



Mold Inspection Report

Tuesday, January 7, 2025

Norman Public Library - Central
103 West Acres Street
Norman, OK 73069

Inspectors: Chloe Floyd

Introduction:

On Friday, January 3, 2025, a mold investigation, including testing, was carried out at the Norman Public Library – Central, located at 103 West Acres Street, Norman, OK 73069. The investigation involved a visual inspection of areas of concern within the property, air quality testing in select common areas, and testing of any areas with suspected or visible microbial growth. Air quality (spore trap) samples were used for testing, with a control sample also taken outside. Eight samples were delivered to the lab on the morning of January 3, 2025. This document details our inspection findings, testing results, and general recommendations.

1. Visual Inspection:

On Friday, January 3, 2025, a visual inspection of the interior areas of concern was conducted. The inspection team used flashlights, UV lights, olfactory senses, and measured humidity and temperature across various parts of the facility. At this time, no signs of water intrusion, water damage, or active microbial growth were detected.

2. Air Quality Testing:

Air quality testing was performed in the common areas as well as in rooms with previously detected microbial growth. Samples were taken from the children's area, the 1st floor common area, the 2nd floor common area, Room 226 – Makers Lab, the 3rd floor common area, the stairwell, and 301 – Oklahoma Room. An exterior control sample was also taken. The spore trap samples were delivered to the lab for analysis. The lab determines the type of spores and the suspected quantity of each per cubic meter of air in the room/area from which they were taken.

Stairwell:

- Aspergillus/Penicillium Group and Cercospora spores, which were absent in the control sample, were detected in the sample collected from this area, along with hyphal fragments.

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226 – Makers Lab:

- Although no airborne *Stachybotrys* spores were detected in this area, *Stachybotrys* spores and hyphal fragments were identified in the bulk sample taken on May 7, 2024. The area from which the bulk sample was taken is currently sealed off with 6 mil plastic and is on hold for mold remediation.

301 – Oklahoma:

- *Stachybotrys* spores which were absent in the control sample, were detected in the sample collected from this area.

Air Quality Testing Conclusion

Air quality testing (spore traps) confirmed that all common areas remain under condition 1 (normal fungal ecology with mold spores or fragments in concentrations typically found in non-problematic spaces). However, the conditions in the stairwell and 301-Oklahoma Room, have worsened over time and with changing weather conditions. Mold spore counts have increased. It is essential to address the water ingress and perform mold remediation to prevent potential cross-contamination to currently uncontaminated areas of the facility.

Mold Investigation and Testing Conclusion:

This mold investigation confirmed airborne microbial growth in the stairwell and 301-Oklahoma Room. The presence of *Aspergillus*/*Penicillium* Group and *Stachybotrys* spores is concerning due to their toxigenic nature. The presence of hyphal fragments in our sample may indicate active growth. Most areas of concern identified during our investigation and testing are sites of ongoing leaks or water intrusion issues. We recommend removing all microbial growth found and addressing the sources of water intrusion as soon as possible to help mitigate future microbial growth and spread.

Recommendations:

Engage a professional IICRC-certified mold remediation company with an IICRC-certified Mold Remediation Specialist (MRS) to promptly address the identified areas of mold growth. It is highly likely that the remediation company will discover additional mold, which may require further testing and adjustments to remediation protocols. The remediation contractor should document all stages of the remediation process, including the equipment on site, any microbial growth found, all contents or finishes with preexisting damages, and any structural/framing elements with significant water damage, insect damage, or other issues. All sources of possible water intrusion, water trails, or water staining should be documented. Temperature and humidity should be monitored daily in all containment and common areas. If humidity reaches 60%, dehumidifiers should be used in the affected areas. Remediation technicians should wear appropriate PPE, including but not limited to, full Tyvek suits with hoods, rubber boots, gloves, full-face or powered respirators with appropriate filters, and leather gloves during the demo process.

Please note that this report is based on the observations and testing conducted on the date of inspection. Conditions affecting microbial growth may change over time, so periodic assessments are advisable. For any further questions or assistance, do not hesitate to contact us.

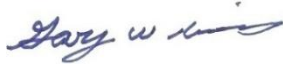
Respectfully,

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ADDENDUM 1:

IICRC CONDITIONS ACCORDING TO CONTAMINATION LEVELS IN BUILDING MATERIAL AND CONTENTS *(definitions for building materials conditions & porosity)*

Condition 1

Normal fungal ecology is the presence of mold spores or fragment in concentrations commonly found in a non-problem building (normal or visual). Our goal is to achieve Condition 1 or background (Pre-loss conditions).

Condition 2

Indoor environment contaminated by settled spores (without active growth) primarily dispersed directly or indirectly from a nearby growth site. Upholstered furniture, linens, inside the wall cavities, clothing impacted by Condition 2 can be restored using HEPA vacuuming to remove settled spores followed by laundering, dry cleaning, and other cleaning techniques to remove settled spores and dust.

