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SQUARE 1 Inspection Service, LLC
Assurance begins here

Phone: 813-864-7697
Fax: 813-671-1103
11705 Boyette Road, Suite 404
Riverview, FL 33569

Tuesday, November 19th, 2013

Total Professional Installation
1293 N. 60th St
Tampa Fl, 33619

Mold Sample Survey – 37612 Oak Terrace, St Petersburg, FL 33703

On Friday, November 15th, 2013 I performed a Mold Sample Survey on the residence listed above. As part of the survey I searched for known Red Flags associated with mold contamination due to a plumbing leak associated with a garden tub in the master bathroom, which include.

1. Looking for signs of moisture intrusion – **No Current moisture intrusion detected**
2. Moisture meter testing of the existing sheetrock wall - **Normal Readings less than 10%**

No visual signs of mold were present as the tub and associated sheetrock had already been removed. As part of the survey I also conducted (3) air sample tests using standard Z-5 canisters. The areas tested included (1) exterior control and (2) interior space samples, one for the master bathroom & one in the general living area near the return duct for the HVAC System.

The results listed in the attached Pro-Lab report dated November 18th, 2013 detail an elevated mold condition within the dwelling. I suggest the following standard remediation protocol prior to construction which is consistent with EPA Guidelines.

Cleanup Protocol

- General clean up, remove the currently stored building materials.
- Wet vacuum (in the case of porous materials, some mold spores/fragments will remain in the material but will not grow if the material is completely dried).
- Damp-wipe surfaces with plain water or with water and detergent solution; scrub as needed.
- High-efficiency particulate air (HEPA) vacuum after the material has been thoroughly dried. Dispose of the contents of the HEPA vacuum in well-sealed plastic bags.
- Professional duct cleaning by a licensed contractor.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) - Minimum: Gloves, N-95 respirator, goggles/eye protection

Containment - No containment is required since the contaminated material had already been removed prior to air testing.

Clearance Testing - Performed once the remediation protocol is complete.

Yours truly,

Joseph T. Burkeson

Joseph T. Burkeson, Florida Licensed Mold Assessor #MRSA208.

PRO-LAB®
1675 North Commerce Parkway, Weston, FL 33326 (954) 384-4446

SQUARE-ONE INSPECTION SERVICE
11705 BOYETTE RD SUITE 404
RIVERVIEW, FL 33569

Certificate of Mold Analysis

Prepared for:	SQUARE-ONE INSPECTION SERVICE
Phone Number:	(813)864-7697
Fax Number:	(813)671-6011
Project Name:	Charles Jones
Test Location:	37612 OAK TERRACE
	SAINT PETERSBURG, FL 33703
Chain of Custody #:	713430
Received Date:	November 15, 2013
Report Date:	November 18, 2013

John D. Shane Ph.D., Technical Manager

Currently there are no Federal regulations for evaluating potential health effects of fungal contamination and remediation. This information is subject to change as more information regarding fungal contaminants becomes available. For more information visit http://www.epa.gov/mold or www.nyc.gov/html/doh/html/epi/mold.shtml. This document was designed to follow currently known industry guidelines for the interpretation of microbial sampling, analysis, and remediation. Since interpretation of mold analysis reports is a scientific work in progress, it may as such be changed at any time without notice. The client is solely responsible for the use or interpretation. PRO-LAB/SSPTM Inc. makes no express or implied warranties as to health of a property from only the samples sent to their laboratory for analysis. The Client is hereby notified that due to the subjective nature of fungal analysis and the mold growth process, laboratory samples can and do change over time relative to the originally sampled material. PRO-LAB/SSPTM Inc. reserves the right to properly dispose of all samples after the testing of such samples are sufficiently completed or after a 7 day period, whichever is greater.

