

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 IAQ

Test Location:

, NJ

Report Number: 1415229

Received Date: March 22, 2021

Report Date: March 22, 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: PVIL HIGH SCHOOL IAQ

, NJ

ANALYSIS METHOD	6110 Air Direct Examination		6110 Ai	r Direct Exa	mination	6110 Ai	r Direct Exa	mination	6110 Ai	r Direct Exa	mination	
LOCATION	AMBIENT		RM A110		RM B105		RM B101					
COC / LINE #		1415229 - 1			1415229 - 2	2		1415229 - 3	1	1415229 - 4		
SAMPLE TYPE & VOLUME	PF	RO-10 - 75.0	0L	PF	RO-10 - 75.0	00L	PF	RO-10 - 75.0	10L	PRO-10 - 75.00L		
SERIAL NUMBER		043765T			033804T			023862T		043768T		
COLLECTION DATE	ı	Mar 19, 202	1		Mar 19, 202	1		Mar 19, 202	1	ı	Mar 19, 202	1
ANALYSIS DATE		Mar 22, 202	1		Mar 22, 202	1		Mar 22, 202	1	Mar 22, 2021		
CONCLUSION		CONTROL		NO	NOT ELEVATED			T 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
Cladosporium												
Other Ascospores										4	53	50
Other Basidiospores												
Penicillium/Aspergillus	4	53	100				4	53	100	4	53	50
TOTAL SPORES	4	53	100				4	53	100	8	106	100
MINIMUM DETECTION LIMIT	4	53		4	53		4	53		4	53	
BACKGROUND DEBRIS		Light		Light			Light			Light		
Cellulose Fiber												
Plant Fragments							4	53				
OBSERVATIONS & COMMENTS			No Fungi Detected.									
				No fungi detected. Confirmed by second analyst.								

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



Prepared for: COASTAL ENVIRONMENTAL Test Address: PVIL HIGH SCHOOL IAQ

, NJ

ANALYSIS METHOD	6110 Ai	r Direct Exa	mination	6110 Ai	6110 Air Direct Examination		6110 Ai	r Direct Exa	mination	6110 Ai	r Direct Exa	mination	
LOCATION	RM B109		RM B013		RM C109			RM F109					
COC / LINE #		1415229 - 5	5		1415229 - 6	1	1415229 - 7			1415229 - 8			
SAMPLE TYPE & VOLUME	PF	RO-10 - 75.0	00L	PF	RO-10 - 75.0	00L	PRO-10 - 75.00L			PRO-10 - 75.00L			
SERIAL NUMBER		043761T			023864T			023853T			043753T		
COLLECTION DATE		Mar 19, 202	1		Mar 19, 202	1		Mar 19, 202	1	Mar 19, 2021			
ANALYSIS DATE	1	Mar 22, 202	1	ı	Mar 22, 2021			Mar 22, 202	1	Mar 22, 2021			
CONCLUSION	NO	OT ELEVAT	ED	NO	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	53	50				
Other Ascospores										4	53	100	
Other Basidiospores				4	53	25							
Penicillium/Aspergillus	4	53	100	12	160	75	4	53	50				
TOTAL SPORES	4	53	100	16	213	100	8	106	100	4	53	100	
MINIMUM DETECTION LIMIT	4	53		4	53		4	53		4	53		
BACKGROUND DEBRIS	Light			Light			Light			Light			
Cellulose Fiber							4	53					
Plant Fragments													
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

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.



Prepared for: COASTAL ENVIRONMENTAL Test Address: PVIL HIGH SCHOOL IAQ

, NJ

ANALYSIS METHOD	6110 Air Direct Examination		6110 Ai	6110 Air Direct Examination			r Direct Exa	mination	6110 Ai	r Direct Exa	mination		
LOCATION	RM A204		RM A206		RM C205			CAFETERIA					
COC / LINE #		1415229 - 9)		1415229 - 10	0	1415229 - 11			1415229 - 12			
SAMPLE TYPE & VOLUME	PF	RO-10 - 75.0	0L	PF	RO-10 - 75.0	OL	PF	RO-10 - 75.0	0L	PRO-10 - 75.00L			
SERIAL NUMBER		043769T			043764T			033811T		013914T			
COLLECTION DATE	ı	Mar 19, 202	1		Mar 19, 202	1		Mar 19, 202	1	ı	Mar 19, 202	1	
ANALYSIS DATE	ı	Mar 22, 202	1	1	Mar 22, 2021			Mar 22, 202	1	Mar 22, 2021			
CONCLUSION	NC	T ELEVAT	ED	NO	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													
Other Ascospores	4	53	50										
Other Basidiospores										4	53	50	
Penicillium/Aspergillus	4	53	50				4	53	100	4	53	50	
TOTAL SPORES	8	106	100				4	53	100	8	106	100	
MINIMUM DETECTION LIMIT	4	53		4	53		4	53		4	53		
BACKGROUND DEBRIS		Light			Light			Light			Light		
Cellulose Fiber													
Plant Fragments										4	53		
OBSERVATIONS & COMMENTS			No Fungi Detected.										
				No fungi detected. Confirmed by second analyst.									

