Mold Assessment Report

Crothers Environmental Group, LLC

24 Langdell Road
Morrisville, Vermont 05661
Phone 802-888-1936
info@crothersenvironmental.com

March 28, 2011

Mr. Mark English – Property Manager
Jay Peak Resorts
4850 VT Route 242
Jay, Vermont 05859

RE: Limited Mold Assessment Report

Dear Mr. English,

Crothers Environmental Group, LLC (CEG) conducted a limited mold assessment on March 25, 2011 per your request.

Background

CEG was contacted by Mr. English and retained to conduct a limited mold assessment at the Slopeside Condos in Jay, VT. The assessment was prompted because of visible mold in the basements of all the Slopeside condos and a general concern of health risks. Upon entering the basements a strong moldy odor was noticed. A visual inspection of the basements revealed significant water damage and extensive mold growth on most surfaces.

Executive Summary

The collected mold spore-trap air samples and tape-lift surface samples revealed elevated concentrations of mold inside the Slopeside condominium basements. The cause of the mold proliferation in the affected basements is likely due to the high volume of water intrusion during the spring and summer months. The majority of surface samples collected, revealed **moderate** to **heavy** concentrations of mold in the basements. However, samples collected from the living spaces above, revealed normal concentrations of mold which are typical of this time of year, indicating that the spread of mold spores is limited to the basements. A significant amount of remedial work will be needed in order to properly clean each basement. Along with remedial work we highly recommend addressing the water intrusion issues in each basement. A foundation specialist, in conjunction with proper drainage, is your best bet at solving the water issues that affect each Slopeside basement. Dehumidification, properly installed and drained, may help address mold proliferation inside the basement areas as well; though, if left unattended and not serviced dehumidifiers can cause more damage than good. They can over flow when not properly drained and cut out/stop working. A routine maintenance check is strongly suggested. In general, the basements can be cleaned and mold can be remediated but if the moisture and water intrusion is not addressed mold will continue to grow and play havoc inside the Slopeside basements.

There is a need for proper mold remediation and a thorough remedial cleaning throughout the basements. We strongly suggest a **remediation contactor** be retained in order to properly remediate the affected areas. The remediation activities should include but not be limited to:

- Removal of affected building materials,
- Treatment of all affected surfaces

Sample Methodology

Spore Trap Air Sampling & Methodology

The air samples were collected onto Micro5™ spore trap cassettes. The samples were collected using a battery operated low flow sampling pump. The pump drew a volume of 5 liters-per-minute of air through the Micro5™ cassettes for a total of 5 minutes, totaling 25 liters. Upon receipt by the laboratory, the slide is removed from the cassette for the enumeration and identification of fungal spores. The deposition trace is analyzed at 600X and/or 1000X magnification using Kohler Illumination.

Surface Sampling

Surface samples are collected of visible mold to determine the types of mold present. In addition, surface samples are also collected of general dust throughout affected and non-affected areas to determine if contamination is wide spread.

Sample Results Summary

Spore Trap Air Sample Data Interpretation

Air samples taken from inside the basements were found to contain **elevated** concentrations of airborne mold spores.

Surface Samples

Surface samples collected throughout the basements contained **moderate** to **heavy** concentrations of mold. Surface samples collected throughout the living spaces revealed few spores. The samples were collected from general dust, moldy areas, from surfaces of personal items, and from miscellaneous building materials.

Refer to Exhibit 1: Laboratory Analytical Report

Conclusions

Based on discussions with Mr. English, visual observations of the dwelling and the analytical results of the collected air and surface samples, we conclude the following:

- At the time of sampling no dehumidification was in operations, which is typical during the winter months. The temperature ranged from 45.3° F – 62.4° F +/- with a relative humidity range of 28.2% - 63.0% +/- as measured by a TSI, Inc. *IAQ-CALC* Model 7545 portable indoor air quality monitor.

- **Heavy** amounts of mold were observed inside the affected basements during the visual assessment.

