INSPECTORLAB
3301 N.W. 55TH ST., FT. LAUDERDALE, FL 33309
(888)854-0477

PREPARED FOR: ALLY PROPERTY INSPECTIONS

TEST ADDRESS: [redacted]

Detailed Mold Report

(NAMES IN RED ARE WATER-INDICATING FUNGI)

Analysis Method	Air Analysis	Air Analysis	Intentionally Blank	Intentionally Blank
Lab Sample #	52127444-1	52127444-2		
Sample Identification	24130781	24130678		
Sample Location	OUTSIDE	BASEMENT DEN		
Sample Type / Metric	Air-O-Cell/150.0L	Air-O-Cell/150.0L		
Analysis Date	Wed March 29, 2017	Wed March 29, 2017		
Determination	**CONTROL**	**PROBLEM**		

Fungal Types Identified	Raw Count	Spores / m^3	% of Total	Raw Count	Spores / m^3	% of Total		
*INDOOR PROBLEM FUNGI								
Chaetomium	---	---	---	22	147	<1		
Penicillium/Aspergillus	---	---	---	12,875	86,263	98		
**Non-Problem Fungi								
Alternaria	1	7	<1	4	27	<1		
Ascospores	16	107	7	22	147	<1		
Basidiospores	20	134	9	32	214	<1		
Bipolaris/Drechslera	---	---	---	1	7	<1		
Cercospora	2	13	<1	---	---	---		
Cladosporium	137	918	66	76	509	<1		
Curvularia	7	47	3	25	168	<1		
Epicoccum	---	---	---	3	20	<1		
Ganoderma	---	---	---	2	13	<1		
Penicillium/Aspergillus	13	87	6	---	---	---		
Rusts	2	13	<1	---	---	---		
Smut/Myxomycetes	7	47	3	29	194	<1		
Total Spore Count	205	1,373	100	13,091	87,709	100		
Minimum Detection Limit	7			7				
Comments/Definitions **Raw Count:** Actual number of spores observed and counted. **Spores/m^3:** Spores per cubic meter. **% of Total:** Percentage of a particular spore in relation to total number of spores. **X:** Spore type was observed. **---:** Spore type was not observed.	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.			THE SPORES ARE TOO NUMEROUS TO COUNT ACCURATELY AND THE SPORE COUNTS ARE ESTIMATED. 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 risk to the occupants. The high number of fungal spores present in the sample caused significant interference that has affected the accuracy of the mold count. It is likely that the mold counts are significantly higher than is reported in this sample.			INTENTIONALLY BLANK	INTENTIONALLY BLANK

* **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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Mold Glossary

PREPARED FOR: ALLY PROPERTY INSPECTIONS

TEST ADDRESS: [redacted]

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 Ascotricha. If these types of ascspores are observed they will be listed in the report under their own names.

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.

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.

Cercospora

Outdoor Habitat: Parasitic on leaves

Indoor Habitat: Not known to grow indoors

Allergy Potential: None known

Disease Potential: None known

Toxin Potential: None known

Comments: Easily dispersed by wind

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.

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.

Ganoderma

Outdoor Habitat: Growing as a parasite on other plants and fungi, especially on trees, notably hardwoods
Indoor Habitat: Does not normally grow indoors
Allergy Potential: Type I (hay fever, asthma), rare
Disease Potential: None known
Toxin Potential: None known
Comments: Extensively used as a Chinese herbal supplement

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.

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 persistent 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 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 see in indoor air samples even during the winter in homes because the spores can get trapped in carpets

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