



# Laboratory Report

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**Prepared Exclusively For**

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**Report provided under contract to**

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**by an ISO 17025 Accredited Laboratory**

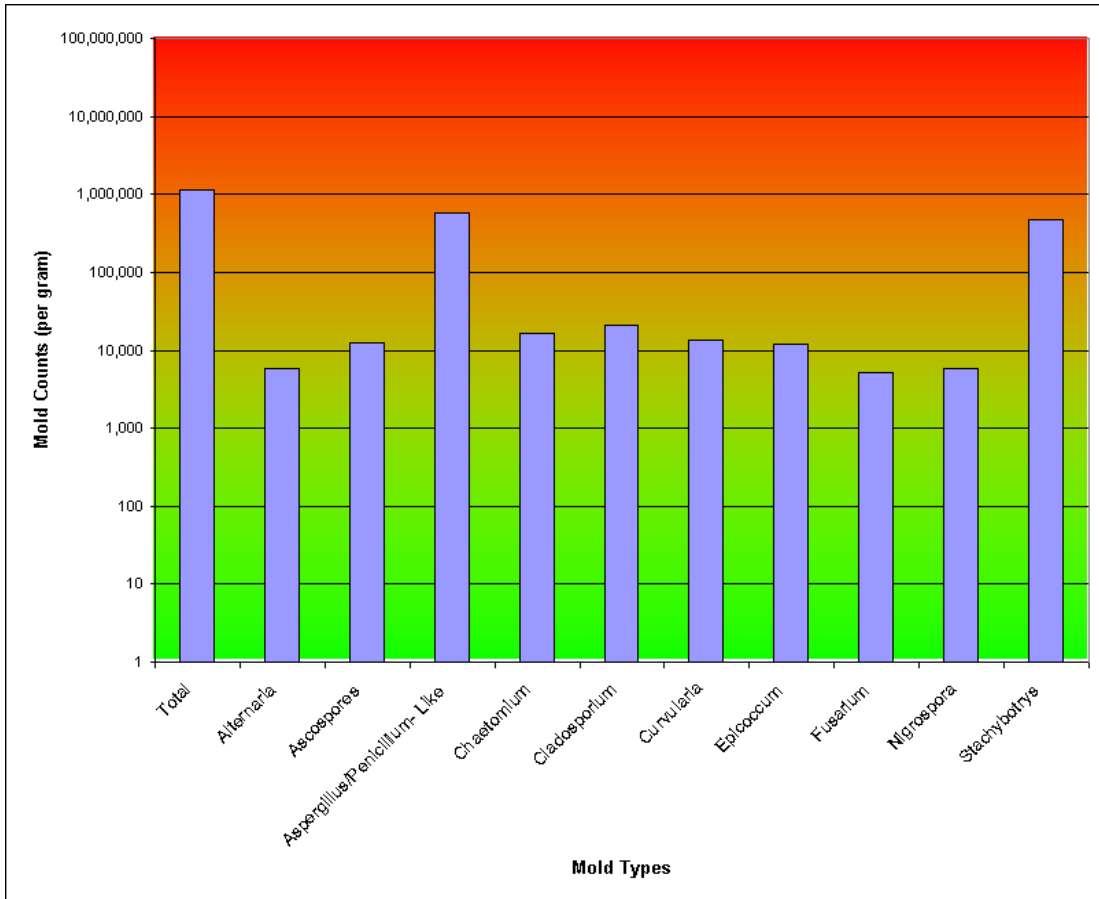
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**Test Method**

Dust samples are extracted into a buffer solution and then fixed to a glass slide for staining. All samples are analyzed via light microscopy at 600X magnification. The results are reported as total counts, meaning they include both alive and dead mold spores. This technique does not allow for the differentiation between *Aspergillus* and *Penicillium* spores. Small (~1-3 microns) spherical spore-like structures that cannot be identified and which may include *Aspergillus*., *Penicillium*, *Trichoderma* or other genera, are grouped together as amerspores. Additionally, depending on morphology, other non-distinctive spores will be reported in categories such as ascospores (produced in an ascus) or basidiospores (borne outside a basidium including the mushrooms and other microfungi).

**Results**

<b>Sample Location</b>	<b>Mold Type</b>	<b>Mold Counts (per gram)</b>
Main House	<i>Alternaria</i>	5,926
	Ascospores	12,593
	<i>Aspergillus/Penicillium</i> - Like	584,444
	<i>Chaetomium</i>	16,296
	<i>Cladosporium</i>	20,741
	<i>Curvularia</i>	13,333
	<i>Epicoccum</i>	11,852
	<i>Fusarium</i>	5,185
	<i>Nigrospora</i>	5,926
	<i>Stachybotrys</i>	481,481
	<b>Total</b>	



**Result Interpretation**

The total count of mold spores in the sample is 1,157,778 counts per gram. This count of total mold spores is extremely high. These levels are much higher than typical indoor environments and indicate significant mold contamination indoors.

**Risk Category Guidelines**

<b>Risk Category</b>	<b>Total Mold Counts</b>
Low	10,000 or less
Moderate	10,000 – 100,000
High	100,000 – 1,000,000
Extremely High	1,000,000 or more

These results indicate that *Stachybotrys* was present at a level of 481,481 counts per gram. Typical indoor environments should not contain any *Stachybotrys* spores, as it usually indicates that there is an indoor source of mold growth.

These results indicate that further inspection of the property is warranted by a qualified mold professional. A professional will likely examine your home, ask you questions, and take more samples in order to determine what is causing the high number and/or types of mold spores. If the professional confirms that there is a significant problem with indoor mold growth they may recommend a course of action to remedy the problem.

They may also recommend hiring a professional remediation expert who can clean up the mold problem and ensure that your home is restored as best as possible to its original condition. The United States Environmental Protection Agency recommends, "If you believe that you may have a hidden mold problem, consider hiring an experienced professional."

For complete information and guidance, please refer to the *Guide to Mold and Mold Contamination*.

*None of the information contained herein should be construed as medical advice or a call to action for evacuation or remediation. Any decision relative to medical significance should be made by a qualified physician. The identification of any specific mold type does not infer adverse exposure to that mold or to possible toxins.*

**How to Find a Qualified Mold Professional**

There are several professional trade organizations that offer referral services for mold investigations and remediation.

**Mold Professional Referral Systems**

Indoor Environmental Standards Organization (IESO)	<a href="http://www.iestandards.org/inspect/index.asp">http://www.iestandards.org/inspect/index.asp</a>
American Indoor Air Quality Council (AmIAQC)	<a href="http://www.iaqcouncil.org/Member-MarketPlace/member-marketplace.htm">http://www.iaqcouncil.org/Member-MarketPlace/member-marketplace.htm</a>
Indoor Air Quality Association (IAQA)	<a href="http://www.iaqa.org/members/cie_members.asp">http://www.iaqa.org/members/cie_members.asp</a>

**References**

*A Brief Guide to Mold, Moisture, and Your Home*, U.S. EPA, Office of Air and Radiation, Washington, DC (2002).

Comprehensive Environmental Assessment Report, Building 807. Sandia National Laboratories, Albuquerque, New Mexico (2001).

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