National Analytical Laboratories, Inc.

10416 Investment Circle Ste. A
Rancho Cordova, CA 95670

Invoice

Date	Invoice #
'2010	

Bill To	Job Site:

P.O.#	Terms	Rep
	Due on receipt	

Description	Qty	Rate	Amount
Building Inspection & Report- Asbestos, Lead & Mold	1	450.00	450.00
Asbestos Bulk PLM Sampling - Estimated # of Samples to be taken	15	17.00	255.00
Lead Bulk Sampling - Paint Chips - Flame AA -	1	22.00	22.00
Mold - Swab Testing of Culture/Tape Lift -	2	85.00	170.00

Thank you for your business.

Total $897.00

Balance Due $897.00

Phone #
(916) 361-0555

Web Site
www.nal1.com

Asbestos, Lead, & Mold Building
Inspection Report For:

Presented To:

By:

Michael Lee
Certified Asbestos Consultant

National Analytical Laboratories, Inc.
10416 Investment Circle Ste. A
Rancho Cordova, CA 95670
(916) 361-0555 Fax: (916) 361-0540
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April 26, 2010

RE: Asbestos, Lead & Mold Inspection

Dear Mr.

The following report is in regards to the asbestos building inspection completed at the Residence located at Of the nineteen (19) suspected asbestos containing sample collected one (1) was found to contain asbestos containing construction materials (ACCM). The one (1) suspected lead containing sample collected was found to contain Lead Containing Material (LCM). Michael Lee, Certified Asbestos Consultant and Registered Environmental Assessor 1(REA1), conducted the inspection.

The asbestos inspection was completed on April 26, 2010. The inspection was completed according to the EPA's Asbestos Containing Building Materials (ACBM) In-Schools Rule; 40 CFR 763.85 (Inspection and Re-Inspection). Currently, EPA regulations classify ACBM as materials containing more that 1-percent (1%) of asbestos. Cal-OSHA currently regulates asbestos to $1/10^{th}$ of 1% (0.1%) and requires that certified asbestos workers conduct this work on materials containing levels at or above this amount.

EMSL Analytical, Inc. (EMSL) in Carle Place, New York, analyzed the bulk suspect asbestos containing samples utilizing Polarized Light Microscopy (PLM) Method and utilizing the SW-846-7420 method analyzed the suspect LCM samples. National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP) Certification #10148-10 and California Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (CAELAP) Certification #2339, certifies EMSL.

Based on the sample results, the Northeast downstairs bathroom Sheetrock-Joint Compound (~20 sf) was found to contain ACCM. Based on prior inspection reporting, the upstairs computer room texture was found to be a trace amount (≤1%). At the time of the inspection, all upstairs wall covering systems had been removed.

No destructive sampling was conducted during the site visit, in the event that future renovation and/or demolition work reveals any unforeseen suspect materials; the contractor shall contact the project manager for further testing. All square footage should be verified by contractor.

The samples from the White Paint wall surfaces were found to contain LCM levels above the OSHA Limit of Detection. ***Thus, a certified lead worker must complete any work that will disturb the painted surfaces at the site including prep, in-place management, and/or abatement.***

SECTION I- ASBESTOS

Federal and state regulations require that anyone disturbing asbestos containing materials are properly trained certified and have the required respiratory protection and medical surveillance.

**Although not all the rooms or materials throughout the site were sampled, the like materials that were not tested will be treated as homogeneous to the materials that were tested and will be considered as containing ACCM.*

The locations and results from this sampling found to contain ACCM are as follows:

Sample ID#	Material	Location	Results
	Sheetrock-Joint Compound	Downstairs Bathroom, Southwest Corner (-20 sf)	*Trace,<1% Chrysotile

Based on the regulatory requirements by the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP), Regulation 40 CFR, Part 61, Subpart M the following must occur "If the asbestos content is less than 10 percent, verification shall be made using the point counting method specified in Appendix A, Subpart F, 40 CFR Part 763, Section 1.7.2.4, Polarized Light Microscopy, Qualification of Asbestos Content."

Samples found to contain a Trace, <1% amount of Chrysotile asbestos were re-analyzed utilizing the EPA 600/M4-82-020, Point Count Method to determine if the amount of ACCM is less than or greater than 1%. The results for the Material sample were found to contain .025% asbestos. Based on the results the surface materials will be treated to contain a Trace <1% Chrysotile asbestos containing construction material (ACCM).

