



1675 North Commerce Parkway, Weston, Florida 33326
Tel: (954) 384-4446 Fax: (954) 332-1005 Toll Free: 800-427-0550
AIHA Lab ID # 163230

ABOVE ALL ENVIRONMENTAL
35 WYMAN ST S/E
ATLANTA, GA 30317

Certificate of Mold Analysis

Prepared for: ABOVE ALL ENVIRONMENTAL
Phone Number: (404) 578-8099
Fax Number:
Email Address: jonathanmgiles@gmail.com
Test Location: 3010 POPLAR RD
SHARPSBURG, GA

Report Number: 082609-0359
Received Date: Aug 26, 2009
Report Date: Aug 27, 2009

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: 082609-0359

ABOVE ALL ENVIRONMENTAL

3010 POPLAR RD

SHARPSBURG, GA

Pro-Lab Number: 082609-0359
Date Collected:
Collection Location: ROOM 1
Sample Submitted: Z5
Volume (L): 25 liters
Serial #: Z411863
Analysis Date: Aug 27, 2009
Analyst #: 13

082609-0356
 OUTSIDE
 Z5
 25 liters
 Z411862
 Aug 27, 2009
 13

Spore Identification	Raw Count	spores / m ³
Ascospores	2	80
Bipolaris/Drechslera	0	0
Cercospora	0	0
Cladosporium	0	0
Epicoccum	0	0
Basidiospores	6	240
Penicillium/Aspergillus	4	160
Pithomyces	0	0
Smuts, myxomycetes	1	40
Stemphylium	0	0
Coelomycetes	0	0
Unidentified Spores	1	40

Raw Count	spores / m ³
2	80
223	8,920
14	560
103	4,120
1	40
73	2,920
10	400
1	40
2	80
1	40
1	40
0	0

Total Results (spores / cubic meter) :	560	17,240
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Biological Particles	Raw Count	Particles / m ³
Cellulose Fiber	2	80
Insect Fragments	0	0

Raw Count	Particles / m ³
3	120
1	40

Debris: Light

Analytical Sensitivity: 40 counts/cubic meter
 Debris: 1 Low to High (Estimate: debris too heavy to count)



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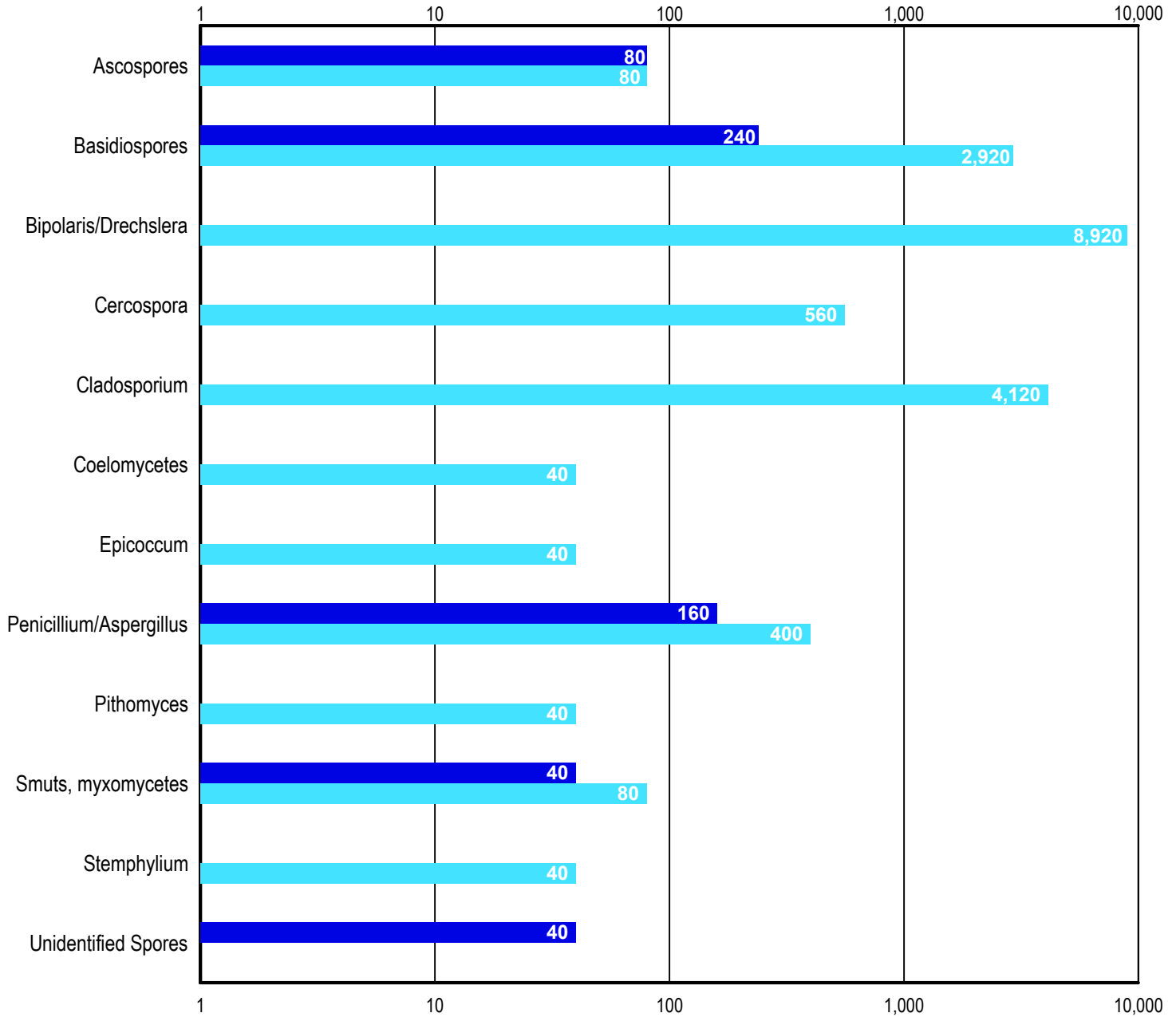
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SPORE TRAP TOTAL COUNT

