MICROBIAL SURFACE SAMPLE COLLECTION REPORT

HVAC DUCT INVESTIGATION
COMMUNITY CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT 181
HINSDALE MIDDLE SCHOOL
100 SOUTH GARFIELD AVENUE
HINSDALE, ILLINOIS
IES NO. 915-02



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IES NO. 915-02



630-718-9133 FAX 630-718-9114

January 22, 2014

C-11040

Mr. Gary Frisch Assistant Superintendent of Business and Operations Community Consolidated School District 181 6010 South Elm Street Burr Ridge, Illinois 60527

Dear Mr. Frisch:

Microbial Surface Sample Collection Report HVAC Duct Investigation Community Consolidated School District 181 Hinsdale Middle School 100 South Garfield Avenue Hinsdale, Illinois IES No. 915-02

Integrity Environmental Services, Inc. has completed this final Microbial Surface Sample Collection Report for the above referenced School District facility. One (1) original and two (2) copies of the Report have been provided.

This Report has been prepared based on observations made and sample data collected during water damage/mold remediation activities from representative locations of HVAC ductwork located throughout the school building. Surface swab sample data detailed in this Report was obtained on January 19, 2014.

Opinions made or formed, other than those expressed herein are those of the reader and in no way shall obligate Integrity Environmental Services, Inc. The findings presented in this Report are representative of the date and times that the samples were collected. The findings presented herein should not be used or relied upon to evaluate conditions at significantly later dates.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact our office at (630) 718-9133.

INTEGRITY ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.

Guy S. Tawzer

Vice President, Air Quality Division

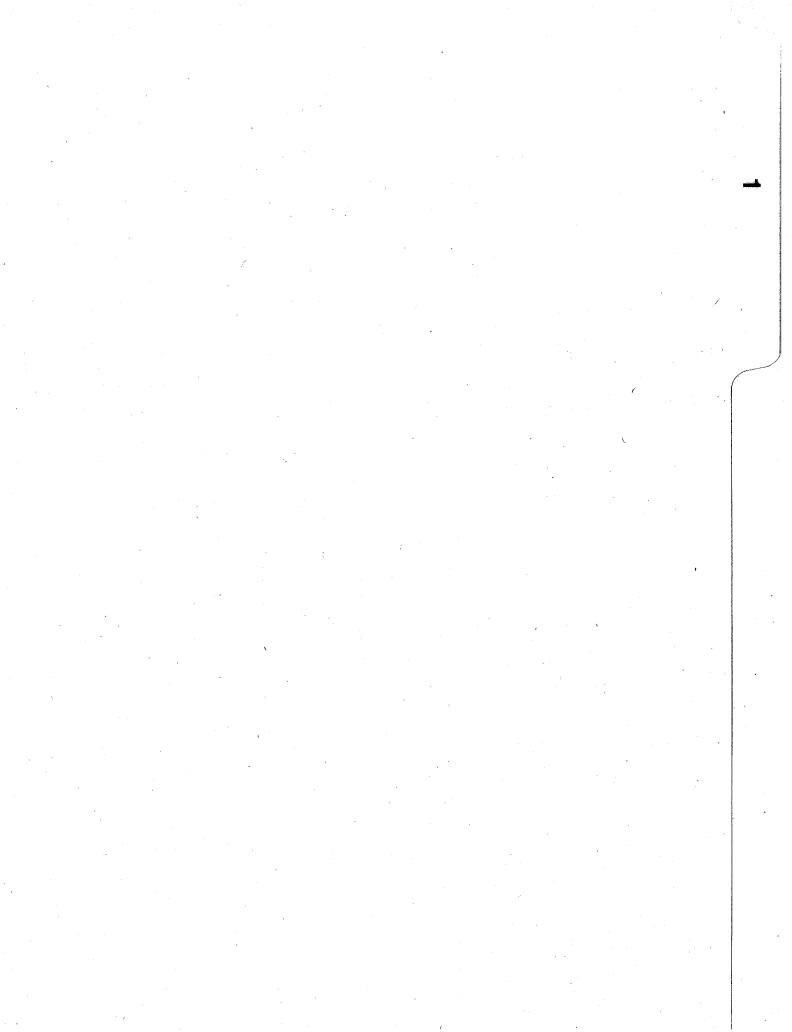
Mark J. Ravanesi

President

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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COMMUNITY CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT 181
HINSDALE MIDDLE SCHOOL
100 SOUTH GARFIELD AVENUE
HINSDALE, ILLINOIS
IES NO. 915-02

A. INTRODUCTION:

The following paragraphs provide a narrative description of a microbial sample collection event and indoor air quality assessment conducted for Community Consolidated School District 181 within the above referenced facility. This study was requested to determine if and to what extent, mold spores from materials and areas that were recently impacted by significant water intrusion events have impacted the Hinsdale Middle School building. This sample collection and assessment work was conducted to determine the presence and concentration of mold spores within HVAC supply ducts and HVAC return ducts located throughout the building.

At the request of the School District, Integrity Environmental Services, Inc. (IES) was present at the Hinsdale Middle School on Sunday, January 19, 2014 to collect surface swab samples on diffusers and accessible surfaces within HVAC supply and return ducts, and exhaust ducts on the first, second and third floors of the school building. Samples were collected following bulk sample results collected from water damaged drywall that showed presence of low, moderate, and high concentrations of Aspergillus/Penicillium-type molds and molds from the genera Chaetomium sp., and Stachybotrys sp.; and surface swab sample results on a lab top in Classroom 216 and the internal surface of an open return duct in Classroom 215 that reported the presence of mold spores from the genus Stachybotrys sp.

