



EXPANDED FUNGAL REPORT TM

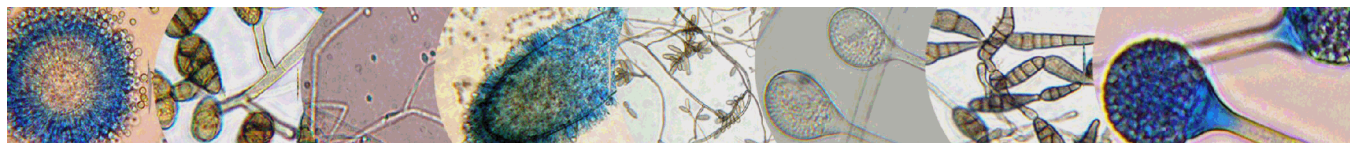
Prepared Exclusively For

SAMPLE REPORT

123 Street
City, State Zip
Phone:123-123-1234

Report Date: 4/12/2019
Project: Sample Report
EMSL Order: 151900000

AIHA-LAP, LLC--EMLAP Accredited
#102575, Texas Mold LAB0105



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EMSL Order: 151900000
Customer ID: Test
Collected: 4/08/2019
Received: 4/09/2019
Analyzed: 4/09/2019

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1. Description of Analysis

Analytical Laboratory

EMSL Analytical, Inc. (EMSL) is a nationwide, full service, analytical testing laboratory network providing Asbestos, Mold, Indoor Air Quality, Microbiological, Environmental, Chemical, Forensic, Materials, Industrial Hygiene and Mechanical Testing services since 1981. Ranked as the premier independently owned environmental testing laboratory in the nation, EMSL puts analytical quality as its top priority. This quality is recognized by many well-respected federal, state and private accrediting agencies, such as AIHA-LAP, LLC's EMLAP and proficiency testing providers such as AIHA, LLC's EMPAT programs, and assured by our high quality personnel, including many Ph.D. microbiologists and mycologists.

EMSL is an independent laboratory that performed the analysis of these samples. EMSL did not conduct the sampling or site investigation for this report. The samples referenced herein were analyzed under strict quality control procedures using state-of-the-art microbiological methods. The analytical methods used and the data presented are scientifically and legally defensible.

The laboratory data is provided in compliance with AIHA-LAP, LLC policy modules and ISO-IEC 17025 guidelines for the particular test(s) requested, including any associated limitations for the methods employed. These data are intended for use by professionals having knowledge of the testing methods necessary to interpret them accurately.

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Air Samples - Spore traps:

Spore traps are commercially available sampling devices that capture airborne particles on an adhesive slide. Air is pulled through the device using a vacuum pump. Spores, as well as other airborne particles, are impacted on the collection adhesive. Using spore trap collection methods has inherent limitations. These collection methods are biased towards larger spore sizes.

The analysis for total spore counts is a direct microscopic examination and does not include culturing or growing the fungi. Therefore, the results include both viable and non-viable spores. Some fungal groups produce similar spore types that cannot be distinguished by direct microscopic examination alone (i.e., *Aspergillus/Penicillium*, and others). Other spore types may lack distinguishing features that aid in their identification. These types are grouped into larger categories such as Ascospores or Basidiospores.

Fungal spores are identified and grouped by morphological characteristics including color, shape, septation, ornamentation, and fruiting structures (if present) which are compared to published mycological identification keys and texts. EMSL reports provide spore counts per cubic meter of air to three significant figures. Please note that each spore category is reported to three significant figures. Due to rounding and the application of three significant figures the sum of the individual spore numbers may not equal the total spore count on the report. EMSL does not maintain responsibility for final volume concentrations (counts/m³) since this volume is provided by the field collector and can not be verified by EMSL.

EMSL analyzes spore traps using phase contrast microscopy. There is a wide choice of collection devices (Air-O-Cell, Micro-5, Burkhard, etc.) on the market. Differences in analytical method may exist between spore trap devices.

Spore trap results are reported in spores per cubic meter of air. Due to the other airborne particles collected with the spores, EMSL reports a background particle density. Background density is an indication of overall particulate matter present on the sample (i.e. dust in the air). High background concentrations may obscure spores such as the *Penicillium/Aspergillus* group. The rating system is from 1-5 with 1 = 1 - 25% of the background obscured by material, 2 = 26 - 50%, 3 = 51 - 75%, 4 = 76% - 99%, 5 = 100% or overloaded. A background rating of 4 or higher should be regarded as a minimum count since the actual concentrations may be higher than those reported. EMSL will not be held responsible for overloading of samples. Sample volumes are left to the discretion of the company or persons conducting the fieldwork.

Skin fragment density is the percentage of skin cells making up the total background material, 1 = 1 - 25%, 2 = 26 - 50%, 3 = 51 - 75%, 4 = 76-100%. Skin fragment density is considered an indication of the general cleanliness in the area sampled. It has been estimated that up to 90% of household dust consists of dead skin cells.

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2. Analytical Results

See attached data reports and charts.

