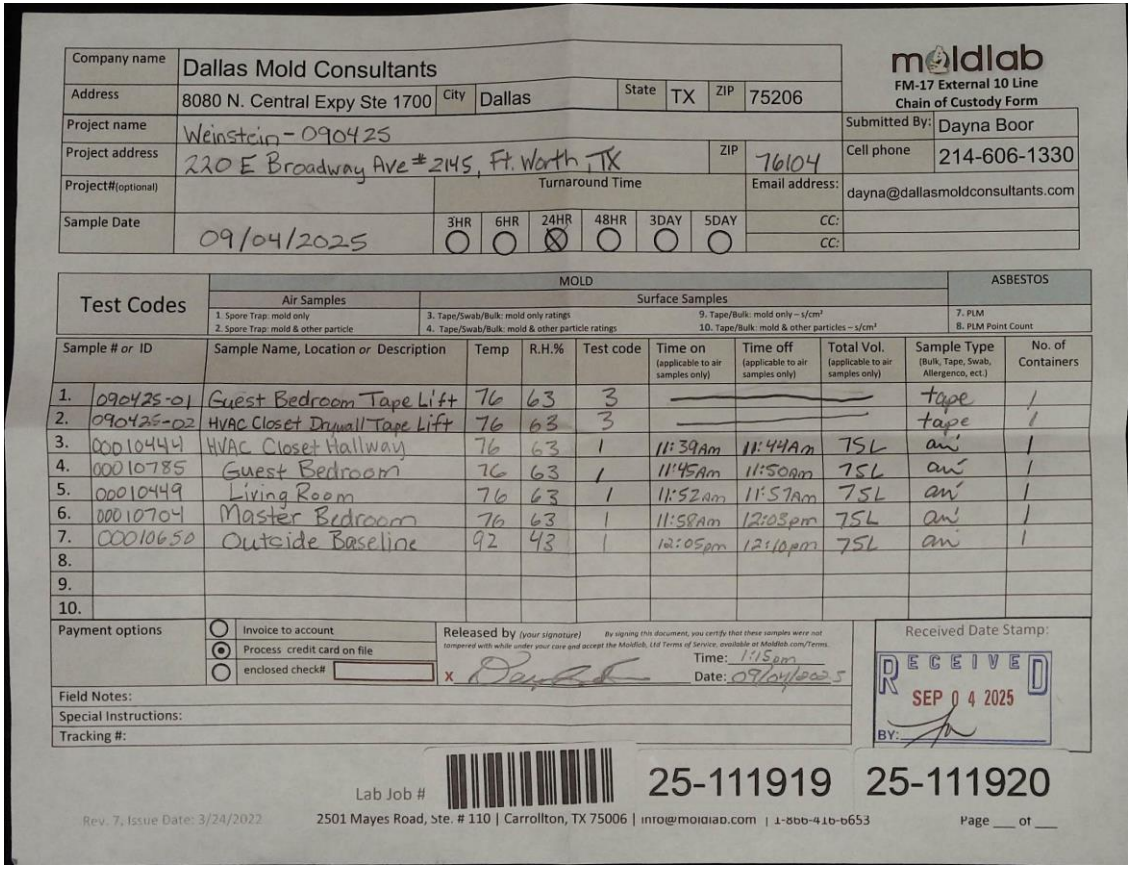
PROJECT INFORMATION
Weinstein- 090425
220 E Broadway Ave #2145
Fort Worth, Texas 76104
Project No.: Not Provided

Air Exam Chain of Custody

Test Code 1: Spore Trap -fungal limited
Analysis Method: ASTM Designation D7391-17 (Modified)

DALLAS MOLD CONSULTANTS
(972) 945-6653
10440 N Central Expressway
STE 800
Dallas, Texas 75231

This test report contains the following sections: Cover Letter, Snapshot, Report, Flashback, Glossary, and FAQ



moldlab
FM-17 External 10 Line Chain of Custody Form

Company name	Dallas Mold Consultants						
Address	8080 N. Central Expy Ste 1700	City	Dallas	State	TX	ZIP	75206
Project name	Weinstein - 090425						
Project address	220 E Broadway Ave #2145, Ft. Worth, TX					ZIP	76104
Project#(optional)							
Sample Date	09/04/2025						

Submitted By: Dayna Boor
Cell phone: 214-606-1330
Email address: dayna@dallasmoldconsultants.com
Turnaround Time: 3HR ○ 6HR ○ 24HR ⊗ 48HR ○ 3DAY ○ 5DAY ○
CC:
CC:

Test Codes — MOLD: Air Samples (1. Spore Trap: mold only; 2. Spore Trap: mold & other particle); Surface Samples (3. Tape/Swab/Bulk: mold only ratings; 4. Tape/Swab/Bulk: mold & other particle ratings; 9. Tape/Bulk: mold only – s/cm²; 10. Tape/Bulk: mold & other particles – s/cm²); ASBESTOS (7. PLM; 8. PLM Point Count)

