POST-MOLD REMEDIATION VERIFICATION AIR SAMPLING REPORT

Prepared by:

For:

Jeff Webster
Warrensburg (MO) R6 School District
201 S. Holden Street
Warrensburg, MO 64093

Project:

Post-Mold Remediation Verification
Air Sampling Report
Martin Warren Elementary School
105 S. Maguire Street
Warrensburg, MO 64093

TES Project #: 26086ALMR.02

May 13th, 2026

Full Service Environmental Consulting, Testing & Contracting
2418 Merriam Ln, Kansas City, KS 66106 | 913-432-5500 | titankc.com

Jeff Webster

Warrensburg (MO) R6 School District
201 S. Holden St, Warrensburg, MO 64093

RE: Post-Mold Remediation Verification Air Sampling
Martin Warren Elementary School
105 S. Maguire Street, Warrensburg, MO 64093

Dear Client:

Titan Environmental Services (TES) is pleased to provide the following report documenting the results of our post-mold remediation verification air sampling performed on May 11th, 2026, at the Martin Warren Elementary School, located at 105 S. Maguire Street, Warrensburg, MO 64093.

The purpose of this sampling event was to determine whether remediation and decontamination efforts have successfully removed fungal growth from the affected areas without contributing to elevated concentrations of aerosolized fungi within the subject structure.

Based on information provided by the client, and observations made during our post-remediation site visit, it is our understanding that remediation activities took place in the following classrooms, Class 111, Class 113/114, West Entrance, Class 014, Class 104, and Class 121 of the property. Upon successful visual inspection of the affected work areas, TES conducted post-mold remediation verification air sampling. **Six (6)** spore trap (air) samples were collected within the affected areas referenced above, including **one (1) exterior** control sample for comparison purposes.

The air samples were collected using Zefon Air-O-Cell sampling cassettes during the post-mold remediation sampling. Samples were collected with high-volume sampling pumps set to a flow rate of 15 liters of air per minute, with a collection time of 5 minutes per sample. Each sample was assigned a sample identification number, and was recorded on a chain-of-custody form.

The samples were sent via overnight shipment to Southeast Environmental Microbial Laboratories (SEEML), in Greenville, South Carolina for genus/species identification and quantification. SEEML is an environmental microbiology laboratory accredited through the American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA LAB ID: LAP-173667), and a copy of their certificate can be found attached to this report in Appendix A.

The following table outlines the each sample's identification number, specific location and total spore counts per cubic meter of air for each sample collected during the post-remediation sampling event. Please reference the attached laboratory analysis results for specific spore types and concentrations detected.

Sample ID	Sample Location	Spores Per Cubic Meter of Air
42468230	Class 111	173 spores/M^3
42468224	Class 113/114	547 spores/M^3
42468229	Class 104	66 spores/M^3
42468216	West Entrance	279 spores/M^3
42468215	Class 121	173 spores/M^3
42468211	Exterior	306 spores/M^3

In summary, laboratory analysis of the spore trap (air) samples indicated that the mold spore types identified, and their associated concentrations were generally consistent with spore types/concentrations identified in the exterior (ambient) sample.

Indoor and outdoor spore level comparisons should be evaluated with an awareness of building type, activity level, and weather conditions present at the time of sampling. Indoor spore counts are typically expected to be 30% to 80% of outdoor spore counts, with the same general distribution of spore types present.

As of the date and time of this visual assessment and post-remediation verification sampling, the affected areas are released from further assessment, and (no further) remedial action is required at this time.

Conditions & Limitations

This post remediation spore trap verification air sampling and report does not and cannot address correction of the conditions that caused the contamination to occur, nor does this report reflect on conditions post-remediation that may develop that could support or encourage the redevelopment of fungal contamination. Air sampling results are limited in that they represent airborne concentrations at the time of sample collection only. Changes in operating procedures, ventilation, temperature, occupancy, equipment, sources, products used, and other conditions may cause variations in airborne spore concentrations, surface mold growth or other microbial contamination.

TES has performed the tasks set forth above in a thorough and professional manner consistent with industry standards. TES cannot guarantee, and does not warrant, that this limited assessment has revealed all adverse environmental conditions affecting the site, nor can TES warrant that the limited assessment requested will satisfy the dictates of, or provide a legal defense in connection with, environmental laws or regulations. The results reported and any opinions reached by TES are for the benefit of the client. The results and opinions set for by TES in this report will be valid as of the date of the report.

TES appreciates the opportunity to be of service to you. If you have any questions regarding this report, please don't hesitate to contact us.

