

Fungal Air Samples:

Molds are ubiquitous, and their populations inside and outside a structure fluctuate depending upon many factors including time of year, weather conditions, locale, ventilation, vegetation, lighting, and most especially, moisture. Varying sensitivities by people to the different mold spores also come into play as related to any potential health effects. As such, there are no set Federal or State standards for their numbers. The EPA does however, have a guideline for what constitutes an elevated spore count - (CFU's – Colony Forming Units per cubic meter of air). A sample with more than 10,000 spores/m³ is considered elevated and steps should be taken to reduce counts. Five non-viable fungal air samples were collected within the area, along with an exterior sample for comparison purposes. The nonviable fungal air samples were collected utilizing Buck Bioslide cassettes to collect a volume of 75 L of air. Refer to the charts that follow for the amount of fungal spores detected.

Warwick Veterans Junior High School – Non-viable Fungal Air Sample Results 5/13/17

Location	Total Spore Count	Species Identified (CFU/M ³)
Room 908	93	Ascospores - 27 Basidiospores - 27 Smuts/Myxomycetes – 40 Dander – 1867 Pollen - 13
Room B105	107	Basidiospores - 107 Dander – 1600 Pollen - 0
Room B108	120	Ascospores - 13 Aspergillus/Penicillium – 27 Basidiospores - 67 Curvularia - 13 Dander – 2800 Pollen - 0
Room B205	67	Ascospores - 40 Basidiospores - 27 Dander – 2800 Pollen - 0
Room B206	120	Ascospores - 93 Basidiospores - 13 Smuts/Myxomycetes – 13 Dander – 3147 Pollen - 0
Exterior	133	Ascospores - 40 Basidiospores - 67 Cladosporium – 27 Dander – 133 Pollen - 67