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# CERTIFICATE OF MOLD ANALYSIS

PREPARED FOR:

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**CHAIN OF CUSTODY # 52403632**

COLLECTED: FRI NOVEMBER 20, 2020

RECEIVED: MON NOVEMBER 23, 2020

REPORTED: MON NOVEMBER 23, 2020

APPROVED BY:  JOHN D. SHANE PH.D.,  
LABORATORY MANAGER

EPA regulations or standards for airborne or surface mold concentrations have not been established. There are also no EPA regulations or standards for evaluating health effects due to mold exposure. Information about mold can be found at [www.epa.gov/mold](http://www.epa.gov/mold).

All samples were received in an acceptable condition for analysis unless noted specifically in the Comments section under a particular sample. All results relate only to the samples submitted for analysis and apply to the samples as received by the laboratory. Volumes, flowrates, areas or other information are supplied by the customer. This information can affect the validity of the results. Results have not been adjusted for field or laboratory unless otherwise noted. InspectorLab bears no responsibility for sample collection activities or analytical method limitations. No warranty is either express or implied and InspectorLab assumes no responsibility or liability for error in public information utilized, statements from sources other than InspectorLab, or developments resulting from situations outside the scope of this analysis, nor for the purpose for which the client uses the analysis. The determinations in this report are outside the scope of the AIHA LAP, LLC scope of accreditation. Contractors or consultants reviewing this report must draw their own conclusions regarding further investigation or remediation deemed necessary. InspectorLab liability is limited to the cost of the sample analysis and may not exceed the amount of the fee paid by the client.

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<b>Total Spore Count<sup>#</sup></b>	64	430	100	21	140	100	10	67	100	
<b>Minimum Detection Limit</b>	7			7			7			
<b>Comments/Definitions</b> <b>Raw Count:</b> Actual number of spores observed and counted. <b>Spores/m<sup>3</sup>:</b> Spores per cubic meter. <b>% of Total:</b> Percentage of a particular spore in relation to total number of spores. <b>Present = growth observed.</b> ---: Spore type was not observed. * : Indicates to look above at the names in red under "indoor problem fungi".	CONTROL samples are normally taken outside a building to provide a baseline from which samples on the interior of the building are compared. Outside air is considered normal whatever the mold counts may be. LIGHT DEBRIS: The debris present in the sample likely had no effect on the accuracy of the mold count.			Mold counts are within a NORMAL RANGE and there is no indication, based on the mold counts, that there is any exposure concern to the occupants. The LIGHT DEBRIS present in the sample likely had no effect on the accuracy of the mold count.			Mold counts are within a NORMAL RANGE and there is no indication, based on the mold counts, that there is any exposure concern to the occupants. The LIGHT DEBRIS present in the sample likely had no effect on the accuracy of the mold count.			INTENTIONALLY BLANK

\*\* **Non-Problem Fungi** are less capable or do not grow on wetted building materials. They are commonly found in the air outside and infiltrate into indoor air naturally. High numbers of any one of these spore types as compared to the Control sample may indicate that they are growing on wetted building materials indoors.

**Spore types not listed in this report were not observed.**

**Background debris** estimates the amount of non-spore particles. Increasing amount of debris will affect the accuracy of the spore counts. Total percent may not equal 100% due to rounding.

<sup>#</sup>**Total Spore Counts** are reported to 2 significant figures.

## Detailed Mold Report (WATER-INDICATING FUNGI, IF PRESENT, ARE SHOWN BELOW IN RED)

Analysis Method	Air Analysis	Air Analysis	Air Analysis	Intentionally Blank
Lab Sample #	52403632-1	52403632-2	52403632-3	
Sample Identification	31535931	31536956	31537545	

## Introduction

All spores found in indoor air are also normally found in outdoor air because most originate or live in the soil and on dead or decaying plants. Therefore, it is not unusual to find mold spores in indoor air. This Mold Glossary is only intended to provide general information about the mold found in the samples that were provided to the laboratory.

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### *Ascospores*

**Outdoor Habitat:** Soil and decaying vegetation, dead and dying insects. These spores constitute a large part of the spores in the air and can be found in the air in very large numbers in the spring and summer, especially during and up to three (3) days after a rain.

**Indoor Habitat:** Very few of fungi that produce ascospores grow indoors. Some fungi that produce ascospores are recognizable by their spores and when observed are listed under their own categories. Wetted wood and gypsum wallboard paper

**Allergy Potential:** Depends on the type of fungus producing the ascospores.

**Disease Potential:** Not normally pathogenic as a group

**Toxin Potential:** None known

**Comments:** Ascospores are produced from a very large group of fungi. Notable ascospores that are considered problematic for indoor environments are *Chaetomium*, *Peziza*, and *Ascotricha*. If these types of ascspores are observed they will be listed in the report under their own names.

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### *Basidiospores*

**Outdoor Habitat:** These are mushroom spores and are common everywhere outside, especially in the late summer and fall.

**Indoor Habitat:** Mushrooms can grow on very wet wood products, especially on footer plates, basements, and crawlspaces. Sometimes mushrooms can be observed growing in potted plants indoors.

**Allergy Potential:** Rarely reported, but some Type I (hay fever, asthma) and Type III (hypersensitivity pneumonitis) has been reported.

**Disease Potential:** None known

**Toxin Potential:** None known

**Comments:** Mushroom spores are commonly found indoors, especially when the outdoor spore count is high. When spores of this group are derived from wood rotting fungi, including dry rot (*Serpula* and *Poria*), they can be especially destructive to buildings. When spores from destructive types of mushrooms (dry and wet rot group) are observed in the sample they are listed under their own names on the report.

