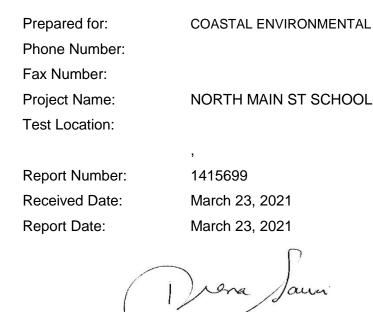
1675 North Commerce Parkway, Weston, FL 33326 (954) 384-4446



COASTAL ENVIRONMENTAL PO BOX 167 HAMMONTON, NJ 08330

Certificate of Mold Analysis



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 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.



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



Prepared for: COASTAL ENVIRONMENTAL

Test Address : NORTH MAIN ST SCHOOL

ANALYSIS METHOD	6110 Air Direct Examination		6110 Air Direct Examination			6110 Air Direct Examination			6110 Air Direct Examination			
LOCATION	AMBIENT		N M ANNEX			LIBRARY			RM 105			
COC / LINE #	1415699 - 1		1415699 - 2			1415699 - 3			1415699 - 4			
SAMPLE TYPE & VOLUME	AIR-O-CELL - 150.00L		AIR-O-CELL - 150.00L			PRO-10 - 150.00L			AIR-O-CELL - 150.00L			
SERIAL NUMBER	30979731		30979723			212816T			30979429			
COLLECTION DATE	Mar 20, 2021		Mar 20, 2021			Mar 20, 2021			Mar 20, 2021			
ANALYSIS DATE	Mar 23, 2021			Mar 23, 202	1		Mar 23, 2021		Mar 23, 2021			
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
Other Ascospores	12	80	50	4	27	10						
Other Basidiospores	4	27	17	16	110	41				16	110	50
Penicillium/Aspergillus	8	53	33	20	130	49	12	80	100	16	110	50
TOTAL SPORES	24	160	100	40	267	100	12	80	100	32	220	100
MINIMUM DETECTION LIMIT	4	27		4	27		4	27		4	27	
BACKGROUND DEBRIS	Light		Moderate		Light		Light					
OBSERVATIONS & COMMENTS				Non biolog	jical debris p	present.						

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

* 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 guality 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.



Prepared for: COASTAL ENVIRONMENTAL

Test Address : NORTH MAIN ST SCHOOL

ANALYSIS METHOD	6110 Air Direct Examination		6110 Air Direct Examination			6110 Air Direct Examination			6110 Air Direct Examination			
LOCATION	RM 108		RM 114			RM 101			RM 118			
COC / LINE #	1415699 - 5		1415699 - 6			1415699 - 7			1415699 - 8			
SAMPLE TYPE & VOLUME	AIR-O-CELL - 150.00L		AIR-O-CELL - 150.00L			AIR-O-CELL - 150.00L			AIR-O-CELL - 150.00L			
SERIAL NUMBER	30979446		30979416			30979445			30979424			
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
Other Ascospores				8	53	40	4	27	25	8	53	40
Other Basidiospores	12	80	42				8	53	50			
Penicillium/Aspergillus	16	110	58	12	80	60	4	27	25	12	80	60
TOTAL SPORES	28	190	100	20	133	100	16	107	100	20	133	100
MINIMUM DETECTION LIMIT	4	27		4	27		4	27		4	27	
BACKGROUND DEBRIS	Light		Light			Light			Light			
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

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Prepared for: COASTAL ENVIRONMENTAL

Test Address : NORTH MAIN ST SCHOOL

ANALYSIS METHOD	6110 Air Direct Examination		6110 Air Direct Examination		INTENTIONALLY BLANK			INTENTIONALLY BLANK				
LOCATION	MAIN OFFICE		TRAILER									
COC / LINE #	1415699 - 9		1415699 - 10									
SAMPLE TYPE & VOLUME	AIR-O-CELL - 150.00L		PRO-10 - 150.00L									
SERIAL NUMBER	30979443		249667T									
COLLECTION DATE		Mar 20, 202	1		Mar 20, 202 ⁻	1						
ANALYSIS DATE		Mar 23, 202	1		Mar 23, 202 ⁻	1						
CONCLUSION	NC	OT ELEVAT	ED	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
Other Ascospores												
Other Basidiospores	8	53	100									
Penicillium/Aspergillus				12	80	100						
TOTAL SPORES	8	53	100	12	80	100						
MINIMUM DETECTION LIMIT	4	27		4	27							
BACKGROUND DEBRIS		Light			Light							
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