Respectfully,

Rebecca McWhorter
Mold Inspector

Attachments: Appendix A – Laboratory Analysis Report
Appendix B – Site Photographs
Appendix C – TES Certification

Appendix A – Laboratory Analysis Report

SEEML Reference Number:
G-260512089

Southeast Environmental Microbiology Laboratories
102 Edinburgh Court
Greenville, SC 29607
Phone: (864) 233-3770

The information and data for **Titan Environmental Services Inc** has been checked for thoroughness and accuracy. The following reports are contained within this document:

- ☐ Surface/Bulk Report
- ☐ Andersen Fungal Report
- ☑ Spore Trap Report
- ☐ Quantitative Fungal Report

Lab Manager Review : *Aaron Laughridge* Date : 05-12-2026

Thank you for using SEEML laboratories. We strive to provide superior quality and service.
SEEML laboratories are accredited through AIHA LAP, LLC (EMLAP # 173667) for the analysis of Spore Traps and Surface/Bulk Samples.

The data within this report is reliable to three significant figures. The third significant figure is technically unjustified. In this instance, the third figure is reported as an estimate to facilitate the interpretation by the customer.

Confidentiality Notice:
The document(s) contained herein are confidential and privileged information, intended for the exclusive use of the individual or entity named above. If the reader of this message is not the intended recipient, or the employee or agent responsible for delivering it to the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that any dissemination, distribution or copying of the document(s) is strictly prohibited. If you have received this document in error, please immediately notify us by telephone to arrange for its return. Thank you.

Guidelines for Interpretation:
No accepted quantitative regulatory standards currently exist by which to assess the health risks related to mold and bacterial exposure. Molds and bacteria have been associated with a variety of health effects and sensitivity varies from person to person.
Several organizations, including: the American Conference of Government Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH); the American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA); the Indoor Air Quality Association (IAQA); the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA); the Centers for Disease Control (CDC), as well as the California Department of Health Services (CADHS), have all published guidelines for assessment and interpretation of mold resulting from water intrusion in buildings.

Interpretation of the data and information within this document is left to the company, consultant, and/or persons who conducted the fieldwork.

Spore Trap Report

Titan Environmental Services Inc	Date Sampled: 05/11/2026
2418 Merriam Lane	Date Received: 05/12/2026
Kansas City, Kansas, 66106	Date Analyzed: 05/12/2026
913-432-5500	Date Reported: 05/12/2026
	Date Revised:
	Project Name: Martin Warren Elementary School 26086ALMR.02D
	Project Number:
	Project Address: 105 S. Maguire St.
	Project City, State, ZIP: Warrensburg, MO
TEST METHOD: DIRECT MICROSCOPY EXAMINATION SEEML SOP 7	SEEML Reference # : G-260512089

Client Sample ID	42468230			42468224			42468229		
Location	Class 111			Class 113/114			Class 104		
Lab Sample ID	G-260512089-414			G-260512089-415			G-260512089-416		
Detection Limit (spores/m^3)	13			13			13		
Hyphal Fragments									
Pollen				1	13				
Spore Trap Used		AOC			AOC			AOC	
	raw ct.	spores/m^3	%	raw ct.	spores/m^3	%	raw ct.	spores/m^3	%
Alternaria (=Ulocladium)									
Ascospores				8	107	20			
Basidiospores	12	160	92	24	320	59	4	53	80
Bipolaris/Drechslera									
Cercospora									
Chaetomium									
Cladosporium	1	13	8	1	13	2	1	13	20
Colorless/Other Brown*									
Curvularia									
Epicoccum									
Fusarium									
Memnoniella									
Nigrospora									
Oidium									
Penicillium/Aspergillus				8	107	20			
Pithomyces									
Polythrincium									
Pyricularia									
Rusts									
Smuts/Periconia/Myxomy									
Spegazzinia									
Stachybotrys									
Tetraploa									
Torula									
Zygomycetes									
Background debris (1-5)**	3			3			2		
Sample Volume(liters)	75			75			75		
TOTAL SPORES/M^3	13	**173**		41	**547**		5	**66**	
Color Code	Common Outdoor			Common Indoor			Water Damage Indicator		

Comments:

Spore types listed without a count or data entry were not detected during the course of the analysis for the respective sample, indicating a raw count of <1 spore.

The analytical sensitivity is the spores/m^3 divided by the raw count, expressed in spores/m^3. The limit of detection is the analytical sensitivity (in spores/m^3) multiplied by the sample volume (in liters) divided by 1000 liters.

*Colorless,other Brown are spores without a distinctive morphology on spore traps and non-viable surface samples.

**Background debris is the amount of particulate matter present on the slide and is graded from 1-5 with 1 = very light, 2= Light, 3 = Medium, 4 = Heavy, 5 = Very Heavy. The higher the rating the more likelihood spores may be underestimated. A rating of 5 should be interpreted as minimal counts and may actually be higher than reported.

***Ulocladium has been recognized by the International Mycological Association to be equal to Alternaria and so they are reported as one.

Disclaimer: The sample results are determined by the sample volume, which is provided by the customer.
This report relates only to the samples tested as they were received.

