PRO-LAB®
1675 North Commerce Parkway, Weston, FL 33326 (954) 384-4446

COASTAL ENVIRONMENTAL
PO BOX 167
HAMMONTON, NJ 08330

Certificate of Mold Analysis

Prepared for:	COASTAL ENVIRONMENTAL
Phone Number:	(609) 820-9312
Fax Number:	(609) 561-6197
Project Name:	PVIL MIDDLE SCHOOL
Test Location:	
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Chain of Custody #:	879659
Received Date:	August 27, 2015
Report Date:	August 28, 2015

Erika Piechowski, Technical Manager

Carlos Ochoa, Quality Control Manager

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/mold or 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.

AIHA LAP, LLC
ACCREDITED LABORATORY
ENVIRONMENTAL MICROBIOLOGY
ISO/IEC 17025:2005
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For more information please contact PRO-LAB at (954) 384-4446 or email info@prolabinc.com

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Prepared for : COASTAL ENVIRONMENTAL **Test Address :** PVIL MIDDLE SCHOOL

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ANALYSIS METHOD	Spore trap analysis			Spore trap analysis			Spore trap analysis			Spore trap analysis		
LOCATION	AMBIENT			B103			C105A			C312		
COC / LINE #	879659-1			879659-2			879659-3			879659-4		
SAMPLE TYPE & VOLUME	AIR-O-CELL - 75L			AIR-O-CELL - 75L			AIR-O-CELL - 75L			AIR-O-CELL - 75L		
SERIAL NUMBER	21692923			21692920			21692909			21692905		
COLLECTION DATE	**Aug 26, 2015**			**Aug 26, 2015**			**Aug 26, 2015**			**Aug 26, 2015**		
ANALYSIS DATE	**Aug 28, 2015**			**Aug 28, 2015**			**Aug 28, 2015**			**Aug 28, 2015**		
CONCLUSION	**CONTROL**			**NOT ELEVATED**			**NOT ELEVATED**			**NOT ELEVATED**		
IDENTIFICATION	Raw Count	Spores per m^3	Percent of Total	Raw Count	Spores per m^3	Percent of Total	Raw Count	Spores per m^3	Percent of Total	Raw Count	Spores per m^3	Percent of Total
Alternaria	4	53	2									
Bipolaris/Drechslera				4	53	16						
Cercospora	8	110	4									
Cladosporium	92	1,200	43									
Epicoccum	4	53	2									
Other Ascospores	32	430	15									
Other Basidiospores	48	640	23	8	110	34						
Penicillium/Aspergillus				12	160	50	8	110	100	8	110	67
Pithomyces	12	160	6									
Polythrincium										4	53	33
Unidentified Spores	12	160	6									
TOTAL SPORES	212	2,806	100	24	323	100	8	110	100	12	163	100
MINIMUM DETECTION LIMIT*	1	53		1	53		1	53		1	53	
BACKGROUND DEBRIS	Light			Light			Light			Light		
Cellulose Fiber				8	110		12	160		16	210	
Plant Fragments	8	110										
OBSERVATIONS & COMMENTS												

Background debris qualitatively estimates the amount of particles that are not pollen or spores and directly affects the accuracy of the spore counts. The categories of Light, Moderate, Heavy and Too Heavy for Accurate Count, are used to indicate the amount of deposited debris. Increasing amounts of debris will obscure small spores and can prevent spores from impacting onto the slide. The actual number of spores present in the sample is likely higher than reported if the debris estimate is 'Heavy' or 'Too Heavy for Accurate Count'. All calculations are rounded to two significant figures and therefore, the total percentage of spore numbers may not equal 100%.
*** Minimum Detection Limit**. Based on the volume of air sampled, this is the lowest number of spores that can be detected and is an estimate of the lowest concentration of spores that can be read in the sample.
NA = Not Applicable.

Spores that were observed from the samples submitted are listed on this report. If a spore is not listed on this report it was not observed in the samples submitted.

