INSPECTORLAB
3301 N.W. 55TH ST., FT. LAUDERDALE, FL 33309
888-854-0477

PREPARED FOR: WILD BLUE GROUP LLC

TEST ADDRESS: 195 STILLWATER DR LONG POND, PA 18346

CERTIFICATE OF MOLD ANALYSIS

PREPARED FOR:

WILD BLUE GROUP LLC

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EMAIL: THOM@WILDBLUEGROUP.COM

TEST LOCATION:

LAHEY

195 STILLWATER DR

LONG POND, PA 18346

CHAIN OF CUSTODY # 52391510

COLLECTED: FRI OCTOBER 09, 2020

RECEIVED: TUE OCTOBER 13, 2020

REPORTED: TUE OCTOBER 13, 2020

APPROVED BY: JOHN D. SHANE PHD
LABORATORY MANAGER

VERSION: 1.0 (A VERSION NUMBER GREATER THAN ONE (1) INDICATES THAT THE DATA IN THIS REPORT HAS BEEN AMENDED)

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Detailed Mold Report

(WATER-INDICATING FUNGI, IF PRESENT, ARE SHOWN BELOW IN RED)

Analysis Method	Air Analysis	Air Analysis	Intentionally Blank	Intentionally Blank
Lab Sample #	52391510-1	52391510-2		
Sample Identification	30975319	31052503		
Sample Location	OUTSIDE	BASEMENT		
Sample Type / Metric	Air-O-Cell/150L	Air-O-Cell/150L		
Analysis Date	Tue October 13, 2020	Tue October 13, 2020		
Determination	**CONTROL**	**PROBLEM**		

Fungal Types Identified	Raw Count	Spores / m^3	% of Total	Raw Count	Spores / m^3	% of Total		
✳INDOOR PROBLEM FUNGI								
Penicillium/Aspergillus	---	---	---	178	1,193	51		
✳✳Non-Problem Fungi								
Alternaria	8	54	1	---	---	---		
Ascospores	23	154	3	---	---	---		
Basidiospores	275	1,843	45	123	824	35		
Cladosporium	232	1,554	38	37	248	10		
Epicoccum	11	74	1	2	13	<1		
Ganoderma	4	27	<1	---	---	---		
Penicillium/Aspergillus	36	241	6	✳	✳	✳		
Polythrincium	1	7	<1	---	---	---		
Rusts	2	13	<1	---	---	---		
Smut/Myxomycetes	5	34	<1	4	27	1		
Torula	1	7	<1	---	---	---		
Unclassified Pigmented Spores	---	---	---	1	7	<1		
Total Spore Count#	600	4,000	100	350	2,300	100		
Minimum Detection Limit	7			7				
Comments/Definitions **Raw Count:** Actual number of spores observed and counted. **Spores/m^3:** Spores per cubic meter. **% of Total:** Percentage of a particular spore in relation to total number of spores. **Present** = growth observed. **---:** Spore type was not observed. ✳ : Indicates to look above at the names in red under "indoor problem fungi".	CONTROL samples are normally taken outside a building to provide a baseline from which samples on the interior of the building are compared. Outside air is considered normal whatever the mold counts may be. LIGHT DEBRIS: The debris present in the sample likely had no effect on the accuracy of the mold count.			Mold concentrations in the air are ABNORMAL and based on the mold counts, you likely have a mold source from which spores are able to become airborne and are an exposure concern to the occupants. LIGHT DEBRIS: The debris present in the sample likely had no effect on the accuracy of the mold count.			INTENTIONALLY BLANK	INTENTIONALLY BLANK

* **Indoor Problem Fungi** are generally capable of growing on wetted building materials.

** **Non-Problem Fungi** are less capable or do not grow on wetted building materials. They are commonly found in the air outside and infiltrate into indoor air naturally. High numbers of any one of these spore types as compared to the Control sample may indicate that they are growing on wetted building materials indoors.

Spore types not listed in this report were not observed.

Background debris estimates the amount of non-spore particles. Increasing amount of debris will affect the accuracy of the spore counts. Total percent may not equal 100% due to rounding.

