

Exhibit C

No. 0529 P. 24

Oct. 15. 2009 6:29PM



environmental group

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October 7, 2009

My Home LLC
74 South Moga Ave.
Mount Kisco, NY 10549

Dear Qsh,

Attached are results of mold in air, tape lift and bulk samples analyzed for mold taken from the Mackay residence located at 42 Maple Ave., Pelham, NY on September 25, 2009. This sampling was performed following water intrusion into the dwelling from heavy rains. Below is our summary of findings and recommendations. For details of our sample findings, please see the attached laboratory report.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

It was reported that during a second floor construction project, prior to the roof being completed, heavy rains entered the dwelling down into the first floor and basement. On the day of inspection the roof had been completed. Rough stucco had been applied over the plywood sheathing at the front and rear of the addition. The interior of the second floor was completed and being inhabited. The left side of the second floor addition had the plywood sheathing exposed and was unprotected from the elements. Water staining and a slight musty odor indicated that water is continuing to enter the dwelling at the left side. This condition has and will continue to exacerbate the current mold condition in the dwelling. The interior of this dwelling showed no evidence of water staining on the second floor. There is widespread water staining and minor mold growth on the first floor and in several areas down into the basement.

On the first floor there was clear evidence of water damage throughout, particularly on the walls and ceiling in the living room, dining room and the rear left room and onto the floors. There was a medium sized hole at the lower left wall of the dining room exposing the wood structure below. A mold in air sample taken inside this wall cavity identified moderately high levels of mold spores indicating mold growth. A tape lift sample taken from an area of suspect visible mold on the exposed wood framing identified five mold spore types. Also in the dining room, a bulk sample taken of some water stained wallpaper at the right wall behind the radiator, did not identify any mold growth. A mold in air sample taken in the dining room is considered unacceptable when compared with the exterior baseline sample with moderate levels of mold spores. In the living room there was also a hole made in the upper right and rear walls into the ceiling cavity. A bulk sample taken of the exposed ceiling insulation identified two mold spore types. A bulk sample taken of the plaster from this area



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identified two mold spore types, however a bulk sample taken of the wallboard in this area did not identify any mold growth.

On the second floor of the dwelling there were several small holes that had been made into the exterior wall cavities reportedly from prior sampling. In-wall mold in air samples were taken from two of these areas, one from the right master bedroom walk-in closet and the other from the left rear bedroom. Neither sample identified any clear indication of unusual levels of mold spores within these walls on the day of testing. A mold in air sample taken from the hallway at the center of the second floor did identify unacceptable levels of one spore type at a moderate level. This is most likely a result of mold spore migration from the first floor where the same spore type was evident.

The basement level of the dwelling had a substantial quantity of contents stored there making a comprehensive visual investigation not possible. The visible old exposed wood framing at the ceiling had some water staining and a mold in air sample taken from the basement is considered unacceptable with more elevated levels of mold spores when compared with the exterior baseline sample.

RECOMMENDATIONS

NOTE: Mold remediation is recommended below. This process involves working in a contained area with adequate negative air pressure established during mold removal to prevent mold spores from migrating into other areas. The nature of this work requires workers to wear proper personal protection. Normally, affected wallboard, plaster and insulation as well as any wood flooring or other cellulose materials are removed a minimum of 18" beyond the mold or water affected area. The underlying structure is thoroughly cleaned and sealed with an antimicrobial sealer if necessary. This work should only be performed by a professional, properly trained in mold remediation.

Mold remediation should be performed in the first floor to remove all water and mold affected wood trim, plaster, wallboard, insulation and hardwood flooring. This will likely result in an overall gutting of the first floor. The wood sub-floor, when exposed, will likely have mold growth and will require removal as well. All exposed wood structure should be cleaned using the HEPA vacuum/damp wiping method of cleaning in conjunction with the use of air scrubbers to bring the air back to normal levels. All exposed wood framing throughout this dwelling should be thoroughly sealed using an antimicrobial sealer.

The exterior plywood sheathing at the left side of the dwelling should either be immediately finished or covered with a temporary covering to prevent water intrusion from continuing. Further investigation should be considered into the wall cavities of the second floor, particularly at the left wall where water continues to enter the dwelling and mold conditions are likely changing. All contents and building components on this level should be cleaned

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using the HEPA method of clearing noted above in conjunction with the use of air scrubbers to bring the air back to normal levels.

In the basement all contents should either be cleaned and removed to another location or disposed of. Comprehensive visual investigation of this area should then be completed. Any wall or ceiling coverings would likely require removal as well as cleaning and sealing of all exposed wood structure.

Final sampling helps to assure a successful remediation.

Thank you for using RTK Environmental Group. We appreciate your business. Please call if you should have any questions regarding our findings.

Sincerely,

Robert Weitz
Certified Microbial Investigator

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Report Disclaimer

THE INFORMATION PROVIDED IN THIS REPORT IS LIMITED BY THE SCOPE OF THE INSPECTION REQUESTED BY THE CLIENT.

NOT ALL INSPECTIONS YIELD INFORMATION REGARDING THE PRESENCE OF MOLD AND THE EXISTENCE OF MOLD HAZARDS IN ALL MEDIA. YOU ARE ADVISED TO CLARIFY THE SCOPE OF THE INSPECTION PROVIDED WITH THE INSPECTOR.

It is generally acknowledged that the level of mold spores in or on any structure will determine the extent of the hazard arising from such mold. However, THERE ARE CURRENTLY NO REGULATIONS REGARDING WHAT LEVELS OF ANY MOLD TYPES ARE ACCEPTABLE OR UNACCEPTABLE. The results of this inspection are open to interpretation by the person reading them. Accordingly, any change in the condition of the property in question will alter the validity of the inspection report provided herewith. The accuracy of any mold investigation performed is, therefore, limited to the condition of the property at the time the investigation reported herewith was conducted. The inspector assumes no responsibility for retesting or re-investigating the property to determine changed conditions. Any and all changes in the premises or its condition may result in the creation of mold hazards not in existence at the time of inspection.

Not every area was tested or was accessible for testing. The inspector makes no representation with respect to the presence of mold or the condition of any areas not tested. Areas which were not tested may, if tested, yield results which indicate the presence of mold in greater or lesser concentrations than those tested. The client is advised to take such factors into account when undertaking any activities which may have an impact upon such areas.

This report is intended only for the benefit of the inspector and the client and does not create any rights in any third parties.

Oct. 15. 2009 6:30PM

SanAir Technologies Laboratory



Report Date: 9/28/2009
 Project Name: 42 Maple Ave.
 Project #: Pelham, NY
 SanAir ID#: 9009205



NVLAP LAB CODE 2204700



ENR 719 16202



Certificate # 85784



License # LAB0188



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No. 0529 P. 29

Oct. 15. 2009 6:30PM



SanAir Technologies Laboratory, Inc.

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RTK Environmental Group
29 Bank Street
Stamford, CT 06901

September 28, 2009

SanAir ID # 09009205
Project Name: 42 Maple Ave.
Project Number: Pelham, NY

Dear Bob Weitz,

We at SanAir would like to thank you for the work you recently submitted. The 13 sample(s) were received on Monday, September 28, 2009 via FedEx. The final report(s) is enclosed for the following sample(s): 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 8, 9.

These results only pertain to this job and should not be used in the interpretation of any other job. This report is only complete in its entirety. Refer to the listing below of the pages included in a complete final report.

Sincerely,

L. Claire Macdonald
Microbiology Laboratory Manager
SanAir Technologies Laboratory

Final Report includes:

- Cover Letter
- Analysis Pages
- Disclaimers and Additional Information

sample conditions:

13 sample(s) in Good condition

SanAir Technologies Laboratory, Inc.

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Name: RTK Environmental Group
 Address: 29 Blunt Street
 Shelton, CT 06081

Project Number: P-1500, NY
 P.O. Number: 3876
 Project Name: 42 Maple Ave.

Collected Date: 8/25/2005
 Received Date: 8/26/2005 9:15:00 A.M.
 Report Date: 8/29/2005 4:04:22 P.M.
 Analyst: Smith, Holly

Air Cassette Analysis

| Analysis Using: 100C | 100C | | 100C | | 100C | | 100C | | 100C | | 100C | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|---------------|
| | Count | CFU/m³ | Count | CFU/m³ | Count | CFU/m³ | Count | CFU/m³ | Count | CFU/m³ | Count | CFU/m³ |
| Sample Number | 1 | | 2 | | 3 | | 4 | | 5 | | 6 | |
| Sample Location | 100C | | 100C | | 100C | | 100C | | 100C | | 100C | |
| Sample Type | Air Cassette - Allergens-D | | Air Cassette - Allergens-D | | Air Cassette - Allergens-D | | Air Cassette - Allergens-D | | Air Cassette - Allergens-D | | Air Cassette - Allergens-D | |
| Volume | 75 Liters | | 75 Liters | | 75 Liters | | 75 Liters | | 75 Liters | | 75 Liters | |
| Level of Detection | 13 Counts | | 13 Counts | | 13 Counts | | 13 Counts | | 13 Counts | | 13 Counts | |
| Background Level | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | |
| Order | Count | CFU/m³ | Count | CFU/m³ | Count | CFU/m³ | Count | CFU/m³ | Count | CFU/m³ | Count | CFU/m³ |
| Mycelial Fungi | 11 | 147 | 2 | 27 | 27 | 36 | 48 | 60 | 78 | 104 | 138 | 183 |
| Fungal Identification | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aspergillus | 1 | 13 | 1 | 13 | 1 | 13 | 1 | 13 | 1 | 13 | 1 | 13 |
| Penicillium | 10 | 134 | 1 | 13 | 1 | 13 | 1 | 13 | 1 | 13 | 1 | 13 |
| Cladosporium | 2 | 27 | 1 | 13 | 1 | 13 | 1 | 13 | 1 | 13 | 1 | 13 |
| Other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 11 | 147 | 2 | 27 | 27 | 36 | 48 | 60 | 78 | 104 | 138 | 183 |

Signature: *[Handwritten Signature]* Date: 9/26/2005
 Reviewed: *[Handwritten Signature]* Date: 9/26/2005 Page 1 of 2



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Name: RTK Environmental Group
Address: 20 Bank Street
Stamford, CT 06901

Project Number: Pelham, NY
P.O. Number: 9878
Project Name: 42 Maple Ave.

