LAB ANALYSIS REPORT

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MY MOLD DETECTIVE

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LAB ANALYSIS REPORT

CONFIRMATION #:	38722
DATE COLLECTED:	2021-12-07 14:05:29
DATE RECEIVED:	2021-12-10 13:23:45
DATE ANALYZED:	2021-12-15 10:05:58
LAB ANALYSIS BY:	

CUSTOMER INFORMATION

NAME:	CHRISTOPHER HUFFMAN	PROPERTY NAME:	
PHONE:	866-238-0608	PROPERTY ADDRESS:	
EMAIL:	INSPECTBYPCI@GMAIL.COM	PROPERTY TYPE:	RESIDENTIAL
DATE REPORTED:	2021-12-07 14:05:29	RELATION:	OWNER
PROPERTY	VISIBLE MOLD, MUSTY	OCCUPANTS:	SENIORS, ALLERGY

CONDITIONS:	ODORS, PRIOR WATER DAMAGE, WATER STAINS	SUFFERERS, IMMUNE COMPROMISED, COMPLAINTS

SUMMARY

AIR SAMPLE

LIVING ROOM
SOME SPORE COUNTS APPEAR ELEVATED.

MASTER BATHROOM
SOME SPORE COUNTS APPEAR ELEVATED.

SURFACE SAMPLE

LAUNDRY RM WALL
SOME SPORE COUNTS APPEAR ELEVATED.

LIVING RM WALL
SOME SPORE COUNTS APPEAR ELEVATED.

ATTIC
NO SPORES.

OUTDOOR VS. INDOOR MOLD CONCENTRATIONS

NORMAL | SLIGHTLY ELEVATED | ELEVATED

CLADOSPORIUM

PENICILLIUM/ASPERGILLUS GROUP

NIGROSPORA

BASIDIOSPORES

ASCOSPORES

EPICOCCUM

SMUTS,PERICONIA,MYXOMYCETES

HYPHAE

MMD'S™ CONCLUSIONS

WE ARE HERE TO HELP! YOUR LAB RESULTS HAVE BEEN REVIEWED BY MYMOLDDETECTIVE'S™ IN-HOUSE INDOOR AIR QUALITY (IAQ) DEPARTMENT AND WE WANT TO BRING A FEW ITEMS TO YOUR ATTENTION:

MMD'S™ MOLD TESTING CONCLUSION: ELEVATED - ACTION RECOMMENDED

Due to the above notated spore counts, MMD™ and the IAQ Industry recommends you have a local, qualified Indoor Air Quality (IAQ) Professional perform an Onsite Mold Assessment to take a closer look at your property. An Onsite Mold Assessment can result in customized recommendations to eliminate your home's elevated mold condition.

MMD'S™ PROPERTY HISTORY CONCLUSION: ACTION RECOMMENDED

Due to this property\'s history of **visible mold**, **musty odors**, **water damage** and **water stains**, MMD™ and the IAQ Industry recommends you have a local, qualified Indoor Air Quality (IAQ) Professional (i.e. Certified Microbial Remediator - CMR) perform an Onsite Mold Assessment to take a closer look at your property. An Onsite Mold Assessment can result in customized recommendations to safeguard against and eliminate mold contamination.

ONSITE EVALUATION

We have a network of pre-screened, qualified and insured professionals that we will connect you with to help give you a more comprehensive view of your indoor air quality. If you would like MyMoldDetective™ to refer a local professional in your area or have any questions about your Mold Analysis lab report, please do not hesitate to contact us.

CALL A MYMOLDDETECTIVE ® REPRESENTATIVE NOW TO DISCUSS YOUR RESULTS.