Interpretation Guidelines: A determination is added to the report to help users interpret the mold analysis results. A mold report is only one aspect of an indoor air quality investigation. The most important aspect of mold growth in a living space is the availability of water. Without a source of water, mold generally will not become a problem in buildings. These determinations are in no way meant to imply any health outcomes or financial decisions based solely on this report. For questions relating to medical conditions you should consult an occupational or environmental health physician or professional.
CONTROL is a baseline sample showing what the spore count and diversity is at the time of sampling. The control sample(s) is usually collected outside of the structure being tested and used to determine if this sample(s) is similar in diversity and abundance to the inside sample(s).
ELEVATED means that the amount and/or diversity of spores, as compared to the control sample(s), and other samples in our database, are higher than expected. This can indicate that fungi have grown because of a water leak or water intrusion. Fungi that are considered to be indicators of water damage include, but are not limited to: *Chaetomium*, *Fusarium*, *Memnoniella*, *Stachybotrys*, *Scopulariopsis*, *Ulocladium*.
NOT ELEVATED means that the amount and/or the diversity of spores, as compared to the control sample and other samples in our database, are lower than expected and may indicate no problematic fungal growth.
UNUSUAL means that the presence of current or former growth was observed in the analyzed sample. An abundance of spores are present, and/or growth structures including hyphae and/or fruiting bodies are present and associated with one or more of the types of mold/fungi identified in the analyzed sample.
NORMAL means that no presence of current or former growth was observed in the analyzed sample. If spores are recorded they are normally what is in the air and have settled on the surface(s) tested.

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ANALYSIS METHOD	Spore trap analysis			Direct Microscopic Exam			Direct Microscopic Exam			Direct Microscopic Exam		
LOCATION	A106			C105A TABLE			A106 DESK			C312 DESK		
COC / LINE #	879659-5			879659-6			879659-7			879659-8		
SAMPLE TYPE & VOLUME	AIR-O-CELL - 75L			SWAB			SWAB			SWAB		
SERIAL NUMBER	21692906			None supplied			None supplied			None supplied		
COLLECTION DATE	**Aug 26, 2015**			**Aug 26, 2015**			**Aug 26, 2015**			**Aug 26, 2015**		
ANALYSIS DATE	**Aug 28, 2015**			**Aug 28, 2015**			**Aug 28, 2015**			**Aug 28, 2015**		
CONCLUSION	**NOT ELEVATED**			**NORMAL**			**NORMAL**			**NORMAL**		
IDENTIFICATION	Raw Count	Spores per m^3	Percent of Total		Mold Present			Mold Present			Mold Present	
Alternaria												
Bipolaris/Drechslera												
Cercospora												
Cladosporium												
Epicoccum												
Other Ascospores												
Other Basidiospores												
Penicillium/Aspergillus												
Pithomyces												
Polythrincium												
Unidentified Spores	4	53	100									
TOTAL SPORES	4	53	100		NA			NA			NA	
MINIMUM DETECTION LIMIT*	1	53			NA			NA			NA	
BACKGROUND DEBRIS	Light			Not Applicable			Not Applicable			Not Applicable		
Cellulose Fiber	4	53										
Plant Fragments												
OBSERVATIONS & COMMENTS				No Fungi Detected.			No Fungi Detected.			No Fungi Detected.		

