

COASTAL ENVIRONMENTAL PO BOX 167 HAMMONTON, NJ 08330

Certificate of Mold Analysis

Prepared for: COASTAL ENVIRONMENTAL

Phone Number:

Fax Number:

Project Name: LEEDS AVE SCHOOL

Test Location: IAQ

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Report Number: 1415706

Received Date: March 23, 2021

Report Date: March 23, 2021

Diana Sauri, Laboratory Director or other approved signatory

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 available. For more information visit http://www.epa.gov/mold 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.



For more information please contact PRO-LAB at (954) 384-4446 or email info@prolabinc.com



Prepared for: COASTAL ENVIRONMENTAL Test Address: LEEDS AVE SCHOOL

IAQ

ANALYSIS METHOD 6110 Air Direct Examination 6110 Air Direct Examination 6110 Air Direct Examination 6110 Air Direct Examination LOCATION **AMBIENT** LIBRARY RM 113 **GYM** 1415<u>706 - 2</u> <u>141570</u>6 - 4 COC / LINE # 1415706 - 1 1415706 - 3 **SAMPLE TYPE & VOLUME** PRO-10 - 150.00L AIR-O-CELL - 150.00L AIR-O-CELL - 150.00L AIR-O-CELL - 150.00L SERIAL NUMBER 30979432 242669T 30979422 30979440 **COLLECTION DATE** Mar 20, 2021 Mar 20, 2021 Mar 20, 2021 Mar 20, 2021 **ANALYSIS DATE** Mar 23, 2021 Mar 23, 2021 Mar 23, 2021 Mar 23, 2021 CONCLUSION CONTROL **NOT ELEVATED NOT ELEVATED NOT ELEVATED** Raw Raw Raw Percent Raw Spores Spores Percent Spores Percent Spores Percent IDENTIFICATION of Total per m³ of Total of Total per m³ of Total Count Count per m³ Coun per m³ Count Cladosporium 27 100 50 27 Curvularia 27 50 Other Ascospores Penicillium/Aspergillus 8 53 100 4 27 100 **TOTAL SPORES** 8 100 8 100 53 100 27 100 27 54 MINIMUM DETECTION LIMIT 4 27 4 27 4 27 4 27 **BACKGROUND DEBRIS** Light Light Light Light 4 27 Cellulose Fiber **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. 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%. The effect of the results relate only to the items tested. The methods used in this analysis have been validated and is fit for the intended use. R "version" indicated after the lab ID# indicates a sample with amended data.

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.

^{*} 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.



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ANALYSIS METHOD	6110 Air Direct Examination		6110 Air Direct Examination		6110 Air Direct Examination		6110 Air Direct Examination					
LOCATION	RM 107		RM 120		RM 231		RM 306					
COC / LINE #	1415706 - 5		1415706 - 6		1415706 - 7		1415706 - 8					
SAMPLE TYPE & VOLUME	AIR-O-CELL - 150.00L		PRO-10 - 150.00L			PRO-10 - 150.00L			PRO-10 - 150.00L			
SERIAL NUMBER	30979428		242671T			222749T			212818T			
COLLECTION DATE	Mar 20, 2021		Mar 20, 2021		Mar 20, 2021			Mar 20, 2021				
ANALYSIS DATE	Mar 23, 2021		Mar 23, 2021			Mar 23, 2021			Mar 23, 2021			
CONCLUSION	NOT ELEVATED		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
Cladosporium										4	27	50
Curvularia												
Other Ascospores	4	27	20									
Penicillium/Aspergillus	16	110	80	4	27	100				4	27	50
TOTAL SPORES	20	137	100	4	27	100				8	54	100
MINIMUM DETECTION LIMIT	4	27		4	27		4	27		4	27	
BACKGROUND DEBRIS	Light		Light			Light			Light			
Cellulose Fiber							4	27				
OBSERVATIONS & COMMENTS							No Fungi Detected.					

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ANALYSIS METHOD	6110 Air Direct Examination		6110 Air Direct Examination		INTENTIONALLY BLANK		INTENTIONALLY BLANK					
LOCATION	RM 314		RM 319									
COC / LINE #	1415706 - 9		1415706 - 10									
SAMPLE TYPE & VOLUME	PRO-10 - 150.00L		AIR-O-CELL - 150.00L									
SERIAL NUMBER	212819T		30979430									
COLLECTION DATE	Mar 20, 2021		Mar 20, 2021									
ANALYSIS DATE	Mar 23, 2021		Mar 23, 2021									
CONCLUSION	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
Cladosporium	Count	per iii	Or Total	4	27	50	Count	perm	Or Total	Count	perm	Or Total
Curvularia												
Other Ascospores												
Penicillium/Aspergillus	8	53	100	4	27	50						
TOTAL SPORES	8	53	100	8	54	100						
MINIMUM DETECTION LIMIT	4	27		4	27							
BACKGROUND DEBRIS	Light		Light									
Cellulose Fiber												
OBSERVATIONS & COMMENTS												