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



Prepared for: COASTAL ENVIRONMENTAL Test Address: PVIL HIGH SCHOOL IAQ

, NJ

ANALYSIS METHOD	6110 Air Direct Examination		6110 Ai	6110 Air Direct Examination		6110 Air Direct Examination			6110 Air Direct Examination				
LOCATION	MENS DRESSING RM		AUDITORIUM		MAIN OFFICE		NURSE						
COC / LINE #		1415229 - 1	3		1415229 - 14		1415229 - 15			1415229 - 16			
SAMPLE TYPE & VOLUME	PF	RO-10 - 75.0	OL	PF	RO-10 - 75.0	0L	PF	RO-10 - 75.0	0L	PRO-10 - 75.00L			
SERIAL NUMBER		013913T			033822T			043758T		023873T			
COLLECTION DATE	ı	Mar 19, 202	1	ı	Mar 19, 202	1		Mar 19, 202	1	I	Mar 19, 202	1	
ANALYSIS DATE	ı	Mar 22, 202	1	ı	Mar 22, 2021			Mar 22, 202	1	Mar 22, 2021			
CONCLUSION	NO	OT ELEVAT	ED	NO	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													
Other Ascospores													
Other Basidiospores													
Penicillium/Aspergillus				4	53	100	4	53	100				
TOTAL SPORES				4	53	100	4	53	100				
MINIMUM DETECTION LIMIT	4	53		4	53		4	53		4	53		
BACKGROUND DEBRIS		Light			Light			Light			Light		
Cellulose Fiber													
Plant Fragments													
OBSERVATIONS & COMMENTS	No Fungi Detected.							No Fungi [Detected.				
	No fungi detected. Confirmed by second analyst.									No fungi de second an	etected. Cor alyst.	firmed by	

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



Prepared for: COASTAL ENVIRONMENTAL Test Address: PVIL HIGH SCHOOL IAQ

, NJ

ANALYSIS METHOD	6110 Ai	6110 Air Direct Examination		6110 Ai	6110 Air Direct Examination			r Direct Exa	mination	6110 Ai	r Direct Exa	mination	
LOCATION	STUDENT SVCS		CHILD CARE		J ROTC CONF RM			FACILITY					
COC / LINE #		1415229 - 1	7		1415229 - 1	8	1415229 - 19			1415229 - 20			
SAMPLE TYPE & VOLUME	PF	RO-10 - 75.0	00L	PF	PRO-10 - 75.00L			PRO-10 - 75.00L			PRO-10 - 75.00L		
SERIAL NUMBER		043756T			013911T			023856T			043771T		
COLLECTION DATE		Mar 19, 202	1	ı	Mar 19, 202	1		Mar 19, 202	1	Mar 19, 2021			
ANALYSIS DATE		Mar 22, 202	1		Mar 22, 2021			Mar 22, 202	1	Mar 22, 2021			
CONCLUSION	NO	OT ELEVAT	ED	NO	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	53	50				
Other Ascospores				4	53	33				4	53	50	
Other Basidiospores													
Penicillium/Aspergillus	4	53	100	8	110	67	4	53	50	4	53	50	
TOTAL SPORES	4	53	100	12	163	100	8	106	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		
Plant Fragments				4	53								
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

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/fundi identified in the analyzed sample.

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.



Prepared for: COASTAL ENVIRONMENTAL Test Address: PVIL HIGH SCHOOL IAQ

, NJ

ANALYSIS METHOD	6110 Ai	r Direct Exar	mination	INTEN	TIONALLY I	SI ANK	INTEN	TIONALLY I	SI VNK	INTENTIONALLY BLANK		
LOCATION	AMBIENT		INTERVIORALET BEAUT		INTENTION/LET BEXING		INTERVIORALET BEAUT					
COC / LINE #		1415225 - 1										
SAMPLE TYPE & VOLUME	PR	O-10 - 150.0	00L									
SERIAL NUMBER		013918T										
COLLECTION DATE	ı	Mar 19, 2021	1									
ANALYSIS DATE	ı	Mar 22, 2021	1									
CONCLUSION		CONTROL										
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												
Other Ascospores												
Other Basidiospores												
Penicillium/Aspergillus	8	53	100									
TOTAL SPORES	8	53	100									
MINIMUM DETECTION LIMIT	4	27										
BACKGROUND DEBRIS	Light											
Cellulose Fiber	4	27										
Plant Fragments												
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 (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

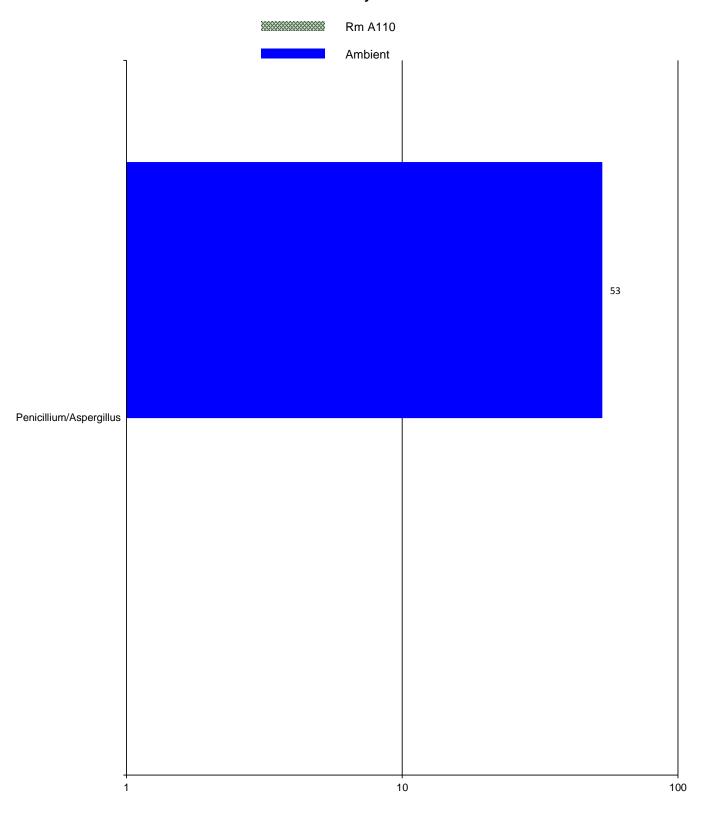
sample(s) is similar in diversity and abundance to the inside sample(s).

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.

