



The Workgroup on Mold Standards and Remediation Final Report

October 1, 2024

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Executive Summary

The Workgroup on Mold Standards and Remediation was established to study and make recommendations to the Maryland General Assembly and the Governor regarding the best practices for:

1. Identifying mold;
2. Preventing the development of mold within indoor environments; and
3. Remediating indoor moldy conditions harmful to public health.

Note, this Workgroup is an independent workgroup that does not reflect the positions of the Administration and/or any of the Departments.

The Workgroup had a number of meetings with Federal, state, and local partners in regard to Mold Programs across the Country. Additionally, the Workgroup reviewed current science and literature related to mold standards and remediation practices and the extent to which climate change may increase mold development within indoor environments. The findings of the Workgroup include:

1. Mold growth can occur in a setting with excess moisture, due to leaks, floods, moisture trapping, inadequate ventilation, etc.;
2. Mold can be a particular problem for people with allergies, immune compromise, and other sensitivities, but at very high levels can affect many if not most people;
3. Mold abatement requires addressing both the mold and the underlying conditions that led to mold growth in the first place; and
4. Effective control of mold contamination requires the active participation and cooperation of building occupants, building owners/operators, regulatory agencies, and effective enforcement of applicable laws and regulations.

Based on these findings, the Workgroup has developed the following four recommendations:

Recommendation #1: Collectively, relevant Maryland State agencies should consider coordinating and creating a statewide and dedicated indoor dampness/mold informational website to share and provide the most current and relevant information. Information provided should be applicable to building occupants as well as building owners/facility managers.

Recommendation #2: Relevant State agencies should create a mold educational and informational pamphlet or use the EPA Pamphlet “Brief Guide to Mold, Moisture and Your

Home” to provide to prospective homeowners and tenants in rental dwelling units. Property owners should provide this pamphlet before tenants move into rental dwelling units and subsequently every two (2) years provided the tenant is still residing in the same rental dwelling unit. Property owners should request tenants to sign a statement acknowledging that they have received the pamphlet(s).

Recommendation #3: All building owners should maintain their buildings in full compliance with all applicable Federal, state, and local (county, city, town, jurisdiction, etc.) residential rental housing and building codes, standards, regulations, rules, and requirements per the Public Safety Article, §12-203, Annotated Code of Maryland.

Recommendation #4: Maryland legislators should consider introducing laws designed to prevent the occurrence of mold including reinforcing building codes and operation and maintenance that prevent excess moisture in buildings. Maryland legislators should reconsider the previous Mold Remediation Licensing proposed in 2007 and consider additional licensing for Mold Assessors. The licensing program requirements already established by the District of Columbia should be considered as many professionals conduct work in both jurisdictions and reside in EPA Region III. Mold professionals (including Remediators and Assessors) should be trained and subsequently licensed by, per the requirements of the designated Maryland state agency or department. The law and supporting regulations regarding professional mold licensure should include required mold assessment and mold remediation protocols and procedures in compliance with the United States Environmental Protection Agency's most current guidance, correcting the underlying cause and origin of damage(s) which caused the mold growth, and pursuant to the state's minimum livability code.

Background

During the 2023 Legislative session, the Maryland General Assembly passed, and Governor Wes Moore signed into law House Bill 976, creating the Workgroup on Mold Standards and Remediation and charging the Maryland Department of the Environment with staffing. Under the legislation, the purpose of the Workgroup was to study information on mold assessment and remediation to determine the best practices for identifying mold, preventing the development of mold within indoor environments, and remediating indoor moldy conditions harmful to public health.

