

PREPARED FOR: SCOTT HOME INSPECTION

TEST ADDRESS:

**CERTIFICATE OF MOLD ANALYSIS****PREPARED FOR:**

SCOTT HOME INSPECTION

PHONE NUMBER: (970) 532-2424

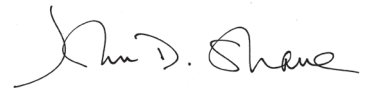
EMAIL: GEORGE@SCOTTHOMEINSPECTION.COM

**TEST LOCATION:****123 Main St****BOULDER, CO 80301****CHAIN OF CUSTODY #: 52143550**

COLLECTED: FRI JULY 14, 2017

RECEIVED: MON JULY 17, 2017

REPORTED: MON JULY 17, 2017

**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](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.

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

PREPARED FOR: SCOTT HOME INSPECTION

TEST ADDRESS:

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

Analysis Method	Air Analysis	Air Analysis	Air Analysis	Intentionally Blank
Lab Sample #	52143550-1	52143550-2	52143550-3	
Sample Identification	23581314	24331283	24331269	
Sample Location	OUTSIDE	LIVING ROOM MAIN FLOOR	UPSTAIRS MASTER BEDROOM	
Sample Type / Metric	Air-O-Cell/150.0L	Air-O-Cell/150.0L	Air-O-Cell/150.0L	
Analysis Date	Mon July 17, 2017	Mon July 17, 2017	Mon July 17, 2017	
<b>Determination</b>	<b>CONTROL</b>	<b>NORMAL</b>	<b>NORMAL</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	
<b>**Non-Problem Fungi</b>										
Alternaria	20	134	5	1	7	1	---	---	---	
Ascospores	21	141	5	1	7	1	---	---	---	
Basidiospores	17	114	4	4	27	4	2	13	15	
Cladosporium	227	1,521	57	7	47	7	2	13	15	
Curvularia	1	7	<1	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Smut/Myxomycetes	109	730	27	85	570	86	9	60	69	
<b>Total Spore Count</b>	395	2,647	100	98	658	100	13	86	100	
<b>Minimum Detection Limit</b>	7			7			7			
<b>Comments/Definitions</b> <b>Raw Count:</b> Actual number of spores observed and counted. <b>Spores/m<sup>3</sup>:</b> Spores per cubic meter. <b>% of Total:</b> Percentage of a particular spore in relation to total number of spores. <b>X:</b> Spore type was observed. <b>---</b> : 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.			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.			INTENTIONALLY BLANK

**\*\* 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.

PREPARED FOR: SCOTT HOME INSPECTION

TEST ADDRESS:

**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.

---

PREPARED FOR: SCOTT HOME INSPECTION

TEST ADDRESS:

***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:** *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
-

PREPARED FOR: SCOTT HOME INSPECTION

TEST ADDRESS:

***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