- The air samples collected inside in the basements contained **high** concentrations of airborne *Aspergillus/Penicillium* like mold spores. These types of mold spores are considered "risky molds" for sensitive individuals and are associated with water damaged building materials. The presence of these mold spores in the indoor air is atypical of indoor environments.

- **Surface samples collected from inside the basements contained moderate to heavy concentrations of *Aspergillus/Penicillium*, which are considered "risky molds" for sensitive individuals.**

- The identified mold spores discovered in the basements are likely originating from a water intrusion and humid summer months.

- There is a need for a proper mold remedial cleaning. In general, affected building materials and visible mold, in the identified contaminated areas, should be properly removed utilizing trained personnel and proper engineering controls. This includes cleaning of surfaces where feasible or practical and discarding of materials/items that are not cleanable.

- We suggest talking with a foundation specialist in conjunction an excavator that specializes in water drainage issues. Dehumidification should be installed, utilized, and maintained inside all the Slopeside basements.

  NOTE: Please be advised that the Vermont Regulations for Asbestos Control requires that a Vermont Licensed Asbestos Inspector perform an inspection for the presence of asbestos prior to disturbance of suspect building materials that may be removed or disturbed by the renovation/remediation activities. Suspect materials are numerous and include gypsum drywall, joint compound, plaster, ceiling tiles, decorative coatings, vinyl flooring, mechanical insulation, fireproofing, carpet adhesives and many more. Suspect materials must be inspected regardless of the age of the building materials.

Disclaimer

It must be emphasized that the air sampling events represent a small snapshot in time on the particular day the samples were collected. Results can change dramatically as environmental conditions change, such as the weather or water episodes (floods, leaks, moisture intrusion, high relative humidity, etc).

Thank you for using Crothers Environmental. Please contact our office immediately if you have any questions regarding the contents of this report or the referenced exhibits.

Signed,

David Crothers, IEP, CMI
Indoor Environmental Professional
IEE Certified Microbial Investigator

enclosures: Laboratory Analytical Sheets
cc: CEG710077

Crothers Environmental Group, LLC
24 Langdell Road – Morrisville, Vermont 05661
802-888-1936 info@crothersenvironmental.com

March 28, 2011

Analytical Results for Mold Air & Surface Samples

Laboratory Division

Laboratory I.D. Numbers: {2400232 – 2400259}

Client: Mark English
Project ID: Slopeside Condos – Jay Peak

We are pleased to provide the enclosed analytical data sheets for samples we received on March 24, 2011. We received fourteen (14) Micro5 Microcell spore trap air-sampling cassettes and fourteen (14) tape lift surface samples for direct microscopic examination.

Spore Trap Air Samples – General Information

Spore traps are a unique air sampling device designed for collection and analysis of a wide range of airborne particulates, including fungal spores, pollen, skin fragments, fibers, dander and other airborne contaminants. This sampler is useful in providing rapid analysis of airborne contaminants in indoor air quality testing, allergy testing and flood restoration monitoring. Samples are analyzed by environmental microscopists via light microscopes at 600X magnification (utilizing 1000X for further identification as needed). 100% of the trace (impaction area on slide) is analyzed for accurate counts. Direct microscopic examination is applied to the trace area with total spore counts reported. This method does not differentiate between viable and non-viable spores or conidia (viable for this purpose is defined as alive, able to grow). A notable limitation in this method is the inability to differentiate between certain fungal genre due to their similar morphology, such as *Aspergillus* and *Penicillium*; Smuts and Myxomycetes; and *Stemphylium* and *Ulocladium* to name a few. If the analyst is not able to differentiate between the genres, the analytical result is reported as *Aspergillus/Penicillium* like, *Stemphylium/Ulocladium* like, etc. Samples are reported in fungal counts per cubic meter of air (count per M^3). If 500 fungal spores are counted on the trace, a note is added in the comment section on the analytical data sheets stating that the results are estimated.

Tape Lift Surface Samples – General Information

Concentration values are reported as a visual estimate of the overall loading of the sample. The values are reported as "Few Spores Seen" or Moderate" or "Heavy" as defined below. The values are not provided quantitatively.

