LIMITED MOLD INSPECTION REPORT

Prepared by:

For:

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

Project:

Limited Mold Inspection and
Indoor Air Quality Assessment
Martin Warren Elementary School
105 S. Maguire Street
Warrensburg, MO 64093

TES Project No.: 26086ALMR.02

April 9th, 2026

1.0 Executive Summary

In response to the request of Jeff Webster with Martin Warren Elementary, a limited mold inspection and indoor air quality assessment was conducted by Titan Environmental Services, Inc. (TES) on April 3rd, 2026, at Martin Warren Elementary School located at 105 S. Maguire Street, Warrenburg, MO 64093. It is our understanding that this limited inspection/assessment was requested due to the potential for indoor air quality issues.

2.0 Summary of Findings

TES conducted a visual inspection of accessible areas of the property. TES focused on areas where building components were readily available for inspection. Based on the visual inspection performed, TES observed the following:

- The relative humidity in the entire building was elevated around 55-65% and could be a potential issue in the future.
- Exterior weather conditions (Morning "no wind, cloudy"- Afternoon "very windy and partly cloudy".) Entry/Office spaces and main/floor 1, were inspected in the morning and 2nd floor and basement were inspected in the afternoon.
- There is a tunnel system below the school, the tunnel system still contains the original electrical panels, wiring, and the plumbing system that runs vertically through the plumbing chases in the main part of the school, these chases have openings to the main floors of the property, from the tunnel system to the second floor. This could potentially lead to issues in the future.
- Water stains visible on the ceiling tiles in library A (3 tiles total "2x4 Tiles") the staining caused by condensation from the ceiling vent.
- The exterior perimeter walls consist of plaster and brick. There is settlement cracking throughout the entire building. No elevated moisture was detected around or on the wall or substrates surrounding them.
- Storage closet at the west entrance to the school has a plumbing chase, and inside of that chase there was visible water staining and suspect growth on the wood framing; as well as the plumbing insulation (air sample taken in the hallway outside of this area to see if any microbials are going beyond that space).
- The sub-basement area (extra storage room) has a visible leak and slight growth on the plaster wall.
- 2nd floor janitor's closet visible suspect growth on the wood wall (2SF). There was a dehumidifier outside this closet at the time of the inspection.
- There is negative and flat grading around the entire school, this could lead to water intrusions in the future.
- Class 104 water staining below the sink on the wood floor (3 SF) and the plaster walls (5 SF).
- Class 213 Visible water trails and staining on the wall (20 SF). Visible water stain on 1 2x4 ceiling tile.

- Small hallway closet has a plumbing chase with some moisture damage and slight growth on the plumbing insulation. (10 LF) (Brick wall damage 30 SF). This chase goes to the tunnel system below and has PVC plumbing running to the main and second floor bathrooms in this area.
- Class 109 (Duncans) has a fish tank that could lead to air quality issues in this room, visible water stains on the ceiling tiles 3 tiles total (2x4).
- West hallway by the stairwell has no VCB (vinyl cove base) to protect from water damage, water staining visible, no elevated moisture detected at the time.
- There was water staining in the breakroom under the sink (4 SF wood). "No elevated moisture at the time".
- Room 215 wood rot -window trough, (2LF).
- Class 209 water staining on the ceiling tiles (4 tiles 2x4).
- Class 207 Dust and debris build up on the return vent.
- Water stain on the ceiling tile in the hallway on the second floor (2x4 Tile).
- Majority of the classrooms had carpet squares for flooring.
- Expand foam used to seal the flooring and walk in the walk-in pantry for the kitchen.
- Visible dust and debris in the supply and return vents in the café.
- Slight suspect growth on the ceiling in the staff restroom on the ceiling by the ceiling vent, (2SF)
- Furnace filters are not fitting correctly in the furnace at the time of the inspection (See Photos).
- Water stains/water trails on the wall (10SF) and ceiling tile 2 2x4 Tiles in class 213.
- Wood rot in the window trough in class 212. (2LF)

With the exception of the findings above, TES did not observe any discoloration evident of mold growth, water damage or moisture staining on any other building material within accessible areas of the subject property at the time of our April 3rd, 2026 inspection.

2.1 Representative Moisture Meter Readings

TES collected moisture meter readings from representative substrates in suspect areas, as well as non-suspect areas for comparison purposes. TES utilized a General Tool MMD950 Moisture Meter to collect the moisture meter readings. There was **active** moisture detected in the sub-basement/extra storage areas. No active moisture was detected on any of the remaining building substrates tested.

2.2 Indoor Air Quality Assessment

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) recommends that indoor relative humidity (RH) should be kept below 60%, and if possible, ideally between 30% and 50%. The following table lists the instrument readings taken during the time of our inspection:

Location	Temp.	Relative Humidity (Percent)	Dew Point	PM (Particle Matter) 2.5 ug/m³	PM (Particle Matter) 10 ug/m³	Total Particles	HCHO (Formaldehyde) mg/m³	TVOC (Total Volatile Organic Compounds) mg/m³	AQI (Air Quality Index)
Reception/Main Office	72.1	53.9	54.4	3.0	5.5	485	0.04	0.17	12
Library A	71.4	60.1	56.8	2.2	3.4	400	0.05	0.22	11
Class 112	71.4	56.2	55.0	3.7	5.4	673	0.03	0.15	16
1st Floor Hallway	70.8	60.0	56.2	3.3	4.8	533	0.03	0.14	13
Class 106	69.9	62.1	56.3	2.6	3.7	462	0.03	0.12	10
2nd Floor Hallway	71	61.1	56.9	2.7	4.3	495	0.03	0.12	12
Basement Hallway	69.5	63.2	56.4	5.1	9.0	837	0.03	0.13	21

Location	Temp.	Relative Humidity (Percent)	Dew Point	PM (Particle Matter) 2.5 ug/m³	PM (Particle Matter) 10 ug/m³	Total Particles	HCHO (Formaldehyde) mg/m³	TVOC (Total Volatile Organic Compounds) mg/m³	AQI (Air Quality Index)
Class 201	70.8	62.9	57.5	2.9	4.8	484	0.02	0.11	12

3.0 Sampling Methodology

Forty-two (42) spore trap (air) samples were collected, including **two (2) exterior** control sample. Representative sampling locations were chosen from inside the property, as well as an outdoor sample for comparison purposes. Air samples were collected using Zefon Air-O-Cell sampling cassettes.

The Zefon Air-O-Cell particulate sampling cassettes, coupled with a high-volume air sampling pump, allow for the collection and analysis of a wide range of aerosols including mold spores, pollen, insect parts, and skin fragments. This sampling methodology is useful in providing rapid analysis of airborne contaminants in indoor air quality testing, allergy testing, and flood restoration monitoring.

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.

Each air sample taken from the subject property was assigned an identification number, which was recorded on the chain-of-custody form attached within Appendix A of this report. The following table details the sample identification number, specific sample location and sample type including the set liters of air per minute and duration of sample collection time

Sample ID	Sample Location	Sample Type	Flow Rate/Time/Area
42001528	Morning Exterior	Air-O-Cell	15L/Min-5min
42001529	Office/Reception/Nurse	Air-O-Cell	15L/Min-5min
42001873	Media Center	Air-O-Cell	15L/Min-5min
42001531	Speech "Greenwalt"	Air-O-Cell	15L/Min-5min
42001542	Class 112	Air-O-Cell	15L/Min-5min
42001513	Class 111	Air-O-Cell	15L/Min-5min
42001520	Class 110	Air-O-Cell	15L/Min-5min
42001849	Class 109 "Duncan"	Air-O-Cell	15L/Min-5min
42001541	Class 108	Air-O-Cell	15L/Min-5min
42001554	Class 106	Air-O-Cell	15L/Min-5min
42001523	Class 107	Air-O-Cell	15L/Min-5min
42001862	West Entrance	Air-O-Cell	15L/Min-5min

Sample ID	Sample Location	Sample Type	Flow Rate/Time/Area
42001526	Room 105	Air-O-Cell	15L/Min-5min
41847912	Class 104	Air-O-Cell	15L/Min-5min
42001518	Class 103	Air-O-Cell	15L/Min-5min
42001522	Class 102	Air-O-Cell	15L/Min-5min
41847920	Class 101	Air-O-Cell	15L/Min-5min
42001527	Class 120	Air-O-Cell	15L/Min-5min
42001525	Cafe	Air-O-Cell	15L/Min-5min
42003921	Class 201	Air-O-Cell	15L/Min-5min
42001550	Gym	Air-O-Cell	15L/Min-5min
42001871	Class 116	Air-O-Cell	15L/Min-5min
41847910	Class 115	Air-O-Cell	15L/Min-5min
42001533	Class 114/113	Air-O-Cell	15L/Min-5min
42004613	Class 214	Air-O-Cell	15L/Min-5min
42004553	Class 213	Air-O-Cell	15L/Min-5min
42001869	Class 215	Air-O-Cell	15L/Min-5min
42338065	Class 212	Air-O-Cell	15L/Min-5min
42338087	Class 211	Air-O-Cell	15L/Min-5min
42338084	Class 210	Air-O-Cell	15L/Min-5min
42338085	Class 209	Air-O-Cell	15L/Min-5min
42338075	Class 208	Air-O-Cell	15L/Min-5min
42338066	Class 207	Air-O-Cell	15L/Min-5min
42338080	Class 203	Air-O-Cell	15L/Min-5min
42338070	Class 202	Air-O-Cell	15L/Min-5min
42338071	Class 205	Air-O-Cell	15L/Min-5min
42338068	Class 10	Air-O-Cell	15L/Min-5min

Sample ID	Sample Location	Sample Type	Flow Rate/Time/Area
42338062	Class 12	Air-O-Cell	15L/Min-5min
42338099	Class 14	Air-O-Cell	15L/Min-5min
42338091	Class 13	Air-O-Cell	15L/Min-5min
42338067	Exterior Afternoon	Air-O-Cell	15L/Min-5min
42338079	Class 11	Air-O-Cell	15L/Min-5min

4.0 Sample Analysis Results

The following table provides the total airborne mold spore count including the total dander, pollen, hyphal fragments, starches and miscellaneous fiber counts (per cubic meter) identified in the spore trap (air) samples collected by TES during our inspection:
Color Coded :
: Orange = Morning
: Blue = Afternoon

Sample ID	Sample Location	Total Spores Per Cubic Meter of Air	Total Pollen, Dander & Fibers Particles Per Cubic Meter of Air	Comparison to Exterior Results
42001528	Morning Exterior	66 spores/M^3	Dander: 53 particlesM^3 Fibers: 40 particles/M^3	Morning Exterior ambient air control sample
42001529	Office/Reception/Nurse	26 spores/M^3	Dander: 893 particlesM^3 Fibers: 40 particles/M^3	Spore types & concentrations generally consistent w/ exterior control air sample
42001873	Media Center	13 spores/M^3	Dander: 413particlesM^3 Fibers: 13 particles/M^3 particles/M^3	Spore types & concentrations generally consistent w/ exterior control air sample
42001531	Speech "Greenwalt"	107 spores/M^3	Dander: 280 particlesM^3	Spore type Cladosporium is significantly elevated compared to the exterior ambient air control sample

Sample ID	Sample Location	Total Spores Per Cubic Meter of Air	Total Pollen, Dander & Fibers Particles Per Cubic Meter of Air	Comparison to Exterior Results
42001542	Class 112	13 spores/M^3	Dander: 320 particlesM^3 Fibers: 13 particles/M^3	Spore types & concentrations generally consistent w/ exterior control air sample
42001513	Class 111	106 spores/M^3	Dander: 693 particlesM^3 Fibers: 27 particles/M^3	Spore type Cladosporium is slightly elevated compared to the exterior control air sample
42001520	Class 110	26 spores/M^3	Dander: 573 particlesM^3 Fibers: 13 particles/M^3	Spore types & concentrations generally consistent w/ exterior control air sample
42001849	Class 109 "Duncan"	13 spores/M^3	Dander: 587 particlesM^3 Starches: 13 particles/M^3	Spore types & concentrations generally consistent w/ exterior control air sample
42001541	Class 108	66 spores/M^3	Pollen: 13 particles/M^3 Dander: 680 particlesM^3 Fibers: 13 particles/M^3	Spore types & concentrations generally consistent w/ exterior control air sample
42001554	Class 106	26 spores/M^3	Dander: 640 particlesM^3 Fibers: 13 particles/M^3	Spore type Basidiospores is slightly elevated comparef to the exterior control air sample
42001523	Class 107	13 spores/M^3	Dander: 1160 particlesM^3 Fibers: 13 particles/M^3	Spore types & concentrations generally consistent w/ exterior control air sample
42001862	West Entrance	53 spores/M^3	Dander: 493 particlesM^3	Spore Cladosporium was slightly elevated compared to the exterior control air sample

Sample ID	Sample Location	Total Spores Per Cubic Meter of Air	Total Pollen, Dander & Fibers Particles Per Cubic Meter of Air	Comparison to Exterior Results
42001526	Room 105	3533 spores/M^3	Pollen: 160 particles/M^3 Dander: 67 particlesM^3 Fibers: 27 particles/M^3 Hyphal Fragments: 40 particles/M^3	Spore types Alternaria, Basidiospores, Chaetomium, Cladosporium, Epicoccum, Smuts/Periconia/myxomy are significantly elevated compared to the exterior control air sample
41847912	Class 104	53 spores/M^3	Dander: 880 particlesM^3 Fibers: 27 particles/M^3	Spore type Cladosporium is slightly elevated compared to the exterior control air sample
42001518	Class 103	13 spores/M^3	Dander: 293 particlesM^3	Spore types & concentrations generally consistent w/ exterior control air sample
42001522	Class 102	53 spores/M^3	Dander: 960 particlesM^3 Fibers: 53 particles/M^3	Spore type Cladosporium is slightly elevated compared to the exterior control air sample
41847920	Class 101	13 spores/M^3	Dander: 213 particlesM^3	Spore types & concentrations generally consistent w/ exterior control air sample
42001527	Class 120	53 spores/M^3	Dander: 293 particlesM^3 Fibers: 13 particles/M^3	Spore types & concentrations generally consistent w/ exterior control air sample
42001525	Cafe	26 spores/M^3	Dander: 1040 particlesM^3 Fibers: 53 particles/M^3	Spore types & concentrations generally consistent w/ exterior control air sample

Sample ID	Sample Location	Total Spores Per Cubic Meter of Air	Total Pollen, Dander & Fibers Particles Per Cubic Meter of Air	Comparison to Exterior Results
42003921	Class 201	13 spores/M^3	Dander: 347 particlesM^3	Spore types & concentrations generally consistent w/ exterior control air sample
42001550	Gym	53 spores/M^3	Dander: 240 particlesM^3	Spore types & concentrations generally consistent w/ exterior control air sample
42001871	Class 116	107 spores/M^3	Dander: 467 particlesM^3 Fibers: 13 particles/M^3	Spore type Basidiospores were slightly elevated compared to the exterior control air sample
41847910	Class 115	13 spores/M^3	Dander: 200 particlesM^3	Spore types & concentrations generally consistent w/ exterior control air sample
42001533	Class 114/113	226 spores/M^3	Dander: 1613 particlesM^3 Fibers: 40 particles/M^3 Hyphal Fragments: 13 particles/M^3	Spore type Cladosporium is significantly elevated, and Smuts/Periconia/Myxomy is slightly elevated compared to the exterior control air sample
42004613	Class 214	26 spores/M^3	Dander: 13 particlesM^3	Spore types & concentrations generally consistent w/ exterior control air sample
42004553	Class 213	53 spores/M^3	Dander: 160 particlesM^3 Fibers: 160 particles/M^3	Spore types & concentrations generally consistent w/ exterior control air sample

Sample ID	Sample Location	Total Spores Per Cubic Meter of Air	Total Pollen, Dander & Fibers Particles Per Cubic Meter of Air	Comparison to Exterior Results
42001869	Class 215	120 spores/M^3	Dander: 160 particlesM^3 Fibers: 347 particles/M^3 Starches: 13 particles/M^3	Spore types & concentrations generally consistent w/ exterior control air sample
42338065	Class 212	26 spores/M^3	Dander: 53 particlesM^3 Fibers: 53 particles/M^3	Spore type Penicillium/Aspergillus is slightly elevated compared to the exterior control air sample
42338087	Class 211	13 spores/M^3	Dander: 107 particlesM^3 Fibers: 120 particles/M^3	Spore types & concentrations generally consistent w/ exterior control air sample
42338084	Class 210	66 spores/M^3	Dander: 53 particlesM^3 Fibers: 13 particles/M^3	Spore types & concentrations generally consistent w/ exterior control air sample
42338085	Class 209	26 spores/M^3	Dander: 53 particlesM^3 Fibers: 53 particles/M^3	Spore types & concentrations generally consistent w/ exterior control air sample
42338075	Class 208	119 spores/M^3	Fibers: 13 particles/M^3	Spore types & concentrations generally consistent w/ exterior control air sample
42338066	Class 207	66 spores/M^3	Fibers: 27 particles/M^3 Starches: 13 particles/M^3	Spore types & concentrations generally consistent w/ exterior control air sample
42338080	Class 203	120 spores/M^3	Dander: 27 particlesM^3 Fibers: 120 particles/M^3	Spore types & concentrations generally consistent w/ exterior control air sample

Sample ID	Sample Location	Total Spores Per Cubic Meter of Air	Total Pollen, Dander & Fibers Particles Per Cubic Meter of Air	Comparison to Exterior Results
42338070	Class 202	66 spores/M^3	Dander: 67 particlesM^3 Fibers: 13 particles/M^3	Spore types & concentrations generally consistent w/ exterior control air sample
42338071	Class 205	106 spores/M^3	Fibers: 27 particles/M^3	Spore types & concentrations generally consistent w/ exterior control air sample
42338068	Class 10	66 spores/M^3	Pollen: 13 particles/M^3	Spore types & concentrations generally consistent w/ exterior control air sample
42338062	Class 12	13 spores/M^3	Dander: 27 particlesM^3	Spore types & concentrations generally consistent w/ exterior control air sample
42338099	Class 14	132 spores/M^3	Dander: 120 particlesM^3 Fibers: 213 particles/M^3 Starches: 53 particles/M^3	Spore types Smuts/Periconia/Myxomy was slightly elevated compared to the exterior control air sample
42338091	Class 13	160 spores/M^3	Dander: 253 particlesM^3 Fibers: 200 particles/M^3 Hyphal Fragments: xxxxx	Spore types & concentrations generally consistent w/ exterior control air sample
42338067	Exterior Afternoon	1666 spores/M^3	Pollen: 53 particles/M^3 Dander: 53 particlesM^3 Fibers: 13 particles/M^3 Hyphal Fragments: 40 particles/M^3	Afternoon Exterior ambient control air sample
42338079	Class 11	66 spores/M^3	Fibers: 160 particles/M^3	Spore types & concentrations generally consistent w/ exterior control air sample

4.1 Analysis Interpretation and Discussion

Laboratory analysis of the interior air sample collected from the Speech “Greenwalt” room indicated significantly elevated concentrations of Cladosporium spores at the time of our inspection.

Laboratory analysis of the interior air sample collected from Class 111 indicated slightly elevated concentrations of Cladosporium spores at the time of our inspection.

Laboratory analysis of the interior air sample collected from the West Entrance indicated slightly elevated concentrations of Cladosporium spores at the time of our inspection.

Laboratory analysis of the interior air sample collected from Room 105 indicated significantly elevated concentrations of Cladosporium, Ascopores, Alternaria (=Ulocladium), Basidiospores, Cercospora spores, and slightly elevated concentrations of Smuts/Periconia/Myxomycetes with many hyphal fragments (40 fragments/m^3), at the time of our inspection.

Laboratory analysis of the interior air sample collected from Class 104 indicated slightly elevated concentrations of Cladosporium spores, at the time of our inspection.

Laboratory analysis of the interior air sample collected from Class 102 indicated slightly elevated concentrations of Cladosporium spores at the time of our inspection.

Laboratory analysis of the interior air sample collected from Class 116 indicated slightly elevated concentrations of Basidiospores spores at the time of our inspection.

Laboratory analysis of the interior air sample collected from Class 114/113 indicated significantly elevated concentrations of Cladosporium spores, and slightly elevated concentrations of Smuts/Periconia/Myxomycetes at the time of our inspection.

Laboratory analysis of the interior air sample collected from Class 212 indicated slightly elevated concentrations of Penicillium/Aspergillus spores, at the time of our inspection.

Laboratory analysis of the interior air sample collected from Class 14 indicated slightly elevated concentrations of Smuts/Periconia/Myxomycetes spores, at the time of our inspection

Laboratory analysis of the air samples collected from the other interior areas listed in the table above indicated spore types and concentrations generally consistent with the ambient (exterior) control sample; and should not be considered abnormal to the indoor air environment at the time of our inspection.

Other environmental allergens were included in the laboratory analysis of the spore trap (air) samples collected during our inspection. The following identifies these common allergens, provides basic descriptions and possible adverse reactions.

Dander is composed of tiny, even microscopic, flecks of skin shed by cats, dogs, rodents, birds and other animals with fur or feathers which can trigger allergic reactions in humans. The industry standard for indoor air quality is considered to be less than 3,400 particles per cubic meter (M^3) of air.

Pollen is one of the most common triggers of seasonal allergies in humans. Most of the pollens that cause allergic reactions come from trees, weeds and grasses. There is no industry standard for indoor air quality for pollen.

Fibers are small fibrous particles which often come from clothing, bedding, carpets, and furniture and can adversely affect indoor air quality. When airborne, these particles can find their way around the home and can become concentrated enough to cause irritation to the respiratory system. The industry standard for indoor air quality is considered to be less than 100 particles per cubic meter (M^3) of air.

Hyphal fragments are tiny, broken-off pieces of mold's root-like structures (hyphae) that signal active mold growth, often found with spores in damp environments; they're easily inhaled, can penetrate deep into the lungs, and may trigger allergies, asthma, and inflammation, acting as a crucial "smoking gun" in air samples, indicating a mold problem needing professional assessment and remediation, especially after water damage.

There are no universally set "safe levels" for hyphal fragments, but elevated counts (e.g., >10-15/m³) are a strong indicator of active mold growth and contamination, even if spore counts seem low, demanding investigation and remediation, as they signal disturbed mold, hidden issues, and potential health risks like allergies or asthma triggers, requiring professional cleanup to address moisture sources.

Starch particles are a common, often overlooked component of indoor air quality (IAQ), originating from food preparation (flour dust), biological sources (like pollen), grain handling, and even plant-based bioplastics, posing risks like respiratory irritation or occupational asthma (baker's asthma) due to their bioactive components, and can be detected using advanced aerobiological methods. They act as particulate matter (PM), affecting lungs and heart, and can trigger inflammation, requiring specific analysis to differentiate them from other indoor PM. There is **no specific, federally enforceable "safe" indoor air quality standard for starch particles** in non-industrial residential or general indoor settings. However, workplace safety organizations provide exposure limits for occupational settings, which can offer guidance on potentially hazardous levels of airborne dust in general. While there is no single numerical "safe" level specifically for starch dust in a home, maintaining low levels of total airborne particulate matter is essential for health, especially for sensitive individuals. Keeping total dust levels significantly below the occupational limits of 5-15 mg/m^3(which is 5,000-15,000 g/m^3) is advisable.

Insect parts, particularly from cockroaches and dust mites, significantly degrade indoor air quality by introducing airborne allergens, including shed skin, feces, and decaying body parts.
These particles become airborne and circulate through HVAC systems, triggering asthma, allergies, and respiratory issues, impacting up to 80% of individuals with asthma. There is no industry standards for the concentration of insect parts in indoor air quality.

Hair: A 10-20 minute styling session (blow-drying, straightening, etc.,) can create, in some cases, over 100,000 particles per cubic centimeter, according to research from Purdue University. Common styling products (creams, sprays) release volatile ingredients that, when heated above 300°F (149°C) undergo chemical reactions forming new particles. The particles are predominantly <100 nanometers, making them fine enough to enter the bloodstream, with a high concentration of aerosolized, chemical-laden material.
Conversely, poor indoor air quality (from outside pollution or other indoor sources) can cause hair damage, thinning, and scalp irritation, according to the Polish Journal of Environmental Studies.

Please reference the attached laboratory analysis reports in Appendix A detailing specific sample locations, mold spore types/concentrations including analysis results for dander, pollen, hyphal fragments, starches and fibers.

5.0 General Information and Observations

Indoor air counts are typically expected to be 30% to 80% of outdoor spore counts, with the same general distribution of spore types present.

Dusty interiors may exceed outdoor spore counts on occasion but will still mimic the outdoor distribution of spore types and ratios to some degree. A substantial increase in one or two spore types which are inconsistent with those found within the ambient (control) sample is usually indicative of an indoor reservoir of mold growth.

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. As stated above, filtered or air-conditioned environments tend to produce lower relative spore counts than those with direct access to outdoor air. Highly active or dusty environments may increase spore levels. While rain washes the air clear of many spore types, it also assists in the dispersion of others.

Therefore, sampling on rainy or very humid days may result in outdoor counts which are low, or which have a significantly different distribution of spore types.

6.0 Exposure Guidelines

Countable bioaerosols have no Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) or Threshold Limit Values (TLVs) under Occupational Safety and Health (OSHA) guidelines. This is due to the following reasons:

1. Culturable and countable bioaerosols have no single-entry point.
2. Human responses to bioaerosol exposure vary greatly from one individual to the next.
3. It is not possible to collect and evaluate all bioaerosol components using a single sampling method.
4. The information relating bioaerosol concentrations to health effects is generally insufficient to describe exposure response.

Due to the wide variety of microorganisms found across different regions of the U.S. and the influence of normal humidity and temperature conditions, the concentrations of bioaerosols vary significantly from area to area. Generally speaking, the indoor air flora should be quantitatively lower than, but qualitatively similar (in terms of genus or species) to that of the outdoor air flora.