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Spore Trap ASSESSMENTReport™ Air-O-Cell(™) Analysis of Fungal Spores & Particulates (Methods MICRO-SOP-201, ASTM D7391)

	Particle Identification	Raw Count	(Count/m³)	% of Total	Interpretation Guideline
151900000-0001	Alternaria (Ulocladium)	1*	10*	0.1	
	Ascospores	153	6760	38.9	
Client Sample ID Outside Front	Aspergillus/Penicillium	4	200	1.2	
	Basidiospores	84	3700	21.3	
Location Background/Control	Bipolaris++	-	-	-	
	Chaetomium	-	-	-	
	Cladosporium	104	4600	26.5	
Sample Volume (L) 75	Curvularia	-	-	-	
	Epicoccum	-	-	-	
	Fusarium	1	40	0.2	
Sample Type Background	Ganoderma	-	-	-	
	Myxomycetes++	1	40	0.2	
	Pithomyces++	-	-	-	
Comments	Rust	2*	30*	0.2	
	Stachybotrys/Memnoniella	-	-	-	
	Acremonium-like	42	1900	10.9	
	Botrytis	1	40	0.2	
	Cercospora++	1	40	0.2	
	Nigrospora	-	-	-	
	Peronospora	1*	10*	0.1	
	Pyricularia	1*	10*	0.1	
	Spegazzinia	-	-	-	
	Torula-like	-	-	-	
	Trichoderma	-	-	-	
	Total Fungi	396	17380	100	
	Hyphal Fragment	1	40	-	
	Insect Fragment	-	-	-	
	Pollen	5	200	-	
Analytical Sensitivity 600x: 44 counts/cubic meter		Skin Fragments: 1		1 to 4 (low to high)	
Analytical Sensitivity 300x *: 13* counts/cubic meter		Fibrous Particulate: 1		1 to 4 (low to high)	
		Background: 2		1 to 4 (low to high); 5 (overloaded)	

- Not commonly found growing indoors, spores likely come from outside.
- Spores reported to be able to cause allergies in individuals.
- Potential for mycotoxin production exists with these fungi.
- These fungi are considered water damage indicators.

++ Includes other spores with similar morphology; see EMSL's fungal glossary for each specific category

Terri Lawrence, Lab Manager
or Other Approved Signatory

Initial report from: 04/09/2019 17:04:44

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Spore Trap ASSESSMENT Report™ Air-O-Cell™ Analysis of Fungal Spores & Particulates (Methods MICRO-SOP-201, ASTM D7391)

	Particle Identification	Raw Count	(Count/m³)	% of Total	Interpretation Guideline
15190000-0004	Alternaria (Ulocladium)	2	90	2.3	Slightly Elevated   
	Ascospores	8	400	10.3	Acceptable 
Client Sample ID 2763-7194	Aspergillus/Penicillium	36	1600	41.1	Slightly Elevated 
	Basidiospores	23	1000	25.7	Acceptable  
Location Grand Room	Bipolaris++	2	90	2.3	Slightly Elevated   
	Chaetomium	1	40	1	Slightly Elevated   
	Cladosporium	14	620	15.9	Acceptable 
	Curvularia	1	40	1	Slightly Elevated  
Sample Volume (L) 75	Epicoccum	-	-	-	
	Fusarium	-	-	-	
	Ganoderma	-	-	-	
Sample Type Inside	Myxomycetes++	-	-	-	
	Pithomyces++	-	-	-	
	Rust	-	-	-	
	Stachybotrys/Memnoniella	-	-	-	
Comments	Acremonium-like	-	-	-	
	Botrytis	-	-	-	
	Cercospora++	-	-	-	
	Nigrospora	-	-	-	
	Peronospora	-	-	-	
	Pyricularia	-	-	-	
	Spegazzinia	1*	10*	0.3	Slightly Elevated 
	Torula-like	-	-	-	
	Trichoderma	-	-	-	
	Total Fungi	88	3890	100	Acceptable
	Hyphal Fragment	4	200	-	Slightly Elevated
	Insect Fragment	4	200	-	Slightly Elevated
	Pollen	5	200	-	Acceptable  
Analytical Sensitivity 600x: 44 counts/cubic meter		Skin Fragments: 2		1 to 4 (low to high)	
Analytical Sensitivity 300x *: 13* counts/cubic meter		Fibrous Particulate: 1		1 to 4 (low to high)	
		Background: 3		1 to 4 (low to high); 5 (overloaded)	

Acceptable Concentration at or below background
Slightly Elevated Concentration above background
ELEVATED Concentration 10X or more above background

 Not commonly found growing indoors, spores likely come from outside.
 Spores reported to be able to cause allergies in individuals.
 Potential for mycotoxin production exists with these fungi.
 These fungi are considered water damage indicators.

++ Includes other spores with similar morphology; see EMSL's fungal glossary for each specific category

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




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	Particle Identification	Raw Count	(Count/m³)	% of Total	Interpretation Guideline
151900000-0005	Alternaria (Ulocladium)	1	40	0	Slightly Elevated   
	Ascospores	1	40	0	Acceptable 
Client Sample ID 2763-7186	Aspergillus/Penicillium	2130	94100	96.5	ELEVATED 
	Basidiospores	6	300	0.3	Acceptable  
Location Upstairs Left	Bipolaris++	1*	10*	0	Slightly Elevated   
	Chaetomium	33	1500	1.5	ELEVATED   
Sample Volume (L) 75	Cladosporium	34	1500	1.5	Acceptable 
	Curvularia	-	-	-	
Sample Type Inside	Epicoccum	-	-	-	
	Fusarium	-	-	-	
Comments	Ganoderma	-	-	-	
	Myxomycetes++	-	-	-	
	Pithomyces++	-	-	-	
	Rust	-	-	-	
	Stachybotrys/Memnoniella	-	-	-	
	Acremonium-like	-	-	-	
	Botrytis	-	-	-	
	Cercospora++	-	-	-	
	Nigrospora	-	-	-	
	Peronospora	-	-	-	
	Pyricularia	-	-	-	
	Spegazzinia	-	-	-	
	Torula-like	-	-	-	
	Trichoderma	-	-	-	
	Total Fungi	2206	97490	100	Slightly Elevated
	Hyphal Fragment	5	200	-	Slightly Elevated
	Insect Fragment	7	300	-	Slightly Elevated
	Pollen	4	200	-	Acceptable  
Analytical Sensitivity 600x: 44 counts/cubic meter		Skin Fragments: 2		1 to 4 (low to high)	
Analytical Sensitivity 300x *: 13* counts/cubic meter		Fibrous Particulate: 1		1 to 4 (low to high)	
		Background: 3		1 to 4 (low to high); 5 (overloaded)	

