GREENWORKS SERVICE COMPANY
855-349-6757
support@greenworksinspections.com
https://greenworksinspections.com

GREENWORKS MOLD INSPECTION

Inspector
Paul Laman
Asbestos Individual Consultant #105597, Mold Assessment Consultant #1456, TBPE FIRM #20170, MOLD FIRM #ACO1162, LEAD FIRM #2110697, ASBESTOS AGENCY #100576, TPCL FIRM #0761253
817-840-7737
paul.laman@greenworksinspections.com

Inspector
Aaron Cantu
TREC #24423, TBPE FIRM #20170, MOLD FIRM #ACO1162, LEAD FIRM #2110697, ASBESTOS AGENCY #100576, TPCL FIRM #0761253
210-446-1325
aaron.cantu@greenworksinspections.com

Inspector
Andrew Bowen
MAT #1473, TBPE FIRM #20170, MOLD FIRM #ACO1162, TPCL FIRM #0761253
817-271-5158
andrew.bowen@greenworksinspections.com

Inspector
Jeramie Faller
TBPE FIRM #20170, MOLD FIRM #ACO1162, TPCL FIRM #0761253
469-412-4642
jeramie.faller@greenworksinspections.com

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This inspection was conducted in accordance with state regulations as well as current industry guidelines and practices. This is not a certificate, assurance, warranty or guarantee of future conditions or performance, but is an inspection of the conditions present and detected on the date of this inspection.

Disclaimer: It is important to note that mold sampling results may yield inconclusive or misleading information. Caution must be used in relying on sampling results to render a conclusion. Concentrations of indoor environments can change dramatically based on a number of factors. Standards or Threshold Limit Values (TLVs) for airborne concentrations of mold, or mold spores, have not been set. Currently, there are no EPA regulations or standards for airborne mold contaminants.

NOTE: Pictures are a representative sample, and may not display every defect.

GreenWorks Inspections was contacted by the Client listed on the report to conduct a mold inspection which includes taking samples within the inspected property to confirm/deny the presence of fungal growth. The purpose of this inspection is to determine if there were any underlying mold and moisture intrusion conditions affecting interior air quality in the inspected property. This report is solely for the benefit of the Client. Any person or party designated by the Client to receive information in this report shall be subject to the TERMS AND CONDITIONS contained herein. Such designation shall be provided in writing to the inspector.

Molds are part of the natural environment and are simple, microscopic organisms whose purpose is to break down dead materials. Molds can be found on plants, dry leaves, and about every other organic material. Mold spores are lightweight and are spread by air currents. If spores land on a suitable surface, they will begin to grow. In order to thrive, mold requires four things to grow: water, organic materials, oxygen, and an optimum temperature. Mold growth is often seen as discoloration and can grow in several different colors. The most common are white, orange, pink, blue, green, black, or brown.

Health problems associated with high levels of airborne mold spores may include allergic reactions, asthma episodes, irritations of the eye, nose, and throat, sinus congestion, and other respiratory problems.

SUMMARY

1: INSPECTION DETAILS

Information

Foundation Type
Slab

Occupancy
Vacant (Stored items present - viewing restricted)

In Attendance
Property Management

Structure Type
Commercial Structure, Apartment Complex

Weather Conditions
Cloudy, Humid

EMS Pump
Environmental Monitoring Systems (EMS) pump with Integrated Flow Meter

Temp/Humidity Zenith
Zenith Portable CO2 Detector with Temperature and Humidity

Allergenco Cassette
Allergenco Cassettes

229: Temperature (ºF)
72 Degrees Fahrenheit

229: Humidity (%)
61 %

229: Carbon Dioxide
491 ppm

230: Temperature (ºF)
72 Degrees Fahrenheit

230: Humidity (%)
53 %

230: Carbon Dioxide
486 ppm

231: Temperature (ºF)
73 Degrees Fahrenheit

231: Humidity (%)
58 %

231: Carbon Dioxide
452 ppm

232: Temperature (ºF)
73 Degrees Fahrenheit

232: Humidity (%)
59 %

232: Carbon Dioxide
455 ppm

Boardroom #2: Temperature (ºF)
72 Degrees Fahrenheit

Boardroom #2: Humidity (%)
57 %

Boardroom #2: Carbon Dioxide
443 ppm

202: Temperature (ºF)
73 Degrees Fahrenheit

202: Humidity (%)
54 %

202: Carbon Dioxide
447 ppm

203: Temperature (ºF)
75 Degrees Fahrenheit

203: Humidity (%)
52 %

203: Carbon Dioxide
456 ppm

Winston: Temperature (ºF)
74 Degrees Fahrenheit

Winston: Humidity (%)
54 %

Winston: Carbon Dioxide
445 ppm

Surrey: Temperature (ºF)
74 Degrees Fahrenheit

Surrey: Humidity (%)
54 %

Surrey: Carbon Dioxide
451 ppm

206: Temperature (ºF)
75 Degrees Fahrenheit

206: Humidity (%)
49 %

206: Carbon Dioxide
445 ppm

207: Temperature (ºF)
75 Degrees Fahrenheit

207: Humidity (%)
53 %

207: Carbon Dioxide
443 ppm

Berkshire: Temperature (ºF)
76 Degrees Fahrenheit

Berkshire: Humidity (%)
54 %

Berkshire: Carbon Dioxide
452 ppm

Newbury: Temperature (ºF)
75 Degrees Fahrenheit

Newbury: Humidity (%)
53 %

210: Humidity (%)
52 %

211: Humidity (%)
50 %

Pickwick: Humidity (%)
52 %

213: Humidity (%)
51 %

214: Humidity (%)
49 %

215: Humidity (%)
53 %

216: Humidity (%)
53 %

217: Humidity (%)
52 %

218: Humidity (%)
51 %

219: Humidity (%)
46 %

220: Humidity (%)
50 %

221: Humidity (%)
49 %

222: Humidity (%)
55 %

223: Humidity (%)
57 %

224: Humidity (%)
53 %

225: Humidity (%)
56 %

226: Humidity (%)
55 %

227: Humidity (%)
57 %

228: Humidity (%)
54 %

Newbury: Carbon Dioxide
441 ppm

210: Carbon Dioxide
447 ppm

211: Carbon Dioxide
451 ppm

Pickwick: Carbon Dioxide
440 ppm

213: Carbon Dioxide
469 ppm

214: Carbon Dioxide
446 ppm

215: Carbon Dioxide
447 ppm

216: Carbon Dioxide
444 ppm

217: Carbon Dioxide
480 ppm

218: Carbon Dioxide
451 ppm

219: Carbon Dioxide
443 ppm

220: Carbon Dioxide
445 ppm

221: Carbon Dioxide
446 ppm

222: Carbon Dioxide
440 ppm

223: Carbon Dioxide
450 ppm

224: Carbon Dioxide
442 ppm

225: Carbon Dioxide
445 ppm

226: Carbon Dioxide
440 ppm

227: Carbon Dioxide
447 ppm

228: Carbon Dioxide
449 ppm

210: Temperature (ºF)
72 Degrees Fahrenheit

211: Temperature (ºF)
75 Degrees Fahrenheit

Pickwick: Temperature (ºF)
76 Degrees Fahrenheit

213: Temperature (ºF)
74 Degrees Fahrenheit

214: Temperature (ºF)
73 Degrees Fahrenheit

215: Temperature (ºF)
75 Degrees Fahrenheit

216: Temperature (ºF)
76 Degrees Fahrenheit

217: Temperature (ºF)
76 Degrees Fahrenheit

218: Temperature (ºF)
76 Degrees Fahrenheit

219: Temperature (ºF)
74 Degrees Fahrenheit

220: Temperature (ºF)
75 Degrees Fahrenheit

221: Temperature (ºF)
73 Degrees Fahrenheit

222: Temperature (ºF)
73 Degrees Fahrenheit

223: Temperature (ºF)
73 Degrees Fahrenheit

224: Temperature (ºF)
72 Degrees Fahrenheit

225: Temperature (ºF)
73 Degrees Fahrenheit

226: Temperature (ºF)
74 Degrees Fahrenheit

227: Temperature (ºF)
73 Degrees Fahrenheit

228: Temperature (ºF)
73 Degrees Fahrenheit

629: Temperature (ºF)
71 Degrees Fahrenheit

629: Humidity (%) 55 %	**629: Carbon Dioxide** 531 ppm	**630: Temperature (ºF)** 71 Degrees Fahrenheit
630: Humidity (%) 49 %	**630: Carbon Dioxide** 487 ppm	**631: Temperature (ºF)** 71 Degrees Fahrenheit
631: Humidity (%) 56 %	**631: Carbon Dioxide** 518 ppm	**632: Temperature (ºF)** 71 Degrees Fahrenheit
632: Humidity (%) 54 %	**632: Carbon Dioxide** 483 ppm	**633: Temperature (ºF)** 72 Degrees Fahrenheit
633: Humidity (%) 56 %	**633: Carbon Dioxide** 525 ppm	**601: Temperature (ºF)** 72 Degrees Fahrenheit
601: Humidity (%) 55 %	**601: Carbon Dioxide** 496 ppm	**602: Temperature (ºF)** 73 Degrees Fahrenheit
602: Humidity (%) 53 %	**602: Carbon Dioxide** 506 ppm	**603: Temperature (ºF)** 73 Degrees Fahrenheit
603: Humidity (%) 54 %	**603: Carbon Dioxide** 506 ppm	**604: Temperature (ºF)** 74 Degrees Fahrenheit
604: Humidity (%) 52 %	**604: Carbon Dioxide** 510 ppm	**605: Temperature (ºF)** 73 Degrees Fahrenheit
605: Humidity (%) 53 %	**605: Carbon Dioxide** 528 ppm	**606: Temperature (ºF)** 73 Degrees Fahrenheit
606: Humidity (%) 51 %	**606: Carbon Dioxide** 490 ppm	**607: Temperature (ºF)** 72 Degrees Fahrenheit
607: Humidity (%) 54 %	**607: Carbon Dioxide** 517 ppm	**608: Temperature (ºF)** 73 Degrees Fahrenheit
608: Humidity (%) 52 %	**608: Carbon Dioxide** 513 ppm	**609: Temperature (ºF)** 72 Degrees Fahrenheit
609: Humidity (%) 51 %	**609: Carbon Dioxide** 498 ppm	**610: Temperature (ºF)** 73 Degrees Fahrenheit
610: Humidity (%) 53 %	**610: Carbon Dioxide** 510 ppm	**611: Temperature (ºF)** 74 Degrees Fahrenheit
611: Humidity (%) 52 %	**611: Carbon Dioxide** 511 ppm	**612: Temperature (ºF)** 75 Degrees Fahrenheit
612: Humidity (%) 51 %	**612: Carbon Dioxide** 517 ppm	**613: Temperature (ºF)** 75 Degrees Fahrenheit
613: Humidity (%) 51 %	**613: Carbon Dioxide** 506 ppm	**401: Temperature (ºF)** 70.7 Degrees Fahrenheit
401: Humidity (%) 57.6 %	**401: Carbon Dioxide** 517 ppm	**402: Temperature (ºF)** 72.6 Degrees Fahrenheit
402: Humidity (%) 53.9 %	**402: Carbon Dioxide** 489 ppm	**403: Temperature (ºF)** 73 Degrees Fahrenheit

403: Humidity (%)
51.1 %

404: Humidity (%)
53 %

405: Humidity (%)
50.4 %

406: Humidity (%)
51.2 %

407: Humidity (%)
50.2 %

408: Humidity (%)
50.5 %

409: Humidity (%)
48 %

410: Humidity (%)
48.7 %

411: Humidity (%)
52.3 %

412: Humidity (%)
50.8 %

413: Humidity (%)
51.7 %

414: Humidity (%)
48.7 %

415: Carbon Dioxide
460 ppm

416: Carbon Dioxide
502 ppm

417: Carbon Dioxide
504 ppm

418: Carbon Dioxide
479 ppm

419: Carbon Dioxide
482 ppm

420: Carbon Dioxide
464 ppm

421: Carbon Dioxide
559 ppm

422: Carbon Dioxide
461 ppm

403: Carbon Dioxide
487 ppm

404: Carbon Dioxide
508 ppm

405: Carbon Dioxide
611 ppm

406: Carbon Dioxide
511 ppm

407: Carbon Dioxide
480 ppm

408: Carbon Dioxide
490 ppm

409: Carbon Dioxide
490 ppm

410: Carbon Dioxide
490 ppm

411: Carbon Dioxide
488 ppm

412: Carbon Dioxide
480 ppm

413: Carbon Dioxide
498 ppm

414: Carbon Dioxide
467 ppm

416: Temperature (ºF)
74.8 Degrees Fahrenheit

417: Temperature (ºF)
73.3 Degrees Fahrenheit

418: Temperature (ºF)
73.8 Degrees Fahrenheit

419: Temperature (ºF)
73.3 Degrees Fahrenheit

420: Temperature (ºF)
74.1 Degrees Fahrenheit

421: Temperature (ºF)
74.9 Degrees Fahrenheit

422: Temperature (ºF)
71.3 Degrees Fahrenheit

423: Temperature (ºF)
73.4 Degrees Fahrenheit

404: Temperature (ºF)
73.8 Degrees Fahrenheit

405: Temperature (ºF)
73.6 Degrees Fahrenheit

406: Temperature (ºF)
74 Degrees Fahrenheit

407: Temperature (ºF)
74.1 Degrees Fahrenheit

408: Temperature (ºF)
74.5 Degrees Fahrenheit

409: Temperature (ºF)
76.1 Degrees Fahrenheit

410: Temperature (ºF)
73.8 Degrees Fahrenheit

411: Temperature (ºF)
70.2 Degrees Fahrenheit

412: Temperature (ºF)
73.6 Degrees Fahrenheit

413: Temperature (ºF)
74.3 Degrees Fahrenheit

414: Temperature (ºF)
74.5 Degrees Fahrenheit

415: Humidity (%)
50.3 %

416: Humidity (%)
50.2 %

417: Humidity (%)
47.4 %

418: Humidity (%)
51.2 %

419: Humidity (%)
46.7 %

420: Humidity (%)
51.3 %

421: Humidity (%)
49.7 %

422: Humidity (%)
52.5 %

423: Humidity (%)
52.7 %

423: Carbon Dioxide
455 ppm

424: Carbon Dioxide
490 ppm

425: Carbon Dioxide
456 ppm

301: Carbon Dioxide
473

302: Carbon Dioxide
492

303: Carbon Dioxide
498

Exterior Comp.: Carbon Dioxide
503 ppm

305: Carbon Dioxide
509

306: Carbon Dioxide
514

307: Carbon Dioxide
473

308: Carbon Dioxide
566

309: Carbon Dioxide
447

310: Carbon Dioxide
464

311: Carbon Dioxide
424

312: Carbon Dioxide
465

313: Carbon Dioxide
433

314: Carbon Dioxide
414

315: Carbon Dioxide
419

316: Carbon Dioxide
427

317: Carbon Dioxide
419

424: Temperature (ºF)
73.2 Degrees Fahrenheit

425: Temperature (ºF)
73 Degrees Fahrenheit

301: Temperature (ºF)
71

302: Temperature (ºF)
73

303: Temperature (ºF)
75

Exterior Comp.: Temperature (ºF)
77 Degrees Fahrenheit

305: Temperature (ºF)
71

306: Temperature (ºF)
71

307: Temperature (ºF)
73

308: Temperature (ºF)
71

309: Temperature (ºF)
73

310: Temperature (ºF)
73

311: Temperature (ºF)
73

312: Temperature (ºF)
75

313: Temperature (ºF)
73

314: Temperature (ºF)
71

315: Temperature (ºF)
73

316: Temperature (ºF)
73

317: Temperature (ºF)
73

318: Temperature (ºF)
73

424: Humidity (%)
51 %

425: Humidity (%)
52.6 %

301: Humidity (%)
63

302: Humidity (%)
63

303: Humidity (%)
53

Exterior Comp.: Humidity (%)
55 %

305: Humidity (%)
59

306: Humidity (%)
49

307: Humidity (%)
61

308: Humidity (%)
48

309: Humidity (%)
61

310: Humidity (%)
52

311: Humidity (%)
55

312: Humidity (%)
54

313: Humidity (%)
57

314: Humidity (%)
54

315: Humidity (%)
57

316: Humidity (%)
58

317: Humidity (%)
56

318: Humidity (%)
54

318: Carbon Dioxide 415	**319:** Temperature (ºF) 75	**319:** Humidity (%) 51
319: Carbon Dioxide 465	**320:** Temperature (ºF) 73	**320:** Humidity (%) 58
320: Carbon Dioxide 427	**321:** Temperature (ºF) 73	**321:** Humidity (%) 60
321: Carbon Dioxide 427	**322:** Temperature (ºF) 71	**322:** Humidity (%) 52
322: Carbon Dioxide 489	**323:** Temperature (ºF) 69	**323:** Humidity (%) 57
323: Carbon Dioxide 431	**324:** Temperature (ºF) 71	**324:** Humidity (%) 59
324: Carbon Dioxide 412	**325:** Temperature (ºF) 71	**325:** Humidity (%) 57
325: Carbon Dioxide 414	**614:** Temperature (ºF) 72 Degrees Fahrenheit	**614:** Humidity (%) 53 %
614: Carbon Dioxide 512 ppm	**705:** Temperature (ºF) 71 Degrees Fahrenheit	**705:** Humidity (%) 55 %
705: Carbon Dioxide 624 ppm	**706:** Temperature (ºF) 71 Degrees Fahrenheit	**706:** Humidity (%) 60 %
706: Carbon Dioxide 668 ppm	**906:** Temperature (ºF) 73	**906:** Humidity (%) 56
906: Carbon Dioxide 456	**907:** Temperature (ºF) 73	**907:** Humidity (%) 55
907: Carbon Dioxide 495	**908:** Temperature (ºF) 73	**908:** Humidity (%) 57
908: Carbon Dioxide 486	**909:** Temperature (ºF) 73	**909:** Humidity (%) 55
909: Carbon Dioxide 451	**910:** Temperature (ºF) 71	**910:** Humidity (%) 55
910: Carbon Dioxide 433	**918:** Temperature (ºF) 71 Degrees Fahrenheit	**918:** Humidity (%) 56 %
918: Carbon Dioxide 451 ppm	**919:** Temperature (ºF) 73 Degrees Fahrenheit	**919:** Humidity (%) 55 %
919: Carbon Dioxide 424 ppm	**922:** Temperature (ºF) 75 Degrees Fahrenheit	**922:** Humidity (%) 56 %
922: Carbon Dioxide 433 ppm	**615:** Temperature (ºF) 73 Degrees Fahrenheit	**615:** Humidity (%) 53 %
615: Carbon Dioxide 499 ppm	**616:** Temperature (ºF) 75 Degrees Fahrenheit	**616:** Humidity (%) 50 %

616: Carbon Dioxide 485 ppm	**617:** Temperature (ºF) 74 Degrees Fahrenheit	**617:** Humidity (%) 51 %
617: Carbon Dioxide 535 ppm	**618:** Temperature (ºF) 74 Degrees Fahrenheit	**618:** Humidity (%) 51 %
618: Carbon Dioxide 494 ppm	**619:** Temperature (ºF) 75 Degrees Fahrenheit	**619:** Humidity (%) 51 %
619: Carbon Dioxide 491 ppm	**620:** Temperature (ºF) 74 Degrees Fahrenheit	**620:** Humidity (%) 51 %
620: Carbon Dioxide 509 ppm	**621:** Temperature (ºF) 74 Degrees Fahrenheit	**621:** Humidity (%) 51 %
621: Carbon Dioxide 536 ppm	**622:** Temperature (ºF) 73 Degrees Fahrenheit	**622:** Humidity (%) 53 %
622: Carbon Dioxide 478 ppm	**623:** Temperature (ºF) 73 Degrees Fahrenheit	**623:** Humidity (%) 52 %
623: Carbon Dioxide 487 ppm	**624:** Temperature (ºF) 73 Degrees Fahrenheit	**624:** Humidity (%) 54 %
624: Carbon Dioxide 485 ppm	**625:** Temperature (ºF) 72 Degrees Fahrenheit	**625:** Humidity (%) 53 %
625: Carbon Dioxide 481 ppm	**626:** Temperature (ºF) 73 Degrees Fahrenheit	**626:** Humidity (%) 54 %
626: Carbon Dioxide 480 ppm	**627:** Temperature (ºF) 73 Degrees Fahrenheit	**627:** Humidity (%) 53 %
627: Carbon Dioxide 480 ppm	**628:** Temperature (ºF) 73 Degrees Fahrenheit	**628:** Humidity (%) 53 %
628: Carbon Dioxide 476 ppm	**326:** Temperature (ºF) 71	**326:** Humidity (%) 61
326: Carbon Dioxide 413	**327:** Temperature (ºF) 71	**327:** Humidity (%) 60
327: Carbon Dioxide 408	**329:** Temperature (ºF) 71	**329:** Humidity (%) 60
329: Carbon Dioxide 406	**331:** Temperature (ºF) 69 Degrees Fahrenheit	**331:** Humidity (%) 58 %
331: Carbon Dioxide 422 ppm	**332:** Temperature (ºF) 71	**332:** Humidity (%) 63
332: Carbon Dioxide 442	**333:** Temperature (ºF) 71	**333:** Humidity (%) 61
333: Carbon Dioxide 455	**501:** Temperature (ºF) 73	**501:** Humidity (%) 60
501: Carbon Dioxide 431	**502:** Temperature (ºF) 68	**502:** Humidity (%) 57

502: Carbon Dioxide 419	**503:** Temperature (ºF) 71	**503:** Humidity (%) 53
503: Carbon Dioxide 410	**504:** Temperature (ºF) 73	**504:** Humidity (%) 58
504: Carbon Dioxide 412	**505:** Temperature (ºF) 73	**505:** Humidity (%) 57
505: Carbon Dioxide 406	**506:** Temperature (ºF) 73	**506:** Humidity (%) 57
506: Carbon Dioxide 416	**507:** Temperature (ºF) 73	**507:** Humidity (%) 54
507: Carbon Dioxide 414	**508:** Temperature (ºF) 71	**508:** Humidity (%) 51
508: Carbon Dioxide 420	**509:** Temperature (ºF) 73	**509:** Humidity (%) 57
509: Carbon Dioxide 478	**510:** Temperature (ºF) 73	**510:** Humidity (%) 57
510: Carbon Dioxide 415	**511:** Temperature (ºF) 69	**511:** Humidity (%) 53
511: Carbon Dioxide 419	**512:** Temperature (ºF) 73	**512:** Humidity (%) 57
512: Carbon Dioxide 421	**513:** Temperature (ºF) 71	**513:** Humidity (%) 56
513: Carbon Dioxide 462	**514:** Temperature (ºF) 73	**514:** Humidity (%) 55
514: Carbon Dioxide 459	**515:** Temperature (ºF) 69	**515:** Humidity (%) 50
515: Carbon Dioxide 445	**516:** Temperature (ºF) 69	**516:** Humidity (%) 53
516: Carbon Dioxide 447	**517:** Temperature (ºF) 73	**517:** Humidity (%) 56
517: Carbon Dioxide 455	**518:** Temperature (ºF) 73	**518:** Humidity (%) 54
518: Carbon Dioxide 459	**519:** Temperature (ºF) 73	**519:** Humidity (%) 53
519: Carbon Dioxide 446	**520:** Temperature (ºF) 73	**520:** Humidity (%) 53
520: Carbon Dioxide 447	**521:** Temperature (ºF) 73	**521:** Humidity (%) 54
521: Carbon Dioxide 469	**522:** Temperature (ºF) 73	**522:** Humidity (%) 55

522: Carbon Dioxide 466	**523:** Temperature (ºF) 73	**523:** Humidity (%) 57
523: Carbon Dioxide 445	**524:** Temperature (ºF) 71	**524:** Humidity (%) 58
524: Carbon Dioxide 455	**525:** Temperature (ºF) 71	**525:** Humidity (%) 58
525: Carbon Dioxide 453	**526:** Temperature (ºF) 71	**526:** Humidity (%) 60
526: Carbon Dioxide 448	**527:** Temperature (ºF) 69	**527:** Humidity (%) 60
527: Carbon Dioxide 464	**528:** Temperature (ºF) 71	**528:** Humidity (%) 58
528: Carbon Dioxide 457	**529:** Temperature (ºF) 71	**529:** Humidity (%) 59
529: Carbon Dioxide 451	**530:** Temperature (ºF) 71	**530:** Humidity (%) 58
530: Carbon Dioxide 446	**531:** Temperature (ºF) 71	**531:** Humidity (%) 58
531: Carbon Dioxide 445	**532:** Temperature (ºF) 69	**532:** Humidity (%) 57
532: Carbon Dioxide 464	**533:** Temperature (ºF) 69	**533:** Humidity (%) 57
533: Carbon Dioxide 505	**901:** Temperature (ºF) 73	**901:** Humidity (%) 58
901: Carbon Dioxide 552	**902:** Temperature (ºF) 73	**902:** Humidity (%) 56
902: Carbon Dioxide 467	**903:** Temperature (ºF) 73	**903:** Humidity (%) 56
903: Carbon Dioxide 458	**904:** Temperature (ºF) 73	**904:** Humidity (%) 57
904: Carbon Dioxide 449	**905:** Temperature (ºF) 73	**905:** Humidity (%) 56
905: Carbon Dioxide 457	**829:** Temperature (ºF) 72 Degrees Fahrenheit	**829:** Humidity (%) 56 %
829: Carbon Dioxide 484 ppm	**830:** Temperature (ºF) 73 Degrees Fahrenheit	**830:** Humidity (%) 54 %
830: Carbon Dioxide 472 ppm	**831:** Temperature (ºF) 72 Degrees Fahrenheit	**831:** Humidity (%) 54 %
831: Carbon Dioxide 474 ppm	**832:** Temperature (ºF) 71 Degrees Fahrenheit	**832:** Humidity (%) 55 %

