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:	
Fax Number:	
Project Name:	PVIL HIGH SCHOOL
Test Location:	
	,
Chain of Custody #:	1163822
Received Date:	August 30, 2018
Report Date:	August 31, 2018

Carlos Ochoa, Technical and 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.

MICROBIOLOGY LABS · ISO/IEC 17025:2005 · Accredited Laboratory · AIHA LAP, LLC · AIHAACCREDITEDLABS.ORG · Lab ID # 163230

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 HIGH SCHOOL

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ANALYSIS METHOD	Spore trap analysis			Spore trap analysis			Spore trap analysis			Spore trap analysis		
LOCATION	AMBIENT			A 201			C 203			C 207		
COC / LINE #	1163822-1			1163822-2			1163822-3			1163822-4		
SAMPLE TYPE & VOLUME	AIR-O-CELL - 75L			AIR-O-CELL - 75L			AIR-O-CELL - 75L			AIR-O-CELL - 75L		
SERIAL NUMBER	26497255			26496497			26496474			26496437		
COLLECTION DATE	**Aug 29, 2018**			**Aug 29, 2018**			**Aug 29, 2018**			**Aug 29, 2018**		
ANALYSIS DATE	**Aug 31, 2018**			**Aug 31, 2018**			**Aug 31, 2018**			**Aug 31, 2018**		
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
Arthrinium	4	53	4									
Bipolaris/Drechslera	4	53	4									
Cercospora	4	53	4									
Cladosporium	48	640	44									
Curvularia	4	53	4									
Ganoderma	12	160	11									
Other Ascospores	8	110	8									
Other Basidiospores												
Penicillium/Aspergillus				4	53	100	24	320	100	4	53	50
Smuts, myxomycetes	4	53	4							4	53	50
Torula	20	270	19									
TOTAL SPORES	108	1,445	100	4	53	100	24	320	100	8	106	100
MINIMUM DETECTION LIMIT*	4	53		4	53		4	53		4	53	
BACKGROUND DEBRIS	Light			Light			Light			Light		
Cellulose Fiber	4	53		12	160							
OBSERVATIONS & COMMENTS							Debris: Light					

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. Light (None to up to 25% obstruction); Medium (26% to up to 75% obstruction); Heavy (76% to up to 90% obstruction); Too Heavy (Greater than 90% obstruction). 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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Prepared for : COASTAL ENVIRONMENTAL **Test Address :** PVIL HIGH SCHOOL

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ANALYSIS METHOD	Spore trap analysis			Direct Microscopic Exam			Direct Microscopic Exam			Direct Microscopic Exam		
LOCATION	A 206			A 206 TABLES			C 207 DESK			A 201 CHAIRS		
COC / LINE #	1163822-5			1163822-6			1163822-7			1163822-8		
SAMPLE TYPE & VOLUME	AIR-O-CELL - 75L			SWAB			SWAB			SWAB		
SERIAL NUMBER	26496471			206			207			201		
COLLECTION DATE	**Aug 29, 2018**			**Aug 29, 2018**			**Aug 29, 2018**			**Aug 29, 2018**		
ANALYSIS DATE	**Aug 31, 2018**			**Aug 31, 2018**			**Aug 31, 2018**			**Aug 31, 2018**		
CONCLUSION	**NOT ELEVATED**			**NORMAL**			**NORMAL**			**NORMAL**		
IDENTIFICATION	Raw Count	Spores per m^3	Percent of Total		Mold Present			Mold Present			Mold Present	
Arthrinium												
Bipolaris/Drechslera												
Cercospora												
Cladosporium												
Curvularia												
Ganoderma												
Other Ascospores												
Other Basidiospores												
Penicillium/Aspergillus	8	110	100		X			X			X	
Smuts, myxomycetes												
Torula												
TOTAL SPORES	8	110	100		NA			NA			NA	
MINIMUM DETECTION LIMIT*	4	53			NA			NA			NA	
BACKGROUND DEBRIS	Light			Not Applicable			Not Applicable			Not Applicable		
OBSERVATIONS & COMMENTS				No presence of current or former growth observed. Only normally settled spores observed.			No presence of current or former growth observed. Only normally settled spores observed.			No presence of current or former growth observed. Only normally settled spores observed.		

