PRIORITYLAB
3301 N.W. 55TH ST., FT. LAUDERDALE, FL 33309
888-854-0477

PREPARED FOR: MOLD MENTOR

TEST ADDRESS: 328 W LANE AVE COLUMBUS, OH 43201

CERTIFICATE OF MOLD ANALYSIS

PREPARED FOR

MOLD MENTOR

PHONE NUMBER: (614) 598-9224

EMAIL: ZACHDUFFEYMOLD@GMAIL.COM

TEST LOCATION:

LAWRENCE TOWER

328 W LANE AVE

COLUMBUS, OH 43201

CHAIN OF CUSTODY # 52897086

COLLECTED: WED NOVEMBER 13, 2024

RECEIVED: FRI NOVEMBER 15, 2024

REPORTED: FRI NOVEMBER 15, 2024

MICROBIOLOGY LABS · ISO/IEC 17025:2017 · Accredited Laboratory · AIHA LAP, LLC · AIHAACCREDITEDLABS.ORG · Lab ID # 102988

APPROVED BY:

John D. Shane PhD
Laboratory Manager

VERSION: 1.0 (A VERSION NUMBER GREATER THAN ONE (1) INDICATES THAT THE DATA IN THIS REPORT HAS BEEN AMENDED)

EPA regulations or standards for airborne or surface mold concentrations have not been established. There are also no EPA regulations or standards for evaluating health effects due to mold exposure. Information about mold can be found at www.epa.gov/mold.

All samples were received in an acceptable condition for analysis unless noted specifically in the Comments section under a particular sample. All results relate only to the samples submitted for analysis and apply to the samples as received by the laboratory. Volumes, flowrates, areas or other information are supplied by the customer. This information can affect the validity of the results. Results have not been adjusted for field or laboratory blank(s) unless otherwise noted. PriorityLab bears no responsibility for sample collection activities or analytical method limitations. No warranty is either express or implied and PriorityLab assumes no responsibility or liability for errors in public information utilized, statements from sources other than PriorityLab, or developments resulting from situations outside the scope of this analysis, nor for the purpose for which the client uses the analysis. The determinations in this report are outside the scope of the AIHA LAP, LLC scope of accreditation. PriorityLab is not accredited by AIHA for culturable fungi. Contractors or consultants reviewing this report must draw their own conclusions regarding further investigation or remediation deemed necessary. PriorityLab liability is limited to the cost of the sample analysis and may not exceed the amount of the fee paid by the client.

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Detailed Mold Analysis

(WATER-INDICATING FUNGI, IF PRESENT, ARE SHOWN BELOW IN RED)

Analysis Method	Air Analysis - MB-009	Air Analysis - MB-009	Air Analysis - MB-009	Air Analysis - MB-009
Lab Sample #	52897086-1	52897086-2	52897086-3	52897086-4
Sample Identification	21256328	22116429	21256396	21256311
Sample Location	OUTSIDE	212	215	303
Sample Type / Metric	Breeze ST/75L	Breeze ST/75L	Breeze ST/75L	Breeze ST/75L
Analysis Date	Fri November 15, 2024	Fri November 15, 2024	Fri November 15, 2024	Fri November 15, 2024
Determination	**CONTROL**	**PROBLEM**	**PROBLEM**	**PROBLEM**

Fungal Types Identified	Raw Count	Spores / m^3	% of Total	Raw Count	Spores / m^3	% of Total	Raw Count	Spores / m^3	% of Total	Raw Count	Spores / m^3	% of Total
✳INDOOR PROBLEM FUNGI												
Basidiospore-Water Indicating	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	186	2,474	<1
Chaetomium	---	---	---	33,480	445,284	88	61,519	818,203	40	33,728	448,582	37
Penicillium/Aspergillus like	---	---	---	3,316	44,103	8	43,995	585,134	28	26,784	356,227	29
Scopulariopsis	---	---	---	930	12,369	2	46,232	614,886	30	29,760	395,808	32
Stachybotrys	---	---	---	58	771	<1	5	67	<1	---	---	---
✳✳Non-Problem Fungi												
Alternaria	3	40	<1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ascospores	15	200	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Basidiospores	120	1,596	16	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Cercospora	1	13	<1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Cladosporium	563	7,488	75	8	106	<1	---	---	---	---	---	---
Epicoccum	1	13	<1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Penicillium/Aspergillus like	12	160	1	✳	✳	✳	✳	✳	✳	✳	✳	✳
Pithomyces	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	27	<1	---	---	---
Rusts	1	13	<1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Scopulariopsis	2	27	<1	✳	✳	✳	✳	✳	✳	✳	✳	✳
Smut/Myxomycetes	17	226	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Unclassified Colorless Spores	4	53	<1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Unclassified Pigmented Spores	5	67	<1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total Spore Count#	740	9,900	100	38,000	500,000	100	150,000	2,000,000	100	90,000	1,200,000	100
Minimum Detection Limit	14			14			14			14		

Comments/Definitions
Raw Count: Actual number of spores observed and counted.
Spores/m^3: Spores per cubic meter.
% of Total: Percentage of a particular spore in relation to total number of spores.
Present = growth observed.
---: Spore type was not observed.
✳ : Indicates to look above at the names in red under "indoor problem fungi".

CONTROL samples are normally taken outside a building to provide a baseline from which samples on the interior of the building are compared. Outside air is considered normal whatever the mold counts may be. The LIGHT DEBRIS present in the sample likely had no effect on the accuracy of the mold count.