B. INSPECTION SUMMARY:

Based on the results of the bulk and swab samples collected on January 16, 2013, a concern was raised as to what extent, if any, Aspergillus/Penicillium-type spores and spores from the genera *Chaetomium sp.* and *Stachybotrys sp.* had been distributed throughout the school building's HVAC system. A collective decision between IES and representatives of Community Consolidated School District 181 was made to collect additional surface swab samples for the mold spores within the HVAC supply and return ducts throughout the school building. No air samples were obtained or analyzed during this phase of the building investigation.

As part of our investigation, a visual inspection of each of the sampled ducts and diffusers, and the immediate area containing each duct was also conducted. During this inspection, the IES representative noted the condition within each area. While all sampled HVAC ducts appeared to be intact, a visible layer of dust was observed within the majority of ducts and/or on the diffusers. IES conducted the site inspection and surface swab sampling procedures within the unoccupied school building, as the ServPro crew continued to clean surfaces such as but not limited to walls, floors, desks, tables, chairs, and book cases within all areas impacted by their water and mold remediation efforts.

All exterior doors and windows within the school building were closed and the HVAC system was in operation. Negative air machines with HEPA filters, set-up by ServPro, were positioned and in operation throughout the building.

C. SAMPLING STRATEGY:

The sampling protocol for this project were developed in conjunction with existing guidelines and recommendations presented by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH), the American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA), and Environmental Microbiology Laboratories, Inc., a nationally recognized, AIHA proficiency-tested laboratory specializing in microbial testing. In conjunction with our Air Quality Division, guidelines suggested by the Indoor Air Quality Association (IAQA) and Mycotech Biological, Inc. (MBI) were utilized in helping determine and interpret sample data.

It should be noted that there are no current regulatory requirements governing the testing strategies and interpretation of sample data at this time. Our sampling strategy has included the incorporation of current guidelines and recommendations, as well as state-of-the-art methodologies to help define the levels of mold and related airborne bioaerosols within the subject areas of Hinsdale Middle School. IES collected representative samples within each sample location.

At each swab sample location, the IES representative collected a sample for mold spores using a sterile cotton swab. Where possible, a 50 cm² template was placed on the subject surface and the swab was then collected over the entire defined area. In locations that were difficult to access, the template was not used and the sample was collected from an un-quantified area. Following collection, each surface swab was properly sealed, contained, and issued a separate and unique sample number. Each sample number and corresponding sample location was recorded on the laboratory's chain of custody form, prior to submittal to the laboratory for analysis.

Following the collection event, all samples were relinquished to STAT Analysis Corporation, Chicago, Illinois, for analysis. The IES representative collected a total of twenty-four (24) surface swab samples (including the required QA/QC blank). All sample locations are illustrated in Section 2, Exhibit A of this report.

Each of the surface swab samples collected was analyzed for the presence, type, and quantity of fungal spores.

D. LABORATORY ANALYSIS SUMMARY:

Mold spores were found on all twenty-three (23) surface swab samples collected within the school building HVAC ducts during this investigation. Results of the swab sample analysis show that fourteen (14) types of mold spores were found on the collected samples.

The laboratory reports that many of the samples exhibited mold spores such as Basidiospores, Rusts, spores from the group including Smuts and Myxomycetes sp., and spores from the genera Alternaria sp., Epicoccum sp., Periconia sp., Pithomyces sp., Stemphylium sp. and Tetraploa sp. Theses types of molds are commonly found outdoors and are typically associated with plants and grasses and/or decaying plant matter. Many of these types of molds do not typically grow indoors. Alternaria sp. is commonly found both indoors and outdoors. With fresh air being brought into and mixed with the building's recirculating air, it is not uncommon to find these types of mold spores on samples collected from within a building's HVAC system.

Mold spores from the genus *Cladosporium sp.* were also detected on several of the collected surface swab samples. This fungus is one (1) of the most common types of mold found. It is commonly found both indoors and outdoors and is often found in areas where condensation is collected and/or where there is poor ventilation. It is also commonly found on the surface of fiberglass duct lining inside supply ducts.

Mold spores including Ascospores, Aspergillus/Penicillium-type spores and spores from the genus *Chaetomium sp.* were detected several, but not all of the collected samples. At least one (1) or more types of these spores were detected within the HVAC supply duct and/or on the supply duct diffuser in the Classroom 119, the Student Services Office area, the Commons Area, Classroom 214, and Classroom 206. At least one (1) or more types of these spores were detected within the HVAC return duct or return duct vent diffuser in Room 203A, Classroom 227, and the MRC.

It should be noted that mold spores from the genus *Stachybotrys sp.* were not detected on any of the collected surface swab samples.

While all concentrations of mold spores found on the surface swab samples were reported to be low (less than 25% coverage within the analyst's field of view while looking through the microscope), sample results do show that mold spores including Aspergillus/Penicillium-type spores and spores from the genus *Chaetomium sp.* have been distributed through portions of the building, most likely as a result of the recent, significant water intrusion events where these molds were specifically identified on the water damaged drywall located in the areas significantly impacted.

Refer to Section 2, Exhibit A for drawings of all sample locations. Refer to Section 2, Exhibit B for Laboratory Analytical Results. Refer to Section 2, Exhibit C, Definitions, for additional information regarding the types of mold spores mentioned above.

