

BUILDING INSPECTION OF FLORIDA  
18141 ARDMORE AVE  
PORT CHARLOTTE , FL 33954

## Certificate of Mold Analysis

Prepared for: BUILDING INSPECTION OF FLORIDA  
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SAMPLE REPORT

Currently there are no Federal regulations for evaluating potential health effects of fungal contamination and remediation. This information is subject to change as more information regarding fungal contaminants becomes available. For more information visit <http://www.epa.gov/mold> or [www.nyc.gov/html/doh/html/epi/mold.shtml](http://www.nyc.gov/html/doh/html/epi/mold.shtml). This document was designed to follow currently known industry guidelines for the interpretation of microbial sampling, analysis, and remediation. Since interpretation of mold analysis reports is a scientific work in progress, it may as such be changed at any time without notice. The client is solely responsible for the use or interpretation. PRO-LAB/SSPTM Inc. makes no express or implied warranties as to health of a property from only the samples sent to their laboratory for analysis. The Client is hereby notified that due to the subjective nature of fungal analysis and the mold growth process, laboratory samples can and do change over time relative to the originally sampled material. PRO-LAB/SSPTM Inc. reserves the right to properly dispose of all samples after the testing of such samples are sufficiently completed or after a 7 day period, whichever is greater.



LAB # 163230

**For more information please contact PRO-LAB at (954) 384-4446 or email [info@prolabinc.com](mailto:info@prolabinc.com)**

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ANALYSIS METHOD	Spore trap analysis	Spore trap analysis	Direct Microscopic Exam	INTENTIONALLY BLANK
LOCATION	EXTERIOR	MASTER BATHROOM	LOWER BATHROOM WALLS	
COC / LINE #	938480-1	938480-2	938480-3	
SAMPLE TYPE & VOLUME	Z5 - 25L	Z5 - 25L	SWAB	
SERIAL NUMBER	Q338401	Q338417	None supplied	
COLLECTION DATE	Apr 6, 2016	Apr 6, 2016	Apr 6, 2016	
ANALYSIS DATE	Apr 8, 2016	Apr 8, 2016	Apr 8, 2016	
CONCLUSION	CONTROL	ELEVATED	UNUSUAL	

IDENTIFICATION	Raw Count	Spores per m <sup>3</sup>	Percent of Total	Raw Count	Spores per m <sup>3</sup>	Percent of Total	Mold Present	Raw Count	Spores per m <sup>3</sup>	Percent of Total
Bipolaris/Drechslera				1	40	4				
Cladosporium	9	360	53							
Hyphae							X			
Other Basidiospores	1	40	6							
Penicillium/Aspergillus	1	40	6	3	120	11				
Smuts, myxomycetes	5	200	29							
Spegazzinia	1	40	6							
Stachybotrys				23	920	85	X			
<b>TOTAL SPORES</b>	17	680	100	27	1,080	100	NA			
<b>MINIMUM DETECTION LIMIT*</b>	1	40		1	40		NA			
<b>BACKGROUND DEBRIS</b>	Light			Light			Not Applicable			
Cellulose Fiber				2	80					
Pollen	1	40								
<b>OBSERVATIONS &amp; COMMENTS</b>							Presence of current or former growth observed.			

Background debris qualitatively estimates the amount of particles that are not pollen or spores and directly affects the accuracy of the spore counts. The categories of Light, Moderate, Heavy and Too Heavy for Accurate Count, are used to indicate the amount of deposited debris. Increasing amounts of debris will obscure small spores and can prevent spores from impacting onto the slide. The actual number of spores present in the sample is likely higher than reported if the debris estimate is 'Heavy' or 'Too Heavy for Accurate Count'. All calculations are rounded to two significant figures and therefore, the total percentage of spore numbers may not equal 100%.

\* **Minimum Detection Limit.** Based on the volume of air sampled, this is the lowest number of spores that can be detected and is an estimate of the lowest concentration of spores that can be read in the sample. **NA** = Not Applicable.

Spores that were observed from the samples submitted are listed on this report. If a spore is not listed on this report it was not observed in the samples submitted.

