PROJECT INFORMATION

[redacted]

Project No.: Not Provided

Cover Letter

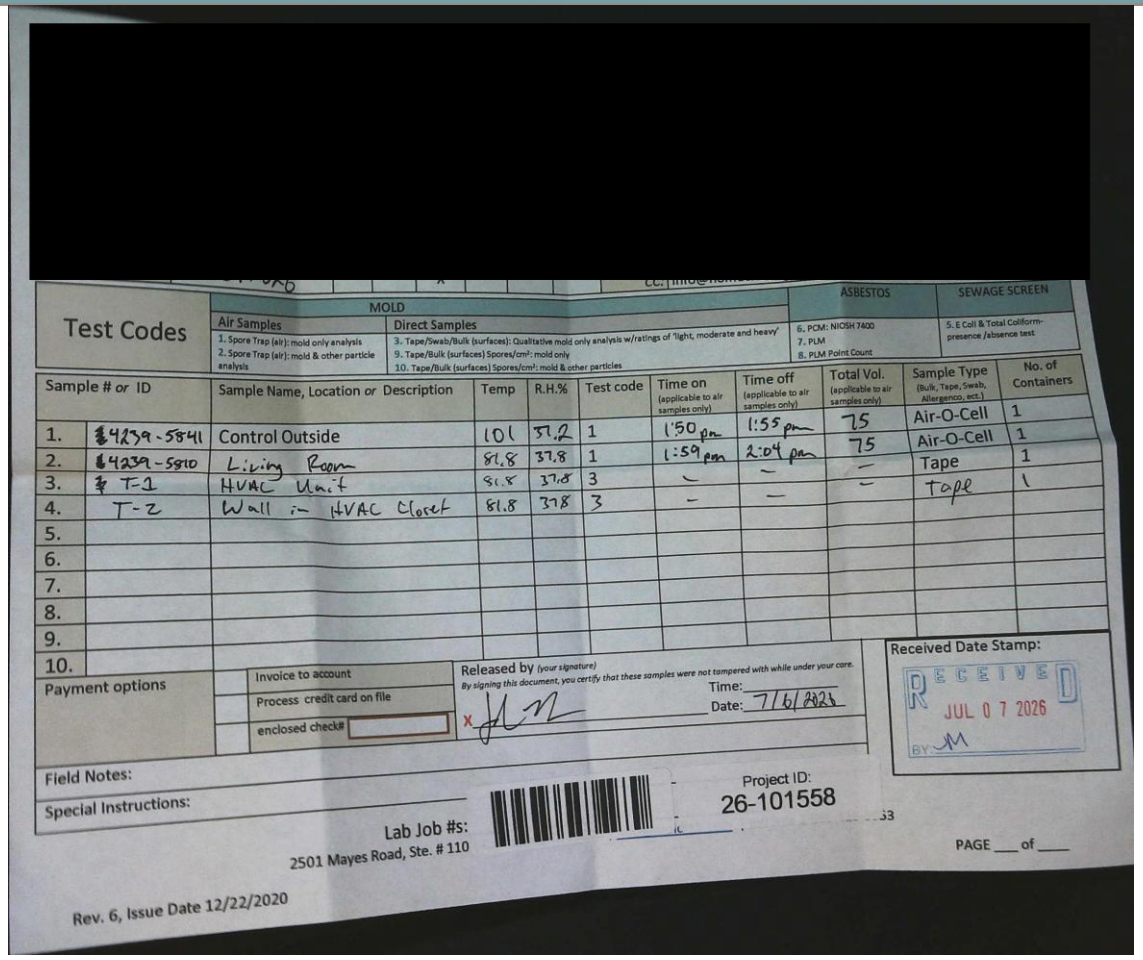
Test Code 1: Spore Trap - fungal limited

Analysis Method: ASTM Designation D7391-20 (Modified)

CLIENT INFORMATION

Home Check Inspection Group

[redacted]



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Test Codes

MOLD

Air Samples: 1. Spore Trap (air): mold only analysis; 2. Spore Trap (air): mold & other particle analysis

Direct Samples: 3. Tape/Swab/Bulk (surfaces): Qualitative mold only analysis w/ratings of 'light, moderate and heavy'; 9. Tape/Bulk (surfaces) Spores/cm²: mold only; 10. Tape/Bulk (surfaces) Spores/cm²: mold & other particles

