



AD HOME INSPECTIONS LLC  
131 CENTER AVE  
Jim Thorpe, PA 18229

# Certificate of Mold Analysis

Prepared for: AD HOME INSPECTIONS LLC  
Phone Number: (570) 401-2736  
Fax Number:  
Project Name: Customer Name Here  
Test Location: Customer Address Here  
Report Number: 1774403  
Received Date: September 9, 2024  
Report Date: September 9, 2024

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](http://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](mailto:info@prolabinc.com)

Prepared for : AD HOME INSPECTIONS LLC

Test Address :

Customer Name  
And Address goes  
Here

ANALYSIS METHOD	6110 Air Direct Examination			6210 Surface and Bulk Direct Examination			6110 Air Direct Examination			6210 Surface and Bulk Direct Examination		
LOCATION	OUTSIDE			ATTIC GARAGE			LIVING RM AC OFF			ATTIC HOME		
COC / LINE #	1774403 - 1			1774403 - 2			1774403 - 3			1774403 - 4		
SAMPLE TYPE	PRO-15			SWAB			PRO-15			SWAB		
VOLUME	150.00L			NA			150.00L			NA		
SERIAL NUMBER	Q2448548			2			Q2436045			4		
COLLECTION DATE	Sep 7, 2024			Sep 7, 2024			Sep 7, 2024			Sep 7, 2024		
ANALYSIS DATE	Sep 9, 2024			Sep 9, 2024			Sep 9, 2024			Sep 9, 2024		
CONCLUSION	CONTROL			UNUSUAL			NOT ELEVATED			UNUSUAL		
IDENTIFICATION	Raw Count	Spores per m <sup>3</sup>	Total %		Mold Present		Raw Count	Spores per m <sup>3</sup>	Total %		Mold Present	
Cladosporium	12	80	14		X		4	27	13		X	
Hyphae	4	27	5		X		4	27	13		X	
Other Ascospores	36	240	41									
Other Basidiospores	4	27	5									
Penicillium/Aspergillus	28	190	32		X		24	160	75		X	
Pyricularia	4	27	5									
Smuts, myxomycetes												
<b>TOTAL SPORES</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>NA</b>		<b>32</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>NA</b>	
<b>MINIMUM DETECTION LIMIT</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>27</b>			<b>NA</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>27</b>			<b>NA</b>	
<b>BACKGROUND DEBRIS</b>	Moderate			Not Applicable			Moderate			Not Applicable		
<b>Cellulose Fiber</b>												
<b>OBSERVATIONS &amp; COMMENTS</b>				Presence of growth observed.						Presence of 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%. 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.

**Conclusions for Air Sampling**

**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.

**Conclusions for Physical Sampling**

**UNUSUAL** means that the presence of 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 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.



Prepared for : AD HOME INSPECTIONS LLC

Test Address - Customers Name and address goes here

ANALYSIS METHOD	6110 Air Direct Examination	6110 Air Direct Examination	6110 Air Direct Examination	INTENTIONALLY BLANK
LOCATION	LIVING RM AC ON	ADDITION W/FIREPLACE	HALL	
COC / LINE #	1774403 - 5	1774403 - 6	1774403 - 7	
SAMPLE TYPE	PRO-15	PRO-15	PRO-15	
VOLUME	150.00L	150.00L	150.00L	
SERIAL NUMBER	Q2444058	Q2411522	Q2444390	
COLLECTION DATE	Sep 7, 2024	Sep 7, 2024	Sep 7, 2024	
ANALYSIS DATE	Sep 9, 2024	Sep 9, 2024	Sep 9, 2024	
CONCLUSION	ELEVATED	NOT ELEVATED	NOT ELEVATED	

IDENTIFICATION	Raw Count	Spores per m <sup>3</sup>	Total %	Raw Count	Spores per m <sup>3</sup>	Total %	Raw Count	Spores per m <sup>3</sup>	Total %
Cladosporium	24	160	6	8	53	9	4	27	9
Hyphae	8	53	2						
Other Ascospores	4	27	1						
Other Basidiospores									
Penicillium/Aspergillus	348	2,300	90	84	560	91	40	270	91
Pyricularia									
Smuts, myxomycetes	4	27	1						

TOTAL SPORES	388	2,567	100	92	613	100	44	297	100
MINIMUM DETECTION LIMIT	4	27		4	27		4	27	

BACKGROUND DEBRIS	Moderate			Light			Light		
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Cellulose Fiber	4	27							
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OBSERVATIONS & COMMENTS									
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CONCLUSIONS for Air Sampling  
 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.