7.0 Recommendations

Based on information obtained from the client, our visual assessment, reported laboratory results and site conditions at the time of our inspection, the recommendations applicable To IICRC S520 Standards are as follows:

- Due to the age of the subject property, an asbestos containing material (ACM) and lead-based paint (LBP) inspection should be conducted prior to mold remediation and subsequent renovation activities. In lieu of testing, these materials may be assumed to contain ACM and/or LBP and treated accordingly.
- Prior to remediation and renovation activities, ensure that all leaks or other sources of water intrusion into the property have been and remain sufficiently controlled. Building systems of concern should be inspected by a certified professional, when necessary, to identify any potential defects and sources of possible water intrusion.
- Based on our visual inspection, TES is recommending that all porous and non-porous mold/water/moisture damaged building components listed above in *Section 2.0*, be addressed under controlled isolated conditions (e.g., under negative air pressure containment utilizing negative air machines with HEPA filtration, etc.) by a qualified contractor employing applicable IICRC S520 mold remediation work practices.
- If present, any carpet and pad exhibiting mold and/or water damage should be removed. Carpets/pads exhibiting no visual damage should be professionally cleaned.
- Caulk windows and check annually interior and exterior.
- Recommend a dehumidifier at each end of the hallways and possible center.
- Outside of the sub-basement (extra storage area) storage closet (10 SF), and inside of the closet wall needs to be flood cut (25 SF).
- Tuckpoint all brick siding annually.
- Back fill is needed annually around the foundation.
- Gutter extenders needed along perimeter of the building.
- Recommend installing some vinyl cove base in the West Hallway by Stairwell, to avoid further water damages.

- Address wood rot in Room 215 & Classroom 212, before there is wall cavity issues from the water damage.

- While there is no way to be completely free from dander as the human body naturally produces some amount, there are ways to reduce the amount in the air of your home. The first step is to be sure all bedding is cleaned regularly as it is a common high concentration area. The next would be if you have carpet that is not exhibiting mold and/or water damage, have it cleaned properly and to use a vacuum that has a HEPA filter which is changed regularly. Once the dander is in the air, it is usually picked up in the heating and cooling systems.

- While there is no way to be completely free from fibers as cloth and other fibrous materials will create some amount through normal wear, there are ways to reduce the amount in the air of your home. The first step would be to use a vacuum with a proper HEPA filter and be sure to change the filter regularly. Many of the fibers in a home can from vacuuming carpet without a HEPA filter where the fiber particles can find their way back into the air.

- While the issue is most evident during the warmer months, if plants are moved inside or the home was heavily affected by pollen, it can be an issue during the colder months as well. The process to remove pollen is much the same as for dander. Be sure to clean any possible surfaces, particularly cloth such as bedding and furniture if possible. A vacuum with a HEPA filter is strongly recommended to prevent stirring the small pollen particles back into the air where they can simply land elsewhere.

- To reduce hyphal fragment levels, you must control mold growth by **fixing water issues**, maintaining low indoor humidity (20-60%), increasing ventilation, and ensuring proper drying of materials, then carefully clean the contaminated area without spreading spores, often requiring professional help for significant mold, using methods like HEPA vacuums and physical removal of affected materials to eliminate the source of fragments.

- To reduce starch particle levels (like flour dust) indoors, focus on **Source Control** (contain flour use), **Ventilation** (exhaust fans, open windows), and **Filtration** (HEPA vacuums, high-MERV HVAC filters, air purifiers) to capture airborne particles from cooking, baking, and general dust, improving overall indoor air quality by minimizing dust, dander, and cooking fumes.

- To reduce the presence of insect parts, focus on sealing entry points (cracks, crevices, pipes, etc.); eliminate food sources and reduce moisture to prevent infestations. Some remediation strategies include using vacuums with HEPA filters & clean areas thoroughly to remove accumulated debris, feces and dead insects. Regularly clean or replace air filters and inspect ductwork to remove pest-related contaminants. Employ air purifiers with HEPA filtration to capture tiny, airborne particles.

- To reduce the presence of hair particles and chemical emissions, remediation strategies include using fans during and for at least 15-20 minutes after styling to reduce airborne particles. Opt for products with fewer volatile ingredients and use lower heat settings when possible. Regularly clean or replace air filters and inspect ductwork to remove pest-related contaminants. Employ air purifiers with HEPA filtration to capture tiny, airborne particles.

- If applicable, the furnace ducts should be professionally cleaned and fogged with a safe/non-toxic anti-microbial fogging agent. The duct cleaning company should also service the furnace itself (e.g., replace filter, inspect and clean the blower fan motor, condensate line and drip pan, etc.).

- Once the remediation process has been completed, the affected areas should be final cleaned utilizing proper techniques (i.e., repetitive cleaning with HEPA vacuums and an approved anti-microbial cleaning solution) and then fogged with a safe/non-toxic anti-microbial fogging agent. The containment and negative air machine/s with HEPA filtration should be left in place to scrub the air for an additional 24 to 48 hours.

- A post-remediation visual inspection and spore trap verification (air) samples should be collected from the contained work areas to determine whether the remediation and decontamination efforts have successfully removed fungal growth from the affected areas without contributing to elevated concentrations of aerosolized

fungi in the subject structure. Unauthorized personnel should remain outside of the work area until results of the post remediation spore trap (air) sampling are satisfactory and all critical barriers have been removed.

- In addition to routine cleaning of the property, the humidity and temperature in the property must be maintained at appropriate levels throughout the subject property (less than 60% relative humidity) to aid in the prevention of mold growth.
- It is important to note that occupants, pets, plants, and other factors within the indoor environment can influence the amount of moisture exposed to building components by influencing the amount and flow of heat, air, and moisture present within the air. These can also be a source of additional Indoor Air Quality contaminants, such as dander, pollen, fiber, or volatile organic compounds (VOCs).

8.0 Conditions and Limitations

This limited scope mold inspection, sampling, and report does not and cannot be used to address correction of the conditions that caused the contamination to occur, nor does this report reflect on post-remediation conditions 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 anticipated airborne concentrations, surface growth, and contamination.

TES has performed the tasks set forth 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 assessment requested will satisfy the dictates of, nor 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 and will be valid as of the date of the report.

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

Respectfully,

Rebecca McWhorter
Mold Inspector

Appendices

Appendix A – Laboratory Analysis Report
Appendix B – Site Photographs & Diagrams
Appendix C – TES Certifications

Appendix A – Laboratory Analysis Report

SEEML Reference Number:
G-260407117

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 : 04-07-2026

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: 04/03/2026
2418 Merriam Lane	Date Received: 04/07/2026
Kansas City, Kansas, 66106	Date Analyzed: 04/07/2026
913-432-5500	Date Reported: 04/07/2026
	Date Revised:
	Project Name: Martin Warren Elem. School / 26086ALMR.02
	Project Number: 26086ALMR.02
	Project Address: 105 S. Maguire St.
	Project City, State, ZIP: Warrensburg, MO
TEST METHOD: DIRECT MICROSCOPY EXAMINATION SEEML SOP 7	SEEML Reference # : G-260407117

Client Sample ID	42001528			42001529			42001873		
Location	Morning Exterior			Office / Reception / Nurse			Media Center		
Lab Sample ID	G-260407117-498			G-260407117-499			G-260407117-500		
Detection Limit (spores/m^3)	13			13			13		
Hyphal Fragments									
Pollen									
Spore Trap Used	AOC			AOC			AOC		
	raw ct.	spores/m^3	%	raw ct.	spores/m^3	%	raw ct.	spores/m^3	%
Alternaria (=Ulocladium)									
Ascospores									
Basidiospores	4	53	80						
Bipolaris/Drechslera									
Cercospora							1	13	100
Chaetomium									
Cladosporium	1	13	20	1	13	50			
Colorless/Other Brown*									
Curvularia									
Epicoccum									
Fusarium									
Memnoniella									
Nigrospora									
Oidium									
Penicillium/Aspergillus									
Pithomyces									
Polythrincium									
Pyricularia									
Rusts									
Smuts/Periconia/Myxomy				1	13	50			
Spegazzinia									
Stachybotrys									
Tetraploa									
Torula									
Zygomycetes									
Background debris (1-5)**	2			3			2		
Sample Volume(liters)	75			75			75		
TOTAL SPORES/M^3	5	**66**		2	**26**		1	**13**	
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

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Kansas City, Kansas, 66106	Date Analyzed: 04/07/2026
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	Date Revised:
	Project Name: Martin Warren Elem. School / 26086ALMR.02
	Project Number: 26086ALMR.02
	Project Address: 105 S. Maguire St.
	Project City, State, ZIP: Warrensburg, MO
TEST METHOD: DIRECT MICROSCOPY EXAMINATION SEEML SOP 7	SEEML Reference # : G-260407117

Client Sample ID	42001531			42001542			42001513		
Location	Speech "Greenwalt"			Class 112			Class 111		
Lab Sample ID	G-260407117-501			G-260407117-502			G-260407117-503		
Detection Limit (spores/m³)	13			13			13		
Hyphal Fragments									
Pollen									
Spore Trap Used	AOC			AOC			AOC		
	raw ct.	spores/m³	%	raw ct.	spores/m³	%	raw ct.	spores/m³	%
Alternaria (=Ulocladium)									
Ascospores									
Basidiospores				1	13	100	4	53	50
Bipolaris/Drechslera									
Cercospora									
Chaetomium									
Cladosporium	8	107	100				4	53	50
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)**	1			1			2		
Sample Volume(liters)	75			75			75		
TOTAL SPORES/M³	8	**107**		1	**13**		8	**106**	
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.

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	Project Number: 26086ALMR.02
	Project Address: 105 S. Maguire St.
	Project City, State, ZIP: Warrensburg, MO
TEST METHOD: DIRECT MICROSCOPY EXAMINATION SEEML SOP 7	SEEML Reference # : G-260407117

Client Sample ID	42001520			42001849			42001541		
Location	Class 110			Class 109 "Duncan"			Class 108		
Lab Sample ID	G-260407117-504			G-260407117-505			G-260407117-506		
Detection Limit (spores/m³)	13			13			13		
Hyphal Fragments									
Pollen							1	13	
Spore Trap Used	AOC			AOC			AOC		
	raw ct.	spores/m³	%	raw ct.	spores/m³	%	raw ct.	spores/m³	%
Alternaria (=Ulocladium)									
Ascospores									
Basidiospores							4	53	80
Bipolaris/Drechslera									
Cercospora	1	13	50						
Chaetomium									
Cladosporium	1	13	50	1	13	100	1	13	20
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)**	1			3			2		
Sample Volume(liters)	75			75			75		
TOTAL SPORES/M³	2	**26**		1	**13**		5	**66**	
Color Code	Common Outdoor			Common Indoor			Water Damage Indicator		

Comments:

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The analytical sensitivity is the spores/m³ divided by the raw count, expressed in spores/m³. The limit of detection is the analytical sensitivity (in spores/m³) multiplied by the sample volume (in liters) divided by 1000 liters.

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Spore Trap Report

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	Date Revised:
	Project Name: Martin Warren Elem. School / 26086ALMR.02
	Project Number: 26086ALMR.02
	Project Address: 105 S. Maguire St.
	Project City, State, ZIP: Warrensburg, MO
TEST METHOD: DIRECT MICROSCOPY EXAMINATION SEEML SOP 7	SEEML Reference # : G-260407117

Client Sample ID	42001554			42001523			42001862		
Location	Class 106			Class 107			West Entrance		
Lab Sample ID	G-260407117-507			G-260407117-508			G-260407117-509		
Detection Limit (spores/m³)	13			13			13		
Hyphal Fragments									
Pollen									
Spore Trap Used	AOC			AOC			AOC		
	raw ct.	spores/m³	%	raw ct.	spores/m³	%	raw ct.	spores/m³	%
Alternaria (=Ulocladium)									
Ascospores									
Basidiospores	1	13	50						
Bipolaris/Drechslera									
Cercospora									
Chaetomium									
Cladosporium	1	13	50				4	53	100
Colorless/Other Brown*									
Curvularia				1	13	100			
Epicoccum									
Fusarium									
Memnoniella									
Nigrospora									
Oidium									
Penicillium/Aspergillus									
Pithomyces									
Polythrincium									
Pyricularia									
Rusts									
Smuts/Periconia/Myxomy									
Spegazzinia									
Stachybotrys									
Tetraploa									
Torula									
Zygomycetes									
Background debris (1-5)**	1			3			1		
Sample Volume(liters)	75			75			75		
TOTAL SPORES/M³	2	**26**		1	**13**		4	**53**	
Color Code	Common Outdoor			Common Indoor			Water Damage Indicator		

Comments:

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Spore Trap Report

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						Project Name: Martin Warren Elem. School / 26086ALMR.02			
						Project Number: 26086ALMR.02			
						Project Address: 105 S. Maguire St.			
						Project City, State, ZIP: Warrensburg, MO			
TEST METHOD: DIRECT MICROSCOPY EXAMINATION SEEML SOP 7						SEEML Reference # : G-260407117			
Client Sample ID	42001526			41847912			42001518		
Location	Room 105			Class 104			Class 103		
Lab Sample ID	G-260407117-510			G-260407117-511			G-260407117-512		
Detection Limit (spores/m^3)	13			13			13		
Hyphal Fragments	3	40							
Pollen	12	160							
Spore Trap Used	AOC			AOC			AOC		
	raw ct.	spores/m^3	%	raw ct.	spores/m^3	%	raw ct.	spores/m^3	%
Alternaria (=Ulocladium)	2	27	1						
Ascospores	44	587	17						
Basidiospores	64	853	24				1	13	100
Bipolaris/Drechslera									
Cercospora	5	67	2						
Chaetomium									
Cladosporium	148	1973	56	4	53	100			
Colorless/Other Brown*									
Curvularia									
Epicoccum	1	13	<1						
Fusarium									
Memnoniella									
Nigrospora									
Oidium									
Penicillium/Aspergillus									
Pithomyces									
Polythrincium									
Pyricularia									
Rusts									
Smuts/Periconia/Myxomy	1	13	<1						
Spegazzinia									
Stachybotrys									
Tetraploa									
Torula									
Zygomycetes									
Background debris (1-5)**	3			2			1		
Sample Volume(liters)	75			75			75		
TOTAL SPORES/M^3	265	**3533**		4	**53**		1	**13**	
Color Code	Common Outdoor			Common Indoor			Water Damage Indicator		

Comments:

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						Project Address: 105 S. Maguire St.			
						Project City, State, ZIP: Warrensburg, MO			
TEST METHOD: DIRECT MICROSCOPY EXAMINATION SEEML SOP 7						SEEML Reference # : G-260407117			
Client Sample ID	42001522			41847920			42001527		
Location	Class 102			Class 101			Class 120		
Lab Sample ID	G-260407117-513			G-260407117-514			G-260407117-515		
Detection Limit (spores/m^3)	13			13			13		
Hyphal Fragments									
Pollen									
Spore Trap Used	AOC			AOC			AOC		
	raw ct.	spores/m^3	%	raw ct.	spores/m^3	%	raw ct.	spores/m^3	%
Alternaria (=Ulocladium)									
Ascospores									
Basidiospores				1	13	100	4	53	100
Bipolaris/Drechslera									
Cercospora									
Chaetomium									
Cladosporium	4	53	100						
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			2			2		
Sample Volume(liters)	75			75			75		
TOTAL SPORES/M^3	4	**53**		1	**13**		4	**53**	
Color Code	Common Outdoor			Common Indoor			Water Damage Indicator		

Comments:

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						Project Address: 105 S. Maguire St.			
						Project City, State, ZIP: Warrensburg, MO			
TEST METHOD: DIRECT MICROSCOPY EXAMINATION SEEML SOP 7						SEEML Reference # : G-260407117			
Client Sample ID	42001525			42003921			42001550		
Location	Cafe			Class 201			Gym		
Lab Sample ID	G-260407117-516			G-260407117-517			G-260407117-518		
Detection Limit (spores/m^3)	13			13			13		
Hyphal Fragments									
Pollen									
Spore Trap Used	AOC			AOC			AOC		
	raw ct.	spores/m^3	%	raw ct.	spores/m^3	%	raw ct.	spores/m^3	%
Alternaria (=Ulocladium)									
Ascospores				1	13	100			
Basidiospores	1	13	50				4	53	100
Bipolaris/Drechslera									
Cercospora									
Chaetomium									
Cladosporium	1	13	50						
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			2			2		
Sample Volume(liters)	75			75			75		
TOTAL SPORES/M^3	2	**26**		1	**13**		4	**53**	
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

Titan Environmental Services Inc	Date Sampled: 04/03/2026
2418 Merriam Lane	Date Received: 04/07/2026
Kansas City, Kansas, 66106	Date Analyzed: 04/07/2026
913-432-5500	Date Reported: 04/07/2026
	Date Revised:
	Project Name: Martin Warren Elem. School / 26086ALMR.02
	Project Number: 26086ALMR.02
	Project Address: 105 S. Maguire St.
	Project City, State, ZIP: Warrensburg, MO
TEST METHOD: DIRECT MICROSCOPY EXAMINATION SEEML SOP 7	SEEML Reference # : G-260407117

Client Sample ID	42001871			41847910			42001533		
Location	Class 116			Class 115			Class 114/113		
Lab Sample ID	G-260407117-519			G-260407117-520			G-260407117-521		
Detection Limit (spores/m^3)	13			13			13		
Hyphal Fragments							1	13	
Pollen									
Spore Trap Used	AOC			AOC			AOC		
	raw ct.	spores/m^3	%	raw ct.	spores/m^3	%	raw ct.	spores/m^3	%
Alternaria (=Ulocladium)									
Ascospores									
Basidiospores	8	107	100	1	13	100			
Bipolaris/Drechslera									
Cercospora									
Chaetomium									
Cladosporium							16	213	94
Colorless/Other Brown*									
Curvularia									
Epicoccum									
Fusarium									
Memnoniella									
Nigrospora									
Oidium									
Penicillium/Aspergillus									
Pithomyces									
Polythrincium									
Pyricularia									
Rusts									
Smuts/Periconia/Myxomy							1	13	6
Spegazzinia									
Stachybotrys									
Tetraploa									
Torula									
Zygomycetes									
Background debris (1-5)**	3			2			3		
Sample Volume(liters)	75			75			75		
TOTAL SPORES/M^3	8	**107**		1	**13**		17	**226**	
Color Code	Common Outdoor			Common Indoor			Water Damage Indicator		

Comments:

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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.

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Aaron Laughridge
Aaron Laughridge, Approved Laboratory Signatory

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Greenville, SC. 29607
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AIHA LAP, LLC EMLAP #173667 Texas Lic: LAB1016

Form 18.0 Rev 10 06/23/21

Spore Trap Report

Titan Environmental Services Inc	Date Sampled: 04/03/2026
2418 Merriam Lane	Date Received: 04/07/2026
Kansas City, Kansas, 66106	Date Analyzed: 04/07/2026
913-432-5500	Date Reported: 04/07/2026
	Date Revised:
	Project Name: Martin Warren Elem. School / 26086ALMR.02
	Project Number: 26086ALMR.02
	Project Address: 105 S. Maguire St.
	Project City, State, ZIP: Warrensburg, MO
TEST METHOD: DIRECT MICROSCOPY EXAMINATION SEEML SOP 7	SEEML Reference # : G-260407117

Client Sample ID	42004613			42004553			42001869		
Location	Class 214			Class 213			Class 215		
Lab Sample ID	G-260407117-522			G-260407117-523			G-260407117-524		
Detection Limit (spores/m³)	13			13			13		
Hyphal Fragments									
Pollen									
Spore Trap Used	AOC			AOC			AOC		
	raw ct.	spores/m³	%	raw ct.	spores/m³	%	raw ct.	spores/m³	%
Alternaria (=Ulocladium)									
Ascospores									
Basidiospores	1	13	50	4	53	100	8	107	89
Bipolaris/Drechslera									
Cercospora									
Chaetomium									
Cladosporium							1	13	11
Colorless/Other Brown*									
Curvularia									
Epicoccum									
Fusarium									
Memnoniella									
Nigrospora									
Oidium									
Penicillium/Aspergillus	1	13	50						
Pithomyces									
Polythrincium									
Pyricularia									
Rusts									
Smuts/Periconia/Myxomy									
Spegazzinia									
Stachybotrys									
Tetraploa									
Torula									
Zygomycetes									
Background debris (1-5)**	2			1			3		
Sample Volume(liters)	75			75			75		
TOTAL SPORES/M³	2	**26**		4	**53**		9	**120**	
Color Code	Common Outdoor			Common Indoor			Water Damage Indicator		

Comments:

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**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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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

Titan Environmental Services Inc	Date Sampled: 04/03/2026
2418 Merriam Lane	Date Received: 04/07/2026
Kansas City, Kansas, 66106	Date Analyzed: 04/07/2026
913-432-5500	Date Reported: 04/07/2026
	Date Revised:
	Project Name: Martin Warren Elem. School / 26086ALMR.02
	Project Number: 26086ALMR.02
	Project Address: 105 S. Maguire St.
	Project City, State, ZIP: Warrensburg, MO
TEST METHOD: DIRECT MICROSCOPY EXAMINATION SEEML SOP 7	SEEML Reference # : G-260407117

Client Sample ID	42338065			42338087			42338084		
Location	Class 212			Class 211			Class 210		
Lab Sample ID	G-260407117-525			G-260407117-526			G-260407117-527		
Detection Limit (spores/m³)	13			13			13		
Hyphal Fragments									
Pollen									
Spore Trap Used		AOC			AOC			AOC	
	raw ct.	spores/m³	%	raw ct.	spores/m³	%	raw ct.	spores/m³	%
Alternaria (=Ulocladium)									
Ascospores	4	53	19						
Basidiospores	8	107	38				4	53	80
Bipolaris/Drechslera									
Cercospora									
Chaetomium									
Cladosporium	1	13	5	1	13	100	1	13	20
Colorless/Other Brown*									
Curvularia									
Epicoccum									
Fusarium									
Memnoniella									
Nigrospora									
Oidium									
Penicillium/Aspergillus	8	107	38						
Pithomyces									
Polythrincium									
Pyricularia									
Rusts									
Smuts/Periconia/Myxomy									
Spegazzinia									
Stachybotrys									
Tetraploa									
Torula									
Zygomycetes									
Background debris (1-5)**	3			1			2		
Sample Volume(liters)	75			75			75		
TOTAL SPORES/M³	21	**280**		1	**13**		5	**66**	
Color Code	Common Outdoor			Common Indoor			Water Damage Indicator		

Comments:

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Form 18.0 Rev 10 06/23/21

Spore Trap Report

Titan Environmental Services Inc						Date Sampled: 04/03/2026			
2418 Merriam Lane						Date Received: 04/07/2026			
Kansas City, Kansas, 66106						Date Analyzed: 04/07/2026			
913-432-5500						Date Reported: 04/07/2026			
						Date Revised:			
						Project Name: Martin Warren Elem. School / 26086ALMR.02			
						Project Number: 26086ALMR.02			
						Project Address: 105 S. Maguire St.			
						Project City, State, ZIP: Warrensburg, MO			
TEST METHOD: DIRECT MICROSCOPY EXAMINATION SEEML SOP 7						SEEML Reference # : G-260407117			
Client Sample ID	42338085			42338075			42338066		
Location	Class 209			Class 208			Class 207		
Lab Sample ID	G-260407117-528			G-260407117-529			G-260407117-530		
Detection Limit (spores/m^3)	13			13			13		
Hyphal Fragments									
Pollen									
Spore Trap Used	AOC			AOC			AOC		
	raw ct.	spores/m^3	%	raw ct.	spores/m^3	%	raw ct.	spores/m^3	%
Alternaria (=Ulocladium)									
Ascospores				4	53	44			
Basidiospores	1	13	50	4	53	44	4	53	80
Bipolaris/Drechslera									
Cercospora									
Chaetomium									
Cladosporium	1	13	50	1	13	11	1	13	20
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)**	1			3			2		
Sample Volume(liters)	75			75			75		
TOTAL SPORES/M^3	2	**26**		9	**119**		5	**66**	
Color Code	Common Outdoor			Common Indoor			Water Damage Indicator		

Comments:

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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.

