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Summary of Laboratory Analysis

Prepared for:

Charlotte Amalie High School

St. Thomas, V.I. 00802

Prepared By:

Fast Track Restoration & Cleaning Services

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September 11, 2023

Gene Weeks

Virgin Islands Department of Education

Plant Operations

Re: In-door Air Quality Testing at Charlotte Amalie High School

Scope of Work and Methods

Fast Track Restoration and Cleaning Services performed a mold removal of contaminated walls, mold-remediation, restoration, and air quality assessments to the following areas (*3 classrooms: TC-203, TC-309, TC-404*) located at Charlotte Amalie High School located at Alton Adams Sr. Drive, Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas 00802; and have prepared this report summarizing our inspection findings and laboratory results of the indoor air quality.

Air Sampling and Analysis

The air sampling methodology utilized for this project was designed to quantify the respective airborne presence of fungal spores in the interior workspaces in relationship to what is naturally occurring outdoors, commonly referred to as normal fungal ecology. Air samples are collected by utilizing a high volume-sampling pump calibrated to a flow rate of 5 liters per 5 minutes. The pump then impacts the drawn air into an “Pro5” cassette. The cassette is a fully contained microscopic slide and media that collects any airborne fungal spores and hyphae particles by impaction on the media.

A control/baseline air sample was collected outdoors for comparison purposes; an indoor air samples were collected in and near workspaces where mold-remediation and restoration were performed. After sample collection, the cassettes are re-sealed and placed into individual plastic bags and shipped via overnight courier to Pro-Lab. for direct microscopic examination. There, a microbiologist examined the slides to identify the type, and determine the airborne concentration of, fungal spores present. Spore identification is to genus level unless otherwise specified.

Summary of Laboratory Analysis

Three air samples were collected from inside the building, and one air sample from outside was analyzed. The outside sample which is the “control” is a baseline sample showing what the spore

count and diversity is at the time of sampling. The laboratory analysis from the collected outdoor sample reveals the total spore measurements of the outside environment show total counts from 80 under very dry conditions to 800 counts per cubic meter under humid conditions in the rainy season. The outside sample showed 240 c/m³ of which *Aspergillus/Penicillium* was the prevalent mold spore. The total mold spore counts below these counts can be considered within normal limits for reasonable indoor air quality. The indoor air sample was consistent with normal fungal ecology and showed no elevated presence of airborne mold spore concentrations existing. NOT ELEVATED means that the amount and/or the diversity of spores, as compared to the control sample and other samples in our database, are lower than expected and may indicate no problematic fungal growth.

The sample results can be found in the laboratory report.

Vidal Davis,

Vidal Davis

Certified Microbial Remediation Specialist



FAST TRACK RESTORATION

FORT LAUDERDALE, FL 33325

Certificate of Mold Analysis

Prepared for: FAST TRACK RESTORATION
 Phone Number: (678) 772-5787
 Fax Number:
 Project Name: CHARLOTTE AMILE HIGH SCHOOL
 Test Location: 8 & 9 ALTON ADAMAS ST DR
 ST THOMAS, VI 00802
 Report Number: 1666437
 Received Date: September 6, 2023
 Report Date: September 6, 2023

Diana Sauri, Laboratory Director or other approved signatory

Currently there are no Federal regulations for evaluating potential health effects of fungal contamination and remediation. This information is subject to change as more information regarding fungal contaminants becomes available. For more information visit <http://www.epa.gov/mold> or www.nyc.gov/html/doh/html/epi/mold.shtml. This document was designed to follow currently known industry guidelines for the interpretation of microbial sampling, analysis, and remediation. Since interpretation of mold analysis reports is a scientific work in progress, it may as such be changed at any time without notice. The client is solely responsible for the use or interpretation. PRO-LAB/SSPTM Inc. makes no express or implied warranties as to health of a property from only the samples sent to their laboratory for analysis. The Client is hereby notified that due to the subjective nature of fungal analysis and the mold growth process, laboratory samples can and do change over time relative to the originally sampled material. PRO-LAB/SSPTM Inc. reserves the right to properly dispose of all samples after the testing of such samples are sufficiently completed or after a 7 day period, whichever is greater.



For more information please contact PRO-LAB at (954) 384-4446 or email info@prolabinc.com

Prepared for : FAST TRACK RESTORATION

Test Address : CHARLOTTE AMILE HIGH SCHOOL
8 & 9 ALTON ADAMAS ST DR
ST THOMAS, VI 00802

| | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ANALYSIS METHOD | 6110 Air Direct Examination | 6110 Air Direct Examination | 6110 Air Direct Examination | 6110 Air Direct Examination |
| LOCATION | CLASSROOM TE 203 | OUTSIDE | CLASSROOM TE 404 | CLASSROOM TE 309 |
| COC / LINE # | 1666437 - 1 | 1666437 - 2 | 1666437 - 3 | 1666437 - 4 |
| SAMPLE TYPE | PRO-5 | PRO-5 | PRO-5 | PRO-5 |
| VOLUME | 25.00L | 25.00L | 25.00L | 25.00L |
| SERIAL NUMBER | F145584 | F135637 | F135639 | F155536 |
| COLLECTION DATE | Aug 23, 2023 | Aug 23, 2023 | Aug 23, 2023 | Aug 23, 2023 |
| ANALYSIS DATE | Sep 6, 2023 | Sep 6, 2023 | Sep 6, 2023 | Sep 6, 2023 |
| CONCLUSION | NOT ELEVATED | CONTROL | NOT ELEVATED | NOT ELEVATED |