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151900000-0006	Alternaria (Ulocladium)	-	-	-	
	Ascospores	7	300	15.5	Acceptable
Client Sample ID	Aspergillus/Penicillium	16	710	36.8	Slightly Elevated
2763-7202	Basidiospores	9	400	20.7	Acceptable
	Bipolaris++	-	-	-	
Location	Chaetomium	1	40	2.1	Slightly Elevated
Upstairs Right	Cladosporium	8	400	20.7	Acceptable
	Curvularia	1	40	2.1	Slightly Elevated
	Epicoccum	-	-	-	
Sample Volume (L)	Fusarium	-	-	-	
75	Ganoderma	-	-	-	
	Myxomycetes++	-	-	-	
	Pithomyces++	-	-	-	
Sample Type	Rust	-	-	-	
Inside	Stachybotrys/Memnoniella	-	-	-	
	Acremonium-like	-	-	-	
Comments	Botrytis	-	-	-	
	Cercospora++	-	-	-	
	Nigrospora	1	40	2.1	Slightly Elevated
	Peronospora	-	-	-	
	Pyricularia	-	-	-	
	Spegazzinia	-	-	-	
	Torula-like	-	-	-	
	Trichoderma	-	-	-	
	Total Fungi	43	1930	100	Acceptable
	Hyphal Fragment	2	90	-	Slightly Elevated
	Insect Fragment	2	90	-	Slightly Elevated
	Pollen	2	90	-	Acceptable
Analytical Sensitivity 600x: 44 counts/cubic meter		Skin Fragments: 2		1 to 4 (low to high)	
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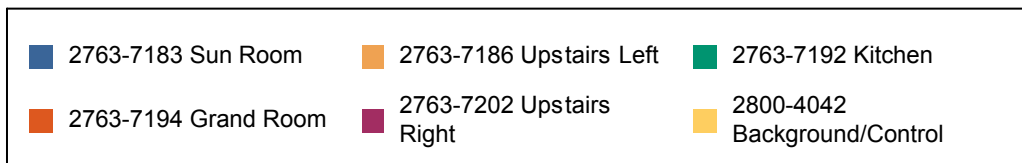
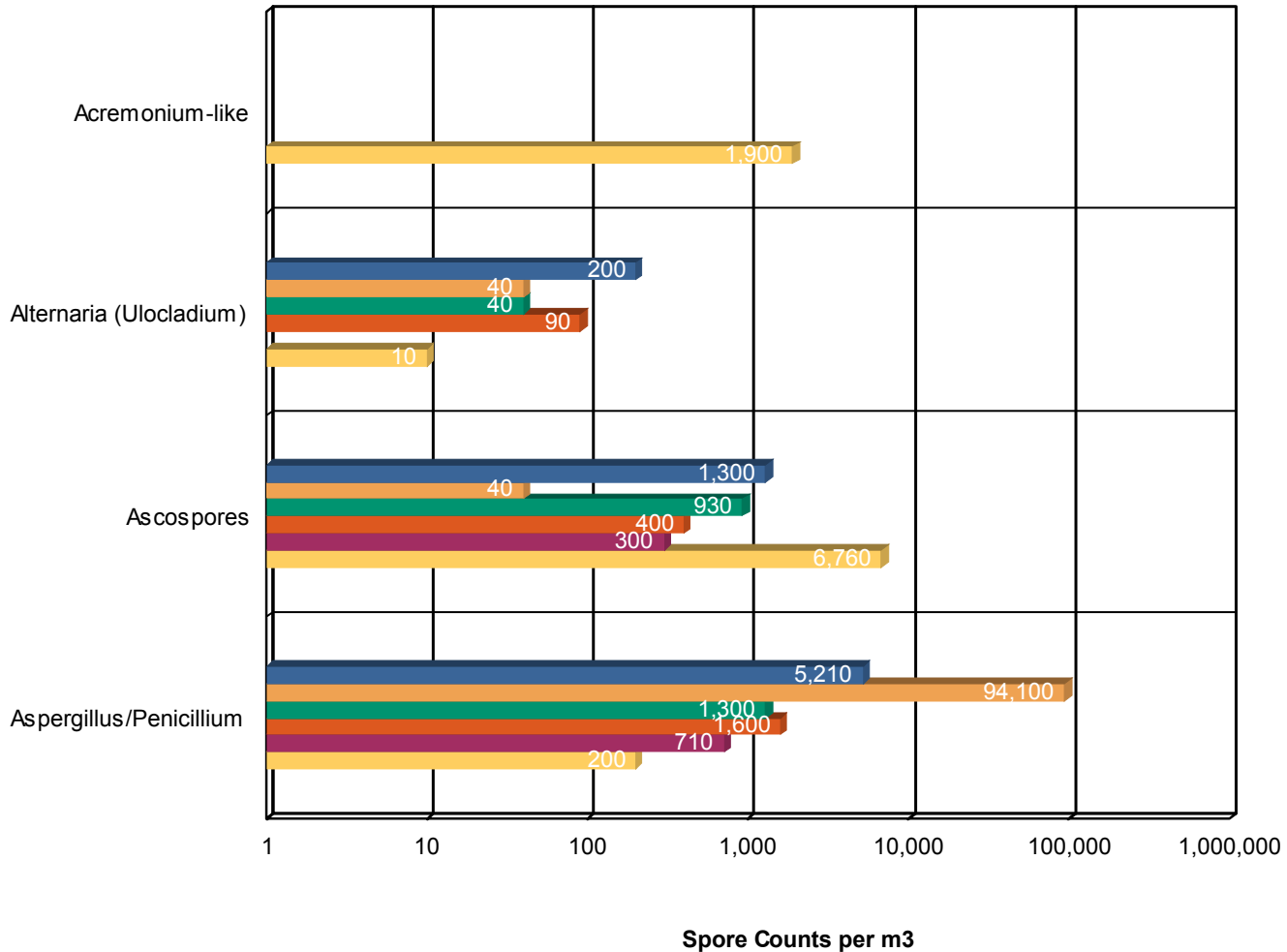
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Background Comparison Chart