832: Carbon Dioxide
475 ppm

833: Carbon Dioxide
457 ppm

801: Carbon Dioxide
458 ppm

802: Carbon Dioxide
468 ppm

803: Carbon Dioxide
465 ppm

804: Carbon Dioxide
475 ppm

805: Carbon Dioxide
467 ppm

806: Carbon Dioxide
470 ppm

807: Carbon Dioxide
467 ppm

810: Carbon Dioxide
499 ppm

811: Carbon Dioxide
473 ppm

Storage room: Carbon Dioxide
447 ppm

Housekeeping : Carbon Dioxide
453 ppm

10th Floor Walkway: Carbon Dioxide
455 ppm

822: Carbon Dioxide
478 ppm

1020: Carbon Dioxide
464 ppm

1021: Carbon Dioxide
477 ppm

1023: Carbon Dioxide
516 ppm

911: Carbon Dioxide
445 ppm

833: Temperature (ºF)
73 Degrees Fahrenheit

801: Temperature (ºF)
71 Degrees Fahrenheit

802: Temperature (ºF)
73 Degrees Fahrenheit

803: Temperature (ºF)
73 Degrees Fahrenheit

804: Temperature (ºF)
71 Degrees Fahrenheit

805: Temperature (ºF)
72 Degrees Fahrenheit

806: Temperature (ºF)
73 Degrees Fahrenheit

807: Temperature (ºF)
71 Degrees Fahrenheit

810: Temperature (ºF)
73 Degrees Fahrenheit

811: Temperature (ºF)
74 Degrees Fahrenheit

Storage room: Temperature (ºF)
70 Degrees Fahrenheit

Housekeeping : Temperature (ºF)
72 Degrees Fahrenheit

10th Floor Walkway: Temperature (ºF)
73.1 Degrees Fahrenheit

822: Temperature (ºF)
73 Degrees Fahrenheit

1020: Temperature (ºF)
74 Degrees Fahrenheit

1021: Temperature (ºF)
76 Degrees Fahrenheit

1023: Temperature (ºF)
74 Degrees Fahrenheit

911: Temperature (ºF)
74 Degrees Fahrenheit

912: Temperature (ºF)
74 Degrees Fahrenheit

833: Humidity (%)
54 %

801: Humidity (%)
55 %

802: Humidity (%)
55 %

803: Humidity (%)
52 %

804: Humidity (%)
50 %

805: Humidity (%)
54 %

806: Humidity (%)
53 %

807: Humidity (%)
51 %

810: Humidity (%)
52 %

811: Humidity (%)
53 %

Storage room: Humidity (%)
58 %

Housekeeping : Humidity (%)
57.3 %

10th Floor Walkway: Humidity (%)
54.9 %

822: Humidity (%)
60 %

1020: Humidity (%)
54 %

1021: Humidity (%)
52 %

1023: Humidity (%)
52 %

911: Humidity (%)
56 %

912: Humidity (%)
55 %

912: Carbon Dioxide
442 ppm

913: Carbon Dioxide
433 ppm

914: Carbon Dioxide
440 ppm

915: Carbon Dioxide
449 ppm

916: Carbon Dioxide
446 ppm

917: Carbon Dioxide
441 ppm

920: Carbon Dioxide
441 ppm

921: Carbon Dioxide
430 ppm

Sample 266: Carbon Dioxide
661 ppm

Sample 267: Carbon Dioxide
665 ppm

Sample 268: Carbon Dioxide
640 ppm

Sample 269: Carbon Dioxide
580 ppm

913: Temperature (ºF)
74 Degrees Fahrenheit

914: Temperature (ºF)
74 Degrees Fahrenheit

915: Temperature (ºF)
74 Degrees Fahrenheit

916: Temperature (ºF)
74 Degrees Fahrenheit

917: Temperature (ºF)
75 Degrees Fahrenheit

920: Temperature (ºF)
74 Degrees Fahrenheit

921: Temperature (ºF)
75 Degrees Fahrenheit

Sample 266: Temperature (ºF)
71 Degrees Fahrenheit

Sample 267: Temperature (ºF)
71 Degrees Fahrenheit

Sample 268: Temperature (ºF)
73 Degrees Fahrenheit

Sample 269: Temperature (ºF)
73 Degrees Fahrenheit

913: Humidity (%)
58 %

914: Humidity (%)
56 %

915: Humidity (%)
55 %

916: Humidity (%)
57 %

917: Humidity (%)
56 %

920: Humidity (%)
55 %

921: Humidity (%)
55 %

Sample 266: Humidity (%)
59 %

Sample 267: Humidity (%)
53 %

Sample 268: Humidity (%)
51 %

Sample 269: Humidity (%)
54 %

General Information

Inspector is not responsible for or liable for the non-discovery of any, water problems, mold contamination, or any other problems that were not discovered due to inadequate sampling in specific areas where sampling was not requested and paid for or where not readily visible clues existed that would have warranted sampling in those areas. Your inspector is unlikely to sample for, or locate mold which may be hidden inside walls, behind wall paper, appliances, furniture or other inaccessible areas.

How to Stop Mold

- To stop mold growth, it is important to first stop water/moisture concerns. Mold spores will not grow if moisture is not present. Indoor mold can and should be prevented or controlled by controlling moisture.
- Look for evidence of water penetrating the structure by locating water stains or moist areas and remedy the water source.
- Look at the plumbing system for any leaks. Common leaks may be caused by a damaged toilet seal or from an original sink or bathtub drain.
- Check out the HVAC system condensation drain lines for any leaks or if they are properly insulated to prevent water dripping from the lines themselves.
- Remember to always vent your clothes dryer directly to the exterior. (If present within the structure)
- Clean out gutters regularly and roof should be monitored for areas of leaking.
- Install exhaust vent fans in recommended areas if the structure was not equipped with them originally. The exhaust vent fans should be vented directly to the exterior.

If mold growth is discovered GreenWorks recommends utilization of a mold remediation contractor to perform any selective demolition of wall materials or removal of visible molds.

Thank you for using GreenWorks Inspections to perform this testing for you.

Carbon Dioxide Levels

Carbon dioxide levels and potential health problems are indicated below:

- 250-350 ppm: background (normal) outdoor air level
- 350-1,000 ppm: typical level found in occupied spaces with good air exchange
- 1,000-2,000 ppm: level associated with complaints of drowsiness and poor air
- 2,000-5,000 ppm: level associated with headaches, sleepiness, and stagnant, stale, stuffy air; poor concentration, loss of attention, increased heart rate and slight nausea may also be present.
- >5,000 ppm: This indicates unusual air conditions where high levels of other gases also could be present. Toxicity or oxygen deprivation could occur. This is the permissible exposure limit for daily workplace exposures.
- >40,000 ppm: This level is immediately harmful due to oxygen deprivation

Carbon dioxide is what living organisms breathe out. Because carbon dioxide is a result of human metabolism, concentrations within a home are often used to indicate whether adequate fresh air is being supplied to the interior space.
To prevent or reduce high concentrations of carbon dioxide in a home, fresh air should be supplied to the area.

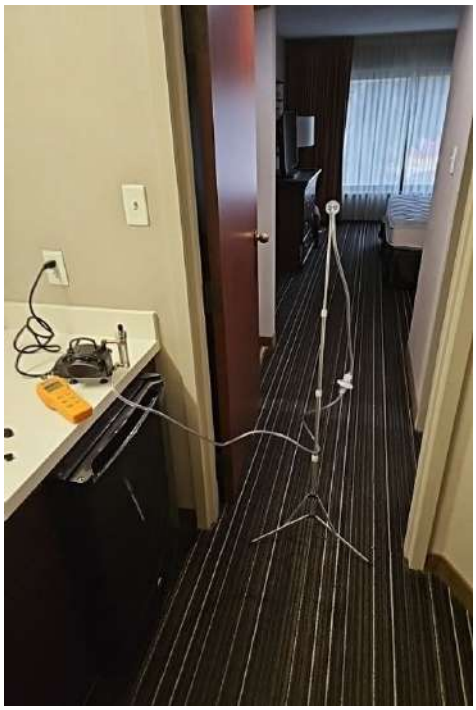
An improper heating, ventilation and air conditioning system (HVAC) can lead to high levels of carbon dioxide. Many HVAC systems are designed to circulate and bring in fresh air because many structures rely totally on the system to recirculate air and the windows are never opened to let in fresh air. If there is any concern about carbon dioxide within the structure, further evaluation by an HVAC technician is recommended.

Humidity Levels

Normal Humidity levels are between 30%- 50%
According to the EPA, high humidity levels, 60% and above, can lead to moisture problems. Condensation can be a sign of high humidity. When warm, humid air contacts a cold surface, condensation may form. Water activity has a profound effect on mold growth. Keeping the humidity level at the surface layer dry is key to prevention. A surface relative humidity of 65%-72% promotes the growth of dry tolerant or xenophobic molds like Aspergillus/Penicillium. One function of the building heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) system is to remove moisture from the air before the air is distributed throughout the building. If the HVAC system is turned off during or shortly after major cleaning efforts that involve a lot of water, such as mopping and carpet shampooing or cleaning, the humidity may rise greatly, and moisture or mold problems may develop.

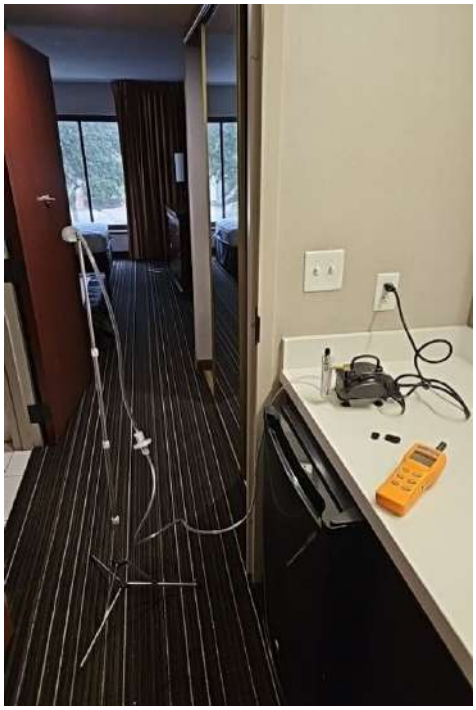
229: Location of Sample

229

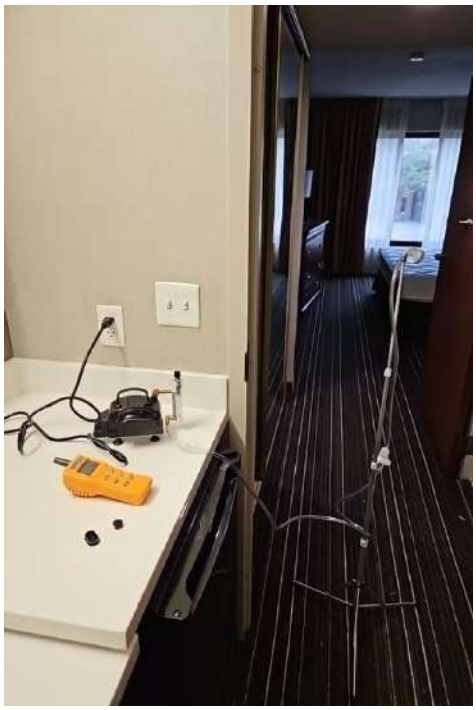

230: Location of Sample

230




231: Location of Sample

231



232: Location of Sample

232

Boardroom #2: Location of Sample

Boardroom

202: Location of Sample

202

203: Location of Sample

203


Winston: Location of Sample

Winston

Surrey: Location of Sample

Surrey


206: Location of Sample

206


207: Location of Sample

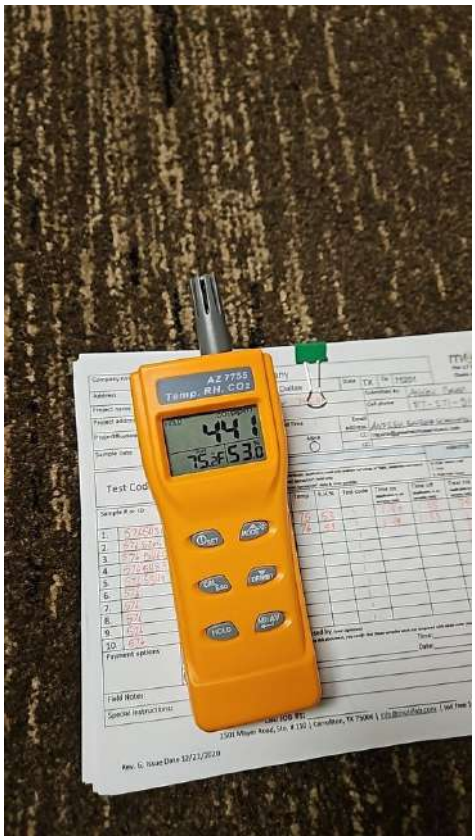
207

Berkshire: Location of Sample

Berkshire

Newbury: Location of Sample

Newbury



210: Location of Sample

210

211: Location of Sample

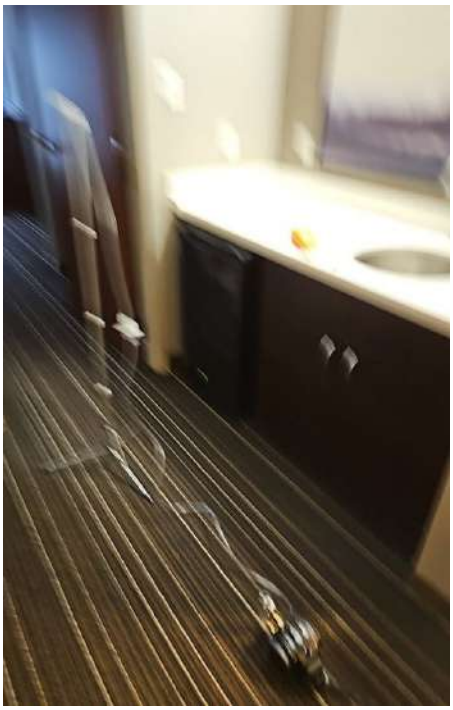
211


Pickwick: Location of Sample

Pickwick

213: Location of Sample

213




213: Low Mold Levels Per Testing

The molds listed in the samples were equal to or lower than the outside comparison sample. Indicating no significant concern in this area at the time of inspection.

214: Location of Sample

214



215: Location of Sample

215

215: Low Mold Levels Per Testing

The molds listed in the samples were equal to or lower than the outside comparison sample. Indicating no significant concern in this area at the time of inspection.

216: Location of Sample

216

217: Location of Sample

217



218: Location of Sample

218



219: Location of Sample

219

220: Location of Sample

220

220: Low Mold Levels Per Testing

The molds listed in the samples were equal to or lower than the outside comparison sample. Indicating no significant concern in this area at the time of inspection.

221: Location of Sample

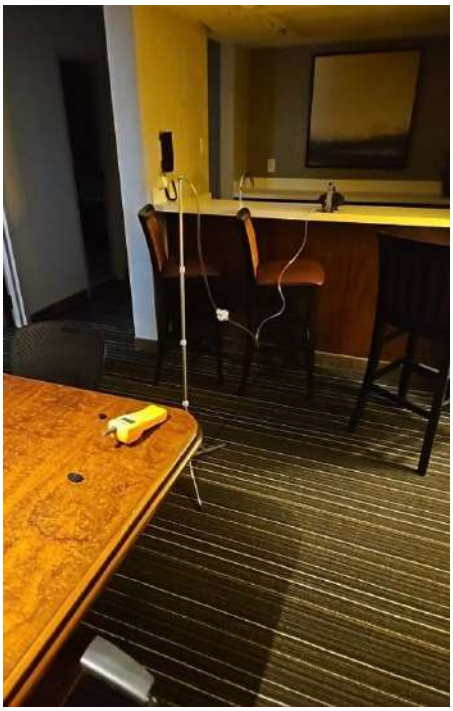
221


221: Low Mold Levels Per Testing

The molds listed in the samples were equal to or lower than the outside comparison sample. Indicating no significant concern in this area at the time of inspection.

222: Location of Sample

222




223: Location of Sample

223



224: Location of Sample

224



225: Location of Sample

225

226: Location of Sample

226

226: Low Mold Levels Per Testing

The molds listed in the samples were equal to or lower than the outside comparison sample. Indicating no significant concern in this area at the time of inspection.

227: Location of Sample

227


227: Low Mold Levels Per Testing

The molds listed in the samples were equal to or lower than the outside comparison sample. Indicating no significant concern in this area at the time of inspection.

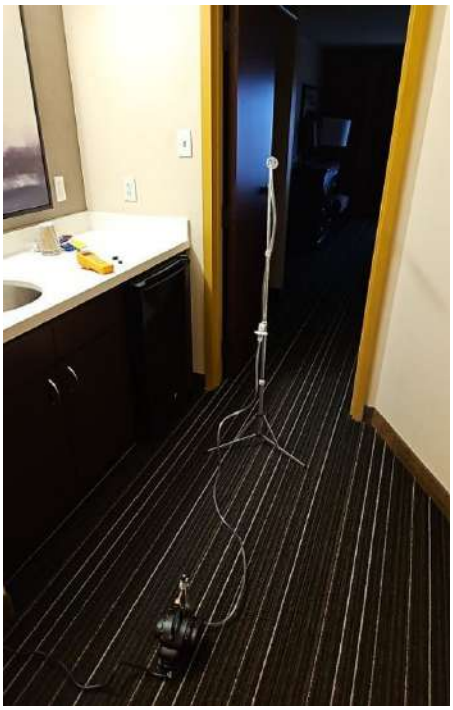
228: Location of Sample

228



629: Location of Sample

629



630: Location of Sample

630

631: Location of Sample

631


632: Location of Sample

632


632: Low Mold Levels Per Testing

The molds listed in the samples were equal to or lower than the outside comparison sample. Indicating no significant concern in this area at the time of inspection.

633: Location of Sample

633

601: Location of Sample

601

602: Location of Sample

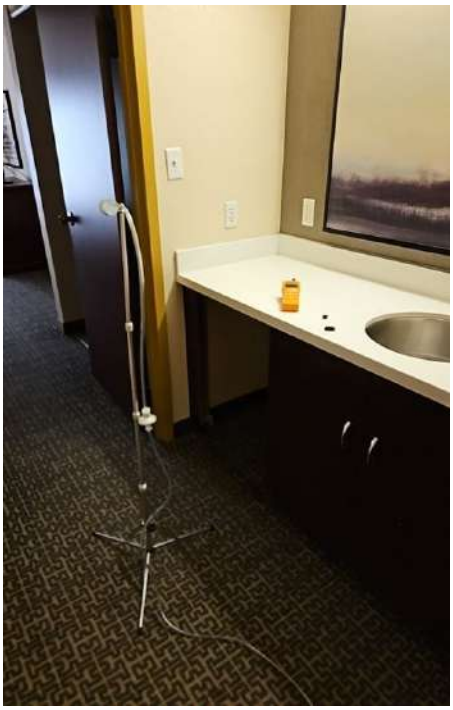
602

603: Location of Sample

603

604: Location of Sample

604



605: Location of Sample

605

606: Location of Sample

606

606: Low Mold Levels Per Testing

The molds listed in the samples were equal to or lower than the outside comparison sample. Indicating no significant concern in this area at the time of inspection.

607: Location of Sample

607

607: Low Mold Levels Per Testing

The molds listed in the samples were equal to or lower than the outside comparison sample. Indicating no significant concern in this area at the time of inspection.

608: Location of Sample

608


609: Location of Sample

609


609: Low Mold Levels Per Testing

The molds listed in the samples were equal to or lower than the outside comparison sample. Indicating no significant concern in this area at the time of inspection.

610: Location of Sample

610

611: Location of Sample

611

612: Location of Sample

612

613: Location of Sample

613

401: Location of Sample

Room 401



402: Location of Sample

Room 402



403: Location of Sample

Room 403



404: Location of Sample

Room 404



404: Low Mold Levels Per Testing

The molds listed in the samples were equal to or lower than the outside comparison sample. Indicating no significant concern in this area at the time of inspection.

405: Location of Sample

Room 405



406: Location of Sample

Room 406



406: Low Mold Levels Per Testing

The molds listed in the samples were equal to or lower than the outside comparison sample. Indicating no significant concern in this area at the time of inspection.

407: Location of Sample

Room 407



408: Location of Sample

Room 408



409: Location of Sample

Room 409



410: Location of Sample

Room 410



411: Location of Sample

Room 411



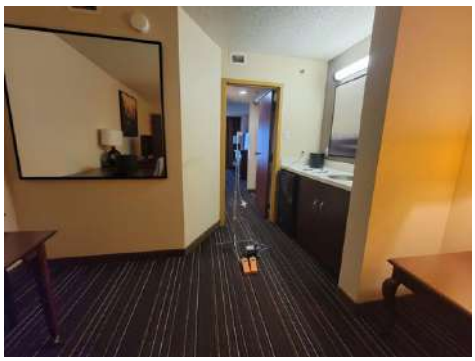
411: Low Mold Levels Per Testing

The molds listed in the samples were equal to or lower than the outside comparison sample. Indicating no significant concern in this area at the time of inspection.

412: Location of Sample

Room 412





412: Low Mold Levels Per Testing

The molds listed in the samples were equal to or lower than the outside comparison sample. Indicating no significant concern in this area at the time of inspection.

413: Location of Sample

Room 413



413: Low Mold Levels Per Testing

The molds listed in the samples were equal to or lower than the outside comparison sample. Indicating no significant concern in this area at the time of inspection.

414: Location of Sample

Room 414



415: Temperature (ºF)

74.1 Degrees Fahrenheit



415: Low Mold Levels Per Testing

The molds listed in the samples were equal to or lower than the outside comparison sample. Indicating no significant concern in this area at the time of inspection.

416: Location of Sample

Room 416



416: Low Mold Levels Per Testing

The molds listed in the samples were equal to or lower than the outside comparison sample. Indicating no significant concern in this area at the time of inspection.

417: Location of Sample

Room 417



417: Low Mold Levels Per Testing

The molds listed in the samples were equal to or lower than the outside comparison sample. Indicating no significant concern in this area at the time of inspection.

418: Location of Sample

Room 418



418: Low Mold Levels Per Testing

The molds listed in the samples were equal to or lower than the outside comparison sample. Indicating no significant concern in this area at the time of inspection.

419: Location of Sample

Room 419



419: Low Mold Levels Per Testing

The molds listed in the samples were equal to or lower than the outside comparison sample. Indicating no significant concern in this area at the time of inspection.

420: Location of Sample

Room 420



421: Location of Sample

Room 421



421: Low Mold Levels Per Testing

The molds listed in the samples were equal to or lower than the outside comparison sample. Indicating no significant concern in this area at the time of inspection.

422: Location of Sample

Room 422



422: Low Mold Levels Per Testing

The molds listed in the samples were equal to or lower than the outside comparison sample. Indicating no significant concern in this area at the time of inspection.

423: Location of Sample

Room 423



424: Location of Sample

Room 424

424: Low Mold Levels Per Testing

The molds listed in the samples were equal to or lower than the outside comparison sample. Indicating no significant concern in this area at the time of inspection.

425: Location of Sample

Room 425

301: Location of Sample

Room 301

301

301 10:10

302: Location of Sample

RM 302

RM 302

10:18

303: Location of Sample

RM 303

RM 303

10:28

303: Low Mold Levels Per Testing

The molds listed in the samples were equal to or lower than the outside comparison sample. Indicating no significant concern in this area at the time of inspection.

Exterior Comp.: Location of Sample

Exterior (Comparison)


305: Location of Sample

RM 305



RM 302

10:37

305: Low Mold Levels Per Testing

The molds listed in the samples were equal to or lower than the outside comparison sample. Indicating no significant concern in this area at the time of inspection.

306: Location of Sample

RM 306



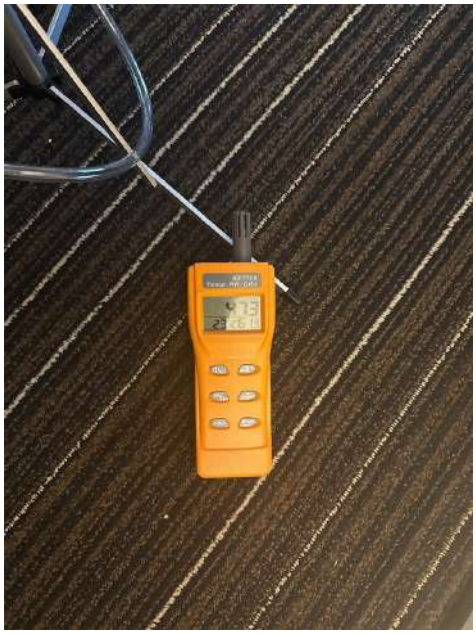
RM 306 10:44

306: Low Mold Levels Per Testing

The molds listed in the samples were equal to or lower than the outside comparison sample. Indicating no significant concern in this area at the time of inspection.

307: Location of Sample

RM307


RM307 10:52

307: Low Mold Levels Per Testing

The molds listed in the samples were equal to or lower than the outside comparison sample. Indicating no significant concern in this area at the time of inspection.

308: Location of Sample

RM308


RM 308


11:00

308: Low Mold Levels Per Testing

The molds listed in the samples were equal to or lower than the outside comparison sample. Indicating no significant concern in this area at the time of inspection.

309: Location of Sample

RM309


RM309


11:08

309: Low Mold Levels Per Testing

The molds listed in the samples were equal to or lower than the outside comparison sample. Indicating no significant concern in this area at the time of inspection.

310: Location of Sample

RM310

RM310

11:19

310: Low Mold Levels Per Testing

The molds listed in the samples were equal to or lower than the outside comparison sample. Indicating no significant concern in this area at the time of inspection.

311: Location of Sample

RM311

Rm311

11:27

312: Location of Sample

RM312

RM312

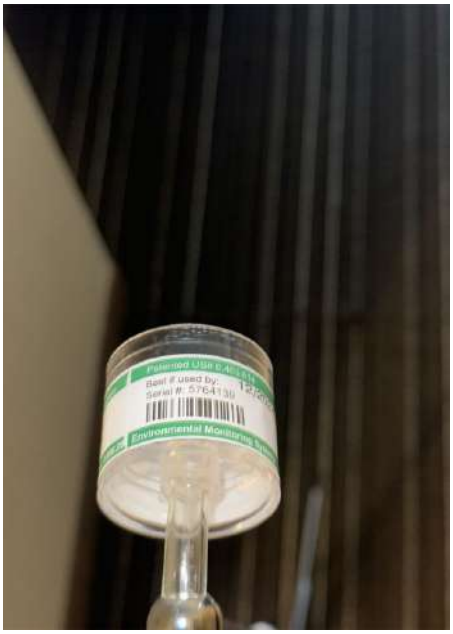
11:35

312: Low Mold Levels Per Testing

The molds listed in the samples were equal to or lower than the outside comparison sample. Indicating no significant concern in this area at the time of inspection.

