PROPERTY HEALTH CHECK LIMITED
20 MAIN STREET
KENMARE, KE V93R2FX

Certificate of Mold Analysis

Prepared for:	PROPERTY HEALTH CHECK LIMITED
Phone Number:	
Fax Number:	
Project Name:	
Test Location:	42 BALLYDOWN GROVE LUCERNE, CO 00000
Chain of Custody #:	1166620
Received Date:	September 10, 2018
Report Date:	September 11, 2018

Prepared for : PROPERTY HEALTH CHECK LIMITED **Test Address :**

42 BALLYDOWN GROVE
LUCERNE, CO 00000

ANALYSIS METHOD	Spore trap analysis	Spore trap analysis	Direct Microscopic Exam	INTENTIONALLY BLANK
LOCATION	OUTSIDE	INSIDE MAIN BATHROOM	SWAB IN MAIN ENSUITE	
COC / LINE #	1166620-1	1166620-2	1166620-3	
SAMPLE TYPE & VOLUME	AIR-O-CELL - 150L	AIR-O-CELL - 150L	SWAB	
SERIAL NUMBER	26328620	26328524	SW-1	
COLLECTION DATE	**Sep 3, 2018**	**Sep 3, 2018**	**Sep 3, 2018**	
ANALYSIS DATE	**Sep 11, 2018**	**Sep 11, 2018**	**Sep 11, 2018**	
CONCLUSION	**CONTROL**	**NOT ELEVATED**	**UNUSUAL**	

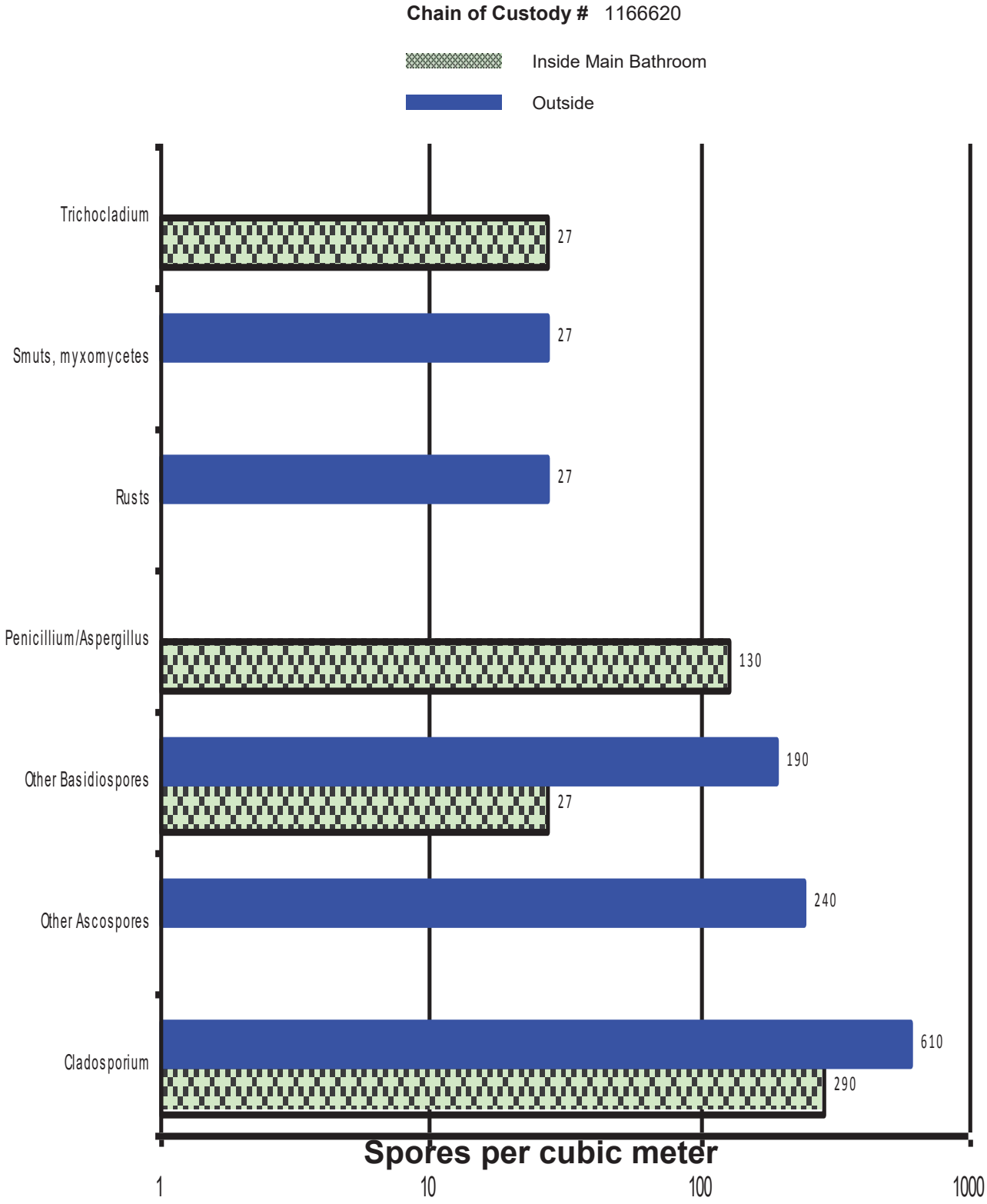
IDENTIFICATION	Raw Count	Spores per m^3	Percent of Total	Raw Count	Spores per m^3	Percent of Total		Mold Present		Raw Count	Spores per m^3	Percent of Total
Cladosporium	92	610	56	44	290	61		X				
Other Ascospores	36	240	22									
Other Basidiospores	28	190	17	4	27	6						
Penicillium/Aspergillus				20	130	27						
Rusts	4	27	2									
Smuts, myxomycetes	4	27	2									
Trichocladium				4	27	6						
TOTAL SPORES	164	1,094	100	72	474	100		NA				
MINIMUM DETECTION LIMIT*	4	27		4	27			NA				
BACKGROUND DEBRIS	Moderate			Moderate			Not Applicable					
OBSERVATIONS & COMMENTS	Non-biological debris present.			Non-biological debris present.			Presence of current or former growth observed.					

