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:	WASHINGTON AVE SCHOOL 1ST CLEARANCE
Test Location:	225 W WASHINGTON AVE PLEASANTVILLE, NJ
Report Number:	1367039-R
Received Date:	September 23, 2020
Report Date:	September 23, 2020

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

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Test Address : WASHINGTON AVE SCHOOL 1ST CLEARANCE
225 W WASHINGTON AVE
PLEASANTVILLE, NJ

ANALYSIS METHOD	6110 Air Direct Examination			6110 Air Direct Examination			6110 Air Direct Examination			6110 Air Direct Examination		
LOCATION	AMBIENT			NURSE			103			106A		
COC / LINE #	1367039 - 1			1367039 - 2			1367039 - 3			1367039 - 4		
SAMPLE TYPE & VOLUME	AIR-O-CELL - 75.00L			AIR-O-CELL - 75.00L			AIR-O-CELL - 75.00L			AIR-O-CELL - 75.00L		
SERIAL NUMBER	30979391			30979393			30979407			30979387		
COLLECTION DATE	**Sep 22, 2020**			**Sep 22, 2020**			**Sep 22, 2020**			**Sep 22, 2020**		
ANALYSIS DATE	**Sep 23, 2020**			**Sep 23, 2020**			**Sep 23, 2020**			**Sep 23, 2020**		
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
Cladosporium	32	430	26	8	110	19	4	53	33			
Curvularia												
Other Ascospores	36	480	29	4	53	9				8	110	50