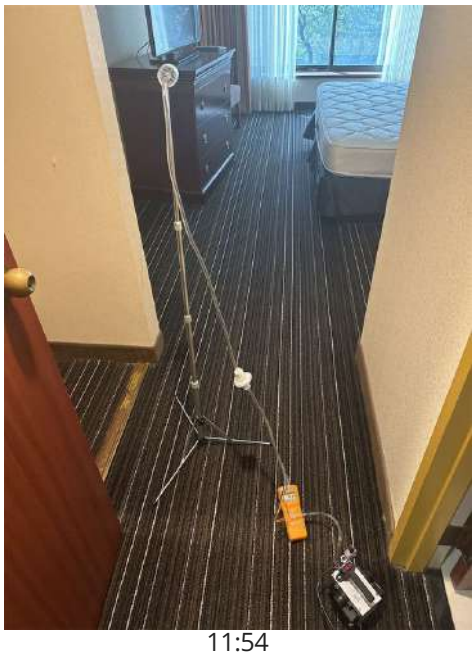
313: Location of Sample

Rm313



314: Location of Sample

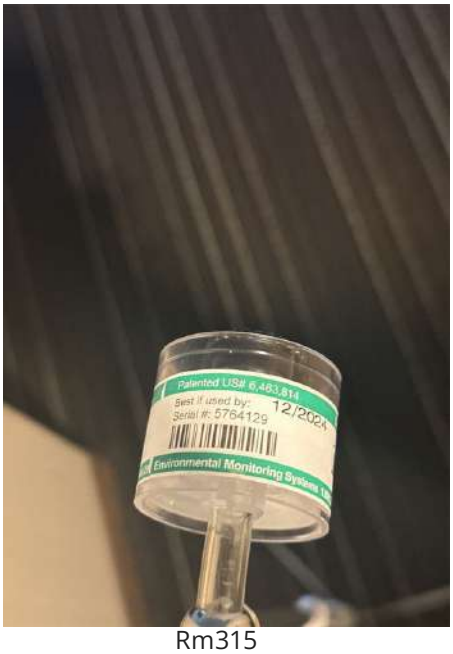
Rm314



11:54

315: Location of Sample

Rm315



Rm315

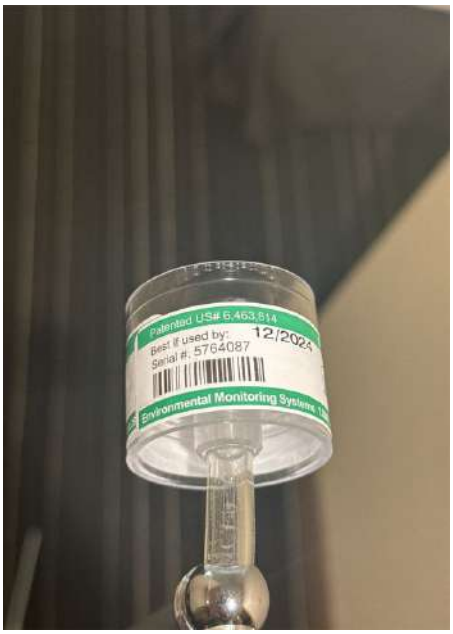
12:01

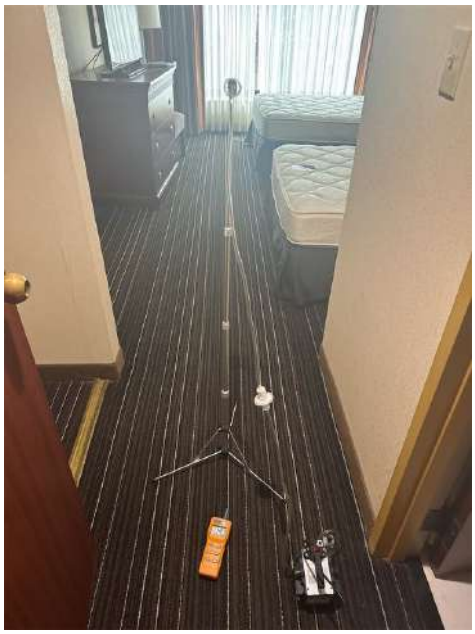
315: Low Mold Levels Per Testing

The molds listed in the samples were equal to or lower than the outside comparison sample. Indicating no significant concern in this area at the time of inspection.

316: Location of Sample

Rm316





316: Low Mold Levels Per Testing

The molds listed in the samples were equal to or lower than the outside comparison sample. Indicating no significant concern in this area at the time of inspection.

317: Location of Sample

Rm317

Rm317

12:17

12:17

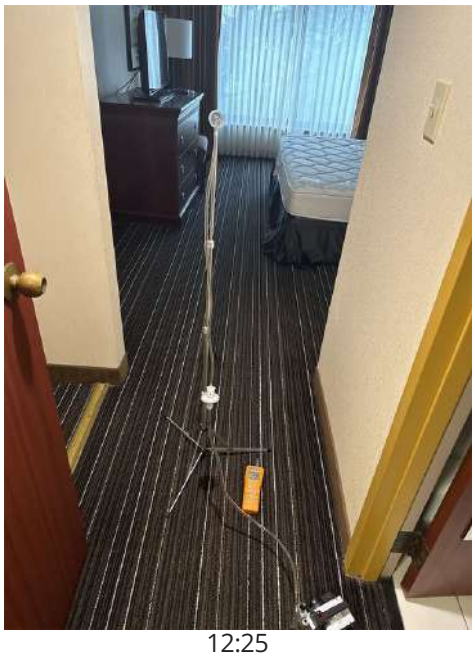
317: Low Mold Levels Per Testing

The molds listed in the samples were equal to or lower than the outside comparison sample. Indicating no significant concern in this area at the time of inspection.

318: Location of Sample

Rm318

Rm318



12:25

318: Low Mold Levels Per Testing

The molds listed in the samples were equal to or lower than the outside comparison sample. Indicating no significant concern in this area at the time of inspection.

319: Location of Sample

Rm319

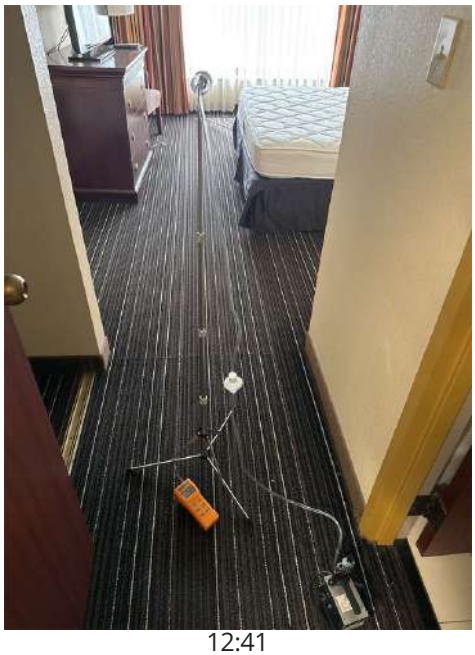
Rm319

12:33

320: Location of Sample

Rm320

Rm320



12:41

320: Low Mold Levels Per Testing

The molds listed in the samples were equal to or lower than the outside comparison sample. Indicating no significant concern in this area at the time of inspection.

321: Location of Sample

Rm321

Rm321

13:51

321: Low Mold Levels Per Testing

The molds listed in the samples were equal to or lower than the outside comparison sample. Indicating no significant concern in this area at the time of inspection.

322: Location of Sample

Rm322

Rm322

13:59

322: Low Mold Levels Per Testing

The molds listed in the samples were equal to or lower than the outside comparison sample. Indicating no significant concern in this area at the time of inspection.

323: Location of Sample

Rm323

Rm323

14:06

324: Location of Sample

Rm324

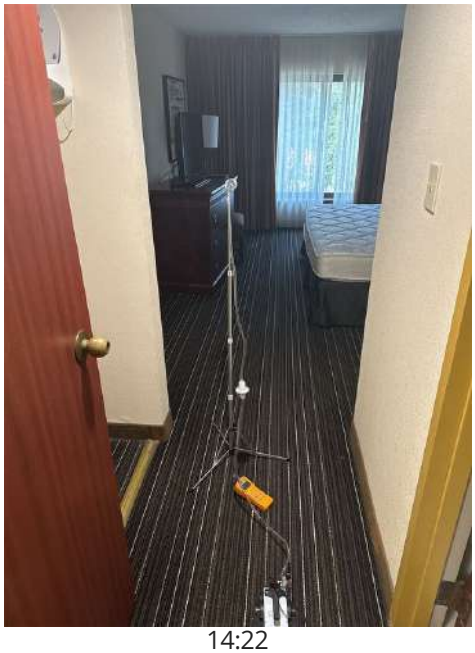
Rm324

14:14

325: Location of Sample

Rm325

Rm325



14:22

614: Location of Sample

614

705: Location of Sample

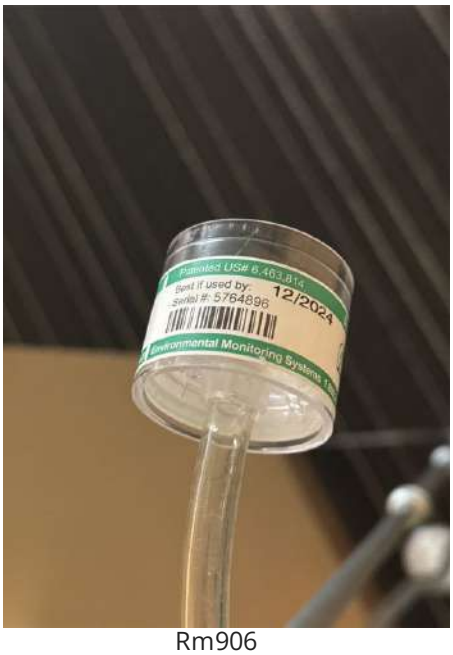
705

706: Location of Sample

706

906: Location of Sample

Rm906



Rm906

11:40

906: Low Mold Levels Per Testing

The molds listed in the samples were equal to or lower than the outside comparison sample. Indicating no significant concern in this area at the time of inspection.

907: Location of Sample

Rm907

Rm907

12:54

907: Low Mold Levels Per Testing

The molds listed in the samples were equal to or lower than the outside comparison sample. Indicating no significant concern in this area at the time of inspection.

908: Location of Sample

Rm908

Rm908

13:01

908: Low Mold Levels Per Testing

The molds listed in the samples were equal to or lower than the outside comparison sample. Indicating no significant concern in this area at the time of inspection.

909: Location of Sample

Rm909

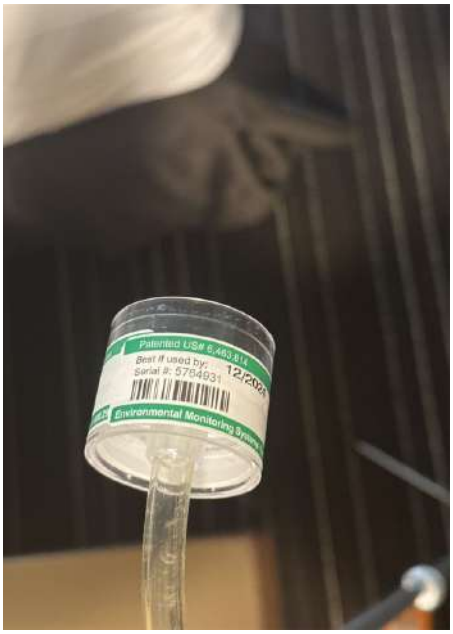
Rm909 13:10

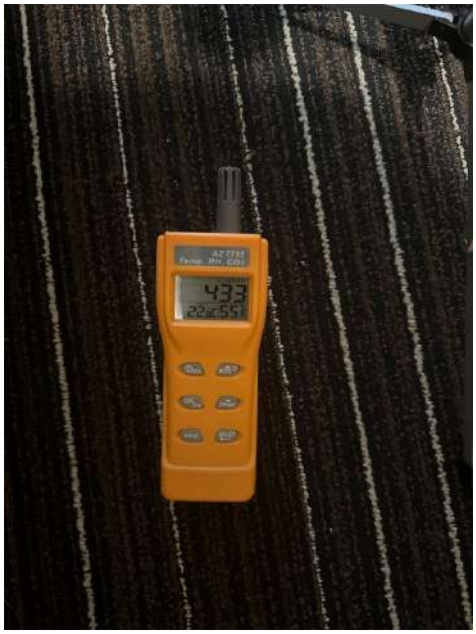
909: Low Mold Levels Per Testing

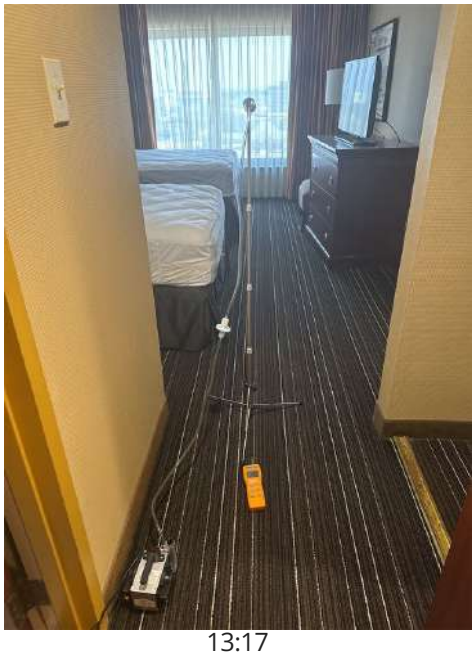
The molds listed in the samples were equal to or lower than the outside comparison sample. Indicating no significant concern in this area at the time of inspection.

910: Location of Sample

Rm910







13:17

918: Location of Sample

808

Rm918 14:07

918: Low Mold Levels Per Testing

The molds listed in the samples were equal to or lower than the outside comparison sample. Indicating no significant concern in this area at the time of inspection.

919: Location of Sample

Rm919

Rm919 14:12

922: Location of Sample

Rm922

Rm922

14:30

615: Location of Sample

615

616: Location of Sample

616

617: Location of Sample

617

618: Location of Sample

618

619: Location of Sample

619

620: Location of Sample

620

621: Location of Sample

621

622: Location of Sample

622

623: Location of Sample

623

624: Location of Sample

624


625: Location of Sample

625


625: Low Mold Levels Per Testing

The molds listed in the samples were equal to or lower than the outside comparison sample. Indicating no significant concern in this area at the time of inspection.

626: Location of Sample

626



627: Location of Sample

627



628: Location of Sample

628


326: Location of Sample

Rm326

Rm326


14:29

326: Low Mold Levels Per Testing

The molds listed in the samples were equal to or lower than the outside comparison sample. Indicating no significant concern in this area at the time of inspection.

327: Location of Sample

327

Rm328 14:38

327: Low Mold Levels Per Testing

The molds listed in the samples were equal to or lower than the outside comparison sample. Indicating no significant concern in this area at the time of inspection.

329: Location of Sample

Rm329

Rm329 14:45

331: Location of Sample

Rm331

Rm331

15:08

332: Location of Sample

Rm332

Rm332

15:17

333: Location of Sample

Rm333

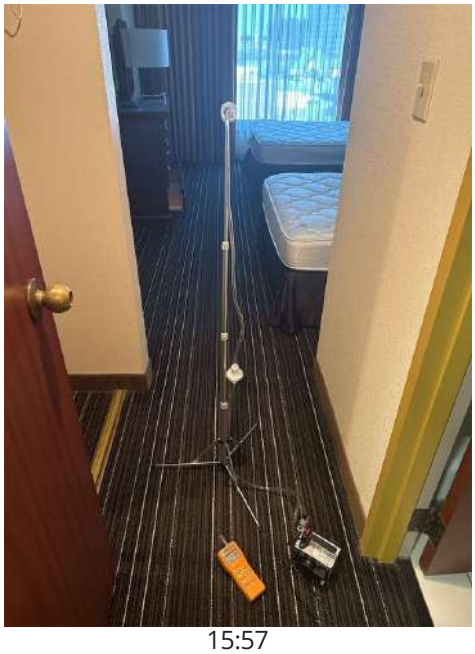
Rm322

15:28

501: Location of Sample

Rm501

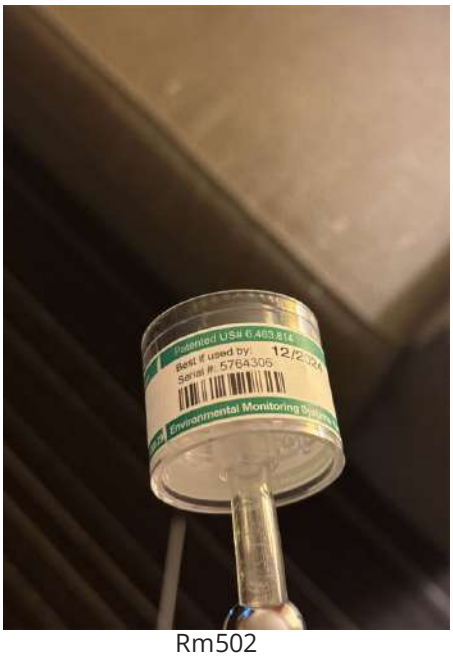
Rm501



15:57

502: Location of Sample

Rm502



Rm502

16:07

502: Low Mold Levels Per Testing

The molds listed in the samples were equal to or lower than the outside comparison sample. Indicating no significant concern in this area at the time of inspection.

503: Location of Sample

Rm503

Rm503

16:14

504: Location of Sample

Rm504

Rm504 16:22

505: Location of Sample

Rm505

Rm505 16:29

506: Location of Sample

Rm506

507: Location of Sample

Rm507

Rm508 16:44

507: Low Mold Levels Per Testing

The molds listed in the samples were equal to or lower than the outside comparison sample. Indicating no significant concern in this area at the time of inspection.

508: Location of Sample

Rm508

Rm508

16:54

509: Location of Sample

Rm509

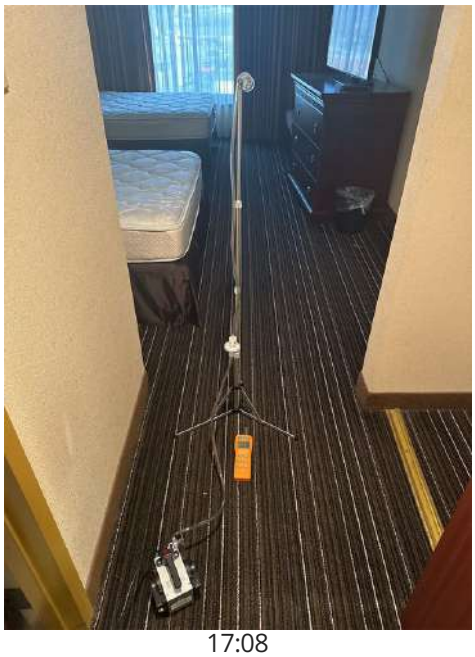
Rm509

17:01

510: Location of Sample

Rm510

Rm510



17:08

510: Low Mold Levels Per Testing

The molds listed in the samples were equal to or lower than the outside comparison sample. Indicating no significant concern in this area at the time of inspection.

511: Location of Sample

Rm511

Rm511

17:14

511: Low Mold Levels Per Testing

The molds listed in the samples were equal to or lower than the outside comparison sample. Indicating no significant concern in this area at the time of inspection.

512: Location of Sample

Rm512

Rm512

17:21

512: Low Mold Levels Per Testing

The molds listed in the samples were equal to or lower than the outside comparison sample. Indicating no significant concern in this area at the time of inspection.

513: Location of Sample

Rm513, Exterior (Comparison)

Rm513

08:00

513: Low Mold Levels Per Testing

The molds listed in the samples were equal to or lower than the outside comparison sample. Indicating no significant concern in this area at the time of inspection.

514: Location of Sample

Rm514

Rm514

08:07

514: Low Mold Levels Per Testing

The molds listed in the samples were equal to or lower than the outside comparison sample. Indicating no significant concern in this area at the time of inspection.

515: Location of Sample

Rm515

Rm515

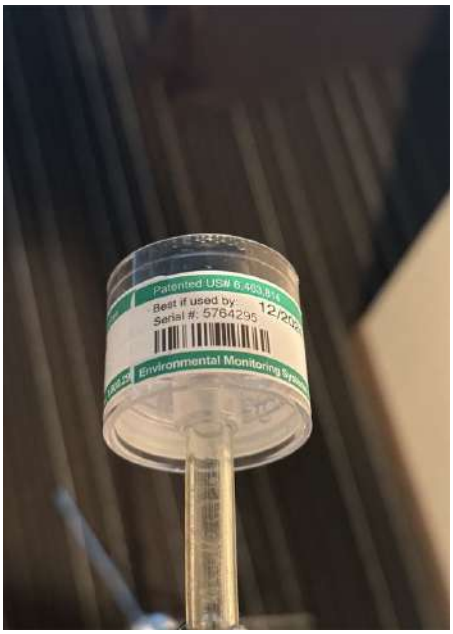
08:14

515: Low Mold Levels Per Testing

The molds listed in the samples were equal to or lower than the outside comparison sample. Indicating no significant concern in this area at the time of inspection.

516: Location of Sample

Rm516



516: Low Mold Levels Per Testing

The molds listed in the samples were equal to or lower than the outside comparison sample. Indicating no significant concern in this area at the time of inspection.

517: Location of Sample

Rm517

Rm517 08:29

517: Low Mold Levels Per Testing

The molds listed in the samples were equal to or lower than the outside comparison sample. Indicating no significant concern in this area at the time of inspection.

518: Location of Sample

Rm518



Rm518

518: Low Mold Levels Per Testing

The molds listed in the samples were equal to or lower than the outside comparison sample. Indicating no significant concern in this area at the time of inspection.

519: Location of Sample

Rm519



Rm519 08:43

519: Low Mold Levels Per Testing

The molds listed in the samples were equal to or lower than the outside comparison sample. Indicating no significant concern in this area at the time of inspection.

520: Location of Sample

Rm520

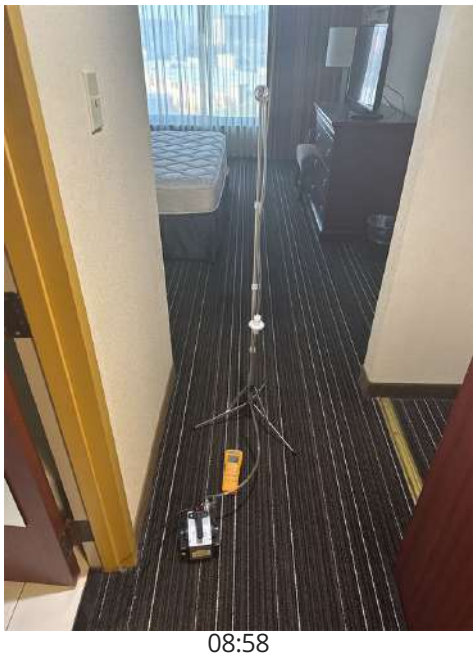


520: Low Mold Levels Per Testing

The molds listed in the samples were equal to or lower than the outside comparison sample. Indicating no significant concern in this area at the time of inspection.

521: Location of Sample

Rm521


Rm521 08:58

521: Low Mold Levels Per Testing

The molds listed in the samples were equal to or lower than the outside comparison sample. Indicating no significant concern in this area at the time of inspection.

522: Location of Sample

Rm522

Rm522

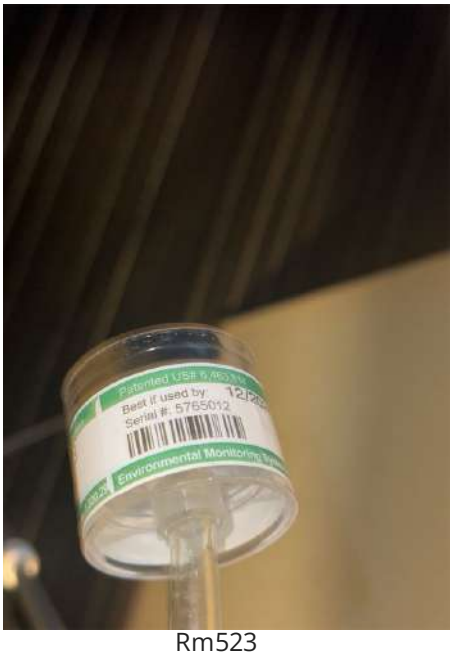
09:05

522: Low Mold Levels Per Testing

The molds listed in the samples were equal to or lower than the outside comparison sample. Indicating no significant concern in this area at the time of inspection.

523: Location of Sample

Rm523



Rm523

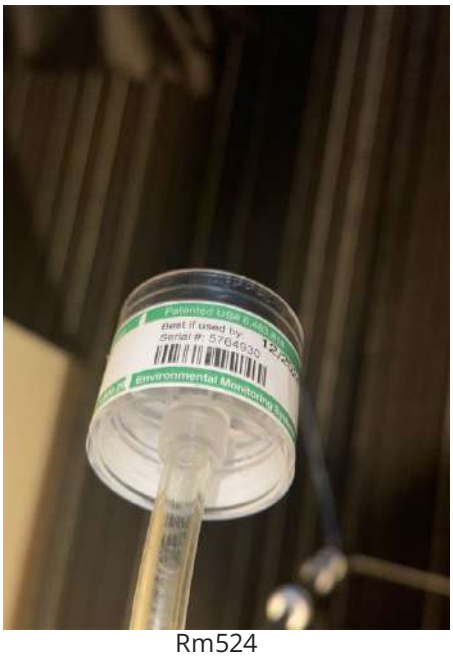
09:12

523: Low Mold Levels Per Testing

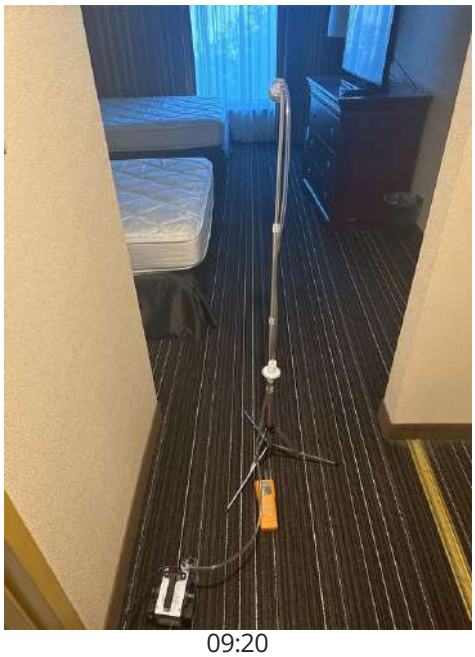
The molds listed in the samples were equal to or lower than the outside comparison sample. Indicating no significant concern in this area at the time of inspection.