Collected Date: 9/25/2009
Received Date: 9/28/2009 9:15:00 AM
Report Date: 9/28/2009 4:04:22 PM
Analyst: Smith, Holly

Direct Identification Analysis

SanAir ID: 09009205-001 Sample # 1 ID: Living Room Floor

D1-Direct ID Analysis on Tape using STL 104
Direct ID of Mold

| Fungi | Estimated Amount |
|---------------|------------------|
| Basidiospores | Rare |
| Rusts | Rare |

SanAir ID: 09009205-002 Sample # 2 ID: Dining Room Wall Stud

D1-Direct ID Analysis on Tape using STL 104
Direct ID of Mold

| Fungi | Estimated Amount |
|----------------------|------------------|
| Aspergillus species | Heavy |
| Penicillium species | Heavy |
| Stachybotrys species | Light |
| Trichoderma species | Moderate |
| Verticillium species | Moderate |

Tape is moderately covered with debris including insect parts which may occlude fungi.

SanAir ID: 09009205-010 Sample # 10 ID: Dining Room Wall paper

D1-Direct ID Analysis on Bulk Material
Direct ID of Mold

| Fungi | Estimated Amount |
|-------------------|------------------|
| No Fungi Detected | |

SanAir ID: 09009205-011 Sample # 11 ID: Living Rm Ceiling Insul

D1-Direct ID Analysis on Bulk Material
Direct ID of Mold

| Fungi | Estimated Amount |
|---------------------|------------------|
| Penicillium species | Light |
| Penicillium species | Moderate |

Certification

Signature:

Reviewed: *S. Claire Macdonald*

Date: 9/28/2009

Date: 9/28/2009

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Oct. 15. 2009 6:30PM



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09009205

No. 0529 P. 33

Name: RTK Environmental Group
Address: 29 Bank Street
Stamford, CT 06901

Project Number: Peffers, NY
P.O. Number: 5876
Project Name: 42 Maple Ave.

Collected Date: 9/25/2009
Received Date: 9/28/2009 9:15:00 AM
Report Date: 9/28/2009 4:04:22 PM
Analyst: Smith, Holly

Direct Identification Analysis

SanAir ID: 09009205-012 Sample #: 12 ID: Living Res Sheetrock

D1-Direct ID Analysis on Bulk Material
Direct ID of Mold

| Fungi | Estimated Amount |
|-------------------|------------------|
| No Fungi Detected | |

SanAir ID: 09009205-013 Sample #: 13 ID: Living Rm Plaster

D1-Direct ID Analysis on Bulk Material
Direct ID of Mold

| Fungi | Estimated Amount |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| Aspergillus/Penicillium | Eight |
| Cladospore species | Light |

Oct. 15. 2009 6:30PM

Certification

Signature:

Date: 9/28/2009

Reviewed:

Date: 9/28/2009



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No. 0529 P. 34

Name: RTK Environmental Group
Address: 29 Bank Street
Stamford, CT 06901

Project Number: Pelham, NY
P.O. Number: 5976
Project Name: 42 Maple Ave.

Collected Date: 9/25/2009
Received Date: 9/28/2009 9:15:00 AM
Report Date: 9/28/2009 4:04:22 PM

ORGANISM DESCRIPTIONS

The descriptions of the organisms presented are derived from various reference materials. The laboratory report is based on the data derived from the samples submitted and no interpretation of the data, as to potential, or actual, health effects resulting from exposure to the numbers of organisms found, can be made by laboratory personnel. Any interpretation of the potential health effects of the presence of the organisms must be made by qualified professional personnel with first hand knowledge of the sample site, and the problems associated with that site.

MYCELIAL FRAGMENTS - A mycelium (plural = mycelia) is the "body" of a fungus. It is a collective term for hyphae (singular = hypha), which are the tubular units of the mycelium usually composed of chitin. The terms hyphae and mycelial fragments are used interchangeably. (This information was referenced from the mycology text "The Fifth Kingdom")

PENICILLIUM CONIDIOPHORE - The conidiophore is the reproductive structure from which conidia (or spores) develop.

ACREMONIUM LIKE - Found in plant decaying matter, plant debris, soils, and decaying organic matter. *Health Effects:* Reported to be allergenic. Common type I and III allergen. It can produce mycetomas, infections of the nails, onychomycosis, corneal ulcers, eumycotic mycetoma, endophthalmitis, meningitis, and endocarditis.

ALTERNARIA SPECIES - This genus comprises a large number of saprobes and plant pathogens. It is one of the predominant airborne fungal spores indoor and outdoor. Outdoors it may be isolated from samples of soil, seeds, and plants. It is one of the more common fungi found in nature, extremely widespread and ubiquitous. Conidia are easily carried by the wind, with peak concentrations in the summer and early fall. It is commonly found in outdoor samples. It is often found in indoor environments, on drywall, ceiling tiles, in house dust, carpets, textiles, and on horizontal surfaces in building interiors. Often found on window frames. *Health Effects:* In humans, it is recognized to cause type I and III allergic responses. Because of the large size of the spores, it can be deposited in the nose, mouth and upper respiratory tract, causing nasal septum infections. It has been known to cause Baker's asthma, farmer's lung, and hay fever. It has been associated with hypersensitivity pneumonitis, sinusitis, dermatomycosis, onychomycosis, subcutaneous phaeohyphomycosis, and invasive infection. Common cause of extrinsic asthma (immediate-type hypersensitivity: type I). Acute symptoms include edema and bronchospasms. Chronic cases may develop pulmonary emphysema.
References: Flannigan, Brian, Robert A. Samson, and J. David Miller, eds. *Microorganisms in Home and Indoor Work Environments: Diversity, Health Impacts, Investigation, and Control.* London and New York: Taylor & Francis, 2001.

ASCOSPORES - From the fungal Subphylum Ascomycotina. Ascospores are ubiquitous in nature and are commonly found in the outdoor environment. This class contains the "sac fungi" and yeasts. Some ascospores can be identified by spore morphology, however, some care should be exercised with regard to specific identification. They are identified on tape lifts and non-viable analysis by the fact that they have no attachment scars and are sometimes enclosed in sheaths with or without sacs. Ascomycetes may develop both sexual and asexual stages. Rain and high humidity may help ascii to release, and disperse ascospores, which is why during these weather conditions there is a great increase in counts. *Health Effects:* This group contains possible allergens.

ASPERGILLUS SPECIES - A genus of fungi containing over 180 recognized species. Members of this genus have been recovered from a variety of habitats, but are especially common as saprophytes on decaying vegetation, soils, stored food, and feed products in tropical and subtropical regions. Some species are xerophilic. Some species are parasitic on insects, plants and animals, including man. Some species are reported mycotoxin producers. Both *Penicillium* and *Aspergillus* spores share similar morphology on non-viable analysis and therefore are lumped together into the same group. Only through the visualization of reproductive structures can the genera be distinguished. *Health Effects:* Can produce type I and III fungal hypersensitivities. All of the species contained in this genus should be considered allergenic. Various *Aspergillus* species are a common cause of extrinsic asthma (immediate-type hypersensitivity: type I). Acute symptoms include edema and bronchospasms. Chronic cases may develop pulmonary emphysema. Members of this genus are reported to cause a variety of opportunistic infections of the ears and eyes. Severe pulmonary infections may also occur.
References: Flannigan, Brian, Robert A. Samson, and J. David Miller, eds. *Microorganisms in Home and Indoor Work Environments: Diversity, Health Impacts, Investigation, and Control.* London and New York: Taylor & Francis, 2001.

ASPERGILLUS/PENICILLIUM - These spores are easily aerosolized. Only through the visualization of reproductive structures can the genera be distinguished. Also included in this group are the spores of the genera *Acremonium*, *Phialophora*, *Verticillium*, *Paeclomyces*, etc. Small, round spores of this group lack the necessary distinguishing characteristics when seen on non-viable examination. *Health Effects:* Can cause a variety of symptoms including allergic reactions. Most symptoms occur if the individual is immunocompromised in some way (HIV, cancer, etc). Both *Penicillium*

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No. 0529 P. 35

Name: RTK Environmental Group
Address: 29 Bank Street
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Project Number: Pelham, NY
P.O. Number: 5676
Project Name: 42 Maple Ave.

