

LAB ANALYSIS REPORT

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 ORDER SUMMARY



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LAB ANALYSIS REPORT

CONFIRMATION #: 32860

DATE COLLECTED: 2020-05-18 16:19:25

DATE RECEIVED:

DATE ANALYZED: 2020-05-22 13:19:51

LAB ANALYSIS BY:

CUSTOMER INFORMATION

NAME: MARVIN HAWLEY

PHONE: 7605748762

EMAIL: DESERTDETECTION@GMAIL.COM

PROPERTY NAME: SUN MESA DR 2

PROPERTY ADDRESS: 58137 SUN MESA DR,
YUCCA VALLEY, CA,
92284

DATE REPORTED: 2020-05-18 16:19:25

PROPERTY TYPE: RESIDENTIAL

PROPERTY: RELATION: OWNER

SYMPTOMS:

OCCUPANTS:

IMMUNE
COMPROMISED

SUMMARY

AIR SAMPLE



BATHROOM

SPORE COUNTS APPEAR NORMAL.



LIVINGROOM

SPORE COUNTS APPEAR NORMAL.



KITCHEN

SPORE COUNTS APPEAR NORMAL.

SURFACE SAMPLE



MASTER BEDROOM

SOME SPORE COUNTS APPEAR ELEVATED.



GARAGE

SPORE COUNTS APPEAR NORMAL.



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OUTDOOR VS. INDOOR MOLD CONCENTRATIONS

NORMAL

SLIGHTLY ELEVATED

ELEVATED

CLADOSPORIUM



SMUTS,PERICONIA,MYXOMYCETES



ALTERNARIA



MMD'S™ CONCLUSIONS

WE ARE HERE TO HELP! YOUR LAB RESULTS HAVE BEEN REVIEWED BY MYMOLDDetective's™ IN-HOUSE INDOOR AIR QUALITY (IAQ) DEPARTMENT AND WE WANT TO BRING A FEW ITEMS TO YOUR ATTENTION:

MMD'S™ MOLD TESTING CONCLUSION: ELEVATED - ACTION RECOMMENDED

Due to the above notated spore counts, MMD™ and the IAQ Industry recommends you have a local, qualified Indoor Air Quality (IAQ) Professional perform an Onsite Mold Assessment to take a closer look at your property. An Onsite Mold Assessment can result in customized recommendations to eliminate your home's elevated mold condition.

MMD'S™ PROPERTY HISTORY CONCLUSION: **ACTION RECOMMENDED**

Due to this property's history of **water damage**, MMD™ and the IAQ Industry recommends you have a local, qualified Indoor Air Quality (IAQ) Professional (i.e. Certified Microbial Remediator - CMR) perform an Onsite Mold Assessment to take a closer look at your property. An Onsite Mold Assessment can result in customized recommendations to safeguard against and eliminate mold contamination.

ONSITE EVALUATION

We have a network of pre-screened, qualified and insured professionals that we will connect you with to help give you a more comprehensive view of your indoor air quality. If you would like MyMoldDetective™ to refer a local professional in your area or have any questions about your Mold Analysis lab report, please do not hesitate to contact us.



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[MOLD LAB ANALYSIS](#)

SAMPLE LOCATION	BATHROOM				RESULT	OUTDOOR			
CLIENT SAMPLE NUMBER	198688					198683			
RESULT	✓ Normal					Control			
Spore Identification	Raw Count	Spores per m ³	Percent of Total	In/Out		Raw Count	Spores per m ³	Percent of Total	In/Out
Alternaria	1	15	0.33	-		-	-	-	-
Basidiospores	-	-	-	-		1	50	0.2	-
Brown Unidentified	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
Chaetomium Species	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
Cladosporium	2	31	0.67	0.62:1		1	50	0.2	-
Penicillium/Aspergillus Group	-	-	-	-		2	100	0.4	-
Smuts,Periconia,Myxomycetes	-	-	-	-		1	50	0.2	-
Total	3	46	1%			5	250	1%	
Debris Rating	3*					1*			
Analytical Sensitivity	15.38					50			
Sample Volume (L)	65					65			
Lab Sample Number									