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. Light (None to up to 25% obstruction); Medium (26% to up to 75% obstruction); Heavy (76% to up to 90% obstruction); Too Heavy (Greater than 90% obstruction). 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%.
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Prepared for : COASTAL ENVIRONMENTAL **Test Address :** PVIL HIGH SCHOOL

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ANALYSIS METHOD	Direct Microscopic Exam			Spore trap analysis			Spore trap analysis			Spore trap analysis		
LOCATION	C 203 DESK			AMBIENT			B103			A208		
COC / LINE #	1163822-9			1163822-10			1163822-11			1163822-12		
SAMPLE TYPE & VOLUME	SWAB			AIR-O-CELL - 75L			AIR-O-CELL - 75L			AIR-O-CELL - 75L		
SERIAL NUMBER	203			26497256			26497259			26496488		
COLLECTION DATE	**Aug 29, 2018**			**Aug 29, 2018**			**Aug 29, 2018**			**Aug 29, 2018**		
ANALYSIS DATE	**Aug 31, 2018**			**Aug 31, 2018**			**Aug 31, 2018**			**Aug 31, 2018**		
CONCLUSION	**NORMAL**			**CONTROL**			**NOT ELEVATED**			**NOT ELEVATED**		
IDENTIFICATION		Mold Present		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
Arthrinium												
Bipolaris/Drechslera												
Cercospora												
Cladosporium							4	53	25			
Curvularia												
Ganoderma				8	110	19						
Other Ascospores				12	160	27						
Other Basidiospores				12	160	27						
Penicillium/Aspergillus		X					8	110	51	36	480	100
Smuts, myxomycetes				12	160	27	4	53	25			
Torula												
TOTAL SPORES		NA		44	590	100	16	216	100	36	480	100
MINIMUM DETECTION LIMIT*		NA		4	53		4	53		4	53	
BACKGROUND DEBRIS	Not Applicable			Light			Light			Light		
OBSERVATIONS & COMMENTS	No presence of current or former growth observed. Only normally settled spores observed.											

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. Light (None to up to 25% obstruction); Medium (26% to up to 75% obstruction); Heavy (76% to up to 90% obstruction); Too Heavy (Greater than 90% obstruction). 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%.
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ANALYSIS METHOD	Direct Microscopic Exam			Direct Microscopic Exam			INTENTIONALLY BLANK			INTENTIONALLY BLANK		
LOCATION	A208 DESK			B103 CHAIR								
COC / LINE #	1163822-13			1163822-14								
SAMPLE TYPE & VOLUME	SWAB			SWAB								
SERIAL NUMBER	208			103								
COLLECTION DATE	**Aug 29, 2018**			**Aug 29, 2018**								
ANALYSIS DATE	**Aug 31, 2018**			**Aug 31, 2018**								
CONCLUSION	**NORMAL**			**NORMAL**								
IDENTIFICATION		Mold Present			Mold Present		Raw Count	Spores per m^3	Percent of Total	Raw Count	Spores per m^3	Percent of Total
Arthrinium												
Bipolaris/Drechslera												
Cercospora												
Cladosporium												
Curvularia												
Ganoderma												
Other Ascospores												
Other Basidiospores												
Penicillium/Aspergillus		X			X							
Smuts, myxomycetes												
Torula												
TOTAL SPORES		NA			NA							
MINIMUM DETECTION LIMIT*		NA			NA							
BACKGROUND DEBRIS	Not Applicable			Not Applicable								
OBSERVATIONS & COMMENTS	No presence of current or former growth observed. Only normally settled spores observed.			No presence of current or former growth observed. Only normally settled spores observed.								