Collected Date: 9/25/2008
Received Date: 9/26/2008 9:15:06 AM
Report Date: 9/26/2008 4:04:22 PM

ORGANISM DESCRIPTIONS

The descriptions of the organisms presented are derived from various reference materials. The laboratory report is based on the data derived from the samples submitted and no interpretation of the data, as to potential or actual health effects resulting from exposure to the numbers of organisms found, can be made by laboratory personnel. Any interpretation of the potential health effects of the presence of the organism must be made by qualified professional personnel with first hand knowledge of the sample site, and the problems associated with that site.

and Aspergillus spores share similar morphology on non-viable analysis and therefore are lumped together into the same group.

BASIDIOSPORES - From the Subphylum Basidiomycotina which contains the mushrooms, shelf fungi, and a variety of other macrofungi. They are saprophytes, ectomycorrhizal fungi or agents of wood rot, which may destroy the structural wood of buildings. It is extremely difficult to identify a specific genera of mushrooms by using standard culture plate techniques. Some basidiomycete spores can be identified by spore morphology; however, some care should be exercised with regard to specific identification. The release of basidiospores is dependent upon moisture, and they are dispersed by wind. **Health Effects:** Many have the potential to produce a variety of toxins. Members of this group may trigger Type I and III fungal hypersensitivity reactions. Rarely reported as opportunistic pathogens.

CHAETOMIUM SPECIES - It is an ascomycete. It is found on a variety of substrates containing cellulose including paper and plant compost. It can be found on the damp or water damaged paper in sheetrock after a long term water damage. Several species have been reported to play a major role in decomposition of cellulose based materials. These fungi are able to dissolve the cellulose fibers in cotton and paper, and thus cause these materials to disintegrate. The process is especially rapid under moist conditions. **Health Effects:** Chaetomium can produce type I fungal hypersensitivity and has caused onychomycosis (nail infections).

References: Flannigan, Brian, Robert A. Samson, and J. David Miller, eds. Microorganisms in Home and Indoor Work Environments: Diversity, Health Impacts, Investigation, and Control. London and New York: Taylor & Francis, 2001.

CLADOSPORIUM SPECIES - The most commonly identified outdoor fungus. The outdoor numbers are reduced in the winter and are often high in the summer. Often found indoors in numbers less than outdoor numbers. It is commonly found on the surface of fiberglass duct liner in the interior of supply ducts. A wide variety of plants are food sources for this fungus. It is found on dead plants, woody plants, food, straw, soil, paint and textiles. Often found in dirty refrigerators and especially in reservoirs where condensation is collected, on metal window frames it can easily be seen covering the whole painted area with a velvety olive green layer. **Health Effects:** It is a common allergen. It can cause mycosis. Common cause of extrinsic asthma (immediate-type hypersensitivity type I). Acute symptoms include edema and bronchospasms, chronic cases may develop pulmonary emphysema. Illnesses caused by the genus can include phaeoerythromycosis, chromoblastomycosis, hay fever and common allergies.

References: Flannigan, Brian, Robert A. Samson, and J. David Miller, eds. Microorganisms in Home and Indoor Work Environments: Diversity, Health Impacts, Investigation, and Control. London and New York: Taylor & Francis, 2001.

CURVULARIA SPECIES - Curvularia is found on plant material and is considered a saprobe. It has also been isolated from dust samples and from wallpaper. **Health Effect:** It has been reported to cause type I hypersensitivity and to be a cause of allergic fungal sinusitis. It may cause corneal infections, mycetoma and infections in immune compromised hosts. Reference: De Hoog, G.S., J. Guarro, J. Gené, and M.J. Figueras. Atlas of Clinical Fungi, 2nd Edition. The Netherlands: CBS, 2000.

EPICOCCUM SPECIES - It is found in plants, soil, grains, textiles, and paper products. Frequently isolated from air and occasionally occurs in house dust. Is a saprophyte and considered a weakly parasitic secondary invader of plants, moldy paper and textiles. Epicoccum is usually isolated with either Cladosporium species or Aureobasidium species. **Health Effects:** A common allergen. It also has the potential to produce type I fungal hypersensitivity reactions. Reference: Flannigan, Brian, Robert A. Samson, and J. David Miller, eds. Microorganisms in Home and Indoor Work Environments: Diversity, Health Impacts, Investigation, and Control. London and New York: Taylor & Francis, 2001.

FUSCLADUM SPECIES - Plant pathogen. Generally a parasite on various organs of many plants. (The Deuteromycetes, 1999 edition)

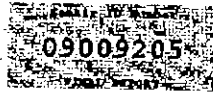
PARACLONYCES SPECIES - Commonly found in soil and dust, less frequently in air. It may produce arsine gas if growing on arsenic substrate. This can occur on wallpapers covered with Paris green. **Health Effects:** Reported to be allergenic as a

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Name: RTK Environmental Group
Address: 29 Bank Street
Stamford, CT 06901

Project Number: Patham, NY
P.O. Number: 5976
Project Name: 42 Maple Ave.

Collected Date: 9/25/2009
Received Date: 9/28/2009 9:15:00 AM
Report Date: 9/28/2009 4:04:22 PM

ORGANISM DESCRIPTIONS

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type I and II allergen. *P. variotii* can cause penicilliosis, which can manifest itself as keratitis, cellulitis, endocarditis, sinusitis and others. Linked to wood-trimmers disease and humidifier associated illnesses. Some members of this genus are reported to cause pneumonia.

References: De Hoog, G.S., J. Guarro, J. Gene, and M.J. Figueras. Atlas of Clinical Fungi, 2nd Edition. The Netherlands: CBS, 2000.

PENICILLIUM SPECIES - Penicillium species are ubiquitous in the environment. A wide number of organisms have been placed in this genus. Identification to species is difficult. Often found in aerosol samples. Commonly found in soil, food, cellulose, and grains. It is also found in paint and compost piles. Commonly found in carpet, wallpaper, and in interior fiberglass duct insulation. Both Penicillium and Aspergillus spores share similar morphology on non-viable analysis and therefore are lumped together into the same group. Only through the visualization of reproductive structures can the genera be distinguished. **Health Effects:** It may cause hypersensitivity pneumonitis and allergic alveolitis in susceptible individuals. It is reported to be allergenic (skin). Common cause of extrinsic asthma (immediate-type hypersensitivity type I). Acute symptoms include edema and bronchospasms, chronic cases may develop pulmonary emphysema.
References: De Hoog, G.S., J. Guarro, J. Gene, and M.J. Figueras. Atlas of Clinical Fungi, 2nd Edition. The Netherlands: CBS, 2000.

PESTALOTIA / PESTALOTOPSIS-LIKE - This group consists of several genera. Mostly plant pathogens.

PITHOMYCES SPECIES - Grows on dead grass in pastures and decaying plant material. **Health Effects:** Causes facial eczema in ruminants.
References: St-Certain, Guy, and Rickard Summerbell. Identifying Filamentous Fungi: A Clinical Laboratory Handbook. California: Star Publishing Co., 1996.

POLYTHRINCIUM SPECIES - This fungus is often associated with leaves and other plant material. There are no reports of any clinical significance or allergenic properties.
References: Ellis, Martin B., Ellis, Pamela. Microfungi on Land Plants: An Identification Handbook. England, The Richmond Publishing Co. Ltd., 1997.

RUSTS - From the group Uredinales, called Rusts due to the color of the spores, which are known for causing disease in plants.

SMUTS AND MYXOMYCETES - Smuts and Myxomycetes are parasitic plant pathogens. They are typically grouped together due to their association with plants, the outdoors and because they share similar microscopic morphology. **Health Effects:** Can produce type I fungal hypersensitivity reactions.
References: Martin, G.W., C.J. Alexopoulos, and M.L. Farr. The Genera of Myxomycetes. Iowa City, Iowa: University of Iowa Press, 1983.

SPORIDESMIUM SPECIES - Spondesmium species can be found on dead and living plant material including the woody parts of a variety of trees around the world. May be isolated from bulk samples of wood building materials.

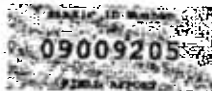
STACHYBOTRYS SPECIES - This organism is rarely found in outdoor samples. It is usually difficult to find in indoor air samples unless it is physically disturbed because the spores are in a gelatinous mass. Grows well on wet media, preferably containing cellulose. It proliferates in the indoor environment with long term water damage, growing on wallpaper, gypsum board, and textiles. As a general rule, air cultures for Stachybotrys yields unpredictable results, mainly due to the fact that this fungus is usually accompanied by other fungi such as Aspergillus and Penicillium that normally are better aerosolized than Stachybotrys. This is a slow growing fungus on media. It does not compete well with other rapidly growing fungi. The black fungi grow on building material with high cellulose content and low nitrogen content. Appropriate media for the growth of this organism will have high cellulose content and low nitrogen content. **Health Effects:** It has worldwide distribution and has been reported to cause dermatitis, cough, rhinitis, and headache, although no definitive reports of human infections have

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SanAir SanAir Technologies Laboratory, Inc.