| IDENTIFICATION | Raw Count | Spores per m ³ | Percent of Total | Raw Count | Spores per m ³ | Percent of Total | Raw Count | Spores per m ³ | Percent of Total | Raw Count | Spores per m ³ | Percent of Total |
|-------------------------|-----------|---------------------------|------------------|-----------|---------------------------|------------------|-----------|---------------------------|------------------|-----------|---------------------------|------------------|
| Cladosporium | | | | 2 | 80 | 33 | | | | | | |
| Curvularia | | | | 1 | 40 | 17 | | | | | | |
| Other Ascospores | 1 | 40 | 33 | 1 | 40 | 17 | 1 | 40 | 50 | | | |
| Penicillium/Aspergillus | 2 | 80 | 67 | 2 | 80 | 33 | 1 | 40 | 50 | 2 | 80 | 100 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---|-----|-----|---|-----|-----|---|----|-----|---|----|-----|
| TOTAL SPORES | 3 | 120 | 100 | 6 | 240 | 100 | 2 | 80 | 100 | 2 | 80 | 100 |
| MINIMUM DETECTION LIMIT* | 1 | 40 | | 1 | 40 | | 1 | 40 | | 1 | 40 | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|-------|--|--|-------|--|--|-------|--|--|-------|--|--|
| BACKGROUND DEBRIS | Light | | | Light | | | Light | | | Light | | |
|-------------------|-------|--|--|-------|--|--|-------|--|--|-------|--|--|

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| OBSERVATIONS & COMMENTS | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

Background debris qualitatively estimates the amount of particles that are not pollen or spores and directly affects the accuracy of the spore counts. The categories of Light, Moderate, Heavy and Too Heavy for Accurate Count, are used to indicate the amount of deposited debris. Light (None to up to 25% obstruction); Medium (26% to up to 75% obstruction); Heavy (76% to up to 90% obstruction); Too Heavy (Greater than 90% obstruction). Increasing amounts of debris will obscure small spores and can prevent spores from impacting onto the slide. The actual number of spores present in the sample is likely higher than reported if the debris estimate is 'Heavy' or 'Too Heavy for Accurate Count'. All calculations are rounded to two significant figures and therefore, the total percentage of spore numbers may not equal 100%. The effect of the results relate only to the items tested. The methods used in this analysis have been validated and is fit for the intended use. R "version" indicated after the lab ID# indicates a sample with amended data. PRO-LAB/SSPTM Inc. does not perform any sample collection. The information is supplied by the customer and can affect the validity of results. The results apply to the sample as received.

* Minimum Detection Limit. Based on the volume of air sampled, this is the lowest number of spores that can be detected and is an estimate of the lowest concentration of spores that can be read in the sample. NA = Not Applicable.

Spores that were observed from the samples submitted are listed on this report. If a spore is not listed on this report it was not observed in the samples submitted.

Interpretation Guidelines: A determination is added to the report to help users interpret the mold analysis results. A mold report is only one aspect of an indoor air quality investigation. The most important aspect of mold growth in a living space is the availability of water. Without a source of water, mold generally will not become a problem in buildings. These determinations are in no way meant to imply any health outcomes or financial decisions based solely on this report. For questions relating to medical conditions you should consult an occupational or environmental health physician or professional.

CONTROL is a baseline sample showing what the spore count and diversity is at the time of sampling. The control sample(s) is usually collected outside of the structure being tested and used to determine if this sample(s) is similar in diversity and abundance to the inside sample(s).

ELEVATED means that the amount and/or diversity of spores, as compared to the control sample(s), and other samples in our database, are higher than expected. This can indicate that fungi have grown because of a water leak or water intrusion. Fungi that are considered to be indicators of water damage include, but are not limited to: *Chaetomium*, *Fusarium*, *Memnoniella*, *Stachybotrys*, *Scopulariopsis*, *Ulocladium*.

NOT ELEVATED means that the amount and/or the diversity of spores, as compared to the control sample and other samples in our database, are lower than expected and may indicate no problematic fungal growth. **UNUSUAL** means that the presence of current or former growth was observed in the analyzed sample. An abundance of spores are present, and/or growth structures including hyphae and/or fruiting bodies are present and associated with one or more of the types of mold/fungi identified in the analyzed sample.

NORMAL means that no presence of current or former growth was observed in the analyzed sample. If spores are recorded they are normally what is in the air and have settled on the surface(s) tested.

| Identification | Outdoor Habitat | Indoor Habitat | Possible Allergic Potential Not an opinion or interpretation | Comments |
|-------------------------|---|---|--|--|
| Cladosporium | The most common spore type reported in the air worldwide. Found on dead and dying plant litter, and soil. | Commonly found on wood and wallboard. Commonly grows on window sills, textiles and foods. | Type I (hay fever and asthma), Type III (hypersensitivity pneumonitis) allergies. | A very common and important allergen source both outdoors and indoors. |
| Curvularia | Commonly found everywhere on soil and plant debris. | Capable of growing on many cellulytic substrates like wallboard and wood. | Type I (hay fever and asthma) and common cause of allergenic sinusitis. | |
| Ascospores | Common everywhere. Constitutes a large part of the airspora outside. Can reach very high numbers in the air outside during the spring and summer. Can increase in numbers during and after rainfalls. | Very few of this group grow inside. The notable exception is Chaetomium, Ascotricha and Peziza. | Little known for most of this group of fungi. Dependent on the type (see Chaetomium and Ascotricha). | |
| Penicillium/Aspergillus | Common everywhere. Normally found in the air in small amounts in outdoor air. Grows on nearly everything. | Wetted wallboard, wood, food, leather, etc. Able to grow on many substrates indoors. | Type I (hay fever and asthma) allergies and Type III (hypersensitivity pneumonitis) allergies. | This is a combination group of Penicillium and Aspergillus and is used when only the spores are seen. The spores are so similar that they cannot be reliably separated into their respective genera. |