#**Total Spore Counts** are reported to 2 significant figures.

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Mold Glossary

PREPARED FOR: WILD BLUE GROUP LLC

TEST ADDRESS: 195 STILLWATER DR LONG POND, PA 18346

Introduction

All spores found in indoor air are also normally found in outdoor air because most originate or live in the soil and on dead or decaying plants. Therefore, it is not unusual to find mold spores in indoor air. This Mold Glossary is only intended to provide general information about the mold found in the samples that were provided to the laboratory.

Alternaria

Outdoor Habitat: One of the most commonly observed spores in the outdoor air worldwide, normally in low numbers.

Indoor Habitat: Capable of growing on a wide variety of substrates and manufactured products found indoors when wetted.

Allergy Potential: Type I (hay fever, asthma), Type III (hypersensitivity pneumonitis), Common cause of extrinsic asthma

Disease Potential: Not normally considered a pathogen, but can become so in immunocompromised persons.

Toxin Potential: Several known

Comments: One of the most common and potent allergens in the indoor and outdoor air. Seen in indoor air in low concentrations, probably as a result of outdoor air infiltration and/or recycling of settled dust.

Ascospores

Outdoor Habitat: Soil and decaying vegetation, dead and dying insects. These spores constitute a large part of the spores in the air and can be found in the air in very large numbers in the spring and summer, especially during and up to three (3) days after a rain.

Indoor Habitat: Very few of fungi that produce ascospores grow indoors. Some fungi that produce ascospores are recognizable by their spores and when observed are listed under their own categories. Wetted wood and gypsum wallboard paper

Allergy Potential: Depends on the type of fungus producing the ascospores.

Disease Potential: Not normally pathogenic as a group

Toxin Potential: None known

Comments: Ascospores are produced from a very large group of fungi. Notable ascospores that are considered problematic for indoor environments are Chaetomium, Peziza, and Ascotricha. If these types of ascspores are observed they will be listed in the report under their own names.

Basidiospores

Outdoor Habitat: These are mushroom spores and are common everywhere outside, especially in the late summer and fall.

Indoor Habitat: Mushrooms can grow on very wet wood products, especially on footer plates, basements, and crawlspaces. Sometimes mushrooms can be observed growing in potted plants indoors.

Allergy Potential: Rarely reported, but some Type I (hay fever, asthma) and Type III (hypersensitivity pneumonitis) has been reported.

Disease Potential: None known

Toxin Potential: None known

Comments: Mushroom spores are commonly found indoors, especially when the outdoor spore count is high. When spores of this group are derived from wood rotting fungi, including dry rot (Serpula and Poria), they can be especially destructive to buildings. When spores from destructive types of mushrooms (dry and wet rot group) are observed in the sample they are listed under their own names on the report.

Cladosporium

Outdoor Habitat: Cladosporium is one of the most common environmental fungi observed worldwide and is widely reported from soil and decaying vegetation.

Cladosporium herbarum and C. cladosporioides are among the most frequently encountered species, both in outdoor and indoor environments.

Indoor Habitat: Wetted wood and gypsum wallboard paper, paper products, textiles, rubber, window sills. Cladosporium has the ability to grow at low temperatures and can thus, grow on rubber gaskets and food in refrigerators.

Allergy Potential: Type I (hay fever, asthma) - an important and common outdoor allergen

Disease Potential: Opportunistic pathogen in immunocompromised persons, not normally a pathogen in healthy individuals. Cladosporium are some of the most common species reported as indoor contaminants, occasionally linked to health problems.

Toxin Potential: Cladosporium has two known toxins (cladosporin and emodin). These toxins are not known to be highly toxic. There is no evidence in the literature of toxic effects associated to inhalation of Cladosporium conidia (spores) indoors.

Comments: The most commonly reported spore in the outdoor air worldwide. This makes Cladosporium one of the most commonly reported and abundant spore types both indoors and outdoors. The prevalence of this spore can vary throughout the year, but is especially high in late summer and autumn, especially where cereal crops are commonly planted.

An important and common allergen source.

