DNA Analysis of Building

DNA Mould Test

Address Garðaskóli

Case nr. 3.161.348

Requester Mannvit hf, Alma Dagbjört

Lab nr. 2023001786

Test ID 7722, 7723, 7724, 7725, 7726, 7727, 7728, 7729, 7730, 7731, 7732 og 7733

Sample date 25.04.2023 Receipt date 27.04.2023 Analysis date 03.05.2023

7722 Garðaskóli
1 hæð. Ofan af skápum, 411

DNA tests may reveal whether there are microorganisms (mould) in dust originating from moisture damaged building materials or concealed water damages. Microbiologic material from concealed constructions may over time be released to the residential zone, where it will sediment with the dust. The result of the DNA analysis is an indication of the extent of which the room is affected by microbiologic material.

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis results for the test made in 1 hæð. Ofan af skápum, Garðaskóli, our evaluation is that the rate of mould in the building is at a normal, expected level for dry, clean and undamaged buildings. No occurrence of mould indicates that the indoor environment should not be affected by concealed water damages.

However, we would like to point out that the evaluation is merely based on the analysis results. As the results only form part of our evaluation basis, these results should always be compared to observations and moisture measurings on site, before drawing a final conclusion.

The results for the individual species/groups are given as DNA units per cm2. The division into classes A-F is based on internal references and is an expression of the probability that the building is affected by atypical occurrences of mould.

A-B	The species composition and concentration of DNA-units is at the level normally expected for dry, clean and not damp-damaged buildings
C-D	The species composition and concentration of DNA-units is at a slightly elevated to elevated level for dry, clean and not moisture-damaged buildings
E-F	The species composition and concentration of DNA-units is at a higher than expected level for dry, clean and not damp-damaged buildings.

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RESULT

The amount of organisms per. cm²

Total antal skimmelsvamp	25350	100,00%
Wallemia sebi	201	0,79%
Cladosporium cladosporioides	0	0,00%
Cladosporium herbarum	24	0,09%
Cladosporium sphaerospermum	3	0,01%
Mucor/Rhizopus grp.	0	0,00%
Rhizopus stolonifer	0	0,00%
Acremonium strictum	0	0,00%
Aspergillus og Penicillium arter	0	0,00%
Aspergillus fumigatus	0	0,00%
Penicillium chrysogenum	0	0,00%
Tricoderma viride	0	0,00%
Aspergillus glaucus	0	0,00%
Aspergillus niger	0	0,00%
Aspergillus versicolor	0	0,00%
Alternaria alternata	0	0,00%
Ulocladium chartarum	0	0,00%
Stachybotrys chartarum	0	0,00%
Chaetomium globosum	0	0,00%
Streptomyces	0	0,00%

The evaluation is based on the assumption that the test has been made correctly according to OBH's guide lines.

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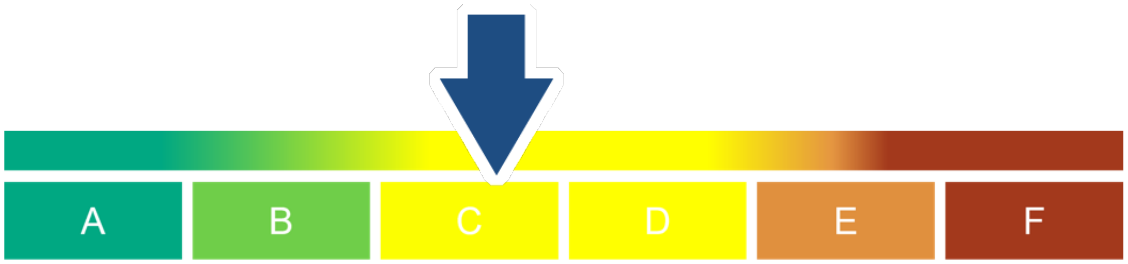
CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis results for the test made from 1 hæð. Stjórnin fundahebergi, Garðaskóli, our evaluation is that the rate of mould in the building is somehow above the normal, expected level for dry, clean and undamaged buildings. When looking at the composition of mould species there is no sign of a severe or long-lasting moisture damage. The slightly increased level of total mould is primarily attributed to accumulation in dust by outdoor species. However, there is an increased level of *Penicillium* and *Aspergillus*, which may originate from a small moisture damage with low moisture levels, as e.g. condensation on a thermal bridge.

