

The first report is from The Home Team Inspection Service from Clifton Park NY

Mr. Solig performed Air Quality Tests, asbestos test of certain areas and a visual assessment of the entire building.

The second report is from Whitaker & Associates, who are Environmental Consultants and who have worked with the Town of Ulster and The County of Ulster on their facilities.

Mr. Whitaker performed building observations, reviewed the air sampling report from Mr. Solig and met with employees of the building.

The first report shows that the Air quality within the building is poor, that the ventilation is inadequate in several offices and that the insulation and ventilation in the attic is inadequate. There is asbestos located in the building department and that there is visible mold, dust and debris in several areas of the building. Mr. Solig also noted that with disturbance to areas with high levels of dirt and debris that it can significantly have a negative impact on the air quality and impact a person's health. It was recommended that the building and its contents be cleaned and all visible mold be remediated in accordance with the EPA Guidelines.

The Second Report from Whitaker & Associates is based upon a full day of building observations, discussions with staff, a review of the air sampling and instruments used in the air sampling.

In Mr. Witiker's report he describes the physical building and his observations of where there are elevated moisture levels. He observed that there is no ventilation system and that ASHRAE ( American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers) recommends a minimum of 20cfm per occupancy of fresh air be supplied to a building. He explains that when there is a lack of fresh air and air exchanges in a building it will the occupants causing physical responses such as lethargy, itchy eyes, scratchy throats etc. He also noted that because some areas of the building have window air-conditioners and some do not, this can create a moisture problem in the walls which could result in mold growth.

Mr. Witiker's observed physical mold in the storage rooms in the basement and boiler rooms. His reports states that the equipment used in the air sampling, as reported in Mr. Solig's report, is designed for "rapid" collection of wide range of airborne aerosols, inorganic particulate. He states that the analysis presented does not differentiate between viable and non-viable fungi.

In reviewing the air sample report, Mr. Witiker states that comparing the type of mold spores found, there are Aspergillus/Penicillium type spores found indoors but not outdoors and that they method of analysis cannot differentiate between the two types. He's states that both of these mold types are indicative of moisture conditions within a building, and where they were found inside and not outside, there are mold "reservoirs" within the building which have not been identified, however, since these spores were found throughout the building, and there is no common ventilation system, there are most likely more than one mold reservoir.

Mr. Witiker states that OSHA Technical Manual defines "sick building syndrome" as quote "a condition associated with complaints of discomfort including headache; nausea; dizziness; dermatitis, eye, nose, throat, and respiratory irritation; coughing; difficulty concentrating; sensitivity to odors; muscle pain; and fatigue. The specific causes of the symptoms are often not known but sometimes are attributed to the effects of a combination of substances or individual susceptibility to low concentrations of contaminants. The symptoms are associated with periods of occupancy and often disappear after the worker leaves the worksite."

Mr. Witiker suggests that the building is a "Sick Building" that the lack of adequate ventilation in the building may be a major contributor.

Mr. Witiker does not recommend further testing for mold, because we are vacating the premises and if demolition is considered, the mold is a non-issue, however, he recommends that all furniture, office equipment and files from the building be cleaned during the move to remove any contamination.

Both reports state that the air quality is poor and that there are physical building related reasons that mold is present.

\*\*\*\*\*

As the Building Inspector and someone who has been in the construction industry for over 30 years I can tell you that you cannot remediate mold and improve the air quality, without fixing the contributing factors.

To remediate mold, fix (not patch) the physical building issues and install a HVAC system it will most likely require the removal of all the coverings on the exterior walls of the Town hall, as well as an investigation in the walls between the drill hall and the offices (climate controlled and non-climate controlled). It was indicated that the roof ventilation and insulation is inadequate, therefore, there is a good assumption that there is something lurking in the attic spaces. Foundation drainage and waterproofing is necessary, as the moisture levels in the floors of the Assessors and Building Department indicate that water comes up through the floor (this has also been witnessed). The exterior walls – concrete block are cracking, losing mortar and need repair and replacement. The list goes on, just to make the building water tight. It is my opinion that the amount of demolition and reconstruction for the remediation and installation of a HVAC system, would not only require lead testing and possible abatement but asbestos abatement as well. The percentage of work will require the Town Hall to become entirely compliant with the current NYS Building Code.



*Property, Construction and Environmental Consultants*

230 Kings Mall Court #150 • Kingston, NY 12401

September 28, 2014

Ms. Susan Zimet  
Supervisor  
Town of New Paltz  
1 Veterans Drive  
New Paltz, NY 12561

Re: Indoor Air Quality Concerns  
Town of New Paltz Offices

Dear Ms. Zimet:

As discussed on Tuesday, September 16<sup>th</sup>, **Douglas R. Whitaker & Associates, Inc. (W&A)** is pleased to provide this report regarding indoor air quality concerns within the Town of New Paltz Offices located at 1 Veterans Drive. New Paltz, NY.

It is the understanding of W&A that employees within the office building have been experiencing various degrees of health complaints since early 2012. These health complaints include but are not exclusive to respiratory illnesses, sinus infections, headaches, lethargy and possible immune system problems.

It is understood that the building was constructed in the 1950's as an American Legion Hall. The front of the building was a bar area while the rear of the building was a drill hall both of which are built on a slab on grade. On the south side of the building there is a partially below grade basement with offices on the ground level. These offices are now occupied by the Supervisor, Payroll, Town Clerk and Accounts Payable staff. At some point offices were added to front section of the building on the north side that is now occupied by the Assessor and Building Department.

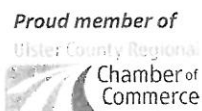
The health concerns of the employees are presented in all office areas of the building which occupied on a daily basis.

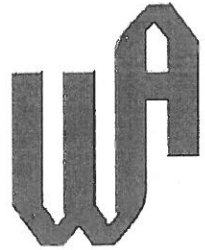
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## **Building Observations**

The partially below grade area of the building consists of a garage/workroom area, a boiler room and two (2) storage rooms. This area was previously the Water Department offices and work area. The gypsum board walls in the boiler room area are water stained. The concrete slab in the garage area exhibits some moisture content.

The west and north walls are both below grade. The north wall is beneath the building structure and does not exhibit elevated moisture levels.

The west wall exhibits elevated moisture levels. This wall is the front lawn for the building with shrubbery planted near the front of the building. Planting of shrubs adjacent to the foundation will hold water in the soil and does not allow the area to drain or dry.

