

IAQ Survey Form

Name: _____ Home Phone: () - Cell: () - E-mail: _____

Address: _____ City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Please describe type of home or building: _____ Number of Occupants: _____

Please fill in the following information

1. On a scale of 1 – 10 how would you rate the indoor air quality of your home or building?
Poor 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Excellent
2. Are there any areas of the home or building that you believe might have indoor air quality problems? Yes / NO
3. What do you think the cause of the problems could be? _____
4. Are there any times when people are more prone to sickness or experience more allergic reactions? Yes / NO
5. Are any of the home or building inhabitants experiencing upper respiratory or allergic reactions? Yes / NO
6. Are any of the inhabitants experiencing itchy skin, watery eyes, runny noses, coughing, sneezing, asthma or lung problems?
Yes / NO
7. Do you believe that poor air quality might be contributing to either sickness or allergic reactions within your home or building? Yes / NO

The EPA estimates that seven out of ten homes and businesses have bio contaminants that could contribute to health problems for inhabitants. Most indoor air quality problems are not visible to the naked eye. Mold spores, pollen, pet dander and other bio contaminants may be at very high levels in the air, yet undetectable to the human eye. If these bio contaminants can't be seen, how can we know if the air we breathe is healthy or unhealthy? Environmental consultants measure bio contaminants in the air by taking air-o-cell and swab surface samples. An air-o-cell is a small cassette with a filter medium in the center. Attaching an air-o-cell cassette to an air pump and drawing 15 liters of air per minute through the cassette for five minutes is the proper procedure for taking a standard air sample. The filter catches spores, pollen, fibers and other allergenic bio-contaminants as the air is pulled through the medium. After five minutes the pump is turned off, and then the cassette is sealed and sent to an independent laboratory. A laboratory technician examines the filter medium and counts the bio-contaminants captured by the filter. The swab sample in turn is evaluated for living contaminants. The technician then develops a report that classifies the different bio-contaminants found in the filter medium, and records the quantities of the bio-contaminants found. This report defines whether the air we breathe has low, medium, or high levels of bio contaminants like pollen, mold spores, dust and fibers that could be making the inhabitants sick.

8. Air and Surface sampling are the best testing methods used to determine if the air we breathe is healthy or unhealthy. Would you like to have the air in your home or building sampled using an air-o-cell cassette and a surface swab for approximately \$100.00, a fraction of what an Environmental Consultant would charge?
Yes / NO

Name: _____

Signature: _____

Today's Date: _____