

COASTAL ENVIRONMENTAL
PO BOX 167
HAMMONTON, NJ 08330

Certificate of Mold Analysis

Prepared for: COASTAL ENVIRONMENTAL
Phone Number: (609) 820-9312
Fax Number: (609) 561-6197
Project Name: PVIL HIGHSCHOOL CLEARANCE
Test Location:
,
Chain of Custody #: 879661
Received Date: August 27, 2015
Report Date: August 28, 2015



Erika Piechowski, Technical Manager



Carlos Ochoa, 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.



LAB # 163230

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

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Test Address : PVIL HIGHSCHOOL CLEARANCE

ANALYSIS METHOD	Spore trap analysis	Spore trap analysis	Spore trap analysis	Spore trap analysis
LOCATION	AMBIENT	TV STUDIO	C 109	NURSE MAIN
COC / LINE #	879661-1	879661-2	879661-3	879661-4
SAMPLE TYPE & VOLUME	AIR-O-CELL - 75L	AIR-O-CELL - 75L	AIR-O-CELL - 75L	AIR-O-CELL - 75L
SERIAL NUMBER	21692921	21692915	21692910	21692929
COLLECTION DATE	Aug 26, 2015	Aug 26, 2015	Aug 26, 2015	Aug 26, 2015
ANALYSIS DATE	Aug 28, 2015	Aug 28, 2015	Aug 28, 2015	Aug 28, 2015
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
Alternaria	4	53	2				4	53	33			
Cladosporium	56	750	29	4	53	100						
Curvularia	4	53	2									
Ganoderma	8	110	4									
Nigrospora	48	640	25									
Other Ascospores	20	270	10				4	53	33			
Other Basidiospores	36	480	19				4	53	33	4	53	14
Penicillium/Aspergillus										24	320	86
Pithomyces	4	53	2									
Smuts, myxomycetes	4	53	2									
Torula	8	110	4									

TOTAL SPORES	192	2,572	100	4	53	100	12	159	100	28	373	100
MINIMUM DETECTION LIMIT*	1	53		1	53		1	53		1	53	

BACKGROUND DEBRIS	Light			Light			Light			Light		
Cellulose Fiber				4	53		4	53				
Fiberglass							4	53				
Plant Fragments	8	110					4	53		4	53	
Pollen												

OBSERVATIONS & COMMENTS												
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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. 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.

Prepared for : COASTAL ENVIRONMENTAL

Test Address : PVIL HIGH SCHOOL CLEARANCE

ANALYSIS METHOD	Spore trap analysis	Spore trap analysis	Spore trap analysis	Direct Microscopic Exam
LOCATION	NURSE EXAM A	A 204	A 206	C109 TABLE
COC / LINE #	879661-5	879661-6	879661-7	879661-8
SAMPLE TYPE & VOLUME	AIR-O-CELL - 75L	AIR-O-CELL - 75L	AIR-O-CELL - 75L	SWAB
SERIAL NUMBER	21692914	21692912	21692911	None supplied
COLLECTION DATE	Aug 26, 2015	Aug 26, 2015	Aug 26, 2015	Aug 26, 2015
ANALYSIS DATE	Aug 28, 2015	Aug 28, 2015	Aug 28, 2015	Aug 28, 2015
CONCLUSION	NOT ELEVATED	NOT ELEVATED	NOT ELEVATED	NORMAL

IDENTIFICATION	Raw Count	Spores ₃ per m ³	Percent of Total	Raw Count	Spores ₃ per m ³	Percent of Total	Raw Count	Spores ₃ per m ³	Percent of Total		Mold Present
Alternaria											
Cladosporium				4	53	100					
Curvularia											
Ganoderma											
Nigrospora											
Other Ascospores											
Other Basidiospores	4	53	50				4	53	50		
Penicillium/Aspergillus	4	53	50				4	53	50		
Pithomyces											
Smuts, myxomycetes											
Torula											