1551 Oakledge Drive, Suite B, Powhatan, VA 23138
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Web: <http://www.sanair.com> E-mail: info@sanair.com



Name: RTK Environmental Group
Address: 29 Bank Street
Stamford, CT 06901

Project Number: Pelham, NY
P.O. Number: 5876
Project Name: 42 Maple Ave.

Collected Date: 9/25/2009
Received Date: 9/28/2009 9:15:00 AM
Report Date: 9/28/2009 4:04:22 PM

ORGANISM DESCRIPTION

The descriptions of the organisms presented are derived from various reference materials. The laboratory report is based on the data derived from the samples submitted and no interpretation of the data, as to potential, or actual, health effects resulting from exposure to the numbers of organisms found, can be made by laboratory personnel. Any interpretation of the potential health effects of the presence of this organism must be made by qualified professional personnel with first hand knowledge of the sample site, and the problems associated with that site.

been verified. It has the ability to cause type I hypersensitivity. It is a documented mycotoxin producer.
References: Flannigan, Brian, Robert A. Samson, and J. David Miller, eds. Microorganisms in Home and Indoor Work Environments: Diversity, Health Impacts, Investigation, and Control. London and New York: Taylor & Francis, 2001.

TRICHODERMA SPECIES - Trichoderma is commonly isolated in soils, air and in plant materials. Often found in litter materials (polluted streams, sewage plants, and driftwoods). It is found on paper and in lichens on many common tableware materials. In the laboratory, Trichoderma can be a contaminant due to the fact that it can produce confluent growth and take over an entire culture. Materials such as wood construction and mineral fiber panels can be very affected by this fungus. The species *T. viridae* is often isolated from indoor air samples and house dust. **Health Effects:** It is usually considered non-pathogenic. Trichoderma is also considered a type I and II allergen. In extremely rare cases, Trichoderma can cause peritonitis or pulmonary infections in immunocompromised persons.
References: De Hoog, G.S., J. Guarro, J. Gene, and M.J. Figueras. Atlas of Clinical Fungi, 2nd Edition. The Netherlands: CBS, 2000.

ULOGADUM SPECIES - Isolated from soil, dead plants and cellulose materials. Found on textiles. It can be found on many types of materials, but mostly found on decaying materials. Has a greater water activity need for growth and is therefore considered a water indicator organism. **Health Effects:** Reported to be a major allergen. Rarely causes subcutaneous infections in humans. It has a high water requirement.
References: De Hoog, G.S., J. Guarro, J. Gene, and M.J. Figueras. Atlas of Clinical Fungi, 2nd Edition. The Netherlands: CBS, 2000.

VERTICILLIUM SPECIES - Found in decaying vegetation, on straw, soil, and arthropods. It is known to cause decay of plant material and certain species are parasites on plants and other fungi. **Health Effects:** A rare cause of corneal infections. Is considered non-pathogenic, but this genus is not well studied.

ZYGOPHALA SPECIES - This fungi is known as a plant pathogen.
References: Ellis, Martin B., Ellis, Pamela. Microfungi on Land Plants: An Identification Handbook. England, The Richmond Publishing Co. Ltd., 1997.

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No. 0529 P. 38

SensAir Technologies Laboratory, Inc.
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 804-497-1177 / 804-895-1177 / Fax 804-957-0079
 www.sensair.com

Microbiology
 Chain of Custody

SensAir ID Number
09009205

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------|
| Company: RTE Environmental Group | Project Number: Pelham, NY | Phone #: |
| Address: 29 Bank Street | Project Name: 42 Maple Ave. | Phone #: |
| City, State, Zip: Stamford, CT 06901 | Date Collected: 9/25/09 | Fax #: |
| Sample Collected By: RW | P.O. Number: 5976 | Email: |

| Sample Types | Analyse Types | Turn Around Time |
|----------------------------------|---|--|
| AC Air Canister | A1 - Identification and Enumeration of Fungal spores, plus total faecal, floral, and pollen count A2 - Identification and Enumeration of Fungal spores only | Hours 38/2448-516 Hours 38/2448-516 |
| T Tape B Bulk S Swab | D1 - Direct Identification of Fungi D2 - Direct Identification of Mites, Insects, Pollen, etc. | Hours 38/2448-516 Hours 38/2448-516 |
| AP Air Plate B Bulk S Swab | C1 - Culture Identification and Enumeration of Fungi only C2 - Culture Identification and Enumeration of Bacteria only C3 - Culture Identification and Enumeration of Fungi and Bacteria C4 - Culture Identification and Enumeration of Thermophilic Bacteria with C2 or C3 analysis | 5-18 Days 7-8 Days 5-18 Days 2-4 or 3-18 Days |
| W Water | L1 - Culture Identification and Enumeration of Legionella sp. | 7-10 Days |
| D Dust | M1 - Dual Mite Allergen Test | Hours 38/2448-516 |

SensAir Technologies Laboratory offers specialisation by PCR. Please call for details and pricing.

| Sample # | Sample Identification | Sample Type | Analysis Type(s) | Turn Around Time | Total Volume (L) or Area (in ²) | Time Start - Stop |
|----------|--------------------------|-------------|------------------|------------------|---|-------------------|
| 1 | EXTERIOR | AC | A2 | 24 | 75 | |
| 2 | BASEMENT | | | | | |
| 3 | DINING ROOM | | | | | |
| 4 | " " IN WALL | | | | | |
| 5 | FLO WALK IN CL. " " | | | | | |
| 6 | " " LT RR BEDRM " " | | | | | |
| 7 | UPSTAIRS HALLWAY | | | | | |
| 8 | LIVING ROOM FLOOR | T | D1 | | | |
| 9 | DINING " WALL STUD | " | " | | | |
| 10 | " " WALLPAPER | B | | | | |
| 11 | LIVING RM CEILING INSUL. | " | | | | |
| 12 | " " SHEETROCK | " | | | | |
| 13 | " " PLASTER | " | | | | |

Special Instructions:

| Relinquished by | Date | Time | Received by | Date | Time |
|-----------------|---------|------|-------------|-------------|------|
| PAW | 9/25/09 | | [Signature] | SEP 28 2009 | 9:15 |

Unless scheduled, the turn around time for all samples received after 3 pm Friday will begin at 8 am Monday morning. Weekend or Holiday work must be scheduled ahead of time and is charged 150% of analytical rate.

*Although we allow Direct Identification from a swab sample, best results are received from tape samples.

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Additional Information

Air Cassette Analyses

Air cassette reports indicate the genus and concentration of viable (living) and non-viable rapid spores detected on the slide (A2 Analysis). Whether or not these spores are viable cannot be determined using this type of analysis. However, keep in mind that spores can remain afebric even after cellular death. Other possible allergens include dander, pollen and fibers which are included in air cassette reports for the A1 Analysis. A1 and A2 analyses are performed on several types of air cassettes. Light microscopy at a 400 to 1000x magnification is used for air cassette sample analysis. SacAir always analyzes 100% of the impacted slide.

Explanation of Background Densities

The background density of an air cassette aids in the overall interpretation of results as it indicates the level of background debris present (e.g. dander, pollen, fibers, insect parts, soil, fly ash, etc.). Excessive background debris may mask the presence of fungal spores thereby reducing the accuracy of the count. It may also serve as an alert that the volume of air pulled was too high or too low. The following table explains background densities.

| Air Cassette Density | Amount of Particulate on Slide | Explanation |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| 1 | Insignificant | Should not skew any counts |
| 1+ | Low | Should not skew any counts |
| 2 | Low to Moderate | Should not skew any counts |
| 2+ | Moderate to High | May cause occlusion of small spores |
| 3 | High | May cause occlusion of small to medium spores |
| 3+ | Very High | Will cause occlusion of spores |
| 4 | Overloaded | Level of particulate too high to perform analysis |

A Note About the Fungal Spores

In some instances certain groups of fungi cannot be identified due to a lack of distinguishing characteristics. These fungi will be categorized as "unknown spores" on the final report.

The genera *Aspergillus* and *Penicillium* are typically composed of small, round spores that are difficult to distinguish from each other; therefore, they are grouped into the category *Aspergillus/Penicillium*. Other fungi that produce spores of similar characteristics may also be placed into this category, including *Pezizomyces*, *Gliocladium*, and *Trichoderma*, among others.

Stactybotrys and *Mercuriella* spores are coated with a sticky "slime" layer that may inhibit aerosolization.

Any genus of fungi detected on an air cassette with a high raw count (i.e. exceeding 500 spores) may be estimated. Any estimate higher than 12,000 spores will be reported as >12,000.

Understanding the Air Cassette Report

Each sample has 3 columns of information provided. The left is the raw count which is the number of spores for that fungal type detected on the trace. The middle column is the count per cubic meter (Count/m³) which is the raw count converted based on the total volume pulled for that sample. It represents the number of spores that should be expected in a cubic meter of air from the location in question if the spores were distributed evenly throughout the air. This column is helpful for interpreting results when the samples were pulled at different total volumes. In other words, the raw count of a cassette pulled at 75 liters should not be compared to the raw count of a cassette pulled at 150 liters because there may be higher counts associated with the higher volume. By comparing the "Count/m³" columns the difference in volumes are accounted for.

