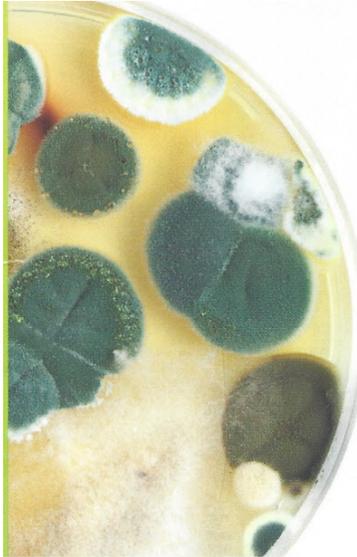


Mould Screening Test Plates



- Easy to Use
- Takes minutes
- Protect your family's health
- 5 Test Plates
- Instructions Inside

Every home has some mould, but not every home has a mould problem. Culture testing is the most accurate way to check if mould has reached unhealthy levels with potential allergy and other disease implications for the indoor inhabitants.

This is the first step to taking control of your environment for better health outcomes

Get peace of mind by knowing the condition of your home or offices' environmental air

and

TEST TODAY

High mould levels may be contributing factors to causes of many chronic health conditions. Incidental mould blooms are often triggered by small plumbing or structural leaks, lost food items, or severe weather events.

A mould test is simply a sample collection of mould spores. It can be done by tap testing, air exposure, or swab collection. The objective of the test is to get a complete mould picture of the air you are breathing. It is recommended that you test all areas to best determine whether you do have a mould problem.

Examples of test results:



Normal level

Elevated levels

High levels

This kit provides you with three important pieces of information:

1. IF you have a problem
2. The severity of that problem
3. The location of the problem

Before you begin source the following items:

- Cellotape Tape
- Permanent Marker
- Small plastic bags (like a sandwich bag that seals closed)
- Clock or Timer

Air Testing Instructions:

Air testing reveals the level of mould contamination in the air you breathe.

1. Open individual test plate package. DO NOT open plates until you are ready to put them in the testing area. Place closed plate on testing surface, lift the lid and place it upside down next to the bottom. You want to expose the inside of each part of the plate to the air. Repeat for each testing area.
2. Close the doors (if possible) to the testing spaces. This helps to isolate the rooms Run your HVAC system so air is circulating during the test period.
3. Allow opened plates TWO (2) hours exposure time.
4. Place lid back on mould media. Use clear tape to seal the outside rim of the plate shut. It is important that the lid remains secure and does not come off during transport. On each plate write what room, date and time of testing.

5. Place the plates into an “Express Post” cardboard box and address as follows;

Name: Bacterial and Mold Services
Attention: Robert Caporaletti
Address: GPO Box 8092 GRANGE SA 5022
Email: robcap@iprimus.com.au

6. Please send an email to confirm items have been shipped with all relevant information.

Swab Instructions:

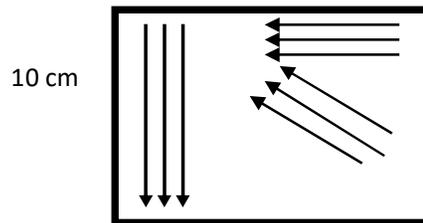
1. Obtain swab(s) to collect and transport samples (Fig 1). Sterile surface swabs are a simple method to sample suspect areas for mold and or bacterial surface contamination.



Fig 1

2. Remove plug from swab tube.
3. Swab the desired area thoroughly, rolling the swab lightly back and forth over sampling area. Recommend to swab in 3 directions. (Fig 2)

Note: Recommended swab an area 10cm x 10cm



10 cm
10 cm
Fig 2

4. Insert the swab in the tube, firmly close cap, and label appropriately.
5. For quantitative culture reporting, the area swabbed must be recorded on the chain of custody or job description form.
6. Complete transport instructions as per above; Points 5 and 6.

References:

1. Web Site: Mycology Online. The University of Adelaide <http://www.mycology.adelaide.edu.au/>
2. Descriptions of Medical Fungi (Third Edition). Sarah Kidd et al. Australia 2016. Pfizer.
3. Medical Mycology. (Third Edition). John Willard Rippon, PhD. W.B. Saunders Company 1988
4. EMSL Analytical, Inc. Web Site <http://www.emsl.com>

DISCLAIMER: This test kit is not intended to diagnosis any disease. If adverse symptoms occur discontinue use. The products and protocols produced and distributed by BMS are not meant to replace the care of your regular physician. If symptoms worsen seek medical attention. PRODUCT LIMITATIONS: The ability to detect yeasts, moulds and fungi by culture techniques can be affected by the following factors: improper specimen collection, storage and inoculation, improper culture incubation temperatures and atmospheres, improper length of culture incubation, and improper storage and handling of culture media