	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.	090425-01	Guest Bedroom Tape Lift	76	63	3				tape	1
2.	090425-02	HVAC Closet Drywall Tape Lift	76	63	3				tape	1
3.	00010444	HVAC Closet Hallway	76	63	1	11:39Am	11:44Am	75L	air	1
4.	00010785	Guest Bedroom	76	63	1	11:45Am	11:50Am	75L	air	1
5.	00010449	Living Room	76	63	1	11:52Am	11:57Am	75L	air	1
6.	00010704	Master Bedroom	76	63	1	11:58Am	12:03pm	75L	air	1
7.	00010650	Outside Baseline	92	43	1	12:05pm	12:10pm	75L	air	1
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 and accept the Moldlab, Ltd Terms of Service, available at Moldlab.com/Terms.
Time: 1:15pm
Date: 09/04/2025
Received Date Stamp: RECEIVED SEP 04 2025 BY:
Field Notes:
Special Instructions:
Tracking #:

Lab Job # 25-111919 25-111920

Rev. 7, Issue Date: 3/24/2022
2501 Mayes Road, Ste. # 110 | Carrollton, TX 75006 | info@moldlab.com | 1-866-416-6653
Page ___ of ___

Approved by:

Kristina Rucker, Lab Director

HUB Statewide Historically Underutilized Business Program
TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF LICENSING & REGULATION
Certified WBENC Women's Business Enterprise
Accredited Laboratory — Lab ID # 154782

moldlab
2501 Mayes Rd #110
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Toll Free (866) 416-6653
Website - www.moldlab.com

PROJECT INFORMATION:
Weinstein- 090425
220 E Broadway Ave #2145
Fort Worth, Texas 76104
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Snapshot

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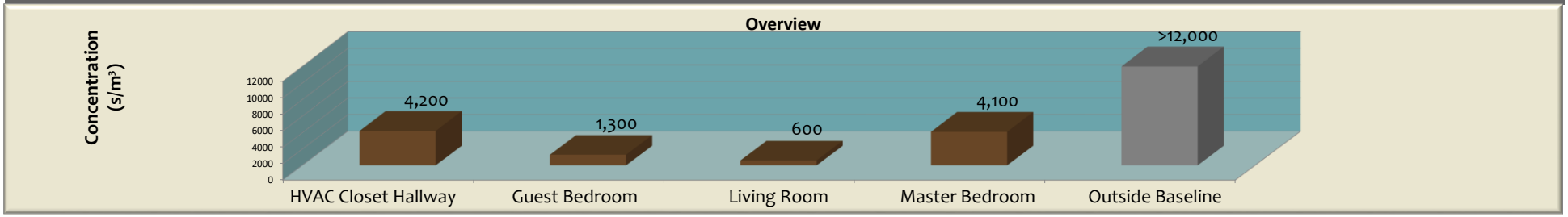

Location to Reference Comparison

Identification	HVAC Closet Hallway		Guest Bedroom		Living Room		Master Bedroom		Compares	Outside Baseline	
Sample Number	00010444		00010785		00010449		00010704			00010650	
Volume (L)	75		75		75		75			75	
	Raw	s/m³	Raw	s/m³	Raw	s/m³	Raw	s/m³		Raw	s/m³
Alternaria	-	-	-	-	1	43	1	43	☞	7	300
Ascospores, non-specified	1	43	1	43	-	-	-	-	☞	7	300
Aspergillus/Penicillium-like	71	3,000	12	510	2	85	5	210	☞	30	1,300
Basidiospores, non-specified	-	-	-	-	1	43	-	-	☞	12	510
Bipolaris/Dreschslera/Helminthosporium/Exserohi	-	-	1	43	-	-	-	-	☞	-	-
Cercospora	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	43	☞	4	170
Chaetomium	15	640	7	300	-	-	5	210	☞	-	-
Cladosporium	3	130	7	300	7	300	67	2,900	☞	>100	>8,500
Curvularia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	☞	2	85
Fusarium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	☞	4	170
Hyphal Fragments	7	300	2	85	1	43	16	680	☞	6	260
Myxomycetes/Periconia/Smut/Rust	-	-	-	-	1	43	-	-	☞	2	85
Nigrospora	1	43	-	-	1	43	-	-	☞	4	170
Pithomyces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	☞	2	85
Yeast-like fungi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	☞	2	85
Total Fungal Structures	**98**	**4,200**	**30**	**1,300**	**14**	**600**	**95**	**4,100**		**>180**	**>12,000**
Non-Microbial Debris Field Rating	**Light**		**Light**		**Light**		**Light**			**Light**	

Submitted By: Dayna Boor | Submittal Date: 9/4/2025 1:13:00 PM | Report Date: 9/5/2025 | Lab Job No.: 25-111919 | Analyst: Steven Reese

If a structure is not listed, or listed with a (-), 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; instead, any structures detected will be marked as Detected. Concentrations are rounded to two significant figures. The 'total' field may not add up to 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 reference. Samples received and analyzed by Moldlab, Ltd.

moldlab
2501 Mayes Rd #110
Carrollton, Texas 75006
Toll Free (866) 416-6653
Website - www.moldlab.com