The limit of detection is the lowest spore count detectable with reasonable certainty, and it is calculated the way using a raw count of one. Keep in mind there are 1,000 liters in a cubic meter.

$$1 \times (1,000 / \text{Total Volume in Liters})$$

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How to calculate the count per cubic meter:

$$\text{Raw Count} \times (1,000 / \text{Total Volume in Liters})$$

The last column on the right shows the percentage for which each spore type comprised the total spore count.

Understanding the Air Cassette Graph

The graph is a visual representation of the baseline sample (usually the outdoor air sample) compared individually against each indoor sample. Each spore type found on the indoor sample is compared to what was found outdoors per cubic meter.

The graph shows the percentile representation of each indoor spore count derived by dividing the indoor Count/m³ by the outdoor Count/m³. If the percentage is below 50% of the outside count, then the bar is below 50 on the chart, which corresponds to "No evidence of mold amplification." If the percentage is between 50 and 100%, then the bar on the chart will stop between 50 and 100, which corresponds to "Possible mold amplification." If the percentage is greater than 100%, then the bar will be above 100 on the chart, which corresponds to "Probable mold amplification."

Each organism is given a threshold level for the Count/m³. If this threshold level is not met in an inside sample, then the organism will not be graphed on the chart. This is used to prevent the graph from showing every spore type that is commonly found outside and doesn't typically indicate a possible moisture problem inside. For example, most common outdoor spores (e.g. ascospores, basidiospores, and Cladosporium) have a threshold level of 500. Therefore, in order to show up on the chart, the inside Count/m³ must be above 100. On the other hand, fungi that may indicate water damage (e.g. Stachybotrys, Ulocladium, Chaetomium, Mucronisella, etc.) are given lower threshold levels. These fungi have a higher water activity value and therefore require more moisture to grow. Stachybotrys and Chaetomium have threshold values of 14 and 30, respectively, as even a low count of those types of spores may indicate an issue with excess moisture.

Keep in mind that this graph is to be used only as a tool in the inspection of a building. Visual examination and knowledge of water damage, past remediation, and weather conditions, among other elements, is essential in the decision regarding the indoor air quality of a building.

Assistance with Remediation Projects

More information pertaining to interpretation of results is available on our website www.sanair.com

For assistance in a remediation project you may consult the Institute of Inspection, Cleaning and Restoration Certification's (IICRC) S500 and S520 protocols. The S500 is a reference guide for water-damage restoration and the S520 pertains specifically to mold remediation. Other standards and guidelines regarding Indoor Air Quality that may assist in remediation projects:

- AIHA (Recognition, Evaluation, and Control of Indoor Mold)
- AIHA (The Facts About Mold)
- NADCA (ACR 2008)
- IESO (Standards of Practice for the Assessment of Indoor Air Quality)
- EPA (Mold Remediation in Schools and Commercial Buildings)
- New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (Guidelines on Assessment and Remediation of Fungi in Indoor Environments)

Disclaimer

SanAir Technologies Laboratory does not make consequential corrections to reports based upon analysis of laboratory and/or field blanks.

This report is the sole property of the client named on the SanAir Technologies Laboratory chain-of-custody. Neither results nor reports will be discussed with or released to any third party without our client's written permission. The information provided in this report applies only to the samples submitted and is relevant only for the date, time and location of sampling. SanAir assumes no responsibility for the method of sample procurement. Evaluation reports are based solely on the sample(s) in the condition in which they arrived at the laboratory and on the information provided by the client on the CDC. SanAir will not provide any opinion on the safety of a building as visual inspection and knowledge of water damage, past remediation and weather conditions during sampling, among other elements, is essential to its operation. All samples are disposed of after 90 days unless otherwise requested by the client. SanAir is accredited by AIHA in the EMLAP program for Direct Examination of air samples.

Revision Date: 4/1/2009

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Additional Information

Direct Identification Analysis

Direct identification analyses can be performed on tape, bulk, dust and swab samples. Direct identification reports indicate the evidence of possible active growth for each genus of fungi present. Whether or not these spores are viable or nonviable cannot be determined using this type of analysis; the sample would have to be cultured in order to determine viability. Keep in mind that this report can only be inferential for the exact spot in which the sample was taken. Light microscopy at a 400 to 1000x magnification is used for direct identification analysis.

It is encouraged to include a blank tape sample in order to check for contamination during sampling or shipment. Be sure to check the expiration date of any tape. It is recommended not to use expired tapes as the gel on the side deteriorates thereby losing the thickness necessary to retain fungi.

The genera *Aspergillus* and *Penicillium* are typically composed of small, round spores that are difficult to distinguish from each other without the presence of intact conidiophores (structures from which spores are formed and released). In this case, they are grouped into the category *Aspergillus / Penicillium*. Other fungi that produce spores of similar characteristics to *Aspergillus* and *Penicillium* may also be placed into this combined category in the absence of intact conidiophores (e.g. *Paschalisomyces*, *Glactadium*, *Trichoderma*, etc.).

DI Analysis: Fungal Identification with "Evidence of Growth" Description

Results for the direct identification analysis describe the amount of evidence indicating possible fungal growth. The presence of associated mycelial fragments and conidiophores help the analyst to determine which description to use: rare, light, moderate, or heavy. Please refer to the following table for interpretation of direct identification results.

| Evidence of Growth | Amount of Evidence of Growth | Evidence of Mycelial Fragments / Conidiophores |
|--------------------|------------------------------|--|
| Rare | Not Likely | None |
| Light | Possible | Scarcely, 10 to 25% of Tape Covered |
| Moderate | Probable | Abundant, 25 to 50% of Tape Covered |
| Heavy | Significant | Throughout, 50 to 100% of Tape Covered |

Disclaimer

SanAir Technologies Laboratory does not make contamination connections in reports based upon analysis of laboratory and/or field blanks.

This report is the sole property of the client named on the SanAir Technologies Laboratory chain-of-custody. Neither results nor reports will be discussed with or released to any third party without our client's written permission. The information provided in this report applies only to the samples submitted and is relevant only for the date, time and exact location of sampling. SanAir will not provide any opinion on the safety of a building as visual inspection and knowledge of water damage and past construction among other elements is essential to this decision. SanAir is accredited by AIHA to the EMILAP program for Direct Examination of bulk and surface samples.

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SanAir Technologies Laboratory, Inc.

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RTX Environmental Group
23 Bank Street
Stanford, CT 06901

September 28, 2009

SanAir ID # 08009205
Project Name: 42 Maple Ave.
Project Number: Pelham, NY

Dear Bob Weitz,

We at SanAir would like to thank you for the work you recently submitted. The 13 sample(s) were received on Monday, September 28, 2009 via FedEx. The final report(s) is enclosed for the following sample(s): 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 8, 9.

These results only pertain to this job and should not be used in the interpretation of any other job. This report is only complete in its entirety. Refer to the listing below of the pages included in a complete final report.

Sincerely,

L. Claire Macdonald
Microbiology Laboratory Manager
SanAir Technologies Laboratory

Final Report includes:

- Cover Letter
- Analysis Pages
- Disclaimers and Additional information

sample conditions:

13 sample(s) in Good condition

Oct. 15. 2009 6:32PM

SanAir Technologies Laboratory, Inc.

7500 Colchester Drive, Suite 6, Pennington, NJ 08650
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Name: RTK Environmental Group
 Address: 29 Beant Street
 Saybrook, CT 06080

Project Number: Putnam, NY
 P.O. Number: 3976
 Name of Home: 47 Maple Ave.

Collected Date: 09/25/2009
 Received Date: 10/07/2009 @ 15:00 AM
 Report Date: 10/08/2009 @ 04:22 PM
 Analyst: Smith, Moly

09009205

Air Cassette Analysis

| Sample Number | 1 | | | 2 | | | 3 | | | 4 | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|--------|-----|----------------------------|--------|-----|-------------|--------|-----|---------------------|--------|----|
| | Count | CFU/MP | % | Count | CFU/MP | % | Count | CFU/MP | % | Count | CFU/MP | % |
| Sample Description | Air Cassette - Allergens-D | | | Air Cassette - Allergens-D | | | Dining Room | | | Dining Room to Hall | | |
| Volume | 75 Liters | | | 75 Liters | | | 75 Liters | | | 75 Liters | | |
| Limit of Detection | 13 CFU/MP | | | 13 CFU/MP | | | 13 CFU/MP | | | 13 CFU/MP | | |
| Background Density | 11 | | | 2 | | | 24 | | | 2 | | |
| Other | See List | Count | % | See List | Count | % | See List | Count | % | See List | Count | % |
| Mould / Fungi | 13 | 142 | 18% | 2 | 27 | 1% | 15 | 203 | 1% | 76 | 1013 | 1% |
| Particulate Matter | | | | | | | | | | 11 | 142 | 1% |
| Fungal Identification | See List | Count | % | See List | Count | % | See List | Count | % | See List | Count | % |
| Aspergillus | 1 | 13 | <1 | | | | 1 | 13 | <1 | 1 | 13 | <1 |
| Penicillium | 189 | 1887 | 18% | 36 | 457 | 8% | 46 | 546 | 14% | 1 | 13 | <1 |
| Cladosporium | 1 | 13 | <1 | 366 | 457 | 8% | 119 | 1382 | 35% | 97 | 1263 | 1% |
| Trichoderma | 287 | 3627 | 4% | 89 | 1087 | 18% | 77 | 927 | 23% | 169 | 2183 | 2% |
| Other Fungi | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cladosporium | 712 | 2827 | 3% | 34 | 430 | 5% | 56 | 723 | 18% | 13 | 178 | <1 |
| Other | 1 | 13 | <1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Epidermophyton | 3 | 39 | <1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Trichoderma | 1 | 13 | <1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Penicillium | 1 | 13 | <1 | | | | 1 | 13 | <1 | | | |
| Aspergillus | 1 | 13 | <1 | | | | 1 | 13 | <1 | | | |
| Trichoderma | 1 | 13 | <1 | 1 | 13 | <1 | 1 | 13 | <1 | | | |
| Other | 3 | 39 | <1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Trichoderma | 15 | 195 | 2% | 7 | 93 | 2% | 36 | 457 | 10% | 2 | 27 | <1 |
| Trichoderma | | | | | | | | | | 108 | 1383 | 1% |
| Trichoderma | 2 | 27 | <1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 642 | 805 | | 608 | 807 | | 341 | 483 | | 380 | 5477 | |

Signature: *[Signature]* Date: 9/26/2009 Reviewed: *[Signature]* Date: 9/26/2009 Page 1 of 2

SanAir Technologies Laboratory, Inc.

