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

COASTAL ENVIRONMENTAL
PO BOX 167
HAMMONTON, NJ 08330

Certificate of Mold Analysis

Prepared for:	COASTAL ENVIRONMENTAL
Phone Number:	
Fax Number:	
Project Name:	WASHINGTON TWP GREENLOCK ES
Test Location:	251 WOODBURY TURNERSVILLE RD SEWELL, NJ
Chain of Custody #:	1080460
Received Date:	October 18, 2017
Report Date:	October 18, 2017

Carlos Ochoa, Technical and Quality Control 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.

AIHA LAP, LLC
ACCREDITED LABORATORY
ENVIRONMENTAL MICROBIOLOGY
ISO/IEC 17025:2005
WWW.AIHAACCREDITEDLABS.ORG
LAB # 163230

For more information please contact PRO-LAB at (954) 384-4446 or email info@prolabinc.com

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

Prepared for : COASTAL ENVIRONMENTAL

Test Address : WASHINGTON TWP GUENLOCK ES
251 WOODBURY TURNERSVILLE RD
SEWELL, NJ

ANALYSIS METHOD	Spore trap analysis			Spore trap analysis			Spore trap analysis			Spore trap analysis		
LOCATION	AMBIENT FRONT			AMBIENT BACK			RM 25			RM 23		
COC / LINE #	1080460-1			1080460-2			1080460-3			1080460-4		
SAMPLE TYPE & VOLUME	AIR-O-CELL - 75L			AIR-O-CELL - 75L			AIR-O-CELL - 75L			AIR-O-CELL - 75L		
SERIAL NUMBER	24935282			24935329			24935394			24935427		
COLLECTION DATE	**Oct 16, 2017**			**Oct 16, 2017**			**Oct 16, 2017**			**Oct 16, 2017**		
ANALYSIS DATE	**Oct 18, 2017**			**Oct 18, 2017**			**Oct 18, 2017**			**Oct 18, 2017**		
CONCLUSION	**CONTROL**			**NOT ELEVATED**			**NOT ELEVATED**			**NOT ELEVATED**		
IDENTIFICATION	Raw Count	Spores per m^3	Percent of Total	Raw Count	Spores per m^3	Percent of Total	Raw Count	Spores per m^3	Percent of Total	Raw Count	Spores per m^3	Percent of Total
Alternaria	4	53	2	8	110	5						
Bipolaris/Drechslera	4	53	2									
Cercospora	4	53	2									
Cladosporium	32	430	14	76	1,000	43	20	270	84			
Curvularia	4	53	2									
Epicoccum	4	53	2									
Ganoderma	4	53	2									
Other Ascospores	48	640	20	24	320	14				4	53	14
Other Basidiospores	112	1,500	48	44	590	25	4	53	16	8	110	29
Penicillium/Aspergillus	12	160	5	4	53	2				8	110	29
Pithomyces				4	53	2						
Rusts	4	53	2	4	53	2						
Smuts, myxomycetes				12	160	7				8	110	29
Ulocladium	4	53	2									
TOTAL SPORES	236	3,154	100	176	2,339	100	24	323	100	28	383	100
MINIMUM DETECTION LIMIT*	4	53		4	53		4	53		4	53	
BACKGROUND DEBRIS	Light			Light			Light			Light		
Cellulose Fiber										4	53	
Plant Fragments	4	53										
Pollen												
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. Light (None to up to 25% obstruction); Medium (26% to up to 75% obstruction); Heavy (76% to up to 90% obstruction); Too Heavy (Greater than 90% obstruction). 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.

Spores that were observed from the samples submitted are listed on this report. If a spore is not listed on this report it was not observed in the samples submitted.

Interpretation Guidelines: A determination is added to the report to help users interpret the mold analysis results. A mold report is only one aspect of an indoor air quality investigation. The most important aspect of mold growth in a living space is the availability of water. Without a source of water, mold generally will not become a problem in buildings. These determinations are in no way meant to imply any health outcomes or financial decisions based solely on this report. For questions relating to medical conditions you should consult an occupational or environmental health physician or professional.
CONTROL is a baseline sample showing what the spore count and diversity is at the time of sampling. The control sample(s) is usually collected outside of the structure being tested and used to determine if this sample(s) is similar in diversity and abundance to the inside sample(s).
ELEVATED means that the amount and/or diversity of spores, as compared to the control sample(s), and other samples in our database, are higher than expected. This can indicate that fungi have grown because of a water leak or water intrusion. Fungi that are considered to be indicators of water damage include, but are not limited to: *Chaetomium*, *Fusarium*, *Memnoniella*, *Stachybotrys*, *Scopulariopsis*, *Ulocladium*.
NOT ELEVATED means that the amount and/or the diversity of spores, as compared to the control sample and other samples in our database, are lower than expected and may indicate no problematic fungal growth.
UNUSUAL means that the presence of current or former growth was observed in the analyzed sample. An abundance of spores are present, and/or growth structures including hyphae and/or fruiting bodies are present and associated with one or more of the types of mold/fungi identified in the analyzed sample.
NORMAL means that no presence of current or former growth was observed in the analyzed sample. If spores are recorded they are normally what is in the air and have settled on the surface(s) tested.

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Prepared for : COASTAL ENVIRONMENTAL

Test Address : WASHINGTON TWP GUENLOCK ES
251 WOODBURY TURNERSVILLE RD
SEWELL, NJ

ANALYSIS METHOD	Spore trap analysis			Spore trap analysis			Spore trap analysis			Spore trap analysis		
LOCATION	RM 27			RM 20			RM 13			FACULTY RM OLD BLDG		
COC / LINE #	1080460-5			1080460-6			1080460-7			1080460-8		
SAMPLE TYPE & VOLUME	AIR-O-CELL - 75L			AIR-O-CELL - 75L			AIR-O-CELL - 75L			AIR-O-CELL - 75L		
SERIAL NUMBER	24935458			24935386			24935528			24935390		
COLLECTION DATE	**Oct 16, 2017**			**Oct 16, 2017**			**Oct 16, 2017**			**Oct 16, 2017**		
ANALYSIS DATE	**Oct 18, 2017**			**Oct 18, 2017**			**Oct 18, 2017**			**Oct 18, 2017**		
CONCLUSION	**NOT ELEVATED**			**NOT ELEVATED**			**NOT ELEVATED**			**NOT ELEVATED**		
IDENTIFICATION	Raw Count	Spores per m^3	Percent of Total	Raw Count	Spores per m^3	Percent of Total	Raw Count	Spores per m^3	Percent of Total	Raw Count	Spores per m^3	Percent of Total
Alternaria												
Bipolaris/Drechslera												
Cercospora												
Cladosporium	4	53	11				4	53	33			
Curvularia				4	53	14				4	53	33
Epicoccum												
Ganoderma												
Other Ascospores	4	53	11	4	53	14						
Other Basidiospores	12	160	34	4	53	14	8	110	67	4	53	33
Penicillium/Aspergillus	16	210	44	8	110	29						
Pithomyces				4	53	14						
Rusts												
Smuts, myxomycetes				4	53	14				4	53	33
Ulocladium												
TOTAL SPORES	36	476	100	28	375	100	12	163	100	12	159	100
MINIMUM DETECTION LIMIT*	4	53		4	53		4	53		4	53	
BACKGROUND DEBRIS	Light			Light			Light			Light		
Cellulose Fiber	4	53		4	53					4	53	
Plant Fragments												
Pollen												
OBSERVATIONS & COMMENTS												

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SEWELL, NJ

ANALYSIS METHOD	Spore trap analysis			Spore trap analysis			Spore trap analysis			Spore trap analysis		
LOCATION	RM 2 OLD BLDG			RM 1 OLD BLDG			RM 5 OLD BLDG			RM 7 OLD BLDG		
COC / LINE #	1080460-9			1080460-10			1080460-11			1080460-12		
SAMPLE TYPE & VOLUME	AIR-O-CELL - 75L			AIR-O-CELL - 75L			AIR-O-CELL - 75L			AIR-O-CELL - 75L		
SERIAL NUMBER	24935456			24933598			24935520			24935381		
COLLECTION DATE	**Oct 16, 2017**			**Oct 16, 2017**			**Oct 16, 2017**			**Oct 16, 2017**		
ANALYSIS DATE	**Oct 18, 2017**			**Oct 18, 2017**			**Oct 18, 2017**			**Oct 18, 2017**		
CONCLUSION	**NOT ELEVATED**			**NOT ELEVATED**			**NOT ELEVATED**			**NOT ELEVATED**		
IDENTIFICATION	Raw Count	Spores per m^3	Percent of Total	Raw Count	Spores per m^3	Percent of Total	Raw Count	Spores per m^3	Percent of Total	Raw Count	Spores per m^3	Percent of Total
Alternaria												
Bipolaris/Drechslera												
Cercospora												
Cladosporium	12	160	27	12	160	60	4	53	14	4	53	20
Curvularia												
Epicoccum	4	53	9									
Ganoderma												
Other Ascospores	4	53	9							4	53	20
Other Basidiospores	8	110	19	4	53	20	16	210	56	8	110	41
Penicillium/Aspergillus	4	53	9									
Pithomyces												
Rusts	4	53	9									
Smuts, myxomycetes	8	110	19	4	53	20	8	110	29	4	53	20
Ulocladium												
TOTAL SPORES	44	592	100	20	266	100	28	373	100	20	269	100
MINIMUM DETECTION LIMIT*	4	53		4	53		4	53		4	53	
BACKGROUND DEBRIS	Light			Light			Light			Light		
Cellulose Fiber	4	53		4	53							
Plant Fragments												
Pollen				4	53							
OBSERVATIONS & COMMENTS												

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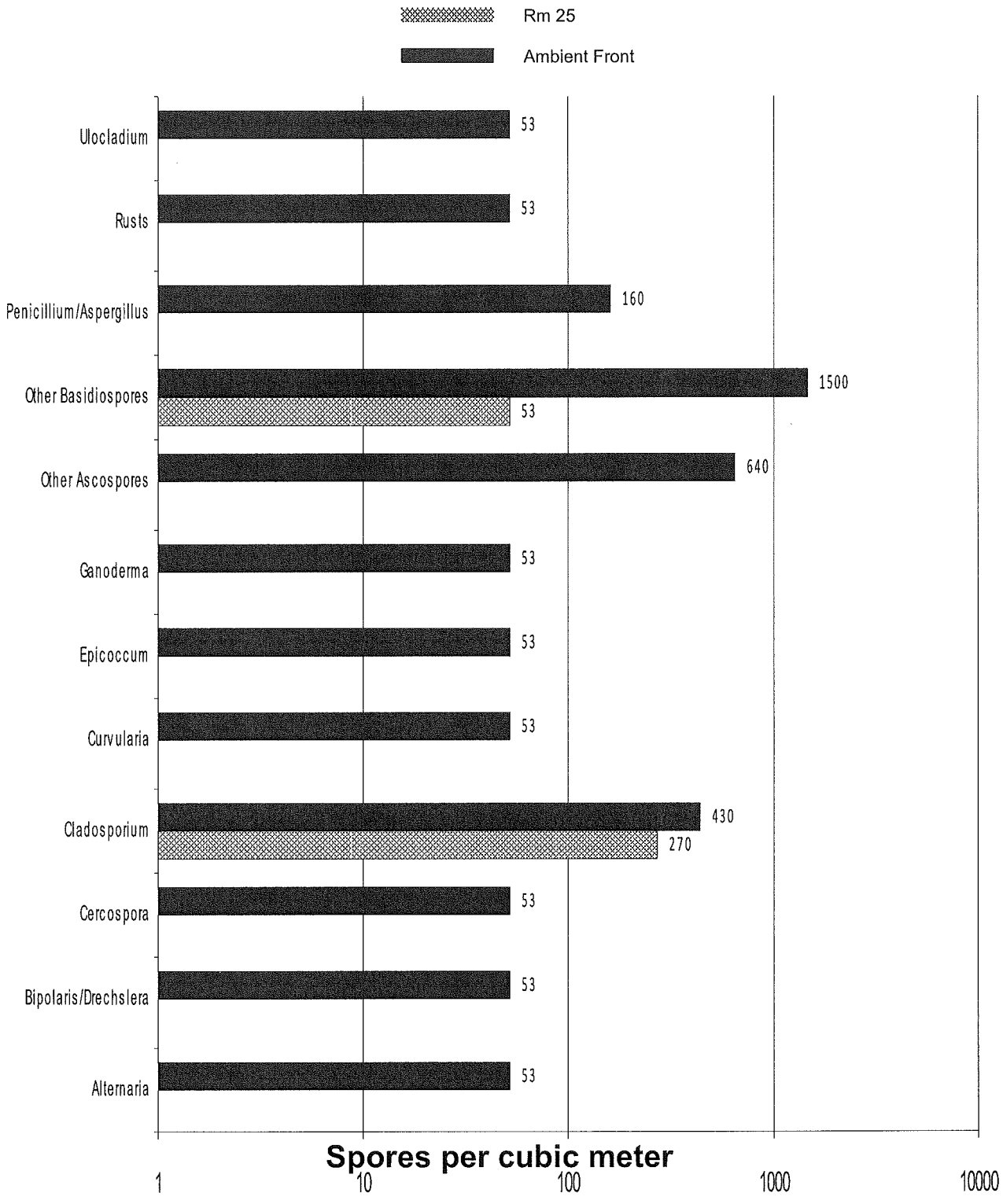
Chain of Custody # 1080460

Ambient Back

Spores per cubic meter

Chain of Custody # 1080460



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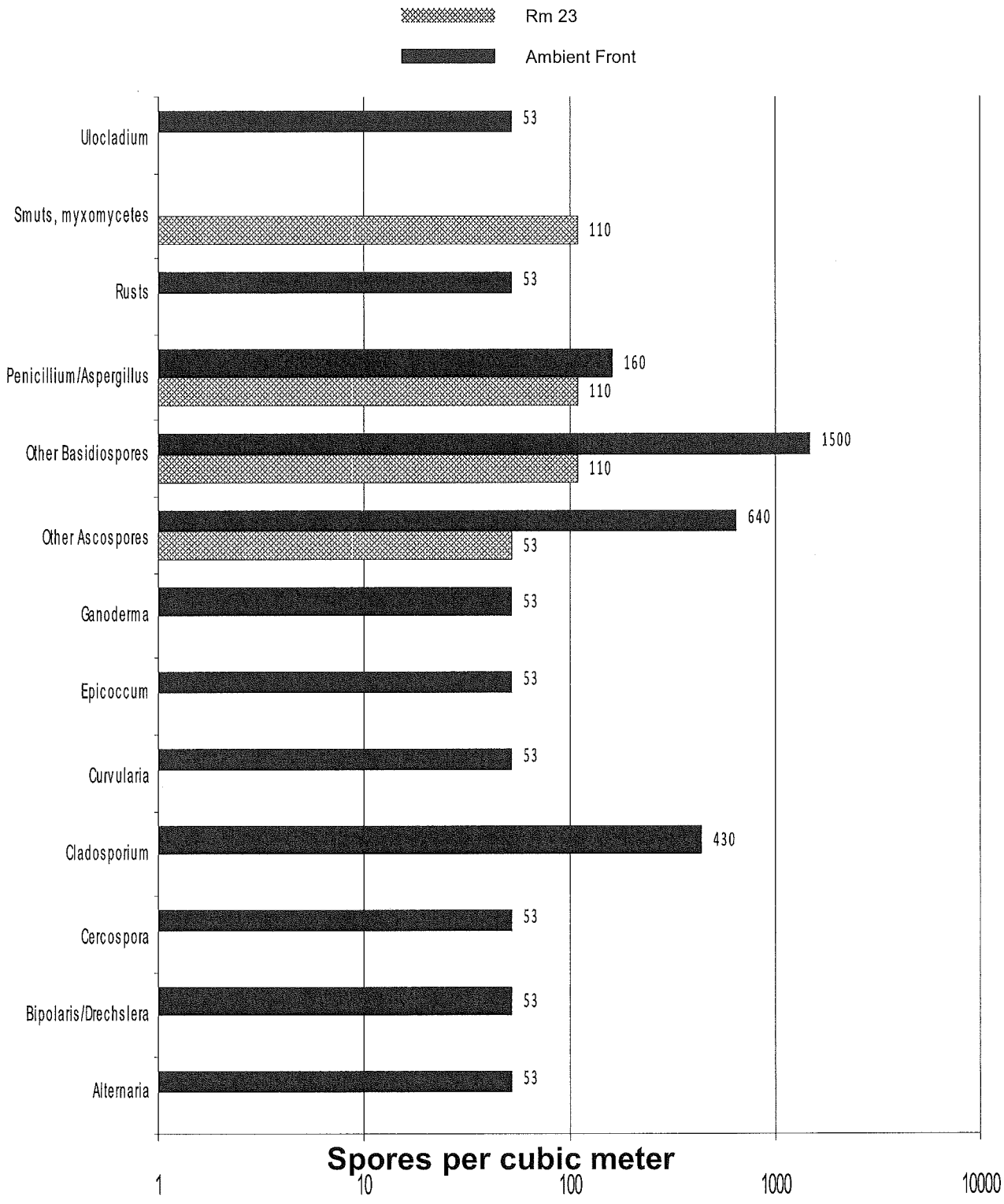
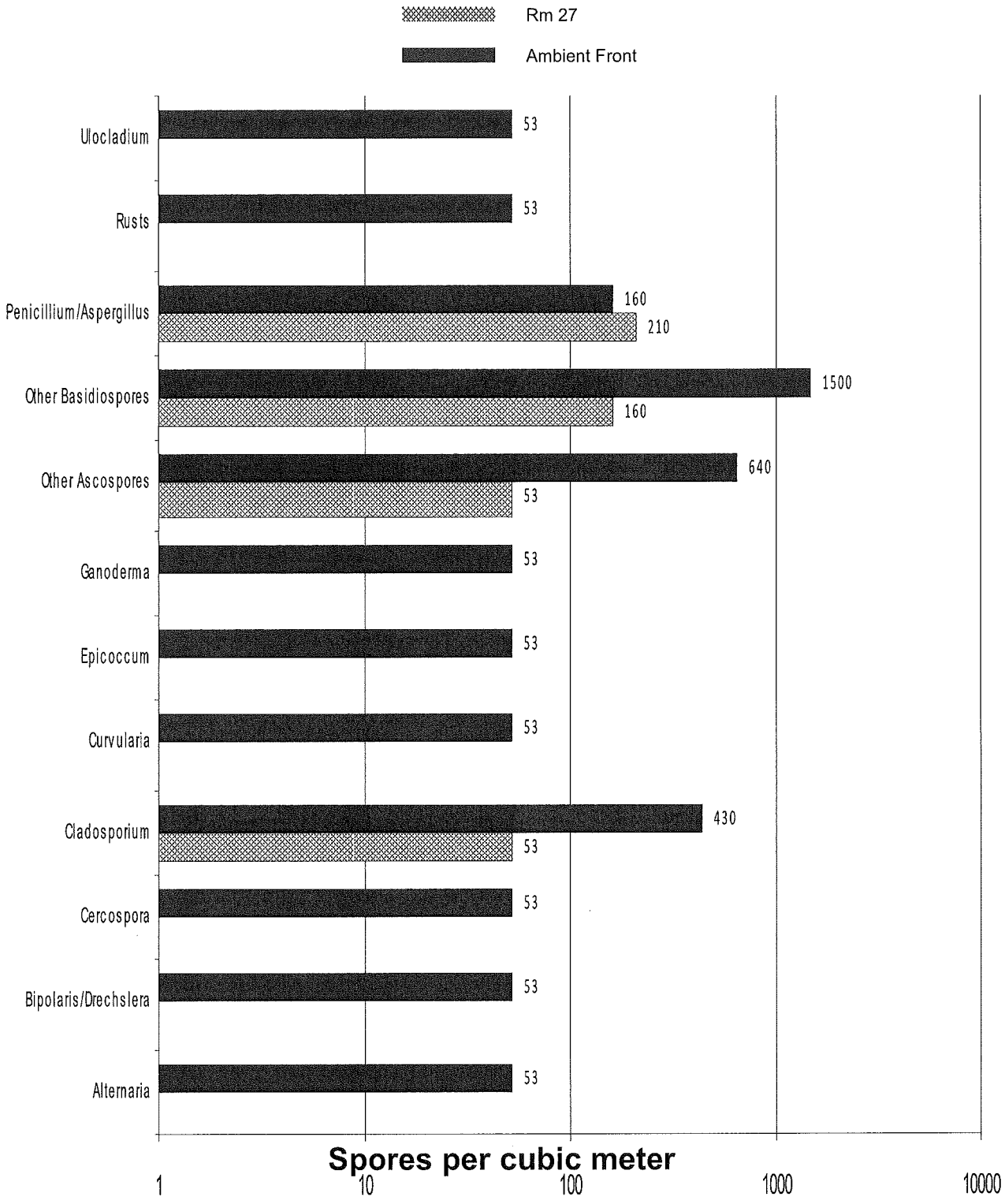
Chain of Custody # 1080460