* The chart is displayed using a logarithmic scale. The bar size is not directly proportional to the number of spores.

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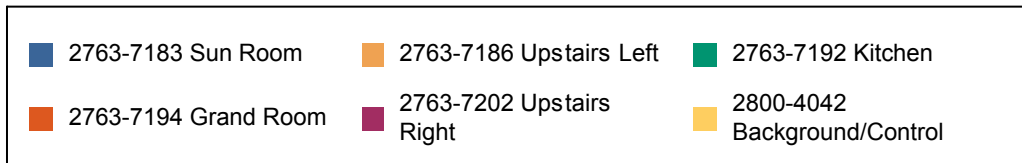
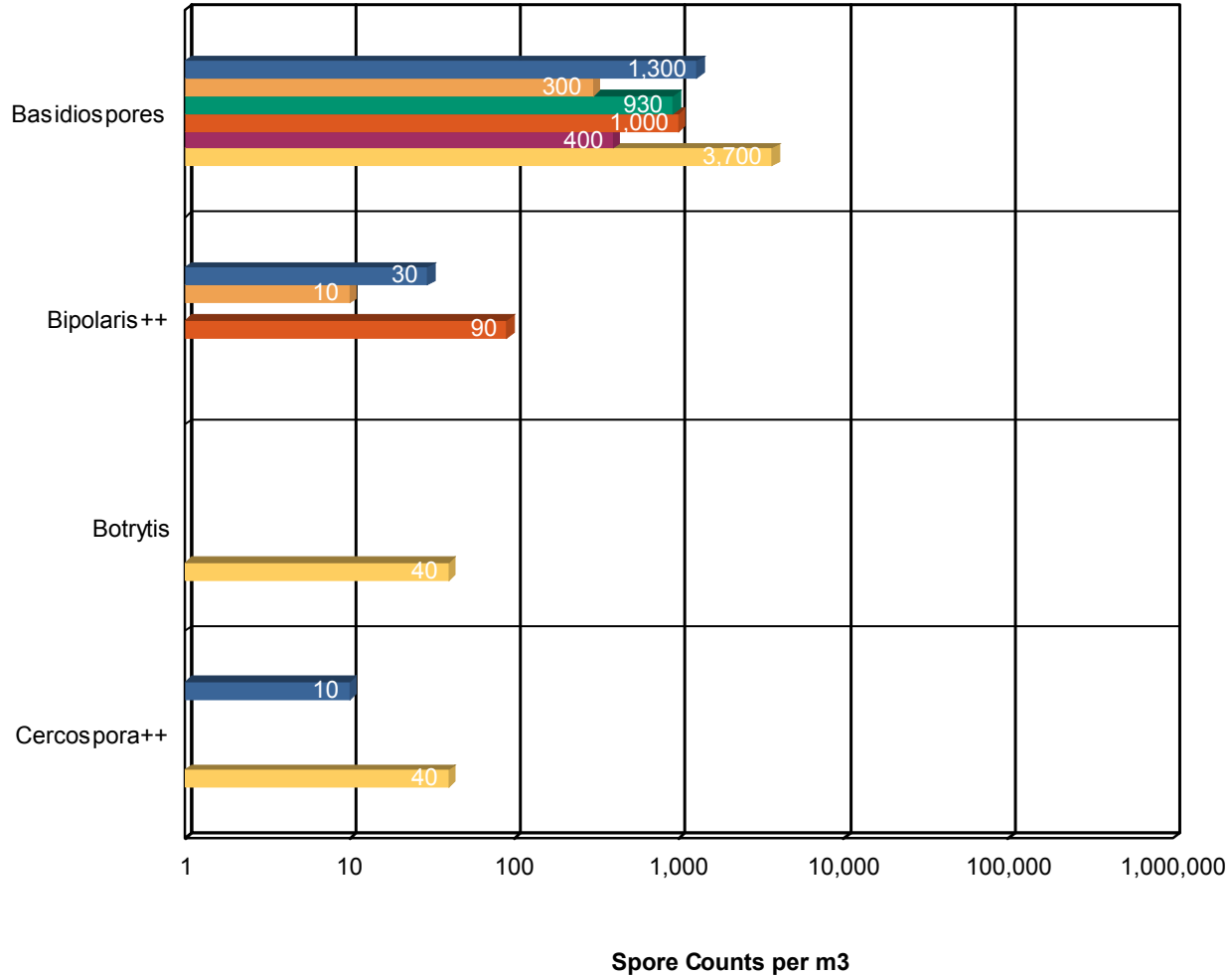
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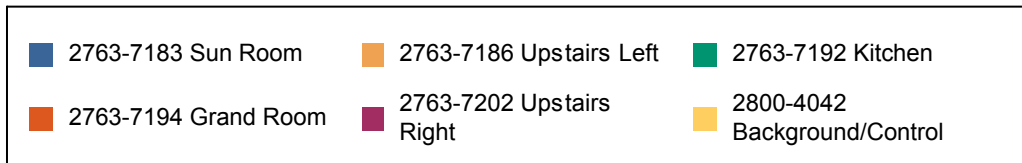
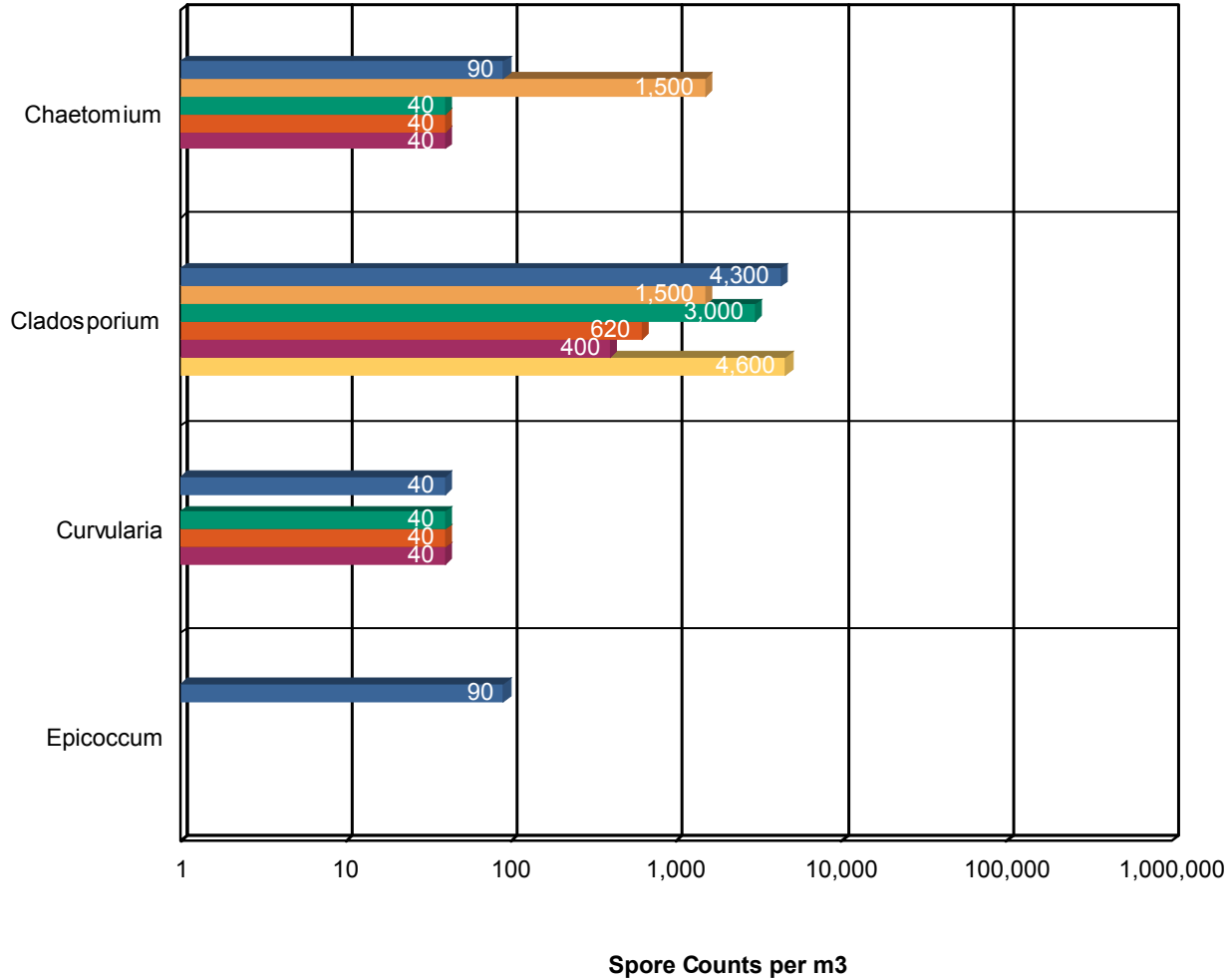
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3. Understanding the Results

EMSL Analytical, Inc. is an independent laboratory, providing unbiased and scientifically valid results. These data represent only a portion of an overall IAQ investigation. Visual information and environmental conditions measured during the site assessment (humidity, moisture readings, etc.) are crucial to any final interpretation of the results. Many factors impact the final results; therefore, result interpretation should only be conducted by qualified individuals. The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) has published a good reference book covering sampling and data interpretation. It is entitled, Bioaerosols: Assessment and Control, 1999.