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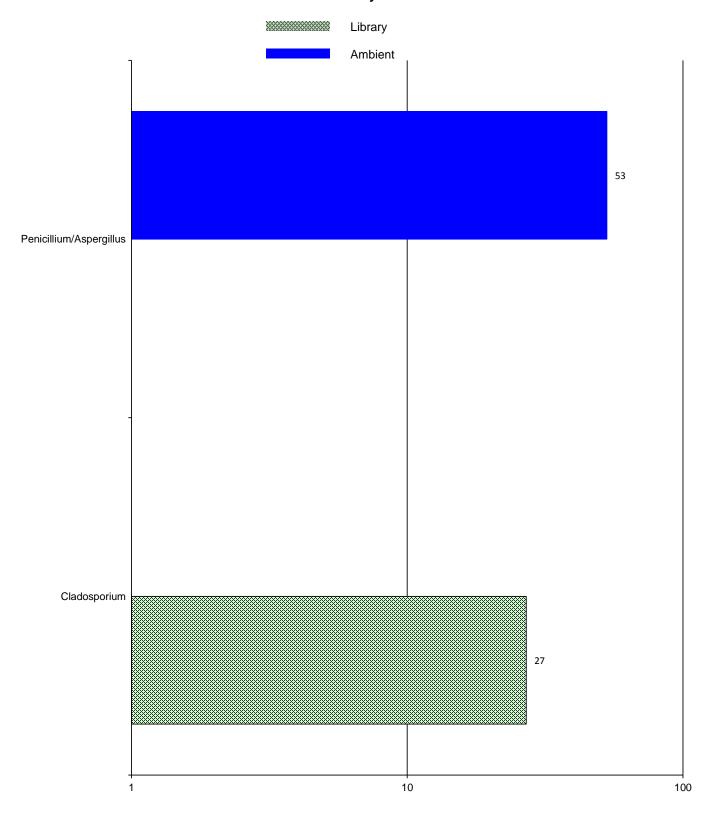
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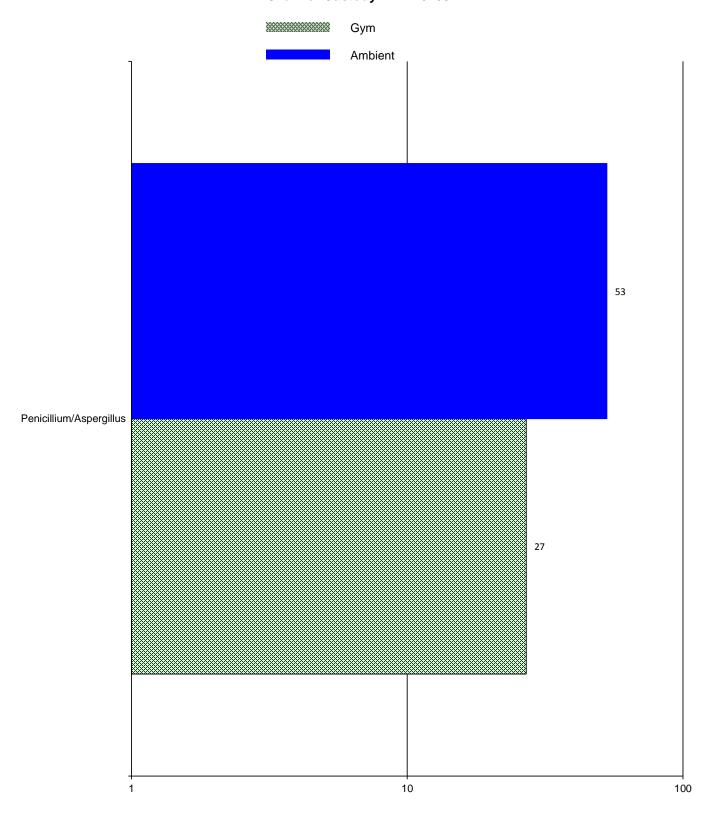