524: Location of Sample

Rm524



Rm524



09:20

525: Location of Sample

Rm525, Bathroom

Rm525

09:29

525: Low Mold Levels Per Testing

The molds listed in the samples were equal to or lower than the outside comparison sample. Indicating no significant concern in this area at the time of inspection.

526: Location of Sample

Rm526

Rm526

09:36

526: Low Mold Levels Per Testing

The molds listed in the samples were equal to or lower than the outside comparison sample. Indicating no significant concern in this area at the time of inspection.

527: Location of Sample

Rm527

Rm527

09:45

527: Low Mold Levels Per Testing

The molds listed in the samples were equal to or lower than the outside comparison sample. Indicating no significant concern in this area at the time of inspection.

528: Location of Sample

Rm528

Rm528

10:04

528: Low Mold Levels Per Testing

The molds listed in the samples were equal to or lower than the outside comparison sample. Indicating no significant concern in this area at the time of inspection.

529: Location of Sample

Rm529

Rm529

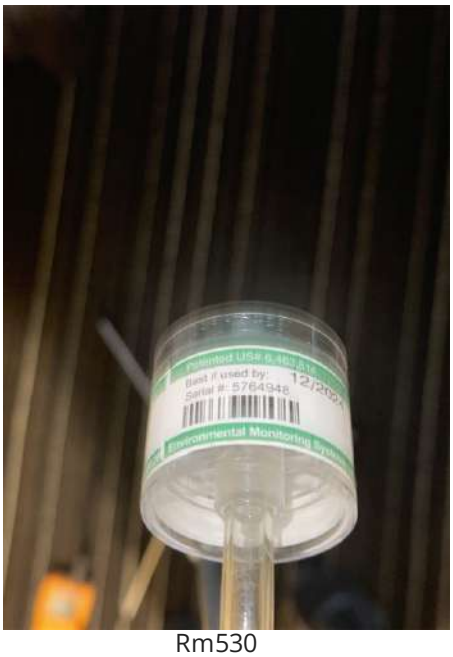
10:11

529: Low Mold Levels Per Testing

The molds listed in the samples were equal to or lower than the outside comparison sample. Indicating no significant concern in this area at the time of inspection.

530: Location of Sample

Rm530



Rm530

10:19

530: Low Mold Levels Per Testing

The molds listed in the samples were equal to or lower than the outside comparison sample. Indicating no significant concern in this area at the time of inspection.

531: Location of Sample

Rm531

Rm531

10:26

531: Low Mold Levels Per Testing

The molds listed in the samples were equal to or lower than the outside comparison sample. Indicating no significant concern in this area at the time of inspection.

532: Location of Sample

Rm532

Rm532

10:34

532: Low Mold Levels Per Testing

The molds listed in the samples were equal to or lower than the outside comparison sample. Indicating no significant concern in this area at the time of inspection.

533: Location of Sample

Rm533

Rm533

10:42

533: Low Mold Levels Per Testing

The molds listed in the samples were equal to or lower than the outside comparison sample. Indicating no significant concern in this area at the time of inspection.

901: Location of Sample

Rm901

Rm901

11:03

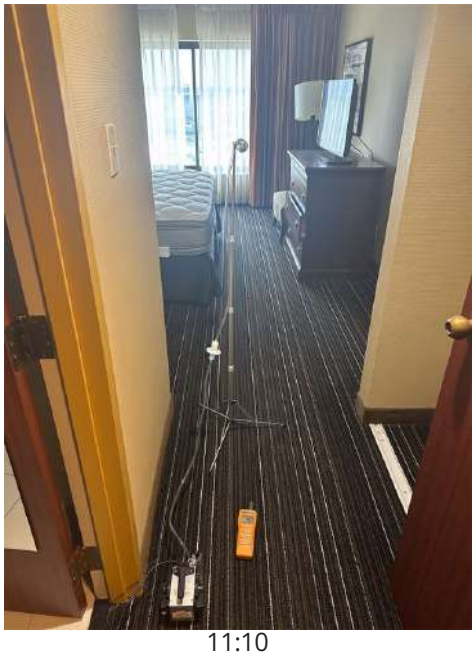
901: Low Mold Levels Per Testing

The molds listed in the samples were equal to or lower than the outside comparison sample. Indicating no significant concern in this area at the time of inspection.

902: Location of Sample

Rm902

Rm902

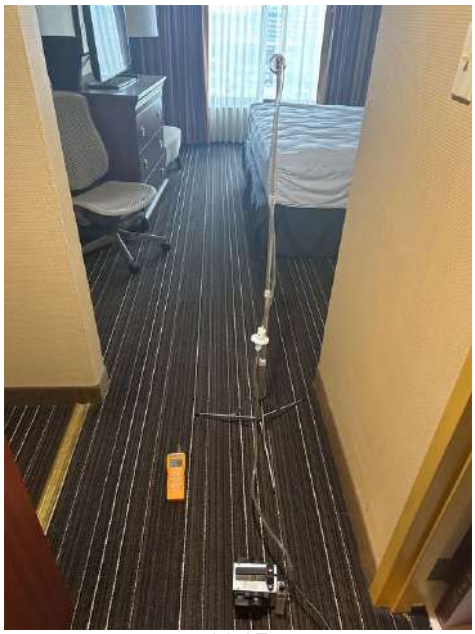


11:10

903: Location of Sample

Rm903

Rm903



11:17

903: Low Mold Levels Per Testing

The molds listed in the samples were equal to or lower than the outside comparison sample. Indicating no significant concern in this area at the time of inspection.

904: Location of Sample

Rm904

Rm904

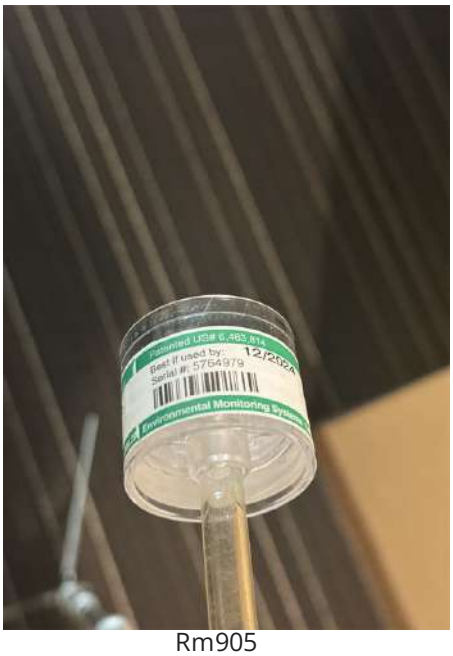
11:25

904: Low Mold Levels Per Testing

The molds listed in the samples were equal to or lower than the outside comparison sample. Indicating no significant concern in this area at the time of inspection.

905: Location of Sample

Rm905



Rm905

11:32

829: Location of Sample

829

830: Location of Sample

830


831: Location of Sample

831



831: Low Mold Levels Per Testing

The molds listed in the samples were equal to or lower than the outside comparison sample. Indicating no significant concern in this area at the time of inspection.

832: Location of Sample

832



833: Location of Sample

833



801: Location of Sample

801



802: Location of Sample

802



803: Location of Sample

803

804: Location of Sample

804

805: Location of Sample

805

806: Location of Sample

806

807: Location of Sample

807



810: Location of Sample

810



811: Location of Sample

811

Storage room: Location of Sample

Storage Room

Housekeeping : Location of Sample

Housekeeping

10th Floor Walkway: Location of Sample

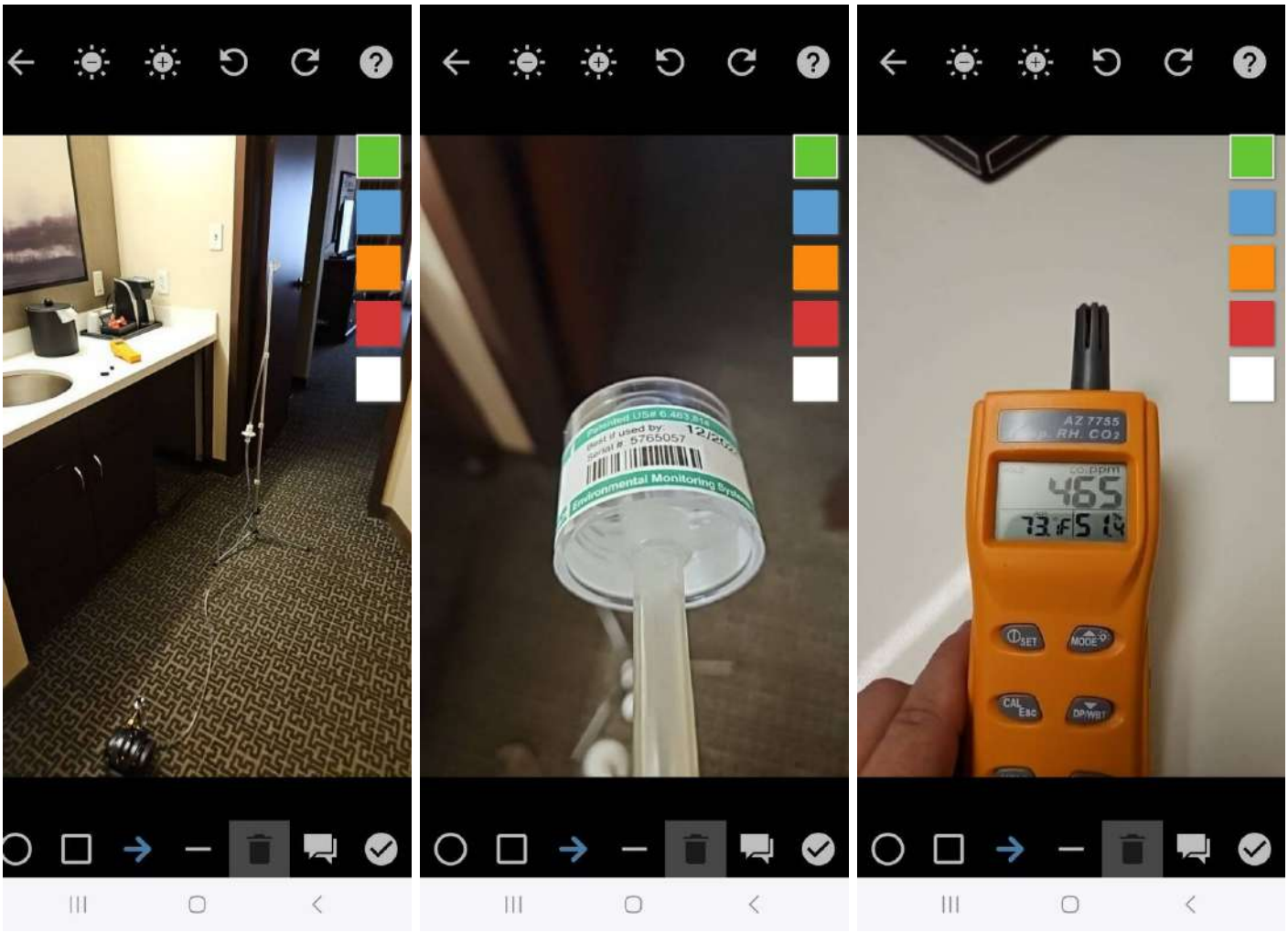
10th Floor

808: Location of Sample

808

809: Location of Sample

809



822: Location of Sample

Kitchen

1020: Location of Sample
Master Bedroom

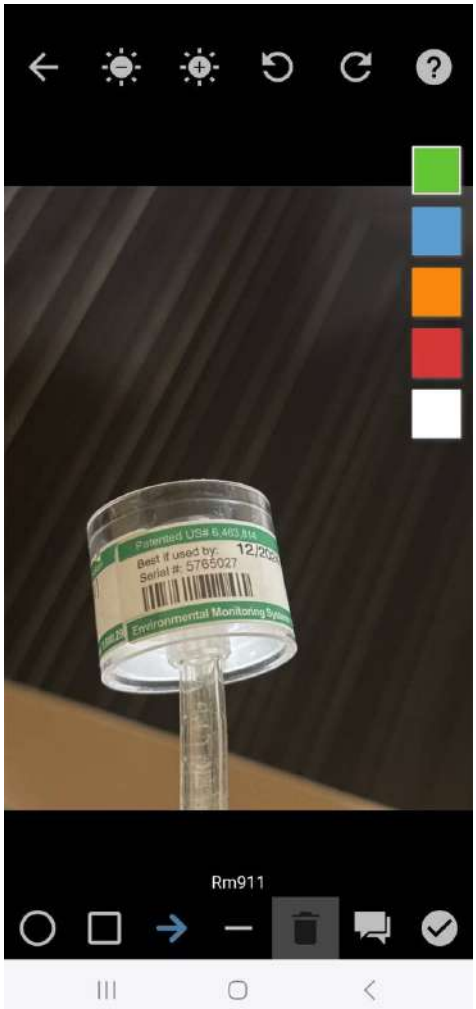

1021: Location of Sample
Master Bedroom

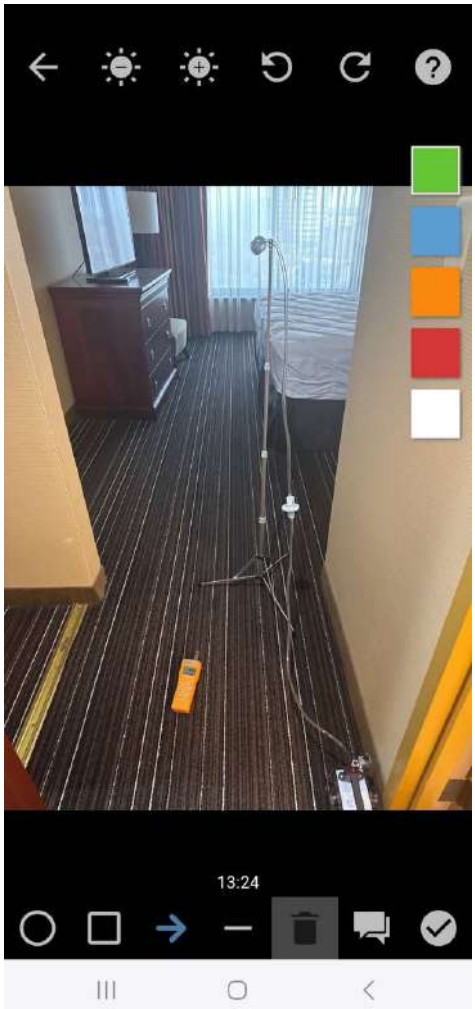

1023: Location of Sample

Master Bedroom

911: Location of Sample

911



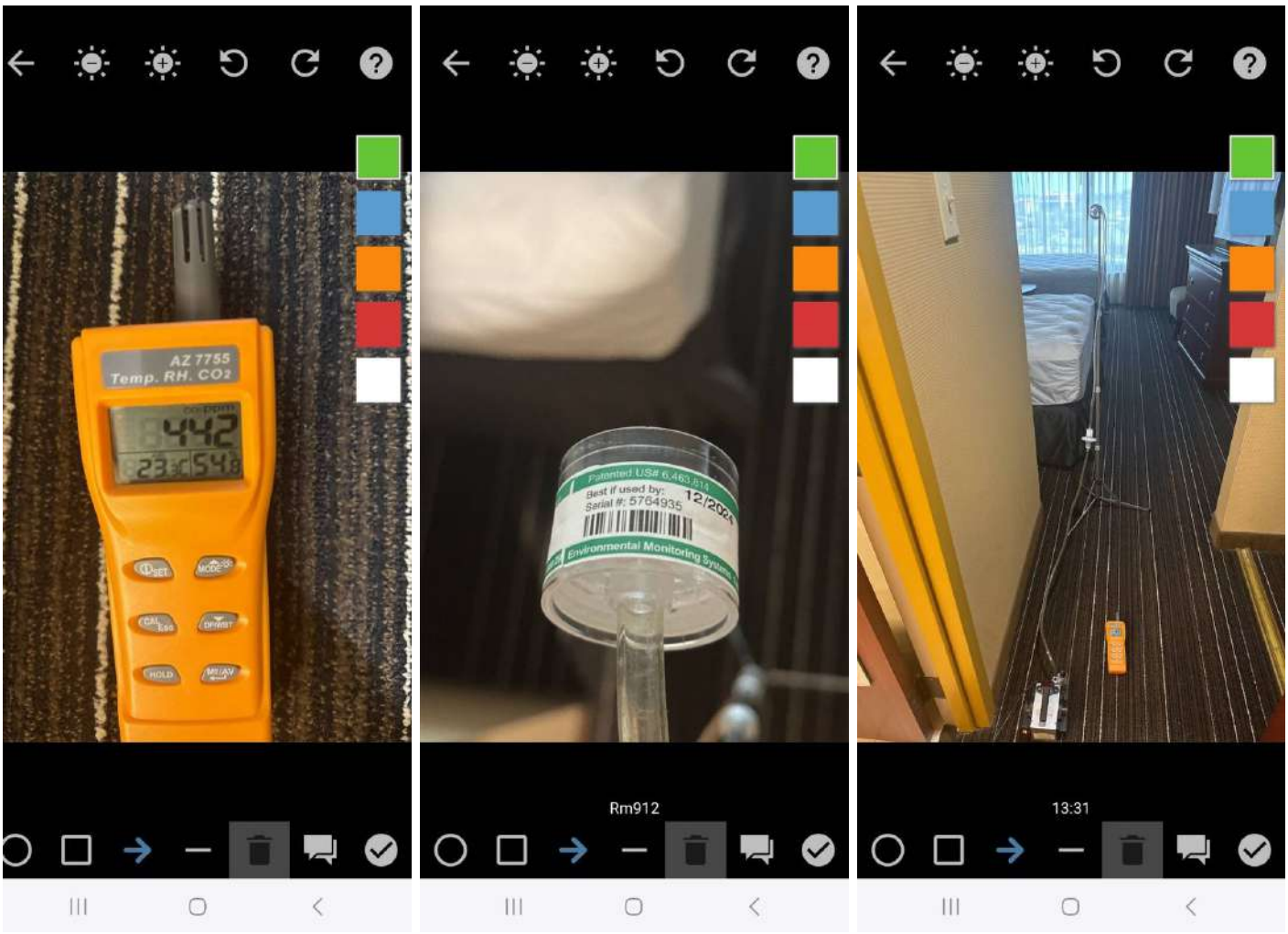


911: Low Mold Levels Per Testing

The molds listed in the samples were equal to or lower than the outside comparison sample. Indicating no significant concern in this area at the time of inspection.

912: Location of Sample

912

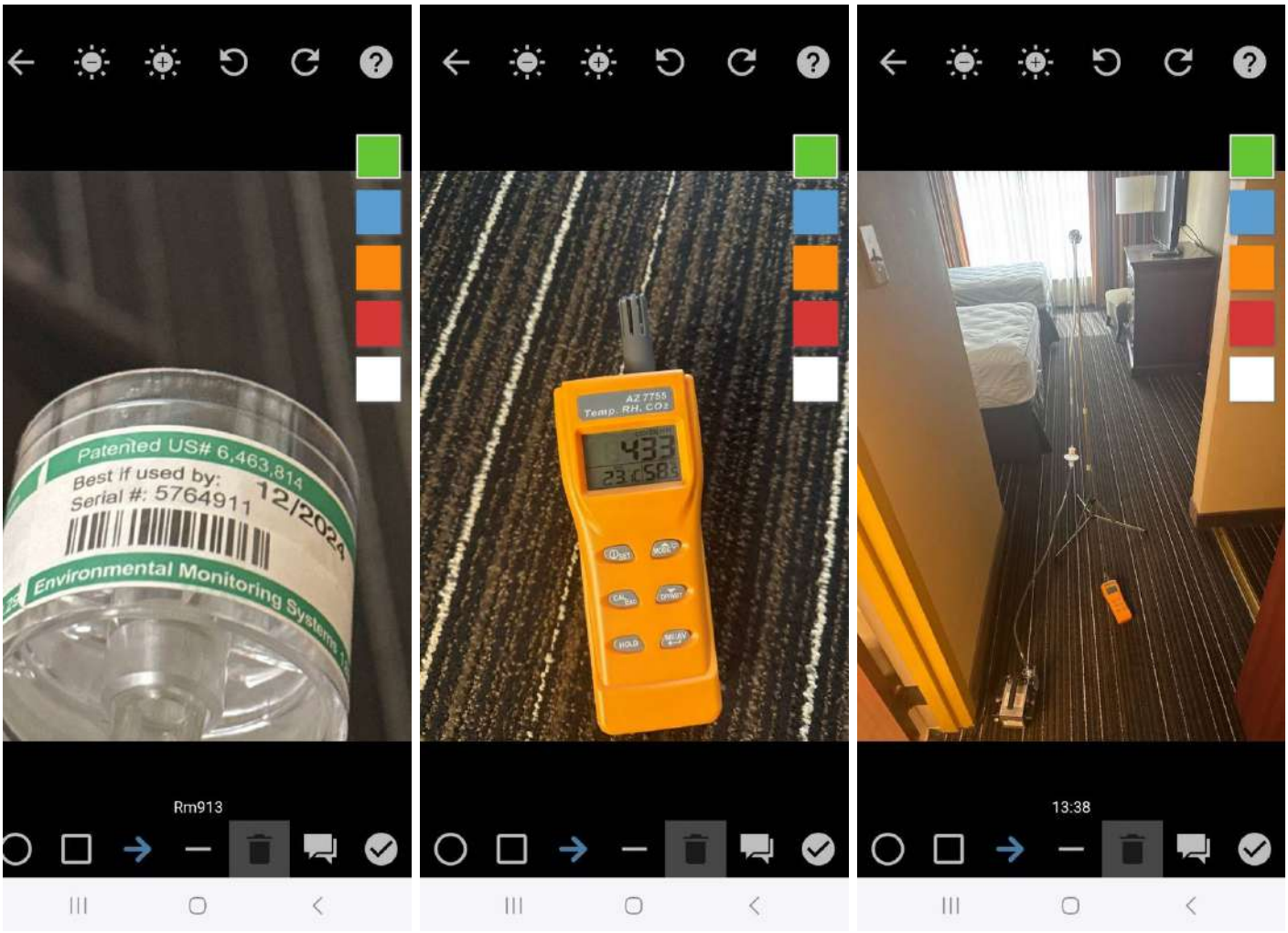


912: Low Mold Levels Per Testing

The molds listed in the samples were equal to or lower than the outside comparison sample. Indicating no significant concern in this area at the time of inspection.

913: Location of Sample

913

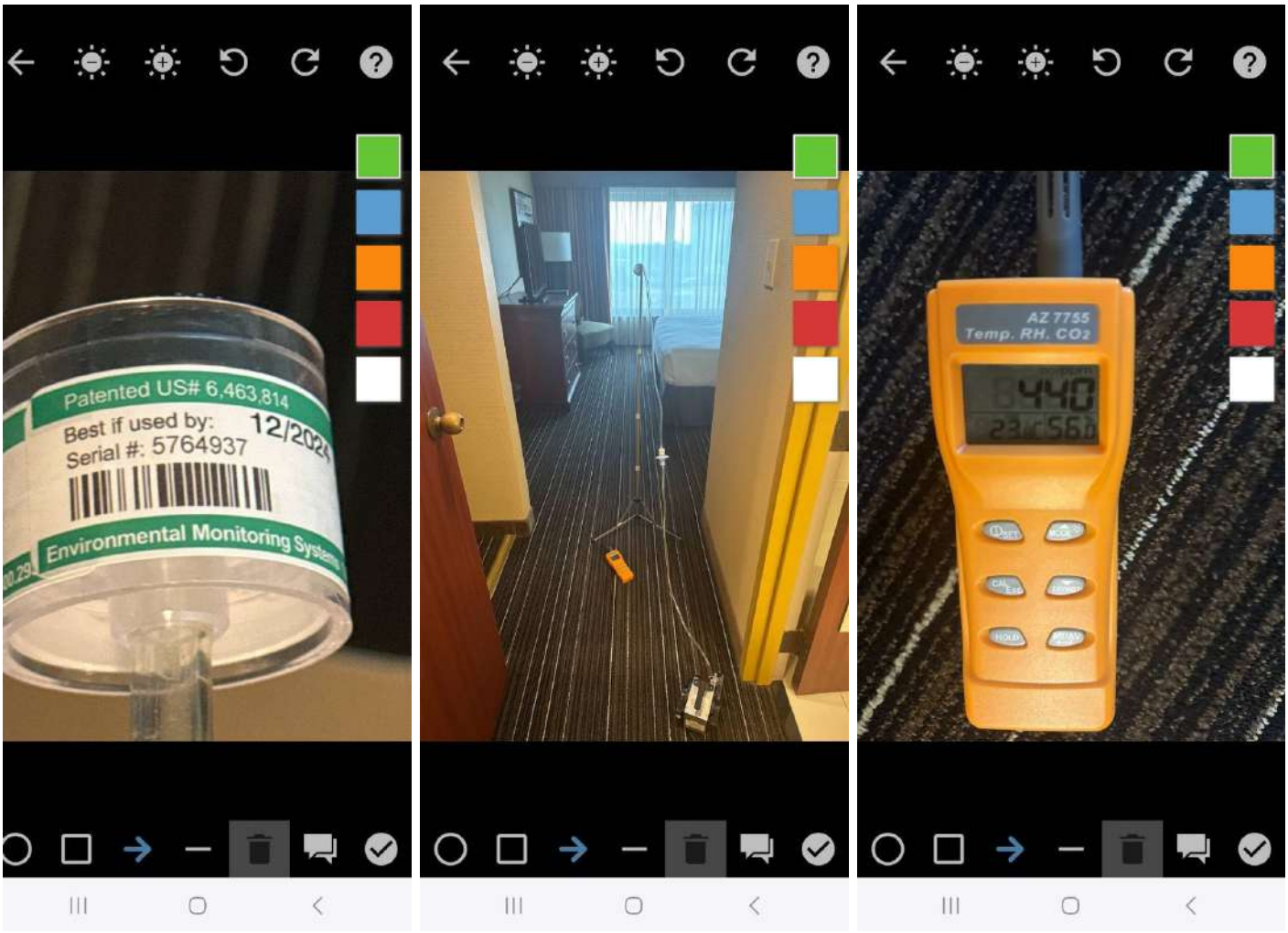


913: Low Mold Levels Per Testing

The molds listed in the samples were equal to or lower than the outside comparison sample. Indicating no significant concern in this area at the time of inspection.

