

CLIENT INFORMATION
John Doe and Associates, Inc
123 Any Street
Anywhere, Texas 77700

PROJECT INFORMATION
Jane Doe
222 Main St
Anywhere, Texas 75075
Project No.: 1234

Direct Exam Chain of Custody

Test Code 3: Direct Exam -fungal limited
Analysis Method: Internal SOP M-3



This test report contains the following sections: Cover, Report, FAQ and Glossary.

Company name John Doe and Associates, Inc.		City Old Town		State TX	Zip 77444	moldlab FM 58 External Chain of Custody			
Address 123 Any Street		Project name Jane Doe		Contact person John Doe	Call phone 123-456-7890				
Project address 222 Main St. Anywhere, CA 77700		Project Number 18-0987		Email address john.doe@email.com		CC jane.doe@email.com			
Sample Date 5/16/2017		Turnaround Time 24 hr		3 Day		SEMI-SCREEN			
Test Codes		Mold		Fungi		SEMI-SCREEN			
Sample #	Sample Name, Location or Description	Temp	R.H.%	Test code	Time on	Time off	Total Vol.	Sample Type	No. of Containers
1.	Kitchen			1	1:00	1:05	75	Air-O-Cell	
2.	Bath			1	1:06	1:16	150	Allergenco D	
3.	Hall			1	1:17	1:22	25	Micro 5	
4.	Outside Baseline			1	1:23	1:28	25	Mold Snap	
5.	Field Blank			1			0	Allergenco D	
Payment options		Released By (see signature)		Time: 03:30 PM		Date: 5/16/2017		Field Notes:	
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Invoice to account <input type="radio"/> Prepaid credit card on file <input type="radio"/> Enclosed check		<input type="checkbox"/> Released by name/signature <input type="checkbox"/> Do not sign this document, you certify that these conditions were met and that you are releasing your own							

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PAGE 1 ____ of 1
Rev. 4, 2016 (Rev. 03/2015)

Submitted By: John Doe | via: Hand Delivered | Submittal Date: 3/1/2019 | Sample Date: 2/28/2019 | Analysis Date: 3/1/2019 | Report Date: 9/16/2019 | Lab Job No.: 17-1267 | Technician: Sally Scientist

Results apply only to samples tested. Results may not be reported or reproduced except in full without written approval of Moldlab. All samples were received in acceptable condition unless noted in the Tech Notes section. Field blank correction of results is not applied. An estimate of measurement uncertainty is provided upon request. Moldlab assumes no responsibility for sample collection or handling prior to receipt at the laboratory. This report does not express or imply interpretation of the results contained herein. LAB0137 by the Texas Dept. of State Health Services AIHA-LAP, LLC EMLAP Accredited ID No. 154782 Report Approved by Kristina Rucker

Approved by:
Kristina Rucker, Lab Director



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Report

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Sample No: 1	Analysis Date: 3/1/2019	Sample Type: Tape /Bio-tape
Location: Kitchen Counter		

Identification

Aspergillus/Penicillium-like
 Hyphal Fragments

Rating

	Minor		
	Minor		

Sample No: 2	Analysis Date: 3/1/2019	Sample Type: Tape /Bio-tape
Location: Cabinet		

Identification

No mold detected

Rating

No Mold Detected			
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Sample No: 3	Analysis Date: 3/1/2019	Sample Type: Bulk
Location: Basement Wall		

Identification

Chaetomium
 Cladosporium
 Stachybotrys

Rating

			Heavy
		Moderate	
			Heavy

Sample No: 4	Analysis Date: 3/1/2019	Sample Type: Swab
Location: Basement Ceiling		

Identification

Aspergillus/Penicillium-like
 Chaetomium

Rating

	Minor		
		Moderate	

Tech Notes:



This test report contains the following sections: Cover, Report, FAQ and Glossary.

Sample No:	5	Analysis Date:	3/1/2019	Sample Type:	Tape /Bio-tape
Location:	Window Sill				

<u>Identification</u>	<u>Rating</u>
Aspergillus/Penicillium-like	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Moderate <input type="text"/>
Epicoccum	<input type="text"/> Minor <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

NO ADDITIONAL DATA

Tech Notes:

Submitted By: John Doe | via: Hand Delivered | Submittal Date: 3/1/2019 1:47:53 PM | Sample Date: 2/28/2019 | Analysis Date: 3/1/2019 | Report Date: 9/16/2019 | Lab Job No.: 17-1267 | Technician: Sally Scientist

Results apply only to samples tested. Results may not be reproduced except in full without written approval of Moldlab. All samples were received in acceptable condition unless noted in the Tech Notes section. Moldlab assumes no responsibility for sample collection or handling prior to receipt at the laboratory. Field blank correction of results is not applied. Rating is based on the average Qualified Structures (QS) per Field of View (FV). A QS is the analyte of interest chosen by the client. No Mold Detected (0 QS), Minor (1 QS/FV or less), Moderate (>1 to 3 QS/FV), and Heavy (>3 QS/FV) ratings are used. QS observed from the samples submitted are listed on this report. If a QS is not listed, it was not observed in the samples submitted. This report does not express or imply interpretation of the results contained herein.

