

EXPANDED FUNGAL ASSESSMENTREPORT ™

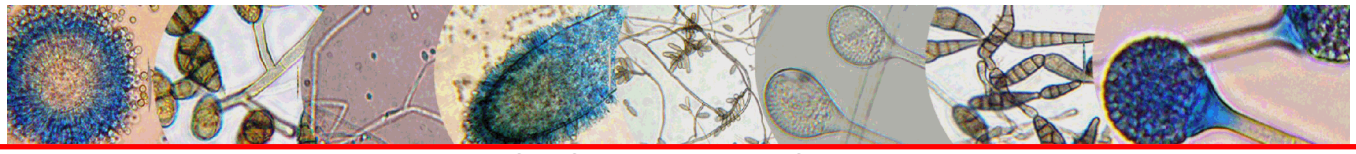
Prepared Exclusively For

[redacted]

Report Date: **9/22/2026**
Project: [redacted]
LA Testing Order: [redacted]

AIHA LAP, LLC.

AIHA LAP, LLCEMLAP #102814



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LA Testing
520 Mission Street South Pasadena, CA 91030
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Attn: Richard [redacted]

EMSL Order: [redacted]
Customer ID:
Collected: 9/21/2026
Received: 9/22/2026
Analyzed: 9/22/2026

Proj: [redacted]

1. Description of Analysis

Analytical Laboratory

LA Testing (LA Testing) is a nationwide, full service, analytical testing laboratory network providing Asbestos, Mold, Indoor Air Quality, Microbiological, Environmental, Chemical, Forensic, Materials, Industrial Hygiene and Mechanical Testing services since 1981. Ranked as the premier independently owned environmental testing laboratory in the nation, LA Testing puts analytical quality as its top priority. This quality is recognized by many well-respected federal, state and private accrediting agencies, and assured by our high quality personnel, including many Ph.D. microbiologists and mycologists.

LA Testing is an independent laboratory that performed the analysis of these samples. LA Testing did not conduct the sampling or site investigation for this report. The samples referenced herein were analyzed under strict quality control procedures using state-of-the-art microbiological methods. The analytical methods used and the data presented are scientifically and legally defensible.

The laboratory data is provided in compliance with ISO-IEC 17025 guidelines for the particular test(s) requested, including any associated limitations for the methods employed. These data are intended for use by professionals having knowledge of the testing methods necessary to interpret them accurately.

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Air Samples - Spore traps:

Spore traps are commercially available sampling devices that capture airborne particles on an adhesive slide. Air is pulled through the device using a vacuum pump. Spores, as well as other airborne particles, are impacted on the collection adhesive. Using spore trap collection methods has inherent limitations. These collection methods are biased towards larger spore sizes.

The analysis for total spore counts is a direct microscopic examination and does not include culturing or growing the fungi. Therefore, the results include both viable and non-viable spores. Some fungal groups produce similar spore types that cannot be distinguished by direct microscopic examination alone (i.e., *Aspergillus/Penicillium*, and others). Other spore types may lack distinguishing features that aid in their identification. These types are grouped into larger categories such as Ascospores or Basidiospores.

Fungal spores are identified and grouped by morphological characteristics including color, shape, septation, ornamentation, and fruiting structures (if present) which are compared to published mycological identification keys and texts. LA Testing reports provide spore counts per cubic meter of air to three significant figures. Please note that each spore category is reported to three significant figures. Due to rounding and the application of three significant figures the sum of the individual spore numbers may not equal the total spore count on the report. LA Testing does not maintain responsibility for final volume concentrations (counts/m3) since this volume is provided by the field collector and can not be verified by LA Testing.

LA Testing analyzes spore traps using phase contrast microscopy. There is a wide choice of collection devices (Air-O-Cell, Micro-5, Burkhard, etc.) on the market. Differences in analytical method may exist between spore trap devices.

Spore trap results are reported in spores per cubic meter of air. Due to the other airborne particles collected with the spores, LA Testing reports a background particle density. Background density is an indication of overall particulate matter present on the sample (i.e. dust in the air). High background concentrations may obscure spores such as the *Penicillium*/*Aspergillus* group. The rating system is from 1-5 with 1 = 1 - 25% of the background obscured by material, 2 = 26 - 50%, 3 = 51 - 75%, 4 = 76% - 99%, 5 = 100% or overloaded. A background rating of 4 or higher should be regarded as a minimum count since the actual concentrations may be higher than those reported. LA Testing will not be held responsible for overloading of samples. Sample volumes are left to the discretion of the company or persons conducting the fieldwork.

Skin fragment density is the percentage of skin cells making up the total background material, 1 = 1 - 25%, 2 = 26 - 50%, 3 = 51 - 75%, 4 = 76-100%. Skin fragment density is considered an indication of the general cleanliness in the area sampled. It has been estimated that up to 90% of household dust consists of dead skin cells.

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2. Analytical Results

See attached data reports and charts.

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Spore Trap ASSESSMENTReport™ Air-O-Cell(™) Analysis of Fungal Spores & Particulates (Methods MICRO-SOP-201, ASTM D7391)

	Particle Identification	Raw Count	(Count/m³)	% of Total	Interpretation Guideline
Sample A [redacted]	Alternaria (Ulocladium)	1*	10*	0.5	
Client Sample ID A	Ascospores	-	-	-	
	Aspergillus/Penicillium++	4	200	10.8	
Location Control	Basidiospores	8	300	16.1	
	Bipolaris++	-	-	-	
	Chaetomium++	1*	10*	0.5	
	Cladosporium	25	1100	59.1	
	Curvularia	1	40	2.2	
	Epicoccum	-	-	-	
Sample Volume (L) 75	Fusarium++	-	-	-	
	Ganoderma	3	100	5.4	
	Myxomycetes++	-	-	-	
	Pithomyces++	-	-	-	
Sample Type Background	Rust	-	-	-	
	Scopulariopsis/Microascus	-	-	-	
	Stachybotrys/Memnoniella	-	-	-	
Comments	Unidentifiable Spores	-	-	-	
	Botrytis	2	90	4.8	
	Nigrospora	-	-	-	
	Spegazzinia	-	-	-	
	Torula++	1*	10*	0.5	
	Total Fungi	**46**	**1860**	**100**	
	Other				
	Hyphal Fragment	2	90	-	
	Insect Fragment	-	-	-	
	Pollen	-	-	-	

Analytical Sensitivity 600x: **44** counts/cubic meter
Analytical Sensitivity 300x *: **13*** counts/cubic meter

Skin Fragments:	**1**	1 to 4 (low to high)
Fibrous Particulate:	**1**	1 to 4 (low to high)
Background:	**2**	1 to 4 (low to high); 5 (overloaded)

No discernable field blank was submitted with this group of samples.
++ Includes other spores with similar morphology; see EMSL's fungal glossary for each specific category.