Specifically, the legislation required the Workgroup to:

- (1) *study information related to mold standards and remediation practices provided by:*
 - (i) *the Environmental Microbiology Laboratory Accreditation Program in the American Industrial Hygiene Association;*

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- (ii) the American Industrial Hygiene Association; (iii) the American Indoor Air Quality Council;*
 - (iv) the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; (v) any other nationally recognized accreditation entities that operate independently of industry trade associations;*
 - (vi) state governments; and*
 - (vii) international governments;*
 - (2) study the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's 2008 Mold Remediation in Schools and Commercial Buildings Guidelines, as revised and updated;*
 - (3) study the extent to which climate change may increase mold development within indoor environments; and*
 - (4) recommend the best practices for:*
 - (i) identifying mold;*
 - (ii) preventing the development of mold within indoor environments; and*
 - (iii) remediating indoor moldy conditions harmful to public health.*

The Mold Workgroup had its first meeting in September 2023 and had monthly meetings except for February, March, and July of 2024. However, in light of developing the recommendations, a small group of the Workgroup met in July. More details on the specifics of the meetings can be found in Appendix 3.

Recommendation #1:

Collectively, relevant Maryland State agencies should consider coordinating and creating a statewide and dedicated indoor dampness/mold informational website to share and provide the most current and relevant information. Information provided should be applicable to building occupants and building owners/facility managers.

In Maryland, there are five agencies that assist with different aspects of the remediation and oversight of mold in the State: Maryland Department of Health, Maryland Department of Housing and Community Development, Maryland Department of Labor, the Maryland Department of General Services, and the Maryland Department of Environment. None of these agencies, however, has specific standards for mold or mold remediation. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), however, has developed guidance for States to follow in overseeing mold remediation, and local jurisdictions may pursue their own mold remediation requirements as well. Each of these entities has its own website with different relevant information. During our research and review of other states' websites, the Mold Workgroup found there could be a benefit in having a centralized website for mold information to provide constituents with more streamlined, timely, and efficient information about mold remediation.

Recommendation #2:

Relevant State agencies should create a mold educational and informational pamphlet or use the EPA Pamphlet “Brief Guide to Mold, Moisture and Your Home” to provide to prospective homeowners and tenants in rental dwelling units. Property Owners should provide this pamphlet before tenants move into rental dwelling units and subsequently every two (2) years, provided the tenant is still residing in the same rental dwelling unit. Property Owners should request tenants to sign a statement acknowledging that they have received the pamphlet(s.)

Similar to the centralized mold website, there is no Maryland-specific mold educational pamphlet with current Maryland information. As such, the Workgroup recommends the State create a pamphlet coordinated amongst the relevant State agencies, or use EPA’s current pamphlet and include Maryland-specific information for tenants in rental dwellings.

In Washington State, legislation was passed under the Residential Landlord Tenant Act, which required rental property owners to provide new tenants with an informational mold pamphlet. In the Act, the following language was enacted:

“Provide tenants with information provided or approved by the department of health about the health hazards associated with exposure to indoor mold. Information may be provided in written format individually to each tenant, or may be posted in a visible, public location at the dwelling unit property. The information must detail how tenants can control mold growth in their dwelling units to minimize the health risks associated with indoor mold. Landlords may obtain the information from the department's website or, if requested by the landlord, the department must mail the information to the landlord in a printed format. When developing or changing the information, the department of health must include representatives of landlords in the development process. The information must be provided by the landlord to new tenants at the time the lease or rental agreement is signed;”

The Workgroup also recommends providing this pamphlet to tenants subsequently every two (2) years to ensure the tenant has the most current information. During our Workgroup discussions, we found that most tenants of rental dwellings may not know all the current resources and protections available. With a pamphlet, a tenant will be more knowledgeable about what to look for in their rental dwelling and be able to utilize the resources accessible to educate themselves further. The benefit for landlords is tenants will be able to identify issues quickly and more efficiently if they are educated on what to look for within their dwelling.

Recommendation #3:

All building owners should maintain their buildings in full compliance with all applicable Federal, state, and local (county, city, town, jurisdiction, etc.) residential rental housing and

building codes, standards, regulations, rules, and requirements per the Public Safety Article, §12-203, Annotated Code of Maryland.