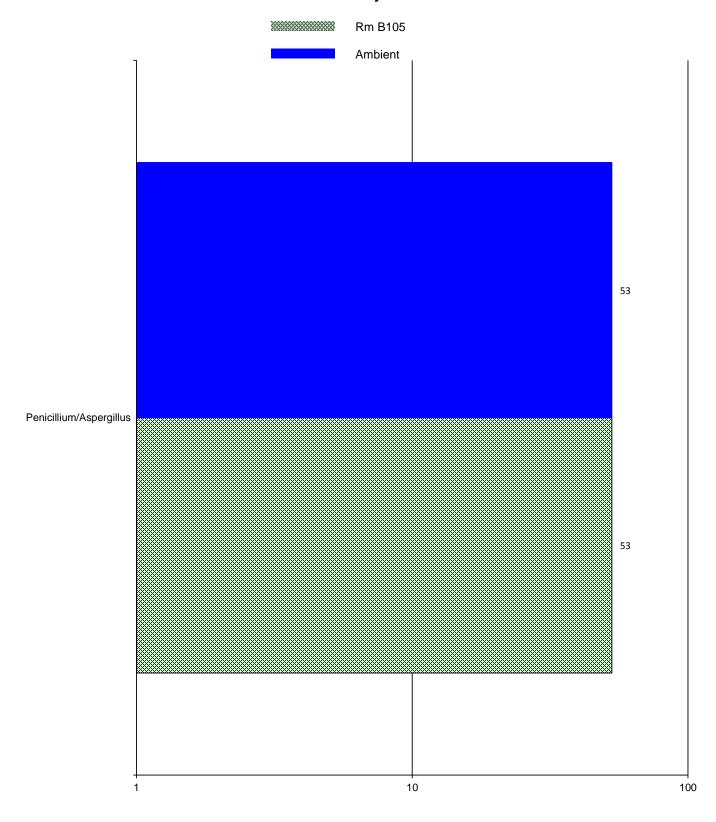
NORMAL means that no presence of current or former growth was observed in the analyzed sample. If spores are recorded they are normally what is in the air and have settled on the surface(s) tested.

^{*} 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.