DISCUSS MY LAB REPORT

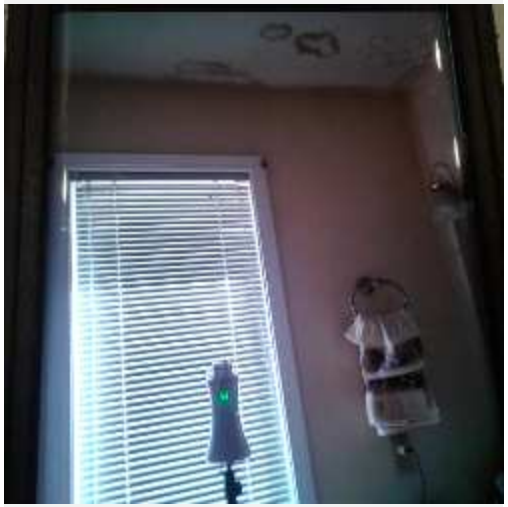
Thank you for choosing MyMoldDetective®!

MOLD LAB ANALYSIS

SAMPLE LOCATION	LIVING ROOM				RESULT	OUTDOOR			
CLIENT SAMPLE NUMBER	201672					201673			
RESULT	✖ Elevated					Control			
Spore Identification	Raw Count	Spores per m^3	Percent of Total	In/Out		Raw Count	Spores per m^3	Percent of Total	In/Out
Ascospores	3	135	0	0.2:1		15	673	17	-
Basidiospores	15	673	2	0.48:1		31	1390	36	-

Cladosporium	112	7893	19	58.66:1	Elevated	3	135	4	-
Cladosporium Species	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
Epicoccum	1	45	0	-		-	-	-	-
Hyphae	-	-	-	-		8	359	9	-
Nigrospora	2	90	0	2:1		1	45	1	-
No Fungal Spores Seen.	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
Penicillium/Aspergillus Group	204	33547	79	37.4:1	Elevated	20	897	23	-
Pithomyces	-	-	-	-		1	45	1	-
Smuts,Periconia,Myxomycetes	1	45	0	0.14:1		7	314	8	-
Stachybotrys Species	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
Total	**338**	**42428**	**100%**			**86**	**3858**	**99%**	
Debris Rating	**2***					**2***			
Analytical Sensitivity	**45**					**45**			
Sample Volume (L)	**75**					**75**			
Lab Sample Number									
Sample Location									

SAMPLE LOCATION	MASTER BATHROOM				RESULT	OUTDOOR			
CLIENT SAMPLE NUMBER	201664					201673			
RESULT	✖ Elevated					Control			
Spore Identification	Raw Count	Spores per m^3	Percent of Total	In/Out		Raw Count	Spores per m^3	Percent of Total	In/Out
Ascospores	1	45	1	0.07:1		15	673	17	-
Basidiospores	12	538	7	0.39:1		31	1390	36	-
Cladosporium	5	224	3	1.67:1		3	135	4	-
Cladosporium Species	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
Epicoccum	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
Hyphae	1	45	1	0.12:1		8	359	9	-
Nigrospora	-	-	-	-		1	45	1	-
No Fungal Spores Seen.	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
Penicillium/Aspergillus Group	132	6512	88	7.26:1	**Elevated**	20	897	23	-
Pithomyces	-	-	-	-		1	45	1	-
Smuts,Periconia,Myxomycetes	1	45	1	0.14:1		7	314	8	-
Stachybotrys Species	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
Total	**152**	**7409**	**101%**			**86**	**3858**	**99%**	
Debris Rating	**1***					**2***			
Analytical Sensitivity	**45**					**45**			
Sample Volume (L)	**75**					**75**			

Lab Sample Number			
Sample Location			

LAB ANALYSIS

SURFACE SAMPLE RESULTS

SAMPLE LOCATION	LAUNDRY RM WALL
LAB SAMPLE NUMBER	
RESULT	✖ ELEVATED
	

RESULTS	LABORATORY OBSERVATIONS
NUMEROUS STACHYBOTRYS SPECIES	3-4 SPORES PER FIELD (MINIMUM)

SAMPLE LOCATION	LIVING RM WALL
LAB SAMPLE NUMBER	
RESULT	✖ ELEVATED

RESULTS	LABORATORY OBSERVATIONS
NUMEROUS CLADOSPORIUM SPECIES	3-4 SPORES PER FIELD (MINIMUM)

SAMPLE LOCATION	ATTIC
LAB SAMPLE NUMBER	
RESULT	No species found

COMMENTS

Location	Serial	Lab Comment
Attic	1000457	- Background too overloaded with building materials and raised debris to properly analyze.