We recommend to dry off horizontal surfaces and to vacuum with a HEPA filter.

However, we would like to point out that the evaluation is merely based on the analysis results. As the results only form part of our evaluation basis, these results should always be compared to observations and moisture measurings on site, before drawing a final conclusion.



The results for the individual species/groups are given as DNA units per cm2. The division into classes A-F is based on internal references and is an expression of the probability that the building is affected by atypical occurrences of mould.

A-B	The species composition and concentration of DNA-units is at the level normally expected for dry, clean and not damp-damaged buildings
C-D	The species composition and concentration of DNA-units is at a slightly elevated to elevated level for dry, clean and not moisture-damaged buildings
E-F	The species composition and concentration of DNA-units is at a higher than expected level for dry, clean and not damp-damaged buildings.

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7723 Garðaskóli
1 hæð. Stjórnin fundahebergi, 435

RESULT

The amount of organisms per. cm²

Total antal skimmelsvamp	2312	100,00%
Wallemia sebi	0	0,00%
Cladosporium cladosporioides	14	0,62%
Cladosporium herbarum	19	0,83%
Cladosporium sphaerospermum	5	0,22%
Mucor/Rhizopus grp.	0	0,00%
Rhizopus stolonifer	0	0,00%
Acremonium strictum	7	0,28%
Aspergillus og Penicillium arter	604	26,12%
Aspergillus fumigatus	0	0,00%
Penicillium chrysogenum	0	0,00%
Tricoderma viride	0	0,00%
Aspergillus glaucus	0	0,00%
Aspergillus niger	0	0,00%
Aspergillus versicolor	0	0,00%
Alternaria alternata	0	0,00%
Ulocladium chartarum	0	0,00%
Stachybotrys chartarum	0	0,00%
Chaetomium globosum	0	0,00%
Streptomyces	8	0,33%

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DNA tests may reveal whether there are microorganisms (mould) in dust originating from moisture damaged building materials or concealed water damages. Microbiologic material from concealed constructions may over time be released to the residential zone, where it will sediment with the dust. The result of the DNA analysis is an indication of the extent of which the room is affected by microbiologic material.

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis results for the test made in 1 hæð. Garðalundur ofan af skápum, Garðaskóli, our evaluation is that the rate of mould in the building is at a normal, expected level for dry, clean and undamaged buildings. No occurrence of mould indicates that the indoor environment should not be affected by concealed water damages.

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RESULT

The amount of organisms per. cm²

Total antal skimmelsvamp	4879	100,00%
Wallemia sebi	0	0,00%
Cladosporium cladosporioides	40	0,83%
Cladosporium herbarum	56	1,14%
Cladosporium sphaerospermum	10	0,19%
Mucor/Rhizopus grp.	0	0,00%
Rhizopus stolonifer	0	0,00%
Acremonium strictum	0	0,00%
Aspergillus og Penicillium arter	0	0,00%
Aspergillus fumigatus	0	0,00%
Penicillium chrysogenum	0	0,00%
Tricoderma viride	0	0,00%
Aspergillus glaucus	0	0,00%
Aspergillus niger	0	0,00%
Aspergillus versicolor	0	0,00%
Alternaria alternata	19	0,38%
Ulocladium chartarum	0	0,00%
Stachybotrys chartarum	0	0,00%
Chaetomium globosum	0	0,00%
Streptomyces	0	0,00%

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CONCLUSION

On the basis of the analysis results for the test made from 1 hæð. Ofan af mynd, Garðaskóli, our evaluation is that the rate of mould in the building is somehow above the normal, expected level for dry, clean and undamaged buildings. When looking at the mould species there are relatively few moisture damage indicators and a relatively big quantity of socalled outdoor mould, accumulating in dust. No occurrence of mould indicates that the indoor environment is not affected by severe water damages. The few moisture damage indicators present in the test may be originating from small areas of condensation on walls, e.g. cold basement walls or from an old, small and dried up damage.