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Name: RTK Environmental Group
 Address: 29 Bank Street
 Stamford, CT 06901

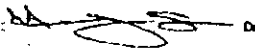
Project Number: Fallow, NY
 P.O. Number: 5878
 Project Name: 42 Maple Ave.

Collection Date: 9/25/2009
 Received Date: 09/29/2009 9:15:00 AM
 Report Date: 9/29/2009 10:42:22 PM
 Analyst: Sarah Foley

09009205

Air Cassette Analysis

| Organism | 106C 5 | | | 106C 6 | | | 106C 7 | | |
|----------------------|------------|-----------------------|-----|------------|-----------------------|-----|------------|-----------------------|-----|
| | Area Count | Count/ft ³ | % | Area Count | Count/ft ³ | % | Area Count | Count/ft ³ | % |
| Aspergillus | 2 | 40 | 4% | 2 | 40 | 4% | 16 | 273 | 4% |
| Penicillium | 5 | 100 | 13% | 5 | 100 | 13% | 58 | 972 | 13% |
| Cladosporium | 2 | 37 | 5% | 2 | 37 | 5% | 24 | 392 | 5% |
| Mucor | 39 | 520 | 62% | 40 | 640 | 64% | 112 | 1430 | 62% |
| Chaetomium | 10 | 173 | 21% | 17 | 277 | 25% | 17 | 262 | 21% |
| Trichothecium | 1 | 13 | 2% | 3 | 40 | 3% | 36 | 467 | 2% |
| Stachybotrys | 1 | 13 | 2% | 3 | 40 | 3% | 1 | 13 | 2% |
| Sporobolus | 1 | 13 | 2% | 3 | 40 | 3% | 1 | 13 | 2% |
| Trichoderma | 1 | 13 | 2% | 3 | 40 | 3% | 1 | 13 | 2% |
| Trichosporon | 1 | 13 | 2% | 3 | 40 | 3% | 1 | 13 | 2% |
| Trichastema | 1 | 13 | 2% | 3 | 40 | 3% | 1 | 13 | 2% |
| Trichostema | 1 | 13 | 2% | 3 | 40 | 3% | 1 | 13 | 2% |
| Trichostema | 1 | 13 | 2% | 3 | 40 | 3% | 1 | 13 | 2% |
| Total | 65 | 846 | | 110 | 1407 | | 343 | 4448 | |

Signature:  Date: 9/28/2009 Revisited: H. Chris Macdonald Date: 9/29/2009 Page 2 of 2

N.o. 0529 P. 45



SanAir Technologies Laboratory, Inc.

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SanAir ID Number
09009205
RTAA: 9/28/09

Name: RTK Environmental Group
Address: 29 Bank Street
Surrey, CT 06001

Project Number: Petham, NY
P.O. Number: 5976
Project Name: 42 Maple Ave.

Collected Date: 9/25/2009
Received Date: 9/28/2009 9:15:00 AM
Report Date: 9/28/2009 4:04:22 PM
Analyst: Smith, Holly

Direct Identification Analysis

SanAir ID: 09009205-002 Sample # 2 ID: Living Room Floor

D1-Direct ID Analysis on Tape using STL 104
Direct ID of Mold

| Fungi | Estimated Amount |
|----------------|------------------|
| Basidiomycetes | Rare |
| Rusts | Rare |

SanAir ID: 09009205-003 Sample # 3 ID: Dining Room Wall Stud

D1-Direct ID Analysis on Tape using STL 104
Direct ID of Mold

| Fungi | Estimated Amount |
|----------------------|------------------|
| Aspergillus species | Heavy |
| Penicillium species | Heavy |
| Stachybotrys species | Light |
| Trichoderma species | Moderate |
| Verticillium species | Moderate |

Tape is moderately covered with debris including insect parts which may occlude fungi.

SanAir ID: 09009205-013 Sample # 10 ID: Dining Room Wallpaper

D1-Direct ID Analysis on Bulk Material
Direct ID of Mold

| Fungi | Estimated Amount |
|-------------------|------------------|
| No Fungi Detected | |

SanAir ID: 09009205-011 Sample # 11 ID: Living Room Ceiling Insul.

D1-Direct ID Analysis on Bulk Material
Direct ID of Mold

| Fungi | Estimated Amount |
|----------------------|------------------|
| Paecilomyces species | Light |
| Penicillium species | Moderate |

Certification

Signature:

Date: 9/28/2009

Reviewed:

Date: 9/28/2009

Oct. 15. 2009 6:32PM

No. 0529 P. 46



SanAir Technologies Laboratory, Inc.

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SANAIR ID: 09009205
09009205
FORM: 9/28/09

Name: RTK Environmental Group
Address: 29 Bank Street
Stamford, CT 06901

Project Number: Palham, NY
P.O. Number: 5976
Project Name: 42 Maple Ave.

Collected Date: 9/25/2009
Received Date: 9/28/2009 9:15:00 AM
Report Date: 9/28/2009 4:04:22 PM
Analyst: Smith, Holly

Direct Identification Analysis

SanAir ID: 09009205-12 Sample # 12 ID: Living Rm Sheetrock

D1-Direct ID Analysis on Bulk Material
Direct ID of Mold

| Fungi | Estimated Amount |
|-------------------|------------------|
| No Fungi Detected | |

SanAir ID: 09009205-13 Sample # 13 ID: Living Rm Plaster

D1-Direct ID Analysis on Bulk Material
Direct ID of Mold

| Fungi | Estimated Amount |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| Aspergillus/Penicillium | Light |
| Cladosporium species | Light |

Oct. 15. 2009 6:32PM

Certification

Signature:

Date: 9/28/2009

Reviewed:

Date: 9/28/2009



SanAir Technologies Laboratory, Inc.

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09009205

Name: RTK Environmental Group
Address: 29 Bank Street
Stamford, CT 06901

Project Number: Pelham, NY
P.O. Number: 5976
Project Name: 42 Maple Ave.

Collected Date: 9/25/2009
Received Date: 9/28/2009 9:15:00 AM
Report Date: 9/28/2009 4:04:22 PM

ORGANISM DESCRIPTIONS

The descriptions of the organisms presented are derived from various reference materials. The laboratory report is based on the data derived from the samples submitted and no interpretation of the data, as to potential, or actual, health effects resulting from exposure to the numbers of organisms found, can be made by laboratory personnel. Any interpretation of the potential health effects of the presence of this organism must be made by qualified professional personnel with first hand knowledge of the sample site, and the problems associated with that site.

MYCELIAL FRAGMENTS - A mycelium (plural = mycelia) is the "body" of a fungus. It is a collective term for hyphae (singular = hypha), which are the tubular units of the mycelium usually composed of chitin. The terms hyphae and mycelial fragments are used interchangeably. [This information was referenced from the mycology text "The Fifth Kingdom"]

PENICILLIUM CONIDIOPHORE - The conidiophore is the reproductive structure from which conidia (or spores) develop.

ACREMONIUM LIKE - Found in plant decaying matter, plant debris, soils, and decaying organic matter. *Health Effects:* Reported to be allergenic. Common type I and II allergen. It can produce mycetozoa, infections of the nails, onychomycosis, corneal ulcers, eumycotic mycetoma, endophthalmitis, meningitis, and endocarditis.

ALTERNARIA SPECIES - This genus comprises a large number of saprobes and plant pathogens. It is one of the predominate airborne fungal spores indoor and outdoor. Outdoors it may be isolated from samples of soil, seeds, and plants. It is one of the more common fungi found in nature, extremely widespread and ubiquitous. Conidia are easily carried by the wind, with peak concentrations in the summer and early fall. It is commonly found in outdoor samples. It is often found in indoor environments, on drywall, ceiling tiles, in house dust, carpets, textiles, and on horizontal surfaces in building interiors. Often found on window frames. *Health Effects:* In humans, it is recognized to cause type I and II allergic responses. Because of the large size of the spores, it can be deposited in the nose, mouth and upper respiratory tract, causing nasal septum infections. It has been known to cause Baker's asthma, farmer's lung, and hay fever. It has been associated with hypersensitivity pneumonitis, sinusitis, dematiomycosis, onychomycosis, subcutaneous phaeoerythromycosis, and invasive infection. Common cause of extrinsic asthma (immediate-type hypersensitivity, type I). Acute symptoms include edema and bronchiolospasms, chronic cases may develop pulmonary emphysema.

