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

A TECH INSPECTION SERVICES
153 PARKSIDE DR
SUFFERN, NY 10901

Certificate of Mold Analysis

Prepared for: A TECH INSPECTION SERVICES
Phone Number: (914) 610-8224
Fax Number:
Project Name:
Test Location:

Chain of Custody #:
Received Date:
Report Date:

John D. Shane Ph.D., Technical Manager

Currently there are no Federal regulations for evaluating potential health effects of fungal contamination and remediation. This information is subject to change as more information regarding fungal contaminants becomes available. For more information visit http://www.epa.gov/mold or www.nyc.gov/html/doh/html/epi/moldi.shtml. This document was designed to follow currently known industry guidelines for the interpretation of microbial sampling, analysis, and remediation. Since interpretation of mold analysis reports is a scientific work in progress, it may as such be changed at any time without notice. The client is solely responsible for the use or interpretation. PRO-LAB/SSPTM Inc. makes no express or implied warranties as to health of a property from only the samples sent to their laboratory for analysis. The Client is hereby notified that due to the subjective nature of fungal analysis and the mold growth process, laboratory samples can and do change over time relative to the originally sampled material. PRO-LAB/SSPTM Inc. reserves the right to properly dispose of all samples after the testing of such samples are sufficiently completed or after a 7 day period, whichever is greater.

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Prepared for : A TECH INSPECTION SERVICES **Test Address :**

ANALYSIS METHOD	Spore trap analysis			Spore trap analysis			Direct Microscopic Exam			Spore trap analysis		
LOCATION	Outside Control			Bedroom Hall Front Apt			Bedroom Ceiling Front Apt			Kitchen Area Front Apt		
COC / LINE #	548279-1			548279-2			548279-3			548279-4		
SAMPLE TYPE & VOLUME	Z5 - 25L			Z5 - 25L			SWAB			Z5 - 25L		
SERIAL NUMBER	Z668153			Z668148			10101			Z668130		
COLLECTION DATE	Jan 4, 2012			Jan 4, 2012			Jan 4, 2012			Jan 4, 2012		
ANALYSIS DATE	Jan 10, 2012			Jan 10, 2012			Jan 10, 2012			Jan 10, 2012		
CONCLUSION	CONTROL			ELEVATED			UNUSUAL			ELEVATED		
IDENTIFICATION	Raw Count	Spores per m^3	Percent of Total	Raw Count	Spores per m^3	Percent of Total		Mold Present		Raw Count	Spores per m^3	Percent of Total
Acrostaphylus												
Alternaria												
Aspergillus								X				
Chaetomium				3	120	1		X				
Cladosporium				1	40	<1				4	160	3
Hyphae								X				
Other Ascospores												
Other Basidiospores	1	40	17	3	120	1				6	240	5
Penicillium								X				
Penicillium/Aspergillus	5	200	83	71	2,800	25				63	2,500	49
Scopulariopsis								X				
Stachybotrys				201	8,000	72		X		56	2,200	43
Unidentified Spores				1	40	<1						
TOTAL SPORES	6	240	100	280	11,120	100		NA		129	5,100	100
MINIMUM DETECTION LIMIT*	1	40		1	40			NA		1	40	
BACKGROUND DEBRIS	Light			Moderate			Not Applicable			Moderate		
Cellulose Fiber				21	840					18	720	
Fiberglass				1	40							
Plant Fragments				2	80					4	160	
OBSERVATIONS & COMMENTS							Presence of current or former growth observed.					