E. CONCLUSIONS:

Based on our inspection, sample collection work, and laboratory analysis, Integrity Environmental Services, Inc. has made the following conclusions:

- Visual inspection confirms that significant amounts of dust are present within areas of the HVAC duct system and recent cleaning of the duct system has not been performed.
- Mold spores were identified and confirmed to be present on diffusers and/or within all HVAC ducts sampled during this investigation.
- The laboratory reported that all mold spore concentrations collected and identified on the samples were considered to be low. As previously stated, it should be noted that the presence of some amount of spores with an HVAC system is not unexpected.
- Spores from the genus *Stachybotrys sp.* were not identified on any of the surface swab samples collected within the HVAC ductwork during this investigation.
- Mold spores including Aspergillus/Penicillium-type and/or spores from the genus *Chaetomium sp.*, associated with water damage and moisture intrusion were identified on some, but not all of the collected surface swab samples. The presence of these spores in the locations where they were identified, coupled with the fact that these types of molds were identified on water-damaged materials directly impacted from these recent water intrusion events suggests that distribution of these spores through the building's HVAC system is possible.

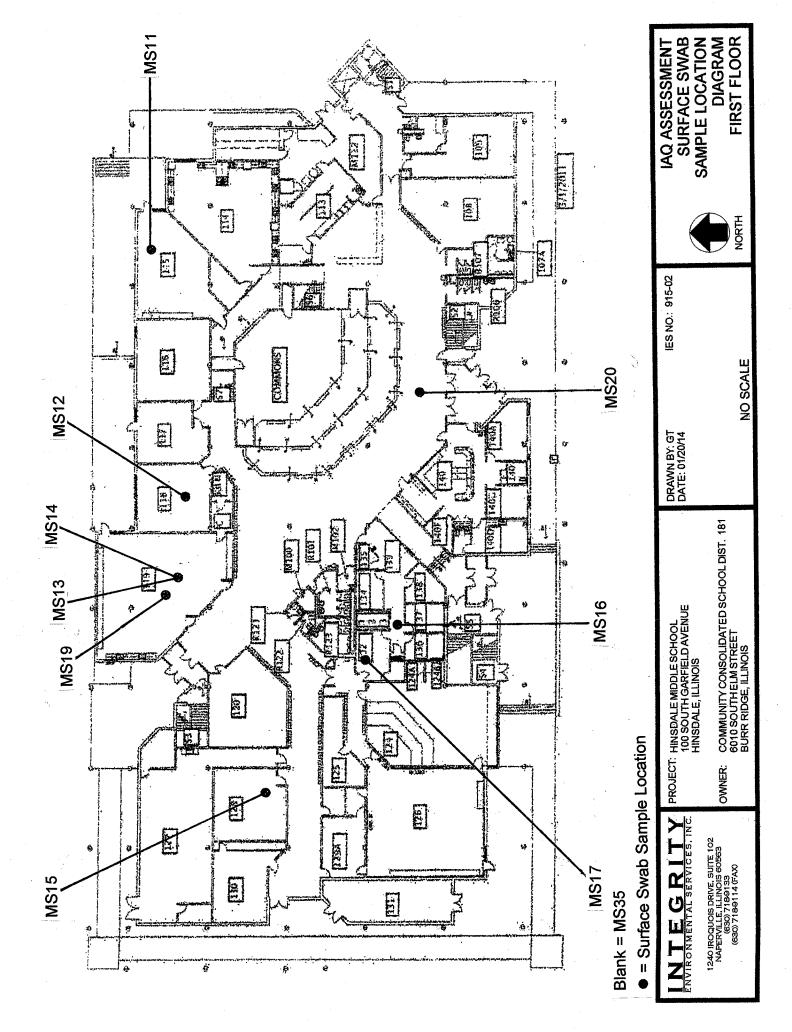
F. RECOMMENDATIONS:

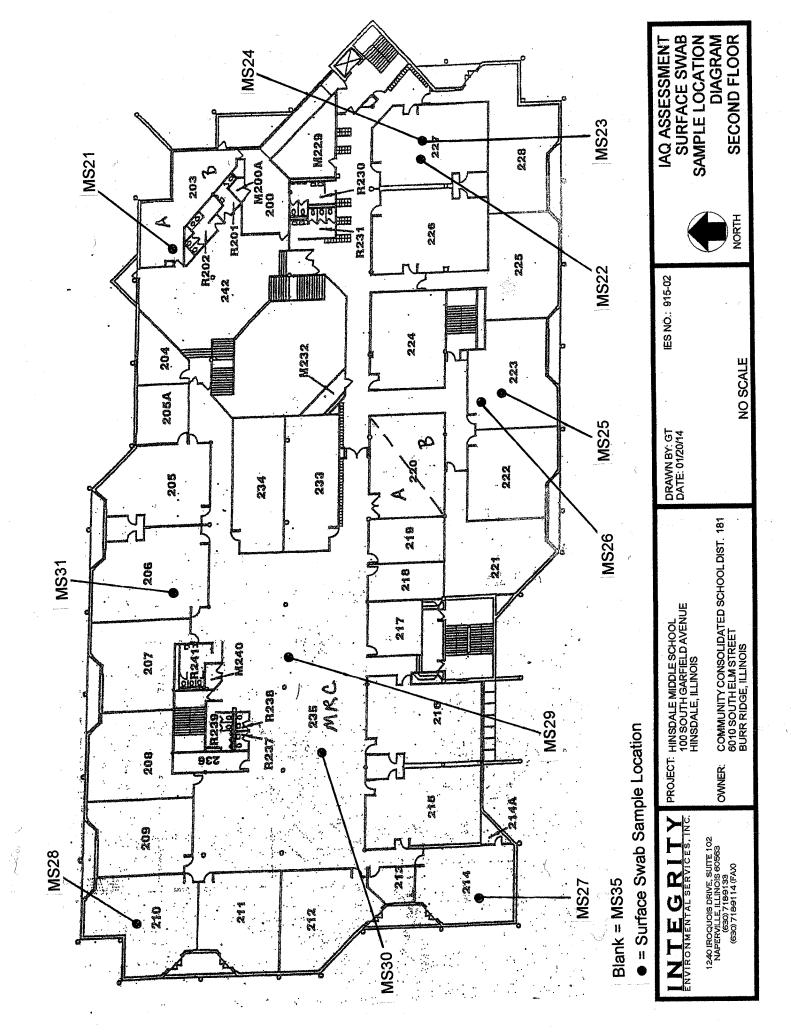
Based upon sample analysis results and visual observations made during this assessment, Integrity Environmental Services, Inc. recommends that the following actions be taken:

