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PREPARED FOR: A Plus Inspections of Texas

TEST ADDRESS: 123 Mold City Dr Houston, TX 77007

# CERTIFICATE OF MOLD ANALYSIS

## PREPARED FOR:

A Plus Inspections of Texas

Phone Number: (713) 249-2618

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## Test Location:

**Phil Homebuyer**

**123 Mold City Dr**

**Houston, TX 77007**

**Chain of Custody # 12345678**

Collected: Tue October 02, 2018

Received: Thu October 04, 2018

Reported: Thu October 04, 2018

**APPROVED BY:**

JOHN D. SHANE PHD

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](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.

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

IF YOU HAVE QUESTIONS REGARDING THIS REPORT, PLEASE CONTACT INSPECTORLAB AT (888) 854-0477 OR EMAIL [ASK@INSPECTORLAB.COM](mailto:ASK@INSPECTORLAB.COM).

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

Analysis Method	Air Analysis	Air Analysis	Air Analysis	Air Analysis
Lab Sample #	52220816-1	52220816-2	52220816-3	52220816-4
Sample Identification	2385006	2385027	2385016	2385007
Sample Location	MASTER BEDROOM	LIVING ROOM	MIDDLE GUEST BEDROOM	BACK EXTERIOR DECK
Sample Type / Metric	Air-O-Cell/150.0L	Air-O-Cell/150.0L	Air-O-Cell/150.0L	Air-O-Cell/150.0L
Analysis Date	Thu October 04, 2018	Thu October 04, 2018	Thu October 04, 2018	Thu October 04, 2018
<b>Determination</b>	<b>NORMAL</b>	<b>NORMAL</b>	<b>NORMAL</b>	<b>CONTROL</b>

Fungal Types Identified	Raw Count	Spores / m <sup>3</sup>	% of Total	Raw Count	Spores / m <sup>3</sup>	% of Total	Raw Count	Spores / m <sup>3</sup>	% of Total	Raw Count	Spores / m <sup>3</sup>	% of Total
<b>**Non-Problem Fungi</b>												
Ascospores	1	7	3	2	13	7	3	20	12	95	637	21
Basidiospores	7	47	25	6	40	24	11	74	47	277	1,856	62
Blakeslea trispora	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	7	4	---	---	---
Cercospora	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	13	<1
Cladosporium	3	20	11	2	13	7	3	20	12	6	40	1
Curvularia	8	54	29	6	40	24	2	13	8	5	34	1
Fusicladium	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	7	<1
Ganoderma	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	16	107	3
Nigrospora	2	13	7	1	7	4	---	---	---	5	34	1
Penicillium/Aspergillus-like	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5	34	1
Pestalotia(opsis)	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	7	4	1	7	<1
Pithomyces	2	13	7	2	13	7	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pyricularia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	13	<1
Smut/Myxomycetes	3	20	11	6	40	24	1	7	4	22	147	4
Torula	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	20	<1
Unclassified Pigmented Spores	1	7	3	---	---	---	1	7	4	---	---	---
<b>Total Spore Count</b>	27	181	100	25	166	100	23	155	100	440	2,949	100
<b>Minimum Detection Limit</b>	7			7			7			7		
<b>Comments/Definitions</b> Raw Count: Actual number of spores observed and counted. Spores/m <sup>3</sup> : 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.	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.			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.			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.		

\*\* 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.

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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 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 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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***Blakeslea trispora*****Outdoor Habitat:** Soil and decaying vegetation**Indoor Habitat:** Rarely grows indoors, but is capable of growing on wetted paper products.**Allergy Potential:** None known**Disease Potential:** None known**Toxin Potential:****Comments:** Frequently observed in the outside air during the summer months***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

***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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***Fusicladium*****Outdoor Habitat:** Soil and decaying vegetation**Indoor Habitat:** Does not normally grow indoors**Allergy Potential:** None known**Disease Potential:** None known**Toxin Potential:****Comments:** Spores can be dispersed into the air by wind***Ganoderma*****Outdoor Habitat:** Growing as a parasite on other plants and fungi, especially on trees, notably hardwoods**Indoor Habitat:** Does not 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***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

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***Penicillium/Aspergillus-like*****Outdoor Habitat:** Soil and decaying vegetation, textiles, fruits**Indoor Habitat:** Wetted wood and gypsum wallboard paper, textiles, leather, able to grow on many types of substrates.**Allergy Potential:** MAY have Type I (hay fever, asthma), Type III (hypersensitivity pneumonitis), but it is really unknown as to their health affect.**Disease Potential:** MAY be an opportunistic pathogen, but it is unknown as to their health affect.**Toxin Potential:** Several known.**Comments:** Spores that resemble Penicillium and Aspergillus spores, but that do not have enough characteristics to definitely classify them as such.

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***Pestalotia(opsis)*****Outdoor Habitat:** Dead and decaying vegetation and soil**Indoor Habitat:** Not known to grow indoors**Allergy Potential:** None known**Disease Potential:** Not known**Toxin Potential:** Not known**Comments:** Occasionally seen in air samples

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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 the air. Can be a water indicator mold type indoors

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***Pyricularia*****Outdoor Habitat:** Soil and decaying vegetation, especially grass and leaves**Indoor Habitat:** Not known to grow indoors**Allergy Potential:** None known**Disease Potential:** None known**Toxin Potential:** None known**Comments:** Spores easily dispersed into the air by wind***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***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 Pigmented Spores*****Outdoor Habitat:** None specified**Indoor Habitat:** None specified**Allergy Potential:** Unknown**Disease Potential:** None known**Toxin Potential:** Unknown**Comments:** Unknown spores that have at least some color, but do 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.