



BNF Consulting, Inc.

152 Route 202, #404
Lincolndale, NY 10540-0404
(914) 297-8335
www.askbnf.com
bnfjustin@gmail.com

Inspected By: Jack S. Yanqui, CMA, CAI & Justin H. Joe, PhD, CIH, CSP, CBCP



Mold Survey Report

Prepared For:

ABC.LLC

Property Address:

ADDRESS

Inspected on Tue, Aug 17 2021 at 10:00 AM

Executive Summary



Comment 1:

On August 17th 2021, a Limited Mold Inspection and sampling was completed for the basement of the subject property located at [Redacted]

[Redacted] The client questioned potentially compromised air quality due to possible spread of airborne mold spores in the residence. BNF was contacted after water intrusion events (leak from pipe within ceiling of the laundry and water intrusion from the foundation wall) resulted in saturation of building materials within the basement.

The purpose of this survey was two fold 1) to evaluate a potential exposure to mold and 2) to provide a proper scope of remediation work. Multiple spore trap air samples and direct identification swab samples were collected from the questioned locations.

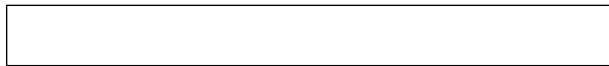
According to the laboratory analysis results as well as the observations made on-site at the time of the inspection, the Laundry Room, Gym and Playroom displayed elevated mold spore count in comparison to control/baseline sample.

BNF recommends to hire a NYS Licensed Mold Remediation Contractor to remediate mold in the Basement by following the recommendations made in the remediation section of this report.

Observations



Comment 2:



(Observations continued)

Location #1 - Playroom

Upon examination of the Playroom, within the basement of the subject property, BNF Consulting observed visible surface mold growth along the ceiling. Moisture readings via infrared, thermal-imaging camera revealed that sections of the wall adjacent to the foundation wall (near staircase refer to moisture mapping/floor plan). BNF Consulting recommends to measure up 2 feet and cut across the length of the saturated walls. Next remove any compromised insulation before proceeding with Standard HEPA Cleaning Protocol (HEPA VAC, Anti-Microbial Wipe, HEPA VAC) with encapsulation of the studs as possible.

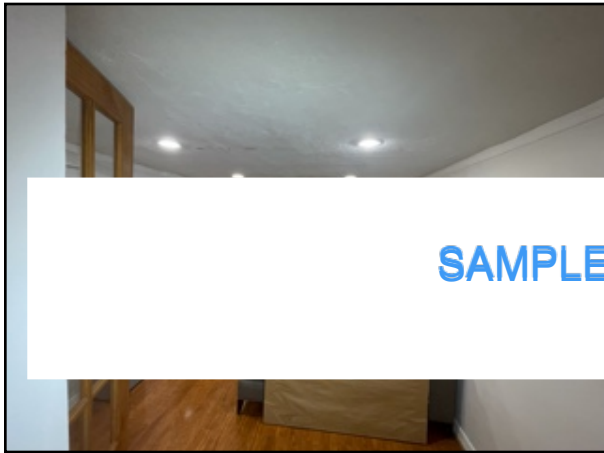


Figure 2-1

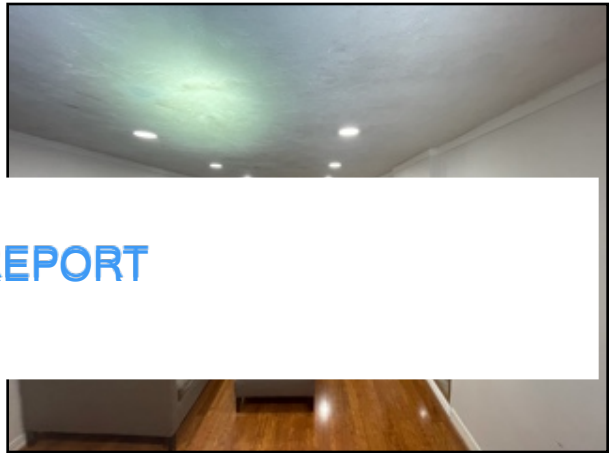


Figure 2-2

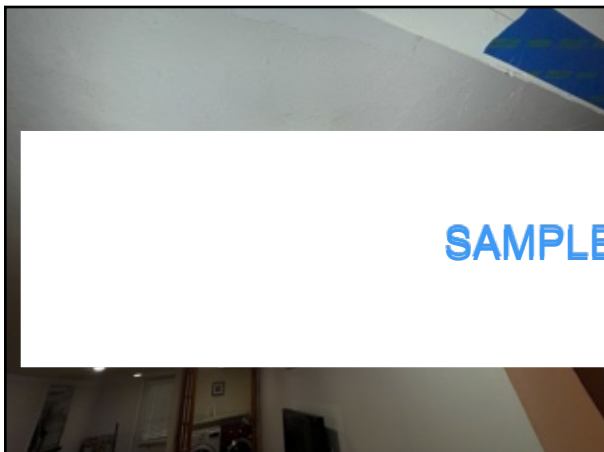


Figure 2-3

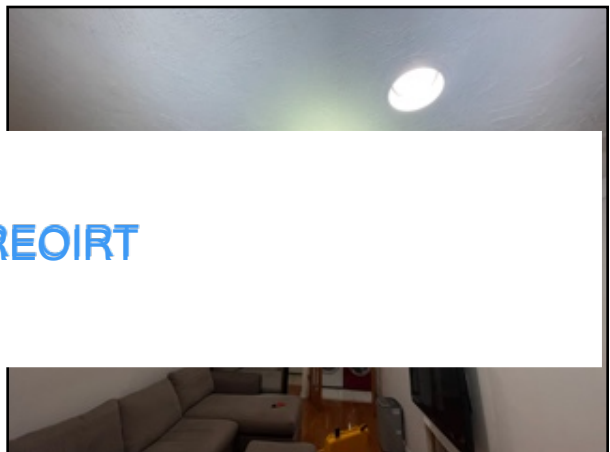


Figure 2-4

(Observations continued)



