



1111 N. Sample, Mt. Prospect, IL 60000

Inspection Date:

6/25/10

Prepared For:

John Doe

Prepared By:

Spyglass Property Inspections, LTD.

847-401-7585

847-963-0751 Fax

ryan@spyglassinspections.net

Report Number:

#1222

Inspector:

Ryan Foley

RECEIPT / INVOICE

Spyglass Property Inspections, LTD.
847-401-7585

Date: **6/30/10**

Inspection Number: **#1222**

Name: **John Doe**

Mold Inspection Fee: \$NA
Other**
Total:
 \$NA

- Not Paid
- Cash
- Check:

** Radon Mold Shipping Well & Septic WDO/WDI

Inspected By: **Ryan Foley**
License/Certification #: 450.0003750



June 30, 2010

**RE: Environmental Mold Investigation
1111 N. Sample, Mt. Prospect, IL 60000**

Dear John Doe:

The following letter report summarizes the results of the environmental mold sample conducted by Spyglass Property Inspections Ltd. at 1111 N. Sample, Mt. Prospect, IL on Friday, June 25, 2010. The investigation consisted of a visual and air sample inspection.

BACKGROUND

The environmental mold investigation was conducted as a request from John Doe.

OBSERVATIONS

One (1) air sample was collected in the basement and (1) air sample was collected outside for comparison. Total mold spore air samples were collected using Air-O-Cell cassettes connected to a high volume pump. Pump flow rate was established at 15 liters per minute for 5 minutes to collect a volume of 75 liters.

FINDINGS

The results of the environmental mold investigation at 1111 N. Sample concluded that there were elevated levels of Aspergillus/Penicillium in the basement sample at the time of inspection. Aspergillus/Penicillium is a common indoor and outdoor mold, however since there were no spores found in the outdoor sample, it is recommended that the mitigation company return to do another thorough deep cleaning of the basement to remove the remaining mold spores.

Spyglass Property Inspections, Ltd. appreciates the opportunity to assist you on this important issue. If you have any questions or need additional information, please do not hesitate to call us.

Sincerely,

SPYGLASS PROPERTY INSPECTIONS, LTD.

Ryan Foley
(847) 401-7585
License/Certification #: 450.0003750



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 - Fungal Spores in Air

Client: Spyglass Property Inspections Date/Time Received: 6/29/10 14:00
 Project ID: #1222, [REDACTED] Date Analyzed: 6/30/2010
 STAT Project No.: 10060788 Analyzed By: AM
 QC By: VS

Client Sample No.:	#1				#2											
Sample Description:	Outside				Inside											
Date Sampled:	6/25/2010				6/25/2010											
STAT Sample No.:	10060788-001				10060788-002											
Volume (m ³):	0.075				0.075											
	Total Count	Count/m ³	DL	%	Total Count	Count/m ³	DL	%	Total Count	Count/m ³	DL	%	Total Count	Count/m ³	DL	%
Total Fungal Spores:	88	1,173	13	100	68	907	13	100								
<i>Alternaria</i>																
Ascospores	29	387		33.0	3	40		4.4								
<i>Aspergillus/Penicillium</i>					48	640		70.6								
Basidiospores	34	453		38.6	8	107		11.8								
<i>Botrytis</i>																
<i>Cercospora</i>																
<i>Chaetomium</i>																
<i>Cladosporium</i>	16	213		18.2	2	27		2.9								
<i>Curvularia</i>																
<i>Drechslera/Bipolaris</i>																
<i>Epicoccum</i>																
<i>Fusarium</i>																
<i>Nigrospora</i>																
<i>Oidium/Erysiphe</i>																
<i>Periconia</i>																
<i>Phoma</i>																
<i>Pithomyces</i>																
<i>Pleospora</i>																
<i>Polythrincium</i>																
<i>Rhizopus/Mucor</i>																
Rusts																
Smuts / Myxomycetes	9	120		10.2	7	93		10.3								
<i>Stachybotrys</i>																
<i>Stemphylium</i>																
<i>Torula</i>																
<i>Ulocladium</i>																
Unidentified Fungi																
Other																
Mycelial Fragments	1															
Debris Level	Moderate				Moderate											
Organic Material	Present				Present											