Chain of Custody # 1080460



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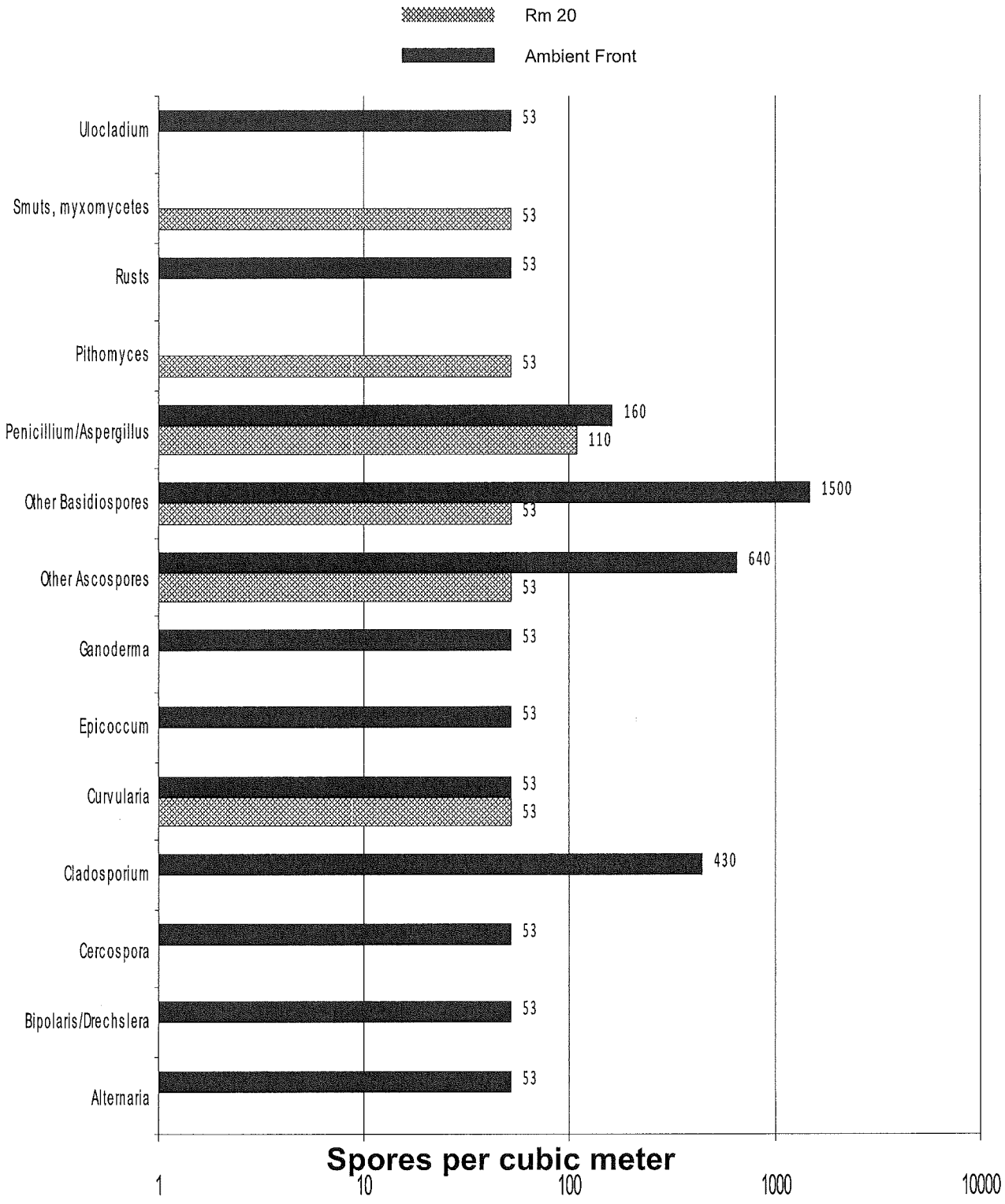
Chain of Custody # 1080460



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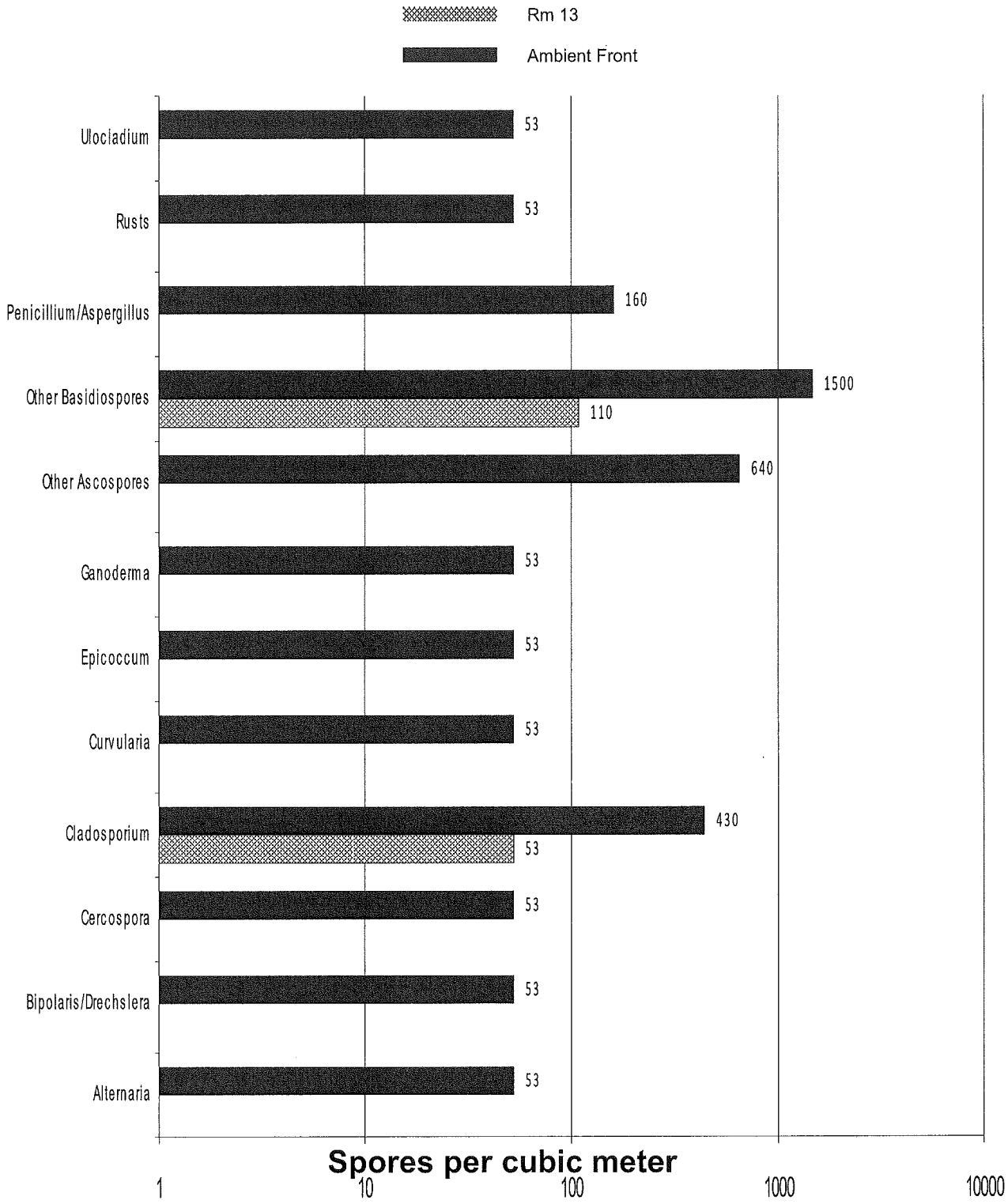

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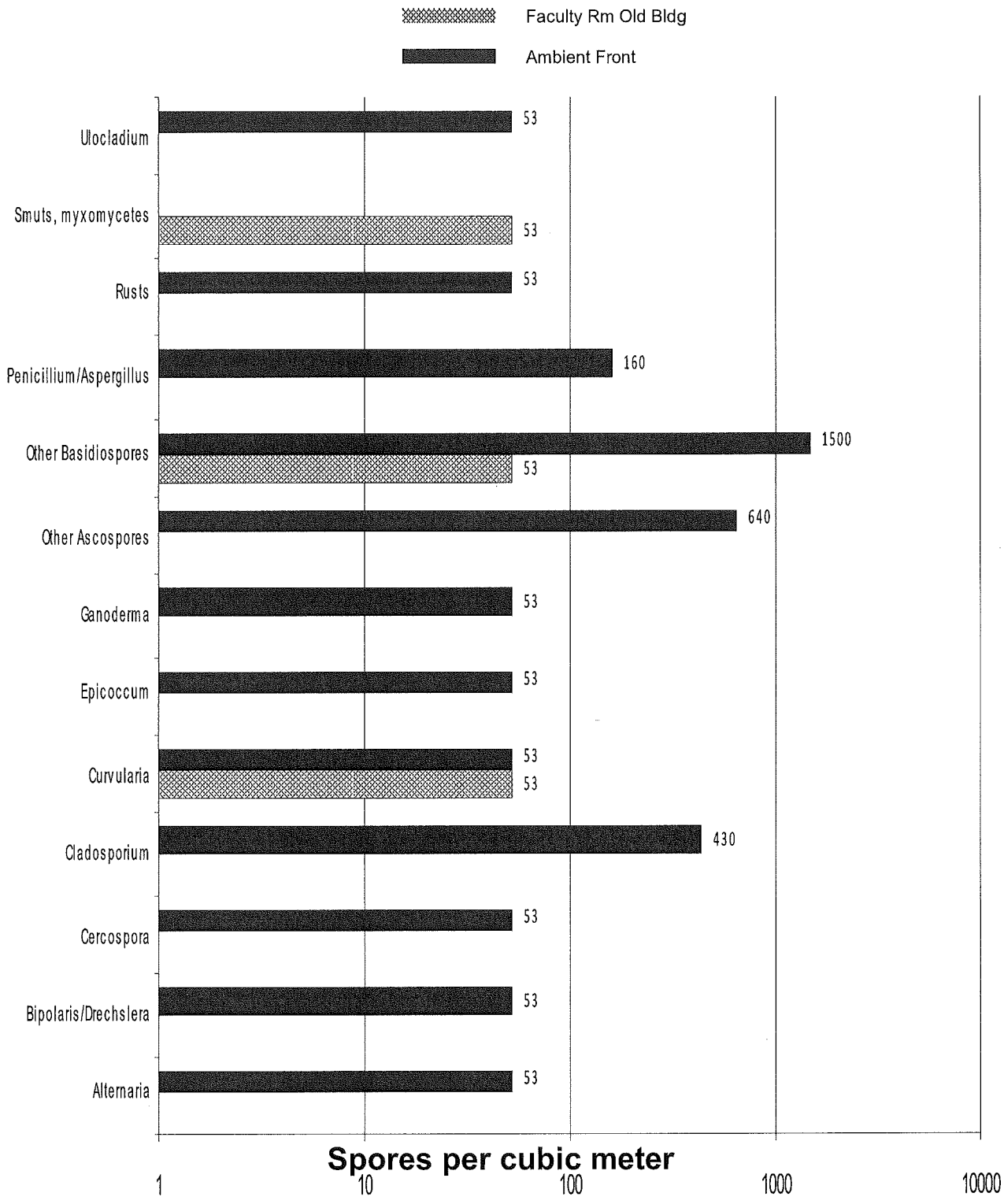

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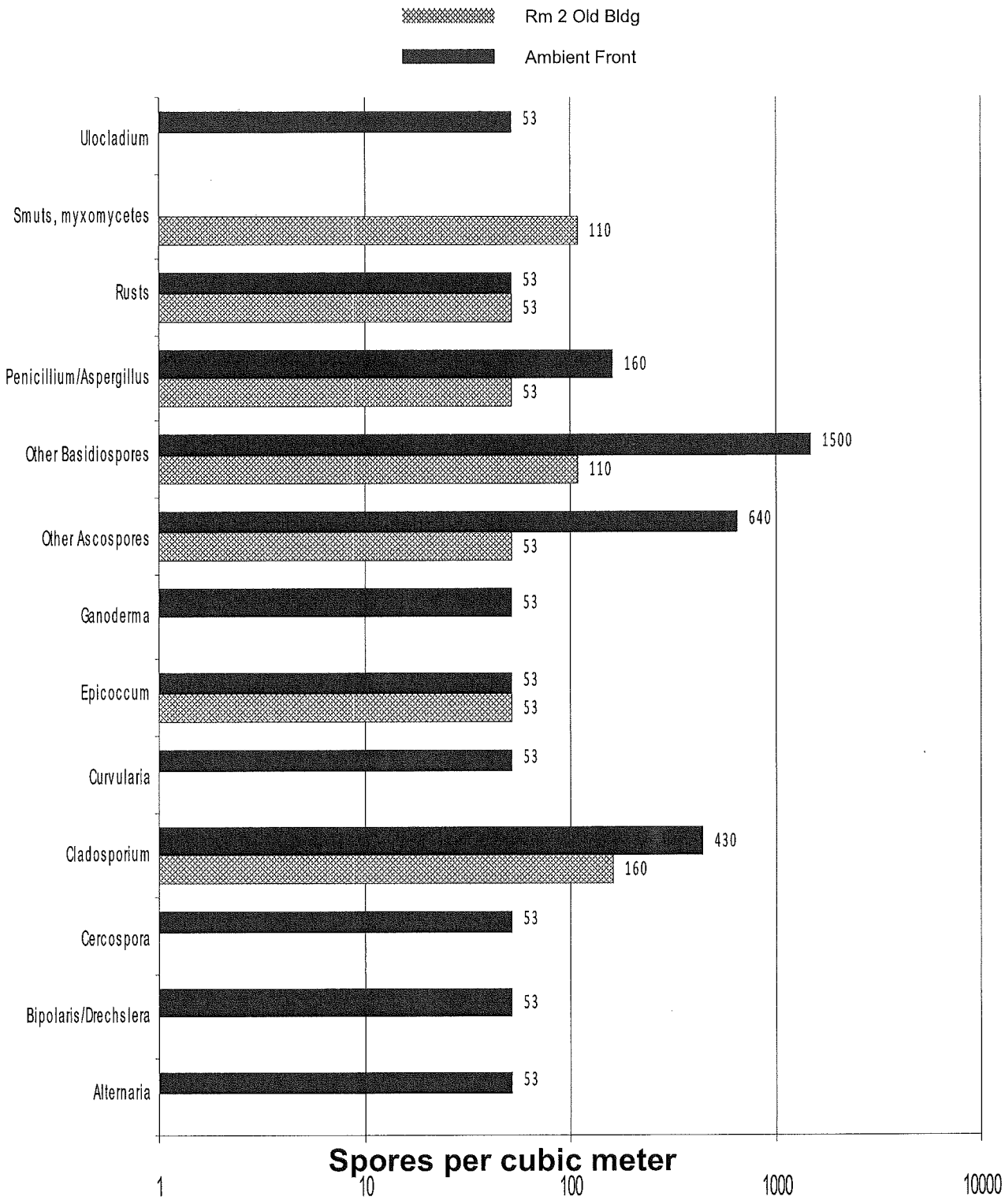

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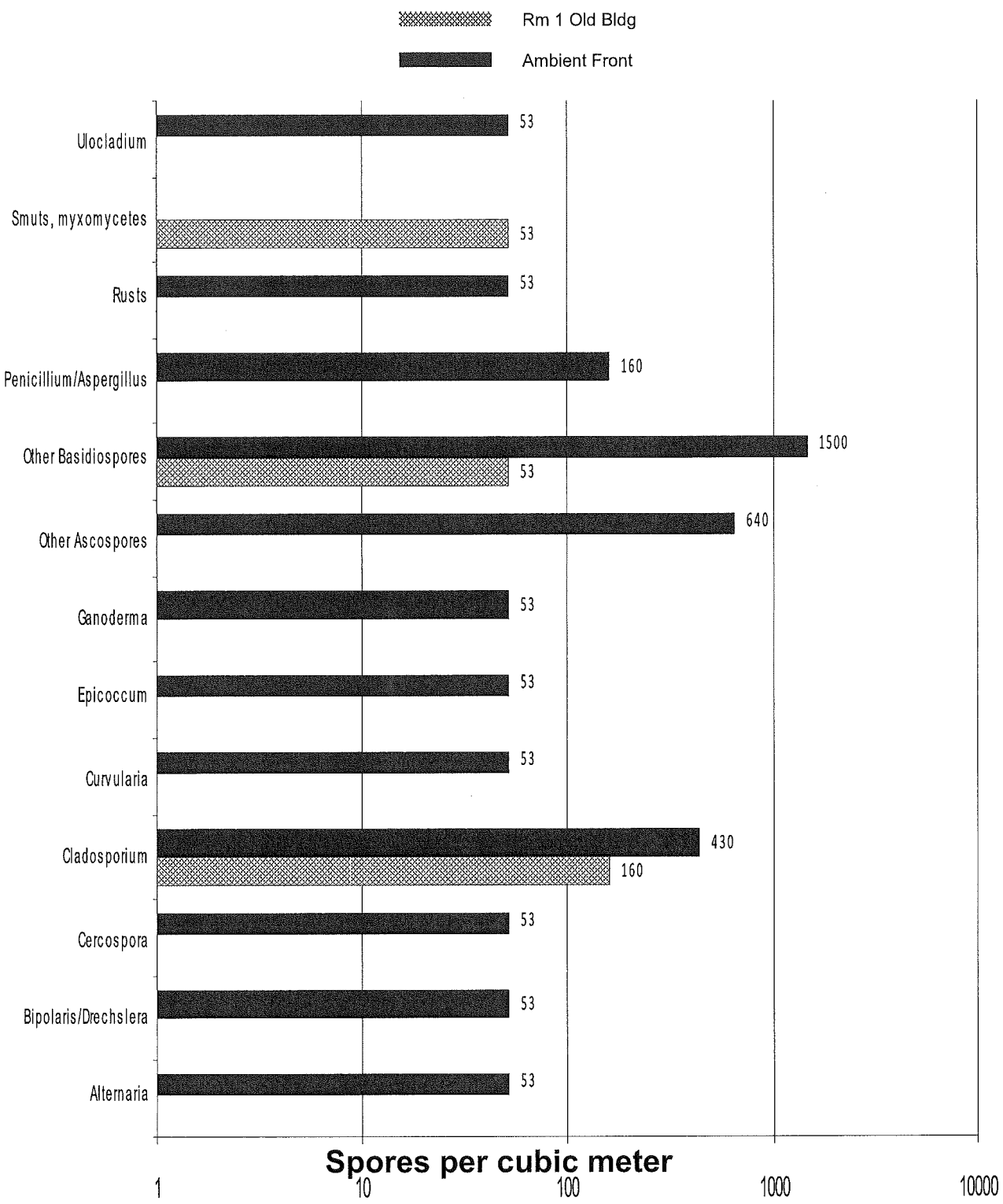