Although neither EPA nor Local County Air Quality regulates materials at <1% level, it does fall under the jurisdiction of OSHA in regards to worker protection. Based on this, the work must be completed by a certified asbestos contractor but can be disposed of as general construction debris.

NAL recommends that a certified asbestos abatement contractor be retained to remove the friable and non-friable materials prior to any scheduled renovation/demolition work being completed at the site. Prior to the work process starting a work plan or specifications in regards to the abatement process should be completed and distributed to the abatement contractors during the job walk at the site.

On-Site Observation, conducted by an independent third party CAC should be completed to verify the work plan/specification are being followed and to confirm that during the abatement work the outside air was clean. Upon completion of the abatement work air clearance sampling should be completed in order for the general contractor to reoccupy the work area(s) without concern for exposure to asbestos airborne fibers to their employees. Once a certified asbestos contractor has removed the ACCM, following EPA and OSHA requirements and air clearance sampling has been completed and cleared, the renovation or demolition work can be completed by the general contractor.

The following samples were non-asbestos containing materials:

Sample #	Material	Location	Results
	Stucco	Second Floor, East Wall at Sliding Glass Door	None Detected
	Plaster	First Floor, Northeast Bedroom, Ceiling, East Side at Damage	None Detected
	Plaster	First Floor, Northeast Bedroom, West Ceiling at Closet	None Detected
	Plaster	First Floor, North Wall	None Detected
	Texture	First Floor, Northeast Bedroom Bathroom, East Wall at Base (-225 sf)	None Detected
	Sheetrock-Joint Compound	First Floor, Northeast Bedroom Bathroom, SW Corner	None Detected
	Texture	Stairwell, East Wall	None Detected
	Texture	Laundry Room, North Wall	None Detected
	Texture	Living Room Ceiling, North Area at Damage (-1200 sf)	None Detected
	Sheetrock-Joint Compound	Laundry Room, Southeast Corner (-20 sf)	None Detected
	Joint-Compound	Living Room, North Area at Damage Seam Tape (-10 sf)	None Detected
	9" Floor Tile	Downstairs Hallway at Door, Top Layer (-180 sf)	None Detected
	Floor Tile Mastic	Downstairs Hallway at Door, Top Layer	None Detected
	9" Floor Tile	Downstairs Hallway at Door, Second Layer	None Detected
	Floor Tile Mastic	Downstairs Hallway at Door, Second Layer	None Detected
	White Square Pattern Linoleum	Laundry Room Floor at Door (-48 sf)	None Detected
	Linoleum Mastic	Laundry Room Floor at Door	None Detected
	Stucco Felt	Second Floor Northeast Bedroom, East Wall	None Detected

SECTION II- LEAD

The lead suspect samples were collected according to the Housing Urban Development (HUD) Guidelines, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and California Public Health Department (formally DHS), who regulate and require the abatement or in-place management of LCM hazards equal to or greater than 1.0 milligram per square centimeter (1.0 mg/cm^2) of lead or more than 0.5% lead by weight. The following regulation shall be adhered to because OSHA considers all surfaces to contain lead: OSHA's 29 CFR 1926.62, California Occupational Safety and Health Standard, Title 8 (Cal/OSHA 8 CCR 1532.1).

Since the laboratory results are reported by weight percent, during the collection of the suspect LCM samples the paint must be removed down to, but not including, the bare substrate (wood, metal, etc.). Inclusion of the any amount of the substrate material in the paint sample will dilute the sample result(s).

Once the determination is made on where the LCM is located, the In-place Management or the Abatement of the LCM can commence. If the In-Place Management method is to be used, prior to the repainting of the effected surface areas, the loose flaky paint must be removed until the remaining paint adheres smoothly to the substrate. Once this task is completed, the surface area can be repainted without the possibility of paint being dislodged and falling to the floor or ground areas. If the Abatement method of all surfaces is to be completed, then the debris and any loose flaky paint must be bagged or burrito wrapped prior to the removal of the debris from the work area(s) and subsequently the site. Because the paint samples listed below were found to contain LCM, all areas where the Lead Containing Material will be disturbed will require abatement, encapsulation, and/or prep work by a certified lead worker.

Although not all the rooms or materials were sampled, the like materials that were tested and their results will be treated as homogeneous and the materials will be treated as containing LCM throughout the site.