(spores / m³)



Dark color = ROOM 1

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
OTHER ASCOSPORES	SPORES FROM ONE OF THE MAJOR GROUPS OF FUNGI THAT INCLUDE THE "SAC FUNGI" AND YEASTS. MOST PRODUCED FROM THIS GROUP OF FUNGI HAVE NOT BEEN FOUND TO BE ALLERGENIC OR TOXIC.
BIPOLARIS/DRECHSLERA	A WIDESPREAD FUNGUS THAT IS MOST FREQUENTLY ASSOCIATED WITH GRASSES, PLANT MATERIAL, AND SOIL. HAS ALSO BEEN REPORTED AS AN INFREQUENT AGENT OF PHAEOHYPHOMYCOSIS, PARTICULARLY FUNGAL SINUSITIS. IT CAN OCCASIONALLY CAUSE A CORNEAL INFECTION OF THE EYE.
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.
EPICOCCUM	A COMMON ALLERGEN FOUND IN PLANTS, SOIL, GRAINS, TEXTILES, AND PAPER PRODUCTS. SECONDARY INVADER OF DAMAGED PLANT TISSUE. COMMON CAUSE OF TYPE I ALLERGIES (HAY FEVER, ASTHMA). NO CASES OF INFECTION HAVE BEEN REPORTED IN HUMANS OR ANIMALS.
OTHER BASIDIOSPORES	SPORES FROM ONE OF THE MAJOR GROUPS OF FUNGI THAT INCLUDE MUSHROOMS LIKE THE SHELF FUNGI, PUFFBALLS AND COMMON BUTTON MUSHROOMS SOLD IN GROCERY STORES. MOST SPORES PRODUCED FROM THIS GROUP OF FUNGI HAVE NOT BEEN FOUND TO BE ALLERGENIC OR TOXIC.
PENICILLIUM/ASPERGILLUS	THIS GROUP 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. TOXIN PRODUCTION IS DEPENDENT ON THE STRAIN, OR ON THE FOOD SOURCE ON WHICH IT GROWS. SOME OF THESE TOXINS HAVE BEEN FOUND TO BE CARCINOGENIC IN ANIMAL SPECIES. SEVERAL TOXINS ARE CONSIDERED POTENTIAL HUMAN CARCINOGENS.
PITHOMYCES	GROWS ON DEAD GRASS AND PLANTS. PROLONGED EXPOSURE CAN CAUSE FACIAL ECZEMA. CAUSES TYPE II ALLERGIES (HAYFEVER TYPE SYMPTOMS, ASTHMA).
SMUTS, MYXOMYCETES	COMMONLY FOUND ON CEREAL CROPS, GRASSES, WEEDS, OTHER FUNGI, AND ON OTHER FLOWERING PLANTS. OCCASIONALLY FOUND INDOORS. NO REPORTS OF HUMAN INFECTION.
STEMPHYLIUM	ISOLATED FROM DEAD PLANTS, CELLULOSE MATERIAL, SOIL AND COMMON IN AIR SAMPLES IN THE LATE SUMMER AND FALL. CERTAIN SPECIES CAN OCCUR AS LEAF-SPOTTING PARASITES OF HOSTS SUCH AS TOMATOES AND OTHER PLANTS. OFTEN THE CAUSE OF SINUSITIS, HAY FEVER AND ASTHMA. CAN ALSO CAUSE KERATOMYCOSIS, SKIN INFECTIONS, OSTEOMYELITIS, PULMONARY DISEASE AND NASAL SEPTUM INFECTIONS.
COELOMYCETES	COELOMYCETES HAVE NO KNOWN TOXINS AND HAVE BEEN INDICATED TO CAUSE HAY FEVER AND ASTHMA. CAN GROW ON CEILING TILES, WALLBOARD AND MANY OTHER SUBSTRATES.
UNIDENTIFIED SPORES	SPORES IN THIS CATEGORY ARE THOSE THAT SCIENCE HAS NOT YET CLASSIFIED, OR SPORES THAT CANNOT BE IDENTIFIED WITH CERTAINTY. THE EXTENT OF THEIR ALLERGENICITY OR TOXICITY IS UNKNOWN.



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Report Summary:

Elevated Mold Condition(s) Exists:

No

Report Number: 082609-0359

Sample Submitted: Z5

Debris: Light

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.

If you would like more information please call (800) 427-0550

END OF REPORT

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