ERI CONSULTING, INC.

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TBPE Firm # F-1787
www.ericonsulting.com

MOLD ASSESSMENT

Conducted at

590 Evan Gann Road
Lufkin, Texas

Prepared for

Jabez Enterprises, LLC
Mr. CJ Swoboda
1048 West Wayward Circle
Post Falls, ID 83854
Phone: 406-209-0012
cjandsara.swoboda@gmail.com

ES#23-536

Prepared by
ERI CONSULTING, INC.
Tyler, Texas

Trace Reed
Texas Department of Licensing & Regulations
Mold Assessment Technician
License No. MAT1345
Exp. 03/04/2025

Reviewed by

Michael Taylor
Texas Department of Licensing & Regulations
Mold Assessment Consultant
License No. MAC1022
Exp. 9/10/2023

6.25.23
Date

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I. General Information

On July 19, 2023, at the request of Mr. CJ Swoboda, Mr. Trace Reed licensed through the Texas Department of Licensing & Regulations as a Mold Assessment Technician, TDLR License No. MAT1345, conducted a mold assessment at 590 Evan Gann Road, Lufkin, Texas. All work was done under the direction of Mr. Michael Taylor licensed through the Texas Department of Licensing & Regulations as a Mold Assessment Consultant, TDLR License No. MAC1022. The objective of the assessment was to identify fungi in response to concerns about the air quality.

ERI's approach to the mold assessment centered on visual, procedural and analytical sampling. The goals of the assessment were as follows: (1) To determine if any visible mold growth was present; (2) To determine if any active moisture intrusions or elevated relative humidity conditions were present; and (3) To assess the air quality in regards to mold.

The residence is conditioned via multiple window units, one of which was operating at the time of our inspection. The central HVAC unit was noted as inoperable.

II. Visual Findings

ERI performed a visual inspection throughout the residence. Visual findings are listed below.

- Mold growth and moisture damage on cabinets and in drawers throughout kitchen. Photos 2 - 6
- Mold growth on vanity in master bathroom.
- Mold growth on vanity in guest bathroom. Photo 7
- Mold growth on underside of shelving in laundry room. Photo 8
- Mold growth on wood subfloor decking under carpet in bedroom 1. Photo 9

Limitations: Affected areas have been identified by either visual observation and/or according to analytical results, and is representative of information found on the date of this investigation. Other affected areas may exist, which would only be discovered during extensive demolition activities and/or continued growth which may occur after the date of this inspection. There are no national or state standards identifying a "safe" level of mold. Mold spores are a natural part of the environment which are always present at some level in the air and on surfaces all around us.

III. Samples Collected / Sample Location Diagram

Air-O-Cell Sampling

Air monitoring for total fungal spores was performed utilizing Zefon Air-O-Cell sampling cassettes. High volume sampling pumps were precalibrated to 15 L/min using a rotameter, calibrated to a primary standard, and allowed to run for a total of 10 minutes each to obtain an air volume of 150 L through the sampling cassette. Samples were stationed at approximately 4-5 feet above the floor to approximate breathing zone level. Samples were analyzed for fungi identification and quantification. Air samples are compared with control sample to determine relative conditions between outdoor environmental and indoor air quality.

Air Sample #	Type	Location	Volume Liters	Total Fungal Spores count/m^3	Pollen Count count/m^3	Lab Results
A1	Air-O-Cell	Outside	150 L	1,960	N/A	*Alternaria* *Ascospores/Arthrinium* *Aspergillus/Penicillium* *Basidiospores* *Cladosporium* *Nigrospora* *Smuts/Myxomycetes/Periconia* *Torula*
A2	Air-O-Cell	Bedroom 1	150 L	1,893	N/A	*Ascospores/Arthrinium* *Aspergillus/Penicillium* *Cladosporium* *Curvularia* *Nigrospora* *Pithomyces/Ulocladium* *Smuts/Myxomycetes/Periconia* *Torula*
A3	Air-O-Cell	Bedroom 2	150 L	2,120	N/A	*Ascospores/Arthrinium* *Aspergillus/Penicillium* *Basidiospores* *Cladosporium* *Pithomyces/Ulocladium* *Smuts/Myxomycetes/Periconia*
A4	Air-O-Cell	Living Room / Kitchen	150 L	1,733	N/A	*Ascospores/Arthrinium* *Aspergillus/Penicillium* *Cladosporium* *Curvularia* *Smuts/Myxomycetes/Periconia* *Torula*
A5	Air-O-Cell	Master Bedroom	150 L	1,893	N/A	*Ascospores/Arthrinium* *Aspergillus/Penicillium* *Basidiospores* *Cladosporium* *Curvularia* *Smuts/Myxomycetes/Periconia*

