EnviroScreening.com Lab

REPORT NUMBER: 9027836
REPORT DATE: 10-15-2021
Date Received: 10-12-2021
Date Processed: 10-15-2021

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IMPORTANT: It is important that you have received ALL pages of this report (minimum of 3) that include the disclosures, disclaimers, types of molds, and range graphs. If you did not, please contact your inspector directly or contact the lab at 1.888.445.8005

RANGE GRAPHS

CFU (Viable Samples)

Petri Dishes, Swabs, ViaCells, Bulk

This graph represents living spores or bacteria that have been incubated in culture 3-5 days after being received at the laboratory. (301 represents TNTC)

Expected/Normal	(minor contamination)	0-30 CFUs
Potential Growth	(limited contamination)	31-150 CFUs
Potential Colonization	(moderate contamination)	151-300 CFUs
Probable Colonization	(high contamination)	300+ CFUs

Spores/Item, total lift (Non-viable Samples)

Tapelifts, Bulk, other

This graph represents non-viable spores or /items that has been identified in the collection media once received at the laboratory found on the total lift.

Expected/Normal	(minor contamination)	<10 spores
Potential Growth	(limited contamination)	10-25 spores
Potential Colonization	(moderate contamination)	Not Applicable
Probable Colonization	(high contamination)	Not Applicable

Spores/Item, per field (Non-viable Samples)

Tapelifts, Bulk, other

This graph represents non-viable spores or /items that has been identified in the collection media once received at the laboratory found per microscopic field.

Expected/Normal	(minor contamination)	Not Applicable
Potential Growth	(limited contamination)	Not Applicable
Potential Colonization	(moderate contamination)	10-25 spores
Probable Colonization	(high contamination)	>25 spores

Cubic M (Cubic Meter of Non-viable Samples)

Air-O-Cell

This graph represents non-viable spores or particulate that has been identified in the collection media once received at the laboratory. Often compared to outside.

Expected/Normal	(minor contamination)	0-999 items
Potential Growth	(limited contamination)	1000-2999 items
Potential Colonization	(moderate contamination)	3000-6999 items
Probable Colonization	(high contamination)	7000-9999 items

DISCLAIMERS

RANGES GUIDELINE DISCLAIMERS

1. It should be noted that mold and bacteria is found throughout our environment and identifying mold in your environment does not necessarily mean that you have a mold problem.
2. Currently there are no Federal or State recognized standards, critical or threshold exposure limits to aeroallergens.
3. Because everyone's immune system is unique, individual exposure response to aeroallergens will vary. The purpose of these guidelines is to help the user determine the need and value of advise received from a Certified IAQ Specialist.
4. These guidelines are unique only to these test methodologies and have been determined to be reasonable by the manufacturer of the test kits (EnviroScreening.com) in conjunction with NORMI (National Organization of Remediators & Mold Inspectors) Counts on the report are estimates based on the density of growth.
5. Test results only apply to the area from which the sample was taken, and the description of the ranges only signify the increasing amount of germs present.
6. This methodology should only be considered a screening, and more detailed analysis may be necessary. For more information, discuss additional testing options with your Certified IAQ Specialist.
7. These screening methodologies are mold screenings only and therefore NOT intended for legal / lawsuit purposes. Any attempt to use them for legal purposes will be considered hostile and a distortion of their intended use which is to provide a reasonably priced screening alternative to more expensive testing procedures. Should legal documentation be required we recommend that the client or customer consider utilizing the services of a Licensed Industrial Hygienist who can control testing procedures.

Clarifications of these disclosures/disclaimers may be directed to EnviroScreening Legal Department at legal@EnviroScreening.com or 888.445-8005

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RESULTS

Chain of Custody ID Number	001	002	003	004	005	006	007	008	009	010
Client ID Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Location of Sample	Room 401	Room 403	Room 404	Room 405	Room 406	Hallway room 403	Hallway room 413	By elevator top fire Ext.	Room 401	Room 403
Type of Sample	Swab	Swab	Swab	Swab	Swab	Swab	Swab	Swab	Swab	Swab

