

NATIONAL PROPERTY INSPECTIONS
1130 SEMINOLE SKY DR
RUSKIN, FL 33570

Certificate of Mold Analysis

Prepared for: NATIONAL PROPERTY INSPECTIONS
Phone Number: (941) 254-1583
Fax Number:
Project Name: CLIENT NAME
Test Location: SAMPLE ADDRESS
BRADENTON, FL 34211
Report Number: 1635597
Received Date: May 25, 2023
Report Date: May 25, 2023



Diana Sauri, Laboratory Director or other approved signatory

Currently there are no Federal regulations for evaluating potential health effects of fungal contamination and remediation. This information is subject to change as more information regarding fungal contaminants becomes available. For more information visit <http://www.epa.gov/mold> or www.nyc.gov/html/doh/html/epi/mold.shtml. This document was designed to follow currently known industry guidelines for the interpretation of microbial sampling, analysis, and remediation. 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. PRO-LAB/SSPTM Inc. 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. PRO-LAB/SSPTM Inc. reserves the right to properly dispose of all samples after the testing of such samples are sufficiently completed or after a 7 day period, whichever is greater.



For more information please contact PRO-LAB at (954) 384-4446 or email info@prolabinc.com

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Test Address : CLIENT NAME
 SAMLE ADDRESS
 BRADENTON, FL 34211

ANALYSIS METHOD	6110 Air Direct Examination			
LOCATION	1ST FLOOR HALLWAY	FRONT PORCH OUTSIDE	2ND FLOOR HALLWAY	1ST FLOOR LIVING ROOM
COC / LINE #	1635597 - 1	1635597 - 2	1635597 - 3	1635597 - 4
SAMPLE TYPE	PRO-10	PRO-10	PRO-10	PRO-10
VOLUME	150.00L	150.00L	150.00L	150.00L
SERIAL NUMBER	263218T	252720T	284219T	263219T
COLLECTION DATE	May 23, 2023	May 23, 2023	May 23, 2023	May 23, 2023
ANALYSIS DATE	May 25, 2023	May 25, 2023	May 25, 2023	May 25, 2023
CONCLUSION	NOT ELEVATED	CONTROL	NOT ELEVATED	NOT ELEVATED

IDENTIFICATION	Raw Count	Spores per m ³	Percent of Total	Raw Count	Spores per m ³	Percent of Total	Raw Count	Spores per m ³	Percent of Total	Raw Count	Spores per m ³	Percent of Total
Alternaria										4	27	14
Bipolaris/Drechslera												
Cercospora				8	53	4						
Chaetomium												
Cladosporium				48	320	24						
Ganoderma				4	27	2						
Other Ascospores				92	610	46	4	27	34	12	80	43
Other Basidiospores				8	53	4						
Penicillium/Aspergillus	8	53	100	32	210	16	8	53	66	8	53	28
Smuts, myxomycetes				8	53	4				4	27	14

TOTAL SPORES	8	53	100	200	1,326	100	12	80	100	28	187	100
MINIMUM DETECTION LIMIT*	4	27		4	27		4	27		4	27	

BACKGROUND DEBRIS	Light			Light			Light			Light		
Cellulose Fiber							4	27		4	27	
OBSERVATIONS & COMMENTS												

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%. The effect of the results relate only to the items tested. The methods used in this analysis have been validated and is fit for the intended use. R "version" indicated after the lab ID# indicates a sample with amended data. PRO-LAB/SSPTM Inc. does not perform any sample collection. The information is supplied by the customer and can affect the validity of results. The results apply to the sample as received.

* 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.