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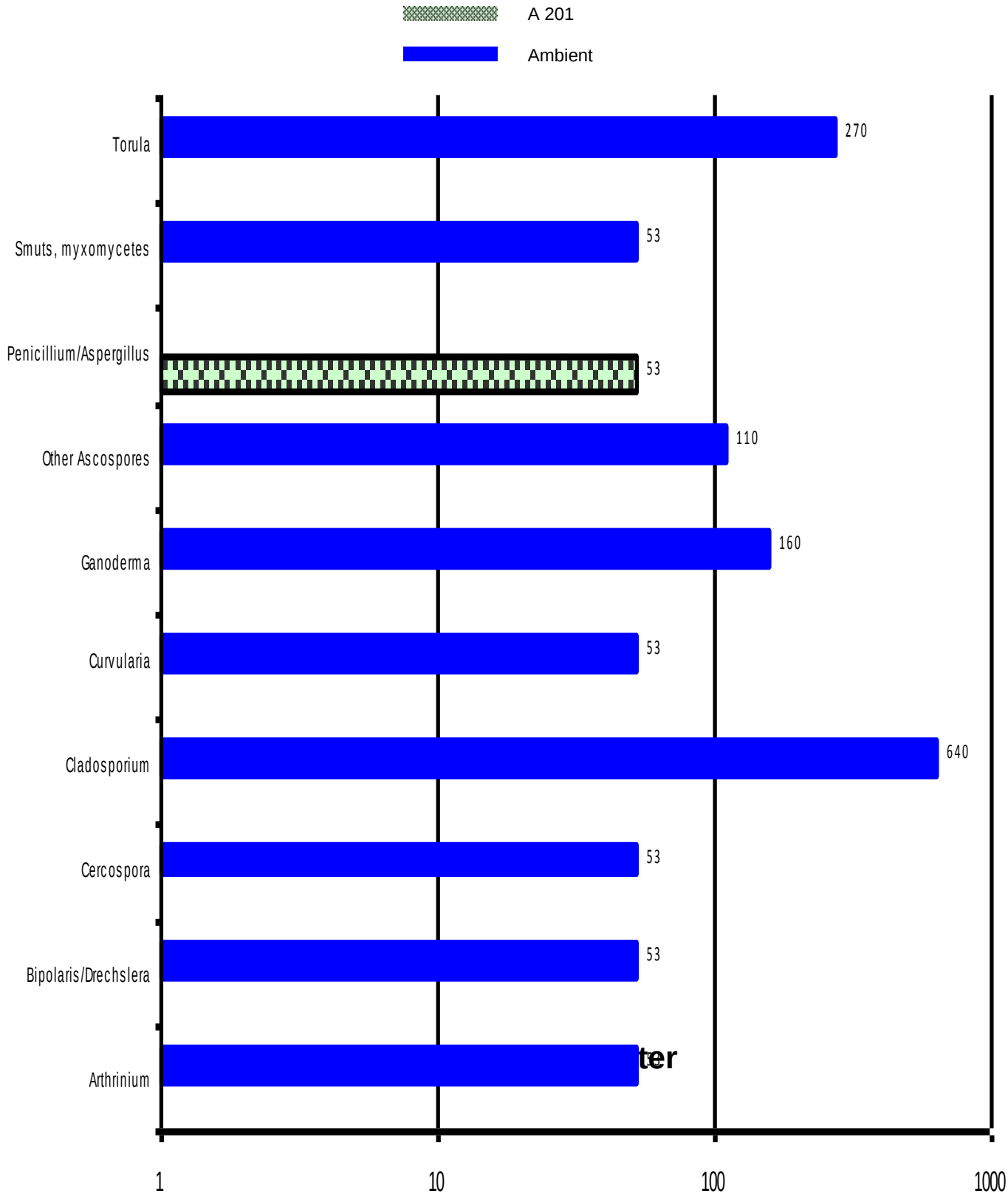
