



City of New Port Richey

New Port Richey, Florida

Report

Microbiological Analysis Report for Air Quality &
Surface Sampling Fungi & Bacterial

April 4, 2022



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Mike Macaluso
Manager
City of New Port Richey
5919 Main Street
New Port Richey, Florida 34652

Mr. Macaluso

Enclosed please find our report for the Microbiological testing for Air Quality & Surface Sampling we conducted at your facility on April, 04, 2022

Should you have any questions or concerns regarding this report, please do not hesitate to contact us at any time.

Sincerely,

Tom McNamara

Tom McNamara
Project Manager



Microbiological Analysis
For Air Quality
Report



Microbiological Analysis

Facility: City of New Port Richey

Date: April 4, 2022

Inspector: Tom McNamara

Sampling Location: Control - City Hall Lobby
Lab Sample Number: 22011766-001
Air Volume: 500 L
Positive Hole Corrected Total Count: 56 CFU/m³

*Total **BACTERIAL** Count w/Identifications*

| Air Site Number | Organism Isolated | Raw Count | Count/M ³ | % Totals |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|----------------------|----------|
| A-1 | Bacillus species | 5 | 10 | 19 |
| | Coag-negative Staphylococcus species | 6 | 12 | 22 |
| | Corynebacterium-like | 4 | 8 | 15 |
| | Micrococcus species | 12 | 24 | 44 |
| | | | | |
| Totals | | 27 | 54 | 100 |

Sampling Location: Control - City Hall Lobby
Lab Sample Number: 22011766-002
Air Volume: 500 L
Positive Hole Corrected Total Count: 41 CFU/m³

*Total **FUNGAL** Count w/Identifications*

| Air Site Number | Organism Isolated | Raw Count | Count/M ³ | % Totals |
|-----------------|------------------------|-----------|----------------------|----------|
| C-1 | Cladosporium species | 19 | 38 | 95 |
| | Non-sporulating colony | 1 | 2 | 5 |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| Totals | | 20 | 40 | 100 |

Microbiological Analysis

Facility: City of New Port Richey

Date: April 4, 2022

Inspector: Tom McNamara

Sampling Location:

Billing/Collections 1st Floor

Lab Sample Number:

22011766-003

Air Volume:

500 L

Positive Hole Corrected Total Count:

112 CFU/m³

Total *BACTERIAL* Count w/Identifications

| Air Site Number | Organism Isolated | Raw Count | Count/M ³ | % Totals |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|----------------------|----------|
| A-2 | Bacillus species | 20 | 40 | 38 |
| | Coag-negative Staphylococcus species | 7 | 14 | 13 |
| | Corynebacterium-like | 10 | 20 | 19 |
| | Micrococcus species | 15 | 30 | 29 |
| | | | | |
| Totals | | 52 | 104 | 100 |

Sampling Location:

Billing/Collections 1st Floor

Lab Sample Number:

22011766-004

Air Volume:

500 L

Positive Hole Corrected Total Count:

20 CFU/m³

Total *FUNGAL* Count w/Identifications

| Air Site Number | Organism Isolated | Raw Count | Count/M ³ | % Totals |
|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------|----------------------|----------|
| C-2 | Absidia species | 1 | 2 | 10 |
| | Cladosporium species | 7 | 14 | 70 |
| | Non-sporulating colonies | 2 | 4 | 20 |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| Totals | | 10 | 20 | 100 |

Microbiological Analysis

Facility: City of New Port Richey

Date: April 4, 2022

Inspector: Tom McNamara

Sampling Location: 2nd Floor City Managers Conference Room
Lab Sample Number: 22011766-005
Air Volume: 500 L
Positive Hole Corrected Total Count: 2 CFU/m³

*Total **BACTERIAL** Count w/Identifications*

| Air Site Number | Organism Isolated | Raw Count | Count/M ³ | % Totals |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|----------------------|----------|
| A-3 | Coag-negative Staphylococcus species | 1 | 2 | 100 |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| Totals | | 1 | 2 | 100 |

Sampling Location: 2nd Floor City Managers Conference Room
Lab Sample Number: 22011766-006
Air Volume: 500 L
Positive Hole Corrected Total Count: 16 CFU/m³

*Total **FUNGAL** Count w/Identifications*

| Air Site Number | Organism Isolated | Raw Count | Count/M ³ | % Totals |
|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------|----------------------|----------|
| C-3 | Cladosporium species | 4 | 8 | 50 |
| | Drechslera/Bipolaris group | 1 | 2 | 13 |
| | Non-sporulating colonies | 3 | 6 | 38 |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| Totals | | 8 | 16 | 100 |