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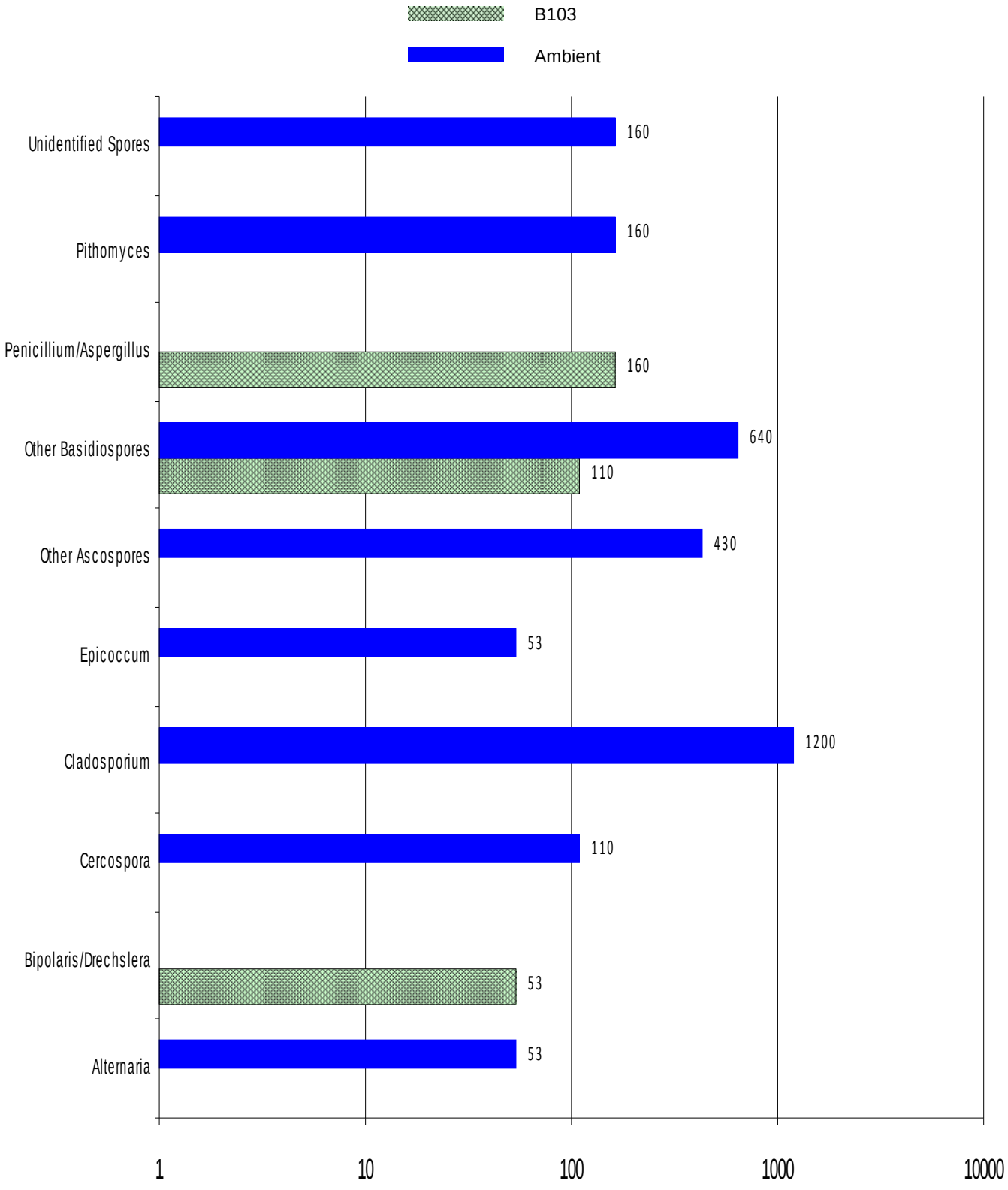

Spores per cubic meter

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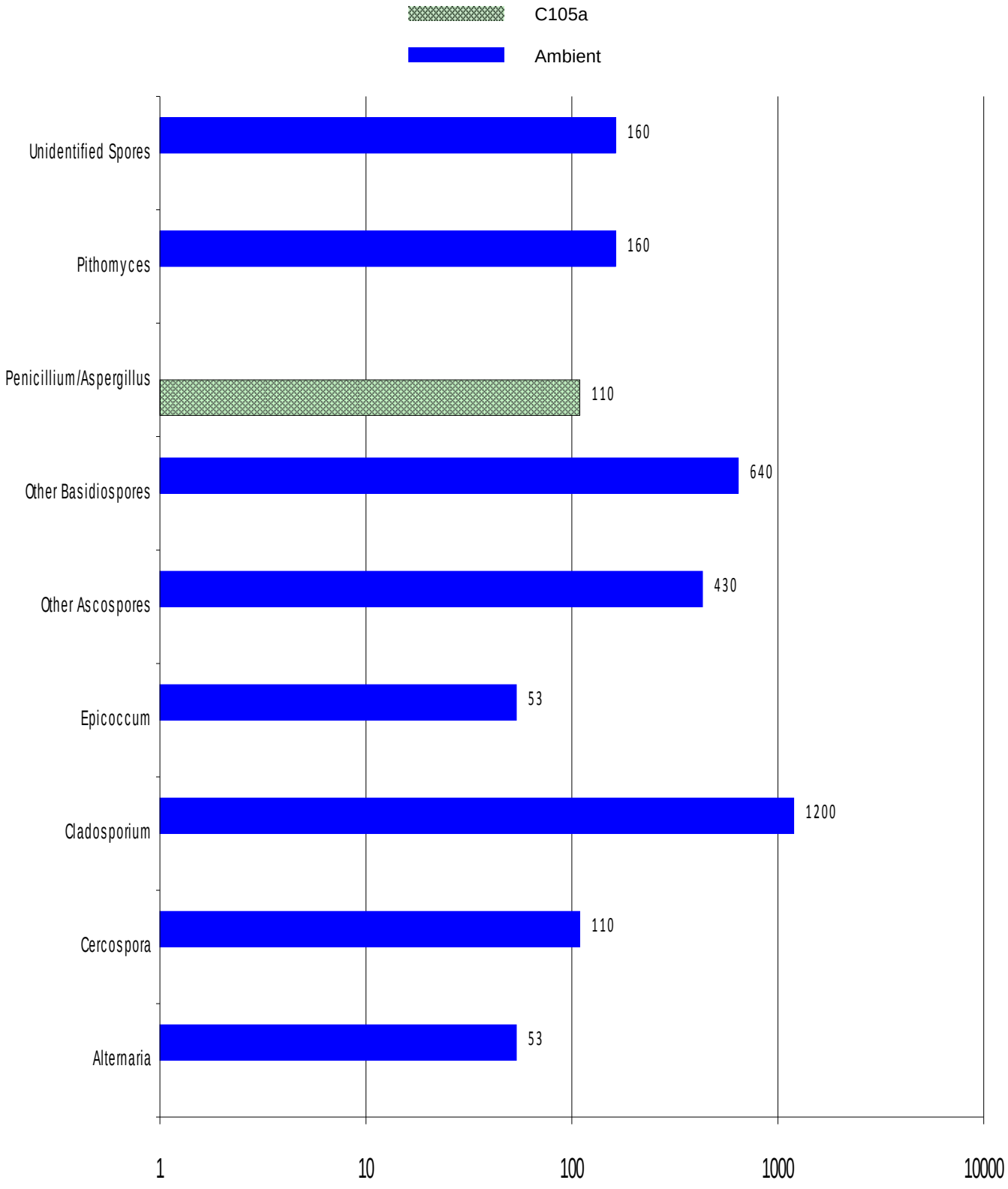