The locations and results of the suspect samples found to be Lead Containing Material are as follows:

Sample ID#	Material	Location	Concentration % By Weight
	White Paint	Second Floor Northeast Bedroom, South Window	11%

Prior to the demolition work being completed and/or the transporting of the debris from the site, Health and Safety Code 25157.8 (AB 2784 National Resources) requires that all lead debris be sampled for Waste Characterization. This will assist the Contractor in making a determination of whether or not the material is to be considered Hazardous or Non-Hazardous Lead waste or general construction debris. The sequence of testing to be completed by the Contractor is as follows:

- Total Threshold Limit concentration (TTLC) with a result of 50 mg/kg or more of lead must be retested using Soluble Threshold Limit concentration (STLC) method;
- A STLC result of 5.0 mg/l or more must be retested using Total Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP);
- A TCLP result of 5.0 mg/l or more deems the waste as RCRA;
- A TCLP result of <5mg/l is categorized as State Hazardous Waste (Class 1); and
- All waste with total lead greater than 350 ppm (mg/kg); but less than 1,000 ppm (mg/kg) disposed of in California, must be disposed of at a Class 1 Hazardous waste landfill, or at other landfills that have specific permits as non-hazardous waste unless the waste has been deemed hazardous for another reason.

The California hazardous waste threshold for total lead is 1,000 ppm and the soluble threshold concentration (STLC) for lead is 5ppm. A TCLP test shall be completed on the waste to determine if it is

lead hazardous waste or lead waste that must be sent to a certified waste facility or general construction waste facility.

RECOMMENDATION:

In order to stabilize the current lead conditions, NAL recommends Lead Certified Workers conduct in-place management work of the LCM surfaces scheduled for renovation/demolition. Once the abatement, in-place management, and/or prep work is completed and the areas are stabilized, the existing surfaces will be in good condition and not create a health or safety concern to the workers conducting the general construction work at the site. A Scope of Work and/or specifications should be utilized to conduct the lead work at the site.

SECTION III- MOLD

In collecting a history of the residence, it was reported that a fire had damaged the second floor bedroom (E side of residence, second floor) . The bedroom is directly above the downstairs East side bedroom. Given the reporting, it logically follows that water used in fighting the fire would impact the downstairs bedroom ceiling and wall systems. With this information given, Lee performed a visual inspection of the downstairs bedroom walls and ceiling systems.

Upon the completion of the visual inspection, Two (2) suspect mold bulk samples were collected. The suspect mold samples were collected from the structure utilizing the following criteria: a piece of affected material was collected thus capturing a sample of spores and suspect or actual mold growth from the specific surface area. The samples were collected from suspected mold growth. Typically, mold growth in a dwelling indicates an excess moisture condition.

- The sample collected from **1st Floor Bedroom**, NE Room, West Side Ceiling (back side of paper), was found to have problematic mold spores that contained *1+Chaetomium sp. 4+ Penicillum/Aspergillus* sp and *2+ Scopulariopsis sp. Rare Stachybotrys chartarum, 1+ Yeast*
- The samples collected from the **1st Floor Bedroom**, NE Room, Bathroom, East Wall, was found to have problematic mold spores that contained, *4+ Arthrinium sp., Rare Basidiomycetes, Rare Cladosporium sp., 4+ Penicillum/Aspergillus sp., Rare Stachybotrys chartarum, 1+Ulocladium sp.*

Reported estimated concentration is a subjective estimate of the spore concentration of the sample that is based on the following levels: low = Rare, Medium =1+ and 2+ and High = 3+. These species are known to produce toxins and that have been known to cause human infections. These conditions are not deadly, although, if the mold and water intrusion problems present in the property are not remedied the level of irritant could escalate.

Visual inspection of the Southeast corner baseboard also showed active mold growth patterns at the back side of the baseboard.

CONCLUSIONS:

Interpretation of the history and the mold growth leads me to believe the water damage from the fire was never addressed. With this in mind, the ceiling and wall systems are considered to be a mold growth environment, with the possibility of contaminating the interior air quality. Visual inspection of the West side ceiling showed significant growth on the structural system of the ceiling/2nd story flooring. As there is mold growth out as far as the West wall above the closet, and seen at both the North East (bathroom East wall) and at the Southeast corner (behind baseboard), we believe the room to be mold contaminated.

RECOMMENDATION:

Given the extent of the mold growth (from the East wall to the ceiling area at West wall), we recommend remediation of no less than:

A 2' section of removal around all wall systems (including the bathroom and laundry room);
Removal of entire ceiling system;

Once the removal has been performed, visually inspect the wall systems. If any water damage is seen within the wall cavity, remove 2' above/2' past any visible growth or damage.