References: Flannigan, Brian, Robert A. Samson, and J. David Miller, eds. *Microorganisms in Home and Indoor Work Environments: Diversity, Health Impacts, Investigation, and Control.* London and New York: Taylor & Francis, 2001.

ASCOSPORES - From the fungal Subphylum Ascomycota. Ascospores are ubiquitous in nature and are commonly found in the outdoor environment. This class contains the "sac fungi" and yeasts. Some ascospores can be identified by spore morphology, however, some care should be exercised with regard to specific identification. They are identified on tape lifts and non-viable analysis by the fact that they have no attachment scars and are sometimes enclosed in sheaths with or without sacs. Ascomycetes may develop both sexual and asexual stages. Rain and high humidity may help spore to release, and disperse ascospores, which is why during these weather conditions there is a great increase in counts. *Health Effects:* This group contains possible allergens.

ASPERGILLUS SPECIES - A genus of fungi containing over 180 recognized species. Members of this genus have been recovered from a variety of habitats, but are especially common as saprophytes on decaying vegetation, soils, stored food, and feed products in tropical and subtropical regions. Some species are xerophilic. Some species are parasitic on insects, plants and animals, including men. Some species are reported mycotoxin producers. Both *Penicillium* and *Aspergillus* spores share similar morphology on non-viable analysis and therefore are lumped together into the same group. Only through the visualization of reproductive structures can the genera be distinguished. *Health Effects:* Can produce type I and II fungal hypersensitivities. All of the species contained in this genus should be considered allergenic. Various *Aspergillus* species are a common cause of extrinsic asthma (immediate-type hypersensitivity, type I). Acute symptoms include edema and bronchiolospasms. Chronic cases may develop pulmonary emphysema. Members of this genus are reported to cause a variety of opportunistic infections of the ears and eyes. Severe pulmonary infections may also occur.

References: Flannigan, Brian, Robert A. Samson, and J. David Miller, eds. *Microorganisms in Home and Indoor Work Environments: Diversity, Health Impacts, Investigation, and Control.* London and New York: Taylor & Francis, 2001.

ASPERGILLUS/PENICILLIUM - These spores are easily aerosolized. Only through the visualization of reproductive structures can the genera be distinguished. Also included in this group are the spores of the genera *Acremonium*, *Phialophora*, *Verticillium*, *Paecilomyces*, etc. Small, round spores of this group lack the necessary distinguishing characteristics when seen on non-viable examination. *Health Effects:* Can cause a variety of symptoms including allergic reactions. Most symptoms occur if the individual is immunocompromised in some way (HIV, cancer, etc). Both *Penicillium*

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SanAir ID: 0529
09009205

Name: RTK Environmental Group
Address: 29 Bank Street
Stamford, CT 06901

Project Number: Petham, NY
P.O. Number: 5876
Project Name: 42 Maple Ave.

Collected Date: 9/25/2008
Received Date: 9/28/2008 9:15:00 AM
Report Date: 9/28/2008 4:04:22 PM

ORGANISM DESCRIPTIONS

The descriptions of the organisms presented are derived from various reference materials. The necessary report is based on the data derived from the samples submitted and no interpretation of the data, as to potential, or actual, health effects resulting from exposure to the numbers of organisms found, can be made by laboratory personnel. Any interpretation of the potential health effects of the presence of this organism must be made by qualified professional personnel with first hand knowledge of the sample site, and the problems associated with that site.

and Aspergillus spores share similar morphology on non-viable analysis and therefore are lumped together into the same group.

Basidiospores - From the Subphylum Basidiomycota which contains the mushrooms, shelf fungi, and a variety of other macrofungi. They are saprophytes, ectomycorrhizal fungi or agents of wood rot, which may destroy the structure wood of buildings. It is extremely difficult to identify a specific genera of mushrooms by using standard culture plate techniques. Some basidiomycete spores can be identified by spore morphology; however, some care should be exercised with regard to specific identification. The release of basidiospores is dependant upon moisture, and they are dispersed by wind. **Health Effects:** Many have the potential to produce a variety of toxins. Members of this group may trigger Type I and III lungal hypersensitivity reactions. Rarely reported as opportunistic pathogens.

Chaetomium Species - It is an ascomycete. It is found on a variety of substrates containing cellulose including paper and plant compost. It can be found on the damp or water damaged paper in sheetrock after a long term water damage. Several species have been reported to play a major role in decomposition of cellulose made materials. These fungi are able to dissolve the cellulose fibers in cotton and paper, and thus cause these materials to disintegrate. The process is especially rapid under moist conditions. **Health Effects:** Chaetomium can produce type I lungal hypersensitivity and has caused onychomycosis (nail infections).
References: Flannigan, Brian, Robert A. Samson, and J. David Miller, eds. Microorganisms in Home and Indoor Work Environments: Diversity, Health Impacts, Investigation, and Control. London and New York: Taylor & Francis, 2001.

Cladosporeum Species - The most commonly identified outdoor fungus. The outdoor numbers are reduced in the winter and are often high in the summer. Often found indoors in numbers less than outdoor numbers. It is commonly found on the surface of fiberglass duct line in the interior of supply ducts. A wide variety of plants are food sources for this fungus. It is found on dead plants, woody plants, food, straw, soil, paint and textiles. Often found in dirty refrigerators and especially in reservoirs where condensation is collected, on moist window frames it can easily be seen covering the whole painted area with a velvety olive green layer. **Health Effects:** It is a common allergen. It can cause mycosis. Common cause of extrinsic asthma (immediate-type hypersensitivity, type I). Acute symptoms include edema and bronchospasms, chronic cases may develop pulmonary emphysema. Illnesses caused by this genus can include phaeoerythromycosis, chromoblastomycosis, hay fever and common allergies.
References: Flannigan, Brian, Robert A. Samson, and J. David Miller, eds. Microorganisms in Home and Indoor Work Environments: Diversity, Health Impacts, Investigation, and Control. London and New York: Taylor & Francis, 2001.

Curvularia Species - Curvularia is found on plant material and is considered a saprobe. It has also been isolated from dust samples and from wallpaper. **Health Effects:** It has been reported to cause type I hypersensitivity and to be a cause of allergic fungal sinusitis. It may cause corneal infections, mycetozoa and infections in immune compromised hosts.
References: De Hoog, G.S., J. Guarro, J. Gene, and M.J. Figueras. Atlas of Clinical Fungi, 2nd Edition. The Netherlands: CBS, 2000.

Epicoccum Species - It is found in plants, soil, grains, textiles, and paper products. Frequently isolated from air and occasionally occurs in house dust. It is a saprophyte and considered a weakly parasitic secondary invader of plants, moldy paper and textiles. Epicoccum is usually isolated with either Cladosporeum species or Aureobasidium species. **Health Effects:** A common allergen. It also has the potential to produce type I lungal hypersensitivity reactions.
References: Flannigan, Brian, Robert A. Samson, and J. David Miller, eds. Microorganisms in Home and Indoor Work Environments: Diversity, Health Impacts, Investigation, and Control. London and New York: Taylor & Francis, 2001.

Fusicladium Species - Plant pathogen. Generally a parasite on various organs of many plants. (The Deuteromycetes, 1999 edition)

Paecilomyces Species - Commonly found in soil and dust, less frequently in air. It may produce arsine gas if growing on arsenic substrate. This can occur on wallpapers covered with parts green. **Health Effects:** Reported to be allergenic as a

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SanAir ID Number

09009205

Project Report

Name: RTK Environmental Group
Address: 29 Bank Street
Stamford, CT 06901

Project Number: Pathan, NY
P.O. Number: 5576
Project Name: 42 Maple Ave

Collected Date: 9/25/2009
Received Date: 9/28/2009 9:15:00 AM
Report Date: 9/28/2009 4:04 22 PM

ORGANISM DESCRIPTIONS

The descriptions of the organisms presented are derived from various reference materials. The laboratory report is based on the data derived from the samples submitted and no interpretation of the data, as to potential, or actual, health effects resulting from exposure to the numbers of organisms found, can be made by laboratory personnel. Any interpretation of the potential health effects of the presence of the organisms must be made by qualified professional personnel with first hand knowledge of the sample site, and the problems associated with that site.

type I and II allergen. *P. variotii* can cause paracoccidioidomycosis, which can manifest itself as keratitis, cellulitis, endocarditis, atherosclerosis and others. Linked to wood-framers disease and humidifier associated illnesses. Some members of this genus are reported to cause pneumonia.

References: De Hoog, G.S., J. Guarro, J. Gene, and M.J. Figueras. Atlas of Clinical Fungi, 2nd Edition. The Netherlands: CBS, 2000.

