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(888) 854-0477

PREPARED FOR: **CalPro Inspection Group**

TEST ADDRESS: 1234 Any Name St. Sacramento, Ca 95835

CERTIFICATE OF MOLD ANALYSIS

PREPARED FOR:

CalPro Inspection Group

Phone Number: (800) 474-3540

Email: info@calprogroup.com

Test Location:

Jane Doe

1234 Any Name St.

Sacramento, CA 95835

Chain of Custody #: 52129884

COLLECTED: FRI APRIL 14, 2017

RECEIVED: TUE APRIL 18, 2017

REPORTED: TUE APRIL 18, 2017

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "John D. Shane".

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

VERSION: 1.0 (A VERSION NUMBER GREATER THAN ONE (1) INDICATES THAT THE DATA IN THIS REPORT HAS BEEN AMENDED)

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.

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.

A version greater than 1.0 indicates that the lab report has been revised.

FOR MORE INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT INSPECTORLAB AT (888) 854-0477 OR EMAIL ASK@INSPECTORLAB.COM

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Detailed Mold Report

(NAMES IN RED ARE WATER-INDICATING FUNGI)

Analysis Method	Air Analysis	Air Analysis	Air Analysis	Surface Analysis
Lab Sample #	52129884-1	52129884-2	52129884-3	52129884-4
Sample Identification	24232807	24232800	24232809	B1375448
Sample Location	EXTERIOR ENTRY	LIVING AREA	RIGHT HALLWAY	KITCHEN WALL LEFT BOTTOM OF CABINET
Sample Type / Metric	Air-O-Cell/150.0L	Air-O-Cell/150.0L	Air-O-Cell/150.0L	Bio-Tape
Analysis Date	Tue April 18, 2017	Tue April 18, 2017	Tue April 18, 2017	Tue April 18, 2017
Determination	CONTROL	PROBLEM	PROBLEM	GROWTH

Fungal Types Identified	Raw Count	Spores / m ³	% of Total	Raw Count	Spores / m ³	% of Total	Raw Count	Spores / m ³	% of Total	Mold Present	
*INDOOR PROBLEM FUNGI											
Chaetomium	---	---	---	17	114	31	10	67	28	X	
Hyphae	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	X	
**Non-Problem Fungi											
Alternaria	---	---	---	1	7	1	1	7	2	---	
Ascospores	17	114	1	1	7	1	1	7	2	---	
Basidiospores	1,299	8,703	97	10	67	18	9	60	25	---	
Cladosporium	15	101	1	---	---	---	4	27	11	---	
Curvularia	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	7	2	---	
Epicoccum	1	7	<1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Penicillium/Aspergillus	---	---	---	25	168	46	5	34	14	---	
Scopulariopsis	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	7	2	---	
Smut/Myxomycetes	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	20	8	---	
Total Spore Count	1,332	8,925	100	54	363	100	35	236	100	N/A	
Minimum Detection Limit	7			7			7			N/A	
Comments/Definitions	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 concentrations in the air are ABNORMAL and based on the mold counts, you likely have a mold source from which spores are able to become airborne and are an exposure concern to the occupants. LIGHT DEBRIS: The debris present in the sample likely had no effect on the accuracy of the mold count.			Mold concentrations in the air are ABNORMAL and based on the mold counts, you likely have a mold source from which spores are able to become airborne and are an exposure concern to the occupants. LIGHT DEBRIS: The debris present in the sample likely had no effect on the accuracy of the mold count.			Presence of current or former MOLD GROWTH observed. EXPOSURE TO SPORES LIKELY and will continue if the growth is not removed. An active or intermittent water source will cause the mold to continue to grow if the water source is not eliminated.	

* Indoor Problem Fungi are generally capable of growing on wetted building materials.

** 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.

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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.

Alternaria

Outdoor Habitat: One of the most commonly observed spores in the outdoor air worldwide, normally in low numbers.

Indoor Habitat: Capable of growing on a wide variety of substrates and manufactured products found indoors when wetted.