Limitations: Air-O-Cell results are representative of conditions at the time of the sampling and shall not be used to predict any future conditions or other potential causes for the reported concerns. Low airborne fungal spore concentrations in air samples do not necessarily negate the possibility for hidden fungal growth to exist. There are no national or state standards identifying a "safe" level of mold. Mold spores are a natural part of the environment which are always present at some level in the air and on surfaces all around us.

III. Samples Collected / Sample Location Diagram, continued

Surface Sampling

Surface swab sampling was performed using RS-960-1BFD RediSwab, 1 ml. sterile, Butterfield's Buffer manufactured by International Bioproducts. Swabs were taken where visible fungal growth occurred or was suspected. A collection surface area of approximately 100 cm^2 was swabbed for each sample. Swabs were analyzed for fungi identification.

Swab Sample # Fungi	Location	Item Tested	Reason for testing	Lab Results
S1	Kitchen	Wood Cabinet	Visible Mold	*Aspergillus/Penicillium*
S2	Crawlspace	Wood Subfloor	Visible Mold	*Aspergillus/Penicillium*

Alternaria – common allergen / contaminant / opportunistic pathogen, one of the most common molds found world wide in soil and on plants and can commonly can be found indoors (frequently appearing black on window frames). It is an important airborne allergen and common agent for hay fever, asthma, and other allergy related symptoms.

Ascospores - a large category of spores (produced in a sac-like structure) that are found everywhere in nature and include more than 3000 genera. Most Ascospores of health or IAQ importance are identified separately by their genus (e.g. Chaetomium) when possible on a IAQ report, and the Ascospore category is used primarily on these reports for a large group of less important spore types often found in quantity on outdoor air samples. On tape samples, Ascospore is sometimes also used as a general morphological identification (i.e. the ascus or sac structure is present) for certain samples in those cases when the spores do not appear to represent any of the IAQ significant genera.

Arthrinium - contaminant, found commonly on dead plants and in soil. Generally not considered to have much health significance, but one species is reported to be an allergen. IAQ significance relates to that it will grow in the same conditions as Stachybotrys (wet cellulose) and amplified amounts in indoor air could be a warning that conditions do exist for Stachybotrys growth.

Aspergillus – allergen / contaminant / opportunistic pathogen, commonly found in the environment around the world. It comprises approximately 200 species and can appear almost any color. Though commonly found on cultures, tape-lifts, and air samples, its spores are indistinguishable from Pencillium on non-cultured samples (like tape-lifts and air-o-cells) unless the conidiophore is present. Health effects vary by species, but many species are reported to be allergenic. Some species produce toxins that might have significant health effects in humans. Aspergillus is one of the most infectious of molds, but infections are not common in normal immune systems. In immuno-compromised individuals, however, the disease Aspergillosis is a very significant and potentially deadly health concern.

Penicillium - contaminant / opportunistic pathogen, one of the most common genera found worldwide in soil and decaying vegetation and indoors in dust, food, and various building materials. Common bread mold is a species of Penicillium. Spores usually cannot be distinguished from Aspergillus on non-cultured samples (like tape-lifts and air-o-cells). It is reported to be allergenic, to cause certain infections in compromised individuals, and some species do produce toxins unhealthy to humans.

