



1675 North Commerce Parkway, Weston, Florida 33326
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AIHA Lab ID # 163230

PRO-LAB

1675 N COMMERCE PKWY

WESTON, FL 33326

Certificate of Mold Analysis

Prepared for: PRO-LAB
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Test Location: 1675 N COMMERCE PKWY
WESTON, FL 33326

Report Number: 010807-0551
Received Date: Jan 8, 2007
Report Date: Jan 8, 2007

John D. Shane Ph.D., QA 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/iaq/molds/index.html> or www.nyc.gov/html/doh/html/ei/eimold.html. 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. PRO-LAB/SSPTM Inc. participates in the AIHA EMPAT program. LAB ID #163230



For more information please contact Pro-Lab at 1-800-427-0550



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Certificate of Mold Analysis

Direct Microscopic Examination

Analysis Method SSPTM SOP 6110

REPORT NUMBER: 010807-0551

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WESTON, FL 33326

Pro-Lab Number: 010807-0551
Date Collected: Jan 1, 1900
Collection Location: BEDROOM
Sample Submitted: Z5
Volume (L): 25 liters
Serial #: Z104358
Analysis Date: Jan 8, 2007
Analyst #: 66

010807-0550
 Jan 1, 1900
 OUTSIDE
 Z5
 25 liters
 Z104357
 Jan 8, 2007
 66

Spore Identification	Raw Count	Spores / m ³
Aspergillus	52	2,080
Cercospora	0	0
Cladosporium	5	200
Other Basidiospores	55	2,200
Rusts	7	280
Stachybotrys	4	160
Papulospora	0	0

Raw Count	Spores / m ³
21	840
3	120
0	0
7	280
0	0
0	0
12	480

Total Results (Spores / cubic meter) :	4,920	1,720
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Biological Particles	Raw Count	Particles / m ³
Insect Fragments	4	160
Dust Mites	0	0
Pollen	0	0

Raw Count	Particles / m ³
2	80
3	120
15	600



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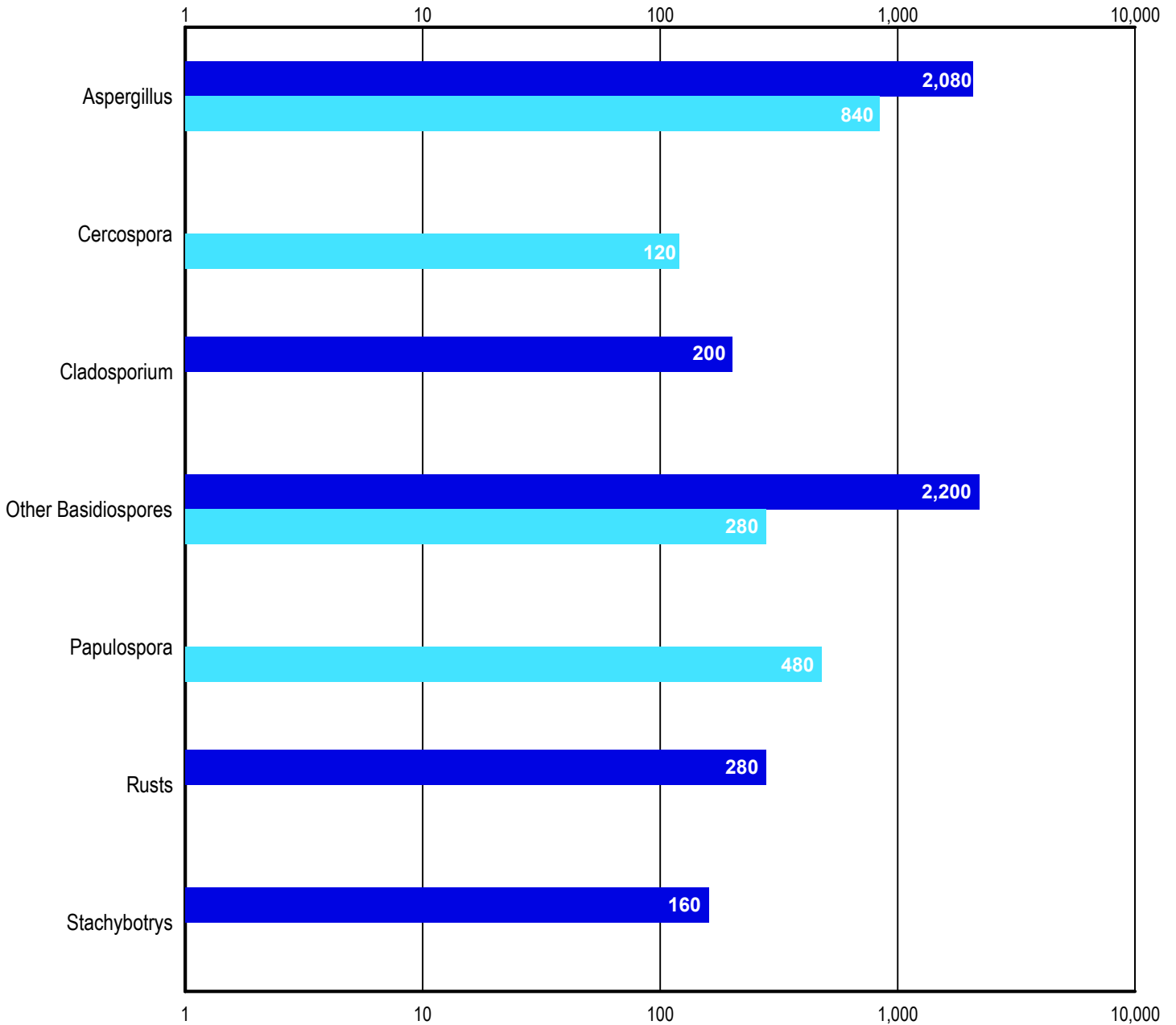
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SPORE TRAP TOTAL COUNT