Allergy Potential: Type I (hay fever, asthma), Type III (hypersensitivity pneumonitis), Common cause of extrinsic asthma

Disease Potential: Not normally considered a pathogen, but can become so in immunocompromised persons.

Toxin Potential: Several known

Comments: One of the most common and potent allergens in the indoor and outdoor air. Seen in indoor air in low concentrations, probably as a result of outdoor air infiltration and/or recycling of settled dust.

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 Ascotracha. 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, especially in the late summer and fall.

Indoor Habitat: 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: This group includes wood rotting fungi, including dry rot (*Serpula* and *Poria*) that are especially destructive to buildings. However, if these types of spores (dry rot group) are observed in the sample they are listed under their own names on the report.

Chaetomium

Outdoor Habitat: Commonly found on paper products, soil, decaying vegetation, wood and natural fiber textiles (such as jute-backed carpets, canvas, etc.). They are rarely identified in outdoor air.

Indoor Habitat: Wetted wood and gypsum wallboard paper, paper products, canvas, etc.

Allergy Potential: Type I (hay fever, asthma) potential. However, no allergens have yet been characterised. However, two potential allergens have been isolated.

Disease Potential: Rarely reported as human pathogen.

Toxin Potential: Several known

Comments: *Chaetomium* is found nearly 50% of the time on wetted gypsum board (paper-coated sheet rock). Can be disseminated by insects, wind and water splash, etc. Improper or incomplete remediation can result in post-remediation samples where *Chaetomium* spores are found in higher amounts than the original samples (pre-remediation) because when *Chaetomium* is dried out the spores can be easily disseminated.

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Cladosporium

Outdoor Habitat: Cladosporium is one of the most common environmental fungi observed worldwide. 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

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: Two known, but not highly toxic

Comments: The most commonly reported spore in the outdoor air worldwide. An important and common allergen source.

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

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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Hyphae**Outdoor Habitat:** Soil and decaying vegetation**Indoor Habitat:** Wetted wood and gypsum wallboard paper**Allergy Potential:** Known to be allergenic.**Disease Potential:** None known**Toxin Potential:** None known**Comments:** "Root-like" structures of fungal growth that can become airborne and may be allergenic.

When hyphae are found growing on a surface and associated with fruiting bodies and/or fungal spores, they indicate that growth has taken place and remedial action is suggested. Sometimes hyphae grow and do not produce spores. A hyphal mass is indicative of mold growth.

Penicillium/Aspergillus**Outdoor Habitat:** Soil and decaying vegetation, textiles, fruits. These spores are commonly observed and are a normal part of outside air.**Indoor Habitat:** Wetted wood and gypsum wallboard paper, textiles, leather, able to grow on many types of substrates.**Allergy Potential:** Type I (hay fever, asthma), Type III (hypersensitivity pneumonitis)**Disease Potential:** Opportunistic pathogen in immunocompromised persons, not normally a pathogen in healthy individuals.**Toxin Potential:** Several known**Comments:** Extremely common in indoor air in low amounts. This type of spore should not constitute an overwhelming percentage and / or be present in very high numbers.

These two genera are grouped together because they cannot be reliably differentiated into their respective genera based solely on spore morphology.

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Scopulariopsis**Outdoor Habitat:** Soil and decaying vegetation, dung**Indoor Habitat:** Wetted wood and gypsum wallboard paper**Allergy Potential:** Type III (hypersensitivity pneumonitis)**Disease Potential:** Opportunistic pathogen in immunocompromised persons, not normally a pathogen in healthy individuals.**Toxin Potential:** Not well studied**Comments:** Easily dispersed by wind and air currents. Can grow with very little water and readily grow on wallboard when high humidity situations, e.g. closets - capable of growing on leather clothes***Smut/Myxomycetes*****Outdoor Habitat:** Soil and decaying vegetation and wood, especially dead stumps and bark**Indoor Habitat:** Not known to grow indoors, sometimes found on firewood**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, brown" morphology. Smuts are especially common in the environment and can be seen in indoor air samples even during the winter in homes because the spores can get trapped in carpets