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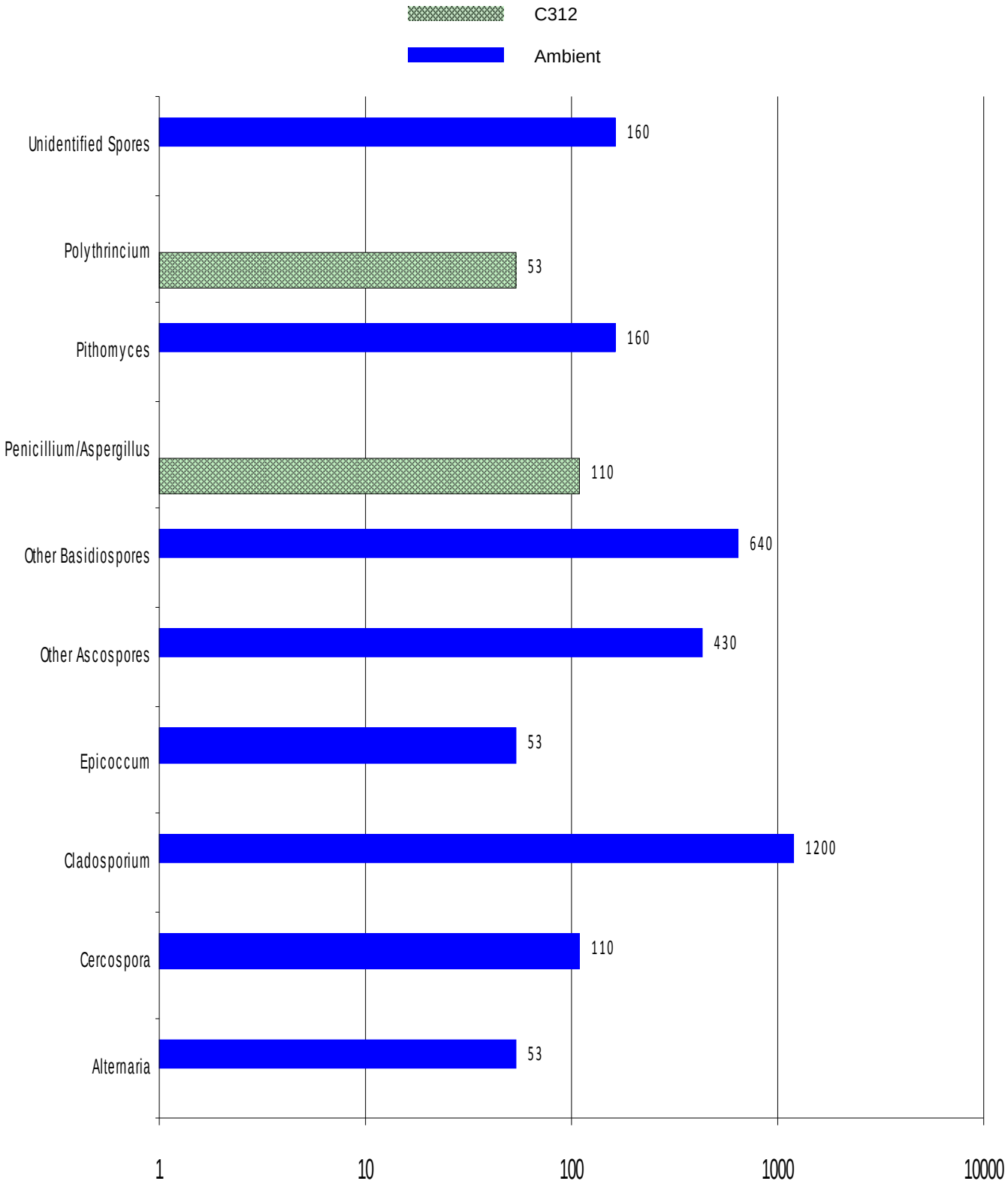