(spores / m³)



Dark color = BEDROOM

Light color = OUTSIDE

This chart uses a logarithmic scale and the bar size is not directly proportional to the number of spores.



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The following fungal descriptions are pertinent to samples collected. General characterization of mold is made with respect to their most common impact to human health. Many genera of molds have species with varying characteristics.

Spore Name	Description
ASPERGILLUS	THIS SPECIES IS CONSIDERED COMMON TO INDOOR ENVIRONMENTS. IT IS WIDESPREAD IN THE SOIL AND ON PLANTS AND IS ALSO CONSIDERED A COMMON CONTAMINANT OF FOOD. IT HAS A MUSTY ODOR. IT IS COMMONLY BEING IMPLICATED IN PULMONARY DISEASE IN IMMUNOCOMPROMISED HOSTS. IT HAS ALSO BEEN REPORTED TO CAUSE SKIN INFECTIONS. MANY SPECIES PRODUCE MYCOTOXINS, WHICH MAY BE ASSOCIATED WITH DISEASE IN HUMANS AND OTHER ANIMALS. TOXIC PRODUCTION IS DEPENDENT ON THE SPECIES OR A STRAIN WITHIN A SPECIES AN ON THE FOOD SOURCE FOR THE FUNGUS. SOME OF THESE TOXINS HAVE BEEN FOUND TO BE CARCINOGENIC IN ANIMAL SPECIES. SEVERAL TOXINS ARE CONSIDERED POTENTIAL HUMAN CARCINOGENS.
CERCOSPORA	PARASITE OF HIGHER PLANTS, CAUSING LEAF SPOT. COMMON OUTDOORS IN AGRICULTURAL AREAS ESPECIALLY DURING HARVEST. NO TOXIC DISEASES HAVE BEEN DOCUMENTED TO DATE.
CLADOSPORIUM	COMMONLY FOUND ON DEAD PLANTS, WOODY PLANTS, FOOD, STRAW, SOIL, PAINT AND TEXTILES. COMMON CAUSE OF EXTRINSIC ASTHMA (IMMEDIATE-TYPE HYPERSENSITIVITY: TYPE I). ACUTE SYMPTOMS INCLUDE EDEMA AND BRONCHIOSPASMS; CHRONIC CASES MAY DEVELOP PULMONARY EMPHYSEMA.
OTHER BASIDIOSPORES	ONE OF THE MAJOR CLASSES OF FUNGAL ORGANISMS. THIS CLASS CONTAINS THE MUSHROOMS, SHELF FUNGI, PUFFBALLS, AND A VARIETY OF OTHER FUNGI.
RUSTS	FOUND IN GRASSES, FLOWERS, TREES AND OTHER LIVING PLANT MATERIALS. COMMONLY CAUSES TYPE I ALLERGIES (HAY FEVER, ASTHMA) SYMPTOMS. NO REPORTS OF HUMAN INFECTION. RUSTS DO NOT GROW INDOORS UNLESS HOST PLANTS ARE PRESENT. THEY ARE PARASITIC PLANT PATHOGENS AND NEED A LIVING HOST FOR GROWTH.
STACHYBOTRYS	THIS FUNGUS MAY PRODUCE A TRICHOHECENE MYCOTOXIN- SATRATOXIN H - WHICH IS POISONOUS BY INHALATION. THE TOXINS ARE PRESENT ON THE FUNGAL SPORES. THIS IS A SLOW GROWING FUNGUS ON MEDIA. IT DOES NOT COMPETE WELL WITH OTHER RAPIDLY GROWING FUNGI. THE DARK COLORED FUNGI GROWS ON BUILDING MATERIAL WITH A HIGH CELLULOSE CONTENT AND A LOW NITROGEN CONTENT. INDIVIDUALS WITH CHRONIC EXPOSURE TO THE TOXIN PRODUCED BY THIS FUNGUS REPORTED COLD AND FLU SYMPTOMS, SORE THROATS, DIARRHEA, HEADACHES, FATIGUE, DERMATITIS, INTERMITTENT LOCAL HAIR LOSS, AND GENERALIZED MALAISE. THE TOXINS PRODUCED BY THIS FUNGUS WILL SUPPRESS THE IMMUNE SYSTEM AFFECTING THE LYMPHOID TISSUE AND THE BONE MARROW. THE MYCOTOXIN IS ALSO REPORTED TO BE A LIVER AND KIDNEY CARCINOGEN. EFFECTS BY ABSORPTION OF THE TOXIN IN THE HUMAN LUNG ARE KNOWN AS PNEUMOMYCOSIS. THIS ORGANISM IS RARELY FOUND IN OUTDOOR SAMPLES. IT IS USUALLY DIFFICULT TO FIND IN INDOOR AIR SAMPLES UNLESS IT IS PHYSICALLY DISTURBED. THE SPORES ARE IN A GELATINOUS MASS. THE SPORES WILL DIE READILY AFTER RELEASE. THE DEAD SPORES ARE STILL ALLERGENIC AND TOXIGENIC.