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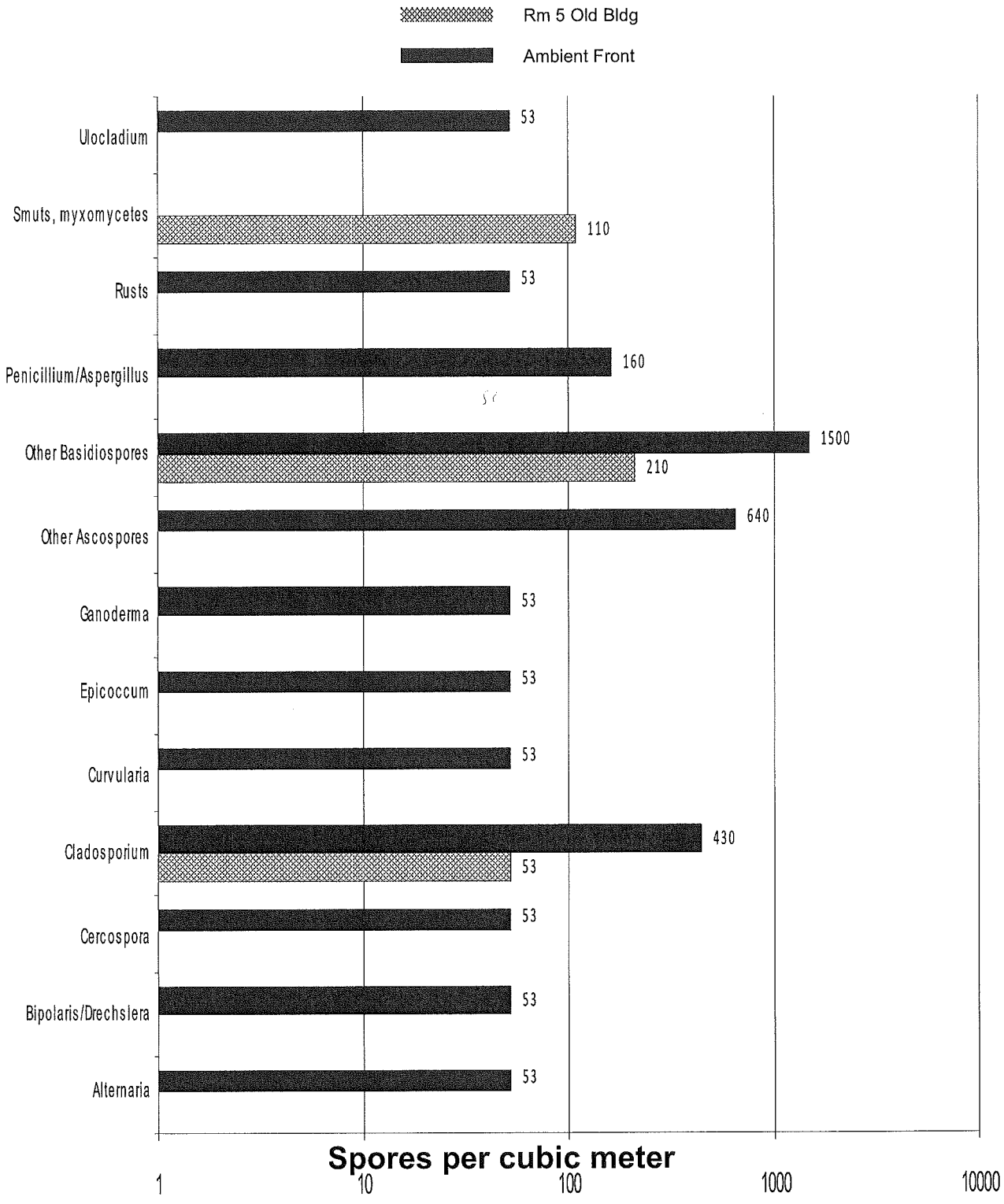

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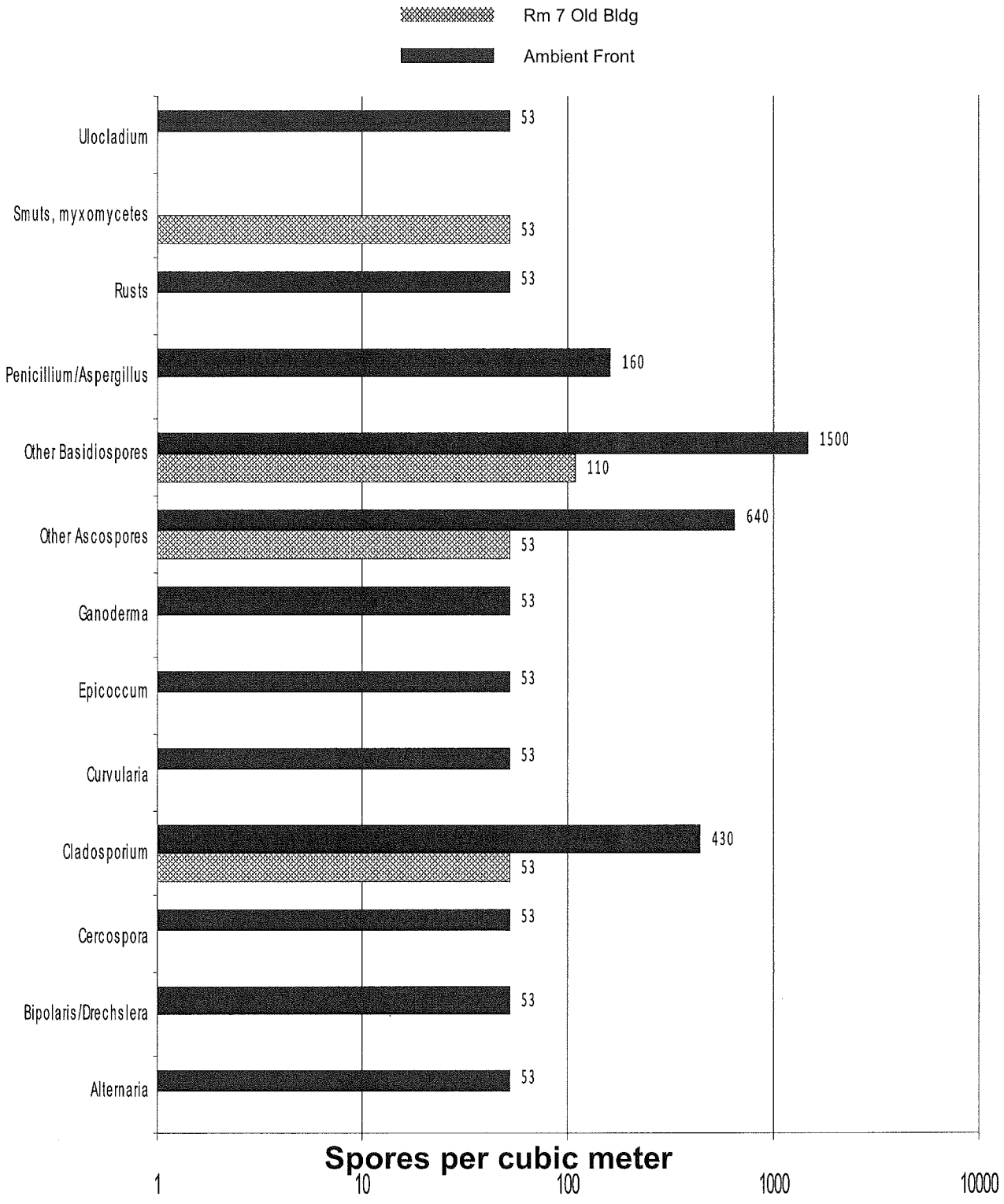

Identification	Outdoor Habitat	Indoor Habitat	Possible Allergic Potential Not an opinion or interpretation	Comments
Alternaria	One of the most commonly reported airborne spores worldwide. Often common in outdoor air. Usually not observed in large nubmers in outdoor air. Soil, dead or dying plants, foodstuffs, textiles	Wallboard paper backing, wood, other various cellulose-containing materials. Commonly found in settled dust and as normal settled spores on carpets, drapes, textiles, etc.	Common allergen. Type I allergies (hay fever and asthma); Type III hypersensitivty pneumonitis. Common cause of extrinsic asthma.	Alternaria is commonly found in elevated numbers on water-intruded building materials and in higher spore numbers in the air with respect to the outside when growth on wet building materials occurs.
Bipolaris/Drechslera	Common everywhere. Frequently associated with grasses, but also found on plant material, decaying food, and soil.		Common Type I (hay fever and asthma), fungal sinusitis.	This is a group of like-looking spores that include Bipolaris, Drechslera, Exserohilum, and sometimes Helminosporium. They cannot be consistently separated by spore morphology and are thus grouped together. Must be cultured to consistly separate the genera.
Cercospora	Common everywhere, especially growing on leaves.	Not known to grow indoors.	None known.	
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.
Curvularia	Commonly found everywhere on soil and plant debris.	Capable of growing on many cellulytic substrates like wallboard and wood.	Type I (hay fever and asthma) and common cause of allergenic sinusitis.	
Epicoccum	Commonly found everywhere. Grows on plant debris, insects and soil.	Capable of growing on several different substrates, notably wallboard and paper.	Type I (hay fever and asthma) allergies.	Very common in the summer, especially in the midwest and during harvest time.
Ganoderma	Common everywhere growing on hardwood trees.	None known.	None known.	
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, Ascotricha and Peziza.	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. These spores are from Mushrooms.	Mushrooms are not normally found growing indoors, but can grow on wet lumber, especially in crawlspaces. Sometimes mushrooms can be seen growing in flower pots indoors.	Some allergenicity reported. Type I (hay fever, asthma) and Type III (hypersensitivity pneumonitis).	Among the group of Mushrooms (Basidiomycetes) are dry rot fungi Serpula and Poria that are particularly destructive to buildings.

Identification	Outdoor Habitat	Indoor Habitat	Possible Allergic Potential Not an opinion or interpretation	Comments
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.
Pithomyces	Commonly seen everywhere growing dead leaves, soil and grasses.	Not normally found growing indoors, sometimes on wallboard.	None known.	
Rusts	Common everywhere growing on grasses, trees and other living plants.	Does not grow indoors.	Type I (hay fever and asthma) allergies.	Rust requires a living plant host to complete part of its lifecycle and thus, is not normally found growing indoors except perhaps on an infected house plant.
Smuts, myxomycetes	Commonly found everywhere, espcially on logs, grasses and weeds.	Smuts don`t normally grow indoors, but can occasionally be found on things brought from outside and stored in the house. Myxomycetes can occasionally grow indoors, but need lots of water to be established.	Type I (hay fever and asthma) allergies.	Smuts and myxomycetes are a combined group of organisms because their spores look so similar and cannot be reliably distinquished from each other.
Ulocladium	Grows on wood, dung, decaying plant litter, and soil.	Wetted wood, cellulosic material and textiles. Uncommon / Unusual to see this growing indoors.	Type I allergies (hay fever and asthma).	Wet spored mold that generally must be dried out and disturbed before spores can be found in the air. Spores of this type of mold should not be observed in significant numbers in the air above background/control. If growth and/or significantly higher than background/control spore numbers are reported, corrective action should be considered to eliminate the water source, reduce moisture levels and/or spore numbers in the living space.

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Certificate of Mold Analysis

Prepared for:	COASTAL ENVIRONMENTAL
Phone Number:	
Fax Number:	
Project Name:	WASHINGTON TWP SCHOOL DIST - HURFFVILLE SCHOOL
Test Location:	200 HURFFVILLE RD
	SEWELL, NJ
Chain of Custody #:	1079998
Received Date:	October 17, 2017
Report Date:	October 17, 2017

Carlos Ochoa, Technical and Quality Control 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.

AIHA LAP, LLC
ACCREDITED LABORATORY
ENVIRONMENTAL MICROBIOLOGY
ISO/IEC 17025:2005
WWW.AIHAACCREDITEDLABS.ORG
LAB # 163230

For more information please contact PRO-LAB at (954) 384-4446 or email info@prolabinc.com

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

Prepared for : COASTAL ENVIRONMENTAL

Test Address : WASHINGTON TWP SCHOOL DIST - HURFFVILLE SCHOOL
200 HURFFVILLE RD
SEWELL, NJ

ANALYSIS METHOD	Spore trap analysis			Spore trap analysis			Spore trap analysis			Spore trap analysis		
LOCATION	AMBIENT FRONT			AMBIENT BACK			RM 102			RM 111		
COC / LINE #	1079998-1			1079998-2			1079998-3			1079998-4		
SAMPLE TYPE & VOLUME	AIR-O-CELL - 75L			AIR-O-CELL - 75L			AIR-O-CELL - 75L			AIR-O-CELL - 75L		
SERIAL NUMBER	24933620			24933629			24933595			24933599		
COLLECTION DATE	**Oct 13, 2017**			**Oct 13, 2017**			**Oct 13, 2017**			**Oct 13, 2017**		
ANALYSIS DATE	**Oct 17, 2017**			**Oct 17, 2017**			**Oct 17, 2017**			**Oct 17, 2017**		
CONCLUSION	**NOT ELEVATED**			**CONTROL**			**NOT ELEVATED**			**NOT ELEVATED**		
IDENTIFICATION	Raw Count	Spores per m^3	Percent of Total	Raw Count	Spores per m^3	Percent of Total	Raw Count	Spores per m^3	Percent of Total	Raw Count	Spores per m^3	Percent of Total
Cladosporium	4	53	3	28	370	16						
Ganoderma	4	53	3									
Other Ascospores	20	270	17	8	110	5						
Other Basidiospores	88	1,200	76	132	1,800	79	4	53	100	4	53	33
Penicillium/Aspergillus										8	110	67
TOTAL SPORES	116	1,576	100	168	2,280	100	4	53	100	12	163	100
MINIMUM DETECTION LIMIT*	4	53		4	53		4	53		4	53	
BACKGROUND DEBRIS	Light			Light			Light			Light		
Cellulose Fiber	4	53										
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. Light (None to up to 25% obstruction); Medium (26% to up to 75% obstruction); Heavy (76% to up to 90% obstruction); Too Heavy (Greater than 90% obstruction). 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.

Spores that were observed from the samples submitted are listed on this report. If a spore is not listed on this report it was not observed in the samples submitted.

Interpretation Guidelines: A determination is added to the report to help users interpret the mold analysis results. A mold report is only one aspect of an indoor air quality investigation. The most important aspect of mold growth in a living space is the availability of water. Without a source of water, mold generally will not become a problem in buildings. These determinations are in no way meant to imply any health outcomes or financial decisions based solely on this report. For questions relating to medical conditions you should consult an occupational or environmental health physician or professional.
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NORMAL means that no presence of current or former growth was observed in the analyzed sample. If spores are recorded they are normally what is in the air and have settled on the surface(s) tested.

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Prepared for : COASTAL ENVIRONMENTAL

Test Address : WASHINGTON TWP SCHOOL DIST - HURFFVILLE SCHOOL
200 HURFFVILLE RD
SEWELL, NJ

ANALYSIS METHOD	Spore trap analysis			Spore trap analysis			Spore trap analysis			INTENTIONALLY BLANK		
LOCATION	RM 116			RM 119			RM 134					
COC / LINE #	1079998-5			1079998-6			1079998-7					
SAMPLE TYPE & VOLUME	AIR-O-CELL - 75L			AIR-O-CELL - 75L			AIR-O-CELL - 75L					
SERIAL NUMBER	24933642			24933627			24933640					
COLLECTION DATE	**Oct 13, 2017**			**Oct 13, 2017**			**Oct 13, 2017**					
ANALYSIS DATE	**Oct 17, 2017**			**Oct 17, 2017**			**Oct 17, 2017**					
CONCLUSION	**NOT ELEVATED**			**NOT ELEVATED**			**NOT ELEVATED**					
IDENTIFICATION	Raw Count	Spores per m^3	Percent of Total	Raw Count	Spores per m^3	Percent of Total	Raw Count	Spores per m^3	Percent of Total	Raw Count	Spores per m^3	Percent of Total
Cladosporium							4	53	11			
Ganoderma												
Other Ascospores							4	53	11			
Other Basidiospores							4	53	11			
Penicillium/Aspergillus							24	320	67			
TOTAL SPORES							36	479	100			
MINIMUM DETECTION LIMIT*	4	53		4	53		4	53				
BACKGROUND DEBRIS	Light			Light			Light					
OBSERVATIONS & COMMENTS	No Fungi Detected.			No Fungi Detected.								

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. Light (None to up to 25% obstruction); Medium (26% to up to 75% obstruction); Heavy (76% to up to 90% obstruction); Too Heavy (Greater than 90% obstruction). 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%.
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 Ambient Front

Spores per cubic meter

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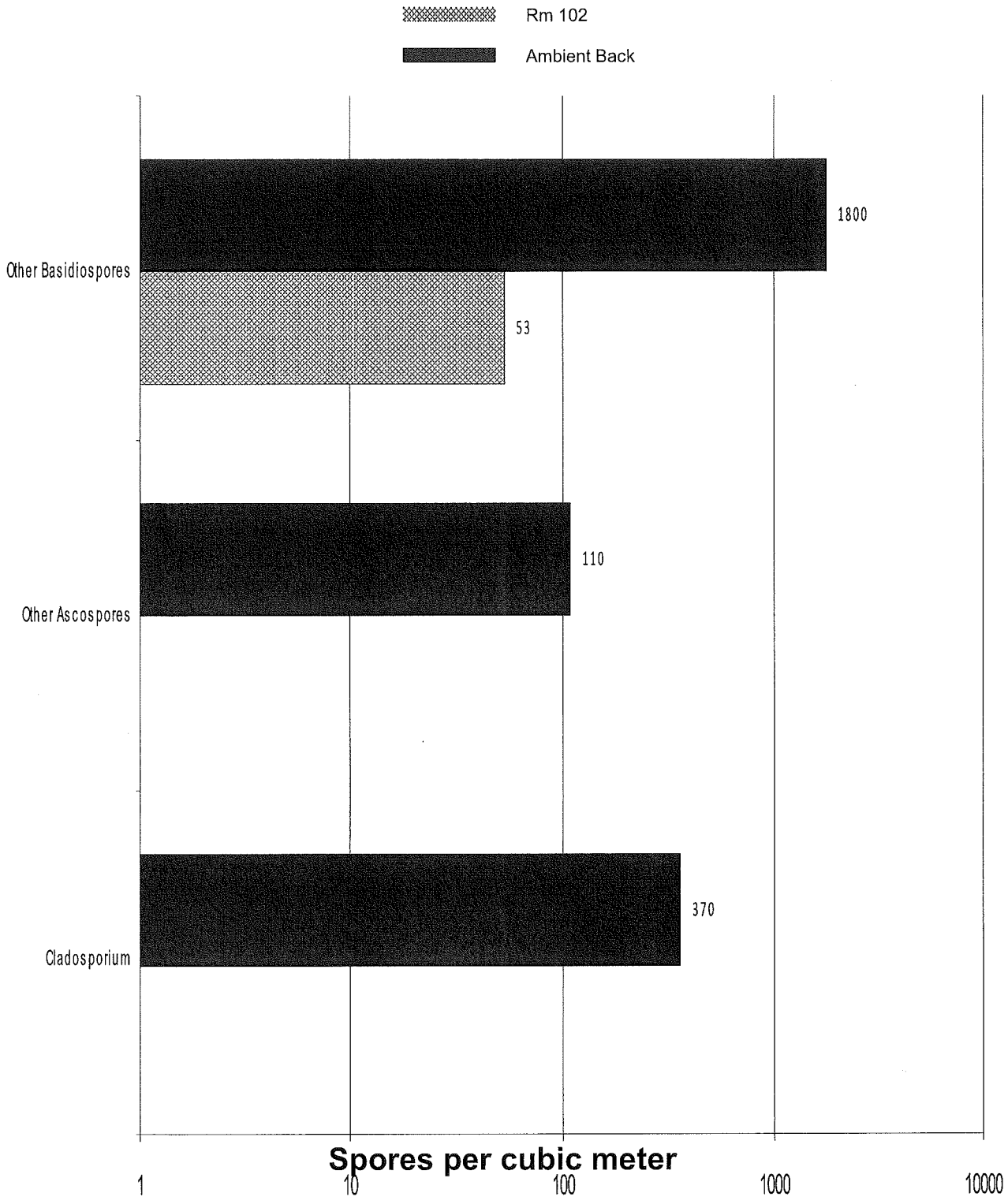

