PRO-LAB®
1675 North Commerce Parkway, Weston, FL 33326 (954) 384-4446

PENOCO INC
485 E COLLEGE AVE
PLEASANT GAP, PA 16823

Certificate of Mold Analysis

Prepared for:	PENOCO INC
Phone Number:	(814) 359-4406
Fax Number:	(814) 359-4478
Project Name:	HALFMOON TWP BLDG
Test Location:	
	PORT MATILDA, PA 16870
Chain of Custody #:	536648
Received Date:	November 18, 2011
Report Date:	November 21, 2011

John D. Shane Ph.D., Technical 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.

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Identification	Outdoor Habitat	Indoor Habitat	Allergic Potential	Comments
Chaetomium	Growing on dung, dead leaves, wood.	Cellulose substrates, especially wallboard and wood. Not normally seen growing indoors unless the building material has been wetted. Unusual / Not Normal to be growing indoors.	Type I (hay fever and asthma) allergies.	Chaetomium is a water-indicating mold. Spores of this type of mold should not be observed in the air in numbers above background/control. If growth and/or higher than backgroud/control spore numbers are reported, corrective action should be considered to reduce moisture levels and/or spore numbers in the living space.
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.
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 and Ascotricha.	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.	Not normally found growing indoors. Can grow on wet lumber, especially in crawlspaces.	Some allergenicity reported. Type I (hay fever, asthma) and Type III (hypersensitivity pneumonitis).	Among this group 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.
Unidentified Spores	Common everywhere. Grow on decaying plant litter and other plant-derived material.	Wetted cellulosic material.	None known.	This group of spores is reserved for spores whose identity is unknown. These kinds of spores have usually never been seen before in spore traps by our laboratory and/or are of such morphology that they cannot be identified with any degree of certainty to a particular genus.

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PORT MATILDA, PA 16870

ANALYSIS METHOD	Spore trap analysis	Spore trap analysis	INTENTIONALLY BLANK	INTENTIONALLY BLANK
LOCATION	Outside Control	Inside		
COC / LINE #	536648-1	536648-2		
SAMPLE TYPE & VOLUME	Z5 - 25L	Z5 - 25L		
SERIAL NUMBER	Z635380	Z633429		
COLLECTION DATE	**Nov 15, 2011**	**Nov 15, 2011**		
ANALYSIS DATE	**Nov 21, 2011**	**Nov 21, 2011**		
CONCLUSION	**CONTROL**	**ELEVATED**		

IDENTIFICATION	Raw Count	Spores per m³	Percent of Total	Raw Count	Spores per m³	Percent of Total	Raw Count	Spores per m³	Percent of Total	Raw Count	Spores per m³	Percent of Total
* **Chaetomium**				1	40	2						
Cladosporium				2	80	4						
Other Ascospores	26	1,000	61									
Other Basidiospores	9	360	22	3	120	6						
* **Penicillium/Aspergillus**	7	280	17	40	1,600	85						
Unidentified Spores				1	40	2						
TOTAL SPORES	42	1,640	100	47	1,880	100						
MINIMUM DETECTION LIMIT*	1	40		1	40							
BACKGROUND DEBRIS	Light			Moderate								
Cellulose Fiber				3	120							
Fiberglass				3	120							
OBSERVATIONS & COMMENTS												

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

*Health concerns but no major problems.
Not extremely elevated. Something that is
microtoxic is more of health concern such
as chaetomium & aspergillus.
NL normally growing there.

Next steps: Fix areas of rotting wood
Fogging by company
& general cleaning by company
Bleach would not help
wall cavities

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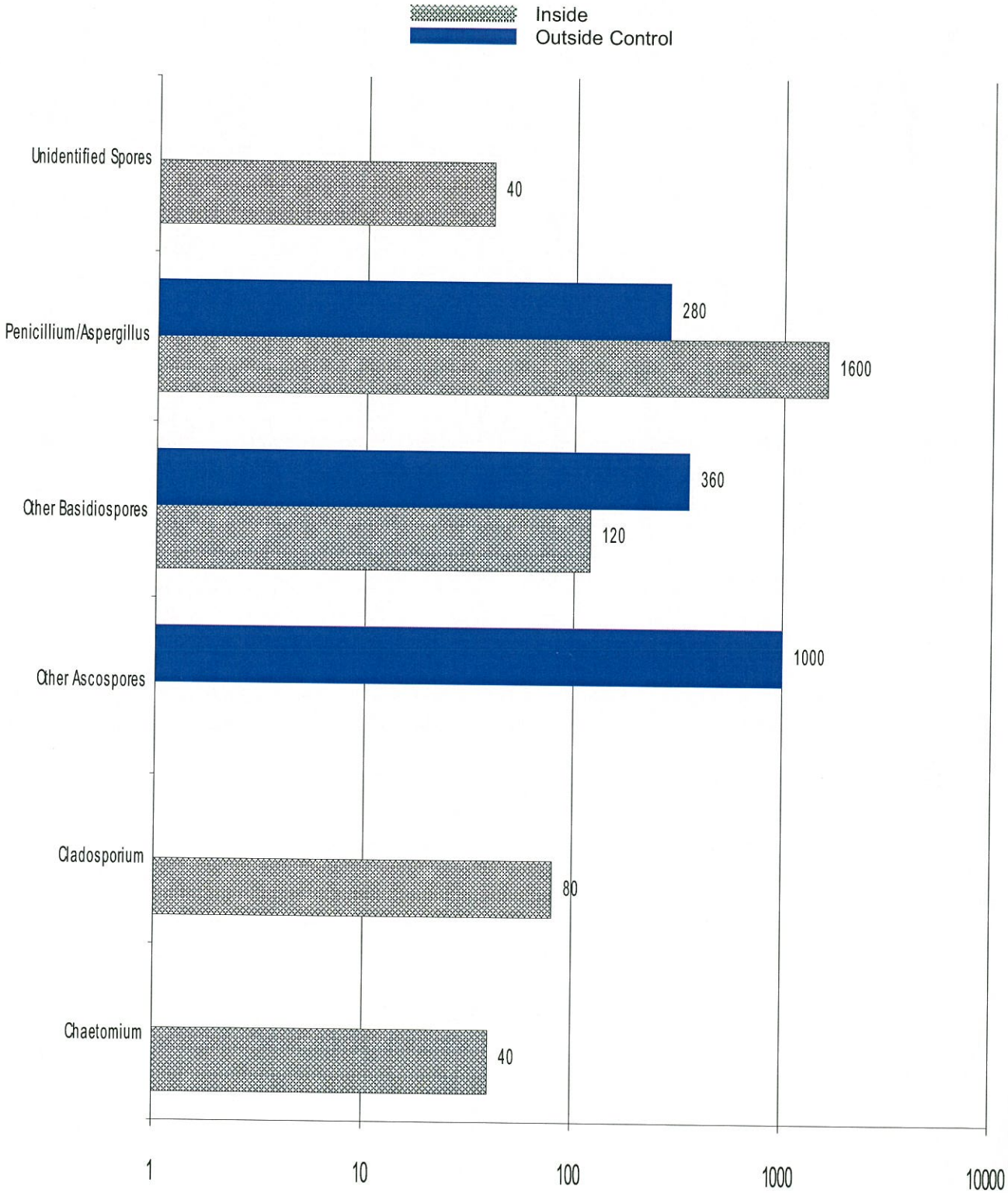

Spores per cubic meter