April 15, 2015



Mr. Matt Helgerson Jordan Public Schools 500 Sunset Drive Jordan, MN 55352

RE: Jordan Elementary School – Rooms 21, 69, and 76

Routine Fungal Air Sampling IEA Project #201410785

Dear Mr. Helgerson:

IEA, Inc. is pleased to provide this report for the follow-up fungal air sampling conducted in rooms 21, 69, and 76 at Jordan Elementary School in Jordan, Minnesota, on April 13, 2015. The purpose for the air sampling was to document conditions in the classrooms due to indoor air quality concerns.

#### **OBSERVATIONS**

No evidence of moisture or fungal growth was observed in the tested classrooms.

#### SAMPLE RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

IEA collected fungal air samples in rooms 21, 69, and 76, and outdoors for comparison. The analysis of the air samples was performed by EMSL Analytical, Inc. of Minneapolis, Minnesota.

A copy of the laboratory analysis report can be found in Appendix A. Sampling methodologies and existing guidelines can be found in Appendix B.

## TOTAL SPORE COUNT AIR SAMPLES (AIR-O-CELL) SAMPLES

### Room 21

• The result identified a low level of fungal counts (spores) on the sample. The dominant organism, *Cladosporium*, is associated with migration from outdoors. The result indicates normal conditions at the time of the assessment.

#### Room 69

• The result identified a low level of fungal counts (spores) on the sample. *Cladosporium* spp. was the only organism identified on the sample. The result indicates normal conditions at the time of the assessment.

#### Room 76

• The result identified a low level of fungal counts (spores) on the sample. *Cladosporium* and *Basidiospores* were identified on the sample. These organisms are both associated with migration from outdoors. The result indicates normal conditions at the time of the assessment.

#### CONCLUSIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS

No evidence of moisture or fungal growth was observed during the site visit. The air sample results indicate normal conditions at the time of sampling.

#### **GENERAL COMMENTS**

The analysis and opinions expressed in this report are based upon data obtained from Jordan Public Schools at the indicated locations. This report does not reflect variations in conditions that may occur across the site, property, or facility. Actual conditions may vary and may not become evident without further assessment.

The report is prepared for the exclusive use of our client for specific application to the project discussed and has been prepared in accordance with generally accepted indoor air quality practices. Other than as provided in the preceding sentence and in our EH&S proposal #3929 dated July 14, 2014, including the General Conditions attached thereto, no warranties are extended or made.

If you have any questions, please contact George Rosburg in our Mankato office at 507-345-8818, or Leslie Cloonan in our Brooklyn Park office at 763-315-7900.

Sincerely,

IEA, Inc.

Leslie Cloonan, CIH, MPH, LEED AP O+M

Islie Clanan

Senior Project Manager

Indoor Environments Division

LC/wb 041515

Enc.

# Appendix A

Laboratory Results



# EMSL Analytical, Inc.

14375 23rd Avenue North Minneapolis, Mn 55447 Phone/Fax: (763) 449-4922 / (763) 449-4924 http://www.EMSL.com / minneapolislab@emsl.com Order ID: Customer ID: 351502047

IFEA50

Customer PO: Project ID:

Attn: Denice Kuchta

Inst. For Environmental Assessment

9201 West Broadway

Suite 600

Brooklyn Park, MN 55445

Phone: Fax:

(763) 315-7900 (763) 315-7920

Collected:

Received: Analyzed: 04/14/2015

04/15/2015

Proj: 201410785 - Jordan ES

Test Report: Air-O-Cell(™) Analysis of Fungal Spores & Particulates by Optical Microscopy (Methods EMSL 05-TP-003, ASTM D7391)