We recommend all remediation to be performed by a qualified and experienced mold remediation company. As the bathroom sheetrock-joint compound is asbestos containing construction material, an asbestos certified company is, at the least, to be utilized in the abatement of the wall systems in the bathroom.

We recommend a clearance inspection for both asbestos and mold be performed at the completion of all abatement/remediation.

If you have any questions regarding this report or if we can be of further assistance, please contact our office.

Reviewed and submitted by:

Michael Lee
Certified Asbestos Consultant #06-4047
DHS# 10531
06-4047

EMSL Analytical, Inc.
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Attn:

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Fax: (916) 361-0540 Phone: (916) 361-0555

Project:

Customer ID:
Customer PO:
Received: 04/27/10 9:28 AM
EMSL Order:

EMSL Proj:
Analysis Date: 4/27/2010

Test Report: Asbestos Analysis of Bulk Materials via EPA 600/R-93/116 Method using Polarized Light Microscopy

			Non-Asbestos		Asbestos
Sample	Description	Appearance	% Fibrous	% Non-Fibrous	% Type
	Second fl, E wall at sliding glass door/stucco	Gray Non-Fibrous Homogeneous		100% Non-fibrous (other)	None Detected
	1st fl, NE bedrm, ceiling, E side at damage/plaste	Gray/White Non-Fibrous Homogeneous		100% Non-fibrous (other)	None Detected
	1st fl, NE bedrm, W ceiling at closet/plaster	Gray/White Non-Fibrous Homogeneous		100% Non-fibrous (other)	None Detected
	1st fl, North wall/plaster	Gray Non-Fibrous Homogeneous		100% Non-fibrous (other)	None Detected
	1st fl, NE bedroom bathrm, E wall at base/texture	Tan Non-Fibrous Homogeneous		100% Non-fibrous (other)	None Detected
	1st fl, NE bedroom bathrm, SW corner/sheetrock-JC	Tan/White Non-Fibrous Homogeneous		100% Non-fibrous (other)	None Detected
	Stairwell, East wall/texture	Tan/White Non-Fibrous Homogeneous		100% Non-fibrous (other)	None Detected

Analyst(s)

Michelle LaVallee (19)

Michelle McGowan, Laboratory Manager
or other approved signatory

Printed: 4/27/2010 6:24:14 PM

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			Non-Asbestos			Asbestos
Sample	Description	Appearance	% Fibrous		% Non-Fibrous	% Type
	Laundry rm, North wall/texture	White Non-Fibrous Homogeneous			100% Non-fibrous (other)	None Detected
	Livingrm ceiling, N area at damage/texture	Tan Non-Fibrous Homogeneous			100% Non-fibrous (other)	None Detected
	Laundry rm, SE corner/sheetrock-joint compound	White Non-Fibrous Homogeneous			100% Non-fibrous (other)	None Detected
	Downstairs bathrm, SW corner/sheetrock-joint comp	Tan/White Non-Fibrous Homogeneous			100% Non-fibrous (other)	<1% Chrysotile
	Livingrm, N area at damage seam tape/joint-compoun	Tan Non-Fibrous Homogeneous			100% Non-fibrous (other)	None Detected
	Downstairs hallway at door, top layer/9" floor til	Tan Non-Fibrous Homogeneous	20%	Cellulose	80% Non-fibrous (other)	None Detected
	Downstairs hallway at door, top layer/floor tile m	Tan Fibrous Homogeneous	40%	Cellulose	60% Non-fibrous (other)	None Detected

Analyst(s)

Michelle LaVallee (19)

Michelle McGowan, Laboratory Manager
or other approved signatory

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Received: 04/27/10 9:28 AM
EMSL Order:

EMSL Proj:
Analysis Date: 4/27/2010

Test Report: Asbestos Analysis of Bulk Materials via EPA 600/R-93/116 Method using Polarized Light Microscopy