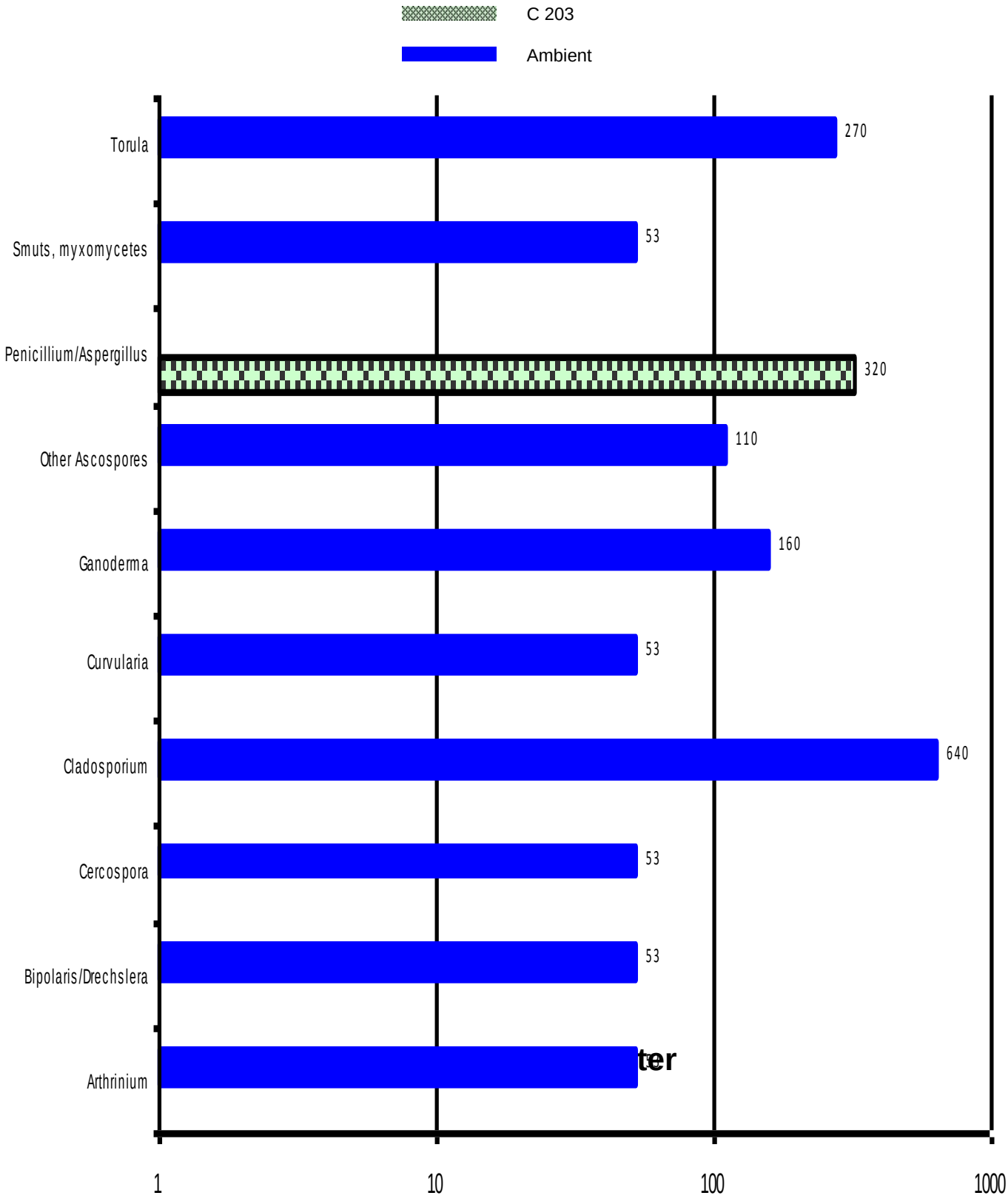
Chain of Custody # 1163822