Comment 3:
Location #2 - Laundry Area

Upon examination of the Laundry Area of the property, BNF Consulting observed an active leak within a pipe in the ceiling cavity of the laundry hallway. Additionally, visible surface mold growth was observed along the cavity of the cabinetry. BNF recommends to remove a 2ft by 2ft area around the saturated drywall ceiling and to remove the cabinetry near the washer/dryer. Next proceed with Standard HEPA Cleaning Protocol (HEPA VAC, Anti-Microbial Wipe, HEPA VAC) with encapsulation of the studs and joists as necessary.

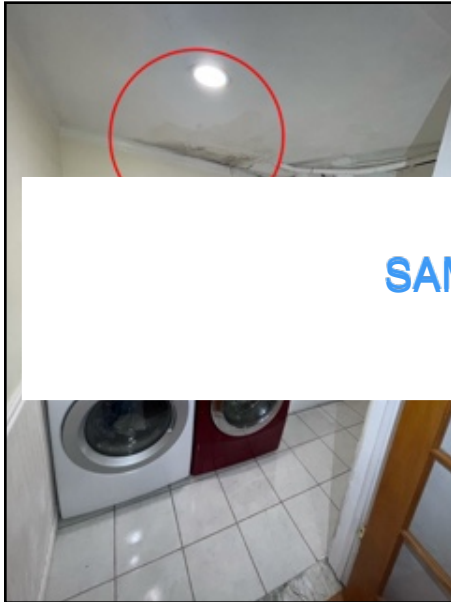


Figure 3-1

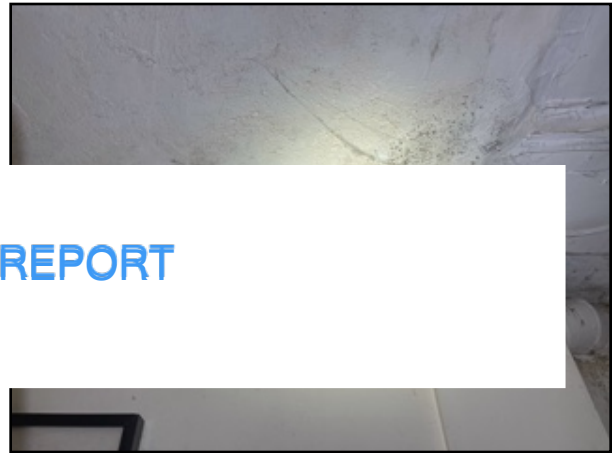


Figure 3-2

(Observations continued)



Comment 4:
Location #3 - Gym

Upon examination of the Gym, BNF Consulting observed visible surface mold growth along the surface of the foundation walls, ceiling and on the weights. Additionally, moisture readings upon contact revealed that about 2 feet of the drywall corner near the storage room door was saturated. BNF Consulting recommends remove the saturated portion of drywall then to remediate this location by Standard HEPA Cleaning Protocol (HEPA VAC, Anti-Microbial Wipe, HEPA VAC) with encapsulation of the wall as necessary.

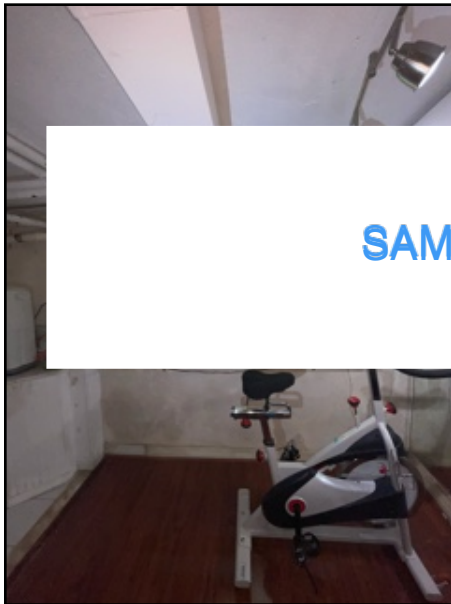


Figure 4-1



Figure 4-2

(Observations continued)



Comment 5:
Location #4 - Utility Room

Upon examination of the Utility Room of the subject property, BNF Consulting observed a slight presence of visible mold growth along the back side of the sheet rock (adjacent to the playroom). BNF recommends to remove the contaminated portion of drywall then to proceed with Standard HEPA Cleaning Protocol (HEPA VAC, Anti-Microbial Wipe, HEPA VAC).