Basidiospores - allergen / contaminant, a general class of spore formed on a structure known as a basidium, characteristic of the Basidiomycete class (that includes rusts, smuts and mushrooms). This category is commonly found in outdoor air samples. Many species are reported to be allergenic and some species are associated with dry rot in wood. Elevated airborne concentrations indoors might be indicative of water damage or too high of humidity.

Cladosporium – common allergen / contaminant / very rarely pathogenic, found everywhere, many times the most common and numerous mold found in outdoor air. Indoor concentrations are usually not as high, but it is an important airborne allergen and common agent for hay fever, asthma, and other allergy related symptoms. It can thrive in various indoor environments, appearing.

Curvularia - contaminant / opportunistic pathogen, found in air, soil and textiles. Reported to be allergenic. Rare infections of corneas, nails, and sinuses, primarily in immunocompromised individuals.

Myxomycete / Rust / Smut – general category for commonly found genera usually associated with living and decaying plants as well as decaying wood. Sometimes can be found indoors. Some allergenic properties reported, but generally pose no health concerns to humans or animals.

Nigrospora - it is found on decaying plant material and soil. It is especially abundant in warm climates. There are approximately 4-5 species. Rarely found growing indoors. It is a distinctive large, dark brown (nearly black), globose spore is readily identifiable on spore trap slides.

Pithomyces – contaminant, found on decaying plants, especially leaves and grasses. Rarely found indoors, but it can grown on paper. No reports of allergies or infections, but some species produce a toxin that causes facial eczema in sheep.

Ulocladium - contaminant, found everywhere. Can grow indoors on various materials including paper, but requires more water than some other molds. It is reported to be a major allergen.

Torula - Found outdoors in air, soil, on dead vegetation, wood, and grasses. Also found indoors on cellulosic materials. Reported to be allergenic and may cause hay fever and asthma.

III. Samples Collected / Sample Location Diagram, continued

Additional Testing

Room/Area	Temp °F	RH %	† CO^2 ppm
Outside	84	73	403
Bedroom 1	76	45	522
Bedroom 2	77	47	628
Living Room / Kitchen	70	54	594
Master Bedroom	75	51	584

CO^2 monitoring was performed using a AZ 7755 hand held CO^2 monitor.
† Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Personal Exposure Limit (PEL) is 5,000 ppm

The levels of CO2 in the air and potential health problems are:
- **250 - 350 ppm** – background (normal) outdoor air level
- **350- 1,000 ppm** - typical level found in occupied spaces with good air exchange.
- **1,000 – 2,000 ppm** - level associated with complaints of drowsiness and poor air.
- **2,000 – 5,000 ppm** – level associated with headaches, sleepiness, and stagnant, stale, stuffy air. Poor concentration, loss of attention, increased heart rate and slight nausea may also be present.
- **>5,000 ppm** – Exposure may lead to serious oxygen deprivation resulting in permanent brain damage, coma and even death.

Moisture Testing

Location	Material	Moisture Readings
Bedroom 1	Wood Floor Decking Sheetrock Ceiling Material Sheetrock Wall Material	15.2 - 24.1 .2 - .4 .2 - .4
Bedroom 2	Sheetrock Wall Material Sheetrock Ceiling Material	.2 - .4 .2 - .5
Living Room / Kitchen	Sheetrock Wall Material Sheetrock Ceiling Material Wood Floor Decking	.2 - .4 .2 - .3 16.8 - 26.9
Master Bedroom	Sheetrock Wall Material Sheetrock Ceiling Material Wood Floor Decking	.2 - .4 .2 - .4 20.1 - 40.0

Moisture reading were taken using a Delm Horst BD-2100 Moisture readings scale for Gypsum: 0% - .5% indicate a sufficiently dry level; .5% - 1% indicate a borderline (damp) situation, >1% indicates a wet situation. Moisture readings scale for Wood: 6% - 15% indicate a sufficiently dry level; 15% - 17% indicate a borderline (damp) situation, >17% indicates a wet situation. Moisture readings scale for concrete: 0-85% indicate a sufficiently dry level; 85%-95% indicate a borderline (damp) situation, >95% indicates a wet situation