THE SPORES ARE TOO NUMEROUS TO COUNT ACCURATELY AND THE SPORE COUNTS ARE ESTIMATED. Mold concentrations in the air are ABNORMAL and based on the mold counts, you likely have a mold source from which spores are able to become airborne and are an exposure risk to the occupants. The high number of fungal spores present in the sample caused significant interference that has affected the accuracy of the mold count. It is likely that the mold counts are significantly higher than is

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PREPARED FOR: MOLD MENTOR **TEST ADDRESS:** 328 W LANE AVE COLUMBUS, OH 43201

Detailed Mold Analysis (WATER-INDICATING FUNGI, IF PRESENT, ARE SHOWN BELOW IN RED)

Analysis Method	Air Analysis - MB-009	Air Analysis - MB-009	Air Analysis - MB-009	Air Analysis - MB-009
Lab Sample #	52897086-5	52897086-6	52897086-7	52897086-8
Sample Identification	21256447	21256158	21256243	21256277
Sample Location	309	314	317	319
Sample Type / Metric	Breeze ST/75L	Breeze ST/75L	Breeze ST/75L	Breeze ST/75L
Analysis Date	Fri November 15, 2024	Fri November 15, 2024	Fri November 15, 2024	Fri November 15, 2024
Determination	**PROBLEM**	**PROBLEM**	**PROBLEM**	**PROBLEM**

Fungal Types Identified	Raw Count	Spores / m^3	% of Total	Raw Count	Spores / m^3	% of Total	Raw Count	Spores / m^3	% of Total	Raw Count	Spores / m^3	% of Total
✶INDOOR PROBLEM FUNGI												
Chaetomium	**42,504**	**565,303**	**71**	**24**	**319**	**<1**	**3,923**	**52,176**	**17**	**194**	**2,580**	**<1**
Penicillium/Aspergillus like	**16,368**	**217,694**	**27**	**55,800**	**742,140**	**63**	**15,872**	**211,098**	**69**	**78,864**	**1,048,891**	**95**
Scopulariopsis	**619**	**8,233**	**1**	**2,248**	**29,898**	**2**	**372**	**4,948**	**1**	**3,162**	**42,055**	**3**
Stachybotrys	**140**	**1,862**	**<1**	**30,256**	**402,405**	**34**	**2,779**	**36,961**	**12**	**33**	**439**	**<1**
Ulocladium	**18**	**239**	**<1**	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
✶✶Non-Problem Fungi												
Alternaria	**2**	**27**	**<1**	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Basidiospore-Water Indicating	**15**	**200**	**<1**	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Cladosporium	---	---	---	---	---	---	**8**	**106**	**<1**	**3**	**40**	**<1**
Curvularia	**1**	**13**	**<1**	---	---	---	---	---	---	**2**	**27**	**<1**
Epicoccum	**1**	**13**	**<1**	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pithomyces	**1**	**13**	**<1**	---	---	---	---	---	---	**1**	**13**	**<1**
Rusts	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	**2**	**27**	**<1**
Smut/Myxomycetes	---	---	---	---	---	---	**1**	**13**	**<1**	---	---	---
Total Spore Count#	60,000	790,000	100	88,000	1,200,000	100	23,000	310,000	100	82,000	1,100,000	100
Minimum Detection Limit	14			14			14			14		
Comments/Definitions **Raw Count:** Actual number of spores observed and counted. **Spores/m³:** Spores per cubic meter. **% of Total:** Percentage of a particular spore in relation to total number of spores. **Present** = growth observed. **---:** Spore type was not observed. ✶ : Indicates to look above at the names in red under "indoor problem fungi".	THE SPORES ARE TOO NUMEROUS TO COUNT ACCURATELY AND THE SPORE COUNTS ARE ESTIMATED. Mold concentrations in the air are ABNORMAL and based on the mold counts, you likely have a mold source from which spores are able to become airborne and are an exposure risk to the occupants. The high number of fungal spores present in the sample caused significant interference that has affected the accuracy of the mold count. It is likely that the mold counts are significantly higher than is reported in this sample.			THE SPORES ARE TOO NUMEROUS TO COUNT ACCURATELY AND THE SPORE COUNTS ARE ESTIMATED. Mold concentrations in the air are ABNORMAL and based on the mold counts, you likely have a mold source from which spores are able to become airborne and are an exposure risk to the occupants. The high number of fungal spores present in the sample caused significant interference that has affected the accuracy of the mold count. It is likely that the mold counts are significantly higher than is reported in this sample.			THE SPORES ARE TOO NUMEROUS TO COUNT ACCURATELY AND THE SPORE COUNTS ARE ESTIMATED. Mold concentrations in the air are ABNORMAL and based on the mold counts, you likely have a mold source from which spores are able to become airborne and are an exposure risk to the occupants. The high number of fungal spores present in the sample caused significant interference that has affected the accuracy of the mold count. It is likely that the mold counts are significantly higher than is reported in this sample.			THE SPORES ARE TOO NUMEROUS TO COUNT ACCURATELY AND THE SPORE COUNTS ARE ESTIMATED. Mold concentrations in the air are ABNORMAL and based on the mold counts, you likely have a mold source from which spores are able to become airborne and are an exposure risk to the occupants. The high number of fungal spores present in the sample caused significant interference that has affected the accuracy of the mold count. It is likely that the mold counts are significantly higher than is reported in this sample.		

* **Indoor Problem Fungi** are generally capable of growing on wetted building materials.
** **Non-Problem Fungi** are less capable or do not grow on wetted building materials. They are commonly found in the air outside and infiltrate into indoor air naturally. High numbers of any one of these spore types as compared to the Control sample may indicate that they are growing on wetted building materials indoors.
Spore types not listed in this report were not observed.
Background debris estimates the amount of non-spore particles. Increasing amount of debris will affect the accuracy of the spore counts. Total percent may not equal 100% due to rounding.
[#] **Total Spore Counts** are reported to 2 significant figures.