DL - Detection Limit = Spores/m³

SOP 6110



STAT Analysis Corporation
 2242 West Harrison Street, Suite 208, Chicago, Illinois 60612 Phone: (312) 733-0551 Fax: (312) 733-2386
 e-mail address: STATInfo@STATAnalysis.com

MICROBIOLOGY CHAIN OF CUSTODY RECORD

Page: 3 of 3

Client: Spyglass
 Street Address: [Redacted]
 City, State, Zip: [Redacted]
 Phone: 847-401-7585
 Fax: [Redacted]
 e-mail/Alt. Fax: CYAN@SPYGLASSINSPECTIONS.NET
 Project Number: #1222
 Project Name: [Redacted]
 Project Location: [Redacted]
 Project Manager: Ryan Foley
 P.O. Number: [Redacted]

Office Use Only Behaviors:
 Work Order No.: 10060788
 Samples Acceptable: Yes No
 Analyzed By: [Signature]
 Date/Time: [Redacted]
 Data File: [Redacted]
 QC By: [Signature]
 Reported By (Initial/Date/Time): [Redacted]
 Verbal: [Redacted]
 Fax-e-mail: [Redacted]

Turn Around Time: < 1 1 2 3 Valid: 6-10
 Other TAT: [Redacted] Date Due: [Redacted]
 Relinquished by: [Signature] Date/Time: 6/25/10
 Received by: [Signature] Date/Time: [Redacted]
 Relinquished by: [Signature] Date/Time: [Redacted]
 Received for lab by: [Signature] Date/Time: 6/29/10
 Relinquished by: [Signature] Date/Time: [Redacted]

Client Sample Number/Description:	Date Taken	Time Taken	Volume (Liters)	Area Wiped (Units) ²	Laboratory Sample No.	Microbiology													
						Non-Viable	Air Cassette	Direct Exam-Tape	Direct Exam-Swab	Direct Exam-Bulk	Viable	Air Impact	Swab	Bulk	Other				
#1 Outside	6/25/10	12:18	75		001		X												
#2 Inside	6/25/10	10:59	75		002		X												

Comments:



COMMON MOLDS

Acromonium sp. has been associated with hay fever, asthma, hypersensitivity pneumonitis, mycetoma, keratitis, and onchyomycosis. This mold requires very wet conditions to grow. In nature, it is found in soil, on organic debris, hay and food stuffs (EMLAB, 2002).

Alternaria sp. has been associated with hay fever, asthma, hypersensitivity pneumonitis, and apple store hypersensitivity. It grows on a variety of substrates and is one of the most common fungi worldwide. This type produces various toxins including an antifungal compound and mutagenic toxins (EMLAB, 2002).

Ascospores have been poorly studied in regards to allergenic effects. Many toxins are produced by this group, but vary greatly by genus and species. Some ascospores are a form of Penicillium or Aspergillus. Many of the species in this group are plant pathogens (EMLAB, 2002).

Aspergillus sp. has been associated with hay fever, asthma, hypersensitivity pneumonitis, allergic bronchopulmonary aspergillosis and allergic fungal sinusitis. Various toxins are produced by various species. This genus grows on a wide variety of substrates (EMLAB, 2002).

Basidiospores have been associated with hay fever, asthma, hypersensitivity pneumonitis, and mushroom culture hypersensitivity. Since mushrooms fall into this category, mushroom toxicosis (poisoning) results from the ingestion of particular species. Several species are the agents of "dry rot" in wood (EMLAB, 2002). It is not uncommon to have mushrooms growing inside a building where basidiospores are present (May, 2001).

Beltrania sp is a poorly studied group for which there is no information at this time.

Bipolaris and Drechslera group has been associated with hay fever, asthma and allergic, fungal sinusitis, keratitis, and osteomyelitis. In nature, it is found in plant debris and soil and is a plant pathogen, particularly in grasses (EMLAB, 2002)

Botrytis sp. has been associated with hay fever, asthma, hypersensitivity pneumonitis and winegrower's lung. It is found in soil and on stored fruit and vegetables. It is a plant pathogen on flowers, leaves, stems and fruit. It can also cause leaf rot on grapes, strawberries, lettuce, cabbage and onions (EMLAB, 2002).

