

PRO-LAB/SSPTM INC.

1675 North Commerce Parkway
Weston, Florida 33326
Toll Free: 800-427-0550

Test Address:

Apollo Beach, FL 33572

Client

Square-One Insp. - Riverview
11705 Boyette Rd
Riverview, FL 33569

Phone: (813) 864-7697
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Mold Analysis Report

NON-VIABLE Spore Trap M5

Analysis Method SSPTM SOP 6110

Report Number: 100305-0158

Received Date: 10/3/2005

Report Date: 10/5/2005

Suani Parodi

Suani Parodi, QA Manager

Comments:

DEBRIS: LIGHT

Pro-Lab Number:	100305-0158		100305-0160	
Date Collected:	9/30/2005		9/30/2005	
Collection Location:	1ST FL		OUTSIDE	
Sample Submitted:	MICRO 5		MICRO 5	
Volume (L):	25		25	
Serial #:	289250		289244	
Spore Identification	Raw Count	Spores / M3	Raw Count	Spores / M3
Cladosporium	8	320	4	160
Curvularia	3	120	3	120
Hyphae	1	40	0	0
Nigrospora	0	0	3	120
Other Basidiospores	0	0	5	200
Penicillium/Aspergillus	25	1000	0	0
Smuts, myxomycetes	0	0	5	200
Total Results (Spores / M3)		1480		800
Biological Particles	Raw Count	Spores / M3	Raw Count	Spores / M3
Cellulose Fiber	1	40	2	80
Fiberglass	1	40	2	80

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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
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.
CURVULARIA	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 ARE INDICATIVE OF ACTIVE GROWTH IN THE SAMPLING VICINITY.
NIGROSPORA	RARELY FOUND GROWING INDOORS. OFTEN FOUND ON DECAYING PLANT MATERIAL AND SOIL. COMMON CAUSES OF TYPE I ALLERGIES (HAY FEVER, ASTHMA).
OTHER BASIDIOSPORES	ONE OF THE MAJOR CLASSES OF FUNGAL ORGANISMS. THIS CLASS CONTAINS THE MUSHROOMS, SHELF FUNGI, PUFFBALLS, AND A VARIETY OF OTHER FUNGI.
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. 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.
SMUTS, MYXOMYCETES	COMMONLY FOUND ON CEREAL CROPS, GRASSES, WEEDS, OTHER FUNGI, AND ON OTHER FLOWERING PLANTS. OCCASIONALLY FOUND INDOORS. NO REPORTS OF HUMAN INFECTION.

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Report Summary:

Pro-Lab Number: 100305-0158 **Sample Submitted:** MICRO 5

Elevated Mold Condition(s) Exists: Yes

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 recieved.

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 accumulated 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 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

The above information was compiled by PRO-LAB/SSPTM Inc. from the EPA "A Brief Guide to Mold, Moisture, and your Home" and the NYC Dept of Health "Guidelines on Assessment and Remediation of Fungi in Indoor Environments", at the request of and for the exclusive use of the client named on this report. This document is not a legal mandate and should be used for informational purposes only. 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 thier 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