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Form 18.0 Rev 10 06/23/21

Spore Trap Report

Titan Environmental Services Inc	Date Sampled: 04/03/2026
2418 Merriam Lane	Date Received: 04/07/2026
Kansas City, Kansas, 66106	Date Analyzed: 04/07/2026
913-432-5500	Date Reported: 04/07/2026
	Date Revised:
	Project Name: Martin Warren Elem. School / 26086ALMR.02
	Project Number: 26086ALMR.02
	Project Address: 105 S. Maguire St.
	Project City, State, ZIP: Warrensburg, MO
TEST METHOD: DIRECT MICROSCOPY EXAMINATION SEEML SOP 7	SEEML Reference # : G-260407117

Client Sample ID	42338080			42338070			42338071		
Location	Class 203			Class 202			Class 205		
Lab Sample ID	G-260407117-531			G-260407117-532			G-260407117-533		
Detection Limit (spores/m^3)	13			13			13		
Hyphal Fragments									
Pollen									
Spore Trap Used	AOC			AOC			AOC		
	raw ct.	spores/m^3	%	raw ct.	spores/m^3	%	raw ct.	spores/m^3	%
Alternaria (=Ulocladium)									
Ascospores									
Basidiospores	8	107	89	4	53	80	4	53	50
Bipolaris/Drechslera									
Cercospora									
Chaetomium									
Cladosporium	1	13	11	1	13	20			
Colorless/Other Brown*									
Curvularia									
Epicoccum									
Fusarium									
Memnoniella									
Nigrospora									
Oidium									
Penicillium/Aspergillus							4	53	50
Pithomyces									
Polythrincium									
Pyricularia									
Rusts									
Smuts/Periconia/Myxomy									
Spegazzinia									
Stachybotrys									
Tetraploa									
Torula									
Zygomycetes									
Background debris (1-5)**	3			2			1		
Sample Volume(liters)	75			75			75		
TOTAL SPORES/M^3	9	**120**		5	**66**		8	**106**	
Color Code	Common Outdoor			Common Indoor			Water Damage Indicator		

Comments:

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Spore Trap Report

Titan Environmental Services Inc						Date Sampled: 04/03/2026			
2418 Merriam Lane						Date Received: 04/07/2026			
Kansas City, Kansas, 66106						Date Analyzed: 04/07/2026			
913-432-5500						Date Reported: 04/07/2026			
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						Project Name: Martin Warren Elem. School / 26086ALMR.02			
						Project Number: 26086ALMR.02			
						Project Address: 105 S. Maguire St.			
						Project City, State, ZIP: Warrensburg, MO			
TEST METHOD: DIRECT MICROSCOPY EXAMINATION SEEML SOP 7						SEEML Reference # : G-260407117			
Client Sample ID	42338068			42338062			42338099		
Location	Class 10			Class 12			Class 14		
Lab Sample ID	G-260407117-534			G-260407117-535			G-260407117-536		
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									
Basidiospores	4	53	80				4	53	40
Bipolaris/Drechslera									
Cercospora									
Chaetomium									
Cladosporium	1	13	20	1	13	100	1	13	10
Colorless/Other Brown*									
Curvularia									
Epicoccum									
Fusarium									
Memnoniella									
Nigrospora									
Oidium									
Penicillium/Aspergillus							4	53	40
Pithomyces									
Polythrincium									
Pyricularia									
Rusts									
Smuts/Periconia/Myxomy							1	13	10
Spegazzinia									
Stachybotrys									
Tetraploa									
Torula									
Zygomycetes									
Background debris (1-5)**	3			2			3		
Sample Volume(liters)	75			75			75		
TOTAL SPORES/M^3	5	**66**		1	**13**		10	**132**	
Color Code	Common Outdoor			Common Indoor			Water Damage Indicator		

Comments:

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Form 18.0 Rev 10 06/23/21

Spore Trap Report

Titan Environmental Services Inc						Date Sampled: 04/03/2026			
2418 Merriam Lane						Date Received: 04/07/2026			
Kansas City, Kansas, 66106						Date Analyzed: 04/07/2026			
913-432-5500						Date Reported: 04/07/2026			
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						Project Name: Martin Warren Elem. School / 26086ALMR.02			
						Project Number: 26086ALMR.02			
						Project Address: 105 S. Maguire St.			
						Project City, State, ZIP: Warrensburg, MO			
TEST METHOD: DIRECT MICROSCOPY EXAMINATION SEEML SOP 7						SEEML Reference # : G-260407117			
Client Sample ID	42338091			42338067			42338079		
Location	Class 13			Exterior Afternoon			Class 11		
Lab Sample ID	G-260407117-537			G-260407117-538			G-260407117-539		
Detection Limit (spores/m^3)	13			13			13		
Hyphal Fragments				3	40				
Pollen				4	53				
Spore Trap Used	AOC			AOC			AOC		
	raw ct.	spores/m^3	%	raw ct.	spores/m^3	%	raw ct.	spores/m^3	%
Alternaria (=Ulocladium)				1	13	1			
Ascospores				4	53	3			
Basidiospores	8	107	67	36	480	29	4	53	80
Bipolaris/Drechslera									
Cercospora				2	27	2			
Chaetomium									
Cladosporium	4	53	33	76	1013	61	1	13	20
Colorless/Other Brown*									
Curvularia									
Epicoccum				2	27	2			
Fusarium									
Memnoniella									
Nigrospora									
Oidium									
Penicillium/Aspergillus				4	53	3			
Pithomyces									
Polythrincium									
Pyricularia									
Rusts									
Smuts/Periconia/Myxomy									
Spegazzinia									
Stachybotrys									
Tetraploa									
Torula									
Zygomycetes									
Background debris (1-5)**	3			3			3		
Sample Volume(liters)	75			75			75		
TOTAL SPORES/M^3	12	**160**		125	**1666**		5	**66**	
Color Code	Common Outdoor			Common Indoor			Water Damage Indicator		

Comments:

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

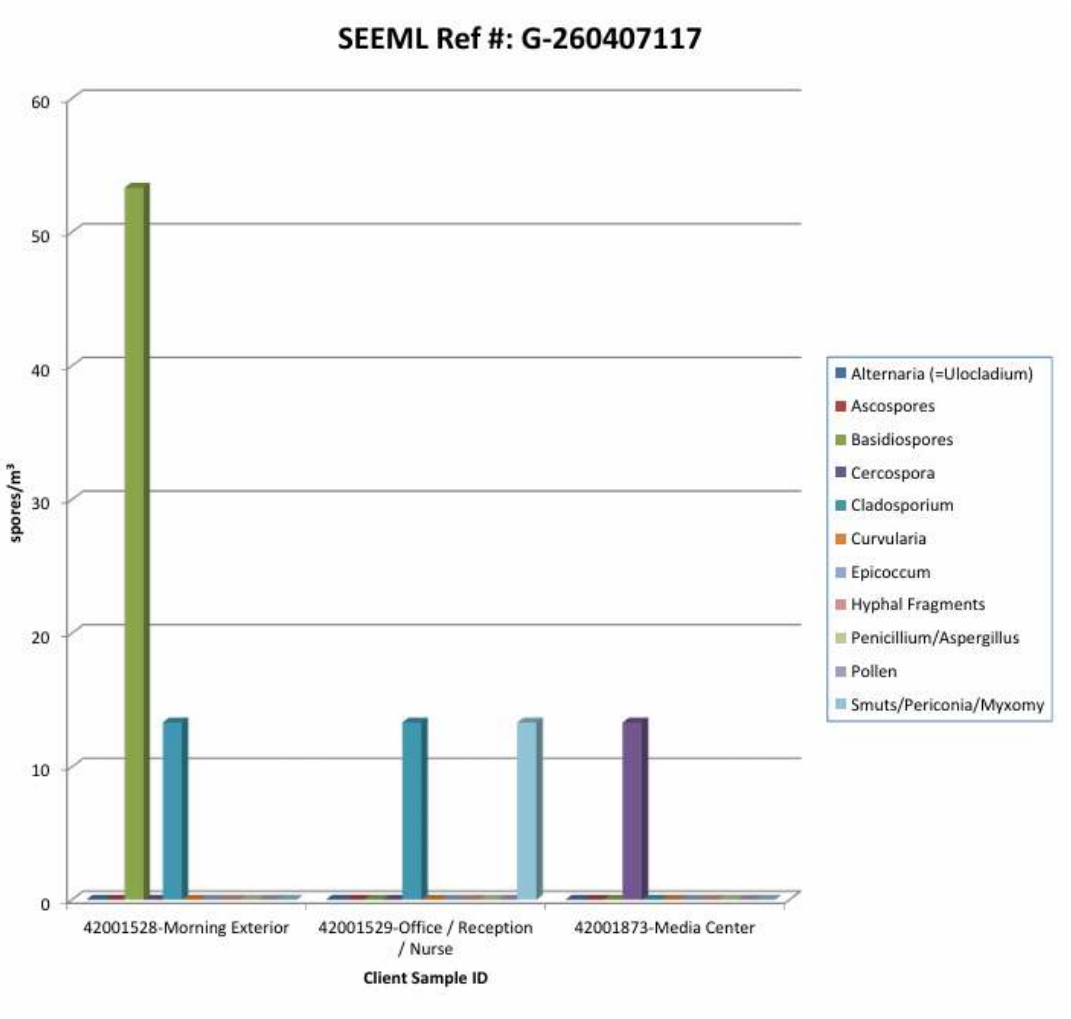
Respectfully submitted, SEEML

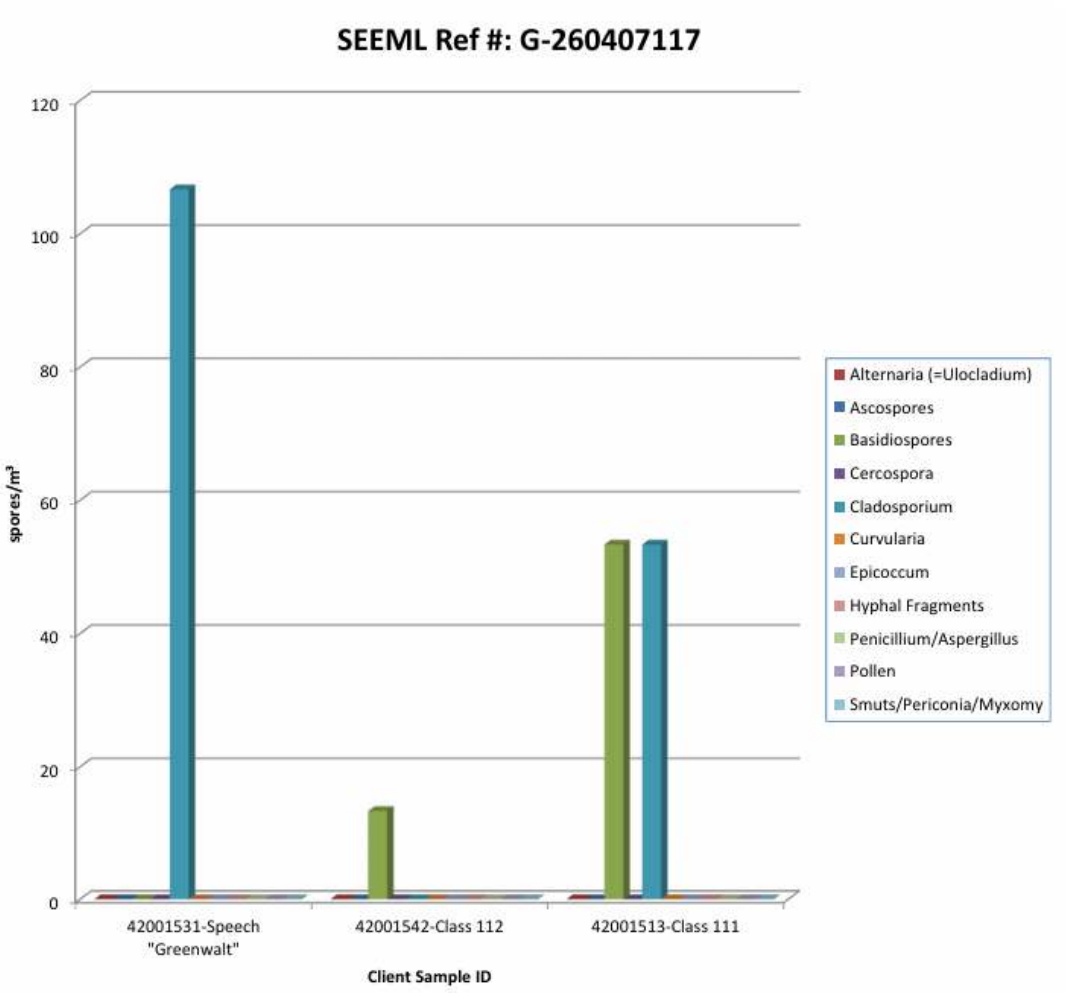
Aaron Laughridge

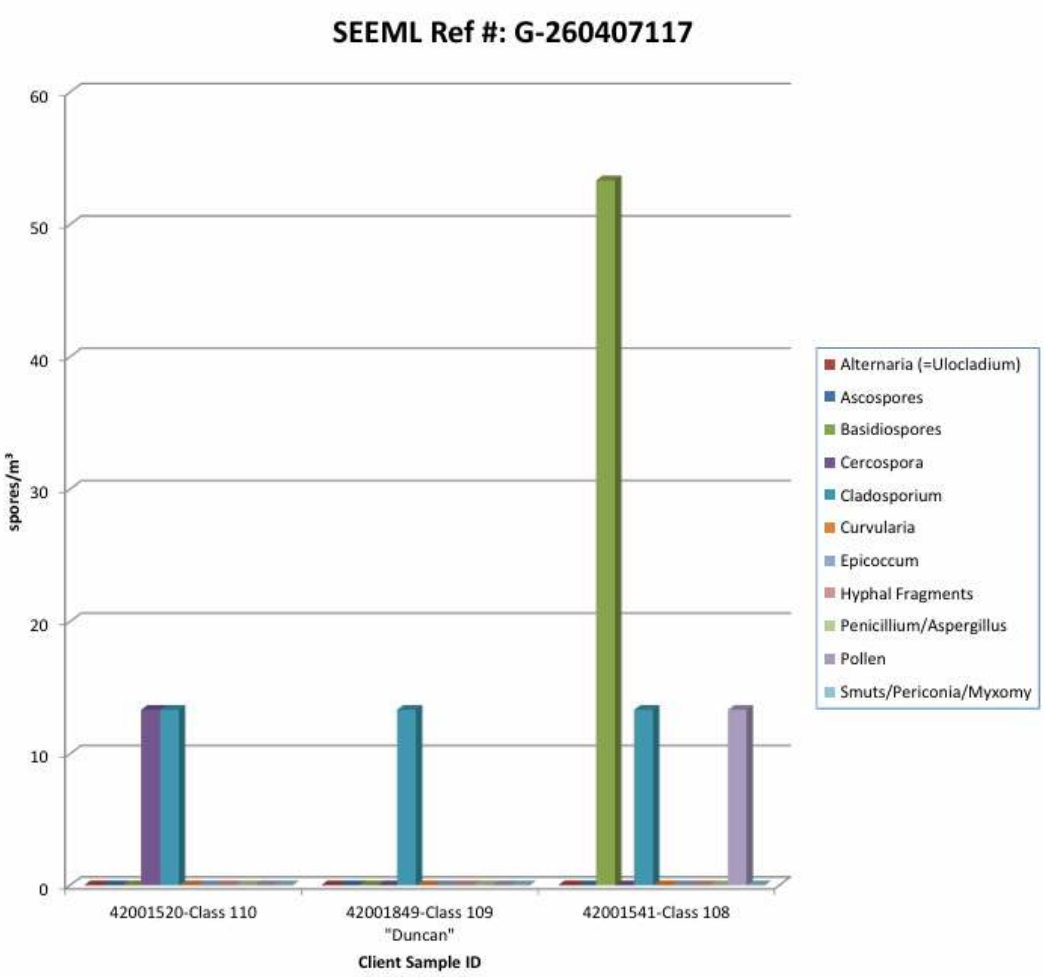
Aaron Laughridge, Approved Laboratory Signatory

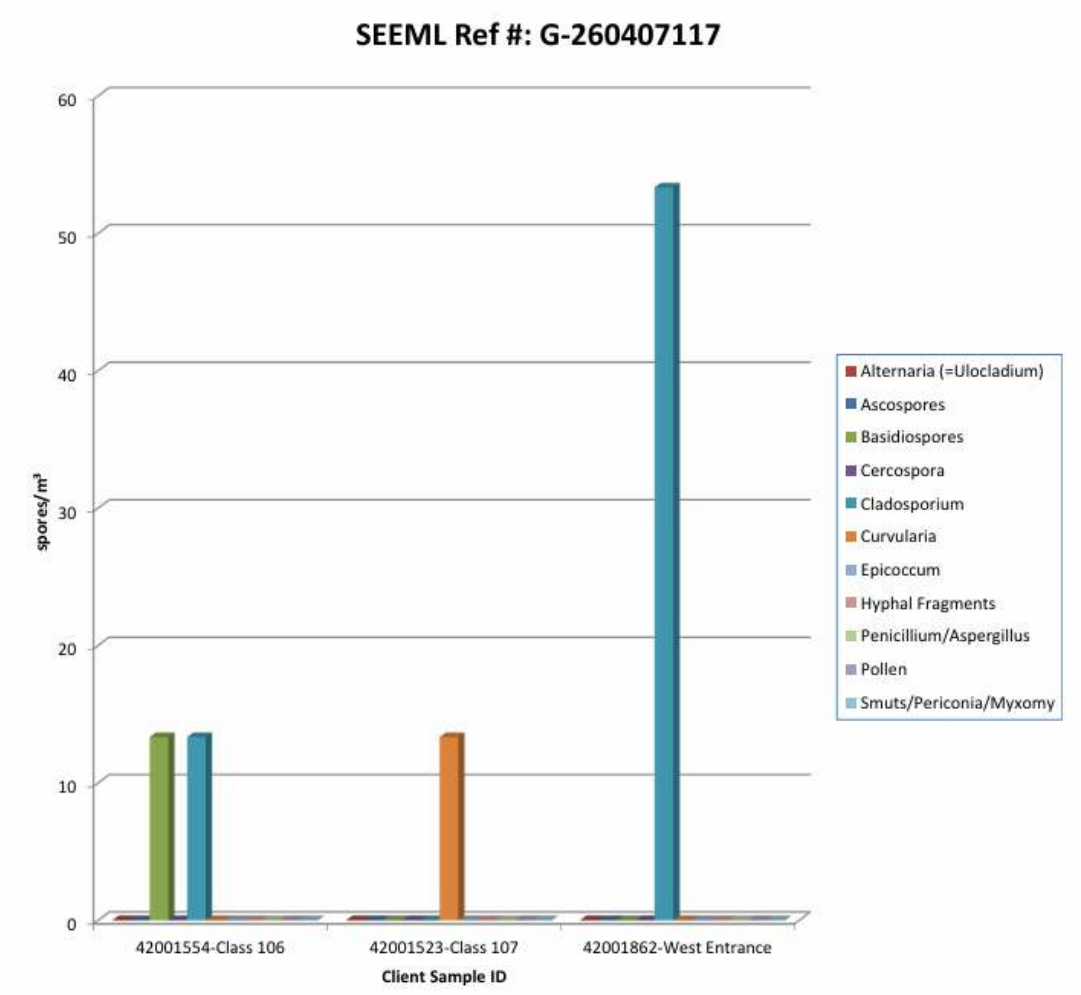
AIHA LAP, LLC EMLAP #173667 Texas Lic: LAB1016

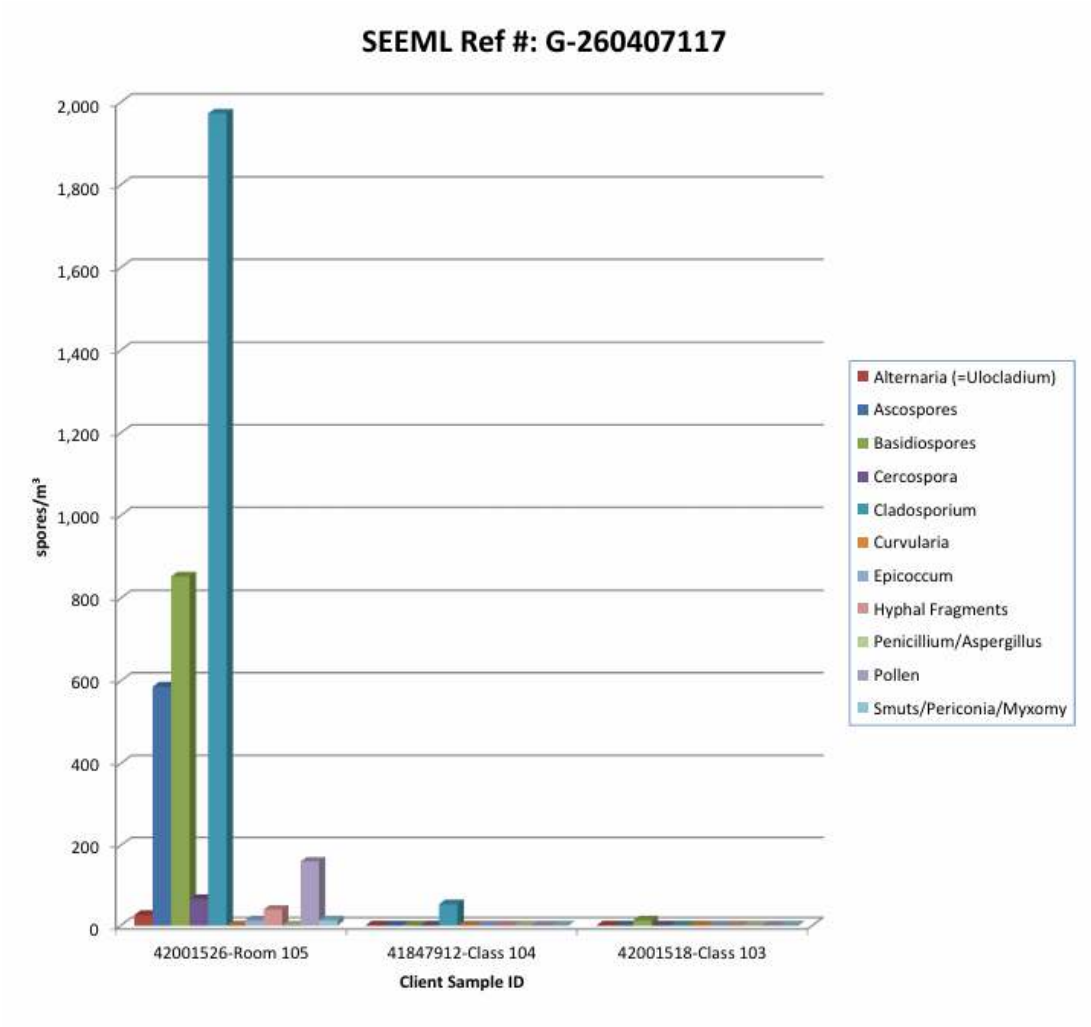
Form 18.0 Rev 10 06/23/21

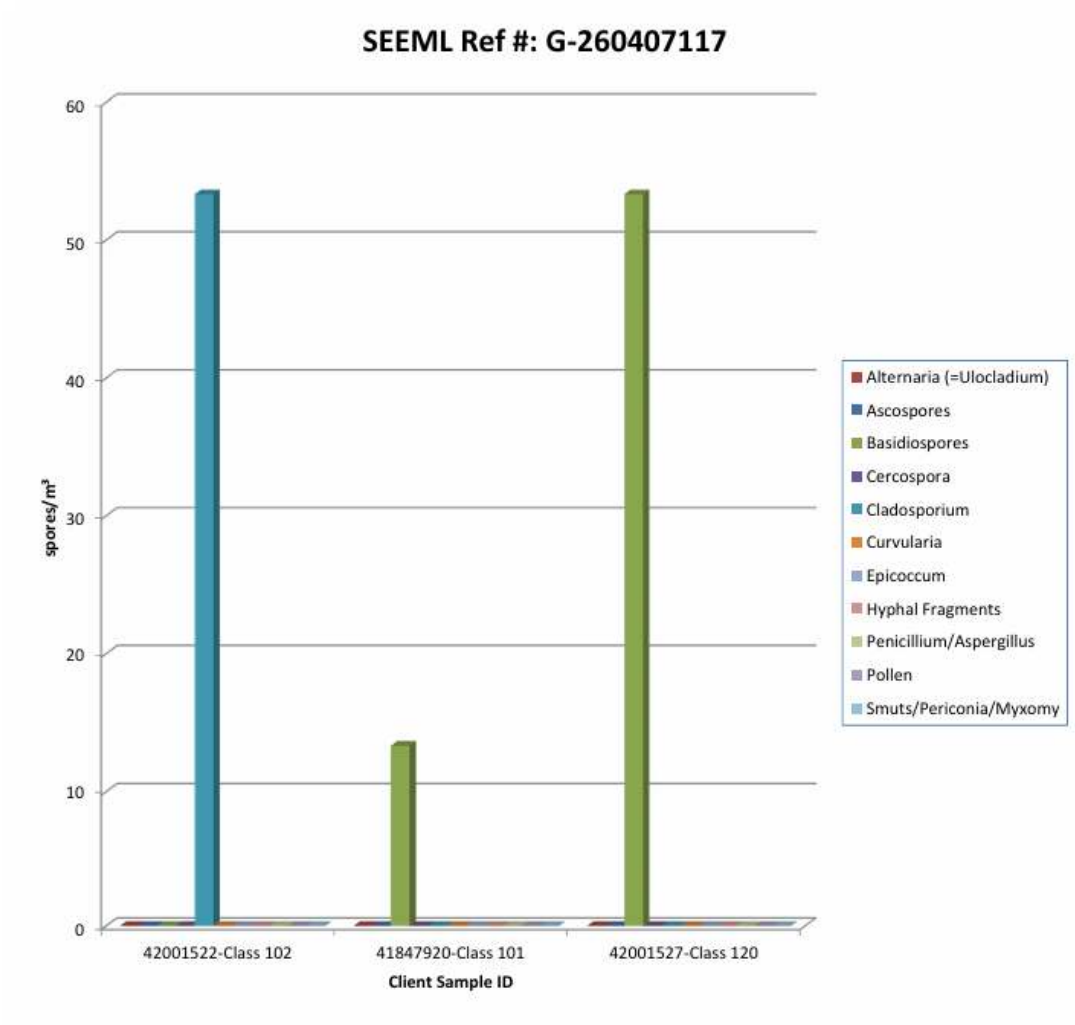

SEEML Ref #: G-260407117
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
spores/m³
42001528-Morning Exterior
42001529-Office / Reception / Nurse
42001873-Media Center
Client Sample ID
Alternaria (=Ulocladium)
Ascospores
Basidiospores
Cercospora
Cladosporium
Curvularia
Epicoccum
Hyphal Fragments
Penicillium/Aspergillus
Pollen
Smuts/Periconia/Myxomy