Background debris qualitatively estimates the amount of particles that are not pollen or spores and directly affects the accuracy of the spore counts. The categories of Light, Moderate, Heavy and Too Heavy for Accurate Count, are used to indicate the amount of deposited debris. Increasing amounts of debris will obscure small spores and can prevent spores from impacting onto the slide. The actual number of spores present in the sample is likely higher than reported if the debris estimate is 'Heavy' or 'Too Heavy for Accurate Count'. All calculations are rounded to two significant figures and therefore, the total percentage of spore numbers may not equal 100%.
*__Minimum Detection Limit__. Based on the volume of air sampled, this is the lowest number of spores that can be detected and is an estimate of the lowest concentration of spores that can be read in the sample. **NA** = Not Applicable

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Prepared for : A TECH INSPECTION SERVICES **Test Address :**

ANALYSIS METHOD	Spore trap analysis	Direct Microscopic Exam	INTENTIONALLY BLANK	INTENTIONALLY BLANK
LOCATION	Rear Basement Apt	Rear Bas Apt Kitchen Wall		
COC / LINE #	548279-5	548279-6		
SAMPLE TYPE & VOLUME	Z5 - 25L	TAPE		
SERIAL NUMBER	Z667771	B795706		
COLLECTION DATE	Jan 4, 2012	Jan 4, 2012		
ANALYSIS DATE	Jan 10, 2012	Jan 10, 2012		
CONCLUSION	ELEVATED	UNUSUAL		

IDENTIFICATION	Raw Count	Spores per m^3	Percent of Total	Mold Present	Raw Count	Spores per m^3	Percent of Total	Raw Count	Spores per m^3	Percent of Total
Acrostaphylus	1	40	<1							
Alternaria	1	40	<1							
Aspergillus										
Chaetomium										
Cladosporium	2	80	1							
Hyphae				X						
Other Ascospores	1	40	<1							
Other Basidiospores	4	160	1							
Penicillium										
Penicillium/Aspergillus	266	11,000	92	X						
Scopulariopsis										
Stachybotrys	12	480	4	X						
Unidentified Spores	2	80	1							
TOTAL SPORES	289	11,920	100	NA						
MINIMUM DETECTION LIMIT[2]	1	40		NA						
BACKGROUND DEBRIS	Moderate			Not Applicable						
Cellulose Fiber	10	400								
Fiberglass										
Plant Fragments	2	80								
OBSERVATIONS & COMMENTS				Presence of current or former growth observed.						

Background debris qualitatively estimates the amount of particles that are not pollen or spores and directly affects the accuracy of the spore counts. The categories of Light, Moderate, Heavy and Too Heavy for Accurate Count, are used to indicate the amount of deposited debris. Increasing amounts of debris will obscure small spores and can prevent spores from impacting onto the slide. The actual number of spores present in the sample is likely higher than reported if the debris estimate is 'Heavy' or 'Too Heavy for Accurate Count'. All calculations are rounded to two significant figures and therefore, the total percentage of spore numbers may not equal 100%.
Minimum Detection Limit. Based on the volume of air sampled, this is the lowest number of spores that can be detected and is an estimate of the lowest concentration of spores that can be read in the sample. **NA** = Not Applicable

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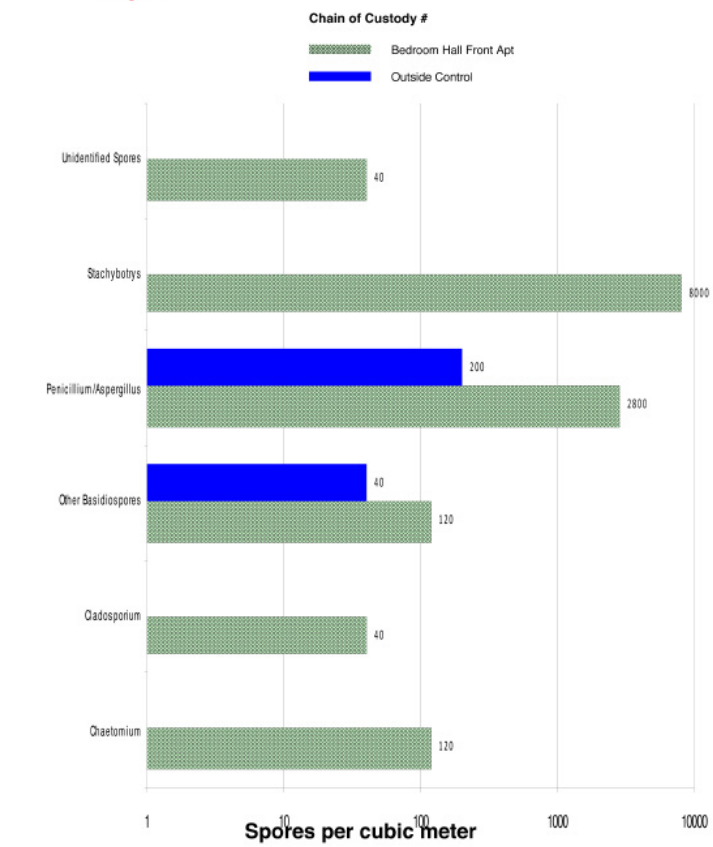