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2026 Republic Drive, Suite A
Tyler, Texas 75701
Phone 903-534-5001 - Fax 903-534-8701
www.ericonsulting.com

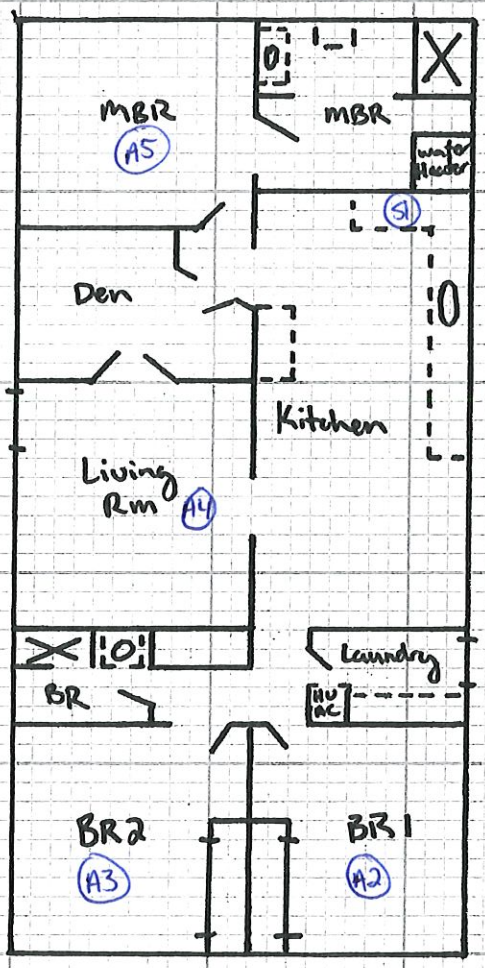
"Over 30 Years of Excellence"

ES NO. 23-536 SHEET _____ OF _____
CLIENT Jabez Enterprise, LLC
LOCATION 590 Evan Gaann Rd. Lufkin, TX
PREPARED BY TR/SC DATE 7.19.23

□=1ft

Sample Location Diagram

*S2 taken from crawl space under house.



IV. Summary and Recommendations

The visual inspection of the residence (manufactured home) revealed signs of moisture damage and mold growth on various cabinets, shelves, and flooring throughout. The mold growth and moisture damage observed is believed to have been caused by a combination of elevated humidity, due to extended periods of inactive HVAC units, various plumbing leaks, and/or roof leaks. Results from swab samples collected from the kitchen cabinet determined the mold growth to be *Aspergillus/Penicillium* (See Section III for mold type descriptions). It is recommended to leave window units on during periods of vacancy to avoid excessive humidity and further mold growth.

A look at the crawlspace revealed signs of moisture damage to the subfloor and insulation (photos 10 - 12). Mold growth was also observed throughout the crawlspace on various surfaces (photos 13, 14). This damage is believed to be due to plumbing leaks and/or the lack of insulation. A licensed plumber should be consulted to ensure all leaks are fixed to prevent further damage. Results from swab samples collected from the crawlspace determined the mold growth to be *Aspergillus/Penicillium* (See Section III for mold type descriptions).

Moisture testing performed throughout the residence showed flooring materials to be damp to wet at the time of our inspection. All other materials indicated dry conditions. (See Section III Moisture Testing for sample locations.)

All building materials affected by moisture/mold growth should be cleaned or removed. All efforts should be made to repair all potential moisture sources.

Air sampling performed by ERI showed levels of airborne fungal contaminants to be elevated above outdoors. Air quality within the residence did appear to have been impacted by the mold growth at the time of this assessment.

The relative humidity levels were determined to be between 45% - 54% at the time of our investigation. The ASHRAE Standard 62-1999 recommends that relative humidity levels in habitable space should be maintained between 30% and 60% relative humidity to minimize growth of allergenic or pathogenic organisms. Texas Department of State Health Services considers 50% relative humidity as ideal for indoor spaces. If the relative humidity in habitable spaces and low velocity ducts and plenums exceeds 70%, fungal contamination can occur. The HVAC should be kept on, to maintain relative humidity levels down to within acceptable levels and to help prevent further growth.

