



Monday, December 14, 2009

Larry & Barbara Sample

Exterior Mold Survey – 123 Main Street - Atrium Building - Unit 2101

On this day I performed an Exterior Mold Survey on the residence listed above. As part of the survey I took a swab mold sample on the balcony which was sent out to ProLabs in Florida for analysis. I expect the test results to be available on Wednesday December 16th, 2009.

The area tested appeared to be primarily dirty with soils which could have come from a decorative plant which might have been placed in the area or hung from above on a chain. There is also the possibility that the contamination was due to a clogged weep hole which needs to be cleared, so that rainwater can drain from the balcony normally.

In any case the normal course of remediation for small areas of contamination which is present on this balcony is cleaning with mild soap & water. Included for your records is a picture of the contaminated area as seen on Saturday December 12, 2009.



Yours truly,

*Joseph T. Burkeson*

Joseph T. Burkeson, Certified ASHI Inspector.



SQUARE-ONE INSPECTION SERVICE  
11705 BOYETTE RD  
RIVERVIEW, FL 33569

## Certificate of Analysis

Prepared for:	SQUARE-ONE INSPECTION SERVICE
Phone Number:	(813) 864-7697
Fax Number:	(813) 671-6011
Email Address:	joe@square-oneinspection.com
Project Name:	W-Sample
Test Location:	123 Main Street TAMPA, FL 33629
Chain of Custody #:	383857
Received Date:	March 16, 2010
Report Date:	March 17, 2010

John D. Shane Ph.D., QA Manager

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](http://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.



LAB # 163230

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

Prepared for : SQUARE-ONE INSPECTION SERVICE      Test Address : W-Sample

123 Main Street  
TAMPA, FL 33629

<b>ANALYSIS METHOD</b>	Spore trap analysis	Spore trap analysis	Spore trap analysis	Direct Microscopic Exam
<b>LOCATION</b>	Outside	Indoor-1st Floor	Indoor	1st Fl Kitchen Ceiling
<b>COC / LINE #</b>	383857-1	383857-2	383857-3	383857-4
<b>SAMPLE TYPE &amp; VOLUME</b>	Z5 - 25L	Z5 - 25L	Z5 - 25L	SWAB
<b>SERIAL NUMBER</b>	Z410740	Z410747	Z999999	
<b>COLLECTION DATE</b>	Mar 13, 2010	Mar 13, 2010	Mar 13, 2010	Mar 13, 2010
<b>ANALYSIS DATE</b>	Mar 17, 2010	Mar 17, 2010	Mar 17, 2010	Mar 17, 2010
<b>RESULT</b>	<b>CONTROL</b>	<b>NOT ELEVATED</b>	<b>NOT ELEVATED</b>	<b>NORMAL</b>

