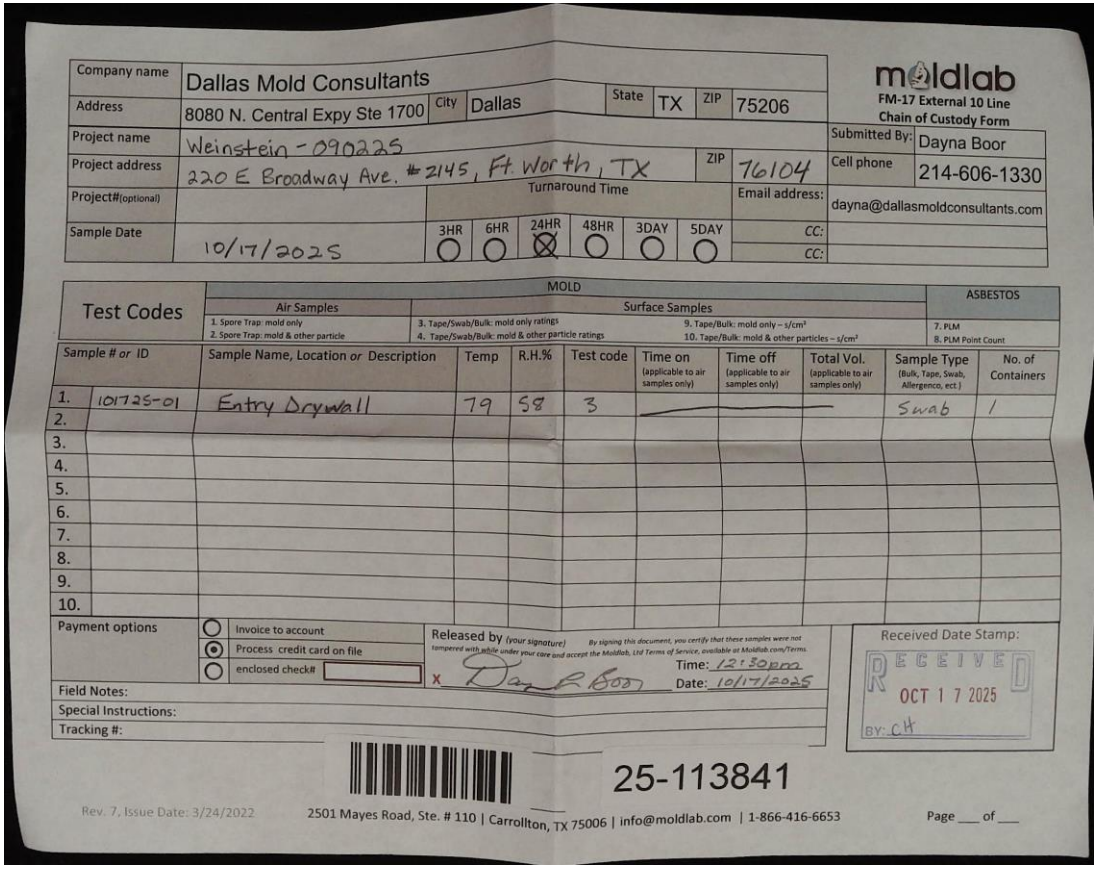
PROJECT INFORMATION
Weinstein - 090225
220 E Broadway Ave. #2145
Fort Worth, Texas 76104
Project No.: Not Provided

Direct Exam Chain of Custody

Test Code 3: Direct Exam -fungal limited
Analysis Method: Internal SOP M-3

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

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



moldlab
FM-17 External 10 Line Chain of Custody Form

Company name	Dallas Mold Consultants							Submitted By:	Dayna Boor
Address	8080 N. Central Expy Ste 1700	City	Dallas	State	TX	ZIP	75206	Cell phone	214-606-1330
Project name	Weinstein - 090225								
Project address	220 E Broadway Ave. #2145, Ft Worth, TX					ZIP	76104	Email address:	dayna@dallasmoldconsultants.com
Project#(optional)		Turnaround Time: 3HR ○ 6HR ○ 24HR ⊗ 48HR ○ 3DAY ○ 5DAY ○						CC:	
Sample Date	10/17/2025							CC:	

Test Codes	MOLD: Air Samples (1. Spore Trap: mold only; 2. Spore Trap: mold & other particle)	MOLD: 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.	101725-01	Entry Drywall	79	58	3				Swab	1
2.										
3.										
4.										
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 and accept the Moldlab, Ltd Terms of Service, available at Moldlab.com/Terms.
x Dayna Boor
Time: 12:30pm
Date: 10/17/2025