The current status of any waterproofing to the below grade walls and footing drains is unknown. However, based on the age of construction it is assumed that they are no longer viable.

The two (2) former Water Department Offices on the west wall are now used for file storage. There is currently no ventilation in these rooms and the doors remained locked for security purposes. The wall is finished with paneling. When the paneling is removed, the lower three (3) feet of the rear of the paneling shows active mold growth. The concrete block wall also shows spalling of the concrete by water infiltration.

On the first floor in the Assessor's Office the vinyl floor tiles are loose which is caused by moisture in the concrete substrate. It was also told to W&A that during rain storms water has been observed infiltrating into the building on the south walls of the Assessor's Office and Building Department.

## **HVAC Observations**

The building does not have a common HVAC system that serves the building. The American Society of Heating, Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE) recommend that a minimum of 20 cfm per occupant of fresh air be supplied to a building. Currently the fresh air for the building occurs when a door opens, a window is opened or a window air conditioner is operating.

In the late spring, summer and early fall there is some fresh air brought into the building, in the winter it is minimal. When there is a lack of fresh air and air exchanges in a building it will affect the comfort levels of the occupants and can cause physical responses such as itchy eyes, dry nasal passages, scratchy throats and lethargy.

In the Payroll Office, there is a window air conditioner installed into the stairwell that leads to the partially below grade basement. This is improper and will draw any contaminants from the





basement into the Payroll Office. This office has no exterior walls. The secondary air into the office is provided by an exhaust fan that has been installed into the far wall of the adjoining office which pushes air between the offices.

In addition, when some of the areas are air conditioned and some are not, it may cause a moisture problem in the walls which could result in mold growth. This is present in the common walls between the former drill hall and the balance of the building. In the summer, the drill hall is extremely hot and the office adjoin are not. This may cause condensation in the wall cavity. The same will occur in the winter when the offices are heated, but the drill hall is not.

### **Mold Observations**

Visible mold was found in the storage rooms in the basement on the back side of the paneling that is installed on the exterior west wall. Mold was also observed in limited quantities on the gypsum board of the boiler room.

Results of air sampling that were secured by another party were reviewed by W&A.

Both indoor and outdoor air was sampled. The American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA) recommends the comparison of indoor and outdoor samples, both total levels found as well as a comparison of specific molds found, to determine possible problems within a building. Air samples were taken for spore counting using an *Air-O-Cell*® sampling cassette.

Sampling using an *Air-O-Cell*® sampling cassette is specifically designed for the rapid collection of a wide range of airborne aerosols including mold spores, pollen, insect parts, skin cell fragments, fibers (e.g. asbestos, fiberglass, cellulose, clothing fibers, etc.) and inorganic particulate (e.g. ceramic, fly ash, copy toner, etc.). The *Air-O-Cell*® collects both viable and non-viable sample specimens, providing broad overview of potential allergens contaminants than conventional sampling techniques. The analysis provides a quantitative analysis of the samples and *does not* differentiate between viable and non-viable fungi.

The *Air-O-Cell*® operates upon the principle of inertial impaction. Particulate laden air is accelerated as it is drawn through the cassettes tapered inlet slit and directed towards a small slide containing the collection media, where the particles become impacted, and the air flow continues out the exit orifice. The adhesive nature of the collection media prevents the collected particulate from blurring or being washed off during the laboratory staining process, and eliminates sample loss from vibration during handling and shipment.

Evaluation of the air samples is based on two (2) factors. The AIHA suggests that the indoor levels of mold should be no greater than 50% of the outdoor levels found and that the types of mold should be common between outdoor air and indoor air.

Review of the samples found that the indoor levels found were less than one third (1/3) of the levels found outside the building. Comparing the types of mold spores found, it was noted that



*Aspergillus/Penicillium* type spores were found indoors but not outdoors. The method of analysis cannot differentiate between the two types.

Both of these mold types are indicative of a moisture condition within a building. Since the mold spores were not found outdoors, it would suggest that there is a mold reservoir within the building which has not been identified.

The consultant which secured the air samples did not perform bulk sampling of visible mold. This type of sampling would assist in identifying the location of a mold reservoir. Since *Aspergillus/Penicillium* type spores were found in all of the interior samples, and there is no common HVAC system, there may be more than one mold reservoir.

### **Medical Evaluations**

During our meeting you indicated that you were concerned of the health impact that occupying the office building may be having on your employees. You explained that not only yourself, but that all of the full time Town Hall employees were experiencing some level of health problems and discomfort that clears up when away from the building.

The OSHA Technical Manual, Section III Chapter 2, Section II.A.1 states the following; "**Sick building syndrome** is a condition associated with complaints of discomfort including headache; nausea; dizziness; dermatitis; eye, nose, throat, and respiratory irritation; coughing; difficulty concentrating; sensitivity to odors; muscle pain; and fatigue. The specific causes of the symptoms are often not known but sometimes are attributed to the effects of a combination of substances or individual susceptibility to low concentrations of contaminants. The symptoms are associated with periods of occupancy and often disappear after the worker leaves the worksite. "

With the number of employees that are affected and the general relief that occurs when they leave the building, the building may be a "Sick Building". However, the source of the discomfort and reported health concerns may or may not be building related, and may or may not be related to the mold conditions found. As previously mentioned, the lack of adequate ventilation in the building may be a major contributor.

As discussed, I contacted Dr Warren Silverman of Access Case Management LLC. As an experienced Occupation Health Physician, Dr. Silverman has been involved with numerous cases where buildings may be affecting the health of the occupants. You may want to consider an Independent Medical Evaluation of the employees to assist in determining the cause(s) of the health related problems. I have attached both information regarding Dr. Silverman and the services offered.

The person that may have been suggested to you is Dr. Eckhart Johannning. Dr. Johannning is also an Occupational Health Physician but has more of a focus on mold issues from what I

Ms. Susan Zimet  
September 28, 2014  
Page 5 of 5



understand. I am not personally familiar with Dr. Johanning but their website is <http://www.johanningmd.com>

### Next Steps

It is the understanding of W&A that the Town has made the decision to vacate the Town Offices until such time as a decision is made as to whether renovations of the current structure is performed or a new Town Office Building is constructed.

Further testing for mold is not recommended at this time. If the building is to be demolished, it becomes a non-issue. Sampling for asbestos-containing materials will need to be performed for either demolition or renovation of the building.

It is the understanding of W&A that the Town has contacted Alfandre Architecture to evaluate the future of the building. If W&A can be of assistance we would be pleased to work with them.