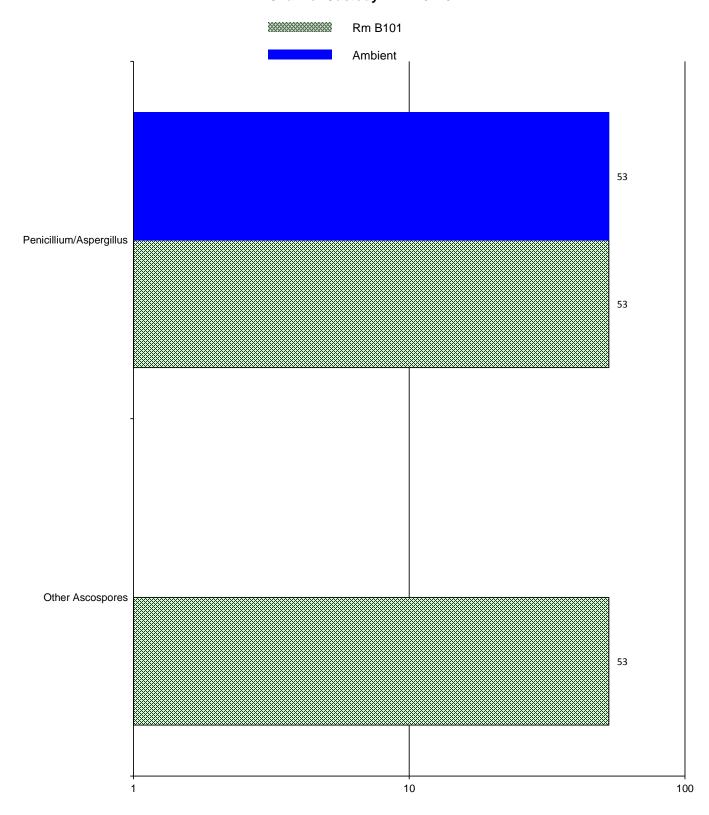




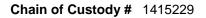


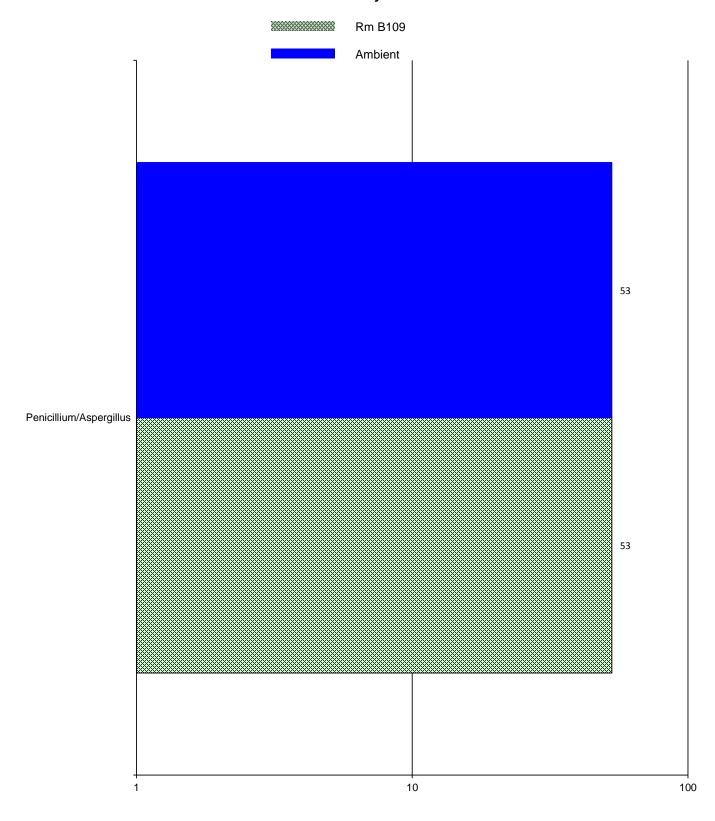


Chain of Custody # 1415229

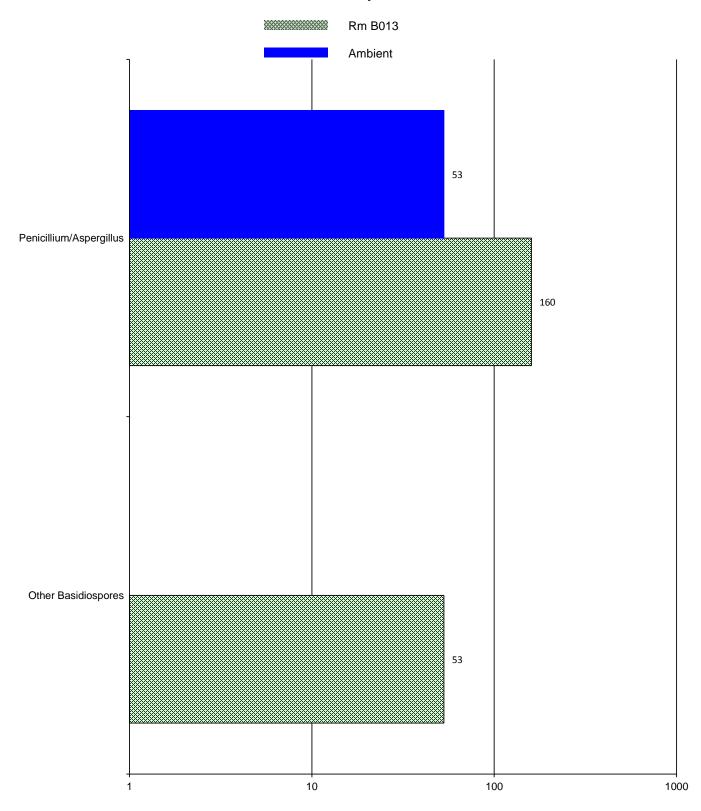






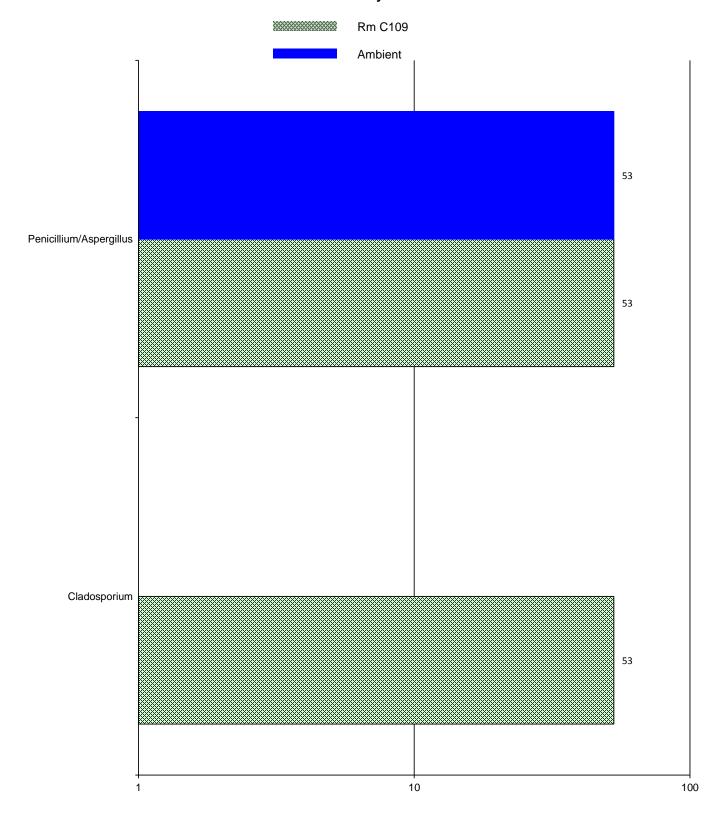