102 Edinburgh Court
Greenville, SC. 29607
Phone: (864) 233-3770

Respectfully submitted, SEEML

Aaron Laughridge

Aaron Laughridge, Approved Laboratory Signatory

AIHA LAP, LLC EMLAP #173667 Texas Lic: LAB1016

Form 18.0 Rev 10 06/23/21

Spore Trap Report

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	Project Number:
	Project Address: 105 S. Maguire St.
	Project City, State, ZIP: Warrensburg, MO
TEST METHOD: DIRECT MICROSCOPY EXAMINATION SEEML SOP 7	SEEML Reference # : G-260512089

Client Sample ID	42468216			42468215			42468211		
Location	West Entrance			Class 121			Exterior		
Lab Sample ID	G-260512089-417			G-260512089-418			G-260512089-419		
Detection Limit (spores/m^3)	13			13			13		
Hyphal Fragments							8	107	
Pollen				1	13		6	80	
Spore Trap Used	AOC			AOC			AOC		
	raw ct.	spores/m^3	%	raw ct.	spores/m^3	%	raw ct.	spores/m^3	%
Alternaria (=Ulocladium)							3	40	13
Ascospores	4	53	19						
Basidiospores	16	213	76	8	107	62	12	160	52
Bipolaris/Drechslera									
Cercospora							1	13	4
Chaetomium									
Cladosporium	1	13	5	1	13	8	4	53	17
Colorless/Other Brown*									
Curvularia									
Epicoccum							2	27	9
Fusarium									
Memnoniella									
Nigrospora									
Oidium									
Penicillium/Aspergillus				4	53	31			
Pithomyces									
Polythrincium									
Pyricularia									
Rusts									
Smuts/Periconia/Myxomy							1	13	4
Spegazzinia									
Stachybotrys									
Tetraploa									
Torula									
Zygomycetes									
Background debris (1-5)**	3			3			3		
Sample Volume(liters)	75			75			75		
TOTAL SPORES/M^3	21	**279**		13	**173**		23	**306**	
Color Code	Common Outdoor			Common Indoor			Water Damage Indicator		

Comments:

Spore types listed without a count or data entry were not detected during the course of the analysis for the respective sample, indicating a raw count of <1 spore.

The analytical sensitivity is the spores/m^3 divided by the raw count, expressed in spores/m^3. The limit of detection is the analytical sensitivity (in spores/m^3) multiplied by the sample volume (in liters) divided by 1000 liters.

*Colorless,other Brown are spores without a distinctive morphology on spore traps and non-viable surface samples.

**Background debris is the amount of particulate matter present on the slide and is graded from 1-5 with 1 = very light, 2= Light, 3 = Medium, 4 = Heavy, 5 = Very Heavy. The higher the rating the more likelihood spores may be underestimated. A rating of 5 should be interpreted as minimal counts and may actually be higher than reported.

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Form 18.0 Rev 10 06/23/21

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	Project Number:
	Project Address: 105 S. Maguire St.
	Project City, State, ZIP: Warrensburg, MO
TEST METHOD: DIRECT MICROSCOPY EXAMINATION SEEML SOP 7	SEEML Reference # : G-260512089

Client Sample ID	42468220								
Location	Class 014								
Lab Sample ID	G-260512089-420								
Detection Limit (spores/m^3)	13								
Hyphal Fragments	1	13							
Pollen									
Spore Trap Used	AOC								
	raw ct.	spores/m^3	%						
Alternaria (=Ulocladium)									
Ascospores									
Basidiospores	8	107	89						
Bipolaris/Drechslera									
Cercospora									
Chaetomium									
Cladosporium	1	13	11						
Colorless/Other Brown*									
Curvularia									
Epicoccum									
Fusarium									
Memnoniella									
Nigrospora									
Oidium									
Penicillium/Aspergillus									
Pithomyces									
Polythrincium									
Pyricularia									
Rusts									
Smuts/Periconia/Myxomy									
Spegazzinia									
Stachybotrys									
Tetraploa									
Torula									
Zygomycetes									
Background debris (1-5)**	3								
Sample Volume(liters)	75								
TOTAL SPORES/M^3	9	**120**							
Color Code	Common Outdoor			Common Indoor			Water Damage Indicator		

Comments:

Spore types listed without a count or data entry were not detected during the course of the analysis for the respective sample, indicating a raw count of <1 spore.

The analytical sensitivity is the spores/m^3 divided by the raw count, expressed in spores/m^3. The limit of detection is the analytical sensitivity (in spores/m^3) multiplied by the sample volume (in liters) divided by 1000 liters.

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Fungal Descriptions

Alternaria sp.

Aw - 0.89. Conidia dimensions: 18-83 x 7-18 microns. A very common allergen with an IgE mediated response. It is often found in carpets, textiles and on horizontal surfaces in building interiors. Often found on window frames. Outdoors it may be isolated from samples of soil, seeds and plants. It is commonly found in outdoor samples. The large spore size, 20 - 200 microns in length and 7 - 18 microns in sizes, suggests that the spores from these fungi will be deposited in the nose, mouth and upper respiratory tract. It may be related to bakers' asthma. It has been associated with hypersensitivity pneumonitis.