We discussed concerns regarding moving the furniture, office equipment and files from the current building to the temporary offices. Since there is an assumption at this point that there is a mold contamination "problem" these materials should be cleaned during the move to both remove any contamination and to provide a level of comfort to the employees. To save on the cost of cleaning, it is recommended that files that are no longer needed be purged and destroyed prior to the move.

To that end I will be meeting with ServPro to discuss what process should be used for the cleaning and how we can sample post cleaning to confirm the process.

If you would like to move forward with the pre-renovation/demolition inspection for asbestos-containing materials I will provide a cost estimate.

If there are any questions, please feel free to call me at 845-389-5326 at any time. Please let me know if there is a need to meet with the Town Board.

Sincerely,  
Douglas R. Whitaker & Associates, Inc.

Douglas R Whitaker  
Principal

Copy: Chris Marx

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September 6, 2014

Town of New Paltz c/o Chris Marx  
1 Veterans Drive  
New Paltz, NY 12561

RE: Environmental Survey:

Dear Mr. Marx:

On August 28, 2014 Stephen Selig conducted an environmental survey for, carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), carbon monoxide (CO), combustible gases, hydrogen sulfide, mold, non-descript particulates and limited asbestos sampling. It was reported by you that some of the buildings occupants had been expressing a concern about health problems, which may be related to the building. The assessment was conducted in accordance with the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists Association (ACGIH) standards and practices. Limited asbestos sampling was conducted of floor tiles and ceiling tiles found in the building department. Asbestos sampling was conducted according to NYS Rule 56.

The findings of the visual assessment and sampling are listed below. As part of the assessment, 12 air samples were taken inside and one was taken outside. Air samples were collected for airborne mold using a high-volume air sampling pump per the manufacturer's specifications. Air sample flow rate, time sampled and volume, were the same for all samples; 20 liters per minute for 10 minutes. In addition non-descript particulate sampling was conducted. Air samples were collected for airborne particulates using a high-volume air sampling pump per the manufacturer's specifications. Air sample flow rate, time sampled and volume, were the same for all samples; 3 liters per minute. Outside air sampling was conducted. Air sampling for CO<sub>2</sub>, CO, combustible gases, and hydrogen sulfide were conducted with "sniffers" per the manufacturer's specifications. Air samples were collected inside and outside.

The building was occupied by employees during the survey and there were several members of the public, town staff and town officials who were coming and going. In addition there were window air conditions being used.

The building is a two-story block building with brick and wood siding built into a hill. The temperature outside was 75° F. and the humidity was 50%. The temperature inside was a low of 76° F. in the basement and a high of 83° F. in the Building Department Enforcement Office, without the air conditioning running and the humidity was a low of 39% in the clerk's office and a high of 52% in the Clerk's File Room. There were two areas that were used for motor vehicles on the right and rear side. It did not appear they were used any longer for motor vehicles. These spaces cannot have running vehicles in them if the building is being occupied as an office building due to incompletely combusted fuels and carbon monoxide exposure.

Recommendations are found on the last page(s).

Carbon Dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) levels at all locations tested inside were in the range of 337 parts per million (ppm) to 460 ppm and 242 ppm on the outside. The highest level measured was in the boiler room at 654 ppm. These levels are well below the Occupational Safety and Health Administration Permissible Exposure Limit (OSHA PEL) of 5,000 ppm and the more generally accepted guideline limit of 800 to 1,000 ppm for acceptable indoor air quality. CO<sub>2</sub> gas is found in the atmosphere as a normal constituent at background levels of approximately 350 to 450 ppm. CO<sub>2</sub> is also a by-product of human respiration. Typically, in building spaces with inadequate amounts of fresh air introduced and circulated, CO<sub>2</sub> levels will increase in any building space while occupied and fresh outside air is not brought into the space. There is a target relationship with the ambient outside levels and inside levels that the American Society of Heating, Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE) recommend as a guideline of 700 ppm plus; i.e. inside 700 ppm higher than outside. Testing for carbon dioxide is used as one indicator of adequate or inadequate indoor air circulation.

Carbon Monoxide (CO) levels at all locations tested were in the range of 0 - 1 ppm inside and outside. Levels of 5 ppm to 15 parts per million are acceptable for fossil fuel burning appliances. OSHA and United States Environmental Protection Agency set permissible exposure levels (pel's) at 9 ppm over the course of an 8 hour period and 35 ppm over the course of an hour.



**EMLab P&K**

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(866) 871-1984 Fax (856) 489-4085 www.emlab.com

Client: The HomeTeam Inspection Service  
C/O: Mr. Stephen Selig  
Re: 1 Veteran Drive; mold assessment

Date of Sampling: 08-28-2014  
Date of Receipt: 09-02-2014  
Date of Report: 09-04-2014

**MoldRANGE™: Extended Outdoor Comparison****Outdoor Location: 1, outside**

Fungi Identified	Outdoor data	Typical Outdoor Data for: August in New York† (n‡=1144)						Typical Outdoor Data for: The entire year in New York† (n‡=11521)					
	spores/m3	very low	low	med	high	very high	freq %	very low	low	med	high	very high	freq %
<b>Generally able to grow indoors*</b>													
Alternaria	10	7	13	40	110	160	72	7	13	27	67	120	39
Bipolaris/Drechslera group	-	7	7	13	23	27	12	7	7	13	22	40	6
Chaetomium	-	7	7	7	13	39	5	7	7	13	27	47	4
Cladosporium	760	120	250	800	2,300	4,000	96	27	53	270	1,200	2,500	80
Curvularia	-	7	7	13	40	71	32	7	7	13	33	74	13
Epicoccum	30	7	7	20	49	80	42	7	7	17	53	87	29
Ganoderma	-	49	53	160	370	590	31	35	53	130	350	550	12
Nigrospora	-	7	7	13	27	40	12	7	7	13	27	39	9
Penicillium/Aspergillus types	-	33	55	210	640	1,300	62	27	44	110	370	700	56
Pithomyces	10	7	13	27	100	240	59	7	7	20	67	150	22
Stachybotrys	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	7	13	51	110	2
Torula	-	7	7	13	29	53	9	7	7	13	28	53	5
<b>Seldom found growing indoors**</b>													
Ascospores	400	110	210	570	1,400	2,400	98	27	53	290	1,000	2,000	75
Basidiospores	1,400	780	1,300	3,800	10,000	16,000	99	53	110	1,000	5,100	10,000	94
Cercospora	25	7	10	16	40	67	28	7	10	20	47	80	10
Rusts	65	7	7	20	53	120	39	7	7	20	53	110	23
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes	15	7	13	30	80	130	67	7	13	30	93	170	56
Spegazzinia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	7	7	20	40	1
<b>§ TOTAL SPORES/m3</b>	2,700												

†The 'Typical Outdoor Data' represents the typical outdoor spore levels for the location and time frame indicated. The last column represents the frequency of occurrence. The very low, low, med, high, and very high values represent the 10, 20, 50, 80, and 90 percentile values of the spore type when it is detected. For example, if the frequency of occurrence is 63% and the low value is 53, it would mean that the given spore type is detected 63% of the time and, when detected, 20% of the time it is present in levels above the detection limit and below 53 spores/m3. These values are updated periodically, and if enough data is not available to make a statistically meaningful assessment, it is indicated with a dash.

