PRO-LAB/SSPTM INC.

1675 North Commerce Parkway
Weston, Florida 33326
Phone: (954) 384-4446

Mold Analysis Report

VIABLE Sample

Analysis Method SSPTM SOP 6120

Report Number: 060612-0056
Received Date: Jun 6, 2012
Analysis Date: Jun 11, 2012
Report Date: Jun 11, 2012

Test Address:

,,

John D. Shane Ph.D., QA Manager

Client:

LARRY MEYER

REEDSPORT, OR 97467

Comments:

Phone:
Fax:
Email:

PRO-LAB Number: 060612-0056
Date Collected:
Collection Location: OUT DOOR
Sample Submitted: SETTLING

Spore Identification	Results in Colonies
Cladosporium	15
Epicoccum	2
Fusarium	5
Rhizopus/Mucor	5
Ulocladium	2
Sepedonium	1

Analysis Date: **Jun 11, 2012**
Analysis ID: **22**

For mold remediation (mold cleanup) please go to www.inspectorseek.com

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Spore Name	Description
CLADOSPORIUM	PROBABLY THE MOST COMMON SPORE TYPE IN THE AIR WORLDWIDE. COMMONLY GROWS ON DEAD OR DYING PLANTS, FOOD, STRAW, AND SOIL. ABLE TO GROW ON PAINT, TEXTILES, WOOD AND WALLBOARD. IT IS COMMONLY FOUND GROWING ON THE DUST AND DEBRIS ACCUMULATING ON AIR DUCT VENTS. COMMON CAUSE OF EXTRINSIC ASTHMA (IMMEDIATE-TYPE HYPERSENSITIVITY: TYPE I).
EPICOCCUM	FOUND IN PLANTS, SOIL, GRAINS, TEXTILES, AND PAPER PRODUCTS. COMMON CAUSE OF TYPE I ALLERGIES (HAY FEVER, ASTHMA). NO CASES OF INFECTION HAVE BEEN REPORTED IN HUMANS OR ANIMALS.
FUSARIUM	A VERY COMMON MOLD FOUND ON A WIDE VARIETY OF PLANTS AND THE SOIL. THE FUNGUS IS ALSO SOMETIMES FOUND IN HUMIDIFIERS. TYPE I ALLERGEN (HAY FEVER AND ASTHMA). IS KNOWN TO SOMETIMES CAUSE DISEASE IN IMMUNOCOMPROMISED PERSONS.
RHIZOPUS/MUCOR	THIS IS A COMBINATION GROUP BECAUSE THE SPORES OF BOTH RHIZOPUS AND MUCOR ARE MOSTLY IDENTICAL). THEY ARE COMMON TO INDOOR AND OUTDOOR ENVIRONMENTS AND WIDESPREAD IN THE SOIL AND ON PLANTS. THIS GROUP OF SPORES SHOULD BE CONSIDERED HAVING THE SAME EFFECTS AS SPORES FROM EACH OF THE PARTICULAR GENERA. RHIZOPUS = TYPE I ALLERGIES (HAY FEVER AND ASTHMA), TYPE III HYPERSENSITIVITY PNEUMONITIS, AND IS PATHOGENIC IN CERTAIN IMMUNOCOMPROMISED PERSONS]. MUCOR = TYPE I ALLERGIES (HAY FEVER, ASTHMA) AND TYPE III HPERSENSITIVITY PNEUMONITIS), RARE CAPABLE OF CAUSING DISEASE IN HUMANS].
ULOCLADIUM	ISOLATED FROM THE SOIL, DEAD PLANTS, CELLULOSE MATERIALS, AND TEXTILES. CAPABLE OF CAUSING TYPE I ALLERGIES (HAY FEVER, ASTHMA). RARELY KNOWN TO CAUSE HUMAN DISEASE.
SEPEDONIUM	A COMMON AND WIDESPREAD SOIL MOLD AND GROWING ON TEXTILES AND WOOD. NO KNOWN ALLERGENS OR PATHOGENS. NOT COMMONLY SEEN IN ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES.

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Report Summary:

PRO-LAB Number: 060612-0056
Sample Submitted: SETTLING
Unusual Mold Condition(s) Exists: No

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.

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 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.

The detection limit of fungal analysis using optical microscopy is one fungal spore, one fungal structure, or one fungal colony.

END OF REPORT