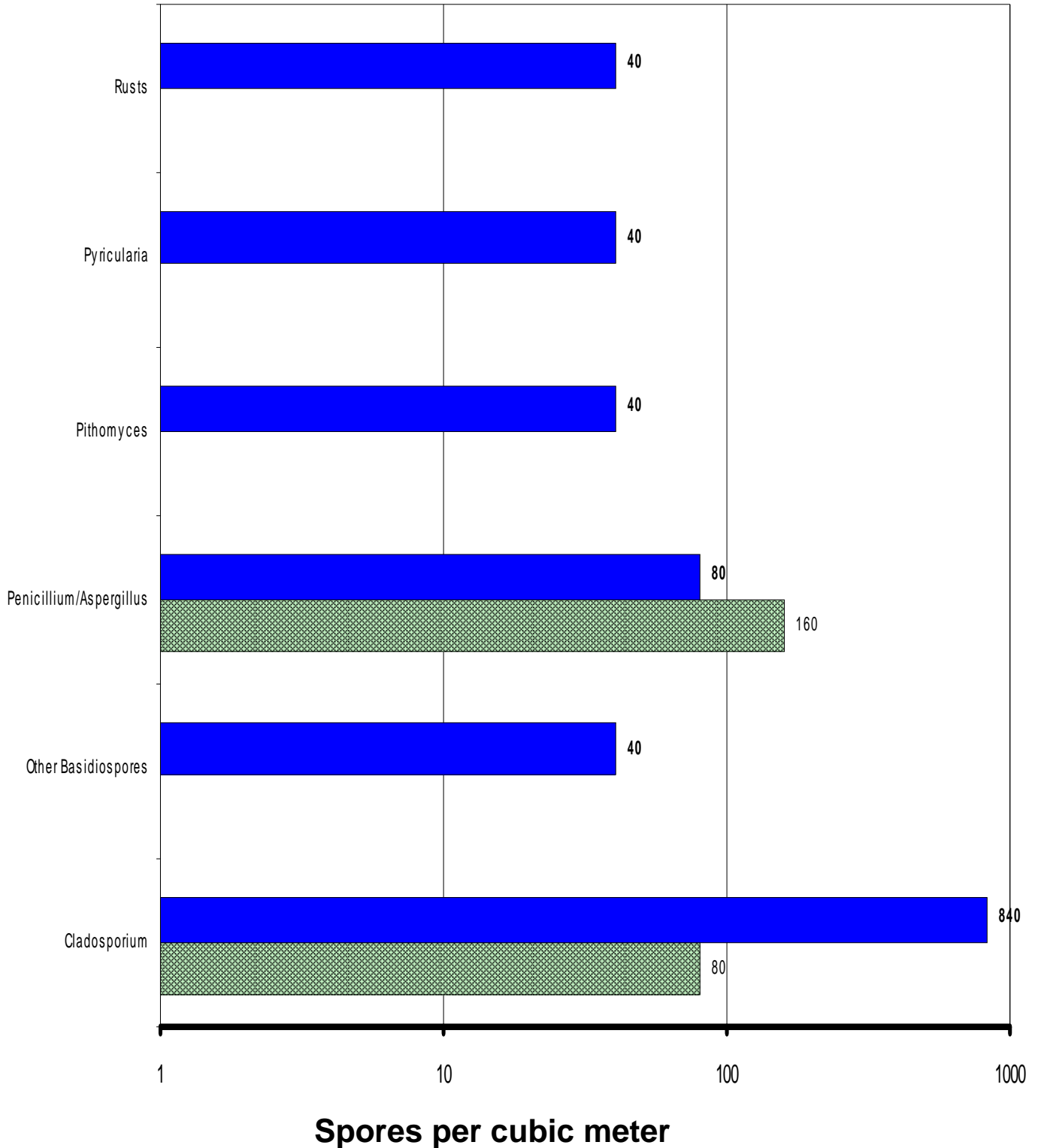
IDENTIFICATION	Raw Count	Spores per m <sup>3</sup>	Percent of Total	Raw Count	Spores per m <sup>3</sup>	Percent of Total	Raw Count	Spores per m <sup>3</sup>	Percent of Total		Mold Present	
Cladosporium	21	840	78	2	80	33	1	40	17			
Curvularia							1	40	17			
Ganoderma							1	40	17			
Other Basidiospores	1	40	4				1	40	17			
Penicillium/Aspergillus	2	80	7	4	160	67	2	80	33			
Pithomyces	1	40	4									
Pyricularia	1	40	4									
Rusts	1	40	4									
<b>TOTAL SPORES</b>	27	1,080	100	6	240	100	6	240	100			
Minimum detection limit:		40			40			40				
<b>BACKGROUND DEBRIS</b>	Light			Moderate			Moderate					
Cellulose Fiber	1	40		16	640		18	720				
Pollen	18	720										

<b>OBSERVATIONS &amp; COMMENTS</b>											No Fungi Detected.
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Background debris 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. Increasing amounts of debris will obscure small spores and can prevent spores from impacting onto the slide. Spore counts that are included with Heavy or Too Heavy for Accurate Count are minimal counts and the actual numbers of spores are likely much higher. Total percent may not equal 100% due to rounding.