§ Total Spores/m3 has been rounded to two significant figures to reflect analytical precision.

\* The spores in this category are generally capable of growing on wet building materials in addition to growing outdoors. Building related growth is dependent upon the fungal type, moisture level, type of material, and other factors. *Cladosporium* is one of the predominant spore types worldwide and is frequently present in high numbers. *Penicillium/Aspergillus* species colonize both outdoor and indoor wet surfaces rapidly and are very easily dispersed. Other genera are usually present in lesser numbers.

\*\* These fungi are generally not found growing on wet building materials. For example, the rusts and smuts are obligate plant pathogens. However, in each group there are notable exceptions. For example, agents of wood decay are members of the basidiomycetes and high counts of a single morphological type of basidiospore on an inside sample should be considered significant.

‡n = number of samples used to calculate data.

Interpretation of the data contained in this report is left to the client or the persons who conducted the field work. This report is provided for informational and comparative purposes only and should not be relied upon for any other purpose. "Typical outdoor data" are based on the results of the analysis of samples delivered to and analyzed by EMLab P&K and assumptions regarding the origins of those samples. Sampling techniques, contaminants infecting samples, unrepresentative samples and other similar or dissimilar factors may affect these results. In addition, EMLab P&K may not have received and tested a representative number of samples for every region or time period. EMLab P&K hereby disclaims any liability for any and all direct, indirect, punitive, incidental, special or consequential damages arising out of the use or interpretation of the data contained in, or any actions taken or omitted in reliance upon, this report.



**EMSL Analytical, Inc.**

307 West 38th Street, New York, NY 10018

Phone/Fax: (212) 290-0051 / (212) 290-0058

http://www.EMSL.com

manhattanlab@emsl.com

EMSL Order: 031433585

CustomerID: HOME22

CustomerPO: 0394

ProjectID:

At **Steve H Selig**  
**The Home Team Inspection Service**  
**1 Barney Rd.**  
**Suite 253**  
**Clifton Park, NY 12065**

Phone: (518) 383-1314  
 Fax: (518) 383-1968  
 Received: 08/30/14 11:55 AM  
 Analysis Date: 8/31/2014  
 Collected: 8/29/2014

Project: 1 VETERAN DR/ NY

**Test Report: Asbestos Analysis of Bulk Material**

Test	Analyzed Date	Color	Non Asbestos		Asbestos
			Fibrous	Non-Fibrous	
Sample ID 1 031433585-0001		Description Homogeneity	BUILDING DEPARTMENT - FLOOR Heterogeneous		
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					Not Analyzed
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					Not Analyzed
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	8/31/2014	Gray			15.3% Chrysotile 15.3% Total
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	8/31/2014				Positive Stop (Not Analyzed)
Sample ID 2 031433585-0002		Description Homogeneity	BUILDING DEPARTMENT - FLOOR		
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					Not Analyzed
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					Not Analyzed
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	8/31/2014				Positive Stop (Not Analyzed)
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	8/31/2014				Positive Stop (Not Analyzed)
Sample ID 3 031433585-0003		Description Homogeneity	BUILDING DEPARTMENT - CEILING TILE Heterogeneous		
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					Not Analyzed
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					Not Analyzed
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	8/31/2014	Tan/White			Inconclusive: None Detected
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	8/31/2014	Tan/White			<1% Anthophyllite <1% Total
Sample ID 4 031433585-0004		Description Homogeneity	BUILDING DEPARTMENT - CEILING TILE Heterogeneous		
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					Not Analyzed
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					Not Analyzed
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	8/31/2014	Tan/White			Inconclusive: None Detected
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	8/31/2014	Tan/White			<1% Anthophyllite <1% Total

**EMSL Analytical, Inc.**

307 West 38th Street, New York, NY 10018

Phone/Fax: (212) 290-0051 / (212) 290-0058

<http://www.EMSL.com>[manhattanlab@emsl.com](mailto:manhattanlab@emsl.com)

EMSL Order:	031433585
CustomerID:	HOME22
CustomerPO:	0394
ProjectID:	

**Test Report: Asbestos Analysis of Bulk Material**

Test	Color	Non Asbestos		Asbestos
		Fibrous	Non-Fibrous	

The samples in this report were submitted to EMSL for analysis by Asbestos Analysis of Bulk Materials via NYS ELAP Approved Methods. The reference number for these samples is the EMSL Order ID above. Please use this reference number when calling about these samples.

**Report Comments:**

Sample Receipt Date::	8/30/2014	Sample Receipt Time:	11:55 AM
Analysis Completed Date:	8/31/2014	Analysis Completed Time:	11:16 AM

**Analyst(s):**

Kamel Alawawda PLM NYS 198.6 NOB (3)

Feng Liang TEM NYS 198.4 NOB (2)

**Samples reviewed and approved by:**James Hall, Laboratory Manager  
or other approved signatory

NOB = Non Friable Organically Bound N/A = Not Applicable VCM = Vermiculite Containing Material

-In New York State, TEM is currently the only method that can be used to determine if NOB materials can be considered or treated as non-asbestos containing. All samples examined for the presence of vermiculite when analyzed via NYS 198.1

-NYS Guidelines for Vermiculite containing samples are available at [http://www.wadsworth.org/labcert/elapcert/forms/VermiculiteInterimGuidance\\_Rev070913.pdf](http://www.wadsworth.org/labcert/elapcert/forms/VermiculiteInterimGuidance_Rev070913.pdf) EMSL maintains liability limited to cost of analysis. This report relates only to the samples reported above and may not be reproduced, except in full, without written approval by EMSL. EMSL bears no responsibility for sample collection activities or analytical method limitations. Interpretation and use of test results are the responsibility of the client. Samples were received in good condition unless otherwise noted.