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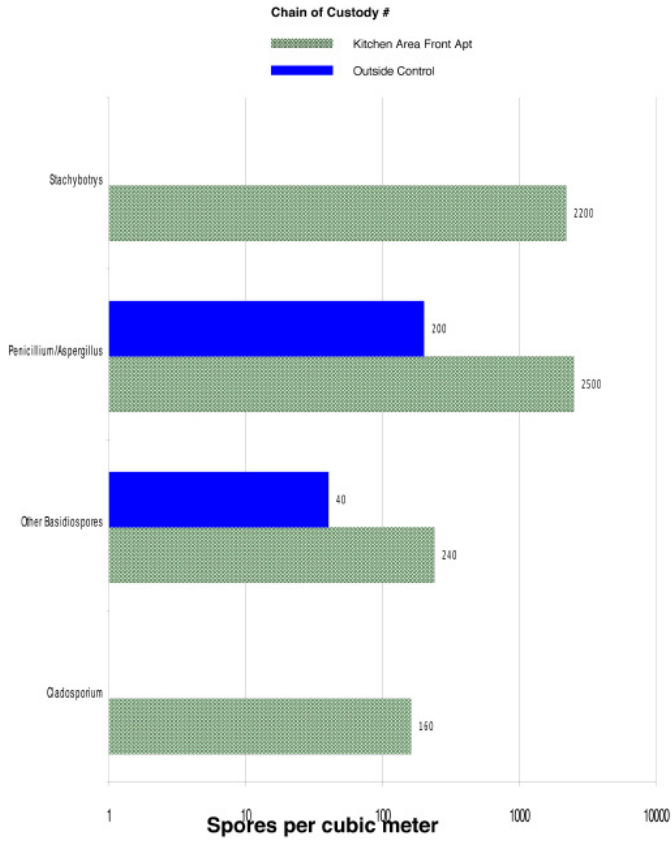

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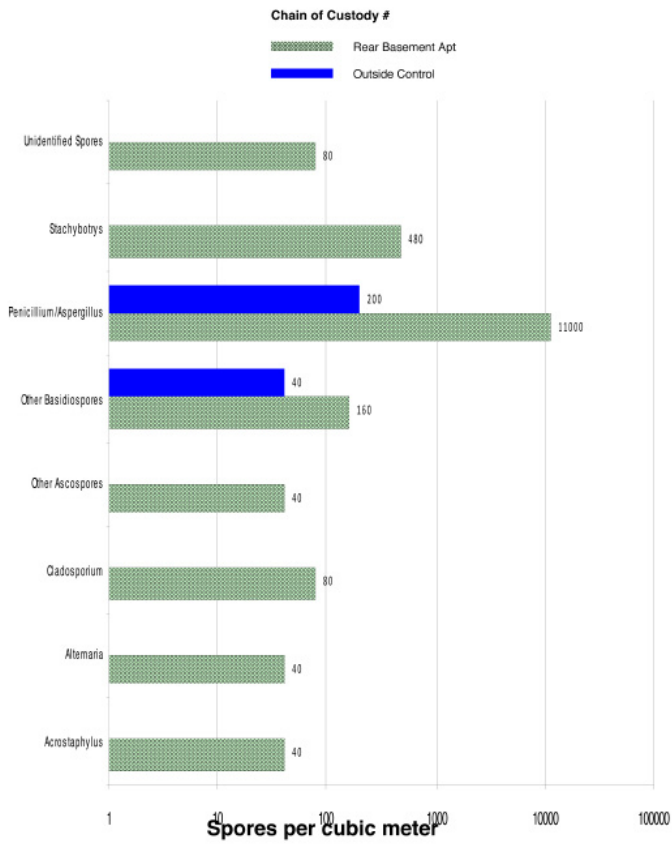