- 1. Insure that all existing water-damaged and mold-impacted materials have been removed and dispose of in accordance with industry standards and procedural specifications.
- 2. All remaining surfaces impacted by the water intrusion event(s) should be cleaned and treated with an anti-microbial disinfectant.
- 3. Perform all remaining mold remediation and cleaning procedures within isolated work areas, under negative pressure to prevent possible further distribution of mold spores to other areas of the school building.

4. While laboratory results indicate that surface concentrations of mold spores are considered to be low, spores identified as the same type of mold found on materials directly impacted by the water intrusion events suggests that these types of mold/spores have been distributed and that cleaning of the building's HVAC system should be considered to help prevent further distribution of these molds throughout the building.

EXHIBIT A





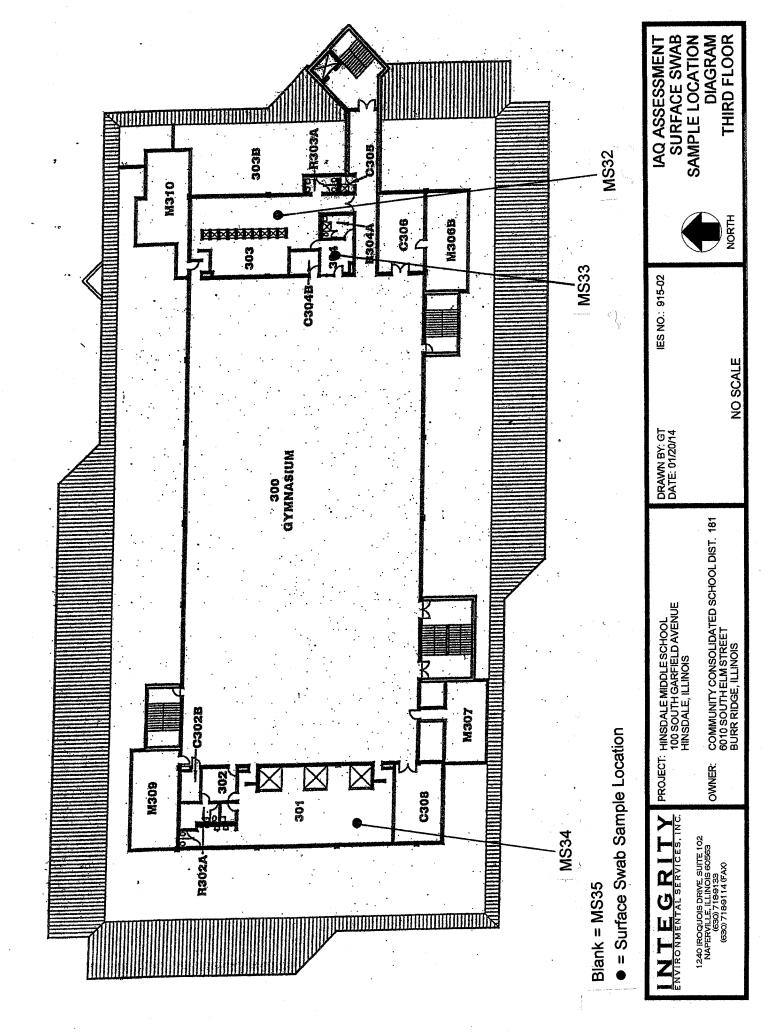


EXHIBIT B

2242 West Hurrison St., Suite 200, Chicago, IL 60612-3766

Tel: (312) 733-0551 Fax: (312) 733-2386 STATinfo@STATAnalysis.com

Accreditation Numbers: IEPA ELAP 100445; ORELAP IL300001;AIHA 101160; NVLAP LabCode 101202-

January 20, 2014

Integrity Environmental Services, Inc. 1240 Iroquois Drive Suite 302

Naperville, IL 60563

Telephone: (630) 718-9133 Fax: (630) 718-9114

RE: 915-02 Hinsdale Middle School Thruoghout Bldg

STAT Project No: 14010384

Dear Guy Tawzer:

STAT Analysis received 24 samples for the referenced project on 1/20/2014 7:00:00 AM. The analytical results are presented in the following report.

Enclosed are the analytical results for the above referenced project. The samples were analyzed as per the enclosed chain of custody.

All analyses were performed in accordance with established microbiology methodology. All Quality Control criteria as specified in the methods have been met. QA/QC documentation and raw data will remain on file for future reference. Sample acceptance criteria has been met unless noted in the Case Narrative or Sample Receipt Checklist. If required, an estimate of uncertainty for the analyses can be provided.

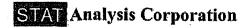
Thank you for the opportunity to serve you and I look forward to working with you in the future. If you have any questions about the enclosed materials, please contact me at (312) 733-0551.