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Project No.: Not Provided

Report

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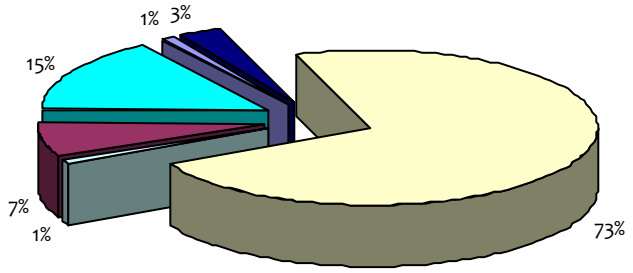
Sample No: 00010444 **Sample Type:** Allergenco D **Analysis Date:** 9/5/2025 **Sample Start Time:** 11:39
Location: HVAC Closet Hallway **Volume (L):** 75 **% Sample Analyzed**:** 31.25% **Sample Stop Time:** 11:44

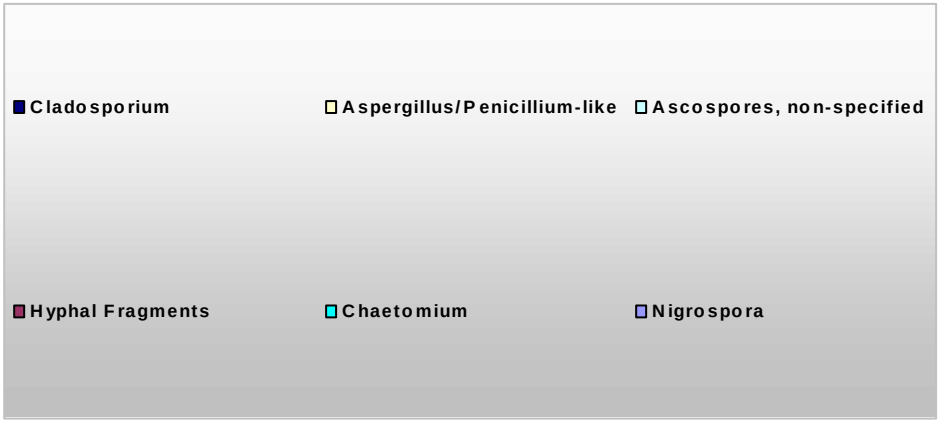
Identification	Raw Count	Concentration (s/m³)*	Analytical Sensitivity (s/m³)*
Ascospores, non-specified	1	43	43
Chaetomium	15	640	43
Nigrospora	1	43	43
Hyphal Fragments	7	300	43
Total Fungal Structures/m³*:		4,200	

Identification	Raw Count	Concentration (s/m³)*	Analytical Sensitivity (s/m³)*
Aspergillus/Penicillium-like	71	3,000	43
Cladosporium	3	130	43

Non-Microbial Debris Field Rating



Relative Mold Type Concentration



Tech Notes:

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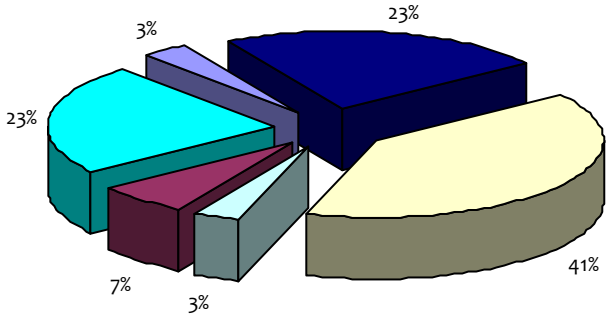
This test report contains the following sections: Cover Letter, Snapshot, Report, Flashback, Glossary, and FAQ

Sample No: 00010785 **Sample Type:** Allergenco D **Analysis Date:** 9/5/2025 **Sample Start Time:** 11:45
Location: Guest Bedroom **Volume (L):** 75 **% Sample Analyzed**:** 31.25% **Sample Stop Time:** 11:50

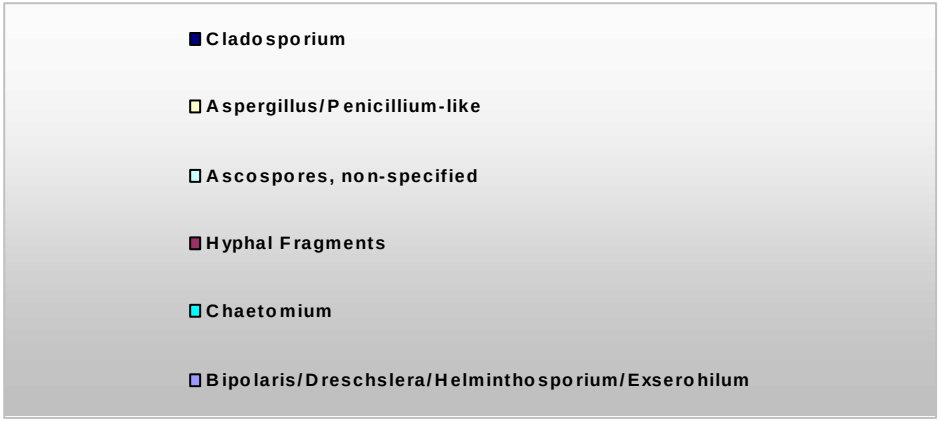
Identification	Raw Count	Concentration (s/m³)*	Analytical Sensitivity (s/m³)*
Ascospores, non-specified	1	43	43
Bipolaris/Dreschslera/Helminthosporium/	1	43	43
Cladosporium	7	300	43
Hyphal Fragments	2	85	43
Aspergillus/Penicillium-like	12	510	43
Chaetomium	7	300	43