Figure 5-1

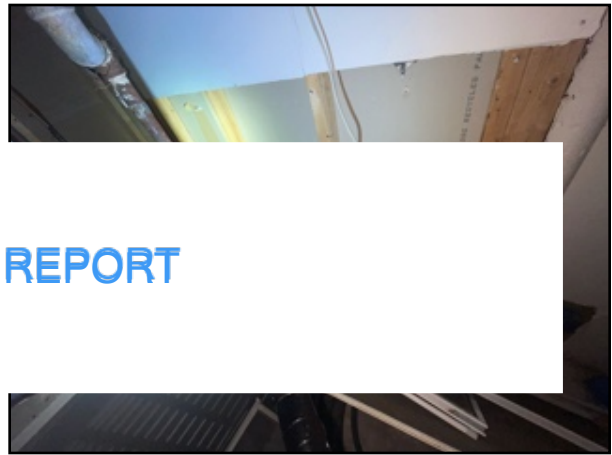


Figure 5-2

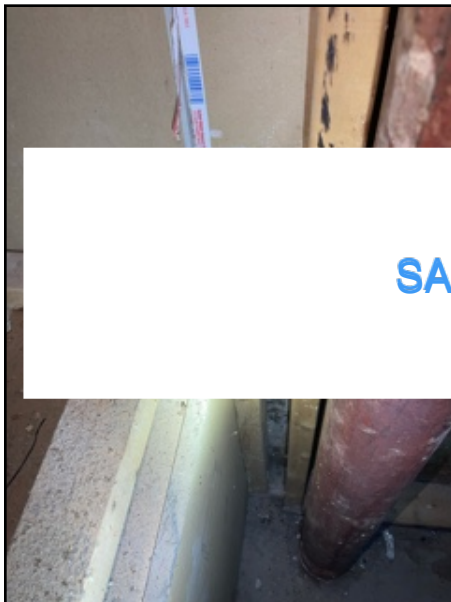


Figure 5-3

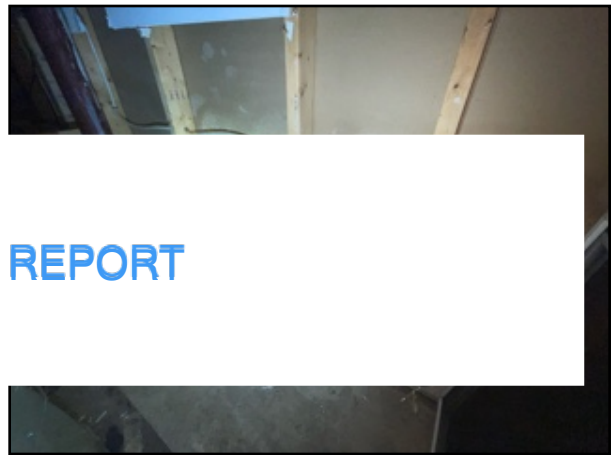


Figure 5-4

(Observations continued)



Comment 6:
Location #5 - Crawlspace

Upon examination of the Crawlspace of the property, BNF Consulting observed a very elevated relative humidity as well as saturated and deteriorated insulation. BNF recommends to remove all insulation, then to proceed with Standard HEPA Cleaning Protocol and encapsulation of the joists as necessary.

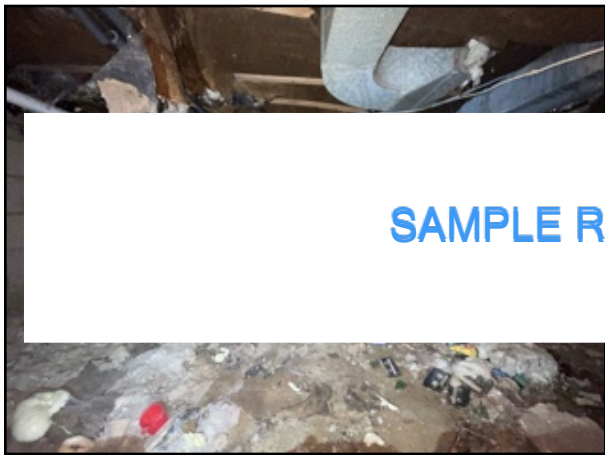


Figure 6-1

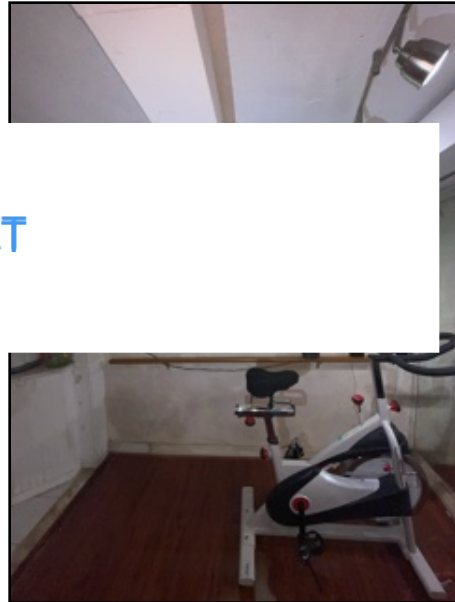


Figure 6-2

Measurements And Summary Of Results



Comment 7:

Samples were taken to assess mold conditions in the various locations using non-viable (non-culture) sampling, the laboratory analysis indicates that:

1. One (1) direct identification, swab sample was collected from the compromised ceiling within the Laundry Area of the property. Laboratory analysis confirms a VERY HEAVY surface presence of Stachybotrys (commonly known as "Black Mold"). Due to its production of mycotoxins, Stachybotrys is a potential health risk and should not be present anywhere within the residence.
2. Four (4) spore trap samples were collected from the Playroom, Laundry Area, Gym and Storage Room. Laboratory analysis confirms an ELEVATED airborne presence of Aspergillus/Penicillium (common allergen, frequently associated with high humidity).