Few Spores Seen - Typical mold spore concentrations that would be found on any surface. No indication of mold growth.
Moderate - A moderate quantity of spores were found scattered over the sample with isolated areas of spore clusters. Some mold growth has occurred.
Heavy - The majority of the sample is covered with the identified spores and fruiting bodies. Active or historic mold growth present on the tested surface.

R. Chris Crothers – Laboratory Manager/Analyst

How to Read and Interpret the Air Sample Laboratory Report

When scanning the laboratory report, look for the following components:
① The top of the lab sheet(s) provides project information and dates, immediately followed by the top of the individual sample columns. The top portion of the sample columns provides a) "Laboratory Identification #" b) Sample Identification (sample # and sample location)" and c) Air Volume (volume of air collected for the sample in total liters). The next column heading is "Limit of Detection" and is the analytical detection limit based on the volume of air drawn into the sample.

② Next you will see the "Background Debris Scale #" row highlighted in dark blue. Background debris is an indication of overall particulate matter present in the air. Along with mold spore counts, the debris scale gives a general look at the overall cleanliness of the air where the sample was collected. The following table provides the debris scale and definition on how the debris affects the analytical results:

Scale #	Definition
1	Small amount of debris, no affect on counts
2	Limited amount of debris, counts may be slightly underestimated
3	Large amount of debris, counts are likely underestimated
4	Overloaded with debris, counts not readable

③ Next you will see the "Total Fungal Spore Count" row. Following this row over to an individual sample, you will see a column that says "Raw Count." The raw count is the actual number of mold spores (or other contaminants if provided) that were counted in the sample. The next column provides the "Result" which converts the raw count into spores per cubic meter of air (Count/m^3). The total result of all mold spores discovered in the sample is shaded in green. The next column is the percentage "%". The percentage will be 100% as a total compilation of individual mold spore concentrations discovered in the sample.

④ Following the "Total Fungal Spore Count" column downward, you will see a list of common mold names. The rows are broken down into three primary categories: **Type I** are the dominant outdoor spores. With very rare exception, these molds do not grow indoors and are not attributed to air quality problems. The outdoor concentrations are usually much higher than indoor concentrations; however, depending on the time of day and weather, it is not uncommon to find indoor counts to be higher. **Type II** are the risky type molds that are associated with indoor moisture problems. Elevated indoor concentrations of these spores require risk management decisions as sensitive individuals can have adverse reactions to exposure to these molds in elevated concentrations. **Type III** mold spores can be commonly found indoors and outdoors, usually in low concentrations. These molds are not problematic unless indoor concentrations are reasonably elevated.

⑤ At the bottom of the **Type II** list is a row called "Mold Fragments." Mold fragments are pieces and parts of mold fruiting bodies that disseminate (break apart) and become airborne when mold is disturbed by air movement, physical disturbance, etc. Mold fragments can be allergenic to sensitive individuals similarly as mold spores can. Elevated concentrations of mold fragments can be an indicator of mold infestation.

⑥At the bottom of the **Type III** list is a row called "Spore chains/clusters." Some molds are chain formers, which means spores grow out of mold conidiophores linked together in chains. Examples of molds that produce spores in chains include *Aspergillus, Penicillium* and *Cladosporium*. Elevated concentrations of airborne spore chains are usually an indication of the presence of indoor water damage and a mold reservoir/amplification site.

What Does All The Air Sample Data Mean?

Because mold spores are present everywhere (indoors and outdoors), samples collected from suspect indoor areas need to be evaluated against samples collected from outdoors and non-suspect indoor areas for comparison. As a general rule of thumb, the mold types collected from indoor air should match outdoor air and typically should be present at levels less than outdoors. Lower or higher levels of indoor molds that are of different types than those found outdoors can indicate indoor mold infestation. For an example, the mockup laboratory sheet below indicates that the basement area has a mold problem (and likely a moisture problem). *Aspergillus/Penicillium* like mold spores were considerably higher in the basement than the outdoor concentrations. Also, *Stachybotrys* and *Cladosporium cladosporioides* type molds were present in the basement and were not present outdoors. Though the total mold spore count was lower indoors, the presence of elevated indoor TYPE II molds indicates a problem.