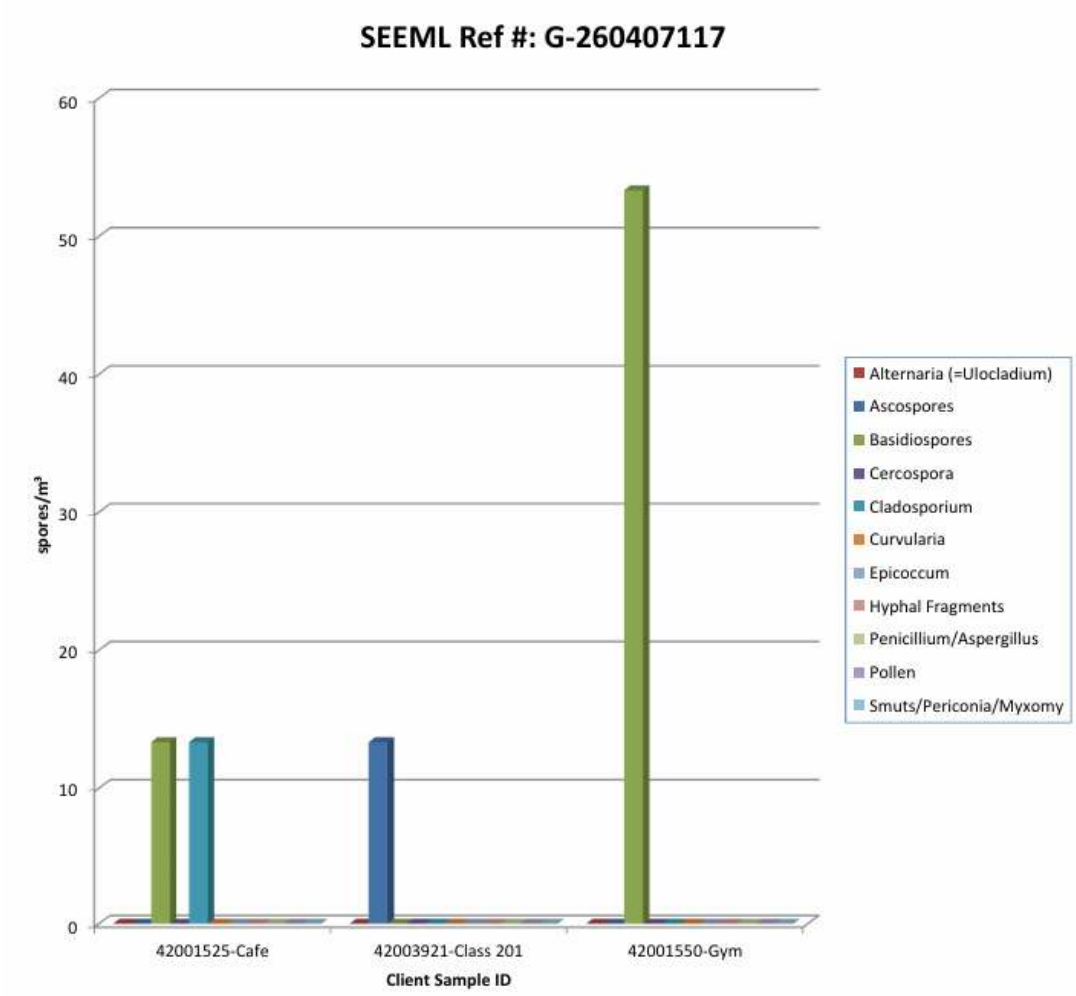

SEEML Ref #: G-260407117
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
spores/m³
42001531-Speech "Greenwalt"
42001542-Class 112
42001513-Class 111
Client Sample ID
Alternaria (=Ulocladium)
Ascospores
Basidiospores
Cercospora
Cladosporium
Curvularia
Epicoccum
Hyphal Fragments
Penicillium/Aspergillus
Pollen
Smuts/Periconia/Myxomy

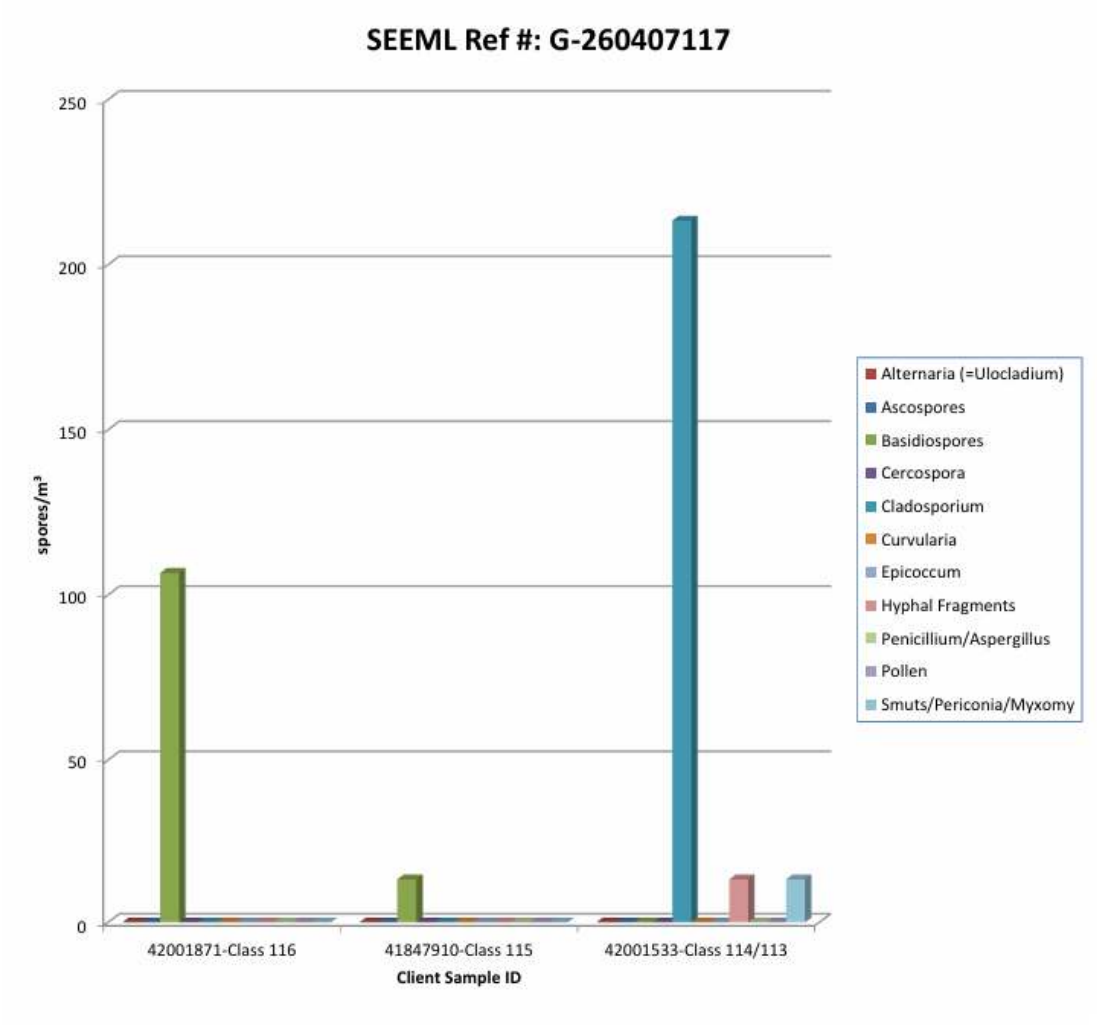

SEEML Ref #: G-260407117
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
spores/m³
42001520-Class 110
42001849-Class 109
"Duncan"
42001541-Class 108
Client Sample ID
Alternaria (=Ulocladium)
Ascospores
Basidiospores
Cercospora
Cladosporium
Curvularia
Epicoccum
Hyphal Fragments
Penicillium/Aspergillus
Pollen
Smuts/Periconia/Myxomy

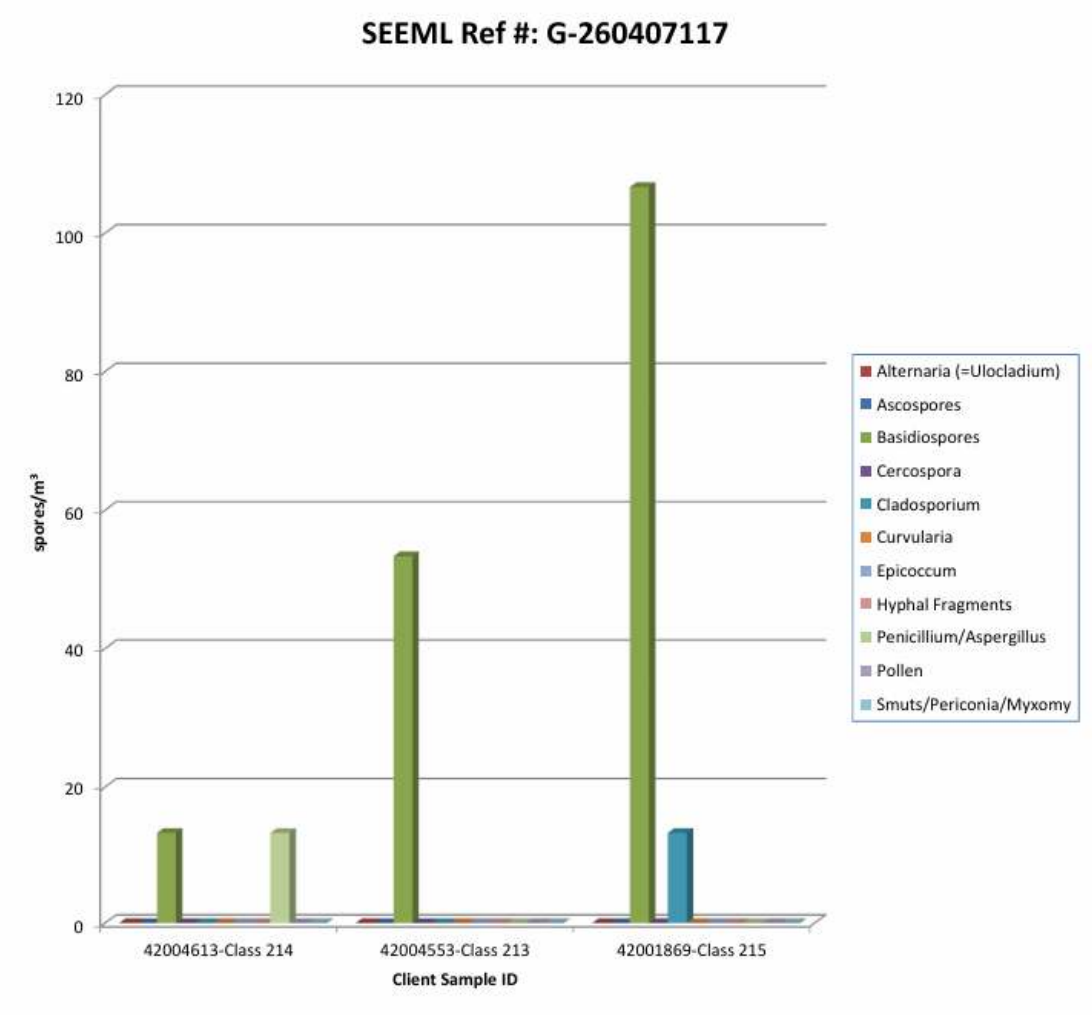

SEEML Ref #: G-260407117
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
spores/m³
42001554-Class 106
42001523-Class 107
42001862-West Entrance
Client Sample ID
Alternaria (=Ulocladium)
Ascospores
Basidiospores
Cercospora
Cladosporium
Curvularia
Epicoccum
Hyphal Fragments
Penicillium/Aspergillus
Pollen
Smuts/Periconia/Myxomy

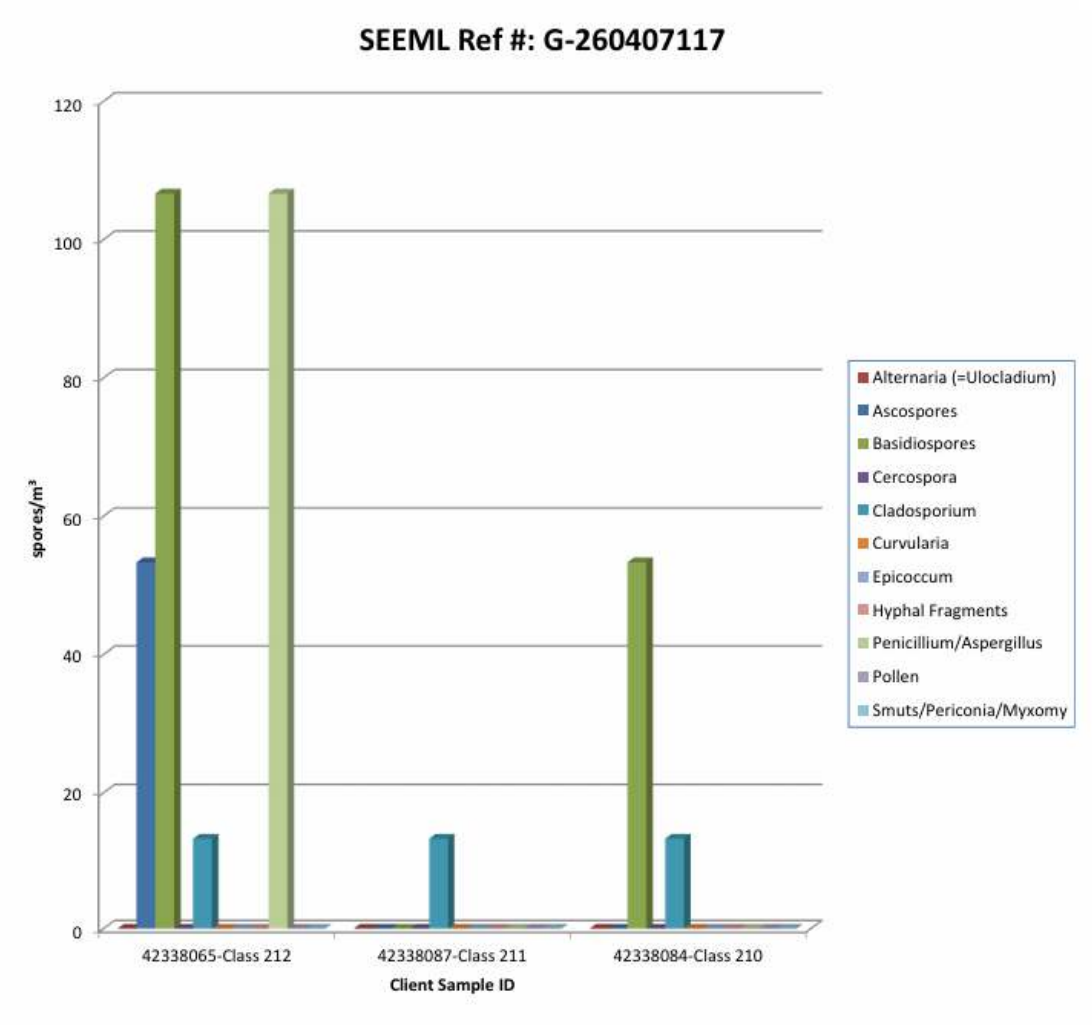

SEEML Ref #: G-260407117
2,000
1,800
1,600
1,400
1,200
1,000
800
600
400
200
0
spores/m³
42001526-Room 105
41847912-Class 104
42001518-Class 103
Client Sample ID
Alternaria (=Ulocladium)
Ascospores
Basidiospores
Cercospora
Cladosporium
Curvularia
Epicoccum
Hyphal Fragments
Penicillium/Aspergillus
Pollen
Smuts/Periconia/Myxomy

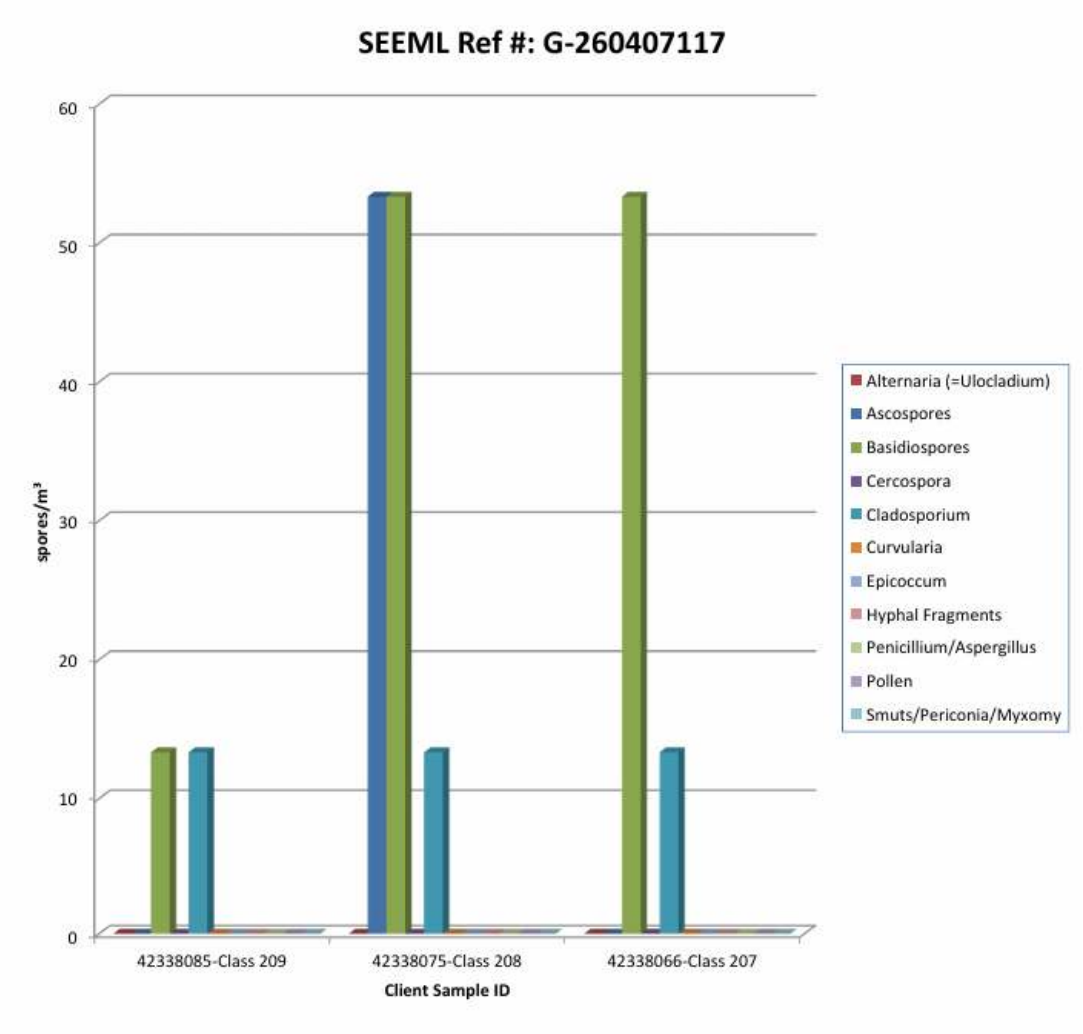

SEEML Ref #: G-260407117
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
spores/m³
42001522-Class 102
41847920-Class 101
42001527-Class 120
Client Sample ID
Alternaria (=Ulocladium)
Ascospores
Basidiospores
Cercospora
Cladosporium
Curvularia
Epicoccum
Hyphal Fragments
Penicillium/Aspergillus
Pollen
Smuts/Periconia/Myxomy

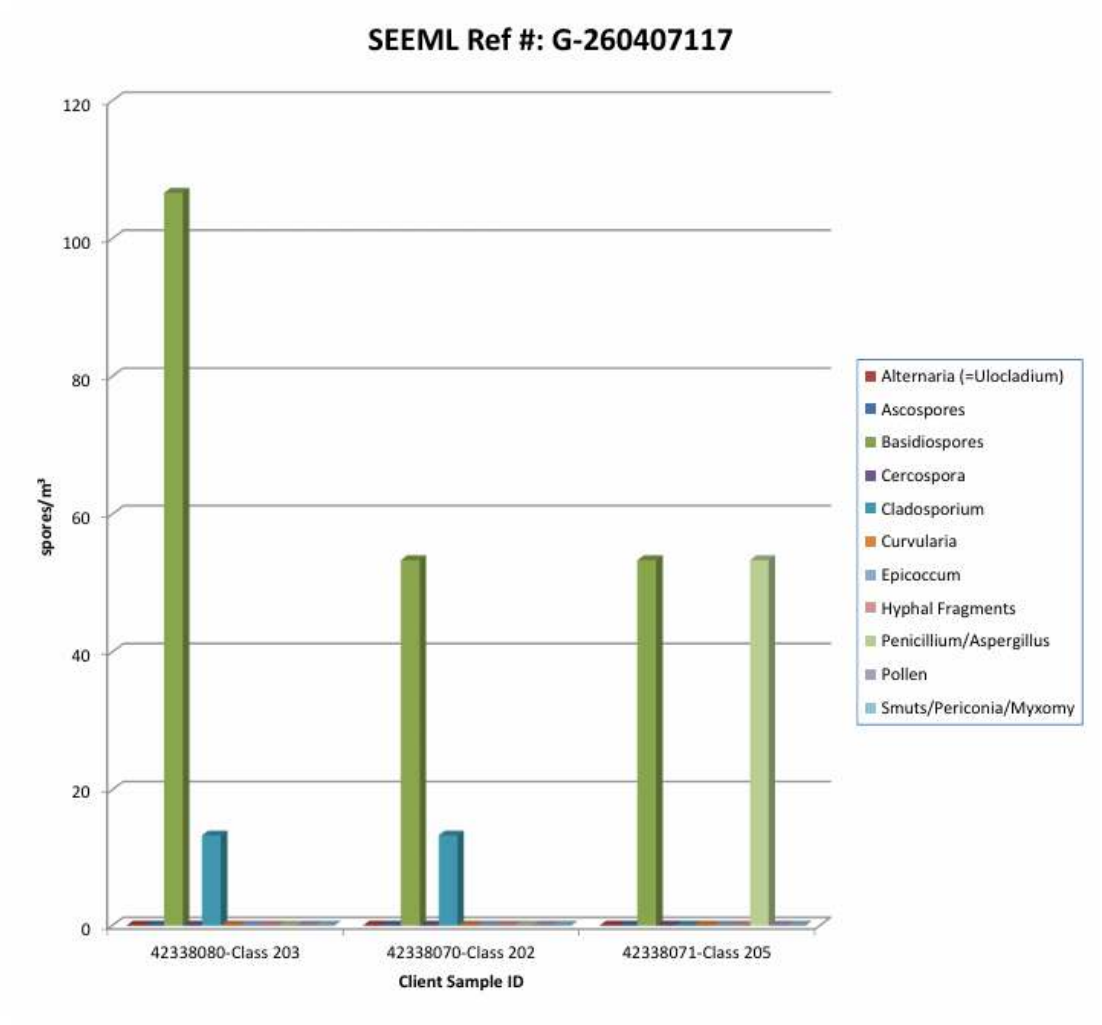

SEEML Ref #: G-260407117
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
spores/m³
42001525-Cafe
42003921-Class 201
42001550-Gym
Client Sample ID
Alternaria (=Ulocladium)
Ascospores
Basidiospores
Cercospora
Cladosporium
Curvularia
Epicoccum
Hyphal Fragments
Penicillium/Aspergillus
Pollen
Smuts/Periconia/Myxomy

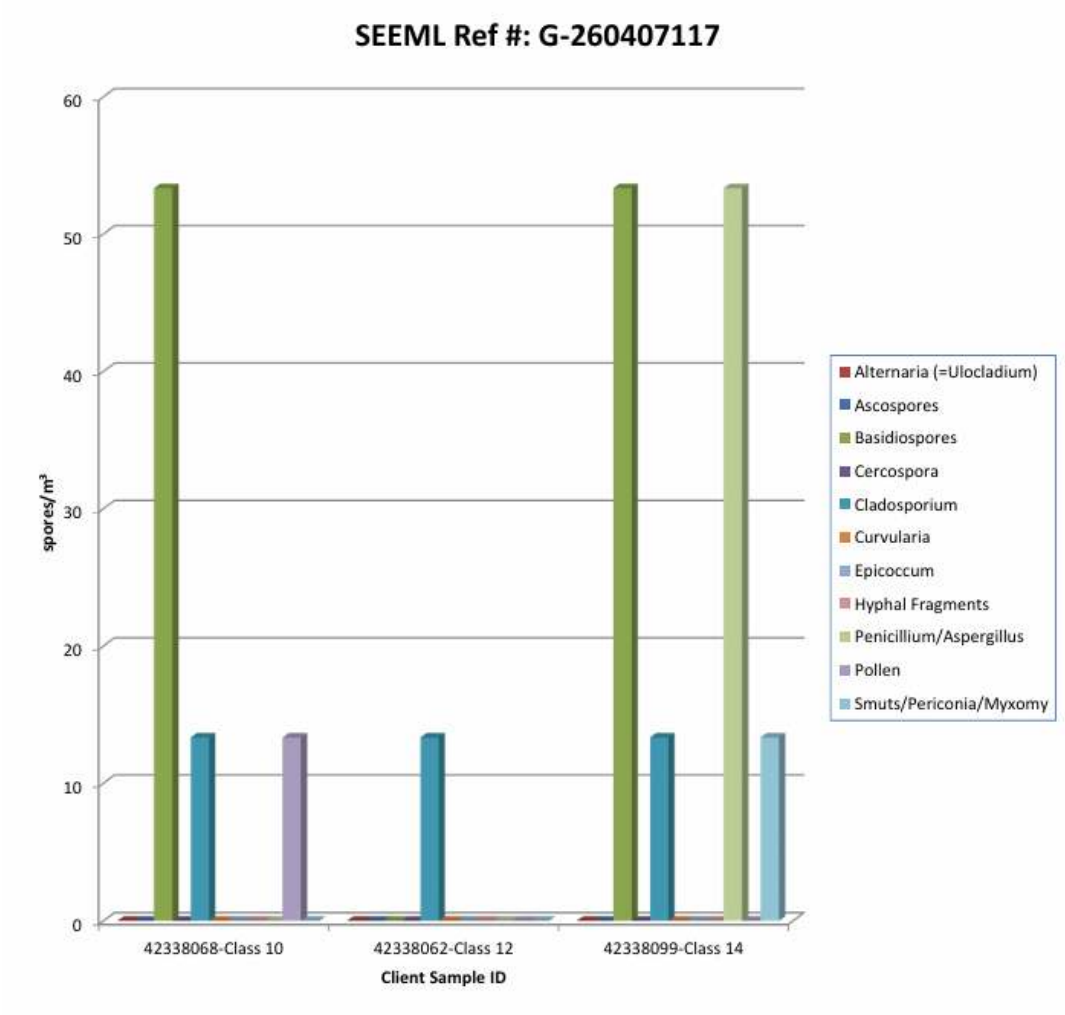

SEEML Ref #: G-260407117
250
200
150
100
50
0
spores/m³
42001871-Class 116
41847910-Class 115
42001533-Class 114/113
Client Sample ID
Alternaria (=Ulocladium)
Ascospores
Basidiospores
Cercospora
Cladosporium
Curvularia
Epicoccum
Hyphal Fragments
Penicillium/Aspergillus
Pollen
Smuts/Periconia/Myxomy