914: Location of Sample

914

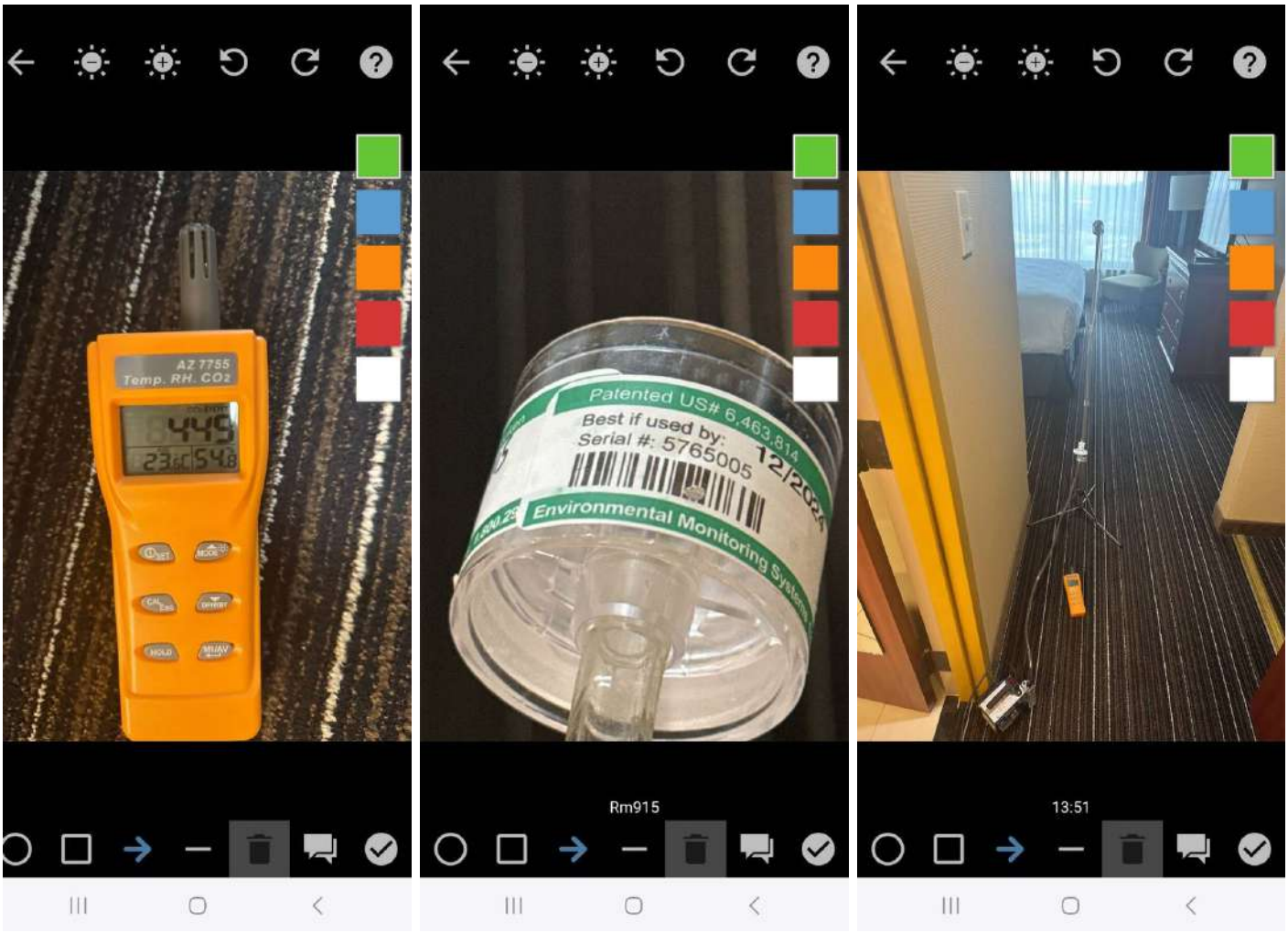


914: Low Mold Levels Per Testing

The molds listed in the samples were equal to or lower than the outside comparison sample. Indicating no significant concern in this area at the time of inspection.

915: Location of Sample

915

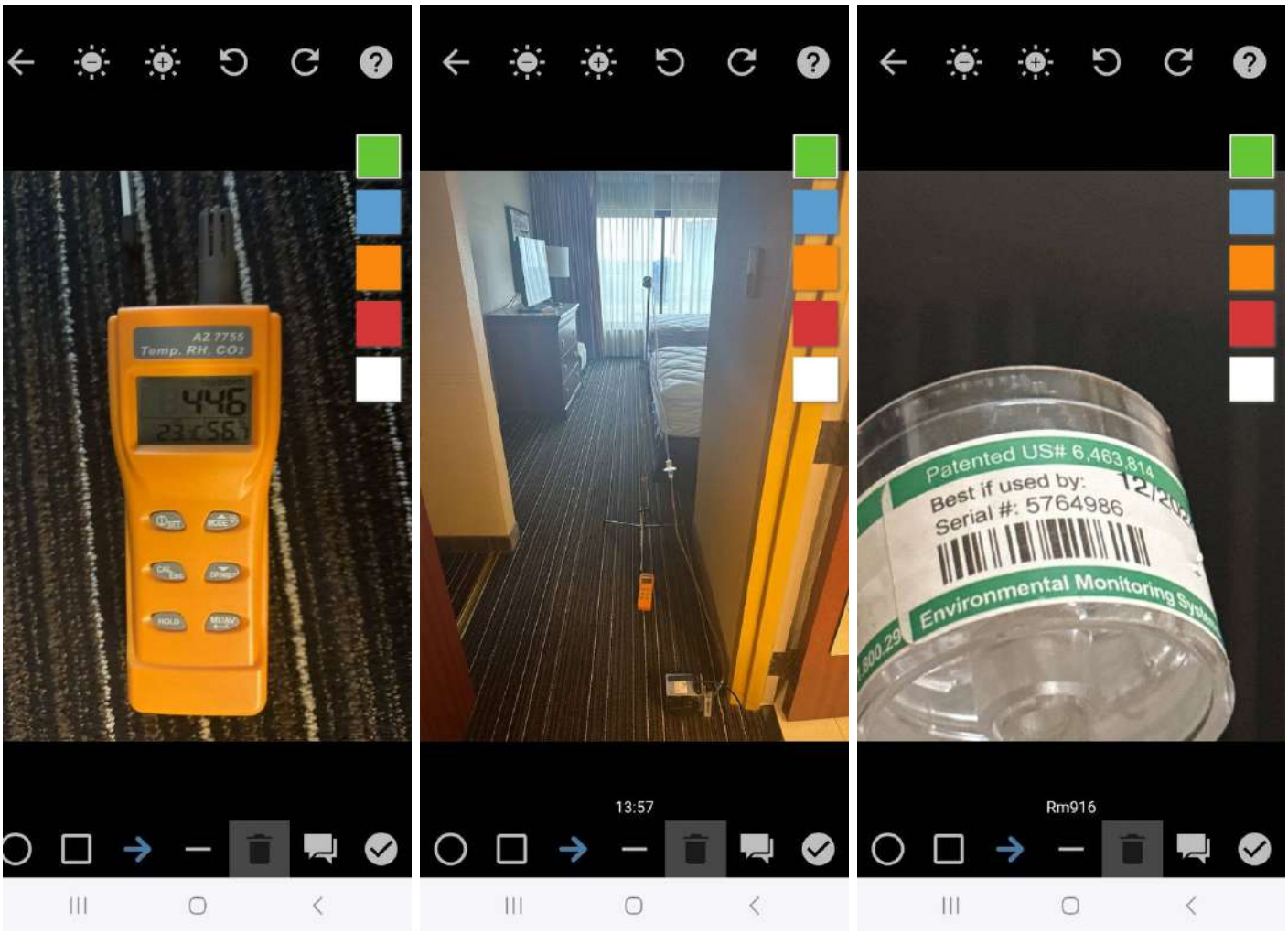


915: Low Mold Levels Per Testing

The molds listed in the samples were equal to or lower than the outside comparison sample. Indicating no significant concern in this area at the time of inspection.

916: Location of Sample

916

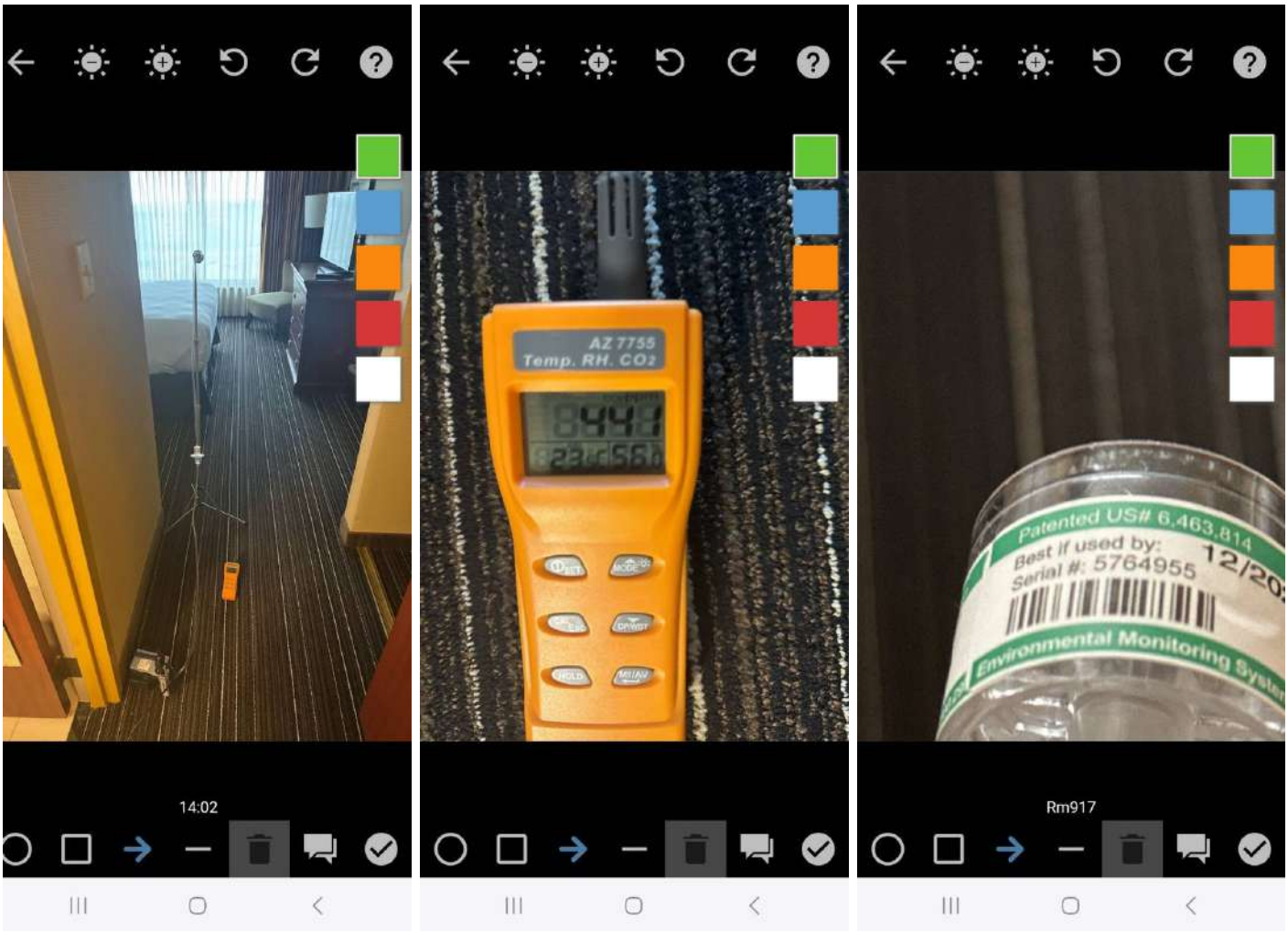


916: Low Mold Levels Per Testing

The molds listed in the samples were equal to or lower than the outside comparison sample. Indicating no significant concern in this area at the time of inspection.

917: Location of Sample

917

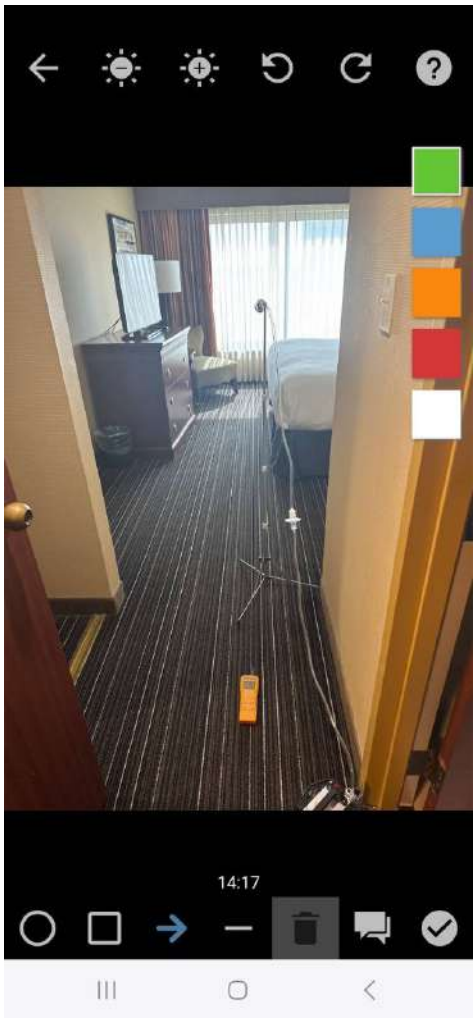


917: Low Mold Levels Per Testing

The molds listed in the samples were equal to or lower than the outside comparison sample. Indicating no significant concern in this area at the time of inspection.

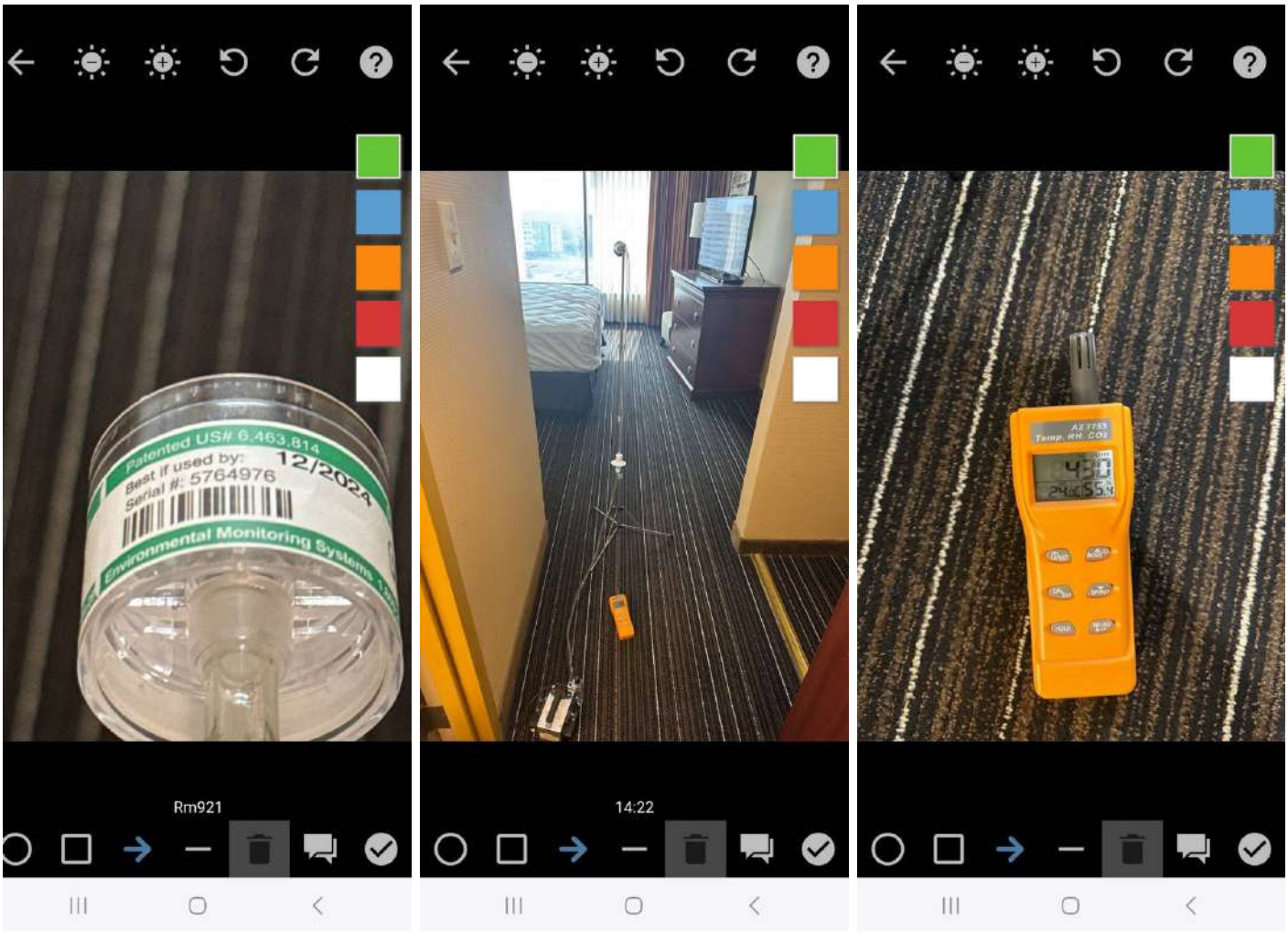
920: Location of Sample

920



921: Location of Sample

921



921: Low Mold Levels Per Testing

The molds listed in the samples were equal to or lower than the outside comparison sample. Indicating no significant concern in this area at the time of inspection.

Sample 266: Location of Sample

701, Bathroom


Sample 267: Location of Sample

702



Sample 268: Location of Sample

703

Sample 268: Low Mold Levels Per Testing

The molds listed in the samples were equal to or lower than the outside comparison sample. Indicating no significant concern in this area at the time of inspection.

Sample 269: Location of Sample

704, 704

Sample 269: Low Mold Levels Per Testing

The molds listed in the samples were equal to or lower than the outside comparison sample. Indicating no significant concern in this area at the time of inspection.

Observations

1.1.1 229

HYPHAL FRAGMENTS

Hyphal Fragments
Hyphal fragments are not a type of mold. Hyphal fragments are components of fungal growth (similar to the roots and branches of a tree); it is common to find small hyphal fragments in outdoor air and possibly in indoor dust. But their presence in indoor air samples, if in quantity or in large segments, suggests an active fungal colony in the building. Mold type cannot be identified by the hyphae alone.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.2.1 230

HYPHAL FRAGMENTS

Hyphal Fragments
Hyphal fragments are not a type of mold. Hyphal fragments are components of fungal growth (similar to the roots and branches of a tree); it is common to find small hyphal fragments in outdoor air and possibly in indoor dust. But their presence in indoor air samples, if in quantity or in large segments, suggests an active fungal colony in the building. Mold type cannot be identified by the hyphae alone.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.3.1 231

HYPHAL FRAGMENTS

Hyphal Fragments
Hyphal fragments are not a type of mold. Hyphal fragments are components of fungal growth (similar to the roots and branches of a tree); it is common to find small hyphal fragments in outdoor air and possibly in indoor dust. But their presence in indoor air samples, if in quantity or in large segments, suggests an active fungal colony in the building. Mold type cannot be identified by the hyphae alone.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.4.1 232

HYPHAL FRAGMENTS

Hyphal Fragments
Hyphal fragments are not a type of mold. Hyphal fragments are components of fungal growth (similar to the roots and branches of a tree); it is common to find small hyphal fragments in outdoor air and possibly in indoor dust. But their presence in indoor air samples, if in quantity or in large segments, suggests an active fungal colony in the building. Mold type cannot be identified by the hyphae alone.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.5.1 Boardroom #2

HYPHAL FRAGMENTS

Hyphal Fragments
Hyphal fragments are not a type of mold. Hyphal fragments are components of fungal growth (similar to the roots and branches of a tree); it is common to find small hyphal fragments in outdoor air and possibly in indoor dust. But their presence in indoor air samples, if in quantity or in large segments, suggests an active fungal colony in the building. Mold type cannot be identified by the hyphae alone.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.5.2 Boardroom #2

MYXOMYCETE / PERICONIA / SMUT

Myxomycete / Periconia / Smut

Generally classified as a plant pathogen. Some allergenic properties have been reported but generally pose no health concerns to humans.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.6.1 202

HYPHAL FRAGMENTS

Hyphal Fragments

Hyphal fragments are not a type of mold. Hyphal fragments are components of fungal growth (similar to the roots and branches of a tree); it is common to find small hyphal fragments in outdoor air and possibly in indoor dust. But their presence in indoor air samples, if in quantity or in large segments, suggests an active fungal colony in the building. Mold type cannot be identified by the hyphae alone.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.7.1 203

HYPHAL FRAGMENTS

Hyphal Fragments

Hyphal fragments are not a type of mold. Hyphal fragments are components of fungal growth (similar to the roots and branches of a tree); it is common to find small hyphal fragments in outdoor air and possibly in indoor dust. But their presence in indoor air samples, if in quantity or in large segments, suggests an active fungal colony in the building. Mold type cannot be identified by the hyphae alone.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.8.1 Winston

HYPHAL FRAGMENTS

Hyphal Fragments

Hyphal fragments are not a type of mold. Hyphal fragments are components of fungal growth (similar to the roots and branches of a tree); it is common to find small hyphal fragments in outdoor air and possibly in indoor dust. But their presence in indoor air samples, if in quantity or in large segments, suggests an active fungal colony in the building. Mold type cannot be identified by the hyphae alone.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.8.2 Winston

MYXOMYCETE / PERICONIA / SMUT

Myxomycete / Periconia / Smut
Generally classified as a plant pathogen. Some allergenic properties have been reported but generally pose no health concerns to humans.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.9.1 Surrey

HYPHAL FRAGMENTS

Hyphal Fragments
Hyphal fragments are not a type of mold. Hyphal fragments are components of fungal growth (similar to the roots and branches of a tree); it is common to find small hyphal fragments in outdoor air and possibly in indoor dust. But their presence in indoor air samples, if in quantity or in large segments, suggests an active fungal colony in the building. Mold type cannot be identified by the hyphae alone.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.10.1 206

HYPHAL FRAGMENTS

Hyphal Fragments
Hyphal fragments are not a type of mold. Hyphal fragments are components of fungal growth (similar to the roots and branches of a tree); it is common to find small hyphal fragments in outdoor air and possibly in indoor dust. But their presence in indoor air samples, if in quantity or in large segments, suggests an active fungal colony in the building. Mold type cannot be identified by the hyphae alone.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.11.1 207

CHAETOMIUM

Chaetomium
Rarely involved in systemic and cutaneous disease and sometimes reported to be allergenic. Some species can produce toxins, and there is some research interest on whether these toxins can cause cancer. Chaetomium is one of the few Ascomycetes that will grow and produce spores indoors. It prefers to grow on cellulose; for example, paper and wood

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.12.1 Berkshire

CLADOSPORIUM

Cladosporium
Cladosporium is rarely pathogenic, it is a common agent of hay fever and asthma and other allergy related symptoms. Cladosporium can be found in most air samples most of the time. It is very common. Cladosporium is one of the types of mold found growing on HVAC vent covers and grills. It can grow on leaves, textiles, wood, paper, and decaying vegetation.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.12.2 Berkshire

HYPHAL FRAGMENTS

Hyphal Fragments
Hyphal fragments are not a type of mold. Hyphal fragments are components of fungal growth (similar to the roots and branches of a tree); it is common to find small hyphal fragments in outdoor air and possibly in indoor dust. But their presence in indoor air samples, if in quantity or in large segments, suggests an active fungal colony in the building. Mold type cannot be identified by the hyphae alone.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.12.3 Berkshire

MYXOMYCETE / PERICONIA / SMUT

Myxomycete / Periconia / Smut
Generally classified as a plant pathogen. Some allergenic properties have been reported but generally pose no health concerns to humans.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.13.1 Newbury

CLADOSPORIUM

Cladosporium
Cladosporium is rarely pathogenic, it is a common agent of hay fever and asthma and other allergy related symptoms. Cladosporium can be found in most air samples most of the time. It is very common. Cladosporium is one of the types of mold found growing on HVAC vent covers and grills. It can grow on leaves, textiles, wood, paper, and decaying vegetation.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.13.2 Newbury

HYPHAL FRAGMENTS

Hyphal Fragments
Hyphal fragments are not a type of mold. Hyphal fragments are components of fungal growth (similar to the roots and branches of a tree); it is common to find small hyphal fragments in outdoor air and possibly in indoor dust. But their presence in indoor air samples, if in quantity or in large segments, suggests an active fungal colony in the building. Mold type cannot be identified by the hyphae alone.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.13.3 Newbury

MYXOMYCETE / PERICONIA / SMUT

Myxomycete / Periconia / Smut
Generally classified as a plant pathogen. Some allergenic properties have been reported but generally pose no health concerns to humans.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.13.4 Newbury

ALTERNARIA

Alternaria

Alternaria species is a common allergen and rarely an opportunistic pathogen. Possible health effect is hay fever, asthma, and other allergy related symptoms, including sinusitis.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.14.1 210

HYPHAL FRAGMENTS

Hyphal Fragments

Hyphal fragments are not a type of mold. Hyphal fragments are components of fungal growth (similar to the roots and branches of a tree); it is common to find small hyphal fragments in outdoor air and possibly in indoor dust. But their presence in indoor air samples, if in quantity or in large segments, suggests an active fungal colony in the building. Mold type cannot be identified by the hyphae alone.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.15.1 211

CLADOSPORIUM

Cladosporium

Cladosporium is rarely pathogenic, it is a common agent of hay fever and asthma and other allergy related symptoms. Cladosporium can be found in most air samples most of the time. It is very common. Cladosporium is one of the types of mold found growing on HVAC vent covers and grills. It can grow on leaves, textiles, wood, paper, and decaying vegetation.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.16.1 Pickwick

CLADOSPORIUM

Cladosporium

Cladosporium is rarely pathogenic, it is a common agent of hay fever and asthma and other allergy related symptoms. Cladosporium can be found in most air samples most of the time. It is very common. Cladosporium is one of the types of mold found growing on HVAC vent covers and grills. It can grow on leaves, textiles, wood, paper, and decaying vegetation.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.16.2 Pickwick

HYPHAL FRAGMENTS

Hyphal Fragments
Hyphal fragments are not a type of mold. Hyphal fragments are components of fungal growth (similar to the roots and branches of a tree); it is common to find small hyphal fragments in outdoor air and possibly in indoor dust. But their presence in indoor air samples, if in quantity or in large segments, suggests an active fungal colony in the building. Mold type cannot be identified by the hyphae alone.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.16.3 Pickwick

MYXOMYCETE / PERICONIA / SMUT

Myxomycete / Periconia / Smut
Generally classified as a plant pathogen. Some allergenic properties have been reported but generally pose no health concerns to humans.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.16.4 Pickwick

ALTERNARIA

Alternaria
Alternaria species is a common allergen and rarely an opportunistic pathogen. Possible health effect is hay fever, asthma, and other allergy related symptoms, including sinusitis.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.18.1 214

HYPHAL FRAGMENTS

Hyphal Fragments
Hyphal fragments are not a type of mold. Hyphal fragments are components of fungal growth (similar to the roots and branches of a tree); it is common to find small hyphal fragments in outdoor air and possibly in indoor dust. But their presence in indoor air samples, if in quantity or in large segments, suggests an active fungal colony in the building. Mold type cannot be identified by the hyphae alone.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.20.1 216

HYPHAL FRAGMENTS

Hyphal Fragments
Hyphal fragments are not a type of mold. Hyphal fragments are components of fungal growth (similar to the roots and branches of a tree); it is common to find small hyphal fragments in outdoor air and possibly in indoor dust. But their presence in indoor air samples, if in quantity or in large segments, suggests an active fungal colony in the building. Mold type cannot be identified by the hyphae alone.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.20.2 216

MYXOMYCETE / PERICONIA / SMUT

Myxomycete / Periconia / Smut
Generally classified as a plant pathogen. Some allergenic properties have been reported but generally pose no health concerns to humans.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.22.1 218

ASPERGILLUS / PENICILLIUM

Aspergillus / Penicillium
Aspergillus is common on tape lift samples and air samples, but its spores are indistinguishable from Penicillium spores in most cases. Health effects vary by species, but many are listed as allergens. Some species can produce toxins that may have significant health effects in humans. Aspergillus is listed as one of the most infectious type of mold, but infections are not common in normal healthy immune systems. However, if you are immune suppressed or compromised this should be discussed with your physician.