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Identification	Outdoor Habitat	Indoor Habitat	Allergic Potential	Comments
Acrostaphylus	SAPROPHYTIC ON WOOD AND DECAYING PLANT MATERIALS, ESPECIALLY WOOD STUMPS, LEAVES AND STEMS.	NOT NORMALLY FOUND INDOORS.	NONE KNOWN.	
Alternaria	One of the most commonly reported airborne spores worldwide; Soil, dead or dying plants, foodstuffs, textiles	Wallboard paper backing, wood, other various cellulose-containing materials. Common in settled dust on carpets, drapes, textiles, etc.	Common allergen. Type I allergies (hay fever and asthma); Type III hypersensitivity pneumonitis. Common cause of extrinsic asthma.	Alternaria is commonly found in elevated numbers on wet-intruded building materials and in higher spore numbers in the air with respect to the outside when growth on wet building materials occurs.
Aspergillus	Common everywhere. Grows on soil, dead plant material, nearly anything organic.	Common on wherever humidity is too high. Grows on wallboard, leather, food, wood, etc. Capable of growing over a wide range of moisture conditions from very dry to very wet.	Known allergen causing Type I (hay fever and asthma) allergies and Type III (hypersensitivity pneumonitis). Can cause allergenic sinusitis, and ABPA (allergenic bronchopulmonar aspergillosis).	Aspergillus fumigatus and Aspergillus niger are the most common species found in indoor air.
Chaetomium	Growing on dung, dead leaves, wood.	Cellulose substrates, especially wallboard and wood. Not normally seen growing indoors unless the building material has been wetted. Unusual / Not Normal to be growing indoors.	Type I (hay fever and asthma) allergies.	Chaetomium is a water-indicating mold. Spores of this type of mold should not be observed in the air in numbers above background/control. If growth and/or higher than backgroud/control spore numbers are reported, corrective action should be considered to reduce moisture levels and/or spore numbers in the living space.
Cladosporium	The most common spore type reported in the air worldwide. Found on dead and dying plant litter, and soil.	Commonly found on wood and wallboard. Commonly grows on window sills, textiles and foods.	Type I (hay fever and asthma), Type III (hypersensitivity pneumonitis) allergies.	A very common and important allergen source both outdoors and indoors.
Hyphae	Common everywhere.	All substrates.	None known.	Hyphae are the "root-like" food absorption strands common to nearly all fungi. They sometimes can become airborne.
Ascospores	Common everywhere. Constitutes a large part of the airspora outside. Can reach very high numbers in the air outside during the spring and summer. Can increase in numbers during and after rainfalls.	Very few of this group grow inside. The notable exception is Chaetomium and Ascotricha.	Little known for most of this group of fungi. Dependent on the type (see Chaetomium and Ascotricha).	
Basidiospores	Commonly found everywhere, especially in the late summer and fall.	Not normally found growing indoors. Can grow on wet lumber, especially in crawlspaces.	Some allergenicity reported. Type I (hay fever, asthma) and Type III (hypersensitivity pneumonitis).	Among this group are dry rot fungi Serpula and Poria that are particularly destructive to buildings.
Penicillium	Very common, growing on decaying plant material, soil, fruits and many other substrates.	Common indoor mold that grows on fruit, bread, textiles, leather and other substrates that are wetted.	Type I (hay fever and asthma) allergies and Type III (hypersensitivity pneumonitis).	Penicillium is one of the most commonly identified mold type worldwide.