PENICILLIUM SPECIES - Penicillium spores are ubiquitous in the environment. A wide number of organisms have been placed in this genus. Identification to species is difficult. Often found in aerosol samples. Commonly found in soil, food, cellulose, and grains. It is also found in paint and compost piles. Commonly found in carpet, wallpaper, and in interior fiberglass duct insulation. Both Penicillium and Aspergillus spores share similar morphology on non-viable analysis and therefore are lumped together into the same group. Only through the visualization of reproductive structures can the genera be distinguished. *Health Effects*: It may cause hypersensitivity pneumonitis and allergic alveolitis in susceptible individuals. It is reported to be allergenic (skin). Common cause of extrinsic asthma (immediate-type hypersensitivity: type I). Acute symptoms include edema and bronchospasms, chronic cases may develop pulmonary emphysema.

References: De Hoog, G.S., J. Guarro, J. Gene, and M.J. Figueras. Atlas of Clinical Fungi, 2nd Edition. The Netherlands: CBS, 2000.

PESTALOTIA-/PESTALOTIOPSIS-LIKE - This group consists of several genera. Mostly plant pathogens.

PITHOMYCES SPECIES - Grows on dead grass in pastures and decaying plant material. *Health Effects*: Causes facial eczema in ruminants.
References: St-Germain, Guy, and Richard Summerbell. Identifying Filamentous Fungi: A Clinical Laboratory Handbook. California: Star Publishing Co., 1996.

POLYTHRONGIUM SPECIES - This fungus is often associated with leaves and other plant material. There are no reports of any clinical significance or allergenic properties.
References: Ellis, Martin B., Ellis, Pamela. Microfungi on Land Plants: An Identification Handbook. England, The Richmond Publishing Co. Ltd., 1997.

RUSTS - From the group Uredinales, called Rusts due to the color of the spores, which are known for causing disease in plants.

SMUTS/MYXOMYCETES - Smuts and Myxomycetes are parasitic plant pathogens. They are typically grouped together due to their association with plants, the outdoors and because they share similar microscopic morphology. *Health Effects*: Can produce type I fungal hypersensitivity reactions.
References: Martin, G.W., C.J. Alexopoulos, and M.L. Farr. The Genera of Myxomycetes. Iowa City, Iowa: University of Iowa Press, 1983.

SPORIDESMIUM SPECIES - Spondesmium species can be found on dead and living plant material including the woody parts of a variety of trees around the world. May be isolated from bulk samples of wood building materials.

STACHYBOTRYS SPECIES - This organism is rarely found in outdoor samples. It is usually difficult to find in indoor air samples unless it is physically disturbed because the spores are in a gelatinous mass. Grows well on wet media, preferably containing cellulose. It proliferates in the indoor environment with long term water damage, growing on wallpaper, gypsum board, and textiles. As a general rule, air cultures for Stachybotrys yields unpredictable results, mainly due to the fact that this fungus is usually accompanied by other fungi such as Aspergillus and Penicillium that normally are better aerosolized than Stachybotrys. This is a slow growing fungus on media. It does not compete well with other rapidly growing fungi. The black fungi grow on building material with high cellulose content and low nitrogen content. Appropriate media for the growth of this organism will have high cellulose content and low nitrogen content. *Health Effects*: It has worldwide distribution and has been reported to cause dermatitis, cough, rhinitis, and headache, although no definitive reports of human infections have

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SanAir ID Number
09009205
Date of Issue: 09/28/2009
Valid Until: 09/28/2010

Name: RTK Environmental Group
Address: 29 Bank Street
Stamford, CT 06901

Project Number: Pelham, NY
P.O. Number: 5976
Project Name: 42 Maple Ave.

Collected Date: 9/25/2009
Received Date: 9/28/2009 9:15:00 AM
Report Date: 9/28/2009 4:04:22 PM

ORGANISM DESCRIPTIONS

The descriptions of the organisms presented are derived from various reference materials. The laboratory report is based on the data derived from the samples submitted and no interpretation of the data, as to potential, or actual, health effects resulting from exposure to the numbers of organisms listed, can be made by laboratory personnel. Any interpretation of the potential health effects of the presence of this organism must be made by qualified professional personnel with first hand knowledge of the sample site, and the problems associated with that site.

been verified. It has the ability to cause type I hypersensitivity. It is a documented mycotoxin producer.
References: Flannigan, Brian, Robert A. Samson, and J. David Miller, eds. *Microorganisms in Home and Indoor Work Environments: Diversity, Health Impacts, Investigation, and Control*. London and New York: Taylor & Francis, 2001.

TRICHODERMA SPECIES - Trichoderma is commonly isolated in soils, air and in plant materials. Often found in litter materials (polluted streams, sewage plants, and driftwoods). It is found on paper and in kitchens on many common tableware materials. In the laboratory, Trichoderma can be a contaminant due to the fact that it can produce confluent growth and take over an entire culture. Materials such as wood construction and mineral fiber panels can be very affected by this fungus. The species *T. viridae* is often isolated from indoor air samples and house dust. **Health Effects:** It is usually considered non-pathogenic. Trichoderma is also considered a type I and II allergen. In extremely rare cases, Trichoderma can cause peritonitis or pulmonary infections in immunocompromised persons.
References: De Hoog, G.S., J. Guarro, J. Gene, and M.J. Figueras. *Atlas of Clinical Fungi*, 2nd Edition. The Netherlands: CBS, 2000.

ULOCCLADUM SPECIES - Isolated from soil, dead plants and cellulose materials. Found on textiles. It can be found on many types of materials, but mostly found on decaying materials. Has a greater water activity need for growth and is therefore considered a water indicator organism. **Health Effects:** Reported to be a major allergen. Rarely causes subcutaneous infections in humans. It has a high water requirement.
References: De Hoog, G.S., J. Guarro, J. Gene, and M.J. Figueras. *Atlas of Clinical Fungi*, 2nd Edition. The Netherlands: CBS, 2000.

VERTICILLIUM SPECIES - Found in decaying vegetation, on straw, soil, and arthropods. It is known to cause decay of plant material and certain species are parasites on plants and other fungi. **Health Effects:** A rare cause of corneal infections. Is considered non-pathogenic, but this genus is not well studied.

ZYGOPHALA SPECIES - This fungi is known as a plant pathogen.
References: Ellis, Martin B., Ellis, Pamela, *Microfungi on Land Plants: An Identification Handbook*. England, The Richmond Publishing Co. Ltd., 1997.

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No. 0529 P. 51

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**Microbiology
Chain of Custody**

SanAir ID Number

09009205

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------|
| Company: RTK Environmental Group | Project Number: Pelham, NY | Project #: |
| Address: 29 Bank Street | Project Name: 42 Maple Ave. | Phase #: |
| City, State, Zip: Stamford, CT 06801 | Date Collected: 9/25/09 | FAC #: |
| Samples Collected by: RW | P.O. Number: 5976 | Event: |

| Sample Types | Analyte Types | Turn Around Time |
|----------------------------------|---|--|
| AC Air Cascade | A1 - Identification and Enumeration of Fungal spores, plus total dust/sw, bac, and pollen count A2 - Identification and Enumeration of Fungal spores only | Hours 3/6/24/48 Std Hours 3/6/24/48 Std |
| T Tape B Bulk S Swab | D1 - Direct Identification of Fungi D2 - Direct Identification of Mites, Insects, Pollen, etc. | Hours 3/6/24/48 Std Hours 3/6/24/48 Std |
| AP Air Plate B Bulk S Swab | C1 - Culture Identification and Enumeration of Fungi only C2 - Culture Identification and Enumeration of Bacteria only C3 - Culture Identification and Enumeration of Fungi and Bacteria C4 - Culture Identification and Enumeration of Thermophilic Bacteria with C2 or C3 analysis | 5-10 Days 2-4 Days 5-10 Days 2-4 or 5-10 Days |
| W Water D Dust | L1 - Culture Identification and Enumeration of Legionella sp. M1 - Dust Mite Allergen Test | 7-10 Days Hours 3/6/24/48 Std |

SanAir Technologies Laboratory offers speciation by PCR. Please call for details and pricing.

| Sample # | Sample Identification | Sample Type | Analyte Type(s) | Turn Around Time | Total Volume (L) or Area (in ²) | Time Start - Stop |
|----------|--------------------------|-------------|-----------------|------------------|---|-------------------|
| 1 | EXTERIOR | AC | AD | 24 | 75 | |
| 2 | BASEMENT | | | | | |
| 3 | DINING ROOM | | | | | |
| 4 | " " IN WALL | | | | | |
| 5 | FLOOR WALK IN CL. " " | | | | | |
| 6 | " " LT RR BENCH " " | | | | | |
| 7 | UPSTAIRS HALLWAY | | | | | |
| 8 | LIVING ROOM FLOOR | T | D1 | | | |
| 9 | DINING " WALL STUD | " | " | | | |
| 10 | " " WALLPAPER | B | | | | |
| 11 | LIVING RM CEILING INSUL. | " | | | | |
| 12 | " " SHEETROCK | " | | | | |
| 13 | " " PLASTER | " | | | | |

Special Instructions

| Refrinished by | Date | Time | Received by | Date | Time |
|----------------|---------|------|-------------|-------------|------|
| PA | 9/25/09 | | DR | SEP 28 2009 | 9:15 |

Unless scheduled, the turn around time for all samples received after 3 pm Friday will begin at 8 am Monday morning. Weekend or Holiday work must be scheduled ahead of time and is charged 150% of analytical rate.

*Although we allow Direct Identification from a swab sample, best results are received from tape samples.

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