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PREPARED FOR: TOTAL HOUSE INSPECTION

TEST ADDRESS: [REDACTED]

CERTIFICATE OF MOLD ANALYSIS

PREPARED FOR

TOTAL HOUSE INSPECTION

PHONE NUMBER: (248) 550-9492

EMAIL: [REDACTED]

TEST LOCATION:

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

CHAIN OF CUSTODY # [REDACTED]

COLLECTED: THU JULY 09, 2026

RECEIVED: FRI JULY 10, 2026

REPORTED: MON JULY 13, 2026



APPROVED BY:

John D. Shane

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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TEST ADDRESS: [REDACTED]

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

Analysis Method	Air Analysis - IN-009	Air Analysis - IN-009	Air Analysis - IN-009	Air Analysis - IN-009
Lab Sample #	53206126-1	53206126-2	53206126-3	53206126-4
Sample Identification	27977672	27976924	27976907	27977570
Sample Location	OUTSIDE	1st FLOOR	2nd FLOOR	BASEMENT
Sample Type / Metric	Breeze ST/150L	Breeze ST/150L	Breeze ST/150L	Breeze ST/150L
Analysis Date	Mon July 13, 2026	Mon July 13, 2026	Mon July 13, 2026	Mon July 13, 2026
Determination	CONTROL	NORMAL	NORMAL	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												
Stachybotrys	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5	34	13
**Non-Problem Fungi												
Alternaria	6	40	1	---	---	---	1	7	2	---	---	---
Ascospores	69	462	18	1	7	6	1	7	2	1	7	2
Basidiospores	138	925	37	5	34	29	13	87	28	7	47	18
Chaetomium	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	13	5
Cladosporium	114	764	31	5	34	29	7	47	15	5	34	13
Penicillium/Aspergillus	20	134	5	---	---	---	10	67	22	15	101	40
Pithomyces	2	13	<1	---	---	---	1	7	2	---	---	---
Smut/Myxomycetes	17	114	4	6	40	34	12	80	26	2	13	5
Total Spore Count [#]	370	2,500	100	17	120	100	45	300	100	37	250	100
Minimum Detection Limit	7			7			7			7		
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. MODERATE DEBRIS: The debris present in the sample likely had limited effect on the accuracy of the mold count.			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. The LIGHT DEBRIS present in the sample likely had no effect on the accuracy of the mold count.			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. LIGHT DEBRIS: The debris present in the sample likely had no effect on the accuracy of the mold count.		

* **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.

PREPARED FOR: TOTAL HOUSE INSPECTION**TEST ADDRESS:** [REDACTED]

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.

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.
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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.
-

PREPARED FOR: TOTAL HOUSE INSPECTION**TEST ADDRESS:** [REDACTED]***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.

PREPARED FOR: TOTAL HOUSE INSPECTION**TEST ADDRESS:** [REDACTED]***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.

PREPARED FOR: TOTAL HOUSE INSPECTION**TEST ADDRESS:** [REDACTED]***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.

PREPARED FOR: TOTAL HOUSE INSPECTION**TEST ADDRESS:** [REDACTED]***Penicillium/Aspergillus*****Outdoor Habitat:** Soil and decaying vegetation, textiles, fruits**Indoor Habitat:** Wetted wood, gypsum wallboard paper, textiles, leather, able to grow on many types of substrates. Often growing on HVAC filters in large numbers in homes that have been unoccupied for extended periods of time.**Allergy Potential:** MAY have Type I (hay fever, asthma), Type III (hypersensitivity pneumonitis), but it is really unknown as to their health affect.**Disease Potential:** MAY be an opportunistic pathogen, but it is unknown as to their health affect.**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.

PREPARED FOR: TOTAL HOUSE INSPECTION**TEST ADDRESS:** [REDACTED]***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 (although Smuts do NOT grow indoors) 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 Myxomycete fruiting bodies inside the home due to excessive water, usually on a wood surface(s).

Updated: *Information for this type of spore was last updated on Wed May 20, 2026.*

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.