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Identification	Outdoor Habitat	Indoor Habitat	Allergic Potential	Comments
Penicillium/Aspergillus	Common everywhere. Normally found in the air in small amounts in outdoor air. Grows on nearly everything.	Wetted wallboard, wood, food, leather, etc. Able to grow on many substrates indoors.	Type I (hay fever and asthma) allergies and Type III (hypersensitivity pneumonitis) allergies.	This is a combination group of Penicillium and Aspergillus and is used when only the spores are seen. The spores are so similar that they cannot be reliably separated into their respective genera.
Scopulariopsis	Common everywhere. Mostly reported from soil, dung, and fingernails.	Wetted wallboard, wood, and paper products.	None known.	
Stachybotrys	Grows in the soil and decaying plant material.	Wallboards and other paper products that are wetted. Needs high water content in the substrate to grow. Not normally seen growing indoors unless the building material has been wetted. Unusual / Not Normal to be growing indoors.	Type I (hay fever and asthma) allergies.	Wet spored mold that generally must be dried out and disturbed before spores can be found in the air. Spores of this type of mold should not be observed in the air in numbers above background/control. If growth and/or higher than backgroud/control spore numbers are reported, corrective action should be considered to reduce moisture levels and/or spore numbers in the living space.
Unidentified Spores	Common everywhere. Grow on decaying plant litter and other plant-derived material.	Wetted cellulosic material.	None known.	This group of spores is reserved for spores whose identity is unknown. These kinds of spores have usually never been seen before in spore traps by our laboratory and/or are of such morphology that they cannot be identified with any degree of certainty to a particular genus.

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Test Address :

Indoor Air Quality Testing

Introduction
The fungi are a large group of organisms that include mold. In nature, the fungi and mold help breakdown and recycle nutrients in the environment. Mold are the most common type of fungi that grow indoors. Mold are microscopic organisms that live on plants, in the soil, and on animals, in fact almost anywhere food and moisture are available. Mold is everywhere present in the outdoor and normal indoor environments. It is in the air and on surfaces as settled dust. Exposure to mold is inevitable in everyday life. Thus, exposure to mold is considered part of a normal activity for most people. Only environments for which extraordinary preparations have been taken don't have mold present in the air or on surfaces.

Understanding Mold
Under the right conditions (moisture, organic food, and time) mold will grow, multiply and produce spores. Mold grows throughout the natural as well as the built environment. Mold reproduce by microscopic cells called "spores" that are spread easily through the air. Mold spores are present through the indoor and outdoor air continually. There are mold that can grow on wood, paper, carpet, food, ceiling tiles, dried fish, carpet, or any surface where dust has accumulated. When excessive moisture or water accumulates indoors, mold growth will often occur, particularly if the moisture problem remains undiscovered or un-addressed. There is no practical way to eliminate all mold and their spores in the indoor environment. The way to control indoor mold growth is to control the amount of moisture available to the mold.

Mold growth can become a problem in your home or office where there is sufficient moisture and the right foodstuff is available. The key to preventing mold growth is to prevent all moisture problems. Of course, hidden mold can grow when there is water available behind walls, sinks, floors, etc. Indications of hidden moisture problems are discoloration of ceiling or walls, warped floors or condensation on the windows or walls.

Controlling Moisture
The most critical step in solving a mold problem is to accurately identify and fix the source(s) of moisture that allowed the growth to occur. In order to prevent mold from growing, it is important that water damaged areas be dried within a 24-48 period. If mold is a problem in the home, the mold must be cleaned up with a mild detergent and the excess water or moisture removed. It is not necessary to try and kill the mold or its spores. There are many common sources of excess moisture that can contribute to indoor mold growth. Some of the primary means of moisture entry into homes and buildings are water leakage (such as roof or plumbing leaks), vapor migration, capillary movement, air infiltration, humidifier use, and inadequate venting of kitchen and bath humidity. The key to controlling moisture is to generally reduce indoor humidity within 35% - 60% (depending what climate you live in) and fix all leaks whatever their cause.

Mold Growth Sources
If the source of moisture is not easily detected or you have a hidden water leak, mold testing can be helpful. Often a roof leak or a plumbing leak can be identified as the source. The difficulty arises when there is an odor present or when an occupant shows signs of mold exposure but no visible mold can be seen. Excess water intrusion can also lead to dry rot of lumber and cause a serious structural defect in buildings.