Epicoccum

Outdoor Habitat: Epicoccum is a widespread cosmopolitan that grows on dead or decaying organic matter, wood, textiles, paper, a variety of foods, insects and human skin. It is commonly found in the soil. Epicoccum spores are more prevalent on dry, windy days, with higher counts late in the day.

Indoor Habitat: Capable of growing on a wide variety of substrates and manufactured products found indoors when wetted such as gypsum board, floors, carpets, mattress dust, and house plants.

Allergy Potential: Type I (hay fever, asthma)

Disease Potential: None known

Toxin Potential: None known

Comments: Very common in outdoor air in the summer months, especially in the midwest USA during harvest times.

Ganoderma

Outdoor Habitat: Growing as a parasite on other plants and fungi, especially on trees, notably hardwoods

Indoor Habitat: Does not grow indoors

Allergy Potential: Type I (hay fever, asthma), rare

Disease Potential: None known

Toxin Potential: None known

Comments: Extensively used as a Chinese herbal supplement

Penicillium/Aspergillus

Outdoor Habitat: Soil and decaying vegetation, textiles, fruits. These spores are commonly observed and are a normal part of outside air.

Indoor Habitat: Wetted wood and gypsum wallboard paper, textiles, leather, able to grow on many types of substrates.

Allergy Potential: Type I (hay fever, asthma), Type III (hypersensitivity pneumonitis)

Disease Potential: Opportunistic pathogen in immunocompromised persons, not normally a pathogen in healthy individuals.

Toxin Potential: Several known

Comments: Extremely common in indoor air in low to moderate amounts as compared to the outside air. This type of spore should not constitute an overwhelming percentage (e.g., 90% or greater) and/or be present in very high numbers as compared to the outside (control). However, this type of mold is not always detected in outside air.

There is a wide range of what is a NORMAL amount of this type of mold spores in indoor air.

These two genera are grouped together because they cannot be reliably differentiated into their respective genera based solely on spore morphology.

Polythrincium

Outdoor Habitat: Leaves, especially on alfalfa

Indoor Habitat: Not known to grow indoors

Allergy Potential: None known

Disease Potential: None known

Toxin Potential: None known

Comments: Spores easily dispersed into the air by wind

Rusts

Outdoor Habitat: Parasitic on living plants

Indoor Habitat: Not known to grow indoors, unless on and infected living house plant

Allergy Potential: Type I (hay fever, asthma)

Disease Potential: None known

Toxin Potential: None known

Comments: Common and abundant plant pathogen and are normally robust spores that can persistent indoors, especially from carpets and dirty HVAC systems

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Smut/Myxomycetes

Outdoor Habitat: Soil and decaying vegetation and wood, especially dead stumps and bark

Indoor Habitat: Not normally known to grow indoors. However the Myxomycetes can sometimes be found on firewood inside the home and especially on wood paneling. Sometimes known to grow on wood framing inside walls, ceilings and woodwork in closets.

Allergy Potential: Type I (hay fever, asthma), rare

Disease Potential: None known

Toxin Potential: None known

Comments: These two groups are difficult to distinguish due to their "round and brown" morphology. Smuts are especially common in the outside environment and can be seen in indoor air samples even during the winter in homes because the spores enter homes. These spores can be recycled through the indoor environment all year in small amounts.

An large number of these types of spores indoors can mean that there are fruiting bodies inside the home due to excessive water, usually on a wood surface(s).

Torula

Outdoor Habitat: Soil and decaying vegetation

Indoor Habitat: Wetted wood and gypsum wallboard paper

Allergy Potential: Type I (hay fever, asthma)

Disease Potential: None known

Toxin Potential: None known

Comments: Grows on wood and wicker, and sometimes on wallboard indoors.

Unclassified Pigmented Spores

Outdoor Habitat: None specified

Indoor Habitat: None specified

Allergy Potential: Although no specific allergic potential can be given, ALL spores have the potential to be allergenic.

Disease Potential: None known

Toxin Potential: Unknown

Comments: Unknown spores that have at least some color, but do not have enough distinctive characteristics to be identified as any particular type of spore.

This type of spore may also be new to science and therefore, unclassified.