Chain of Custody # 1163822



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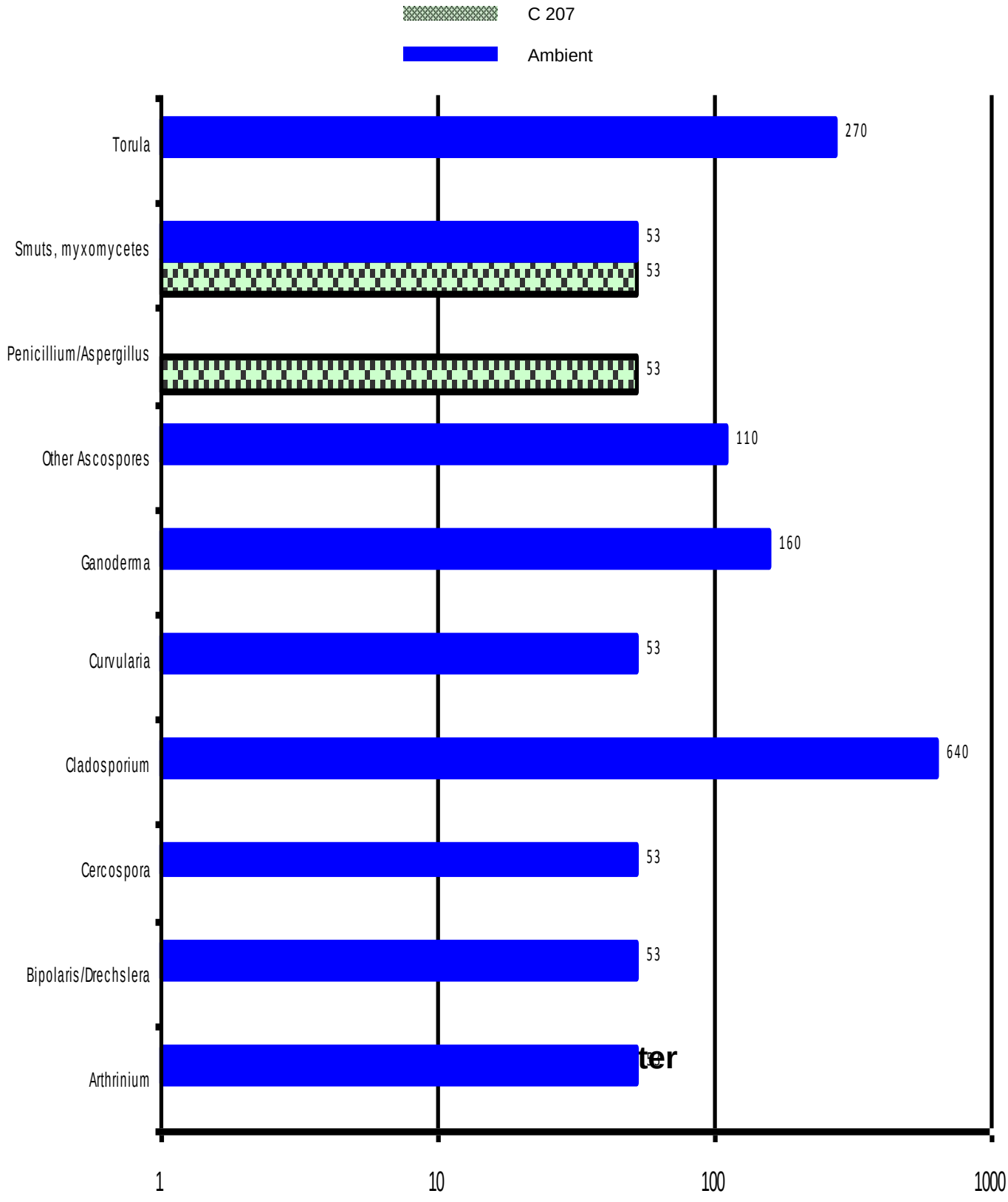

