

PREPARED FOR: INSPECTORLAB

TEST ADDRESS: 20091 SUMMERLIN ROAD FORT MYERS, FL 33908

CERTIFICATE OF MOLD ANALYSIS

PREPARED FOR:

INSPECTORLAB

PHONE NUMBER: (317) 440-5529

EMAIL: DOCSHANE@INSPECTORLAB.COM

TEST LOCATION:

DAN JONES

20091 SUMMERLIN ROAD

FORT MYERS, FL 33908

CHAIN OF CUSTODY #: 52027132

COLLECTED: THU FEBRUARY 11, 2016

RECEIVED: FRI FEBRUARY 12, 2016

REPORTED: FRI FEBRUARY 12, 2016



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

VERSION: 1.2 (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 (800) 544-8156 OR EMAIL ASK@INSPECTORLAB.COM

Detailed Mold Report (NAMES IN RED ARE WATER-INDICATING FUNGI)

Analysis Method	Air Analysis	Air Analysis	Air Analysis	Surface Analysis
Lab Sample #	52027132-1	52027132-2	52027132-3	52027132-4
Sample Identification	93881251	92887231	92486230	JONES001
Sample Location	OUTSIDE CONTROL	MASTER BEDROOM	TV ROOM / DEN	TV ROOM / DEN WEST WALL
Sample Type / Metric	Air-O-Cell/150.0L	Air-O-Cell/150.0L	Air-O-Cell/150.0L	Swab
Analysis Date	Fri February 12, 2016			
Determination	CONTROL	NORMAL	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	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	X	
Penicillium	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	X	
Penicillium/Aspergillus	---	---	---	---	---	---	1950	13065	98	---	
**Non-Problem Fungi											
Alternaria	9	60	1	1	7	<1	1	7	<1	---	
Ascospores	61	409	13	14	94	10	2	13	<1	---	
Aspergillus	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	7	<1	---	
Basidiospores	102	683	22	26	174	19	9	60	<1	---	
Cladosporium	214	1434	47	51	342	38	5	34	<1	---	
Curvularia	19	127	4	3	20	2	4	27	<1	---	
Epicoccum	6	40	1	1	7	<1	---	---	---	---	
Nigrospora	3	20	<1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Penicillium/Aspergillus	7	47	1	31	208	23	---	---	---	---	
Pithomyces	12	80	2	1	7	<1	2	13	<1	---	
Smut/Myxomycetes	17	114	3	3	20	2	3	20	<1	---	
Total Spore Count	450	3014	100	131	879	100	1977	13246	100	N/A	
Minimum Detection Limit	7			7			7			N/A	
Comments	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. MODERATE DEBRIS: The debris present in the sample likely had limited 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. MODERATE DEBRIS: in the sample likely had a limited 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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Aspergillus**Outdoor Habitat:** Soil and decaying vegetation**Indoor Habitat:** Capable of growing on a wide variety of substrates and manufactured products found indoors when wetted, including dusts, leather, paint, paper, rubber, textiles**Allergy Potential:** Type I (hay fever, asthma), Type III (hypersensitivity pneumonitis), can cause allergenic sinusitis, and ABPA (allergenic bronchopulmonary aspergillosis)**Disease Potential:** Second most common pathogen for humans next to Candida, but not normally considered a pathogen, but can become so in immunocompromised persons.**Toxin Potential:** Several species of *Aspergillus* produce toxins, including aflatoxin B1 & B2, cyclopiazonic acid, kojic acid, ergot alkaloids, fumigaclavines, gliotoxin, fumigatoxin, fumigillin, fumitremorgens, helvolic acid, tryptoquivaline tremorgens, verruculogen, malformin C, oxalic acid, austocystins, aspercolorin, averufin, cyclopiazonic acid, sterigmatocystin, versicolorin.**Comments:** *Aspergillus niger* group spores are the most common group identified in the indoor air.***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.

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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. Improperly post-remediation samples often have Chaetomium in higher amounts than original samples (pre-remediation).

Cladosporium

Outdoor Habitat: Soil and decaying vegetation

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.

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

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Epicoccum**Outdoor Habitat:** Soil and decaying vegetation**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)**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.***Nigrospora*****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:** Rarely observed growing indoors***Penicillium*****Outdoor Habitat:** Soil and decaying vegetation, textiles, fruits**Indoor Habitat:** Wetted wood and gypsum wallboard paper, textiles, leather**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, but without the fruiting bodies associated with the spores will be listed as "Penicillium / Aspergillus" group.

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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. Grouped into this combination genus category because they are not identifiable into their respective genera based solely on spore type.

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 the air. Can be a water indicator mold type indoors

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