- Concentration at or below background
- Concentration above background
- Concentration 10X or more above background

- Not commonly found growing indoors, spores likely come from outside.
- Spores reported to be able to cause allergies in individuals.
- Potential for mycotoxin production exists with these fungi.
- These fungi are considered water damage indicators.

[redacted]
[redacted]
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Initial report from: 09/22/2026 15:54:31

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Samples analyzed by LA Testing South Pasadena, CA AIHA LAP, LLC-EMLAP Accredited #102814

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Spore Trap ASSESSMENTReport™ Air-O-Cell(™) Analysis of Fungal Spores & Particulates (Methods MICRO-SOP-201, ASTM D7391)

Sample B [redacted]

Client Sample ID
B

Location
Main Bedroom / Bath

Sample Volume (L)
75

Sample Type
Inside

Comments

Particle Identification	Raw Count	(Count/m³)	% of Total	Interpretation Guideline
Alternaria (Ulocladium)	1	40	3.3	⚠ ✹ ☣ 💧
Ascospores	1*	10*	0.8	⚠ ✹
Aspergillus/Penicillium++	12	520	42.6	⚠ ✹
Basidiospores	5	200	16.4	☑ 🌲 ✹
Bipolaris++	1*	10*	0.8	⚠ 🌲 ✹ ☣
Chaetomium++	-	-	-	
Cladosporium	7	300	24.6	☑ ✹
Curvularia	-	-	-	
Epicoccum	-	-	-	
Fusarium++	-	-	-	
Ganoderma	2	90	7.4	☑ 🌲 ✹
Myxomycetes++	1	40	3.3	⚠ 🌲 ✹
Pithomyces++	-	-	-	
Rust	-	-	-	
Scopulariopsis/Microascus	-	-	-	
Stachybotrys/Memnoniella	-	-	-	
Unidentifiable Spores	-	-	-	
Botrytis	-	-	-	
Nigrospora	1*	10*	0.8	⚠ 🌲
Spegazzinia	-	-	-	
Torula++	-	-	-	
Total Fungi	**31**	**1220**	**100**	☑
Other				
Hyphal Fragment	2	90	-	☑
Insect Fragment	-	-	-	
Pollen	1	40	-	⚠ 🌲 ✹

Analytical Sensitivity 600x: **44** counts/cubic meter
Analytical Sensitivity 300x *: **13*** counts/cubic meter

Skin Fragments:	**2**	1 to 4 (low to high)
Fibrous Particulate:	**1**	1 to 4 (low to high)
Background:	**2**	1 to 4 (low to high); 5 (overloaded)

No discernable field blank was submitted with this group of samples.

++ Includes other spores with similar morphology; see EMSL's fungal glossary for each specific category.

☑ Concentration at or below background
⚠ Concentration above background
🚫 Concentration 10X or more above background

🌲 Not commonly found growing indoors, spores likely come from outside.
✹ Spores reported to be able to cause allergies in individuals.
☣ Potential for mycotoxin production exists with these fungi.
💧 These fungi are considered water damage indicators.

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Spore Trap ASSESSMENTReport™ Air-O-Cell(™) Analysis of Fungal Spores & Particulates (Methods MICRO-SOP-201, ASTM D7391)

Sample C [redacted]

Client Sample ID
C

Location
Kids Bedroom / Bath

Sample Volume (L)
75

Sample Type
Inside

Comments

Particle Identification	Raw Count	(Count/m³)	% of Total	Interpretation Guideline
Alternaria (Ulocladium)	3	100	5.5	⊘ ✹ ☣ 💧
Ascospores	2	90	4.9	⚠ ✹
Aspergillus/Penicillium++	4	200	11	☑ ✹
Basidiospores	5	200	11	☑ 🌲 ✹
Bipolaris++	1	40	2.2	⚠ 🌲 ✹ ☣
Chaetomium++	-	-	-	
Cladosporium	24	1000	54.9	☑ ✹
Curvularia	-	-	-	
Epicoccum	1	40	2.2	⚠ 🌲 ✹
Fusarium++	-	-	-	
Ganoderma	2	90	4.9	☑ 🌲 ✹
Myxomycetes++	1	40	2.2	⚠ 🌲 ✹
Pithomyces++	-	-	-	
Rust	-	-	-	
Scopulariopsis/Microascus	-	-	-	
Stachybotrys/Memnoniella	-	-	-	
Unidentifiable Spores	-	-	-	
Botrytis	-	-	-	
Nigrospora	1*	10*	0.5	⚠ 🌲
Spegazzinia	1*	10*	0.5	⚠ 🌲
Torula++	-	-	-	
Total Fungi	**45**	**1820**	**100**	☑
Other				
Hyphal Fragment	2	90	-	☑
Insect Fragment	-	-	-	
Pollen	-	-	-	

Analytical Sensitivity 600x: **44** counts/cubic meter
Analytical Sensitivity 300x *: **13*** counts/cubic meter

Skin Fragments:	**3**	1 to 4 (low to high)
Fibrous Particulate:	**2**	1 to 4 (low to high)
Background:	**3**	1 to 4 (low to high); 5 (overloaded)

No discernable field blank was submitted with this group of samples.

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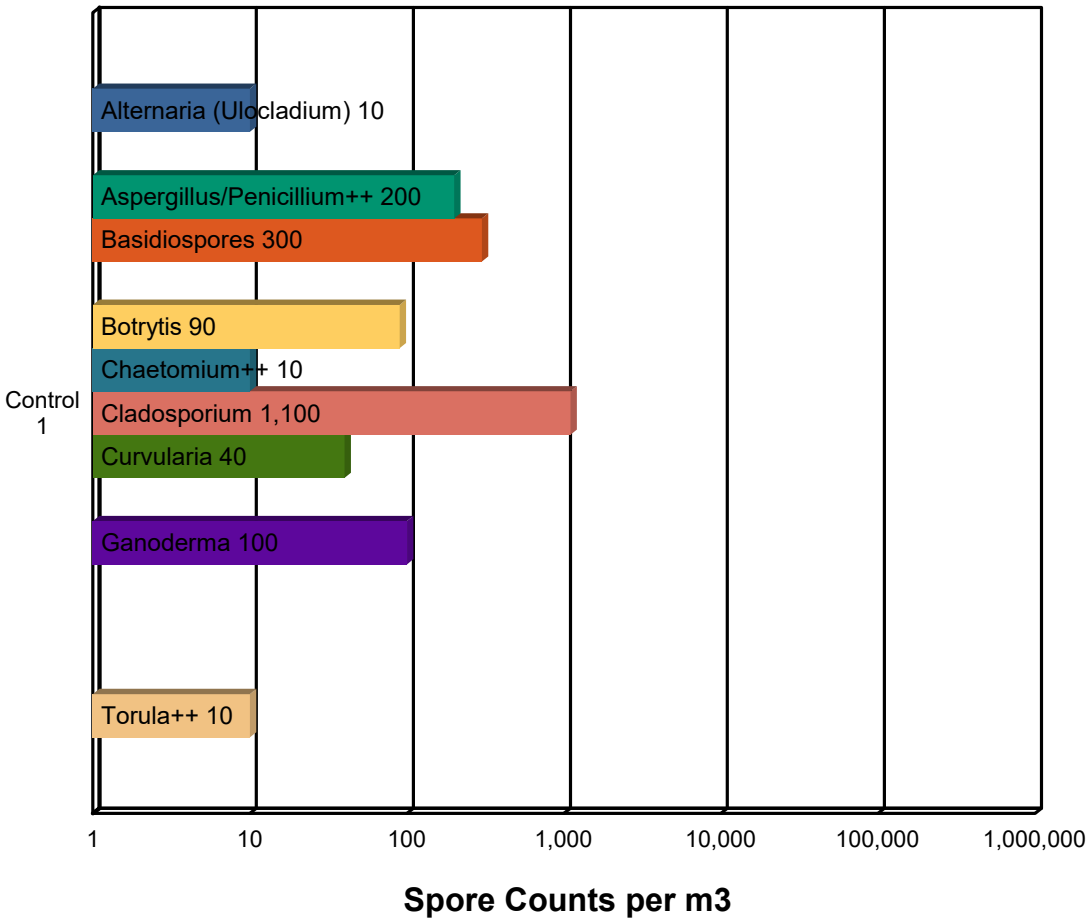
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Spore Trap Report: Total Counts