Per EPA guidelines, “it is impossible to get rid of all mold and mold spores indoors; some mold spores will be found floating through the air and in house dust. The mold spores will not grow if moisture is not present. Indoor mold growth can and should be prevented or controlled by controlling moisture indoors. If there is mold growth in your home, you must clean up the mold and fix the water problem. If you clean up the mold, but don’t fix the water problem, then, most likely, the mold problem will come back.” (EPA 402-K-02-003) Significant mold problems can generally be avoided in all buildings provided they are maintained in compliance with applicable building and maintenance codes/standards. As such, the Mold Workgroup recommends that all building owners maintain the buildings in full compliance with applicable Federal, state, and local (county, city, town, jurisdiction, etc.) residential rental housing and building codes, standards, regulations, rules, and requirements per the Public Safety Article, §12-203, Annotated Code of Maryland.

While there may be different circumstances in some settings (e.g., schools, offices, housing, commercial buildings, daycare centers, etc.), the general principles of mold prevention are the same in almost every case:

1. Maintain building envelope integrity and address any water/dampness issues promptly;
2. Have a system for identifying problems (including occupant complaints), evaluating them promptly, and communicating back to the occupants both the cause and the corrective actions taken; and
3. When problems do occur, address both the mold and the underlying contributing cause(s) in a timely manner and document that corrective action(s) has/have been taken.

Property Owners have a responsibility to promptly investigate and correct the underlying cause(s) and origin(s) of the moisture concern(s) causing the mold growth (air conditioning condensation on interior walls, ceiling staining or wetness, roof or basement leaks, drainage concerns from roof or basement areas, clogged drains, etc.) upon written and documented notification from tenants and building occupants. Similar to Washington, D.C., the Workgroup recommends property owners promptly assess conditions upon receiving written notices for mold concerns and remediate mold within forty-five (45) calendar days after written notice from the applicable regulatory agency. Moisture issues should be addressed quickly, and mold contamination should be cleaned up promptly to minimize health concerns and prevent further damage to properties.

- Property owners should ensure proper ventilation and maintain low indoor relative

humidity in their properties.

- Property owners should ensure that mold cleanup follows recommended industry guidelines and practices as well as state laws and regulations.
- The workgroup notes the importance of communication with building occupants at all stages, as recommended in the U.S. EPA “Mold Remediation in Schools and Commercial Buildings.”

Recommendation #4:

Maryland legislators should consider enacting laws designed to prevent the occurrence of mold, including reinforcing building codes and operating and maintaining them to prevent excess moisture in buildings. Maryland legislators should reconsider the previous Mold Remediation Licensing proposed in 2007 and consider additional licensing for Mold Assessors. The licensing program requirements already established by the District of Columbia should be considered as many professionals conduct work in both jurisdictions and reside in EPA Region III. Mold professionals (including Remediators and Assessors) should be trained and subsequently licensed by, per the requirements of the designated Maryland state agency or department. The law and supporting regulations regarding professional mold licensure should include required mold assessment and mold remediation protocols and procedures in compliance with the United States Environmental Protection Agency's most current guidance, correcting the underlying cause and origin of damage(s) which caused the mold growth, and pursuant to the state's minimum livability code.

In 2008, the Maryland General Assembly passed legislation titled “Business Regulation – Mold Remediation Services – Licensing “ (Chapter 537 of 2008), which established licensure of companies or firms that provide mold remediation services by the Maryland Home Improvement Commission (MHIC), within the Maryland Department of Labor. The statute defined mold remediation, in part, as “the removal, cleaning, sanitizing, demolition, or other treatment of mold or mold-contaminated matter,” but it did not include mold assessments to detect the presence of mold, nor does it include the repair of structures damaged by mold following remediation. The legislation required that firms providing mold remediation services (1) have liability insurance in the amount of at least \$1 million and (2) employ only individuals who have the relevant certification by an accreditation body to provide mold remediation services. The legislation originally required that all companies or firms providing mold remediation services be licensed by June 1, 2010.

