PRO-LAB/SSPTM INC.

Mold Analysis Report
NON-VIABLE Spore Trap M5
Analysis Method SSPTM SOP 6110

Report Number: 01
Received Date: 1/6/2006
Report Date:

Test Address:

Suani Parodi
Suani Parodi, QA Manager

Client

Comments
DEBRIS: MODERATE

Phone:
Fax:
Email:

Pro-Lab Number:				
Date Collected:	1/5/2006		1/5/2006	
Collection Location:	INSIDE OFFICE		OUTSIDE	
Sample Submitted:	MICRO 5		MICRO 5	
Volume (L):	25		25	
Serial #:	363073		363052	
Spore Identification	**Raw Count**	**Spores / M3**	**Raw Count**	**Spores / M3**
Other Ascospores	1	40	0	0
Cercospora	0	0	1	40
Cladosporium	0	0	31	1240
Curvularia	1	40	0	0
Other Basidiospores	0	0	2	80
Penicillium/Aspergillus	9	360	1	40
Smuts, myxomycetes	0	0	1	40
Total Results (Spores / M3) :		**440**		**1440**
Biological Particles	**Raw Count**	**Spores / M3**	**Raw Count**	**Spores / M3**
Cellulose Fiber	7	280	2	80

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The following fungal descriptions are pertinent to samples collected. General characterization of mold is made with respect to their most common impact to human health. Many genera of molds have species with varying characteristics.

Spore Name	Description
OTHER ASCOSPORES	ONE OF THE MAJOR CLASSES OF FUNGAL ORGANISMS. THIS CLASS CONTAINS THE "SAC FUNGI" AND YEASTS.
CERCOSPORA	PARASITE OF HIGHER PLANTS, CAUSING LEAF SPOT. COMMON OUTDOORS IN AGRICULTURAL AREAS ESPECIALLY DURING HARVEST. NO TOXIC DISEASES HAVE BEEN DOCUMENTED TO DATE.
CLADOSPORIUM	COMMONLY FOUND ON DEAD PLANTS, WOODY PLANTS, FOOD, STRAW, SOIL, PAINT AND TEXTILES. COMMON CAUSE OF EXTRINSIC ASTHMA (IMMEDIATE-TYPE HYPERSENSITIVITY: TYPE I). ACUTE SYMPTOMS INCLUDE EDEMA AND BRONCHIOSPASMS; CHRONIC CASES MA DEVELOP PULMONARY EMPHYSEMA.
CURVULARIA	IT MAY CAUSE CORNEAL INFECTIONS, MYCETOMA AND INFECTIONS IN IMMUNE COMPROMISED HOSTS.
OTHER BASIDIOSPORES	ONE OF THE MAJOR CLASSES OF FUNGAL ORGANISMS. THIS CLASS CONTAINS THE MUSHROOMS, SHELF FUNGI, PUFFBALLS, AND A VARIETY OF OTHER FUNGI.
PENICILLIUM/ASPERGILLUS	THIS GROUP OF SPORES IS CONSIDERED COMMON TO INDOOR ENVIRONMENTS. COMMON FOUND IN SOIL, FOOD, CELLULOSE, AND ALSO CONSIDERED A COMMON CONTAMINANT O FOOD. IT IS ALSO FOUND IN PAINT AND COMPOST PILES. IT MAY CAUSE HYPERSENSITIVI PNEUMONITIS AND ALLERGIC ALVEOLITIS IN SUSCEPTIBLE INDIVIDUALS. COMMON CAUSE OF EXTRINSIC ASTHMA (IMMEDIATE-TYPE HYPERSENSITIVITY: TYPE I). ACUTE SYMPTOMS INCLUDE EDEMA AND BRONCHIOSPASMS; CHRONIC CASES MAY DEVELOP PULMONARY EMPHYSEMA. MANY SPECIES PRODUCE MYCOTOXINS, WHICH MAY BE ASSOCIATED WITH DISEASE IN HUMANS AND OTHER ANIMALS. TOXIC PRODUCTION IS DEPENDENT ON THE SPECIES OR A STRAIN WITHIN A SPECIES AN, ON THE FOOD SOURCE FOR THE FUNGUS.
SMUTS, MYXOMYCETES	COMMONLY FOUND ON CEREAL CROPS, GRASSES, WEEDS, OTHER FUNGI, AND ON OTHER FLOWERING PLANTS. OCCASIONALLY FOUND INDOORS. NO REPORTS OF HUMAN INFECTIO

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Report Summary:

Pro-Lab Number: **Sample Submitted:** MICRO 5

Elevated Mold Condition(s) No

If YES : One or more of the samples in this report indicates the presence of elevated indoor mold spores or colonies for these specifi locations only. Professional advice will be necessary to determine the appropriate actions to take to correct the conditions indicated.

If NO: The samples in this report do not indicate the presence of elevated indoor mold spores or colonies for the specific locations only.

If Inconclusive: No comparison sample recieved.

The mold identified in this report is often associated with excess moisture and can be a problem in indoor environments at high lev Since mold requires water to grow, it is important to prevent moisture problems in buildings. The presence of mold, water damage musty odors should be addressed immediately. In all instances, any source(s) of water must be stopped and the extent of water damage determined. Mold can grow on virtually any organic surface, as long as moisture and oxygen are present. When excessive moisture accumulated in buildings or on building materials, mold growth will often occur, particularly if the moisture problem rema undiscovered or unaddressed. Building materials, such as drywall are made of cellulose and are highly absorbent, perfect surfaces mold growth when wet. Moisture problems may include roof leaks, plumbing leaks, landscaping or gutters that direct water into or under the building, and unvented combustion appliances such as gas stoves. Water damaged building materials supporting mold growth should be cleaned or replaced as quickly as possible in order to ensure a healthy environment. Specific methods of assessir and remediating mold contamination should be based on the extent of visible contamination abd the cause of damage.

The most common symptoms of mold exposure are runny nose, eye irritation, cough, congestion, and aggravation of asthma.Individuals with persistent health problems that appear to be related to mold or other types of air quality contaminant exposure should see their physicians for a referral to professionals who are trained in occupational/environmental medicine or related specialties and are knowledgeable about these types of exposures. Decisions about removing individuals from an affected area must be based on the results of such medical evaluation. Since mold is naturally present in outdoor environments and we sh the same air between the indoors and the outdoors, it is impossible to eliminate all mold and their spores from the indoor environment.

The detection limit of fungal analysis using optical microscopy is one fungal spore or one fungal structure. The quantitation limi vary from analysis to analysis and from processing procedure to processing procedure. Contact us to determine your quantitatic limits.

END OF REPORT