Alternaria (Ulocladium)
Ascospores
Aspergillus/Penicillium++
Basidiospores
Bipolaris++
Botrytis
Chaetomium++
Cladosporium
Curvularia
Epicoccum
Ganoderma
Myxomycetes++
Nigrospora
Spegazzinia
Torula++

* The chart is displayed using a logarithmic scale. Bar size is not directly proportional to the number of spores.

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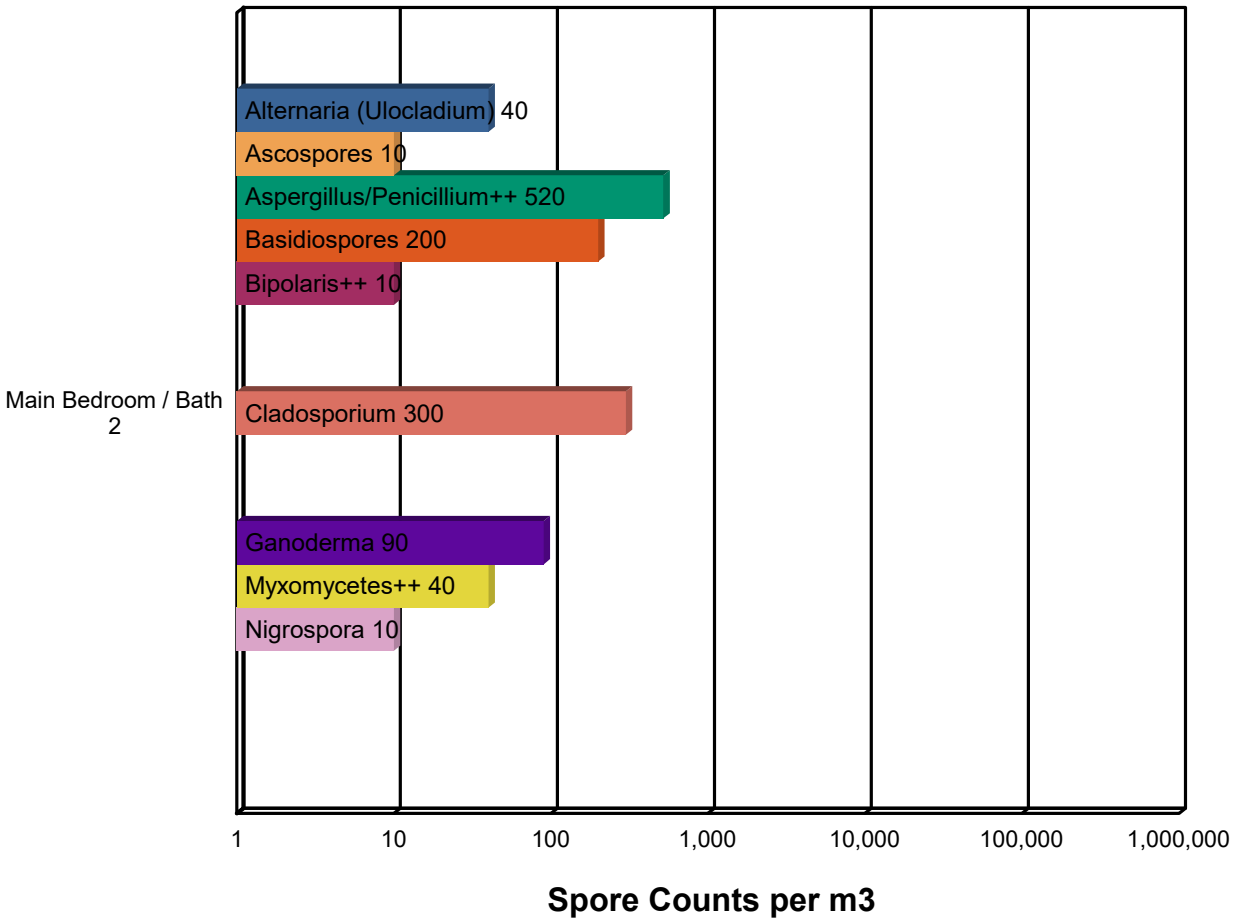
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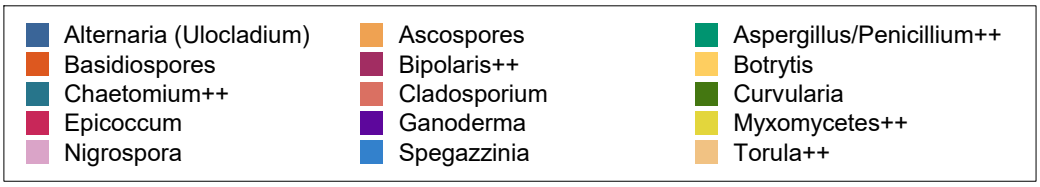
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Spore Trap Report: Total Counts





