
Mold Clearance Inspection with Sample Analysis

CLEARANCE PASSED

Property Address:
6915 West Main Street
Belleville, Illinois 62223

Date: January 6, 2010

The following actions were recommended for the authorized mold remediation:

ENTIRE HOME: (Utilizing properly trained, insured, and protected personnel)

- Establish HEPA filtered negative pressure containment of work areas
- Remove and properly dispose of:
 - Affected ceiling tiles (if any)
 - Contaminated sheetrock/insulation at least 2 feet beyond any visible growth
 - Carpet and padding (if any)
 - Cabinetry, trim, and wooden doors (as necessary)
- Wire Brush/sand exposed wooden surfaces with visible mold growth
- HEPA Vacuum all exposed horizontal surfaces twice
- Disinfect all non-porous surfaces
- Apply a coat of mold inhibiting sealer to affected wood surfaces as necessary
- HEPA Air Scrub for 48hrs (at 8+ air changes per hour)
- Take mold clearance samples to ensure successful remediation (see clearance standards below)

Upon completion of the above scope of work a clearance test was performed. This test determined whether the remediated areas of the home met clearance standards. In addition to the clearance test the on-site project manager completed a visual inspection of the building, which yielded an out come of no visible mold growths. **Results of the final testing indicated the clearance standards have been met**; the mold spore levels indoors were found to be less than the mold spore levels in the control, outdoor, sample.

General Mold Information

Mold spores can be found on nearly all surfaces inside and outside. When mold spores are supplied with sufficient moisture and ideal temperature conditions, they rapidly establish in materials, break down carbon-based material (including wall paper backings and glue, sheetrock paper, wood, or skin cells), and reproduce. It is this growth process that creates the characteristic musty odor commonly connected with actively growing fungal contamination.

When the fungi grow, they extend “root-like” extensions called Hyphae into the material and absorb its nutrients in to their cells. Molds release tiny, lightweight spores, which travel through the air. Mold spores may cause health problems. When fungal growth is apparent on materials, it is likely that the contamination extends beyond the visible growth because the Hyphae have extended into the material and that spores have been released. The fungi spread their spores over a wide area; materials that do not appear to be infested or wet may be contaminated.

Molds may produce health effects through allergy or infection. For some people, a relatively small number of mold spores can trigger a reaction. For other persons, symptoms may occur only when exposure levels are much higher. Some people that may have more severe symptoms or become ill more rapidly than others are: individuals with existing respiratory conditions (asthma or allergies), persons with weakened immune systems, infants or young children, and the elderly. Some molds may, under certain conditions, produce toxic compounds called mycotoxins. Questions regarding the health effects of mold should be directed to a doctor with expertise in that area. Additional mold information may be found on our website at

Mold Sampling Results

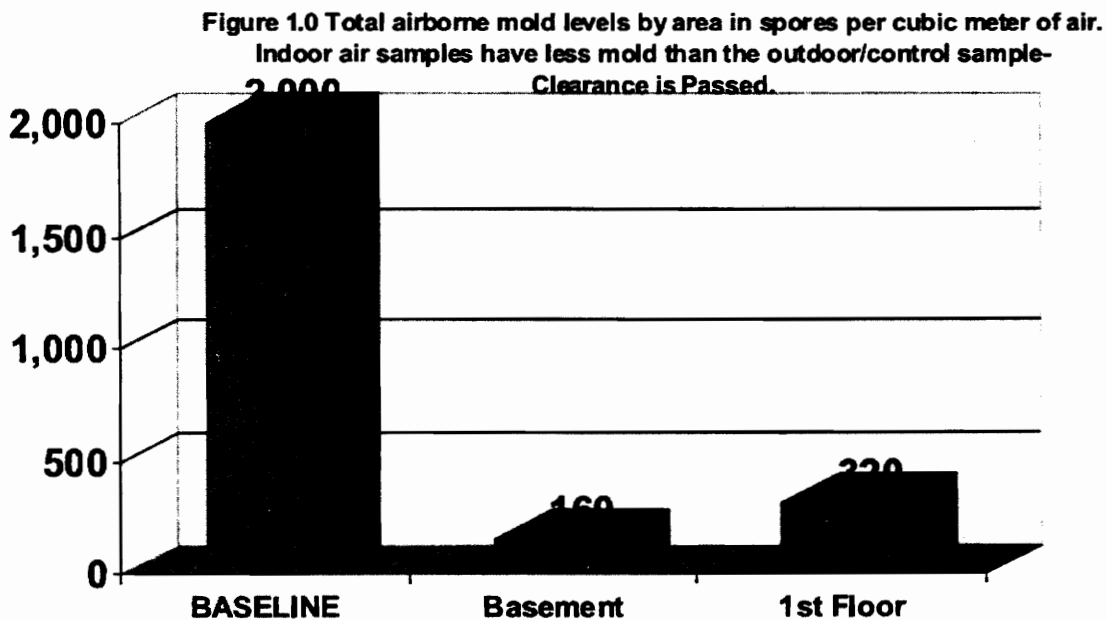
Mold Air Sample Results

Samples are analyzed using direct microscopy examination to quantify the amounts of each mold type present.

Total airborne mold levels are determined by summing the spores per cubic meter for all of the different mold types identified. It is expected that the total airborne mold levels indoors should be less than the total mold levels outdoors, with individual mold types also seen at lower levels indoors than outdoors.

Laboratory results indicate that all samples taken have met clearance standards, total mold spores indoors less than baseline levels and no *Stachybotrys* spores in the indoor air.

See attached laboratory results.



Laboratory Results

SUMMARY

Client Project ID	Date Sampled	Date Received	Date Analyzed	AML ID
6915 West Main	30-Dec-09	31-Dec-09	31-Dec-09	AML 3324

Client

	AIHA EMPAT #167222
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Sample #	SAMPLE 1	SAMPLE 2	SAMPLE 3	
Sample ID	BASELINE	Basement	1st Floor	
<i>Alternaria</i>		-	-	
<i>Arthrinium</i>		-	-	
<i>Ascospores</i>		-	-	
<i>Aspergillus/Penicillium-like</i>		160	320	
<i>Aureobasidium</i>		-	-	
<i>Basidiospores</i>		-	-	
<i>Bipolaris/Drescheria</i>		-	-	
<i>Botrytis</i>		-	-	
<i>Chaetomium</i>		-	-	
<i>Cladosporium</i>		-	-	
<i>Curvularia</i>		-	-	
<i>Epicoccum</i>		-	-	
<i>Fusarium</i>		-	-	
<i>Ganoderma</i>		-	-	
<i>Mitosporic Fungi</i>		-	-	
<i>Oidium</i>		-	-	
<i>Pithomyces</i>		-	-	
<i>Rhizopus</i>		-	-	
<i>Rusts</i>		-	-	
<i>Smuts/Periconia/Myxomycetes</i>		-	-	
<i>Spegazzinia</i>		-	-	
<i>Stachybotrys/Memnoniella</i>		-	-	
<i>Stemphylium</i>		-	-	
<i>Torula</i>	-	-	-	
<i>Ulocladium</i>	-	-	-	
<i>Zygosporos</i>	-	-	-	

Fragments/Hyphae	-	-	-
Total Fungal Spores	2,000	160	320

AFTER PICTURES