Remediation And Clearance



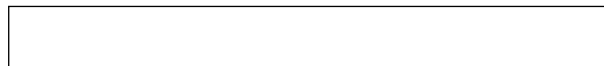
Comment 8:

Area(s): Basement

See "Observations" section for specific remediation details.

1. Remove all personal belongings from effected area.
2. Isolate the room entrance(s) using 6 mil polyethylene plastic sheeting. Install a double flap and/or zipper access.
3. Cover all openings such as supply and return air vents throughout effected area to prevent further contamination.
- 3a. PLAYROOM: Measure up 2 feet and cut across the length of the saturated walls. Next remove any compromised insulation before proceeding with Standard HEPA Cleaning Protocol (see floor plan)

SAMPLE REPORT



(Remediation And Clearance continued)

3b. LAUNDRY AREA: Remove a 2ft by 2ft area around the two heavily saturated areas along drywall ceiling and to remove the cabinet near the washer/dryer. Next proceed with Standard HEPA Cleaning Protocol with encapsulation of the studs and joists as necessary.

3c. GYM/UTILITY ROOM: Remove the saturated portion of drywall then to remediate this location by Standard HEPA Cleaning Protocol (see floor plan)

3d. CRAWLSPACE: Remove all insulation, then proceed with Standard HEPA Cleaning Protocol.

3e. STORAGE ROOM: Standard HEPA Cleaning Protocol.

4. Perform TWO rounds of DEEP CLEANING using the HEPA Sandwich Method (HEPA VAC, Anti-microbial Wipe, HEPA VAC). During this process, be sure to come in contact with ALL surfaces including but not limited to, floors, walls, ceiling, furniture and behind all places which structures and personal belongings have been removed from. Surfaces should be free of ALL visible dust.

5. Using an airless sprayer, an anti-microbial encapsulate containing a microban, may be applied. It is recommended to use "clear" type encapsulate with no VOC, low odor, and no HAP such as SENTINEL 247 Zero Mold & Mildew Resistant Coating, Clear.

6. Run air scrubbers for NO LESS THAN 1 day to continue to eliminate mold spores from the air during AND after the cleaning has been completed INSIDE AND OUTSIDE of containment.

7. Commercial sized dehumidifiers should be used to regulate the humidity levels during the remediation process.



(Remediation And Clearance continued)



Comment 9:

Additional Recommendations:

- 1) Place a dehumidifier and set at 40% relative humidity. It is recommended to maintain a relative indoor humidity between 30-50%.

- 2) Assure that all moisture intrusion problems are corrected. Failure to correct all moisture intrusion problems could potentially result in additional damage with the likely occurrence of mold growth.

- 3) Make sure to test asbestos and lead paint prior to any demolition of building materials including, but not limited to, drywall, insulation, and plaster.

Mold Prevention Suggestions



Comment 10:

Actions that will help reduce humidity and condensation

- Vent appliances that produce moisture, such as clothes dryers, stoves, and kerosene heaters to the outside, wherever it is possible. (Combustion appliances such as stoves and kerosene heaters produce water vapor and will increase the humidity unless vented to the outside.)

- Use air conditioners and/or de-humidifiers when needed
- Run bathroom fan or open the window when showering. Use exhaust fans or open windows whenever cooking, running the dishwasher or dishwashing, etc.

- The key to preventing condensation is to reduce the humidity.
- Increase ventilation or air movement by opening doors and/or windows, when practical. Use fans as needed.

- Cover cold surfaces, such as cold water pipes, with insulation.
- Increase air temperature.



(Mold Prevention Suggestions continued)



Comment 11:

Exterior Solutions to Prevent Water Intrusion:

1. Gutters

- Assure that the gutters drain pipe is placed in a way so that the water drains away from the foundation of the residence.

2. Exterior Ground Grading

- Land surrounding the residence should have a negative slope that water runs away from the foundation.

3. Window Well

- Assure that the well is covered and sealed water-tight.
- Make sure that the drainage is unclogged to prevent water build-up and overflow.

4. Sprinkler Systems

- Assure that there are no leaks in the sprinkler system.
- Make sure that the sprinklers are not installed too close to the foundation wall, this will help to avoid over-saturation of the ground and foundation wall. BNF suggests to keep sprinklers at least 10 feet from the foundation wall.

5. Foundation Wall

- Assure that there are no crack in the foundation wall. Cracks in the wall make for easy water intrusion which will eventually result in a mold issue if not taken care of.

6. Exterior Faucet

- Assure that there are no leaks from the faucet.

7. Others

- Install French drain around exterior foundation to drain away water.
- Consider drywells to divert water from wet areas.

References



Comment 12:

Field Guide for the Determination of Biological Contaminants in Environmental Samples, 2nd Edition, American Industrial Hygiene Association, 2005.

Fungal Contamination in Public Buildings: Health Effects and Investigation Methods. Health Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, 2004.