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7725 Garðaskóli
1 hæð. Ofan af mynd, 407

RESULT

The amount of organisms per. cm²

Total antal skimmelsvamp	56736	100,00%
Wallemia sebi	0	0,00%
Cladosporium cladosporioides	161	0,28%
Cladosporium herbarum	149	0,26%
Cladosporium sphaerospermum	38	0,07%
Mucor/Rhizopus grp.	0	0,00%
Rhizopus stolonifer	0	0,00%
Acremonium strictum	0	0,00%
Aspergillus og Penicillium arter	2193	3,87%
Aspergillus fumigatus	0	0,00%
Penicillium chrysogenum	18	0,03%
Tricoderma viride	0	0,00%
Aspergillus glaucus	0	0,00%
Aspergillus niger	0	0,00%
Aspergillus versicolor	0	0,00%
Alternaria alternata	114	0,20%
Ulocladium chartarum	14	0,02%
Stachybotrys chartarum	0	0,00%
Chaetomium globosum	0	0,00%
Streptomyces	0	0,00%

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CONCLUSION

On the basis of the analysis results for the test made from 1 hæð. Ofan af skápum, Garðaskóli, our evaluation is that the rate of mould in the building is somehow above the normal, expected level for dry, clean and undamaged buildings. When looking at the mould species there are relatively few moisture damage indicators and a relatively big quantity of socalled outdoor mould, accumulating in dust. No occurrence of mould indicates that the indoor environment is not affected by severe water damages. The few moisture damage indicators present in the test may be originating from small areas of condensation on walls, e.g. cold basement walls or from an old, small and dried up damage.

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RESULT

The amount of organisms per. cm²

Total antal skimmelsvamp	60601	100,00%
Wallemia sebi	0	0,00%
Cladosporium cladosporioides	0	0,00%
Cladosporium herbarum	153	0,25%
Cladosporium sphaerospermum	44	0,07%
Mucor/Rhizopus grp.	0	0,00%
Rhizopus stolonifer	0	0,00%
Acremonium strictum	0	0,00%
Aspergillus og Penicillium arter	0	0,00%
Aspergillus fumigatus	0	0,00%
Penicillium chrysogenum	0	0,00%
Tricoderma viride	0	0,00%
Aspergillus glaucus	0	0,00%
Aspergillus niger	0	0,00%
Aspergillus versicolor	0	0,00%
Alternaria alternata	35	0,06%
Ulocladium chartarum	18	0,03%
Stachybotrys chartarum	4	0,01%
Chaetomium globosum	0	0,00%
Streptomyces	0	0,00%

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CONCLUSION

On the basis of the analysis results for the test made from 1 hæð. Ofan af töflu, Garðaskóli, our evaluation is that the rate of mould in the building is somehow above the normal, expected level for dry, clean and undamaged buildings. When looking at the mould species there are relatively few moisture damage indicators and a relatively big quantity of socalled outdoor mould, accumulating in dust. No occurrence of mould indicates that the indoor environment is not affected by severe water damages. The few moisture damage indicators present in the test may be originating from small areas of condensation on walls, e.g. cold basement walls or from an old, small and dried up damage.