This report must not be used by the client to claim product certification, approval, or endorsement by NVLAP, NIST, or any agency of the federal government. This report may contain data that is not covered by the NVLAP accreditation.

Samples analyzed by EMSL Analytical, Inc. New York, NY NYS ELAP 11506

Testing for combustible gases did not indicate the presence of combustible gases. OSHA PEL's are 20 ppm or to 50 ppm for an 8 hour period for hydrogen sulfide. The methodology used gave an approximate level of the hydrogen sulfide and combustible gases by use of an alarm set to go off at between 1 - 5 ppm.

Non-descript particulate sampling:

1. Outside: 0.5 microns - 570; 0.7 microns 221; 1.0 microns 154; 2.0 microns 90, 5 microns 14 and 10 microns 0;
2. Town Hall Meeting Room: 0.5 microns - 1102; 0.7 microns 503; 1.0 microns 394; 2.0 microns 240, 5 microns 56 and 10 microns 9;
3. Supervisor's Book keeping: 0.5 microns - 1020; 0.7 microns 501; 1.0 microns 378; 2.0 microns 216, 5 microns 46 and 10 microns 9;
4. Supervisor Office: 0.5 microns - 976; 0.7 microns 442; 1.0 microns 333; 2.0 microns 184, 5 microns 43 and 10 microns 19;
5. Supervisor Assistant: 0.5 microns - 971; 0.7 microns 466; 1.0 microns 344; 2.0 microns 205, 5 microns 38 and 10 microns 14;
6. Supervisor Reception: 0.5 microns - 1137; 0.7 microns 577; 1.0 microns 443; 2.0 microns 269, 5 microns 66 and 10 microns 15;
7. Supervisor Payroll: 0.5 microns - 913; 0.7 microns 418; 1.0 microns 311; 2.0 microns 170, 5 microns 38 and 10 microns 8;
8. Hallway Supervisor/Clerk: 0.5 microns - 1122; 0.7 microns 553; 1.0 microns 417; 2.0 microns 265, 5 microns 66 and 10 microns 20;
9. Bathroom Common: 0.5 microns - 895; 0.7 microns 290; 1.0 microns 217; 2.0 microns 141, 5 microns 35 and 10 microns 7;
10. Bathroom Women: 0.5 microns - 1125; 0.7 microns 512; 1.0 microns 387; 2.0 microns 249, 5 microns 77 and 10 microns 28;

Testing for combustible gases did not indicate the presence of combustible gases. OSHA PEL's are 20 ppm or to 50 ppm for an 8 hour period for hydrogen sulfide. The methodology used gave an approximate level of the hydrogen sulfide and combustible gases by use of an alarm set to go off at between 1 - 5 ppm.

Non-descript particulate sampling:

1. Outside: 0.5 microns - 570; 0.7 microns 221; 1.0 microns 154; 2.0 microns 90, 5 microns 14 and 10 microns 0;
2. Town Hall Meeting Room: 0.5 microns - 1102; 0.7 microns 503; 1.0 microns 394; 2.0 microns 240, 5 microns 56 and 10 microns 9;
3. Supervisor's Book keeping: 0.5 microns - 1020; 0.7 microns 501; 1.0 microns 378; 2.0 microns 216, 5 microns 46 and 10 microns 9;
4. Supervisor Office: 0.5 microns - 976; 0.7 microns 442; 1.0 microns 333; 2.0 microns 184, 5 microns 43 and 10 microns 19;
5. Supervisor Assistant: 0.5 microns - 971; 0.7 microns 466; 1.0 microns 344; 2.0 microns 205, 5 microns 38 and 10 microns 14;
6. Supervisor Reception: 0.5 microns - 1137; 0.7 microns 577; 1.0 microns 443; 2.0 microns 269, 5 microns 66 and 10 microns 15;
7. Supervisor Payroll: 0.5 microns - 913; 0.7 microns 418; 1.0 microns 311; 2.0 microns 170, 5 microns 38 and 10 microns 8;
8. Hallway Supervisor/Clerk: 0.5 microns - 1122; 0.7 microns 553; 1.0 microns 417; 2.0 microns 265, 5 microns 66 and 10 microns 20;
9. Bathroom Common: 0.5 microns - 895; 0.7 microns 290; 1.0 microns 217; 2.0 microns 141, 5 microns 35 and 10 microns 7;
10. Bathroom Women: 0.5 microns - 1125; 0.7 microns 512; 1.0 microns 387; 2.0 microns 249, 5 microns 77 and 10 microns 28;

11. Town Clerk: 0.5 microns - 920; 0.7 microns 432; 1.0 microns 312; 2.0 microns 163, 5 microns 35 and 10 microns 12;
12. Town Clerk Back Room: 0.5 microns - 1013; 0.7 microns 457; 1.0 microns 319; 2.0 microns 195, 5 microns 48 and 10 microns 13;
13. Kitchen: 0.5 microns - 979; 0.7 microns 414; 1.0 microns 310; 2.0 microns 196, 5 microns 39 and 10 microns 10;
14. Building Department: 0.5 microns - 1141; 0.7 microns 582; 1.0 microns 447; 2.0 microns 277, 5 microns 64 and 10 microns 19;
15. Back File Room Town Clerk: 0.5 microns - 708; 0.7 microns 282; 1.0 microns 196; 2.0 microns 81, 5 microns 7 and 10 microns 2;
16. Building Department Enforcement: 0.5 microns - 1248; 0.7 microns 663; 1.0 microns 542; 2.0 microns 358, 5 microns 85 and 10 microns 13;
17. Assessor: 0.5 microns - 1068; 0.7 microns 456; 1.0 microns 338; 2.0 microns 189, 5 microns 41 and 10 microns 11;
18. File Room off Enforcement: 0.5 microns - 1288; 0.7 microns 660; 1.0 microns 529; 2.0 microns 323, 5 microns 64 and 10 microns 14;
19. Large File Room: 0.5 microns - 1152; 0.7 microns 617; 1.0 microns 494; 2.0 microns 300, 5 microns 60 and 10 microns 19;
20. Clerk's File Room: 0.5 microns - 1226; 0.7 microns 631; 1.0 microns 485; 2.0 microns 286, 5 microns 64 and 10 microns 19;
21. 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor File Room/Water Department: 0.5 microns - 5171; 0.7 microns 4431; 1.0 microns 4166; 2.0 microns 3390, 5 microns 1418 and 10 microns 438;
22. Basement Rear: 0.5 microns - 1583; 0.7 microns 517; 1.0 microns 324; 2.0 microns 163, 5 microns 39 and 10 microns 13;
23. Basement Middle: 0.5 microns - 1479; 0.7 microns 526; 1.0 microns 331; 2.0 microns 149, 5 microns 23 and 10 microns 3;