FOOTNOTES & ADDITIONAL REPORT INFORMATION

1. The results in this analysis pertain only to this sample location(s), collected on the stated date and should not be used in the interpretation of any other sample location(s). This report my not be duplicated, except in full, without the written consent of My Mold Detective, LLC. (MMD)

2. MMD will not be held responsible for overloading of samples.

3. Neither the laboratory nor MMD bear any responsibility for sample collection activities, analytical method limitations, or your use of the test results. Interpretation and use of test results are your (consumer's) responsibility. Any reference to health effects or interpretation of mold levels is strictly the opinion of MMD. In no event, shall MMD or any of its employees be liable for lost profits or any special, incidental or consequential damages arising out of your use of the test results.

4. My Mold Detective (MMD) should not be used to verify if remediation activities are successful. Industry standards and some state legislation requires a qualified third-party Indoor Environmental Professional (IEP) to verify if a work area is successfully remediated. Third-party Post Remediation Verification Testing (PRVT) and assessments should always include: 1) onsite visual assessment 2) moisture readings (Rh & moisture content) 3) observations of active moisture intrusions 4) evaluation of remediation contractor's containments 5) analysis of potential cross contamination from work areas to adjacent non-remediated work areas 6) mold sampling as deemed applicable by qualified IEP.

5. There are no federal or national standards for the numbers of fungal spores that may be present in the indoor environment. As a general rule and guideline that is widely accepted in the indoor air quality field, the numbers and types of spores that are present in the indoor environment should be comparable to those that are present outdoors at any given time. There will always be some mold spores present in "Normal" indoor environments. The purpose of sampling and counting spore sis to help determine whether an abnormal condition exists within the indoor environment and if it does, to help pinpoint the area of contamination. Spore count should not be used as the sole determining factor of mold contamination. There are many factors that can cause anomalies in the comparison of indoor and outdoor samples due to the dynamic nature of both of those environments.

DEBRIS RATING TABLE

1. Minimal (less than 5%) particulate present	Reported values are minimally affected by particulate load.
2. 5% to 25% of the trace occluded with particulate	
3. 26% to 75% of the trace occluded with particulate	Negative bias is expected. The degree of bias increases directly with the percent of the trace that is occluded.
4. 76% to 90% of the trace occluded with particulate	
5. Greater than 90% of the trace occluded with particulate	Quantification not possible due to large negative bias. New samples should be collected at shorter time interval, or other measures taken to reduce the particulate load.

LEARN ABOUT MOLD

Particulate	Definition
ASCOSPORES	Ascospores are the result of sexual reproduction and produced in a saclike structure called an ascus. All ascospores belong to members of the Phylum Ascomycota, which encompasses a plethora of genera worldwide. **Allergenic Potential:** Depends on genus and species
BASIDIOSPORES	Basidiospores are the result of sexual reproduction and formed on a structure called the basidium. Basidiospores belong to the members of the Phylum Basidiomycota, which includes mushrooms, shelf fungi, rusts, and smuts. **Allergenic Potential:** Type I allergies (hay fever, asthma) & Type III (hypersensitivity pneumonitis) **Potential Toxins Produced:** Amanitins, monomethyl-hydrazine, muscarine, ibotenic acid, psilocybin.
CLADOSPORIUM	Distinctive, with wide variation in size and shape. Spores with dark attachment scars and some olive to brown pigmentation are identified as Cladosporium. Widespread, on many substrates, including textiles, wood,