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7727 Garðaskóli
1 hæð. Ofan af töflu, 403

RESULT

The amount of organisms per. cm²

Total antal skimmelsvamp	6305	100,00%
Wallemia sebi	36	0,57%
Cladosporium cladosporioides	16	0,25%
Cladosporium herbarum	52	0,82%
Cladosporium sphaerospermum	20	0,32%
Mucor/Rhizopus grp.	0	0,00%
Rhizopus stolonifer	0	0,00%
Acremonium strictum	0	0,00%
Aspergillus og Penicillium arter	0	0,00%
Aspergillus fumigatus	0	0,00%
Penicillium chrysogenum	0	0,00%
Tricoderma viride	0	0,00%
Aspergillus glaucus	0	0,00%
Aspergillus niger	0	0,00%
Aspergillus versicolor	0	0,00%
Alternaria alternata	11	0,17%
Ulocladium chartarum	0	0,00%
Stachybotrys chartarum	7	0,11%
Chaetomium globosum	0	0,00%
Streptomyces	0	0,00%

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CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis results for the test made in 1 hæð. Stóri salur ofan af búri, Garðaskóli, our evaluation is that the rate of mould in the building is at a normal, expected level for dry, clean and undamaged buildings. No occurrence of mould indicates that the indoor environment should not be affected by concealed water damages.

However, we would like to point out that the evaluation is merely based on the analysis results. As the results only form part of our evaluation basis, these results should always be compared to observations and moisture measurings on site, before drawing a final conclusion.

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RESULT

The amount of organisms per. cm²

Total antal skimmelsvamp	3009	100,00%
Wallemia sebi	0	0,00%
Cladosporium cladosporioides	13	0,42%
Cladosporium herbarum	0	0,00%
Cladosporium sphaerospermum	3	0,11%
Mucor/Rhizopus grp.	0	0,00%
Rhizopus stolonifer	0	0,00%
Acremonium strictum	0	0,00%
Aspergillus og Penicillium arter	0	0,00%
Aspergillus fumigatus	0	0,00%
Penicillium chrysogenum	0	0,00%
Tricoderma viride	0	0,00%
Aspergillus glaucus	0	0,00%
Aspergillus niger	0	0,00%
Aspergillus versicolor	0	0,00%
Alternaria alternata	0	0,00%
Ulocladium chartarum	0	0,00%
Stachybotrys chartarum	0	0,00%
Chaetomium globosum	0	0,00%
Streptomyces	0	0,00%

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7729 Garðaskóli
2 hæð. Miðja, skápur, 417

DNA tests may reveal whether there are microorganisms (mould) in dust originating from moisture damaged building materials or concealed water damages. Microbiologic material from concealed constructions may over time be released to the residential zone, where it will sediment with the dust. The result of the DNA analysis is an indication of the extent of which the room is affected by microbiologic material.

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis results for the test made from 2 hæð. Miðja, skápur, Garðaskóli, our evaluation is that the rate of mould in the building is somehow above the normal, expected level for dry, clean and undamaged buildings. When looking at the composition of mould species there is no sign of a severe or long-lasting moisture damage. The slightly increased level of total mould is primarily attributed to accumulation in dust by outdoor species. However, there is an increased level of *Penicillium* and *Aspergillus*, which may originate from a small moisture damage with low moisture levels, as e.g. condensation on a thermal bridge.

We recommend to dry off horizontal surfaces and to vacuum with a HEPA filter.

However, we would like to point out that the evaluation is merely based on the analysis results. As the results only form part of our evaluation basis, these results should always be compared to observations and moisture measurings on site, before drawing a final conclusion.

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A-B	The species composition and concentration of DNA-units is at the level normally expected for dry, clean and not damp-damaged buildings
C-D	The species composition and concentration of DNA-units is at a slightly elevated to elevated level for dry, clean and not moisture-damaged buildings
E-F	The species composition and concentration of DNA-units is at a higher than expected level for dry, clean and not damp-damaged buildings.