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Detailed Mold Analysis

(WATER-INDICATING FUNGI, IF PRESENT, ARE SHOWN BELOW IN RED)

Analysis Method	Air Analysis - MB-009	Air Analysis - MB-009	Air Analysis - MB-009	Air Analysis - MB-009
Lab Sample #	52897086-9	52897086-10	52897086-11	52897086-12
Sample Identification	21256175	21256532	21256481	21256294
Sample Location	321	403	412	419
Sample Type / Metric	Breeze ST/75L	Breeze ST/75L	Breeze ST/75L	Breeze ST/75L
Analysis Date	Fri November 15, 2024	Fri November 15, 2024	Fri November 15, 2024	Fri November 15, 2024
Determination	**PROBLEM**	**PROBLEM**	**PROBLEM**	**PROBLEM**

Fungal Types Identified	Raw Count	Spores / m^3	% of Total	Raw Count	Spores / m^3	% of Total	Raw Count	Spores / m^3	% of Total	Raw Count	Spores / m^3	% of Total
✳INDOOR PROBLEM FUNGI												
Basidiospore-Water Indicating	---	---	---	82	1,091	<1	---	---	---	---	---	---
Chaetomium	82	1,091	<1	40,672	540,938	46	13,888	184,710	40	6	80	6
Penicillium/Aspergillus like	87,048	1,157,738	97	23,808	316,646	27	20,088	267,170	58	---	---	---
Scopulariopsis	---	---	---	1,922	25,563	2	495	6,584	1	---	---	---
Stachybotrys	15	200	<1	20,583	273,754	23	---	---	---	---	---	---
Syncephalastrum	40	532	<1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Unclassified Pigmented Spores	2,179	28,981	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
✳✳Non-Problem Fungi												
Basidiospore-Water Indicating	---	---	---	✳	✳	✳	34	452	<1	---	---	---
Basidiospores	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4	53	4
Cladosporium	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	22	293	22
Epicoccum	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	27	2
Nigrospora	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	13	1
Penicillium/Aspergillus like	✳	✳	✳	✳	✳	✳	✳	✳	✳	20	266	20
Pithomyces	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	13	1
Scopulariopsis	---	---	---	✳	✳	✳	✳	✳	✳	30	399	30
Smut/Myxomycetes	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5	67	5
Stachybotrys	✳	✳	✳	✳	✳	✳	---	---	---	3	40	3
Ulocladium	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	27	2
Unclassified Pigmented Spores	✳	✳	✳	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	13	1
Total Spore Count#	89,000	1,200,000	100	87,000	1,200,000	100	35,000	460,000	100	97	1,300	100
Minimum Detection Limit	14			14			14			14		

Comments/Definitions **Raw Count:** Actual number of spores observed and counted. **Spores/m^3:** Spores per cubic meter. **% of Total:** Percentage of a particular spore in relation to total number of spores. **Present** = growth observed. **---:** Spore type was not observed. ✳ : Indicates to look above at the names in red under "indoor problem fungi".	THE SPORES ARE TOO NUMEROUS TO COUNT ACCURATELY AND THE SPORE COUNTS ARE ESTIMATED. Mold concentrations in the air are ABNORMAL and based on the mold counts, you likely have a mold source from which spores are able to become airborne and are an exposure risk to the occupants. The high number of fungal spores present in the sample caused significant interference that has affected the accuracy of the mold count. It is likely that the mold counts are	THE SPORES ARE TOO NUMEROUS TO COUNT ACCURATELY AND THE SPORE COUNTS ARE ESTIMATED. Mold concentrations in the air are ABNORMAL and based on the mold counts, you likely have a mold source from which spores are able to become airborne and are an exposure risk to the occupants. The high number of fungal spores present in the sample caused significant interference that has affected the accuracy of the mold count. It is likely that the mold counts are	THE SPORES ARE TOO NUMEROUS TO COUNT ACCURATELY AND THE SPORE COUNTS ARE ESTIMATED. Mold concentrations in the air are ABNORMAL and based on the mold counts, you likely have a mold source from which spores are able to become airborne and are an exposure risk to the occupants. The high number of fungal spores present in the sample caused significant interference that has affected the accuracy of the mold count. It is likely that the mold counts are	Mold concentrations in the air are ABNORMAL and based on the mold counts, you likely have a mold source from which spores are able to become airborne and are an exposure risk concern to the occupants. MODERATE DEBRIS in the sample likely had a limited effect on the accuracy of the mold count.

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Detailed Mold Analysis (WATER-INDICATING FUNGI, IF PRESENT, ARE SHOWN BELOW IN RED)

Analysis Method	Air Analysis - MB-009	Air Analysis - MB-009	Air Analysis - MB-009	Air Analysis - MB-009
Lab Sample #	52897086-13	52897086-14	52897086-15	52897086-16
Sample Identification	21256583	21746285	22116412	21747050
Sample Location	619	715	809	812
Sample Type / Metric	Breeze ST/75L	Breeze ST/75L	Breeze ST/75L	Breeze ST/75L
Analysis Date	Fri November 15, 2024	Fri November 15, 2024	Fri November 15, 2024	Fri November 15, 2024
Determination	**PROBLEM**	**PROBLEM**	**PROBLEM**	**PROBLEM**

Fungal Types Identified	Raw Count	Spores / m^3	% of Total	Raw Count	Spores / m^3	% of Total	Raw Count	Spores / m^3	% of Total	Raw Count	Spores / m^3	% of Total
✳INDOOR PROBLEM FUNGI												
Basidiospore-Water Indicating	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	36,456	484,865	37
Chaetomium	9,172	121,988	25	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,054	14,018	1
Penicillium/Aspergillus like	4,216	56,073	11	20,460	272,118	28	---	---	---	6,386	84,934	6
Scopulariopsis	22,139	294,449	62	52,080	692,664	71	---	---	---	1,774	23,594	1
Stachybotrys	72	958	<1	---	---	---	355	4,722	95	51,336	682,769	52
✳✳Non-Problem Fungi												
Alternaria	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	27	<1	---	---	---
Basidiospores	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	40	<1	---	---	---
Cladosporium	---	---	---	---	---	---	5	67	1	---	---	---
Epicoccum	2	27	<1	3	40	<1	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pithomyces	1	13	<1	---	---	---	1	13	<1	---	---	---
Rusts	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	13	<1	---	---	---
Smut/Myxomycetes	---	---	---	2	27	<1	1	13	<1	---	---	---
Unclassified Pigmented Spores	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	27	<1	---	---	---
Total Spore Count#	36,000	470,000	100	73,000	960,000	100	370	4,900	100	97,000	1,300,000	100
Minimum Detection Limit	14			14			14			14		

Comments/Definitions
Raw Count: Actual number of spores observed and counted.
Spores/m^3: Spores per cubic meter.
% of Total: Percentage of a particular spore in relation to total number of spores.
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---: Spore type was not observed.
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Mold concentrations in the air are ABNORMAL and based on the mold counts, you likely have a mold source from which spores are able to become airborne and are an exposure concern to the occupants. The LIGHT DEBRIS present in the sample likely had no effect on the accuracy of the mold count.