SAMPLE LOCATION	LIVINGROOM				RESULT	OUTDOOR			
CLIENT SAMPLE NUMBER	198681					198683			
RESULT	✓ Normal					Control			

Spore Identification	Raw Count	Spores per m ³	Percent of Total	In/Out		Raw Count	Spores per m ³	Percent of Total	In/Out
Alternaria	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
Basidiospores	-	-	-	-		1	50	0.2	-
Brown Unidentified	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
Chaetomium Species	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
Cladosporium	5	250	0.83	5:1		1	50	0.2	-
Penicillium/Aspergillus Group	-	-	-	-		2	100	0.4	-
Smuts,Periconia,Myxomycetes	1	50	0.17	1:1		1	50	0.2	-
Total	6	300	1%			5	250	1%	
Debris Rating	3*					1*			
Analytical Sensitivity	50					50			
Sample Volume (L)	65					65			
Lab Sample Number									

SAMPLE LOCATION	KITCHEN	RESULT	OUTDOOR
CLIENT SAMPLE NUMBER	198682		198683
RESULT	✓ Normal		Control

Spore Identification	Raw Count	Spores per m ³	Percent of Total	In/Out		Raw Count	Spores per m ³	Percent of Total	In/Out
Alternaria	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
Basidiospores	-	-	-	-		1	50	0.2	-

Brown Unidentified	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
Chaetomium Species	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
Cladosporium	-	-	-	-		1	50	0.2	-
Penicillium/Aspergillus Group	-	-	-	-		2	100	0.4	-
Smuts,Periconia,Myxomycetes	5	77	1	1.54:1		1	50	0.2	-
Total	5	77	1%			5	250	1%	
Debris Rating		3*					1*		
Analytical Sensitivity		15.38					50		
Sample Volume (L)		65					65		
Lab Sample Number									

LAB ANALYSIS

SURFACE SAMPLE RESULTS

SAMPLE LOCATION	MASTER BEDROOM
LAB SAMPLE NUMBER	
RESULT	✘ ELEVATED

RESULTS	LABORATORY OBSERVATIONS
OCCASIONAL CHAETOMIUM	1-5 SPORES PER COVER SLIP
SPECIES	

SAMPLE LOCATION	GARAGE
LAB SAMPLE NUMBER	

RESULTS	LABORATORY OBSERVATIONS
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FOOTNOTES & ADDITIONAL REPORT INFORMATION

- The results in this analysis pertain only to this sample location(s), collected on the stated date and should not be used in the interpretation of any other sample location(s). This report may not be duplicated, except in full, without the written consent of My Mold Detective, LLC. (MMD)
- Neither the laboratory nor MMD bear any responsibility for sample collection activities, analytical method limitations, or your use of the test results. Interpretation and use of test results are your (consumer's) responsibility. Any reference to health effects or interpretation of mold levels is strictly the opinion of MMD. In no event, shall MMD or any of its employees be liable for lost profits or any special, incidental or consequential damages arising out of your use of the test results.
- My Mold Detective (MMD) should not be used to verify if remediation activities are successful. Industry standards and some state legislation requires a qualified third-party Indoor Environmental Professional (IEP) to verify if a work area is successfully remediated. Third-party Post Remediation Verification Testing (PRVT) and assessments should always include: 1) onsite visual assessment 2) moisture readings (Rh & moisture content) 3) observations of active moisture intrusions 4) evaluation of remediation contractor's containments 5) analysis of potential cross contamination from work areas to adjacent non-remediated work areas 6) mold sampling as deemed applicable by qualified IEP.
- There are no federal or national standards for the numbers of fungal spores that may be present in the indoor environment. As a general rule and guideline that is widely accepted in the indoor air quality field, the numbers and types of spores that are present in the indoor environment should be comparable to those that are present outdoors at any given time. There will always be some mold spores present in "Normal" indoor environments. The purpose of sampling and counting spores is to help determine whether an abnormal condition exists within the indoor environment and if it does, to help pinpoint the area of contamination. Spore count should not be used as the sole determining factor of mold contamination. There are many factors that can cause anomalies in the comparison of indoor and outdoor samples due to the dynamic nature of both of those environments.