ASBESTOS: 6. PCM: NIOSH 7400; 7. PLM; 8. PLM Point Count

SEWAGE SCREEN: 5. E Coli & Total Coliform- presence /absence test

	Sample # or ID	Sample Name, Location or Description	Temp	R.H.%	Test code	Time on (applicable to air samples only)	Time off (applicable to air samples only)	Total Vol. (applicable to air samples only)	Sample Type (Bulk, Tape, Swab, Allergenco, ect.)	No. of Containers
1.	[redacted]4239-5841	Control Outside	101	51.2	1	1:50 pm	1:55 pm	75	Air-O-Cell	1
2.	[redacted]4239-5810	Living Room	81.8	37.8	1	1:59 pm	2:04 pm	75	Air-O-Cell	1
3.	T-1	HVAC Unit	81.8	37.8	3	–	–	–	Tape	1
4.	T-2	Wall in HVAC Closet	81.8	37.8	3	–	–		Tape	1
5.										
6.										
7.										
8.										
9.										
10.										

Payment options: Invoice to account; Process credit card on file; enclosed check#

Released by (your signature) — By signing this document, you certify that these samples were not tampered with while under your care. Time: Date: 7/6/2026

Received Date Stamp: RECEIVED JUL 07 2026 BY

Field Notes:

Special Instructions:

Lab Job #s:

Project ID: 26-101558

2501 Mayes Road, Ste. # 110

PAGE ___ of ____

Rev. 6, Issue Date 12/22/2020

Submitted By: John Nunez via: FedEx Express | Submittal Date: 7/7/2026 | Report Date: 7/8/2026 | Lab Job No.: 26-101558

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Report approved by:

Steven Reese,
Quality Manager

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF LICENSING & REGULATION

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PROJECT INFORMATION

[redacted]

Project No.: Not Provided

Snapshot

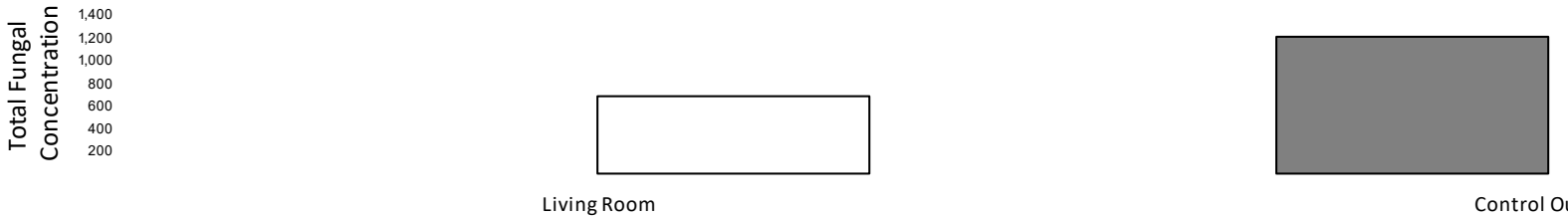
Test Code 1: Spore Trap - fungal limited

Analysis Method: ASTM Designation D7391-20 (Modified)

CLIENT INFORMATION

Home Check Inspection Group

[redacted]



Location	Living Room		Compares	Control Outside	
Sample Number	4239-5810			4239-5841	
Volume	75			75	
Identification	Raw [1]	Conc[2]		Raw [1]	Conc[2]
Alternaria	-	-	☞	1	43
Ascospores, non-specified	-	-	☞	2	85
Aspergillus/Penicillium-like	4	170	☞	5	210
Basidiospores, non-specified	3	130	☞	9	380
Bipolaris/Dreschslera/Helminthosporium/Exserohilum	-	-	☞	1	43
Chaetomium	-	-	☞	-	-
Cladosporium	5	210	☞	6	260
Curvularia	1	43	☞	-	-
Epicoccum	-	-	☞	1	43
Fusarium	-	-	☞	-	-
Myxomycetes/Periconia/Smut/Rust	1	43	☞	-	-
Non-specified spore	1	43	☞	1	43
Oidium/Erysiphe types	-	-	☞	2	85
Pithomyces	-	-	☞	-	-
Stachybotrys	-	-	☞	-	-
Ulocladium	-	-	☞	-	-
Total Spores:	15	640		28	1,200
Hyphal Fragments	1	43	☞	1	43
Total Fungal:	16	680		29	1,200
Non-Microbial Debris Field Rating	Light			Light	