Total Fungal Structures/m³*: 1,300

Non-Microbial Debris Field Rating



Relative Mold Type Concentration



Tech Notes:

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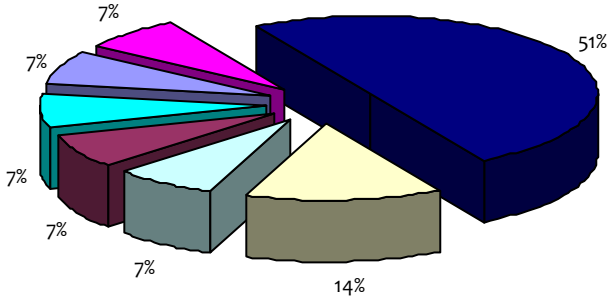
This test report contains the following sections: Cover Letter, Snapshot, Report, Flashback, Glossary, and FAQ

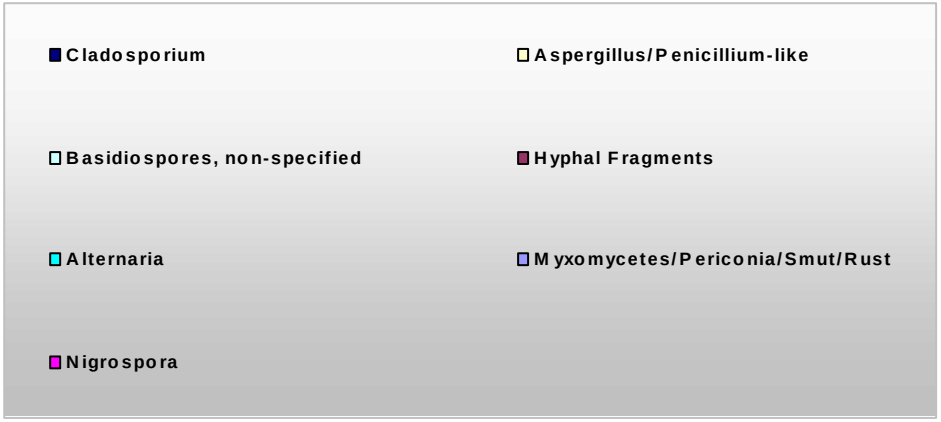
Sample No: 00010449 **Sample Type:** Allergenco D **Analysis Date:** 9/5/2025 **Sample Start Time:** 11:52
Location: Living Room **Volume (L):** 75 **% Sample Analyzed**:** 31.25% **Sample Stop Time:** 11:57

Identification	Raw Count	Concentration (s/m³)*	Analytical Sensitivity (s/m³)*
Alternaria	1	43	43
Basidiospores, non-specified	1	43	43
Myxomycetes/Periconia/Smut/Rust	1	43	43
Hyphal Fragments	1	43	43
Aspergillus/Penicillium-like	2	85	43
Cladosporium	7	300	43
Nigrospora	1	43	43
Total Fungal Structures/m³*:		600	

Non-Microbial Debris Field Rating



Relative Mold Type Concentration



Tech Notes:

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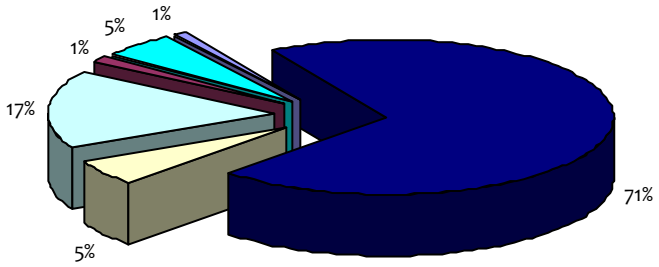
This test report contains the following sections: Cover Letter, Snapshot, Report, Flashback, Glossary, and FAQ

Sample No: 00010704 **Sample Type:** Allergenco D **Analysis Date:** 9/5/2025 **Sample Start Time:** 11:58
Location: Master Bedroom **Volume (L):** 75 **% Sample Analyzed**:** 31.25% **Sample Stop Time:** 12:03