The species *Alternaria alternata* can produce tenuazonic acid and other toxic metabolites that may be associated with disease in humans or animals. Common cause of extrinsic asthma (immediate-type hypersensitivity: type I). Acute symptoms include edema and bronchospasms; chronic cases may develop pulmonary emphysema.

Ascospore

A spore borne in a special cell called an ascus. Spores of this type are reported to be allergenic. All ascomycetes, members of a group of fungi called Ascomycotina, have this type of spore. The minute black dots on rotting wood and leaves or the little cups on lichens are examples of ascomycetes; another is the "truffle" mushroom.

Aspergillus/Penicillium

These are two of the most commonly found allergenic fungi in problem buildings. *Aspergillus* comes in many varieties (species). Many of the varieties produce toxic substances. It may be associated with symptoms such as sinusitis, allergic bronchopulmonary aspergillosis, and other allergic symptoms. *Penicillium* is a variety of mold that is very common indoors and is found in increased numbers in problem buildings. It also has many varieties, some of which produce toxic substances. The symptoms are allergic reactions, mucous membrane irritation, headaches, vomiting, and diarrhea. Due to the morphological similarity of *Aspergillus* and *Penicillium*, they are not differentiated by microscopic analysis and are reported together.

Aspergillus sp.

Aw 0.75 - 0.82. Reported to be allergenic. Members of this genus are reported to cause ear infections. Many species produce mycotoxins that may be associated with disease in humans and other animals. Toxin production is dependent on the species or a strain within a species and on the food source for the fungus. Some of these toxins have been found to be carcinogenic in animal species. Several toxins are considered potential human carcinogens. Common cause of extrinsic asthma (immediate-type hypersensitivity: type I). Acute symptoms include edema and bronchospasms; chronic cases may develop pulmonary emphysema; may also be associated with sinusitis, allergic bronchopulmonary aspergillosis, and other allergic symptoms.

Aureobasidium

Aureobasidium pullulans is a ubiquitous and generalistic black, yeast-like fungus that can be found in different environments (e.g., soil, water, air, and limestone). It is well known as a naturally occurring epiphyte or endophyte of a wide range of plant species (e.g. apple, grape, cucumber, green beans, cabbage) without causing any symptoms of disease. *A. pullulans* has a high importance in biotechnology for the production of different enzymes, siderophores and pullulan. Furthermore, *A. pullulans* is used in biological control of plant diseases, especially storage diseases.
Chronic human exposure to *A. pullulans* via humidifiers or air conditioners can lead to hypersensitivity pneumonitis (extrinsic allergic alveolitis) or "humidifier lung". This condition is characterized acutely by dyspnea, cough, fever, chest infiltrates, and acute inflammatory reaction. The condition can also be chronic, and lymphocyte mediated. The chronic condition is characterized radiographically by reticulonodular infiltrates in the lung, with apical sparing. The strains causing infections in humans were reclassified to *A. melanogenum*.

Basidiospore

Spore from basidiomycetes. Many varieties are reported to be allergenic.

Bipolaris sp.

Aw 0.93. Conidia dimensions: 7-14 x 5-9 microns. It is parasitic on plants and soft fruits. Found in soil and on house plants and vegetables, it is also known as "gray mold". It causes leaf rot on grapes, strawberries, lettuce, etc. It is a well-known allergen, producing asthma type symptoms in greenhouse workers and "wine grower's lung".

Botrytis sp.

A fungus with large spores that could be expected to be deposited in the upper respiratory tract. This fungus can produce the mycotoxin - sterigmatocystin, which has been shown to produce liver and kidney damage when ingested by laboratory animals.

Cercaspora

Common outdoors in agricultural areas, especially during harvest. Parasite of higher plants, causing leaf spot. Commonly found as parasites on higher plants.

Chaetomium sp.

Large ascomycetous fungus producing perithecia. It is found on a variety of substrates containing cellulose, including paper and plant compost. It has been found on paper in sheetrock. It can produce an *Acremonium*-like state on fungal media. Varieties are considered allergenic and have been associated with peritonitis, cutaneous lesions, and system mycosis.

Cladosporium sp.

Aw 0.88; Aw 0.84. Most commonly identified outdoor fungus. The outdoor numbers are reduced in the winter. The numbers are often high in the summer. Often found indoors in numbers less than outdoor numbers. It is a common allergen. Indoor *Cladosporium* sp. may be different than the species identified outdoors. It is commonly found on the surface of fiberglass duct liners in the interior of supply ducts. A wide variety of plants are food sources for this fungus. It is found on dead plants, woody plants, food, straw, soil, paint, and textiles. Produces greater than 10 antigens. Antigens in commercial extracts are of variable quality and may degrade within weeks of preparation. Common cause of extrinsic asthma (immediate-type hypersensitivity: type I). Acute symptoms include skin lesions, eye ulceration, mycosis (including onychomycosis, an infection of the nails of the feet or hands) edema and bronchospasms; chronic cases may develop pulmonary emphysema.