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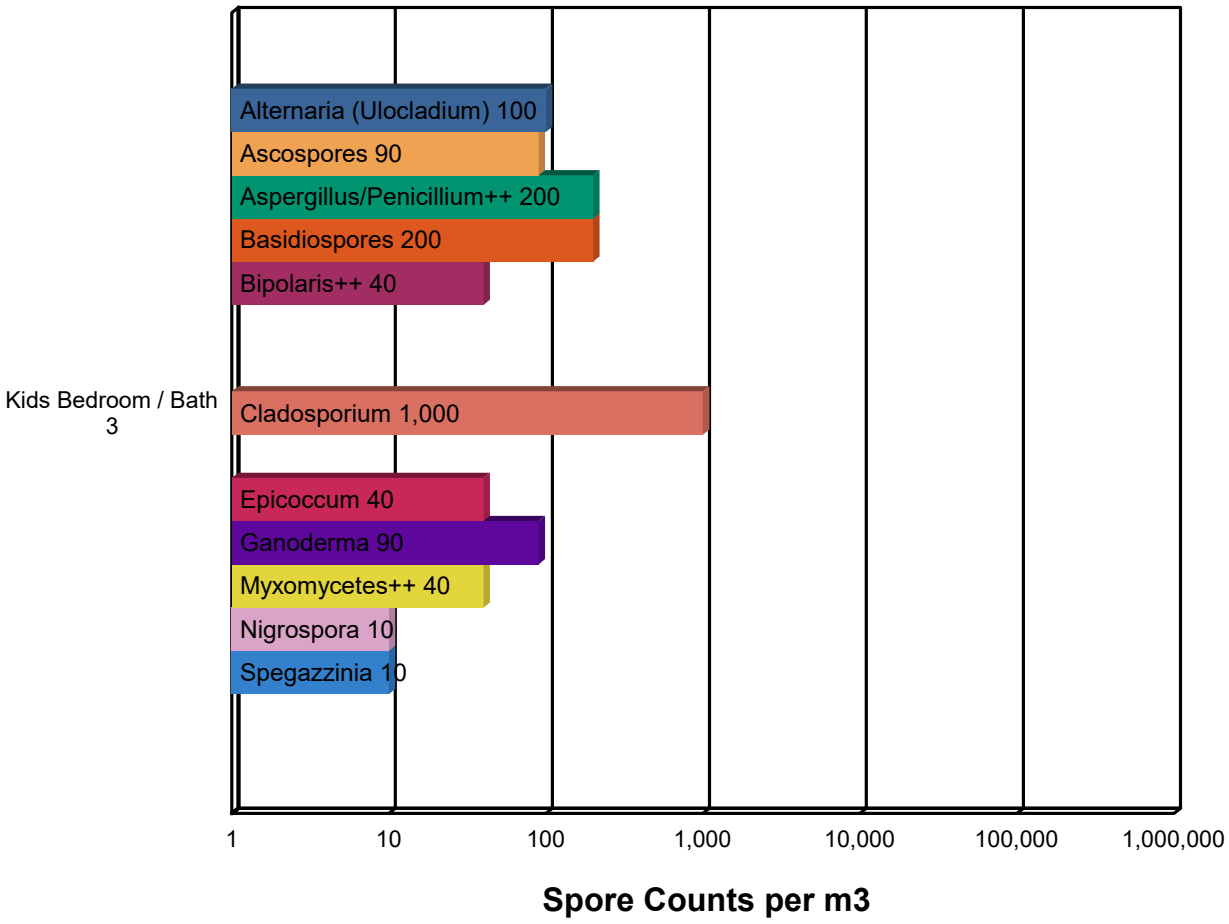
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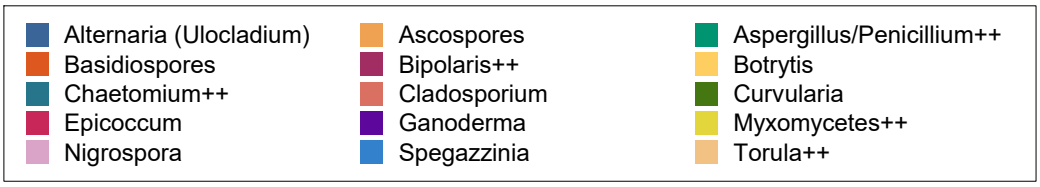
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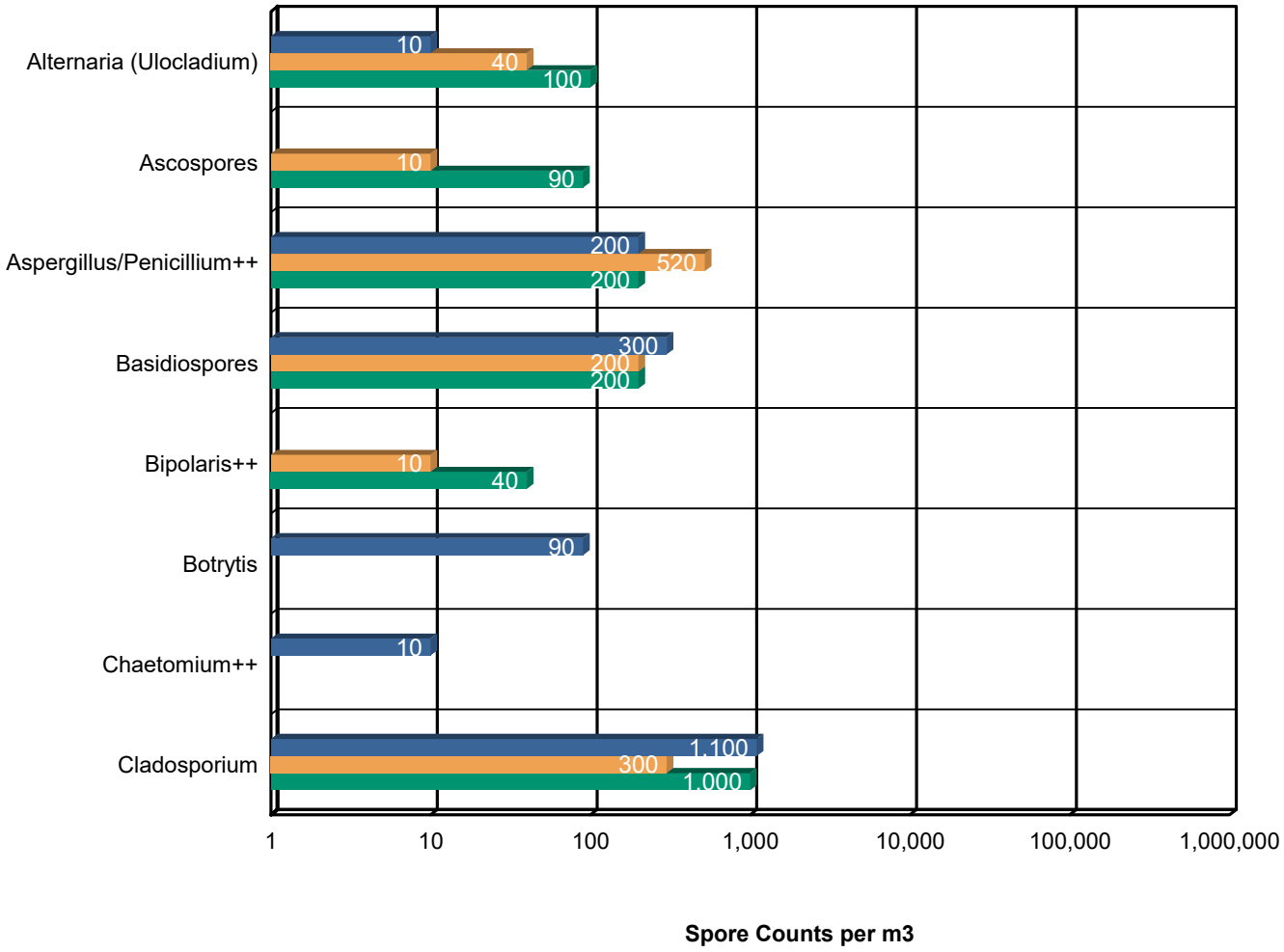
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Background Comparison Chart