**Interpretation Guidelines:** A determination is added to the report to help users interpret the mold analysis results. A mold report is only one aspect of an indoor air quality investigation. The most important aspect of mold growth in a living space is the availability of water. Without a source of water, mold generally will not become a problem in buildings. These determinations are in no way meant to imply any health outcomes or financial decisions based solely on this report. For questions relating to medical conditions you should consult an occupational or environmental health physician or professional.

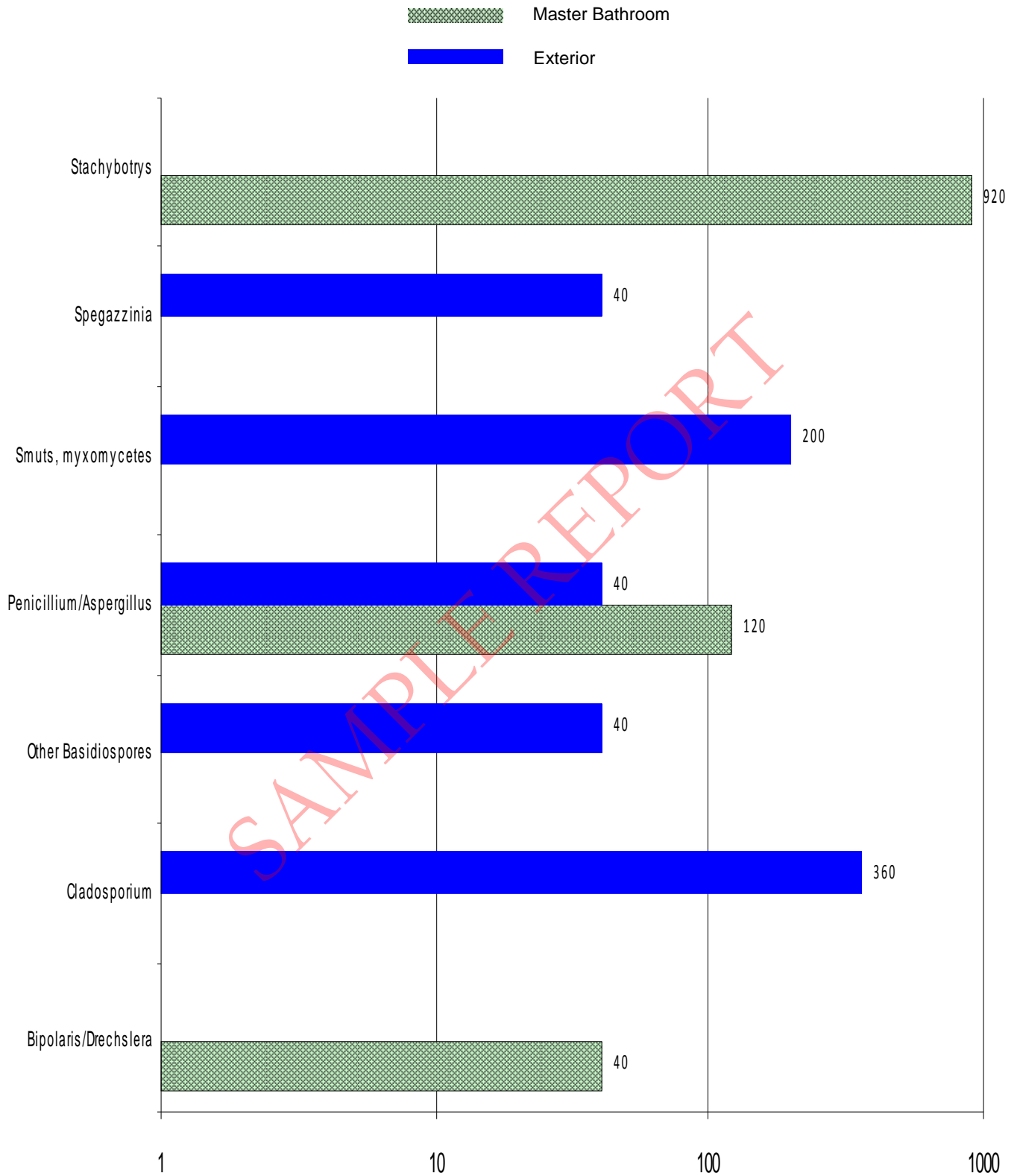
**CONTROL** is a baseline sample showing what the spore count and diversity is at the time of sampling. The control sample(s) is usually collected outside of the structure being tested and used to determine if this sample(s) is similar in diversity and abundance to the inside sample(s).