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Spore types not listed in this report were not observed.
Background debris estimates the amount of non-spore particles. Increasing amount of debris will affect the accuracy of the spore counts. Total percent may not equal 100% due to rounding.
#**Total Spore Counts** are reported to 2 significant figures.

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Detailed Mold Analysis

(WATER-INDICATING FUNGI, IF PRESENT, ARE SHOWN BELOW IN RED)

Analysis Method	Air Analysis - MB-009	Air Analysis - MB-009	Air Analysis - MB-009	Air Analysis - MB-009
Lab Sample #	52897086-17	52897086-18	52897086-19	52897086-20
Sample Identification	22116735	22116514	22116344	21256600
Sample Location	903	1004	1011	423
Sample Type / Metric	Breeze ST/75L	Breeze ST/75L	Breeze ST/75L	Breeze ST/75L
Analysis Date	Fri November 15, 2024	Fri November 15, 2024	Fri November 15, 2024	Fri November 15, 2024
Determination	**PROBLEM**	**NORMAL**	**PROBLEM**	**PROBLEM**

Fungal Types Identified	Raw Count	Spores / m^3	% of Total	Raw Count	Spores / m^3	% of Total	Raw Count	Spores / m^3	% of Total	Raw Count	Spores / m^3	% of Total
✷INDOOR PROBLEM FUNGI												
Chaetomium	14	186	<1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Cladosporium	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	27,784	369,527	99
Stachybotrys	35,053	466,205	95	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ulocladium	1,740	23,142	4	---	---	---	49	652	59	---	---	---
✷✷Non-Problem Fungi												
Alternaria	---	---	---	5	67	2	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ascospores	---	---	---	14	186	5	---	---	---	---	---	---
Basidiospores	---	---	---	32	426	13	2	27	2	4	53	<1
Cladosporium	5	67	<1	144	1,915	59	18	239	21	✷	✷	✷
Epicoccum	---	---	---	3	40	1	7	93	8	---	---	---
Nigrospora	---	---	---	6	80	2	---	---	---	---	---	---
Penicillium/Aspergillus like	---	---	---	21	279	8	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pithomyces	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	13	1	1	13	<1
Polythrincium	---	---	---	1	13	<1	---	---	---	---	---	---
Rusts	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	27	2	---	---	---
Smut/Myxomycetes	2	27	<1	13	173	5	3	40	3	---	---	---
Unclassified Pigmented Spores	---	---	---	3	40	1	1	13	1	---	---	---
Total Spore Count#	37,000	490,000	100	240	3,200	100	83	1,100	100	28,000	370,000	100
Minimum Detection Limit	14			14			14			14		

Comments/Definitions
Raw Count: Actual number of spores observed and counted.
Spores/m^3: Spores per cubic meter.
% of Total: Percentage of a particular spore in relation to total number of spores.
Present = growth observed.
---: Spore type was not observed.
✷ : Indicates to look above at the names in red under "indoor problem fungi".

THE SPORES ARE TOO NUMEROUS TO COUNT ACCURATELY AND THE SPORE COUNTS ARE ESTIMATED. Mold concentrations in the air are ABNORMAL and based on the mold counts, you likely have a mold source from which spores are able to become airborne and are an exposure risk to the occupants. The high number of fungal spores present in the sample caused significant interference that has affected the accuracy of the mold count. It is likely that the mold counts are significantly higher than is reported in this sample.

Mold counts are within a NORMAL RANGE and there is no indication, based on the mold counts, that there is any exposure concern to the occupants. MODERATE DEBRIS: The debris present in the sample likely had limited effect on the accuracy of the mold count.

Mold concentrations in the air are ABNORMAL and based on the mold counts, you likely have a mold source from which spores are able to become airborne and are an exposure concern to the occupants. The LIGHT DEBRIS present in the sample likely had no effect on the accuracy of the mold count.

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PRIORITY LAB
3301 N.W. 55TH ST., FT. LAUDERDALE, FL 33309
888-854-0477

PREPARED FOR: MOLD MENTOR

TEST ADDRESS: 328 W LANE AVE COLUMBUS, OH 43201

Detailed Mold Analysis

(WATER-INDICATING FUNGI, IF PRESENT, ARE SHOWN BELOW IN RED)

Analysis Method	Air Analysis - MB-009	Air Analysis - MB-009	Air Analysis - MB-009	Air Analysis - MB-009
Lab Sample #	52897086-21	52897086-22	52897086-23	52897086-24
Sample Identification	21256260	21256226	21746778	21256209
Sample Location	506	509	511	615
Sample Type / Metric	Breeze ST/75L	Breeze ST/75L	Breeze ST/75L	Breeze ST/75L
Analysis Date	Fri November 15, 2024	Fri November 15, 2024	Fri November 15, 2024	Fri November 15, 2024
Determination	**PROBLEM**	**PROBLEM**	**PROBLEM**	**PROBLEM**

Fungal Types Identified	Raw Count	Spores / m^3	% of Total	Raw Count	Spores / m^3	% of Total	Raw Count	Spores / m^3	% of Total	Raw Count	Spores / m^3	% of Total
✳INDOOR PROBLEM FUNGI												
Acrodictys / Cerebella / Monodictys	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	13	<1	17	226	<1
Chaetomium	---	---	---	10,416	138,533	7	4,687	62,337	95	23,064	306,751	18
Cladosporium	11,656	155,025	38	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Penicillium/Aspergillus like	5,952	79,162	19	136,384	1,813,907	92	111	1,476	2	41,440	551,152	33
Scopulariopsis	12,596	167,527	41	105	1,397	<1	123	1,636	2	58,776	781,721	47
✳✳Non-Problem Fungi												
Alternaria	2	27	<1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Rusts	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	13	<1	---	---	---
Total Spore Count#	30,000	400,000	100	150,000	2,000,000	100	4,900	65,000	100	120,000	1,600,000	100
Minimum Detection Limit	14			14			14			14		

Comments/Definitions
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Spores/m^3: Spores per cubic meter.
% of Total: Percentage of a particular spore in relation to total number of spores.
Present = growth observed.
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Spore types not listed in this report were not observed.
Background debris estimates the amount of non-spore particles. Increasing amount of debris will affect the accuracy of the spore counts. Total percent may not equal 100% due to rounding.
#**Total Spore Counts** are reported to 2 significant figures.