	Customer:						
	Project Name:	ANYWHERE USA					
	Project #:						
	Date Received:						
	Date Analyzed:						
	Lab ID Number	43039			43040		
	Sample ID # & Location	7559432 - Center of basement			7559431- **Outdoors**, west side		
	Air Volume	25 liters			25 liters		
	Limit of Detection	0.4			0.4		
	Background Debris Scale	**2.5**			**1**		
		Raw Count	**Count/m³**	**%**	Raw Count	**Count/m³**	**%**
	Total Fungal Spore Count	154	6160	100	166	6640	100
	Ascosporous	2	80	1%	17	680	10%
	Basidiospores	17	680	11%	103	2920	66%
Type I	*Cladosporium* (outdoor type)				22	880	13%
Type I	*Coprinas* (basidiospore)						
Type I	*Ganoderma* (basidiospore)	2	80	1%	11	440	7%
Type I	*Polythrincium*						
Type I	Myxomycetes/Periconia/Smuts	1	120	1%	3	120	2%
Type I	Rusts				1	40	1%
	Aspergillus/Penicillium like	102	4080	66%	4	160	2%
Type II	*Chaetomium globosum*						
Type II	*Cladosporium cladosporioides*	7	280	5%			
Type II	*Cladosporium sphaerospermum*						
Type II	*Stachybotrys*	16	640	10%			
Type II	*Ulocladium* like						
Type II	*Trichoderma*						
Type II	Mold Fragments	5	200	3%			
Type III	*Alternaria*	1	40	1%			
Type III	*Curvularia*				1	40	1%
Type III	*Epicoccum*				4	160	2%
Type III	*Nigrospora*						
Type III	*Pithomyces*	1	40	1%			
	Spore chains/clusters	NUMEROUS					

EXAMPLE ONLY

CROTHERS ENVIRONMENTAL GROUP, LLC - Laboratory Division

24 Langdell Road
Morrisville Vermont 05661
802-888-1936

Customer: Mark English
Project Name: Slopeside Condos - Jay Peak
CEG Project #: 710077
Date Received: 03/24/11
Date Analyzed: 03/25/11

Micro5 MicroCell / Spore Trap Air Sample Analysis

	Lab ID Number	2400232			2400233			2400234			2400235			2400236		
	Sample ID # & Location	1733403 - 700's basement - south side			1733469 - #702 kitchen counter			1733472 - #802 kitchen counter			1733447 - 800's basement - south side			1733457 - 900's basement - east side		
	Air Volume	25 liters			25 liters			25 liters			25 liters			25 liters		
	Limit of Detection	0.4			0.4			0.4			0.4			0.4		
	Background Debris Scale	2			2.5			2			2			2		
		Raw Count	Count/m³	%	Raw Count	Count/m³	%	Raw Count	Count/m³	%	Raw Count	Count/m³	%	Raw Count	Count/m³	%
	Total Fungal Spore Count ⇨	54	**2,160**	100	8	320	100	5	200	100	71	**2,840**	100	166	**6,640**	100
Type I	Ascospores	1	40	2%												
Type I	Basidiospores	5	200	9%	6	240	75%	3	120	60%	6	240	8%	3	120	2%
Type I	*Cladosporium* (outdoor type)															
Type I	*Coprinas* (basidiospore)															
Type I	*Ganoderma* (basidiospore)										1	40	1%			
Type I	*Polythrincium*															
Type I	Myxomycetes/Periconia/Smuts	1	40	2%												
Type I	Rusts															
Type I																
Type I																
Type I																
Type II	*Aspergillus/Penicillium* like	47	**1880**	87%	1	40	13%	2	80	40%	53	**2120**	75%	161	**6440**	97%
Type II	*Chaetomium globosum*															
Type II	*Cladosporium cladosporioides*															
Type II	*Cladosporium* sp.										11	440	15%	2	80	1%
Type II	*Stachybotrys*															
Type II	*Ulocladium* like															
Type II	*Trichoderma*															
Type II	Mold Fragments				1	40	13%									
Type III	*Alternaria*															
Type III	*Bipolaris/Drechslera*															
Type III	*Curvularia*															
Type III	*Epicoccum*															
Type III	*Septonema*-like															
Type III	*Pithomyces*															
Type III																
	Spore chains/clusters		4			None			None			7			12	

