

WILCOX INSPECTIONS

Certificate of Mold Analysis

Prepared for: WILCOX INSPECTIONS
Phone Number:
Fax Number:
Project Name:
Test Location:

Chain of Custody #:
Received Date: September 4, 2015
Report Date: September 8, 2015



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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. 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

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Test Address :

ANALYSIS METHOD	Spore trap analysis	Spore trap analysis	Spore trap analysis	INTENTIONALLY BLANK
LOCATION	OUTSIDE REAR (S/E)	FAMILY ROOM - CENTER	BASEMENT - NEAR FRIDGE	
COC / LINE #	882173-1	882173-2	882173-3	
SAMPLE TYPE & VOLUME	Z5 - 25L	Z5 - 150L	Z5 - 150L	
SERIAL NUMBER	Q253262	Q253259	Q253264	
COLLECTION DATE	Sep 2, 2015	Sep 2, 2015	Sep 2, 2015	
ANALYSIS DATE	Sep 8, 2015	Sep 8, 2015	Sep 8, 2015	
CONCLUSION	CONTROL	NOT ELEVATED	ELEVATED	

IDENTIFICATION	Raw Count	Spores ₃ per m ³	Percent of Total	Raw Count	Spores ₃ per m ³	Percent of Total	Raw Count	Spores ₃ per m ³	Percent of Total	Raw Count	Spores ₃ per m ³	Percent of Total
Cladosporium	9	360	6	11	73	10	11	73	1			
Curvularia							1	7	<1			
Ganoderma	16	640	10	10	67	10	1	7	<1			
Other Ascospores	12	480	8	6	40	6						
Other Basidiospores	104	4,200	67	49	330	47	4	27	<1			
Penicillium/Aspergillus	13	520	8	26	170	24	880	5,900	98			
Pithomyces				1	7	1	1	7	<1			
Polythrincium							1	7	<1			
Rusts				1	7	1						
Smuts, myxomycetes	2	80	1	1	7	1						

TOTAL SPORES	156	6,280	100	105	701	100	899	6,028	100			
MINIMUM DETECTION LIMIT*	1	40		1	7		1	7				

BACKGROUND DEBRIS	Moderate	Heavy	Heavy	
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OBSERVATIONS & COMMENTS				
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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).