Health Related Risks
Based on the Institute of Medicine and the National Academy of Sciences, dampness and mold in homes is associated with increases in several adverse health effects including cough, upper respiratory symptoms, wheeze, and exacerbation of asthma. Mold and fungi contain many known allergens and toxins that can adversely affect your health. Scientific evidence suggests that the disease of asthma may be more prevalent in damp affected buildings. Dampness and mold in homes, office buildings and schools represent a public health problem. The Institute of Medicine concluded, "When microbial contamination is found, it should be eliminated by means that not only limit the possibility of recurrence but also limit exposure of occupants and persons conducting the remediation".

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Mold Sampling Methods

The goal of sampling is to learn about the levels of mold growth and amplification in buildings. There are no EPA or OSHA standards for levels of fungi and mold in indoor environments. There are also no standard collection methods. However, several generally accepted collection methods are available to inspectors to study mold (and bacteria) in indoor environments. Comparison with reference samples can be a useful approach. Reference samples are usually taken outdoors and sometimes samples can be taken from "non-complaint" areas. In general, indoor fungal concentrations should be similar to or lower than outdoor levels. High levels of mold only found inside buildings often suggest indoor amplification of the fungi. Furthermore, the detection of water-indicating fungi, even at low levels, may require further evaluation. There are several types of testing methods that can detect the presence of mold. They can be used to find mold spores that are suspended in air, in settled dust, or mold growing on surfaces of building materials and furnishings. There are different methods that can identify types of live mold and dead mold in a sampled environment. Mold spores can be allergenic and toxic even when dead.

All sampled material obtained in the laboratory is analyzed using modern microscopic methods, standard and innovative mycological techniques, analyzed at 630 – 1,000 times magnification.

Testing for mold with an accredited laboratory is the best way to determine if you have mold and what type of mold it is.

Surface Sampling Methods

Surface sampling can be useful for differentiating between mold growth and stains of various kinds. This type of sampling is used to identify the type of mold growth that may be present and help investigate water intrusion. Surface sampling can help the interpretation of building inspections when used correctly. The following are the different types of surface samples that are commonly used to perform a direct examination of a specific location. Spore counts per area are not normally useful.

Tape (or tape-lift)
These samples are collected using clear adhesive tape or adhesive slide for microscopic examination of suspect stains, settled dust and spores. Tape lifts are an excellent, non-destructive method of sampling. The laboratory is usually able to determine if the there is current of former mold growth or if only normally settled spores were sampled.

Bulk
This is a destructive test of materials (e.g., settled dust, sections of wallboard, pieces of duct lining, carpet segments, return-air filters, etc.) to determine if they contain or show mold growth. Bulk sampling collects a portion of material small enough to be transported conveniently and handled easily in the laboratory while still representing the material being sampled. A representative sample is taken from the bulk sample and can be cultured for species identification or analyzed using direct microscopy for genus identification. The laboratory is usually able to determine if the there is current of former mold growth or if only normally settled spores were sampled.

Swab
A sterile cotton or synthetic fiber-tipped swab is used to test an area of suspected mold growth. Samples obtained using this method can be cultured for species identification or analyzed using direct microscopy for genus identification. The laboratory is usually able to determine if there is current of former mold growth or if only normally settled spores were sampled. Identified spores are generally reported as "present/absent".

Carpet (filter-type) Cassette
A carpet cassette is used with a portable air pump (flow rate usually doesn't matter) to collect mold, pollen and other particulates. Samples obtained using this method can be cultured for species identification or analyzed using direct microscopy for genus identification. This method is usually used to determine a presence or absence of water-indicating mold in a carpet. The laboratory is usually able to determine if the there is current of former mold growth or if only normally settled spores were sampled.