Numeric values above in bold red print indicates elevated and/or "risky type" indoor airborne mold spore concentrations

Type I - Dominant outdoor molds that migrate into all indoor environments, but very rarely grow indoors
Type II - Indoor "risky"molds associated with indoor moisture problems (when indoor levels are higher than outdoor and/or background levels)
Type III - Others - It is common to find a few of these mold spores in the outdoor and indoor air

Customer: Mark English

CROTHERS ENVIRONMENTAL GROUP, LLC - Laboratory Division

24 Langdell Road
Morrisville Vermont 05661
802-888-1936

Project Name: Slopeside Condos - Jay Peak
CEG Project #: 710077
Date Received: 03/24/11
Date Analyzed: 03/25/11

Micro5 MicroCell / Spore Trap Air Sample Analysis

		Lab ID Number	2400237			2400238			2400239			2400240			2400241		
		Sample ID # & Location	1735335 - 1000's basement - north side			1735436 - #1002 kitchen counter			1733475 - Outdoors - back porch of #1002			1733478 - 2000's basement - northeast side			1733360 - #2005 kitchen counter		
		Air Volume	25 liters			25 liters			25 liters			25 liters			25 liters		
		Limit of Detection	0.4			0.4			0.4			0.4			0.4		
		Background Debris Scale	2			2			0.5			2			2.5		
			Raw Count	Count/m³	%	Raw Count	Count/m³	%	Raw Count	Count/m³	%	Raw Count	Count/m³	%	Raw Count	Count/m³	%
		Total Fungal Spore Count ⇨	85	**3,400**	100	8	320	100	3	120	100	124	**4,960**	100	6	240	100
Type I		Ascospores															
		Basidiospores	4	160	5%	4	160	50%	1	40	33%	4	160	3%	3	120	50%
		Cladosporium (outdoor type)															
		Coprinas (basidiospore)	2	80	2%												
		Ganoderma (basidiospore)													1	40	17%
		Polythrincium															
		Myxomycetes/Periconia/Smuts	2	80	2%										1	40	17%
		Rusts															
Type II		*Aspergillus/Penicillium* like	77	**3080**	91%	4	160	50%	2	80	67%	118	**4720**	95%	1	40	17%
		Chaetomium globosum															
		Cladosporium cladosporioides															
		Cladosporium sp.															
		Stachybotrys										1	40	1%			
		Ulocladium like															
		Trichoderma															
		Mold Fragments															
Type III		*Alternaria*															
		Bipolaris/Drechslera															
		Curvularia															
		Epicoccum															
		Septonema-like															
		Pithomyces										1	40	1%			
		Spore chains/clusters		None			None			None			**5**			None	

Numeric values above in bold red print indicates elevated and/or "risky type" indoor airborne mold spore concentrations

Type I - Dominant outdoor molds that migrate into all indoor environments, but very rarely grow indoors

Type II - Indoor "risky"molds associated with indoor moisture problems (when indoor levels are higher than outdoor and/or background levels)

Type III - Others - It is common to find a few of these mold spores in the outdoor and indoor air