Bioaerosols: Assessment and Control. Janet Macher, Ed., American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, Cincinnati, OH 1999.

"A Brief Guide to Mold, Moisture, and Your Home" Includes basic information on mold, cleanup guidelines, and moisture and mold prevention.

<http://www.epa.gov/mold/moldguide.html>

AIAH's "The Facts About Mold" consumer brochure.

<https://www.aiha.org/about-ih/Pages/Facts-About-Mold.aspx>

Bioaerosols: Assessment and Control, Microbial Volatile Organic Compounds, Pp. 26-1-26-17, Ammann, Harrier M. 1998.

Indoor air and human health, Health effects of biological contaminants. Pp. 171-178, Burge, Harriet A. 1996.

Standard and Reference Guide for Professional Mold Remediation, Institute for Inspection Cleaning and Restoration Certification (IICRC's), ANSI-S520 (2008)

Identification Manual for Fungi from Utility Poles in the Eastern United States, C.J. K. Wang, R.A. Zabel, American Type Culture Collection 1990

Appendix A - Additional Protocols



Comment 13:

Based upon the results of the site assessment conducted by BNF Consulting the following surfaces, materials, or contents within the above referenced spaces should be remediate in accordance with current industry guidelines, including but not limited to the New York City Department of Mental Health and Hygiene publication "Guidelines on Assessment and Remediation of Fungi in Indoor Environments" and the Cleaning and Restoration Institutes Publications "IICRC S520 "Standard and Reference Guide for Professional Mold Remediation".



Comment 14:

Post Remediation Assessment:

The Post Remediation Assessment and Clearance Sampling consist of the following:

1. Visual inspection of the previously identified contaminated area(s) and constructed containment(s);
2. Visual inspection to verify that all impacted materials have been removed according to the Mold Remediation Protocol;
3. Visual inspection and complete documentation including digital photos of the remediated area(s) to ensure that all visible mold growth has been removed, that there are no wet building materials, and that the area(s) are clean and debris free;
4. Collection of microbial air samples from each work area or containment and one or more surface samples of previously identified contaminated areas. Plus, the collection of one or more indoor control air samples from one or more areas inside the structure but outside of all work areas for cross-contamination verification;
5. A final written report of the Post Remediation Assessment and Clearance Sampling findings and a Lab Report of the sample analysis.



Comment 15:

General Mold Remediation / Restoration Plan:

Remediation work is to be followed by a New York State licensed mold remediator to remove/remediate all contaminated building materials and to restore the indoor air quality to an acceptable level. Necessary work include:

1. Wear Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) to all crew members conducting mold restoration/remediation.
2. Seal off all openings, seams and penetrations to the work area including air vents, grills, and light fixtures in the containment areas.
3. Create containment areas to isolate the bedrooms, the bathroom and the kitchen areas using 6 mil polyethylene plastic sheeting. Install a double flap and/or zipper access. Protective floor coverings should be used in the work areas for all means of egress. Create additional containments as necessary to create the adequate amount of negative pressure. Erect a decontamination chamber if no means of egress area available.
4. Create negative pressure containment in the work areas through fans such as air scrubbers equipped with a HEPA filter. Air scrubbers can be placed in a window or a common area to exhaust air through a containment wall. This will prevent the dispersion of mold spores during the remediation/removal process. The air exchange rate in the containment area should be at least 4-6 times per hour. Place additional air scrubbers outside of each containment area and on the first floor of the home.
5. Use commercial sized dehumidifiers to maintain the humidity levels during the remediation process. Some structural drying will be needed.
6. Inspect all personal belongings thoroughly for any signs of mold growth. Disinfectant solution can be used to wipe with for hard surface and non-porous items, but it should be discarded for porous items affect with visible and apparent mold growth. Porous items such as fabrics can be laundered and larger porous items can be HEPA filter vacuumed. Some items may need to be discarded.
7. Remove all personal items from the areas or wrap in plastic sheeting prior to the removal of any building materials.
8. Conduct two rounds of HEPA filter vacuuming and apply a Broad Spectrum cleaning solution or equivalent via damp wiping methods on all surfaces in the



(Appendix A - Additional Protocols continued)

containment areas including walls, floors, doors, ceiling, and structures behind the removed materials. Surfaces should be free of all visible dust.

9. Run air scrubbers for no less than 2 day to continue to remove mold spores from the air after the cleaning process has been completed.

10. Place all removed materials in double sealed polyethylene bags. Bags are to be wiped with a cleaning solution prior to transport to the disposal areas.

11. Use some abrasive damp scrubbing to remove the mold growth on the structures behind the removed materials as needed.

Appendix B - Laboratory Analysis Report(s)

Analysis Report prepared for

BNF Consulting, Inc.

152 Rt 202, #404
Lincolndale, NY 10540

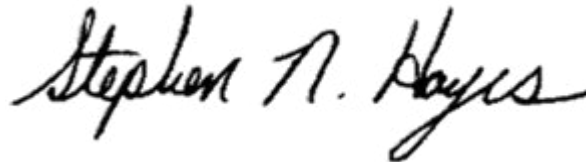
Phone: (914) 610-8001

Collected: August 23, 2021
Received: August 24, 2021
Reported: August 24, 2021

We would like to thank you for trusting Hayes Microbial for your analytical needs!
We received 6 samples by FedEx in good condition for this project on August 24th, 2021.