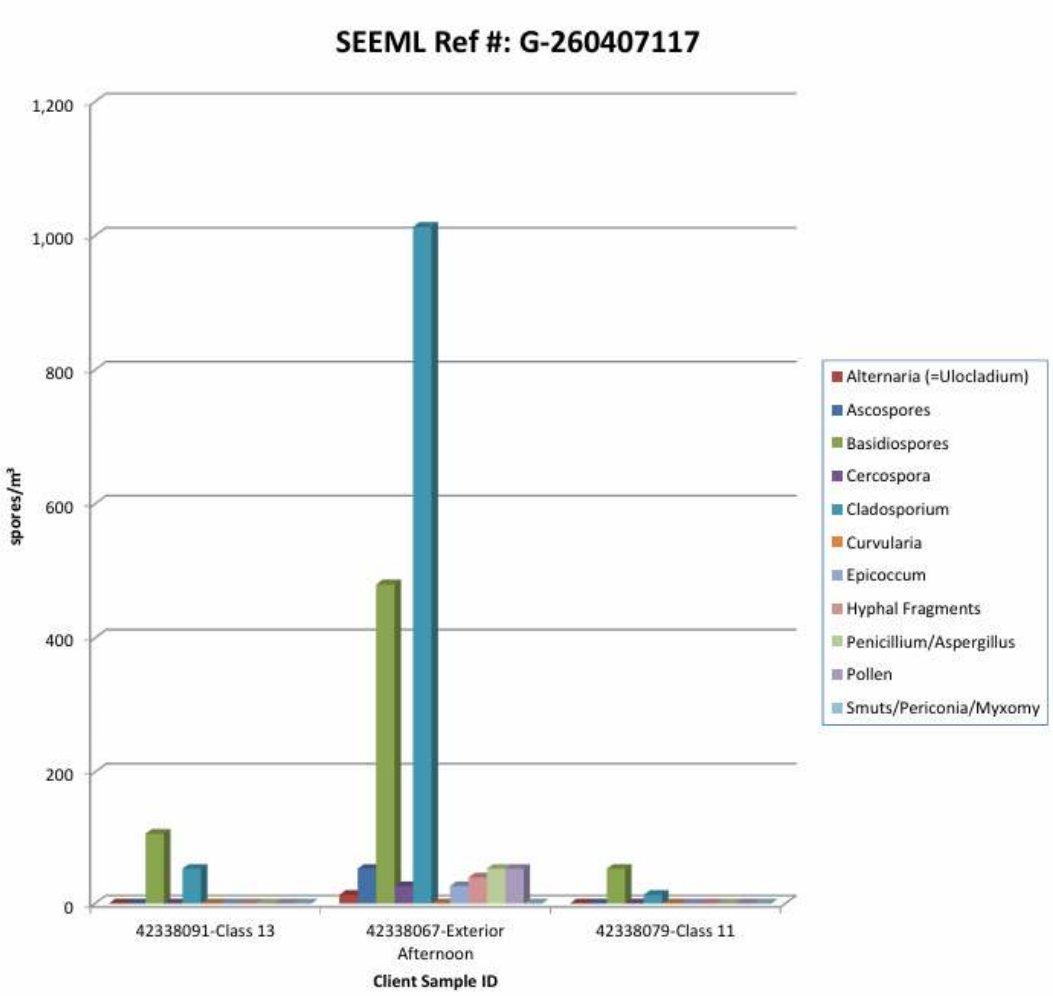

SEEML Ref #: G-260407117
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
spores/m³
42004613-Class 214
42004553-Class 213
42001869-Class 215
Client Sample ID
Alternaria (=Ulocladium)
Ascospores
Basidiospores
Cercospora
Cladosporium
Curvularia
Epicoccum
Hyphal Fragments
Penicillium/Aspergillus
Pollen
Smuts/Periconia/Myxomy


SEEML Ref #: G-260407117
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
spores/m³
42338065-Class 212
42338087-Class 211
42338084-Class 210
Client Sample ID
Alternaria (=Ulocladium)
Ascospores
Basidiospores
Cercospora
Cladosporium
Curvularia
Epicoccum
Hyphal Fragments
Penicillium/Aspergillus
Pollen
Smuts/Periconia/Myxomy


SEEML Ref #: G-260407117
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
spores/m³
42338085-Class 209
42338075-Class 208
42338066-Class 207
Client Sample ID
Alternaria (=Ulocladium)
Ascospores
Basidiospores
Cercospora
Cladosporium
Curvularia
Epicoccum
Hyphal Fragments
Penicillium/Aspergillus
Pollen
Smuts/Periconia/Myxomy


SEEML Ref #: G-260407117
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
spores/m³
42338080-Class 203
42338070-Class 202
42338071-Class 205
Client Sample ID
Alternaria (=Ulocladium)
Ascospores
Basidiospores
Cercospora
Cladosporium
Curvularia
Epicoccum
Hyphal Fragments
Penicillium/Aspergillus
Pollen
Smuts/Periconia/Myxomy


SEEML Ref #: G-260407117
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
spores/m³
42338068-Class 10
42338062-Class 12
42338099-Class 14
Client Sample ID
Alternaria (=Ulocladium)
Ascospores
Basidiospores
Cercospora
Cladosporium
Curvularia
Epicoccum
Hyphal Fragments
Penicillium/Aspergillus
Pollen
Smuts/Periconia/Myxomy


SEEML Ref #: G-260407117
1,200
1,000
800
600
400
200
0
spores/m³
42338091-Class 13
42338067-Exterior Afternoon
42338079-Class 11
Client Sample ID
Alternaria (=Ulocladium)
Ascospores
Basidiospores
Cercospora
Cladosporium
Curvularia
Epicoccum
Hyphal Fragments
Penicillium/Aspergillus
Pollen
Smuts/Periconia/Myxomy

Non Fungal Biological Particulate

Titan Environmental Services Inc	Date Sampled: 04/03/2026
2418 Merriam Lane	Date Received: 04/07/2026
Kansas City, Kansas, 66106	Date Analyzed: 04/07/2026
913-432-5500	Date Reported: 04/07/2026
	Date Revised:
	Project Name: Martin Warren Elem. School / 26086ALMR.02
	Project Address: 105 S. Maguire St.
	Project City, State, ZIP: Warrensburg, MO
	SEEML Reference # : G-260407117

TEST METHOD: DIRECT MICROSCOPY EXAMINATION SEEML SOP 7 (NON VIABLE)

Client Sample ID	42001528			42001529			42001873		
Location	Morning Exterior			Office / Reception / Nurse			Media Center		
Comment/Notes									
Lab Sample ID	G-260407117-540			G-260407117-541			G-260407117-542		
Detection Limit (spores/m^3)	13			13			13		
Spore Trap Used	AOC			AOC			AOC		
	raw ct.	particles/m^3	%	raw ct.	particles/m^3	%	raw ct.	particles/m^3	%
Alder Pollen									
Algae									
Ashe Pollen									
Birch Pollen									
Cellulose Fibers	1	13	14	1	13	1			
Elm Pollen									
Eucalyptus Pollen									
Glass Fibers									
Grass Pollen									
Hair									
Hyphal Fragments									
Insect Parts									
Maple Pollen									
Mites									
Mulberry Pollen									
Oak Pollen									
Other Pollen									
Pine Pollen									
Ragweed Pollen									
Sage Pollen									
Skin cells	4	53	57	67	893	96	31	413	97
Starch									
Sweet gum Pollen									
Sycamore Pollen									
Synthetic Fibers	2	27	29	2	27	3	1	13	3
Background debris (1-5)**	2			3			2		
Sample Volume(liters)	75			75			75		
TOTAL PARTICLES/M^3	7	**93**		70	**933**		32	**426**	

Revisions:

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

Respectfully submitted, SEEML

Aaron Laughridge

Aaron Laughridge, Approved Laboratory Signatory

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

AIHA LAP, LLC EMLAP #173667 Texas Lic: LAB1016

Form 66.0 Rev 01/06/20

Non Fungal Biological Particulate

Titan Environmental Services Inc	Date Sampled: 04/03/2026
2418 Merriam Lane	Date Received: 04/07/2026
Kansas City, Kansas, 66106	Date Analyzed: 04/07/2026
913-432-5500	Date Reported: 04/07/2026
	Date Revised:
	Project Name: Martin Warren Elem. School / 26086ALMR.02
	Project Address: 105 S. Maguire St.
	Project City, State, ZIP: Warrensburg, MO
	SEEML Reference # : G-260407117

TEST METHOD: DIRECT MICROSCOPY EXAMINATION SEEML SOP 7 (NON VIABLE)

Client Sample ID	42001531			42001542			42001513		
Location	Speech "Greenwalt"			Class 112			Class 111		
Comment/Notes									
Lab Sample ID	G-260407117-543			G-260407117-544			G-260407117-545		
Detection Limit (spores/m^3)	13			13			13		
Spore Trap Used	AOC			AOC			AOC		
	raw ct.	particles/m^3	%	raw ct.	particles/m^3	%	raw ct.	particles/m^3	%
Alder Pollen									
Algae									
Ashe Pollen									
Birch Pollen									
Cellulose Fibers									
Elm Pollen									
Eucalyptus Pollen									
Glass Fibers									
Grass Pollen									
Hair									
Hyphal Fragments									
Insect Parts									
Maple Pollen									
Mites									
Mulberry Pollen									
Oak Pollen									
Other Pollen									
Pine Pollen									
Ragweed Pollen									
Sage Pollen									
Skin cells	21	280	100	24	320	96	52	693	96
Starch									
Sweet gum Pollen									
Sycamore Pollen									
Synthetic Fibers				1	13	4	2	27	4
Background debris (1-5)**	1			1			2		
Sample Volume(liters)	75			75			75		
TOTAL PARTICLES/M^3	21	**280**		25	**333**		54	**720**	

Revisions:

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Form 66.0 Rev 01/06/20

Non Fungal Biological Particulate

Titan Environmental Services Inc	Date Sampled: 04/03/2026
2418 Merriam Lane	Date Received: 04/07/2026
Kansas City, Kansas, 66106	Date Analyzed: 04/07/2026
913-432-5500	Date Reported: 04/07/2026
	Date Revised:
	Project Name: Martin Warren Elem. School / 26086ALMR.02
	Project Address: 105 S. Maguire St.
	Project City, State, ZIP: Warrensburg, MO
	SEEML Reference # : G-260407117

TEST METHOD: DIRECT MICROSCOPY EXAMINATION SEEML SOP 7 (NON VIABLE)

Client Sample ID	42001520			42001849			42001541		
Location	Class 110			Class 109 "Duncan"			Class 108		
Comment/Notes									
Lab Sample ID	G-260407117-546			G-260407117-547			G-260407117-548		
Detection Limit (spores/m^3)	13			13			13		
Spore Trap Used	AOC			AOC			AOC		
	raw ct.	particles/m^3	%	raw ct.	particles/m^3	%	raw ct.	particles/m^3	%
Alder Pollen									
Algae									
Ashe Pollen									
Birch Pollen									
Cellulose Fibers	1	13	2						
Elm Pollen									
Eucalyptus Pollen									
Glass Fibers									
Grass Pollen							1	13	2
Hair									
Hyphal Fragments									
Insect Parts									
Maple Pollen									
Mites									
Mulberry Pollen									
Oak Pollen									
Other Pollen									
Pine Pollen									
Ragweed Pollen									
Sage Pollen									
Skin cells	43	573	98	44	587	98	51	680	96
Starch				1	13	2			
Sweet gum Pollen									
Sycamore Pollen									
Synthetic Fibers							1	13	2
Background debris (1-5)**	1			3			2		
Sample Volume(liters)	75			75			75		
TOTAL PARTICLES/M^3	44	**586**		45	**600**		53	**706**	

Revisions:

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AIHA LAP, LLC EMLAP #173667 Texas Lic: LAB1016

Form 66.0 Rev 01/06/20

Non Fungal Biological Particulate

Titan Environmental Services Inc	Date Sampled: 04/03/2026
2418 Merriam Lane	Date Received: 04/07/2026
Kansas City, Kansas, 66106	Date Analyzed: 04/07/2026
913-432-5500	Date Reported: 04/07/2026
	Date Revised:
	Project Name: Martin Warren Elem. School / 26086ALMR.02
	Project Address: 105 S. Maguire St.
	Project City, State, ZIP: Warrensburg, MO
	SEEML Reference # : G-260407117

TEST METHOD: DIRECT MICROSCOPY EXAMINATION SEEML SOP 7 (NON VIABLE)

Client Sample ID	42001554			42001523			42001862		
Location	Class 106			Class 107			West Entrance		
Comment/Notes									
Lab Sample ID	G-260407117-549			G-260407117-550			G-260407117-551		
Detection Limit (spores/m^3)	13			13			13		
Spore Trap Used	AOC			AOC			AOC		
	raw ct.	particles/m^3	%	raw ct.	particles/m^3	%	raw ct.	particles/m^3	%
Alder Pollen									
Algae									
Ashe Pollen									
Birch Pollen									
Cellulose Fibers									
Elm Pollen									
Eucalyptus Pollen									
Glass Fibers									
Grass Pollen									
Hair									
Hyphal Fragments									
Insect Parts									
Maple Pollen									
Mites									
Mulberry Pollen									
Oak Pollen									
Other Pollen									
Pine Pollen									
Ragweed Pollen									
Sage Pollen									
Skin cells	48	640	98	87	1160	99	37	493	100
Starch									
Sweet gum Pollen									
Sycamore Pollen									
Synthetic Fibers	1	13	2	1	13	1			
Background debris (1-5)**	1			3			1		
Sample Volume(liters)	75			75			75		
TOTAL PARTICLES/M^3	49	**653**		88	**1173**		37	**493**	

Revisions:

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AIHA LAP, LLC EMLAP #173667 Texas Lic: LAB1016

Form 66.0 Rev 01/06/20

Non Fungal Biological Particulate

Titan Environmental Services Inc	Date Sampled: 04/03/2026
2418 Merriam Lane	Date Received: 04/07/2026
Kansas City, Kansas, 66106	Date Analyzed: 04/07/2026
913-432-5500	Date Reported: 04/07/2026
	Date Revised:
	Project Name: Martin Warren Elem. School / 26086ALMR.02
	Project Address: 105 S. Maguire St.
	Project City, State, ZIP: Warrensburg, MO
	SEEML Reference # : G-260407117

TEST METHOD: DIRECT MICROSCOPY EXAMINATION SEEML SOP 7 (NON VIABLE)

Client Sample ID	42001526			41847912			42001518		
Location	Room 105			Class 104			Class 103		
Comment/Notes									
Lab Sample ID	G-260407117-552			G-260407117-553			G-260407117-554		
Detection Limit (spores/m^3)	13			13			13		
Spore Trap Used	AOC			AOC			AOC		
	raw ct.	particles/m^3	%	raw ct.	particles/m^3	%	raw ct.	particles/m^3	%
Alder Pollen									
Algae									
Ashe Pollen									
Birch Pollen									
Cellulose Fibers	2	27	11						
Elm Pollen									
Eucalyptus Pollen									
Glass Fibers									
Grass Pollen	12	160	63						
Hair									
Hyphal Fragments	3	40	16						
Insect Parts									
Maple Pollen									
Mites									
Mulberry Pollen									
Oak Pollen									
Other Pollen									
Pine Pollen									
Ragweed Pollen									
Sage Pollen									
Skin cells	5	67	26	66	880	97	22	293	100
Starch									
Sweet gum Pollen									
Sycamore Pollen									
Synthetic Fibers				2	27	3			
Background debris (1-5)**	3			2			1		
Sample Volume(liters)	75			75			75		
TOTAL PARTICLES/M^3	19	**294**		68	**907**		22	**293**	

Revisions:

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Greenville, SC. 29607
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Non Fungal Biological Particulate

Titan Environmental Services Inc	Date Sampled: 04/03/2026
2418 Merriam Lane	Date Received: 04/07/2026
Kansas City, Kansas, 66106	Date Analyzed: 04/07/2026
913-432-5500	Date Reported: 04/07/2026
	Date Revised:
	Project Name: Martin Warren Elem. School / 26086ALMR.02
	Project Address: 105 S. Maguire St.
	Project City, State, ZIP: Warrensburg, MO
	SEEML Reference # : G-260407117

TEST METHOD: DIRECT MICROSCOPY EXAMINATION SEEML SOP 7 (NON VIABLE)

Client Sample ID	42001522			41847920			42001527		
Location	Class 102			Class 101			Class 120		
Comment/Notes									
Lab Sample ID	G-260407117-555			G-260407117-556			G-260407117-557		
Detection Limit (spores/m^3)	13			13			13		
Spore Trap Used	AOC			AOC			AOC		
	raw ct.	particles/m^3	%	raw ct.	particles/m^3	%	raw ct.	particles/m^3	%
Alder Pollen									
Algae									
Ashe Pollen									
Birch Pollen									
Cellulose Fibers									
Elm Pollen									
Eucalyptus Pollen									
Glass Fibers									
Grass Pollen									
Hair									
Hyphal Fragments									
Insect Parts									
Maple Pollen									
Mites									
Mulberry Pollen									
Oak Pollen									
Other Pollen									
Pine Pollen									
Ragweed Pollen									
Sage Pollen									
Skin cells	72	960	95	31	413	100	22	293	96
Starch									
Sweet gum Pollen									
Sycamore Pollen									
Synthetic Fibers	4	53	5				1	13	4
Background debris (1-5)**	3			2			2		
Sample Volume(liters)	75			75			75		
TOTAL PARTICLES/M^3	76	**1013**		31	**413**		23	**306**	

Revisions:

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Respectfully submitted, SEEML

102 Edinburgh Court
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Aaron Laughridge

Aaron Laughridge, Approved Laboratory Signatory

AIHA LAP, LLC EMLAP #173667 Texas Lic: LAB1016

Form 66.0 Rev 01/06/20

Non Fungal Biological Particulate

Titan Environmental Services Inc	Date Sampled: 04/03/2026
2418 Merriam Lane	Date Received: 04/07/2026
Kansas City, Kansas, 66106	Date Analyzed: 04/07/2026
913-432-5500	Date Reported: 04/07/2026
	Date Revised:
	Project Name: Martin Warren Elem. School / 26086ALMR.02
	Project Address: 105 S. Maguire St.
	Project City, State, ZIP: Warrensburg, MO
	SEEML Reference # : G-260407117

TEST METHOD: DIRECT MICROSCOPY EXAMINATION SEEML SOP 7 (NON VIABLE)

Client Sample ID	42001525			42003921			42001550		
Location	Cafe			Class 201			Gym		
Comment/Notes									
Lab Sample ID	G-260407117-558			G-260407117-559			G-260407117-560		
Detection Limit (spores/m^3)	13			13			13		
Spore Trap Used	AOC			AOC			AOC		
	raw ct.	particles/m^3	%	raw ct.	particles/m^3	%	raw ct.	particles/m^3	%
Alder Pollen									
Algae									
Ashe Pollen									
Birch Pollen									
Cellulose Fibers	1	13	1						
Elm Pollen									
Eucalyptus Pollen									
Glass Fibers									
Grass Pollen									
Hair									
Hyphal Fragments									
Insect Parts									
Maple Pollen									
Mites									
Mulberry Pollen									
Oak Pollen									
Other Pollen									
Pine Pollen									
Ragweed Pollen									
Sage Pollen									
Skin cells	78	1040	95	26	347	100	18	240	100
Starch									
Sweet gum Pollen									
Sycamore Pollen									
Synthetic Fibers	3	40	4						
Background debris (1-5)**	3			2			2		
Sample Volume(liters)	75			75			75		
TOTAL PARTICLES/M^3	82	**1093**		26	**347**		18	**240**	

Revisions:

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	SEEML Reference # : G-260407117

TEST METHOD: DIRECT MICROSCOPY EXAMINATION SEEML SOP 7 (NON VIABLE)

Client Sample ID	42001871			41847910			42001533		
Location	Class 116			Class 115			Class 114/113		
Comment/Notes									
Lab Sample ID	G-260407117-561			G-260407117-562			G-260407117-563		
Detection Limit (spores/m^3)	13			13			13		
Spore Trap Used	AOC			AOC			AOC		
	raw ct.	particles/m^3	%	raw ct.	particles/m^3	%	raw ct.	particles/m^3	%
Alder Pollen									
Algae									
Ashe Pollen									
Birch Pollen									
Cellulose Fibers	1	13	3						
Elm Pollen									
Eucalyptus Pollen									
Glass Fibers									
Grass Pollen									
Hair									
Hyphal Fragments							1	13	1
Insect Parts									
Maple Pollen									
Mites									
Mulberry Pollen									
Oak Pollen									
Other Pollen									
Pine Pollen									
Ragweed Pollen									
Sage Pollen									
Skin cells	35	467	97	15	200	100	121	1613	98
Starch									
Sweet gum Pollen									
Sycamore Pollen									
Synthetic Fibers							3	40	2
Background debris (1-5)**	3			2			3		
Sample Volume(liters)	75			75			75		
TOTAL PARTICLES/M^3	36	**480**		15	**200**		124	**1666**	

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	SEEML Reference # : G-260407117

TEST METHOD: DIRECT MICROSCOPY EXAMINATION SEEML SOP 7 (NON VIABLE)

Client Sample ID	42004613			42004553			42001869		
Location	Class 214			Class 213			Class 215		
Comment/Notes									
Lab Sample ID	G-260407117-564			G-260407117-565			G-260407117-566		
Detection Limit (spores/m^3)	13			13			13		
Spore Trap Used	AOC			AOC			AOC		
	raw ct.	particles/m^3	%	raw ct.	particles/m^3	%	raw ct.	particles/m^3	%
Alder Pollen									
Algae									
Ashe Pollen									
Birch Pollen									
Cellulose Fibers				12	160	50	25	333	64
Elm Pollen									
Eucalyptus Pollen									
Glass Fibers									
Grass Pollen									
Hair									
Hyphal Fragments									
Insect Parts									
Maple Pollen									
Mites									
Mulberry Pollen									
Oak Pollen									
Other Pollen									
Pine Pollen									
Ragweed Pollen									
Sage Pollen									
Skin cells	1	13	100	12	160	50	12	160	31
Starch							1	13	3
Sweet gum Pollen									
Sycamore Pollen									
Synthetic Fibers							1	13	3
Background debris (1-5)**	1			1			3		
Sample Volume(liters)	75			75			75		
TOTAL PARTICLES/M^3	1	**13**		24	**320**		39	**519**	

Revisions:

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Non Fungal Biological Particulate

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	Date Revised:
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	SEEML Reference # : G-260407117

TEST METHOD: DIRECT MICROSCOPY EXAMINATION SEEML SOP 7 (NON VIABLE)

Client Sample ID	42338065			42338087			42338084		
Location	Class 212			Class 211			Class 210		
Comment/Notes									
Lab Sample ID	G-260407117-567			G-260407117-568			G-260407117-569		
Detection Limit (spores/m^3)	13			13			13		
Spore Trap Used	AOC			AOC			AOC		
	raw ct.	particles/m^3	%	raw ct.	particles/m^3	%	raw ct.	particles/m^3	%
Alder Pollen									
Algae									
Ashe Pollen									
Birch Pollen									
Cellulose Fibers	35	467	95	9	120	53	1	13	20
Elm Pollen									
Eucalyptus Pollen									
Glass Fibers									
Grass Pollen									
Hair									
Hyphal Fragments									
Insect Parts									
Maple Pollen									
Mites									
Mulberry Pollen									
Oak Pollen									
Other Pollen									
Pine Pollen									
Ragweed Pollen									
Sage Pollen									
Skin cells	2	27	5	8	107	47	4	53	80
Starch									
Sweet gum Pollen									
Sycamore Pollen									
Synthetic Fibers									
Background debris (1-5)**	3			1			2		
Sample Volume(liters)	75			75			75		
TOTAL PARTICLES/M^3	37	**494**		17	**227**		5	**66**	

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Non Fungal Biological Particulate

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	SEEML Reference # : G-260407117

TEST METHOD: DIRECT MICROSCOPY EXAMINATION SEEML SOP 7 (NON VIABLE)

Client Sample ID	42338085			42338075			42338066		
Location	Class 209			Class 208			Class 207		
Comment/Notes									
Lab Sample ID	G-260407117-570			G-260407117-571			G-260407117-572		
Detection Limit (spores/m^3)	13			13			13		
Spore Trap Used	AOC			AOC			AOC		
	raw ct.	particles/m^3	%	raw ct.	particles/m^3	%	raw ct.	particles/m^3	%
Alder Pollen									
Algae									
Ashe Pollen									
Birch Pollen									
Cellulose Fibers	4	53	50	1	13	100	2	27	67
Elm Pollen									
Eucalyptus Pollen									
Glass Fibers									
Grass Pollen									
Hair									
Hyphal Fragments									
Insect Parts									
Maple Pollen									
Mites									
Mulberry Pollen									
Oak Pollen									
Other Pollen									
Pine Pollen									
Ragweed Pollen									
Sage Pollen									
Skin cells	4	53	50						
Starch							1	13	33
Sweet gum Pollen									
Sycamore Pollen									
Synthetic Fibers									
Background debris (1-5)**	1			3			2		
Sample Volume(liters)	75			75			75		
TOTAL PARTICLES/M^3	8	**106**		1	**13**		3	**40**	

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TEST METHOD: DIRECT MICROSCOPY EXAMINATION SEEML SOP 7 (NON VIABLE)

Client Sample ID	42338080			42338070			42338071		
Location	Class 203			Class 202			Class 205		
Comment/Notes									
Lab Sample ID	G-260407117-573			G-260407117-574			G-260407117-575		
Detection Limit (spores/m^3)	13			13			13		
Spore Trap Used	AOC			AOC			AOC		
	raw ct.	particles/m^3	%	raw ct.	particles/m^3	%	raw ct.	particles/m^3	%
Alder Pollen									
Algae									
Ashe Pollen									
Birch Pollen									
Cellulose Fibers	8	107	73	1	13	17	2	27	100
Elm Pollen									
Eucalyptus Pollen									
Glass Fibers									
Grass Pollen									
Hair									
Hyphal Fragments									
Insect Parts									
Maple Pollen									
Mites									
Mulberry Pollen									
Oak Pollen									
Other Pollen									
Pine Pollen									
Ragweed Pollen									
Sage Pollen									
Skin cells	2	27	18	5	67	83			
Starch									
Sweet gum Pollen									
Sycamore Pollen									
Synthetic Fibers	1	13	9						
Background debris (1-5)**	3			2			2		
Sample Volume(liters)	75			75			75		
TOTAL PARTICLES/M^3	11	**147**		6	**80**		2	**27**	