Sincerely,

Albio-Marquez

Senior Microscopist

The information contained in this report and any attachments is confidential information intended only for the use of the individual or entities named above. The results of this report relate only to the samples tested. If you have received this report in error, please notify us immediately by phone. This report shall not be reproduced, except in its entirety, unless written approval has been obtained from the laboratory. This analytical report shall become property of the Customer upon payment in full. Otherwise, STAT will be under no obligation to support, defend or discuss the analytical report.



Date: January 20, 2014

CLIENT:

Integrity Environmental Services, Inc.

Project:

915-02 Hinsdale Middle School Thruoghout Bl

Lab Order:

14010384

CASE NARRATIVE

Sample # M518 was not collected.

STAT Analysis Corporation:
2242 West Harrison St., Suite 200, Chicago, Illinois 60612-3766 Tel: 312.733.0551; Fax: 312.733.2386; e-mail address: STATinfo@STATAnalysis.com

Analytical Report for Microbiological Analysis - Direct Examination

Client:

Integrity Environmental Services, Inc

Date/Time Received: 1/20/14 7:00 AM

Project ID:

915-02, Hinsdale Middle School, Thoughout Bldg Date Analyzed:

1/20/2014

010384 11-Rm 115 supply dif 9/2014 ab 010384-001 ernaria uts/Myxomycetes	Analyzed By: AM Relative Abundance: Low concentration Low concentration
9/2014 ab 010384-001 ernaria	Low concentration
ab 010384-001 ernaria	Low concentration
010384-001 ernaria	Low concentration
ernaria	Low concentration
	Low concentration
uts/Myxomycetes	Low concentration
512-Rm 118 supply dif	
9/2014	
ab	
010384-002	
	Relative Abundance:
ernaria	Low concentration
icoccum	Low concentration
adosporium	Low concentration
010384-003	
	Relative Abundance:
icoccum	Low concentration
st	Low concentration
cospores	Low concentration
ernaria	Low concentration
514-Rm 119 supply duct	
9/2014	
vab	
010384-004	
	Relative Abundance:
aetomium	Low concentration
pergillus/Penicillium	Low concentration
	ernaria icoccum adosporium 513-Rm 119 supply dif 9/2014 rab 010384-003 icoccum st cospores ernaria 514-Rm 119 supply duct 9/2014 rab 010384-004

High concentration: greater than 75% spore cover/field of view Moderate concentration: 25% to 75% spore cover/field of view Low concentration: less than 25% spore cover/field of view

STAT Analysis Corporation: 2242 West Harrison St., Suite 200, Chicago, Illinois 60612-3766

Tel: 312.733.0551; Fax: 312.733.2386; e-mail address: STATinfo@STATAnalysis.com

Analytical Report for Microbiological Analysis - Direct Examination

Client:

Integrity Environmental Services, Inc

Date/Time Received: 1/20/14 7:00 AM

Project ID:

915-02, Hinsdale Middle School, Thoughout Bldg Date Analyzed:

1/20/2014

STAT Project No.:

14010384

Analyzed By:

AM

Client Sample No.:	M515- Rm 128 supply dif							
Date Sampled:	1/19/2014							
Matrix:	Swab							
STAT Sample No.:	14010384-005							
		Relative Abundance:						
Identification:	Epicoccum	Low concentration						
	Periconia	Low concentration						
	Rust	Low concentration						
Client Sample No.:	M516-SS-supply dif							
Date Sampled:	1/19/2014							
Matrix:	Swab							
STAT Sample No.:	14010384-006							
		Relative Abundance:						
dentification:	Epicoccum	Low concentration						
	Ascospores	Low concentration						
	Chaetomium	Low concentration						
	•							
Client Sample No.:	M517-Rm 138 ret duct							
Date Sampled:	1/19/2014							
Matrix:	Swab							
STAT Sample No.:	14010384-007							
		Relative Abundance:						
Identification:	Ерісоссит	Low concentration						
l .	Cladosporium	Low concentration						
Client Sample No.:	M519-Rm 119 Sup Fan Box							
Date Sampled:	1/19/2014							
Matrix:	Swab							
STAT Sample No.:	14010384-008							
		Relative Abundance:						
T. J 4: C 4:	Epicoccum	Low concentration						
idenuncation:	Phooceam							
Identification:	Alternaria	Low concentration						

High concentration: greater than 75% spore cover/field of view Moderate concentration: 25% to 75% spore cover/field of view Low concentration: less than 25% spore cover/field of view

STAT Analysis Corporation: 2242 West Harrison St., Suite 200, Chicago, Illinois 60612-3766

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Tel: 312.733.0551; Fax: 312.733.2386; e-mail address: STATinfo@STATAnalysis.com

Analytical Report for Microbiological Analysis - Direct Examination

Client:	Integrity Environmental Services, Inc	Date/Time Received:						
Project ID:	915-02, Hinsdale Middle School, Thoughout Bldg	Date Analyzed:	1/20/2014					
STAT Project No.:	14010384	Analyzed By:	AM					
Client Sample No.:	M520- Comm supply duct							
Date Sampled:	1/19/2014							
Matrix:	Swab							
STAT Sample No.:	14010384-009							
		Relative Abund	lance:					
Identification:	Epicoccum	Low concentra	ation					
	Chaetomium	Low concentra	ation					
Client Sample No.:	M521-Rm 203A ret dif							
Date Sampled:	1/19/2014							
Matrix:	Swab							
STAT Sample No.:	14010384-010							
		Relative Abund	lance:					
Identification:	Pithomyces	Low concentra	ation					
	Chaetomium Low concentration							
	Cladosporium	Low concentra	ation					
Client Sample No.:	M522-Rm 227 supply duct	·						
Date Sampled:	1/19/2014							
Matrix:	Swab							
STAT Sample No.:	14010384-011							
		Relative Abund	lance:					
Identification:	Epicoccum	Low concentration						
	Cladosporium	Low concentration						
			· 					
Client Sample No.:	M523-Rm 227 ret duct		<u> </u>					
Date Sampled:	1/19/2014							
Matrix:	Swab							
STAT Sample No.:	14010384-012							
		Relative Abund	lance:					
Identification:	Cladosporium	Low concentra						
	Basidiospores	Low concentra						