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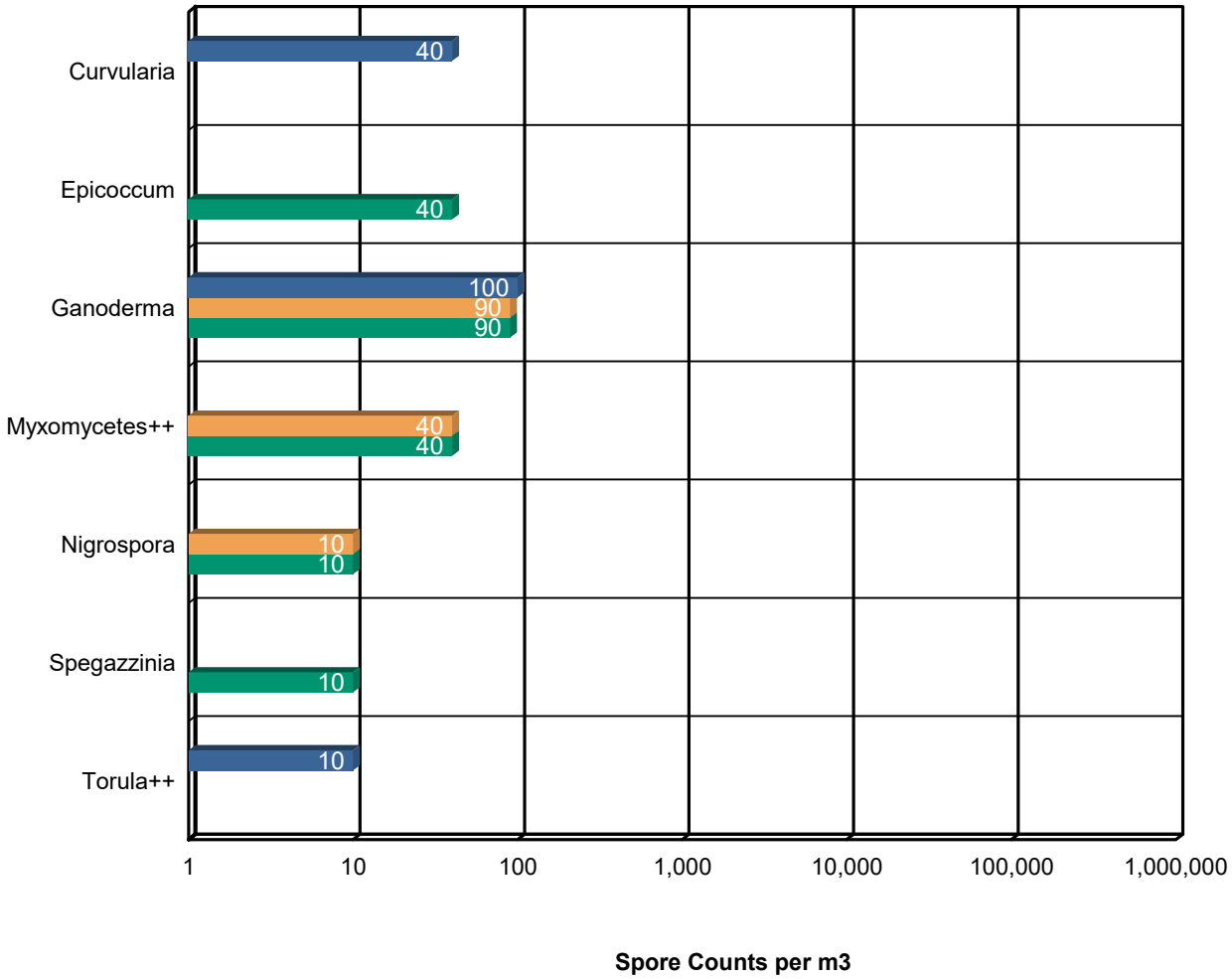
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Background Comparison Chart



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Proj: [redacted]

3. Understanding the Results

LA Testing is an independent laboratory, providing unbiased and scientifically valid results. These data represent only a portion of an overall IAQ investigation. Visual information and environmental conditions measured during the site assessment (humidity, moisture readings, etc.) are crucial to any final interpretation of the results. Many factors impact the final results; therefore, result interpretation should only be conducted by qualified individuals. The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) has published a good reference book covering sampling and data interpretation. It is entitled, Bioaerosols: Assessment and Control, 1999.

Fungal spores are found everywhere. Whether or not symptoms develop in people exposed to fungi depends on the nature of the fungal material (e.g., allergenic, toxic, or infectious), the exposure level, and the susceptibility of exposed persons. Susceptibility varies with the genetic predisposition (e.g., allergic reactions do not always occur in all individuals), age, pre-existing medical conditions (e.g., diabetes, cancer, or chronic lung conditions), use of immunosuppressive drugs, and concurrent exposures. These reasons make it difficult to identify dose/response relationships that are required to establish “safe” or “unsafe” levels (i.e., permissible exposure limits).

It is generally accepted in the industry that indoor fungal growth is undesirable and inappropriate, necessitating removal or other appropriate remedial actions. The New York City guidelines and EPA guidelines for mold remediation in schools and commercial buildings define the conditions warranting mold remediation. Always remember that water is the key. Preventing water damage or water condensation will prevent mold growth.

This report is not intended to provide medical advice or advice concerning the relative safety of an occupied space. Always consult an occupational or environmental health physician who has experience addressing indoor air contaminants if you have any questions.