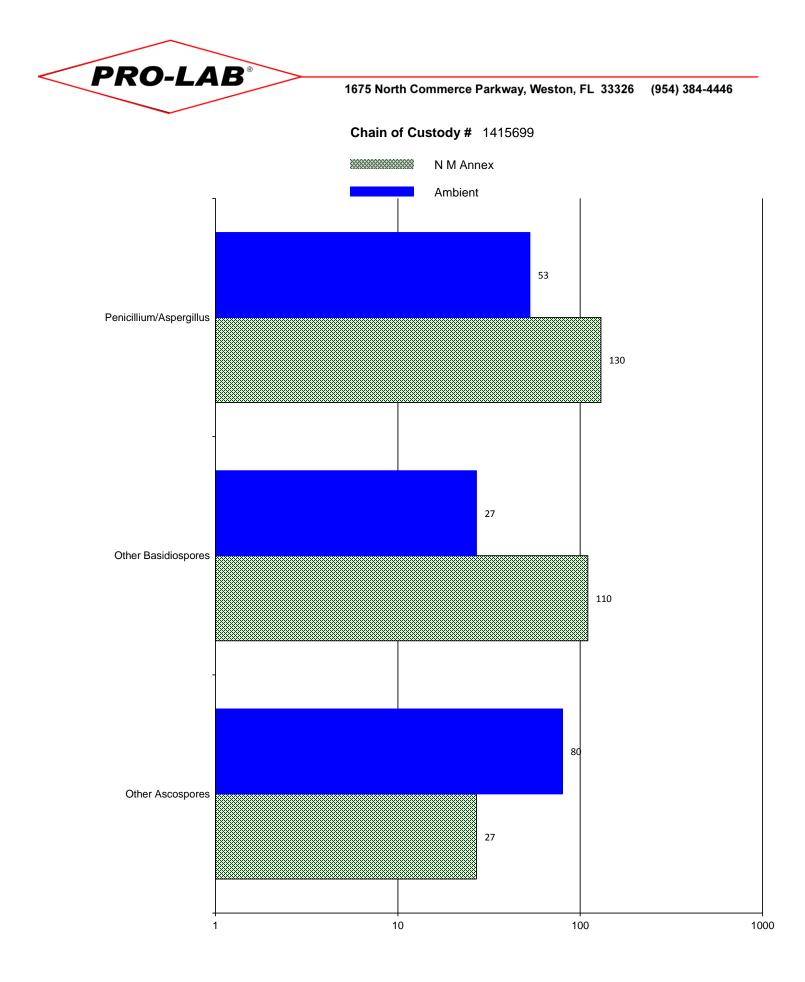
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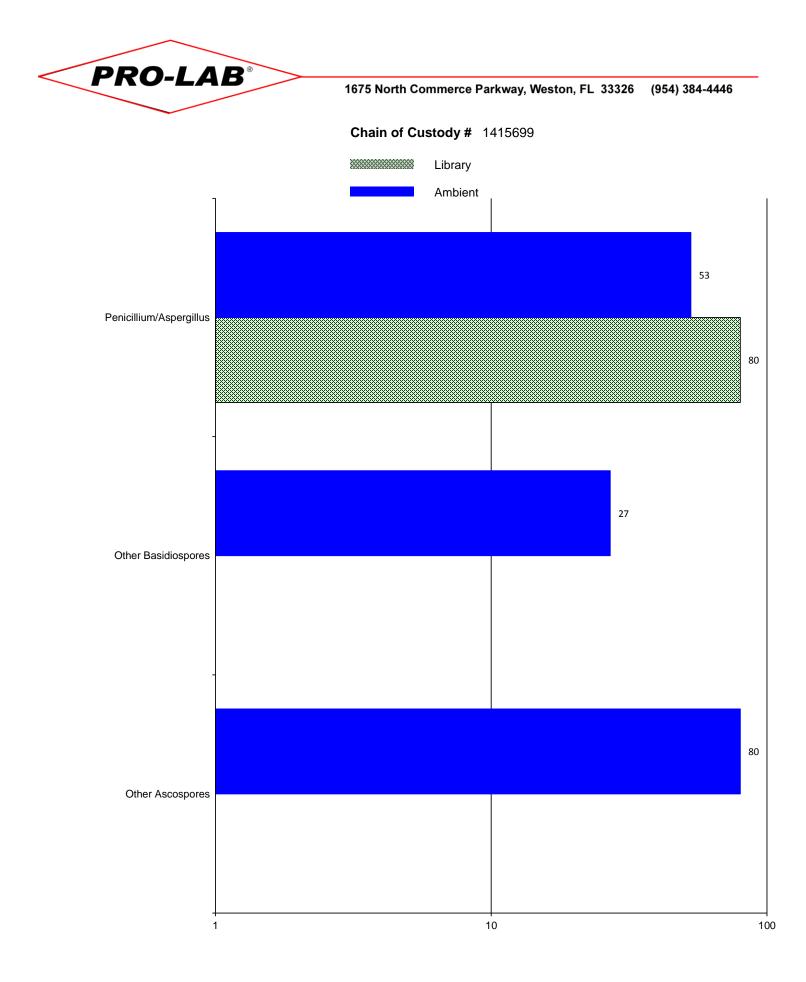