Fungal spores are found everywhere. Whether or not symptoms develop in people exposed to fungi depends on the nature of the fungal material (e.g., allergenic, toxic, or infectious), the exposure level, and the susceptibility of exposed persons. Susceptibility varies with the genetic predisposition (e.g., allergic reactions do not always occur in all individuals), age, pre-existing medical conditions (e.g., diabetes, cancer, or chronic lung conditions), use of immunosuppressive drugs, and concurrent exposures. These reasons make it difficult to identify dose/response relationships that are required to establish “safe” or “unsafe” levels (i.e., permissible exposure limits).

It is generally accepted in the industry that indoor fungal growth is undesirable and inappropriate, necessitating removal or other appropriate remedial actions. The New York City guidelines and EPA guidelines for mold remediation in schools and commercial buildings define the conditions warranting mold remediation. Always remember that water is the key. Preventing water damage or water condensation will prevent mold growth.

This report is not intended to provide medical advice or advice concerning the relative safety of an occupied space. Always consult an occupational or environmental health physician who has experience addressing indoor air contaminants if you have any questions.

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4. Glossary of Fungi

ACREMONIUM-LIKE	
Natural Habitat	A worldwide saprophytic fungi, being isolated from dead plant material and soil.
Suitable Substrates in the Indoor Environment	Dry wall damaged by condensation or water intrusion, paper, natural textiles
Water Activity	Unknown
Mode of Dissemination	Insects, water droplets
Allergic Potential	Potential allergen
Potential or Opportunistic Pathogens	A number of species are recognized as opportunistic pathogens of man and animals , causing mycetoma, onychomycosis, and hyalohyphomycosis arthritis, osteomyelitis, peritonitis, endocarditis, pneumonia, cerebritis and subcutaneous infection. This fungus is known to cause opportunistic infections in immunocompromised patients, such as bone marrow transplant recipients. Infections of artificial implants due to Acremonium spp. are occasionally observed.
Other Comments	Acremonium-like includes Acremonium, Gliomastix, Lecanicillium, Sarocladium, and Verticillium.

ALTERNARIA(ULOCLADIUM)	
Natural Habitat	Common saprobe and pathogen of plants. Typically found on plant tissue, decaying wood, and foods. Soil . Air outdoors.
Suitable Substrates in the Indoor Environment	Indoors near condensation (window frames, showers), House dust (in carpets, and air). Also colonizes building supplies, computer disks, cosmetics, leather, optical instruments, paper, sewage, stone monuments, textiles, wood pulp, and jet fuel
Water Activity	Aw =0.85-0.88 (water damage indicator)
Mode of Dissemination	Wind
Allergic Potential	Type I allergies (hay fever, asthma), Type III (hypersensitivity pneumonitis)
Potential or Opportunistic Pathogens	Phaeohyphomycosis {causing cystic granulomas in the skin and subcutaneous tissue}. In immunocompetent patients, Alternaria colonizes the paranasal sinuses, leading to chronic hypertrophic sinusitis
Industrial Uses	Biocontrol of weed plants ·Biocontrol fungal plant pathogens.
Potential Toxins Produced	Alternariol (AOH) . Alternariol monomethylether (AME). Tenuazonic acid (TeA). Altenuene (ALT). Altertoxins (ATX)
Other Comments	Many species of Ulocladium have been renamed as Alternaria . Alternaria spores are one of the most common and potent indoor and outdoor airborne allergens. Additionally, Alternaria sensitization has been determined to be one of the most important factors in the onset of childhood asthma. Synergy with Cladosporium or Ulocladium may increase the severity of symptoms
References	Alternaria redefined. J. Woudenberg et al., Studies in Mycology. Volume 75, June 2013, Pages 171-212

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ASCOSPORES	
Natural Habitat	Everywhere in nature.
Suitable Substrates in the Indoor Environment	Depends on genus and species.
Water Activity	Depends on genus and species.
Mode of Dissemination	Forcible ejection or passive release and dissemination by wind or insects.
Allergic Potential	Depends on genus and species.
Potential or Opportunistic Pathogens	Depends on genus and species.
Industrial Uses	Depends on genus and species.
Potential Toxins Produced	Depends on genus and species.
Other Comments	Ascospores are the result of sexual reproduction and produced in a saclike structure called an ascus. All ascospores belong to members of the Phylum Ascomycota, which encompasses a plethora of genera worldwide.