Revisions:

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Non Fungal Biological Particulate

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	SEEML Reference # : G-260407117

TEST METHOD: DIRECT MICROSCOPY EXAMINATION SEEML SOP 7 (NON VIABLE)

Client Sample ID	42338068			42338062			42338099		
Location	Class 10			Class 12			Class 14		
Comment/Notes									
Lab Sample ID	G-260407117-576			G-260407117-577			G-260407117-578		
Detection Limit (spores/m^3)	13			13			13		
Spore Trap Used	AOC			AOC			AOC		
	raw ct.	particles/m^3	%	raw ct.	particles/m^3	%	raw ct.	particles/m^3	%
Alder Pollen									
Algae									
Ashe Pollen									
Birch Pollen									
Cellulose Fibers							15	200	52
Elm Pollen									
Eucalyptus Pollen									
Glass Fibers									
Grass Pollen	1	13	100						
Hair									
Hyphal Fragments									
Insect Parts									
Maple Pollen									
Mites									
Mulberry Pollen									
Oak Pollen									
Other Pollen									
Pine Pollen									
Ragweed Pollen									
Sage Pollen									
Skin cells				2	27	100	9	120	31
Starch							4	53	14
Sweet gum Pollen									
Sycamore Pollen									
Synthetic Fibers							1	13	3
Background debris (1-5)**	3			2			3		
Sample Volume(liters)	75			75			75		
TOTAL PARTICLES/M^3	1	**13**		2	**27**		29	**386**	

Revisions:

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	SEEML Reference # : G-260407117

TEST METHOD: DIRECT MICROSCOPY EXAMINATION SEEML SOP 7 (NON VIABLE)

Client Sample ID	42338091			42338067			42338079		
Location	Class 13			Exterior Afternoon			Class 11		
Comment/Notes									
Lab Sample ID	G-260407117-579			G-260407117-580			G-260407117-581		
Detection Limit (spores/m^3)	13			13			13		
Spore Trap Used	AOC			AOC			AOC		
	raw ct.	particles/m^3	%	raw ct.	particles/m^3	%	raw ct.	particles/m^3	%
Alder Pollen									
Algae									
Ashe Pollen									
Birch Pollen									
Cellulose Fibers	15	200	44	1	13	11	12	160	100
Elm Pollen									
Eucalyptus Pollen									
Glass Fibers									
Grass Pollen				4	53	44			
Hair									
Hyphal Fragments				3	40	33			
Insect Parts									
Maple Pollen									
Mites									
Mulberry Pollen									
Oak Pollen									
Other Pollen									
Pine Pollen									
Ragweed Pollen									
Sage Pollen									
Skin cells	19	253	56	4	53	44			
Starch									
Sweet gum Pollen									
Sycamore Pollen									
Synthetic Fibers									
Background debris (1-5)**	3			3			3		
Sample Volume(liters)	75			75			75		
TOTAL PARTICLES/M^3	34	**453**		9	**159**		12	**160**	

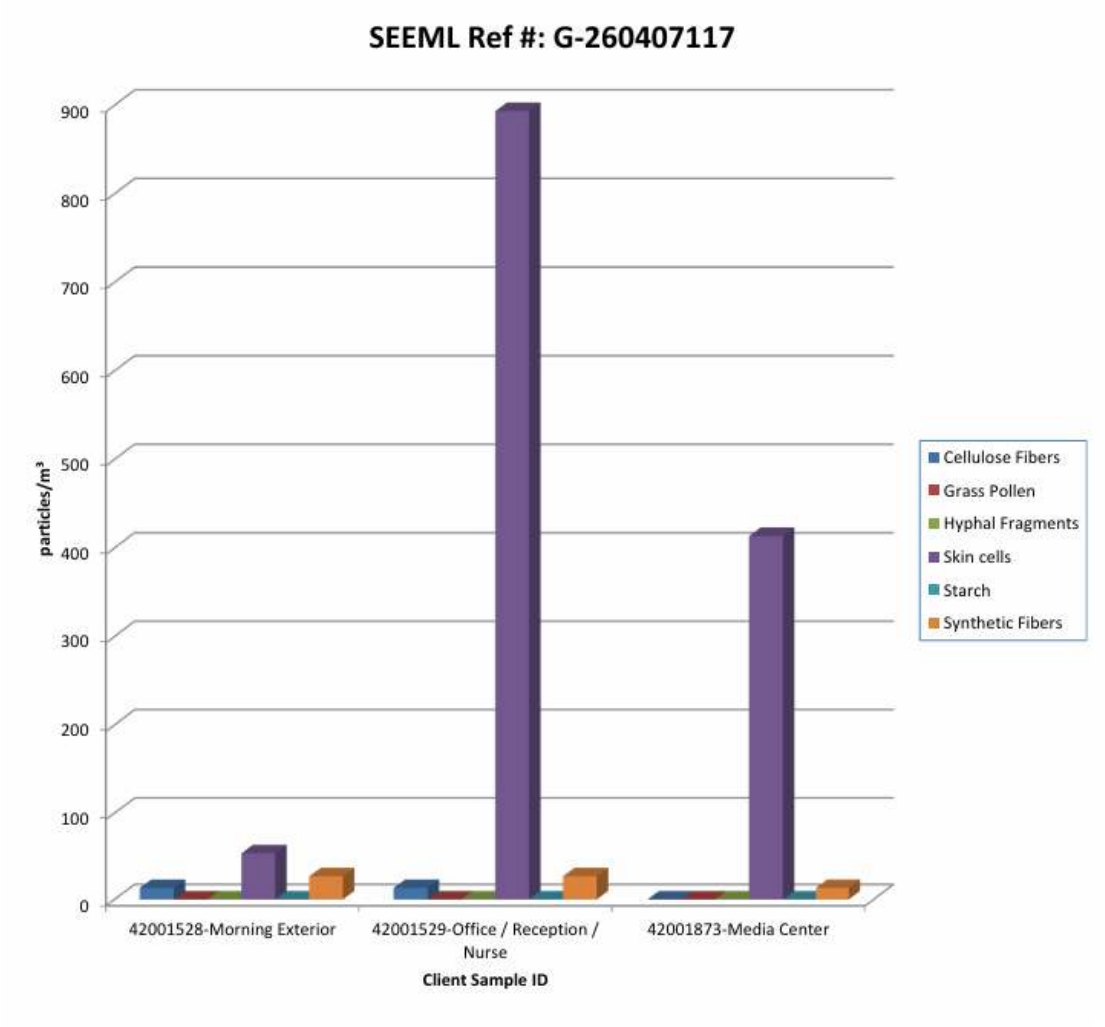
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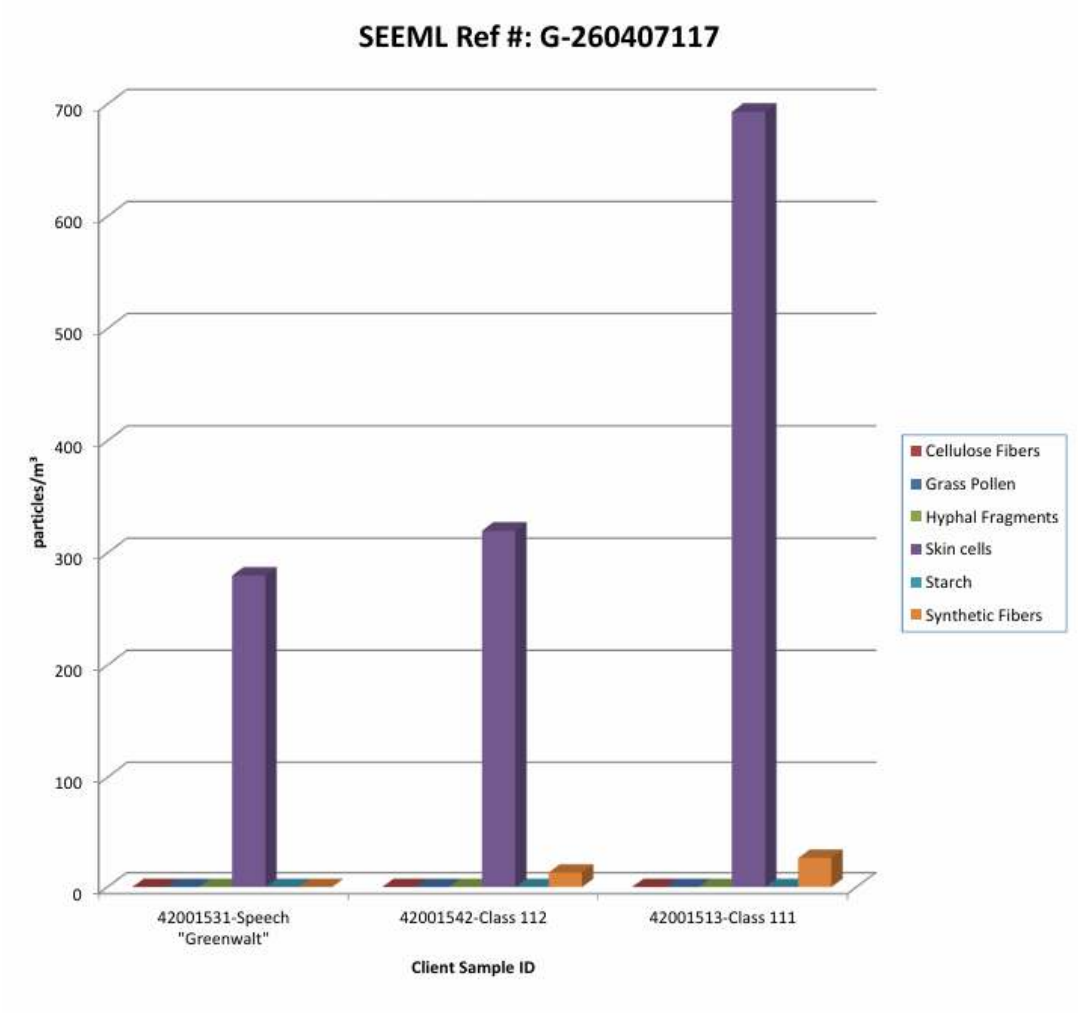
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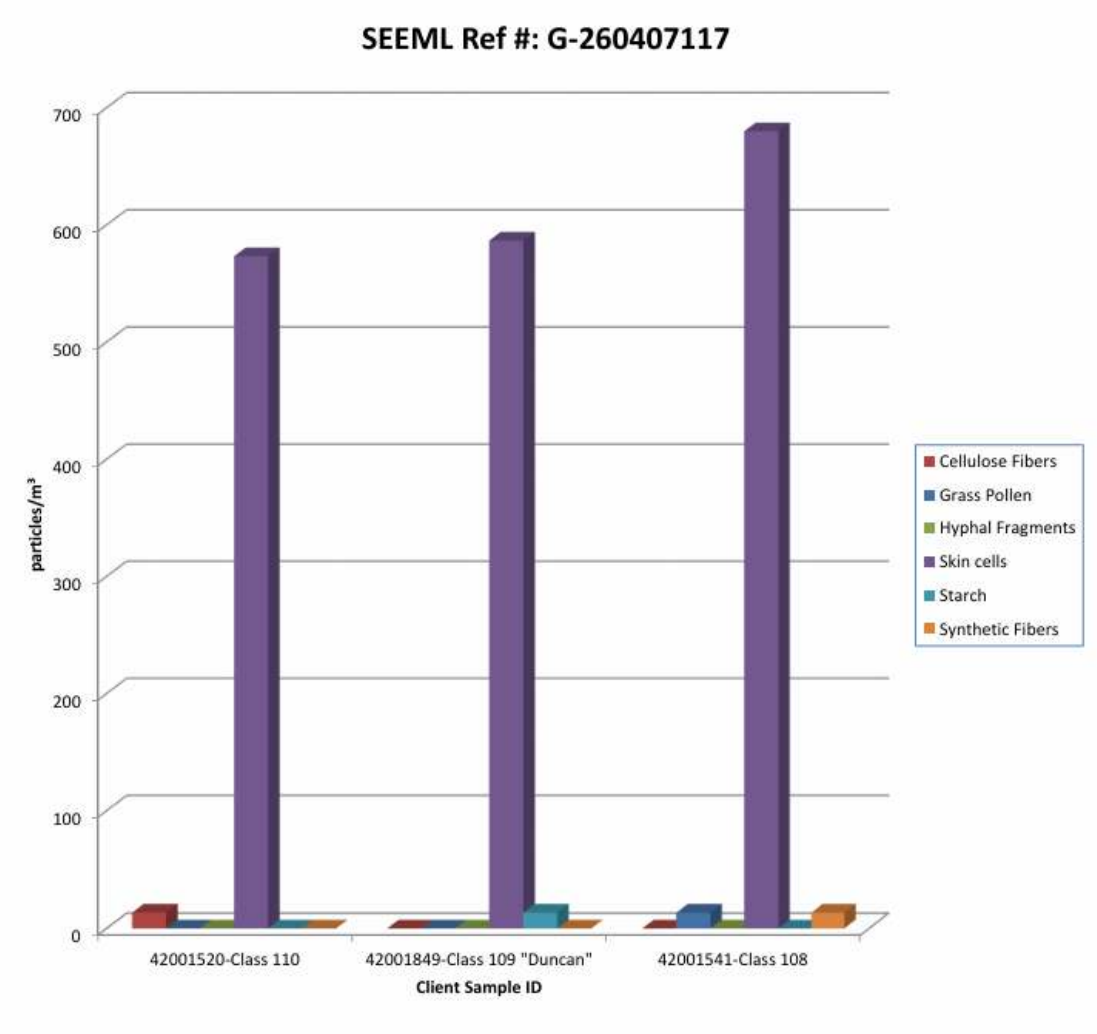
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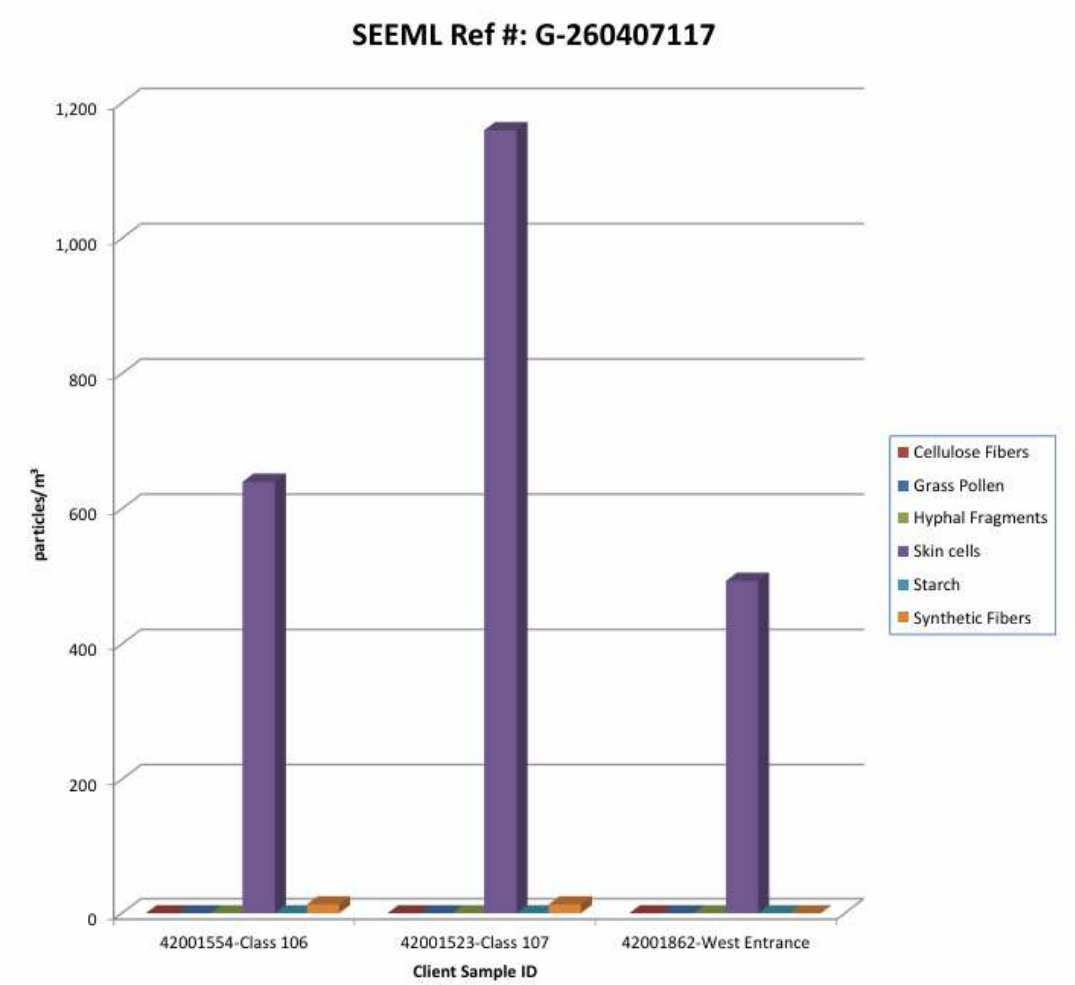
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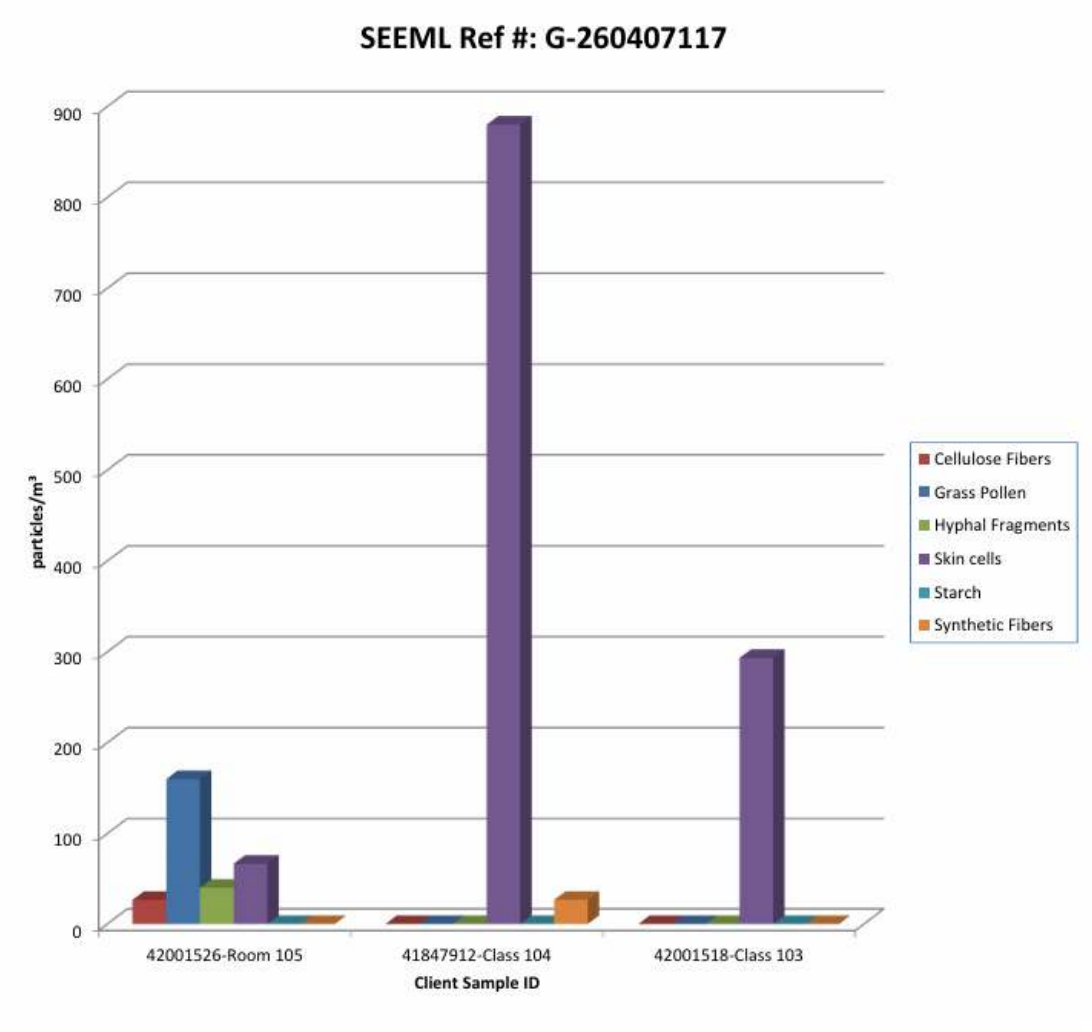
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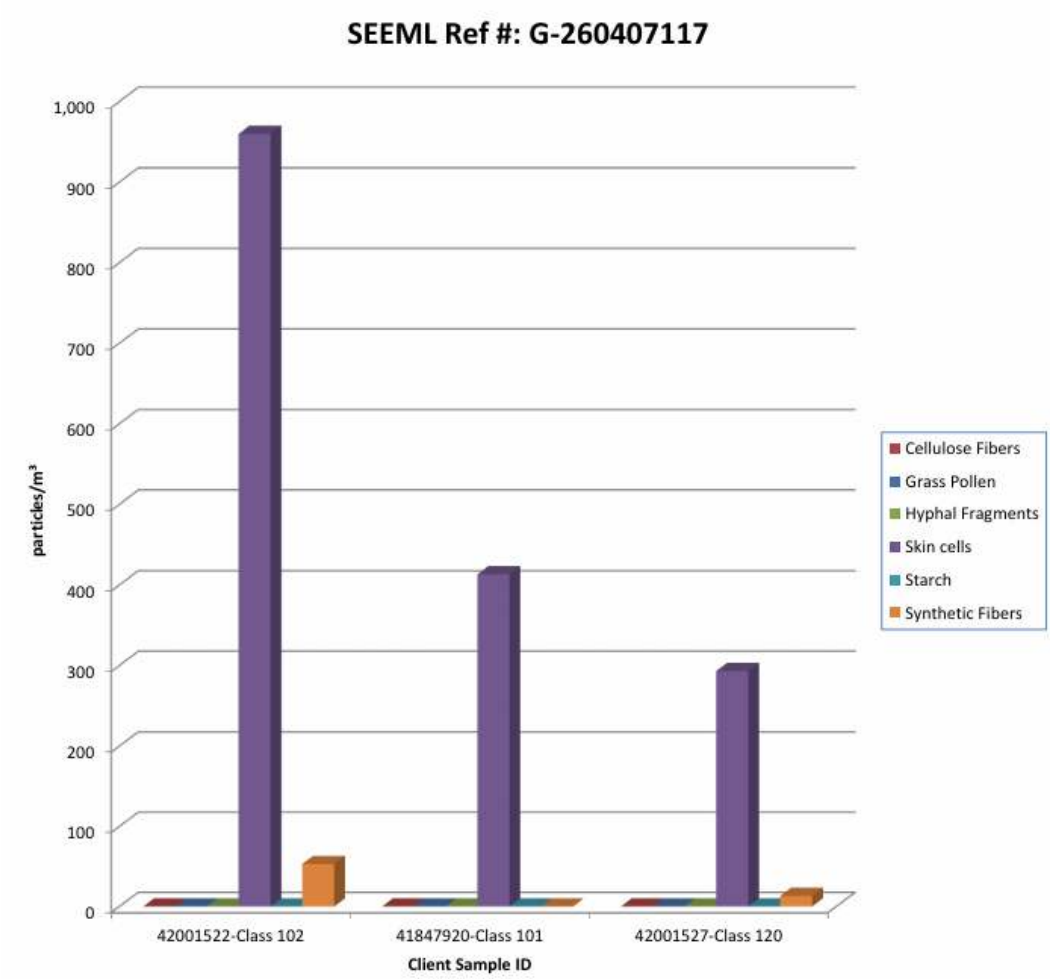

SEEML Ref #: G-260407117
900
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
particles/m³
42001528-Morning Exterior
42001529-Office / Reception / Nurse
42001873-Media Center
Client Sample ID
Cellulose Fibers
Grass Pollen
Hyphal Fragments
Skin cells
Starch
Synthetic Fibers