Condition 3

Indoor environment contaminated by active (or dormant) mold growth. Visible mold growth is unacceptable by current hygiene and safety standards. Contents such as textiles, stuffed toys, linens, clothing impacted by Condition 3 are rarely restored because items tend to discolor, stain, and undergo physical damage. Drywall impacted with Condition 3 requires removal, discarding and complete decontamination of surrounding materials.

Porous

A material that can readily absorb moisture/water, often organic or cellulose-based and is highly susceptible to microbial growth.


Semi-Porous

A material that can slowly absorb moisture/water, often organic or cellulose-based and is susceptible to microbial growth.

Non-Porous

A material that does not absorb moisture/water, often inorganic and will not support microbial growth on the surface due to lack of nutrients. Non-porous items that contain mold are usually cleaned effectively using HEPA vacuuming and damp wiping.

**ADDENDUM 2:
MOLD GLOSSARY**



The banner at the top of the table features the Cavins Group logo on the left, which includes a shield with a fire, water, and mold icon, and the text 'EMERGENCY RESPONSE', 'CAVINS', and 'WATER • FIRE • MOLD • HEAVY'. To the right of the logo is a diagonal banner with the text 'WATER • MOLD', 'FIRE • SMOKE', 'CRIME SCENE', 'STORM DAMAGE', and 'EMERGENCY BOARDUP'. Further right is the 'CAVINS GROUP' logo with the phone number '1-800-594-4437'.

Type	Description	Characteristics		
Common Name	General conditions	Allergen	Pathogen	Toxigen
<i>Acremonium</i>	Indoor/outdoor plant pathogens found in drywall, plywood and paint	X	X	
<i>Alternaria</i>	Indoor/outdoor plant pathogens found in drywall, plywood and paint	X		
<i>Arthriniium</i>	Outdoor fungi pathogens found in drywall, plywood and paint	X		
<i>Ascospores</i>	Outdoor water damage indicator mold	X		
<i>Aspergillus/Penicillium Group</i>	Indoor/outdoor water damage indicator toxigenic mold	X	X	X
<i>Basidiospores</i>	Outdoor fungi pathogens found in drywall, plywood and paint	X		
<i>Bipolaris/Drechslera Group (2)</i>	Indoor/outdoor plant pathogens found in drywall, plywood and paint	X		
<i>Botrytis</i>	Indoor/outdoor plant pathogens found in drywall, plywood and paint	X		
<i>Cercospora</i>	Indoor/outdoor plant pathogens found in drywall, plywood and paint	X		
<i>Chaetomium</i>	Indoor water damage indicator found in paper, sheetrock and wallpaper	X	X	X
<i>Cladosporium</i>	Indoor/Outdoor airborne comon spore found in textiles and A/C units	X		
<i>Curvularia</i>	Outdoors plant pathogens found in drywall, plywood and paint	X		
<i>Epicoccum</i>	Outdoors/Indoors organic matter pathogen	X		
<i>Fusarium</i>	Indoors water damage indicator toxigenic mold found in damp walls	X	X	X
<i>Fusicladium</i>	Indoor/outdoor plant pathogens found in drywall, plywood and paint	X		
<i>Ganoderma</i>	Outdoor shelf wood mushroom, causes white rot	X		
<i>Helicomycetes</i>	Indoor/outdoor plant pathogens found in drywall, plywood and paint	X		
<i>Hyphal Fragments</i>	Branched structures with cell walls indicating active fungal growth			
<i>Memnoniella</i>	Indoors water damage indicator toxigenic found in cellulose	X	X	X
<i>Mildew</i>	Indoor/outdoor plant pathogens fungi found in drywall and plywood	X	X	
<i>Nigrospora</i>	Outdoor plant pathogens found in soil and organic matter	X		
<i>Oidium/Peronospora</i>	Indoor/outdoor plant pathogens found in drywall, plywood and paint	X		
<i>Paecilomyces</i>	Indoor/outdoor plant pathogens found in drywall, plywood and paint	X		
<i>Penicillium</i>	Indoors/outdoors water damage toxigenic mold found in organic matter	X	X	X
<i>Periconia/Myxomycetes/Smuts</i>	Outdoor plant pathogens found in soil and decaying organic matter	X		
<i>Pithomyces/Ulocladium</i>	Outdoor plant pathogens found in soil and decaying organic matter	X	X	
<i>Pollen</i>	Powdery substance produced by plants	X		
<i>Rhizopus/Mucor Group</i>	Indoor/outdoor plant pathogens found in drywall, plywood and paint	X	X	
<i>Rusts</i>	Outdoors parasitic plant pathogens	X		
<i>Spiegazzinia</i>	Outdoor plant pathogens found in soil and organic matter			
<i>Stachybotrys</i>	Indoors water damage indicator toxigenic found in cellulose	X	X	X
<i>Stemphylium</i>	Indoor/outdoor plant pathogens fungi found in drywall and plywood	X		
<i>Torula</i>	Indoor/ outdoor plant pathogens found in cellulose material	X		
<i>Ulocladium</i>	Indoors water damage indicator found in cellulose	X		

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