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Test Address : CLIENT NAME
 SAMLE ADDRESS
 BRADENTON, FL 34211

ANALYSIS METHOD	6110 Air Direct Examination	INTENTIONALLY BLANK	INTENTIONALLY BLANK	INTENTIONALLY BLANK
LOCATION	2ND FLOOR LIVING ROOM			
COC / LINE #	1635597 - 5			
SAMPLE TYPE	PRO-10			
VOLUME	150.00L			
SERIAL NUMBER	263222T			
COLLECTION DATE	May 23, 2023			
ANALYSIS DATE	May 25, 2023			
CONCLUSION	NOT ELEVATED			

IDENTIFICATION	Raw Count	Spores per m ³	Percent of Total								
Alternaria											
Bipolaris/Drechslera	4	27	20								
Cercospora	4	27	20								
Chaetomium	4	27	20								
Cladosporium											
Ganoderma											
Other Ascospores											
Other Basidiospores											
Penicillium/Aspergillus	8	53	40								
Smuts, myxomycetes											
TOTAL SPORES	20	134	100								
MINIMUM DETECTION LIMIT*	4	27									
BACKGROUND DEBRIS	Light										
Cellulose Fiber											
OBSERVATIONS & COMMENTS											

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%. The effect of the results relate only to the items tested. The methods used in this analysis have been validated and is fit for the intended use. R "version" indicated after the lab ID# indicates a sample with amended data. PRO-LAB/SSPTM Inc. does not perform any sample collection. The information is supplied by the customer and can affect the validity of results. The results apply to the sample as received.

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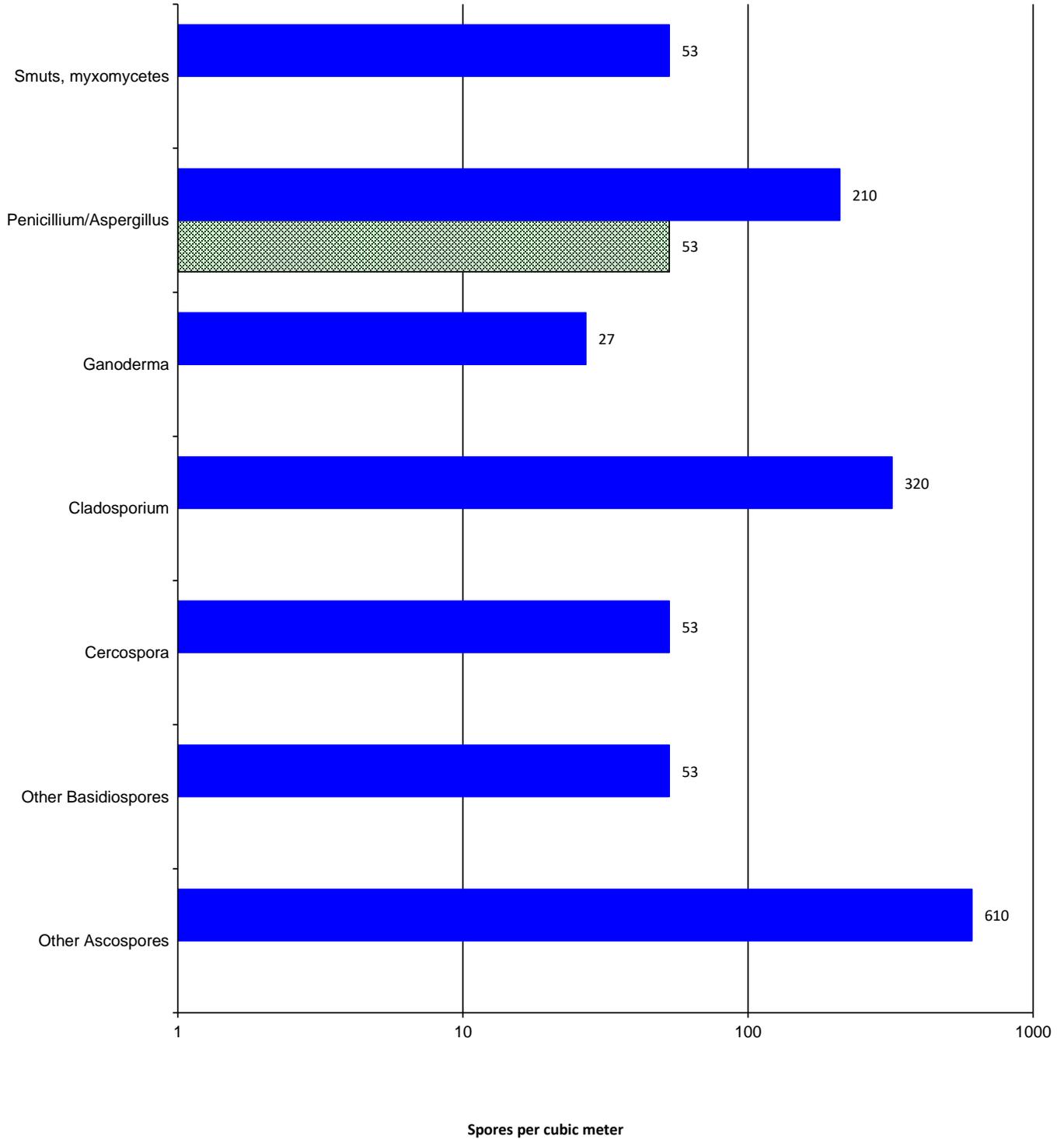
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NORMAL means that no presence of current or former growth was observed in the analyzed sample. If spores are recorded they are normally what is in the air and have settled on the surface(s) tested.