However, Chapter 537 was never implemented because funding for implementation was not provided. The Department of Legislative Services (DLS) estimated that implementation of the program would require start-up funding of \$61,900 in fiscal 2009 to support a new position, one-time consulting services, and ongoing operating expenses. At the time, MHIC advised they

could not implement the licensing program without the start-up funding due to the lack of staff and resources to administer the licensing program.

In 2011, the Maryland General Assembly extended the deadline for companies or firms to acquire a license to July 1, 2013 (Chapter 333 of 2011). In the absence of a licensing process, the extension allowed companies or firms to operate without violating the law. The July 1, 2013 deadline passed, yet no funding was provided to implement the mold remediation licensure process. As a result, the firms providing mold remediation services were technically in violation of the statutory licensing requirement. Due to these concerns, DLS recommended that the program be terminated without any funding being provided. As such, the licensure program sunsetted and was never implemented.

The Workgroup recommends identifying a source of revenue to help assist with both start-up costs needed to implement a proposed mold licensing board and also for operating and managing the licensing board. As the original cost was \$61,900 in fiscal year 2009, due to inflation, additional start-up funding will be needed for implementation. Additionally, the Workgroup would recommend any licensing board expand to include mold assessors. As such, additional funding may be necessary to administer and maintain the Board.

Additionally, the Workgroup wanted to flag the importance of having the same or similar licensing training requirements with the District of Columbia (DC). Since many businesses in Maryland work in our sister States and region, there would be a benefit for all mold remediators and assessors to have consistent training qualifications. Significant differences between state or local jurisdiction(s) can cause confusion amongst remediators, assessors, landlords, tenants, and the public.

Conclusion

Since September 2023, the Workgroup on Mold Standards and Remediation has been engaged and met with a number of stakeholders including the U.S. EPA, local counties within Maryland, other States and jurisdictions, advocacy groups, housing associations, and scientists in order to formulate these recommendations. The Workgroup wanted to take measured steps in strengthening our current laws/regulations, creating more opportunities for education and resources for building occupants, and ensuring the public safety and protection of all Maryland residents and building occupants. The Workgroup believes the four (4) recommendations presented to the Maryland General Assembly will allow for a path forward for safer, healthier buildings and their occupants.

Appendix 1.

Chapter 347

(House Bill 976)

AN ACT concerning

**Mold Assessment and Remediation – Standards
Workgroup on Mold Standards and Remediation**

~~FOR the purpose of requiring the Department of the Environment, in consultation with the Maryland Department of Health, the Department of Housing and Community Development, and the Department of General Services certain entities and individuals, to adopt certain regulations on or before a certain date establishing uniform standards for mold assessment and remediation; and generally relating to the establishment of standards for mold assessment and remediation.~~

~~FOR the purpose of establishing the Workgroup on Mold Standards and Remediation to study certain information on mold assessment and remediation and report certain findings and recommendations; and generally relating to the Workgroup on Mold Standards and Remediation.~~

~~BY adding to~~

~~Article Environment~~

~~Section 6-1701 and 6-1702 to be under the new subtitle “Subtitle~~

~~17. Mold” Annotated Code of Maryland~~

~~(2013 Replacement Volume and 2022 Supplement)~~

Preamble

~~WHEREAS, There are State laws to protect Marylanders from the impact of exposure to the environmental hazards of radon, asbestos, lead based paint, and methane when they are found in the home but not to protect Marylanders from the harmful effects of exposure to mold; and~~

~~WHEREAS, The health effects caused by exposure to mold include, but are not limited to, chronic lung disease, immune system deficiencies, increased risk of infection, skin rash, coughing, wheezing, and burning eyes; and~~