Received Date Stamp: RECEIVED OCT 17 2025 BY: CH

Field Notes:
Special Instructions:
Tracking #:

25-113841

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

Submitted By: Dayna Boor | *via*: Hand Delivered | Submittal Date: 10/17/2025 | Sample Date: 10/17/2025 | Analysis Date: 10/18/2025 | Report Date: 10/18/2025 | Lab Job No.: 25-113841 | Technician: Deisy Regalado

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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P - (972) 820-9373
Toll Free (866) 416-6653
Website - www.moldlab.com

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Report

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Sample No: 101725-01 **Analysis Date:** 10/18/2025 **Sample Type:** Swab
Location: Entry Drywall

Identification	Rating			
Alternaria		Minor		
Ascospores, non-specified		Minor		
Bipolaris/Dreschslera/Helminthosporium/Exserohilum		Minor		
Curvularia		Minor		
Myxomycetes/Periconia/Smut/Rust		Minor		
Nigrospora		Minor		
Non-specified spore		Minor		
Pithomyces		Minor		
Hyphal Fragments		Minor		

Tech Notes:

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Direct Exam FAQ

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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, and 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 observed 1 or fewer structures of mold per field of view under the microscope.
- 'Moderate' means 1 to 3 structures of mold 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.

How do I learn more about the types of 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.

Do I have the Black Mold?

Usually when a customer asks this question he/she is 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 our website at: https://www.moldlab.com/black-mold

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 by traditional methods, taking care to use personal protective equipment. Porous materials on the other hand, 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 make it hard to clean effectively. The surface will appear clean but as soon as conditions are favorable the mold can start to grow again. Here is a link to the EPA mold help guide: https://www.epa.gov/mold/brief-guide-mold-moisture-and-your-home

Can we still live here?

There are no established 'safe' levels of mold, just as there are no established 'unsafe' levels of mold, and individuals have different resistances and reactions 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 as a result of mold, please consult a medical professional. Please note that Moldlab, Ltd. is not a medical, or clinical laboratory and we do not offer medical consulting or advice.

Tech Notes:

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Direct 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.

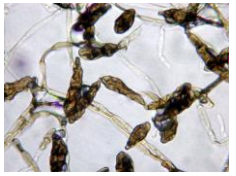
Definition	Images

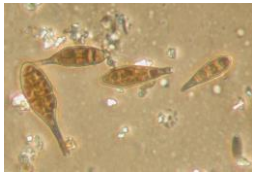
Alternaria (all-tur-nair'ee-uh)
Classification: Common Allergen / Contaminant / Opportunistic Pathogen (rarely)

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.





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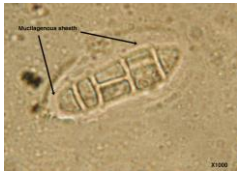
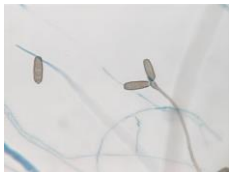
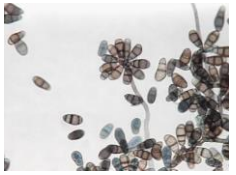
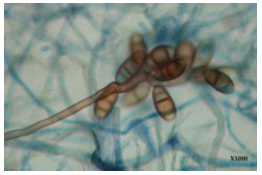
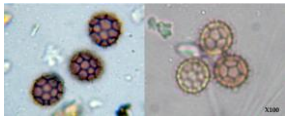
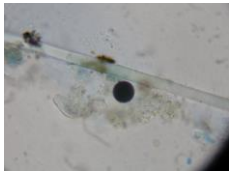
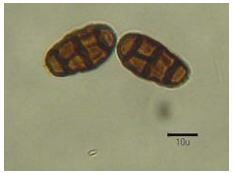
Definition	Images
Ascospores, non-specified (ass-co'-spores) Classification: These are a very large category of spores. Possible Health Effect: Because so few of the Ascomycetes will grow in the laboratory setting, very little is known about their health effects on humans. Macroscopic Morphology: Most 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.	 
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.	 
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.	 
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.*	

Tech Notes:

Definition	Images
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.	 
Non-specified spore The spore is NOT Stachybotrys, and could not be identified as any of the other mold types this lab identifies. It may be an unusual mold type that is not identifiable microscopically, or the spore may be damaged. However, the spore was definitively fungal. Classification: N/A Macroscopic Morphology: N/A Environment: N/A	
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.	 

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