AIHA LAP, LLC
ACCREDITED LABORATORY
ENVIRONMENTAL MICROBIOLOGY
ISO/IEC 17025:2005
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LAB # 163230

For more information please contact PRO-LAB at (954) 384-4446 or email info@prolabinc.com

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Prepared for : SQUARE-ONE INSPECTION SERVICE

Test Address : Charles Jones
37612 OAK TERRACE
SAINT PETERSBURG, FL 33703

ANALYSIS METHOD	Spore trap analysis	Spore trap analysis	Spore trap analysis	INTENTIONALLY BLANK
LOCATION	MASTER BATH	LIVING AREA	OUTDOOR CONTROL	
COC / LINE #	713430-1	713430-2	713430-3	
SAMPLE TYPE & VOLUME	Z5 - 25L	Z5 - 25L	Z5 - 25L	
SERIAL NUMBER	Z769934	Z769951	Q103364	
COLLECTION DATE	**Nov 14, 2013**	**Nov 14, 2013**	**Nov 14, 2013**	
ANALYSIS DATE	**Nov 18, 2013**	**Nov 18, 2013**	**Nov 18, 2013**	
CONCLUSION	**ELEVATED**	**ELEVATED**	**CONTROL**	

IDENTIFICATION	Raw Count	Spores per m^3	Percent of Total	Raw Count	Spores per m^3	Percent of Total	Raw Count	Spores per m^3	Percent of Total	Raw Count	Spores per m^3	Percent of Total
Chaetomium	17	680	1	1	40	<1						
Cladosporium	1	40	<1	2	80	<1	27	1,100	44			
Ganoderma				1	40	<1						
Nigrospora				1	40	<1	1	40	2			
Other Ascospores				1	40	<1	6	240	10			
Other Basidiospores				1	40	<1	12	480	19			
Penicillium/Aspergillus	1,748	70,000	99	1,349	54,000	99	14	560	22			
Pithomyces				2	80	<1						
Smuts, myxomycetes							2	80	3			
Stachybotrys	1	40	<1									
TOTAL SPORES	1,767	70,760	100	1,358	54,360	100	62	2,500	100			
MINIMUM DETECTION LIMIT*	1	40		1	40		1	40				
BACKGROUND DEBRIS	Light			Moderate			Light					
Cellulose Fiber	16	640		16	640							
Fiberglass	2	80		4	160							
Plant Fragments	5	200					3	120				
Pollen							1	40				
OBSERVATIONS & COMMENTS				Pen/asp spores too heavy for accurate count. Counts are estimated.								

Background debris qualitatively estimates the amount of particles that are not pollen or spores and directly affects the accuracy of the spore counts. The categories of Light, Moderate, Heavy and Too Heavy for Accurate Count, are used to indicate the amount of deposited debris. Increasing amounts of debris will obscure small spores and can prevent spores from impacting onto the slide. The actual number of spores present in the sample is likely higher than reported if the debris estimate is 'Heavy' or 'Too Heavy for Accurate Count'. All calculations are rounded to two significant figures and therefore, the total percentage of spore numbers may not equal 100%.
*** Minimum Detection Limit**. Based on the volume of air sampled, this is the lowest number of spores that can be detected and is an estimate of the lowest concentration of spores that can be read in the sample.
NA = Not Applicable.

Spores that were observed from the samples submitted are listed on this report. If a spore is not listed on this report it was not observed in the samples submitted.

Interpretation Guidelines: A determination is added to the report to help users interpret the mold analysis results. A mold report is only one aspect of an indoor air quality investigation. The most important aspect of mold growth in a living space is the availability of water. Without a source of water, mold generally will not become a problem in buildings. These determinations are in no way meant to imply any health outcomes or financial decisions based solely on this report. For questions relating to medical conditions you should consult an occupational or environmental health physician or professional.
CONTROL is a baseline sample showing what the spore count and diversity is at the time of sampling. The control sample(s) is usually collected outside of the structure being tested and used to determine if this sample(s) is similar in diversity and abundance to the inside sample(s).
ELEVATED means that the amount and/or diversity of spores, as compared to the control sample(s), and other samples in our database, are higher than expected. This can indicate that fungi have grown because of a water leak or water intrusion. Fungi that are considered to be indicators of water damage include, but are not limited to: *Chaetomium*, *Fusarium*, *Memnoniella*, *Stachybotrys*, *Scopulariopsis*, *Ulocladium*.
NOT ELEVATED means that the amount and/or the diversity of spores, as compared to the control sample and other samples in our database, are lower than expected and may indicate no problematic fungal growth.
UNUSUAL means that the presence of current or former growth was observed in the analyzed sample. An abundance of spores are present, and/or growth structures including hyphae and/or fruiting bodies are present and associated with one or more of the types of mold/fungi identified in the analyzed sample.
NORMAL means that no presence of current or former growth was observed in the analyzed sample. If spores are recorded they are normally what is in the air and have settled on the surface(s) tested.

