

Report Number:

Received Date: 1/19/2006

Report Date: 1/19/2006

Test Address:

Suani Parodi

Suani Parodi, QA Manager

Client

Comments

DEBRIS: MODERATE

Phone:

Fax:

Email:

Pro-Lab Number:				
Date Collected:	1/19/2006		1/19/2006	
Collection Location:	INSIDE SAMPLE		OUTSIDE	
Sample Submitted:	MICRO 5		MICRO 5	
Volume (L):	25		25	
Serial #:	377350		377316	

Spore Identification	Raw Count	Spores / M3	Raw Count	Spores / M3
Chaetomium	3	120	0	0
Cladosporium	10	400	18	720
Epicoccum	0	0	1	40
Other Basidiospores	0	0	2	80
Penicillium/Aspergillus	180	7200	2	80
Smuts, myxomycetes	7	280	21	840
Unid Hyphomycetes	1	40	1	40
Total Results (Spores / M3) :		8040		1800

Biological Particles	Raw Count	Spores / M3	Raw Count	Spores / M3
Cellulose Fiber	3	120	0	0

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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
CHAETOMIUM	COMMONLY FOUND ON A VARIETY OF SUBSTANCES CONTAINING CELLULOSE INCLUDING PAPER AND PLANT COMPOST. IT CAN READILY BE FOUND ON THE DAMP OR WATER DAMAGED PAPER IN SHEETROCK. THE THERMOPHILIC, NEUROTROPIC NATURE OF THIS ORGANISM SUGGESTS IT IS POTENTIALLY AGGRESSIVE. 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 MAY DEVELOP PULMONARY EMPHYSEMA.
EPICOCCUM	A COMMON ALLERGEN FOUND IN PLANTS, SOIL, GRAINS, TEXTILES, AND PAPER PRODUCTS. SECONDARY INVADER OF DAMAGED PLANT TISSUE. COMMON CAUSE OF TYPE I ALLERGIES (HAY FEVER, ASTHMA). NO CASES OF INFECTION HAVE BEEN REPORTED IN HUMANS OR ANIMALS.
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. COMMONLY FOUND IN SOIL, FOOD, CELLULOSE, AND ALSO CONSIDERED A COMMON CONTAMINANT OF FOOD. IT IS ALSO FOUND IN PAINT AND COMPOST PILES. IT MAY CAUSE HYPERSENSITIVITY 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 AND, 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 INFECTION.
UNID HYPHOMYCETES	ANY OF THE THREADLIKE PARTS POSSESSED BY MANY FUNGI THAT FUNCTION IN NUTRIENT ABSORPTION AND TRANSFER.

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

Elevated Mold Condition(s) Exists: Yes

If YES : One or more of the samples in this report indicates the presence of elevated indoor mold spores or colonies for these specific 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 levels. Since mold requires water to grow, it is important to prevent moisture problems in buildings. The presence of mold, water damage or 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 remains undiscovered or unaddressed. Building materials, such as drywall are made of cellulose and are highly absorbent, perfect surfaces for 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 assessing and remediating mold contamination should be based on the extent of visible contamination and 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 share 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 limits vary from analysis to analysis and from processing procedure to processing procedure. Contact us to determine your quantitation limits.

END OF REPORT

The above information was compiled by PRO-LAB/SSPTM Inc. from the EPA "A Brief Guide to Mold, Moisture, and your Home" and the NYC Dept of Health "Guidelines on Assessment and Remediation of Fungi in Indoor Environments", at the request of and for the exclusive use of the client named on this report. This document is not a legal mandate and should be used for informational purposes only. Currently there are no Federal regulations for evaluating potential health effects of fungal contamination and remediation. This information is subject to change as more information regarding fungal contaminants becomes available. For more information visit: <http://www.epa.gov/iaq/molds/index.html> or www.nyc.gov/html/doh/html/ei/eimold.html. This document was designed to follow currently known industry guidelines for the interpretation of microbial sampling, analysis, and remediation. Since interpretation of mold analysis reports is a scientific work in progress, it may as such be changed at any time without notice. The client is solely responsible for the use or interpretation.

PRO-LAB/SSPTM Inc. makes no express or implied warranties as to health of a property from only the samples sent to thier laboratory for analysis. The Client is hereby notified that due to the subjective nature of fungal analysis and the mold growth process, laboratory samples can and do change over time relative to the originally sampled material. PRO-LAB/SSPTM Inc. reserves the right to properly dispose of all samples after the testing of such samples are sufficiently completed or after a 7 day period, whichever is greater. PRO-LAB/SSPTM Inc. participates in the AIHA EMPAT program. LAB ID #16