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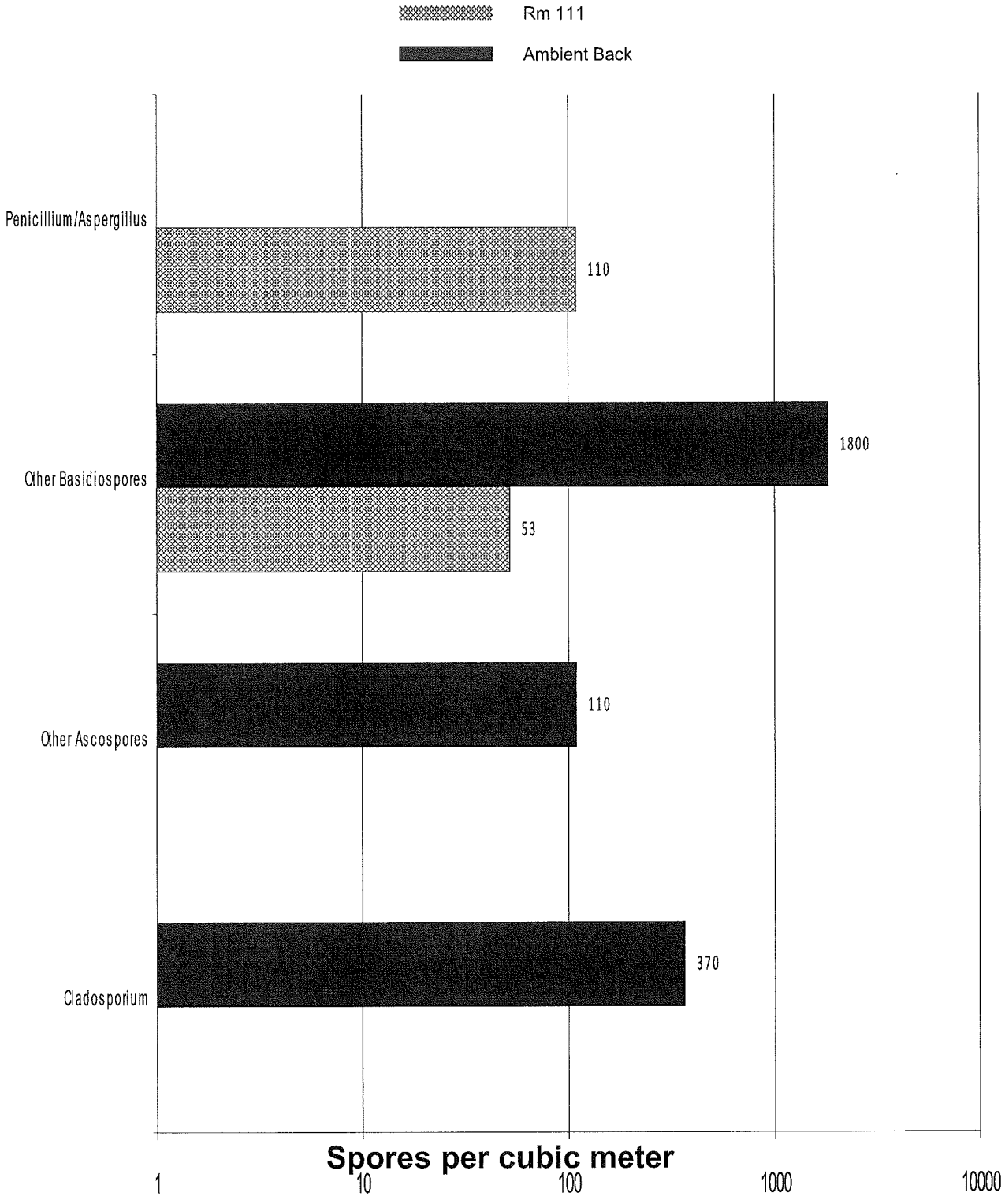

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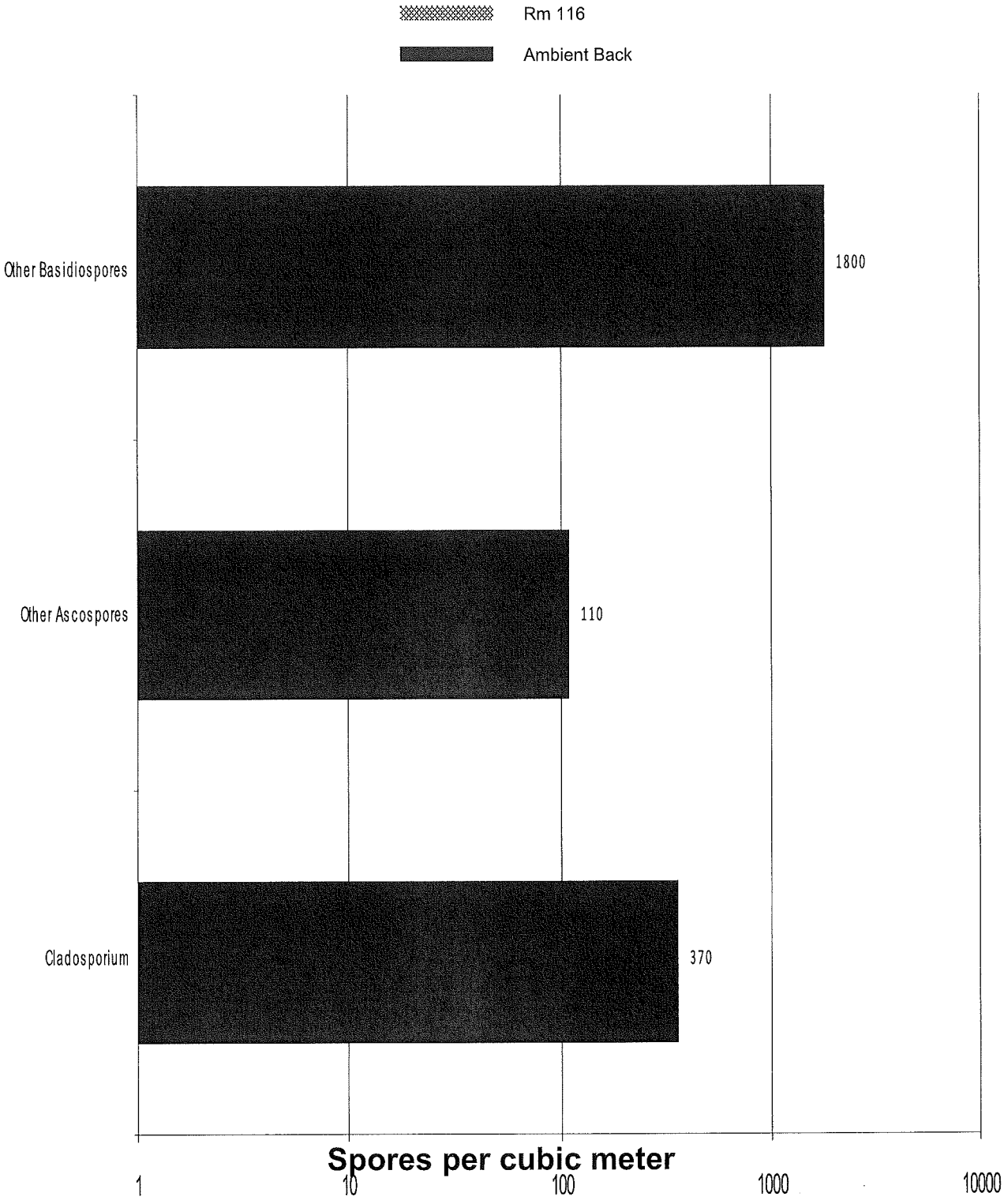

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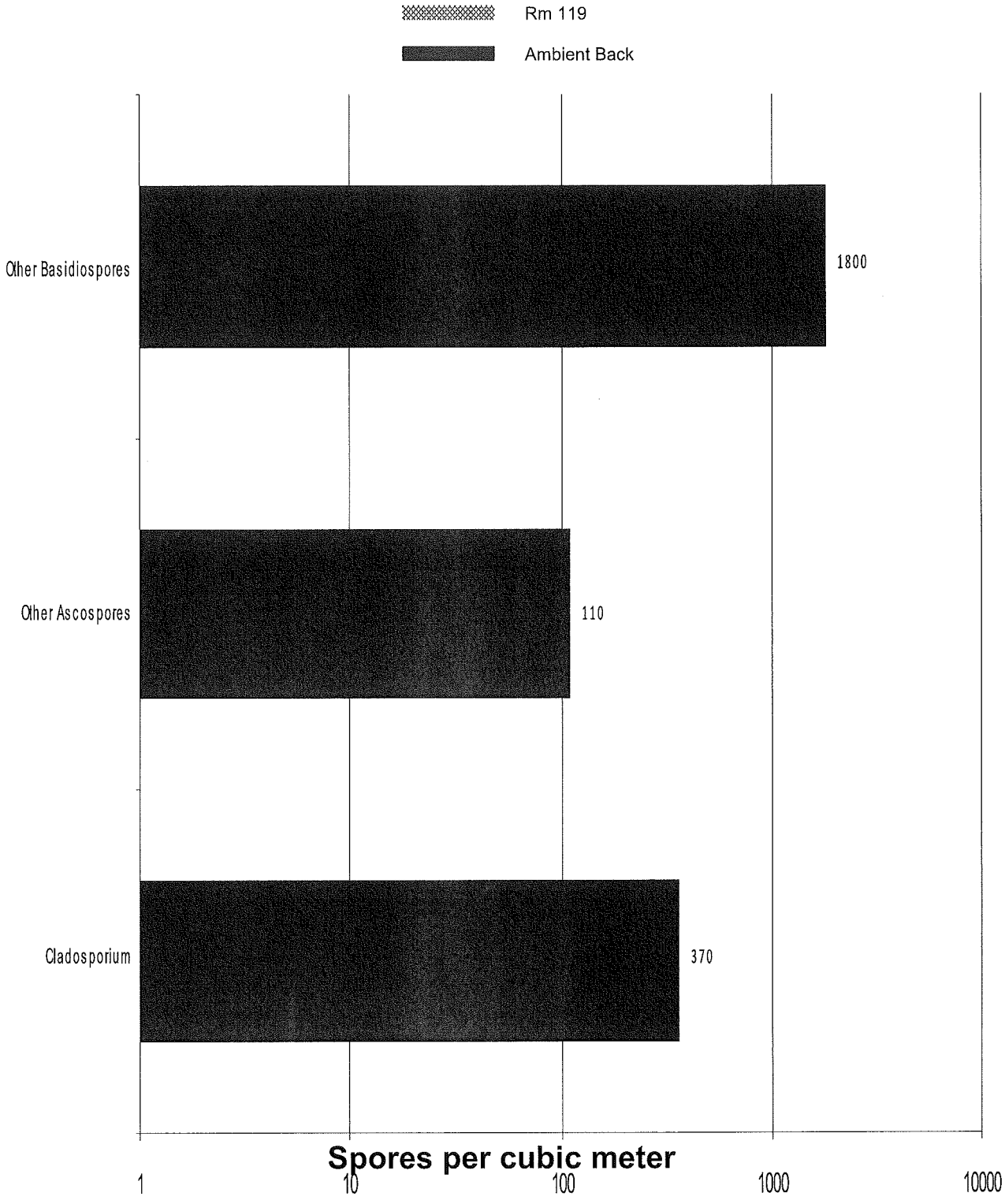

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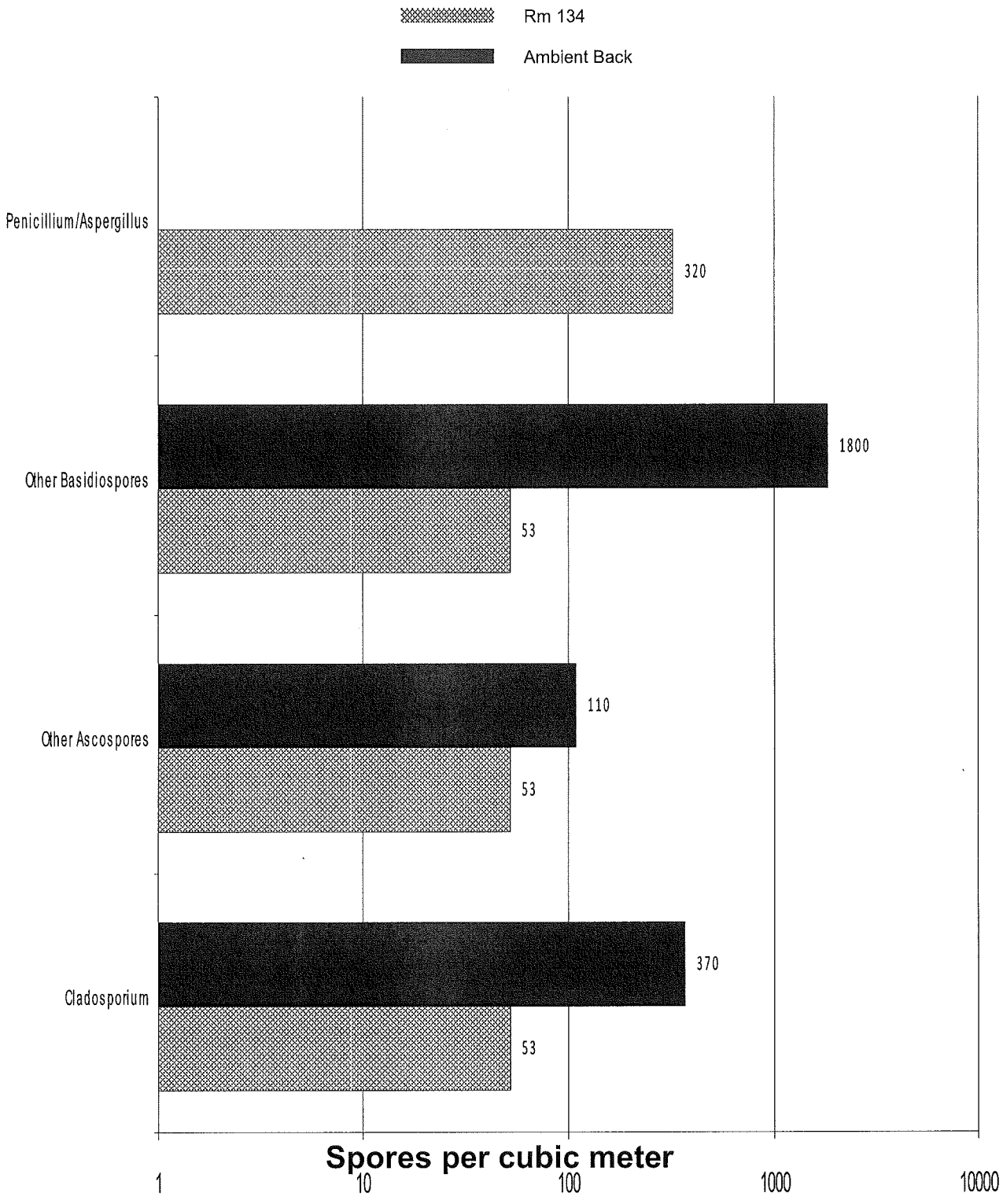
Chain of Custody # 1079998



Identification	Outdoor Habitat	Indoor Habitat	Possible Allergic Potential Not an opinion or interpretation	Comments
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.
Ganoderma	Common everywhere growing on hardwood trees.	None known.	None known.	
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, Ascotricha and Peziza.	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. These spores are from Mushrooms.	Mushrooms are not normally found growing indoors, but can grow on wet lumber, especially in crawlspaces. Sometimes mushrooms can be seen growing in flower pots indoors.	Some allergenicity reported. Type I (hay fever, asthma) and Type III (hypersensitivity pneumonitis).	Among the group of Mushrooms (Basidiomycetes) 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.

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COASTAL ENVIRONMENTAL
PO BOX 167
HAMMONTON, NJ 08330

Certificate of Mold Analysis

Prepared for:	COASTAL ENVIRONMENTAL
Phone Number:	
Fax Number:	
Project Name:	WASHINGTON TWP SCHOOL DIST
Test Location:	ORCHARD VALLEY MS 238 @ITMAN DOWNER SEWELL, NJ
Chain of Custody #:	1080000
Received Date:	October 17, 2017
Report Date:	October 17, 2017

Carlos Ochoa, Technical and Quality Control 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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Prepared for : COASTAL ENVIRONMENTAL

Test Address : WASHINGTON TWP SCHOOL DIST
ORCHARD VALLEY MS 238 OITMAN DOWNER
SEWELL, NJ

ANALYSIS METHOD	Spore trap analysis			Spore trap analysis			Spore trap analysis			Spore trap analysis		
LOCATION	AMBIENT FRONT			AMBIENT BACK			RM 104			RM 118		
COC / LINE #	1080000-1			1080000-2			1080000-3			1080000-4		
SAMPLE TYPE & VOLUME	AIR-O-CELL - 75L			AIR-O-CELL - 75L			AIR-O-CELL - 75L			AIR-O-CELL - 75L		
SERIAL NUMBER	24933639			24933622			24933588			24933634		
COLLECTION DATE	Oct 13, 2017			Oct 13, 2017			Oct 13, 2017			Oct 13, 2017		
ANALYSIS DATE	Oct 17, 2017			Oct 17, 2017			Oct 17, 2017			Oct 17, 2017		
CONCLUSION	CONTROL			CONTROL			NOT ELEVATED			NOT ELEVATED		
IDENTIFICATION	Raw Count	Spores per m^3	Percent of Total	Raw Count	Spores per m^3	Percent of Total	Raw Count	Spores per m^3	Percent of Total	Raw Count	Spores per m^3	Percent of Total
Cladosporium	24	320	31									
Epicoccum	4	53	5									
Other Ascospores				4	53	5						
Other Basidiospores	36	480	47	68	910	85						
Penicillium/Aspergillus	4	53	5				4	53	100			
Smuts, myxomycetes	8	110	11	4	53	5						
Torula				4	53	5						
TOTAL SPORES	76	1,016	100	80	1,069	100	4	53	100			
MINIMUM DETECTION LIMIT*	4	53		4	53		4	53		4	53	
BACKGROUND DEBRIS	Light			Light			Light			Light		
Cellulose Fiber	4	53								4	53	
Pollen				4	53							
OBSERVATIONS & COMMENTS										No Fungi Detected.		

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. Light (None to up to 25% obstruction); Medium (26% to up to 75% obstruction); Heavy (76% to up to 90% obstruction); Too Heavy (Greater than 90% obstruction). 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%.
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Prepared for : COASTAL ENVIRONMENTAL

Test Address : WASHINGTON TWP SCHOOL DIST
ORCHARD VALLEY MS 238 OITMAN DOWNER
SEWELL, NJ

ANALYSIS METHOD	Spore trap analysis			Spore trap analysis			Spore trap analysis			INTENTIONALLY BLANK		
LOCATION	RM 121			RM 211			RM 214					
COC / LINE #	1080000-5			1080000-6			1080000-7					
SAMPLE TYPE & VOLUME	AIR-O-CELL - 75L			AIR-O-CELL - 75L			AIR-O-CELL - 75L					
SERIAL NUMBER	24933602			24933593			24933612					
COLLECTION DATE	Oct 13, 2017			Oct 13, 2017			Oct 13, 2017					
ANALYSIS DATE	Oct 17, 2017			Oct 17, 2017			Oct 17, 2017					
CONCLUSION	NOT ELEVATED			NOT ELEVATED			NOT ELEVATED					
IDENTIFICATION	Raw Count	Spores per m^3	Percent of Total	Raw Count	Spores per m^3	Percent of Total	Raw Count	Spores per m^3	Percent of Total	Raw Count	Spores per m^3	Percent of Total
Cladosporium												
Epicoccum												
Other Ascospores							4	53	33			
Other Basidiospores	4	53	50	8	110	67	4	53	33			
Penicillium/Aspergillus	4	53	50	4	53	33	4	53	33			
Smuts, myxomycetes												
Torula												
TOTAL SPORES	8	106	100	12	163	100	12	159	100			
MINIMUM DETECTION LIMIT*	4	53		4	53		4	53				
BACKGROUND DEBRIS	Light			Light			Light					
OBSERVATIONS & COMMENTS												