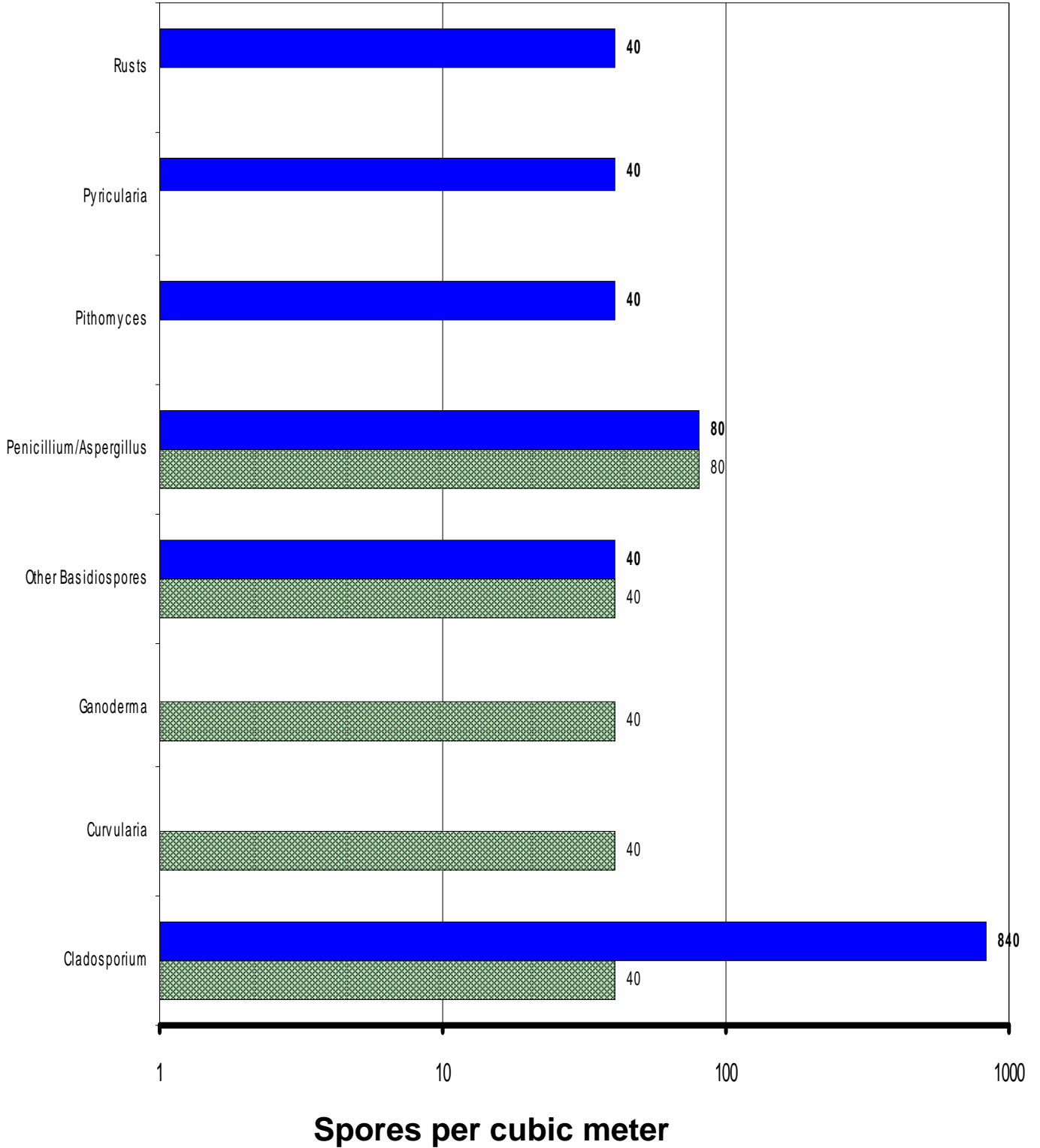
Chain of Custody # 383857

Indoor-1st Floor  
Outside



Chain of Custody # 383857

Indoor  
Outside



Identification	Outdoor Habitat	Indoor Habitat	Allergic Potential	Pathogenicity	Toxins Produced	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.	Human infection reported to be keratitis, and skin lesions. Other forms of infection rarely reported.	Cladosporin, emodin.	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.	Mostly a problem in immunocompromised persons, and a common cause of sinusitis, but has been reported to cause mycetoma, onychomycosis and peritonitis.	None known.	
Ganoderma	Common everywhere growing on hardwood trees.	None known.	None known.	None known.	None known.	
Basidiospores	Commonly found everywhere, especially in the late summer and fall.	Not normally found growing indoors. Can grow on wet lumber, especially in crawlspaces.	Some allergenicity reported. Type I (hay fever, asthma) and Type III (hypersensitivity pneumonitis).	Not known.	None known.	Among this group are dry rot fungi Serpula and Poria that are particularly destructive to buildings.
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) and Type III (hypersensitivity pneumonitis) allergies.	Disease potential is dependant upon which species of Penicillium or Aspergillus is present.	Toxin potential is dependant upon which species of Penicillium or Aspergillus is present.	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.
Pithomyces	Commonly seen everywhere growing dead leaves, soil and grasses.	Not normally found growing indoors, sometimes on wallboard.	None known.	None known.	Sporidesmin.	
Pyricularia	Common everywhere. Grows on grass leaves.	Not known to grow indoors.	None known.	None known.	None known.	

Identification	Outdoor Habitat	Indoor Habitat	Allergic Potential	Pathogenicity	Toxins Produced	Comments
Rusts	Common everywhere growing on grasses, trees and other living plants.	Does not grow indoors.	Type I (hay fever and asthma) allergies.	None known.	None known.	Rust requires a living plant host to complete part of its lifecycle and thus, is not normally found growing indoors except perhaps on an infected house plant.