TOTAL SPORES	8	106	100	4	53	100	8	106	100		NA
MINIMUM DETECTION LIMIT*	1	53		1	53		1	53			NA

BACKGROUND DEBRIS	Light			Light			Light			Not Applicable		
Cellulose Fiber	4	53		4	53		4	53				
Fiberglass												
Plant Fragments	4	53		4	53		4	53				
Pollen							4	53				

OBSERVATIONS & COMMENTS	No Fungi Detected.										
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Test Address : PVIL HIGH SCHOOL CLEARANCE

ANALYSIS METHOD	Direct Microscopic Exam	Direct Microscopic Exam	Direct Microscopic Exam	Direct Microscopic Exam
LOCATION	NURSE DOOR	A20 CABINET	A206 TABLE	TV STUDIO TABLE
COC / LINE #	879661-9	879661-10	879661-11	879661-12
SAMPLE TYPE & VOLUME	SWAB	SWAB	SWAB	SWAB
SERIAL NUMBER	None supplied	None supplied	None supplied	None supplied
COLLECTION DATE	Aug 26, 2015	Aug 26, 2015	Aug 26, 2015	Aug 26, 2015
ANALYSIS DATE	Aug 28, 2015	Aug 28, 2015	Aug 28, 2015	Aug 28, 2015
CONCLUSION	NORMAL	NORMAL	NORMAL	NORMAL

IDENTIFICATION		Mold Present			Mold Present			Mold Present			Mold Present	
Alternaria												
Cladosporium												
Curvularia												
Ganoderma												
Nigrospora												
Other Ascospores												
Other Basidiospores												
Penicillium/Aspergillus												
Pithomyces												
Smuts, myxomycetes												
Torula												

TOTAL SPORES	NA	NA	NA	NA
MINIMUM DETECTION LIMIT*	NA	NA	NA	NA

BACKGROUND DEBRIS	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
OBSERVATIONS & COMMENTS	No Fungi Detected.	No Fungi Detected.	No Fungi Detected.	No Fungi Detected.