High concentration: greater than 75% spore cover/field of view Moderate concentration: 25% to 75% spore cover/field of view Low concentration: less than 25% spore cover/field of view

Ascospores

Rust

Low concentration

Low concentration

STAT Analysis Corporation:

2242 West Harrison St., Suite 200, Chicago, Illinois 60612-3766 Tel: 312.733.0551; Fax: 312.733.2386; e-mail address: STATinfo@STATAnalysis.com

Analytical Report for Microbiological Analysis - Direct Examination

Client: Project ID:	Integrity Environmental Services, Inc 915-02, Hinsdale Middle School, Thoughout Bl	•	1/20/2014					
STAT Project No.:	14010384	Analyzed By:	AM					
Client Sample No.:	M524-R227 black powder							
Date Sampled:	1/19/2014							
Matrix:	Swab							
STAT Sample No.:	14010384-013							
		Relative Abund	lance:					
Identification:	Alternaria	Low concentra	ation					
	Pithomyces	Low concentra	ation					
CS1 (C1 NT.;								
Client Sample No.:	M525-Rm 223 supply duct	<u> </u>						
Date Sampled:	1/19/2014							
Matrix:	Swab 14010384-014	<u> </u>						
STAT Sample No.:	14010384-014	Dalativa Ahma						
- 1 - 1 - M - 1 - 2	Im. 1	Relative Abund						
Identification:	Tetraploa	Low concentra						
	Epicoccum	Low concentra						
	Alternaria	Low concentra	ition					
Client Sample No.:	M526-Rn 223 ret duct		:					
Date Sampled:	1/19/2014							
Matrix:	Swab	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·						
STAT Sample No.:	14010384-015							
		Relative Abund	Relative Abundance:					
Identification:	Pithomyces	Low concentra	Low concentration					
	Alternaria	Low concentra	Low concentration					
Client Sample No.:	M527- Rm 214 sup dif							
Date Sampled:	1/19/2014							
Matrix:	Swab							
STAT Sample No.:	14010384-016							
		Relative Abunda	ance:					
Identification:	Alternaria	Low concentrate	ition					
	Ascospores	Low concentra	ition					
1								

High concentration: greater than 75% spore cover/field of view Moderate concentration: 25% to 75% spore cover/field of view Low concentration: less than 25% spore cover/field of view

STAT Analysis Corporation:
2242 West Harrison St., Suite 200, Chicago, Illinois 60612-3766 Tel: 312.733.0551; Fax: 312.733.2386; e-mail address: STATinfo@STATAnalysis.com

Analytical Report for Microbiological Analysis Direct Examination

Client: Project ID:	Integrity Environmental Services, Inc 915-02, Hinsdale Middle School, Thoughout Bld	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1/20/2014					
STAT Project No.:	14010384	Analyzed By:	AM					
Client Sample No.:	M528-Rm 210 sup duct		<u></u>					
Date Sampled:	1/19/2014							
Matrix:	Swab							
STAT Sample No.:	14010384-017							
		Relative Abund	ance:					
Identification:	Pithomyces	Low concentra	ation					
	Cladosporium	Low concentra	ntion					
	Stemphylium	Low concentra	ntion					
Client Sample No.:	M529-MRC ret duct							
Date Sampled:	1/19/2014							
Matrix:	Swab							
STAT Sample No.:	14010384-018							
	Pithomyces Low concentration Aspergillus/Penicillium Low concentration							
Identification:	Pithomyces	Low concentra	ation					
	Aspergillus/Penicillium	Low concentra	ation					
	Alternaria Low concentration							
	Cladosporium Low concentration							
Client Sample No.:	M530-MRC supply dif							
Date Sampled:	1/19/2014							
Matrix:	Swab							
STAT Sample No.:	14010384-019							
		Relative Abund	lance:					
Identification:	Ascobolus	Low concentration						
	Alternaria	Low concentration						
Client Sample No.:	M531-Rm 206 sup duct							
Date Sampled:	1/19/2014							
Matrix:	Swab							
STAT Sample No.:	14010384-020							
		Relative Abunc	lance:					
Identification:	Ascospores	Low concentra	ation					

High concentration: greater than 75% spore cover/field of view Moderate concentration: 25% to 75% spore cover/field of view Low concentration: less than 25% spore cover/field of view

Alternaria

Chaetomium

Low concentration

Low concentration

2242 West Harrison St., Suite 200, Chicago, Illinois 60612-3766 Tel: 312.733.0551; Fax: 312.733.2386; e-mail address: STATinfo@STATAnalysis.com