Chain of Custody # 1635597

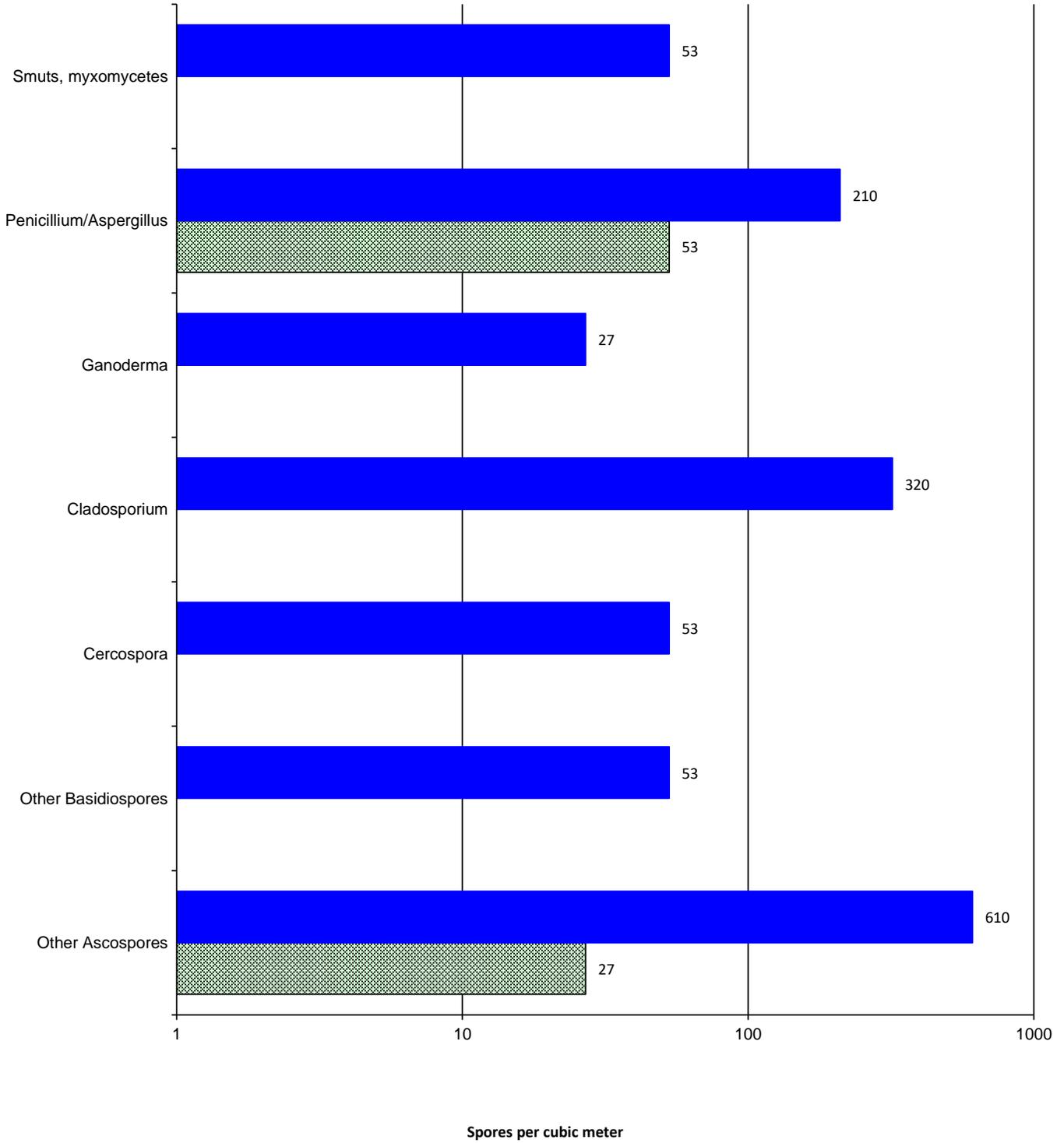
1St Floor Hallway
Front Porch Outside





Chain of Custody # 1635597

2Nd Floor Hallway
Front Porch Outside

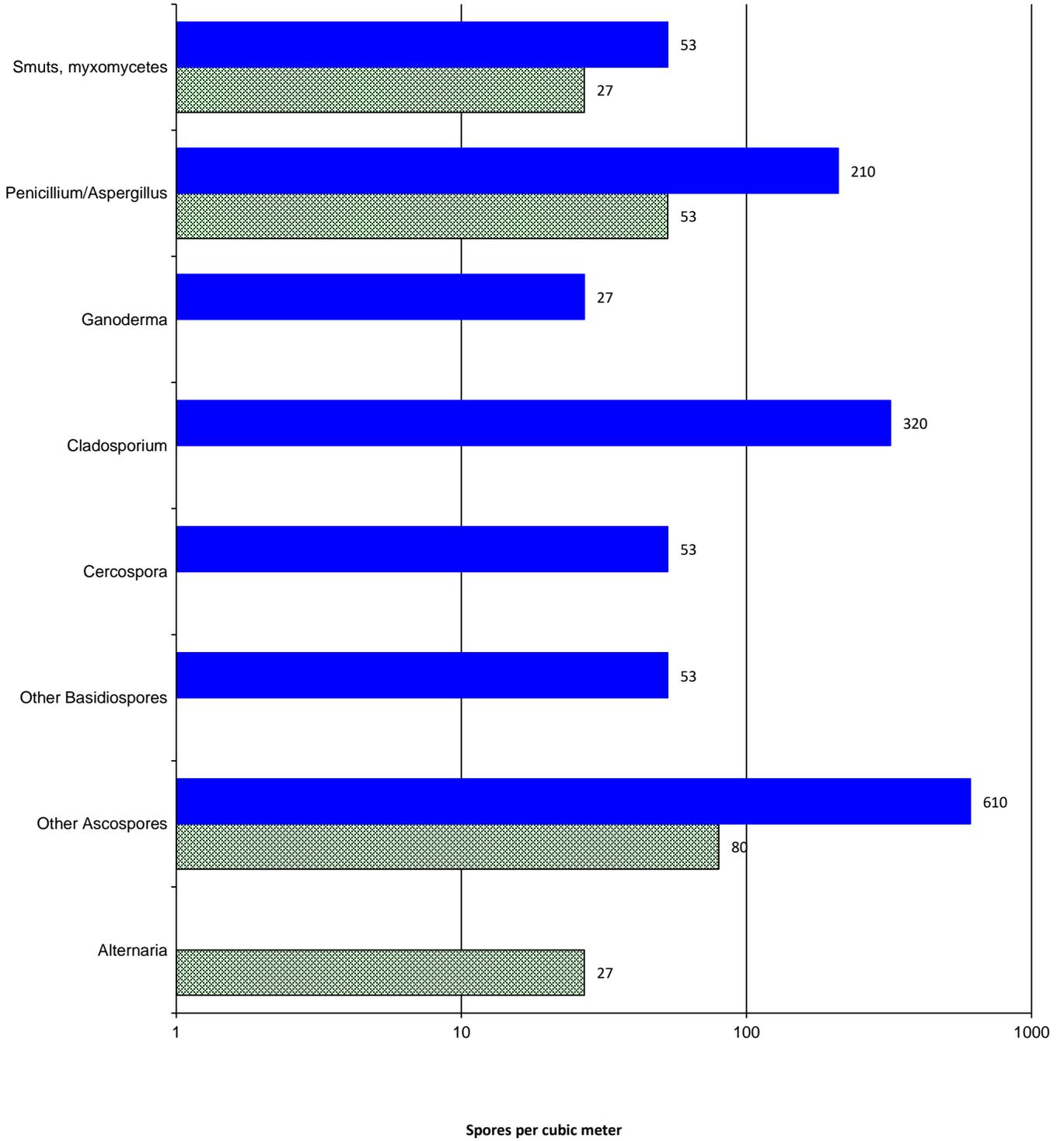




Chain of Custody # 1635597

1St Floor Living Room

Front Porch Outside

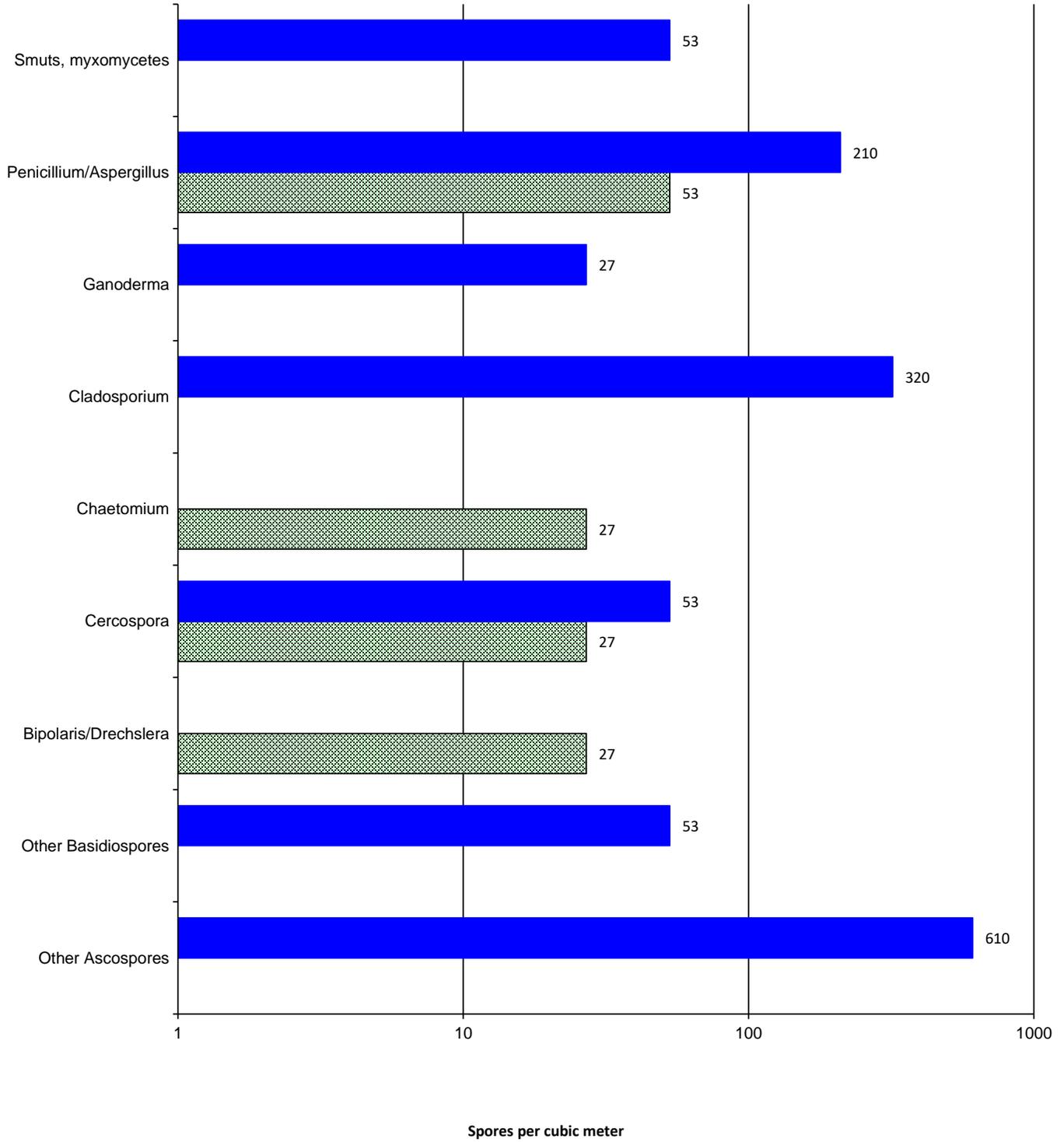




Chain of Custody # 1635597

2Nd Floor Living Room

Front Porch Outside



Identification	Outdoor Habitat	Indoor Habitat	Possible Allergic Potential Not an opinion or interpretation	Comments
Alternaria	One of the most commonly reported airborne spores worldwide. Often common in outdoor air. Usually not observed in large numbers in outdoor air. Soil, dead or dying plants, foodstuffs, textiles	