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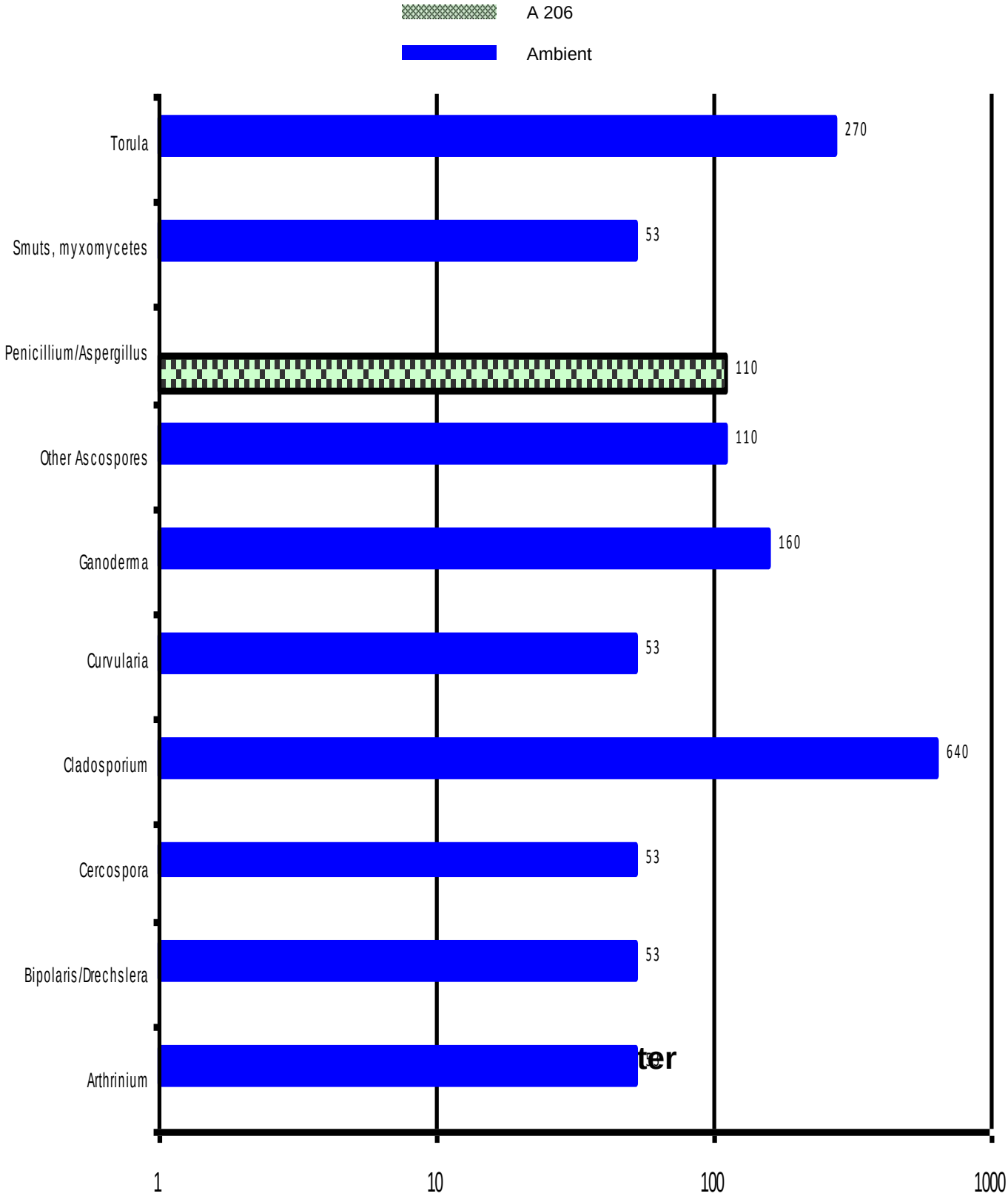
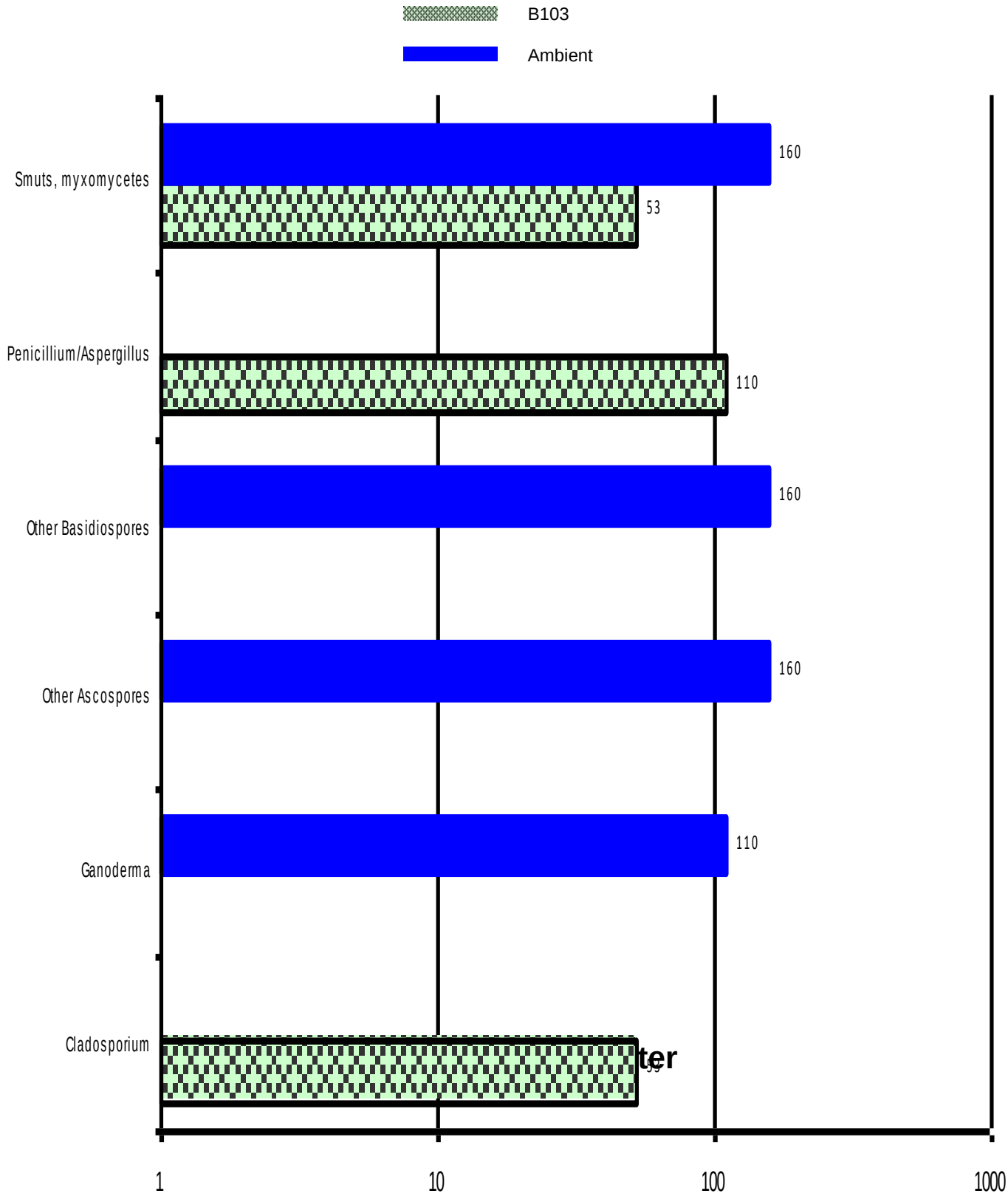