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7729 Garðaskóli
2 hæð. Miðja, skápur, 417

RESULT

The amount of organisms per. cm²

Total antal skimmelsvamp	2071	100,00%
Wallemia sebi	0	0,00%
Cladosporium cladosporioides	23	1,13%
Cladosporium herbarum	27	1,29%
Cladosporium sphaerospermum	5	0,24%
Mucor/Rhizopus grp.	0	0,00%
Rhizopus stolonifer	0	0,00%
Acremonium strictum	0	0,00%
Aspergillus og Penicillium arter	102	4,93%
Aspergillus fumigatus	0	0,00%
Penicillium chrysogenum	0	0,00%
Tricoderma viride	0	0,00%
Aspergillus glaucus	0	0,00%
Aspergillus niger	0	0,00%
Aspergillus versicolor	3	0,15%
Alternaria alternata	0	0,00%
Ulocladium chartarum	0	0,00%
Stachybotrys chartarum	0	0,00%
Chaetomium globosum	0	0,00%
Streptomyces	2	0,11%

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7730 Garðaskóli
2 hæð. Vinnuherbergi Kennara íslenska, 387

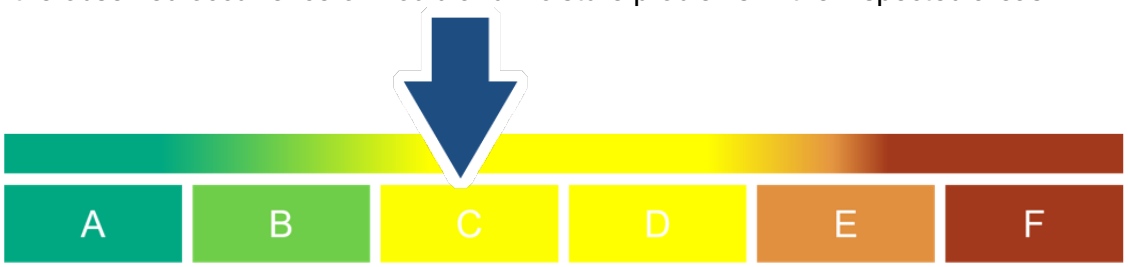
DNA tests may reveal whether there are microorganisms (mould) in dust originating from moisture damaged building materials or concealed water damages. Microbiologic material from concealed constructions may over time be released to the residential zone, where it will sediment with the dust. The result of the DNA analysis is an indication of the extent of which the room is affected by microbiologic material.

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis results for the test made from 2 hæð. Vinnuherbergi Kennara íslenska, Garðaskóli, our evaluation is that the rate of mould in the building is somehow above the normal, expected level for dry, clean and undamaged buildings. The presence of *Aspergillus* and *Penicillium* often observed in buildings with moisture and water damages is far above normal level. There is an increased level of *Aspergillus glaucus* in the test.

As a whole our evaluation is that the zone is affected by atypical levels of microbiologic material.

However, we would like to point out that the evaluation is merely based on the analysis results. As the results only form part of our evaluation basis, these results should always be compared to observations and moisture measurings on site, before drawing a final conclusion. We therefore recommend further testing in order to identify extent and cause of the observed occurrence of mould and moisture problems in the inspected areas.



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RESULT

The amount of organisms per. cm²

Total antal skimmelsvamp	3509	100,00%
Wallemia sebi	30	0,85%
Cladosporium cladosporioides	14	0,41%
Cladosporium herbarum	11	0,30%
Cladosporium sphaerospermum	4	0,11%
Mucor/Rhizopus grp.	0	0,00%
Rhizopus stolonifer	0	0,00%
Acremonium strictum	10	0,29%
Aspergillus og Penicillium arter	946	26,95%
Aspergillus fumigatus	0	0,00%
Penicillium chrysogenum	0	0,00%
Tricoderma viride	22	0,62%
Aspergillus glaucus	33	0,95%
Aspergillus niger	0	0,00%
Aspergillus versicolor	56	1,59%
Alternaria alternata	0	0,00%
Ulocladium chartarum	0	0,00%
Stachybotrys chartarum	0	0,00%
Chaetomium globosum	0	0,00%
Streptomyces	0	0,00%

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DNA tests may reveal whether there are microorganisms (mould) in dust originating from moisture damaged building materials or concealed water damages. Microbiologic material from concealed constructions may over time be released to the residential zone, where it will sediment with the dust. The result of the DNA analysis is an indication of the extent of which the room is affected by microbiologic material.