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888-854-0477

PREPARED FOR: MOLD MENTOR

TEST ADDRESS: 328 W LANE AVE COLUMBUS, OH 43201

Detailed Mold Analysis

(WATER-INDICATING FUNGI, IF PRESENT, ARE SHOWN BELOW IN RED)

Analysis Method	Air Analysis - MB-009	Air Analysis - MB-009	Air Analysis - MB-009	Air Analysis - MB-009
Lab Sample #	52897086-25	52897086-26	52897086-27	52897086-28
Sample Identification	21256413	21256617	21746472	21256549
Sample Location	623	712	725	802
Sample Type / Metric	Breeze ST/75L	Breeze ST/75L	Breeze ST/75L	Breeze ST/75L
Analysis Date	Fri November 15, 2024	Fri November 15, 2024	Fri November 15, 2024	Fri November 15, 2024
Determination	**PROBLEM**	**PROBLEM**	**PROBLEM**	**PROBLEM**

Fungal Types Identified	Raw Count	Spores / m^3	% of Total	Raw Count	Spores / m^3	% of Total	Raw Count	Spores / m^3	% of Total	Raw Count	Spores / m^3	% of Total
✶INDOOR PROBLEM FUNGI												
Chaetomium	**17,608**	**234,186**	**18**	**42,408**	**564,026**	**41**	**10,168**	**135,234**	**14**	**36**	**479**	**<1**
Penicillium/Aspergillus like	**---**	**---**	**---**	**57,288**	**761,930**	**55**	**59,504**	**791,403**	**84**	**108,712**	**1,445,870**	**92**
Scopulariopsis	**77,376**	**1,029,101**	**81**	**2,604**	**34,633**	**2**	**806**	**10,720**	**1**	**9,187**	**122,187**	**7**
Stachybotrys	**---**	**---**	**---**	**358**	**4,761**	**<1**	**---**	**---**	**---**	**---**	**---**	**---**
✶✶Non-Problem Fungi												
Ascospores	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	27	<1	---	---	---
Epicoccum	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	13	<1	---	---	---
Nigrospora	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	13	<1	1	13	<1
Pithomyces	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	13	<1	---	---	---
Total Spore Count#	95,000	1,300,000	100	100,000	1,400,000	100	70,000	940,000	100	120,000	1,600,000	100
Minimum Detection Limit	14			14			14			14		
Comments/Definitions **Raw Count:** Actual number of spores observed and counted. **Spores/m³:** Spores per cubic meter. **% of Total:** Percentage of a particular spore in relation to total number of spores. **Present** = growth observed. **---:** Spore type was not observed. ✶ : Indicates to look above at the names in red under "indoor problem fungi".	THE SPORES ARE TOO NUMEROUS TO COUNT ACCURATELY AND THE SPORE COUNTS ARE ESTIMATED. Mold concentrations in the air are ABNORMAL and based on the mold counts, you likely have a mold source from which spores are able to become airborne and are an exposure risk to the occupants. The high number of fungal spores present in the sample caused significant interference that has affected the accuracy of the mold count. It is likely that the mold counts are significantly higher than is reported in this sample.			THE SPORES ARE TOO NUMEROUS TO COUNT ACCURATELY AND THE SPORE COUNTS ARE ESTIMATED. Mold concentrations in the air are ABNORMAL and based on the mold counts, you likely have a mold source from which spores are able to become airborne and are an exposure risk to the occupants. The high number of fungal spores present in the sample caused significant interference that has affected the accuracy of the mold count. It is likely that the mold counts are significantly higher than is reported in this sample.			THE SPORES ARE TOO NUMEROUS TO COUNT ACCURATELY AND THE SPORE COUNTS ARE ESTIMATED. Mold concentrations in the air are ABNORMAL and based on the mold counts, you likely have a mold source from which spores are able to become airborne and are an exposure risk to the occupants. The high number of fungal spores present in the sample caused significant interference that has affected the accuracy of the mold count. It is likely that the mold counts are significantly higher than is reported in this sample.			THE SPORES ARE TOO NUMEROUS TO COUNT ACCURATELY AND THE SPORE COUNTS ARE ESTIMATED. Mold concentrations in the air are ABNORMAL and based on the mold counts, you likely have a mold source from which spores are able to become airborne and are an exposure risk to the occupants. The high number of fungal spores present in the sample caused significant interference that has affected the accuracy of the mold count. It is likely that the mold counts are significantly higher than is reported in this sample.		

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Spore types not listed in this report were not observed.

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888-854-0477

PREPARED FOR: MOLD MENTOR

TEST ADDRESS: 328 W LANE AVE COLUMBUS, OH 43201

Detailed Mold Analysis

(WATER-INDICATING FUNGI, IF PRESENT, ARE SHOWN BELOW IN RED)

Analysis Method	Air Analysis - MB-009	Surface Analysis - MB-002	Intentionally Blank	Intentionally Blank
Lab Sample #	52897086-29	52897086-30		
Sample Identification	21256498	SWAB 1		
Sample Location	805	9th FLOOR PIPE CHASE		
Sample Type / Metric	Breeze ST/75L	Swab		
Analysis Date	Fri November 15, 2024	Fri November 15, 2024		
Determination	**PROBLEM**	**GROWTH**		

Fungal Types Identified	Raw Count	Spores / m^3	% of Total		Mold Present			
✳INDOOR PROBLEM FUNGI								
Chaetomium	4	53	1		---			
Hyphae	---	---	---		Present			
Scopulariopsis	171	2,274	57		---			
Stachybotrys	7	93	2		Present			
Ulocladium	---	---	---		Present			
✳✳Non-Problem Fungi								
Ascospores	3	40	1		---			
Basidiospores	15	200	5		---			
Cladosporium	67	891	22		---			
Epicoccum	2	27	<1		---			
Penicillium/Aspergillus like	16	213	5		---			
Rusts	2	27	<1		---			
Smut/Myxomycetes	5	67	1		---			
Unclassified Pigmented Spores	4	53	1		---			
Total Spore Count#	300	3,900	100		NA			
Minimum Detection Limit	14			1				

Comments/Definitions
Raw Count: Actual number of spores observed and counted.
Spores/m^3: Spores per cubic meter.
% of Total: Percentage of a particular spore in relation to total number of spores.
Present = growth observed.
---: Spore type was not observed.
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Presence of current or former MOLD GROWTH observed. EXPOSURE TO SPORES LIKELY and will continue if the growth is not removed. An active or intermittent water source will cause the mold to continue to grow if the water source is not eliminated.

