://www.tdlr.texas.gov/complaints/>.

Can property owners do mold assessment or remediation on their own property without being licensed?

Yes. A homeowner can take samples for mold or clean it up in the home without a license. An owner, or a managing agent or employee of an owner of a residential property is not required to be licensed, **unless** the property has 10 or more residential dwelling units. For non-residential properties, an owner or tenant, or a managing agent or employee of an owner or tenant, is not required to be licensed to do mold assessment or remediation on property owned or leased by the owner or tenant, **unless** the mold contamination affects a total surface area of 25 contiguous square feet or more. Please refer to 16 TAC §78.30 for further details on exceptions and exemptions to licensing requirements.

For more information about mold and the Texas Mold Assessment and Remediation Rules, contact:

Texas Department of Licensing and Regulation

Mold Assessors and Remediators

P.O. Box 12057, Austin, TX 78711

Phone: 512-463-6599 or 800-803-9202

www.tdlr.texas.gov

STATE OF TEXAS

MATTHEW WILLIAM ALEXANDER

MOLD ASSESSMENT CONSULTANT



**LICENSE NUMBER MAC2074
EXPIRES 08/06/2026**

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF LICENSING & REGULATION

The person named on this card may perform
the duties within the scope of work
authorized by applicable law through the
expiration date shown on the front of the card.



Brian E. Francis
Executive Director

Texas Department of Licensing and Regulation

www.tdlr.texas.gov

Rick Figueroa
Chair

Thomas F. Butler
Vice Chair



Gerald R. Callas, M.D., F.A.S.A.
Nora Castañeda
Sujeeth Draksharam
Lori High, R.N., N.P., Retired
Gary F. Wesson, D.D.S., M.S.

Mold Assessment Consultant
MATTHEW WILLIAM ALEXANDER

License Number: MAC2074

The person named above is licensed by the Texas Department of Licensing and Regulation.

License Expires: August 06, 2026

Courtney Arbour
Executive Director