Microbiological Analysis

Facility: City of New Port Richey

Date: April 4, 2022

Inspector: Tom McNamara

Sampling Location: 2nd FLR City Fire Admin Conference
Lab Sample Number: 22011766-007
Air Volume: 500 L
Positive Hole Corrected Total Count: 65 CFU/m³

*Total **BACTERIAL** Count w/Identifications*

| Air Site Number | Organism Isolated | Raw Count | Count/M ³ | % Totals |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|----------------------|----------|
| A-4 | Bacillus species | 5 | 10 | 16 |
| | Coag-negative Staphylococcus species | 5 | 10 | 16 |
| | Corynebacterium-like | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| | Micrococcus species | 19 | 38 | 61 |
| | | | | |
| Totals | | 31 | 62 | 100 |

Sampling Location: 2nd FL City Fire Admin Conference
Lab Sample Number: 22011766-008
Air Volume: 500 L
Positive Hole Corrected Total Count: 12 CFU/m³

*Total **FUNGAL** Count w/Identifications*

| Air Site Number | Organism Isolated | Raw Count | Count/M ³ | % Totals |
|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------|----------------------|----------|
| C-4 | Chaetomium species | 1 | 2 | 17 |
| | Cladosporium species | 2 | 4 | 33 |
| | Non-sporulating colonies | 3 | 6 | 50 |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| Totals | | 6 | 12 | 100 |

Executive Summary

Facility: City of New Port Richey

Date: 4/4/2022

Inspector: Tom McNamara

All of the bacterial organisms recovered are very common and found in the environment or from human activity.

The bacteria found are Bacillus, Micrococcus, Corynebacterium-like and Coag-negative Staphylococcus sp. The Bacillus and Corynebacterium-like bacteria

originate from the environment and the Micrococcus and Coag-negative Staphylococcus originate from human activity and are found on the skin.

The Chaetomium found on C4 is a water indicating organism, so I would suggest checking the area for water damage. If there is none, engineering controls are typically the issue when concentrations increase.



Footnote & Additional Report Information

1. Penicillium/Aspergillus group spores are characterized by their small size, round to ovoid shape, being unicellular, and usually colorless to lightly pigmented. There are numerous genera of fungi whose spore morphology is similar to that of the Penicillium/Aspergillus type. Two common examples would be Paecilomyces and Acremonium. Although the majority of spores placed in this group are Penicillium, Aspergillus, or a combination of both; keep in mind that these are not the only two possibilities.
2. Ascospores are sexually produced BACTERIAL spores formed within an ascus. An ascus is a sac-like structure designed to discharge the ascospores into the environment, e.g. Ascobolus.
3. Basidiospores are typically blown indoors from outdoors and rarely have an indoor source. However, in certain situations a high basidiospores count indoors may be indicative of a wood decay problem or wet soil.
4. The Smut, Periconia, Myxomycete group is a group composed of three different groups whose spores have similar morphologies. Smuts are plant pathogens, Periconia is a relatively uncommon mold indoors, and Myxomycetes are not fungi but slime molds. Although these organisms do not typically proliferate indoors their spores are potentially allergenic.
5. The colorless group contains colorless spores which were unidentifiable to a specific genus. Examples of this group include Acremonium, Aphanocladium, Beauveria, Chrysosporium, Engyodontium microconidia, yeast, some arthrospores, as well as many others.
6. Rusts are plant pathogens that do not typically proliferate indoors unless an infected plant is present; their spores are potentially allergenic and reflect entrainment from outdoor air.
7. Hyphae are the vegetative mode of fungi. Hyphal elements are fragments of individual Hyphae. They can break apart and become airborne much like spores and are potentially allergenic. A mass of hyphal elements is termed the mycelium. Hyphae in high concentration are indicative of colonization.
8. The positive-hole correction factor is a statistical tool which calculates a probable count from the raw count, taking into consideration that multiple particles can impact on the same hole; for this reason the sum of the calculated counts may be less than the particle hole corrected total.
9. Due to rounding totals may not equal 100%.
10. Minimum Reporting Limits (MRL) for BULKS, DUSTS, SWABS, and WATER samples are a calculation based on the sample size and the dilution plate on which the organism was counted. Results are a compilation of counts taken from multiple dilutions and multiple medias. This means that every genus of fungi or bacteria recovered can be counted on the plate on which it is best represented.
11. The final quantitative results are corrected if there is contamination based on the field blank or other analytical blank.
12. Analysis conducted on non-viable spore traps is completed using Indoor Environmental Standards Organization(IESO) Standard 2210.
13. The results in this report are related to this project and these samples only.

Terminology Used in Direct Exam Reporting

Conidiophores are a type of modified hyphae from which spores are born. When seen on a surface sample in moderate to numerous concentrations they may be indicative of BACTERIAL growth.