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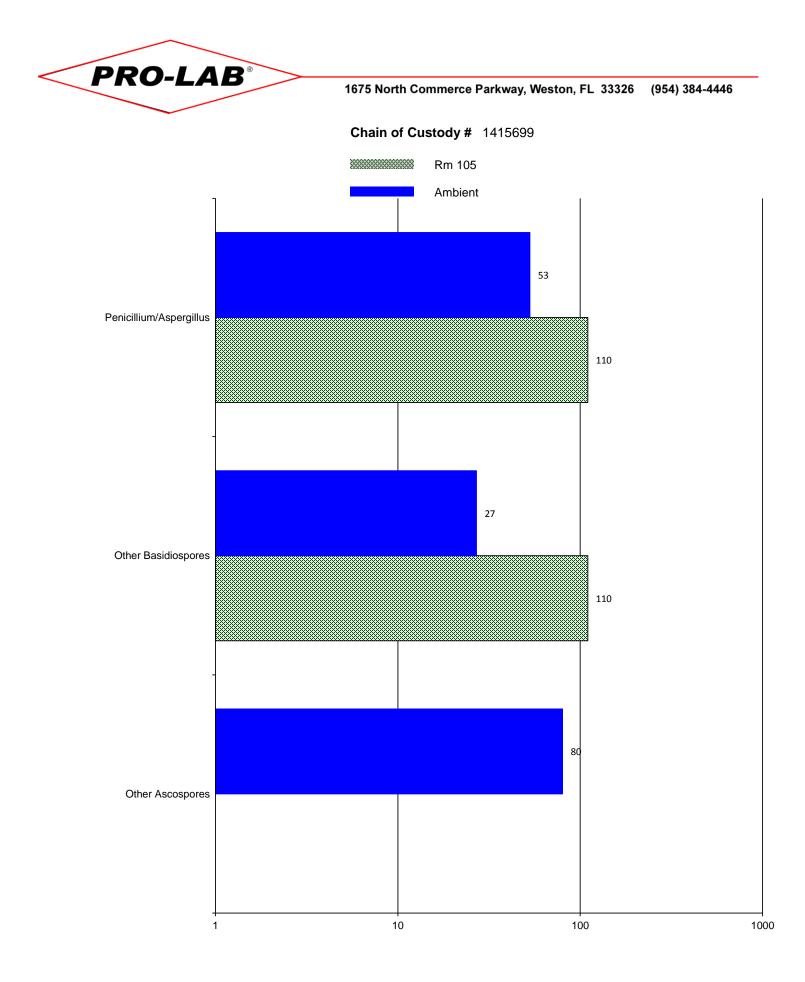
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