Chaetomium sp. is not well studied but has been associated with hay fever and asthma. In nature, it is found in soil, on seeds, cellulose substrates, dung, woody and straw materials. It is very commonly found on damp sheetrock paper (EMLAB, 2002).

Cladosporium sp. has been associated with hay fever, asthma, hypersensitivity pneumonitis, and moldy wall hypersensitivity. The compounds produced by these molds are not highly toxic. It has been observed growing on many substrates including textiles, wood, moist windowsills and in refrigerators (EMLAB, 2002).

Epicoccum sp. has been associated with hay fever and asthma. It produces various antibiotic substances. It can grow on many substrates including paper, textiles and insects (EMLAB, 2002).

Malbranchea-like molds have wide distribution in the soil, decaying vegetation, and animal dung. It has been found in skin lesions and toenails (EMLAB, 2003).

Nigrospora sp. has been associated with hay fever and asthma. It is rarely found growing indoors and prefers decaying plant material and soil. Its toxicity is unknown (EMLAB, 2002).

Oidium sp. has been poorly studied and little information is available.



Penicillium sp. has been associated with hay fever, asthma, hypersensitivity pneumonitis, and moldy wall hypersensitivity. Various toxins are produced by various species. It is commonly found in house dust, and grows in water-damaged buildings on wallpaper, wallpaper glue, decaying fabrics, moist chipboard and behind paint. It also grows on many types of food such as fruits, cheeses, dried foods, herbs, spices and nuts (EMLAB, 2002).

Rusts have been associated with hay fever and asthma. There are no known toxins produced by this group. Rusts do not grow indoors unless their host plants are present. They are parasitic plant pathogens and need a living host for growth (EMLAB, 2002).

Scopulariopsis sp. is found in soil, wood, straw, grains, fruit, dead insects, dung, animals, human skin, nails and lungs and animal products like meat, cheese, milk and butter (EMLAB, 2003).

Smuts have been associated with hay fever and asthma. There are no known toxins produced by this group. Smuts do not grow indoors unless their host plants are present. They are parasitic plant pathogens and need a living host for growth (EMLAB, 2002).

Stachybotrys chartarum has been associated with dermatitis, cough, rhinitis, itching or burning sensation in mouth, throat, nasal passages and eyes (EMLAB, 2002). More serious lung conditions have been associated with Stachybotrys, but the results are not conclusive (NYCDH, 1993). It is commonly found on wet indoor materials containing cellulose, such as wallboard, jute, wicker, straw baskets and other paper materials. Stachybotrys is slow growing compared to Penicillium and may not compete well in the presence of other molds. However, when water availability is high for prolonged periods in cellulose-containing materials, Stachybotrys may gradually become the predominating mold (EMLAB, 2002).

Stemphylium sp. has been associated with hay fever and asthma. It rarely grows indoors. In nature, it is found in soil, on wood and decaying vegetation (EMLAB, 2002).

Taeniolella sp. has been poorly studied. Very little is known about this genus (EMLAB, 2002).

Torula sp. has been associated with hay fever and asthma. Indoors, it is found on cellulose containing materials such as jute, old sacking, wicker, straw baskets, wood and paper. In nature, it is found in soil and on dead herbaceous stems, wood, grasses, sugar beet root, groundnuts and oats (EMLAB, 2002).

Trichocladium sp. has been poorly studied. Very little is known about this genus (EMLAB, 2002).

Ulocladium sp. has been associated with hay fever and asthma and can cross-react with Alternaria, adding to the allergenic burden of Alternaria-sensitive patients. Outdoors, it is found in soil, dung, grasses, fibers, wood, decaying plant material, paper and textiles. Inside, it can be found on gypsum board, paper, paint, tapestries, jute and other straw materials.

Ulocladium has a high water requirement (EMLAB, 2002).