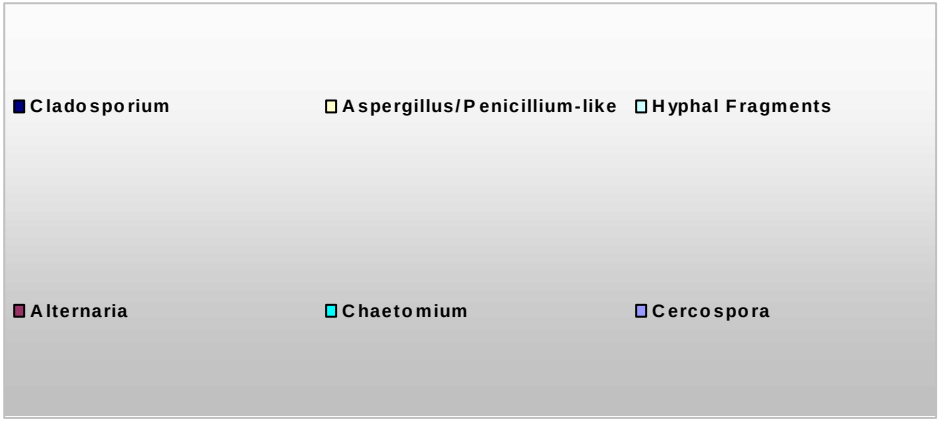
Identification	Raw Count	Concentration (s/m³)*	Analytical Sensitivity (s/m³)*
Alternaria	1	43	43
Cercospora	1	43	43
Cladosporium	67	2,900	43
Hyphal Fragments	16	680	43
Total Fungal Structures/m³*:		4,100	

Identification	Raw Count	Concentration (s/m³)*	Analytical Sensitivity (s/m³)*
Aspergillus/Penicillium-like	5	210	43
Chaetomium	5	210	43

Non-Microbial Debris Field Rating



Relative Mold Type Concentration



Tech Notes:

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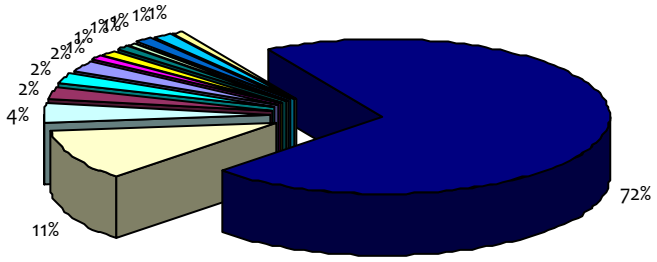
This test report contains the following sections: Cover Letter, Snapshot, Report, Flashback, Glossary, and FAQ

Sample No: 00010650 **Sample Type:** Allergenco D **Analysis Date:** 9/5/2025 **Sample Start Time:** 12:05
Location: Outside Baseline **Volume (L):** 75 **% Sample Analyzed**:** 31.25% **Sample Stop Time:** 12:10

Identification	Raw Count	Concentration (s/m³)*	Analytical Sensitivity (s/m³)*
Alternaria	7	300	43
Aspergillus/Penicillium-like	30	1,300	43
Cercospora	4	170	43
Curvularia	2	85	43
Myxomycetes/Periconia/Smut/Rust	2	85	43
Pithomyces	2	85	43
Hyphal Fragments	6	260	43
Total Fungal Structures/m³*:		>12,000	

Identification	Raw Count	Concentration (s/m³)*	Analytical Sensitivity (s/m³)*
Ascospores, non-specified	7	300	43
Basidiospores, non-specified	12	510	43
Cladosporium	>100	>8,500	85
Fusarium	4	170	43
Nigrospora	4	170	43
Yeast-like fungi	2	85	43

Non-Microbial Debris Field Rating



Relative Mold Type Concentration

Tech Notes:

Submitted By: Dayna Boor | *via*: Hand Delivered | Submittal Date: 4/9/2025 13:13 | Sample Date: 9/4/2025 | Analysis Date: 9/5/2025 | Report Date: 9/5/2025 | Lab Job No.: 25-111919 | Technician: Steven Reese

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 Non 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' field 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.
* s/m³ is structures/m³. A structure is the analyte of interest chosen by the client. **Refers to percent of sample in which structures are enumerated. If you have any questions regarding count rules, please call the lab. Samples received and analyzed by Moldlab, Ltd.
LAB0137 by the Texas Dept. of Licensing and Regulation. AIHA LAP, LLC EMLAP Accredited ID No. 154782.

