PRO-LAB/SSPTM INC.

1675 North Commerce Parkway
Weston, Florida 33326
Phone: (954) 384-4446

Mold Analysis Report

VIABLE Sample

Analysis Method SSPTM SOP 6120

Report Number: 092810-0211
Received Date: Mar 25, 2010
Analysis Date: Mar 27, 2010
Report Date: Apr 2, 2010

Test Address:

John D. Shane Ph.D., QA Manager

Client:

xxx
xxx
xxx

Comments:

Phone: xxx
Fax:
Email: xxx

Pro-Lab Number: 092810-0211
Collection Location: CRAWL SPACE UNDER FAMILY ROOM
Date Collected: Feb 28, 2010
Sample Submitted: SETTLING

Spore Identification	Results in Colonies
Aspergillus	5
Penicillium	1
Rhodotorula	1

Analysis Date: **Mar 27, 2010**
Analysis ID: **35**

If you would like information about mold remediation (cleanup) please call (954) 384-4446 ext. 317 or email referral@prolabinc.com

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Mold Analysis Report

VIABLE Sample

Analysis Method SSPTM SOP 6120

Test Address:

Report Number:	092810-0211
Received Date:	Mar 25, 2010
Analysis Date:	Mar 26, 2010
Report Date:	Apr 2, 2010

John D. Shane Ph.D., QA Manager

Client:

xxx
xxx
xxx

Comments:

Phone: xxx
Fax:
Email: xxx

Pro-Lab Number:	092810-0211	**Collection Location:**	CRAWL SPACE UNDER FAMILY ROOM
Date Collected:	Feb 22, 2010	**Sample Submitted:**	SETTLING

Spore Name	Description
ASPERGILLUS	VERY COMMON INDOOR AND OUTDOOR MOLD. ONE OF THE MOST COMMON MOLD TYPES FOUND WORLDWIDE. FOUND ON DECAYING PLANT MATTER, SOIL, FOODSTUFFS AND LEATHER, ETC. RESPONSIBLE FOR TYPE I ALLERGIES (HAY FEVER), TYPE III HYPERSENSITIVITY PNEUMONITIS, SOME SPECIES THAT ARE CAPABLE OF GROWING AT BODY TEMPERATURE ARE PATHOGENIC TO HUMANS. CAPABLE OF PRODUCING TOXINS, BUT TOXIN PRODUCTION DEPENDS UPON THE SUBSTRATE THE MOLD IS GROWING ON. POTENTIAL OPPORTUNISTIC PATHOGEN.
PENICILLIUM	COMMONLY FOUND IN SOIL, FOOD, CELLULOSE, AND GRAINS. 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.
RHODOTORULA	RHODOTORULA IS COMMONLY IDENTIFIED IN INDOOR AIR SAMPLES. THEY CAN CAUSE PROBLEMS IF A PERSON HAS HAD PREVIOUS EXPOSURE AND DEVELOPED HYPERSENSITIVITY. YEAST CAN BE ALLERGENIC TO SUSCEPTIBLE INDIVIDUALS WHEN PRESENT IN SUFFICIENT CONCENTRATIONS.

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Mold Analysis Report

VIABLE Sample

Analysis Method SSPTM SOP 6120

Report Number: 092810-0211
Received Date: Mar 25, 2010
Analysis Date: Mar 27, 2010
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John D. Shane Ph.D., QA Manager

Test Address:

Client:

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Comments:

Phone: xxx
Fax:
Email: xxx

Pro-Lab Number:	092810-0211	**Collection Location:**	CRAWL SPACE UNDER FAMILY ROOM
Date Collected:	Feb 22, 2010	**Sample Submitted:**	SETTLING

Report Summary:

Pro-Lab Number: 092810-0211 **Sample Submitted:** SETTLING

Unusual Mold Condition(s) Exists: No

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 received.

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 accumulates 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

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 http://www.nyc.gov/html/doh/html/epi/mold.shtml. 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 their 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.

AIHA LAP, LLC
ACCREDITED LABORATORY
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