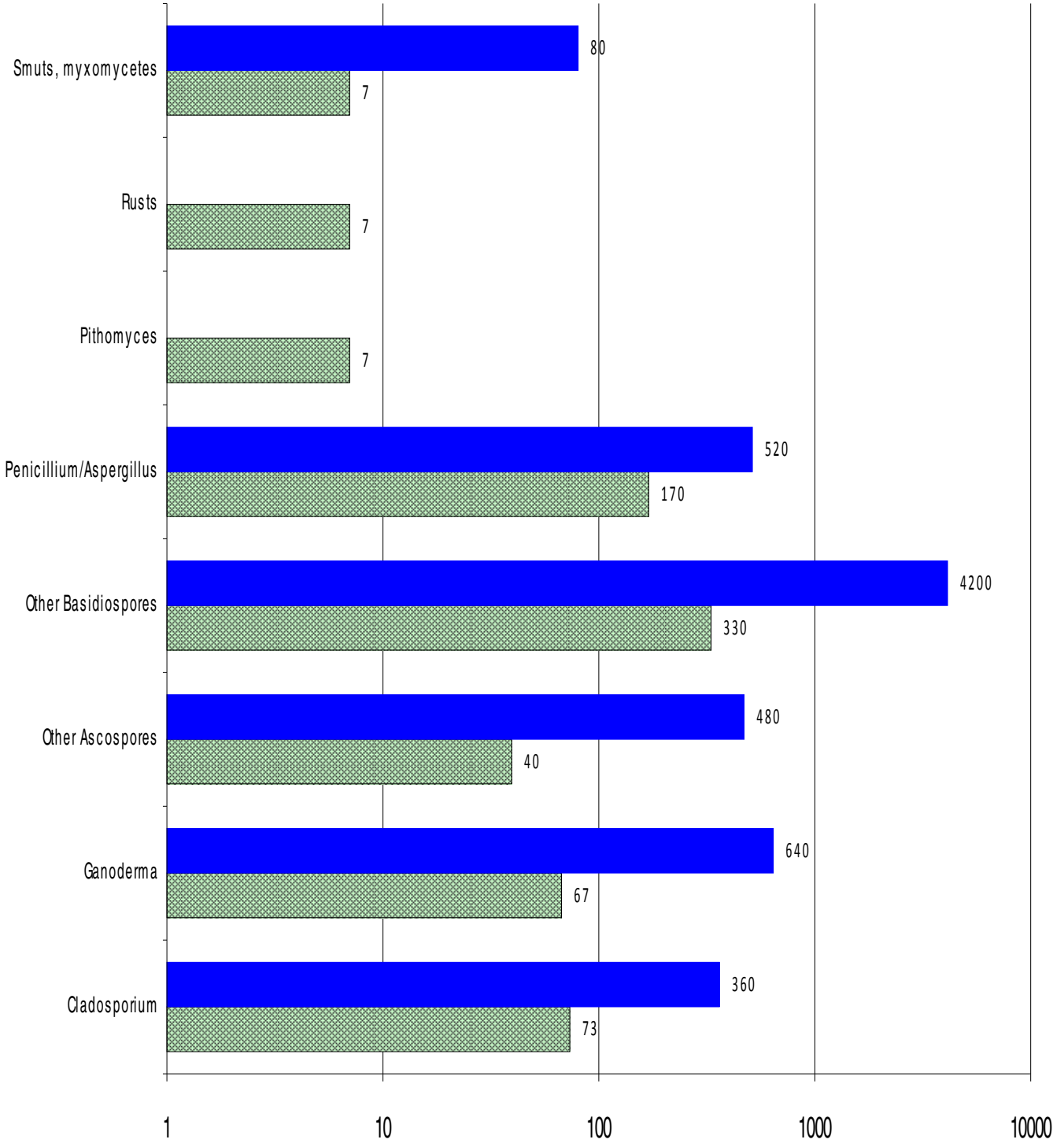
ELEVATED means that the amount and/or diversity of spores, as compared to the control sample(s), and other samples in our database, are higher than expected. This can indicate that fungi have grown because of a water leak or water intrusion. Fungi that are considered to be indicators of water damage 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.