[1]This column is the structure count observed by the analyst. [2]This is the calculated concentration of structures per cubic meter. If a structure is not listed or was listed with a (-), it was not observed in the sample(s) submitted. Analyzed by ASTM Designation D7391-20 (Modified), Test Code 1: Spore Trap - fungal limited. Debris Rating estimates the total non-fungal particle load on the sample. Ratings of None Detected, Trace (>0 to 5%), Light (>5% to 25%), Moderate (>25% to 75%), Heavy (>75% to 90%) and Occluded (>90%) are used. A rating of Light or higher may have a higher number of structures present than indicated. The higher the rating, the greater the negative bias. A rating of Occluded makes quantitative results impossible. Any structures detected will be marked as Detected. Concentrations are rounded to two significant figures The 'total' fields may not add up to the sum of individual types due to this rounding. The maximum raw count is 100 due to stopping rules. The calculated concentration for a 100 raw count sample will vary depending on the traverse in which the stopping rule was applied. Sample volumes are provided by the customer and impact the validity of structure concentrations. Yellow highlighted concentrations are higher than the baseline. Red highlighted concentrations are 10X higher than the baseline. The values displayed in the dark gray column are control sample results. If multiple control samples were provided, these results are averaged.

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PROJECT INFORMATION

[redacted]

Project No.: Not Provided

Report

Test Code 1: Spore Trap - fungal limited

Analysis Method: ASTM Designation D7391-20 (Modified)

CLIENT INFORMATION

Home Check Inspection Group

[redacted]

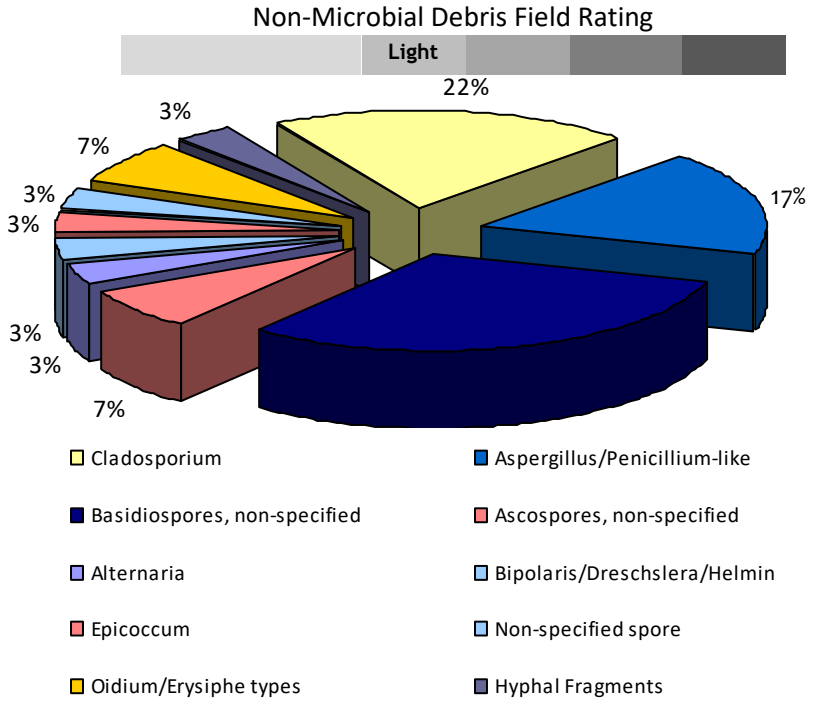
Sample No.: 4239-5841
Location: Control Outside
Comments: None

Sample Type: Air-O-Cell
Analyst: Deisy Regalado
Volume (L): 75

Analysis Date: 7/8/2026
Sample Date: 7/6/2026
Condition: OK

Start Time: 1:50
Stop Time: 1:55

Identification	Raw [1]	Conc[2]	Sens.[3]	% Read[4]
Alternaria	1	43	43	31%
Ascospores, non-specified	2	85	43	31%
Aspergillus/Penicillium-like	5	210	43	31%
Basidiospores, non-specified	9	380	43	31%
Bipolaris/Dreschslera/Helminthosporium/Exserohilum	1	43	43	31%
Cladosporium	6	260	43	31%
Epicoccum	1	43	43	31%
Non-specified spore	1	43	43	31%
Oidium/Erysiphe types	2	85	43	31%
Total Spores:	28	1,200		
Hyphal Fragments	1	43	43	31%
Total Fungal:	29	1,200		