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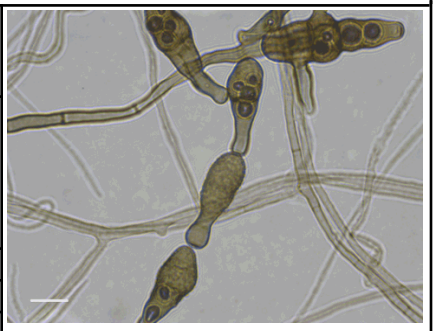
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4. Glossary of Fungi

ALTERNARIA(ULOCLADIUM)	
Natural Habitat	Common saprobe and pathogen of plants. Typically found on plant tissue, decaying wood, and foods. Soil . Air outdoors.
Suitable Substrates in the Indoor Environment	Indoors near condensation (window frames, showers), House dust (in carpets, and air). Also colonizes building supplies, computer disks, cosmetics, leather, optical instruments, paper, sewage, stone monuments, textiles, wood pulp, and jet fuel
Water Activity	Aw =0.85-0.88 (water damage indicator)
Mode of Dissemination	Wind
Allergic Potential	Type I allergies (hay fever, asthma), Type III (hypersensitivity pneumonitis)
Potential or Opportunistic Pathogens	Phaeohyphomycosis {causing cystic granulomas in the skin and subcutaneous tissue}. In immunocompetent patients, Alternaria colonizes the paranasal sinuses, leading to chronic hypertrophic sinusitis
Industrial Uses	Biocontrol of weed plants ·Biocontrol fungal plant pathogens.
Potential Toxins Produced	Alternariol (AOH) . Alternariol monomethylether (AME). Tenuazonic acid (TeA). Altenuene (ALT). Altertoxins (ATX)
Other Comments	Many species of Ulocladium have been renamed as Alternaria. Alternaria spores are one of the most common and potent indoor and outdoor airborne allergens. Additionally, Alternaria sensitization has been determined to be one of the most important factors in the onset of childhood asthma. Synergy with Cladosporium or Ulocladium may increase the severity of symptoms
References	Alternaria redefined. J. Woudenberg et al., Studies in Mycology. Volume 75, June 2013, Pages 171-212



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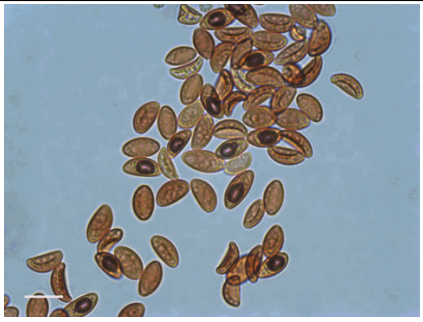
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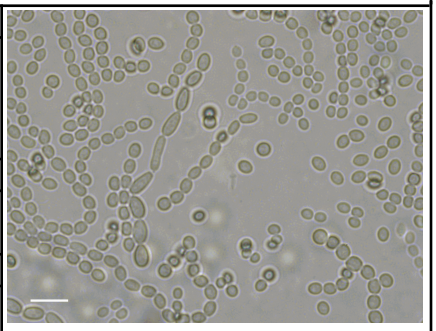
ASCOSPORES

Natural Habitat	Everywhere in nature.
Suitable Substrates in the Indoor Environment	Depends on genus and species.
Water Activity	Depends on genus and species.
Mode of Dissemination	Forcible ejection or passive release and dissemination by wind or insects.
Allergic Potential	Depends on genus and species.
Potential or Opportunistic Pathogens	Depends on genus and species.
Industrial Uses	Depends on genus and species.
Potential Toxins Produced	Depends on genus and species.
Other Comments	Ascospores are the result of sexual reproduction and produced in a saclike structure called an ascus. All ascospores belong to members of the Phylum Ascomycota, which encompasses a plethora of genera worldwide.



ASPERGILLUS/PENICILLIUM++

Natural Habitat	Plant debris ·Seed ·Cereal crop
Suitable Substrates in the Indoor Environment	Grows on a wide range of substrates indoors ·Prevalent in water damaged buildings ·Foods (blue mold on cereals, fruits, vegetables, dried foods) ·House dust ·Fabrics ·Leather ·Wallpaper ·Wallpaper glue
Allergic Potential	Type I (hay fever, asthma) ·Type III (hypersensitivity)
Potential Opportunist or Pathogen	Possible depending on the species.
Potential Toxins Produced	Possible depending on the species.
Free moisture required for mold growth	Aw=0.75-0.94
Mode of Dissemination	Wind ·Insects
Industrial Uses	Many depending on the species
Other comments	Spores of Aspergillus and Penicillium (including others such as Geosmithia, Goidanichella, Nalanthamala, Rasamsonia, Samsoniella, and Talaromyces) are small and spherical with few distinguishing characteristics. They cannot be differentiated by non-viable impaction sampling methods. Some species with very small spores may be undercounted in samples with high background debris.



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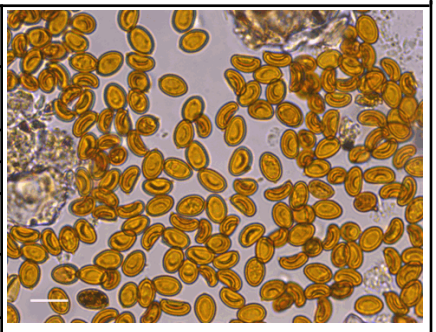
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BASIDIOSPORES

Natural Habitat	Forest floors. Lawns .Plants (saprobes or pathogens depending on genus)
Suitable Substrates in the Indoor Environment	Depends on genus. Wood products
Water Activity	Unknown.
Mode of Dissemination	Forcible ejection. Wind currents.
Allergic Potential	Type I allergies (hay fever, asthma) . Type III (hypersensitivity pneumonitis)
Potential or Opportunistic Pathogens	Depends on genus.
Industrial Uses	Edible mushrooms are used in the food industry.
Potential Toxins Produced	Amanitins. monomethyl-hydrazine. muscarine. ibotenic acid. psilocybin.
Other Comments	Basidiospores are the result of sexual reproduction and formed on a structure called the basidium. Basidiospores belong to the members of the Phylum Basidiomycota, which includes mushrooms, shelf fungi, rusts, and smuts.



BIPOLARIS++

Natural Habitat	Plant saprophyte.Plant pathogen of many plants, causing leaf rot, crown rot, and root rot on warm season turf grasses
Suitable Substrates in the Indoor Environment	House plants, Indoor building materials
Free moisture required for mold growth	Unknown
Mode of Dissemination	Wind
Allergic Potential	Hay fever, asthma. Allergic and chronic invasive sinusitis
Potential or Opportunistic Pathogens	Invasive sinusitis, disseminated mycoses, peritonitis, keratitis, phaeohyphomycosis
Potential Toxins	Can potentially produce sterigmatocystin.
Other Comments	Includes Bipolaris, Drechslera, Exserohilum.