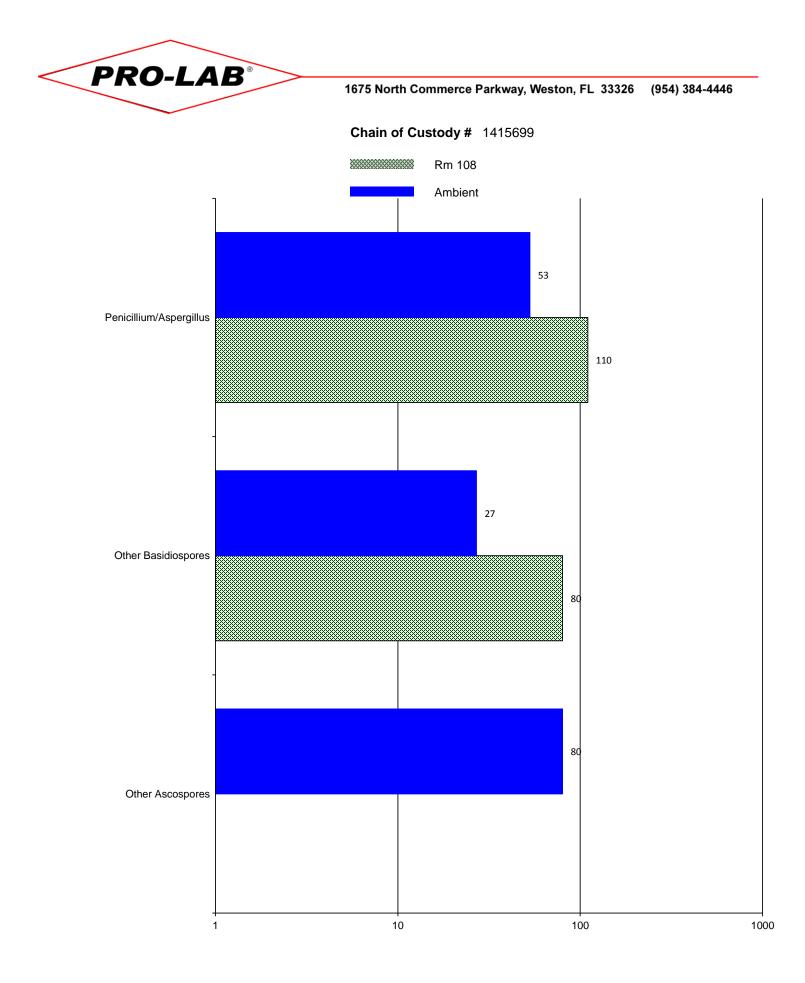
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