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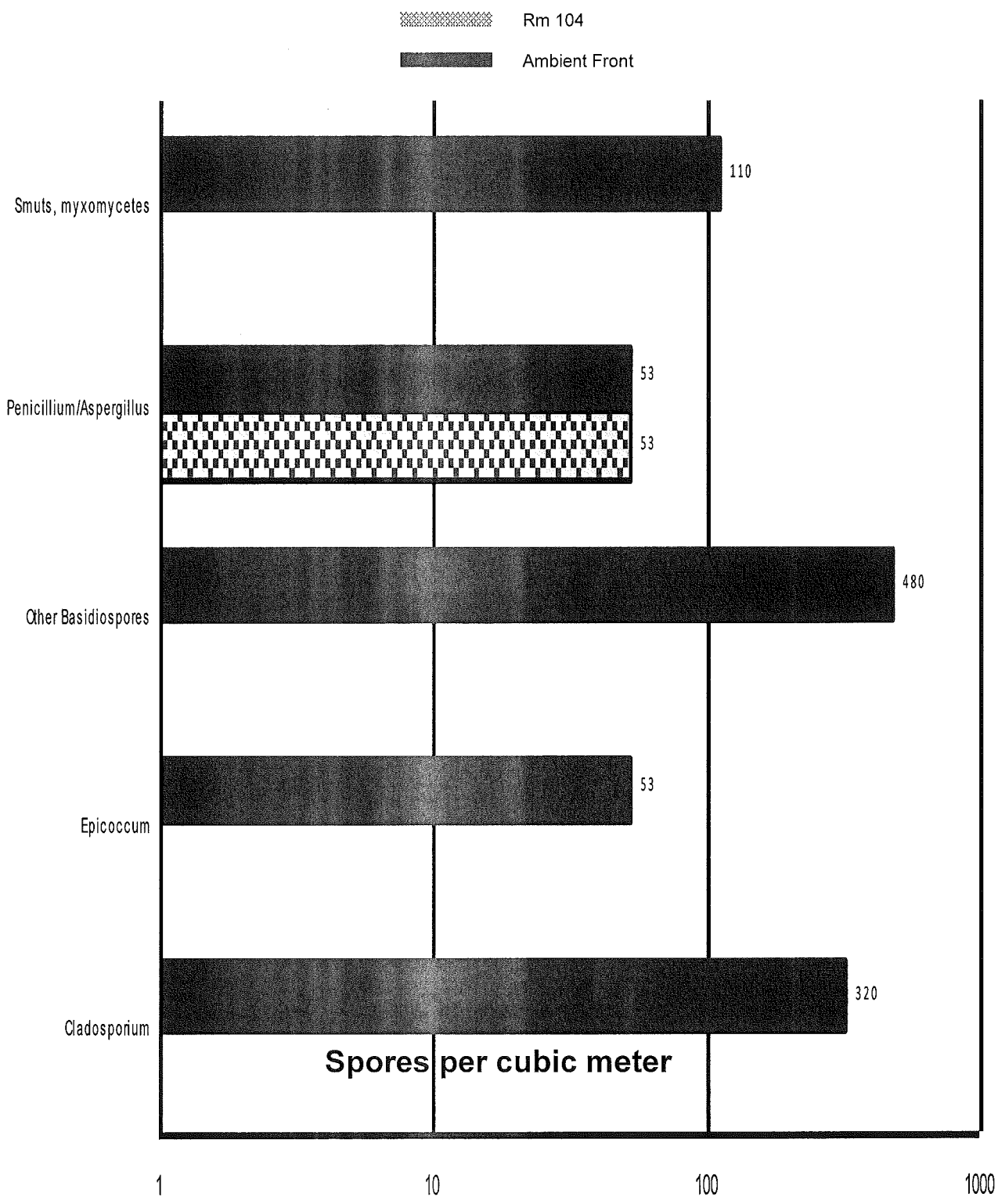
Chain of Custody # 1080000



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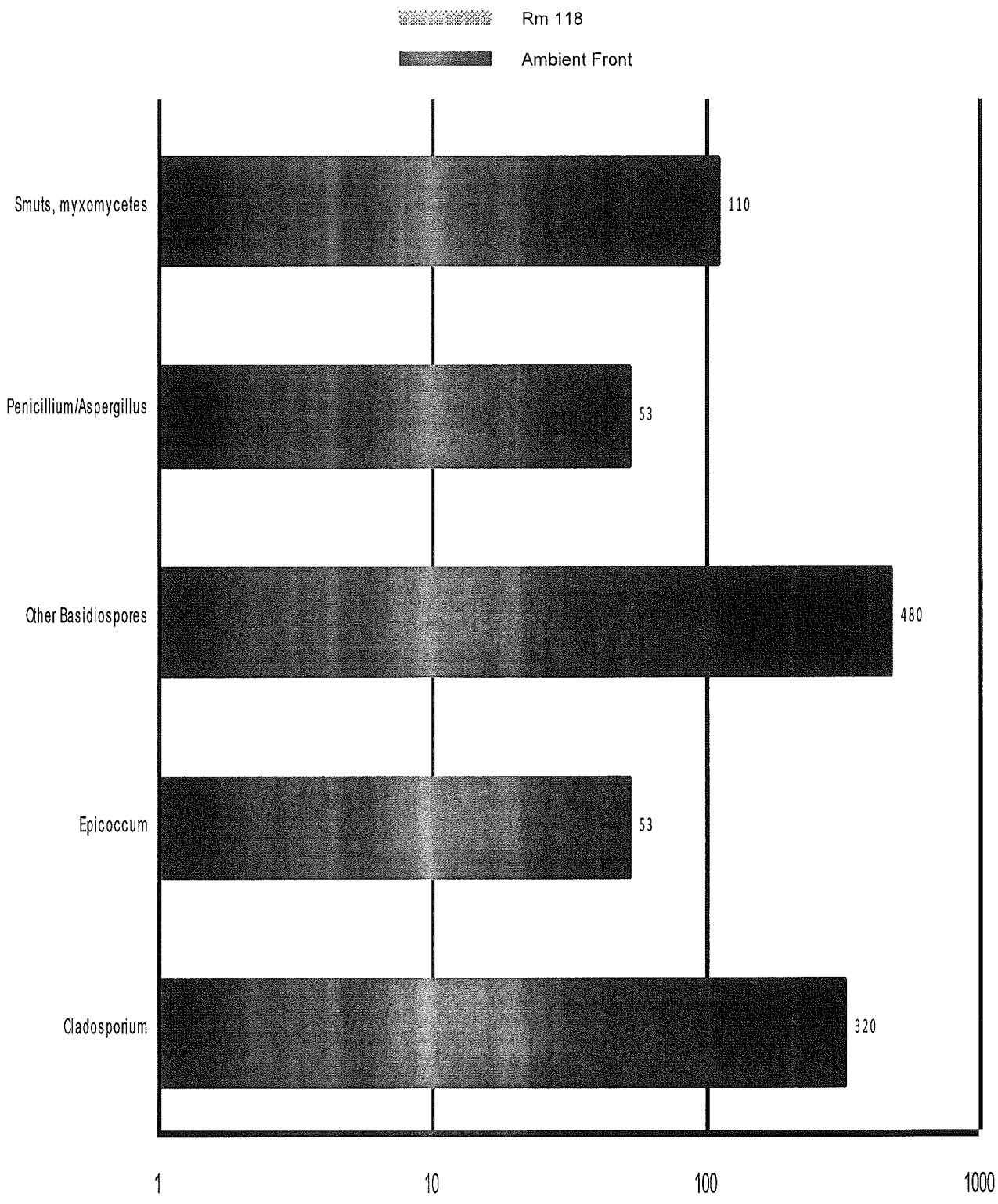
Chain of Custody # 1080000



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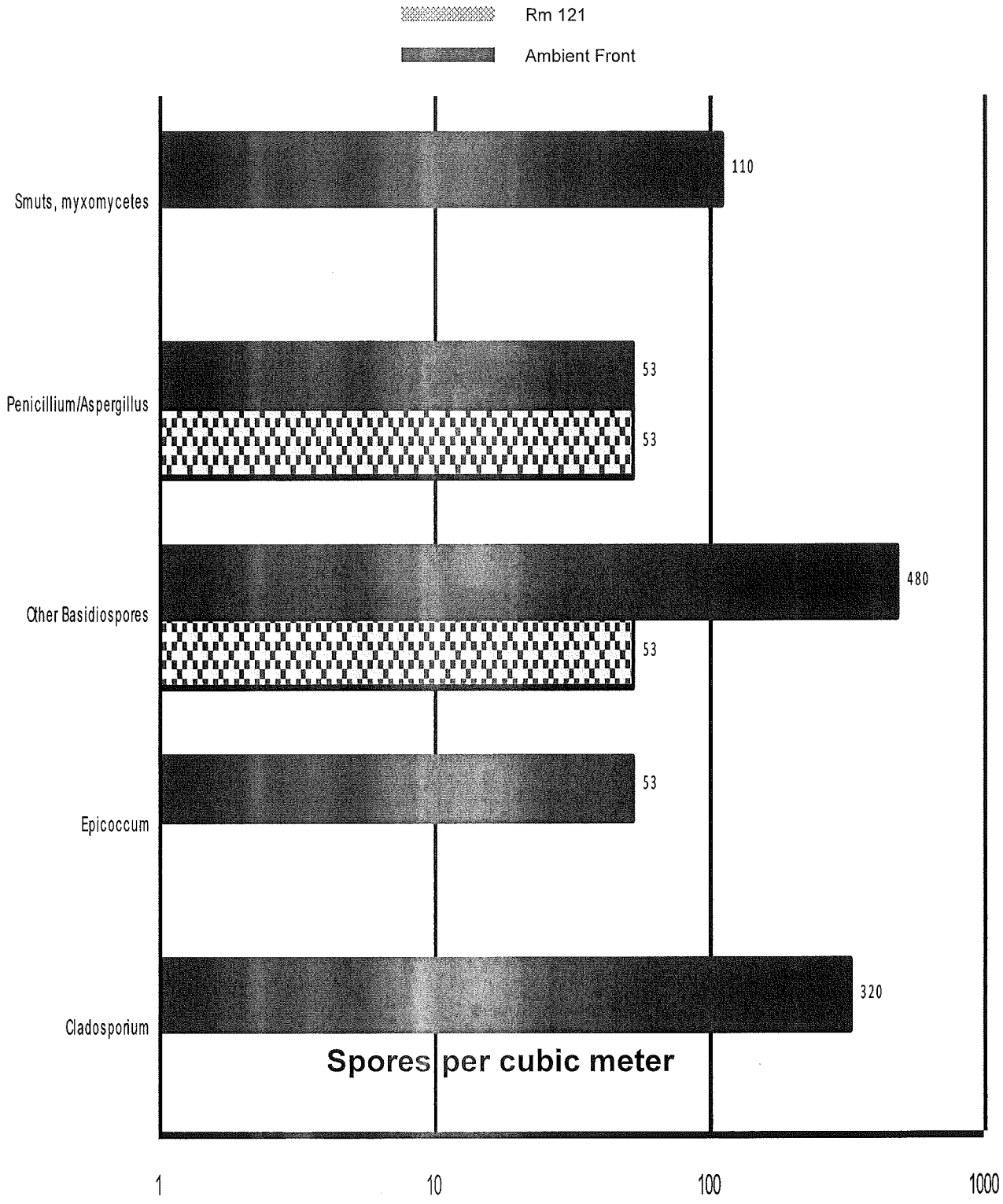

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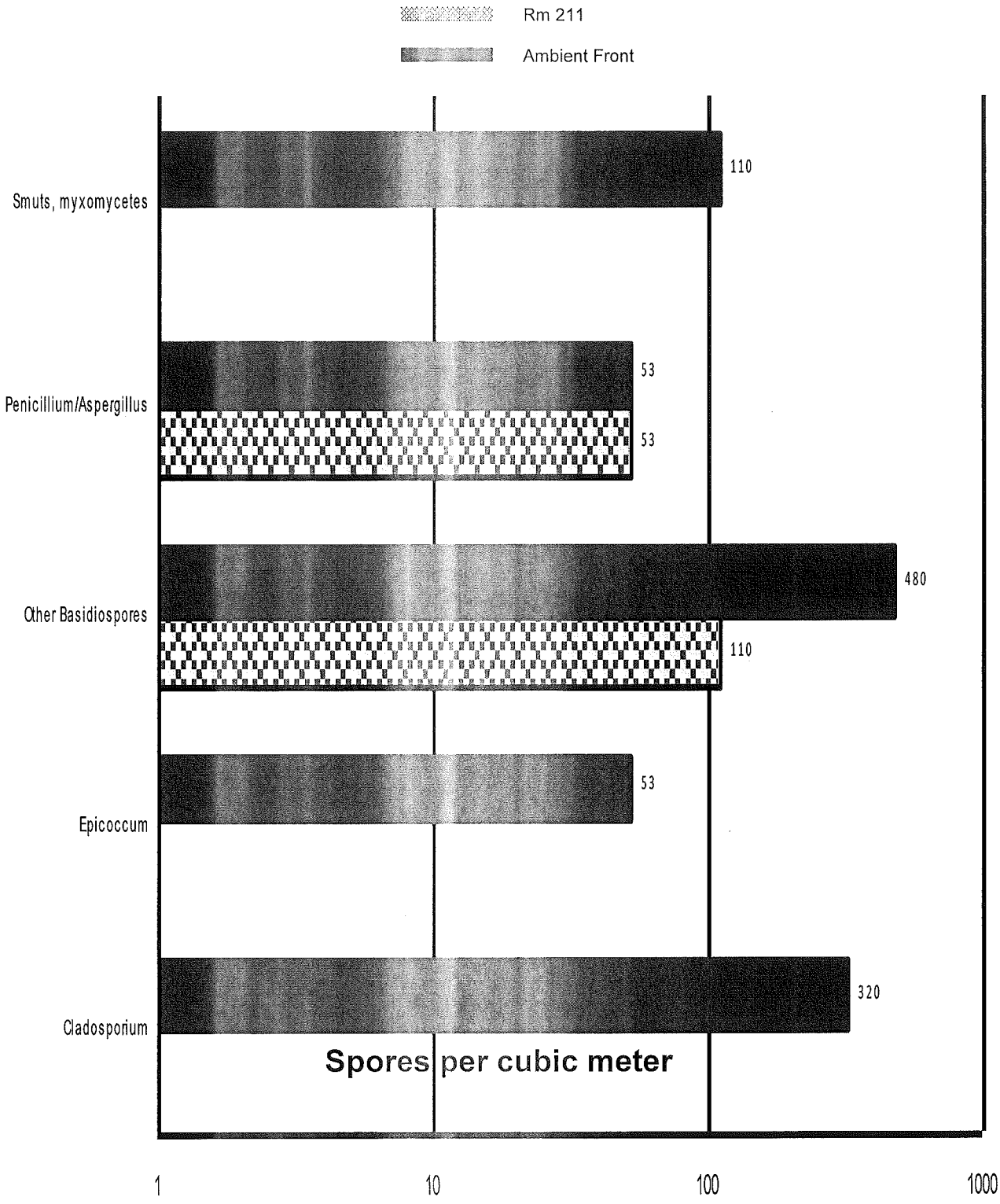

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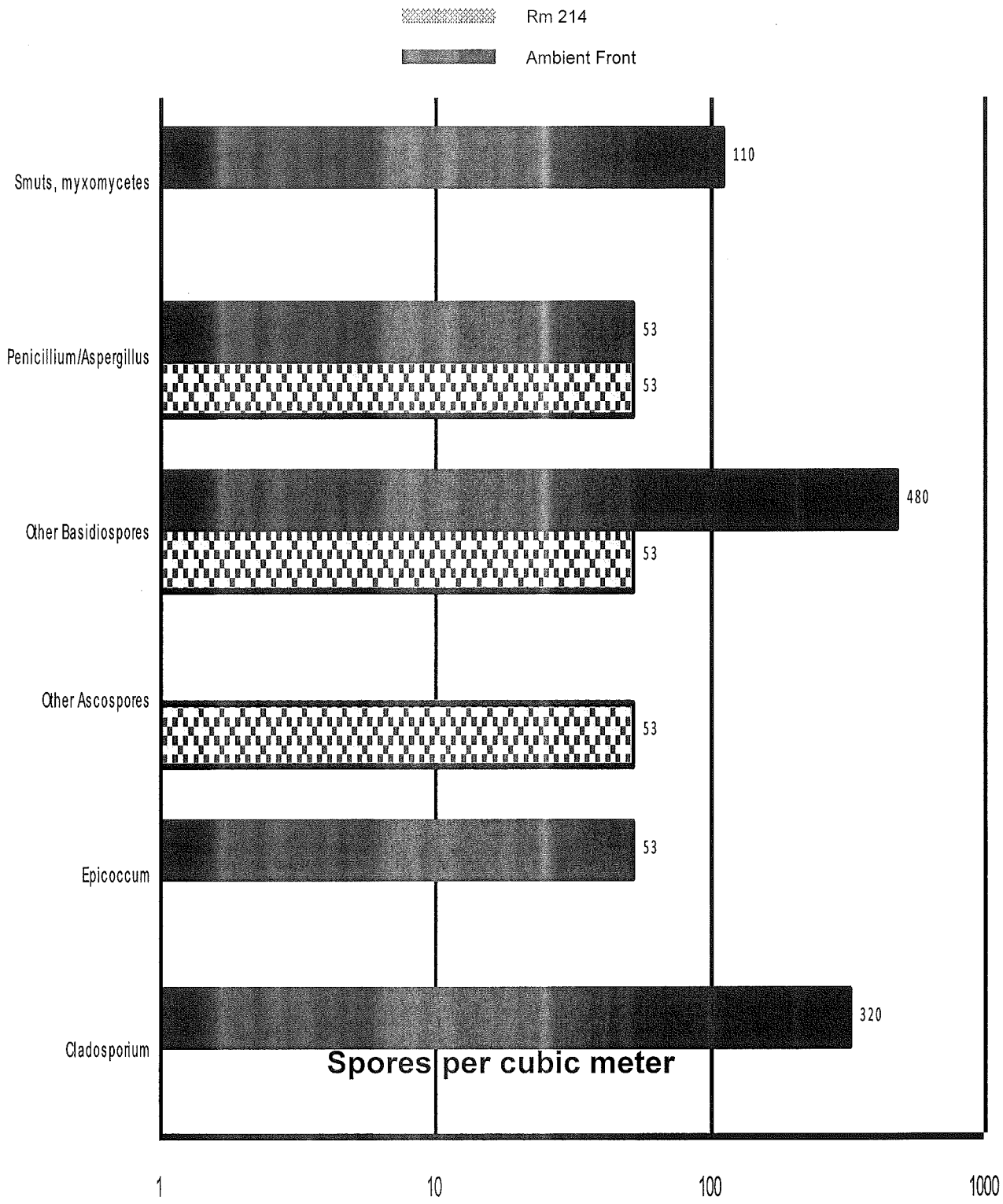

Identification	Outdoor Habitat	Indoor Habitat	Possible Allergic Potential Not an opinion or interpretation	Comments
Cladosporium	The most common spore type reported in the air worldwide. Found on dead and dying plant litter, and soil.	Commonly found on wood and wallboard. Commonly grows on window sills, 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.
Epicoccum	Commonly found everywhere. Grows on plant debris, insects and soil.	Capable of growing on several different substrates, notably wallboard and paper.	Type I (hay fever and asthma) allergies.	Very common in the summer, especially in the midwest and during harvest time.
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, Ascotricha and Peziza.	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. These spores are from Mushrooms.	Mushrooms are not normally found growing indoors, but can grow on wet lumber, especially in crawlspaces. Sometimes mushrooms can be seen growing in flower pots indoors.	Some allergenicity reported. Type I (hay fever, asthma) and Type III (hypersensitivity pneumonitis).	Among the group of Mushrooms (Basidiomycetes) 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.
Smuts, myxomycetes	Commonly found everywhere, espcially on logs, grasses and weeds.	Smuts don`t normally grow indoors, but can occasionally be found on things brought from outside and stored in the house. Myxomycetes can occasionally grow indoors, but need lots of water to be established.	Type I (hay fever and asthma) allergies.	Smuts and myxomycetes are a combined group of organisms because their spores look so similar and cannot be reliably distinquished from each other.
Torula	Common everywhere growing on soil, decaying and dead leaves, and grasses.	Wallboard and other cellulose-based materials.	Type I (hay fever and asthma) allergies.	

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EMSL Order: 371722846
Customer ID: COAS80
Customer PO:
Project ID:

Attn: Cathy Ledden
Coastal Environmental Compliance, LLC
PO Box 167
Hammonton, NJ 08037-0167

Phone: (609) 820-9312
Fax: (609) 561-6197
Collected: 10/17/2017
Received: 10/18/2017
Analyzed: 10/18/2017

Project: Washington Twp - Thomas Jefferson

Test Report: Air-O-Cell(™) Analysis of Fungal Spores & Particulates by Optical Microscopy (Methods EMSL 05-TP-003, ASTM D7391)

Lab Sample Number:	371722846-0001			371722846-0002			371722846-0003		
Client Sample ID:	TJ-1			TJ-2			TJ-3		
Volume (L):	75			75			75		
Sample Location	Ambient Front			Ambient Back			Room 105 Art		
Spore Types	**Raw Count**	**Count/m³**	**% of Total**	**Raw Count**	**Count/m³**	**% of Total**	**Raw Count**	**Count/m³**	**% of Total**
Alternaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ascospores	18	790	12.6	19	830	13.6	3	100	24.4
Aspergillus/Penicillium	21	920	14.7	15	660	10.8	2	90	22
Basidiospores	59	2600	41.5	53	2300	37.6	1	40	9.8
Bipolaris++	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chaetomium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cladosporium	33	1400	22.3	41	1800	29.4	2	90	22
Curvularia	1	40	0.6	2*	30*	0.5	-	-	-
Epicoccum	1*	10*	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fusarium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ganoderma	1	40	0.6	4	200	3.3	-	-	-
Myxomycetes++	9	400	6.4	5	200	3.3	2	90	22
Pithomyces	5*	70*	1.1	2	90	1.5	-	-	-
Rust	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scopulariopsis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stachybotrys	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Torula	-	-	-	1*	10*	0.2	-	-	-
Ulocladium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentifiable Spores	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zygomycetes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Fungi	**148**	**6270**	**100**	**142**	**6120**	**100**	**10**	**410**	**100**
Hyphal Fragment	1	40	-	1	40	-	1	40	-
Insect Fragment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pollen	1	40	-	3	100	-	-	-	-
Analyt. Sensitivity 600x	-	44	-	-	44	-	-	44	-
Analyt. Sensitivity 300x	-	13*	-	-	13*	-	-	13*	-
Skin Fragments (1-4)	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Fibrous Particulate (1-4)	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Background (1-5)	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	1	-

Bipolaris++ = Bipolaris/Drechslera/Exserohilum
Myxomycetes++ = Myxomycetes/Periconia/Smut

No discernable field blank was submitted with this group of samples.