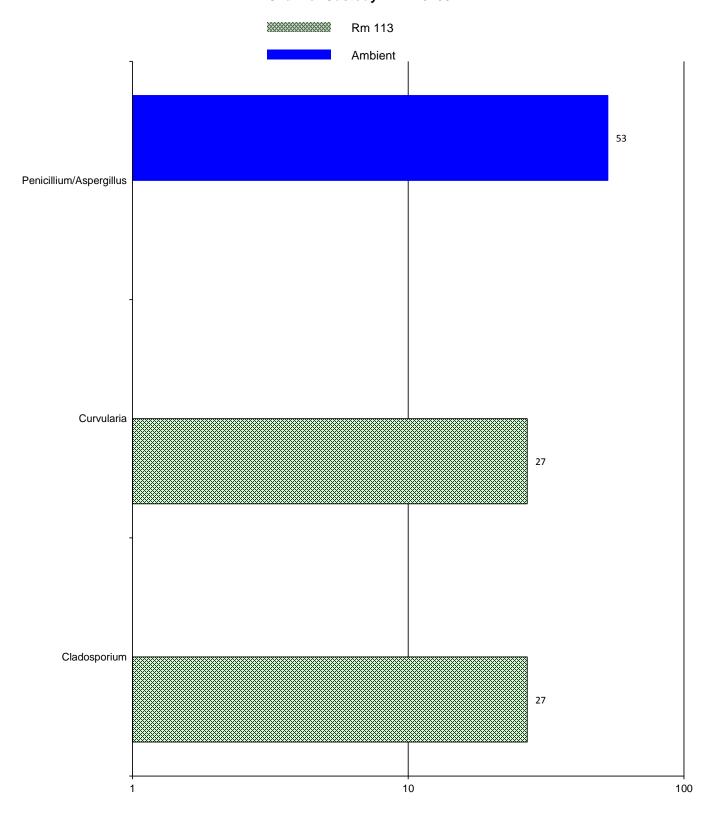






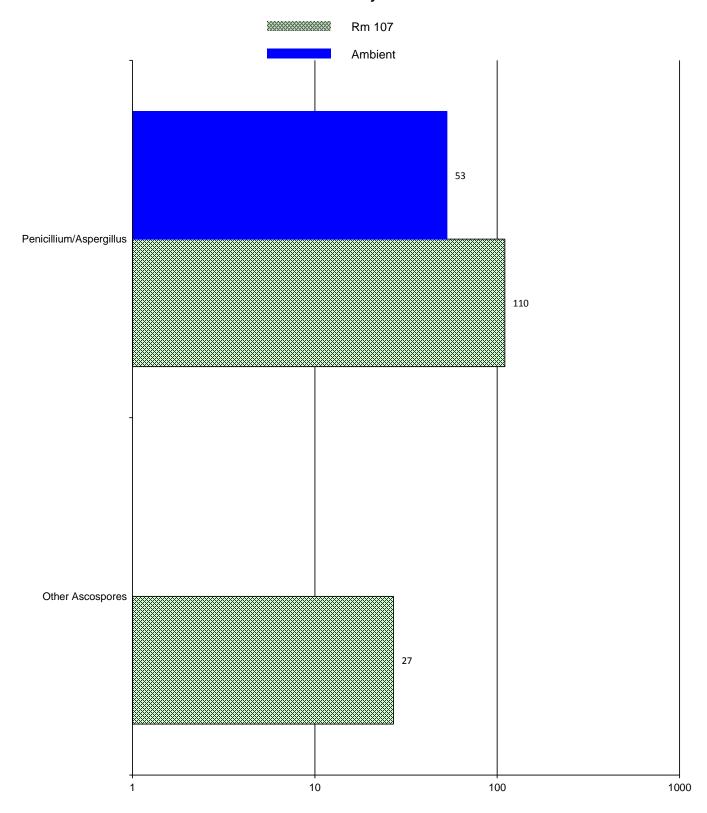






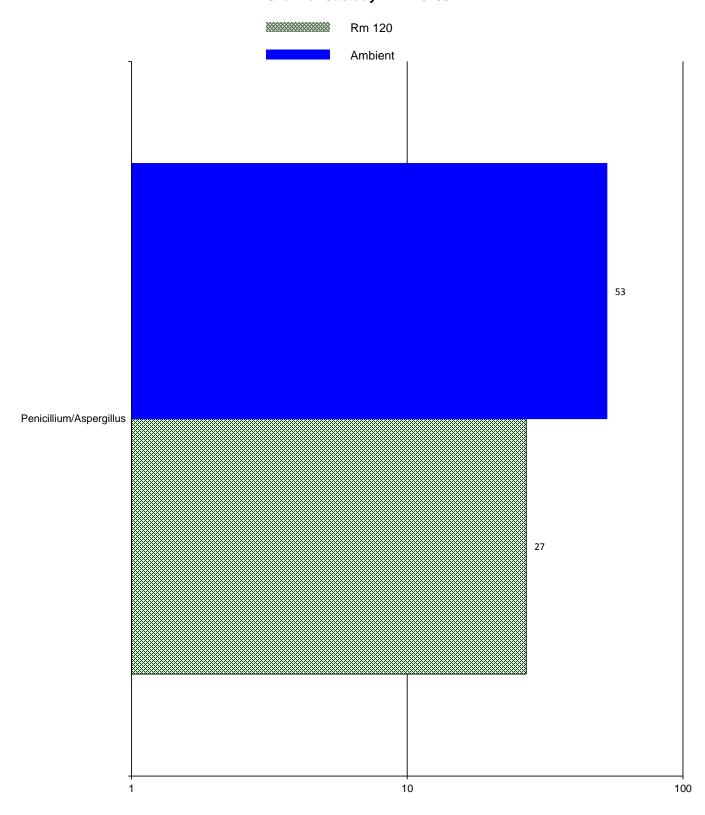


Chain of Custody # 1415706



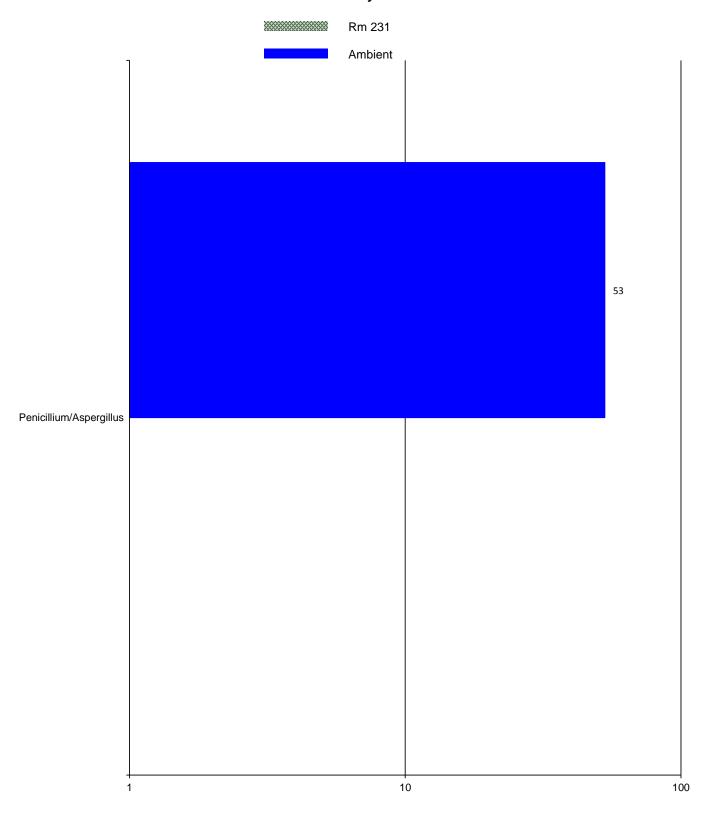


Chain of Custody # 1415706

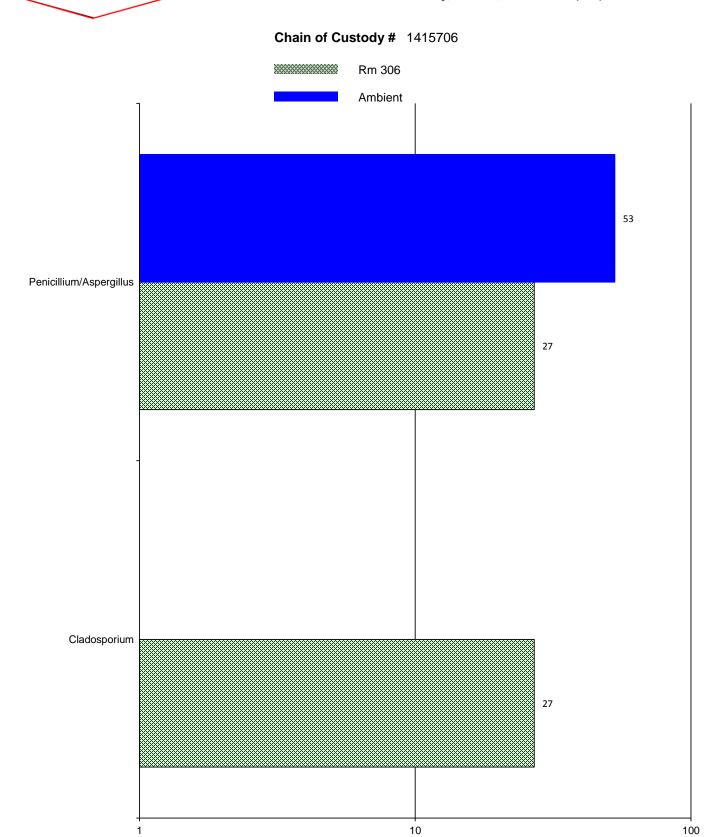