24. Basement Right: 0.5 microns - 1626; 0.7 microns 597; 1.0 microns 395; 2.0 microns 208, 5 microns 45 and 10 microns 8;

25. Basement Boiler Room: 0.5 microns - 2243; 0.7 microns 1144; 1.0 microns 888; 2.0 microns 554, 5 microns 138 and 10 microns 25;

It can be determined from the preliminary survey, sampling and analysis that the air quality in general is poor. The particulate sampling indicates there are no specific areas of concern except for the 2<sup>nd</sup> level file room/former water department, where the particulate is higher and indicates the impact of the inadequate insulation and ventilation. However based on the high level of visible dust and debris in hard to clean areas such as behind file cabinets, boxes, baseboards, furniture etc it can be determined that if these areas are disturbed by some means or event it can significantly have a negative impact on the air quality and impact a person's health. Whether it impacts a person's health is dependent on many factors including but not limited to the health, genetics, and past exposures of the person who is exposed. Anyone concerned should consult their doctor.

In addition to a high level of dust in areas that did not appear to be cleaned regularly because of poor access, there were several offices which had inadequate ventilation. There was inadequate insulation and ventilation in the attic.

Visible mold was observed in the basement by the boiler and in the middle front section on the walls. It was also observed on the walls of the stairs leading to the basement from the Clerk's office hallway and in the storage area, including but not limited to the locked clerk's office. It was reported by you that the window air conditioners were not serviced and cleaned annually or according to the manufacturer's recommendations.

Asbestos sampling was conducted in the building department office. The asbestos sampling indicated the floor tiles and mastic are an asbestos containing material and the ceiling tiles are not an asbestos containing material.

It is recommended that the building be professionally cleaned to remove the dust and debris trapped behind furniture, fixtures and stored items that are rarely if ever moved. It is recommended that all window air conditioners be



cleaned prior to being put into storage and again before they are placed into use and they be serviced at the same time as necessary. It is recommended that the visible mold be professionally remediated following established United States Environmental Protection Agency, New York City, IICRC and American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienist guidelines, that the entire office be cleaned and the ducts be cleaned.

I hope the information is helpful. If I can be of any further assistance, please feel free to call me at the above telephone number.

Very truly yours,

*Stephen H. Sely*

NY DEC C5809625

NY DOS 0847

NY DOL 06-09312

EPA LI-9544-5072008-01

MA DPL 450

MA DOS AIO00160

EPA RPP# 2291000

CO DOS 10363



Report for:

**Mr. Stephen Selig**  
**The HomeTeam Inspection Service**  
1 Barney Road  
Suite 253  
Clifton Park, NY 12065

---

Regarding:      Project: 1 Veteran Drive; mold assessment  
                     EML ID: 1253921

Approved by:

Dates of Analysis:  
Spore trap analysis: 09-04-2014

Technical Manager  
Ariunaa Jalsrai

Service SOPs: Spore trap analysis (1038)  
AIHA-LAP, LLC accredited service, Lab ID #103005

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All samples were received in acceptable condition unless noted in the Report Comments portion in the body of the report. Due to the nature of the analyses performed, field blank correction of results is not applied. The results relate only to the items tested.

EMLab P&K ("the Company") shall have no liability to the client or the client's customer with respect to decisions or recommendations made, actions taken or courses of conduct implemented by either the client or the client's customer as a result of or based upon the Test Results. In no event shall the Company be liable to the client with respect to the Test Results except for the Company's own willful misconduct or gross negligence nor shall the Company be liable for incidental or consequential damages or lost profits or revenues to the fullest extent such liability may be disclaimed by law, even if the Company has been advised of the possibility of such damages, lost profits or lost revenues. In no event shall the Company's liability with respect to the Test Results exceed the amount paid to the Company by the client therefor.

**EMLab P&K**

3000 Lincoln Drive East, Suite A, Marlton, NJ 08053  
(866) 871-1984 Fax (856) 489-4085 www.emlab.com

Client: The HomeTeam Inspection Service  
C/O: Mr. Stephen Selig  
Re: 1 Veteran Drive; mold assessment

Date of Sampling: 08-28-2014  
Date of Receipt: 09-02-2014  
Date of Report: 09-04-2014

**SPORE TRAP REPORT: NON-VIABLE METHODOLOGY**

Location:	3: supervisor bookkeeper			4: supervisor office		
Comments (see below)	None			None		
Lab ID-Version†:	5704868-1			5704869-1		
Analysis Date:	09/04/2014			09/04/2014		
	raw ct.	% read	spores/m3	raw ct.	% read	spores/m3
Alternaria	1	100	5	1	100	5
Ascospores				2	25	40
Basidiospores	11	25	220	14	25	280
Cercospora						
Chaetomium						
Cladosporium	5	25	100	2	25	40
Curvularia						
Epicoccum	1	100	5			
Ganoderma						
Penicillium/Aspergillus types†				2	25	40
Pithomyces	6	100	30	1	100	5
Rusts				1	100	5
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes	1	100	5			
Spegazzinia				1	100	5
Stachybotrys						
Stemphylium						
Torula	1	100	5			
Ulocladium						
Zygomycetes						
Background debris (1-4+)††	2+			2+		
Hyphal fragments/m3	15			15		
Pollen/m3	< 5			< 5		
Skin cells (1-4+)	1+			1+		
Sample volume (liters)	200			200		
§ TOTAL SPORES/m3			370			420

**Comments:**

Spore types listed without a count or data entry were not detected during the course of the analysis for the respective sample.

† The spores of *Aspergillus* and *Penicillium* (and others such as *Acremonium*, *Paecilomyces*) are small and round with very few distinguishing characteristics. They cannot be differentiated by non-viable sampling methods. Also, some species with very small spores are easily missed, and may be undercounted.