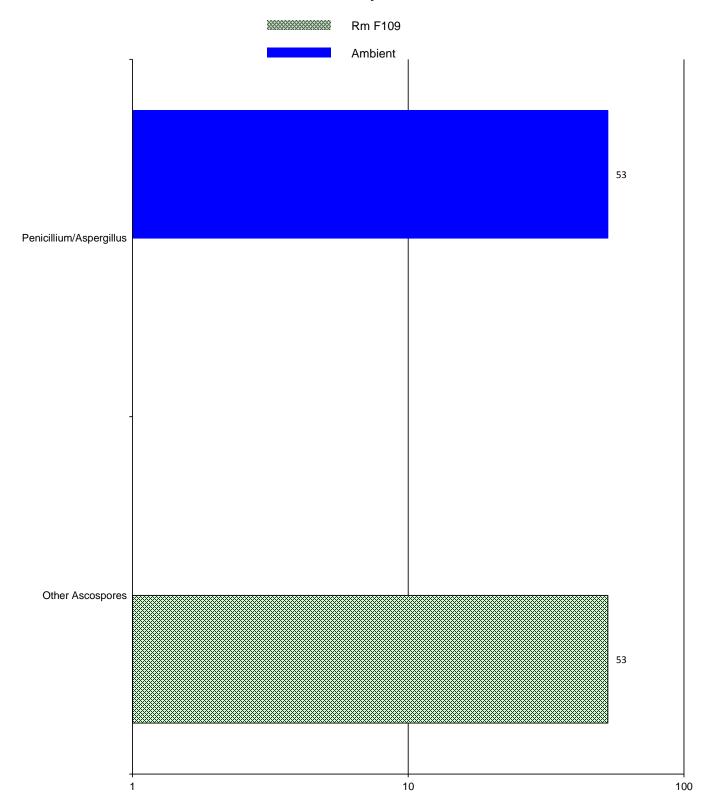


Chain of Custody # 1415229



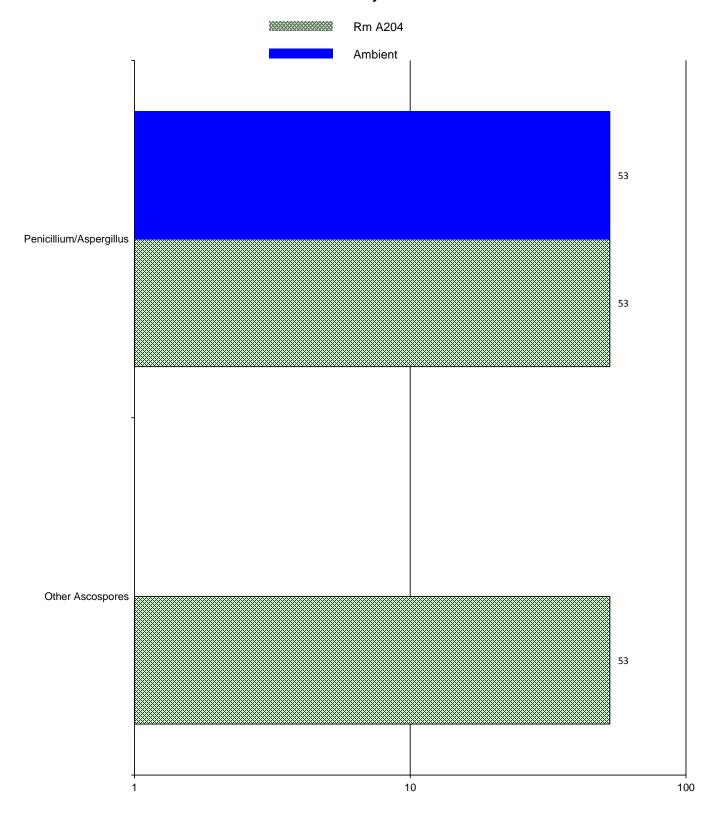




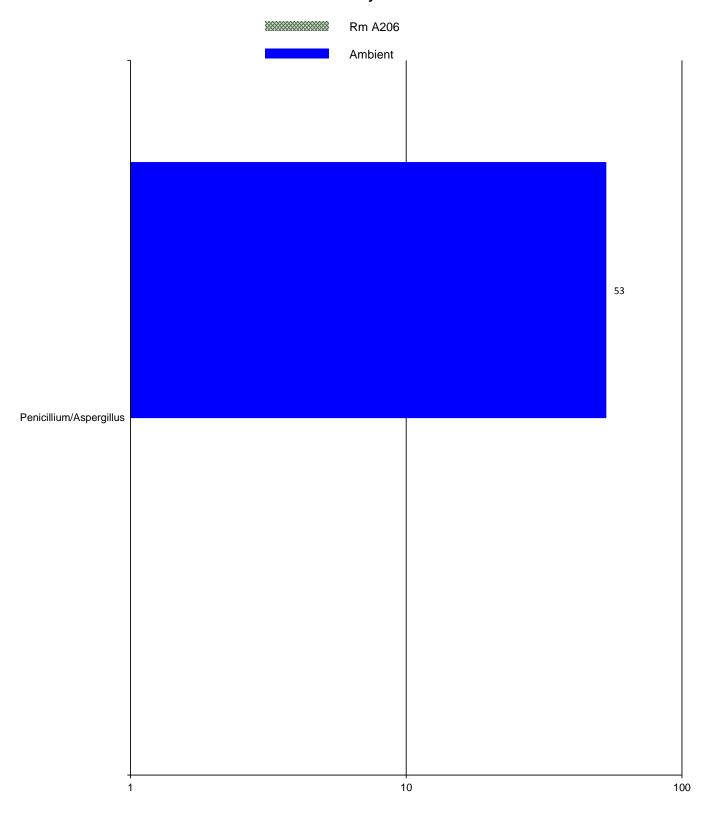




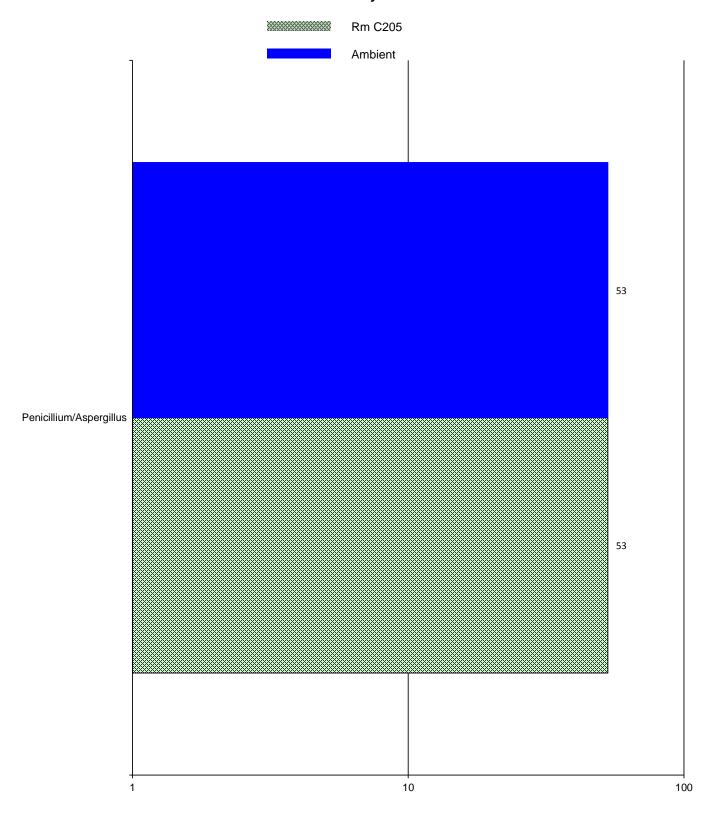
Chain of Custody # 1415229