Per the Texas Mold Assessment and Remediation Rules (TMARR, effective 05/16/04), residential properties are exempt from licensing requirements if the owner, managing agent or employee of an owner, performs mold remediation.

In accordance with the Texas Mold Assessment and Remediation Rules (TMARR, effective 05/16/04), if mold remediation activities are performed by a TDLR-licensed Mold Contractor, a Mold Remediation Protocol must be prepared by a TDLR-licensed Mold Assessment Firm prior to obtaining estimates and performing remediation.

It is ultimately the owner's decision as to whether or not remediation by a licensed contractor is performed. However, due to the amount of moisture damage and mold growth present, it is recommended that a licensed mold contractor be used. If remediation by a TDLR licensed mold remediation contractor is desired, then a mold remediation protocol prepared by a TDLR licensed mold consultant will be required.

IV. Summary and Recommendations, continued

As with any mold clean-up/remediation activity, reasonable precautions should be taken to avoid disturbance of the mold contaminated material, and minimize the exposure of occupants/workers to mold spores.

Limitations: Affected areas have been identified by either visual observation and/or according to analytical results, and are representative of information found on the date of this assessment. Other affected areas may exist which would only be discovered during extensive demolition/renovation activities and/or from continued growth which may occur after the date of this inspection.

V. Photographs

All photographs were taken by Mr. Trace Reed, of ERI Consulting, Inc. during the investigation and are accurate depictions of observations and sample locations.

Photo 1 - 590 Evan Gann Road, Lufkin, Texas.

Photo 2 - Mold growth and moisture damage on cabinets and in drawers throughout kitchen.

Photo 3 - Mold growth and moisture damage on cabinets and in drawers throughout kitchen.

Photo 4 - Mold growth and moisture damage on cabinets and in drawers throughout kitchen.

Photo 5 - Mold growth and moisture damage on cabinets and in drawers throughout kitchen.

Photo 6 - Mold growth and moisture damage on cabinets and in drawers throughout kitchen.

Photo 7 - Mold growth on vanity in guest bathroom.

Photo 8 - Mold growth on underside of shelving in laundry room.

Photo 9 - Mold growth on wood decking under carpet in bedroom 1.

Photo 10 - Excessive moisture damage to the subfloor and insulation in crawlspace.

Photo 11 - Excessive moisture damage to the subfloor and insulation in crawlspace.

Photo 12 - Excessive moisture damage to the subfloor and insulation in crawlspace.

Photo 13 - Mold growth observed throughout the crawlspace on various surfaces.

Photo 14 - Mold growth observed throughout the crawlspace on various surfaces.

Photo 15 – General photograph.

Photo 16 - General photograph.

Photo 17 - General photograph.

Photo 18 - General photograph.

Photo 19 - General photograph.

Photo 20 - General photograph.

Photo 21 - General photograph.

Photo 22 - General photograph.

Photo 23 - General photograph.

Photo 24 - General photograph.