†† Background debris indicates the amount of non-biological particulate matter present on the trace (dust in the air) and the resulting visibility for the analyst. It is rated from 1+ (low) to 4+ (high). Counts from areas with 4+ background debris should be regarded as minimal counts and may be higher than reported. It is important to account for samples volumes when evaluating dust levels.

The analytical sensitivity is the spores/m3 divided by the raw count. The limit of detection is the analytical sensitivity multiplied by the sample volume divided by 1000.

For more information regarding analytical sensitivity, please contact QA by calling the laboratory.

‡ A "Version" indicated by "-x" after the Lab ID# with a value greater than 1 indicates a sample with amended data. The revision number is reflected by the value of "x".

§ Total Spores/m3 has been rounded to two significant figures to reflect analytical precision.

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Client: The HomeTeam Inspection Service  
C/O: Mr. Stephen Selig  
Re: 1 Veteran Drive; mold assessment

Date of Sampling: 08-28-2014  
Date of Receipt: 09-02-2014  
Date of Report: 09-04-2014

**SPORE TRAP REPORT: NON-VIABLE METHODOLOGY**

Location:	5: supervisor assistant			6: supervisor reception		
Comments (see below)	None			None		
Lab ID-Version†:	5704870-1			5704871-1		
Analysis Date:	09/04/2014			09/04/2014		
	raw ct.	% read	spores/m3	raw ct.	% read	spores/m3
<i>Alternaria</i>						
Ascospores	1	25	20	3	25	60
Basidiospores	10	25	200	19	25	380
<i>Cercospora</i>						
<i>Chaetomium</i>						
<i>Cladosporium</i>	6	25	120	5	25	100
<i>Curvularia</i>	2	100	10	2	100	10
<i>Epicoccum</i>	1	100	5			
<i>Ganoderma</i>						
<i>Penicillium/Aspergillus</i> types†	2	25	40			
<i>Pithomyces</i>	7	100	35	2	100	10
Rusts						
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes	1	100	5	1	100	5
<i>Spegazzinia</i>						
<i>Stachybotrys</i>						
<i>Stemphylium</i>						
<i>Torula</i>						
<i>Ulocladium</i>						
<i>Zygomycetes</i>						
Background debris (1-4+)††	2+			2+		
Hyphal fragments/m3	15			10		
Pollen/m3	35			5		
Skin cells (1-4+)	1+			1+		
Sample volume (liters)	200			200		
<b>§ TOTAL SPORES/m3</b>			<b>440</b>			<b>570</b>

**Comments:**

Spore types listed without a count or data entry were not detected during the course of the analysis for the respective sample.

† The spores of *Aspergillus* and *Penicillium* (and others such as *Acremonium*, *Paecilomyces*) are small and round with very few distinguishing characteristics. They cannot be differentiated by non-viable sampling methods. Also, some species with very small spores are easily missed, and may be undercounted.

†† Background debris indicates the amount of non-biological particulate matter present on the trace (dust in the air) and the resulting visibility for the analyst. It is rated from 1+ (low) to 4+ (high). Counts from areas with 4+ background debris should be regarded as minimal counts and may be higher than reported. It is important to account for samples volumes when evaluating dust levels.

The analytical sensitivity is the spores/m3 divided by the raw count. The limit of detection is the analytical sensitivity multiplied by the sample volume divided by 1000.

For more information regarding analytical sensitivity, please contact QA by calling the laboratory.

‡ A "Version" indicated by "-x" after the Lab ID# with a value greater than 1 indicates a sample with amended data. The revision number is reflected by the value of "x".

§ Total Spores/m3 has been rounded to two significant figures to reflect analytical precision.

**EMLab P&K**

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(866) 871-1984 Fax (856) 489-4085 www.emlab.com

Client: The HomeTeam Inspection Service  
C/O: Mr. Stephen Selig  
Re: 1 Veteran Drive; mold assessment

Date of Sampling: 08-28-2014  
Date of Receipt: 09-02-2014  
Date of Report: 09-04-2014

**SPORE TRAP REPORT: NON-VIABLE METHODOLOGY**

Location:	7: supervisor payroll			8: town clerk		
Comments (see below)	None			None		
Lab ID-Version†:	5704872-1			5704873-1		
Analysis Date:	09/04/2014			09/04/2014		
	raw ct.	% read	spores/m3	raw ct.	% read	spores/m3
Alternaria	2	100	10	3	100	15
Ascospores	2	25	40	2	25	40
Basidiospores	16	25	320	25	25	500
Cercospora						
Chaetomium				1	100	5
Cladosporium	3	25	60	8	25	160
Curvularia				1	100	5
Epicoccum						
Ganoderma						
Penicillium/Aspergillus types†	3	25	60	10	25	200
Pithomyces				6	100	30
Rusts	1	100	5	5	100	25
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes				1	100	5
Spegazzinia						
Stachybotrys						
Stemphylium						
Torula						
Ulocladium						
Zygomycetes						
Background debris (1-4+)††	2+			2+		
Hyphal fragments/m3	5			< 5		
Pollen/m3	10			< 5		
Skin cells (1-4+)	1+			1+		
Sample volume (liters)	200			200		
<b>§ TOTAL SPORES/m3</b>			<b>500</b>			<b>990</b>

**Comments:**

Spore types listed without a count or data entry were not detected during the course of the analysis for the respective sample.

† The spores of *Aspergillus* and *Penicillium* (and others such as *Acremonium*, *Paecilomyces*) are small and round with very few distinguishing characteristics. They cannot be differentiated by non-viable sampling methods. Also, some species with very small spores are easily missed, and may be undercounted.

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The analytical sensitivity is the spores/m3 divided by the raw count. The limit of detection is the analytical sensitivity multiplied by the sample volume divided by 1000.

For more information regarding analytical sensitivity, please contact QA by calling the laboratory.