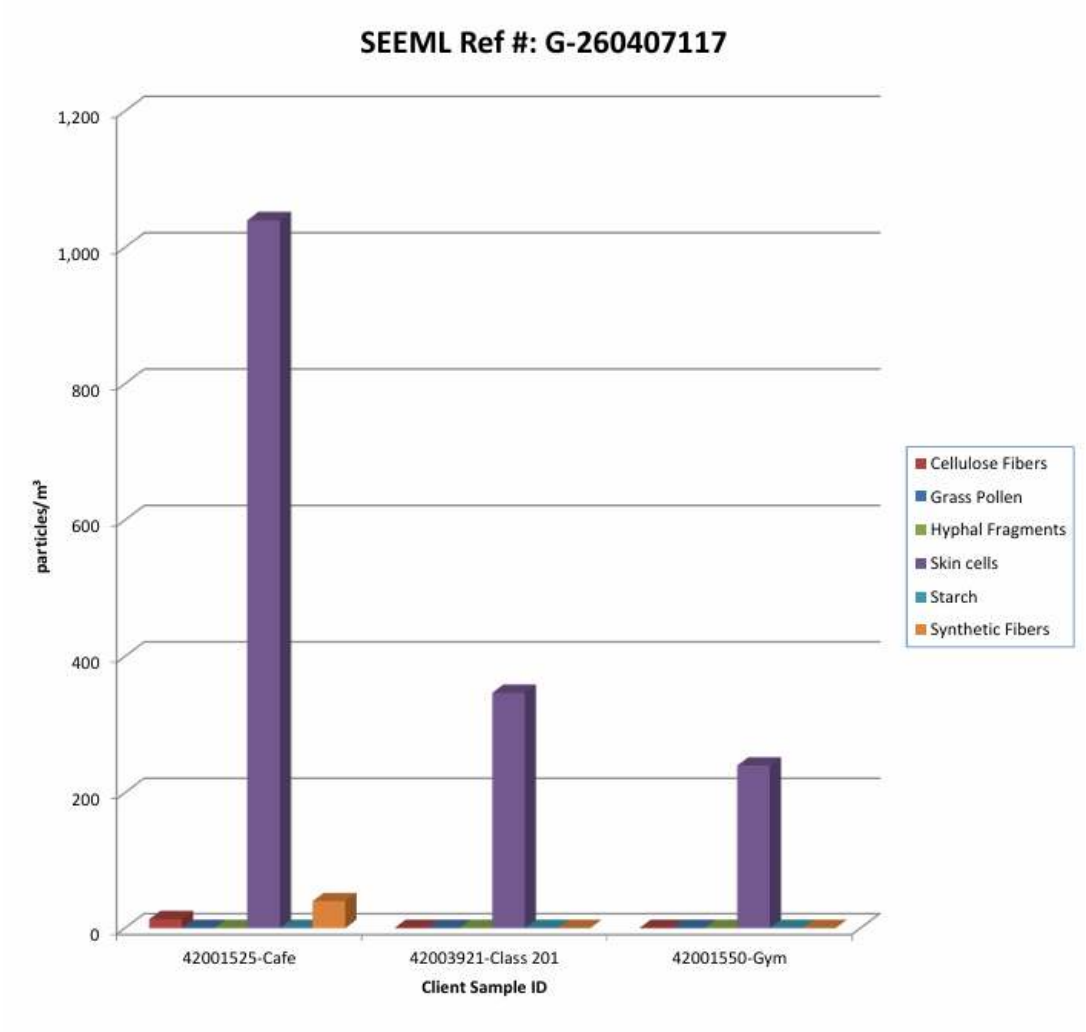

SEEML Ref #: G-260407117
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
particles/m³
42001531-Speech "Greenwalt"
42001542-Class 112
42001513-Class 111
Client Sample ID
Cellulose Fibers
Grass Pollen
Hyphal Fragments
Skin cells
Starch
Synthetic Fibers

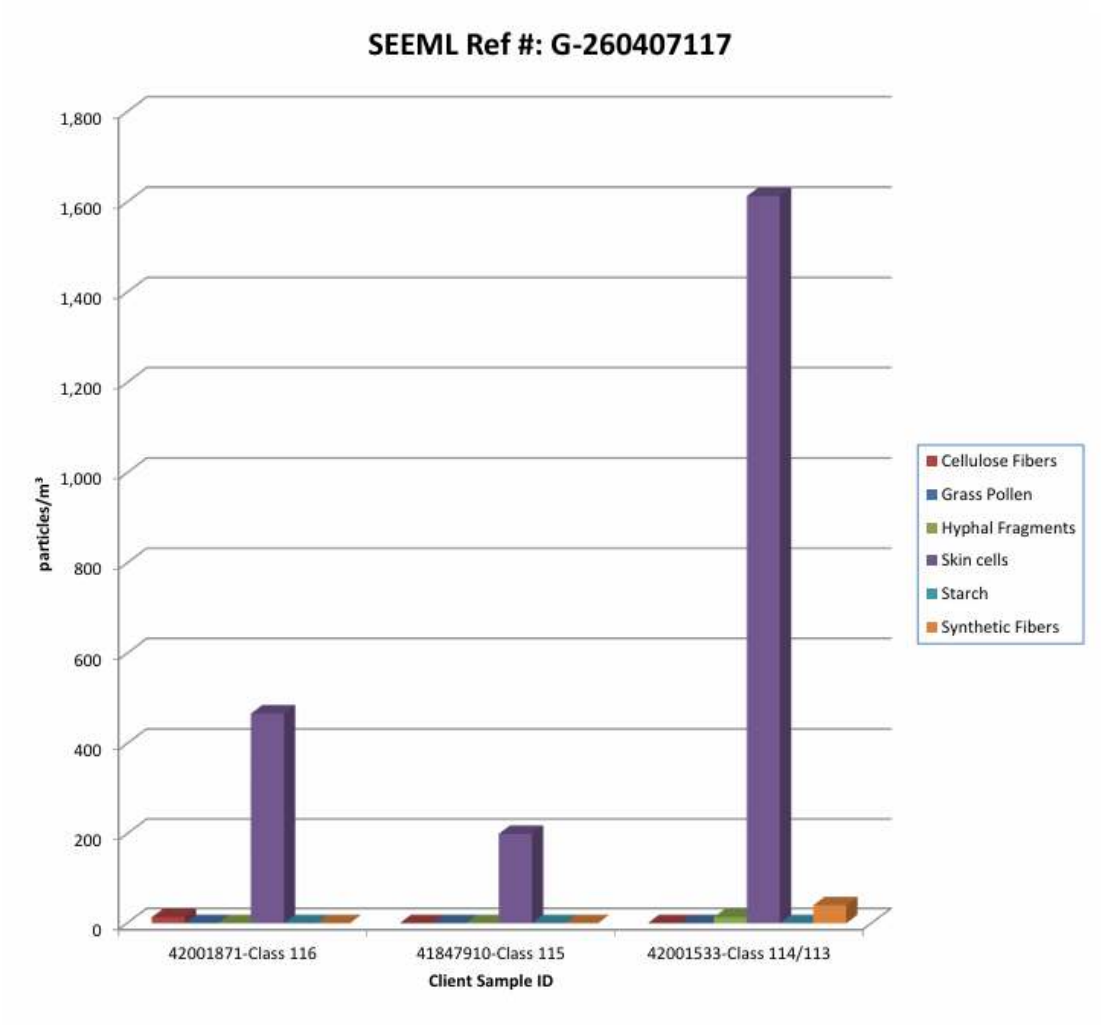

SEEML Ref #: G-260407117
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
particles/m³
42001520-Class 110
42001849-Class 109 "Duncan"
42001541-Class 108
Client Sample ID
Cellulose Fibers
Grass Pollen
Hyphal Fragments
Skin cells
Starch
Synthetic Fibers

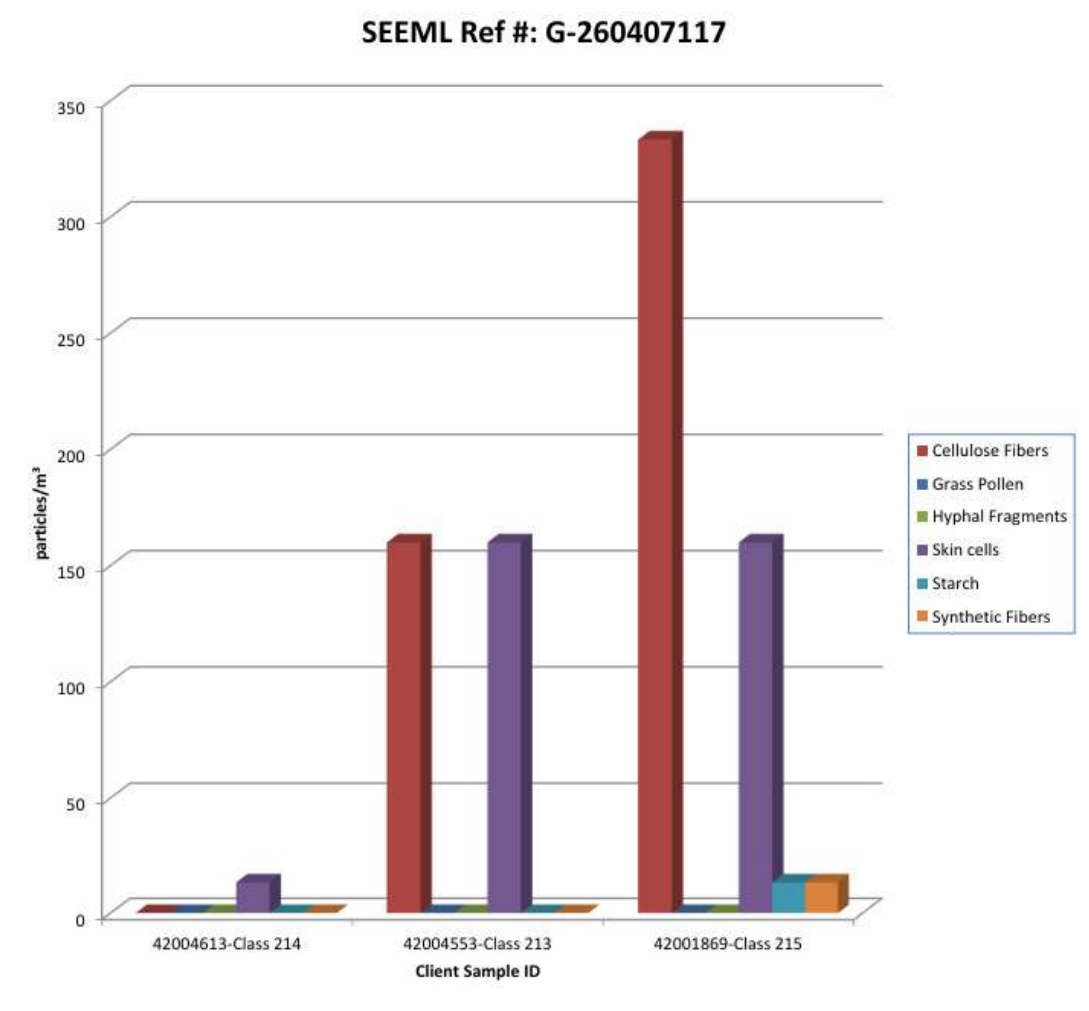

SEEML Ref #: G-260407117
1,200
1,000
800
600
400
200
0
particles/m³
42001554-Class 106
42001523-Class 107
42001862-West Entrance
Client Sample ID
Cellulose Fibers
Grass Pollen
Hyphal Fragments
Skin cells
Starch
Synthetic Fibers

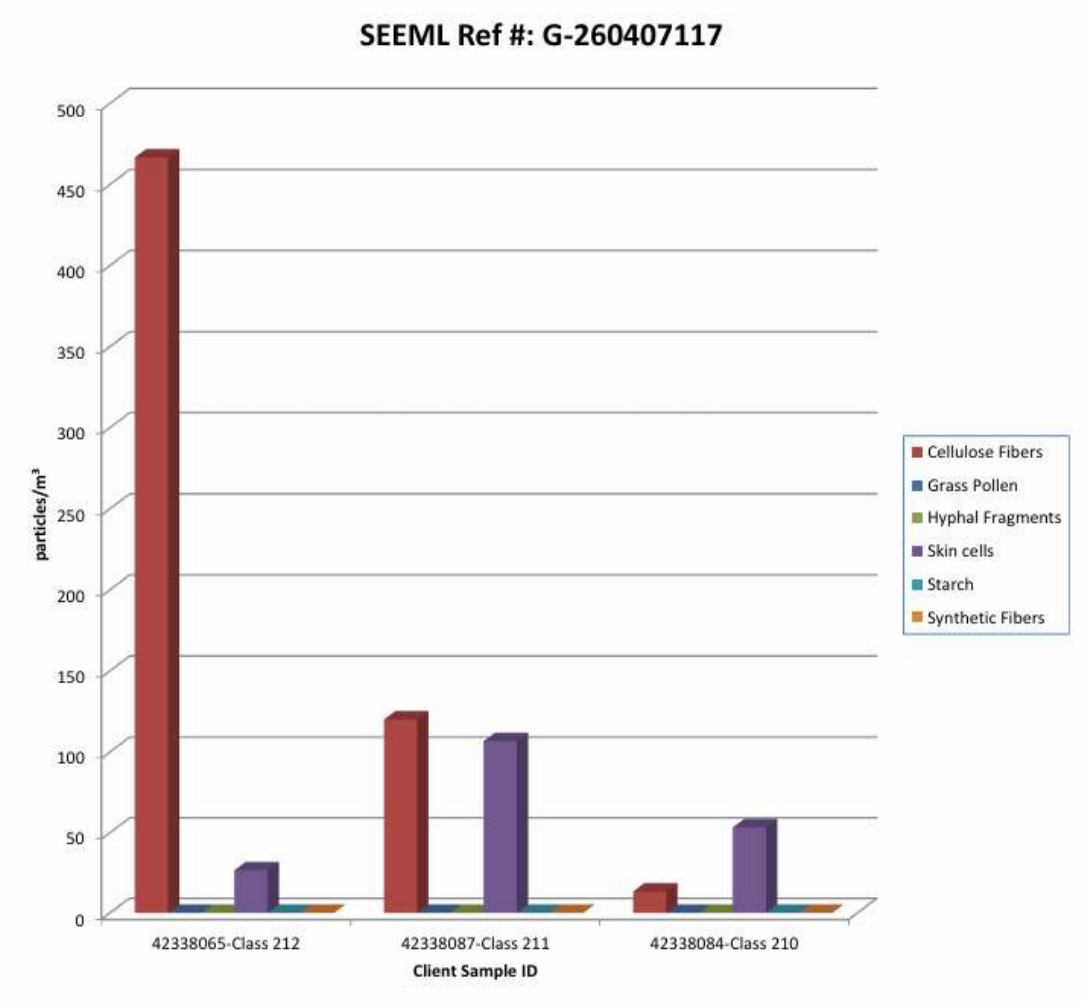

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800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
particles/m³
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Grass Pollen
Hyphal Fragments
Skin cells
Starch
Synthetic Fibers

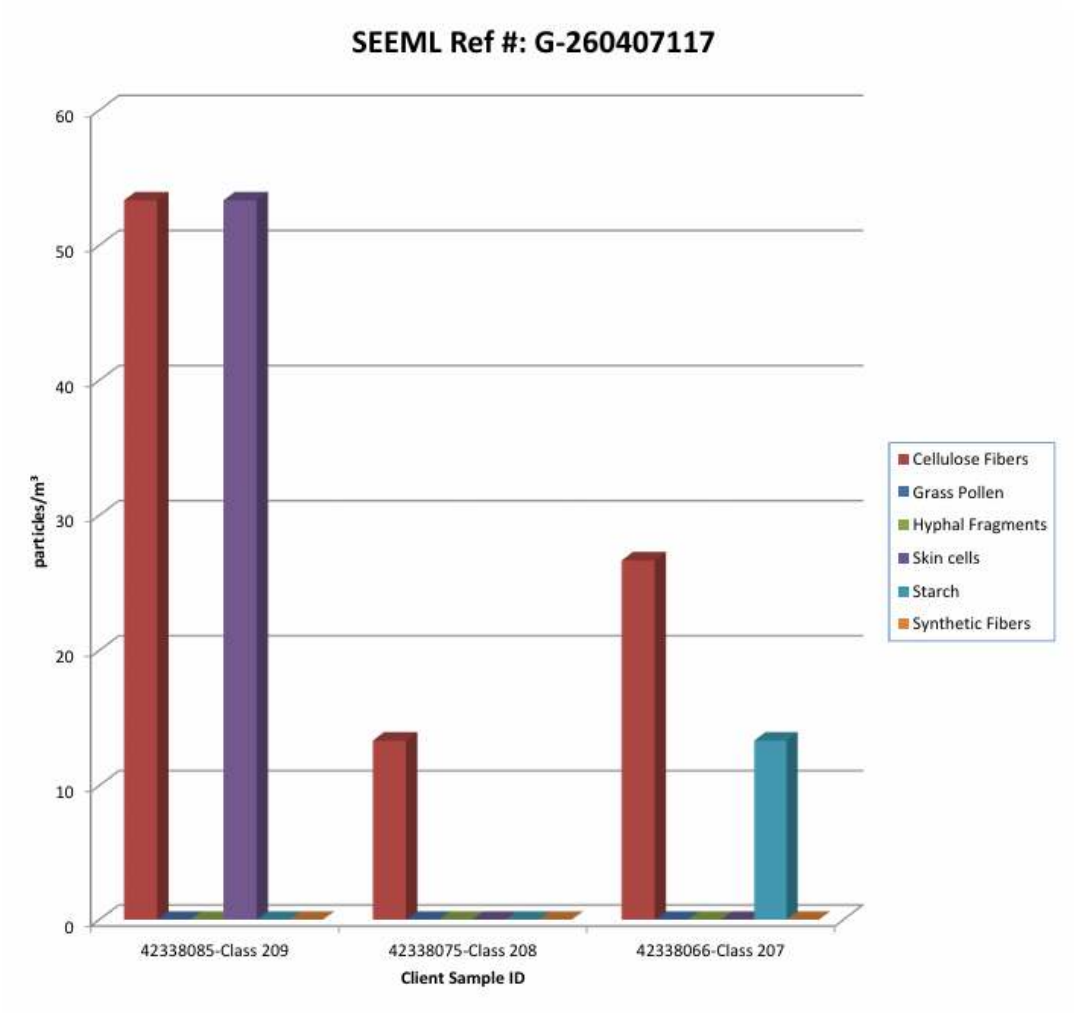

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particles/m³
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Client Sample ID
Cellulose Fibers
Grass Pollen
Hyphal Fragments
Skin cells
Starch
Synthetic Fibers

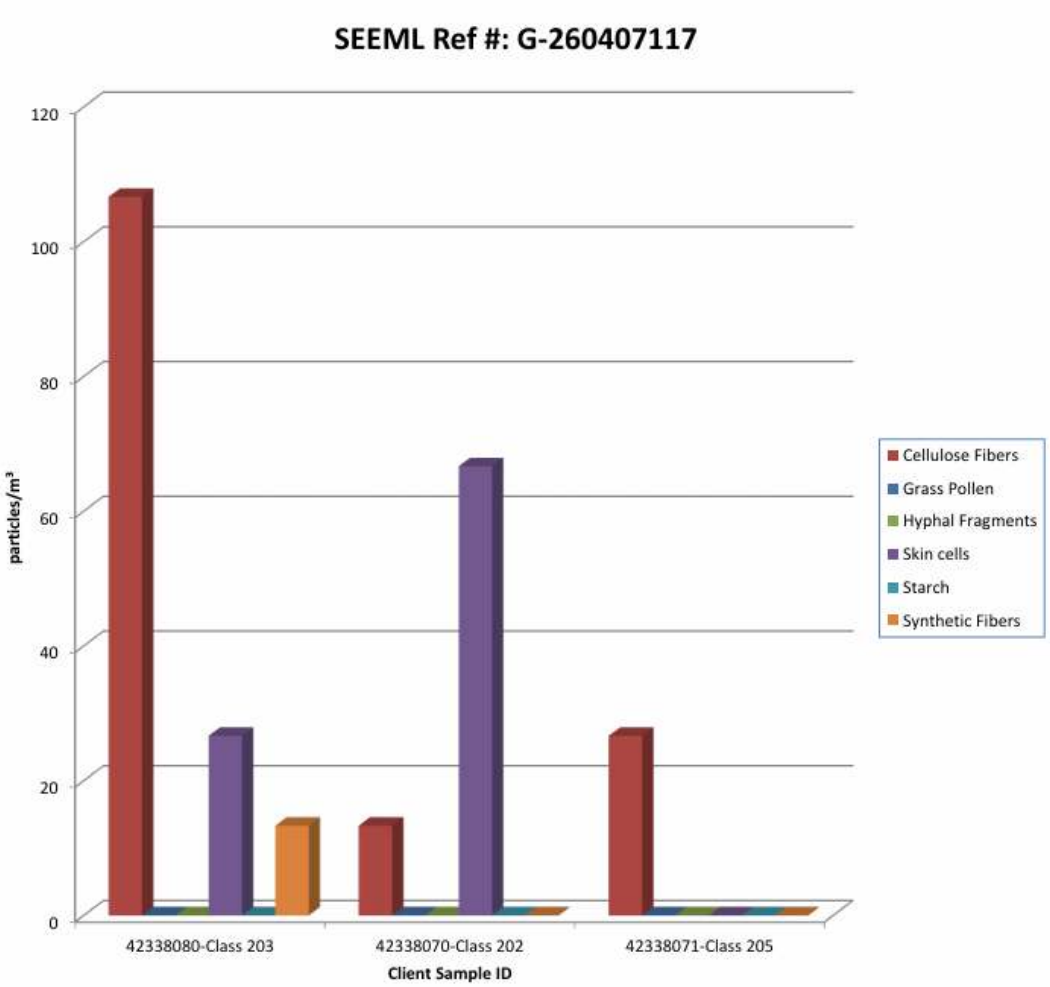

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1,000
800
600
400
200
0
particles/m³
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42003921-Class 201
42001550-Gym
Client Sample ID
Cellulose Fibers
Grass Pollen
Hyphal Fragments
Skin cells
Starch
Synthetic Fibers

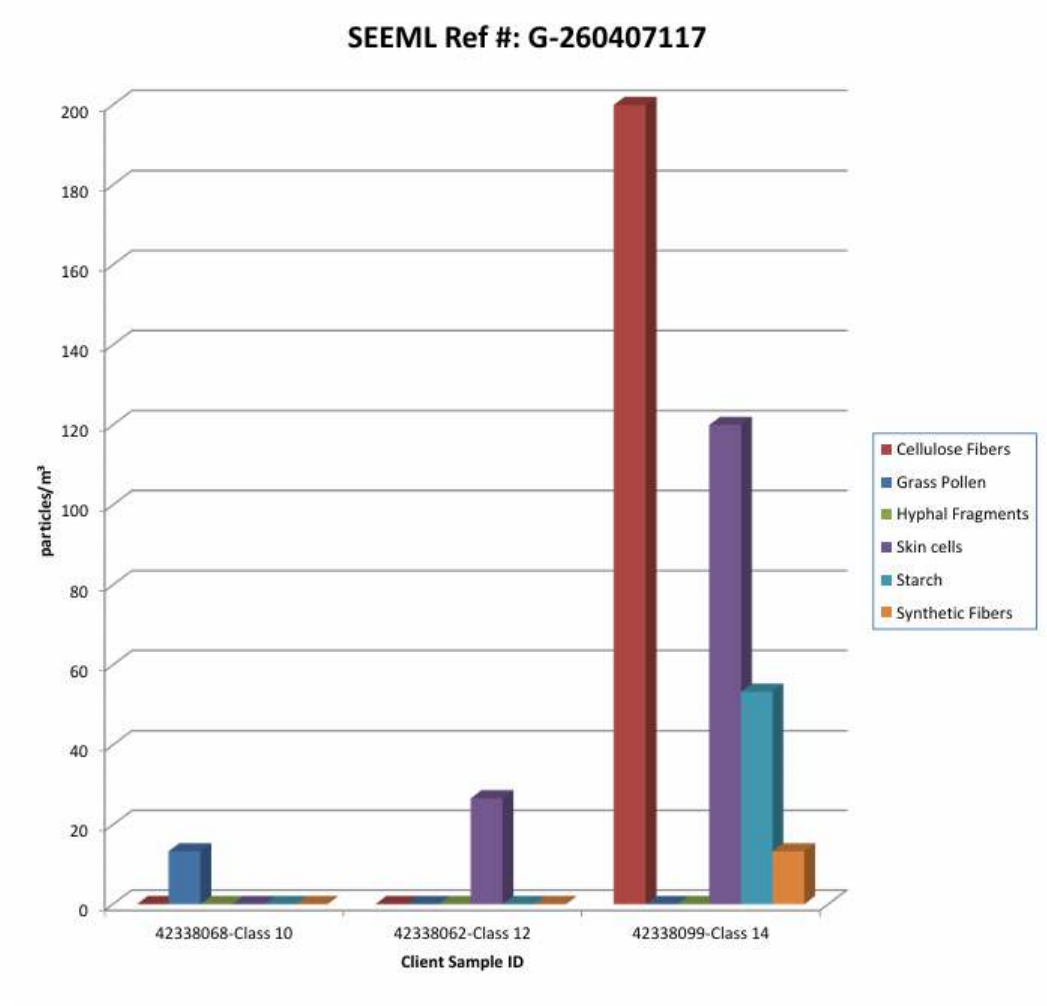

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1,800
1,600
1,400
1,200
1,000
800
600
400
200
0
particles/m³
42001871-Class 116
41847910-Class 115
42001533-Class 114/113
Client Sample ID
Cellulose Fibers
Grass Pollen
Hyphal Fragments
Skin cells
Starch
Synthetic Fibers

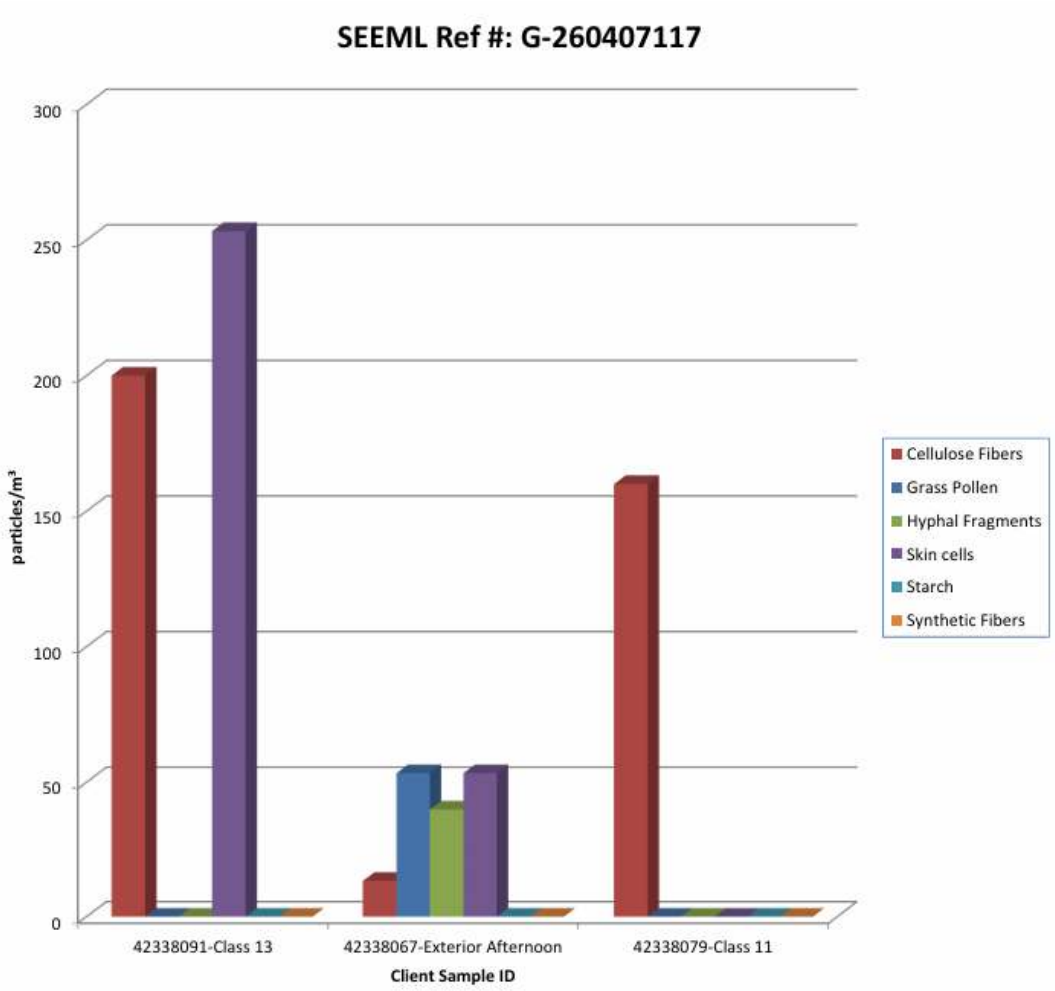

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300
250
200
150
100
50
0
particles/m³
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42004553-Class 213
42001869-Class 215
Client Sample ID
Cellulose Fibers
Grass Pollen
Hyphal Fragments
Skin cells
Starch
Synthetic Fibers


SEEML Ref #: G-260407117
500
450
400
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
0
particles/m³
42338065-Class 212
42338087-Class 211
42338084-Class 210
Client Sample ID
Cellulose Fibers
Grass Pollen
Hyphal Fragments
Skin cells
Starch
Synthetic Fibers


SEEML Ref #: G-260407117
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
particles/m³
42338085-Class 209
42338075-Class 208
42338066-Class 207
Client Sample ID
Cellulose Fibers
Grass Pollen
Hyphal Fragments
Skin cells
Starch
Synthetic Fibers


SEEML Ref #: G-260407117
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
particles/m³
42338080-Class 203
42338070-Class 202
42338071-Class 205
Client Sample ID
Cellulose Fibers
Grass Pollen
Hyphal Fragments
Skin cells
Starch
Synthetic Fibers


SEEML Ref #: G-260407117
200
180
160
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
particles/m³
42338068-Class 10
42338062-Class 12
42338099-Class 14
Client Sample ID
Cellulose Fibers
Grass Pollen
Hyphal Fragments
Skin cells
Starch
Synthetic Fibers


SEEML Ref #: G-260407117
300
250
200
150
100
50
0
particles/m³
42338091-Class 13
42338067-Exterior Afternoon
42338079-Class 11
Client Sample ID
Cellulose Fibers
Grass Pollen
Hyphal Fragments
Skin cells
Starch
Synthetic Fibers

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. melanovenum*.