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### ***Bipolaris/Drechslera***

**Outdoor Habitat:** Commonly observed spores in the outdoor air worldwide, normally in low numbers.

**Indoor Habitat:** Wetted wood and gypsum wallboard paper

**Allergy Potential:** Type I (hay fever, asthma)

**Disease Potential:** Opportunistic pathogen in immunocompromised persons, not normally a pathogen in healthy individuals.

**Toxin Potential:** None known

**Comments:** This category represents at least three genera, including *Bipolaris*, *Drechslera*, and *Exserohilum*. This group cannot be consistently separated by spore morphology alone.

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### ***Cladosporium***

**Outdoor Habitat:** *Cladosporium* is one of the most common environmental fungi observed worldwide and is widely reported from soil and decaying vegetation.

*Cladosporium herbarum* and *C. cladosporioides* are among the most frequently encountered species, both in outdoor and indoor environments.

**Indoor Habitat:** Wetted wood and gypsum wallboard paper, paper products, textiles, rubber, window sills. *Cladosporium* has the ability to grow at low temperatures and can thus, grow on rubber gaskets and food in refrigerators.

**Allergy Potential:** Type I (hay fever, asthma) - an important and common outdoor allergen

**Disease Potential:** Opportunistic pathogen in immunocompromised persons, not normally a pathogen in healthy individuals. *Cladosporium* are some of the most common species reported as indoor contaminants, occasionally linked to health problems.

**Toxin Potential:** *Cladosporium* has two known toxins (cladosporin and emodin). These toxins are not known to be highly toxic. There is no evidence in the literature of toxic effects associated to inhalation of *Cladosporium* conidia (spores) indoors.

**Comments:** The most commonly reported spore in the outdoor air worldwide. This makes *Cladosporium* one of the most commonly reported and abundant spore types both indoors and outdoors. The prevalence of this spore can vary throughout the year, but is especially high in late summer and autumn, especially where cereal crops are commonly planted.

An important and common allergen source.

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***Curvularia***

**Outdoor Habitat:** Soil and decaying vegetation

**Indoor Habitat:** Wetted wood and gypsum wallboard paper, many cellulytic substrates

**Allergy Potential:** Type I (hay fever, asthma), common cause of allergenic rhinitis

**Disease Potential:** Potential human pathogen in immunocompromised people

**Toxin Potential:** None known

**Comments:** None

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***Epicoccum***

**Outdoor Habitat:** Epicoccum is a widespread cosmopolitan that grows on dead or decaying organic matter, wood, textiles, paper, a variety of foods, insects and human skin. It is commonly found in the soil. Epicoccum spores are more prevalent on dry, windy days, with higher counts late in the day.

**Indoor Habitat:** Capable of growing on a wide variety of substrates and manufactured products found indoors when wetted such as gypsum board, floors, carpets, mattress dust, and house plants.

**Allergy Potential:** Type I (hay fever, asthma)

**Disease Potential:** None known

**Toxin Potential:** None known

**Comments:** Very common in outdoor air in the summer months, especially in the midwest USA during harvest times.

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***Pithomyces***

**Outdoor Habitat:** Soil and decaying vegetation and their spores are easily dispersed into the air by wind

**Indoor Habitat:** Wetted wood and gypsum wallboard paper

**Allergy Potential:** None known

**Disease Potential:** None known

**Toxin Potential:** One known (sporidesmin)

**Comments:** A very common spore type in outdoor air. Can be a water indicator mold type when growing on surfaces indoors.

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### *Rusts*

**Outdoor Habitat:** Parasitic on living plants

**Indoor Habitat:** Not known to grow indoors, unless on and infected living house plant

**Allergy Potential:** Type I (hay fever, asthma)

**Disease Potential:** None known

**Toxin Potential:** None known

**Comments:** Common and abundant plant pathogen and are normally robust spores that can persist indoors, especially from carpets and dirty HVAC systems

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### *Smut/Myxomycetes*

**Outdoor Habitat:** Soil and decaying vegetation and wood, especially dead stumps and bark

**Indoor Habitat:** Not normally known to grow indoors. However the Myxomycetes can sometimes be found on firewood inside the home and especially on wood paneling. Sometimes known to grow on wood framing inside walls, ceilings and woodwork in closets.

**Allergy Potential:** Type I (hay fever, asthma), rare

**Disease Potential:** None known

**Toxin Potential:** None known

**Comments:** These two groups are difficult to distinguish due to their "round and brown" morphology. Smuts are especially common in the outside environment and can be seen in indoor air samples even during the winter in homes because the spores enter homes. These spores can be recycled through the indoor environment all year in small amounts.

An large number of these types of spores indoors can mean that there are fruiting bodies inside the home due to excessive water, usually on a wood surface(s).

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### *Torula*

**Outdoor Habitat:** Soil and decaying vegetation

**Indoor Habitat:** Wetted wood and gypsum wallboard paper

**Allergy Potential:** Type I (hay fever, asthma)

**Disease Potential:** None known

**Toxin Potential:** None known

**Comments:** Grows on wood and wicker, and sometimes on wallboard indoors.

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### *Unclassified Colorless Spores*

**Outdoor Habitat:** None specified

**Indoor Habitat:** None specified

**Allergy Potential:** Although no specific allergic potential can be given, ALL spores have the potential to be allergenic.

**Disease Potential:** None known

**Toxin Potential:** None known

**Comments:** Unknown spores colorless spores that not have enough distinctive characteristics to be identified as any particular type of spore.

This type of spore may also be new to science and therefore, unclassified.

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