INTENTIONALLY BLANK

INTENTIONALLY BLANK

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888-854-0477

Mold Glossary

PREPARED FOR: MOLD MENTOR **TEST ADDRESS:** 328 W LANE AVE COLUMBUS, OH 43201

Introduction

All spores found in indoor air are also normally found in outdoor air because most originate or live in the soil and on dead or decaying plants. Therefore, it is not unusual to find mold spores in indoor air. This Mold Glossary is only intended to provide general information about the mold found in the samples that were provided to the laboratory.

Acrodictys / Cerebella / Monodictys

Outdoor Habitat: Found on grasses, rotting wood, soil fungi, leaves, and bark.

Indoor Habitat: Occasionally found growing indoors in crawlspace, sill plates and baseboards. Can also be found on framing, subfloors and footers.

Allergy Potential: Not known

Disease Potential: Not known

Toxin Potential: Not known

Comments: These mold are occasionally identified in environmental samples that have become wetted enough to grow mold. Most common in samples from crawlspaces and wetted sill plates.

These can be considered wood rotting fungi.

These three genera of mold are grouped together because it is difficult to positively distinguish one from another.

Alternaria

Outdoor Habitat: One of the most commonly observed spores in the outdoor air worldwide, normally in low numbers.

Indoor Habitat: Capable of growing on a wide variety of substrates and manufactured products found indoors when wetted.

Allergy Potential: Type I (hay fever, asthma), Type III (hypersensitivity pneumonitis), Common cause of extrinsic asthma

Disease Potential: Not normally considered a pathogen, but can become so in immunocompromised persons.

Toxin Potential: Several known

Comments: One of the most common and potent allergens in the indoor and outdoor air. Seen in indoor air in low concentrations, probably as a result of outdoor air infiltration and/or recycling of settled dust. However, it is frequently found growing on indoor substrates.

Ascospores

Outdoor Habitat: Soil and decaying vegetation, dead and dying insects. These spores constitute a large part of the spores in the air and can be found in the air in very large numbers in the spring and summer, especially during and up to three (3) days after a rain.

Indoor Habitat: Very few of fungi that produce ascospores grow indoors. Some fungi that produce ascospores are recognizable by their spores and when observed are listed under their own categories. Wetted wood and gypsum wallboard paper

Allergy Potential: Depends on the type of fungus producing the ascospores.

Disease Potential: Not normally pathogenic as a group

Toxin Potential: None known

Comments: Ascospores are produced from a very large group of fungi. Notable ascospores that are considered problematic for indoor environments are Chaetomium, Peziza, and Ascotricha. If these types of ascspores are observed they will be listed in the report under their own names.

Basidiospore-Water Indicating

Outdoor Habitat: These are mushroom spores that may be wood-rotting types and can grow on and in a variety of substrates outdoors.

Indoor Habitat: Mushrooms and especially wood-rotting mushrooms grow on especially wetted wood, including footer plates, horizontal and vertical sill plates, floor joists, girders, and sub flooring. Basements and garages are especially prone to wood-rotting mushrooms because of their potential for water exposure.

Allergy Potential: Not known

Disease Potential: Not known

Toxin Potential: Not known

Comments: It is not always possible to positively identify a wood-rotting and / or water-indicating mushrooms from the spores alone. When "Basidiospore-Water Indicating" spores are noted in a report it is because they are all of one type of spore, usually abundant, constituting a large percentage of the spores found in that room. These types of spores are not noted in the outside air and therefore, are presumed to indicate excessive moisture on indoor substrates that allow mushrooms to grow and sporulate.

Especial attention should be give to the rooms that have these types of spores in abundance because they may represent a potential structural problem or the beginning of one due to the changes in the structural integrity of the wood.

Basidiospores

Outdoor Habitat: These are mushroom spores and are common everywhere outside, especially in the late summer and fall.

Indoor Habitat: Sometimes mushrooms can be observed growing in potted plants indoors.

Allergy Potential: Rarely reported, but some Type I (hay fever, asthma) and Type III (hypersensitivity pneumonitis) has been reported.

Disease Potential: None known

Toxin Potential: None known

Comments: Mushroom spores are commonly found indoors, especially when the outdoor spore count is high. When spores of this group are derived from wood rotting fungi, including dry rot (Serpula and Poria), they can be especially destructive to buildings. When spores from destructive types of mushrooms (dry and wet rot group) are observed in the sample they are listed under their own names on the report.

Cercospora

Outdoor Habitat: Parasitic on leaves

Indoor Habitat: Not known to grow indoors

Allergy Potential: None known

Disease Potential: None known

Toxin Potential: None known

Comments: Easily dispersed by wind

Chaetomium

Outdoor Habitat: Commonly found on paper products, cotton products, soil, decaying vegetation, wood and natural fiber textiles (such as jute-backed carpets, canvas, etc.) and similar materials. They are rarely identified in outdoor air. These spores can be disseminated by insects, wind and water splash, etc. It is also known as a soft-rot fungus for softwood and hardwood timber.

Indoor Habitat: Chaetomium is often found on a variety of substrates containing cellulose that are chronically wetted, including paper documents, wallpaper, textiles and construction materials like gypsum board (paper-coated sheet rock) and wood.

Chaetomium can develop quickly, covering a surface with substantial growth after two weeks.