~~WHEREAS, Currently, at least 15 states and the District of Columbia have indoor air quality mold regulations, including states with high levels of moisture and humidity such as Florida and Louisiana; now, therefore,~~

~~SECTION 1. BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF MARYLAND, That the Laws of Maryland read as follows:~~

~~Article – Environment~~

~~SUBTITLE 17. MOLD;~~

~~6-1701.~~

~~(A) IN THIS SUBTITLE THE FOLLOWING WORDS HAVE THE MEANINGS INDICATED;~~

~~(B) “DAMPNESS” MEANS ABNORMAL MOISTURE IN THE INTERIOR OF A FACILITY, INCLUDING;~~

~~(1) EXCESSIVE HUMIDITY LEVELS;~~

~~(2) LINGERING CONDENSATION;~~

~~(3) LEAKS;~~

~~(4) WATER DAMAGE; AND~~

~~(5) MUSTY OR MOLDY ODORS;~~

~~(C) (1) “MOLD” MEANS A FORM OF MULTICELLULAR FUNGI THAT~~

~~LIVES; (I) ON PLANT OR ANIMAL MATTER; OR~~

~~(II) IN AN INDOOR ENVIRONMENT; OR~~

~~(III) IN SOIL;~~

~~(2) “MOLD” INCLUDES THE FOLLOWING FUNGAL STRAINS:~~

~~(I) ALTERNARIA;~~

~~(II) ASPERGILLUS;~~

~~(III) CHAETOMIUM;~~

~~(III) (IV) CLADOSPORIUM;~~

~~(IV) (V) FUSARIUM;~~

~~(V) (VI) MEMNONIELLA;~~

~~(VI) (VII) MUCOR;~~

~~(VII) (VIII) PENICILLIUM;~~

~~(VIII) (IX) STACHYBOTRYS CHARTARUM; AND~~

~~(IX) (X) TRICHODERMA;~~

~~(D) "MOLD ASSESSMENT" MEANS:~~

~~(1) AN INSPECTION, AN INVESTIGATION, OR A SURVEY OF A DWELLING OR OTHER STRUCTURE TO PROVIDE INFORMATION TO THE OWNER REGARDING THE PRESENCE, IDENTIFICATION, OR EVALUATION OF MOLD;~~

~~(2) THE DEVELOPMENT OF A MOLD MANAGEMENT PLAN; OR~~

~~(3) THE COLLECTION OR ANALYSIS OF A MOLD SAMPLE;~~

~~(E) "MOLD HAZARD" MEANS AN ADVERSE HUMAN HEALTH EFFECT ASSOCIATED WITH MOLD EXPOSURE, INCLUDING POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECT OF MOLD EXPOSURE, INCLUDING:~~

~~(1) ALLERGIC REACTIONS;~~

~~(2) ASTHMA; AND~~

~~(3) OTHER RESPIRATORY COMPLAINTS;~~

~~(F) "MOLD REMEDIATION" MEANS:~~

~~(1) REMOVING, CLEANING, SANITIZING, DEMOLISHING, OR ANY OTHER TREATMENT PERFORMED TO ADDRESS A MOLD HAZARD, MOLD, OR DAMPNESS; OR~~

~~(2) ABATEMENT OF THE UNDERLYING CAUSE OF A MOLD HAZARD, MOLD, OR DAMPNESS;~~

~~6-1702.~~

~~(A) ON OR BEFORE JUNE 1, 2025, THE DEPARTMENT, IN CONSULTATION WITH THE MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, THE DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, AND THE DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES; THE U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY; INDUSTRIAL HYGIENISTS, AND OTHER PROFESSIONALS ACTIVELY INVOLVED IN MOLD CONTAMINATION REMEDIATION, SHALL ADOPT REGULATIONS ESTABLISHING UNIFORM STANDARDS FOR MOLD ASSESSMENT AND REMEDIATION;~~