The results in this analysis pertain only to this job, collected on the stated date, and should not be used in the interpretation of any other job. This report may not be duplicated, except in full, without the written consent of Hayes Microbial Consulting, LLC..

This laboratory bears no responsibility for sample collection activities, analytical method limitations, or your use of the test results. Interpretation and use of test results are your responsibility. Any reference to health effects or interpretation of mold levels is strictly the opinion of Hayes Microbial. In no event, shall Hayes Microbial or any of its employees be liable for lost profits or any special, incidental or consequential damages arising out of the use of these test results.



Steve Hayes, BSMT(ASCP)
Laboratory Director
Hayes Microbial Consulting, LLC.



EPA Laboratory ID: VA01419



Lab ID: #188863



DPH License: #PH-0198

Sample Number	1	01		2	02		3	03		4	04	
Sample Name	Control			Playroom			Laundry Area			Gym		
Sample Volume	75.00 liter			75.00 liter			75.00 liter			75.00 liter		
Reporting Limit	13 spores/m ³			13 spores/m ³			13 spores/m ³			13 spores/m ³		
Background	2			2			2			2		
Fragments	ND			ND			ND			ND		
Organism	Raw Count	Count / m ³	% of Total	Raw Count	Count / m ³	% of Total	Raw Count	Count / m ³	% of Total	Raw Count	Count / m ³	% of Total
Alternaria												
Ascospores	120	1600	53.8%	1	13	14.3%	2	27	100.0%	3	40	37.5%
Aspergillus Penicillium	3	40	1.3%	6	80	85.7%				5	67	62.5%
Basidiospores	96	1280	43.0%									
Bipolaris Drechslera												
Chaetomium												
Cladosporium	4	53	1.8%									
Curvularia												
Epicoccum												
Fusarium												
Memnoniella												
Myxomycetes												
Pithomyces												
Stachybotrys												
Stemphylium												
Torula												
Ulocladium												
Total	223	2973	100%	7	93	100%	2	27	100%	8	107	100%

Water Damage Indicator Common Allergen Slightly Higher than Baseline Significantly Higher than Baseline Ratio Abnormality



Collected: **Aug 23, 2021**

Received: **Aug 24, 2021**

Reported: **Aug 24, 2021**

Project Analyst:
 Ramesh Poluri, PhD *P. Ramesh*

Date:
08 - 24 - 2021

Reviewed By:
 Steve Hayes, BSMT *Stephen N. Hayes*

Date:
08 - 24 - 2021

Spore Trap Information

Reporting Limit	The Reporting Limit is the lowest number of spores that can be detected based on the total volume of the sample collected and the percentage of the slide that is counted. At Hayes Microbial, 100% of the slide is read so the LOD is based solely on the total volume. Raw spore counts that exceed 500 spores will be estimated.										
Blanks	Results have not been corrected for field or laboratory blanks.										
Background	<p>The Background is the amount of debris that is present in the sample. This debris consists of skin cells, dirt, dust, pollen, drywall dust and other organic and non-organic matter. As the background density increases, the likelihood of spores, especially small spores such as those of <i>Aspergillus</i> and <i>Penicillium</i> may be obscured. The background is rated on a scale of 1 to 5 and each level is determined as follows:</p> <p>NBD: No background detected due to possible pump or cassette malfunction. Recollect sample. (Field Blanks will display NBD)</p> <p>1 : <5% of field occluded. No spores will be uncountable.</p> <p>2 : 5-25% of field occluded.</p> <p>3 : 25-75% of field occluded.</p> <p>4 : 75-90% of field occluded.</p> <p>5 : >90% of field occluded. Suggested recollection of sample.</p>										
Fragments	Fragments are small pieces of fungal mycelium or spores. They are not identifiable as to type and when present in very large numbers, may indicate the presence of mold amplification.										
Control Comparisons	There are no national standards for the numbers of fungal spores that may be present in the indoor environment. As a general rule and guideline that is widely accepted in the indoor air quality field, the numbers and types of spores that are present in the indoor environment should not exceed those that are present outdoors at any given time. There will always be some mold spores present in "normal" indoor environments. The purpose of sampling and counting spores is to help determine whether an abnormal condition exists within the indoor environment and if it does, to help pinpoint the area of contamination. Spore counts should not be used as the sole determining factor of mold contamination. There are many factors that can cause anomalies in the comparison of indoor and outdoor samples due to the dynamic nature of both of those environments.										
<table border="1"> <tr> <td style="background-color: #ADD8E6;">Water Damage Indicator</td> <td>Blue: These molds are commonly seen in conditions of prolonged water intrusion and usually indicate a problem.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="background-color: #90EE90;">Common Allergen</td> <td>Green: Although all molds are potential allergens, these are the most common allergens that may be found indoors.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="background-color: #FFDAB9;">Slightly Higher than Baseline</td> <td>Orange: The spore count is slightly higher than the outside count and may or may not indicate a source of contamination.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="background-color: #FFB6C1;">Significantly Higher than Baseline</td> <td>Red: The spore count is significantly higher than the baseline count and probably indicates a source of contamination.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="background-color: #DDA0DD;">Ratio Abnormality</td> <td>Violet: The types of spores found indoors should be similar to the ones that were identified in the baseline sample. Significant increases (more than 25%) in the ratio of a particular spore type may indicate the presence of abnormal levels of mold, even if the total number of spores of that type is lower in the indoor environment than it was outdoors.</td> </tr> </table>	Water Damage Indicator	Blue: These molds are commonly seen in conditions of prolonged water intrusion and usually indicate a problem.	Common Allergen	Green: Although all molds are potential allergens, these are the most common allergens that may be found indoors.	Slightly Higher than Baseline	Orange: The spore count is slightly higher than the outside count and may or may not indicate a source of contamination.	Significantly Higher than Baseline	Red: The spore count is significantly higher than the baseline count and probably indicates a source of contamination.	Ratio Abnormality	Violet: The types of spores found indoors should be similar to the ones that were identified in the baseline sample. Significant increases (more than 25%) in the ratio of a particular spore type may indicate the presence of abnormal levels of mold, even if the total number of spores of that type is lower in the indoor environment than it was outdoors.	
Water Damage Indicator	Blue: These molds are commonly seen in conditions of prolonged water intrusion and usually indicate a problem.										
Common Allergen	Green: Although all molds are potential allergens, these are the most common allergens that may be found indoors.										
Slightly Higher than Baseline	Orange: The spore count is slightly higher than the outside count and may or may not indicate a source of contamination.										
Significantly Higher than Baseline	Red: The spore count is significantly higher than the baseline count and probably indicates a source of contamination.										
Ratio Abnormality	Violet: The types of spores found indoors should be similar to the ones that were identified in the baseline sample. Significant increases (more than 25%) in the ratio of a particular spore type may indicate the presence of abnormal levels of mold, even if the total number of spores of that type is lower in the indoor environment than it was outdoors.										
Color Coding	Fungi that are present in indoor samples at levels lower than 200 per cubic meter are not color coded on the report, unless they are one of the water damage indicators.										