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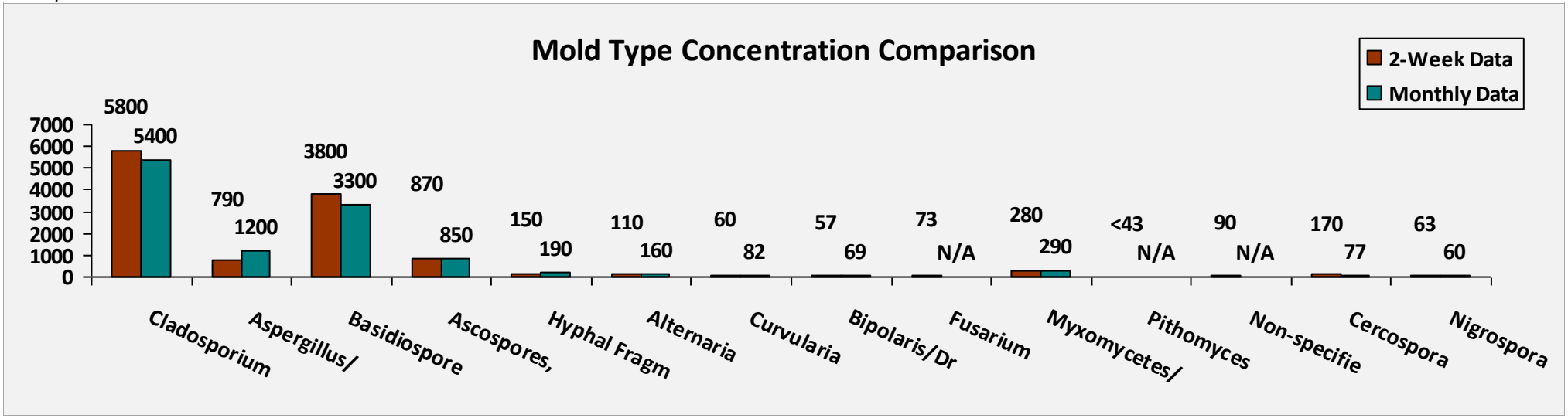
flashback

2-Week Average Outdoor Data	
Identification	**Concentration (s/m³)**
Alternaria	110
Ascospores, non-specified	870
Aspergillus/Penicillium-like	790
Basidiospores, non-specified	3,800
Bipolaris/Dreschslera/Helminthosporium/Exserohilum	57
Cercospora	170
Cladosporium	5,800
Curvularia	60
Fusarium	73
Hyphal Fragments	150
Myxomycetes/Periconia/Smut/Rust	280
Nigrospora	63
Non-specified spore	90
Pithomyces	<43

September Historical Average Outdoor Data	
Identification	**Concentration (s/m³)**
Alternaria	160
Ascospores, non-specified	850
Aspergillus/Penicillium-like	1,200
Basidiospores, non-specified	3,300
Bipolaris/Dreschslera/Helminthosporium/Exserohilum	69
Cercospora	77
Cladosporium	5,400
Curvularia	82
Hyphal Fragments	190
Myxomycetes/Periconia/Smut/Rust	290
Nigrospora	60



Report Date: 9/5/2025 | Sample Date: 9/4/2025

2-Week average Outdoor Data is from 8/21/2025 - 9/4/2025. September Historical Average Outdoor Data is the mean Calculated Concentration for outdoor samples from selected clients from selected zip codes considered by MoldLab to be part of the DFW area. Contact the lab for a complete list of zip codes. Data may not be applicable to areas outside of these zip codes. Outdoor data begins in 2015 and ends in 2024, and is exclusive to the month listed. This report is not intended as a replacement for an outdoor reference sample. Mold types that were not listed in the 2-Week Average Data were not detected, or were detected at a level <22 spores/m³. Mold types that were not listed in the Historical Average Outdoor Data were not detected, or were detected at a level <43 spores/m³. No correction for statistical significance or uncertainty of measurement has been applied. Mold Types listed as "N/A" in the Mold Type Concentration Comparison chart were not detected at a statistically significant level. Moldlab assumes no responsibility for sample collection or handling prior to receipt at the laboratory. This report does not express or imply interpretation of the results contained herein.LAB0137 by the Texas Dept. of Licensing and Regulation.

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Air Exam Glossary

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***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.

Health effects in general are not well studied, and dosage, exposure, and sensitivity thresholds are not well known and can potentially vary tremendously depending on various conditions and on the particular individual. Effects can also vary from species to species within a particular mold genus.
The EPA, OSHA, NIOSH and other occupational health related associations in the U.S. have not yet established permissible exposure levels (PEL), recommended exposure limits (REL), or other limit values for aeroallergens.

Please realize that the evaluation of one's specific results in terms of potential health hazards and subsequent courses of action are beyond the scope of the laboratory analysis.

Pictures / images are for *illustration* purposes only and are NOT of the samples tested.
Terminology:

Allergen- the most common effect, and can range from hay fever and asthma, to a very particular reaction 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.

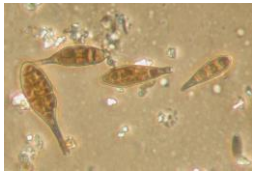
Definition	Images

Alternaria (all-tur-nair'ee-uh)
Classification: Common Allergen / Contaminant / Opportunistic Pathogen (rarely)

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 than 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: These are a very large category of spores.

Possible Health Effect: Because so few of the Ascomycetes will grow in the laboratory setting, very little is known about their health effects on humans.

Macroscopic Morphology: Most will appear as specks or spots or bumps on leaves and wood.

Environment: Leaves, Wood. Also, most are plant saprophytes playing the role of “recyclers”. Spores are produced in sac-like structures called asci.


Tech Notes:

moldlab

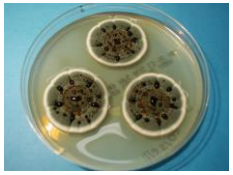
Definition	Images

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 are indistinguishable from Penicillium spores in most cases. There are a few exceptions but the species ID must be made from culture, and is still a difficult job. 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. However, if you are immune suppressed or compromised this should be discussed with your physician.