BOTRYTIS

Natural Habitat	Plant pathogen responsible for causing gray mold (B. cinerea) on raspberries, blackberries, lettuce, cabbage.
Suitable Substrates in the Indoor Environment	Houseplants, fruits, vegetables
Water Activity	Aw 0.93-0.95
Mode of Dissemination	Wind, rain
Allergic Potential	Type 1 (Hayfever and asthma); Type 2 (hypersensitivity pneumonitis)
Potential or Opportunistic Pathogens	Unknown

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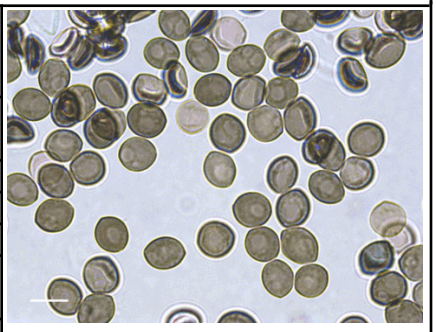
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CHAETOMIUM++

Natural Habitat	Dung. Seeds. Soil. Straw. Genera with like spores include Amesia, Arcopilus, Botryotrichum, Collariella, Dichotomopilus, Ovatospora, Subramaniula and others.
Suitable Substrates in the Indoor Environment	Paper. Sheetrock. Wallpaper.
Water Activity	Aw=0.84-0.89.
Mode of Dissemination	Wind. Insects. Water splash.
Allergic Potential	Type I (asthma and hay fever).
Potential or Opportunistic Pathogens	Onychomycosis. C. perlucidum recognized as a new agent of cerebral phaeohyphomycosis.
Industrial Uses	Cellulase production, Textile testing.
Potential Toxins Produced	Chaetomin. Chaetoglobosins A,B,D and F are produced by Chaetomium globosum. Sterigmatocystin is produced by rare species



CLADOSPORIUM

Natural Habitat	Dead plant matter. Straw. Soil. Woody plants
Suitable Substrates in the Indoor Environment	Fiberglass duct liner. Paint. Textiles. Found in high concentration in water-damaged building materials.
Water Activity	Aw 0.84-0.88
Mode of Dissemination	Air
Allergic Potential	Type I (asthma and hay fever).
Potential or Opportunistic Pathogens	Edema. keratitis. onychomycosis. pulmonary infections. Sinusitis.
Industrial Uses	Produces 10 antigens.
Potential Toxins Produced	Cladosporin and Emodin.



CURVULARIA

Natural Habitat	A worldwide saprophytic fungi, being isolated from dead plant material and soil.
Suitable Substrates in the Indoor Environment	Paper, wood products
Free moisture required for mold growth	Unknown
Mode of Dissemination	Wind
Allergic Potential	Hay fever, asthma, allergic fungal sinusitis
Potential or Opportunistic Pathogens	In immunocompromised patients can cause cerebral abscess, endocarditis, mycetoma, ocular keratitis, onychomycosis, and pneumonia.



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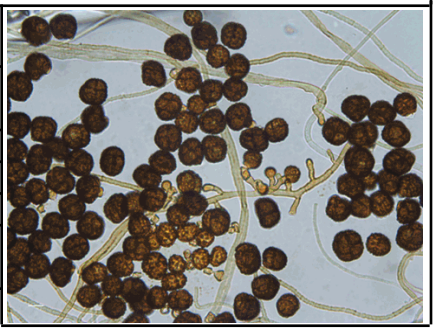
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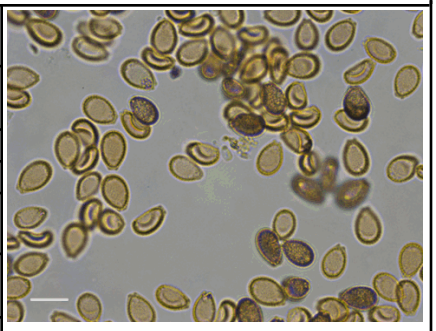
EPICOCCUM

Natural Habitat	A worldwide saprophytic fungi, being isolated from dead plant material and soil.
Suitable Substrates in the Indoor Environment	Paper, textiles
Water Activity	0.86-0.90
Mode of Dissemination	Wind
Allergic Potential	Hay fever, asthma
Potential or Opportunistic Pathogens	Unknown



GANODERMA

Natural Habitat	Grows on conifers and hardwoods worldwide, causing white rot, root rot, and stem rot.
Suitable Substrates in the Indoor Environment	Unknown.
Water Activity	Unknown.
Mode of Dissemination	Wind.
Allergic Potential	Ganoderma species are known to cause allergies in people on a worldwide scale.
Potential or Opportunistic Pathogens	Unknown.
Industrial Uses	Biopulping of wood for the paper industry. Potential medicinal use due to: 1. Inhibition of Ras dependent cell transformation, 2. Antifibrotic activity, 3. Immunomodulating activity, 4. Free-radicle scavenging
Potential Toxins Produced	Unknown.
Other Comments	Used in traditional Chinese medicine as an herbal supplement. It is also known as a "shelf fungus" because the fruiting body forms a stalk-less shelf on the sides of trees and logs. It is sometimes called “artists conk” because when you scratch the white pores of the fruiting body, the white rubs away and exposes the brown hyphae underneath. Thus, pictures can be produced on the fruiting body.
Reference	References: Craig, R.L., Levetin, E. 2000. Multi-year study of Ganoderma aerobiology. Aerobiologia 16: 75-81. http://www.pfc.forestry.ca/diseases/CTD/Group/Heart/heart6_e.html



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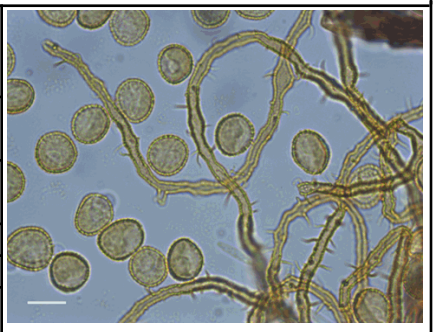
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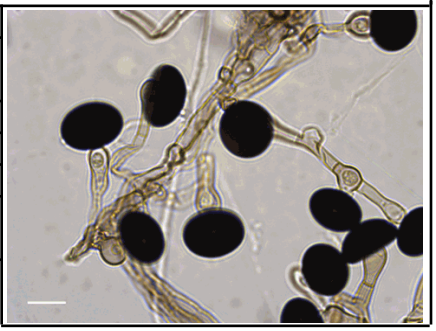
MYXOMYCETES++

Natural Habitat	Decaying logs, Dead leaves , Dung , Lawns , Mulched flower beds, Lawns
Suitable Substrates in the Indoor Environment	Rotting lumber
Free moisture required for mold growth	Unknown
Mode of Dissemination	Insects, Water, Wind
Allergic Potential	Type I
Potential or Opportunistic Pathogens	Unknown
Industrial Uses	
Other Comments	Includes Myxomycetes, Smut, Rust, and Periconia.