LAB0137 by the Texas Dept. of State Health Services/AIHA-LAP, LLC EMLAP Accredited ID No. 154782 Report Approved by Kristina Rucker

Test Code 3 Report Revision 1



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Frequently Asked Questions

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What does the rating system mean?

'No mold detected' = the substance on the sample you submitted **did not** contain a detectable level of mold. 'Minor' amounts of mold can be found in typical dust samples because mold spores are a **normal** part of our air make up. 'Heavy' amounts tend to come directly from the source of the mold. For example, you saw mold growing on a piece of fruit, sent in a sample, the lab would report a 'heavy' rating. Conversely, if you had taken a sample of dust that had settled on a tabletop, you may get a report with 'Minor' amounts of several types of mold listed. Keep in mind there are numerous variables involved in interpreting lab results and making conclusions based solely on testing such as surface lifts is generally considered unreliable.

What do I do now?

If you receive a lab report back that lists 'heavy' levels of mold(s) with potentially adverse health effects, we usually recommend that air samples be taken. Of course each situation is different and air samples may not be necessary in all circumstances. Air sampling will tell you if that same mold the lab detected on your surface sample is airborne.

How do I get rid of it?

Many molds are allergens and some may be toxigenic, so if you are going to disturb the mold with cleaning methods, you increase your chances of exposure to the particulate. Mold clean up and disposal methods vary greatly from company to company. A good rule of thumb is that if the contaminated area is small and the material is non porous such as metal, it can be cleaned by traditional methods, taking care to use personal protective equipment. Porous materials on the other hand, such as wood, textiles, or sheetrock are difficult to clean because of the microscopic holes in the material. The root structures of the mold called hyphae/mycelia can grow down into the holes and make it hard to clean effectively. The surface will appear clean but as soon as conditions are favorable the mold can start to grow again.

Is this the Black Mold?

Usually when a customer asks this question he/she is referring to Stachybotrys. Although Stachybotrys is black in color, so are many other types of mold. Do not discount the importance of other types of mold listed on your report because you do not see the word(s) Stachybotrys or Black mold. For more about 'black mold' visit moldlab.com/black-mold/

Can we still live here?

There are no established 'safe' levels of mold, just as there are no established 'unsafe' levels of mold, and individuals have different resistances to mold.

- Do any of the occupants fall into the susceptible group? This group includes: children, elderly, immunocompromised, and persons with respiratory disorders. Please consult your physician if you suspect you are suffering from mold related illness.
- Is the indoor airborne mold concentration higher than the outdoor concentration?
- How wide spread is the contamination? i.e. is the mold enclosed inside a cabinet, or does it cover the entire wall? When in doubt, contact a professional in your area.

Why is my report "Preliminary" or "Amended"?

A Preliminary Report is a report issued prior to final approval by the Lab Director. A Preliminary Report may be issued at a client's specific request, in order to get some results to them as soon as possible. Typically, Preliminary Reports have not gone through the QA-QC process yet. As such, Preliminary Reports are NOT final, and may not be as accurate as final reports. Don't worry, though- as soon as the Preliminary Report goes through QA-QC, we'll send you the final, approved report (unless you request otherwise). An Amended Report is issued when some problem with the final report has come to our attention. This may be a result of additional attention given the report by our lab, or a client may have brought the problem to our attention. In either case, a new report with the problem corrected will be issued and labeled as an Amended Report to help you know which report is correct and current.

Glossary

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***Diagnosis of health effects should be left to a medical professional. Moldlab is not a clinical laboratory and does not have medical professionals on staff.

Health effects in general are not well studied, and dosage, exposure, and sensitivity thresholds are not well known and can potentially vary tremendously depending on various conditions and on the particular individual. Effects can also vary from species to species within a particular mold genus.

The EPA, OSHA, NIOSH and other occupational health related associations in the U.S. have not yet established permissible exposure levels (PEL), recommended exposure limits (REL), or other limit values for aeroallergens.

Please realize that the evaluation of one's specific results in terms of potential health hazards and subsequent courses of action are beyond the scope of the laboratory analysis.

Pictures / images are for *illustration* purposes only and are NOT of the samples tested.

Terminology:

Allergen- the most common effect, and can range from hay fever and asthma, to a very particular reaction in certain organs or tissues.