**ELEVATED** means that the amount and/or diversity of spores, as compared to the control sample(s), and other samples in our database, are higher than expected. This can indicate that fungi have grown because of a water leak or water intrusion. Fungi that are considered to be indicators of water damage include, but are not limited to: *Chaetomium*, *Fusarium*, *Memnoniella*, *Stachybotrys*, *Scopulariopsis*, *Ulocladium*.

**NOT ELEVATED** means that the amount and/or the diversity of spores, as compared to the control sample and other samples in our database, are lower than expected and may indicate no problematic fungal growth.

**UNUSUAL** means that the presence of current or former growth was observed in the analyzed sample. An abundance of spores are present, and/or growth structures including hyphae and/or fruiting bodies are present and associated with one or more of the types of mold/fungi identified in the analyzed sample.

**NORMAL** means that no presence of current or former growth was observed in the analyzed sample. If spores are recorded they are normally what is in the air and have settled on the surface(s) tested.



**Spores per cubic meter**

Identification	Outdoor Habitat	Indoor Habitat	Possible Allergic Potential Not an opinion or interpretation	Comments
Bipolaris/Drechslera	Common everywhere. Frequently associated with grasses, but also found on plant material, decaying food, and soil.		Common Type I (hay fever and asthma), fungal sinusitis.	This is a group of like-looking spores that include Bipolaris, Drechslera, Exserohilum, and sometimes Helminosporium. They cannot be consistently separated by spore morphology and are thus grouped together. Must be cultured to consistently separate the genera.
Cladosporium	The most common spore type reported in the air worldwide. Found on dead and dying plant litter, and soil.	Commonly found on wood and wallboard. Commonly grows on window sills, textiles and foods.	Type I (hay fever and asthma), Type III (hypersensitivity pneumonitis) allergies.	A very common and important allergen source both outdoors and indoors.
Hyphae	Common everywhere.	All substrates.	None known.	Hyphae are the "root-like" food absorption strands common to nearly all fungi. They sometimes can become airborne.
Basidiospores	Commonly found everywhere, especially in the late summer and fall. These spores are from Mushrooms.	Mushrooms are not normally found growing indoors, but can grow on wet lumber, especially in crawlspaces. Sometimes mushrooms can be seen growing in flower pots indoors.	Some allergenicity reported. Type I (hay fever, asthma) and Type III (hypersensitivity pneumonitis).	Among the group of Mushrooms (Basidiomycetes) are dry rot fungi Serpula and Poria that are particularly destructive to buildings.
Penicillium/Aspergillus	Common everywhere. Normally found in the air in small amounts in outdoor air. Grows on nearly everything.	Wetted wallboard, wood, food, leather, etc. Able to grow on many substrates indoors.	Type I (hay fever and asthma) allergies and Type III (hypersensitivity pneumonitis) allergies.	This is a combination group of Penicillium and Aspergillus and is used when only the spores are seen. The spores are so similar that they cannot be reliably separated into their respective genera.
Smuts, myxomycetes	Commonly found everywhere, especially on logs, grasses and weeds.	Smuts don't normally grow indoors, but can occasionally be found on things brought from outside and stored in the house. Myxomycetes can occasionally grow indoors, but need lots of water to be established.	Type I (hay fever and asthma) allergies.	Smuts and myxomycetes are a combined group of organisms because their spores look so similar and cannot be reliably distinguished from each other.
Spegazzinia	Not commonly observed, but widely distributed.	Not known to grow indoors.	None known.	Frequently seen especially in southern United States.
Stachybotrys	Grows in the soil and decaying plant material.	Wallboards and other paper products that are wetted. Needs high water content in the substrate to grow. Not normally seen growing indoors unless the building material has been wetted. Unusual / Not Normal to be growing indoors.	Type I (hay fever and asthma) allergies.	Wet spored mold that generally must be dried out and disturbed before spores can be found in the air. Spores of this type of mold should not be observed in significant numbers in the air above background/control. If growth and/or significantly higher than background/control spore numbers are reported, corrective action should be considered to eliminate the water source, reduce moisture levels and/or spore numbers in the living space.