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis results for the test made from 2 hæð. Fyrir framan heilsugæslu, Garðaskóli, our evaluation is that the rate of mould in the building is somehow above the normal, expected level for dry, clean and undamaged buildings. When looking at the composition of mould species there is no sign of a severe or long-lasting moisture damage. The slightly increased level of total mould is primarily attributed to accumulation in dust by outdoor species. However, there is an increased level of *Penicillium* and *Aspergillus*, which may originate from a small moisture damage with low moisture levels, as e.g. condensation on a thermal bridge.

We recommend to dry off horizontal surfaces and to vacuum with a HEPA filter.

However, we would like to point out that the evaluation is merely based on the analysis results. As the results only form part of our evaluation basis, these results should always be compared to observations and moisture measurings on site, before drawing a final conclusion.

The results for the individual species/groups are given as DNA units per cm2. The division into classes A-F is based on internal references and is an expression of the probability that the building is affected by atypical occurrences of mould.

A-B	The species composition and concentration of DNA-units is at the level normally expected for dry, clean and not damp-damaged buildings
C-D	The species composition and concentration of DNA-units is at a slightly elevated to elevated level for dry, clean and not moisture-damaged buildings
E-F	The species composition and concentration of DNA-units is at a higher than expected level for dry, clean and not damp-damaged buildings.

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RESULT

The amount of organisms per. cm²

Total antal skimmelsvamp	40806	100,00%
Wallemia sebi	63	0,15%
Cladosporium cladosporioides	245	0,60%
Cladosporium herbarum	405	0,99%
Cladosporium sphaerospermum	55	0,13%
Mucor/Rhizopus grp.	0	0,00%
Rhizopus stolonifer	0	0,00%
Acremonium strictum	0	0,00%
Aspergillus og Penicillium arter	3185	7,81%
Aspergillus fumigatus	0	0,00%
Penicillium chrysogenum	0	0,00%
Tricoderma viride	35	0,08%
Aspergillus glaucus	0	0,00%
Aspergillus niger	0	0,00%
Aspergillus versicolor	248	0,61%
Alternaria alternata	74	0,18%
Ulocladium chartarum	14	0,03%
Stachybotrys chartarum	10	0,03%
Chaetomium globosum	0	0,00%
Streptomyces	0	0,00%

The evaluation is based on the assumption that the test has been made correctly according to OBH's guide lines.

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CONCLUSION

On the basis of the analysis results for the test made from 2 hæð. Ofan af sætisbás, Garðaskóli, our evaluation is that the rate of mould in the building is somehow above the normal, expected level for dry, clean and undamaged buildings. When looking at the mould species there are relatively few moisture damage indicators and a relatively big quantity of socalled outdoor mould, accumulating in dust. No occurrence of mould indicates that the indoor environment is not affected by severe water damages. The few moisture damage indicators present in the test may be originating from small areas of condensation on walls, e.g. cold basement walls or from an old, small and dried up damage.

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RESULT

The amount of organisms per. cm²

Total antal skimmelsvamp	23908	100,00%
Wallemia sebi	0	0,00%
Cladosporium cladosporioides	0	0,00%
Cladosporium herbarum	22	0,09%
Cladosporium sphaerospermum	15	0,06%
Mucor/Rhizopus grp.	0	0,00%
Rhizopus stolonifer	0	0,00%
Acremonium strictum	0	0,00%
Aspergillus og Penicillium arter	117	0,49%
Aspergillus fumigatus	0	0,00%
Penicillium chrysogenum	0	0,00%
Tricoderma viride	0	0,00%
Aspergillus glaucus	35	0,15%
Aspergillus niger	0	0,00%
Aspergillus versicolor	44	0,18%
Alternaria alternata	0	0,00%
Ulocladium chartarum	0	0,00%
Stachybotrys chartarum	0	0,00%
Chaetomium globosum	0	0,00%
Streptomyces	0	0,00%

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CONCLUSION

On the basis of the analysis results for the test made from 2 hæð. Ofan af hurðakarm, Garðaskóli, our evaluation is that the rate of mould in the building is somehow above the normal, expected level for dry, clean and undamaged buildings. When looking at the mould species there are relatively few moisture damage indicators and a relatively big quantity of socalled outdoor mould, accumulating in dust. No occurrence of mould indicates that the indoor environment is not affected by severe water damages. The few moisture damage indicators present in the test may be originating from small areas of condensation on walls, e.g. cold basement walls or from an old, small and dried up damage.