ASPERGILLUS	
Natural Habitat	Soil and Plant debris.
Suitable Substrates in the Indoor Environment	Grows on a wide range of substrates indoors. Prevalent in water damaged buildings
Water Activity	Aw=0.75-0.94
Mode of Dissemination	Wind
Allergic Potential	Allergic bronchopulmonary aspergillosis (ABPA) which is common in asthmatic and cystic fibrosis patients. Aspergillus sinusitis. Invasive aspergillosis in immunocompromised patients
Potential or Opportunistic Pathogens	Aspergilloma and chronic pulmonary aspergillosis in people with lung disease.
Industrial Uses	A. sojae is used for fermented food and beverages in Asia. A. oryzae is used in soy sauce production. A. terreus produces mevinoлин which is able reduce blood cholesterol. A. niger produces enzymes used to make some breads and beers and is also used in plastic decomposition. A. niger and A. ochraceus are used in cortisone production
Potential Toxins Produced	3-Nitropropionic acid, 5-metoxystermatocystin, Aflatoxin B1, B2, Aflatoxin G1, G2, Aflatoxin M1, M2, Aflatoxin P1, Aflatoxin Q1, Aflatoxins, Aflatrem (alkaloid), Aflatrem (indole alkaloid), Aflavinin, Ascalidol, Aspergillic acid, Aspergillomarasmin, Aspertoxin, Asteltoxin, Austamid, Austdiol, Austins, Austocystins, Avenaciolide, Brevianamide A, Candidulin, Citreoviridin,, Citrinin, Clavatul, Cyclopiazonic acid, Cyclopiazonic acid, Cytochalasin E, Emodin, Fumagillin, Fumigaclavine A, Fumigatin, Fumitremorgens, Fumitremorgin A, Gliotoxin, Griseofulvin, Helvolic acid, Kojic acid, Kotanin, Malformins, Naphtopyrones, Neoaspergillic acid, Nidulin, Nidulotoxin, Nigragillin, Ochratoxin A, Ochratoxin B, Ochratoxin C, Ochratoxins ?, Ochratoxins a, Ochratoxins (A,B,C.a, ?.), Orlandin, Oryzacidin, Paspaline, Patulin, Penicillic acid, Phthioic acid, Secalonic acid A, B, D and F, Sphingofungins, Spinulosin, Sterigmatocystin, Terphenyllin, Terredional, Terreic acid, Terrein, Terretinin, Terretinin, Territrem A, Tryptoquivalines, Verruculogen, Versicolorin A, Viomellein, Viriditoxin, Xanthocillin, Xanthomegnin, ?-nitropropionic acid.
Other Comments	It is the second most common opportunistic pathogen following Candida.

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ASPERGILLUS/PENICILLIUM

Natural Habitat	Plant debris ·Seed ·Cereal crops
Suitable Substrates in the Indoor Environment	Grows on a wide range of substrates indoors ·Prevalent in water damaged buildings ·Foods (blue mold on cereals, fruits, vegetables, dried foods) ·House dust ·Fabrics ·Leather ·Wallpaper ·Wallpaper glue
Water Activity	Aw=0.75-0.94
Mode of Dissemination	Wind ·Insects
Allergic Potential	Type I (hay fever, asthma) ·Type III (hypersensitivity)
Potential or Opportunistic Pathogens	Possible depending on the species.
Industrial Uses	Many depending on the species
Potential Toxins Produced	Possible depending on the species.
Other Comments	Spores of Aspergillus and Penicillium (including others such as Acremonium, Talaromyces, and Paecilomyces) are small and spherical with few distinguishing characteristics. They cannot be differentiated or speciated by non-viable impaction sampling methods. Some species with very small spores may be undercounted in samples with high background debris.

BASIDIOSPORES

Natural Habitat	Forest floors. Lawns .Plants (saprobes or pathogens depending on genus)
Suitable Substrates in the Indoor Environment	Depends on genus. Wood products
Water Activity	Unknown.
Mode of Dissemination	Forcible ejection. Wind currents.
Allergic Potential	Type I allergies (hay fever, asthma) . Type III (hypersensitivity pneumonitis)
Potential or Opportunistic Pathogens	Depends on genus.
Industrial Uses	Edible mushrooms are used in the food industry.
Potential Toxins Produced	Amanitins. monomethyl-hydrazine. muscarine. ibotenic acid. psilocybin.
Other Comments	Basidiospores are the result of sexual reproduction and formed on a structure called the basidium. Basidiospores belong to the members of the Phylum Basidiomycota, which includes mushrooms, shelf fungi, rusts, and smuts.

BIPOLARIS

Natural Habitat	Plant saprophyte.Plant pathogen of many plants, causing leaf rot, crown rot, and root rot on warm season turf grasses
Suitable Substrates in the Indoor Environment	House plants, Indoor building materials
Free moisture required for mold growth	Unknown
Mode of Dissemination	Wind
Allergic Potential	Hay fever, asthma. Allergic and chronic invasive sinusitis
Potential or Opportunistic Pathogens	Invasive sinusitis, disseminated mycoses, peritonitis, keratitis, phaeohyphomycosis
Potential Toxins	Can potentially produce sterigmatocystin.
Other Comments	Includes Bipolaris, Drechslera, and Exserohilum.

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BOTRYTIS	
Natural Habitat	Plant pathogen responsible for causing gray mold (<i>B. cinerea</i>) on raspberries, blackberries, lettuce, cabbage.
Suitable Substrates in the Indoor Environment	Houseplants, fruits, vegetables
Water Activity	Aw 0.93-0.95
Mode of Dissemination	Wind, rain
Allergic Potential	Type 1 (Hayfever and asthma); Type 2 (hypersensitivity pneumonitis)
Potential or Opportunistic Pathogens	Unknown

CERCOSPORA	
Natural Habitat	Parasite on higher plants, commonly causes leaf spot diseases.
Suitable Substrates in the Indoor Environment	Unknown
Water Activity	Moderate –High humidity
Mode of Dissemination	Irrigation water, Insects, Rain Wind
Allergic Potential	Unknown
Potential or Opportunistic Pathogens	Unknown
Other Comments	Includes morphologically similar spores of <i>Cercospora</i> , <i>Pseudocercospora</i> , and <i>Septoria</i> .