Spore Estimate		Percentages
ND	None Detected	0%
Rare	Less than 10 spores	< 1%
Light	10 - 99 spores	1-10%
Moderate	100 - 999 spores	11-25%
Heavy	1000 - 9999 spores	26-50%
Very Heavy	10000 or greater spores	51-100%

Mycelial Estimate	
ND	None Detected No active growth at site.
Trace	Very small amount of Mycelium Probably no active growth at site.
Few	Some Mycelium Possible active growth at site.
Many	Large amount of Mycelium Probable active growth at site.

Organism Descriptions

Ascospores	Habitat: A large group consisting of more than 3000 species of fungi. Common plant pathogens and outdoor numbers become very high following rain. Most of the genera are indistinguishable by spore trap analysis and are combined on the report.
	Effects: Health affects are poorly studied, but many are likely to be allergenic.

Aspergillus Penicillium	Habitat: The most common fungi isolated from the environment. Very common in soil and on decaying plant material. Are able to grow well indoors on a wide variety of substrates.
	Effects: This group contains common allergens and many can cause hypersensitivity pneumonitis. They may cause extrinsic asthma, and many are opportunistic pathogens. Many species produce mycotoxins which may be associated with disease in humans and other animals. Toxin production is dependent on the species, the food source, competition with other organisms, and other environmental conditions.

Basidiospores	Habitat: A common group of Fungi that includes the mushrooms and bracket fungi. They are saprophytes and plant pathogens. In wet conditions they can cause structural damage to buildings.
	Effects: Common allergens and are also associated with hypersensitivity pneumonitis.

Cladosporium	Habitat: One of the most common genera worldwide. Found in soil and plant debris and on the leaf surfaces of living plants. The outdoor numbers are lower in the winter and often relatively high in the summer, especially in high humidity. The outdoor numbers often spike in the late afternoon and evening. Indoors, it can be found growing on textiles, wood, sheetrock, moist window sills and in HVAC supply ducts.
	Effects: A common allergen, producing more than 10 allergenic antigens and a common cause of hypersensitivity pneumonitis.

Stachybotrys	Habitat: Commonly found in soil and on decaying plant material. It is cellulolytic, and can be found indoors on wet materials containing cellulose, such as wallboard, ceiling tile, and other paper-based materials. It is found outdoors on decaying plant material although it is rarely detected on outdoor air samples.
	Effects: Allergenic properties are poorly studied and no cases of infection have been reported in humans. They do however produce potent tricothecene mycotoxins. The toxins produced by this fungus can suppress the immune system affecting the lymphoid tissue and the bone marrow. The mycotoxin is also reported to be a liver and kidney carcinogen.



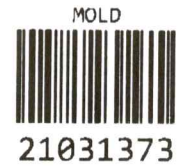
HAYES

MICROBIAL CONSULTING
3005 East Boundary Terrace, #F
Midlothian, VA 23112, USA
804.562.3435 Fax: 804.447.5562