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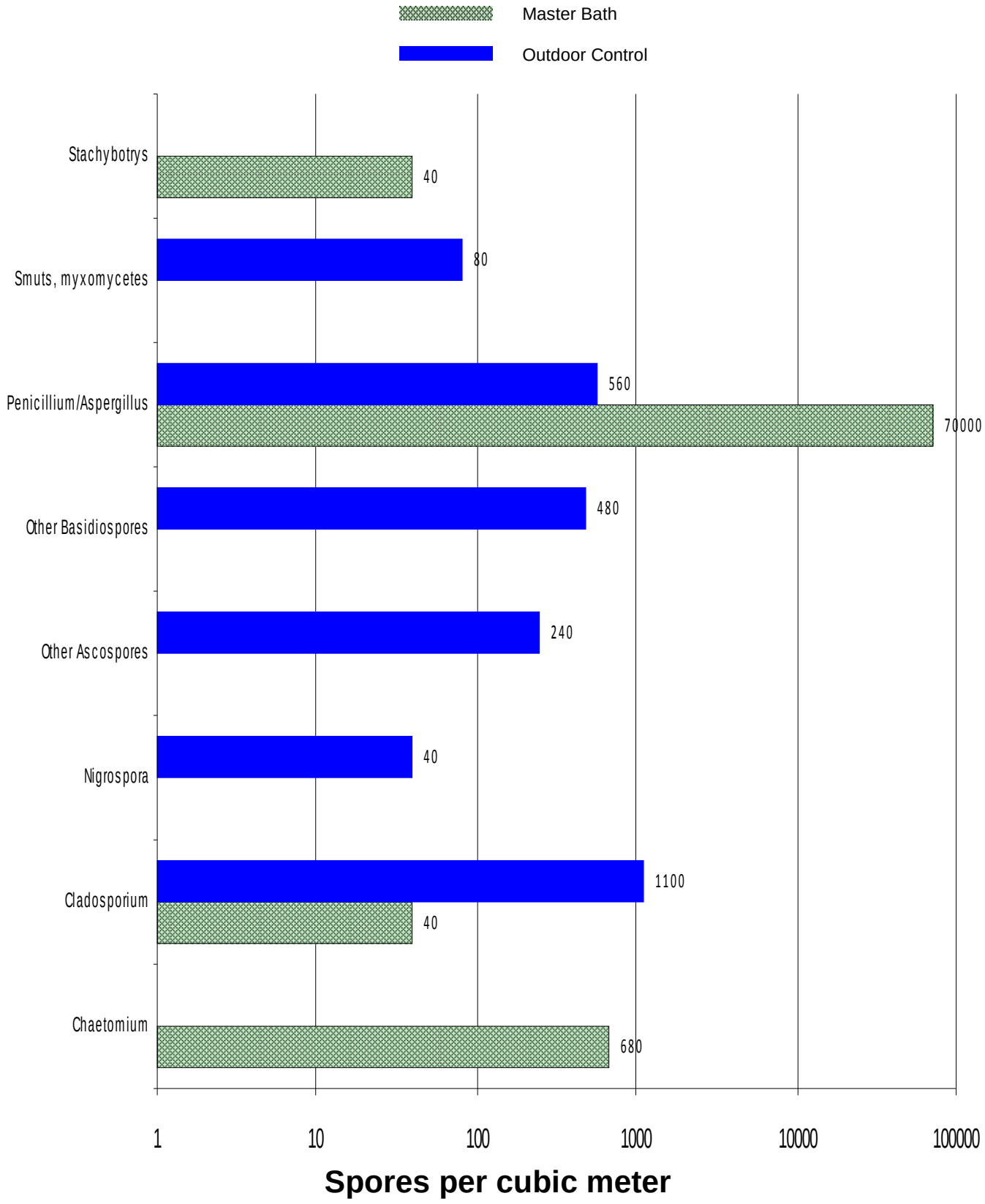
Chain of Custody # 713430



