PRO-LAB/SSPTM INC.
3300 Corporate Avenue, Bldg., 112
Weston, Florida 33331
Toll Free: 800-427-0550

Mold Analysis Report

NON-VIABLE Spore Trap M5

Report Number: 040403-0104
Received Date: 4/4/03
Reported Date: 4/4/03
Analysis By: SSPTM, Inc.

Test Address:
CROSBY HOUSE, ,

Client:

Indoor Quality
Rt 1 Box 201a
Hardesville, SC 29927

Alyssa Murray

Alyssa Murray, QAQC

Comments:

Phone: (843) 784-3386
Fax:
Email: AIRQUALITY@HARGRAY.COM

Your Results

Pro-Lab Number:	040403-0104
Date Collected:	4/1/03
Collection Location:	LIVING RM
Sample Submitted:	Micro 5
Volume (L):	25
Chain of Custody#	67025
Serial #:	42737

Spore Identification	Raw Score	Results M5 (Spores/m³)	Raw Score	Results M5 (Spores/m³)
Cladosporium	3	120	0	0
Curvularia	1	40	0	0
Hyphae	3	120	0	0
Penicillium/Aspergillus	28	1120	0	0
Total Spores (Spores/m³):		**1400**		**0**

Analysis Date: 4/4/03
AnalystID: 3

Analysis Date:
AnalystID:

PRO-LAB/SSPTM INC.
3300 Corporate Avenue, Bldg., 112
Weston, Florida 33331
Toll Free: 800-427-0550

Mold Analysis Report

NON-VIABLE Spore Trap M5

Report Number: 040403-0104
Received Date: 4/4/03
Reported Date: 4/4/03
Analysis By: SSPTM, Inc.

Test Address:
CROSBY HOUSE, ,

Client:

Indoor Quality
Rt 1 Box 201a
Hardesville, SC 29927

Alyssa Murray

Alyssa Murray, QAQC

Comments:

Phone: (843) 784-3386
Fax:
Email: AIRQUALITY@HARGRAY.COM

Your Results

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

Spore Name	Description
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. REPORTED TO BE ALLERGENIC.
Curvularia	REPORTED TO BE ALLERGENIC. IT MAY CAUSE CORNEAL INFECTIONS, MYCETOMA AND INFECTIONS IN IMMUNE COMPROMISED HOSTS.
Hyphae	PIECES OF FUNGAL ORGANISMS THAT CANNOT BE IDENTIFIED AS TO WHAT GENUS THEY ARE FROM. THEY CAN BE CONSIDERED ALLERGENIC AND ARE INDICATIVE OF ACTIVE GROWTH IN THE SAMPLING VACINITY.
Penicillium/Aspergillus	THIS GROUP OF SPORES IS CONSIDERED COMMON TO INDOOR ENVIRONMENTS. COMMONLY FOUND IN SOIL, FOOD, CELLULOSE, AND ALSO CONSIDERED A COMMON CONTAMINANT OF FOOD. IT IS ALSO FOUND IN PAINT AND COMPOST PILES. IT MAY CAUSE HYPERSENSITIVITY PNEUMONITIS AND ALLERGIC ALVEOLITIS IN SUSCEPTIBLE INDIVIDUALS. IT IS REPORTED TO BE ALLERGENIC. COMMON CAUSE OF EXTRINSIC ASTHMA (IMMEDIATE-TYPE HYPERSENSITIVITY: TYPE I). ACUTE SYMPTOMS INCLUDE EDEMA AND BRONCHIOSPASMS; CHRONIC CASES MAY DEVELOP PULMONARY EMPHYSEMA. 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.

PRO-LAB/SSPTM INC.
3300 Corporate Avenue, Bldg., 112
Weston, Florida 33331
Toll Free: 800-427-0550

Mold Analysis Report

NON-VIABLE Spore Trap M5

Report Number: 040403-0104
Received Date: 4/4/03
Reported Date: 4/4/03
Analysis By: SSPTM, Inc.

Alyssa Murray

Alyssa Murray, QAQC

Test Address:
CROSBY HOUSE, ,

Client:

Indoor Quality
Rt 1 Box 201a
Hardesville, SC 29927

Comments:

Phone: (843) 784-3386
Fax:
Email: AIRQUALITY@HARGRAY.COM

Your Results

Report Summary:

Pro-Lab Number: 040403-0104 **Sample Submitted:** Micro 5
Unusual Mold Condition(s) Exists No

Unusual Mold Condition(s) Explanation:

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. The information in your report and this summary may be used by an Industrial Hygienist or an Indoor Air Quality professional to assist in the determination of necessary actions.

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

For more information regarding mold cleanup or to find a Certified mold remediator in your area please call PRO-LAB at 800-427-0550

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 substance, 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 the damage.
HEALTH EFFECTS: Active mold growth in indoor environments may lead to adverse health effects. The presence of mold on building materials, as identified by the sampling results, does not necessitate that people will be exposed or exhibit health effects. In order for humans to be exposed indoors, fungal spores, fragments, or metabolites must be released into the air and inhaled, physically contacted (dermal exposure), or ingested. Whether or not symptoms develop in people exposed to mold depends on the nature of the fungal material (e.g., allergenic, toxic, or infectious), the amount of exposure, and the susceptibility of exposed persons. Susceptibility varies with the genetic predisposition (e.g., allergic reactions do not always occur in all individuals), age, state of health, and concurrent exposures. For these reasons, and because measurements of exposure are not standardized and biological markers of exposure to mold are largely unknown, it is not possible to determine "safe" or "unsafe" levels of exposure for people in general. The most common symptoms of mold exposure are runny nose, eye irritation, cough, congestion, and aggravation of asthma. Individuals with persistent health problems that appear to be related to mold or other types of air quality contaminant exposure should see their physicians for a referral to professionals who are trained in occupational/environmental medicine or related specialties and are knowledgeable about these types of exposures. Decisions about removing individuals from an affected area must be based on the results of such medical evaluation. Since mold is naturally present in outdoor environments and we share the same air between the indoors and the outdoors, it is impossible to eliminate all mold and their spores from the indoor environment.