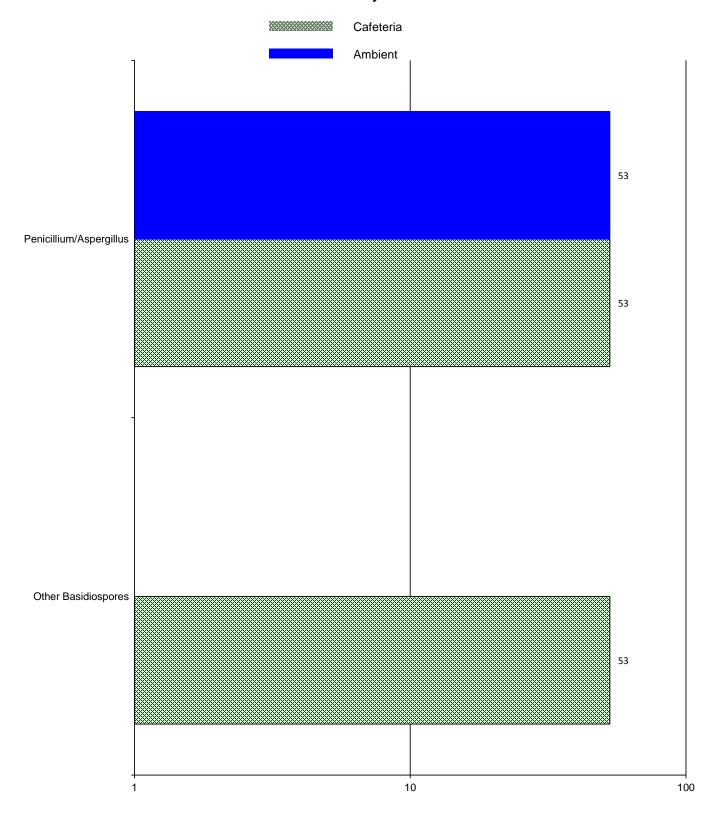




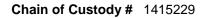


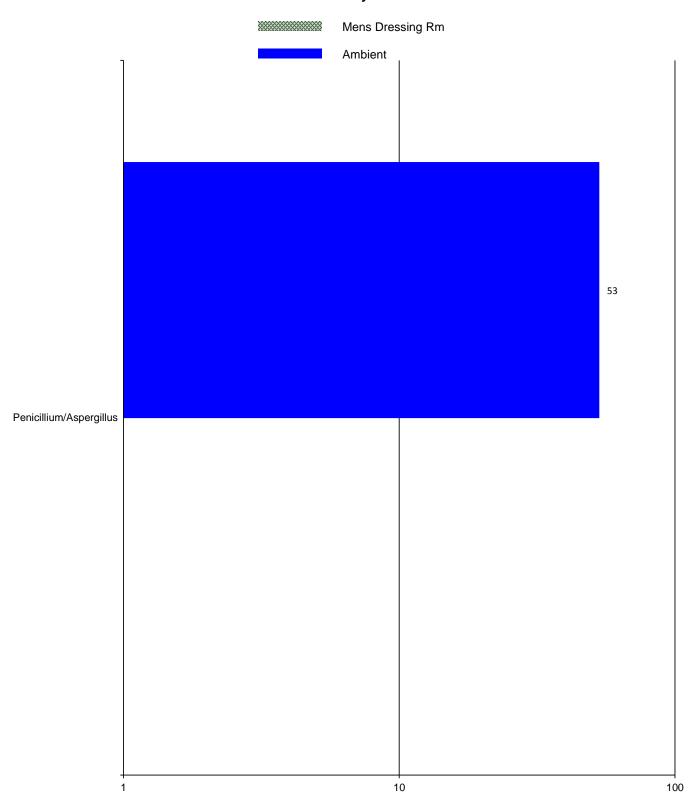


Chain of Custody # 1415229

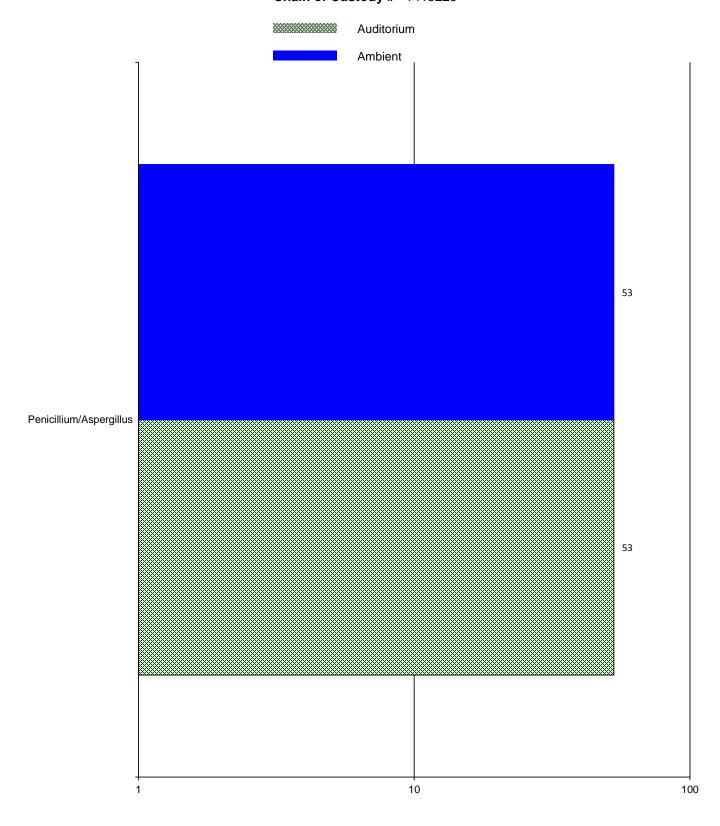




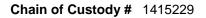