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Client: The HomeTeam Inspection Service  
C/O: Mr. Stephen Selig  
Re: 1 Veteran Drive; mold assessment

Date of Sampling: 08-28-2014  
Date of Receipt: 09-02-2014  
Date of Report: 09-04-2014

**SPORE TRAP REPORT: NON-VIABLE METHODOLOGY**

Location:	9: building department			10: Assessor		
Comments (see below)	None			None		
Lab ID-Version†:	5704874-1			5704875-1		
Analysis Date:	09/04/2014			09/04/2014		
	raw ct.	% read	spores/m3	raw ct.	% read	spores/m3
<i>Alternaria</i>				2	100	10
<i>Ascospores</i>	3	25	60	1	25	20
<i>Basidiospores</i>	16	25	320	15	25	300
<i>Cercospora</i>						
<i>Chaetomium</i>						
<i>Cladosporium</i>	7	25	140	1	25	20
<i>Curvularia</i>						
<i>Epicoccum</i>	1	100	5			
<i>Ganoderma</i>						
<i>Penicillium/Aspergillus</i> types†	4	25	80	2	25	40
<i>Pithomyces</i>	6	100	30			
<i>Rusts</i>	1	100	5			
<i>Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes</i>						
<i>Spegazzinia</i>						
<i>Stachybotrys</i>						
<i>Stemphylium</i>						
<i>Torula</i>						
<i>Ulocladium</i>						
<i>Zygomycetes</i>						
Background debris (1-4+)††	2+			2+		
Hyphal fragments/m3	15			10		
Pollen/m3	5			< 5		
Skin cells (1-4+)	1+			1+		
Sample volume (liters)	200			200		
<b>§ TOTAL SPORES/m3</b>			<b>640</b>			<b>390</b>

**Comments:**

Spore types listed without a count or data entry were not detected during the course of the analysis for the respective sample.

† The spores of *Aspergillus* and *Penicillium* (and others such as *Acremonium*, *Paecilomyces*) are small and round with very few distinguishing characteristics. They cannot be differentiated by non-viable sampling methods. Also, some species with very small spores are easily missed, and may be undercounted.

†† Background debris indicates the amount of non-biological particulate matter present on the trace (dust in the air) and the resulting visibility for the analyst. It is rated from 1+ (low) to 4+ (high). Counts from areas with 4+ background debris should be regarded as minimal counts and may be higher than reported. It is important to account for samples volumes when evaluating dust levels.

The analytical sensitivity is the spores/m3 divided by the raw count. The limit of detection is the analytical sensitivity multiplied by the sample volume divided by 1000.

For more information regarding analytical sensitivity, please contact QA by calling the laboratory.

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§ Total Spores/m3 has been rounded to two significant figures to reflect analytical precision.



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Client: The HomeTeam Inspection Service  
C/O: Mr. Stephen Selig  
Re: 1 Veteran Drive; mold assessment

Date of Sampling: 08-28-2014  
Date of Receipt: 09-02-2014  
Date of Report: 09-04-2014

**SPORE TRAP REPORT: NON-VIABLE METHODOLOGY**

Location:	11: Enforcement			12: basement middle		
Comments (see below)	None			None		
Lab ID-Version†:	5704876-1			5704877-1		
Analysis Date:	09/04/2014			09/04/2014		
	raw ct.	% read	spores/m3	raw ct.	% read	spores/m3
<i>Alternaria</i>	2	100	10	1	100	5
<i>Ascospores</i>				2	25	40
<i>Basidiospores</i>	14	25	280	8	25	160
<i>Cercospora</i>						
<i>Chaetomium</i>						
<i>Cladosporium</i>	8	25	160	2	25	40
<i>Curvularia</i>						
<i>Epicoccum</i>						
<i>Ganoderma</i>						
<i>Penicillium/Aspergillus</i> types†	3	25	60	16	25	320
<i>Pithomyces</i>						
<i>Rusts</i>						
<i>Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes</i>						
<i>Spegazzinia</i>						
<i>Stachybotrys</i>						
<i>Stemphylium</i>						
<i>Torula</i>						
<i>Ulocladium</i>						
<i>Zygomycetes</i>						
Background debris (1-4+)††	2+			2+		
Hyphal fragments/m3	5			5		
Pollen/m3	5			< 5		
Skin cells (1-4+)	1+			1+		
Sample volume (liters)	200			200		
<b>§ TOTAL SPORES/m3</b>			<b>510</b>			<b>570</b>

**Comments:**

Spore types listed without a count or data entry were not detected during the course of the analysis for the respective sample.

† The spores of *Aspergillus* and *Penicillium* (and others such as *Acremonium*, *Paecilomyces*) are small and round with very few distinguishing characteristics. They cannot be differentiated by non-viable sampling methods. Also, some species with very small spores are easily missed, and may be undercounted.

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The analytical sensitivity is the spores/m3 divided by the raw count. The limit of detection is the analytical sensitivity multiplied by the sample volume divided by 1000.

For more information regarding analytical sensitivity, please contact QA by calling the laboratory.

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§ Total Spores/m3 has been rounded to two significant figures to reflect analytical precision.

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Client: The HomeTeam Inspection Service  
C/O: Mr. Stephen Selig  
Re: 1 Veteran Drive; mold assessment

Date of Sampling: 08-28-2014  
Date of Receipt: 09-02-2014  
Date of Report: 09-04-2014

**SPORE TRAP REPORT: NON-VIABLE METHODOLOGY**

Location:	1: outside			2: town hall meeting room		
Comments (see below)	None			None		
Lab ID-Version‡:	5704866-1			5704867-1		
Analysis Date:	09/04/2014			09/04/2014		
	raw ct.	% read	spores/m3	raw ct.	% read	spores/m3
Alternaria	2	100	10	1	100	5
Ascospores	20	25	400			
Basidiospores	68	25	1,400	12	25	240
Cercospora	5	100	25			
Chaetomium						
Cladosporium	38	25	760	4	25	80
Curvularia						
Epicoccum	6	100	30			
Ganoderma				1	25	20
Penicillium/Aspergillus types†						
Pithomyces	2	100	10			
Rusts	13	100	65			
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes	3	100	15	1	100	5
Spegazzinia						
Stachybotrys						
Stemphylium						
Torula						
Ulocladium						
Zygomycetes						
Background debris (1-4+)††	1+			2+		
Hyphal fragments/m3	40			15		
Pollen/m3	10			10		
Skin cells (1-4+)	< 1+			1+		
Sample volume (liters)	200			200		
<b>§ TOTAL SPORES/m3</b>			<b>2,700</b>			<b>350</b>

**Comments:**

Spore types listed without a count or data entry were not detected during the course of the analysis for the respective sample.

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†† Background debris indicates the amount of non-biological particulate matter present on the trace (dust in the air) and the resulting visibility for the analyst. It is rated from 1+ (low) to 4+ (high). Counts from areas with 4+ background debris should be regarded as minimal counts and may be higher than reported. It is important to account for sample volumes when evaluating dust levels.

The analytical sensitivity is the spores/m3 divided by the raw count. The limit of detection is the analytical sensitivity multiplied by the sample volume divided by 1000.

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