Presence of significant numbers of Aspergillus/Penicillium and unidentified spores (including basidiospores) in the indoor environment is indicative of poor air quality.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.22.2 218

HYPHAL FRAGMENTS

Hyphal Fragments
Hyphal fragments are not a type of mold. Hyphal fragments are components of fungal growth (similar to the roots and branches of a tree); it is common to find small hyphal fragments in outdoor air and possibly in indoor dust. But their presence in indoor air samples, if in quantity or in large segments, suggests an active fungal colony in the building. Mold type cannot be identified by the hyphae alone.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.23.1 219

HYPHAL FRAGMENTS

Hyphal Fragments
Hyphal fragments are not a type of mold. Hyphal fragments are components of fungal growth (similar to the roots and branches of a tree); it is common to find small hyphal fragments in outdoor air and possibly in indoor dust. But their presence in indoor air samples, if in quantity or in large segments, suggests an active fungal colony in the building. Mold type cannot be identified by the hyphae alone.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.26.1 222

ASPERGILLUS / PENICILLIUM

Aspergillus / Penicillium
Aspergillus is common on tape lift samples and air samples, but its spores are indistinguishable from Penicillium spores in most cases. Health effects vary by species, but many are listed as allergens. Some species can produce toxins that may have significant health effects in humans. Aspergillus is listed as one of the most infectious type of mold, but infections are not common in normal healthy immune systems. However, if you are immune suppressed or compromised this should be discussed with your physician.

Presence of significant numbers of Aspergillus/Penicillium and unidentified spores (including basidiospores) in the indoor environment is indicative of poor air quality.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.27.1 223

Safety Hazard

STACHYBOTRYS

Stachybotrys
Commonly called "stachy," is a greenish-black, slimy mold found only on cellulose products (such as wood or paper) that have been wet for several days or more. The mold does not grow on concrete, linoleum or tile. Symptoms of exposure to mycotoxins include coughing, wheezing, runny nose, irritated eyes or throat, skin rash and diarrhea. The toxins produced can cause diarrhea and upset stomach. It is the “toxic black mold” that has garnered much media attention in recent years. Some species can produce a potent toxin that is lethal to animals, the dose effect on humans is not clear. Stachybotrys is sometimes difficult to detect indoors because many times it will grow unseen on the back side of walls where the paper backing on sheetrock is located. This is potentially when it is of most health concern when it covers entire wall areas and is constantly producing toxins that go undetected.
Further evaluation by a mold remediation specialist is recommended.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.28.1 224

ASPERGILLUS / PENICILLIUM

Aspergillus / Penicillium
Aspergillus is common on tape lift samples and air samples, but its spores are indistinguishable from Penicillium spores in most cases. Health effects vary by species, but many are listed as allergens. Some species can produce toxins that may have significant health effects in humans. Aspergillus is listed as one of the most infectious type of mold, but infections are not common in normal healthy immune systems. However, if you are immune suppressed or compromised this should be discussed with your physician.

Presence of significant numbers of Aspergillus/Penicillium and unidentified spores (including basidiospores) in the indoor environment is indicative of poor air quality.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.29.1 225

HYPHAL FRAGMENTS

Hyphal Fragments
Hyphal fragments are not a type of mold. Hyphal fragments are components of fungal growth (similar to the roots and branches of a tree); it is common to find small hyphal fragments in outdoor air and possibly in indoor dust. But their presence in indoor air samples, if in quantity or in large segments, suggests an active fungal colony in the building. Mold type cannot be identified by the hyphae alone.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.32.1 228

CLADOSPORIUM

Cladosporium

Cladosporium is rarely pathogenic, it is a common agent of hay fever and asthma and other allergy related symptoms. Cladosporium can be found in most air samples most of the time. It is very common. Cladosporium is one of the types of mold found growing on HVAC vent covers and grills. It can grow on leaves, textiles, wood, paper, and decaying vegetation.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.33.1 629

HYPHAL FRAGMENTS

Hyphal Fragments

Hyphal fragments are not a type of mold. Hyphal fragments are components of fungal growth (similar to the roots and branches of a tree); it is common to find small hyphal fragments in outdoor air and possibly in indoor dust. But their presence in indoor air samples, if in quantity or in large segments, suggests an active fungal colony in the building. Mold type cannot be identified by the hyphae alone.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.33.2 629

MYXOMYCETE / PERICONIA / SMUT

Myxomycete / Periconia / Smut

Generally classified as a plant pathogen. Some allergenic properties have been reported but generally pose no health concerns to humans.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.33.3 629

ALTERNARIA

Alternaria

Alternaria species is a common allergen and rarely an opportunistic pathogen. Possible health effect is hay fever, asthma, and other allergy related symptoms, including sinusitis.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.34.1 630

HYPHAL FRAGMENTS

Hyphal Fragments
Hyphal fragments are not a type of mold. Hyphal fragments are components of fungal growth (similar to the roots and branches of a tree); it is common to find small hyphal fragments in outdoor air and possibly in indoor dust. But their presence in indoor air samples, if in quantity or in large segments, suggests an active fungal colony in the building. Mold type cannot be identified by the hyphae alone.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.35.1 631

HYPHAL FRAGMENTS

Hyphal Fragments
Hyphal fragments are not a type of mold. Hyphal fragments are components of fungal growth (similar to the roots and branches of a tree); it is common to find small hyphal fragments in outdoor air and possibly in indoor dust. But their presence in indoor air samples, if in quantity or in large segments, suggests an active fungal colony in the building. Mold type cannot be identified by the hyphae alone.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.35.2 631

ALTERNARIA

Alternaria
Alternaria species is a common allergen and rarely an opportunistic pathogen. Possible health effect is hay fever, asthma, and other allergy related symptoms, including sinusitis.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.37.1 633

ASPERGILLUS / PENICILLIUM

Aspergillus / Penicillium
Aspergillus is common on tape lift samples and air samples, but its spores are indistinguishable from Penicillium spores in most cases. Health effects vary by species, but many are listed as allergens. Some species can produce toxins that may have significant health effects in humans. Aspergillus is listed as one of the most infectious type of mold, but infections are not common in normal healthy immune systems. However, if you are immune suppressed or compromised this should be discussed with your physician.

Presence of significant numbers of Aspergillus/Penicillium and unidentified spores (including basidiospores) in the indoor environment is indicative of poor air quality.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.37.2 633

HYPHAL FRAGMENTS

Hyphal Fragments
Hyphal fragments are not a type of mold. Hyphal fragments are components of fungal growth (similar to the roots and branches of a tree); it is common to find small hyphal fragments in outdoor air and possibly in indoor dust. But their presence in indoor air samples, if in quantity or in large segments, suggests an active fungal colony in the building. Mold type cannot be identified by the hyphae alone.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.38.1 601

HYPHAL FRAGMENTS

Hyphal Fragments
Hyphal fragments are not a type of mold. Hyphal fragments are components of fungal growth (similar to the roots and branches of a tree); it is common to find small hyphal fragments in outdoor air and possibly in indoor dust. But their presence in indoor air samples, if in quantity or in large segments, suggests an active fungal colony in the building. Mold type cannot be identified by the hyphae alone.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.38.2 601

MYXOMYCETE / PERICONIA / SMUT

Myxomycete / Periconia / Smut
Generally classified as a plant pathogen. Some allergenic properties have been reported but generally pose no health concerns to humans.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.39.1 602

ASPERGILLUS / PENICILLIUM

Aspergillus / Penicillium
Aspergillus is common on tape lift samples and air samples, but its spores are indistinguishable from Penicillium spores in most cases. Health effects vary by species, but many are listed as allergens. Some species can produce toxins that may have significant health effects in humans. Aspergillus is listed as one of the most infectious type of mold, but infections are not common in normal healthy immune systems. However, if you are immune suppressed or compromised this should be discussed with your physician.

Presence of significant numbers of Aspergillus/Penicillium and unidentified spores (including basidiospores) in the indoor environment is indicative of poor air quality.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.39.2 602

CLADOSPORIUM

Cladosporium
Cladosporium is rarely pathogenic, it is a common agent of hay fever and asthma and other allergy related symptoms. Cladosporium can be found in most air samples most of the time. It is very common. Cladosporium is one of the types of mold found growing on HVAC vent covers and grills. It can grow on leaves, textiles, wood, paper, and decaying vegetation.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.39.3 602

HYPHAL FRAGMENTS

Hyphal Fragments
Hyphal fragments are not a type of mold. Hyphal fragments are components of fungal growth (similar to the roots and branches of a tree); it is common to find small hyphal fragments in outdoor air and possibly in indoor dust. But their presence in indoor air samples, if in quantity or in large segments, suggests an active fungal colony in the building. Mold type cannot be identified by the hyphae alone.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.39.4 602

MYXOMYCETE / PERICONIA / SMUT

Myxomycete / Periconia / Smut
Generally classified as a plant pathogen. Some allergenic properties have been reported but generally pose no health concerns to humans.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.40.1 603

HYPHAL FRAGMENTS

Hyphal Fragments
Hyphal fragments are not a type of mold. Hyphal fragments are components of fungal growth (similar to the roots and branches of a tree); it is common to find small hyphal fragments in outdoor air and possibly in indoor dust. But their presence in indoor air samples, if in quantity or in large segments, suggests an active fungal colony in the building. Mold type cannot be identified by the hyphae alone.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.40.2 603

MYXOMYCETE / PERICONIA / SMUT

Myxomycete / Periconia / Smut
Generally classified as a plant pathogen. Some allergenic properties have been reported but generally pose no health concerns to humans.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.41.1 604

HYPHAL FRAGMENTS

Hyphal Fragments
Hyphal fragments are not a type of mold. Hyphal fragments are components of fungal growth (similar to the roots and branches of a tree); it is common to find small hyphal fragments in outdoor air and possibly in indoor dust. But their presence in indoor air samples, if in quantity or in large segments, suggests an active fungal colony in the building. Mold type cannot be identified by the hyphae alone.

Recommendation
Contact a qualified professional.

1.41.2 604

MYXOMYCETE / PERICONIA / SMUT

Myxomycete / Periconia / Smut
Generally classified as a plant pathogen. Some allergenic properties have been reported but generally pose no health concerns to humans.

Recommendation
Contact a qualified professional.

1.41.3 604

ALTERNARIA

Alternaria
Alternaria species is a common allergen and rarely an opportunistic pathogen. Possible health effect is hay fever, asthma, and other allergy related symptoms, including sinusitis.

Recommendation
Contact a qualified professional.

1.42.1 605

HYPHAL FRAGMENTS

Hyphal Fragments
Hyphal fragments are not a type of mold. Hyphal fragments are components of fungal growth (similar to the roots and branches of a tree); it is common to find small hyphal fragments in outdoor air and possibly in indoor dust. But their presence in indoor air samples, if in quantity or in large segments, suggests an active fungal colony in the building. Mold type cannot be identified by the hyphae alone.

Recommendation
Contact a qualified professional.

1.45.1 608

HYPHAL FRAGMENTS

Hyphal Fragments
Hyphal fragments are not a type of mold. Hyphal fragments are components of fungal growth (similar to the roots and branches of a tree); it is common to find small hyphal fragments in outdoor air and possibly in indoor dust. But their presence in indoor air samples, if in quantity or in large segments, suggests an active fungal colony in the building. Mold type cannot be identified by the hyphae alone.

Recommendation
Contact a qualified professional.

1.47.1 610

HYPHAL FRAGMENTS

Hyphal Fragments
Hyphal fragments are not a type of mold. Hyphal fragments are components of fungal growth (similar to the roots and branches of a tree); it is common to find small hyphal fragments in outdoor air and possibly in indoor dust. But their presence in indoor air samples, if in quantity or in large segments, suggests an active fungal colony in the building. Mold type cannot be identified by the hyphae alone.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.47.2 610

BASIDIOSPORES

Basidiospores
A basidiospore is a reproductive spore produced by Basidiomycete fungi, a grouping that includes mushrooms, shelf fungi, rusts, and smuts.

Basidiospores, non-specified is classified as an allergen/contaminant. Another large general class of spores formed on a structure called a basidium, mushrooms belong to this group. Possible health effect includes allergen and possible poisoning if certain species are ingested. Common types are mushrooms, puffballs and bracket fungi. This category of spores is found in the outdoor air make up. This is a common cause of wood rot. High concentrations in an indoor air sample might be indicative of water damage or too high humidity. Often abundant at night or pre-dawn hours when there is high humidity.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.48.1 611

HYPHAL FRAGMENTS

Hyphal Fragments
Hyphal fragments are not a type of mold. Hyphal fragments are components of fungal growth (similar to the roots and branches of a tree); it is common to find small hyphal fragments in outdoor air and possibly in indoor dust. But their presence in indoor air samples, if in quantity or in large segments, suggests an active fungal colony in the building. Mold type cannot be identified by the hyphae alone.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.48.2 611

ARTHROSPORIC FUNGI

Arthrosporic fungi
Arthrospores are a very primitive spore type, formed by the breaking up or disarticulation of fungal mycelia. Many yeast-like fungi such as the genera Geotricum and Trichosporon form arthrospores. These organisms require a series of biochemical tests for definitive identification. Many microfungi (such as the dermatophytes) form more than one kind of spore, including arthrospores, as well as spores that are morphologically distinct. Other microfungi form only arthrospores, but with mechanisms or other structural morphologies that are unique. Most of the basidiomycetes (mushrooms) form arthrospores as part of their mycelial phase; these arthrospores are not distinctive and are for the most part not an aid in identification. Colonies isolated on Andersen samples with aerial mycelia and many arthrospores are most probably the result of germinating basidiospores from mushrooms.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.48.3 611

BASIDIOSPORES

Basidiospores
A basidiospore is a reproductive spore produced by Basidiomycete fungi, a grouping that includes mushrooms, shelf fungi, rusts, and smuts.

Basidiospores, non-specified is classified as an allergen/contaminant. Another large general class of spores formed on a structure called a basidium, mushrooms belong to this group. Possible health effect includes allergen and possible poisoning if certain species are ingested. Common types are mushrooms, puffballs and bracket fungi. This category of spores is found in the outdoor air make up. This is a common cause of wood rot. High concentrations in an indoor air sample might be indicative of water damage or too high humidity. Often abundant at night or pre-dawn hours when there is high humidity.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.49.1 612

HYPHAL FRAGMENTS

Hyphal Fragments
Hyphal fragments are not a type of mold. Hyphal fragments are components of fungal growth (similar to the roots and branches of a tree); it is common to find small hyphal fragments in outdoor air and possibly in indoor dust. But their presence in indoor air samples, if in quantity or in large segments, suggests an active fungal colony in the building. Mold type cannot be identified by the hyphae alone.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.50.1 613

HYPHAL FRAGMENTS

Hyphal Fragments
Hyphal fragments are not a type of mold. Hyphal fragments are components of fungal growth (similar to the roots and branches of a tree); it is common to find small hyphal fragments in outdoor air and possibly in indoor dust. But their presence in indoor air samples, if in quantity or in large segments, suggests an active fungal colony in the building. Mold type cannot be identified by the hyphae alone.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.51.1 401

HYPHAL FRAGMENTS

Hyphal Fragments
Hyphal fragments are not a type of mold. Hyphal fragments are components of fungal growth (similar to the roots and branches of a tree); it is common to find small hyphal fragments in outdoor air and possibly in indoor dust. But their presence in indoor air samples, if in quantity or in large segments, suggests an active fungal colony in the building. Mold type cannot be identified by the hyphae alone.

Recommendation
Contact a qualified professional.

1.52.1 402

ASPERGILLUS / PENICILLIUM

Aspergillus / Penicillium
Aspergillus is common on tape lift samples and air samples, but its spores are indistinguishable from Penicillium spores in most cases. Health effects vary by species, but many are listed as allergens. Some species can produce toxins that may have significant health effects in humans. Aspergillus is listed as one of the most infectious type of mold, but infections are not common in normal healthy immune systems. However, if you are immune suppressed or compromised this should be discussed with your physician.

Presence of significant numbers of Aspergillus/Penicillium and unidentified spores (including basidiospores) in the indoor environment is indicative of poor air quality.

Recommendation
Contact a qualified professional.

1.52.2 402

MYXOMYCETE / PERICONIA / SMUT

Myxomycete / Periconia / Smut
Generally classified as a plant pathogen. Some allergenic properties have been reported but generally pose no health concerns to humans.

Recommendation
Contact a qualified professional.

1.53.1 403

CLADOSPORIUM

Cladosporium
Cladosporium is rarely pathogenic, it is a common agent of hay fever and asthma and other allergy related symptoms. Cladosporium can be found in most air samples most of the time. It is very common. Cladosporium is one of the types of mold found growing on HVAC vent covers and grills. It can grow on leaves, textiles, wood, paper, and decaying vegetation.

Recommendation
Contact a qualified professional.

1.53.2 403

MYXOMYCETE / PERICONIA / SMUT

Myxomycete / Periconia / Smut
Generally classified as a plant pathogen. Some allergenic properties have been reported but generally pose no health concerns to humans.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.55.1 405

ASPERGILLUS / PENICILLIUM

Aspergillus / Penicillium
Aspergillus is common on tape lift samples and air samples, but its spores are indistinguishable from Penicillium spores in most cases. Health effects vary by species, but many are listed as allergens. Some species can produce toxins that may have significant health effects in humans. Aspergillus is listed as one of the most infectious type of mold, but infections are not common in normal healthy immune systems. However, if you are immune suppressed or compromised this should be discussed with your physician.

Presence of significant numbers of Aspergillus/Penicillium and unidentified spores (including basidiospores) in the indoor environment is indicative of poor air quality.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.55.2 405

HYPHAL FRAGMENTS

Hyphal Fragments
Hyphal fragments are not a type of mold. Hyphal fragments are components of fungal growth (similar to the roots and branches of a tree); it is common to find small hyphal fragments in outdoor air and possibly in indoor dust. But their presence in indoor air samples, if in quantity or in large segments, suggests an active fungal colony in the building. Mold type cannot be identified by the hyphae alone.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.55.3 405

MYXOMYCETE / PERICONIA / SMUT

Myxomycete / Periconia / Smut
Generally classified as a plant pathogen. Some allergenic properties have been reported but generally pose no health concerns to humans.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.57.1 407

BASIDIOSPORES

Basidiospores
A basidiospore is a reproductive spore produced by Basidiomycete fungi, a grouping that includes mushrooms, shelf fungi, rusts, and smuts.

Basidiospores, non-specified is classified as an allergen/contaminant. Another large general class of spores formed on a structure called a basidium, mushrooms belong to this group. Possible health effect includes allergen and possible poisoning if certain species are ingested. Common types are mushrooms, puffballs and bracket fungi. This category of spores is found in the outdoor air make up. This is a common cause of wood rot. High concentrations in an indoor air sample might be indicative of water damage or too high humidity. Often abundant at night or pre-dawn hours when there is high humidity.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.58.1 408

BASIDIOSPORES

Basidiospores
A basidiospore is a reproductive spore produced by Basidiomycete fungi, a grouping that includes mushrooms, shelf fungi, rusts, and smuts.

Basidiospores, non-specified is classified as an allergen/contaminant. Another large general class of spores formed on a structure called a basidium, mushrooms belong to this group. Possible health effect includes allergen and possible poisoning if certain species are ingested. Common types are mushrooms, puffballs and bracket fungi. This category of spores is found in the outdoor air make up. This is a common cause of wood rot. High concentrations in an indoor air sample might be indicative of water damage or too high humidity. Often abundant at night or pre-dawn hours when there is high humidity.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.59.1 409

BASIDIOSPORES

Basidiospores
A basidiospore is a reproductive spore produced by Basidiomycete fungi, a grouping that includes mushrooms, shelf fungi, rusts, and smuts.

Basidiospores, non-specified is classified as an allergen/contaminant. Another large general class of spores formed on a structure called a basidium, mushrooms belong to this group. Possible health effect includes allergen and possible poisoning if certain species are ingested. Common types are mushrooms, puffballs and bracket fungi. This category of spores is found in the outdoor air make up. This is a common cause of wood rot. High concentrations in an indoor air sample might be indicative of water damage or too high humidity. Often abundant at night or pre-dawn hours when there is high humidity.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.60.1 410

BASIDIOSPORES

Basidiospores
A basidiospore is a reproductive spore produced by Basidiomycete fungi, a grouping that includes mushrooms, shelf fungi, rusts, and smuts.

Basidiospores, non-specified is classified as an allergen/contaminant. Another large general class of spores formed on a structure called a basidium, mushrooms belong to this group. Possible health effect includes allergen and possible poisoning if certain species are ingested. Common types are mushrooms, puffballs and bracket fungi. This category of spores is found in the outdoor air make up. This is a common cause of wood rot. High concentrations in an indoor air sample might be indicative of water damage or too high humidity. Often abundant at night or pre-dawn hours when there is high humidity.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.64.1 414

MYXOMYCETE / PERICONIA / SMUT

Myxomycete / Periconia / Smut
Generally classified as a plant pathogen. Some allergenic properties have been reported but generally pose no health concerns to humans.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.64.2 414

ALTERNARIA

Alternaria
Alternaria species is a common allergen and rarely an opportunistic pathogen. Possible health effect is hay fever, asthma, and other allergy related symptoms, including sinusitis.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.70.1 420

BASIDIOSPORES

Basidiospores
A basidiospore is a reproductive spore produced by Basidiomycete fungi, a grouping that includes mushrooms, shelf fungi, rusts, and smuts.

Basidiospores, non-specified is classified as an allergen/contaminant. Another large general class of spores formed on a structure called a basidium, mushrooms belong to this group. Possible health effect includes allergen and possible poisoning if certain species are ingested. Common types are mushrooms, puffballs and bracket fungi. This category of spores is found in the outdoor air make up. This is a common cause of wood rot. High concentrations in an indoor air sample might be indicative of water damage or too high humidity. Often abundant at night or pre-dawn hours when there is high humidity.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.73.1 423

ASPERGILLUS / PENICILLIUM

Aspergillus / Penicillium
Aspergillus is common on tape lift samples and air samples, but its spores are indistinguishable from Penicillium spores in most cases. Health effects vary by species, but many are listed as allergens. Some species can produce toxins that may have significant health effects in humans. Aspergillus is listed as one of the most infectious type of mold, but infections are not common in normal healthy immune systems. However, if you are immune suppressed or compromised this should be discussed with your physician.