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PROJECT INFORMATION

[redacted]

Project No.: Not Provided

Report

Test Code 1: Spore Trap - fungal limited

Analysis Method: ASTM Designation D7391-20 (Modified)

CLIENT INFORMATION

Home Check Inspection Group

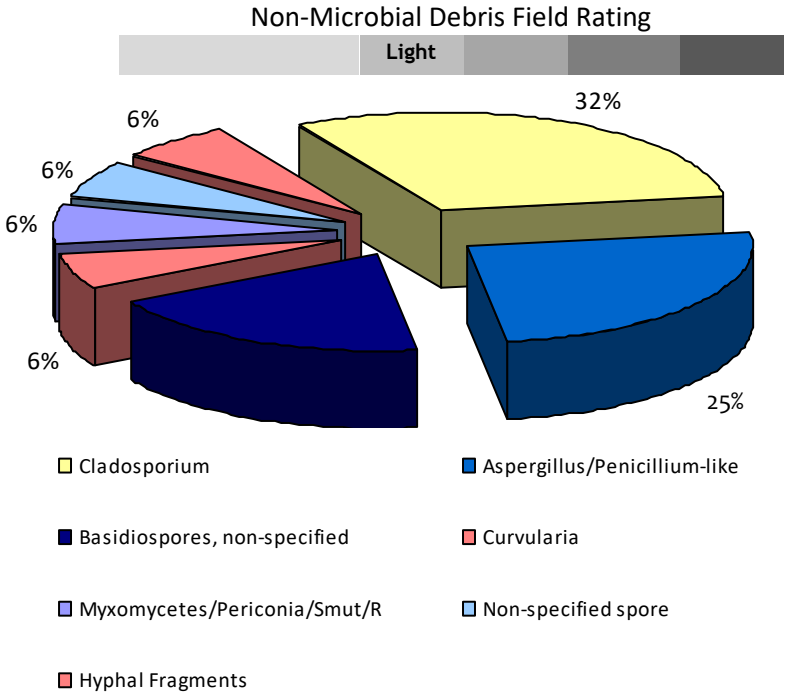
[redacted]

Sample No.:4239-5810 | Sample Type: Air-O-Cell | Analysis Date: 7/8/2026 | Start Time: 1:59

Location: Living Room | Analyst: Deisy Regalado | Sample Date: 7/6/2026 | Stop Time: 2:04

Comments: None | Volume (L): 75 | Condition: OK

Identification	Raw [1]	Conc[2]	Sens.[3]	% Read[4]
Aspergillus/Penicillium-like	4	170	43	31%
Basidiospores, non-specified	3	130	43	31%
Cladosporium	5	210	43	31%
Curvularia	1	43	43	31%
Myxomycetes/Periconia/Smut/Rust	1	43	43	31%
Non-specified spore	1	43	43	31%
Total Spores:	15	640		
Hyphal Fragments	1	43	43	31%
Total Fungal:	16	680		



[1]This column is the structure count observed by the analyst. [2]This is the calculated concentration of structures per cubic meter. [3]This is the Analytical Sensitivity in structures per cubic meter. [4]This is the percent of the sample area in which structures were enumerated for the structure in question. Analyzed by ASTM Designation D7391-20 (Modified), Test Code 1: Spore Trap - fungal limited. If a structure is not listed, it was not observed in the sample(s) submitted. Debris Rating estimates the total non-fungal particle load on the sample. Ratings of None Detected, Trace (>0 to 5%), Light (>5% to 25%), Moderate (>25% to 75%), Heavy (>75% to 90%) and Occluded (>90%) are used. A rating of Light or higher may have a higher number of structures present than indicated. The higher the rating, the greater the negative bias. A rating of Occluded makes quantitative results impossible. Any structures detected will be marked as Detected. Concentrations are rounded to two significant figures The 'total' fields may not add up to the sum of individual types due to this rounding. The maximum raw count is 100 due to stopping rules. The calculated concentration for a 100 raw count sample will vary depending on the traverse in which the stopping rule was applied. Sample volumes are provided by the customer and impact the validity of structure concentrations.