Curvularia sp.

Reported to be allergenic and has been associated with allergic fungal sinusitis. It may cause corneal infections, mycetoma, and infections in immune compromised hosts.

Drechslera sp

Conidia dimensions: 40-120 x 17-28 microns. Found on grasses, grains and decaying food. It can occasionally cause a corneal infection of the eye.

Epicoccum sp.

Conidia dimensions: 15-25 microns. A common allergen. It is found in plants, soil, grains, textiles and paper products.

Fusarium sp.

Aw 0.90. A common soil fungus. It is found on a wide range of plants. It is often found in humidifiers. Several species in this genus can produce potent trichothecene toxins. The trichothecene (scirpene) toxin targets the following systems: circulatory, alimentary, skin, and nervous. Produces vomitoxin on grains during unusually damp growing conditions. Symptoms may occur either through ingestion of contaminated grains or possibly inhalation of spores. The genera can produce hemorrhagic syndrome in humans (alimentary toxic aleukia). This is characterized by nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, dermatitis, and extensive internal bleeding. Reported to be allergenic. Frequently involved in eye, skin, and nail infections.

Myxomycetes

Members of a group of fungi that is included in the category of "slime molds". They're occasionally found indoors, but mainly reside in forested regions on decaying logs, stumps, and dead leaves. Myxomycetes display characteristics of fungi *and* protozoans. In favorable (wet) conditions they exhibit motile, amoeba-like cells, usually bounded only by a plasma membrane, that are variable in size and form. During dry spells, they form a resting body (sclerotium) with dry, airborne spores. These fungi are not known to produce toxins but can cause hay fever and asthma.

Memnoniella

Contaminant found most often with *Stachybotrys* on wet cellulose. Forms in chains, but it are very similar to *Stachybotrys* and sometimes is considered to be in the *Stachybotrys* family. Certain species do produce toxins very similar to the ones produced by *Stachybotrys chartarum* and many consider the IAQ importance of *Memnoniella* to be on par with *Stachybotrys* . Allergenic and infectious properties are not well studied.

Nigrospora sp.

Commonly found in warm climates, this mold may be responsible for allergic reactions such as hay fever and asthma. It is found on decaying plant material and in the soil. It is not often found indoors.

Oidium sp.

The asexual phase of *Erysiphe* sp. It is a plant pathogen causing powdery mildews. It is very common on the leaf's stems, and flowers of plants. The health effects and allergenicity have not been studied. It does not grow on non-living surfaces such as wood or drywall.

Penicillium sp.

Aw 0.78 - 0.88. A wide number of organisms have been placed in this genus. Identification to species is difficult. Often found in aerosol samples. Commonly found in soil, food, cellulose and grains. It is also found in paint and compost piles. It may cause hypersensitivity pneumonitis, allergic alveolitis in susceptible individuals. It is reported to be allergenic (skin). It is commonly found in carpet, wallpaper, and in interior fiberglass duct insulation. Some species can produce mycotoxins. Common cause of extrinsic asthma (immediate-type hypersensitivity: type I). Acute symptoms include edema and bronchospasms; chronic cases may develop pulmonary emphysema. It may also cause headaches, vomiting, and diarrhea.

Periconia sp.

Periconia sp. are found in soil, blackened and dead herbaceous stems leaf spots, grasses, rushes, and sedges. Almost always associated with other fungi. Rarely found growing indoors. Reportedly associated with a rare case of mycotic keratitis.

Pithomyces sp.

A common mold found on dead leaves, plants, soil and especially grasses. Causes facial eczema in ruminants. It exhibits distinctive multi-celled brown conidia. It is not known to be a human allergen or pathogen. It is rarely found indoors, although it can grow on paper.

Rusts/Smuts

These fungi are associated with plant diseases. In the classification scheme of the fungi, the smuts have much in common with the rusts, and they are frequently discussed together. Both groups produce wind-borne, resistant teliospores that serve as the basis for their classification and their means of spread. Rusts usually attack vegetative regions (i.e., leaves and stems) of plants; smuts usually are associated with the reproductive structures (seeds). They can cause hay fever and asthma.

Spegazzinia

Spegazzinia species comprise a very small proportion of the fungal biota. This genus is somewhat related to other lobed or ornamented genera such as *Candelabrum* . No information is available regarding health effects or toxicity. Allergenicity has not been studied. Usually identified on spore trap samples where it is seen every few weeks. (Spores have very distinctive morphology.) May also be found in air by culturable (Andersen) samples if a long enough incubation period is provided so that sporulation occurs. Our laboratory has never found this organism growing on indoor environmental surfaces. Natural habitat includes soil and many kinds of trees and plants.