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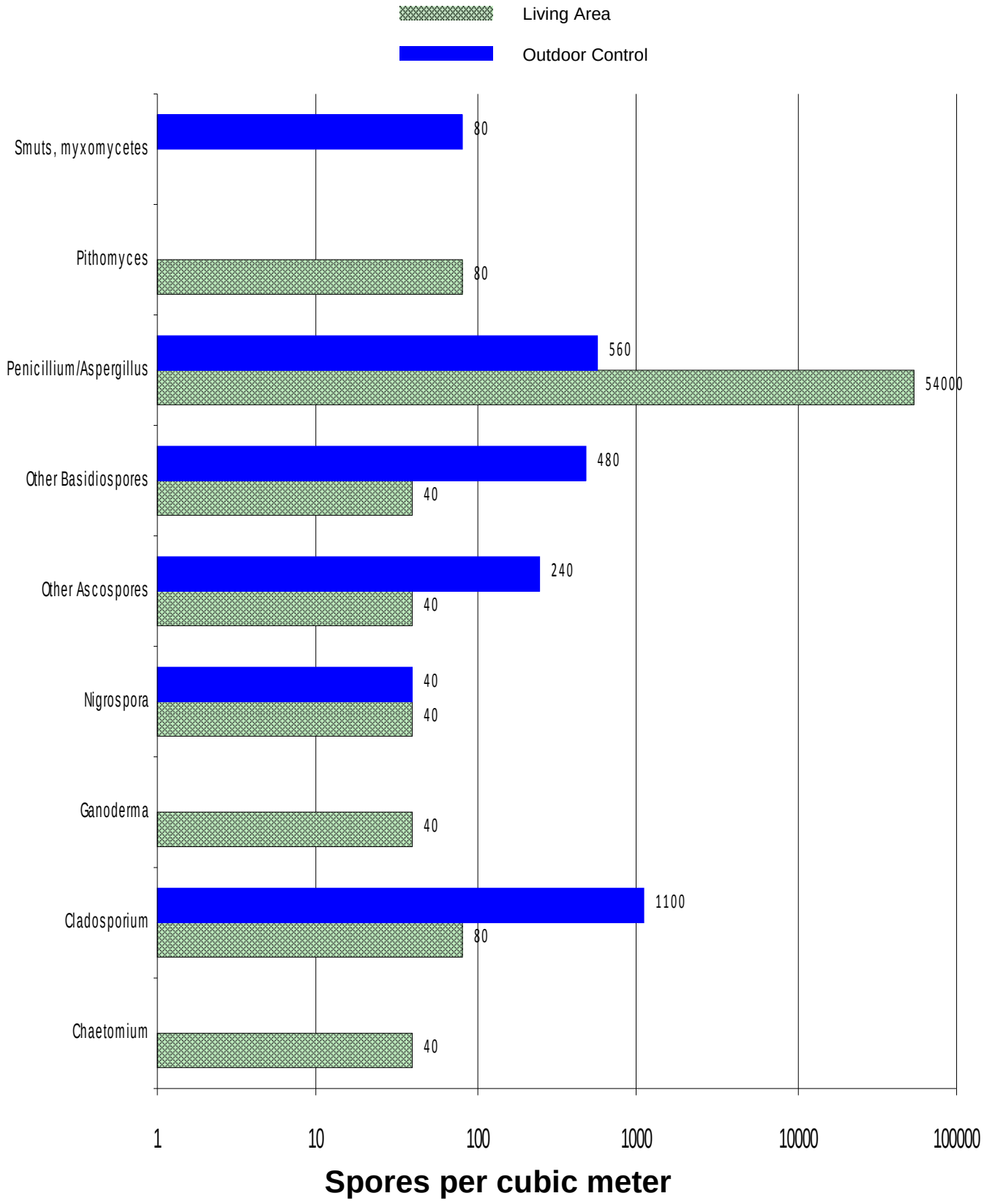