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PROJECT INFORMATION

[redacted]

Project No.: Not Provided

Report

Test Code 3: Direct Exam - fungal limited

Analysis Method: Internal SOP M-3

CLIENT INFORMATION

Home Check Inspection Group

[redacted]

Sample No.: T-1 | Sample Type: Tape/Bio-tape | Analysis Date: 7/7/2026

Location: HVAC Unit | Analyst: Wendy Serrano | Sample Date: 7/6/2026

Comments: None | Condition: OK

Identification	Rating
No mold detected	No Mold Detected

Sample No.: T-2 | Sample Type: Tape/Bio-tape | Analysis Date: 7/7/2026

Location: Wall in HVAC Closet | Analyst: Wendy Serrano | Sample Date: 7/6/2026

Comments: None | Condition: OK

Identification	Rating
Aspergillus/Penicillium-like	Heavy
Cladosporium	Heavy
Hyphal Fragments	Moderate

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FAQ

How does this test work?

The test works by pumping a controlled volume of air through a spore trap. The spore trap cassette is designed to impact incoming particles onto a sticky surface to capture them. The laboratory does not attempt to grow the mold spores collected in the sample. Rather, the technician directly views the particles deposited in the sample trace and counts and categorizes all particles of interest. Both 'live' and 'dead' spores are counted, as well as other fungal structures and, for expanded profile samples, pollen, skin cells, insect parts, and fibers.

How do I know if the air results are normal?

The general guideline is that the concentration and types of spores in the inside sample should be similar to or lower than the concentration in the baseline/reference sample. Due to the high variability in results, this test is mainly used to alert one to potential problems that may have been missed by visual inspection. Accurate measurement of true airborne concentrations require multiple samples taken during different times and can involve complex statistical analysis. Currently there are no dose-response relationship statistics for allowable or safe levels of aeroallergens. However, if spores are found at higher levels than outside, or if certain concerning spore types such as Stachybotrys are found inside, even at low concentrations, further investigation of the source should be conducted by an IAQ professional.

Do I have Black Mold?

Usually when a customer asks this question they are referring to Stachybotrys. Although Stachybotrys is black in color, so are many other types of mold. Do not discount the importance of other types of mold listed on your report simply because you do not see the word Stachybotrys or Black Mold. For more about black mold, visit moldlab.com/black-mold.

Can we still live here?

There are no established safe or unsafe levels of mold. Individuals have different reactions and resistances to mold. Persons that are most likely to be adversely affected by mold exposure are children, elderly, immunocompromised, and persons with respiratory disorders. If you suspect you are experiencing adverse health effects because of mold, please consult a medical professional. Please note that Moldlab is not a medical or clinical laboratory and we do not offer medical consulting or advice.

How do I get rid of it?

Many molds are allergens and some may be toxigenic. Disturbing the mold with cleaning methods increases the chances of exposure to the particulate. Mold clean-up and disposal methods vary greatly from company to company. A good rule of thumb is that if the contaminated area is small and the material is non-porous, such as metal, it can be cleaned using soap and water, taking care to use personal protective equipment. Porous materials such as wood, textiles, or sheetrock are difficult to clean because of the microscopic holes in the material. The root-like structures of the mold called hyphae/mycelia can grow down into the holes and escape cleaning efforts. The surface will appear clean but mold can start to grow again under favorable conditions. Here is a link to the EPA mold help guide: epa.gov/mold/brief-guide-mold-moisture-and-your-home.

How do I learn more about the mold listed on my report?

Each report comes with its own mold dictionary called the Glossary. Simply scroll to the Glossary section of your report and each mold type is listed alphabetically. There you'll find helpful information about each mold type.

How do I read the 'Snapshot' report?

This page is divided into two parts: a top graph and a bottom table. The 'Overview' table shows the total spore count for each location. The bottom table lists each analyte detected in each sample, along with the calculated concentration and raw count for that analyte. This is then compared to the baseline/reference sample displayed on the right side of the table (if any was provided). If more than one baseline/reference sample is submitted, then the displayed baseline/reference is the average of all such samples submitted. Both provide ways of easily comparing between samples and the baseline/reference.

Why are some cells highlighted yellow?