Background debris qualitatively estimates the amount of particles that are not pollen or spores and directly affects the accuracy of the spore counts. The categories of Light, Moderate, Heavy and Too Heavy for Accurate Count, are used to indicate the amount of deposited debris. Light (None to up to 25% obstruction); Medium (26% to up to 75% obstruction); Heavy (76% to up to 90% obstruction); Too Heavy (Greater than 90% obstruction). Increasing amounts of debris will obscure small spores and can prevent spores from impacting onto the slide. The actual number of spores present in the sample is likely higher than reported if the debris estimate is 'Heavy' or 'Too Heavy for Accurate Count'. All calculations are rounded to two significant figures and therefore, the total percentage of spore numbers may not equal 100%.
*** Minimum Detection Limit**. Based on the volume of air sampled, this is the lowest number of spores that can be detected and is an estimate of the lowest concentration of spores that can be read in the sample.
NA = Not Applicable.

Spores that were observed from the samples submitted are listed on this report. If a spore is not listed on this report it was not observed in the samples submitted.

Interpretation Guidelines: A determination is added to the report to help users interpret the mold analysis results. A mold report is only one aspect of an indoor air quality investigation. The most important aspect of mold growth in a living space is the availability of water. Without a source of water, mold generally will not become a problem in buildings. These determinations are in no way meant to imply any health outcomes or financial decisions based solely on this report. For questions relating to medical conditions you should consult an occupational or environmental health physician or professional.
CONTROL is a baseline sample showing what the spore count and diversity is at the time of sampling. The control sample(s) is usually collected outside of the structure being tested and used to determine if this sample(s) is similar in diversity and abundance to the inside sample(s).
ELEVATED means that the amount and/or diversity of spores, as compared to the control sample(s), and other samples in our database, are higher than expected. This can indicate that fungi have grown because of a water leak or water intrusion. Fungi that are considered to be indicators of water damage include, but are not limited to: *Chaetomium*, *Fusarium*, *Memnoniella*, *Stachybotrys*, *Scopulariopsis*, *Ulocladium*.
NOT ELEVATED means that the amount and/or the diversity of spores, as compared to the control sample and other samples in our database, are lower than expected and may indicate no problematic fungal growth.
UNUSUAL means that the presence of current or former growth was observed in the analyzed sample. An abundance of spores are present, and/or growth structures including hyphae and/or fruiting bodies are present and associated with one or more of the types of mold/fungi identified in the analyzed sample.
NORMAL means that no presence of current or former growth was observed in the analyzed sample. If spores are recorded they are normally what is in the air and have settled on the surface(s) tested.

Chain of Custody # 1166620



Identification	Outdoor Habitat	Indoor Habitat	Possible Allergic Potential Not an opinion or interpretation	Comments
Cladosporium	The most common spore type reported in the air worldwide. Found on dead and dying plant litter, and soil.	Commonly found on wood and wallboard. Commonly grows on window sills, textiles and foods.	Type I (hay fever and asthma), Type III (hypersensitivity pneumonitis) allergies.	A very common and important allergen source both outdoors and indoors.
Ascospores	Common everywhere. Constitutes a large part of the airspora outside. Can reach very high numbers in the air outside during the spring and summer. Can increase in numbers during and after rainfalls.	Very few of this group grow inside. The notable exception is Chaetomium, Ascotricha and Peziza.	Little known for most of this group of fungi. Dependent on the type (see Chaetomium and Ascotricha).	
Basidiospores	Commonly found everywhere, especially in the late summer and fall. These spores are from Mushrooms.	Mushrooms are not normally found growing indoors, but can grow on wet lumber, especially in crawlspaces. Sometimes mushrooms can be seen growing in flower pots indoors.	Some allergenicity reported. Type I (hay fever, asthma) and Type III (hypersensitivity pneumonitis).	Among the group of Mushrooms (Basidiomycetes) are dry rot fungi Serpula and Poria that are particularly destructive to buildings.
Penicillium/Aspergillus	Common everywhere. Normally found in the air in small amounts in outdoor air. Grows on nearly everything.	Wetted wallboard, wood, food, leather, etc. Able to grow on many substrates indoors.	Type I (hay fever and asthma) allergies and Type III (hypersensitivity pneumonitis) allergies.	This is a combination group of Penicillium and Aspergillus and is used when only the spores are seen. The spores are so similar that they cannot be reliably separated into their respective genera.
Rusts	Common everywhere growing on grasses, trees and other living plants.	Does not grow indoors.	Type I (hay fever and asthma) allergies.	Rust requires a living plant host to complete part of its lifecycle and thus, is not normally found growing indoors except perhaps on an infected house plant.
Smuts, myxomycetes	Commonly found everywhere, espcially on logs, grasses and weeds.	Smuts don`t normally grow indoors, but can occasionally be found on things brought from outside and stored in the house. Myxomycetes can occasionally grow indoors, but need lots of water to be established.	Type I (hay fever and asthma) allergies.	Smuts and myxomycetes are a combined group of organisms because their spores look so similar and cannot be reliably distinquished from each other.
Trichocladium	Rarely seen in the air. Grows most commonly on decaying wood.	Wetted wood.	None known.	