Chaetomium globosum is the most commonly found species of Chaetomium indoors. It is not that unusual to find the occasional Chaetomium spore in the air indoors.

Allergy Potential: Type I (hay fever, asthma) potential. However, no allergens have yet been characterised. However, at least two potential allergens have been isolated.

Disease Potential: Rarely reported as human pathogen.

Toxin Potential: Several known

Comments: Chaetomium spores are easily disseminated when it becomes dry. However, Chaetomium spores do not remain airborne for long unless disturbed.

This genus is often associated with termite damaged and rotting wood. These spores will continue to be found in the air until this damaged wood is removed.

High numbers of spores of this genus is not normal for indoor environments and indicate a current or former water problem. Furthermore, since the spores are held together by mucilage and trapped by hairs, few become airborne until the mold has completely dried out or is mechanically disturbed during renovations remediation. It is, therefore, not uncommon to find low Chaetomium spore counts in pre-remediation air samples and relatively higher counts in post-remediation samples.

Chaetomium species colonize surfaces under similar conditions as Stachybotrys, Alternaria, Fusarium and Ulocladium.

HIGH CONCENTRATIONS AND LONG EXPOSURES TO CHAETOMIUM SHOULD BE AVOIDED.

Cladosporium

Outdoor Habitat: Cladosporium is one of the most common environmental fungi observed worldwide and is widely reported from soil and decaying vegetation.

Cladosporium herbarum and C. cladosporioides are among the most frequently encountered species, both in outdoor and indoor environments.

Indoor Habitat: Wetted wood and gypsum wallboard paper, paper products, textiles, rubber, window sills. Cladosporium has the ability to grow at low temperatures and can thus, grow on rubber gaskets and food in refrigerators.

Allergy Potential: Type I (hay fever, asthma) - an important and common outdoor allergen

Disease Potential: Opportunistic pathogen in immunocompromised persons, not normally a pathogen in healthy individuals. Cladosporium are some of the most common species reported as indoor contaminants, occasionally linked to health problems.

Toxin Potential: Cladosporium has two known toxins (cladosporin and emodin). These toxins are not known to be highly toxic. There is no evidence in the literature of toxic effects associated to inhalation of Cladosporium conidia (spores) indoors.

Comments: The most commonly reported spore in the outdoor air worldwide. This makes Cladosporium one of the most commonly reported and abundant spore types both indoors and outdoors. The prevalence of this spore can vary throughout the year, but is especially high in late summer and autumn, especially where cereal crops are commonly planted.

An important and common allergen source.

Curvularia

Outdoor Habitat: Soil and decaying vegetation

Indoor Habitat: Wetted wood and gypsum wallboard paper, many cellulytic substrates

Allergy Potential: Type I (hay fever, asthma), common cause of allergenic rhinitis

Disease Potential: Potential human pathogen in immunocompromised people

Toxin Potential: None known

Comments: None

Epicoccum

Outdoor Habitat: Epicoccum is a widespread cosmopolitan that grows on dead or decaying organic matter, wood, textiles, paper, a variety of foods, insects and human skin. It is commonly found in the soil. Epicoccum spores are more prevalent on dry, windy days, with higher counts late in the day.

Indoor Habitat: Capable of growing on a wide variety of substrates and manufactured products found indoors when wetted such as gypsum board, floors, carpets, mattress dust, and house plants.

Allergy Potential: Type I (hay fever, asthma)

Disease Potential: None known

Toxin Potential: None known

Comments: Very common in outdoor air in the summer months, especially in the midwest USA during harvest times.

Hyphae

Outdoor Habitat: Any cellulose-based substance that fungi can inhabit.

Indoor Habitat: Wetted wood and gypsum wallboard paper, etc.

Allergy Potential: Known to be allergenic.

Disease Potential: None known

Toxin Potential: None known

Comments: "Root-like" structures of fungal growth that can become airborne and can possibly be allergenic.
When hyphae are found growing on a surface and associated with fruiting bodies and/or fungal spores, they indicate that growth has taken. Sometimes hyphae grow and do not produce spores. Hyphae are generally not specific to any particular type of fungus or mold type.
A mass of hyphae on a surface is indicative of mold growth.

Nigrospora

Outdoor Habitat: Soil and decaying vegetation

Indoor Habitat: Can grow on wetted wood and gypsum wallboard paper

Allergy Potential: Type I (hay fever, asthma)

Disease Potential: None known

Toxin Potential: None known

Comments: Rarely observed growing indoors, but is often found in the indoor air in small amounts because this spore type is frequently found in outdoor air.

Penicillium/Aspergillus like

Outdoor Habitat: Soil and decaying vegetation, textiles, fruits. These spores are commonly observed and are a normal part of outside air.

Indoor Habitat: Wetted wood and gypsum wallboard paper, textiles, leather, able to grow on many types of substrates.

Allergy Potential: Type I (hay fever, asthma), Type III (hypersensitivity pneumonitis)

Disease Potential: Opportunistic pathogen in immunocompromised persons, not normally a pathogen in healthy individuals.

Toxin Potential: Several known

Comments: Extremely common in indoor air in low to moderate amounts as compared to the outside air. This type of spore should not be present in very high numbers as compared to the outside (control) nor constitute an overwhelming percentage (e.g., 90% or greater) of the total spores in that room(s). However, this type of mold spore is not always detected in outside air and when diversity of mold types are low in the indoor sample(s), their percentage can be 90% or more. Therefore, when the raw numbers are low the determination would be NORMAL even if the percentage is high.

There is a wide range of what is a NORMAL amount of this type of mold spores in indoor air and 200 - 700 spores per cubic meter are commonly seen in homes.

These two genera are grouped together because they cannot be reliably differentiated into their respective genera based solely on spore morphology. Furthermore, they can be very small and nondescript, making them hard to count accurately.

Pithomyces

Outdoor Habitat: Soil and decaying vegetation and their spores are easily dispersed into the air by wind

Indoor Habitat: Wetted wood and gypsum wallboard paper

Allergy Potential: None known

Disease Potential: None known

Toxin Potential: One known (sporidesmin)

Comments: A very common spore type in outdoor air. Can be a water indicator mold type when growing on surfaces indoors.