Sporotrichum

Sporotrichum species comprise a very small proportion of the fungal biota and are most closely related to other colorless hyphomycetes such as Chrysosporium. The only information available regarding health effects are a few rare cases of repeated isolations from respiratory secretions suggestive of bronchopulmonary colonization. No information is available regarding toxicity. Allergenicity has not been studied. May be identified on surfaces by tape lifts, tease mounts from bulk samples, and in air by culturable (Andersen) samples. Many times sporulating colorless fungi are very difficult to identify, with critical structures only very faintly visible under oil immersion magnification. Thus, these isolates may be placed in the category "Colorless, sporulating, ID unknown" on the Andersen report format. Spores do not have distinctive morphology and would be categorized as "other colorless" on spore trap samples. Natural habitat includes soil and decaying wood.

Stachybotrys sp.

Aw - 0.94, optimum Aw ->0.98. Several strains of this fungus (*S. atra, S. chartarum* and *S. alternans* are synonymous) may produce a trichothecene mycotoxin- Satratoxin H - which is poisonous by inhalation. The toxins are present on the fungal spores. This is a slow growing fungus on media. It does not compete well with other rapidly growing fungi. The dark colored fungus grows on building material with high cellulose content and low nitrogen content. Areas with a relative humidity above 55%, and are subject to temperature fluctuations, are ideal for toxin production. Individuals with chronic exposure to the toxin produced by this fungus reported cold and flu symptoms, sore throats, diarrhea, headaches, fatigue, dermatitis, intermittent local hair loss and generalized malaise. Other symptoms include coughs, rhinitis, nosebleed, a burning sensation in the nasal passages, throat, and lungs, and fever. The toxins produced by this fungus will suppress the immune system affecting the lymphoid tissue and the bone marrow. Animals injected with the toxin from this fungus exhibited the following symptoms: necrosis and hemorrhage within the brain, thymus, spleen, intestine, lung, heart, lymph node, liver, and kidney. Affects by absorption of the toxin in the human lung are known as pneumomycosis.

This organism is rarely found in outdoor samples. It is usually difficult to find in indoor air samples unless it is physically disturbed (or possibly -this is speculation- a drop in the relative humidity). The spores are in a gelatinous mass. Appropriate media for the growth of this organism will have high cellulose content and low nitrogen content. The spores will die readily after release. The dead spores are still allergenic and toxigenic. Percutaneous absorption has caused mild symptoms.

Stemphylium sp.

Reported to be allergenic. Isolated from dead plants and cellulose materials.

Torula sp.

Found outdoors in air, soil, on dead vegetation, wood, and grasses. Also found indoors on cellulose materials. Reported to be allergenic and may cause hay fever and asthma.

Tetraploa

Tetraploa species comprise a very small proportion of the fungal biota. This genus is somewhat related to *Triposporium* and Diplocladiella. The only reported human infections are two cases of keratitis (1970, 1980) and one case of subcutaneous infection of the knee (1990). No information is available regarding other health effects or toxicity. Allergenicity has not been studied. Usually identified on spore trap samples where it is seen every few weeks. (Spores have very distinctive morphology.) Our laboratory has never found this organism growing on indoor environmental surfaces. Natural habitat includes leaf bases and stems just above the soil on many kinds of plants and trees.

Ulocladium sp.

Aw 0.89. Isolated from dead plants and cellulose materials. Found on textiles.

Zygomycetes

Zygomycetes are one of the four major groups of fungi, the others being the Oomycetes, the Ascomycetes, and the Basidiomycetes. Zygomycetes are common, fast growing, and often overgrow and/or inhibit other fungi nearby. Rhizopus and Mucor are two of the most common Zygomycetes seen in the indoor environment. However, others are seen as well, including *Syncephalastrum* , *Circinella* , *Mortierella* , *Mycotypha* , *Cunninghamella* , and *Choanephora* . For further information, please see descriptions of these individual genera.

The following table lists mycotoxins that are produced by certain types of fungi:

Fungi	Mycotoxin
Acremonium crotocinigenum	Crotocin
Aspergillus favus	Alfatoxin B, cyclopiazonic acid
Aspergillus fumigatus	Fumagilin, gliotoxin
Aspergillus carneus	Critrinin
Aspergillus clavatus	Cytochalasin, patulin
Aspergillus Parasiticus	Alfatoxin B
Aspergillus nomius	Alfatoxin B
Aspergillus niger	Ochratoxin A, malformin, oxalicacid
Acremonium crotocinigenum	Crotocin
Aspergillus nidulans	Sterigmatocystin
Aspergillus ochraceus	Ochratoxin A, penicillic acid
Aspergillus versicolor	Sterigmatocystin, 5 ethoxysterigmatocystin
Aspergillus ustus	Ausdiol, austamide, austocystin,brevianamide
Aspergillus terreus	Citreoviridin
Alternaria	Alternariol, altertoxin, altenuene, altenusin, tenuazonic acid
Arthrinium	Nitropropionic acid
Bioploaris	Cytochalasin, sporidesmin, sterigmatocystin
Chaetomium	Chaetoglobosin A,B,C. Sterigmatocystin
Cladosporium	Cladosporic acid
Clavipes purpurea	Ergotism
Cylindrocorpon	Trichothecene
Diplodia	Diplodiatoxin
Fusarium	Trichothecene, zearalenone
Fusarium moniliforme	Fumonisins
Emericella nidulans	Sterigmatocystin
Gliocladium	Gliotoxin
Memnoniella	Griseofulvin , dechlorogriseofulvin, epi-decholorgriseofulvin, trichodermin, trichodermol
Myrothecium	Trichothecene
Paecilomyces	Patulin, viriditoxin
Penicillium aurantiocandidum	Penicillic acid
Penicillium aurantiogriseum	Penicillic acid
Penicillium brasilanum	Penicillic acid
Penicillium brevicompactum	Mycophenolic acid
Penicillium camemberti	Cyclopiazonic acid
Penicillium carneum	Mycophenolic acid, Roquefortine C
Penicillium crateriforme	Rubratoxin

Fungi	Mycotoxin
Penicillium citrinum	Citrinin
Penicillium commune	Cyclopiazonic acid
Penicillium crustosum	Roquefortine C
Penicillium chrysogenum	Roquefortine C
Penicillium discolor	Chaetoglobosin C
Penicillium expansum	Citrinin, Roquefortine C
Penicillium griseofulvum	Roquefortine C, cyclopiazonic acid, griseofulvin
Penicillium hirsutum	Roquefortine C
Penicillium hordei	Roquefortine C
Penicillium nordicum	Ochratoxin A
Penicillium paneum	Roquefortine C
Penicillium palitans	Cyclopiazonic acid
Penicillium polonicum	Penicillic acid
Penicillum roqueforti	Roquefortine C, Mycophenolic acid
Penicillium veridicatum	Penicillic acid
Penicillium verrucosum	Citrinin, ochratoxin A
Penicillium/ Aspergillus	Patulin
Penicillium/ Aspergillus/Alternaria	Glitoxin
Phomopsis	Macrocyclic trichothecenes
Phoma	Brefeldin, cytochalasin, secalonic acid, tenuazonic acid
Pithomyces	Sporidesmin
Rhizoctonia	Slaframine
Rhizopus	Rhizonin
Sclerotinia	Furanocoumarins
Stachybotrys chartarum	Iso-satratoxin F, roridin E, L-2, satratoxin G & H, trichodermin, trichodermol, trichothecene
Torula	Cytotoxins
Trichoderma	Trichodermin, trichodermol, gliotoxin
Trichothecium	Trichothecene
Wallemia	Walleminol
Zygosporium	Cytochalasin

General terms

Allergen

An allergen is a substance that elicits an IgE antibody response and is responsible for producing allergic reactions. Chemicals are released when IgE on certain cells contact an allergen. These chemicals can cause injury to surrounding tissue - the visible signs of an allergy. Only a few fungal allergens have been characterized but all fungi are thought to be potentially allergenic. Fungal allergens are proteins found in either the mycelium or spores

"Black mold"

A poorly defined term. Black mold or toxic black mold has usually been associated with the mold *Stachybotrys chartarum*. While there are only a few molds that are truly black, there are many that can appear black. Not all molds that appear to be black are *Stachybotrys*.

Fungi

Fungi are neither animals nor plants and are classified in a kingdom of their own. The Kingdom of Fungi. Fungi include a very large group of organisms, including molds, yeasts, mushrooms and puffballs. There are >100,000 accepted fungal species but current estimates range to 1.5 million species. Mycologists (people who study fungi) have grouped fungi into four large groups according to their method of reproduction.

Hidden mold

This refers to visible mold growth on building structures that is not easily seen, including the areas above drop ceilings, within a wall cavity (the space between the inner and outer structure of a wall), inside air handlers, or within the ducting of a heating/ventilation system.

Microbial Volatile Organic Compounds (MVOCs)

Fungi produce chemicals as a result of their metabolism. Some of these chemicals, MVOCs, are responsible for the characteristic moldy, musty, or earthy smell of fungi, whether mushrooms or molds. Some MVOCs are considered offensive or annoying. Specific MVOCs are thought to be characteristic of wood rot and mold growth on building materials. The human nose is very sensitive to mold odors and sometimes more so than current analytical instruments.

Mold

Molds are a group of organisms that belong to the Kingdom of Fungi (see Fungi). Even though the terms mold and fungi had been commonly referred to interchangeably, all molds are fungi, but not all fungi are molds.