Vincent Iuzzolino

Vincent Iuzzolino, M.S., Laboratory Manager
or other approved signatory

High levels of background particulate can obscure spores and other particulates leading to underestimation. Background levels of 5 indicate an overloading of background particulates, prohibiting accurate detection and quantification. Present = Spores detected on overloaded samples. Results are not blank corrected unless otherwise noted. The detection limit is equal to one fungal spore, structure, pollen, fiber particle or insect fragment. "*" Denotes particles found at 300X. "-" Denotes not detected. Due to method stopping rules, raw counts in excess of 100 are extrapolated based on the percentage analyzed. EMSL maintains liability limited to cost of analysis. This report relates only to the samples reported above and may not be reproduced, except in full, without written approval by EMSL. EMSL bears no responsibility for sample collection activities or analytical method limitations. Interpretation and use of test results are the responsibility of the client. Samples received in good condition unless otherwise noted.

Samples analyzed by EMSL Analytical, Inc. Cinnaminson, NJ AIHA-LAP, LLC--EMLAP Lab 100194

Initial report from: 10/18/2017 12:29:28

For information on the fungi listed in this report, please visit the Resources section at www.emsl.com

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Phone: (609) 820-9312
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Collected: 10/17/2017
Received: 10/18/2017
Analyzed: 10/18/2017

Project: Washington Twp - Thomas Jefferson

Test Report: Air-O-Cell(™) Analysis of Fungal Spores & Particulates by Optical Microscopy (Methods EMSL 05-TP-003, ASTM D7391)

Lab Sample Number:	371722846-0004			371722846-0005			371722846-0006		
Client Sample ID:	TJ-4			TJ-5			TJ-6		
Volume (L):	75			75			75		
Sample Location	Room 8A			Room 106			Ms. Wade		
Spore Types	**Raw Count**	**Count/m³**	**% of Total**	**Raw Count**	**Count/m³**	**% of Total**	**Raw Count**	**Count/m³**	**% of Total**
Alternaria	-	-	-	1	40	2.8	-	-	-
Ascospores	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aspergillus/Penicillium	3	100	22.7	13	570	39.9	1	40	10.5
Basidiospores	5	200	45.5	6	300	21	7	300	78.9
Bipolaris++	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chaetomium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cladosporium	1	40	9.1	1	40	2.8	1	40	10.5
Curvularia	1*	10*	2.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Epicoccum	-	-	-	1	40	2.8	-	-	-
Fusarium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ganoderma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myxomycetes++	2	90	20.5	10	440	30.8	-	-	-
Pithomyces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rust	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scopulariopsis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stachybotrys	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Torula	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ulocladium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentifiable Spores	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zygomycetes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Fungi	**12**	**440**	**100**	**32**	**1430**	**100**	**9**	**380**	**100**
Hyphal Fragment	1	40	-	1	40	-	2*	30*	-
Insect Fragment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pollen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Analyt. Sensitivity 600x	-	44	-	-	44	-	-	44	-
Analyt. Sensitivity 300x	-	13*	-	-	13*	-	-	13*	-
Skin Fragments (1-4)	-	3	-	-	2	-	-	1	-
Fibrous Particulate (1-4)	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Background (1-5)	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	1	-

Bipolaris++ = Bipolaris/Drechslera/Exserohilum
Myxomycetes++ = Myxomycetes/Periconia/Smut

No discernable field blank was submitted with this group of samples.

Vincent Iuzzolino, M.S., Laboratory Manager
or other approved signatory

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Initial report from: 10/18/2017 12:29:28

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Project: Washington Twp - Thomas Jefferson

Phone:	(609) 820-9312
Fax:	(609) 561-6197
Collected:	10/17/2017
Received:	10/18/2017
Analyzed:	10/18/2017

Test Report: Air-O-Cell(™) Analysis of Fungal Spores & Particulates by Optical Microscopy (Methods EMSL 05-TP-003, ASTM D7391)

Lab Sample Number:	371722846-0007		
Client Sample ID:	TJ-7		
Volume (L):	75		
Sample Location	Room 21		
Spore Types	**Raw Count**	**Count/m³**	**% of Total**
Alternaria	-	-	-
Ascospores	1	40	3
Aspergillus/Penicillium	4	200	15
Basidiospores	13	570	42.9
Bipolaris++	-	-	-
Chaetomium	-	-	-
Cladosporium	5	200	15
Curvularia	1*	10*	0.8
Epicoccum	1*	10*	0.8
Fusarium	-	-	-
Ganoderma	-	-	-
Myxomycetes++	8	300	22.6
Pithomyces	-	-	-
Rust	-	-	-
Scopulariopsis	-	-	-
Stachybotrys	-	-	-
Torula	-	-	-
Ulocladium	-	-	-
Unidentifiable Spores	-	-	-
Zygomycetes	-	-	-
Total Fungi	**33**	**1330**	**100**
Hyphal Fragment	-	-	-
Insect Fragment	-	-	-
Pollen	-	-	-
Analyt. Sensitivity 600x	-	44	-
Analyt. Sensitivity 300x	-	13*	-
Skin Fragments (1-4)	-	2	-
Fibrous Particulate (1-4)	-	1	-
Background (1-5)	-	2	-

Bipolaris++ = Bipolaris/Drechslera/Exserohilum
Myxomycetes++ = Myxomycetes/Periconia/Smut

No discernable field blank was submitted with this group of samples.

Vincent Iuzzolino, M.S., Laboratory Manager
or other approved signatory

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Initial report from: 10/18/2017 12:29:28

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COASTAL ENVIRONMENTAL
PO BOX 167
HAMMONTON, NJ 08330

Certificate of Mold Analysis

Prepared for:	COASTAL ENVIRONMENTAL
Phone Number:	
Fax Number:	
Project Name:	WASHINGTON TWP SCHOOL DIST - WEDGEWOOD
Test Location:	236 HUNTSVILLE RD SEWELL, NJ
Chain of Custody #:	1080003
Received Date:	October 17, 2017
Report Date:	October 17, 2017

Carlos Ochoa, Technical and Quality Control 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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LAB # 163230

For more information please contact PRO-LAB at (954) 384-4446 or email info@prolabinc.com

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Prepared for : COASTAL ENVIRONMENTAL

Test Address : WASHINGTON TWP SCHOOL DIST - WEDGEWOOD
236 HUNTVILLE RD
SEWELL, NJ

ANALYSIS METHOD	Spore trap analysis	Spore trap analysis	Spore trap analysis	Spore trap analysis
LOCATION	AMBIENT - FRONT	AMBIENT - BACK	ROOM 3	ROOM 8
COC / LINE #	1080003-1	1080003-2	1080003-3	1080003-4
SAMPLE TYPE & VOLUME	AIR-O-CELL - 75L	AIR-O-CELL - 75L	AIR-O-CELL - 75L	AIR-O-CELL - 75L
SERIAL NUMBER	24935498	24933644	24933601	24933628
COLLECTION DATE	**Oct 13, 2017**	**Oct 13, 2017**	**Oct 13, 2017**	**Oct 13, 2017**
ANALYSIS DATE	**Oct 17, 2017**	**Oct 17, 2017**	**Oct 17, 2017**	**Oct 17, 2017**
CONCLUSION	**CONTROL**	**NOT ELEVATED**	**NOT ELEVATED**	**NOT ELEVATED**

IDENTIFICATION	Raw Count	Spores per m^3	Percent of Total	Raw Count	Spores per m^3	Percent of Total	Raw Count	Spores per m^3	Percent of Total	Raw Count	Spores per m^3	Percent of Total
Cladosporium	8	110	10									
Ganoderma	8	110	10	4	53	7						
Other Ascospores	4	53	5	12	160	21						
Other Basidiospores	60	800	75	36	480	64						
Penicillium/Aspergillus							4	53	100	4	53	33
Smuts, myxomycetes				4	53	7				8	110	67
TOTAL SPORES	80	1,073	100	56	746	100	4	53	100	12	163	100
MINIMUM DETECTION LIMIT*	4	53		4	53		4	53		4	53	
BACKGROUND DEBRIS	Light			Light			Light			Light		
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. Light (None to up to 25% obstruction); Medium (26% to up to 75% obstruction); Heavy (76% to up to 90% obstruction); Too Heavy (Greater than 90% obstruction). 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.

Spores that were observed from the samples submitted are listed on this report. If a spore is not listed on this report it was not observed in the samples submitted.

Interpretation Guidelines: A determination is added to the report to help users interpret the mold analysis results. A mold report is only one aspect of an indoor air quality investigation. The most important aspect of mold growth in a living space is the availability of water. Without a source of water, mold generally will not become a problem in buildings. These determinations are in no way meant to imply any health outcomes or financial decisions based solely on this report. For questions relating to medical conditions you should consult an occupational or environmental health physician or professional.
CONTROL is a baseline sample showing what the spore count and diversity is at the time of sampling. The control sample(s) is usually collected outside of the structure being tested and used to determine if this sample(s) is similar in diversity and abundance to the inside sample(s).
ELEVATED means that the amount and/or diversity of spores, as compared to the control sample(s), and other samples in our database, are higher than expected. This can indicate that fungi have grown because of a water leak or water intrusion. Fungi that are considered to be indicators of water damage include, but are not limited to: *Chaetomium*, *Fusarium*, *Memnoniella*, *Stachybotrys*, *Scopulariopsis*, *Ulocladium*.
NOT ELEVATED means that the amount and/or the diversity of spores, as compared to the control sample and other samples in our database, are lower than expected and may indicate no problematic fungal growth.
UNUSUAL means that the presence of current or former growth was observed in the analyzed sample. An abundance of spores are present, and/or growth structures including hyphae and/or fruiting bodies are present and associated with one or more of the types of mold/fungi identified in the analyzed sample.
NORMAL means that no presence of current or former growth was observed in the analyzed sample. If spores are recorded they are normally what is in the air and have settled on the surface(s) tested.

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Prepared for : COASTAL ENVIRONMENTAL

Test Address : WASHINGTON TWP SCHOOL DIST - WEDGEWOOD
236 HUNTVILLE RD
SEWELL, NJ

ANALYSIS METHOD	Spore trap analysis	Spore trap analysis	Spore trap analysis	INTENTIONALLY BLANK
LOCATION	ROOM 14	ROOM 26	ROOM 46	
COC / LINE #	1080003-5	1080003-6	1080003-7	
SAMPLE TYPE & VOLUME	AIR-O-CELL - 75L	AIR-O-CELL - 75L	AIR-O-CELL - 75L	
SERIAL NUMBER	24933621	24933623	24933638	
COLLECTION DATE	Oct 13, 2017	Oct 13, 2017	Oct 13, 2017	
ANALYSIS DATE	Oct 17, 2017	Oct 17, 2017	Oct 17, 2017	
CONCLUSION	NOT ELEVATED	NOT ELEVATED	NOT ELEVATED	

IDENTIFICATION	Raw Count	Spores per m^3	Percent of Total	Raw Count	Spores per m^3	Percent of Total	Raw Count	Spores per m^3	Percent of Total	Raw Count	Spores per m^3	Percent of Total
Cladosporium				4	53	50						
Ganoderma												
Other Ascospores												
Other Basidiospores												
Penicillium/Aspergillus							4	53	50			
Smuts, myxomycetes				4	53	50	4	53	50			
TOTAL SPORES				8	106	100	8	106	100			
MINIMUM DETECTION LIMIT*	4	53		4	53		4	53				
BACKGROUND DEBRIS	Light			Light			Light					
Cellulose Fiber				4	53							
OBSERVATIONS & COMMENTS	No Fungi Detected.											

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. Light (None to up to 25% obstruction); Medium (26% to up to 75% obstruction); Heavy (76% to up to 90% obstruction); Too Heavy (Greater than 90% obstruction). 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%.
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Chain of Custody # 1080003

Ambient - Back

Spores per cubic meter

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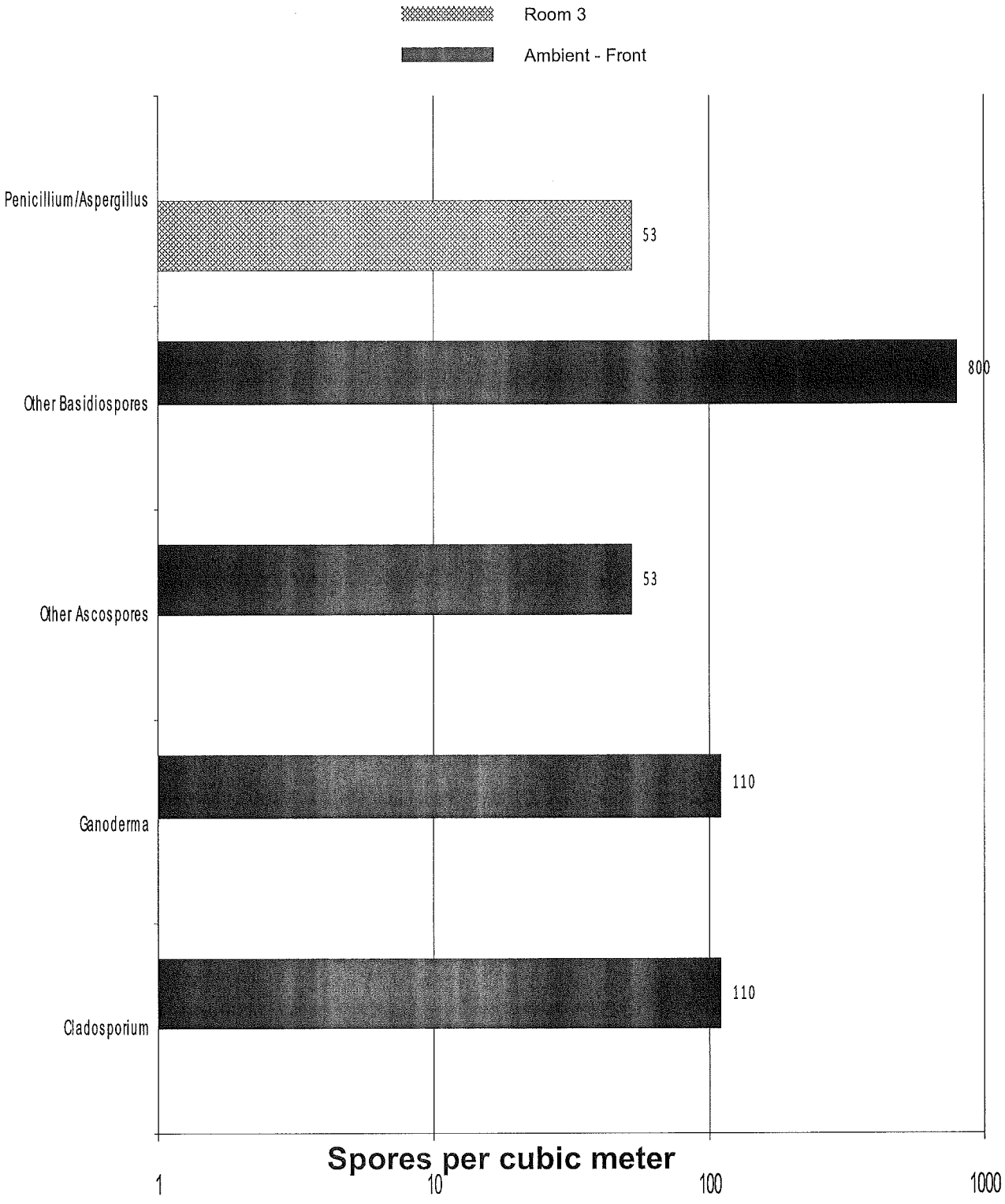
Chain of Custody # 1080003



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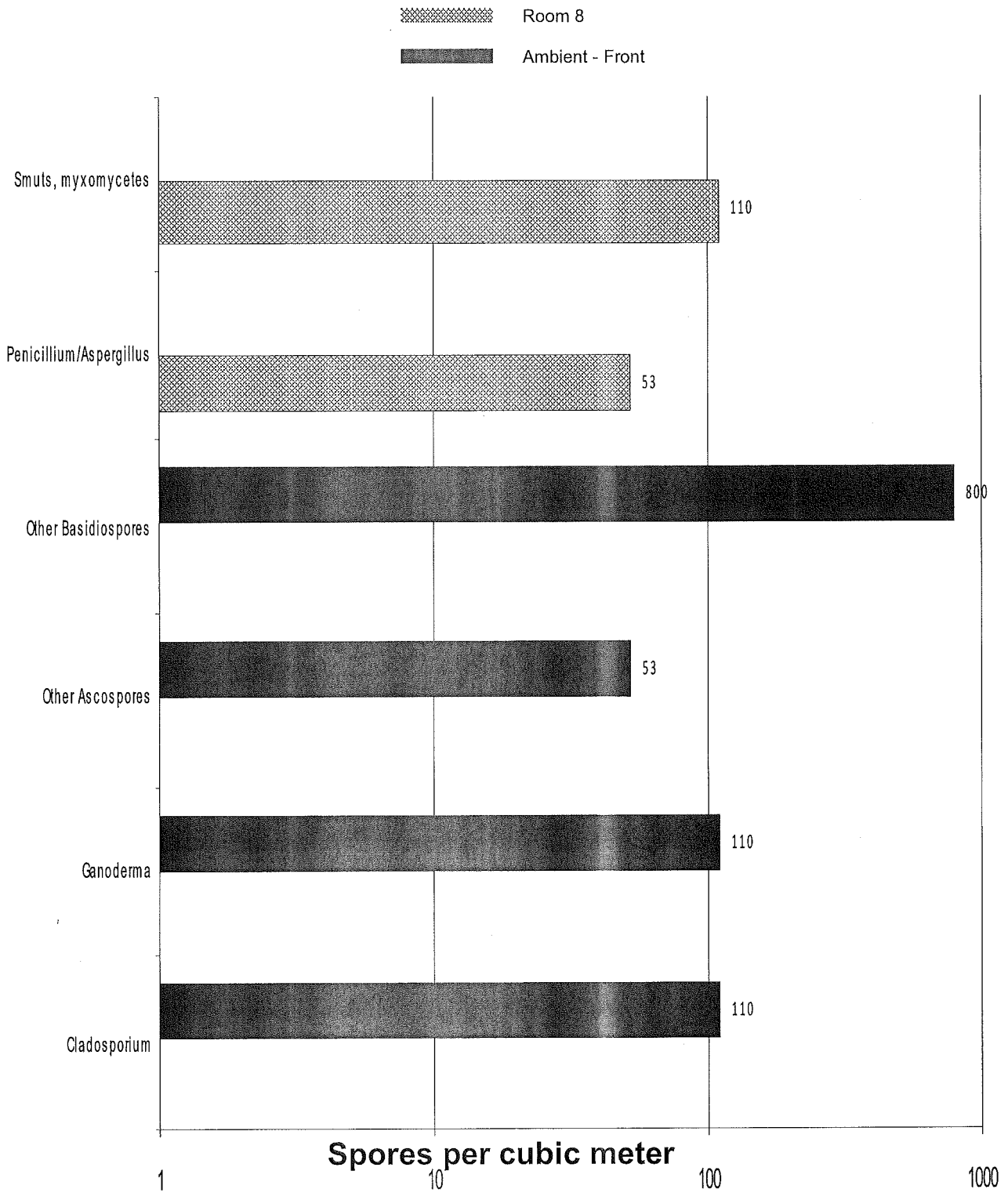
Chain of Custody # 1080003