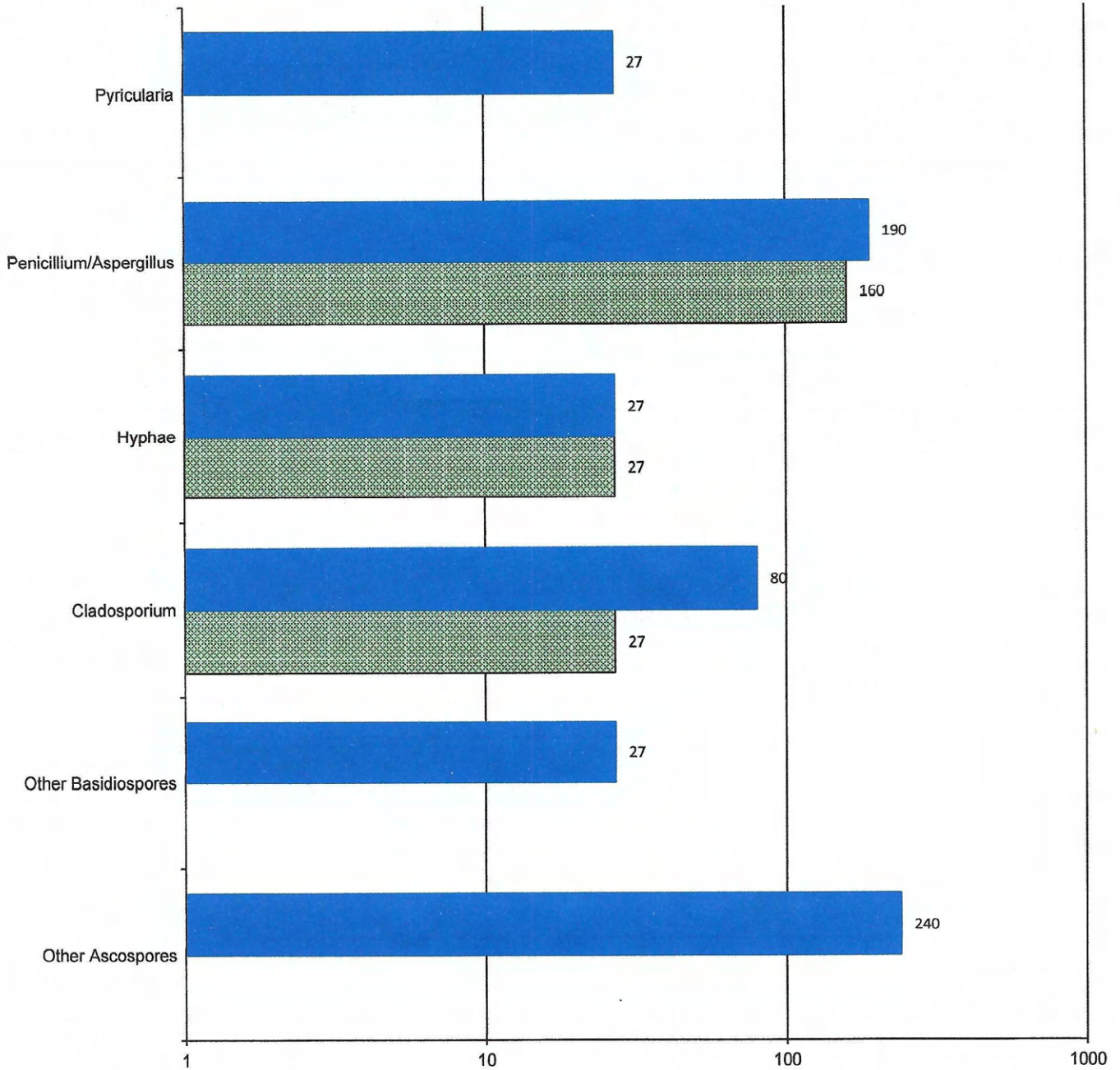
CONCLUSIONS for Physical Sampling  
 UNUSUAL means that the presence of growth was observed in the analyzed sample. An abundance of spores are present, and/or growth structures including hyphae and/or fruiting bodies are present and associated with one or more of the types of mold/fungi identified in the analyzed sample.