Analytical Report for Microbiological Analysis - Direct Examination

Client: Project ID:	Integrity Environmental Services, Inc 915-02, Hinsdale Middle School, Thoughout Bldg	Date/Time Received: g Date Analyzed:	1/20/14 7:00 AM 1/20/2014					
STAT Project No.:	14010384	Analyzed By:	AM					
Client Sample No.:	M532-Girls' LR Exhaust							
Date Sampled:	1/19/2014							
Matrix:	Swab							
STAT Sample No.:	14010384-021							
		Relative Abund	ance:					
Identification:	Alternaria	Low concentra	tion					
	Pithomyces	Low concentra	tion					
	Ерісоссит	Low concentra	tion					
Client Sample No.:	M533-Girls' PE off sup duct							
Date Sampled:	c							
Matrix:	Swab							
STAT Sample No.:	14010384-022							
		Relative Abunda	ance:					
Identification:	Epicoccum	Low concentra	tion					
Client Sample No.:	M534-Boy's LR Exhaust		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					
Date Sampled:	1/19/2014							
Matrix:	Swab							
STAT Sample No.:	14010384-023							
		Relative Abund	ance:					
Identification:	Pithomyces	Low concentration						
	Epicoccum	Low concentra	tion					
Client Sample No.:	M535-Blank							
Date Sampled:	1/19/2014							
Matrix:	Swab							
STAT Sample No.:	14010384-024							
		Relative Abunda	ance:					
Identification:	No spores found							

High concentration: greater than 75% spore cover/field of view Moderate concentration: 25% to 75% spore cover/field of view Low concentration: less than 25% spore cover/field of view

SIMI Analysis Cordoration
2242 West Harrison Street, Suite 2005, Chicago, Illinois 60612 Phone: (312) 733-9551 Fax: (312) 733-2386
e-mail address: STATinfré(STATAnalysis.com

on: Date Taken	Samples Acc Analyzed By: Analyzed By: Data File: QC By: Reported By Verbal: Fax/e-mail: Fax/e-mail: 10:40 10:40 11:00 11:50	Samples Acceptable: Yes: No Analyzed By: AL- L-M Date/Time: Data File: QC By: Reported By (Initial/Date/Time): Verbal: Rax/e-mail: Authors Area Wiped Labors Authors (Liters) (Units) ² Sample Authors (Liters) (Units) ³ Sample Authors (Liters) (Units) ⁴ Sample Authors (Liters) (Units) ⁴ Sample Authors (Liters) (Units) ⁵ Sample Authors (Liters) (Units) ⁴ Sample Authors (Liters) (Units) ⁵ Sample Authors (Liters) (Units) ⁴ Sample Authors (Liters) (Units) ⁵ Sample Authors (Liters) (Units) ⁴ Sample Authors (Liters) (Units) ⁴ Sample Authors (Liters) (Units) ⁵ Sample Authors (Units) (Uni	1	Mon-Vinble: Relinquished by: Air Cnasette Air Cnasette Air Cnasette Direct Exam-Tape Direct Exam-Bulk Direct Exam-Bulk Direct Exam-Bulk	Direct Exam-Swab Q = Q = Q = Q = Q = Q = Q = Q = Q = Q	islohiv in Managari vi A sangari vi A sangar	Date/Time: Date/Time: Date/Time: Date/Time:	Time Due; ime: ime: ime: ime: ime: ime: ime: ime:	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
M519-Rm. 119-Lug. Feb Box 119 14 12: M5312-Loma. Syph Oat 12:4 M5312-Rm. 203A-Rd. Dif 12:4 M531-Rm. 203A-Rd. Dif 12:4 Comments: NEed Regults befor	2000 M	50cm	000 000 010 -14.						•1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

SIVAL Analysis Cordoration
2242 West Harrison Street, Suite 200, Chicago, Illinois 60612 Phone: (312) 733-0551 Fax: (312) 733-2386

Time Due: Date/Time/ Date/Time: Date/Time: Dale/Time Date/Time: Date/Time Page: A :Dilion: Bulk Date Due: day? Turn Around Time: <4 🔀 1 Air Impact :aldaiV Received for lab by: MICROBIOLOGY CHAIN OF CUSTODY RECORD Relinquished by: Relinquished by: Relinquished by: Received by: Received by Other TAT: Direct Exam-Tape Non-Viable: ふって \$:6 9/6 6/6 Sample No. 110 Laboratory Work Order No.: 140/ 838/ Ź. Office Use Only Below: Reported By (Initial/Date/Time): Samples Acceptable: Yes Area Wiped 50em (Units)2 400% 50cm 512cm Volume (Liters) Analyzed By: Date/Time: Fax/e-mail: Data File: Verbal: QC By: 4:50 2.25 Client Sample Number/Description: | Date Taken |Time Taken 15:40 15:15 13:30 グイク 13:20 15.96 integrity Environmental Services, Inc. 1240 Iroquois Avenue, Suite 102 M593-Km. 227-6-Km. 1/9/14 Hinsdale Middle School ie 52001 @ sheen Throughout Building Naperville, IL 60563 MS36 - Rm. 223- Ket. Dut M525- Km. 237-5up. Dud ms29- MRC- Ref. n.d 11624-R47-Black Bul 10527-Rm.214-5up.17.5 11533-6:119E.OF. -Sussi 11531-8m. 206- Sup. Dad 111534-Plays LR-Exhaust (630) 718-9133 630) 718-9114 M328-Km, 210-5,4.04ct 11539-6:15-1R- Exhust M536-MRC-5up. D.E. Project Manager: Guy Towzer Project Number: 915-02 Project Location: City, State, Zip: e-mail/Alt, Fax: Street Address: Project Name: P.O. Number: Phone:

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Comments:

SIPATE Analysis Cordoration
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e-mail address: STATinfockSTATAnalysis.com
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DEFINITIONS

MOLD FUNGI AND SPORES -

An estimated 100,000 species of fungi are known to exist. Fungi may be single celled or multicellular. Various organisms such as yeasts, mushrooms, morels, truffles, and molds are actually fungi. Fungal growth is affected by moisture, temperature, and light. All humans are exposed to fungi through inhalation and ingestion, apparently, with no ill health effects. Many fungi are used as foods and sources of drugs that help fight disease. Most fungi are saprophytic, feeding on dead and decaying organic matter. Some species of fungi, however, are known to cause infectious diseases in humans. In most cases, the fungi are unable to cause disease in persons with a healthy immune system.