DEBRIS RATING TABLE

1. Minimal (less than 5%) particulate present
2. 5% to 25% of the trace occluded with particulate

Reported values are minimally affected by particulate load.

- 3. 26% to 75% of the trace occluded with particulate
- 4. 76% to 90% of the trace occluded with particulate
- 5. Greater than 90% of the trace occluded with particulate

Negative bias is expected. The degree of bias increases directly with the percent of the trace that is occluded.

Quantification not possible due to large negative bias. New samples should be collected at shorter time interval, or other measures taken to reduce the particulate load.

LEARN ABOUT MOLD

Particulate	Definition
ALTERNARIA	<p>Alternaria spores are one of the most common and potent indoor and outdoor airborne allergens. Additionally, Alternaria sensitization has been determined to be one of the most important factors in the onset of childhood asthma. Synergy with Cladosporium or Ulocladium may increase the severity of symptoms.</p> <p>Allergenic Potential: Type I allergies (hay fever, asthma) & Type III (hypersensitivity pneumonitis)</p> <p>Potential Toxins Produced: Alternariol, Alternariol monomethylether, Tenuazonic acid, Altenuene, Alvertoxins</p>
BASIDIOSPORES	<p>Basidiospores are the result of sexual reproduction and formed on a structure called the basidium. Basidiospores belong to the members of the Phylum Basidiomycota, which includes mushrooms, shelf fungi, rusts, and smuts.</p> <p>Allergenic Potential: Type I allergies (hay fever, asthma) & Type III (hypersensitivity pneumonitis)</p> <p>Potential Toxins Produced: Amanitins, monomethyl-hydrazine, muscarine, ibotenic acid, psilocybin.</p>
BROWN UNIDENTIFIED	NULL
CHAETOMIUM SPECIES	<p>Chaetomium is a fungus that is commonly called a mold, though unlike most other molds, it produces its spores inside a microscopic fruit body. It occurs worldwide, usually growing on food substrates containing</p>

cellulose - paper, wallboard, textiles (including carpets), seeds, etc. It produces many brown, single-celled spores shaped like a lemon or a football, and the tiny fruit bodies usually have coiled or branched appendages. The spores may trigger asthma or hay fever, but are almost never pathogenic. Chaetomium produces mycotoxins including chaetoglobosins and sterigmatocystin. It also produces cellulase enzymes, and is used in fabric testing.

CLADOSPORIUM

Distinctive, with wide variation in size and shape. Spores with dark attachment scars and some olive to brown pigmentation are identified as Cladosporium. Widespread, on many substrates, including textiles, wood, moist window sills. Grows at 0°C, and so is associated with refrigerated foods.

Allergenic Potential: Type I allergies (hay fever, asthma). Type III hypersensitivity pneumonitis: Hot tub lung, Moldy wall hypersensitivity.

Potential Toxins Produced: Cladosporin, Emodin

PENICILLIUM/ASPERGILLUS GROUP

Aspergillus is the second most common opportunistic pathogen following Candida. Penicillium is one of the most common genera of fungi. Free spores of Penicillium are indistinguishable from Aspergillus and other genera with small round to oval colorless or slightly pigmented spores. Widespread. Commonly found in house dust. Grows in water damaged buildings on wallpaper, wallpaper glue, decaying fabrics, moist chipboards, and behind paint. Colonies are usually shades of blue, green, and white.

Allergenic Potential: Allergic bronchopulmonary aspergillosis (ABPA) which is common in asthmatic and cystic fibrosis patients, Aspergillus sinusitis, Invasive aspergillosis in immunocompromised patients Type I (hay fever, asthma), Type III (hypersensitivity)