Chain of Custody # 1163822



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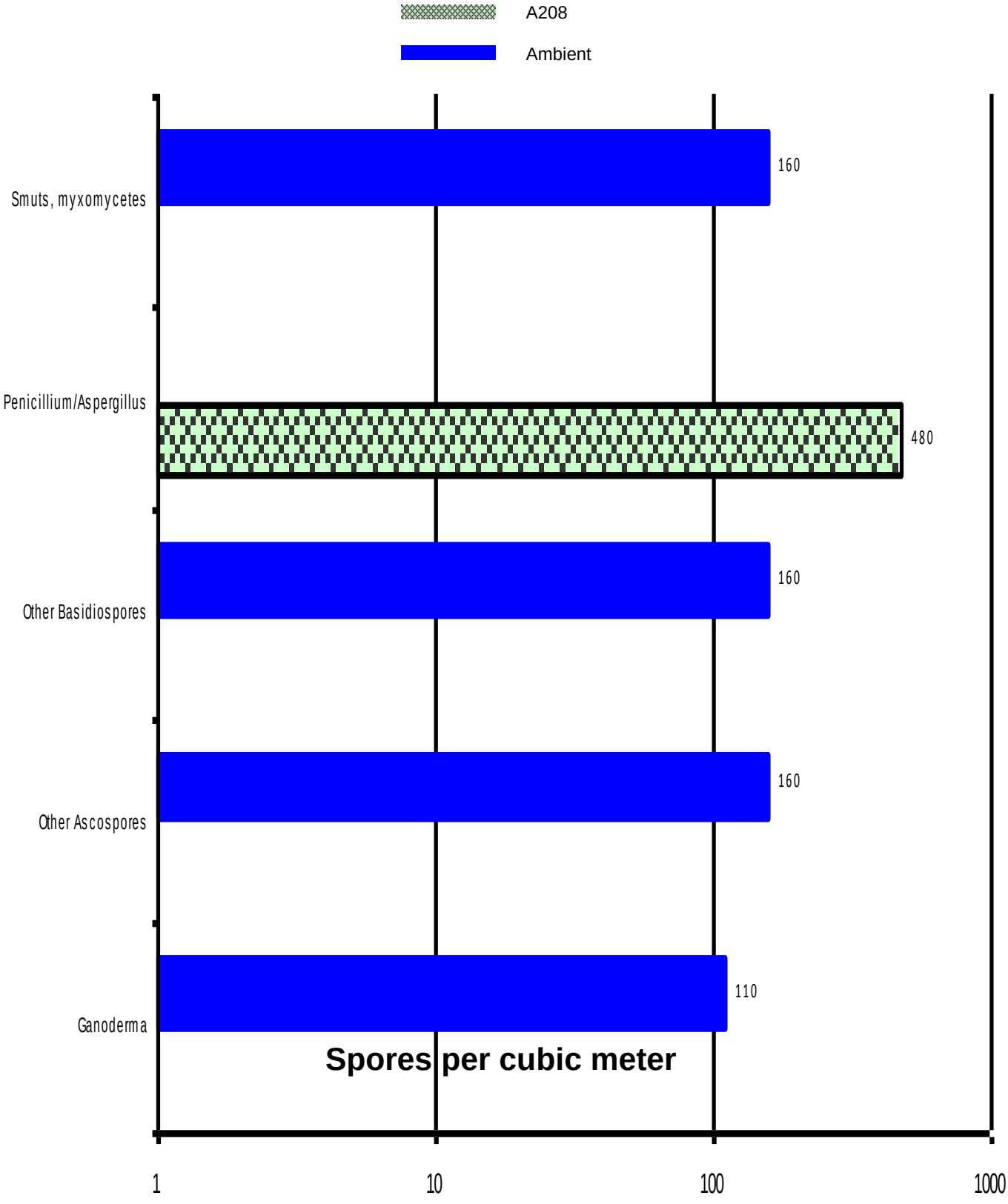

Identification	Outdoor Habitat	Indoor Habitat	Possible Allergic Potential Not an opinion or interpretation	Comments
Arthrinium	Common everywhere. Grows on soil and decomposing plant material.	Cellulose base building materias, notably gypsum wallboard. This kind of mold is rarely found.	May have allergic potential.	
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.
Curvularia	Commonly found everywhere on soil and plant debris.	Capable of growing on many cellulytic substrates like wallboard and wood.	Type I (hay fever and asthma) and common cause of allergenic sinusitis.	
Ganoderma	Common everywhere growing on hardwood trees.	None known.	None known.	
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.

Identification	Outdoor Habitat	Indoor Habitat	Possible Allergic Potential Not an opinion or interpretation	Comments
Smuts, myxomycetes	Commonly found everywhere, espcially on logs, grasses and weeds.	Smuts don`t normally grow indoors, but can occasionally be found on things brought from outside and stored in the house. Myxomycetes can occasionally grow indoors, but need lots of water to be established.	Type I (hay fever and asthma) allergies.	Smuts and myxomycetes are a combined group of organisms because their spores look so similar and cannot be reliably distinquished from each other.
Torula	Common everywhere growing on soil, decaying and dead leaves, and grasses.	Wallboard and other cellulose-based materials.	Type I (hay fever and asthma) allergies.	