			Non-Asbestos				Asbestos
Sample	Description	Appearance	%	Fibrous	%	Non-Fibrous	% Type
	Downstairs hallway at door, seocnd layer/9" FT	Tan Non-Fibrous Homogeneous	10%	Cellulose	90%	Non-fibrous (other)	None Detected
	Downstairs hallway at door, second layer/FT mastic	Brown Non-Fibrous Homogeneous	25%	Cellulose	75%	Non-fibrous (other)	None Detected
	Laundry rm fl at door/white sq patt lino	Tan Fibrous Heterogeneous	25%	Cellulose	75%	Non-fibrous (other)	None Detected
	Laundry rm fl at door/linoleum mastic	Tan Non-Fibrous Homogeneous			100%	Non-fibrous (other)	None Detected
	2nd fl NE bedroom, East wall/stucco felt	Black Fibrous Homogeneous	40%	Cellulose	60%	Non-fibrous (other)	None Detected

Analyst(s)

Michelle LaVallee (19)

Michelle McGowan, Laboratory Manager
or other approved signatory

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Fax: (916) 361-0540 Phone: (916) 361-0555

Project:

Customer ID:
Customer PO:
Received: 04/27/10 9:28 AM
EMSL Order:

EMSL Proj:
Analysis Date: 4/27/2010

Test Report: Asbestos Analysis of Bulk Material via EPA 600/R-93/116. Quantitation using 400 Point Count Procedure.

			Non-Asbestos		Asbestos
Sample	Description	Appearance	% Fibrous	% Non-Fibrous	% Type
	Downstairs bathrm, SW corner/sheetrock-joint comp	Tan/White Non-Fibrous Homogeneous		99.75% Non-fibrous (other)	0.25% Chrysotile

Analyst(s)

Michelle LaVallee (1)

Michelle McGowan, Laboratory Manager
or other approved signatory

Printed:4/27/2010 6:24:10 PM

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061003696

N·A·L
ENVIRONMENTAL TESTING & CONSULTING

NAL LOG-IN RECORD

Login #

National Analytical Laboratories, Inc.

Job Site/Job #:

Client#-Lot# 0 / 1

Phone Number

FAX Number

Contact Paul

E-Mail Address

Date 4/26/2010

Sampling Date: 4/26/2010

Sampling Time 9:30:00 AM

Type Of Work: PLM-BI

No. of Samples 19

Turnaround 6 hours

Num.	Sample ID#	Location/Description
1	7685-1	Second Floor, East Wall at Sliding Glass Door / Stucco (~15 sf)
2	7685-2	First Floor, Northeast Bedroom, Ceiling, East Side at Damage / Plaster (~700 sf)
3	7685-3	First Floor, Northeast Bedroom, West Ceiling at Closet / Plaster
4	7685-4	First Floor, North Wall / Plaster
5	7685-5	First Floor, Northeast Bedroom Bathroom, East Wall at Base (~225 sf) / Texture
6	7685-6	First Floor, Northeast Bedroom Bathroom, Southwest Corner / Sheetrock-Joint Compound
7	7685-7	Stairwell, East Wall / Texture (~150 sf)
8	7685-8	Laundry Room, North Wall / Texture (~200 sf)
9	7685-9	Living Room Ceiling, North Area at Damage (~1200 sf) / Texture
10	7685-10	Laundry Room, Southeast Corner (~20 sf) / Sheetrock-Joint Compound
11	7685-11	Downstairs Bathroom, Southwest Corner (~20 sf) / Sheetrock-Joint Compound
12	7685-12	Living Room, North Area at Damage Seam Tape (~10 sf) / Joint-Compound
13	7685-13A	Downstairs Hallway at Door, Top Layer (~180 sf) / 9" Floor Tile
14	7685-13B	Downstairs Hallway at Door, Top Layer / Floor Tile Mastic
15	7685-13C	Downstairs Hallway at Door, Second Layer / 9" Floor Tile
16	7685-13D	Downstairs Hallway at Door, Second Layer / Floor Tile Mastic
17	7685-14A	Laundry Room Floor at Door (~48 sf) / White Square Pattern Linoleum
18	7685-14B	Laundry Room Floor at Door / Linoleum Mastic
19	7685-15	Second Floor Northeast Bedroom, East Wall / Stucco Felt

***IF RESULTS ARE LESS THAN 1%, PLEASE 400 POINT COUNT**

Chain of Custody Information

Released By Signature	Date/ Time	Received By Signature	Date/ Time	Due:
	4/26/10		4/27/10	
Released By Signature	Date/ Time	Received By Signature	Date/ Time	At:

Test Report:Lead in Paint Chips by Flame AAS (SW 846 3050B*/7000B)