Polythrincium

Outdoor Habitat: Leaves, especially on alfalfa
Indoor Habitat: Not known to grow indoors
Allergy Potential: None known
Disease Potential: None known
Toxin Potential: None known
Comments: Spores easily dispersed into the air by wind

Rusts

Outdoor Habitat: Parasitic on living plants
Indoor Habitat: Not known to grow indoors, unless on and infected living house plant
Allergy Potential: Type I (hay fever, asthma)
Disease Potential: None known
Toxin Potential: None known
Comments: Common and abundant plant pathogen and are normally robust spores that can persistent indoors, especially from carpets and dirty HVAC systems

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Scopulariopsis

Outdoor Habitat: Soil and decaying vegetation, dung
Indoor Habitat: Wetted wood and gypsum wallboard paper
Allergy Potential: Type III (hypersensitivity pneumonitis)
Disease Potential: Opportunistic pathogen in immunocompromised persons, not normally a pathogen in healthy individuals.
Toxin Potential: Not well studied
Comments: Easily dispersed by wind and air currents. Can grow with very little water and can readily grow on wallboard in high humidity situations, e.g. closets. Capable of growing on leather clothes.

Smut/Myxomycetes

Outdoor Habitat: Soil and decaying vegetation and wood, especially dead stumps and bark

Indoor Habitat: Not normally known to grow indoors. However the Myxomycetes can sometimes be found on firewood inside the home and especially on wood paneling. Sometimes known to grow on wood framing inside walls, ceilings and woodwork in closets.

Allergy Potential: Type I (hay fever, asthma), rare

Disease Potential: None known

Toxin Potential: None known

Comments: These two groups are difficult to distinguish due to their "round and brown" morphology. Smuts are especially common in the outside environment and can be seen in indoor air samples even during the winter in homes because the spores enter homes. These spores can be recycled through the indoor environment all year in small amounts.

A large number of these types of spores indoors can mean that there are fruiting bodies inside the home due to excessive water, usually on a wood surface(s).

Stachybotrys

Outdoor Habitat: Soil and decaying vegetation, especially straw

Indoor Habitat: Wetted wood, gypsum wallboard paper, cardboard boxes and ceiling tiles. This type of mold needs significant water to grow and thrive

Allergy Potential: Type I (hay fever, asthma)

Disease Potential: None known

Toxin Potential: Several known (including macrocyclic trichothecenes, satratoxin F, G, H)

Comments: Spores can be dispersed into the air when old and dry, but are wet, slimy and heavy when actively growing and thus are not easily dispersed into the air. Significantly higher numbers of spores, as compared to outside background levels, of this genus are not normal for indoor environments and indicate a current or former water problem. It is not that unusual to find the occasional Stachybotrys spore in the air indoors. Stachybotrys has several mycotoxins and has been implicated as a causative agent in disease. HIGH CONCENTRATIONS AND LONG EXPOSURES TO STACHYBOTRYS SHOULD BE AVOIDED.

Syncephalastrum

Outdoor Habitat: Naturally occurring on dung, wood and soil. Not a commonly encountered fungus.

Indoor Habitat: Wetted wood, cabinets made of particle board and wallboard - rarely found on surfaces or in the air.

Allergy Potential: Not known

Disease Potential: Not known to be a human pathogen.

Toxin Potential: Not known

Comments: Rarely observed in indoor or outdoor samples.

Ulocladium

Outdoor Habitat: A filamentous fungus that inhabits the soil and decaying herbaceous plants.

Indoor Habitat: Chronically wetted wood, gypsum wallboard paper, textiles, paint. Can be found in the air from disturbed growth and/or distributed in dust. Considered a contaminant indoors.

Allergy Potential: Type I (hay fever, asthma)
Anecdotal evidence suggests that Ulocladium chartarum induces symptoms of asthma, allergic rhinitis and hypersensitivity pneumonitis in sensitized individuals. It is possible that allergic reactions occur more frequently than has been reported.

Disease Potential: Ulocladium is rarely pathogenic for humans. A few cases of opportunistic infections have been reported although this mold is known to be allergenic. Ulocladium sp. is of low pathogenicity, and is very seldom reported as a human pathogen may result in opportunistic infections such as in chronic wounds.

Toxin Potential: There are no reported mycotoxins produced by Ulocladium that would be deleterious to humans or animals.

Comments: High water requirement mold type and is not often seen in indoor air samples unless growth is dried and disturbed. However, no studies have been reported to date;.

Ulocladium species closely resemble certain species of Alternaria and have sometimes been classified as such in the past. In fact, Ulocladium spp. are phylogenetically related to Alternaria spp.

Ulocladium can be present on building materials but not in the air, possibly indicating that spores from certain types may not be easily released into the air.

Unclassified Colorless Spores

Outdoor Habitat: None specified

Indoor Habitat: None specified

Allergy Potential: Although no specific allergic potential can be given, ALL spores have the potential to be allergenic.

Disease Potential: None known

Toxin Potential: None known

Comments: This category is for unknown spores that have no pigmentation / color and do not have enough distinctive characteristics to be identified as any particular type of spore that the laboratory recognizes.

There are a great many spore types that cannot be identified either because they are undescribed in the literature or new to science. Therefore, these types of spores are classified as "unclassified". There should not be an over abundance of this type of spore (or any spore) indoors. An large amount of this type of spore indoors would make this spore type as "water-indicating", but the origin and growth is not known.

Unclassified Pigmented Spores

Outdoor Habitat: None specified

Indoor Habitat: None specified

Allergy Potential: Although no specific allergic potential can be given, ALL spores have the potential to be allergenic.

Disease Potential: None known

Toxin Potential: Unknown

Comments: This category is for unknown spores that have at least some color and do not have enough distinctive characteristics to be identified as any particular type of spore that the laboratory recognizes.

There are a great many spore types that cannot be identified either because they are undescribed in the literature or new to science. Therefore, these types of spores are classified as "unclassified". There should not be an over abundance of this type of spore (or any spore) indoors. An large amount of this type of spore indoors would make this spore type as "water-indicating", but the origin and growth is not known.