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**Chain of Custody # 1774403**

Living Rm Ac Off

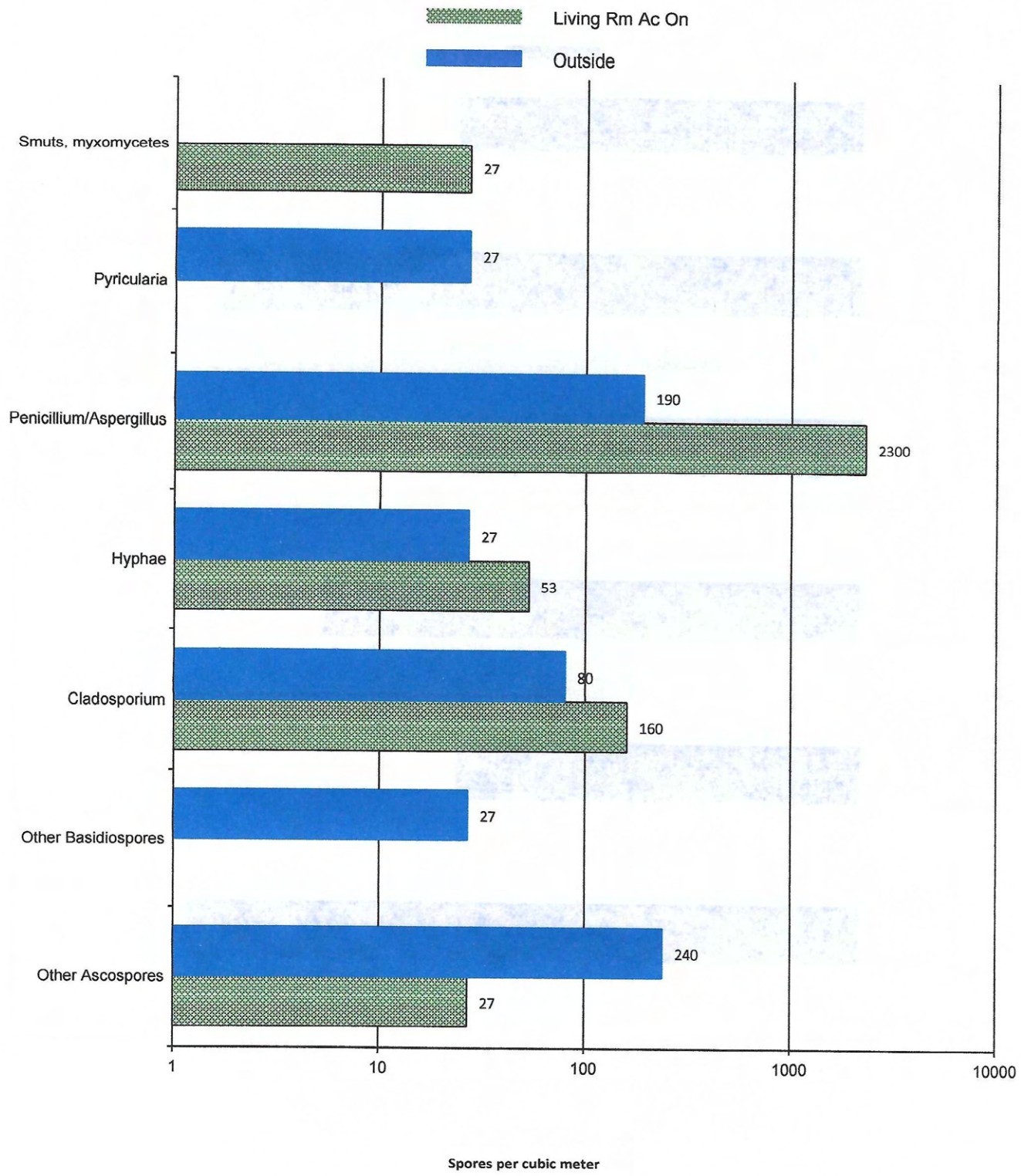
Outside



Spores per cubic meter



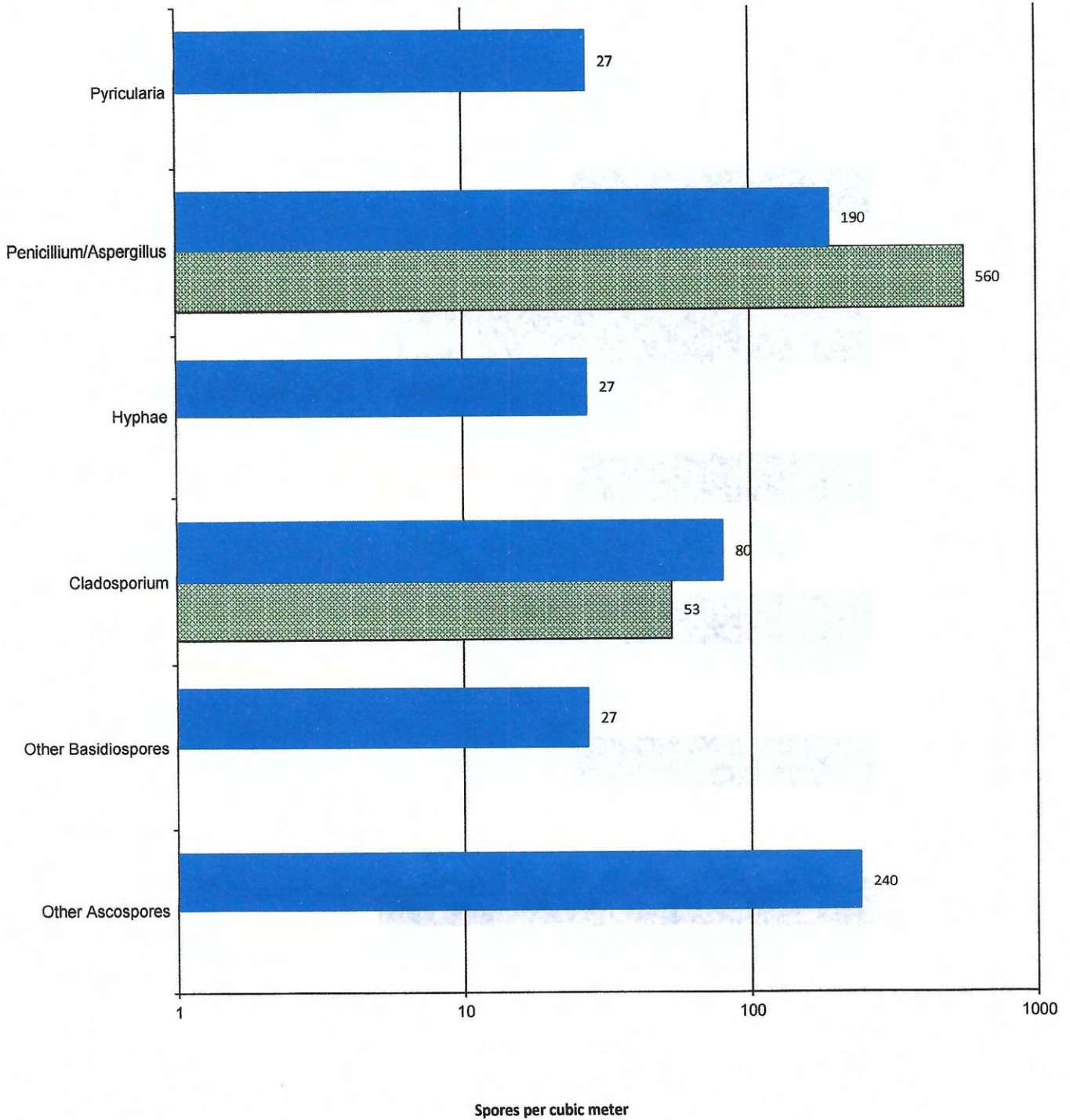
Chain of Custody # 1774403



Chain of Custody # 1774403

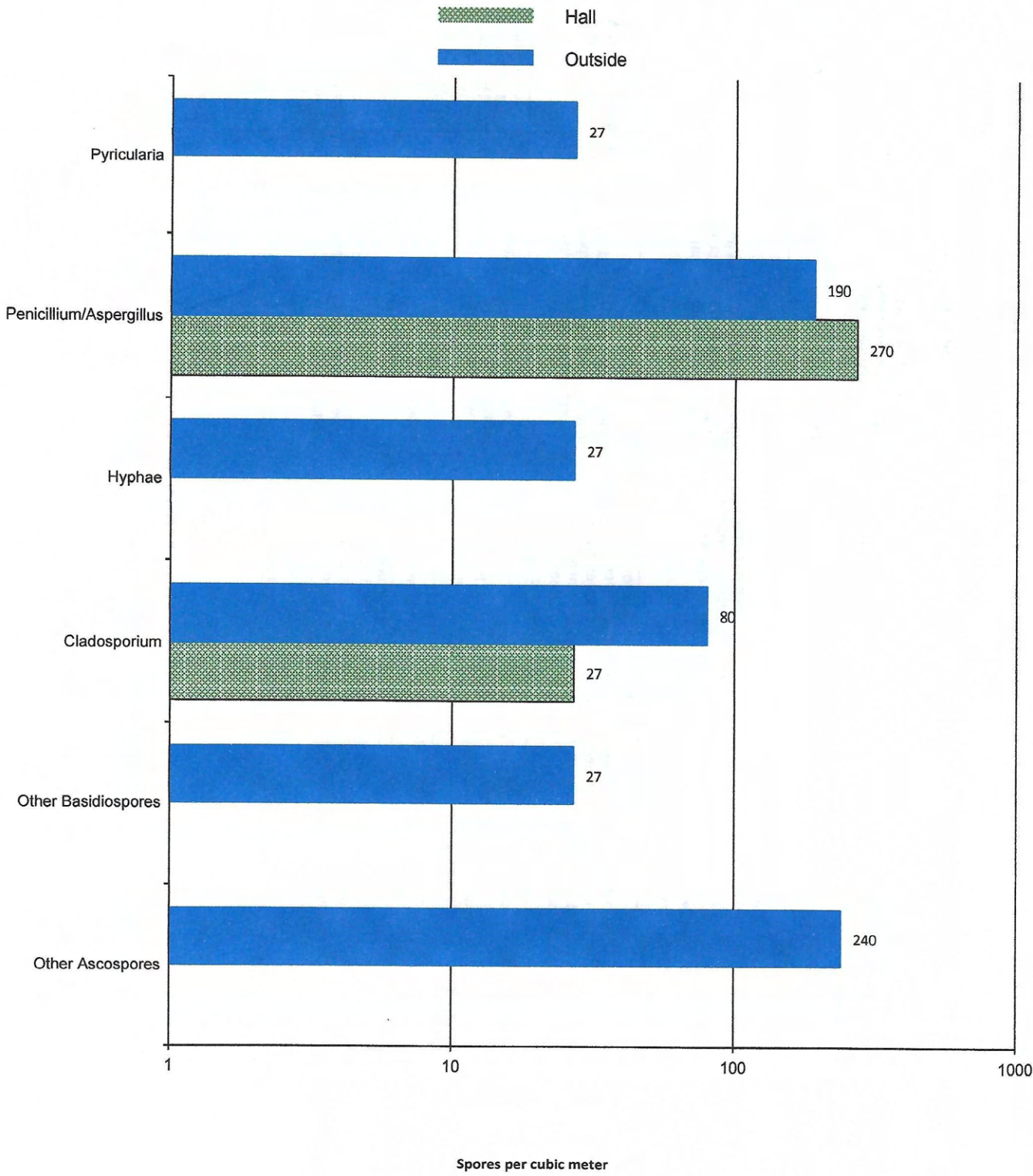
■ Addition W/Fireplace

■ Outside





Chain of Custody # 1774403



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.
Hyphae	Common everywhere.	All substrates.	None known.	Hyphae are the "root-like" food absorption strands common to nearly all fungi. They sometimes can become airborne.
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, Ascotrisha and Peziza.	Little known for most of this group of fungi. Dependent on the type (see Chaetomium and Ascotrisha).	
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.
Pyricularia	Common everywhere. Grows on grass leaves.	Not known to grow indoors.	None known.	
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.