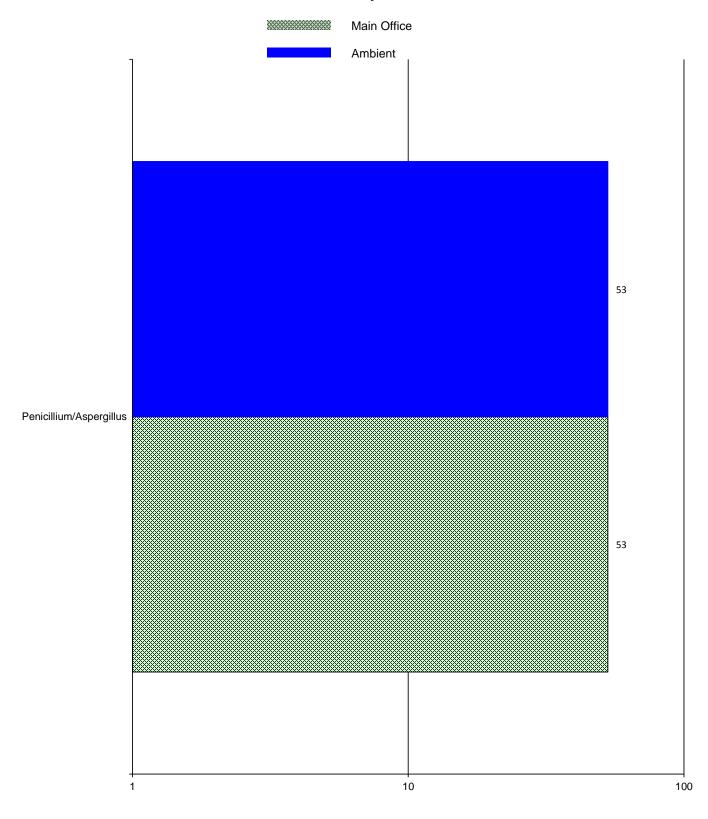




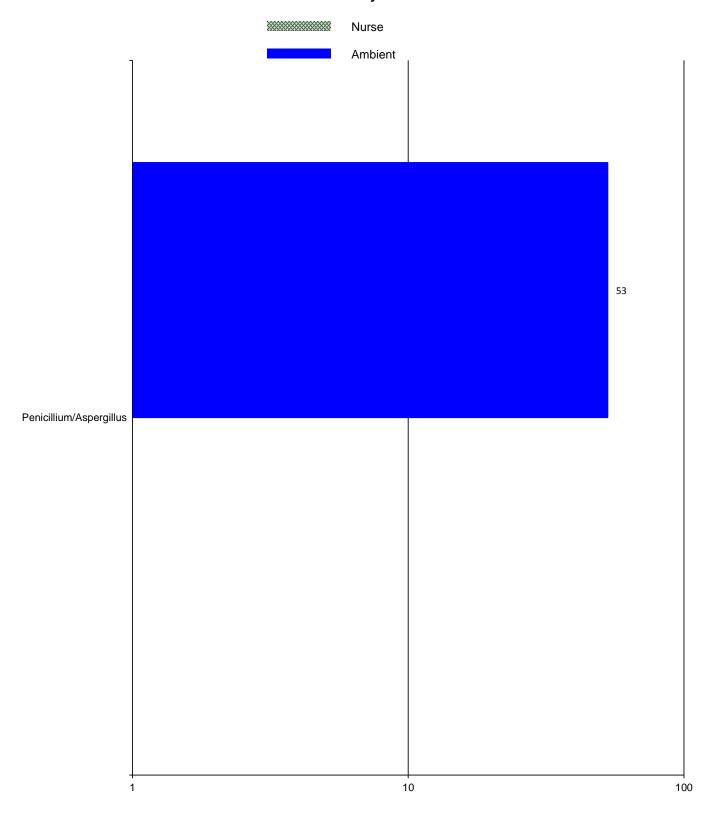




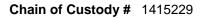


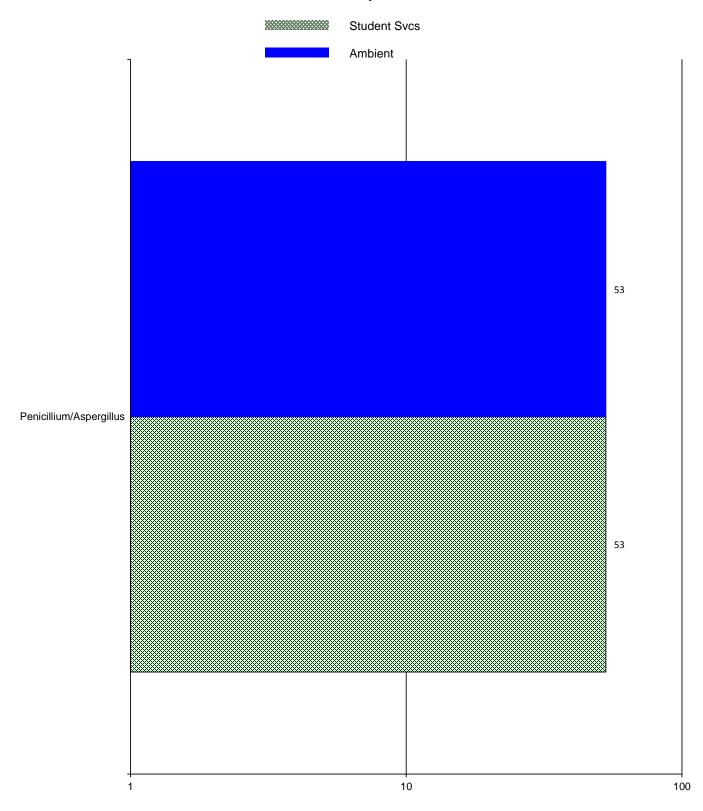




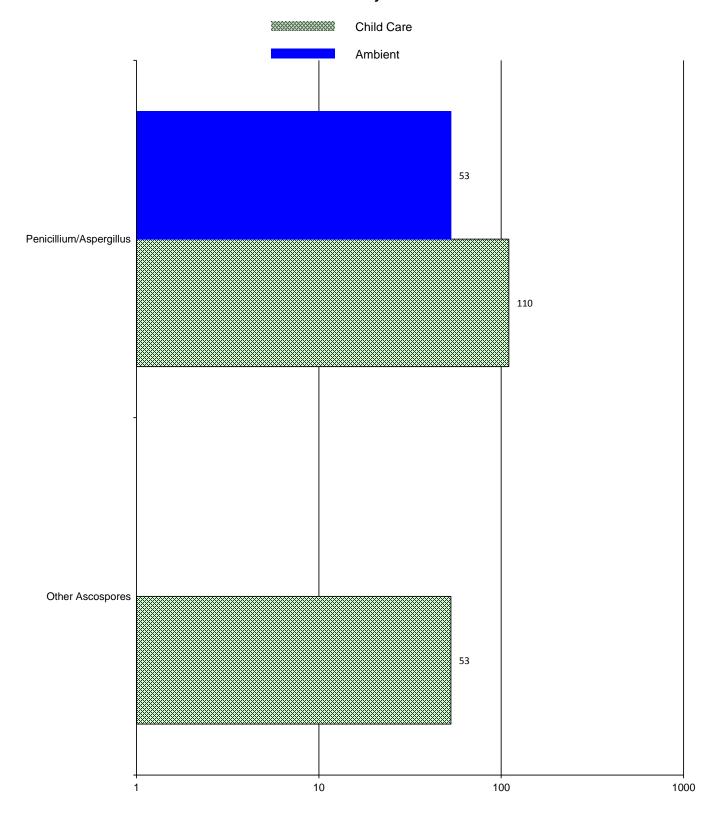