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Identification	Outdoor Habitat	Indoor Habitat	Possible Allergic Potential Not an opinion or interpretation	Comments
Chaetomium	Growing on dung, dead leaves, wood.	Cellulose substrates, especially wallboard, cardboard and wood. Not normally seen growing indoors unless the building material has been wetted. Unusual / Not Normal to be growing indoors.	Type I (hay fever and asthma) allergies.	Chaetomium is a water-indicating mold. Spores of this type of mold should not be observed in significantly higher numbers in the air above background/control. If growth and/or significantly higher than backgroud/control spore numbers are reported, corrective action should be considered to reduce the source of water, moisture levels and/or spore numbers in the living space.
Cladosporium	The most common spore type reported in the air worldwide. Found on dead and dying plant litter, and soil.	Commonly found on wood and wallboard. Commonly grows on window sills, textiles and foods.	Type I (hay fever and asthma), Type III (hypersensitivity pneumonitis) allergies.	A very common and important allergen source both outdoors and indoors.
Ganoderma	Common everywhere growing on hardwood trees.	None known.	None known.	
Nigrospora	Commonly found everywhere. Grows on decaying plant material	Does not normally grow on building materials, but occasionally can be found growing on wallboard.	Type I (hay fever and asthma) allergies.	Very distinctive spore that is easy to identify.
Ascospores	Common everywhere. Constitutes a large part of the airspora outside. Can reach very high numbers in the air outside during the spring and summer. Can increase in numbers during and after rainfalls.	Very few of this group grow inside. The notable exception is Chaetomium, Ascotricha and Peziza.	Little known for most of this group of fungi. Dependent on the type (see Chaetomium and Ascotricha).	
Basidiospores	Commonly found everywhere, especially in the late summer and fall. These spores are from Mushrooms.	Mushrooms are not normally found growing indoors, but can grow on wet lumber, especially in crawlspaces. Sometimes mushrooms can be seen growing in flower pots indoors.	Some allergenicity reported. Type I (hay fever, asthma) and Type III (hypersensitivity pneumonitis).	Among the group of Mushrooms (Basidiomycetes) are dry rot fungi Serpula and Poria that are particularly destructive to buildings.
Penicillium/Aspergillus	Common everywhere. Normally found in the air in small amounts in outdoor air. Grows on nearly everything.	Wetted wallboard, wood, food, leather, etc. Able to grow on many substrates indoors.	Type I (hay fever and asthma) allergies and Type III (hypersensitivity pneumonitis) allergies.	This is a combination group of Penicillium and Aspergillus and is used when only the spores are seen. The spores are so similar that they cannot be reliably separated into their respective genera.
Pithomyces	Commonly seen everywhere growing dead leaves, soil and grasses.	Not normally found growing indoors, sometimes on wallboard.	None known.	

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Identification	Outdoor Habitat	Indoor Habitat	Possible Allergic Potential Not an opinion or interpretation	Comments
Smuts, myxomycetes	Commonly found everywhere, espcially on logs, grasses and weeds.	Smuts don`t normally grow indoors, but can occasionally be found on things brought from outside and stored in the house. Myxomycetes can occasionally grow indoors, but need lots of water to be established.	Type I (hay fever and asthma) allergies.	Smuts and myxomycetes are a combined group of organisms because their spores look so similar and cannot be reliably distinquished from each other.
Stachybotrys	Grows in the soil and decaying plant material.	Wallboards and other paper products that are wetted. Needs high water content in the substrate to grow. Not normally seen growing indoors unless the building material has been wetted. Unusual / Not Normal to be growing indoors.	Type I (hay fever and asthma) allergies.	Wet spored mold that generally must be dried out and disturbed before spores can be found in the air. Spores of this type of mold should not be observed in significant numbers in the air above background/control. If growth and/or significantly higher than background/control spore numbers are reported, corrective action should be considered to eliminate the water source, reduce moisture levels and/or spore numbers in the living space.