	moist window sills. Grows at 0°C, and so is associated with refrigerated foods. **Allergenic Potential:** Type I allergies (hay fever, asthma). Type III hypersensitivity pneumonitis: Hot tub lung, Moldy wall hypersensitivity. **Potential Toxins Produced:** Cladosporin, Emodin
CLADOSPORIUM SPECIES	Cladosporium is a fungus known as a mold. It is found worldwide, and often makes up about 50% of airborne spores.
EPICOCCUM	Grows well on general fungal media, although sporulation may be strain dependent. Colonies typically have orange reverse pigment. Intact spores are distinctive. Young spores or spore fragments may be confused with Ulocladium, Stemphylium or possibly Alternaria. Commonly found in outdoor air. Growth indoors can occur on many different substrates including paper, textiles, and insects. **Allergenic Potential:** Type I allergies (hay fever, asthma). **Potential Toxins Produced:** Flavipin, epicorazine A & B, indole-3-acetonitrile.
HYPHAE	NULL
NIGROSPORA	Nigrospora is a fungus known as a mold. It grows on plants such as banana, rice, sugarcane, etc., and is relatively cosmopolitan. It produces characteristic microscopic, single, round, black, unicellular spores which are forcibly expelled from the cells that produce them. The spores are relatively uncommon in houses, and enter with outdoor air. This fungus has little pathogenic potential and is not known to produce toxins or to cause allergies.
NO FUNGAL SPORES SEEN.	NULL
PENICILLIUM/ASPERGILLUS GROUP	Aspergillus is the second most common opportunistic pathogen following Candida. Penicillium is one of the most common genera of fungi. Free spores of Penicillium are indistinguishable from Aspergillus and other genera with small round to oval colorless or slightly pigmented spores. Widespread. Commonly found in

	house dust. Grows in water damaged buildings on wallpaper, wallpaper glue, decaying fabrics, moist chipboards, and behind paint. Colonies are usually shades of blue, green, and white. **Allergenic Potential:** Allergic bronchopulmonary aspergillosis (ABPA) which is common in asthmatic and cystic fibrosis patients, Aspergillus sinusitis, Invasive aspergillosis in immunocompromised patients Type I (hay fever, asthma), Type III (hypersensitivity) **Potential Toxins Produced:** Aspergillus: 3-Nitropropionic acid, 5-metoxystermatocystin, Aflatoxin B1, B2, Aflatoxin G1, G2, Aflatoxin M1, M2, Aflatoxin P1, Aflatoxin Q1, Aflatoxins, Aflatrem (alkaloid), Aflatrem (indole alkaloid), Aflavinin, Ascalidol, Aspergillic acid, Aspergillomarasmin, Aspertoxin, Asteltoxin, Austamid, Austdiol, Austins, Austocystins, Avenaciolide, Brevianamide A, Candidulin, Citreoviridin,, Citrinin, Clavatol, Cyclopiazonic acid, Cyclopiazonic acid, Cytochalasin E, Emodin, Fumagillin, Fumigaclavine A, Fumigatin, Fumitremorgens, Fumitremorgin A, Gliotoxin, Griseofulvin, Helvolic acid, Kojic acid, Kotanin, Malformins, Naphtopyrones, Neoaspergillic acid, Nidulin, Nidulotoxin, Nigragillin, Ochratoxin A, Ochratoxin B, Ochratoxin C, Ochratoxins ß, Ochratoxins a, Ochratoxins (A,B,C.a, ß.), Orlandin, Oryzacidin, Paspaline, Patulin, Penicillic acid, Phthioic acid, Secalonic acid A, B, D and F, Sphingofungins, Spinulosin, Sterigmatocystin, Terphenyllin, Terredional, Terreic acid, Terrein, Terretonin, Terretonin, Territrem A, Tryptoquivalines, Verruculogen, Versicolorin A, Viomellein, Viriditoxin, Xanthocillin, Xanthomegnin, ß-nitropropionic acid **Penicillium:** Citrinin, Citreoviridin, Cyclopiazonic acid, Fumitremorgen B, Grisiofulvin, Janthitrems, Mycophenolic acid, Paxilline, Penitrem A, Penicillic acid, Ochratoxins, Roquefortine C, Secalonic acid D, Verruculogen, Verrucosidin, Viomellein, Viridicatumtoxin, Xanthomegnin,
PITHOMYCES	Pithomyces is a fungus known as a mold. It is found worldwide, growing on dead leaves of many plants, especially grasses, on soil, and occasionally on paper indoors. It produces dark, multicellular but still microscopic, dry spores which become airborne relatively easily, but usually enter houses from outside. It is not known to be allergenic, and does not cause disease in humans, but produces a toxin called sporidesmin that causes health problems in sheep when they eat grasses on which the mold is producing spores.
SMUTS,PERICONIA,MYXOMYCETES	Smut fungi belong to the order Ustilaginales and there are about 4000 known species. The myxomycetes have an interesting life cycle which includes a wet spore phase and a dry spore phase. When conditions are favorable, they move about like amoebae, resembling primitive animals. When conditons are not favorable