Potential Toxins Produced: Aspergillus: 3-Nitropropionic acid, 5-metoxysterigmatocystin, Aflatoxin B1, B2, Aflatoxin G1, G2, Aflatoxin M1, M2, Aflatoxin P1, Aflatoxin Q1, Aflatoxins, Aflatrem (alkaloid), Aflatrem (indole alkaloid), Aflavinin, Ascalidol, Aspergillic acid, Aspergillomarasmin, Aspertoxin, Asteltoxin, Austamid, Austdiol, Austins, Austocystins, Avenaciolide, Brevianamide A, Candidulin, Citreoviridin,, Citrinin, Clavatol, Cyclopiazonic acid, Cyclopiazonic acid, Cytochalasin E, Emodin, Fumagillin, Fumigaclavine A, Fumigatin, Fumitremorgens, Fumitremorgin A, Gliotoxin, Griseofulvin, Helvolic acid, Kojic acid, Kotanin, Malformins,

Naphthopyrones, Neoaspergillilic acid, Nidulin, Nidulotoxin, Nigragillin, Ochratoxin A, Ochratoxin B, Ochratoxin C, Ochratoxins β , Ochratoxins α , Ochratoxins (A,B,C. α , β), Orlandin, Oryzacin, Paspaline, Patulin, Penicillic acid, Phthioic acid, Secalonic acid A, B, D and F, Sphingofungins, Spinulosin, Sterigmatocystin, Terphenyllin, Terredional, Terreic acid, Terrein, Terretinin, Terretinin, Territrem A, Tryptoquivalines, Verruculogen, Versicolorin A, Viomellein, Viriditoxin, Xanthocillin, Xanthomegnin, β -nitropropionic acid

Penicillium: Citrinin, Citreoviridin, Cyclopiazonic acid, Fumitremorgen B, Grisiofulvin, Janthitrem, Mycophenolic acid, Paxilline, Penitrem A, Penicillic acid, Ochratoxins, Roquefortine C, Secalonic acid D, Verruculogen, Verrucosidin, Viomellein, Viridicatumtoxin, Xanthomegnin,

SMUTS, PERICONIA, MYXOMYCETES

Smut fungi belong to the order Ustilaginales and there are about 4000 known species. The myxomycetes have an interesting life cycle which includes a wet spore phase and a dry spore phase. When conditions are favorable, they move about like amoebae, resembling primitive animals. When conditions are not favorable they form a resting body (sclerotium) with dry, airborne spores. The myxomycetes are not considered to be true fungi. Periconia colonial morphology is similar to Cladosporium and is infrequently isolated in culture. Smut teliospores cannot easily be distinguished from the myxomycetes and certain species of Periconia. They are reported in the "round, brown" spore category: "Smuts, Periconia, myxomycetes."

Allergenic Potential: Type I allergies (hay fever, asthma).

Potential Toxins Produced: None currently known.

FOOTNOTES

- Dash (-) in this report, under the raw count column of the Air Sample Results table means 'not detected' (ND): otherwise 'not applicable' (NA).
- The positive-hole correction factor is a statistical tool which calculates a probable count from the raw count, taking into consideration that multiple particles can impact on the same hole; for this reason the sum of calculated counts may be less than the positive hole corrected total.

- Due to rounding totals may not equal 100%.
- Minimum Reporting Limits (MRL) for BULKS, DUSTS, SWABS, and WATER samples are a calculation based on the sample size and the dilution plate on which the organism was counted. Results are a compilation of counts taken from multiple dilutions and multiple medias. This means that every genus of fungi or bacteria recovered can be counted on the plate on which it is best represented.
- If the final quantitative result is corrected for contamination based on the blank correction is stated in the sample comments section of the report.
- Analysis conducted on non-viable spore traps is completed in the Indoor Environmental Standards Organization Standard 2210.
- The results in this report are related to this project and these samples only.

DISCLAIMER

This document was designed to follow currently known industry guidelines for the interpretation of microbial sampling and analysis. Since interpretation of mold analysis reports is a scientific work in progress, it may as such be changed at any time without notice. The client is solely responsible for the use or interpretation. My Mold Detective, LLC makes no express or implied warranties as to health of a property from only the samples sent to their laboratory for analysis. The client is hereby notified that due to the subjective nature of fungal analysis and the mold growth process, laboratory samples can and do change over time relative to the originally sampled material. My Mold Detective, LLC reserves the right to properly dispose of all samples after the testing of such samples is sufficiently completed or after a 7 day period, whichever is greater.