Contaminant- something that is present without injuring or benefiting the host; does not cause infection.

Opportunistic pathogen- Causes infection only when the weak or injured condition of the person gives the agent opportunity to infect; rarely infect persons who are otherwise healthy.

Definition

Images

Aspergillus/Penicillium-like (as-per-jill-us) / (pen-uh-sill'ee-um)

Classification: Allergen / Contaminant / Opportunistic Pathogen

Possible Health Effect: Aspergillus is common on tape lift samples and air samples, but its spores are indistinguishable from Penicillium spores in most cases. There are a few exceptions but the species ID must be made from culture, and is still a difficult job. Health effects vary by species, but many are listed as allergens. Some species can produce toxins that may have significant health effects in humans. Aspergillus is listed as one of the most infectious type of mold, but infections are not common in normal healthy immune systems. However, if you are immune suppressed or compromised this should be discussed with your physician.

Macroscopic Morphology: Aspergillus can appear in a wide range of colors from white to purple, yellow to green, see images next to text.

Environment: Commonly found in the environment around the world.



Definition

Images

Chaetomium (kay- toe-me-um)

Classification: Contaminant / some report allergen

Possible Health Effect: Rarely involved in systemic and cutaneous disease and sometimes reported to be allergenic. Some species can produce toxins, and there is some research interest on whether these toxins can cause cancer.

Macroscopic Morphology: The surface of the mold is cottony, spreading and becomes tan or gray with age. With close examination the surface sometimes will appear to have little black specks like pepper.

Environment: Chaetomium is one of the few Ascomycetes that will grow and produce spores indoors. It prefers to grow on cellulose for example paper and wood. Primary IAQ importance is that it will grow in the same conditions as Stachybotrys (wet cellulose) and sheetrock paper. Colonies of Chaetomium and Stachybotrys will be growing on top of one another. Also, found in soil and hay.



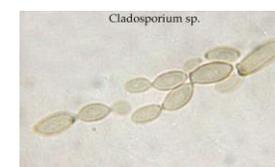
Cladosporium (clad-oh-spore-ee-um)

Classification: Common Allergen/ Contaminant

Possible Health Effect: Rarely pathogenic, it is a common agent of hay fever and asthma and other allergy related symptoms.

Macroscopic Morphology: Surface of the mold is greenish brown or can appear black in color with age and have heap or folded appearance.

Environment: Cladosporium can be found in most air samples most of the time. It is very common. Cladosporium is one of the types of mold found growing on HVAC vent covers and grills. It can grow on leaves, textiles, wood, paper, and decaying vegetation.



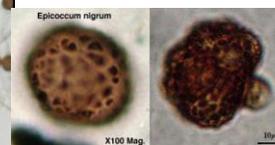
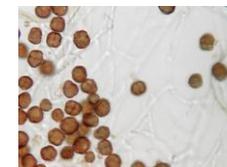
Epicoccum nigrum (epp-ee-cock¹-um nigh-grum)

Classification: Contaminant / Allergen

Possible Health Effect: It is an allergen but in can in certain rare situations cause infections in the skin.

Macroscopic Morphology: The mold will appear yellow or orange with a rough look and will become brown to black with age.

Environment: The mold can be found in air, water, soil, and rotting vegetation.



Definition

Images

Hyphal Fragments (hy-full)

Classification: N/A

Possible Health Effect: N/A

Macroscopic Morphology: Not a type of mold. A hyphal fragment is a small piece or portion of 'root'-like structure called hyphae/mycelia. Hyphal fragments are common in air samples. Mold type cannot be identified by the hyphae alone.

Environment: N/A



No mold detected

No mold types detected in this sample.

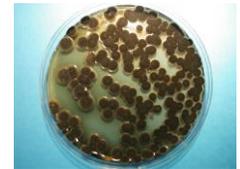
Stachybotrys (stack-ee-bought-truss)

Classification: Contaminant / saprophyte / allergenic

Possible Health Effect: Some can produce a toxin, reports of itching, and burning sensation of eye, mouth and throat.

Macroscopic Morphology: At first is white and turns black with age.

Environment: Saprophyte, in decaying wood and soil. Found indoors primarily on wet cellulose containing material. It is the “toxic black mold” that has garnered much media attention in recent years. Some species can produce a potent toxin that is lethal to animals, the dose effect on humans is not clear. Stachybotrys is sometimes difficult to detect indoors because many times it will grow unseen on the back side of walls where the paper backing on sheetrock is located. This is potentially when it is of most health concern when it covers entire wall areas and is constantly producing toxins that go undetected. Airocell and direct exam test usually are the proper method of identification because Stachybotrys does not grow or compete well on most culture plate media.



NO ADDITIONAL DATA