




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

Company Name: <u>John Doe & Associates</u>	Test Kit Serial Number: 101004	
Project Name/Address: <u>Jane Doe</u>		
Contact Name: <u>John Doe</u>	Sample Date: <u>1-24-2020</u>	
Email Address: <u>john@email.com</u>	RUSH (\$20/sample) - Same Day Results: YES <input type="checkbox"/>	
Cell Phone (for status notifications): <u>123-456-7890</u>		

Sample location description	Flow Rate	Start time	Stop Time
1. <u>Basement Wall</u>	15 L/M		
2. <u>Master Bedroom Vent</u>	15 L/M		
3. <u>Kitchen Vent</u>	15 L/M		
4. <u>Living Room Window Sill</u>	15 L/M		

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

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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 Licensing and Regulation AIHA-LAP, LLC EMLAP Accredited ID No. 154782 Report Approved by Kristina Rucker

Approved by:

Kristina Rucker, Lab Director



moldlab

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Report

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



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Sample No:	1	Analysis Date:	3/1/2019	Sample Type:	Tape /Bio-tape
Location:	Basement Wall				
Identification		Rating			
Aspergillus/Penicillium-like		<div><div></div><div>Minor</div><div></div><div></div></div>			
Hyphal Fragments		<div><div></div><div>Minor</div><div></div><div></div></div>			
Sample No:	2	Analysis Date:	3/1/2019	Sample Type:	Tape /Bio-tape
Location:	Master Bedroom Vent				
Identification		Rating			
No mold detected		<div><div>No Mold Detected</div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>			
Sample No:	3	Analysis Date:	10/11/2019	Sample Type:	Tape /Bio-tape
Location:	Kitchen Vent				
Identification		Rating			
Chaetomium		<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div>Heavy</div></div>			
Cladosporium		<div><div></div><div></div><div>Moderate</div><div></div></div>			
Stachybotrys		<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div>Heavy</div></div>			
Sample No:	4	Analysis Date:	3/1/2019	Sample Type:	Tape /Bio-tape
Location:	Living Room Window Sill				
Identification		Rating			
Aspergillus/Penicillium-like		<div><div></div><div>Minor</div><div></div><div></div></div>			
Chaetomium		<div><div></div><div></div><div>Moderate</div><div></div></div>			

Tech Notes:

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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 Licensing and Regulation AIHA-LAP, LLC EMLAP Accredited ID No. 154782 Report Approved by Kristina Rucker



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What does the rating system mean?

Mold is a normal part of our environment, and mold spores can settle out of the air into accumulated dust. This can cause 'minor' ratings of several different types of mold to appear even in a typical house dust sample, and these may not necessarily be a cause for concern. However, a 'heavy' rating may indicate that the sample was taken from a source of mold. Below are the exact criteria for each rating:

- 'No mold detected' means that the sample submitted did **not** contain a detectable level of mold.
- 'Minor' means that the technician observed 1 or fewer structures of mold per field of view under the microscope.
- 'Moderate' means 1 to 3 structures of mold were detected per field of view.
- 'Heavy' means greater than 3 structures were detected per field of view.

Always take into consideration the sample as a whole when interpreting results. It is important to also consider the types of mold detected and the location the sample was taken.

How do I learn more about the types of mold listed on my report?

Each report comes with its own mold dictionary, called the Glossary. Simply scroll to the Glossary section of your report and each mold type is listed alphabetically. There you'll find helpful information about each mold type.

Do I have 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 simply because you do not see the word Stachybotrys or Black mold. For more about 'black mold', visit our website at: moldlab.com/black-mold

How do I get rid of it?

Many molds are allergens and some may be toxigenic. Disturbing the mold with cleaning methods increases the 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-like' 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. Here is a link to the EPA mold help guide: epa.gov/mold/brief-guide-mold-moisture-and-your-home

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 and reactions to mold. Persons that are most likely to be adversely affected by mold exposure are: children, elderly, immunocompromised, and persons with respiratory disorders. If you suspect you are experiencing adverse health effects as a result of mold, please consult a medical professional. Please note that Moldlab, Ltd. is not a medical, or clinical laboratory and we do not offer medical consulting or advice.

Tech Notes:



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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

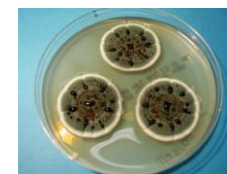
Aspergillus/Penicillium-like (as-per-jill-us) / (pen-uh-sill'ee-um)

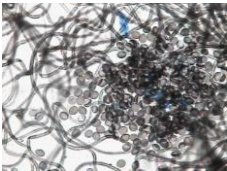

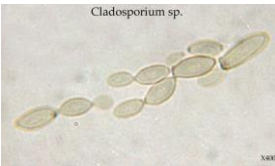

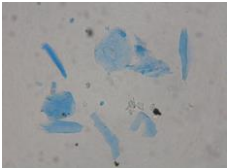
Classification: Allergen / Contaminant / Opportunistic Pathogen



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
<p><u>Chaetomium</u> (kay- toe-me-um)</p> <p>Classification: Contaminant / some report allergen</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	 
<p><u>Cladosporium</u> (clad-oh-spore-ee-um)</p> <p>Classification: Common Allergen/ Contaminant</p> <p>Possible Health Effect: Rarely pathogenic, it is a common agent of hay fever and asthma and other allergy related symptoms.</p> <p>Macroscopic Morphology: Surface of the mold is greenish brown or can appear black in color with age and have heap or folded appearance.</p> <p>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.</p>	 
<p><u>Epithelial cells</u> (ep-uh-thee-lee-ul)</p> <p>Classification: n/a</p> <p>Possible Health Effects: n/a</p> <p>Macroscopic Morphology: skin</p> <p>Environment: aka 'skin' cells are naturally sloughed off every day by humans. They are a normal part of our air make-up. The sample used in the photo was stained blue for enhancement.</p>	

Definition	Images
<p><u>Hyphal Fragments</u> (hy-full)</p> <p>Classification: N/A</p> <p>Possible Health Effect: N/A</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Environment: N/A</p>	 
<p><u>No mold detected</u></p> <p>No mold types detected in this sample.</p>	
<p><u>Stachybotrys</u> (stack-ee-bought-truss)</p> <p>Classification: Contaminant / saprophyte / allergenic</p> <p>Possible Health Effect: Some can produce a toxin, reports of itching, and burning sensation of eye, mouth and throat.</p> <p>Macroscopic Morphology: At first is white and turns black with age.</p> <p>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.</p>	