

The Basic Guide to
Mold Awareness
 - Online Learning Course -

SAMPLE LABORAORY REPORT 3

Laboratory report for an air sample collected one hour after the start of abatement work. The previous lab reports show the mold levels before the abatement work started.

Client: GHH Engineering, Inc.
 C/O: Ms. Jennifer Tucker
 Re:

SPORE TRAP REPORT: NON-VIABLE METHODOLOGY

Instrument Used: Zefon Air-O-Cell volumetric air sampler

Location:	308565: Rainbow room		313624: Bedroom #2		313633: Living Room	
Comments (see below)	None		None		None	
	raw.ct.	Spores/m3	raw.ct.	Spores/m3	raw.ct.	Spores/m3
Alternaria	35	389	16	178	14	156
Ascospores*	8	89	8	89	28	311
Aspergillus niger-like	73,990	822,111	42,350	470,556	728	8,089
Aureobasidium pullulans						
Basidiospores*	8	89	28	311	508	5,644
Botrytis						
Chaetomium	2,112	23,467	944	10,489	24	267
Cladosporium	84	933	92	1,022	408	4,533
Curvularia			1	11		
Drechslera/Bipolaris group	4	44	1	11		
Epicoccum	3	33	1	11	7	78
Nigrospora						
Other colorless						
Paecilomyces	1,748	19,422	2,660	29,556		
Penicillium/Apergillus types	333,200	3,702,000	210,000	2,333,333	2,030	22,556
Pithomyces						
Rusts*	1	11	1	11		
Scopulariopsis	28	311	420	4,667		
Smuts* Periconia, Myxomcetes*	2,728	30,311	488	5,422	48	533
Stachybotrys chartarum (atra)	36	400	6	67		
Stemphylium					1	11
Torula herbarum					2	22
Trichoderma	1,296	14,400	72	800		

Ulocladium	3	33	3	33		
Unknown						
Zygomycetes (possible)						
Background debris (1-4+) ††	1+		1+		4+	
Sample Volume (liters)	90		90		90	
TOTAL SPORES/M3		4,614,265		2,856,567		42,200

Comments:

*Most of these spore types are not seen with culturable methods (Andersen sampling), although some may appear as non-sporulating fungi. Most of the basidiospores are "mushroom" spores while the rusts and smuts are plant pathogens.

- The spores of *Aspergillus* and *Penicillium* (and others such as *Acremonium*, *Paceilomyces*) are small and round with very few distinguishing characteristics. They cannot be differentiated by non-viable sampling methods. Also, some species with very small spores are easily missed, and may be undercounted.

- Background debris is an indication of the amount of non-biological particulate matter present on the slide (dust in the air) and is graded from 1+ to 4+ with 4+ indicating the largest amounts. To evaluate dust levels it is important to account for differences in sample volume. This background material is also an indication of visibility for the analyst and resultant difficulty in reading the slide. For example, high background debris may obscure small pores such as the *Penicillium/Aspergillus* group. Counts from areas with 4+ background debris should be regarded as minimum counts and may actually be higher than reported.

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