Presence of significant numbers of Aspergillus/Penicillium and unidentified spores (including basidiospores) in the indoor environment is indicative of poor air quality.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.73.2 423

HYPHAL FRAGMENTS

Hyphal Fragments
Hyphal fragments are not a type of mold. Hyphal fragments are components of fungal growth (similar to the roots and branches of a tree); it is common to find small hyphal fragments in outdoor air and possibly in indoor dust. But their presence in indoor air samples, if in quantity or in large segments, suggests an active fungal colony in the building. Mold type cannot be identified by the hyphae alone.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.75.1 425

ASPERGILLUS / PENICILLIUM

Aspergillus / Penicillium
Aspergillus is common on tape lift samples and air samples, but its spores are indistinguishable from Penicillium spores in most cases. Health effects vary by species, but many are listed as allergens. Some species can produce toxins that may have significant health effects in humans. Aspergillus is listed as one of the most infectious type of mold, but infections are not common in normal healthy immune systems. However, if you are immune suppressed or compromised this should be discussed with your physician.

Presence of significant numbers of Aspergillus/Penicillium and unidentified spores (including basidiospores) in the indoor environment is indicative of poor air quality.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.75.2 425

CLADOSPORIUM

Cladosporium
Cladosporium is rarely pathogenic, it is a common agent of hay fever and asthma and other allergy related symptoms. Cladosporium can be found in most air samples most of the time. It is very common. Cladosporium is one of the types of mold found growing on HVAC vent covers and grills. It can grow on leaves, textiles, wood, paper, and decaying vegetation.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.75.3 425

MYXOMYCETE / PERICONIA / SMUT

Myxomycete / Periconia / Smut
Generally classified as a plant pathogen. Some allergenic properties have been reported but generally pose no health concerns to humans.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.86.1 311

HYPHAL FRAGMENTS

Hyphal Fragments
Hyphal fragments are not a type of mold. Hyphal fragments are components of fungal growth (similar to the roots and branches of a tree); it is common to find small hyphal fragments in outdoor air and possibly in indoor dust. But their presence in indoor air samples, if in quantity or in large segments, suggests an active fungal colony in the building. Mold type cannot be identified by the hyphae alone.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.88.1 313

HYPHAL FRAGMENTS

Hyphal Fragments
Hyphal fragments are not a type of mold. Hyphal fragments are components of fungal growth (similar to the roots and branches of a tree); it is common to find small hyphal fragments in outdoor air and possibly in indoor dust. But their presence in indoor air samples, if in quantity or in large segments, suggests an active fungal colony in the building. Mold type cannot be identified by the hyphae alone.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.89.1 314

HYPHAL FRAGMENTS

Hyphal Fragments
Hyphal fragments are not a type of mold. Hyphal fragments are components of fungal growth (similar to the roots and branches of a tree); it is common to find small hyphal fragments in outdoor air and possibly in indoor dust. But their presence in indoor air samples, if in quantity or in large segments, suggests an active fungal colony in the building. Mold type cannot be identified by the hyphae alone.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.94.1 319

ASPERGILLUS / PENICILLIUM

Aspergillus / Penicillium
Aspergillus is common on tape lift samples and air samples, but its spores are indistinguishable from Penicillium spores in most cases. Health effects vary by species, but many are listed as allergens. Some species can produce toxins that may have significant health effects in humans. Aspergillus is listed as one of the most infectious type of mold, but infections are not common in normal healthy immune systems. However, if you are immune suppressed or compromised this should be discussed with your physician.

Presence of significant numbers of Aspergillus/Penicillium and unidentified spores (including basidiospores) in the indoor environment is indicative of poor air quality.

Recommendation
Contact a qualified professional.

1.96.1 321

HYPHAL FRAGMENTS

Hyphal Fragments
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Recommendation
Contact a qualified professional.

1.97.1 322

HYPHAL FRAGMENTS

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Recommendation
Contact a qualified professional.

1.98.1 323

MYXOMYCETE / PERICONIA / SMUT

Myxomycete / Periconia / Smut
Generally classified as a plant pathogen. Some allergenic properties have been reported but generally pose no health concerns to humans.

Recommendation
Contact a qualified professional.

1.99.1 324

MYXOMYCETE / PERICONIA / SMUT

Myxomycete / Periconia / Smut
Generally classified as a plant pathogen. Some allergenic properties have been reported but generally pose no health concerns to humans.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.100.1 325

HYPHAL FRAGMENTS

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Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.101.1 614

Safety Hazard

STACHYBOTRYS

Stachybotrys

Commonly called "stachy," is a greenish-black, slimy mold found only on cellulose products (such as wood or paper) that have been wet for several days or more. The mold does not grow on concrete, linoleum or tile. Symptoms of exposure to mycotoxins include coughing, wheezing, runny nose, irritated eyes or throat, skin rash and diarrhea. The toxins produced can cause diarrhea and upset stomach. It is the “toxic black mold” that has garnered much media attention in recent years. Some species can produce a potent toxin that is lethal to animals, the dose effect on humans is not clear. Stachybotrys is sometimes difficult to detect indoors because many times it will grow unseen on the back side of walls where the paper backing on sheetrock is located. This is potentially when it is of most health concern when it covers entire wall areas and is constantly producing toxins that go undetected.
Further evaluation by a mold remediation specialist is recommended.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.102.1 705

ASPERGILLUS / PENICILLIUM

Aspergillus / Penicillium

Aspergillus is common on tape lift samples and air samples, but its spores are indistinguishable from Penicillium spores in most cases. Health effects vary by species, but many are listed as allergens. Some species can produce toxins that may have significant health effects in humans. Aspergillus is listed as one of the most infectious type of mold, but infections are not common in normal healthy immune systems. However, if you are immune suppressed or compromised this should be discussed with your physician.

Presence of significant numbers of Aspergillus/Penicillium and unidentified spores (including basidiospores) in the indoor environment is indicative of poor air quality.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.103.1 706

HYPHAL FRAGMENTS

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Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.103.2 706

MYXOMYCETE / PERICONIA / SMUT

Myxomycete / Periconia / Smut
Generally classified as a plant pathogen. Some allergenic properties have been reported but generally pose no health concerns to humans.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.108.1 910

MYXOMYCETE / PERICONIA / SMUT

Myxomycete / Periconia / Smut
Generally classified as a plant pathogen. Some allergenic properties have been reported but generally pose no health concerns to humans.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.111.1 922

CHAETOMIUM

Chaetomium
Rarely involved in systemic and cutaneous disease and sometimes reported to be allergenic. Some species can produce toxins, and there is some research interest on whether these toxins can cause cancer. Chaetomium is one of the few Ascomycetes that will grow and produce spores indoors. It prefers to grow on cellulose; for example, paper and wood

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.112.1 615

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1.112.2 615

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Further evaluation by a mold remediation specialist is recommended.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.112.3 615

BASIDIOSPORES

Basidiospores

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Basidiospores, non-specified is classified as an allergen/contaminant. Another large general class of spores formed on a structure called a basidium, mushrooms belong to this group. Possible health effect includes allergen and possible poisoning if certain species are ingested. Common types are mushrooms, puffballs and bracket fungi. This category of spores is found in the outdoor air make up. This is a common cause of wood rot. High concentrations in an indoor air sample might be indicative of water damage or too high humidity. Often abundant at night or pre-dawn hours when there is high humidity.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.113.1 616

ASPERGILLUS / PENICILLIUM

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Recommendation

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1.113.3 616

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Recommendation

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1.114.1 617

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Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.115.1 618

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Recommendation

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Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.116.1 619

ASPERGILLUS / PENICILLIUM

Aspergillus / Penicillium

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Presence of significant numbers of Aspergillus/Penicillium and unidentified spores (including basidiospores) in the indoor environment is indicative of poor air quality.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.117.1 620

CLADOSPORIUM

Cladosporium

Cladosporium is rarely pathogenic, it is a common agent of hay fever and asthma and other allergy related symptoms. Cladosporium can be found in most air samples most of the time. It is very common. Cladosporium is one of the types of mold found growing on HVAC vent covers and grills. It can grow on leaves, textiles, wood, paper, and decaying vegetation.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.117.2 620

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Recommendation

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1.118.1 621

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1.119.1 622

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Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.119.2 622

CURVULARIA

Curvularia
An opportunistic fungus widely spread in nature; plant pathogen known to cause leaf spots, seedling blight, and failure of seeds to germinate. In humans, this fungus has been associated with sinusitis, keratitis, pulmonary infections, and in the immune-compromised patient, occasionally, disseminated disease.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.120.1 623

ASPERGILLUS / PENICILLIUM

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Recommendation

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1.120.2 623

CLADOSPORIUM

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Recommendation

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Recommendation

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1.121.3 624

MYXOMYCETE / PERICONIA / SMUT

Myxomycete / Periconia / Smut
Generally classified as a plant pathogen. Some allergenic properties have been reported but generally pose no health concerns to humans.

Recommendation

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1.123.1 626

MYXOMYCETE / PERICONIA / SMUT

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Recommendation

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1.124.1 627

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1.125.1 628

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1.125.2 628

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Recommendation

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1.125.3 628

BASIDIOSPORES

Basidiospores
A basidiospore is a reproductive spore produced by Basidiomycete fungi, a grouping that includes mushrooms, shelf fungi, rusts, and smuts.

Basidiospores, non-specified is classified as an allergen/contaminant. Another large general class of spores formed on a structure called a basidium, mushrooms belong to this group. Possible health effect includes allergen and possible poisoning if certain species are ingested. Common types are mushrooms, puffballs and bracket fungi. This category of spores is found in the outdoor air make up. This is a common cause of wood rot. High concentrations in an indoor air sample might be indicative of water damage or too high humidity. Often abundant at night or pre-dawn hours when there is high humidity.

Recommendation
Contact a qualified professional.

1.128.1 329

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Recommendation

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1.132.1 501

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Recommendation

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1.134.1 503

STACHYBOTRYS

Safety Hazard

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Recommendation
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1.134.2 503
HYPHAL FRAGMENTS

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Recommendation
Contact a qualified professional.

1.134.3 503
BIOPOLARIS

Biopolaris
Bipolaris is a large genus of dematiaceous hyphomycetes with more than 100 species, most of them being saprobes in soil and pathogens of plants, while some of the saprobic species are potentially able to infect humans and animals (27).

Recommendation
Contact a qualified professional.

1.135.1 504
MYXOMYCETE / PERICONIA / SMUT

Myxomycete / Periconia / Smut
Generally classified as a plant pathogen. Some allergenic properties have been reported but generally pose no health concerns to humans.

Recommendation
Contact a qualified professional.

1.136.1 505
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Recommendation

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1.137.1 506

CLADOSPORIUM

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Recommendation

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1.155.1 524

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Recommendation

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1.166.1 902

ASPERGILLUS / PENICILLIUM

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Presence of significant numbers of Aspergillus/Penicillium and unidentified spores (including basidiospores) in the indoor environment is indicative of poor air quality.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.169.1 905

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1.170.1 829

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1.171.1 830

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1.173.1 832

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HYPHAL FRAGMENTS

Hyphal Fragments
Hyphal fragments are not a type of mold. Hyphal fragments are components of fungal growth (similar to the roots and branches of a tree); it is common to find small hyphal fragments in outdoor air and possibly in indoor dust. But their presence in indoor air samples, if in quantity or in large segments, suggests an active fungal colony in the building. Mold type cannot be identified by the hyphae alone.

Recommendation
Contact a qualified professional.

1.173.3 832

MYXOMYCETE / PERICONIA / SMUT

Myxomycete / Periconia / Smut
Generally classified as a plant pathogen. Some allergenic properties have been reported but generally pose no health concerns to humans.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.174.1 833

HYPHAL FRAGMENTS

Hyphal Fragments
Hyphal fragments are not a type of mold. Hyphal fragments are components of fungal growth (similar to the roots and branches of a tree); it is common to find small hyphal fragments in outdoor air and possibly in indoor dust. But their presence in indoor air samples, if in quantity or in large segments, suggests an active fungal colony in the building. Mold type cannot be identified by the hyphae alone.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.175.1 801

HYPHAL FRAGMENTS

Hyphal Fragments
Hyphal fragments are not a type of mold. Hyphal fragments are components of fungal growth (similar to the roots and branches of a tree); it is common to find small hyphal fragments in outdoor air and possibly in indoor dust. But their presence in indoor air samples, if in quantity or in large segments, suggests an active fungal colony in the building. Mold type cannot be identified by the hyphae alone.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.175.2 801

MYXOMYCETE / PERICONIA / SMUT

Myxomycete / Periconia / Smut
Generally classified as a plant pathogen. Some allergenic properties have been reported but generally pose no health concerns to humans.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.176.1 802

CLADOSPORIUM

Cladosporium
Cladosporium is rarely pathogenic, it is a common agent of hay fever and asthma and other allergy related symptoms. Cladosporium can be found in most air samples most of the time. It is very common. Cladosporium is one of the types of mold found growing on HVAC vent covers and grills. It can grow on leaves, textiles, wood, paper, and decaying vegetation.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.177.1 803

CLADOSPORIUM

Cladosporium
Cladosporium is rarely pathogenic, it is a common agent of hay fever and asthma and other allergy related symptoms. Cladosporium can be found in most air samples most of the time. It is very common. Cladosporium is one of the types of mold found growing on HVAC vent covers and grills. It can grow on leaves, textiles, wood, paper, and decaying vegetation.

Recommendation
Contact a qualified professional.

1.177.2 803

HYPHAL FRAGMENTS

Hyphal Fragments
Hyphal fragments are not a type of mold. Hyphal fragments are components of fungal growth (similar to the roots and branches of a tree); it is common to find small hyphal fragments in outdoor air and possibly in indoor dust. But their presence in indoor air samples, if in quantity or in large segments, suggests an active fungal colony in the building. Mold type cannot be identified by the hyphae alone.

Recommendation
Contact a qualified professional.

1.177.3 803

MYXOMYCETE / PERICONIA / SMUT

Myxomycete / Periconia / Smut
Generally classified as a plant pathogen. Some allergenic properties have been reported but generally pose no health concerns to humans.

Recommendation
Contact a qualified professional.

1.178.1 804

HYPHAL FRAGMENTS

Hyphal Fragments
Hyphal fragments are not a type of mold. Hyphal fragments are components of fungal growth (similar to the roots and branches of a tree); it is common to find small hyphal fragments in outdoor air and possibly in indoor dust. But their presence in indoor air samples, if in quantity or in large segments, suggests an active fungal colony in the building. Mold type cannot be identified by the hyphae alone.

Recommendation
Contact a qualified professional.

1.179.1 805

CLADOSPORIUM

Cladosporium
Cladosporium is rarely pathogenic, it is a common agent of hay fever and asthma and other allergy related symptoms. Cladosporium can be found in most air samples most of the time. It is very common. Cladosporium is one of the types of mold found growing on HVAC vent covers and grills. It can grow on leaves, textiles, wood, paper, and decaying vegetation.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.179.2 805

HYPHAL FRAGMENTS

Hyphal Fragments

Hyphal fragments are not a type of mold. Hyphal fragments are components of fungal growth (similar to the roots and branches of a tree); it is common to find small hyphal fragments in outdoor air and possibly in indoor dust. But their presence in indoor air samples, if in quantity or in large segments, suggests an active fungal colony in the building. Mold type cannot be identified by the hyphae alone.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.180.1 806

ASPERGILLUS / PENICILLIUM

Aspergillus / Penicillium

Aspergillus is common on tape lift samples and air samples, but its spores are indistinguishable from Penicillium spores in most cases. Health effects vary by species, but many are listed as allergens. Some species can produce toxins that may have significant health effects in humans. Aspergillus is listed as one of the most infectious type of mold, but infections are not common in normal healthy immune systems. However, if you are immune suppressed or compromised this should be discussed with your physician.

Presence of significant numbers of Aspergillus/Penicillium and unidentified spores (including basidiospores) in the indoor environment is indicative of poor air quality.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.180.2 806

CLADOSPORIUM

Cladosporium

Cladosporium is rarely pathogenic, it is a common agent of hay fever and asthma and other allergy related symptoms. Cladosporium can be found in most air samples most of the time. It is very common. Cladosporium is one of the types of mold found growing on HVAC vent covers and grills. It can grow on leaves, textiles, wood, paper, and decaying vegetation.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.180.3 806

HYPHAL FRAGMENTS

Hyphal Fragments

Hyphal fragments are not a type of mold. Hyphal fragments are components of fungal growth (similar to the roots and branches of a tree); it is common to find small hyphal fragments in outdoor air and possibly in indoor dust. But their presence in indoor air samples, if in quantity or in large segments, suggests an active fungal colony in the building. Mold type cannot be identified by the hyphae alone.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.180.4 806

ALTERNARIA

Alternaria
Alternaria species is a common allergen and rarely an opportunistic pathogen. Possible health effect is hay fever, asthma, and other allergy related symptoms, including sinusitis.

Recommendation
Contact a qualified professional.

1.180.5 806

BASIDIOSPORES

Basidiospores
A basidiospore is a reproductive spore produced by Basidiomycete fungi, a grouping that includes mushrooms, shelf fungi, rusts, and smuts.

Basidiospores, non-specified is classified as an allergen/contaminant. Another large general class of spores formed on a structure called a basidium, mushrooms belong to this group. Possible health effect includes allergen and possible poisoning if certain species are ingested. Common types are mushrooms, puffballs and bracket fungi. This category of spores is found in the outdoor air make up. This is a common cause of wood rot. High concentrations in an indoor air sample might be indicative of water damage or too high humidity. Often abundant at night or pre-dawn hours when there is high humidity.

Recommendation
Contact a qualified professional.

1.181.1 807

CLADOSPORIUM

Cladosporium
Cladosporium is rarely pathogenic, it is a common agent of hay fever and asthma and other allergy related symptoms. Cladosporium can be found in most air samples most of the time. It is very common. Cladosporium is one of the types of mold found growing on HVAC vent covers and grills. It can grow on leaves, textiles, wood, paper, and decaying vegetation.

Recommendation
Contact a qualified professional.

1.182.1 810

CLADOSPORIUM

Cladosporium
Cladosporium is rarely pathogenic, it is a common agent of hay fever and asthma and other allergy related symptoms. Cladosporium can be found in most air samples most of the time. It is very common. Cladosporium is one of the types of mold found growing on HVAC vent covers and grills. It can grow on leaves, textiles, wood, paper, and decaying vegetation.

Recommendation
Contact a qualified professional.

1.184.1 Storage room

ASPERGILLUS / PENICILLIUM

Aspergillus / Penicillium
Aspergillus is common on tape lift samples and air samples, but its spores are indistinguishable from Penicillium spores in most cases. Health effects vary by species, but many are listed as allergens. Some species can produce toxins that may have significant health effects in humans. Aspergillus is listed as one of the most infectious type of mold, but infections are not common in normal healthy immune systems. However, if you are immune suppressed or compromised this should be discussed with your physician.

Presence of significant numbers of Aspergillus/Penicillium and unidentified spores (including basidiospores) in the indoor environment is indicative of poor air quality.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.184.2 Storage room

STACHYBOTRYS

Stachybotrys
Commonly called "stachy," is a greenish-black, slimy mold found only on cellulose products (such as wood or paper) that have been wet for several days or more. The mold does not grow on concrete, linoleum or tile. Symptoms of exposure to mycotoxins include coughing, wheezing, runny nose, irritated eyes or throat, skin rash and diarrhea. The toxins produced can cause diarrhea and upset stomach. It is the “toxic black mold” that has garnered much media attention in recent years. Some species can produce a potent toxin that is lethal to animals, the dose effect on humans is not clear. Stachybotrys is sometimes difficult to detect indoors because many times it will grow unseen on the back side of walls where the paper backing on sheetrock is located. This is potentially when it is of most health concern when it covers entire wall areas and is constantly producing toxins that go undetected.
Further evaluation by a mold remediation specialist is recommended.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.184.3 Storage room

HYPHAL FRAGMENTS

Hyphal Fragments
Hyphal fragments are not a type of mold. Hyphal fragments are components of fungal growth (similar to the roots and branches of a tree); it is common to find small hyphal fragments in outdoor air and possibly in indoor dust. But their presence in indoor air samples, if in quantity or in large segments, suggests an active fungal colony in the building. Mold type cannot be identified by the hyphae alone.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.185.1 Housekeeping

CLADOSPORIUM

Cladosporium
Cladosporium is rarely pathogenic, it is a common agent of hay fever and asthma and other allergy related symptoms. Cladosporium can be found in most air samples most of the time. It is very common. Cladosporium is one of the types of mold found growing on HVAC vent covers and grills. It can grow on leaves, textiles, wood, paper, and decaying vegetation.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.185.2 Housekeeping

HYPHAL FRAGMENTS

Hyphal Fragments

Hyphal fragments are not a type of mold. Hyphal fragments are components of fungal growth (similar to the roots and branches of a tree); it is common to find small hyphal fragments in outdoor air and possibly in indoor dust. But their presence in indoor air samples, if in quantity or in large segments, suggests an active fungal colony in the building. Mold type cannot be identified by the hyphae alone.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.185.3 Housekeeping

NON-SPECIFIED SPORE

Non-Specified Spore

This was determined to not be Stachybotrys.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.186.1 10th Floor Walkway

CLADOSPORIUM

Cladosporium

Cladosporium is rarely pathogenic, it is a common agent of hay fever and asthma and other allergy related symptoms. Cladosporium can be found in most air samples most of the time. It is very common. Cladosporium is one of the types of mold found growing on HVAC vent covers and grills. It can grow on leaves, textiles, wood, paper, and decaying vegetation.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.186.2 10th Floor Walkway

HYPHAL FRAGMENTS

Hyphal Fragments

Hyphal fragments are not a type of mold. Hyphal fragments are components of fungal growth (similar to the roots and branches of a tree); it is common to find small hyphal fragments in outdoor air and possibly in indoor dust. But their presence in indoor air samples, if in quantity or in large segments, suggests an active fungal colony in the building. Mold type cannot be identified by the hyphae alone.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.186.3 10th Floor Walkway

NON-SPECIFIED SPORE

Non-Specified Spore
This was determined to not be Stachybotrys.

Recommendation
Contact a qualified professional.

1.187.1 808
HYPHAL FRAGMENTS

Hyphal Fragments
Hyphal fragments are not a type of mold. Hyphal fragments are components of fungal growth (similar to the roots and branches of a tree); it is common to find small hyphal fragments in outdoor air and possibly in indoor dust. But their presence in indoor air samples, if in quantity or in large segments, suggests an active fungal colony in the building. Mold type cannot be identified by the hyphae alone.

Recommendation
Contact a qualified professional.

1.188.1 809
CLADOSPORIUM

Cladosporium
Cladosporium is rarely pathogenic, it is a common agent of hay fever and asthma and other allergy related symptoms. Cladosporium can be found in most air samples most of the time. It is very common. Cladosporium is one of the types of mold found growing on HVAC vent covers and grills. It can grow on leaves, textiles, wood, paper, and decaying vegetation.

Recommendation
Contact a qualified professional.

1.188.2 809
HYPHAL FRAGMENTS

Hyphal Fragments
Hyphal fragments are not a type of mold. Hyphal fragments are components of fungal growth (similar to the roots and branches of a tree); it is common to find small hyphal fragments in outdoor air and possibly in indoor dust. But their presence in indoor air samples, if in quantity or in large segments, suggests an active fungal colony in the building. Mold type cannot be identified by the hyphae alone.

Recommendation
Contact a qualified professional.

1.190.1 822
STACHYBOTRYS

Safety Hazard

HEAVY

Stachybotrys
Commonly called "stachy," is a greenish-black, slimy mold found only on cellulose products (such as wood or paper) that have been wet for several days or more. The mold does not grow on concrete, linoleum or tile. Symptoms of exposure to mycotoxins include coughing, wheezing, runny nose, irritated eyes or throat, skin rash and diarrhea. The toxins produced can cause diarrhea and upset stomach. It is the "toxic black mold" that has garnered much media attention in recent years. Some species can produce a potent toxin that is lethal to animals, the dose effect on humans is not clear. Stachybotrys is sometimes difficult to detect indoors because many times it will grow unseen on the back side of walls where the paper backing on sheetrock is located. This is potentially when it is of most health concern when it covers entire wall areas and is constantly producing toxins that go undetected.
Further evaluation by a mold remediation specialist is recommended.

Recommendation
Contact a qualified professional.

1.190.2 822
HYPHAL FRAGMENTS
MODERATE

Hyphal Fragments
Hyphal fragments are not a type of mold. Hyphal fragments are components of fungal growth (similar to the roots and branches of a tree); it is common to find small hyphal fragments in outdoor air and possibly in indoor dust. But their presence in indoor air samples, if in quantity or in large segments, suggests an active fungal colony in the building. Mold type cannot be identified by the hyphae alone.

Recommendation
Contact a qualified professional.

1.190.3 822
NON-SPECIFIED SPORE
MINOR

Non-Specified Spore
This was determined to not be Stachybotrys.

Recommendation
Contact a qualified professional.

1.191.1 1020
CHAETOMIUM

Chaetomium
Rarely involved in systemic and cutaneous disease and sometimes reported to be allergenic. Some species can produce toxins, and there is some research interest on whether these toxins can cause cancer. Chaetomium is one of the few Ascomycetes that will grow and produce spores indoors. It prefers to grow on cellulose; for example, paper and wood

Recommendation
Contact a qualified professional.

1.191.2 1020
STACHYBOTRYS

Safety Hazard

Stachybotrys
Commonly called "stachy," is a greenish-black, slimy mold found only on cellulose products (such as wood or paper) that have been wet for several days or more. The mold does not grow on concrete, linoleum or tile. Symptoms of exposure to mycotoxins include coughing, wheezing, runny nose, irritated eyes or throat, skin rash and diarrhea. The toxins produced can cause diarrhea and upset stomach. It is the “toxic black mold” that has garnered much media attention in recent years. Some species can produce a potent toxin that is lethal to animals, the dose effect on humans is not clear. Stachybotrys is sometimes difficult to detect indoors because many times it will grow unseen on the back side of walls where the paper backing on sheetrock is located. This is potentially when it is of most health concern when it covers entire wall areas and is constantly producing toxins that go undetected.
Further evaluation by a mold remediation specialist is recommended.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.191.3 1020

HYPHAL FRAGMENTS

Hyphal Fragments
Hyphal fragments are not a type of mold. Hyphal fragments are components of fungal growth (similar to the roots and branches of a tree); it is common to find small hyphal fragments in outdoor air and possibly in indoor dust. But their presence in indoor air samples, if in quantity or in large segments, suggests an active fungal colony in the building. Mold type cannot be identified by the hyphae alone.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.191.4 1020

NON-SPECIFIED SPORE

Non-Specified Spore
This was determined to not be Stachybotrys.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.191.5 1020

ULOCLADIUM

Ulocladium
Ulocladium is classified as a contaminant and can be allergenic. It is very rarely known to cause infections. Dark brown to black in color and the top is cotton like. Commonly clustered together in the same group as Alternaria, Stemphylium due to their similar size and shape. This mold can be found in any environment and can grow indoors on paper but does require more water than some other types of mold.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.192.1 1021

ASPERGILLUS / PENICILLIUM

Aspergillus / Penicillium
Aspergillus is common on tape lift samples and air samples, but its spores are indistinguishable from Penicillium spores in most cases. Health effects vary by species, but many are listed as allergens. Some species can produce toxins that may have significant health effects in humans. Aspergillus is listed as one of the most infectious type of mold, but infections are not common in normal healthy immune systems. However, if you are immune suppressed or compromised this should be discussed with your physician.