Chain of Custody # 882173

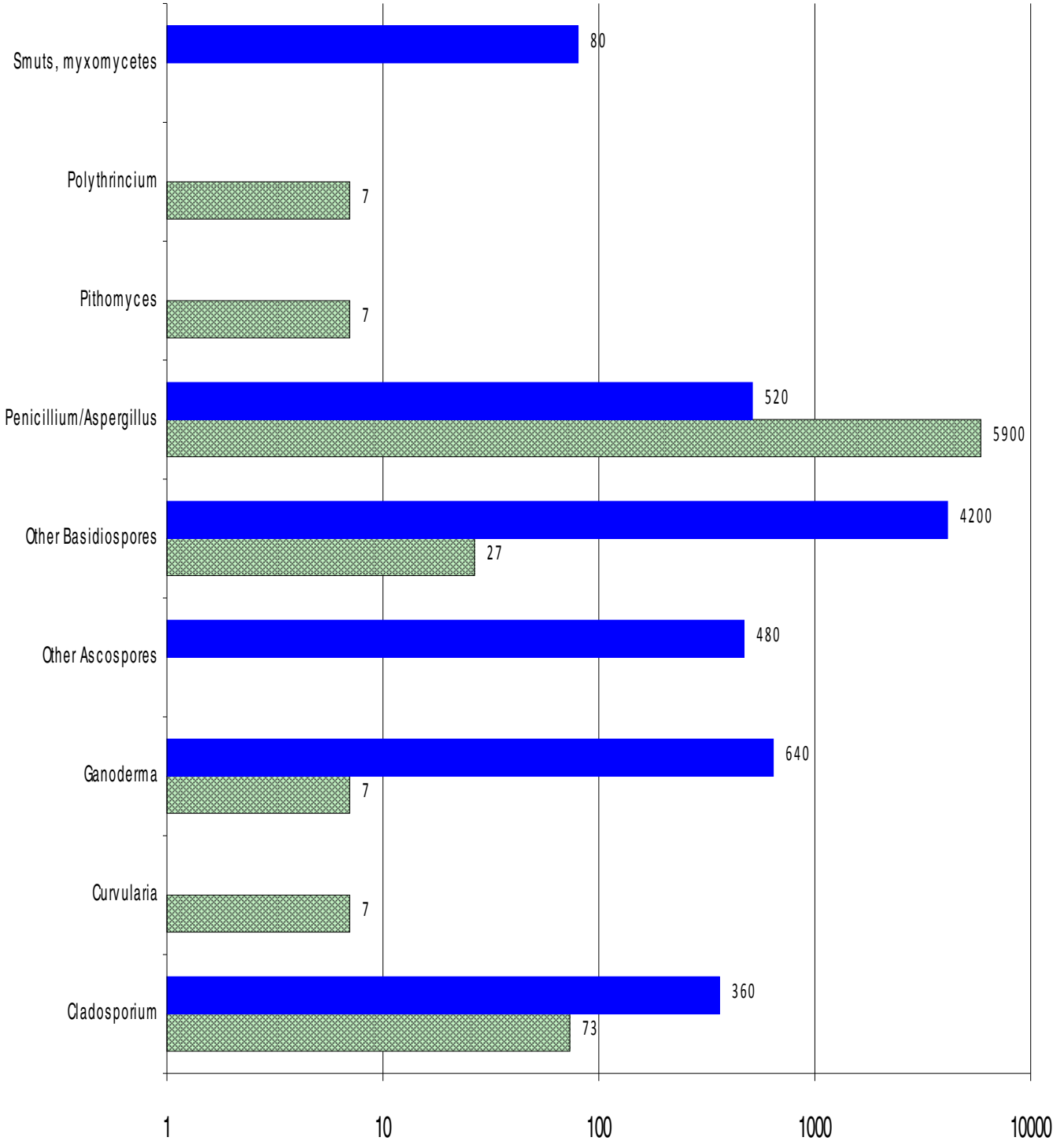
Family Room - Center
Outside Rear (s/e)



Spores per cubic meter

Chain of Custody # 882173

 Basement - Near Fridge
 Outside Rear (s/e)



Spores per cubic meter

Identification	Outdoor Habitat	Indoor Habitat	Possible Allergic Potential Not an opinion or interpretation	Comments
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.
Curvularia	Commonly found everywhere on soil and plant debris.	Capable of growing on many cellulytic substrates like wallboard and wood.	Type I (hay fever and asthma) and common cause of allergenic sinusitis.	
Ganoderma	Common everywhere growing on hardwood trees.	None known.	None known.	
Ascospores	Common everywhere. Constitutes a large part of the airspora outside. Can reach very high numbers in the air outside during the spring and summer. Can increase in numbers during and after rainfalls.	Very few of this group grow inside. The notable exception is Chaetomium, Ascotricha and Peziza.	Little known for most of this group of fungi. Dependent on the type (see Chaetomium and Ascotricha).	
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.
Pithomyces	Commonly seen everywhere growing dead leaves, soil and grasses.	Not normally found growing indoors, sometimes on wallboard.	None known.	
Polythrincium	Rarely seen in air samples. Grows only on specific plants.	Does not grow indoors.	None known.	
Rusts	Common everywhere growing on grasses, trees and other living plants.	Does not grow indoors.	Type I (hay fever and asthma) allergies.	Rust requires a living plant host to complete part of its lifecycle and thus, is not normally found growing indoors except perhaps on an infected house plant.
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.