	Results	Results	Results	Results	Results	Results	Results	Results	Results	Results
	◉ CFU ○ Direct Read ○ Cubic M	◉ CFU ○ Direct Read ○ Cubic M	◉ CFU ○ Direct Read ○ Cubic M	◉ CFU ○ Direct Read ○ Cubic M	◉ CFU ○ Direct Read ○ Cubic M	◉ CFU ○ Direct Read ○ Cubic M	◉ CFU ○ Direct Read ○ Cubic M	◉ CFU ○ Direct Read ○ Cubic M	◉ CFU ○ Direct Read ○ Cubic M	◉ CFU ○ Direct Read ○ Cubic M
Alternaria										
Ascospores										
Asper/Pen Like Group										
Basidiospores										
Bipolaris/Drechslera										
Chaetomium										
Cladosporium sp.		6	11	19		8			2	
Curvularia		1			2					
Epicoccum										
Fusarium										
Pithomyces/Uloclas										
Rusts/Smuts										
Stachybotrys										
Aspergillus	3				1			2		
Penicillium	170	29	37	110	23	225	42	17	36	
Yeast			4							
Hyphal Fragments										
Bacteria (non-specific)			5					3		
Rhizopus sp.					1					
No detectable growth										6
Skin Cells (animal/human)										
Fibers (non-specific)										
Sample date:10/07/21										
	001	002	003	004	005	006	007	008	009	010
TOTAL Results	173	36	57	129	27	233	42	22	38	6
Culture Type	◉ PRE ○ POST	◉ PRE ○ POST	◉ PRE ○ POST	◉ PRE ○ POST	◉ PRE ○ POST	◉ PRE ○ POST	◉ PRE ○ POST	◉ PRE ○ POST	○ PRE ◉ POST	○ PRE ○ POST
	Moderate Contamination	Limited Contamination	Limited Contamination	Limited Contamination	Minor Contamination	Moderate Contamination	Limited Contamination	Minor Contamination	Limited Contamination	Minor Contamination

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RESULTS

Chain of Custody ID Number	011	012	013	014	015	016	017	018	019	020
Client ID Number	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			
Location of Sample	Room 404	Room 405	Room 406	Hallway room 403	Hallway 413	By elevator top fire	Office			
Type of Sample	Swab	Swab	Swab	Swab	Swab	Swab	Swab			

	Results	Results	Results	Results	Results	Results	Results	Results	Results	Results
	◉ CFU ○ Direct Read ○ Cubic M	◉ CFU ○ Direct Read ○ Cubic M	◉ CFU ○ Direct Read ○ Cubic M	◉ CFU ○ Direct Read ○ Cubic M	◉ CFU ○ Direct Read ○ Cubic M	◉ CFU ○ Direct Read ○ Cubic M	◉ CFU ○ Direct Read ○ Cubic M	○ CFU ○ Direct Read ○ Cubic M	○ CFU ○ Direct Read ○ Cubic M	○ CFU ○ Direct Read ○ Cubic M
Alternaria										
Ascospores										
Asper/Pen Like Group										
Basidiospores										
Bipolaris/Drechslera										
Chaetomium										
Cladosporium sp.		3								
Curvularia	1				1		2			
Epicoccum										
Fusarium										
Pithomyces/Uloclas										
Rusts/Smuts										
Stachybotrys										
Aspergillus	1			2			1			
Penicillium	18	31	4	43	11	3	13			
Yeast										
Hyphal Fragments										
Bacteria (non-specific)										
Rhizopus sp.		1								
No detectable growth										
Skin Cells (animal/human)										
Fibers (non-specific)										
Sample date:10/07/21										
	011	012	013	014	015	016	017	018	019	020
TOTAL Results	20	35	4	45	12	3	16	N/A	N/A	N/A
Culture Type	○ PRE ◉ POST	○ PRE ◉ POST	○ PRE ◉ POST	○ PRE ◉ POST	○ PRE ◉ POST	○ PRE ◉ POST	○ PRE ◉ POST	○ PRE ○ POST	○ PRE ○ POST	○ PRE ○ POST
	Minor Contamination	Limited Contamination	Minor Contamination	Limited Contamination	Minor Contamination	Minor Contamination	Minor Contamination	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

COMMENTS

Many pages have been written regarding mold, mildew and the deleterious effects these have or may have on construction materials and our health. For more information, please review our website at www.EnviroScreening.com and read the book entitled Mold-Free Construction™ which is available at www.MoldFreeConstruction.com. We also highly recommend Dr. Doris Rapp, Board Certified Pediatric Physician and Environmental MD and her DVD "Molds and Their Effects" along with her popular book, "Is This Your Child".

In an effort to help you sort through the information, we are providing this reference sheet along with information regarding ranges and the potential contamination that certain ranges may represent. Please read all the footnotes so you will have a clear understanding of what this screening process does and does not represent. Drawing conclusions from information that a screening provides is best done by a trained mold professional who has been certified by a national agency in the fields of indoor air quality, mold and other indoor air contaminants.

In most cases, and certainly where extreme remediation measures are considered, this screening test should be understood as simply being a "snap-shot" of what MAY be going on in the screened areas of your indoor environment. Settled-out spores can often be representative of a larger area but the correlation is still unclear between what you find in a square inch sampling versus what you might find in other areas of the environment. Your professional partner will be able to direct you to a better understanding of this report.