Customer: Mark English
Project Name: Slopeside Condos - Jay Peak

CROTHERS ENVIRONMENTAL GROUP, LLC - Laboratory Division

24 Langdell Road
Morrisville Vermont 05661
802-888-1936

CEG Project #: 710077
Date Received: 03/24/11
Date Analyzed: 03/25/11

Micro5 MicroCell / Spore Trap Air Sample Analysis

	Lab ID Number	2400242			2400243			2400244			2400245		
	Sample ID # & Location	1733425 - 3000's basement - east side			1733433 - 4000's basement - northeast side			1735190 - 5000's basement - west side			1735297 - #5002 kitchen counter		
	Air Volume	25 liters			25 liters			25 liters			25 liters		
	Limit of Detection	0.4			0.4			0.4			0.4		
	Background Debris Scale	2			2			2			2		
		Raw Count	Count/m³	%	Raw Count	Count/m³	%	Raw Count	Count/m³	%	Raw Count	Count/m³	%
	Total Fungal Spore Count ⇨	44	1,760	100	493	19,720	100	56	2,240	100	5	200	100
Type I	Ascospores												
Type I	Basidiospores	4	160	9%	3	120	1%	2	80	4%	3	120	60%
Type I	*Cladosporium* (outdoor type)												
Type I	*Coprinas* (basidiospore)												
Type I	*Ganoderma* (basidiospore)												
Type I	*Polythrincium*												
Type I	Myxomycetes/Periconia/Smuts				2	80	0.4%	1	40	2%			
Type I	Rusts												
Type II	*Aspergillus/Penicillium* like	39	1560	89%	488	19520	99%	52	2080	93%	2	80	40%
Type II	*Chaetomium globosum*												
Type II	*Cladosporium cladosporioides*												
Type II	*Cladosporium* sp.	1	40	2%				1	40	2%			
Type II	*Stachybotrys*												
Type II	*Ulocladium* like												
Type II	*Trichoderma*												
Type II	Mold Fragments												
Type III	*Alternaria*												
Type III	*Bipolaris/Drechslera*												
Type III	*Curvularia*												
Type III	*Epicoccum*												
Type III	*Septonema*-like												
Type III	*Pithomyces*												
	Spore chains/clusters		3			46			None			None	

Numeric values above in bold red print indicates elevated and/or "risky type" indoor airborne mold spore concentrations

Type I - Dominant outdoor molds that migrate into all indoor environments, but very rarely grow indoors
Type II - Indoor "risky"molds associated with indoor moisture problems (when indoor levels are higher than outdoor and/or background levels)
Type III - Others - It is common to find a few of these mold spores in the outdoor and indoor air

Customer: Mark English
Project Name: Slopeside Condos - Jay Peak

CROTHERS ENVIRONMENTAL GROUP, LLC - Laboratory Division

24 Langdell Road
Morrisville Vermont 05661
802-888-1936

CEG Project #: 710077
Date Received: 03/24/11
Date Analyzed: 03/25/11

Surface Tape Samples / Direct Microscopic Examination

Lab ID Number	2400246	2400247	2400248	2400249	2400250
Sample ID # & Location	T1 - Basement box, 705	T2 - #702 - dust on microwave	T3 - #802 - dust on fridge	T4 - #802 - master bedroom carpet	T5 - Basement box 806 - bottom of ironing board
Mold Identification ⇩		⇩FEW SPORES SEEN⇩	⇩FEW SPORES SEEN⇩	⇩FEW SPORES SEEN⇩	
Acremonium					
Alternaria					
Ascospores					
Aspergillus sp.					
***Aspergillus/Penicillium* like**	**HEAVY Concentration**				**HEAVY Concentration**
Basidiomycetes					
Bipolaris/Dreschlera like					
Chaetomium globosom					
Cladosporium cladosporioides					
Cladosporium sphaerospermum					
Cladosporium spp.					
Curvularia					
Epicoccum					
Ganoderma					
Nigrospora					
Paecilomyces					
Penicillium sp.					
Pithomyces					
Rusts					
Smuts/Myxomycetes like					
Stachybotrys					
Stemphylium/Ulocladium like					
Spegazzini					
Hyphael Frags					
Sterile Hyphae					

NOTE: Concentration values are provided as a visual estimate of overall loading of the sample. These values are not quantitative.
Few Spores Seen - Typical mold spore concentrations that would be found on any surface. No indication of mold growth.
Moderate - A fair amount of spores were found scattered over the sample with isolated areas of spore clusters. Some mold growth has occurred.
Heavy - The majority of the sample is covered with the identified spores and fruiting bodies. Active or historic mold growth present on the tested surface.