Three (3) types of fungal infections exist. They are defined as:

- 1. Systemic Infection: Caused by the inhalation of certain fungal spores. Most of these infections produce little or no symptoms.
- 2. Opportunistic Infection: Limited to those with impaired immunological defenses. In this situation, infection is secondary to a primary disease. Species of Aspergillus, Cladosporium, Mucor, Rhizopus and Cryptococcus are common opportunistic fungi.
- 3. Dermatophytes: A group of fungi that infect the hair, skin and nails. Direct contact with an infected individual or the sharing of items such as grooming utensils or clothes is usually how the infection is transmitted. Transmission to humans from an environmental source is rare.

Fungi produce toxic metabolites called mycotoxins. Mycotoxins are present in both spores and viable fungi. Usually, inhalation exposure of mycotoxins occurs following the disturbance of a contaminated source.

Fungi also produce volatile organic compounds (VOCs) while growing. Some of these compounds have noticeable odors that many people find offensive. It is thought that exposure to these VOCs may be generally responsible for some building-related symptoms (BRSs).

The following is a description of each genus of fungi found within the Community Consolidated School District 181's Hinsdale Middle School:

Alternaria sp.::

This fungus is very common, found both indoors and outdoors in soil, dead organic debris, foodstuffs, and textiles. This mold is a plant pathogen and is one of the main fungal causes of allergies.

Ascobolus sp.:

The genus has a widespread distribution, and contains an estimated sixty-one (61) species, most of which are typically found outdoors living on animal dung.

Ascospores:

These spores were not positively identified. They are possibly from species of Alternaria, Aspergillus, Cladosporium, or Penicillium among others.

Aspergillus sp.:

This is the most common group of fungi in our environment. Sixteen (16) of the over 160 species of *Aspergillus* are known to act as agents of etiological disease in humans. These diseases are fairly uncommon and do not normally occur in people with healthy immune systems. The spores produced by *Aspergillus sp.* appear very similar to the spores produced by *Pennicillium sp.*

Chaetomium sp.:

This fungus is found in various substrates such as paper and plant compost that contains cellulose. Many species are said to be able to dissolve cellulose fibers, causing materials to disintegrate, especially under moist conditions. This fungus is also reported to be allergenic.

Cladosporium sp.:

This fungus is commonly found both indoors and outdoors and is often located in spaces where condensation is collected and/or where there is poor ventilation. It is commonly found on the surface of fiberglass duct lining inside supply ducts. It is a common cause of allergies and hay fever and has also been associated with various skin and eye infections acquired by immune compromised individuals.

Epicoccum sp.:

This fungus is commonly found in plants, soils, grains, textiles and paper products. It is usually found in association with *Cladosporium* and Aureobasidum. Considered to be a saprophyte, *Epicoccum*, is routinely found on air samples and occasionally found in dust samples. This fungus is reported to be an allergen.

Myxomycetes:

Myxomycetes are usually found outdoors on decaying plant material. They are easily dispersed by wind in their dry phase and occasionally are found in indoor environments. Under 600x microscopy, Myxomycetes are indistinguishable from smuts.

Penicillium sp.:

This fungus is commonly found in soil, food, cellulose, paint, grains, compost piles, carpet, wall paper, and in interior fiberglass duct insulation. It is reported to cause allergic reactions on skin and in susceptible individuals, may cause among other infections, hypersensitivity pneumonitis or allergic alveolitis. Some species can produce various mycotoxins that are harmful to humans. The spores produced by *Penicillium sp.* appear very similar to the spores produced by *Aspergillus sp.*

Periconia sp.:

This widespread mitosporic fungi is commonly found in temperate to tropical areas. It is usually found on soils, plant debris, grasses, and air. *Periconia* is rarely found growing indoors. It is saprophytic or parasitic on plants, and can be a cause of root rot. Rare cases of mycotic keatitis have been reported from *Periconia*. The species P. circinata can produce Peritoxins, which are secondary metabolites.

Pithomyces sp.:

This fungus is found on decaying plants. *Pithomyces sp.* produces a mycotoxin known as sporidesmin, which is an animal pathogen.

Rusts:

Rusts are plant pathogens that develop in cool weather. Spread by wind and splashing water, rusts need water to reproduce and infect host plants.

Smuts:

This allergen is a parasitic plant pathogen that needs a living host. Smuts are often found on corn, grass, weeds, flowering plants, and even other fungi. Smuts are distributed by wind. Under 600x microscopy, smuts are indistinguishable from mxomycetes.

Stemphylium sp.:

Reported to be allergenic, this fungus is associated with dead plants and cellulose materials. Allergenic reactions for humans include hay fever and asthma.

Tetraploa sp.:

This fungi is a saprophyte; typically found in outdoor environments on surfaces such as leaf bases and stems just above the soil. It is reported to be found somewhat regularly on spore trap samples. To find it growing on indoor environmental surfaces would be highly unusual.