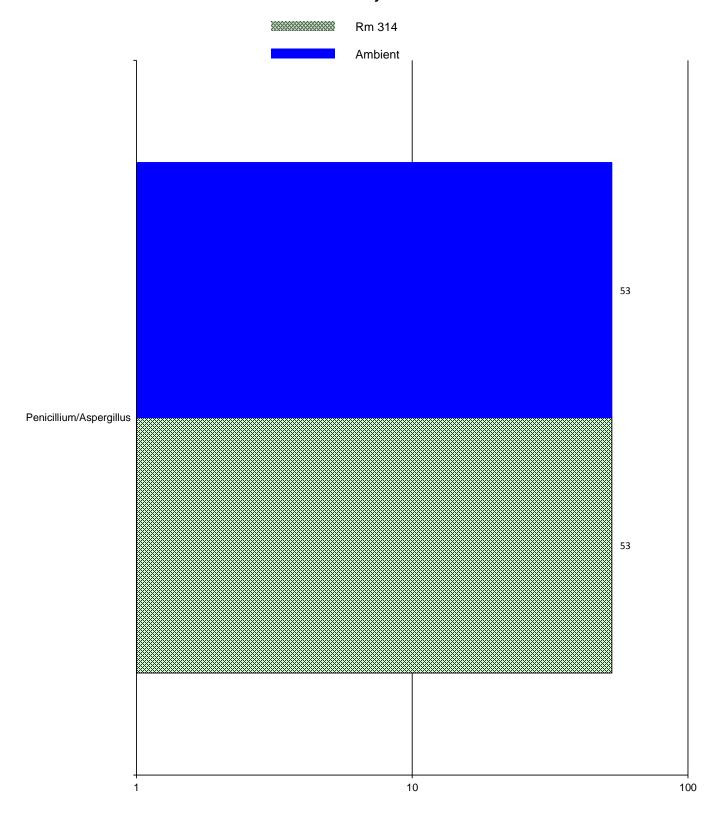




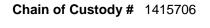


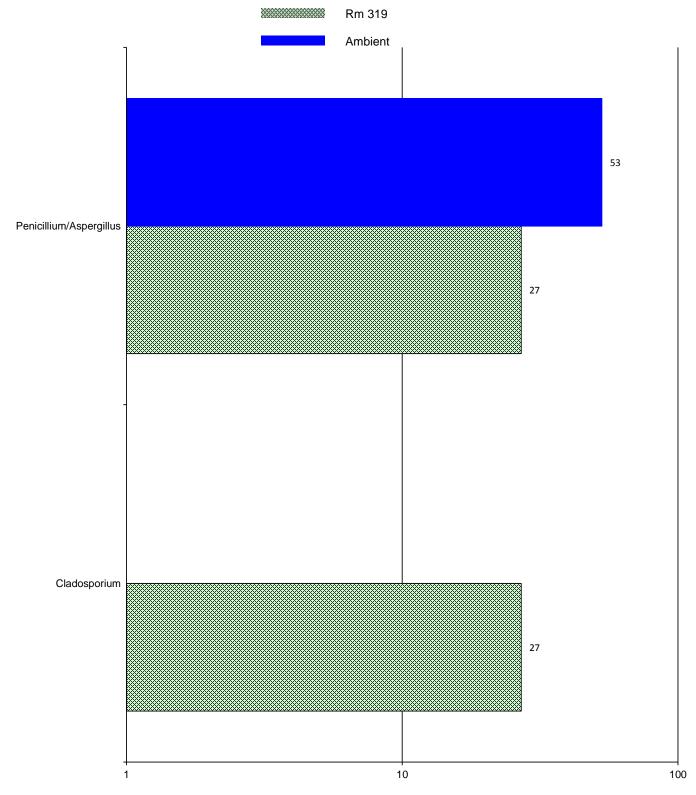














Identification	Outdoor Habitat	Indoor Habitat	Possible Allergic Potential Not an opinion or interpretation	Comments
Cladosporium	The most common spore type reported in the air worldwide. Found on dead and dying plant litter, and soil.	Commonly found on wood and wallboard. Commonly grows on window sills, 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.	
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).	
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.