Other Basidiospores	56	750	45	8	110	19				8	110	50
Penicillium/Aspergillus				16	210	36	8	110	67			
Pestalotiopsis				4	53	9						
Rusts												
Smuts, myxomycetes				4	53	9						
TOTAL SPORES	124	1,660	100	44	589	100	12	163	100	16	220	100
MINIMUM DETECTION LIMIT*	4	53		4	53		4	53		4	53	
BACKGROUND DEBRIS	Light			Light			Light			Light		
Cellulose Fiber	4	53		8	110		4	53		4	53	
Fiberglass	4	53										
Insect Fragments	4	53		4	53							
Pollen	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. 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 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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Test Address : WASHINGTON AVE SCHOOL 1ST CLEARANCE
225 W WASHINGTON AVE
PLEASANTVILLE, NJ

ANALYSIS METHOD	6110 Air Direct Examination	6110 Air Direct Examination	6110 Air Direct Examination	6110 Air Direct Examination
LOCATION	120	123	128	126
COC / LINE #	1367039 - 5	1367039 - 6	1367039 - 7	1367039 - 8
SAMPLE TYPE & VOLUME	AIR-O-CELL - 75.00L	AIR-O-CELL - 75.00L	AIR-O-CELL - 75.00L	AIR-O-CELL - 75.00L
SERIAL NUMBER	30979401	30979400	30979415	30979396