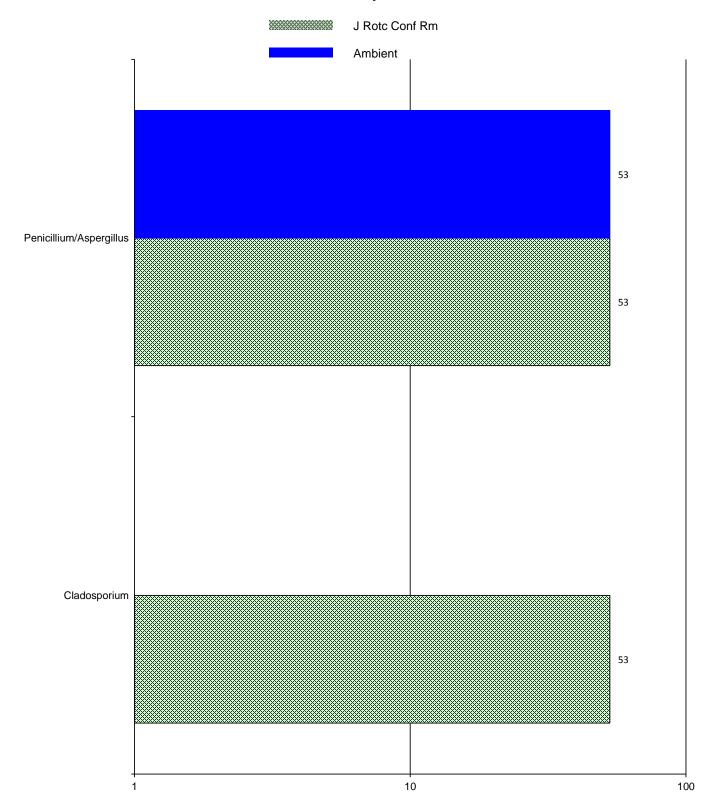






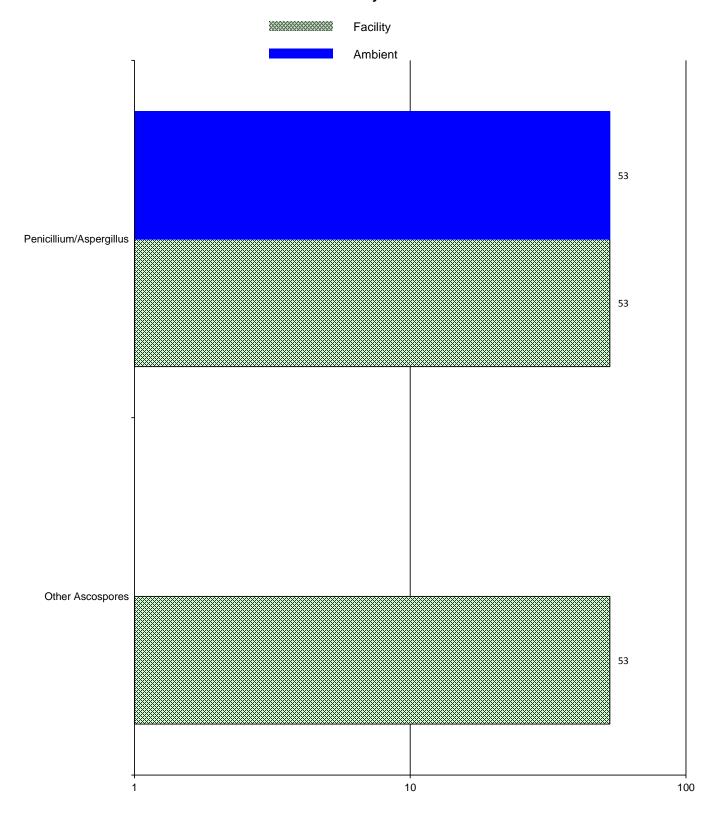








Chain of Custody # 1415229





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.
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.