Lab Sample Number: Client Sample ID: Volume (L): Sample Location:	3	51502047-0001 20811771 44.01 Outdoors		35	1502047-0002 21112430 73.35 Room 69		3	51502047-0003 21112437 73.35 Room 76	
Spore Types	Raw Count	Count/m³	% of Total	Raw Count	Count/m³	% of Total	Raw Count	Count/m <sup>3</sup>	% of Total
Alternaria	1	70	11.9		3	* · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		5	
Ascospores	144	-	~	(2)	120	2	529	2	525
Aspergillus/Penicillium	(#0	· •	•	730	(#)	-	: €:		V.
Basidiospores	0.50	35	7	3/73	(5)	5	1	40	80
Bipolaris++	5 <del>4</del> 3	-	÷	249	·	2	-	2	
Chaetomium	70 <b>e</b> 3		*	: <del>*</del> :	290	*	· **	39.1	1085
Cladosporium	7	500	84.7	3*	40*	100	-50	2.0	1.50
Curvularia	721	25	=	*	2	2	<b>*</b> €	527	100
Epicoccum	1*	20*	3.4	10 <b>-</b> 0	0.00	*	1*	10*	20
Fusarium	UE:	625		NE.	-	5		3 <b>=</b> .\	1. <del>e</del> .
Ganoderma	72	/ <u>~</u>	~	9 <b>2</b> 9	( <u>*</u> )	2	:=:	( <b>a</b> )	121
Myxomycetes++	10 <b>=</b> 3	196	¥	1941	30#33	-		:•0:	100
Pithomyces	11=3			18 <b>.5</b> 8	352	5		150	
Rust	12	1741	-	040	12/1	~	125	==17.	V21
Scopulariopsis	(€)	2 <b>€</b> 5	-	1983	300	-	2.41	(	-
Stachybotrys	16	353		5.55	278	*	<b>:</b> ₹2	8,50	150
Torula	V-6	-	-	027	-	2	~	:20:	- 4
Ulocladium	5045	(#)	-	!(¥±	:=:	-	:=:	( <b>=</b> )'	341
Unidentifiable Spores	1,000	8=3		(c.e.)	( <b>5</b> )		585		18:
Zygomycetes	-	•	8	36	•	ě		*	-
Total Fungi	9	590	100	3	40	100	2	50	100
Hyphal Fragment	1*	20*		1.	10*	5	1*	10*	E:
Insect Fragment		-			-	2		<b>€</b> 3	
Pollen	1	70	= =	2*	30*	-	(2)	159	161
Analyt. Sensitivity 600x	(e)	72	-	1000	43	-	(±)	43	150
Analyt. Sensitivity 300x	107	23*	÷	(17)	14*	-	5 <del>0</del>	14*	
Skin Fragments (1-4)	-	1	e e		1	2	221	1	12
Fibrous Particulate (1-4)	ie:	1		(e)	1	*	:=:	1	
Background (1-5)	i e	2		IVe2	1		1,700	1	

Bipolaris++ = Bipolaris/Drechslera/Exserohilum Myxomycetes++ = Myxomycetes/Periconia/Smut

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

Jodie Bourgerie, Laboratory Manager or Other Approved Signatory

High levels of background particulate can obscure spores and other particulates leading to underestimation. Background levels of 5 indicate an overloading of background particulates, prohibiling accurate delection and quantification. Present = Spores delected on overloaded samples. Results are not blank corrected unless otherwise noted. The detection limit is equal to one fungal spore, structure, pollen, fiber particle or insect fragment. """ Denotes particles found at 300X, "-" Denotes not detected. Due to method stopping rules, raw counts in excess of 100 are extrapolated based on the percentage analyzed EMSL maintains liability limited to cost of analysis. This report relates only to the samples reported above and may not be reproduced, except in full, without written approval by EMSL. EMSL bears no responsibility for sample collection activities or analytical method limitations. Interpretation and use of test results are the responsibility of the client. Samples received in good condition unless otherwise noted

Samples analyzed by EMSL Analytical, Inc. Minneapolis, Mn AIHA-LAP, LLC EMLAP 163162

Initial report from: 04/15/2015 10:25:20



# EMSL Analytical, Inc.

14375 23rd Avenue North Minneapolis, Mn 55447 Phone/Fax: (763) 449-4922 / (763) 449-4924 http://www.EMSL.com / minneapolislab@emsl.com

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Proj: 201410785 - Jordan ES

Test Report: Air-O-Cell(™) Analysis of Fungal Spores & Particulates by Optical Microscopy (Methods EMSL 05-TP-003, ASTM D7391)

Lab Sample Number: Client Sample ID: Volume (L): Sample Location:	3	51502047-0004 20811729 73.35 Room 21			
Spore Types	Raw Count	Count/m³	% of Total		
Alternaria		=	2 25	0.50	
Ascospores	1	40	14.3		
Aspergillus/Penicillium	j.=	-			
Basidiospores	1	40	14.3		
Bipolaris++	=	-	125		
Chaetomium	:-	-	565		
Cladosporium	4	200	71.4		
Curvularia	2	8	747		
Epicoccum	-	=	(%)		
Fusarium			853		
Ganoderma	2	9	(4)		
Myxomycetes++	i¥:	*	55 <b>+</b> 5		
Pithomyces			3#2		
Rust	9)	9			
Scopulariopsis	(#S		1040		
Stachybotrys	590	•	392		
Torula			<b>E</b>		
Ulocladium	840	2	(F)		
Unidentifiable Spores	( <del>*</del> )	=	(1 <del>0</del> )		
Zygomycetes	550	-	(6)		
Total Fungi	6	280	100		
Hyphal Fragment	1	40	10#0		
Insect Fragment	=3/1	-	(3)		
Pollen	jan .	2	144		
Analyt. Sensitivity 600x	:=);	43	() <b>(%</b> )		
Analyt. Sensitivity 300x	250	14*	1199		
Skin Fragments (1-4)	220	1	020		
Fibrous Particulate (1-4)	(=)	1	( <del>(+</del> )		
Background (1-5)	5. <b>7</b> 0	1			

Bipolaris++ = Bipolaris/Drechslera/Exserohilum Myxomycetes++ = Myxomycetes/Periconia/Smut