These indicate that the concentration of that analyte is higher in the inside sample than in the baseline/reference sample. This does not necessarily indicate a problem; it is simply there to draw attention to the analyte for you to evaluate it.

Why are some cells highlighted red?

These indicate that the concentration of that analyte is 10 times higher in the inside sample than in the baseline/reference. While this still may not indicate a problem, it is more likely to be significant than a smaller increase. This is still only intended to draw your attention to the analyte for you to evaluate its significance.

What is the Raw Count on the report?

The raw count is the exact number of spores the technician viewed on your sample while looking through the microscope. This is not the same as the total number of spores on the collected sample in most cases because Moldlab typically analyzes about 30% of the sample area. Additionally, Moldlab stops counting spores at 100 and reports the raw count as ">100."

FAQ

What is the air Calculated Concentration?

The Calculated Concentration is a measure of the quantity of mold spores in the air and is reported in spores per cubic meter of air. It is useful for comparing samples and understanding how many spores are in a given section of air. For samples with different volumes, sample types, or counting methods, the calculated concentration is the only reasonably accurate way to compare results. The calculation is based on the air flow rate of the pump, the time the pump was run for, the proportion of the sample in which spores were enumerated, and the raw number of spores counted. If you believe that the air flow rate and pump run time may be incorrect for some or all of your samples, please contact the lab and we can correct this for you. The specific formula is: ((100/Proportion of Sample Analyzed)/(Air Flow Rate * Pump Run Time)*(Raw Count). This number is then rounded to two significant figures.

What is the debris field rating?

This is a visual estimate made by the technician of how much non-fungal debris is present on the sample. The rating disregards any mold or fungal particles present and considers all non-fungal particulate. Higher debris ratings cause a negative bias on mold spore counts. The debris can hide spores that were collected in the sample or prevent the spores from being properly collected in the first place.

- 'None Detected' - no non-fungal material was identified on the slide (possibly due to equipment failure or user error)
- 'Trace' - Reported values minimally affected by particle load.
- 'Light' - Negative bias expected. Degree of bias increases with rating.
- 'Moderate' - Negative bias expected. Degress of bias increases with rating.
- 'Heavy' - Substantial negative bias in results. Avoid if possible.
- 'Occluded' - Analysis impossible.

If a sample comes back occluded, collect the sample again, either running the sample collection for less time or taking steps to reduce particulate in the air before collection.

What is a "significant figure?"

Significant figures are used in science to give a better representation of the accuracy of a number. All non-zero digits in a number are significant. Additionally, any digits to the right of a decimal are significant, whether they are zero or not, and all digits between non-zero digits are also significant. Significant figures give an understanding of what decimal place a number is accurate to. For example, if 43 is given as 43.0, it is assumed that the "true" value is somewhere between 42.95 and 43.049. If it is given as 43.00, it is assumed that the "true" value is somewhere between 42.995 and 43.0049, which is much more precise. Similarly, if 432 is shown as 432, it is assumed that the analysis is accurate to between 430.5 and 431.49, while if it is given as 430, it is only assumed to be accurate to between 425 and 434.9. In this report, all calculated numbers, such as the minimum reporting limit and the calculated concentration, are rounded to two significant figures. All numbers that were not calculated are given without rounding.

What is the "analytical sensitivity?"

Analytical sensitivity is the amount by which a single spore increases the calculated concentration. All spore types that are not listed as having a raw count of 1 or greater have a calculated concentration of less than the analytical sensitivity. It cannot be said based upon a raw count of zero that the true concentration of that spore type is 0, however, because the testing procedure is not sufficiently accurate. For this reason, the analytical sensitivity gives a useful measure of the minimum detectable concentration of mold types. Bear in mind that any negative bias due to the debris field rating IS NOT accounted for in this analytical sensitivity.

What does the rating system mean?

Mold is a normal part of our environment and mold spores can settle out of the air into accumulated dust. This can cause 'minor' ratings of several different types of mold to appear even in a typical house dust sample. These may not necessarily be a cause for concern. However, a 'heavy' rating may indicate that the sample was taken from a source of mold. Below are the exact criteria for each rating:

- 'No Mold Detected' means that the sample submitted did *not* contain a detectable level of mold.
- 'Minor' means that the technician detected 1 or fewer structures of mold per field of view under the microscope.
- 'Moderate' means 1 to 3 structures were detected per field of view.
- 'Heavy' means greater than 3 structures were detected per field of view.