VI. Analytical Results/Chain of Custody

ERI Analytical

ERI Lab Number: **2307100**

Air-O-Cell Cassette Analysis

Lab Number	A			B			C			D		
Sample Identification	A1, outside			A2, bedroom 1			A3, bedroom 2			A4, living room / kitchen		
Volume (M^3)	.150			.150			.150			.150		
Percent Of Trace Analyzed	50% @ 1000X mag.			50% @ 1000X mag.			50% @ 1000X mag.			50% @ 1000X mag.		
Debris Loading	4			4			4			4		
	Total Count	Count/M^3	%	Total Count	Count/M^3	%	Total Count	Count/M^3	%	Total Count	Count/M^3	%
Alternaria	6	40	2%									
Ascospores / Arthrinium	24	160	8%	4	27	1%	8	53	3%	6	40	2%
Aspergillus/Penicillium	164	1,093	56%	178	1,187	63%	208	1,387	65%	168	1,120	65%
Aureobasidium												
Basidiospores	6	40	2%				4	27	1%			
Bipolaris/Dreschlera												
Botrytis												
Chaetomium												
Cladosporium	72	480	24%	56	373	20%	86	573	27%	62	413	24%
Curvularia				6	40	2%				10	67	4%
Epicoccum												
Fusarium												
Memnoniella												
Nigrospora	12	80	4%	22	147	8%						
Oidium/Peronospora												
Pithomyces/Ulocladium				2	13	1%	2	13	1%			
Rusts												
Smuts/Myxomycetes/Periconia	4	27	1%	8	53	3%	10	67	3%	8	53	3%
Stachybotrys												
Torula	6	40	2%	8	53	3%				6	40	2%
Unidentified Conidia												
Mycelial Fragments	6	40	N/A	10	67	N/A	14	93	N/A	8	53	N/A
Total Fungal Spores	294	1,960	100%	284	1,893	100%	318	2,120	100%	260	1,733	100%
Pollen Count	NA	NA	N/A	NA	NA	N/A	NA	NA	N/A	NA	NA	N/A
Notes:												

ERI Consulting, Inc.
2026 Republic Dr., Suite A
Tyler, TX 75701
Attn: Trace Reed

Project Name: Jabez Enterprises, LLC
Project ID: 23-536
Sample Type: Ambient
Date Sampled: 7/19/2023
Date Reported: 7/20/2023

Prepared by (Lab Analyst) Tracy Foster

ERI Analytical

ERI Lab Number: 2307100

Air-O-Cell Cassette Analysis

Lab Number	E											
Sample Identification	A5, master bedroom											
Volume (M^3)	.150											
Percent Of Trace Analyzed	50% @ 1000X mag.											
Debris Loading	4											
	Total Count	Count/M^3	%	Total Count	Count/M^3	%	Total Count	Count/M^3	%	Total Count	Count/M^3	%
Alternaria												
Ascospores / Arthrinium	8	53	3%									
Aspergillus/Penicillium	192	1,280	68%									
Aureobasidium												
Basidiospores	2	13	1%									
Bipolaris/Dreschlera												
Botrytis												
Chaetomium												
Cladosporium	72	480	25%									
Curvularia	2	13	1%									
Epicoccum												
Fusarium												
Memnoniella												
Nigrospora												
Oidium/Peronospora												
Pithomyces/Ulocladium												
Rusts												
Smuts/Myxomycetes/Periconia	8	53	3%									
Stachybotrys												
Torula												
Unidentified Conidia												
Mycelial Fragments	16	107	N/A									
Total Fungal Spores	284	1,893	100%									
Pollen Count	NA	NA	N/A									
Notes:												

ERI Consulting, Inc.
2026 Republic Dr., Suite A
Tyler, TX 75701
Attn: Trace Reed

Project Name: Jabez Enterprises, LLC
Project ID: 23-536
Sample Type: Ambient
Date Sampled: 7/19/2023
Date Reported: 7/20/2023

Prepared by (Lab Analyst) Tracy Foster

ERI Analytical

ERI Lab Number: **2307100**

Microscopic Screen and Fungi Identification

Lab Number	F	G	
Sample Identification	S1, kitchen (on wood cabinet)	S2, crawl space (on wood sub floor)	
	Fungal Spore Identification	**Fungal Spore Identification**	
Alternaria			
Ascospores / Arthrinium			
Aspergillus/Penicillium	90-100%	90-100%	
Aureobasidium			
Basidiospores			
Bipolaris/Dreschlera			
Botrytis			
Chaetomium			
Cladosporium			
Curvularia			
Epicoccum			
Fusarium			
Memnoniella			
Mucor / Rhizopus			
Nigrospora			
Oidium/Peronospora			
Pithomyces/Ulocladium			
Rusts			
Smuts/Myxomycetes/Periconia			
Stachybotrys			
Torula			
Unidentified Conidia			
Mycelial Fragments	0-5%	0-5%	
Fungal Spores	90-100%	90-100%	
Notes:			