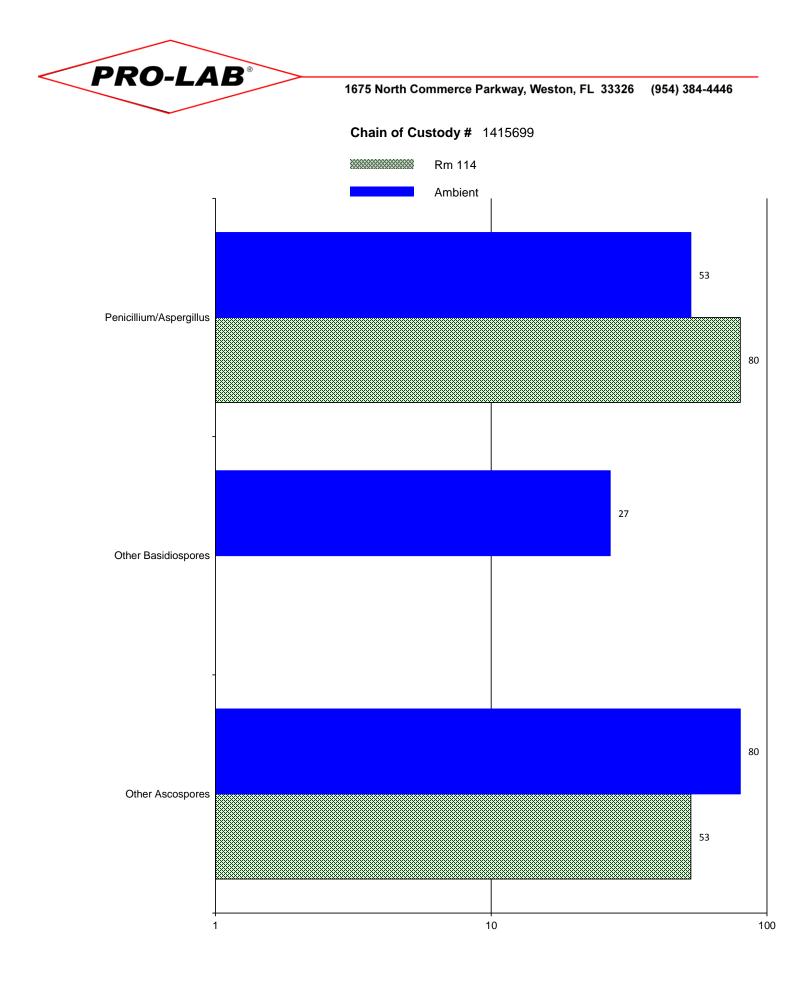
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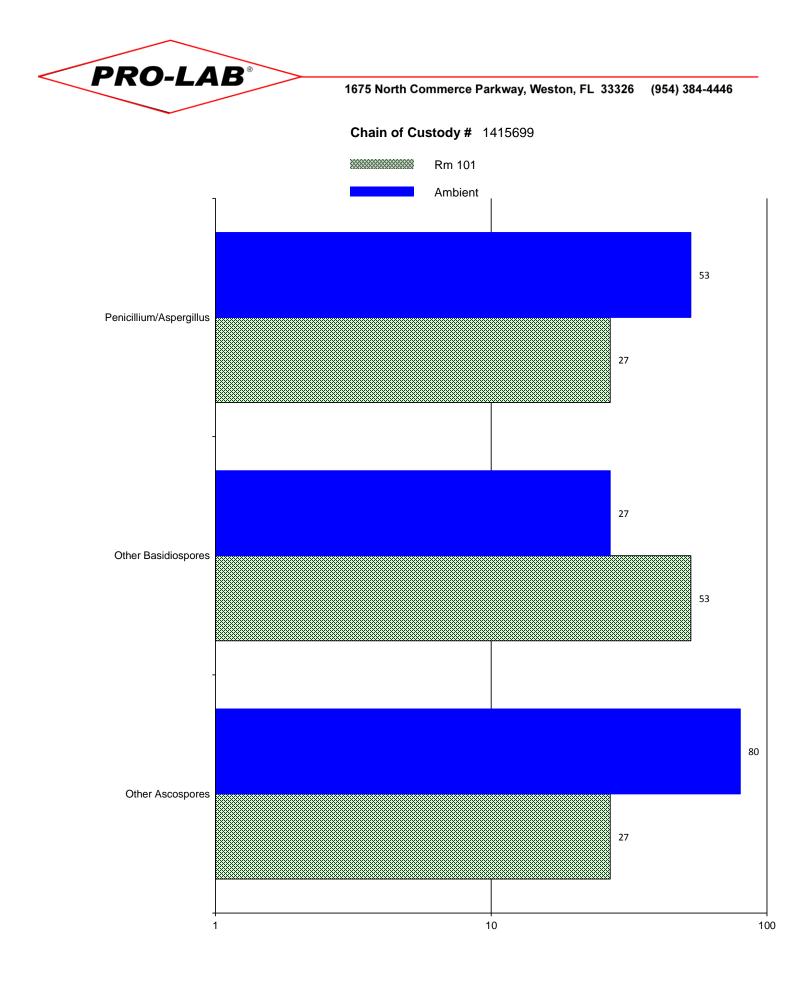