The material found in this document has been reviewed by the NORMI (National Organization of Remediators and Mold Inspectors at www.NORMI.org) and is provided in agreement with their standards. Any specific questions may be directed to:

Info@EnviroScreening.com www.EnviroScreening.com 1.888.445.8005

REFERENCE COMMENTS

[1]**REFERENCE COMMENT SHEET - There are many different types of bacteria that can be found throughout our living environment. These may inhabit dust particulate, soil and non-treated water. Examples: species of Bacillus, actinomycete and nonfermentative gram-negative rods. Infections from most of these isolates are not common, however, occurrence of infection will vary based on species isolated.**

Acremonium sp. is another common fungus that is found in our environment, which has been reported to cause such ailments as mycetomas (swelling of tissues), keratitis (cornea), and other mycoses.
Alternaria sp. is commonly found in our environment to include such places as soil, plants and decaying vegetation. Has been reported to cause keratitis (cornea), skin and nasal infections.
Aspergillus is found throughout our environment and disease caused by this fungus is relatively uncommon. However, there are species of this genus that can cause both invasive and non-invasive diseases, most notably with immunosuppressed hosts. Allergic response to inhalation of the aspergilli has also been known to occur.
Bipolaris sp. is commonly isolated in the laboratory from environmental samples, it has been reported to cause sinusitis and allergies in some cases.
Chaetomium sp. is a common laboratory "contaminant" naturally found in the soil, plants, or decaying vegetation. Infection is not common.
Chrysosporium is a fungus that rarely causes disease. However, cases of endocarditis and osteomyelitis has been reported. Several species are keratinophilic and can cause nail infections.
Cladosporium is another common mold isolated in the laboratory. It is naturally found in soil and in association with plant material. Infection is also uncommon; however, infections of the sinuses, endocarditis, keratomycosis (cornea) and subcutaneous lesions have been noted.
Curvularia is a commonly isolated environmental mold and some species has been noted to cause disease in man.
Epicoccum is commonly isolated in the laboratory based on geographic location and has been associated with allergies.
Fusarium sp. is a common laboratory saprophyte commonly found in soil and decaying vegetation. Fusarium has been reported to cause keratitis (cornea).
Geotrichum sp. is another filamentous fungi that is considered a common laboratory contaminant, infections due to this organism is rare in man.
Hyphal Fragments: are fragments/broken pieces of molds that are not complete structures and cannot, therefore, be fully identified.
Monilia sp. is a common laboratory filamentous fungi that can be found in samples containing soil. This organism is a common laboratory contaminant and infection is not common.
Paecilomyces sp. is a fast growing, common environmental fungus. Some species have been noted in cases of endocarditis, sinusitis, nephritis and infections in dogs.
Penicillium is a fungus that is abundant in man's environment and is a common laboratory contaminant. Penicillium has also been known to cause a number human infections such as keratitis (eye / cornea), penicilliosis, otomycosis (ear), and rarely, deep infections.
Rhizopus sp. is a common laboratory contaminant. Infection is not common, however, cases of mucormycosis (various types of fungal infections) has been noted.
Trichoderma sp. is a common filamentous fungi. Infections from this organism is not common but various aliments has been reported.
Stachybotrys chartarum has been well publicized for being a potential agent in causing severe respiratory problems in young children and persons with immun-osuppressed conditions. It is commonly referred to as "toxic mold" & "black mold".
Sterile Hyphae: are molds/fungi grown in culture that has not produced spores and cannot, therefore, be accurately identified.
Syncephalastrum sp. is a common environmental mold which is fast spreading in culture, nonseptate and could be mistaken for Aspergillus niger. A case of cutaneous infection has been reported.
Yeast are seen in nature from sources like soil, fruits, milk, plants, and feces of normal humans. Infections vary based on the species and sources identified.

NOTE: There is scientific evidence showing that persons with immunosuppressed conditions run the highest risk of infection due to environmental factors such as bacteria and fungal elements. Please see more at www.EnviroScreening.com

CREDENTIALS

[1]This information is contained in medical mycology and microbiology textbooks such as: Medical Mycology by K.J. Kwon-Chung & John E. Bennett, Diagnostic Microbiology by Koneman, Bailey & Scott's Diagnostic Microbiology by Ellen Jo Baron, Lancer R. Peterson & Sydney M. Finegold and Medical Mycology by Martha E. Kern & Kathleen S. Blevins. **More information:** www.cdc.gov/nceh/airpollution/mold/stachy.htm

*** This information should only be used as general information for identification purposes only and not for diagnostic purposes. It should be noted that mold & bacteria are found throughout our environment and identifying mold in your environment does not necessarily mean that you have a mold problem. Please discuss your concerned with a certified mold professional in your area through www.NORMIPro.com**

* Cultures submitted may have colony counts estimated based on the density of growth in the culture.

* Because acceptable counts may vary from laboratory to laboratory and are not well established, it is important to take cultures before treatment of facility and again after treatment of facility in order to ensure adequate reduction of colony forming units. Additionally, collection techniques should be performed the same way each time a sample is taken and using the same type of media. *** This methodology should be considered a screening technique only. A more extensive analysis may be necessary. Please ask you IAQ Specialist or mold professional for interpretation of these results.**

Recommendation: Air purification and mold remediation companies can help reduce the amount of particulate matter in the air, including the mold spore counts. (See your local Certified IAQ Specialist for more information and recommendations regarding air purification equipment and remediation options) Be sure to read the "SANITIZATION PROTOCOL" in www.MoldFreeConstruction.com for a better understanding of how to affect a significant change.

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NORMIPRO Environmental TASC Force