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(800) 544-8156

PREPARED FOR: PRISTINE INSPECTIONS & TESTING

TEST ADDRESS: 308 E AUTUMN DR OAKWOOD IL 61858

CERTIFICATE OF MOLD ANALYSIS

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PRISTINE INSPECTIONS & TESTING

PHONE NUMBER: (217) 352-3743

EMAIL: INSPECTORS@PRISTINEHI.COM

TEST LOCATION:

308 E AUTUMN DR

OAKWOOD, IL 61858

CHAIN OF CUSTODY #: 52086218

COLLECTED: THU APRIL 07, 2016

RECEIVED: FRI APRIL 08, 2016

REPORTED: FRI APRIL 08, 2016

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 (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	Air Analysis
Lab Sample #	52086218-1	52086218-2	52086218-3	52086218-4
Sample Identification	22407658	22407652	22407679	22407745
Sample Location	BASEMENT	1st FLOOR	2nd FLOOR LANDING	OUTSIDE
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	Fri April 08, 2016			
Determination	PROBLEM	PROBLEM	PROBLEM	CONTROL

Fungal Types Identified	Raw Count	Spores / m ³	% of Total	Raw Count	Spores / m ³	% of Total	Raw Count	Spores / m ³	% of Total	Raw Count	Spores / m ³	% of Total
*INDOOR PROBLEM FUNGI												
Penicillium/Aspergillus	6432	43094	99	2576	17259	98	187	1253	81	---	---	---
**Non-Problem Fungi												
Alternaria	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	20	1	---	---	---
Ascospores	1	7	<1	2	13	<1	3	20	1	1	7	5
Basidiospores	11	74	<1	19	127	<1	3	20	1	9	60	49
Cladosporium	21	141	<1	8	54	<1	31	208	13	8	54	44
Epicoccum	---	---	---	1	7	<1	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pithomyces	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	13	<1	---	---	---
Total Spore Count	6465	43316	100	2606	17460	100	229	1534	100	18	121	100
Minimum Detection Limit	7			7			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.	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.			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.			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.			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.		

* 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 *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, 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.

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.

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.

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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