ERI Consulting, Inc.
2026 Republic Dr., Suite A
Tyler, TX 75701
Attn: Trace Reed

Project Name: Jabez Enterprises, LLC
Project ID: 23-536
Sample Type: Swab
Date Sampled: 7/19/2023
Date Reported: 7/20/2023

Prepared by (Lab Analyst) Tracy Foster

ERI ANALYTICAL - CHAIN OF CUSTODY RECORD

ES#: 23-536 AS#: 2307100

Customer: Jabez Enterprises, LLC Building: 590 Evan Gann Rd Lufkin, TX

Sampled by: TR Date: 7/19/23

SAMPLE ID	ANALYSIS REQUESTED / VOLUME		COMMENTS / SAMPLE LOCATION
A1	Mold / 150 L	A	Outside
A2	"	B	Bedroom 1
A3	"	C	Bedroom 2
A4	"	D	Living Rm / Kitchen
A5	"	E	Master Bedroom
S1	Mold	F	Kitchen (on wood cabinet)
S2	"	G	Crawl space (on wood sub floor)

Method of Shipment: Hand

Relinquished by: [signature] Date: 7/19/23

Received by: [signature] Date: 7-20-23

Received for Lab by: Tracy Fowler Date: 7/20/23

Return of Samples Requested: No

Please return completed form with final report to ERI Consulting, Inc. at the billing address listed below:

Billing: PO Box 2024, Tyler, TX 75710 Shipping: 2026A Republic Drive, Tyler, TX 75701 Ph#: (903) 534-5001 Fax: (903) 534-8701

ERI ANALYTICAL

P. O. Box 2024, Tyler, Texas 75710
2026 Republic Drive, Suite A, Tyler, Texas 75701
Ph: (903) 534-5001 Fax: (903) 534-8701
www.ericonsulting.com

ERI Analytical

ERI is pleased to provide the enclosed report of analysis for the samples submitted. All analyses are performed in our in-house laboratory utilizing highly trained professionals, experienced in light microscopy. Our microscopists are trained at the McCrone Research Institute, Chicago, Illinois, specifically in fungal spore and pollen identification.

Air-O-Cell Cassette

The Air-O-Cassette is a unique sampling device for the rapid collection and analysis of a wide range of airborne particles, including fungal spores. Samples are analyzed via light microscopy at 1000 X magnification, with at least (50% of the sample) being analyzed. The results are reported as **total**, meaning they include both viable and non-viable fungal spores. Unfortunately, this technique does not allow for differentiation between *Aspergillus* and *Penicillium* spores. Additionally it does not allow for cultivation or speciation of spores. Slides containing greater than 500 fungal spores are difficult to count accurately due to overcrowding and are therefore estimations. Similarly, excessive particulate debris can mask the presence of fungal spores, thereby reducing counting accuracies. All slides are graded with the following debris scale for data qualification.

1= Small amount of debris observed, does not affect enumeration.
2= Limited amount of debris observed, counts may be underestimated.
3= Substantial amount of debris observed, counts underestimated.
4= Severe amount of debris observed, counts significantly underestimated.
5 = Counts not available due to excessive debris.

Microscopic Screen

A microscopic screen is a rapid analytical technique for confirming the presence and identity of fungi on a surface. The results are expressed as a percentage range relative to the prevalence and concentration of fungi in the sample. Samples are analyzed via light microscopy at 1000 X magnification. The results are reported as **total,** meaning they include both viable and non-viable fungal spores. Unfortunately, this technique does not allow for the differentiation between *Aspergillus* and *Penicillium* spores. Additionally this analysis does not allow for cultivation or specification of spores.

VII. References

TDLR Texas Mold Assessment and Remediation Rules effective September 2017. Texas Department of Licensing and Regulations (TDLR)

EPA Mold Remediation in Schools and Commercial Buildings, EPA 402-K-01-001, March 2001. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

OSHA Brief Guide to Mold in the Work Place, SHIB 03-10-10. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)

ASHRAE Ventilation for Acceptable Indoor Air Quality, ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 62-1999. American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE)

VIII. Licensing and Accreditation

Rick Figueroa
Chair

Thomas F. Butler
Vice Chair

Gerald R. Callas, M.D., F.A.S.A.
Nora Castañeda
Sujeeth Draksharam
Lori High, R.N., N.P., Retired
Gary F. Wesson, D.D.S., M.S.