COLLECTION DATE	**Sep 22, 2020**	**Sep 22, 2020**	**Sep 22, 2020**	**Sep 22, 2020**
ANALYSIS DATE	**Sep 23, 2020**	**Sep 23, 2020**	**Sep 23, 2020**	**Sep 23, 2020**
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	53	33				4	53	20	4	53	12
Curvularia	4	53	33									
Other Ascospores				4	53	33	4	53	20			
Other Basidiospores				4	53	33	4	53	20	8	110	25
Penicillium/Aspergillus							8	110	41	8	110	25
Pestalotiopsis												
Rusts										12	160	37
Smuts, myxomycetes	4	53	33	4	53	33						
TOTAL SPORES	12	159	100	12	159	100	20	269	100	32	433	100
MINIMUM DETECTION LIMIT*	4	53		4	53		4	53		4	53	
BACKGROUND DEBRIS	Light			Light			Light			Light		
Cellulose Fiber	4	53		4	53		4	53		4	53	
Fiberglass												
Insect Fragments							4	53				
Pollen				4	53							
OBSERVATIONS & COMMENTS												

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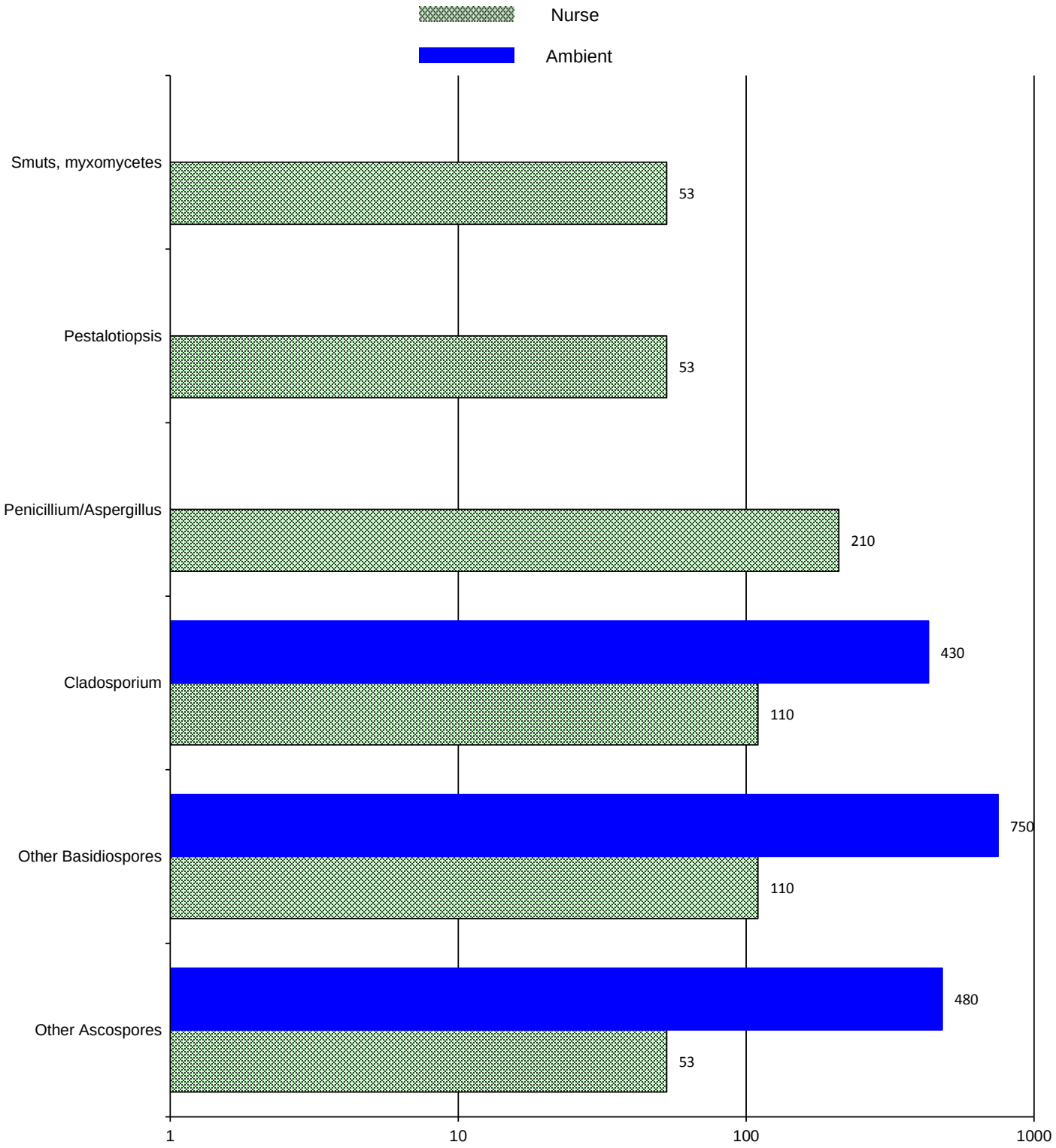
Chain of Custody # 1367039



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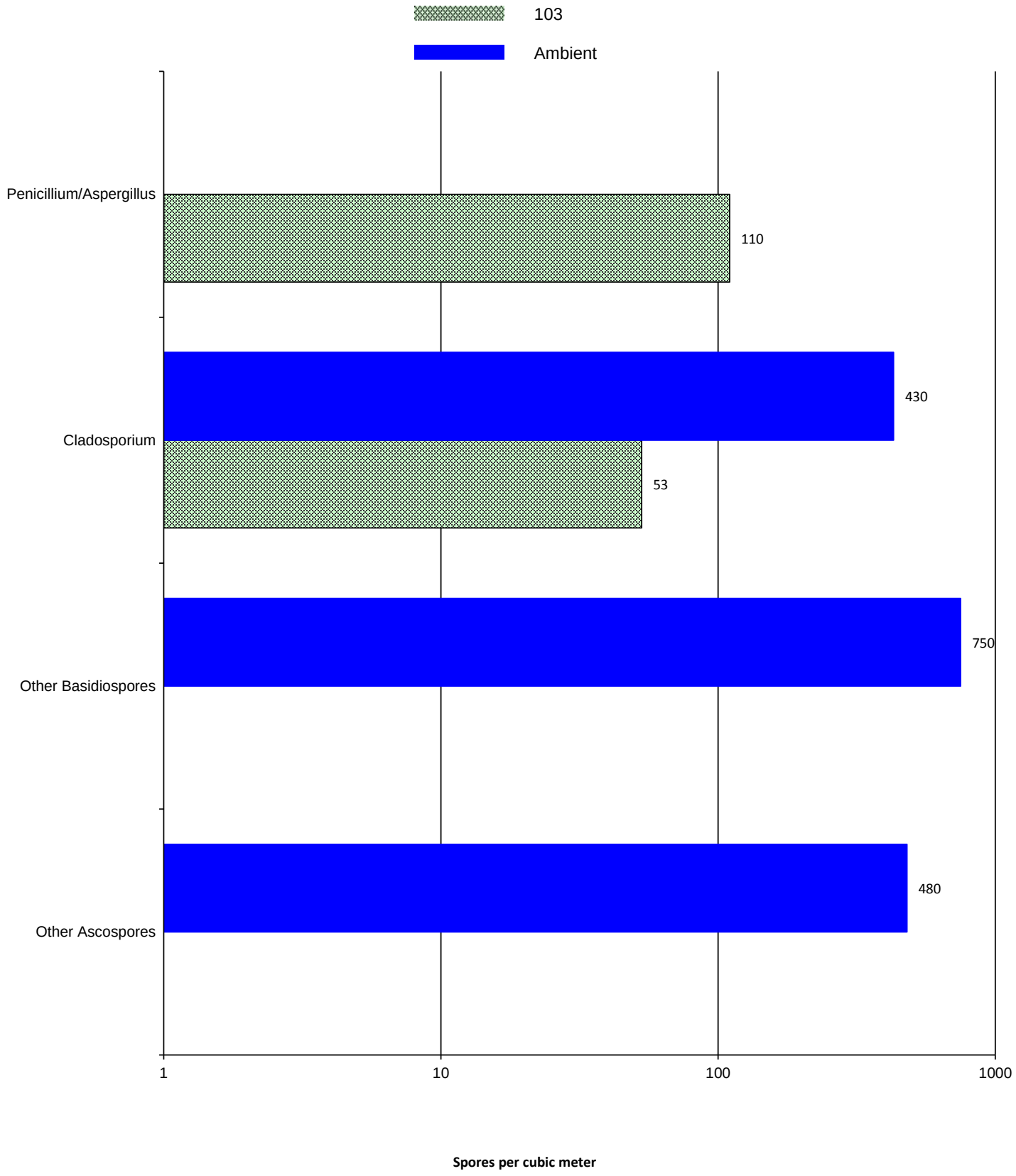

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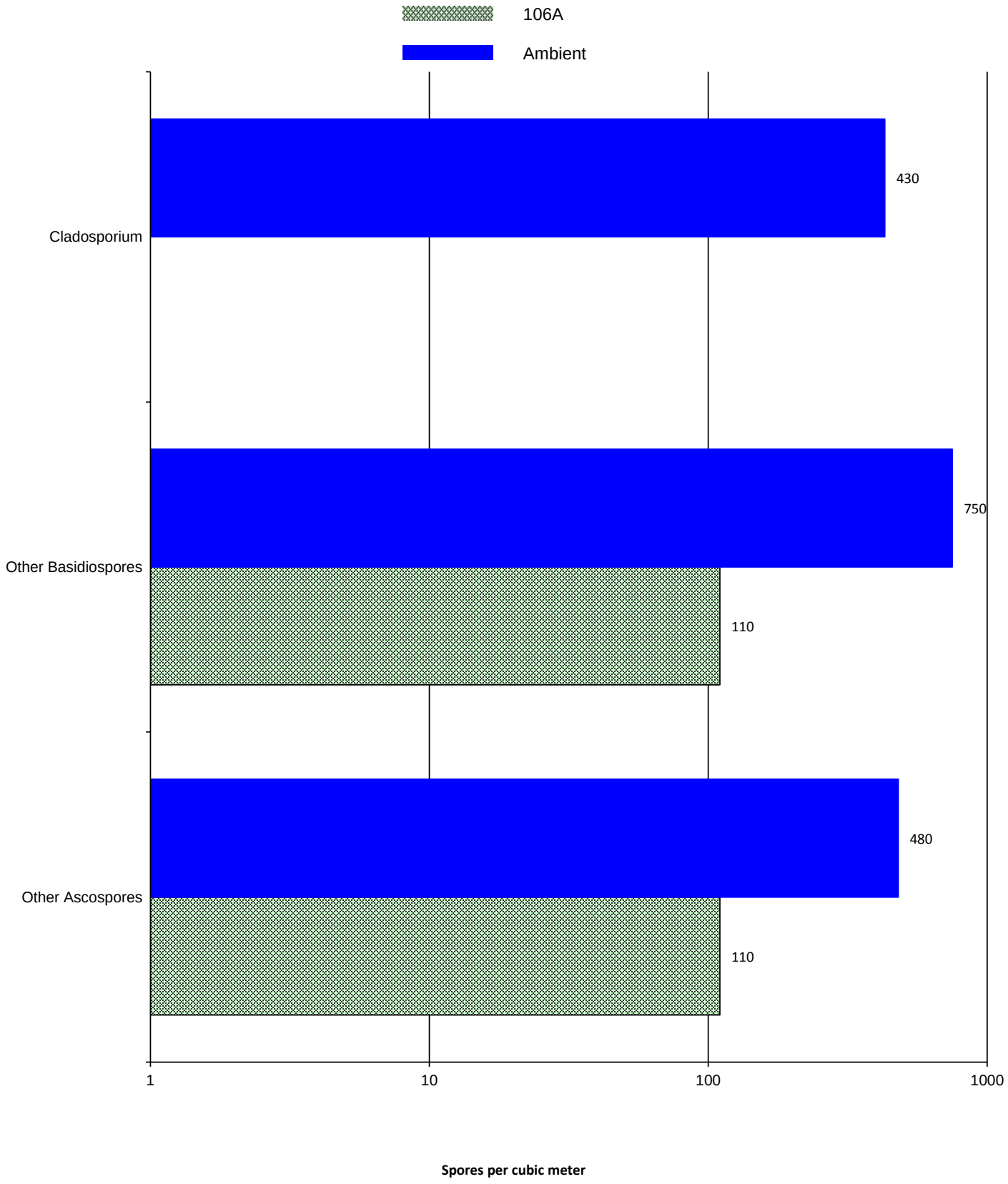

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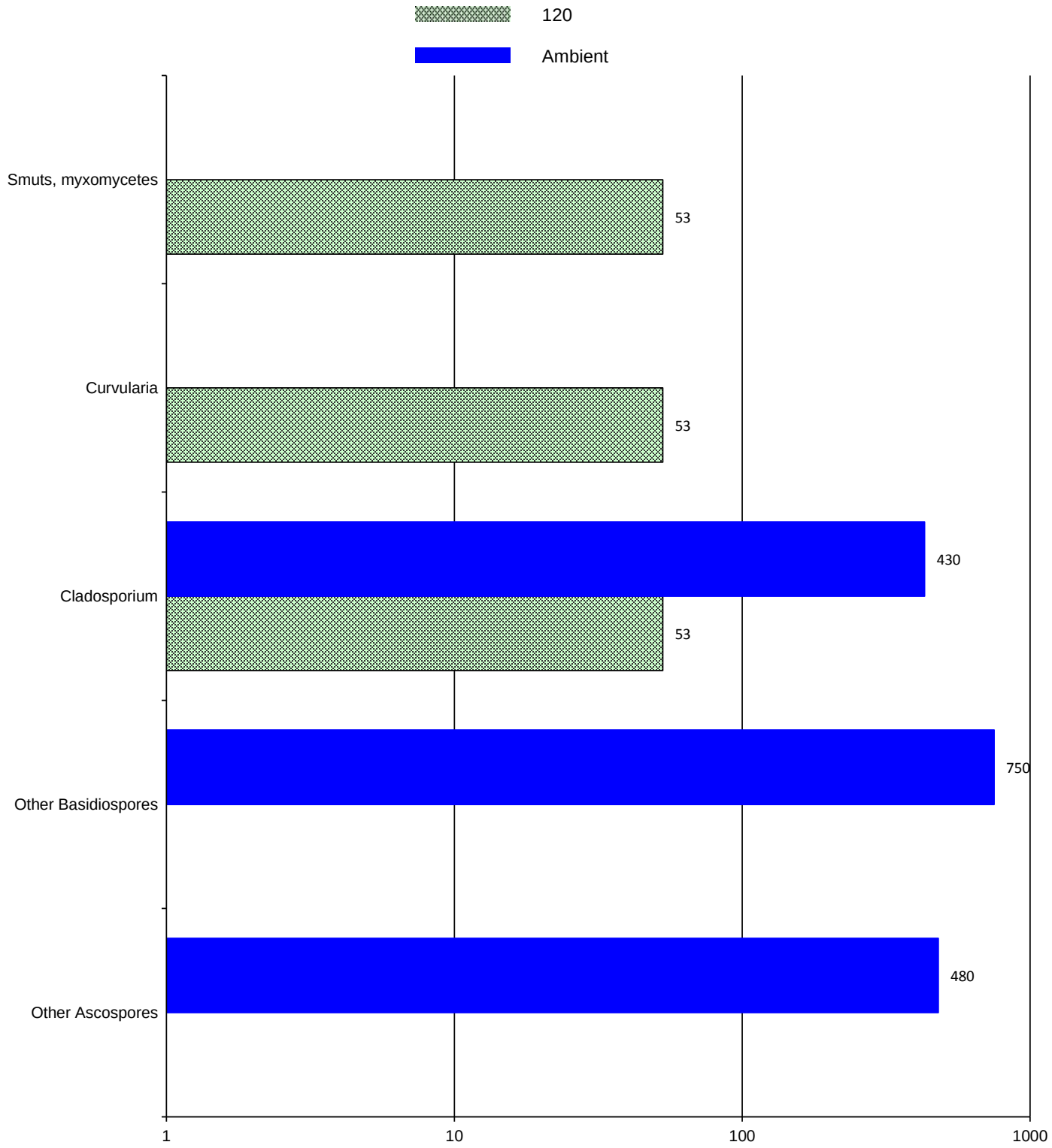