Customer: Mark English
Project Name: Slopeside Condos - Jay Peak
CEG Project #: 710077

CROTHERS ENVIRONMENTAL GROUP, LLC - Laboratory Division

24 Langdell Road
Morrisville Vermont 05661
802-888-1936

Date Received: 03/24/11
Date Analyzed: 03/25/11

Surface Tape Samples / Direct Microscopic Examination

Lab ID Number	2400251	2400252	2400253	2400254	2400255
Sample ID # & Location	T6 - Basement box 905 carpet	T7 - 1000's basement - black stained plywood near box 104	T8 - #1002 - dust on bathroom door frame	T9 - 2000's basement - mattress in storage room	T10 - #2005 - dust on closet door frame
Mold Identification ⇩			⇩FEW SPORES SEEN⇩	⇩FEW SPORES SEEN⇩	⇩FEW SPORES SEEN⇩
Acremonium					
Alternaria					
Ascospores					
Aspergillus sp.					
Aspergillus/Penicillium like	**Moderate Concentration**	**HEAVY Concentration**			
Basidiomycetes					
Bipolaris/Dreschlera like					
Chaetomium globosom					
Cladosporium cladosporioides					
Cladosporium sphaerospermum					
Cladosporium spp.					
Curvularia					
Epicoccum					
Ganoderma					
Nigrospora					
Paecilomyces					
Penicillium sp.					
Pithomyces					
Rusts					
Smuts/Myxomycetes like					
Stachybotrys					
Stemphylium/Ulocladium like					
Spegazzini					
Hyphael Frags					
Sterile Hyphae					

NOTE: Concentration values are provided as a visual estimate of overall loading of the sample. These values are not quantitative.
Few Spores Seen - Typical mold spore concentrations that would be found on any surface. No indication of mold growth.
Moderate - A fair amount of spores were found scattered over the sample with isolated areas of spore clusters. Some mold growth has occurred.
Heavy - The majority of the sample is covered with the identified spores and fruiting bodies. Active or historic mold growth present on the tested surface.

Customer: Mark English
Project Name: Slopeside Condos - Jay Peak
CEG Project #: 710077
Date Received: 03/24/11

CROTHERS ENVIRONMENTAL GROUP, LLC - Laboratory Division

24 Langdell Road
Morrisville Vermont 05661
802-888-1936

Date Analyzed: 03/25/11

Surface Tape Samples / Direct Microscopic Examination

Lab ID Number	2400256	2400257	2400258	2400259	*Page 6 of 6*
Sample ID # & Location	T11 - 3000's basement - golf bag in south corner storage box	T12 - 4000's basement - cardboard box on floor in HK closet	T13 - 5000's basement - HK closet	T14 - #5002 - dust on top of fridge	
Mold Identification ⇩				⇩FEW SPORES SEEN⇩	
Acremonium					
Alternaria					
Ascospores					
Aspergillus sp.		**HEAVY Concentration**	**HEAVY Concentration**		
***Aspergillus/Penicillium* like**	**HEAVY Concentration**				
Basidiomycetes					
Bipolaris/Dreschlera like					
Chaetomium globosom					
Cladosporium cladosporioides					
Cladosporium sphaerospermum					
Cladosporium spp.					
Curvularia					
Epicoccum					
Ganoderma					
Nigrospora					
Paecilomyces					
Penicillium sp.					
Pithomyces					
Rusts					
Smuts/Myxomycetes like					
Stachybotrys					
Stemphylium/Ulocladium like					
Spegazzini					
Hyphael Frags					
Sterile Hyphae					

NOTE: Concentration values are provided as a visual estimate of overall loading of the sample. These values are not quantitative.

Few Spores Seen - Typical mold spore concentrations that would be found on any surface. No indication of mold growth.

Moderate - A fair amount of spores were found scattered over the sample with isolated areas of spore clusters. Some mold growth has occurred.

Heavy - The majority of the sample is covered with the identified spores and fruiting bodies. Active or historic mold growth present on the tested surface.