CHAETOMIUM	
Natural Habitat	Dung. Seeds. Soil. Straw.
Suitable Substrates in the Indoor Environment	Paper. Sheetrock. Wallpaper.
Water Activity	Aw=0.84-0.89.
Mode of Dissemination	Wind. Insects. Water splash.
Allergic Potential	Type I (asthma and hay fever).
Potential or Opportunistic Pathogens	Onychomycosis. <i>C. perlucidum</i> recognized as a new agent of cerebral phaeohyphomycosis.
Industrial Uses	Cellulase production, Textile testing.
Potential Toxins Produced	Chaetomin. Chaetoglobosins A,B,D and F are produced by <i>Chaetomium globosum</i> . Sterigmatocystin is produced by rare species

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CLADOSPORIUM

Natural Habitat	Dead plant matter. Straw. Soil. Woody plants
Suitable Substrates in the Indoor Environment	Fiberglass duct liner. Paint. Textiles. Found in high concentration in water-damaged building materials.
Water Activity	Aw 0.84-0.88
Mode of Dissemination	Air
Allergic Potential	Type I (asthma and hay fever).
Potential or Opportunistic Pathogens	Edema. keratitis. onychomycosis. pulmonary infections. Sinusitis.
Industrial Uses	Produces 10 antigens.
Potential Toxins Produced	Cladosporin and Emodin.

CURVULARIA

Natural Habitat	A worldwide saprophytic fungi, being isolated from dead plant material and soil.
Suitable Substrates in the Indoor Environment	Paper, wood products
Free moisture required for mold growth	Unknown
Mode of Dissemination	Wind
Allergic Potential	Hay fever, asthma, allergic fungal sinusitis
Potential or Opportunistic Pathogens	In immunocompromised patients can cause cerebral abscess, endocarditis, mycetoma, ocular keratitis, onychomycosis, and pneumonia.

EPICOCCUM

Natural Habitat	A worldwide saprophytic fungi, being isolated from dead plant material and soil.
Suitable Substrates in the Indoor Environment	Paper, textiles
Water Activity	0.86-0.90
Mode of Dissemination	Wind
Allergic Potential	Hay fever, asthma
Potential or Opportunistic Pathogens	Unknown

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5. References and Informational Links

Books

- Bioaerosols: Assessment and Control. Janet Macher, Ed., American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, Cincinnati, OH 1999.
- Exposure Guidelines for Residential Indoor Air Quality. Environmental Health Directorate, Health Protection Branch, Health Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, 1989.
- Fungal Contamination in Public Buildings: Health Effects and Investigation Methods. Health Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, 2004.
- IICRC: S500 Standard and Reference Guide for Professional Water Damage Restoration. 3rd Edition, Institute of Inspection, Cleaning, and Restoration Certification, Vancouver, WA, 2006
- IICRC: S520 Standard and Reference Guide for Professional Mold Remediation. 1st Edition, Institute of Inspection, Cleaning, and Restoration Certification, Vancouver, WA, 2004
- Field Guide for the Determination of Biological Contaminants in Environmental Samples. 2nd Edition, American Industrial Hygiene Association, 2005.

Consumer Links

Read the full text of AIHA's "The Facts About Mold" consumer brochure.

<http://www.aiha.org/get-involved/VolunteerGroups/Documents/Biosafety/VG-FactsAbout%20MoldDecember2011.pdf>

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)

<http://www.osha.gov/SLTC/molds/index.html>

CDC Mold Facts

<http://www.cdc.gov/mold/faqs.htm>

CDC Stachybotrys - Questions and answers on Stachybotrys chartarum and other molds

<http://www.cdc.gov/mold/stachy.htm>

IOM, NAS: Clearing the Air: Asthma and Indoor Air Exposures

<https://www.epa.gov/indoor-air-quality-iaq/should-you-have-air-ducts-your-home-cleaned>

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National Library of Medicine-Mold website

<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/molds.html>

California Department of Health Services (CADOHS)

<https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CCDPHP/DEODC/EHLB/IAQ/Pages/Mold.aspx>

Minnesota Department of Health

<http://www.health.state.mn.us/divs/eh/indoorair/mold/index.html>

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

<https://www1.nyc.gov/site/doh/health/health-topics/mold.page>

EPA

"Should You Have the Air Ducts in Your Home Cleaned?"

<http://www.epa.gov/iaq/pubs/airduct.html>

General information about molds and actions that can be taken to clean up or prevent a mold problem.

<http://www.epa.gov/asthma/molds.html>

"A Brief Guide to Mold, Moisture, and Your Home" - Includes basic information on mold, cleanup guidelines, and moisture and mold prevention

<http://www.epa.gov/mold/moldguide.html>

"Mold Remediation in Schools and Commercial Buildings" - Information on remediation in schools and commercial property, references for potential mold and moisture remediators.

<https://www.epa.gov/mold/mold-remediation-schools-and-commercial-buildings-guide>

FEMA

"Homes That Were Flooded May Harbor Mold Problems" - Information and tips for cleaning mold.

<http://www.fema.gov/news-release/homes-were-flooded-may-harbor-mold-problems>

"Dealing With Mold & Mildew in Your Flood Damaged Home.

http://www.fema.gov/pdf/rebuild/recover/fema_mold_brochure_english.pdf

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B. Change Orders and Cancellation

All changes in the scope of work or turnaround time requested by the client after sample acceptance must be made in writing and confirmed in writing by EMSL. If requested changes result in a change in cost the client must accept payment responsibility. In the event work is cancelled by a client, EMSL will complete work in progress and invoice for work completed to the point of cancellation notice. EMSL is not responsible for holding times that are exceeded due to such changes.

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