

PREPARED FOR: ROCK SOLID INSPECTIONSLLC

TEST ADDRESS:SAMPLE ADDRESS

CERTIFICATE OF MOLD ANALYSIS

PREPARED FOR

ROCK SOLIDINSPECTIONSLLC

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BATON ROUGE, LA 70810

CHAIN OF CUSTODY # 53069654

COLLECTED: MON NOVEMBER 03, 2025

RECEIVED: TUE NOVEMBER 04, 2025

REPORTED: TUE NOVEMBER 04, 2025



APPROVED BY:

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "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, 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. Reports are issued free of alterations or additions and PriorityLab does not accept liability of the tampering or unlawful alteration of documents sent. All reports are expressly and exclusively for PriorityLab clients and may not be reproduced by third parties. If this report is reproduced, it must be reproduced in full unless written permission is obtained from PriorityLab. PriorityLab keeps all client data secure and confidential and any information contained in reports or files will not be divulged unless permission is expressly given by the client submitting the sample(s) except where authorized by law and all PriorityLab employees are required to maintain the confidentiality of all non-public personal information provided. We do not sell client information to anyone or disclose client information to marketing companies. This disclaimer governs the use of this report. By using or accepting this report, you accept this disclaimer in full.

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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			Surface Analysis - MB-002		
Lab Sample #	53069654-1			53069654-2			53069654-3			53069654-4		
Sample Identification	24473513			24525618			24526111			SWAB 1		
Sample Location	LIVING ROOM			SON’S BEDROOM			OUTSIDE			ATTIC		
Sample Type / Metric	Breeze ST/75L			Breeze ST/75L			Breeze ST/75L			Swab		
Analysis Date	Tue November 04, 2025			Tue November 04, 2025			Tue November 04, 2025			Tue November 04, 2025		
Determination	NORMAL			PROBLEM			CONTROL			GROWTH		
Fungal Types Identified												
	Raw Count	Spores / m3	% of Total	Raw Count	Spores / m3	% of Total	Raw Count	Spores / m3	% of Total		Mold Present	
*INDOOR PROBLEM FUNGI												
Chaetomium	---	--	--	123	1,636	7	---	--	---		---	
Hyphae	---	- -	- -	---	---	1	---	- -	---		Present	
Stachybotrys	---	--	--	44	585	--	---	--	---		Present	
**Non-Problem Fungi												
Ascospores	---	---	--	---	---	2--	1	13	16		---	
Basidiospores	1	13	50	4	53	2	5	67	83		---	
Rusts	1	13	50	---	---	---	---	---	---		---	
Total Spore Count #	2	26	100	170	2,300	100	6	80	100		NA	
Minimum Detection Limit	14			14			14			1		
Comments/Definitions	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 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.			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 sample likely had no effect on the accuracy of the mold count.			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 source is not eliminated.		
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".												

* 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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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.

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 ascospores are observed they will be listed in the report under their own names.

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: ROCK SOLID INSPECTIONS LLC**TEST ADDRESS:**SAMPLE ADDRESS***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.

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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.

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

PREPARED FOR: ROCK SOLID INSPECTIONS LLC**TEST ADDRESS:**SAMPLE ADDRESS***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.