Mold Assessment Company

ERI CONSULTING INC
2026 REPUBLIC DR STE A TYLER

License Number: ACO0186

The entity named above is licensed by the Texas Department of Licensing and Regulation.

License Expires: March 30, 2025

Mike Arismendez, Jr.
Executive Director

Rick Figueroa
Chair

Thomas F. Butler
Vice Chair

Gerald R. Callas, M.D., F.A.S.A.
Helen Callier
Nora Castañeda
Joel Garza
Gary F. Wesson, D.D.S., M.S.

Mold Analysis Laboratory

ERI CONSULTING INC
2026 REPUBLIC DR STE A TYLER

License Number: LAB0115

The entity named above is licensed by the Texas Department of Licensing and Regulation.

License Expires: January 04, 2024

Brian E. Francis
Executive Director

STATE OF TEXAS

MICHAEL A TAYLOR

MOLD ASSESSMENT CONSULTANT

LICENSE NUMBER MAC1022
EXPIRES 09/10/2023

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF LICENSING AND REGULATION

Rick Figueroa
Chair

Thomas F. Butler
Vice Chair

Gerald R. Callas, M.D., F.A.S.A.
Helen Callier
Nora Castañeda
Joel Garza
Gary F. Wesson, D.D.S., M.S.

Mold Assessment Consultant

MICHAEL A TAYLOR

License Number: MAC1022

The person named above is licensed by the Texas Department of Licensing and Regulation.

License Expires: September 10, 2023

Brian E. Francis
Executive Director

GEBCO ASSOCIATES

certifies that

Michael A. Taylor

has successfully completed and passed the exam given on the final day for the Environmental Training Program entitled

Mold Assessment Consultant Refresher

Conducted at Live, Online on March 9, 2023

This 8-hour course covers topics specified in the Texas Mold Assessment and Remediation Rules for the Mold Assessment Consultant at 78.68 (f).

GEBCO

Owner

Instructor: Dana Brown

Date of Issue 03/09/2023

Certificate Number: 23035 2535

Exam Date: 03/09/2023

Certificate Expires 03/09/2025

GEBCO's Training Programs are provided in cooperation with federal and state regulatory agencies, and fulfill all applicable requirements for accreditation. GEBCO is licensed through TDLR for Mold Training under the Texas Mold Assessors and Remediators Rules.

GEBCO Associates, LP * 815 Trailwood Dr, Suite 200 * Hurst, TX 76053 * (817)268-4006

STATE OF TEXAS

TRACE C REED

MOLD ASSESSMENT TECHNICIAN

TDLR
TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF LICENSING & REGULATION

LICENSE NUMBER MAT1345
EXPIRES 03/04/2025

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF LICENSING & REGULATION

Rick Figueroa
Chair

Thomas F. Butler
Vice Chair

Gerald R. Callas, M.D., F.A.S.A.
Nora Castañeda
Sujeeth Draksharam
Lori High, R.N., N.P., Retired
Gary F. Wesson, D.D.S., M.S.

Mold Assessment Technician

TRACE C REED

License Number: MAT1345

The person named above is licensed by the Texas Department of Licensing and Regulation.

License Expires: March 04, 2025

Mike Arismendez, Jr.
Executive Director

GEBCO ASSOCIATES

certifies that

Trace C. Reed

has successfully completed and passed the exam given on the final day for the Environmental Training Program entitled

Mold Assessment Consultant Refresher

Conducted at Hurst, Texas on August 29, 2022

This 8-hour course covers topics specified in the Texas Mold Assessment and Remediation Rules for the Mold Assessment Consultant at 78.68 (f).

GEBCO

Owner

Instructor: Dana Brown

Date of Issue 08/29/2022

Certificate Number: 22079 0906

Exam Date: 08/29/2022

Certificate Expires 08/29/2024

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