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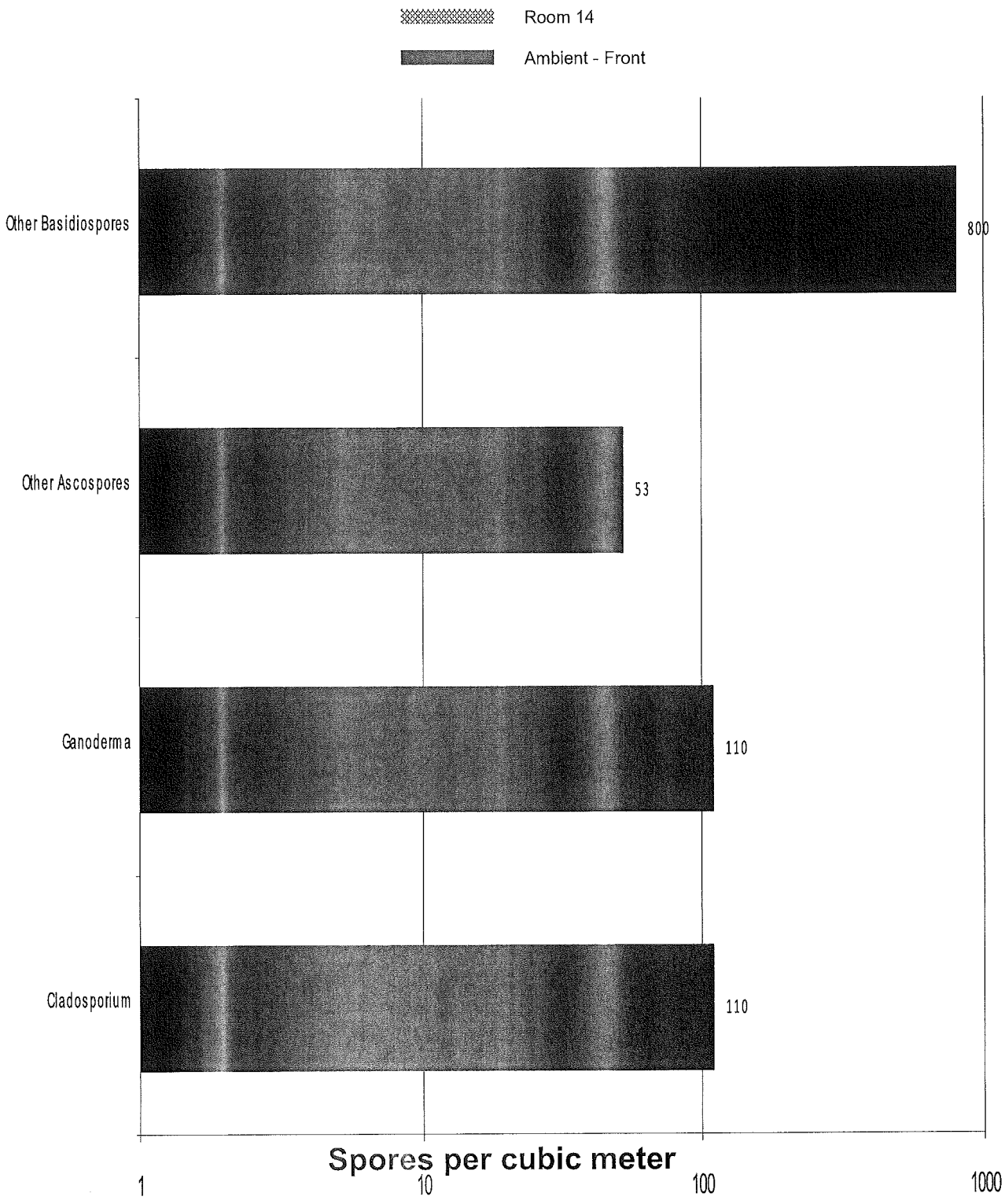

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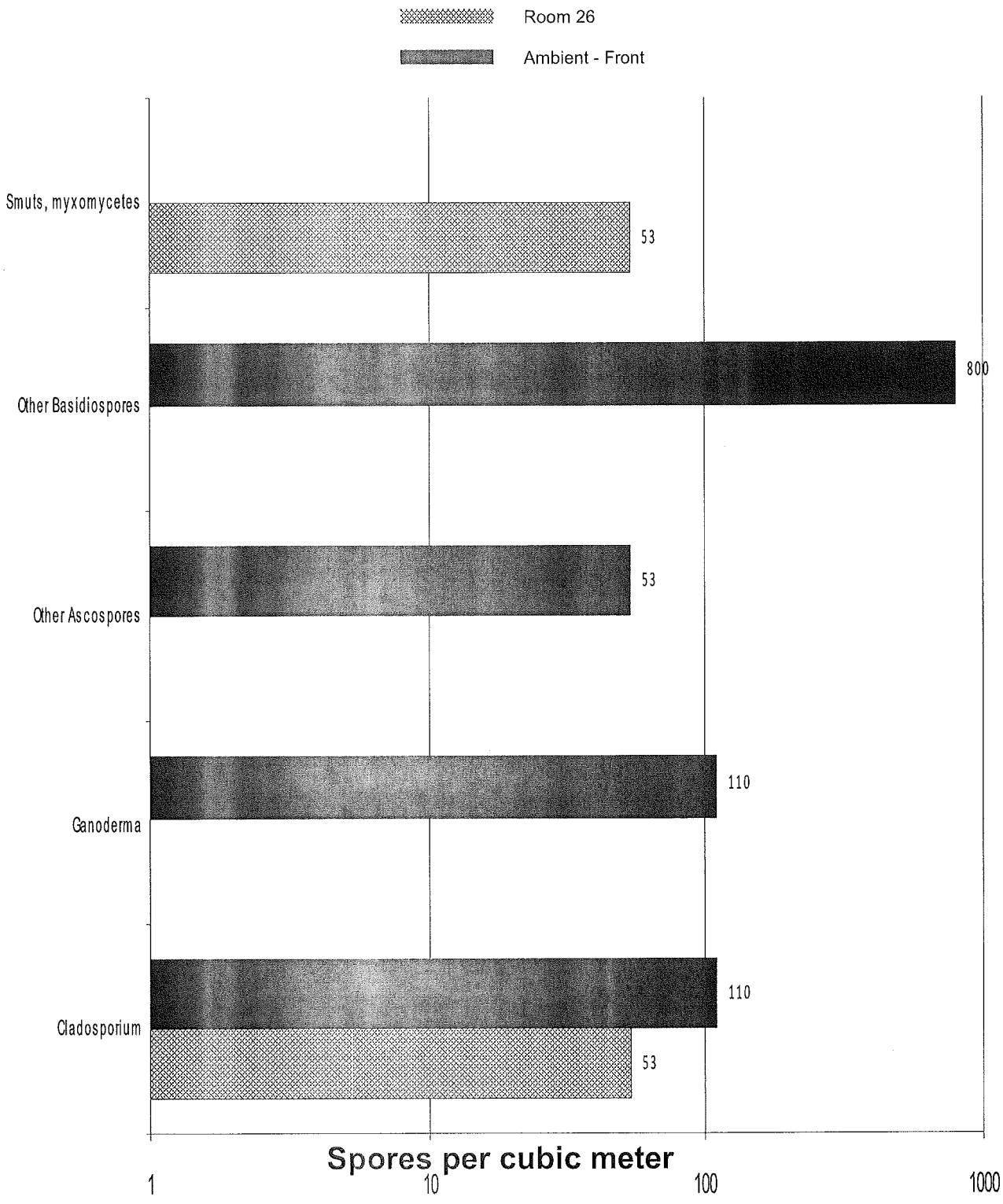

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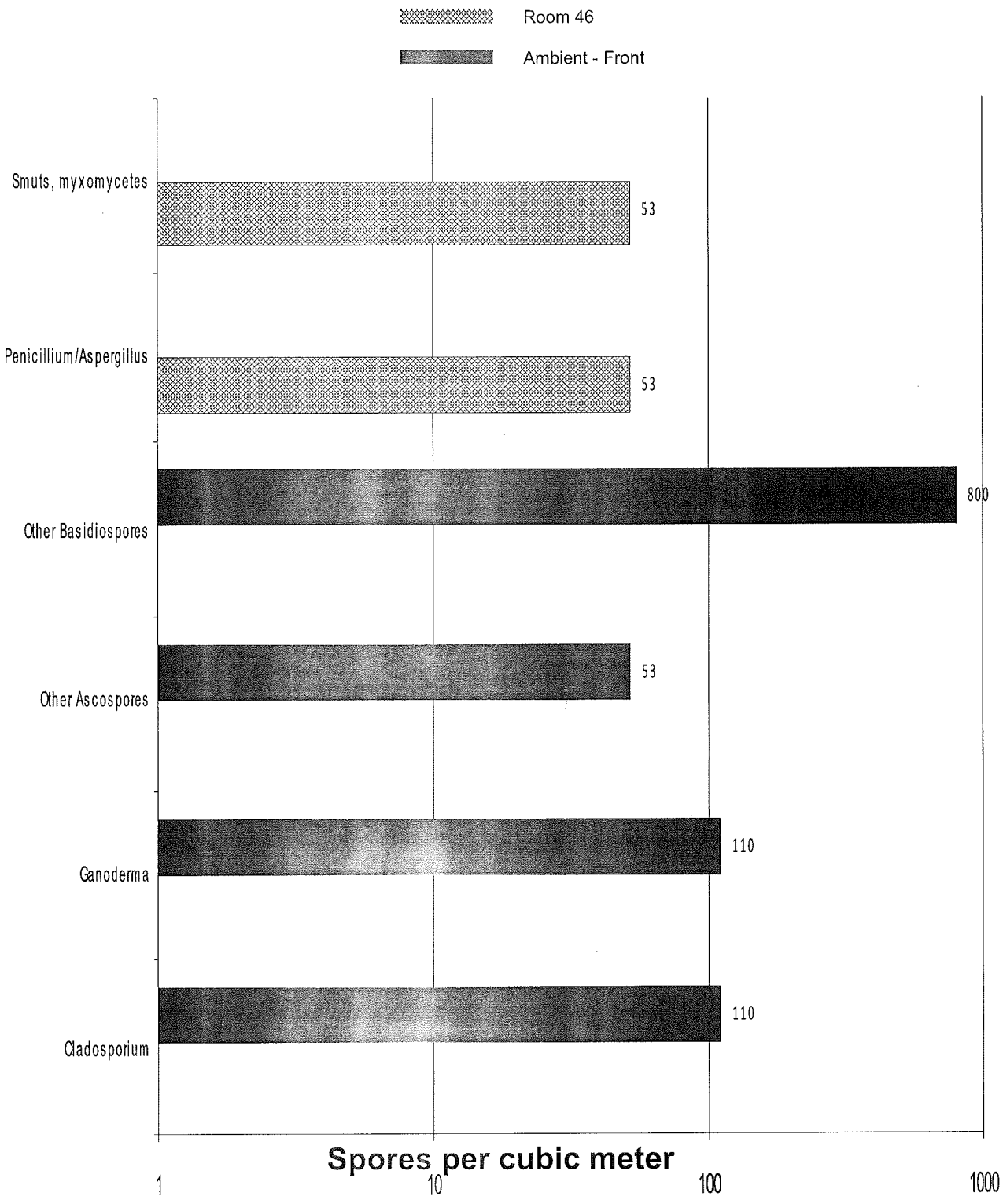

Identification	Outdoor Habitat	Indoor Habitat	Possible Allergic Potential Not an opinion or interpretation	Comments
Cladosporium	The most common spore type reported in the air worldwide. Found on dead and dying plant litter, and soil.	Commonly found on wood and wallboard. Commonly grows on window sills, 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.
Ganoderma	Common everywhere growing on hardwood trees.	None known.	None known.	
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, Ascotricha and Peziza.	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. These spores are from Mushrooms.	Mushrooms are not normally found growing indoors, but can grow on wet lumber, especially in crawlspaces. Sometimes mushrooms can be seen growing in flower pots indoors.	Some allergenicity reported. Type I (hay fever, asthma) and Type III (hypersensitivity pneumonitis).	Among the group of Mushrooms (Basidiomycetes) 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.
Smuts, myxomycetes	Commonly found everywhere, espcially on logs, grasses and weeds.	Smuts don`t normally grow indoors, but can occasionally be found on things brought from outside and stored in the house. Myxomycetes can occasionally grow indoors, but need lots of water to be established.	Type I (hay fever and asthma) allergies.	Smuts and myxomycetes are a combined group of organisms because their spores look so similar and cannot be reliably distinquished from each other.

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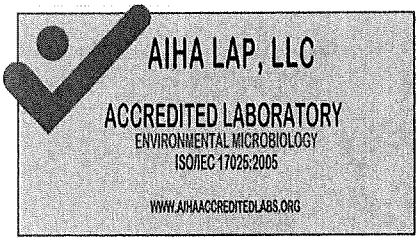
COASTAL ENVIRONMENTAL
PO BOX 167
HAMMONTON, NJ 08330

Certificate of Mold Analysis

Prepared for:	COASTAL ENVIRONMENTAL
Phone Number:	
Fax Number:	
Project Name:	WASHINTON TWP WHITMAN ES
Test Location:	827 WHITMEN SCHOOL RD TURNERSVILLE, NJ
Chain of Custody #:	1080461
Received Date:	October 18, 2017
Report Date:	October 18, 2017

Carlos Ochoa, Technical and Quality Control 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.



LAB # 163230

For more information please contact PRO-LAB at (954) 384-4446 or email info@prolabinc.com

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

Prepared for : COASTAL ENVIRONMENTAL

Test Address : WASHINTON TWP WHITMAN ES
827 WHITMEN SCHOOL RD
TURNERSVILLE, NJ

ANALYSIS METHOD	Spore trap analysis			Spore trap analysis			Spore trap analysis			Spore trap analysis		
LOCATION	AMBIENT FRONT			AMBIENT BACK			RM 18			RM 24		
COC / LINE #	1080461-1			1080461-2			1080461-3			1080461-4		
SAMPLE TYPE & VOLUME	AIR-O-CELL - 150L			AIR-O-CELL - 150L			AIR-O-CELL - 150L			AIR-O-CELL - 150L		
SERIAL NUMBER	24935424			24935500			24935393			24935443		
COLLECTION DATE	**Oct 16, 2017**			**Oct 16, 2017**			**Oct 16, 2017**			**Oct 16, 2017**		
ANALYSIS DATE	**Oct 18, 2017**			**Oct 18, 2017**			**Oct 18, 2017**			**Oct 18, 2017**		
CONCLUSION	**CONTROL**			**CONTROL**			**NOT ELEVATED**			**NOT ELEVATED**		
IDENTIFICATION	Raw Count	Spores per m^3	Percent of Total	Raw Count	Spores per m^3	Percent of Total	Raw Count	Spores per m^3	Percent of Total	Raw Count	Spores per m^3	Percent of Total
Bipolaris/Drechslera	4	27	2									
Cercospora	4	27	2									
Cladosporium	20	130	8	20	130	12						
Epicoccum	4	27	2	8	53	5						
Ganoderma	12	80	5	4	27	2				4	27	25
Nigrospora	4	27	2									
Other Ascospores	32	210	14	24	160	15						
Other Basidiospores	76	510	33	96	640	59				4	27	25
Penicillium/Aspergillus	68	450	29							4	27	25
Rusts	4	27	2	4	27	2						
Smuts, myxomycetes	4	27	2	8	53	5				4	27	25
TOTAL SPORES	232	1,542	100	164	1,090	100				16	108	100
MINIMUM DETECTION LIMIT*	4	27		4	27		4	27		4	27	
BACKGROUND DEBRIS	Light			Light			Light			Light		
OBSERVATIONS & COMMENTS							No Fungi Detected.					

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. Light (None to up to 25% obstruction); Medium (26% to up to 75% obstruction); Heavy (76% to up to 90% obstruction); Too Heavy (Greater than 90% obstruction). 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.

Spores that were observed from the samples submitted are listed on this report. If a spore is not listed on this report it was not observed in the samples submitted.

Interpretation Guidelines: A determination is added to the report to help users interpret the mold analysis results. A mold report is only one aspect of an indoor air quality investigation. The most important aspect of mold growth in a living space is the availability of water. Without a source of water, mold generally will not become a problem in buildings. These determinations are in no way meant to imply any health outcomes or financial decisions based solely on this report. For questions relating to medical conditions you should consult an occupational or environmental health physician or professional.
CONTROL is a baseline sample showing what the spore count and diversity is at the time of sampling. The control sample(s) is usually collected outside of the structure being tested and used to determine if this sample(s) is similar in diversity and abundance to the inside sample(s).
ELEVATED means that the amount and/or diversity of spores, as compared to the control sample(s), and other samples in our database, are higher than expected. This can indicate that fungi have grown because of a water leak or water intrusion. Fungi that are considered to be indicators of water damage include, but are not limited to: *Chaetomium*, *Fusarium*, *Memnoniella*, *Stachybotrys*, *Scopulariopsis*, *Ulocladium*.
NOT ELEVATED means that the amount and/or the diversity of spores, as compared to the control sample and other samples in our database, are lower than expected and may indicate no problematic fungal growth.
UNUSUAL means that the presence of current or former growth was observed in the analyzed sample. An abundance of spores are present, and/or growth structures including hyphae and/or fruiting bodies are present and associated with one or more of the types of mold/fungi identified in the analyzed sample.
NORMAL means that no presence of current or former growth was observed in the analyzed sample. If spores are recorded they are normally what is in the air and have settled on the surface(s) tested.

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

Prepared for : COASTAL ENVIRONMENTAL

Test Address : WASHINTON TWP WHITMAN ES
827 WHITMEN SCHOOL RD
TURNERSVILLE, NJ

ANALYSIS METHOD	Spore trap analysis			Spore trap analysis			Spore trap analysis			INTENTIONALLY BLANK		
LOCATION	RM 105			RM 5			RM 8					
COC / LINE #	1080461-5			1080461-6			1080461-7					
SAMPLE TYPE & VOLUME	AIR-O-CELL - 150L			AIR-O-CELL - 150L			AIR-O-CELL - 150L					
SERIAL NUMBER	24935442			24935414			24935370					
COLLECTION DATE	**Oct 16, 2017**			**Oct 16, 2017**			**Oct 16, 2017**					
ANALYSIS DATE	**Oct 18, 2017**			**Oct 18, 2017**			**Oct 18, 2017**					
CONCLUSION	**NOT ELEVATED**			**NOT ELEVATED**			**NOT ELEVATED**					
IDENTIFICATION	Raw Count	Spores per m^3	Percent of Total	Raw Count	Spores per m^3	Percent of Total	Raw Count	Spores per m^3	Percent of Total	Raw Count	Spores per m^3	Percent of Total
Bipolaris/Drechslera												
Cercospora												
Cladosporium	4	27	50									
Epicoccum												
Ganoderma				4	27	33						
Nigrospora												
Other Ascospores				4	27	33						
Other Basidiospores				4	27	33						
Penicillium/Aspergillus	4	27	50									
Rusts												
Smuts, myxomycetes												
TOTAL SPORES	8	54	100	12	81	100						
MINIMUM DETECTION LIMIT*	4	27		4	27		4	27				
BACKGROUND DEBRIS	Light			Light			Light					
Cellulose Fiber	4	27										
Pollen	4	27										
OBSERVATIONS & COMMENTS							No Fungi Detected.					

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. Light (None to up to 25% obstruction); Medium (26% to up to 75% obstruction); Heavy (76% to up to 90% obstruction); Too Heavy (Greater than 90% obstruction). 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.
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NOT ELEVATED means that the amount and/or the diversity of spores, as compared to the control sample and other samples in our database, are lower than expected and may indicate no problematic fungal growth.
UNUSUAL means that the presence of current or former growth was observed in the analyzed sample. An abundance of spores are present, and/or growth structures including hyphae and/or fruiting bodies are present and associated with one or more of the types of mold/fungi identified in the analyzed sample.
NORMAL means that no presence of current or former growth was observed in the analyzed sample. If spores are recorded they are normally what is in the air and have settled on the surface(s) tested.