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: May 01, 2026
☐	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: 01/30/2026

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: 02/01/2024
Expire Date: 05/01/2026

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 & Diagrams





Property Overview





Property Overview





Broken Window on 2nd Floor



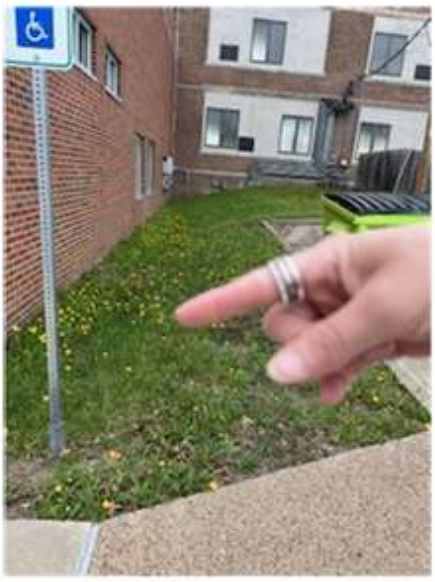


Extend Gutters





Tuckpoint & Caulk/Seal Siding & Windows





Negative Grading Around Foundation





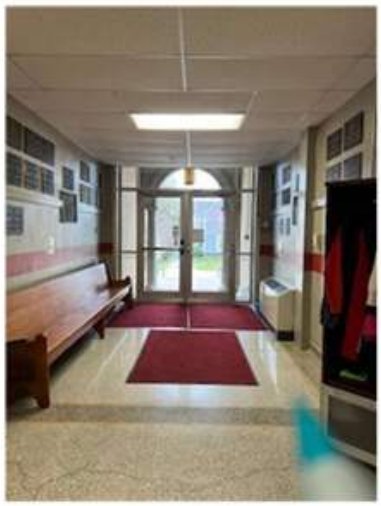
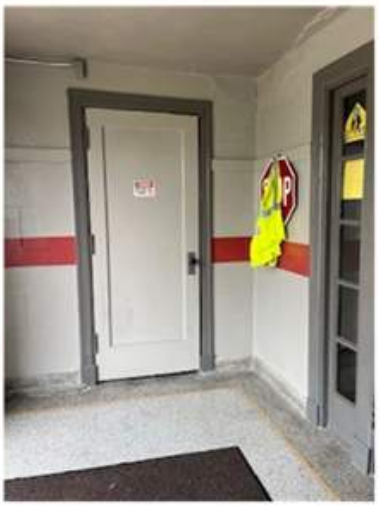
Morning Ambient Air Control Sample Martin Warren Elementary



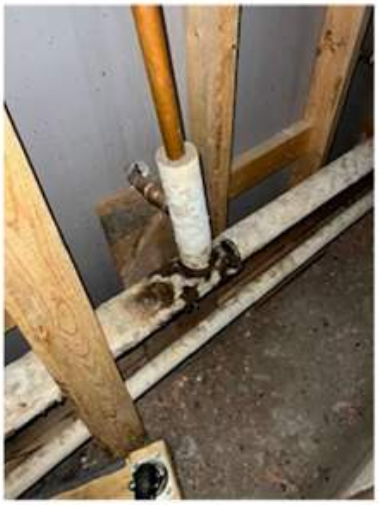
Exterior Ambient Air Control Sample



Main/1st Floor Hallway

West Entrance (Plumbing Chase Ran Behind Storage Closet Door)

West Entrace Plumbing Chase (Suspect Growth on Insulation & Wood Framing)




West Entrace 1st Flr Plumbing Chase



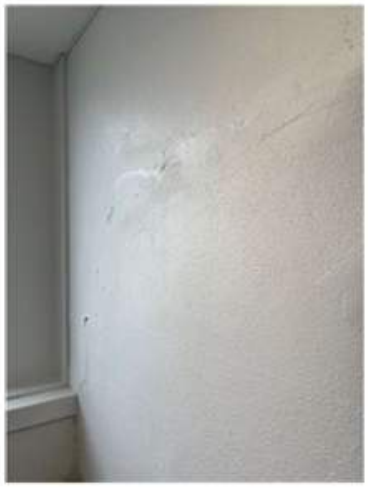

Class 108




Class 106 & 107




West Hallway (Missing VCB, Slight Moisture Damage Visible) & Settlement Cracking





Class 104 Water Damaged Flooring & Wall Settlement Cracking





Class 104 (Water Damage Below Sink)





Office/Reception/Nurses Air Sample



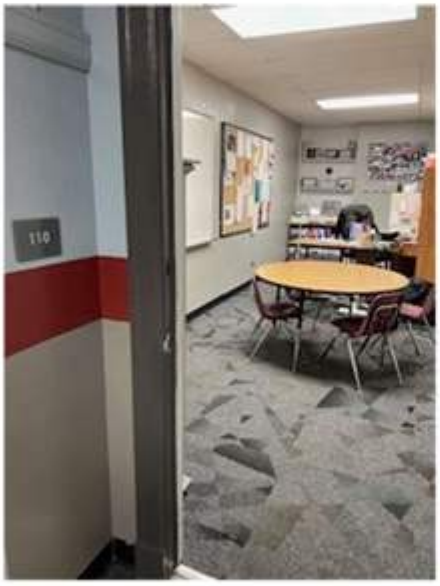


Class 109 (Water-Stained Ceiling Tiles)





Class 111





Class 110





Class 112 & Class 109 "Duncan"





Small Hallway Closet (Plumbing Chase Located Inside)



Class 103



Staff Restroom (Water Stained Ceiling Tile)





Class 102





Class 120



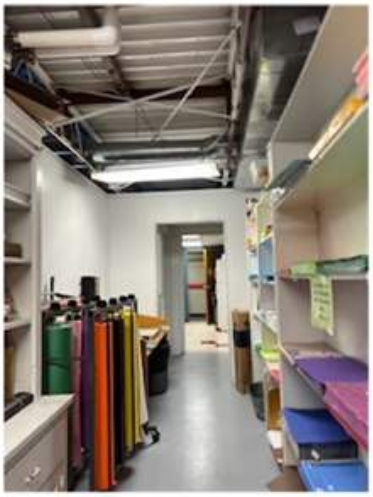

HVAC Room (Filter's Need To Be Addressed)



HVAC Room

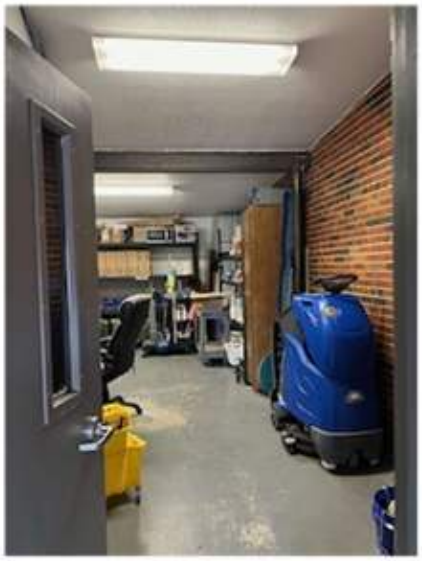


Class 101



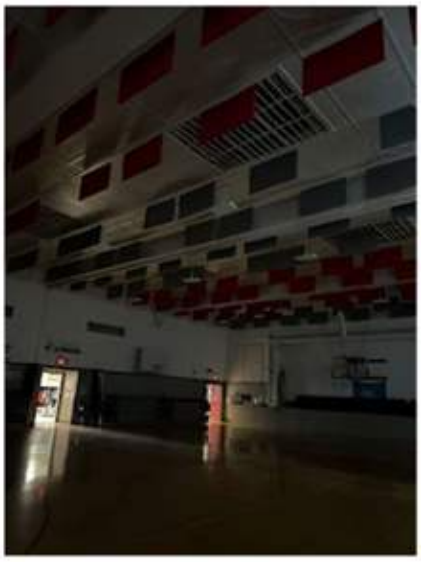


Room Off Library A



Janitors Closet By Café





Gym Air Sample



Class Room Air Samples



Room 105 “Counselor”




Kitchen & Pantry

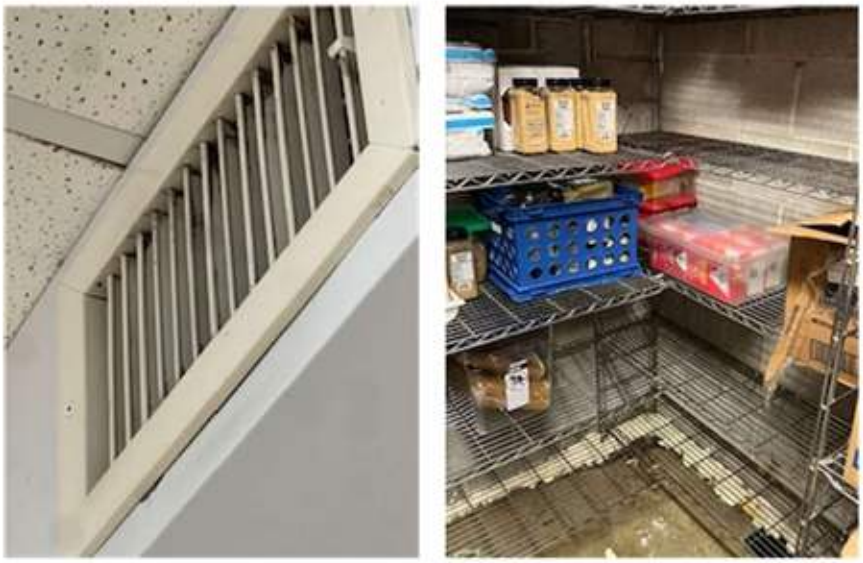




Staff Restroom (Suspect Growth On Ceiling)



Café Air Sample



Café Vent & Expand-Foam In Pantry




Small Hallway Plumbing Chase (Water Stains & Water Damage)




Small Hall Plumbing Chase (Large Opening In Floor To Tunnel System Below)





2nd Flr Janitors Closet (Suspect Growth On Wall)



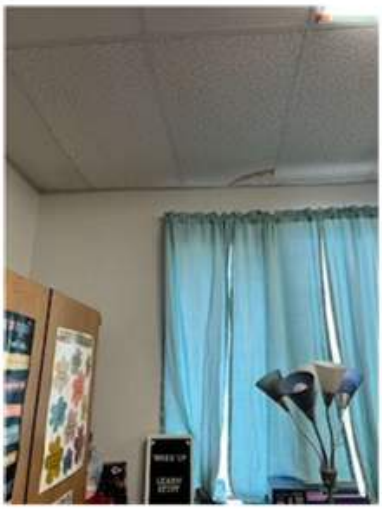


Class 213 (Water Stains On Ceiling Tile)

Class 214




Class 213




Class 213 (Water Trails/Stains on Wall & Ceiling Tile)




Class 212



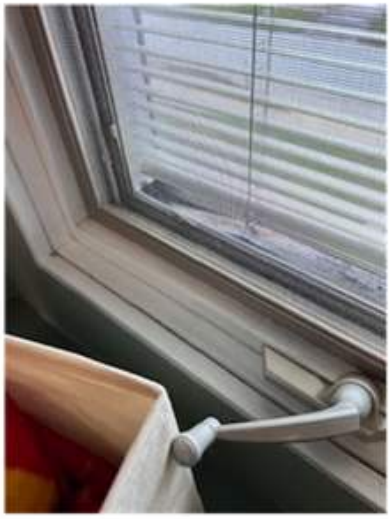

Classroom 215



2nd Floor Hallway




Class 212 (Wood Rot On Window Trough)




Class 212 Wood Rot Window Trough Class 211




Class 212 & Class 210




Class 209 Water Stains On Ceiling Tiles





Class 209 & Class 208





Class 208 2nd Floor Hallway (Water Stain Ceiling Tile)



Class 207 (Dust/Debris Wall Vent)



Class 203 & Class 202





Class 205 & Class 10





Class 10



Class 12 & Class 13



Class 14



Class 11





Sub-Basement (Elevated Moisture "Puddle")



Water Staining & Suspect Growth In The Sub-Basement



Sub-Basement Water Damage



Sub-Basement Closet (Severe Water Damaged Walls)



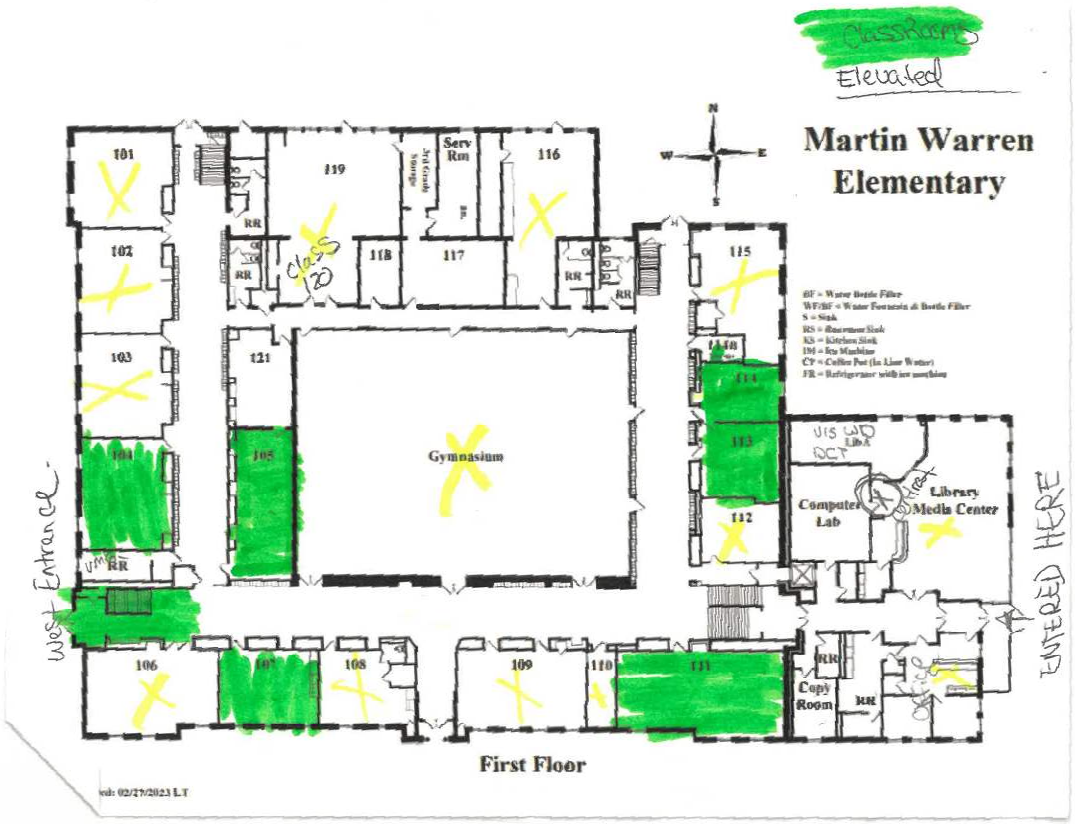
Sub-Basement Water Stains/Damage

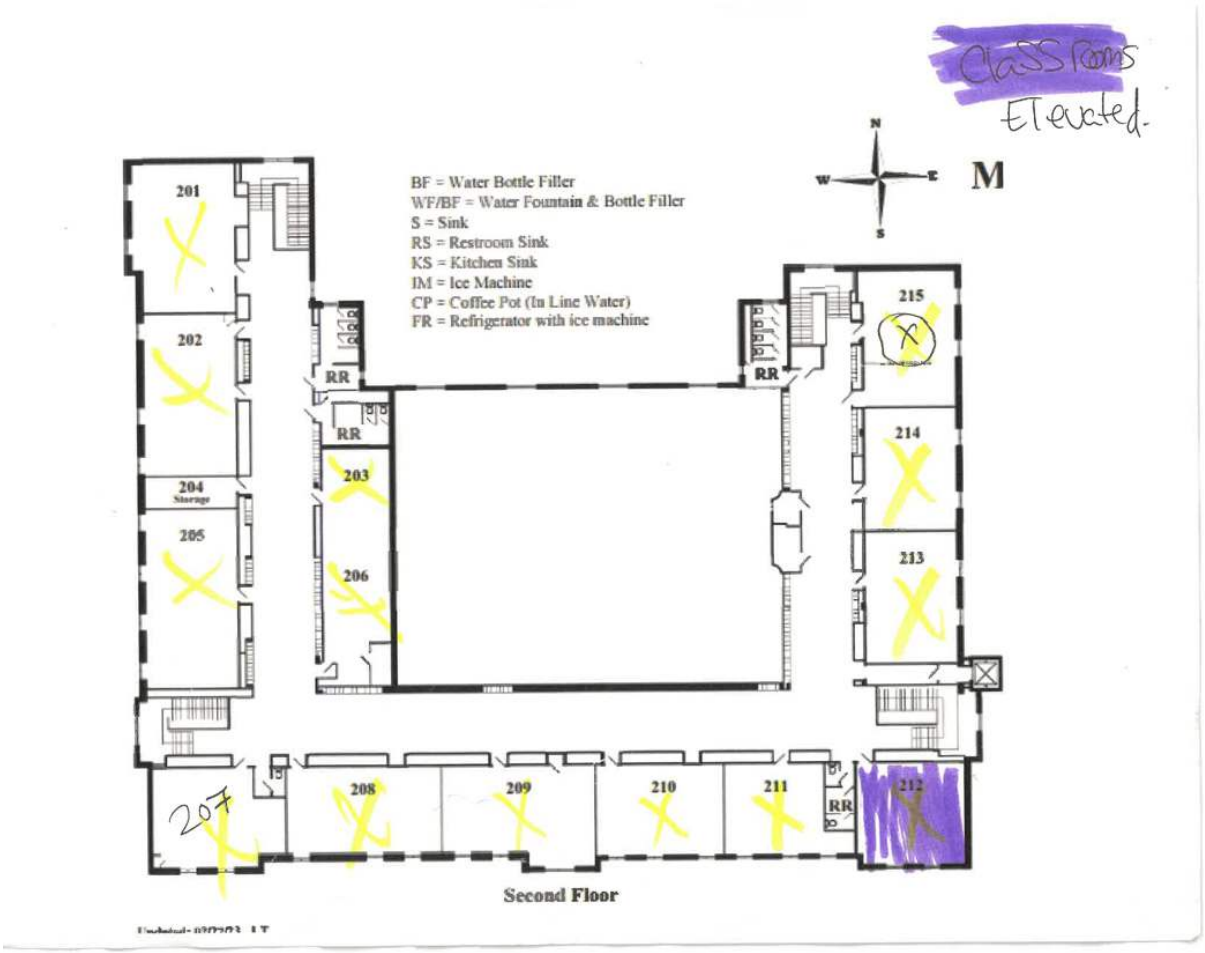


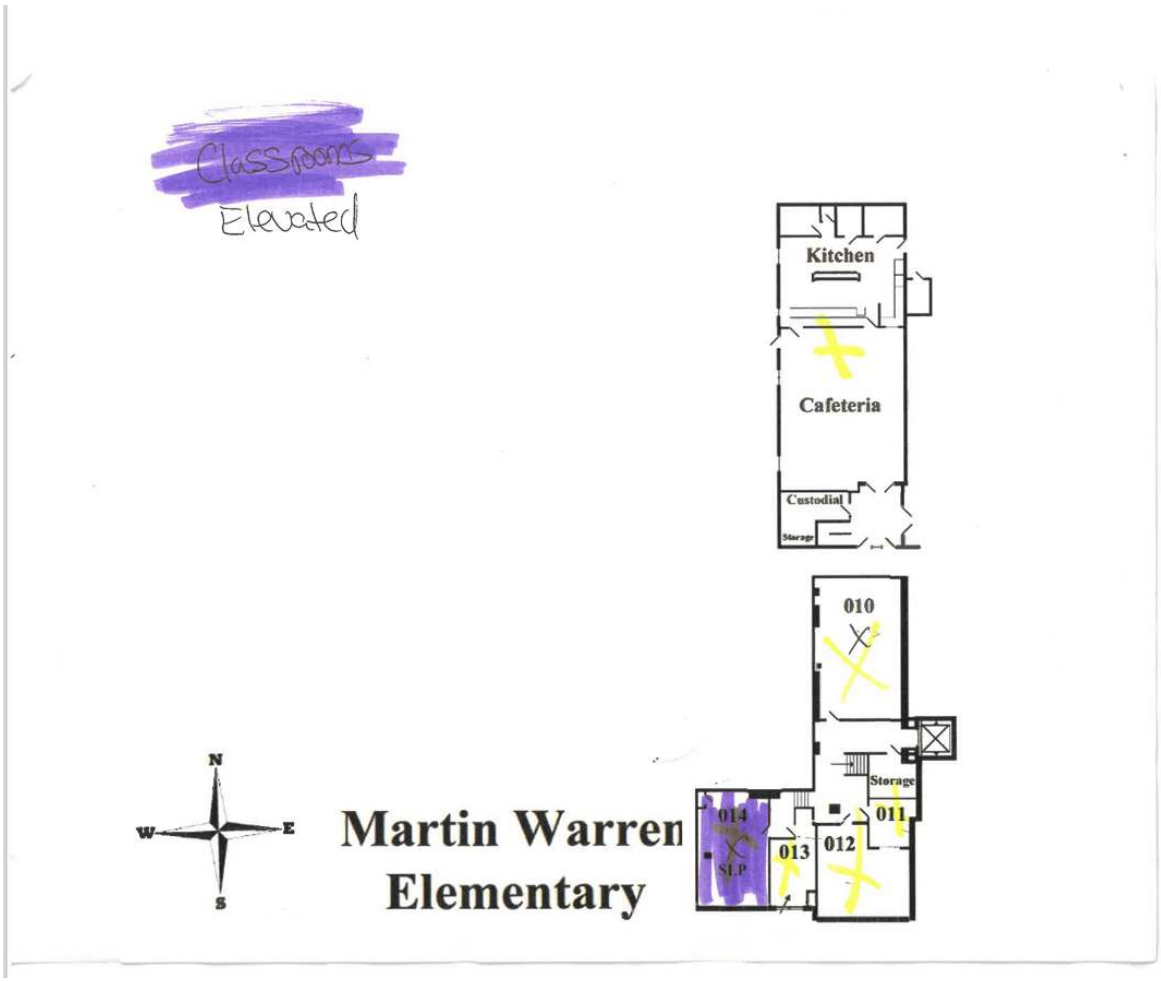

Sub-Basement (Water Staining/Damage)




Elevated Moisture Sub-Basement


Classrooms
Elevated
Martin Warren
Elementary
N
W
E
S
Serv Rm
Storage
101
102
103
104
105
106
107
108
109
110
111
112
113
114
115
116
117
118
119
121
RR
Class 20
Gymnasium
Computer Lab
Library Media Center
Copy Room
West Entrance
ENTERED HERE
First Floor


Class Rooms
Elevated
BF = Water Bottle Filler
WF/BF = Water Fountain & Bottle Filler
S = Sink
RS = Restroom Sink
KS = Kitchen Sink
IM = Ice Machine
CP = Coffee Pot (In Line Water)
FR = Refrigerator with ice machine
N
W
E
S
M
201
202
204
Storage
205
RR
RR
203
206
RR
215
214
213
207
208
209
210
211
212
RR
Second Floor


Classrooms
Elevated
Kitchen
Cafeteria
Custodial
Storage
010
Storage
011
012
013
014
SLP
N
W
E
S
Martin Warren
Elementary

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