Client Sample Description	*Lab ID*	*D.L.*		*Dilution*	*Reported Concentration*	*Actual Concentration*
Method Blank				1	0.041 mg/L	0.041 mg/L
7685-1L	*061003700-0001*	0.010	n/a	1	11 % wt	10.8 % wt

QUALITY CONTROL DATA, ***Pb-FLAA***

	ACCURACY						PRECISION	
MATRIX SPIKE/ MATRIX SPIKE DUPLICATE	SPK CONC. % wt	MS % wt	%MS	MSD % wt	%MSD	ACP %MS	RPD	ACP %RPD
Lead	0.39761431	0.42	93.3					

AUDIT DATA	LAB. RECEIVING #	LAB Sample ID	LAB BATCH ID	QC STD #	ANALYZED
	060906079	060906079-0022	06Q100427-001		

	ACCURACY						PRECISION	
LABORATORY CONTROL STANDARD/DUPLICATE	SPK CONC. % wt	LCS % wt	%LCS	LCSD % wt	%LCSD	ACP %LCS	RPD	ACP %RPD
Lead	4.34	4.5	104.1			80.-120.		

AUDIT DATA	LAB ID	LAB BATCH ID	QC STD #	ANALYZED
	LABORATORY CONTROL STANDARD (LCS)	06Q100427-001		

	RESULTS		PRECISION	
DUPLICATE	Sample % wt	Duplicate % wt	RPD	ACP %RPD
Lead	0.048	0.044	8.7	

AUDIT DATA	LAB. RECEIVING #	LAB Sample ID	LAB BATCH ID		ANALYZED
	060906079	060906079-0022	06Q100427-001		

	ACCURACY			
REPORTING LIMIT VERIFICATION SAMPLE	SPK CONC. % wt	RLVS % wt	%RLVS	ACP %RLVS
Lead	0.01	0.01	100.0	

AUDIT DATA	LAB ID	LAB BATCH ID	QC STD #	ANALYZED
	Reporting Limit Verfication Sample (RLVS)	06Q100427-001	n/a	

51003700

N·A·L ENVIRONMENTAL TESTING & CONSULTING

NAL LOG-IN RECORD

Login #

National Analytical Laboratories, Inc.

Job Site/Job #:

Client#-Lot# 0/2

Phone Number

FAX Number

Contact Paul

E-Mail Address

Date 4/26/2010

Sampling Date: 4/26/2010

Sampling Time 9:30:00 AM

Type Of Work: Lead Bl

No. of Samples 1

Turnaround 6 hours

Num.	Sample ID#	Location/Description
1	7663-1L	Second Floor Northeast Bedroom, South Window \ White Paint

***IF RESULTS ARE LESS THAN 1%, PLEASE 400 POINT COUNT**

Chain of Custody Information

Released By Signature	Date/ Time	Received By Signature	Date/ Time	
	4/26/10	Michelle Lewis	4/27/10	Due:
Released By Signature	Date/ Time	Received By Signature	Date/ Time	At:

MicroTest® Laboratories Inc.
AIHA EMPAT No: 160934
8080 Madison Ave., Suite 100B
Fair Oaks, CA 95628
Tel. (916) 567-9808
Fax: (916) 436-3602
microtestlabsinc@yahoo.com

CLIENT: NAL, Inc.
10416 Investment Circle
Rancho Cordova, CA 95670

PROJECT:

SAMPLE COLLECTED BY:

TYPE OF SAMPLE: Bulk (x2)

COLLECTION DATE/TIME: 4/26/10

SUBMISSION DATE/TIME: 4/26/10

ACCESSION NO: 011520-21

TYPE OF ANALYSIS: Direct Preparation, Microscopic Examination

REPORT DATE: 4/26/10

REPORTED & REVIEWED BY:

DIRECT MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

The "Samples" collected demonstrated the following:

Sample ID	Amorphous Debris/Description	Pollen/ Miscellaneous	Molds Observed: Mycelia or Sporulating Structures	General Impression
7865-1MB 1st Floor NE Room, W. Side Ceiling	2+ Amorphous Debris 2+ Particulate Debris		1+ ***Chaetomium sp.*** 4+ ***Penicillium/Aspergillus sp.*** 2+ ***Scopulariopsis sp.*** Rare ***Stachybotrys chartarum*** 1+ **Yeast** (***Penicillium sp.*** & ***Aspergillus sp.*** observed)	Mold Growth
7865-2MB 1st Floor, NE Room, E. Bath, E. Wall	2+ Amorphous Debris 2+ Particulate Debris		4+ ***Arthrinium sp.*** Rare **Basidiomycetes** Rare ***Cladosporium sp.*** 4+ ***Penicillium/Aspergillus sp.*** Rare ***Stachybotrys chartarum*** 1+ ***Ulocladium sp.***	Mold Growth

Note: Quantities of molds seen are graded from Rare to 4+, with 4+ denoting the highest numbers observed on microscopic examination. "Rare" indicates presence, but in very low numbers.