Company: _____
BNF Consulting, Inc.
152 Route 202, #404
Lincolndale, NY 10540

N

SHIP: FEDEX - PAK 50
DATE: 08-24-2021



Job Number: 16904
Date Collected: 08/19/21
Mobile: 25

Collector: _____ Email: _____
Notes: _____

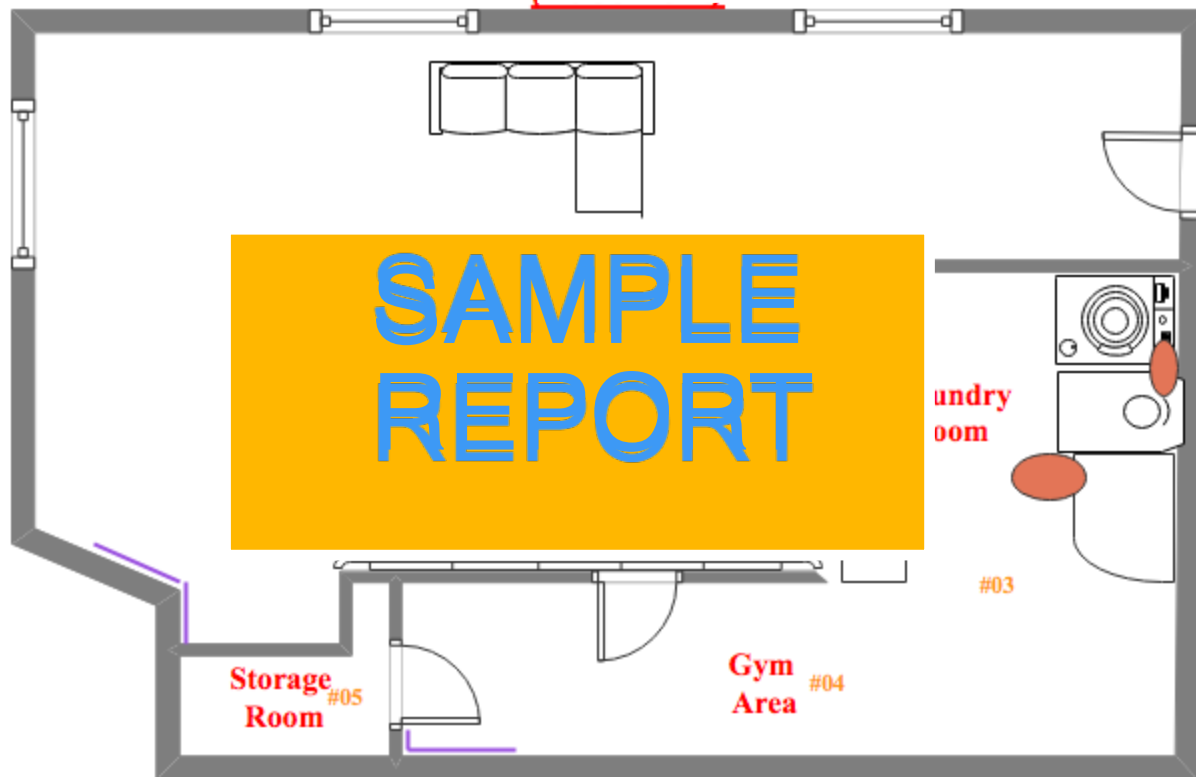
APC
Swab

Sample #	Sample Name	Analysis Type	Volume	TAT	Notes
01	Control	S	75L	6H	
02	Playroom	↓ D	↓ NA	↓	
03	Laundry Area				
04	Gym				
05	Storage Room				
06	Laundry Area - ceiling				






Analysis Type	Description	TAT	Acceptable Sample Types	
Spore Trap S	Identification & Enumeration of Fungal Spores	24 Hour	Spore Trap cassettes, Impact slides	
S+	I & E of Fungal Spores + total dander, fiber and pollen count	24 Hour	Spore Trap cassettes, Impact slides	
Direct ID D	ID and Semi-quantative enumeration of spores and mycelium	24 Hour	Tape, Bio-tape, swab, bulk, agar plate for ID only	
D+	ID and Enumeration with spores count	24 Hour	Tape, Bio-tape, swab, bulk, agar plate for ID only	
Culture	C1	Identification & Enumeration of Mold only	7 Day	Anderson Air Plate, Swab, Bulk
	C2	Identification & Enumeration of Bacteria only	4 Day	Anderson Air Plate, Swab, Bulk
	C3	Identification & Enumeration of Mold and Bacteria	7 Day	Anderson Air Plate, Swab, Bulk
	C5	Coliform Screen for Sewage Bacteria	2 Day	Anderson Air Plate, Swab, Bulk
Dust Mite A1	Semi-quantative analysis of dust mite allergen	24 Hour	Bulk Dust	
Particle P	Total Particulate Analysis	24 Hour	Spore Trap cassettes, Impact slides, Bio-Tape	

Relinquished by: _____ Date: _____ Rcvd By: [Signature] Date: 8-24-21 Time: _____

Sampling Plan & Moisture Meter Mapping



Note:

-  Microbial growth observed
-  Full height elevated moisture
-  4 ft height elevated moisture
-  2 ft height elevated moisture
-  Old water stain
- #01** Mold sample numbers taken

NEW YORK STATE - DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

DIVISION OF SAFETY AND HEALTH
LICENSE AND CERTIFICATE UNIT
STATE CAMPUS BUILDING 12

Mold Assessor Company License

BNF Consulting Inc
15 Lincoln Ave
SOMERS, NY 10589

LICENSE NUMBER 00105
DATE OF ISSUE: 12/10/2019
EXPIRATION DATE 12/31/2021

This license is valid only for the contractor named above.



Eileen Franko, Director
FOR THE COMMISSIONER OF LABOR



STATE OF NEW YORK - DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
MOLD ASSESSOR



JUSTIN JOE

EXPIRES: 12-21



CERT# MA00076