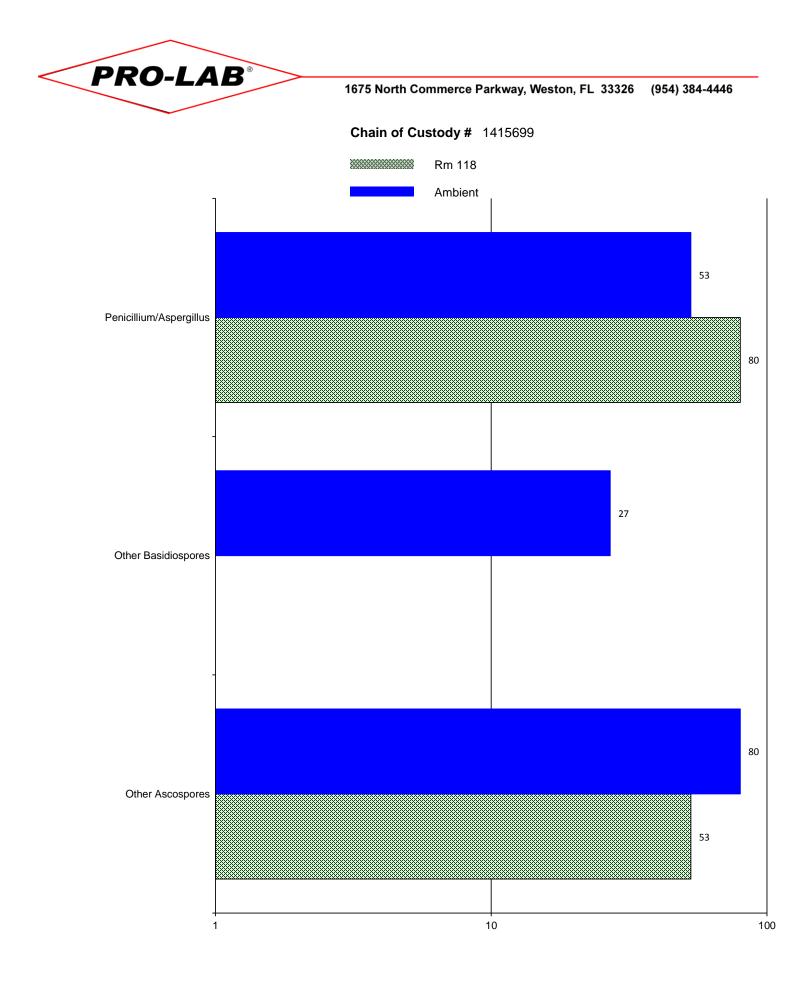


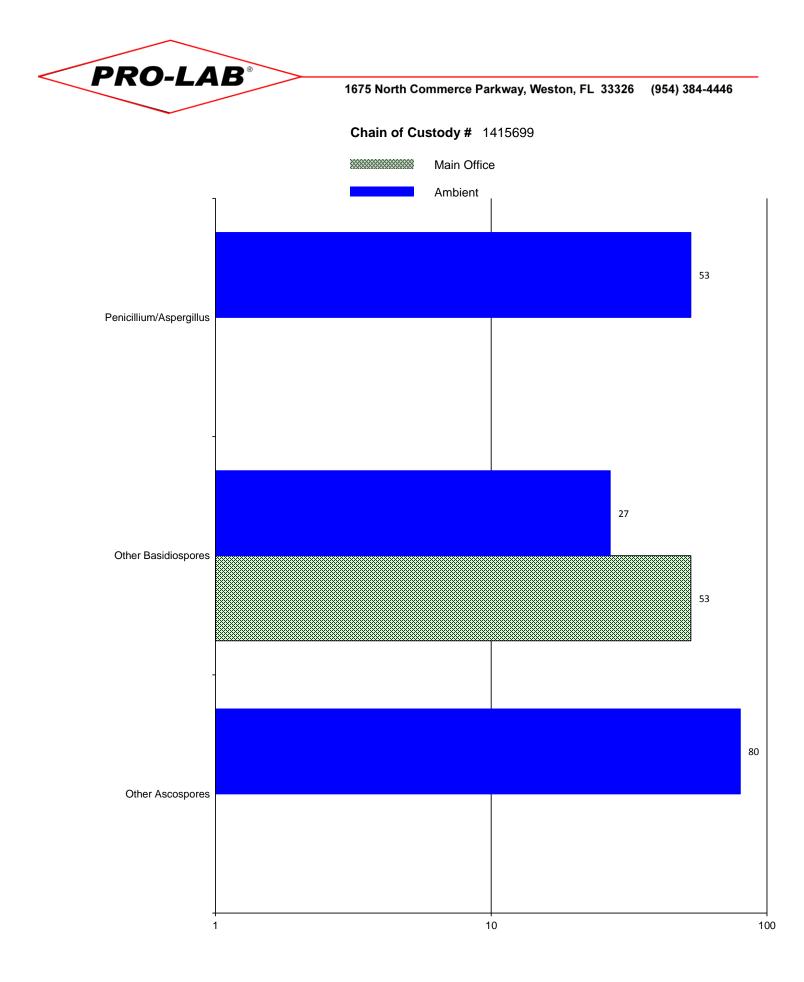


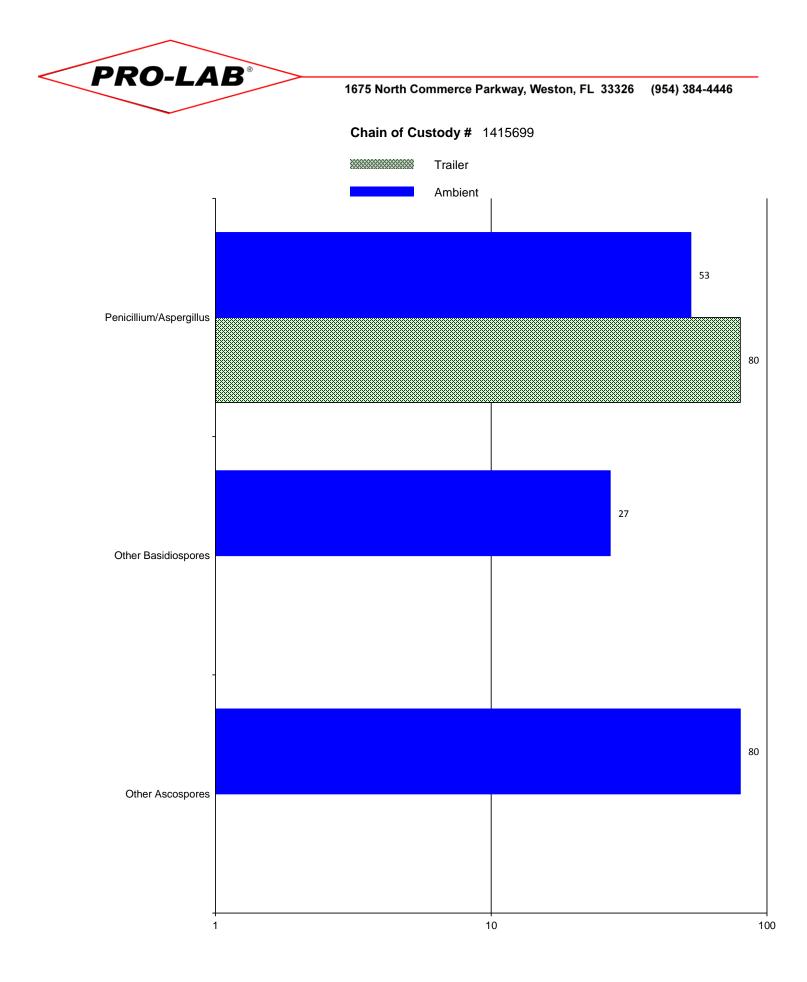














1675 North Commerce Parkway, Weston, FL 33326 (954) 384-4446

Identification	Outdoor Habitat	Indoor Habitat	Possible Allergic Potential Not an opinion or interpretation	Comments
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.