Following are ***general*** comments regarding the molds detected from the samples collected and submitted:

Arthrinium sp. is a cellulose decomposer and is widespread in soil, air and plant debris. No toxic related diseases are of record to date but one species is considered an allergen.

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DIRECT MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION 011520-21 (CONTINUED)

Aspergillus sp. is a cosmopolitan, saprobic fungus of decomposing plant material and soils (especially cultivated soils) and can appear almost any color. It is composed of approximately 200 species, with about 20 species that have been reported from human and animal infections. ***Aspergillus fumigatus***, ***Aspergillus flavus*** and ***Aspergillus niger*** are the most common pathogenic species worldwide. Health effects vary by species but many species are reported to be allergenic. It is reported to cause ear infections. Some species produce toxins that might have significant health effects in humans. Aspergillus is one of the most infectious of molds but do not commonly infect those with normal immune systems. In immunocompromised individuals, however, the disease Aspergillosis is a very significant and potentially deadly health concern.

Chaetomium sp. is an ascomycetous fungi found on a variety of cellulose containing substrates, including paper and plant compost, as well as on sheetrock. It is reported to be allergenic though is rarely involved in disease.

Penicillium sp. is the most common blue-green mold that exists ubiquitously in nature. They are commonly found in aerosol samples and are frequently found in soil, food, cellulose and grains. It is also found in paint and compost piles. It may cause hypersensitivity pneumonitis, allergic alveolitis in susceptible individuals. It is reported to be allergenic (skin). It is commonly found in carpet, wallpaper and in interior fiberglass duct insulation. Many species can produce mycotoxins. It is a common cause of asthma (Type I). Acute symptoms and include edema and bronchiospasms. Chronic cases may develop pulmonary emphysema.

Scopulariopsis sp. is found on a wide variety of materials as well as being found in house dust. It is commonly found in soil and is an agent of deterioration, especially in cellulose substrates. It is associated with type III allergy. It has been reported to cause mycotic keratitis and rarely bronchopulmonary disease, onchomycosis and otomycosis. Known to infect the nails (usually toenail) and is rarely associated with subcutaneous and invasive infection at various sites, primarily in immunocompromised patients. No species are known to produce mycotoxins, but one species is able to produce arsine gas if growing on an arsenic substrate, such as wallpaper covered with paris green.

Stachybotrys chartarum (atra) thrives on water-damaged cellulose-rich materials such as sheet rock, paper, ceiling tiles, cellulose-containing insulation backing and wallpaper. The presence of this fungus in buildings is significant because of the mold's ability to produce mycotoxins, which are extremely toxic. Exposure to these toxins can occur through inhalation, ingestion or dermal exposure. Areas with relative humidity of 55% that are subject to temperature fluctuations are ideal for toxin production. Individuals with chronic exposure to the toxin produced by this fungus reported cold and flu symptoms including sore throats, diarrhea, headaches, fatigue, dermatitis, intermittent hair loss and generalized malaise. Exposure to the toxin may also exacerbate allergic type symptoms, especially in persons who have a history of hypersensitivity diseases such as asthma, pneumonitis and severe sinusitis. Allergic rhinitis and conjunctivitis may be other conditions exhibited. The toxin produced by this fungus may suppress the immune system. Symptoms usually disappear after all contaminated materials are removed. This mold is rarely pathogenic for humans.

Ulocladium sp. is found in soil and on decaying plants. It has also been isolated from cellulose substrates and water-damaged building materials. It is reported to be a major allergen.

Yeasts are unicellular budding fungi that exhibit a growth form shared by a range of unrelated fungus species. They are the most common fungi isolated in the clinical laboratory. Some primary filamentous species, including those pathogenic to animals, adopt yeast or yeast-like forms as a part of the life cycle or under certain environmental conditions. Yeasts are considered opportunistic pathogens, possibly causing disease in patients with suppressed immune systems. Yeasts are involved in many natural and human-controlled fermentation processes.