~~(B) THE REGULATIONS ADOPTED UNDER THIS SECTION SHALL: (1) ESTABLISH STANDARDS FOR:~~

~~(i) IDENTIFYING AND EVALUATING THE PRESENCE OF MOLD, INCLUDING VISIBLE MOLD INSPECTION AND TESTING;~~

~~(ii) MOLD AIR SAMPLE ANALYSES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE STANDARDS OF:~~

~~1. THE ENVIRONMENTAL MICROBIOLOGY LABORATORY ACCREDITATION PROGRAM AT THE AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE ASSOCIATION;~~

~~2. THE AMERICAN INDOOR AIR QUALITY COUNCIL; OR~~

~~3. ANY OTHER NATIONALLY RECOGNIZED ACCREDITATION ENTITY THAT OPERATES INDEPENDENTLY OF INDUSTRY TRADE ASSOCIATIONS;~~

~~(iii) BULK OR SURFACE MOLD SAMPLE ANALYSES CONDUCTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE STANDARDS OF:~~

~~1. THE AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE~~

ASSOCIATION;

~~2. THE AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF GOVERNMENTAL INDUSTRIAL HYGIENISTS; OR~~

~~3. A SIMILAR NATIONALLY RECOGNIZED PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATION;~~

~~(IV) VISIBLE MOLD INSPECTIONS TO ASSESS THE PRESENCE OF ANY VISIBLE WATER DAMAGE OR DAMPNES ON SURFACES, INCLUDING CEILING TILES AND GYPSUM WALLBOARD; AND~~

~~(V) MOLD REMEDIATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY'S 2008 MOLD REMEDIATION IN SCHOOLS AND COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS GUIDELINES AS REVISED AND UPDATED; AND~~

~~(2) ESTABLISH A RISK REDUCTION STANDARD FOR MOLD HAZARDS;~~

~~SECTION 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That this Act shall take effect July 1, 2023.~~

SECTION 1. BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF MARYLAND, That:

(a) There is a Workgroup on Mold Standards and Remediation.

(b) The purpose of the Workgroup is to study information on mold assessment and remediation to determine the best practices for identifying mold, preventing the development of mold within indoor environments, and remediating indoor moldy conditions harmful to public health.

(c) The Workgroup shall consist of the following members:

(1) the Secretary of the Environment, or the Secretary's designee;

(2) the Secretary of General Services, or the Secretary's designee;

(3) the Secretary of Health, or the Secretary's designee;

(4) the Secretary of Housing and Community Development, or the Secretary's designee; and

(5) the Secretary of Labor, or the Secretary's designee.

(d) The Workgroup may consist of the following members:

(1) one representative designated by the American Industrial Hygiene Association;

(2) one representative designated by the American Indoor Air Quality Council;

(3) one representative designated by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists;

(4) one representative designated by the National Organization of Remediators and Microbial Inspectors;

(5) one representative designated by the Institute of Inspection Cleaning and Restoration Certification; and

(6) one representative from any other nationally recognized accreditation entity that operates independently of industry trade associations, designated by the Department of the Environment.

(e) The Secretary of the Environment, or the Secretary's designee, shall be the chair of the Workgroup.

(f) The Department of the Environment shall provide staff for the Workgroup.

(g) A member of the Workgroup:

(1) may not receive compensation as a member of the Workgroup; but

(2) is entitled to reimbursement for expenses under the Standard State Travel Regulations, as provided in the State budget.

(h) The Workgroup shall:

(1) study information related to mold standards and remediation practices provided by:

(i) the Environmental Microbiology Laboratory Accreditation Program in the American Industrial Hygiene Association;

(ii) the American Industrial Hygiene Association;

(iii) the American Indoor Air Quality Council;

(iv) the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists;

(v) any other nationally recognized accreditation entities that operate independently of industry trade associations;

(vi) state governments; and

(vii) international governments;

(2) study the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's 2008 Mold Remediation in Schools and Commercial Buildings Guidelines, as revised and updated;

(3) study the extent to which climate change may increase mold development within indoor environments; and

(4) recommend the best practices for:

(i) identifying mold;

(ii) preventing the development of mold within indoor environments; and

(iii) remediating indoor moldy conditions harmful to public health.