Always take into consideration the sample as a whole when interpreting results. It is important to also consider the types of mold detected and the location the sample was taken.

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Glossary

Diagnosis of health effects should be left to a medical professional. Moldlab is not a clinical laboratory and does not have medical professionals on staff.

Alternaria
(all-tur-nair'ee-uh)

Classification: Common Allergen / Contaminant / Opportunistic Pathogen

Possible Health Effect:	It is an important allergen and common agent of hay fever, asthma, and other allergy related symptoms, including sinusitis.
Macroscopic Morphology:	The mold can appear gray / white at first and then become greenish / black or brown with a lighter border over time.
Environment:	Soil, plants, commonly found indoors on food and textiles.

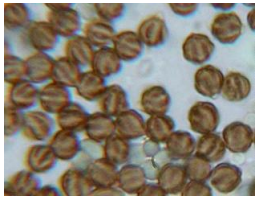
Ascospores, non-specified
(ass-co'-spores)

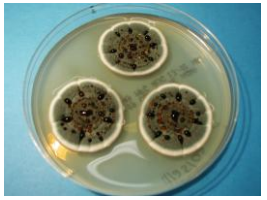
Classification: N/A

Possible Health Effect:	Because so few of the Ascomycetes will grow in a laboratory setting, very little if known about their health effects on humans.
Macroscopic Morphology:	Most will appear as specks, spots, or bumps on leaves and wood.
Environment:	Leaves, wood. Also, most are plant saprophytes playing the role of "recyclers".
Categorization:	Very large category of spores. Characterized by production in sac-like structures called asci.

Aspergillus/Penicillium-like
(as-per-jill-us / pen-uh-sill'ee-um)

Classification: Allergen / Contaminant / Opportunistic Pathogen

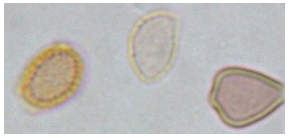


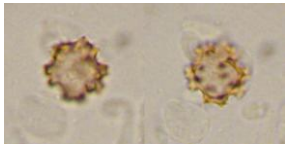


Possible Health Effect:	Aspergillus is common on tape lift samples and air samples, but its spores and indistinguishable from Penicillium spores in most cases. Health effects vary by species, but many are listed as allergens. Some species can produce toxins that may have significant health effects in humans. Aspergillus is listed as one of the most infectious types of mold, but infections are not common in normal healthy immune systems. If you are immune suppressed or compromised, this should be discussed with your physician.
Macroscopic Morphology:	Can appear in a wide range of colors from white to purple, yellow to green.
Environment:	Commonly found in multiple environments globally.

Basidiospores, non-specified
(bah-sid-ee-oh'-spores)

Classification: Allergen / Contaminant



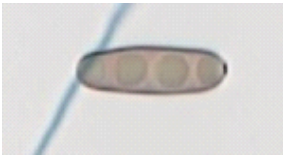


Possible Health Effect:	Allergen and possible poisoning if certain species are ingested.
Macroscopic Morphology:	Mushrooms, puffballs, and bracket fungi.
Environment:	This category of spores is found in outdoor air make up. Common cause of wood rot. High concentrations in indoor air samples might be indicative of water damage or excessive humidity. Often abundant at night or pre-dawn hours when there is high humidity.
Categorization:	Large category of spores characterized by forming on a structure called a basidium.

Glossary

Bipolaris/Dreschslera/Helmintho...
(bye-pole-air-us / dresh-lair'-uh)

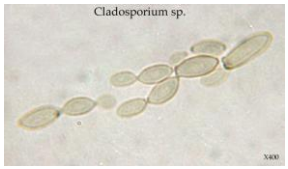
Classification: Contaminant / Opportunistic Pathogen / Saprophyte

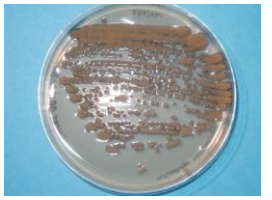


Possible Health Effect:	Allergenic and the most common agent for allergic fungal sinusitis. Various but uncommon infections of the eye, nose, lungs, and skin in debilitated hosts.
Macroscopic Morphology:	Brownish / black with a black matted middle and raised lighter color periphery.
Environment:	Commonly found in soil.