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RESULT

The amount of organisms per. cm²

Total antal skimmelsvamp	13804	100,00%
Wallemia sebi	0	0,00%
Cladosporium cladosporioides	35	0,25%
Cladosporium herbarum	51	0,37%
Cladosporium sphaerospermum	8	0,06%
Mucor/Rhizopus grp.	0	0,00%
Rhizopus stolonifer	0	0,00%
Acremonium strictum	0	0,00%
Aspergillus og Penicillium arter	48	0,35%
Aspergillus fumigatus	0	0,00%
Penicillium chrysogenum	0	0,00%
Tricoderma viride	0	0,00%
Aspergillus glaucus	0	0,00%
Aspergillus niger	0	0,00%
Aspergillus versicolor	93	0,67%
Alternaria alternata	18	0,13%
Ulocladium chartarum	0	0,00%
Stachybotrys chartarum	0	0,00%
Chaetomium globosum	0	0,00%
Streptomyces	0	0,00%

The evaluation is based on the assumption that the test has been made correctly according to OBH's guide lines.

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ANALYSIS METHOD

The analysis was developed by EPA, USA's Environmental Protection Agency (pat 6 387 652). The organisms are washed out of the test, and the DNA is extracted. Accordingly, the DNA is amplified in a sequential PCR process, until the light from an attached fluorescence molecule can be seen in the detector. The number of sequences are calculated and compared to a synthetic standard DNA, after which the number of original DNA sequences are calculated. As the DNA is unique for any organism the species and quantity of specific organisms can be determined. By this precise method you will rapidly be informed how much mould, respective indicator organisms which the test contains per square unit.

ANALYSIS EXPLANATION

The above evaluation applies for the test made, and not for the building as such. The analysis response should always be included as part of a total evaluation of the conditions on site together with other observations and measurings. The responsibility for correct testing always lies with the tester. Evaluations and good advice given here or in connection with interpretation of these results apply for the normal cases and are based on the assumption that the test is representative and made according to OBH's guide lines.

TAKING A DUST TEST

The purpose of the test is to evaluate whether in the indoor air there are microorganisms to indicate moisture damaged building parts. Mould releases particles, spores, cells, and other fungus components containing DNA, to the air. These microparticles float in the air and are sedimented with dust in the living area. Collecting dust is thus an expression of whether the air of the room has been effected by particles from mould over an extended period of time.

INDICATION OF QUANTITY

The DNA analysis distinguishes between 20 groups/species.

The test result states the number of DNA sequences for respective species and groups per cm².

Any colour markup states the level of each species or group, deviating according to the levels of dry, clean and undamaged buildings.

Yellow	Above normal
Orange	Far above normal
Red	Very far above normal

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HEALTH

Mould in our indoor environment may affect our health, most commonly with respiratory irritation. Further symptoms are irritation of eyes, nose and upper respiratory tract, headache, fatigue, coughing, and rashing. These symptoms will be more severe for persons with hay fever and asthma. Asthmatic symptoms may occur in connection with a long-term stay in an indoor environment with massive mould problems. The DNA result does not reveal anything about the health risk of residing in the building.

THE HEALTH DAMAGING EFFECT

In order to evaluate the health risk of residing in a building, a construction technical and healthcare evaluation must be made. According to the Danish National Board of Health the health risk is among others characterized by the unhealthy circumstances as well as the moisture and mould conditioned health problems of the residents/users.

READ MORE

www.obh-gruppen.dk
www.sst.dk
www.astma-allergi.dk
www.indeklimaportalen.dk

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