Macroscopic Morphology: Aspergillus can appear in a wide range of colors from white to purple, yellow to green, see images next to text.

Environment: Commonly found in the environment around the world.

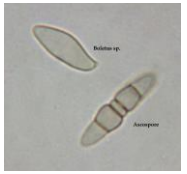


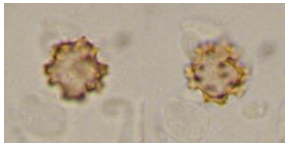
Basidiospores, non-specified (bah-sid-ee-oh'-spores)
Classification: Allergen / Contaminant. Another large general class of spores formed on a structure called a basidium, mushrooms belong to this group.

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 the outdoor air make up. This is a common cause of Wood Rot. High concentrations in an indoor air sample might be indicative of water damage or too high humidity. Often abundant at night or pre-dawn hours when there is high humidity.



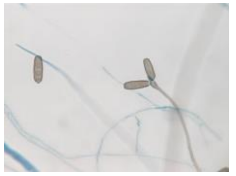


Bipolaris/Dreschslera/Helminthosporium/Exserohilim types (bye-pole-air-us)(dresh-lair'-uh) /
Classification: Contaminant / Opportunistic pathogen

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: The mold will appear brownish / black with a black matted middle and a raised lighter color periphery.

Environment: The fungus is a saprophyte and can be found in soil.

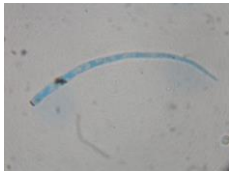


Cercospora group (sir-ko-spore-ra)
Classification: Contaminant / Plant Pathogen

Possible Health Effect: None found at this time

Macroscopic Morphology: reddish-brown to gray-black/wooly

Environment: Plants-cause of leaf spot on sugar beets



Tech Notes:

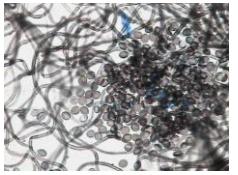
Definition	Images

Chaetomium (kay- toe-me-um)
Classification: Contaminant / some report allergen

Possible Health Effect: Rarely involved in systemic and cutaneous disease and sometimes reported to be allergenic. Some species can produce toxins, and there is some research interest on whether these toxins can cause cancer.

Macroscopic Morphology: The surface of the mold is cottony, spreading and becomes tan or gray with age. With close examination the surface sometimes will appear to have little black specks like pepper.

Environment: Chaetomium is one of the few Ascomycetes that will grow and produce spores indoors. It prefers to grow on cellulose for example paper and wood. Primary IAQ importance is that it will grow in the same conditions as Stachybotrys (wet cellulose) and sheetrock paper. Colonies of Chaetomium and Stachybotrys will be growing on top of one another. Also, found in soil and hay.

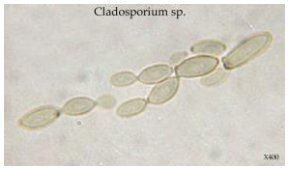


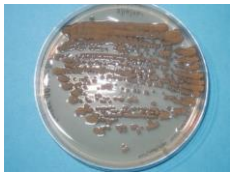
Cladosporium (clad-oh-spore-ee-um)
Classification: Common Allergen/ Contaminant

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 one of the types of mold found growing on HVAC vent covers and grills. It can grow on leaves, textiles, wood, paper, and decaying vegetation.



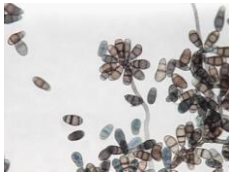


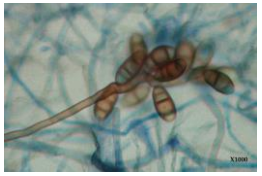
Curvularia (curve-you-lair'-ee-uh)
Classification: Contaminant / Opportunistic Pathogen

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: The mold is common in the air and in the soil as a saprophyte and in textiles and decaying vegetation.





Fusarium (few-sarh-ee-um)
Classification: Contaminant / Opportunistic pathogen

Possible Health Effect: Associated with eye infections and occasionally skin and nail. Produces a variety of toxins mainly important when ingested particularly through contaminated grain products. Reports of infections in burn victims and compromised hosts.

Macroscopic Morphology: It grows quickly and is at first white and cottony but will turn pinkish with age.

Environment: Found on fruit and grains and common in soil. Indoors it can sometimes contaminate humidifiers.

Tech Notes:

Definition	Images

Hyphal Fragments (hy-full)
Classification: N/A

Possible Health Effect: N/A

Macroscopic Morphology: Not a type of mold. A hyphal fragment is a small piece or portion of 'root'-like structure called hyphae/mycelia. Hyphal fragments are common in air samples. Mold type cannot be identified by the hyphae alone.

Environment: N/A

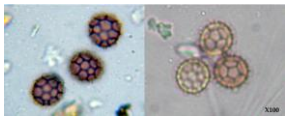

Myxomycete / Periconia / Smut (mix-oh'-my-seat) / (pare-i-cone-ee-uh) / (smut)
Classification: Generally a plant pathogen

Possible Health Effect: Generally plant pathogens. 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.

