

EMMA (ENVIRONMENTAL MOLD  
MYCOTOXIN ASSESSMENT)  
REPORT FORM  
11/14/2017

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**Company:**

**Project:**

**Location:**

**Date of Receipt:** 10/18/2017

**Date of Report:** 11/14/2017

**Accession No:** EN200405EM

**Date of Service:** 10/16/2017

**Specimen:** Dust

Procedure: EMMA

TYPE: Quantitative PCR (Polymerase Chain Reaction)

Code	TEST	Results (ng of DNA/mL)	Spore/ML
EM001	Aspergillus flavus	1.0000	2
EM002	Aspergillus fumigatus	1.0000	11
EM003	Aspergillus niger	1.0000	1
EM004	Aspergillus ochraceus	1.0000	8
EM005	Aspergillus versicolor	1.0000	2
EM006	Chaetomium globosum	1.0000	3
EM008	Penicillium brevicompactum	1.0000	
EM010	Stachybotrys chartarum	1.0000	2
EM011	Wallemia sebi	1.0000	
EM012	Aspergillus penicillioides	1.0000	

**Result Comments**

Composite: attic door plus two samples (different areas)

Director Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Disclaimer: EMMA Test C conducted at EMSL, 2200 Route 130 N, Cinnaminson, NJ 08077.

RTL maintains liability limited to cost of analysis. Interpretation of the data contained in this report is the responsibility of the client. This report relates only to the samples reported above and may not be reproduced, except in full, without written approval by RTL. The above test report relates only to the items tested. RTL bears no responsibility for sample collection activities or analytical method limitations.

## BRIEF EXPLANATION GUIDE ON ENVIRONMENTAL MOLD PANEL TESTING

MOLD	MYCOTOXIN PRODUCED	POTENTIAL HEALTH ISSUES
<i>Aspergillus fumigatus</i>	Gliotoxin, Aflatoxin	<i>A. fumigatus</i> is frequently found in homes and buildings. It is considered to be an opportunistic pathogen, meaning it rarely infects healthy individuals, but is the leading cause of invasive aspergillosis (IA) in immunocompromised individuals such as cancer, HIV or transplant patients.
<i>Aspergillus flavus</i>	Gliotoxin, Aflatoxin	<i>A. flavus</i> is the second leading cause of invasive aspergillosis in immunocompromised patients. Particularly common clinical syndromes associated with <i>A. flavus</i> include: chronic granulomatous sinusitis, keratitis, cutaneous aspergillosis, wound infections and osteomyelitis following trauma and inoculation. Can cause liver cancer in humans
<i>Aspergillus terreus</i>	Gliotoxin, Citrin	Inhalation of fungal spores, which travel down along the respiratory tract, cause the typical respiratory infection.
<i>Aspergillus versicolor</i>	Sterigmatocystin	<i>A. versicolor</i> is one of the most frequently found molds in water-damaged buildings. <i>A. versicolor</i> is known to produce a mycotoxin called sterigmatocystin a potentially carcinogenic and hepatotoxic mycotoxin. It is primarily toxic to the liver and kidneys.
<i>Aspergillus ochraceus</i>	Ochratoxin	Ochratoxin has been demonstrated to be Nephrotoxic, Hepatotoxic, and Carcinogenic and is a potent teratogen and immune-suppressant. It has also been associated with urinary tract infections and bladder cancers.
<i>Aspergillus niger</i>	Ochratoxin, Gliotoxin	<i>A. niger</i> produces gliotoxin, which has been identified in the sera of humans and mice with aspergillosis. Causes immunosuppression in patients.
<i>Stachybotrys chartarum</i>	Macrocyclic Trichothecenes	<i>S. chartarum</i> , commonly known as black mold, is highly toxic to humans. Nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, burning erythema, ataxia, chills, fever, hypotension, hair loss and confusion are symptoms in individuals living or working inside <i>Stachybotrys</i> infested homes and buildings.
<i>Chaetomium globosum</i>	Chaetoglobosins	<i>C. globosum</i> is a common indoor fungal contaminant of water damaged homes or buildings. Like <i>Stachybotrys</i> , <i>C. globosum</i> spores are relatively large and due to their mode of release are not as easily airborne as are some other molds.
<i>Fusarium species</i>	Fumonisin; Zearalanone	<i>Fusarium</i> can cause superficial infections such as keratitis or onychomycosis in healthy individuals and disseminated infections in immunocompromised patients.
<i>Candida auris</i>	Unknown	<i>C. auris</i> can be found in healthcare facilities and can be spread through contact with infected patients and equipment's. <i>C. auris</i> can cause blood stream infections, wound infections and ear infections.

For any further question on the test report please schedule a consult with our medical staff at [www.realtimelab.com](http://www.realtimelab.com)

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