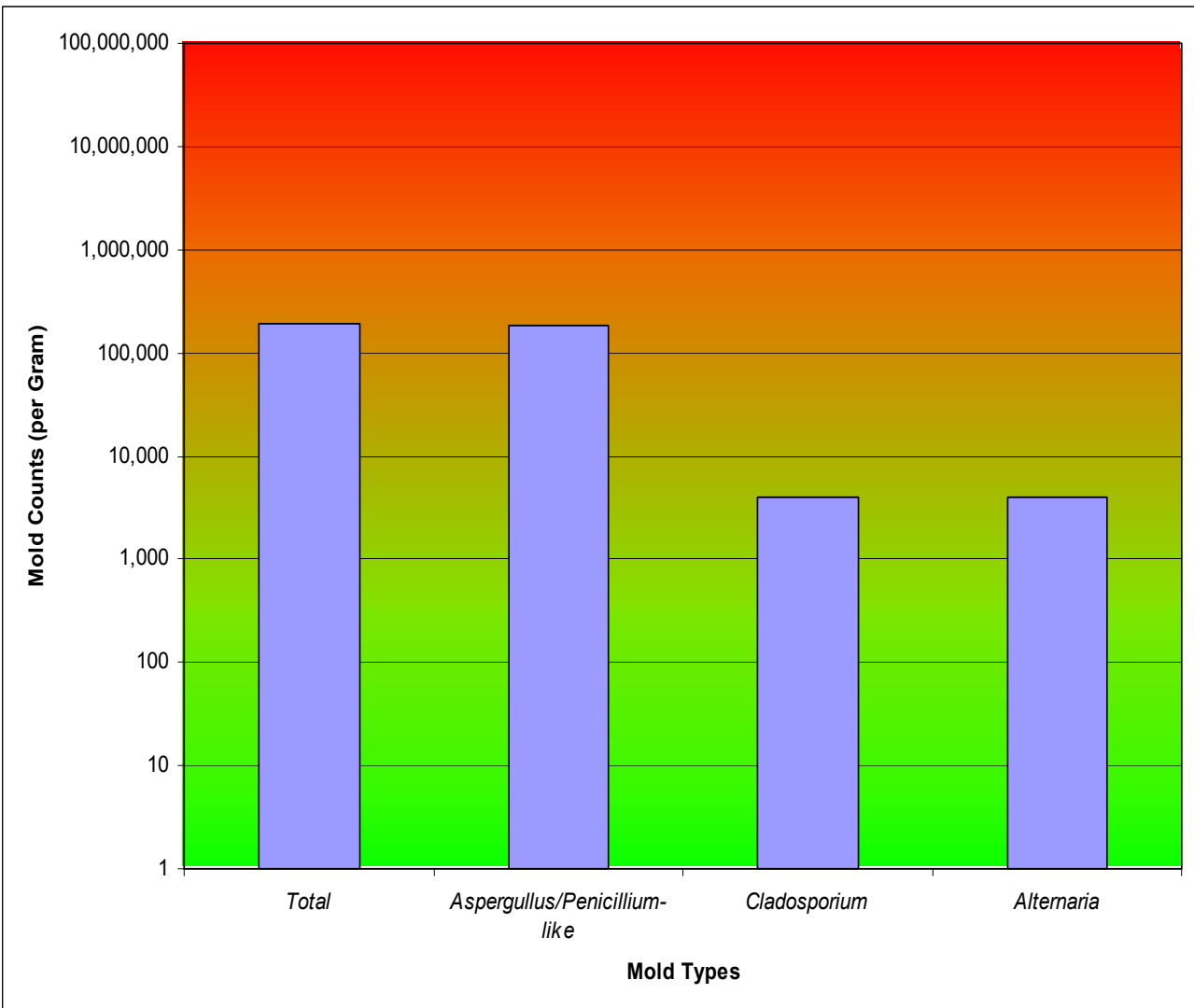


RESULTS

Sample Location	Mold Type	Mold Counts (per Gram)
Guest House	<i>Aspergillus/Penicillium-like</i>	184,000
	<i>Cladosporium</i>	4,000
	<i>Alternaria</i>	4,000
	Total	192,000



 **Conclusion**^[U2]

The total count of mold spores in the sample is 192,000 counts per gram. This count of total mold spores is considered to be **High**. These levels are above average for typical indoor environments and may indicate an indoor source of mold contamination.

Risk Category Guidelines	Total Mold Counts
Low	10,000 or less
Moderate	10,000 – 100,000
High	100,000 – 1,000,000
Extreme	1,000,000 or more

These results indicate that there is a likely source of moisture indicator molds in the room(s) sampled. Moisture indicator molds are those molds that are often associated with some type of water damage event indoors.

Recommendation


These results also indicate that further inspection of the property is warranted by a qualified 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*

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

American Indoor Air Quality Council (AmIAQC)	http://www.iaqcouncil.org/Member-MarketPlace/member-marketplace.htm	800-942-0832
Indoor Environmental Standards Organization (IESO)	http://www.iestandards.org/inspect/index.asp	800-406-0256
Indoor Air Quality Association (IAQA)	http://www.iaqa.org/members/cie_members.asp	 231-8388 ^[U3]

Additional Resources

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) site for information on mold:

<http://www.epa.gov/iaq/molds/moldresources.html>



Centers for Disease Control site for information on mold:

<http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/airpollution/mold/moldfacts.htm>

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).

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