



CERTIFICATE OF MOLD ANALYSIS

PREPARED FOR:

ABOUT THE HOUSE | INSPECTION SERVICES

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TEST LOCATION:

TRENT TANKERSLEY**10410 GERLACH ST,****HOUSTON, TX 77034****CHAIN OF CUSTODY # 52532814**

COLLECTED: THU JANUARY 20, 2022

RECEIVED: FRI JANUARY 21, 2022

REPORTED: FRI JANUARY 21, 2022

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)

EPA regulations or standards for airborne or surface mold concentrations have not been established. There are also no EPA regulations or standards for evaluating health effects due to mold exposure. Information about mold can be found at www.epa.gov/mold.

All samples were received in an acceptable condition for analysis unless noted specifically in the Comments section under a particular sample. All results relate only to the samples submitted for analysis and apply to the samples as received by the laboratory. Volumes, flowrates, areas or other information are supplied by the customer. This information can affect the validity of the results. Results have not been adjusted for field or laboratory unless otherwise noted. InspectorLab bears no responsibility for sample collection activities or analytical method limitations. No warranty is either express or implied and InspectorLab assumes no responsibility or liability for error in public information utilized, statements from sources other than InspectorLab, or developments resulting from situations outside the scope of this analysis, nor for the purpose for which the client uses the analysis. The determinations in this report are outside the scope of the IAHA LAP, LLC scope of accreditation. Contractors or consultants reviewing this report must draw their own conclusions regarding further investigation or remediation deemed necessary. InspectorLab liability is limited to the cost of the sample analysis and may not exceed the amount of the fee paid by the client.

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Detailed Mold Report

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

Analysis Method	Air Analysis	Air Analysis	Air Analysis	Intentionally Blank
Lab Sample #	52532814-1	52532814-2	52532814-3	
Sample Identification	32857773	32857780	32857775	
Sample Location	FRONT PORCH	GARAGE	FAMILY ROOM	
Sample Type / Metric	Air-O-Cell/150L	Air-O-Cell/150L	Air-O-Cell/150L	
Analysis Date	Fri January 21, 2022	Fri January 21, 2022	Fri January 21, 2022	
Determination	CONTROL	NORMAL	NORMAL	

Fungal Types Identified	Raw Count	Spores / m ³	% of Total	Raw Count	Spores / m ³	% of Total	Raw Count	Spores / m ³	% of Total	
**Non-Problem Fungi										
Alternaria	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	7	<1	
Ascospores	12	80	12	2	13	3	6	40	4	
Basidiospores	32	214	34	4	27	7	8	54	6	
Bipolaris/Drechslera	1	7	1	---	---	---	2	13	1	
Chaetomium	---	---	---	2	13	3	---	---	---	
Cladosporium	28	188	30	4	27	7	20	134	15	
Epicoccum	2	13	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Monascus - like	---	---	---	1	7	1	---	---	---	
Nigrospora	2	13	2	1	7	1	---	---	---	
Penicillium/Aspergillus	10	67	10	38	255	69	82	549	64	
Rusts	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	7	<1	
Smut/Myxomycetes	4	27	4	1	7	1	4	27	3	
Spegazzinia	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	7	<1	
Unclassified Pigmented Spores	1	7	1	2	13	3	2	13	1	
Total Spore Count[#]	92	620	100	55	370	100	130	850	100	
Minimum Detection Limit	7			7			7			
Comments/Definitions Raw Count: Actual number of spores observed and counted. Spores/m³: 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. The LIGHT DEBRIS present in the sample likely had no effect on the accuracy of the mold count.			Mold counts are within a NORMAL RANGE and there is no indication, based on the mold counts, that there is any exposure concern to the occupants. The MODERATE DEBRIS present in the sample likely had limited effect on the accuracy of the mold count.			Mold counts are within a NORMAL RANGE and there is no indication, based on the mold counts, that there is any exposure concern to the occupants. The MODERATE DEBRIS present in the sample likely had limited effect on the accuracy of the mold count.			INTENTIONALLY BLANK

** 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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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. However, it is frequently found growing on indoor substrates.
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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 Ascotracha. If these types of ascspores are observed they will be listed in the report under their own names.
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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.