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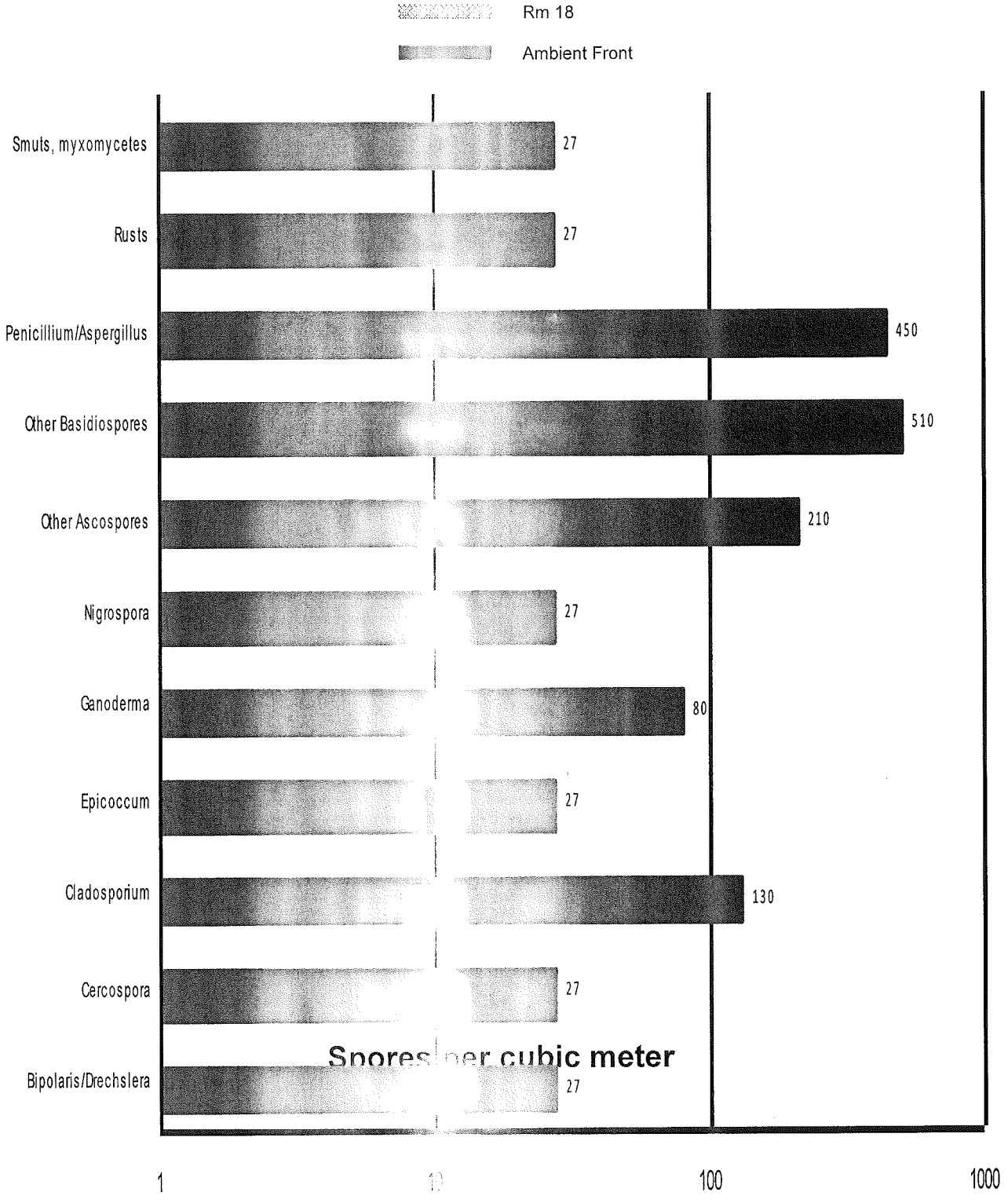
Chain of Custody # 1080461



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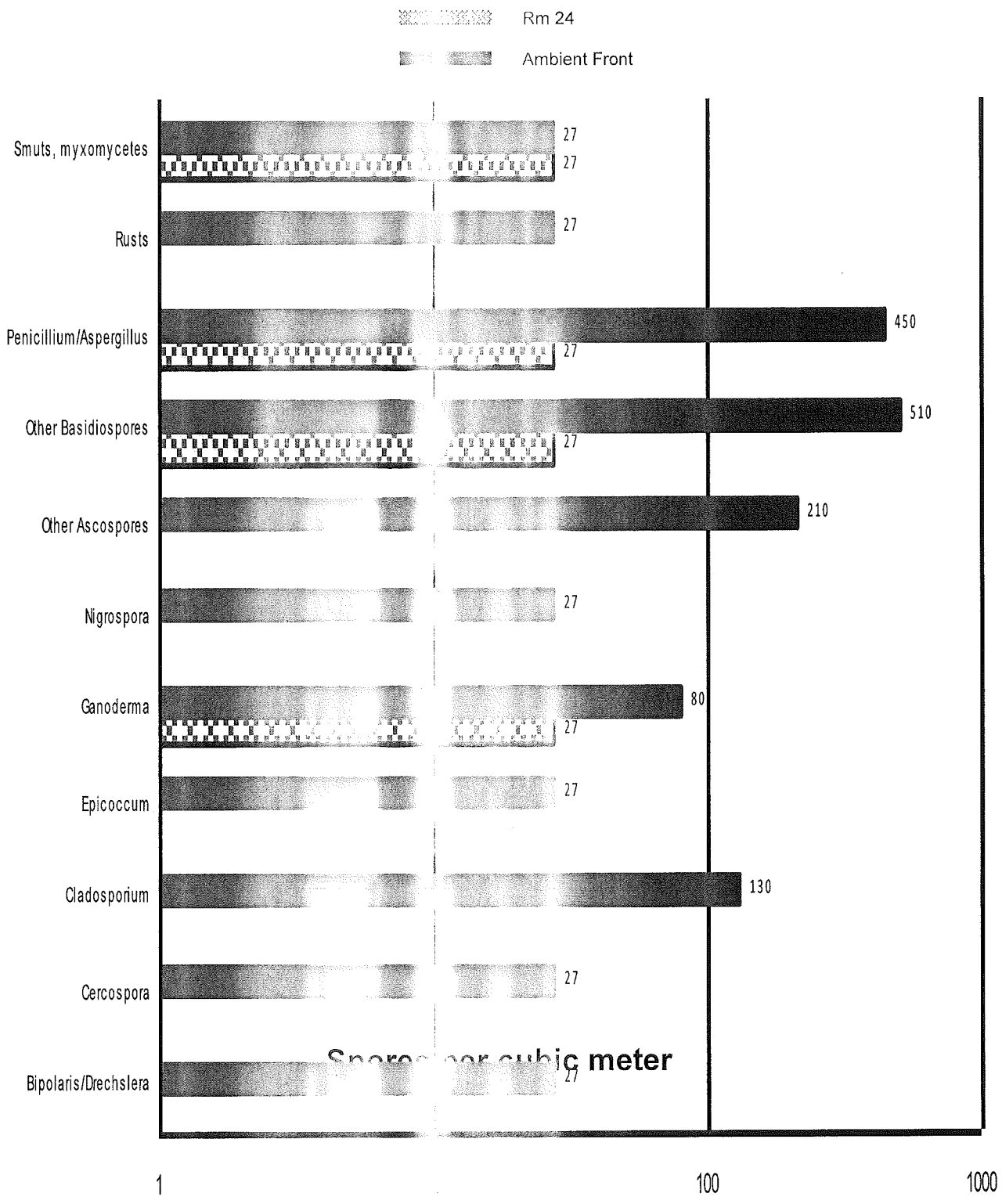
Chain of Custody # 1080461



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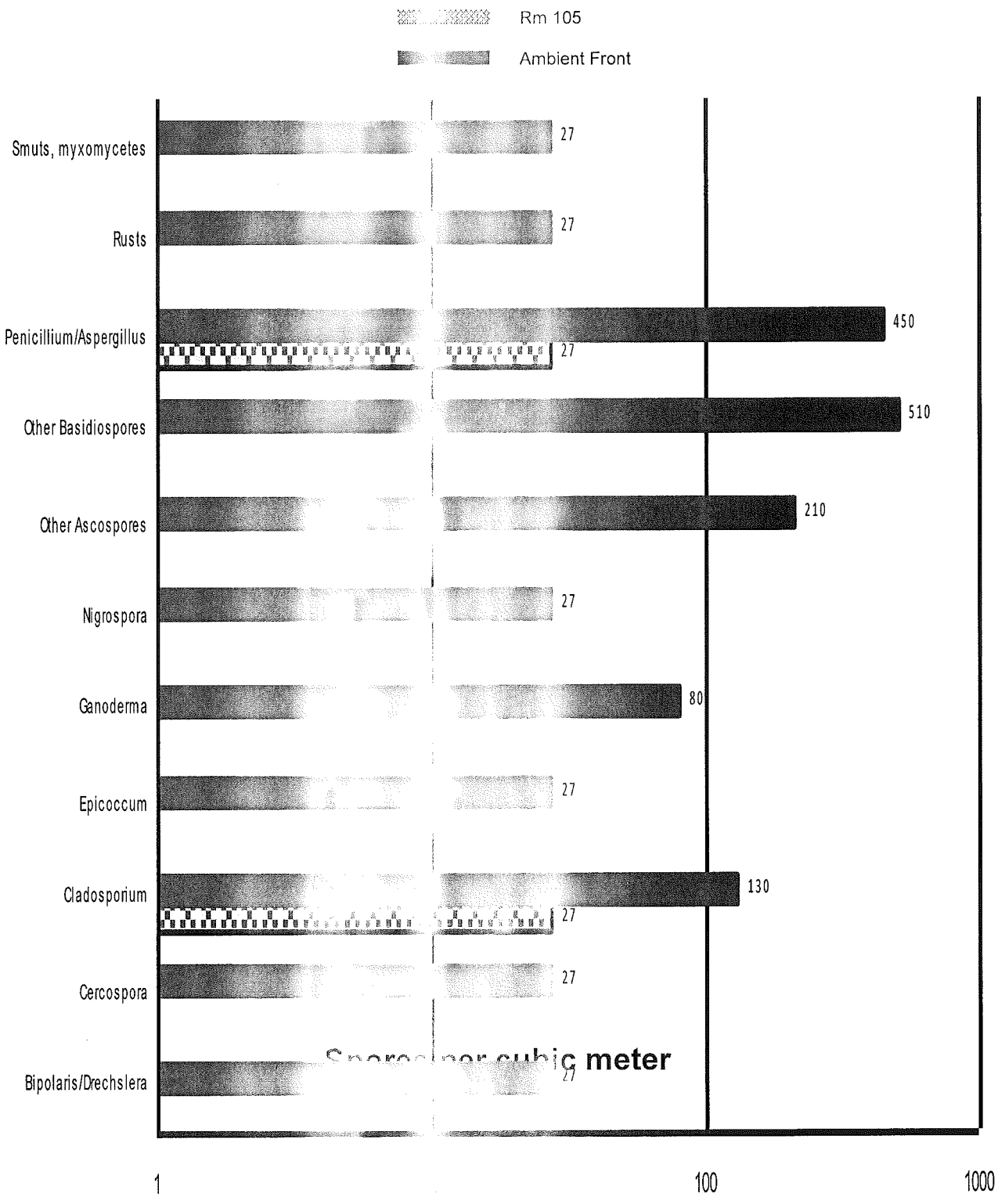
Chain of Custody # 1080461



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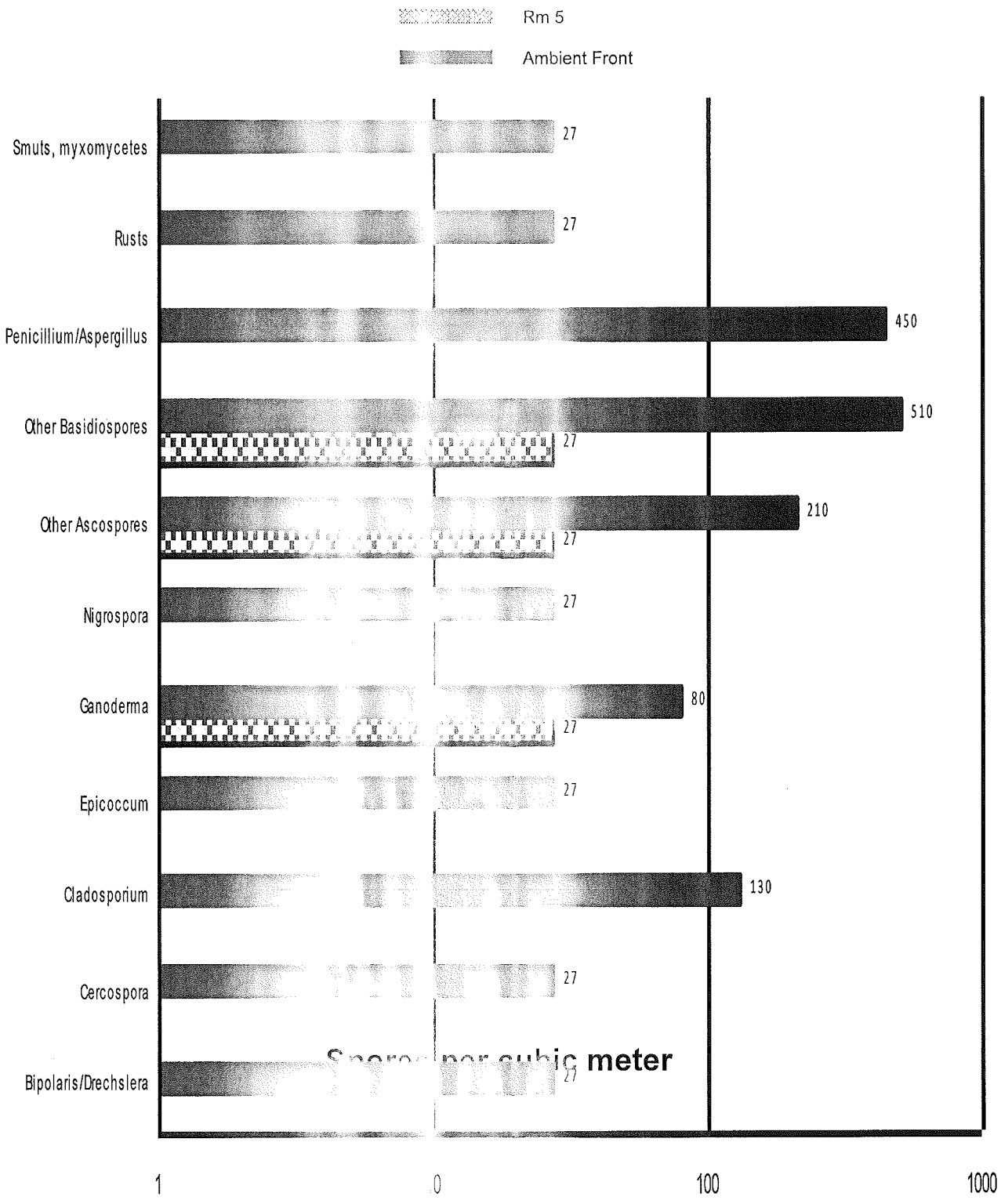
Chain of Custody # 1080461



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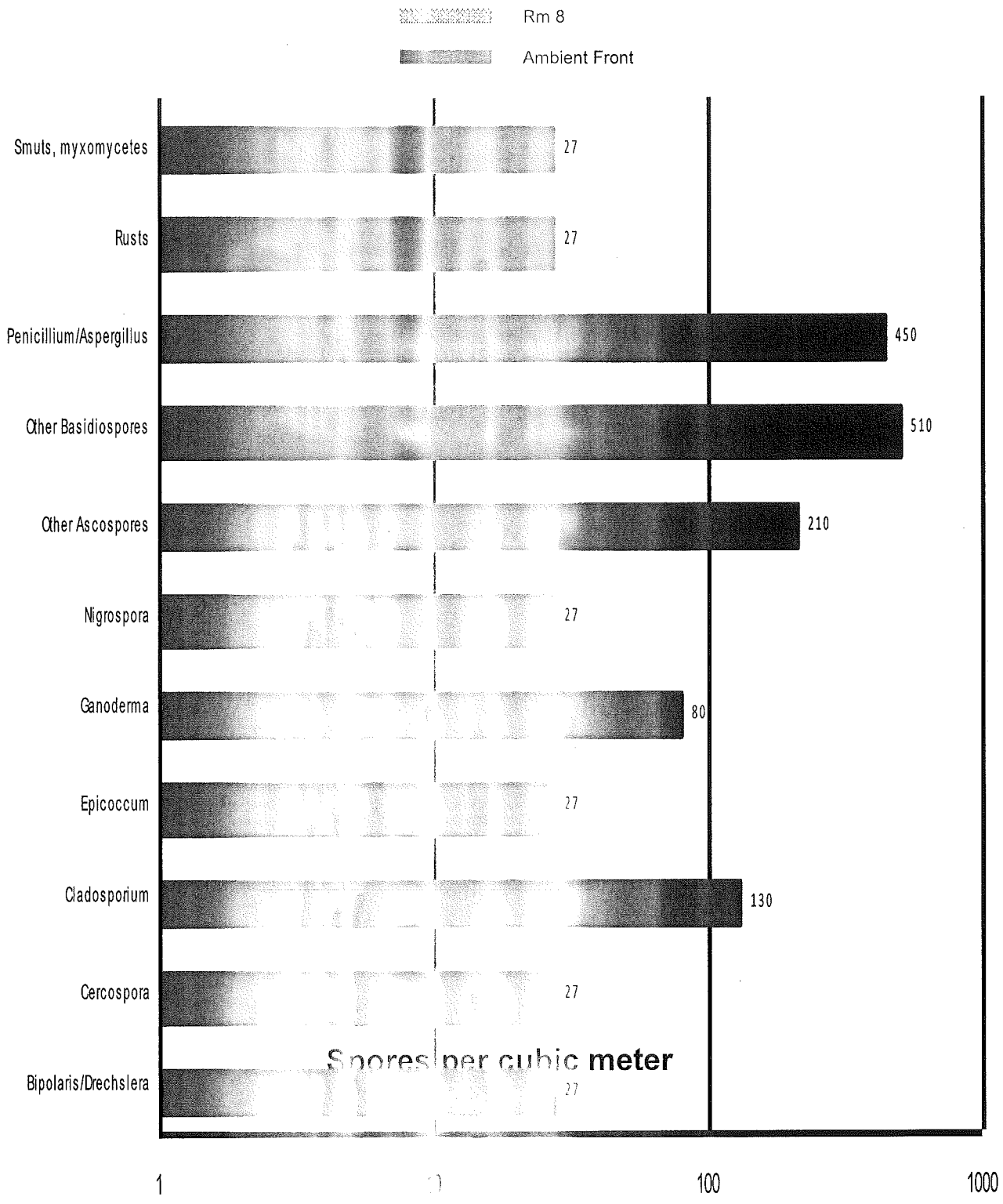

Identification	Outdoor Habitat	Indoor Habitat	Possible Allergic Potential Not an opinion or interpretation	Comments
Bipolaris/Drechslera	Common everywhere. Frequently associated with grasses, but also found on plant material, decaying food, and soil.		Common Type I (hay fever and asthma), fungal sinusitis.	This is a group of like-looking spores that include Bipolaris, Drechslera, Exserohilum, and sometimes Helminosporium. They cannot be consistently separated by spore morphology and are thus grouped together. Must be cultured to consistly separate the genera.
Cercospora	Common everywhere, especially growing on leaves.	Not known to grow indoors.	None known.	
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.
Epicoccum	Commonly found everywhere. Grows on plant debris, insects and soil.	Capable of growing on several different substrates, notably wallboard and paper.	Type I (hay fever and asthma) allergies.	Very common in the summer, especially in the midwest and during harvest time.
Ganoderma	Common everywhere growing on hardwood trees.	None known.	None known.	
Nigrospora	Commonly found everywhere. Grows on decaying plant material	Does not normally grow on building materials, but occasionally can be found growing on wallboard.	Type I (hay fever and asthma) allergies.	Very distinctive spore that is easy to identify.
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, Ascotricha and Peziza.	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. These spores are from Mushrooms.	Mushrooms are not normally found growing indoors, but can grow on wet lumber, especially in crawlspaces. Sometimes mushrooms can be seen growing in flower pots indoors.	Some allergenicity reported. Type I (hay fever, asthma) and Type III (hypersensitivity pneumonitis).	Among the group of Mushrooms (Basidiomycetes) 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.
Rusts	Common everywhere growing on grasses, trees and other living plants.	Does not grow indoors.	Type I (hay fever and asthma) allergies.	Rust requires a living plant host to complete part of its lifecycle and thus, is not normally found growing indoors except perhaps on an infected house plant.

Identification	Outdoor Habitat	Indoor Habitat	Possible Allergic Potential Not an opinion or interpretation	Comments
Smuts, myxomycetes	Commonly found everywhere, espcially on logs, grasses and weeds.	Smuts don't normally grow indoors, but can occasionally be found on things brought from outside and stored in the house. Myxomycetes can occasionally grow indoors, but need lots of water to be established.	Type I (hay fever and asthma) allergies.	Smuts and myxomycetes are a combined group of organisms because their spores look so similar and cannot be reliably distinquished from each other.