Presence of significant numbers of Aspergillus/Penicillium and unidentified spores (including basidiospores) in the indoor environment is indicative of poor air quality.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.193.1 1023

ASPERGILLUS / PENICILLIUM

Aspergillus / Penicillium
Aspergillus is common on tape lift samples and air samples, but its spores are indistinguishable from Penicillium spores in most cases. Health effects vary by species, but many are listed as allergens. Some species can produce toxins that may have significant health effects in humans. Aspergillus is listed as one of the most infectious type of mold, but infections are not common in normal healthy immune systems. However, if you are immune suppressed or compromised this should be discussed with your physician.

Presence of significant numbers of Aspergillus/Penicillium and unidentified spores (including basidiospores) in the indoor environment is indicative of poor air quality.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.193.2 1023

CLADOSPORIUM

Cladosporium
Cladosporium is rarely pathogenic, it is a common agent of hay fever and asthma and other allergy related symptoms. Cladosporium can be found in most air samples most of the time. It is very common. Cladosporium is one of the types of mold found growing on HVAC vent covers and grills. It can grow on leaves, textiles, wood, paper, and decaying vegetation.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.193.3 1023

HYPHAL FRAGMENTS

Hyphal Fragments
Hyphal fragments are not a type of mold. Hyphal fragments are components of fungal growth (similar to the roots and branches of a tree); it is common to find small hyphal fragments in outdoor air and possibly in indoor dust. But their presence in indoor air samples, if in quantity or in large segments, suggests an active fungal colony in the building. Mold type cannot be identified by the hyphae alone.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.201.1 920

HYPHAL FRAGMENTS

Hyphal Fragments
Hyphal fragments are not a type of mold. Hyphal fragments are components of fungal growth (similar to the roots and branches of a tree); it is common to find small hyphal fragments in outdoor air and possibly in indoor dust. But their presence in indoor air samples, if in quantity or in large segments, suggests an active fungal colony in the building. Mold type cannot be identified by the hyphae alone.

Recommendation
Contact a qualified professional.

1.201.2 920

MYXOMYCETE / PERICONIA / SMUT

Myxomycete / Periconia / Smut
Generally classified as a plant pathogen. Some allergenic properties have been reported but generally pose no health concerns to humans.

Recommendation
Contact a qualified professional.

1.203.1 Sample 266

HYPHAL FRAGMENTS

Hyphal Fragments
Hyphal fragments are not a type of mold. Hyphal fragments are components of fungal growth (similar to the roots and branches of a tree); it is common to find small hyphal fragments in outdoor air and possibly in indoor dust. But their presence in indoor air samples, if in quantity or in large segments, suggests an active fungal colony in the building. Mold type cannot be identified by the hyphae alone.

Recommendation
Contact a qualified professional.

1.203.2 Sample 266

MYXOMYCETE / PERICONIA / SMUT

Myxomycete / Periconia / Smut
Generally classified as a plant pathogen. Some allergenic properties have been reported but generally pose no health concerns to humans.

Recommendation
Contact a qualified professional.

1.203.3 Sample 266

BASIDIOSPORES

Basidiospores
A basidiospore is a reproductive spore produced by Basidiomycete fungi, a grouping that includes mushrooms, shelf fungi, rusts, and smuts.

Basidiospores, non-specified is classified as an allergen/contaminant. Another large general class of spores formed on a structure called a basidium, mushrooms belong to this group. Possible health effect includes allergen and possible poisoning if certain species are ingested. Common types are mushrooms, puffballs and bracket fungi. This category of spores is found in the outdoor air make up. This is a common cause of wood rot. High concentrations in an indoor air sample might be indicative of water damage or too high humidity. Often abundant at night or pre-dawn hours when there is high humidity.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.204.1 Sample 267

HYPHAL FRAGMENTS

Hyphal Fragments
Hyphal fragments are not a type of mold. Hyphal fragments are components of fungal growth (similar to the roots and branches of a tree); it is common to find small hyphal fragments in outdoor air and possibly in indoor dust. But their presence in indoor air samples, if in quantity or in large segments, suggests an active fungal colony in the building. Mold type cannot be identified by the hyphae alone.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

1.204.2 Sample 267

BASIDIOSPORES

Basidiospores
A basidiospore is a reproductive spore produced by Basidiomycete fungi, a grouping that includes mushrooms, shelf fungi, rusts, and smuts.

Basidiospores, non-specified is classified as an allergen/contaminant. Another large general class of spores formed on a structure called a basidium, mushrooms belong to this group. Possible health effect includes allergen and possible poisoning if certain species are ingested. Common types are mushrooms, puffballs and bracket fungi. This category of spores is found in the outdoor air make up. This is a common cause of wood rot. High concentrations in an indoor air sample might be indicative of water damage or too high humidity. Often abundant at night or pre-dawn hours when there is high humidity.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

2: CONDUCIVE CONDITIONS

Information

Interior: General Pictures

Exterior: Exterior Photos

Left side

Front

Right side

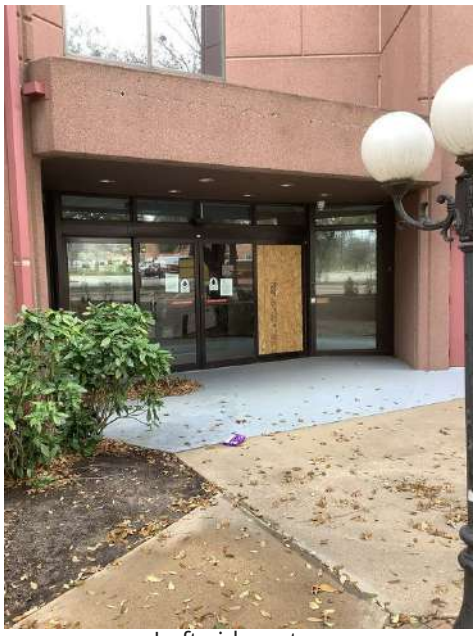
Right side entry

Mech rm

Loading dock

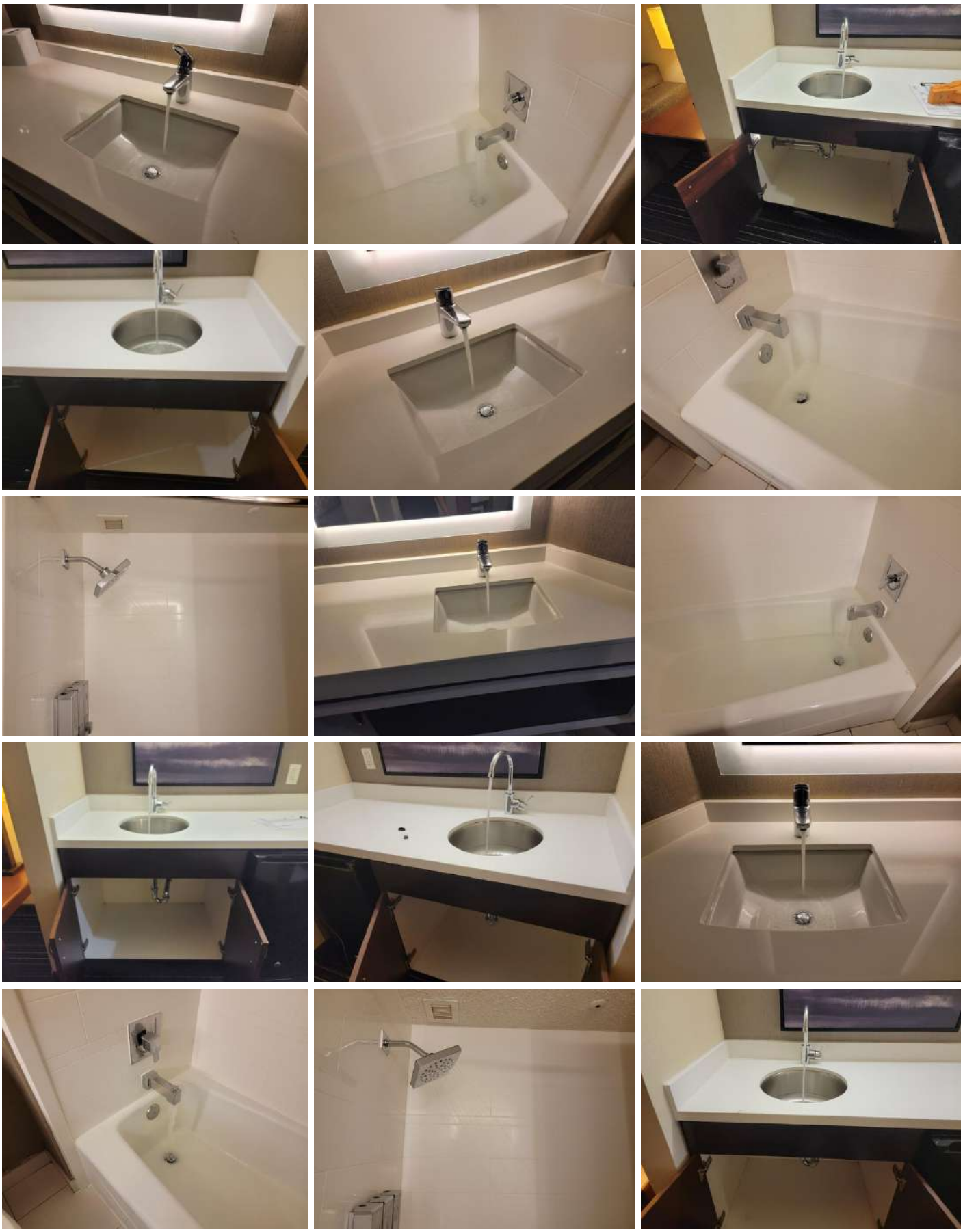
Back side

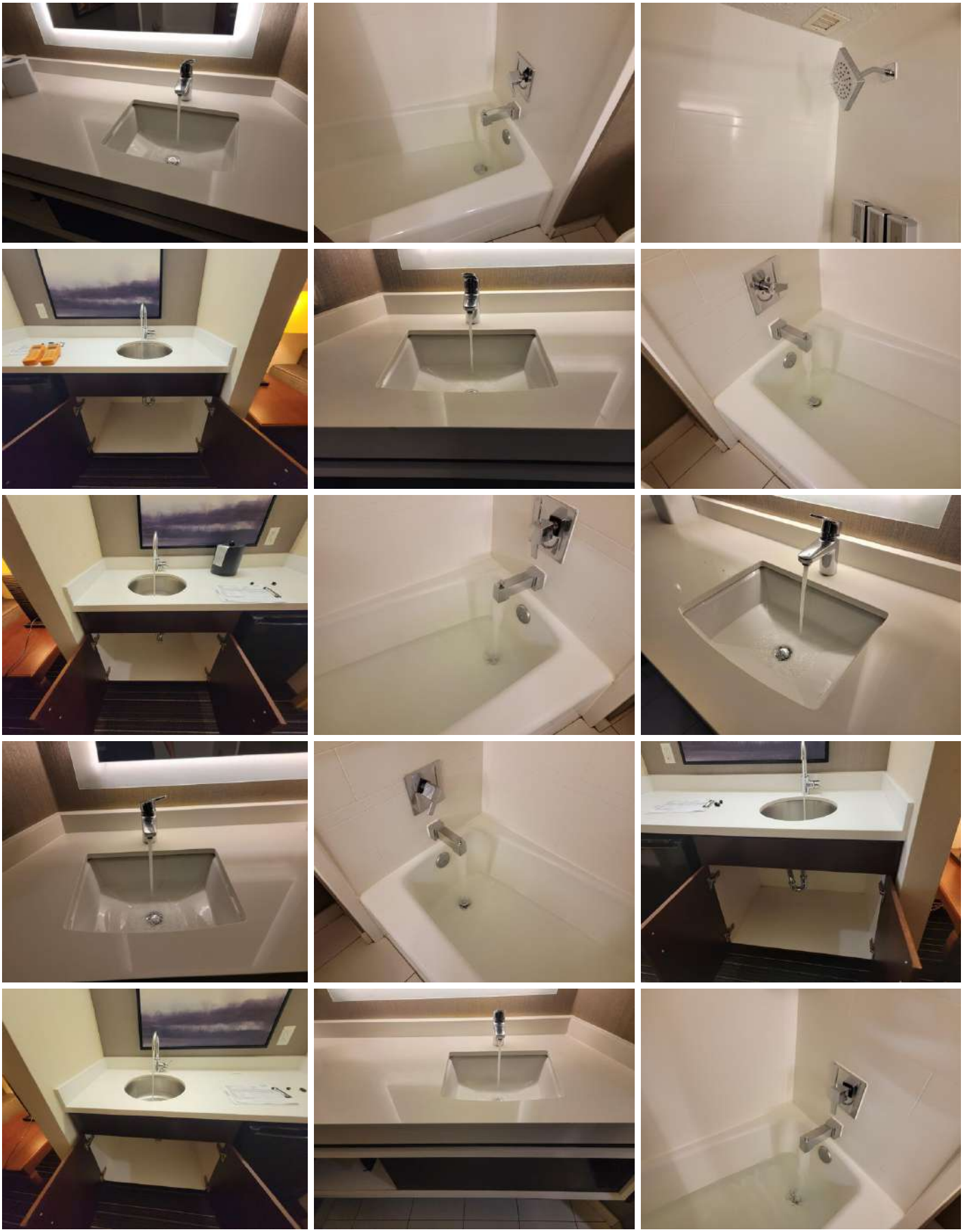
Back side corner



Left side entry

Plumbing: General Photos





Observations

2.1.1 Interior

MOISTURE DAMAGE - FLOORS

Floors had areas of visible moisture damage. Recommend a qualified flooring contractor evaluate & repair areas of moisture.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified flooring contractor

Employee area- entry

2.1.2 Interior

MOISTURE DAMAGE - WALLS

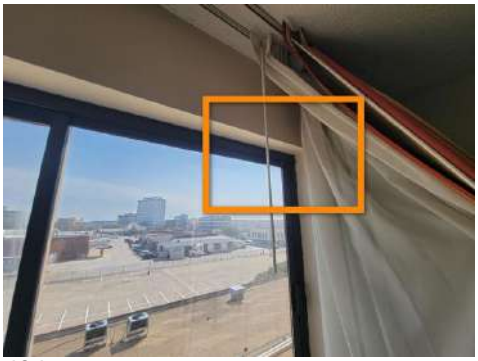
Walls had areas of visible moisture damage. Recommend a qualified contractor evaluate & repair areas of moisture.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified flooring contractor

401 Window

404 Window



404

Above 405 Window

405

406 Bathroom


408


410


804


829


833


421 Bathroom

2.1.3 Interior

MOISTURE DAMAGE - WINDOW SILL

Window sills had areas of visible moisture damage. Recommend a qualified contractor evaluate & repair areas of moisture.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified flooring contractor

408

833

2.1.4 Interior

CEILING WATER PENETRATION - ACTIVE

There was an area of water penetration present at the ceiling. Water penetration was confirmed with a moisture meter and infrared camera.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

Men’s restroom

822

Men’s restroom

2.1.5 Interior

CEILING PREVIOUS WATER PENETRATION

There were areas of previous water penetration at some of the ceilings.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified painting contractor.

Grocery store

406 Bathroom

1023

Grocery store

406

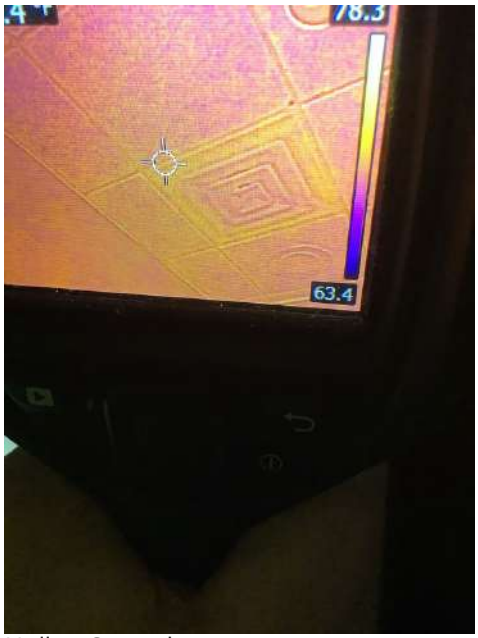
1025

Warwick room - entry

Manchester room

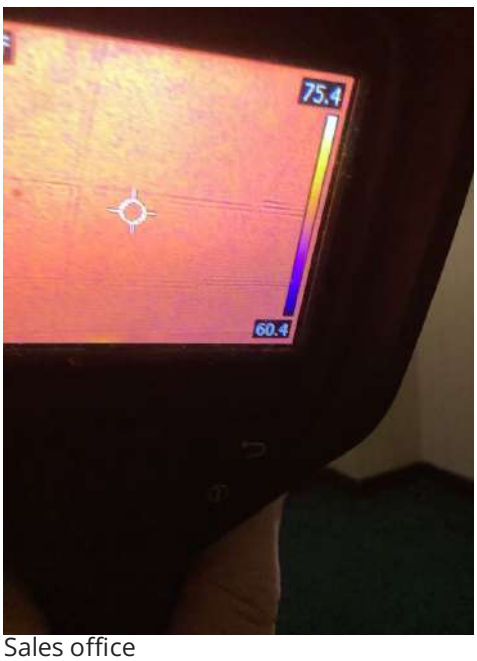
Churchill rm

Canterbury room



Hall at Canterbury rm

Hall at Canterbury rm



Sales office

Sales office


Windsor 2


Dining rm - left


Dining rm - center

2.1.6 Interior

CAULKING - COUNTERS

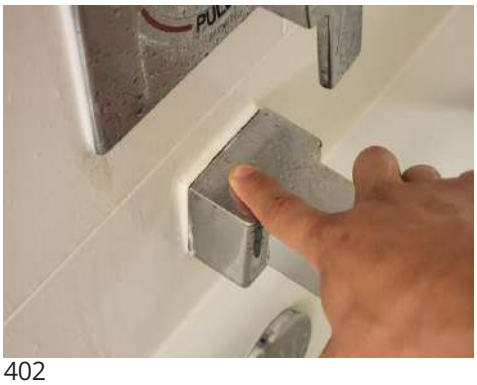
There were various areas of missing and damaged caulking and grout at the counter connection points. These areas should be completely water tight and sealed.


413 Bathroom

2.1.7 Interior

CAULKING - SHOWERS

There were various areas of missing and damaged caulking and grout at the shower walls. All enclosures should be completely water tight and sealed.


402


405

2.1.8 Interior

PREVIOUS WATER LOSS

There was evidence of previous water loss at areas of the interior walls.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified painting contractor.

Windsor 2


Windsor 2

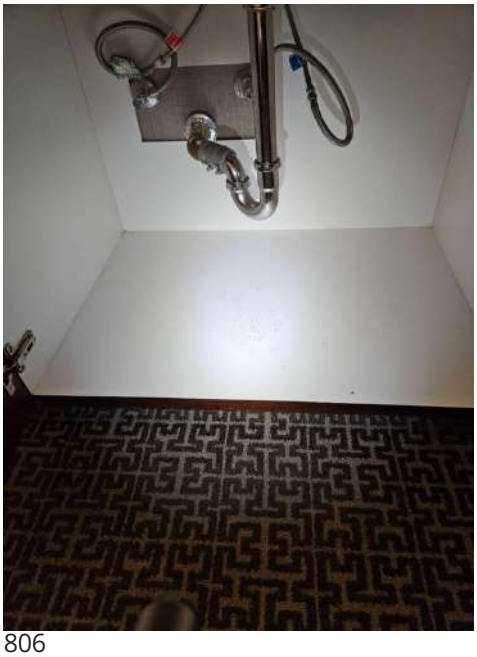
2.1.9 Interior

WATER DAMAGED CABINETS

Water damaged cabinets were present. Repair or replacement is recommended.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.


806

2.1.10 Interior

MUSTY SMELL

ROOM 421 BATHROOM, 822 LIVING ROOM

Musty smell is present. Recommend opening windows to air out the musty smell.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

2.1.11 Interior

ASSUMED MOLD GROWTH

There were areas of assumed mold growth observed in the home at the time of inspection.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified mold inspection professional.



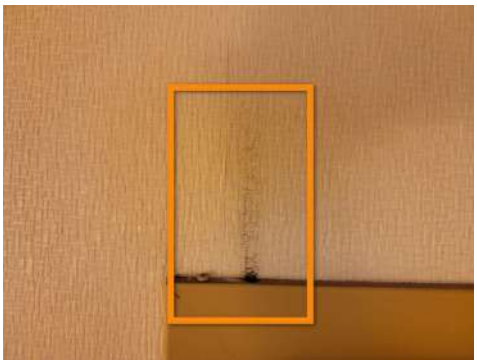



Warwick/Manchester Storage

402 Entryway

830

Warwick/Manchester Storage



831

Video Mont. rm pipe

402 HVAC

Towel Storage rm

402

HVAC towel area#2 wall

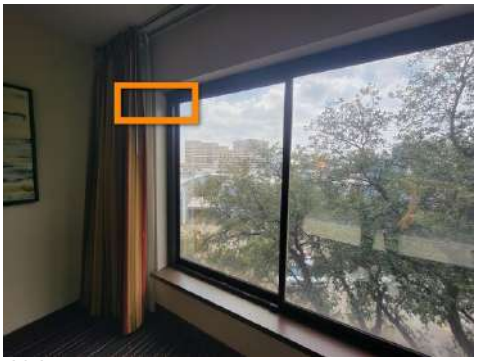
403

HVAC towel area wall -1

404 HVAC

Above ceiling employee break area

414


414


1023


1023


1023


10th floor

10th floor

2.1.12 Interior

FIXTURE DRIPS CONSTANTLY

Plumbing fixture drips constantly when not in operation. Supplying a constant source of moisture.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

2.1.13 Interior

DRAINAGE PIPING LEAK

Leak observed at drainage piping in one or more areas when plumbing fixtures were tested. Repair recommended.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

403 Bathroom

2.1.14 Interior

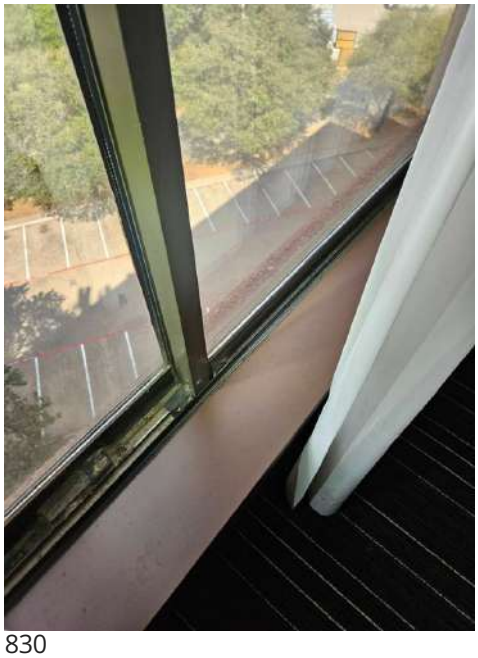
CAULKING - INTERIOR WINDOWS

Caulking on interior windows has separated in some areas. Repair recommended.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

403



830

407

2.1.15 Interior

DUST/DEBRIS ON REGISTERS

An accumulation of dust/debris at one or more registers observed at the time of inspection. This build up od dust and debris could lead to inefficient hvac operation, poor indoor air quality and mold growth. Cleaning recommended.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

Windsor 2

401

829

Laundry area

404

830

Dish wash area

Employee area entrance

2.1.16 Interior

DAMAGED WINDOW SEAL

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

401

2.3.1 Plumbing

LEAKING FIXTURE

The fixture leaks water when in use.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified plumbing contractor.

Room 907

Room 908

2.3.2 Plumbing

SINK BACK-UP

After running sink for approximately 5 minutes, water drained, then backed up and overflowed onto counter and floor. Recommend plumbing repairs.

Recommendation

Contact a qualified professional.

412 Bathroom

3: RECOMMENDATIONS

Information

Summary

This inspection was scheduled due to the city requiring the clients to have a mold inspection completed prior to allowing guests to stay in the hotel. The Inspectors conducted a visual inspection of the interior and exterior of the property and collected a total of 204 samples throughout the building varying from direct swabs to air samples. Per the lab results, elevated levels of mold were detected in the majority of the samples, a protocol is recommended to ensure proper remediation. The lead inspector believes the cause of the elevated levels to be due to an improperly functioning HVAC system and multiple areas of active and previous water leaks spead throughout the building.

Recommendation

The visible growth tested during the inspection was confirmed as mold by the lab testing. It is recommended that the areas of visible growth be cleaned/remediated as necessary and all water sources be remedied to prevent any future growth occurrence.

Elevated Levels of Mold Detected

There were elevated levels of mold detected in the samples taken at the time of inspection. Further investigation recommended.

Correction of Conducive Conditions

It is recommended that all conducive areas for potential mold growth be remedied.

Mold Protocol Recommendation

For mold to be properly removed by a "Mold Remediator", a mold "protocol" must be written by a Mold Consultant. The "protocol" is a lined out way for properly removing mold from the affected areas of the home.

Please contact GreenWorks for pricing and setup for your mold protocol.

STANDARDS OF PRACTICE