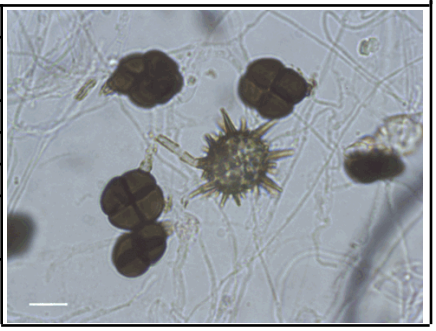
NIGROSPORA

Natural Habitat	Common on live or dead grass, seeds & soil.
Suitable Substrates in the Indoor Environment	Unknown
Water Activity	Unknown
Mode of Dissemination	Forcibly projected.
Allergic Potential	Type 1 allergies (hey fever, asthma)
Potential or Opportunistic Pathogens	Keratitis & skin lesions



SPEGAZZINIA

Natural Habitat	Plants, Soils
Suitable Substrates in the Indoor Environment	Unknown
Water Activity	Unknown
Mode of Dissemination	Unknown
Allergic Potential	Unknown
Potential or Opportunistic Pathogens	Unknown



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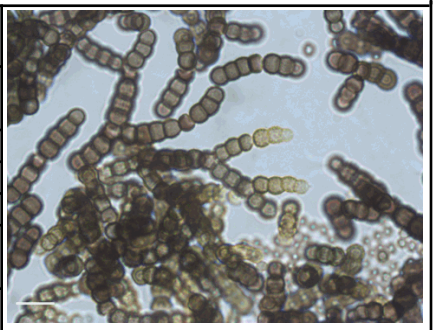
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TORULA++

Natural Habitat	A worldwide saprophytic fungi, being isolated from dead plant material and soil.
Suitable Substrates in the Indoor Environment	Wood, paper, wicker furniture, baskets
Water Activity	Unknown
Mode of Dissemination	Wind
Allergic Potential	Hay fever, asthma
Potential or Opportunistic Pathogens	Unknown
Other Comments	Spores that appear morphologically similar to Torula include Bahusaganda, Bahusandhika, Pseudotorula and others.



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5. References and Informational Links

Books

- Bioaerosols: Assessment and Control. Janet Macher, Ed., American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, Cincinnati, OH 1999.
- Exposure Guidelines for Residential Indoor Air Quality. Environmental Health Directorate, Health Protection Branch, Health Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, 1989.
- Fungal Contamination in Public Buildings: Health Effects and Investigation Methods. Health Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, 2004.
- IICRC: S500 Standard and Reference Guide for Professional Water Damage Restoration. 3rd Edition, Institute of Inspection, Cleaning, and Restoration Certification, Vancouver, WA, 2006

  IICRC: S520 Standard and Reference Guide for Professional Mold Remediation. 1st Edition, Institute of Inspection, Cleaning, and Restoration Certification, Vancouver, WA, 2004
- Field Guide for the Determination of Biological Contaminants in Environmental Samples. 2nd Edition, American Industrial Hygiene Association, 2005.

Consumer Links

Read the full text of AIHA's "The Facts About Mold" consumer brochure.
https://aiha-assets.sfo2.digitaloceanspaces.com/AIHA/resources/Facts-About-Mold-A-Consumer-Focus-Fact-Sheet.pdf

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)
http://www.osha.gov/SLTC/molds/index.html

CDC Mold Facts
https://www.cdc.gov/mold-health/about/index.html?CDC_AAref_Val=https://www.cdc.gov/mold/faqs.htm

CDC Stachybotrys - Questions and answers on Stachybotrys chartarum and other molds
https://www.cdc.gov/mold-health/data-research/facts-stats/?CDC_AAref_Val=https://www.cdc.gov/mold/stachy.htm

IOM, NAS: Clearing the Air: Asthma and Indoor Air Exposures
https://www.epa.gov/indoor-air-quality-iaq/should-you-have-air-ducts-your-home-cleaned

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National Library of Medicine-Mold website
http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/molds.html

California Department of Health Services (CADOHS)
https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/cls/dehl/ehl/Pages/AQS/Mold.aspx

Minnesota Department of Health
https://www.health.state.mn.us/communities/environment/air/mold/index.html

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
https://www.nyc.gov/site/doh/health/health-topics/mold.page

EPA

"Should You Have the Air Ducts in Your Home Cleaned?"
https://www.epa.gov/indoor-air-quality-iaq/should-you-have-air-ducts-your-home-cleaned

General information about molds and actions that can be taken to clean up or prevent a mold problem.
https://www.epa.gov/mold/mold-cleanup-your-home

“A Brief Guide to Mold, Moisture, and Your Home” - Includes basic information on mold, cleanup guidelines, and moisture and mold prevention
https://www.epa.gov/mold/brief-guide-mold-moisture-and-your-home

“Mold Remediation in Schools and Commercial Buildings” - Information on remediation in schools and commercial property, references for potential mold and moisture remediators.
https://www.epa.gov/mold/mold-remediation-schools-and-commercial-buildings-guide

FEMA

“Homes That Were Flooded May Harbor Mold Problems” - Information and tips for cleaning mold.
https://www.fema.gov/press-release/20210318/fact-sheet-mold-problems-and-solutions

“Dealing With Mold & Mildew in Your Flood Damaged Home.
http://www.fema.gov/pdf/rebuild/recover/fema_mold_brochure_english.pdf

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6. Important Terms, Conditions, and Limitations

A. Sample Retention

Samples analyzed by LA Testing will be retained for 60 days after analysis date Storage beyond this period is available for a fee with written request prior to the initial 30 day period. Samples containing hazardous/toxic substances which require special handling will be returned to the client immediately. LA Testingreserves the right to charge a sample disposal fee or return samples to the client.

B. Change Orders and Cancellation

All changes in the scope of work or turnaround time requested by the client after sample acceptance must be made in writing and confirmed in writing by LA Testing. If requested changes result in a change in cost the client must accept payment responsibility. In the event work is cancelled by a client, LA Testing will complete work in progress and invoice for work completed to the point of cancellation notice. LA Testing is not responsible for. holding times that are exceeded due to such changes.

C. Warranty

LA Testing warrants to its clients that all services provided hereunder shall be performed in accordance with established and recognized analytical testing procedures and with reasonable care in accordance with applicable federal, state and local laws. The foregoing express warranty is exclusive and is given in lieu of all other warranties, expressed or implied. LA Testing disclaims any other warranties, express or implied, including a warranty of fitness for particular purpose and warranty of merchantability.

D. Limits of Liability

In no event shall LA Testing be liable for indirect, special, consequential, or incidental damages, including, but not limited to, damages for loss of profit or goodwill regardless of the negligence (either sole or concurrent) of LA Testing and whether LA Testing has been informed of the possibility of such damages, arising out of or in connection with LA Testing's services thereunder or the delivery, use, reliance upon or interpretation of test results by client or any third party. We accept no legal responsibility for the purposes for which the client uses the test results. LA Testing will not be held responsible for the improper selection of sampling devices even if we supply the device to the user. The user of the sampling device has the sole responsibility to select the proper sampler and sampling conditions to insure that a valid sample is taken for analysis. Any resampling performed will be at the sole discretion of LA Testing, the cost of which shall be limited to the reasonable value of the original sample delivery group (SDG) samples. In no event shall LA Testing be liable to a

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client or any third party, whether based upon theories of tort, contract or any other legal or equitable theory, in excess of the amount paid to LA Testing by client thereunder.

E. Indemnification

Client shall indemnify LA Testing and its officers, directors and employees and hold each of them harmless for any liability, expense or cost, including reasonable attorney's fees, incurred by reason of any third party claim in connection with LA Testing services, the test result data or its use by client

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