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

8

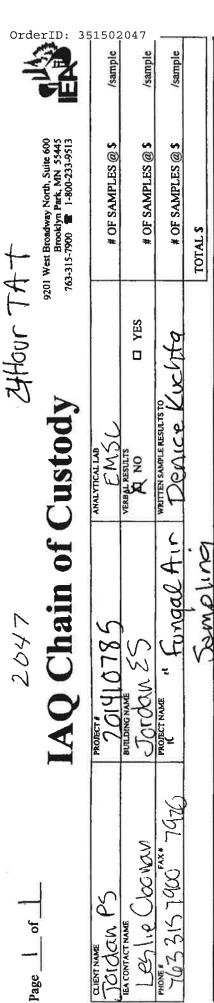
Jodie Bourgerie, Laboratory Manager or Other Approved Signatory

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 in excess of 100 are extrapolated based on the percentaged. EMSL maintain liability limited to cost of analysis. This report relates only to the samples reported above and may not be reproduced, except in full, without written approval by EMSL. EMSL bears no responsibility for sample collection activities or analytical method limitations. Interpretation and use of test results are the responsibility of the client. Samples received in good condition unless otherwise noted.

Samples analyzed by EMSL Analytical, Inc. Minneapolis, Mn AlHA-LAP, LLC EMLAP 163162

Initial report from: 04/15/2015 10:25:20

2047



		Sample Type	Media Tvne	Area (in')	Instructions	Comments & Observations
Sample #	Sample Location	Air Bulk Microvac Swab TT TT Contact	Specific agar, filter tube, etc.	VOL (L.)	Type of analysis, analytical method requested, etc.	Environmental factors—temp., RH, outdoor conditions, interior conditions, water stains, reported leaks, sample composition. etc.)
1 LL11 802 Pag	Outdoors	×	ACC	10,44	100 M 107.H	3" No evidence of fig.
21112430	Keom 69	¥	ACC	73:35		5" 4
21112437	21112437 Room 76		JOY	73,35		Z" Z
120811789	ROGM21	>	#0C	73.35		2, ,
				(a	×	
8						
OTHER INFORMATION						
SAMPLED BY D. ()	11 (1) Change 115   24 25 M	SO M ANALYZED BY (COMPANY)	COMPANY)		ANALYST	DATE TIME

@ IEA INC., 2011 DATE D RUSH D OTHER TURNAROUND TIME SHIPPED BY

# Appendix B

Sampling Methodology and Existing Guidelines

# **Existing Guidelines/Health Concerns for Fungi**

High levels of fungi in the indoor environment are known to cause a variety of human health concerns and may constitute one aspect of environmental sensitivity known as "sick building syndrome." Several fungal species are known to be allergenic, toxigenic, and/or pathogenic if present at elevated levels. However, the most common type of response is allergic in nature and is manifested by irritation to the respiratory system and eyes, sneezing, sinus congestion, and rhinitis.

The presence of fungi on building materials as identified by a visual assessment or by bulk/surface sampling results does not necessitate that people will be exposed or exhibit health effects. In order for humans to be exposed indoors, fungal spores, fragments, or metabolites must be released into the air and inhaled, physically contacted (dermal exposure), or ingested. Whether or not symptoms develop in people exposed to fungi depends on the nature of the fungal matter (e.g., allergenic, toxic, or infectious), the amount of exposure, and the susceptibility of the exposed persons. Susceptibility varies with the genetic predisposition (e.g., allergic reactions do not always occur in all individuals), age, state of health, and concurrent exposures. For these reasons, and because measurements of exposure are not standardized and biological markers of exposure to fungi are largely unknown, it is not possible to determine "safe" or "unsafe" levels of exposure in general. (1)

In mechanically-ventilated buildings with adequate filtration, the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) has indicated that indoor bioaerosol levels should be less than the outdoor levels and the predominant species should be similar. The publication also recommends the interpretation of bioaerosol data based on a combination of the following:

- indoor/outdoor concentration ratios,
- a comparison of species composition indoors and outdoors, and
- The presence of "indicator species" (those that indicate excessive moisture or a specific health hazard) isolated from the indoor environment.

<sup>1.</sup> New York City Department of Health, 2000. Guidelines on Assessment and Remediation of Fungi in Indoor Environments.

<sup>2.</sup> ACGIH, 1999. Bioaerosols: Assessment and Control, §7.4.2 Fungi

### **Sampling Methodologies**

The total airborne fungal spore (spore trap) samples were collected with Air-O-Cell™ cassettes. This type of sampling involves impacting fungal spores and other structures onto a sticky medium. The samples provide an overview of the total number of airborne spores present (both viable and non-viable). A disadvantage of total spore trap samples is that some organisms have spores that are similar in appearance to each other and thus cannot be distinguished, as is the case with *Aspergillus* and *Penicillium* spores, which are reported as a group (*Aspergillus/Penicillium* like spores).

The air samples were collected with a Buck BioAire™ Bioaerosol Sampling Pump at a flow rate of 15 liters per minute. The samples were collected for 5 minutes for a total volume of 75 liters.

Sample analysis was performed by EMSL Analytical, Inc. of Minneapolis, Minnesota.