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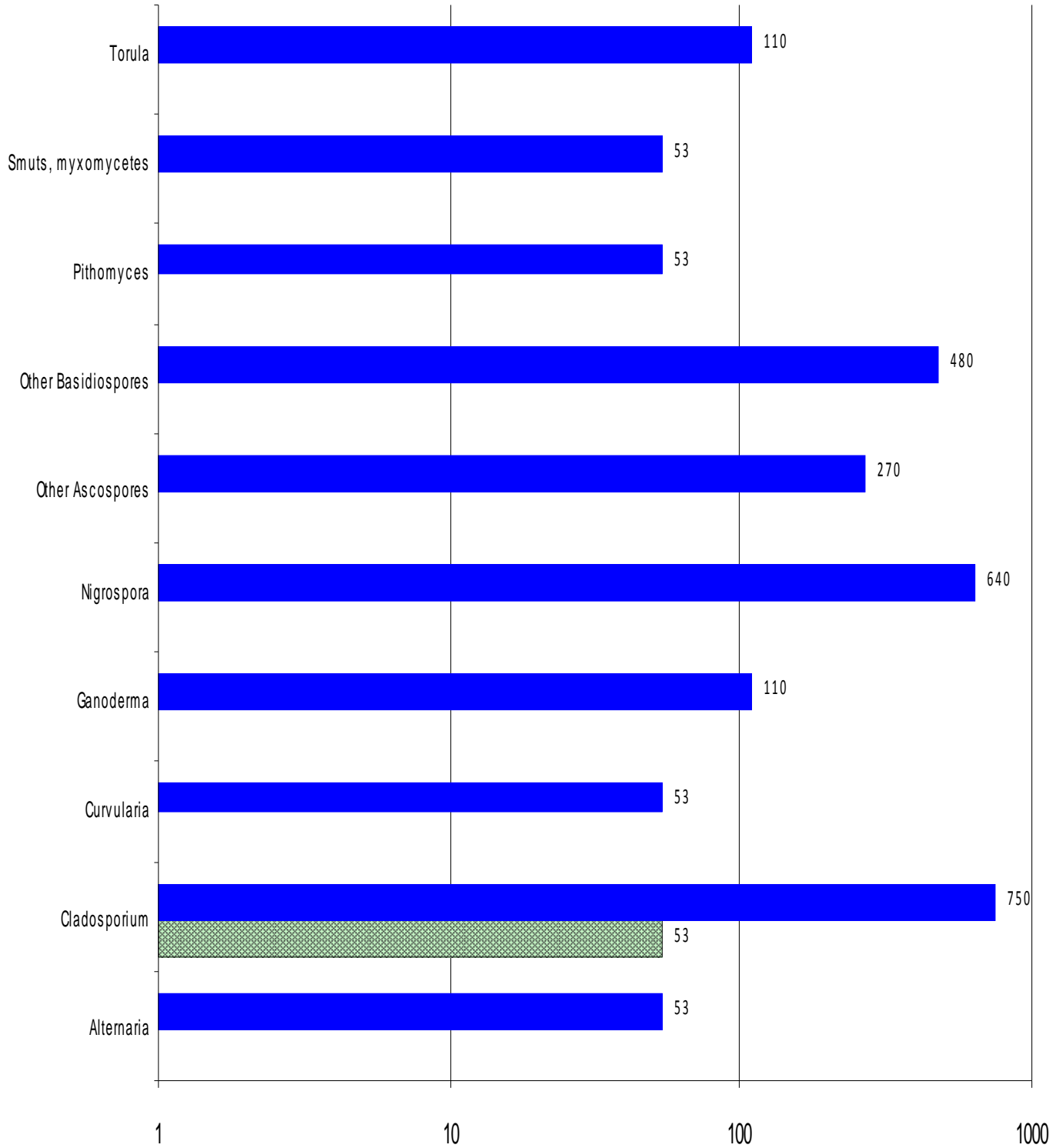
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Chain of Custody # 879661