(i) On or before October 1, 2024, the Workgroup shall report its findings and recommendations to the Governor and, in accordance with § 2-1257 of the State Government Article, the General Assembly.

SECTION 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That this Act shall take effect July 1, 2023. It shall remain effective for a period of 2 years and, at the end of June 30, 2025, this Act, with no further action required by the General Assembly, shall be abrogated and of no further force and effect.

Approved by the Governor, May 3, 2023.

Appendix 2.

Slot	Appointee	Position
MDE Secretary or Designee	Gabrielle Leach	Senior Government Relations Officer
MDH Secretary or Designee	Subha Chandar	Deputy Director Environmental Health Bureau
DGS Secretary or Designee	John O'Brien	Project Manager
DHCD Secretary or Designee	Jordan Gilmore	Senior Policy Analyst
DOL Secretary or Designee	Gavin Anderson	Lead Industrial Hygienist
Representative designated by the American Industrial Hygiene Association	Christopher Madden	Indoor Environmental Quality Manager, Howard County Public School System
Representative designated by the Institute of Inspection Cleaning and Restoration Certification	Greg Krowitz	Owner/CEO, We Restoration, LLC
Representative from any other nationally recognized accreditation entity that operates independently of industry trade associations	Shari L. Solomon, Esq. CIEC	President, CleanHealth Environmental, LLC

Appendix 3.

Schedule of Committee Meetings

Date:	Topic:	Presenter (s) and Invited Guests:	Location:
September 19, 2023	Introductory Meeting & Overview of Mold Workgroup	Delegate Shaneka Henson	Virtual
October 17, 2023	Presentation on the U.S. EPA's 2008 Mold Remediation in Schools and Commercial Buildings Guidelines	Cristina Schulingkamp Senior Environmental Engineer U.S. EPA Region 3 Indoor Air Quality, Energy Star and Burn Wise Programs	Virtual
November 21, 2023	Presentation from U.S. EPA on how climate change can impact mold in homes	Cristina Schulingkamp Senior Environmental Engineer U.S. EPA Region 3 Indoor Air Quality, Energy Star and Burn Wise Programs Mark Wejrowski U.S. EPA Region 3 Air Division's Climate Change Program	Virtual
December 19, 2023	Presentation by the AIHA	Dr. Michele Myers Twilley Certified Industrial Hygienist Christopher Madden Certified Industrial Hygienist	Virtual
January 26, 2024	Presentation by DC's Department of Energy & Environment	Dr. Lakisa Blocker Branch Chief Lead Safe and Healthy Housing Division Licensing & Certification Branch Department of Energy & Environment Government of the District of Columbia	Virtual

		<p>Keith Keemer Environmental Specialist Lead Safe and Healthy Housing Division Licensing & Certification Branch Department of Energy & Environment Government of the District of Columbia</p>	
March 19, 2024	2024 Legislative Session Touchbase	N/A	Virtual
April 16, 2024	Internal Mold Questionnaire Outcomes on General Workgroup Questions, the Final Report, and Recommendations	N/A	In-person; Montgomery Park
May 21, 2024	Presentation from Montgomery County Department of Housing and Community Affairs: Mold Enforcement on a County Level	<p>Dr. Scott Bruton Director Montgomery County Department of Housing and Community Affairs</p> <p>Asmara G. Habte, Deputy Director Montgomery County Department of Housing and Community Affairs</p>	Virtual
June 18, 2024	Presentation of Mold Recommendations for Final Report	N/A	Virtual
August 20, 2024	Final Meeting: Recommendation Fine Tuning	N/A	Virtual