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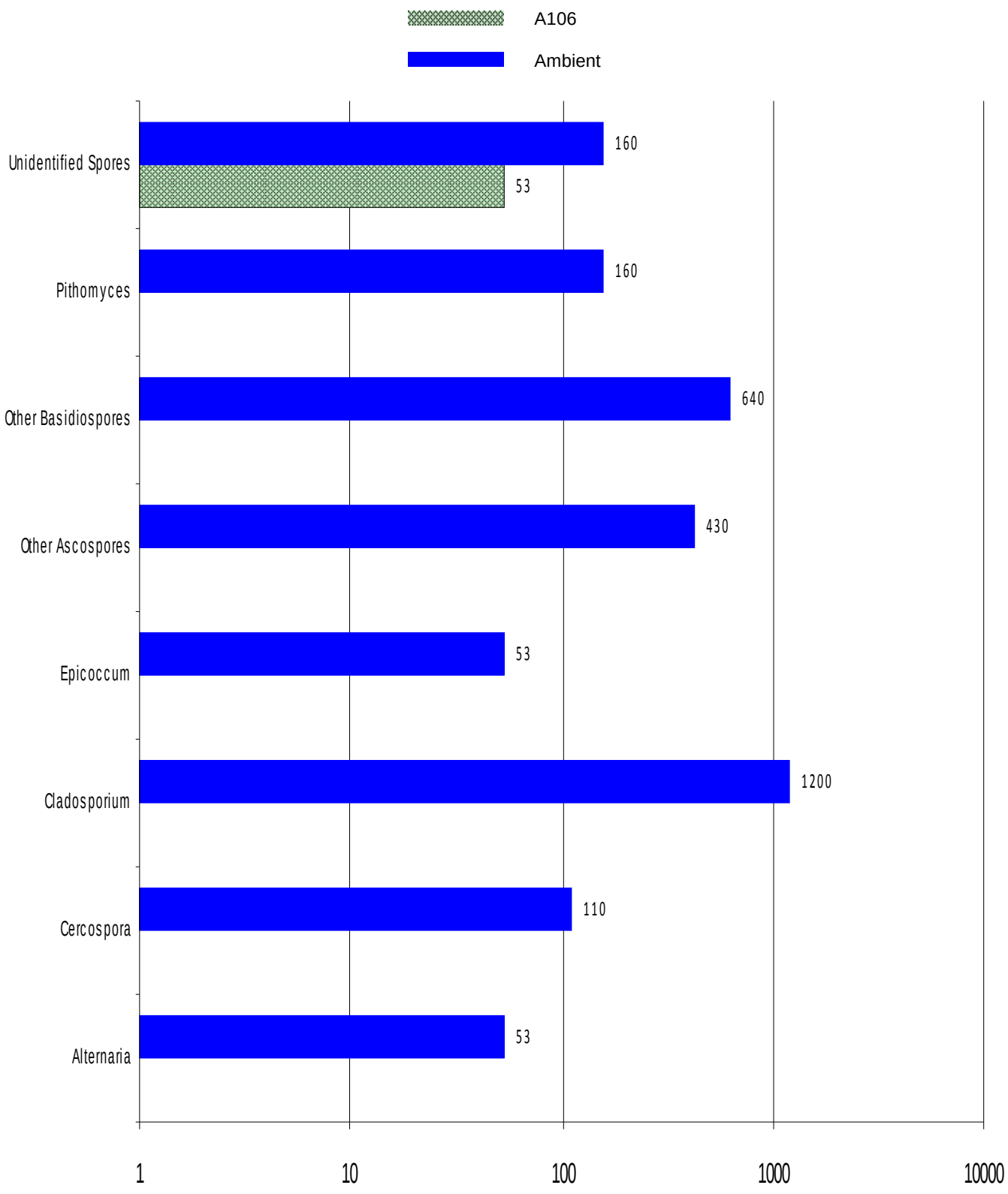