Cladosporium
(clad-oh-spore-ee-um)

Classification: Common Allergen / Contaminant





Possible Health Effect:	Rarely pathogenic, it is a common agent of hay fever and asthma and other allergy related symptoms.
Macroscopic Morphology:	Surface of the mold is greenish brown or can appear black in color with age and have heap or folded appearance.
Environment:	Cladosporium can be found in most air samples most of the time. It is very common. Cladosporium is frequently found growing on HVAC vent covers and grills. It can grow on leaves, textiles, wood, paper, and decaying vegetation.

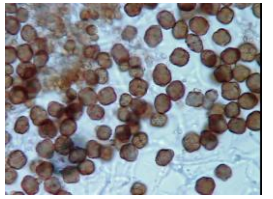
Curvularia
(curve-you-lair'-ee-uh)

Classification: Contaminant / Opportunistic Pathogen / Saprophyte

Possible Health Effect:	Some sources site it as an allergen. Rare infections of the cornea, nail, and sinuses primarily in immunocompromised individuals.
Macroscopic Morphology:	The mold appears as olive green to brown or black with a pink wooly surface.
Environment:	Common in air, soil, and decaying vegetation.

Epicoccum
(epp-ee-cock'-um)

Classification: Contaminant / Allergen



Possible Health Effect:	It is an allergen, but in certain rare situations cause infections in the skin.
Macroscopic Morphology:	Yellow or orange with a rouch appearance. Will become brown to black with age.
Environment:	Can be found in air, water, soil, and rotting vegetation.

Glossary

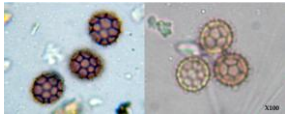
Hyphal Fragments
(hy-full)

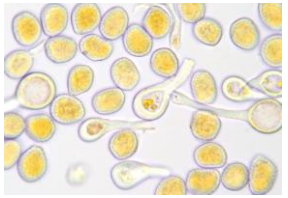
Classification: Mold type cannot be identified by the hyphae alone.

Possible Health Effect:	N/A
Macroscopic Morphology:	Various, depending on the mold type and growth stage. Often white and fluffy fibers at early stages of growth.
Environment:	N/A
Categorization:	A small piece or portion of 'root'-like structures call hyphae/mycelia. Other non-spore fungal structures are also categorized in this group.

Myxomycetes/Periconia/Smut/Rust
(mix-oh-my-seats / pair-i-cone-ee-uh)

Classification: Plant Pathogen / Allergen





Possible Health Effect:	Some allergenic properties have been reported, but generally pose no health concerns to humans.
Macroscopic Morphology:	N/A
Environment:	This group is associated with living and decaying plants as well as decaying wood. Sometimes can be found indoors.
Categorization:	Myxomycete is not a mold, but has been included due to morphological similarities.

No mold detected

Classification: N/A

Possible Health Effect:	N/A
Macroscopic Morphology:	N/A
Environment:	N/A
Categorization:	No mold types were detected in this sample.

Non-specified spore

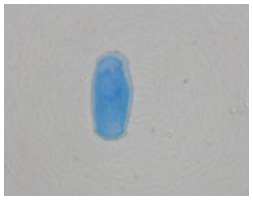
Classification: N/A

Possible Health Effect:	N/A
Macroscopic Morphology:	N/A
Environment:	N/A
Categorization:	This spore could not be identified as any of the other mold types this lab identifies. It may be an unusual mold type, one that is not identifiable microscopically, or the spore may be damaged. However, the spore was definitively fungal and was NOT Stachybotrys.

Glossary

Oidium/Erysiphe types
(oh-id-ee-um / er-si-phe)

Classification: Saprophyte / Plant Pathogen



Possible Health Effect:	No reports.
Macroscopic Morphology:	Usually appears as white growth on plants.
Environment:	Parasitic on higher plants, powdery mildew.

Classifications:

Allergen - the most common classification, and can range from hay fever and asthma to very particular reactions in certain organs or tissues.

Contaminant - something that is present without injuring or benefiting the host; does not cause infection.

Opportunistic pathogen - causes infection only when the weak or injured condition of the person gives the agent opportunity to infect; rarely infect persons who are otherwise healthy.

Saprophyte - a mold type that grows and feeds on decaying and dead organic matter.

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