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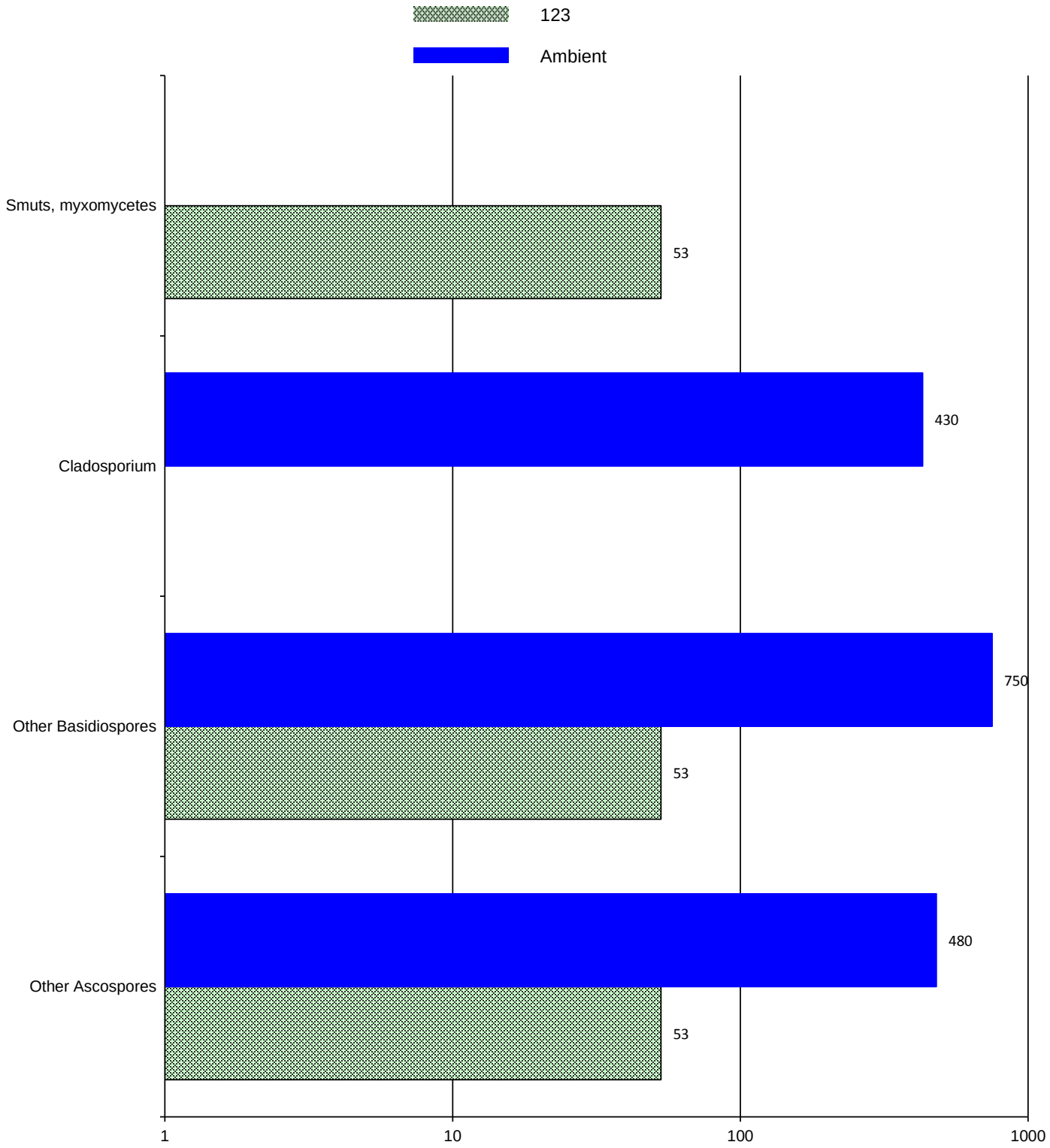

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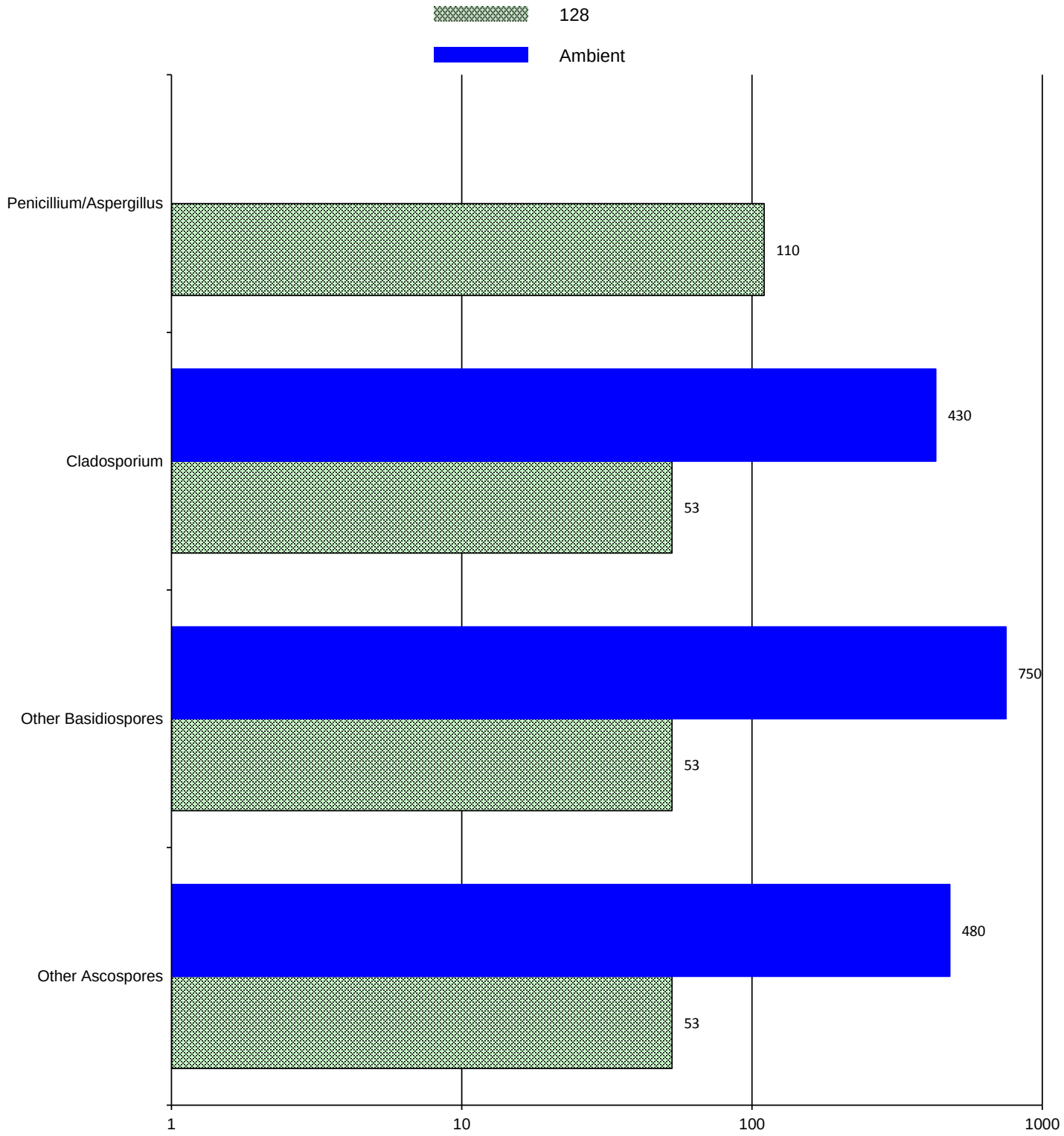

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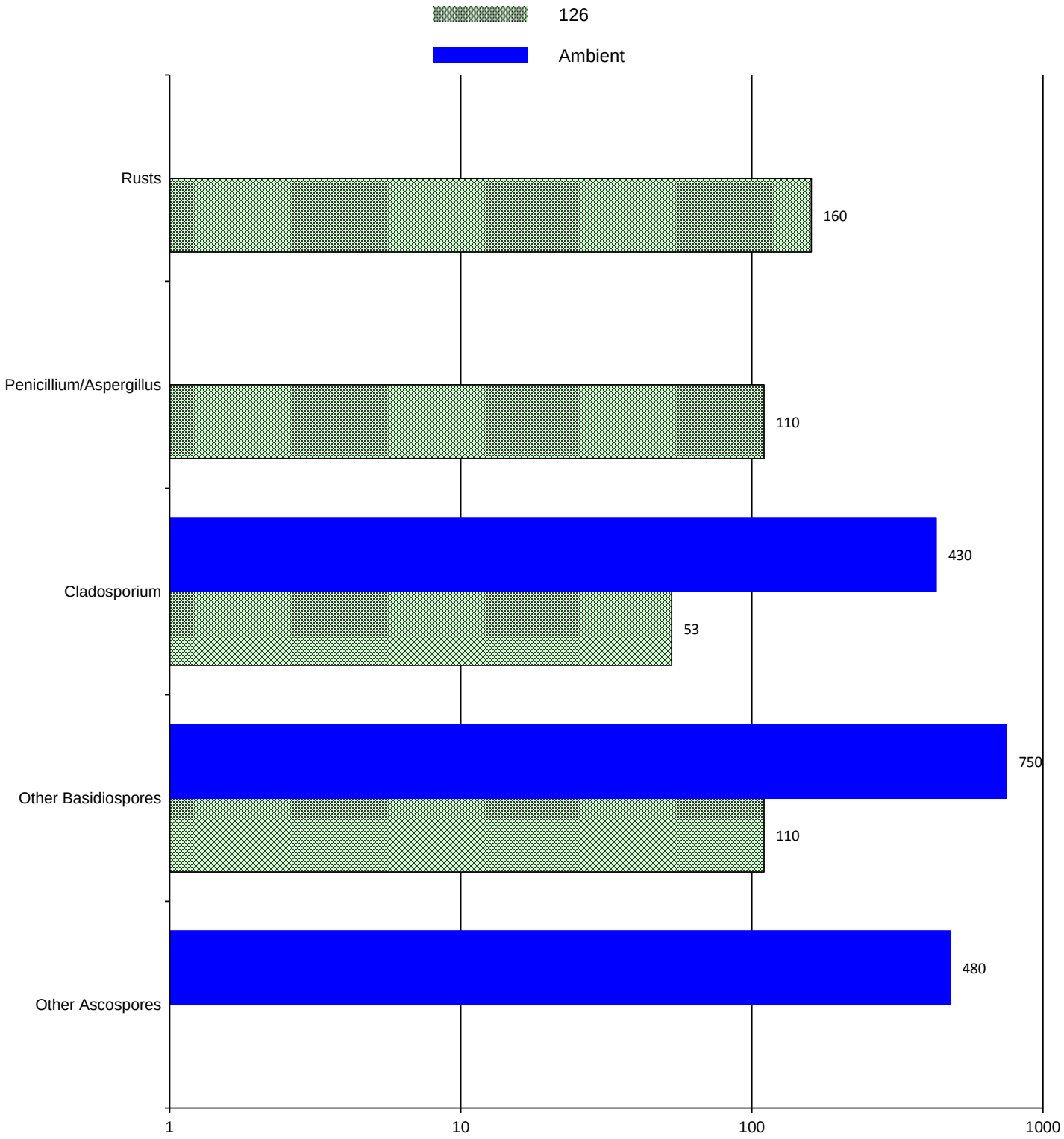

Identification	Outdoor Habitat	Indoor Habitat	Possible Allergic Potential Not an opinion or interpretation	Comments
Cladosporium	The most common spore type reported in the air worldwide. Found on dead and dying plant litter, and soil.	Commonly found on wood and wallboard. Commonly grows on window sills, 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).	
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.
Pestalotiopsis	Common everywhere. Grows on the leaves of many kinds of plants.	Rarely observed form wetted drywall.	None known.	
Rusts	Common everywhere growing on grasses, trees and other living plants.	Does not grow indoors.	Type I (hay fever and asthma) allergies.	Rust requires a living plant host to complete part of its lifecycle and thus, is not normally found growing indoors except perhaps on an infected house plant.
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.