	they form a resting body (sclerotium) with dry, airborne spores. The myxomycetes are not considered to be true fungi. Periconia colonial morphology is similar to Cladosporium and is infrequently isolated in culture. Smut teliospores cannot easily be distinguished from the myxomycetes and certain species of Periconia. They are reported in the "round, brown" spore category: "Smuts, Periconia, myxomycetes." **Allergenic Potential:** Type I allergies (hay fever, asthma). **Potential Toxins Produced:** None currently known.
STACHYBOTRYS SPECIES	Commonly known as "Black Mold" and found indoors on wet materials containing cellulose, such as wallboard, jute, wicker, straw baskets, and other paper materials. Stachybotrys is slow growing as compared to Penicillium and other common mold genera, and may not compete well in the presence of other fungi. However, when water availability is high for prolonged periods on environmental material, Stachybotrys may gradually become the predominating mold, especially on cellulose containing materials. **Allergenic Potential:** Type I allergies (hay fever, asthma). Type III hypersensitivity pneumonitis: Hot tub lung, Moldy wall hypersensitivity. **Potential Toxins Produced:** Macrocyclic trichothecenes: verrucarin J, roridin E, satratoxin F, G & H, sporidesmin G, trichoverrol; cyclosporins, stachybotryolactone. Stachybotrys mycotoxicosis is currently the subject of toxin research. Stachybotrys mycotoxicosis: human toxicosis has been described; may be characterized by dermatitis, cough, rhinitis, itching or burning sensation in mouth, throat, nasal passages and eyes. The best described toxicoses are from domestic animals that have eaten contaminated hay and straw or inhaled infected material from contaminated bedding. Stachybotrys may play a role in the development of sick building syndrome. The presence of this fungus can be significant due to its ability to produce mycotoxins. Exposure to the toxins can occur through inhalation, ingestion, or skin exposure

FOOTNOTES

1. Dash (-) in this report, under the raw count column of the Air Sample Results table means ‘not detected’ (ND): otherwise ‘not applicable’ (NA).

2. The positive-hole correction factor is a statistical tool which calculates a probable count from the raw count, taking into consideration that multiple particles can impact on the same hole; for this reason the sum of calculated counts may be less than the positive hole corrected total.

3. Due to rounding totals may not equal 100%.

4. Minimum Reporting Limits (MRL) for BULKS, DUSTS, SWABS, and WATER samples are a calculation based on the sample size and the dilution plate on which the organism was counted. Results are a compilation of counts taken from multiple dilutions and multiple medias. This means that every genus of fungi or bacteria recovered can be counted on the plate on which it is best represented.

5. If the final quantitative result is corrected for contamination based on the blank correction is stated in the sample comments section of the report.

6. Analysis conducted on non-viable spore traps is completed in the Indoor Environmental Standards Organization Standard 2210.

7. The results in this report are related to this project and these samples only.