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Air Sampling Methods

Air samples are possibly the most common type of environmental sample that investigators collect to study bioaerosols (mold, pollen, particulates). The physics of removing particles from the air and the general principles of good sample collection apply to all airborne materials, whether biological or other origin. Therefore, many of the basic principles investigators use to identify and quantify other airborne particulate matter can be adapted to bioaerosol sampling. Common to all aerosol samplers is consideration of collection efficiency. The following are the two most common forms of air sampling methods.

"Non-Viable Methods" *(The Laboratory results are reported in "spores per cubic meter (sp/m3)*

Z5 Cassette
The Z^5 spore trap is used with a portable air pump (5 liters/minute for 1 to 5 minutes) to rapidly collect airborne aerosols including mold, pollen and other airborne particulates. Air is drawn through a small slit at the top of the cassette and spores are trapped on a sticky surface on a small glass slide inside the cassette. They are efficient at collecting spores as small as 1μm.

Micro5 Cassette
The Micro5 Microcell spore trap cassette is used with a portable air pump (5 liters/minute for 1 to 5 minutes) to collect airborne aerosols including mold, pollen and other airborne particulates. Air is drawn through a small circular hole at the top of the cassette and spores are trapped on a sticky coated glass slide inside the cassette. They are efficient at collecting spores as small as 0.8μm.

Air-O-Cell Cassette
The Air-O-Cell spore trap cassette is used with a portable air pump (15 liters/minute for 1 to 10 minutes) to collect airborne aerosols including mold, pollen and other airborne particulates. Air is drawn through a small opening at the top of the cassette and spores are trapped on a sticky coated glass slide inside the cassette. These cassettes are efficient at collecting spores as small as 2.6μm.

Allergenco-D Cassette
The Allergenco-D spore trap cassette is used with a portable air pump (15 liters/minute for 1 to 10 minutes) to collect airborne aerosols including mold, pollen and other airborne particulates. Air is drawn through a small opening at the top of the cassette and spores are trapped on a sticky coated glass slide inside the cassette. These cassettes are efficient at collecting spores as small as 1.7μm.

"Viable Methods" *(The Laboratory results are reported in "colony forming units per cubic meter (CFU/m3)*

Agar Impaction Plates
The agar impaction plates are used with a portable air pump (28.3 liters/minute for 1 to 3 minutes) to collect airborne mold. This is called "viable sampling" because it only grows what is alive at the time of testing. Air is drawn through a 200-400 holes at the top of the impactor and spores are trapped in the agar media. The agar plate should be shipped to the laboratory immediately or kept cool until it can be shipped. These cassettes are 90% efficient at collecting spores as small as 0.7μm. The laboratory results are reported in "colony forming units per cubic meter (CFU/m^3)".

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Data Interpretation

Information (data) on mold in buildings can consist of the simple observation of fungal growth on a wall, analytical measurements from hundreds of environmental samples, or the results of a survey of building occupants with and without particular building-related conditions. Data interpretation is the process whereby investigators make decisions on (a) the relevance to human exposure of environmental observations and measurements, (b) the strength of associations between exposure and health status, and (c) the probability of current or future risks. These interpretation steps are followed by decisions on what measures can be taken to interrupt exposure and prevent future problems.

Remediation of Mold
Prevention of mold growth indoors is only possible if the factors that allow it to grow are identified and controlled. When prevention has failed and visible growth has occurred in a home or building, remediation and/or restoration may be required. The extent of the mold growth will determine the scope of the remediation required. The goal of remediation is to remove or clean mold-damaged material using work practices that protect occupants by controlling the dispersion of mold from the work area and protect the workers from exposure to mold. You should consult a professional when contemplating fixing a large area of mold growth. Generally, remediation requires (a) removal of porous materials showing extensive microbial growth, (b) physical removal of surface microbial growth on non-porous materials to typical background levels, and (c) reduction of moisture to levels that do not support microbial growth. Identification of the conditions that contributed to microbial proliferation in a home or building is the most important step in remediation. No effective control strategy can be implemented without a clear understanding of the events or building dynamics responsible for microbial growth. Following the completion of the remediation process, mold testing should be performed to obtain clearance.