PAPULOSPORA	THIS FUNGI IS FOUND IN SOIL, DECAYING PLANTS, PAPER AND TEXTILES. NO ALLERGENICITY INFORMATION IS KNOWN FOR THIS MOLD.



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Report Summary:

Elevated Mold Condition(s) Exists: Yes

Report Number: 010807-0551

Sample Submitted: Z5

If YES: One or more of the samples in this report indicates the presence of elevated indoor mold spores or colonies for these specific locations only. Professional advice will be necessary to determine the appropriate actions to take to correct the conditions indicated.

If NO: The samples in this report do not indicate the presence of elevated indoor mold spores or colonies for the specific locations only.

If Inconclusive: No comparison sample received.

The mold identified in this report is often associated with excess moisture and can be a problem in indoor environments at high levels. Since mold requires water to grow, it is important to prevent moisture problems in buildings. The presence of mold, water damage or musty odors should be addressed immediately. In all instances, any source(s) of water must be stopped and the extent of water damage determined. Mold can grow on virtually any organic surface, as long as moisture and oxygen are present. When excessive moisture accumulates in buildings or on building materials, mold growth will often occur, particularly if the moisture problem remains undiscovered or unaddressed. Building materials, such as drywall are made of cellulose and are highly absorbent, perfect surfaces for mold growth when wet. Moisture problems may include roof leaks, plumbing leaks, landscaping or gutters that direct water into or under the building, and unvented combustion appliances such as gas stoves. Water damaged building materials supporting mold growth should be cleaned or replaced as quickly as possible in order to ensure a healthy environment. Specific methods of assessing and remediating mold contamination should be based on the extent of visible contamination and the cause of damage.

The detection limit of fungal analysis using optical microscopy is one fungal spore or one fungal structure. The quantitation limits vary from analysis to analysis and from processing procedure to processing procedure. Contact us to determine your quantitation limits.

FOR MORE INFORMATION, PLEASE CALL PRO-LAB™ AT 1-800-427-0550

END OF REPORT

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