Wallboard paper backing, wood, other various cellulose-containing materials. Commonly found in settled dust and as normal settled spores on carpets, drapes, textiles, etc.	Common allergen. Type I allergies (hay fever and asthma); Type III hypersensitivity pneumonitis. Common cause of extrinsic asthma.	Alternaria is commonly found in elevated numbers on water-intruded building materials and in higher spore numbers in the air with respect to the outside when growth on wet building materials occurs.
Bipolaris/Drechslera	Common everywhere. Frequently associated with grasses, but also found on plant material, decaying food, and soil.		Common Type I (hay fever and asthma), fungal sinusitis.	This is a group of like-looking spores that include Bipolaris, Drechslera, Exserohilum, and sometimes Helminosporium. They cannot be consistently separated by spore morphology and are thus grouped together. Must be cultured to consistently separate the genera.
Cercospora	Common everywhere, especially growing on leaves.	Not known to grow indoors.	None known.	
Chaetomium	Growing on dung, dead leaves, wood.	Cellulose substrates, especially wallboard, cardboard and wood. Not normally seen growing indoors unless the building material has been wetted. Unusual / Not Normal to be growing indoors.	Type I (hay fever and asthma) allergies.	Chaetomium is a water-indicating mold. Spores of this type of mold should not be observed in significantly higher numbers in the air above background/control. If growth and/or significantly higher than background/control spore numbers are reported, corrective action should be considered to reduce the source of water, moisture levels and/or spore numbers in the living space.
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.
Ganoderma	Common everywhere growing on hardwood trees.	None known.	None known.	
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.

Identification	Outdoor Habitat	Indoor Habitat	Possible Allergic Potential Not an opinion or interpretation	Comments
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.
Smuts, myxomycetes	Commonly found everywhere, especially 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 distinguished from each other.