■ Tv Studio
■ Ambient

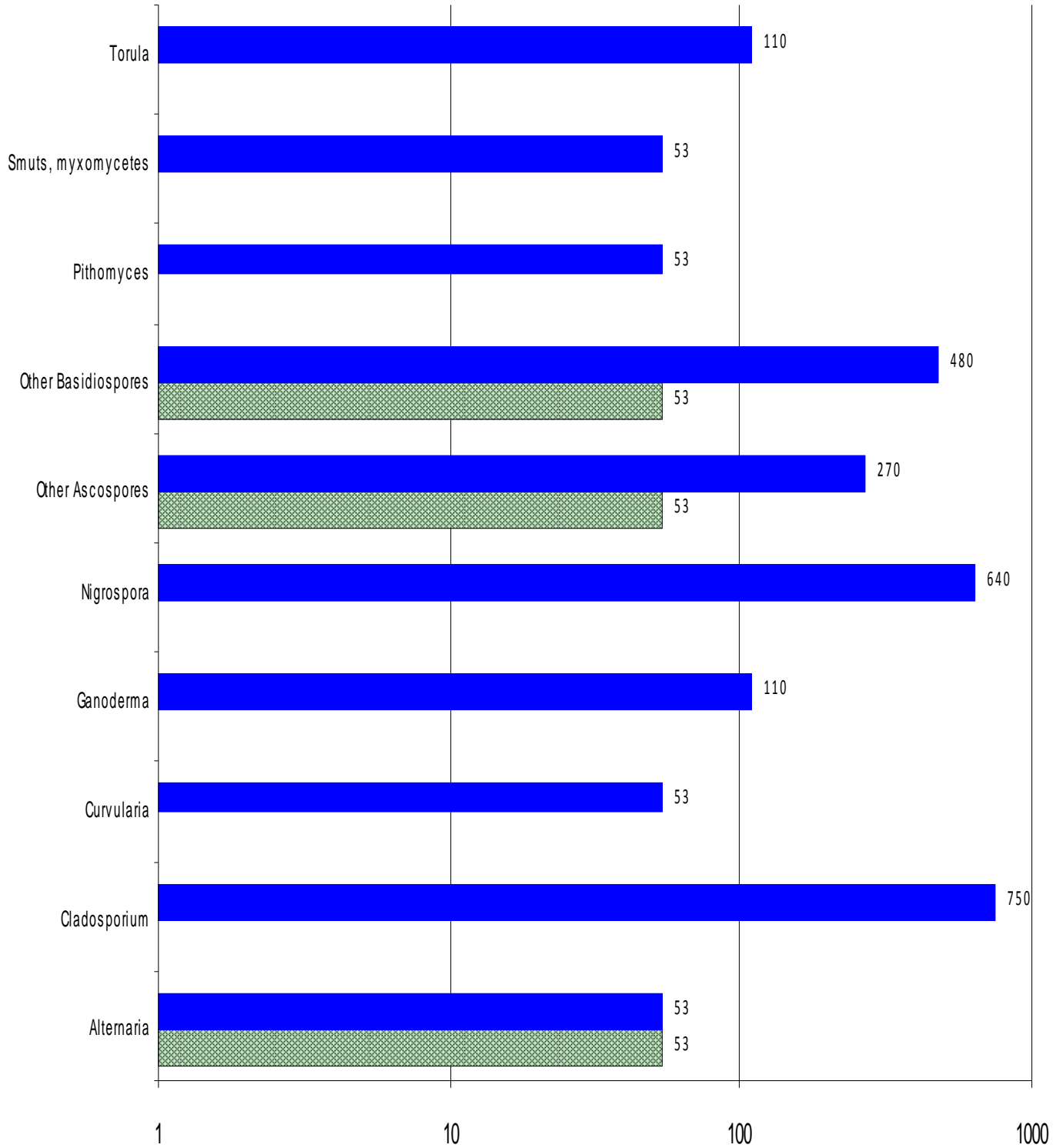


Spores per cubic meter



Chain of Custody # 879661

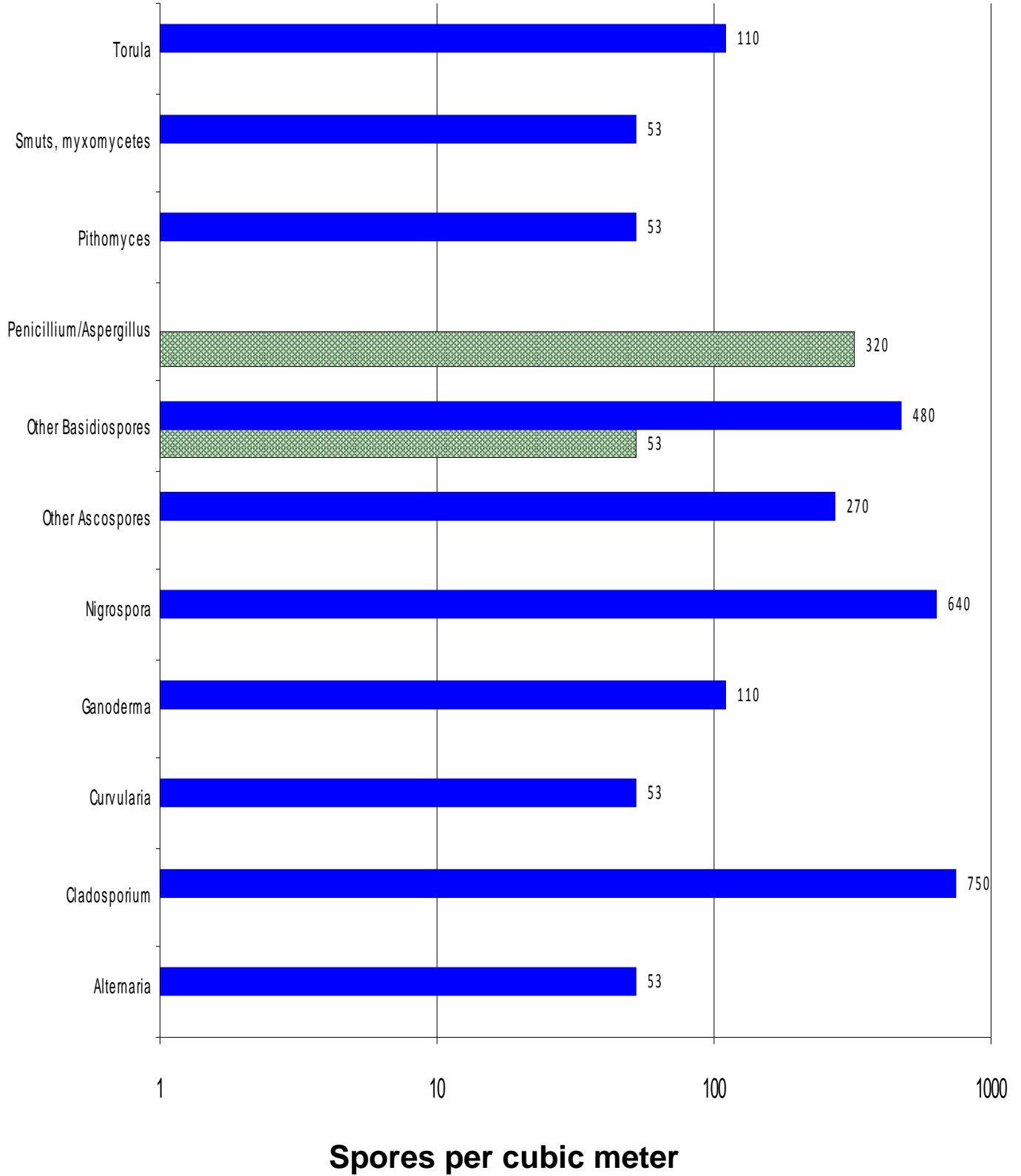
C 109
Ambient



Spores per cubic meter

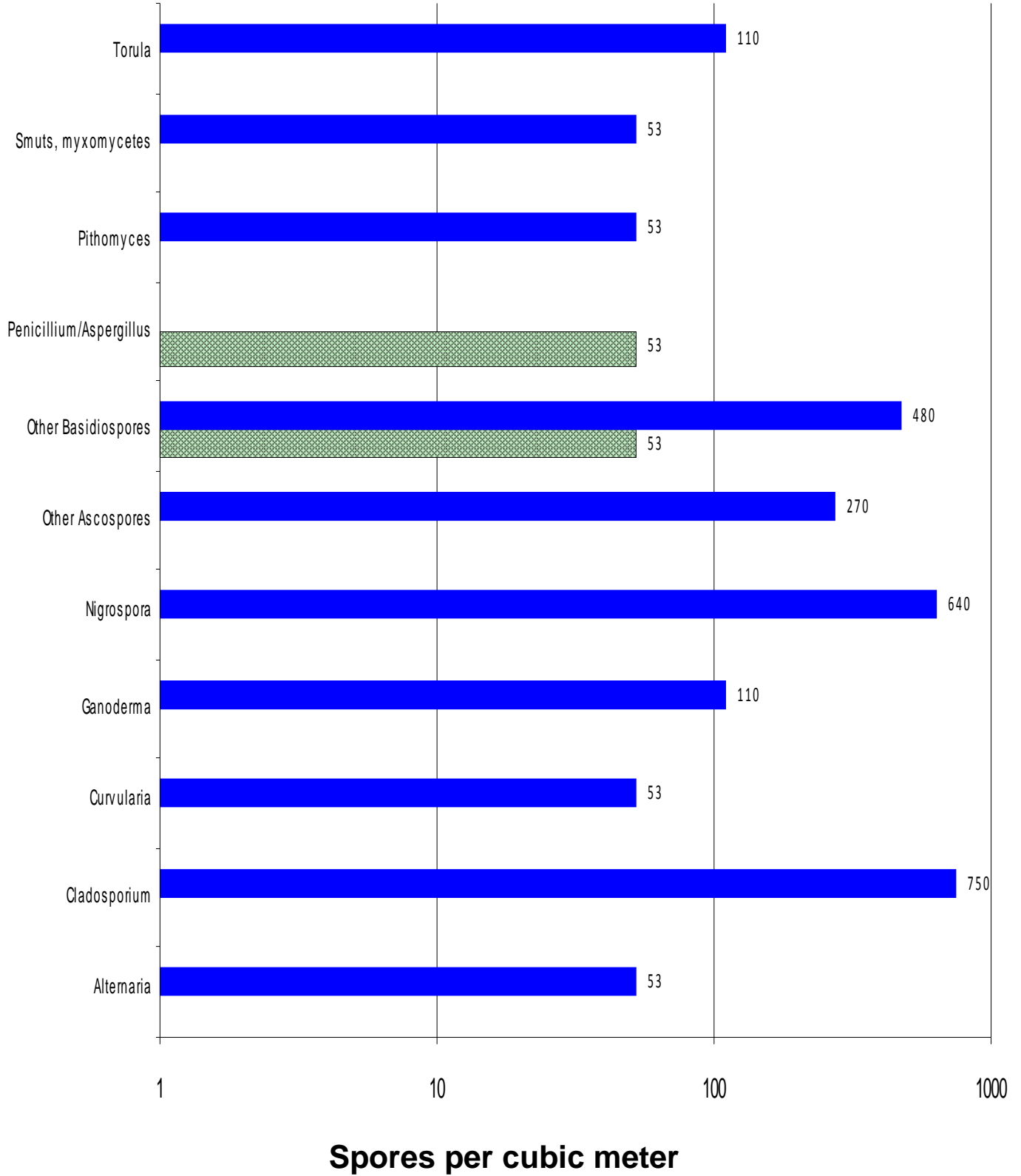
Chain of Custody # 879661

■ Nurse Main
■ Ambient



Chain of Custody # 879661

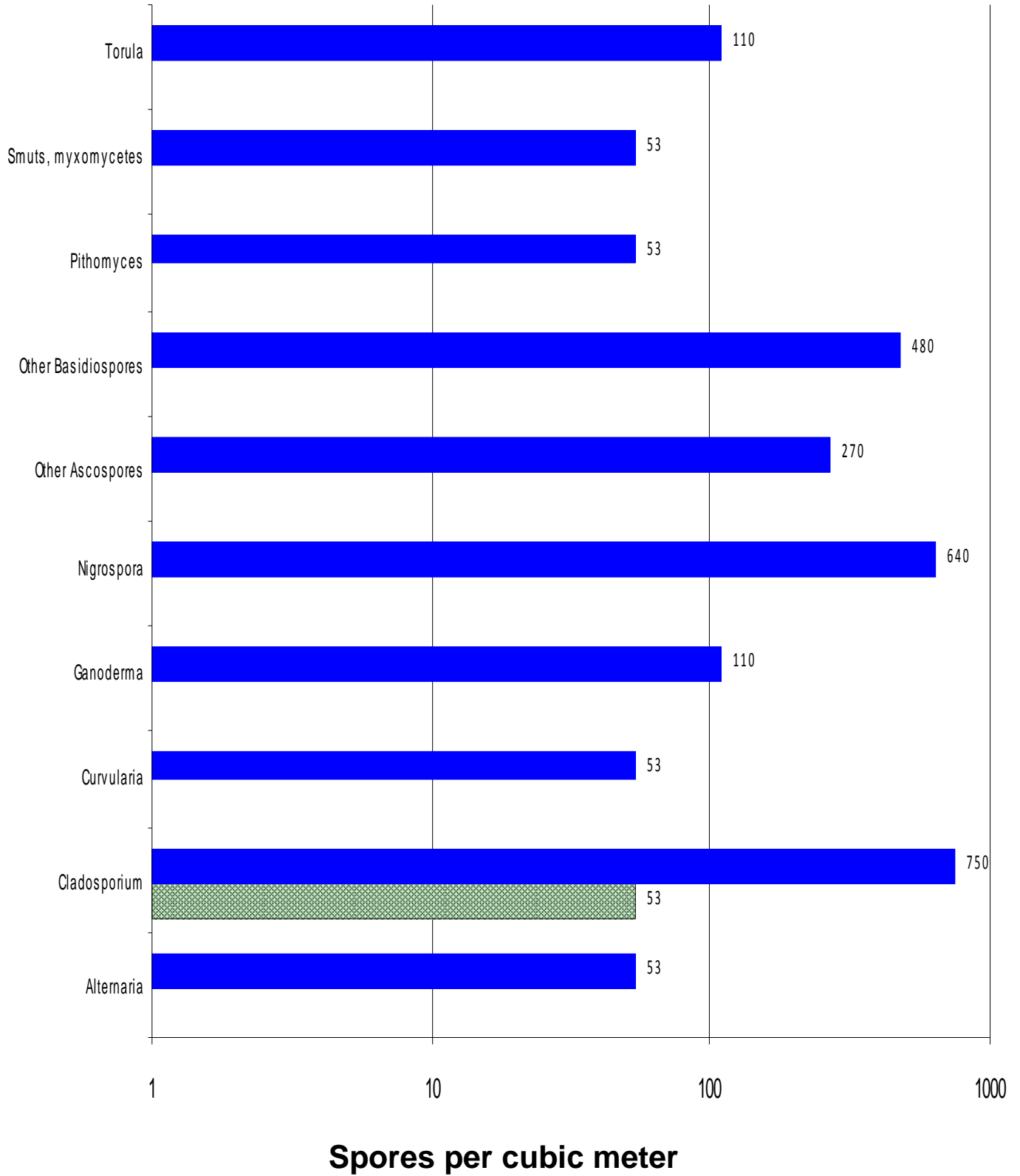
■ Nurse Exam A
■ Ambient





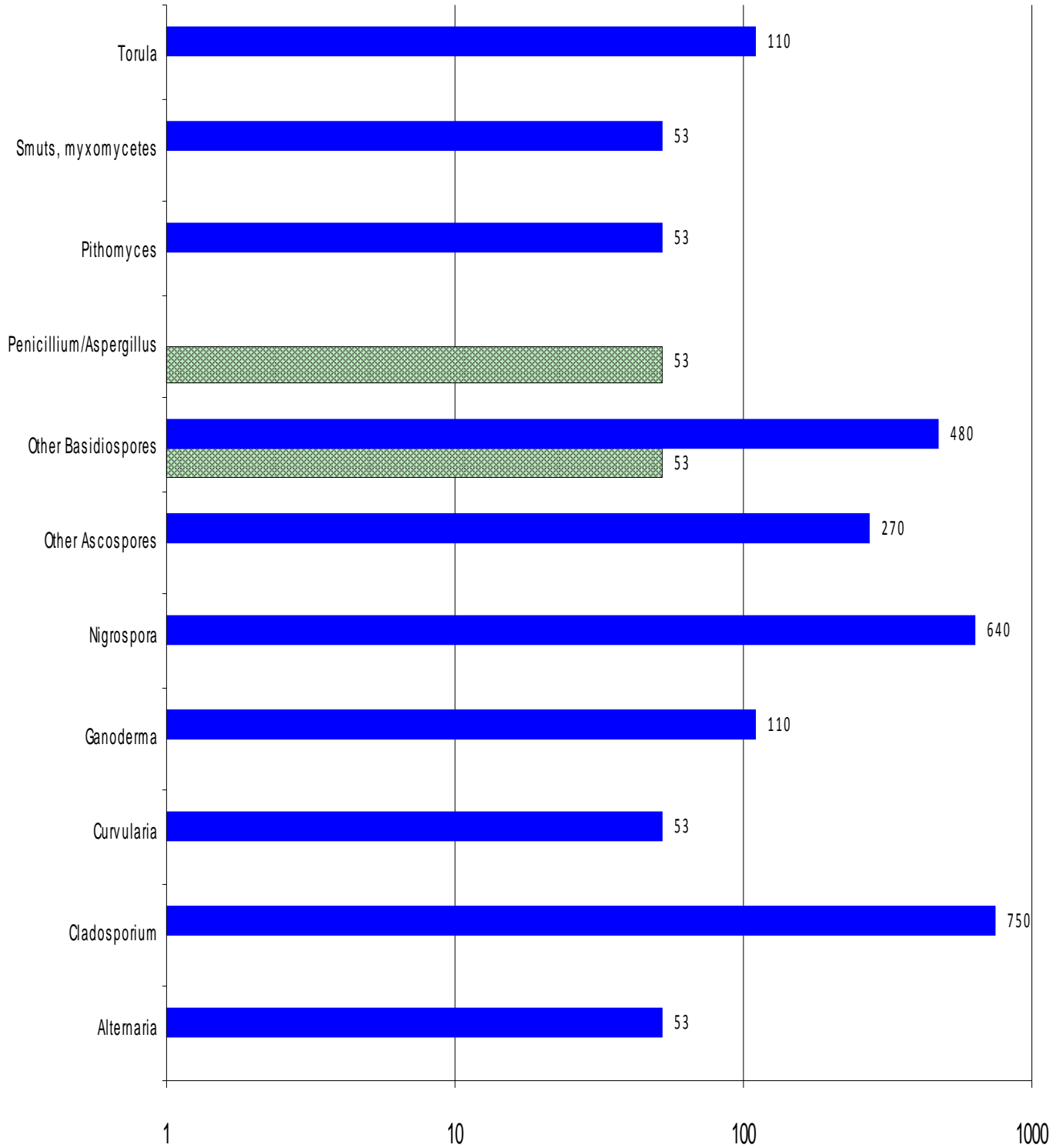
Chain of Custody # 879661