**myxomycete is technically not a mold but we have included it in this group due to morphological similarities.*

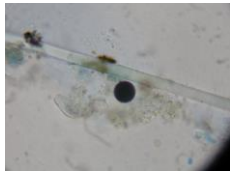


Nigrospora (nigh-grow-spore-uh)
Classification: Saprophyte, not known to be pathogenic.

Possible Health Effect: Rarely Reported

Macroscopic Morphology: Wooly, white then gray with age.

Environment: Worldwide in soil, parasitic and saprophytic on plants.

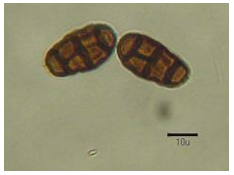


Pithomyces (pith-oh-my-cees)
Classification: Contaminant

Possible Health Effect: No reports of allergies or infections.

Macroscopic Morphology: Light to dark brown and cottony, sometimes showing tufts of distinct fluff in the middle of colony.

Environment: Worldwide, soil, plant materials, saprophyte, rarely found indoor, but can grow on paper.



Yeast-like fungi
Classification: This is a category we assign to spores that have morphological characteristics similar to yeast Examples of yeast like mold are Acremonium and Exophiala


Tech Notes:

Submitted By: Dayna Boor | *via*: Hand Delivered | Submittal Date: 4/9/2025 13:13 | Sample Date: 9/4/2025 | Analysis Date: 9/5/2025 | Report Date: 9/5/2025 | Lab Job No.: 25-111919 | Technician: Steven Reese

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Website - www.moldlab.com

PROJECT INFORMATION
Weinstein- 090425
220 E Broadway Ave #2145
Fort Worth, Texas 76104
Project No.: Not Provided

Air Exam FAQ

Test Code 1: Spore Trap -fungal limited
Analysis Method: ASTM Designation D7391-17 (Modified)

DALLAS MOLD CONSULTANTS
(972) 945-6653
10440 N Central Expressway
STE 800
Dallas, Texas 75231

This test report contains the following sections: Cover Letter, Snapshot, Report, Flashback, Glossary, and FAQ

How do I know if the air sample results are normal?

The general guideline is that the concentration and types of mold in the inside sample should be similar to or lower than the concentration in the Outside sample.
Currently there are no dose response relationship statistics for allowable or safe levels of aeroallergens.

What is the Air Calculated Concentration?

The Calculated Concentration is a measure of the concentration of mold spores in the air, and is listed as spores per cubic meter of air. It is useful for comparing samples and understanding how many spores are in a given section of air. This is calculated based on the air flow rate of the pump, the time the pump was run for, the proportion of the sample enumerated, and the raw count. It is calculated as ((100/Proportion of Sample Analyzed)/(Air Flow Rate * Pump Run Time)*(Raw Count). This number is then rounded to two significant figures. The calculated concentration is useful for comparing samples with different volumes, sample types, and counting methods. It is also useful for understanding how many spores there are in a given section of air. 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.

What is the Raw Count on the report?

The 'raw' count is how many spores the technician actually viewed on your sample while looking through the microscope. We use this number to generate the calculated concentration. Moldlab stops counting spores at 100 and reports the raw count as '>100'.

Can you tell me a little more about mold air samples?

This type of sample is a non-cultured air sample, which means the lab did not grow the samples in a Petri dish, and is commonly referred to as a "snapshot" of the air at the exact time of sampling. The test works by pumping a controlled volume of air through a collection container called a spore trap. The spore trap has a sticky substance on its surface which captures any particles from the air, including mold spores. Test results account for both live and dead spores.

What is the 'debris field rating'?

The 'debris field rating' is a visual estimate made by the technician of how much non-fungal debris there is on the sample. The rating includes all non fungal particulate (fibers, debris, pollen, insects, skin, etc.). The scale includes ratings of 'None Detected', 'Trace', 'Minor', 'Moderate', 'Heavy', and 'Occluded'. None Detected indicates no sample was detected on the sample (possibly due to a bad sample). Trace indicates trace amounts of debris are present. Minor indicates small amounts of debris are present. Moderate indicates and average amount of debris is present. Heavy indicates a high concentration of debris articulate. Lastly, Occluded indicates the amount of particulate on the sample is so concentrated that the technician could not see through it to count and identify spores accurately. The higher the debris rating, the greater the negative bias of results.

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 in between two 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 the "true" value is somewhere between 42.995 and 43.0049, which is much more precise. Similarly, if 431 is shown as 431, 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 'minimum reporting limit'?

A minimum reporting limit is exactly what it sounds like- the minimum number that must be reported for the calculated concentration if any spores are detected. This is calculated as (100/Proportion of Sample Analyzed)/(Air Flow Rate * Pump Run Time). This number is essentially the amount a single spore increases the calculated concentration by. All spore types that are not listed as having a raw count of 1 or greater have a calculated concentration of less than the minimum reporting limit. 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 precise. For this reason, the minimum reporting limit 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 minimum reporting limit.

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