

PRO-LAB/SSPTM INC.

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Stevenson- 524 Juniper Dr B, Santa Fe, NM 87505

Mold Analysis Report

Direct Microscopic Examination

Analysis Method SSPTM SOP 6210

Report Number: 110905-0101

Received Date: 11/9/2005

Analysis Date: 11/9/2005

Report Date: 11/10/2005

Suani Parodi

Suani Parodi, QA Manager

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Pro-Lab	110905-0101	Collection Location:	UTILITY ROOM
Date Collected:	11/8/2005	Sample Submitted:	SWAB
Analyst ID:	18		

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
STACHYBOTRYIS	THIS FUNGUS MAY PRODUCE A TRICHOHECENE MYCOTOXIN- SATRATOXIN H - WHICH IS POISONOUS BY INHALATION. THE TOXINS ARE PRESENT ON THE FUNGAL SPORES. THIS IS A SLOW GROWING FUNGUS ON MEDIA. IT DOES NOT COMPETE WELL WITH OTHER RAPIDLY GROWING FUNGI. THE DARK COLORED FUNGI GROWS ON BUILDING MATERIAL WITH A HIGH CELLULOSE CONTENT AND A LOW NITROGEN CONTENT. INDIVIDUALS WITH CHRONIC EXPOSURE TO THE TOXIN PRODUCED BY THIS FUNGUS REPORTED COLD AND FLU SYMPTOMS, SORE THROATS, DIARRHEA, HEADACHES, FATIGUE, DERMATITIS, INTERMITTENT LOCAL HAIR LOSS, AND GENERALIZED MALAISE. THE TOXINS PRODUCED BY THIS FUNGUS WILL SUPPRESS THE IMMUNE SYSTEM AFFECTING THE LYMPHOID TISSUE AND THE BONE MARROW. THE MYCOTOXIN IS ALSO REPORTED TO BE A LIVER AND KIDNEY CARCINOGEN. EFFECTS BY ABSORPTION OF THE TOXIN IN THE HUMAN LUNG ARE KNOWN AS PNEUMOMYCOSIS. THIS ORGANISM IS RARELY FOUND IN OUTDOOR SAMPLES. IT IS USUALLY DIFFICULT TO FIND IN INDOOR AIR SAMPLES UNLESS IT IS PHYSICALLY DISTURBED. THE SPORES ARE IN A GELATINOUS MASS. THE SPORES WILL DIE READILY AFTER RELEASE. THE DEAD SPORES ARE STILL ALLERGENIC AND TOXIGENIC.
ULOCLADIUM	ISOLATED FROM DEAD PLANTS, CELLULOSE MATERIALS, AND TEXTILES. CAUSES TYPE II ALLERGIES (HAYFEVER, FLU-LIKE SYMPTOMS).