Mycotoxin

Mycotoxins are compounds produced by some fungi that are toxic to humans or animals. By convention, the term? Mycotoxin. Excludes mushroom toxins. Fungi that produce mycotoxins are called "toxigenic fungi."

Spore

General term for a reproductive structure in fungi, bacteria and some plants. In fungi, the spore is the structure which may be used for dissemination and may be resistant to adverse environmental conditions.

Toxic mold

The term "toxic mold" has no scientific meaning since the mold itself is not toxic. The metabolic byproducts of some molds may be toxic (see mycotoxin).

Hypha (plural, hyphae)

An individual fungal thread or filament of connected cells; the thread that represents the individual parts of the fungal body.





AIHA Laboratory Accreditation Programs, LLC

acknowledges that

Southeast Environmental Microbiology Laboratories

102 Edinburgh Ct Greenville, SC 29607-2530

Laboratory ID: LAP-173667

along with all premises from which key activities are performed, as listed above, has fulfilled the requirements of the AIHA Laboratory Accreditation Programs, LLC (AIHA LAP) accreditation to the ISO/IEC 17025:2017 international standard, General Requirements for the Competence of Testing and Calibration Laboratories in the following:

LABORATORY ACCREDITATION PROGRAMS

☐	INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE	Accreditation Expires:
☐	ENVIRONMENTAL LEAD	Accreditation Expires:
☑	ENVIRONMENTAL MICROBIOLOGY	Accreditation Expires: March 01, 2028
☐	FOOD	Accreditation Expires:
☐	UNIQUE SCOPES	Accreditation Expires:
☐	BE FIELD/MOBILE	Accreditation Expires:

Specific Field(s) of Testing/Method(s) within each Accreditation Program for which the above named laboratory maintains accreditation is outlined on the attached Scope of Accreditation. Continued accreditation is contingent upon successful on-going compliance with ISO/IEC 17025:2017 and AIHA LAP requirements. This certificate is not valid without the attached Scope of Accreditation. Please review the AIHA LAP website (www.aihaaccreditedlabs.org) for the most current Scope.

Olena Bulgakova

Olena Bulgakova
Accreditation Director, AIHA Laboratory Accreditation Programs, LLC

Revision21: 10/24/2023

Date Issued: 05/01/2026

AIHA Laboratory Accreditation Programs, LLC
SCOPE OF ACCREDITATION

Southeast Environmental Microbiology Laboratories

Laboratory ID: LAP-173667

102 Edinburgh Ct Greenville, SC 29607-2530

Issue Date: 05/01/2026
Expire Date: 03/01/2028

The laboratory is approved for those specific field(s) of testing/methods listed in the table below. Clients are urged to verify the laboratory's current accreditation status for the particular field(s) of testing/Methods, since these can change due to proficiency status, suspension and/or withdrawal of accreditation.

Environmental Microbiology Laboratory Accreditation Program (EMLAP)

Initial Accreditation Date: 05/01/2005

EMLAP Scope Category	Field of Testing (FOT)	Component, parameter, characteristic, material, or product tested	Method	Method Description *(for internal methods only)*
Fungal	Air - Direct Examination	Spore Trap	SOP 7	Preparation, Processing, and Analysis of Spore Traps
Fungal	Bulk - Direct Examination	Bulk Material	SOP 18	Preparation, Processing, and Analysis of Surface and Bulk Samples
Fungal	Surface - Direct Examination	Swab, Tape Lifts	SOP 18	Preparation, Processing, and Analysis of Surface and Bulk Samples

A complete listing of currently accredited EMLAP laboratories is available on the AIHA LAP, LLC website at: http://www.aihaaccreditedlabs.org

Effective: 10/24/2023
Revision: 8
Page 1 of 1

Appendix B – Site Photographs



Class 111



Class 113/114



Class 113/114




Class 121




Class



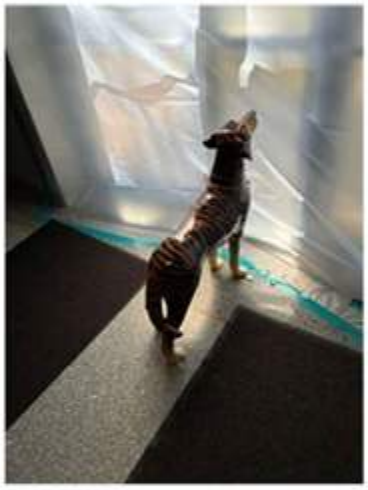

Class 104





West Entrance





West Entrance







Class 014

Appendix C – TES Certification



PROFESSIONAL MOLD INSPECTION INSTITUTE

Certified Commercial Mold Inspector (CCMI)

This certificate confirms that

Rebecca McWhorter

has successfully completed the Commercial Mold Inspection course from Professional Mold Inspection Institute (PMII) and passed the final exam.

Certificate #: CCMI0000047209
Award Date: 04-12-2024

Robert Graham, PMII President/CEO