Bipolaris/Drechslera

Outdoor Habitat: Commonly observed spores in the outdoor air worldwide, normally in low numbers.

Indoor Habitat: Wetted wood and gypsum wallboard paper

Allergy Potential: Type I (hay fever, asthma)

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

Toxin Potential: None known

Comments: This category represents at least three genera, including *Bipolaris*, *Drechslera*, and *Exserohilum*. This group cannot be consistently separated by spore morphology alone.

Chaetomium

Outdoor Habitat: Commonly found on paper products, soil, decaying vegetation, wood and natural fiber textiles (such as jute-backed carpets, canvas, etc.) and similar materials. They are rarely identified in outdoor air. These spores can be disseminated by insects, wind and water splash, etc. It is also known as a soft-rot fungus for softwood and hardwood timber.

Indoor Habitat: Chaetomium is often found on a variety of substrates containing cellulose that are chronically wetted, including paper documents, wallpaper, textiles and construction materials like gypsum board (paper-coated sheet rock) and wood.

Chaetomium can develop quickly, covering a surface with substantial growth after two weeks.

Chaetomium globosum is the most commonly found species of Chaetomium indoors. It is not that unusual to find the occasional Chaetomium spore in the air indoors.

Allergy Potential: Type I (hay fever, asthma) potential. However, no allergens have yet been characterised. However, at least two potential allergens have been isolated.

Disease Potential: Rarely reported as human pathogen.

Toxin Potential: Several known

Comments: Chaetomium spores are easily disseminated when it becomes dry. However, Chaetomium spores do not remain airborne for long unless disturbed.

This genus is often associated with termite damaged and rotting wood. These spores will continue to be found in the air until this damaged wood is removed.

High numbers of spores of this genus is not normal for indoor environments and indicate a current or former water problem. Furthermore, since the spores are held together by mucilage and trapped by hairs, few become airborne until the mold has completely dried out or is mechanically disturbed during renovations remediation. It is, therefore, not uncommon to find low Chaetomium spore counts in pre-remediation air samples and relatively higher counts in post-remediation samples.

Chaetomium species colonize surfaces under similar conditions as Stachybotrys, Alternaria, Fusarium and Ulocladium.

HIGH CONCENTRATIONS AND LONG EXPOSURES TO CHAETOMIUM SHOULD BE AVOIDED.

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.

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Monascus - like

Outdoor Habitat: This spore resembles Monascus. Monascus is often associated with bees, honey and other substrates, especially rice.

Indoor Habitat: Not know to grow indoors

Allergy Potential: Not known

Disease Potential: Not known

Toxin Potential: Not known

Comments: This appears to be an asexual spore (conidia) of the ascomycete genus Monascus.

Nigrospora

Outdoor Habitat: Soil and decaying vegetation

Indoor Habitat: Can grow on wetted wood and gypsum wallboard paper

Allergy Potential: Type I (hay fever, asthma)

Disease Potential: None known

Toxin Potential: None known

Comments: Rarely observed growing indoors, but is often found in the indoor air in small amounts because this spore type is frequently found in outdoor air.

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 be present in very high numbers as compared to the outside (control) nor constitute an overwhelming percentage (e.g., 90% or greater) of the total spores in that room(s). However, this type of mold spore is not always detected in outside air and when diversity of mold types are low in the indoor sample(s), their percentage can be 90% or more. Therefore, when the raw numbers are low the determination would be NORMAL even if the percentage is high.

There is a wide range of what is a NORMAL amount of this type of mold spores in indoor air and 200 - 700 spores per cubic meter are commonly seen in homes.

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

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 persist 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).

Spegazzinia**Outdoor Habitat:** Soil and decaying vegetation, especially in St. Augustine grass**Indoor Habitat:** Not known to grow indoors**Allergy Potential:** None known**Disease Potential:** None known**Toxin Potential:** None known**Comments:** A common mold found in St. Augustine grass and other decaying vegetation***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.