Spores per cubic meter

Identification	Outdoor Habitat	Indoor Habitat	Possible Allergic Potential Not an opinion or interpretation	Comments
Alternaria	One of the most commonly reported airborne spores worldwide. Often common in outdoor air. Usually not observed in large nubmers in outdoor air. Soil, dead or dying plants, foodstuffs, textiles	Wallboard paper backing, wood, other various cellulose-containing materials. Commonly found in settled dust and as normal settled spores on carpets, drapes, textiles, etc.	Common allergen. Type I allergies (hay fever and asthma); Type III hypersensitivty pneumonitis. Common cause of extrinsic asthma.	Alternaria is commonly found in elevated numbers on water-intruded building materials and in higher spore numbers in the air with respect to the outside when growth on wet building materials occurs.
Bipolaris/Drechslera	Common everywhere. Frequently associated with grasses, but also found on plant material, decaying food, and soil.		Common Type I (hay fever and asthma), fungal sinusitis.	This is a group of like-looking spores that include Bipolaris, Drechslera, Exserohilum, and sometimes Helminosporium. They cannot be consistently separated by spore morphology and are thus grouped together. Must be cultured to consistly separate the genera.
Cercospora	Common everywhere, especially growing on leaves.	Not known to grow indoors.	None known.	
Cladosporium	The most common spore type reported in the air worldwide. Found on dead and dying plant litter, and soil.	Commonly found on wood and wallboard. Commonly grows on window sills, textiles and foods.	Type I (hay fever and asthma), Type III (hypersensitivity pneumonitis) allergies.	A very common and important allergen source both outdoors and indoors.
Epicoccum	Commonly found everywhere. Grows on plant debris, insects and soil.	Capable of growing on several different substrates, notably wallboard and paper.	Type I (hay fever and asthma) allergies.	Very common in the summer, especially in the midwest and during harvest time.
Ascospores	Common everywhere. Constitutes a large part of the airspora outside. Can reach very high numbers in the air outside during the spring and summer. Can increase in numbers during and after rainfalls.	Very few of this group grow inside. The notable exception is Chaetomium, Ascotricha and Peziza.	Little known for most of this group of fungi. Dependent on the type (see Chaetomium and Ascotricha).	
Basidiospores	Commonly found everywhere, especially in the late summer and fall. These spores are from Mushrooms.	Mushrooms are not normally found growing indoors, but can grow on wet lumber, especially in crawlspaces. Sometimes mushrooms can be seen growing in flower pots indoors.	Some allergenicity reported. Type I (hay fever, asthma) and Type III (hypersensitivity pneumonitis).	Among the group of Mushrooms (Basidiomycetes) are dry rot fungi Serpula and Poria that are particularly destructive to buildings.
Penicillium/Aspergillus	Common everywhere. Normally found in the air in small amounts in outdoor air. Grows on nearly everything.	Wetted wallboard, wood, food, leather, etc. Able to grow on many substrates indoors.	Type I (hay fever and asthma) allergies and Type III (hypersensitivity pneumonitis) allergies.	This is a combination group of Penicillium and Aspergillus and is used when only the spores are seen. The spores are so similar that they cannot be reliably separated into their respective genera.
Pithomyces	Commonly seen everywhere growing dead leaves, soil and grasses.	Not normally found growing indoors, sometimes on wallboard.	None known.	

Identification	Outdoor Habitat	Indoor Habitat	Possible Allergic Potential Not an opinion or interpretation	Comments
Polythrincium	Rarely seen in air samples. Grows only on specific plants.	Does not grow indoors.	None known.	
Unidentified Spores	Common everywhere. Grow on decaying plant litter and other plant-derived material.	Wetted cellulosic material.	None known.	This group of spores is reserved for spores whose identity is unknown. These kinds of spores have usually never been seen before in spore traps by our laboratory and/or are of such morphology that they cannot be identified with any degree of certainty to a particular genus.