A 204
Ambient



Chain of Custody # 879661

A 206
Ambient



Spores per cubic meter

Identification	Outdoor Habitat	Indoor Habitat	Possible Allergic Potential Not an opinion or interpretation	Comments
Alternaria	One of the most commonly reported airborne spores worldwide. Often common in outdoor air. Usually not observed in large numbers in outdoor air. Soil, dead or dying plants, foodstuffs, textiles	Wallboard paper backing, wood, other various cellulose-containing materials. Commonly found in settled dust and as normal settled spores on carpets, drapes, textiles, etc.	Common allergen. Type I allergies (hay fever and asthma); Type III hypersensitivity pneumonitis. Common cause of extrinsic asthma.	Alternaria is commonly found in elevated numbers on water-intruded building materials and in higher spore numbers in the air with respect to the outside when growth on wet building materials occurs.
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 allergic sinusitis.	
Ganoderma	Common everywhere growing on hardwood trees.	None known.	None known.	
Nigrospora	Commonly found everywhere. Grows on decaying plant material	Does not normally grow on building materials, but occasionally can be found growing on wallboard.	Type I (hay fever and asthma) allergies.	Very distinctive spore that is easy to identify.
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.
Pithomyces	Commonly seen everywhere growing dead leaves, soil and grasses.	Not normally found growing indoors, sometimes on wallboard.	None known.	

Identification	Outdoor Habitat	Indoor Habitat	Possible Allergic Potential Not an opinion or interpretation	Comments
Smuts, myxomycetes	Commonly found everywhere, especially 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 distinguished 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.	