Symptoms of Mold Exposure

The most common symptoms of mold exposure are runny nose, eye irritation, cough, congestion, and aggravation of asthma. Individuals with persistent health problems that appear to be related to mold or other types of air quality contaminant exposure should see their physicians for a referral to specialists who are trained in occupational/environmental medicine or related specialties and are knowledgeable about these types of exposures. Decisions about removing individuals from an affected area must be based on the results of such medical evaluation. Mold is naturally present in outdoor environments and we share the same air between the indoor and outdoor, it is impossible to eliminate all mold spores indoors.

Ten Things You Should Know About Mold

1) Potential health effects and symptoms associated with mold exposures include allergic reactions, asthma, and other respiratory problems.
2) There is no practical way to completely eliminate mold and mold spores in the indoor environment. The way to control indoor mold growth is to control moisture.
3) If mold is a problem in your home or building, you must clean up the mold and eliminate sources of moisture.
4) To prevent mold growth any source of a water problem or leak must be repaired.
5) Indoor humidity must be reduced (generally below 60%) to reduce the chances of mold growth by: adequately venting bathrooms, dryers, and other moisture-generating sources to the outside; using air conditioners and de-humidifiers; increasing ventilation; and using exhaust fans whenever cooking, dishwashing and cleaning.
6) Clean and dry any damp or wet building materials and furnishings within 24-48 hours to prevent mold growth.
7) Clean mold off of hard surfaces with water and detergent and dry completely.
8) Prevent condensation: reduce the potential for condensation on cold surfaces (e.g., windows, piping, exterior walls, roof, or floors) by adding insulation.
9) In areas where there is a perpetual moisture problem on the floor, do not install carpeting
10) Mold can be found almost anywhere. Mold can grow on wood, paper, carpet, foods; almost anything can support some mold growth provided there is moisture, time to grow and food to eat.

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References & Resources

Bioaerosols: Assessment and Control, Janet Macher, Sc.D., M.P.H., Editor. 1999. ACGIH, 1330 Kemper Meadow Drive, Cincinnati, OH 45240-1634.

Health Implications of Fungi in Indoor Environments, Edited by R.A. Samson. 1994. Elsevier Science, P.O. Box 945, Madison Square Station, New York, NY 10159-0945.

Damp Indoor Spaces and Health, Institute of Medicine of the National Academies, Washington, DC, 2004

Field Guide for the Determination of Biological Contaminants in Environmental Samples, 2nd Edition, Edited by L-L. Hung, et al. AIHA, Fairfax, VA, 2005.

Recognition, Evaluation, and Control of Indoor Mold, Edited by B. Prezant, et al. AIHA, Fairfax, VA, 2008.

Useful Websites

www.acgih.org/resources/links.htm
American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists - information on Indoor Air Quality and useful links

www.cal-iaq.org
California Indoor Air Quality Program - California Indoor Air Quality resources and useful links

www.health.state.ny.us/environmental/indoors/air/mold.htm
New York State Department of Health - New York state recommendations for IAQ, indoor mold inspections, remediation, and prevention

http://www.nyc.gov/html/doh/html/epi/moldrpt1.shtml
Guidelines for Assessment and Remediation of Fungi in Indoor Environments – a good reference for mold clean up and removal

orf.od.nih.gov/PoliciesAndGuidelines/ORFPolicies/MoldPrevPolicy.htm
National Institutes of Health - information mold prevention and remediation

http://www.niehs.nih.gov/health/topics/agents/mold/index.cfm
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences - information on mold

www.epa.gov/mold/
United States Environmental Protection Agency website on mold and moisture

www.aaaai.org/nab/index.cfm?p=faq
American Academy of Allergy, Asthma, and Immunology – information on mold and allergies and outdoor allergens

http://www.aanma.org/?s=mold
Allergy & Asthma Network – information for homes about allergies and asthma

http://www.homeenergyresourcemn.org
Minnesota Department of Commerce Energy Information Center – good information on moisture control in homes

http://eetd.lbl.gov/ie/
Governmental Indoor Environment Department – good information on indoor health, comfort and energy efficiency in buildings

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