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Batch: 215314

T002 Expanded Tape Lift Analysis

Prepared For: John Funguy
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Project: Sample Report

Sampled: 05-09-25

Analysis Date: 05-10-25

Received: 05-10-25

Report Date: 05-11-25

Sample ID:	215314-21	215314-22	215314-23	215314-24
Client Sample ID:	Kitchen Cabinet	Living Room Ceiling	Bedroom Wall	Bathroom Vanity
Detection Limit:	19	19	19	19
Media:	Tape	Tape	Tape	Tape
Sample Analysis:	Analyzed at 600X Magnification	Analyzed at 600X Magnification	Analyzed at 600X Magnification	Analyzed at 600X Magnification

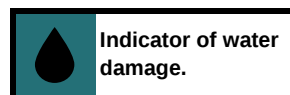
Spore Types	Raw Count	Count/cm ²	%	Raw Count	Count/cm ²	%	Raw Count	Count/cm ²	%	Raw Count	Count/cm ²	%
Alternaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arthrinium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ascospores	2	38	10	2	38	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aspergillus/Penicillium-Like	12	225	60	230	4,312	80	23,000	431,250	99	1,300	24,375	96
Basidiospores	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bipolaris/Dreschlera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Botrytis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chaetomium	—	—	—	10	188	3	—	—	—	53	994	4
Cladosporium	5	94	25	43	806	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
Curvularia	1	19	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ganoderma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nigrospora	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pithomyces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Epicoccum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fusarium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Memnoniella	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oidium/Peronospora	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rust	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smut/Myxomyces/Periconia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stachybotrys	—	—	—	2	38	1	133	2,494	1	—	—	—
Torula	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ulocladium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unidentified Spores	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Spores	20	375		287	5,381		23,133	433,744		1,353	25,369	
Hyphal Fragments	1	19		7	131		1,700	31,875		77	1,444	
Pollen	1	19		2	38		1	19		—	—	
Fibers	2	38		—	—		—	—		7	131	
Fiberglass	—	—		5	94		—	—		1	19	
Insect Parts	3	56		—	—		—	—		—	—	
Skin Cells	5	94		7	131		2	38		—	—	

Authorized for Release By: Joshua Krinsky
Technical Director

The results provided are applicable only to the samples detailed in the accompanying Chain of Custody.
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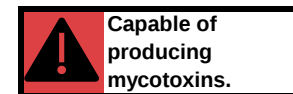
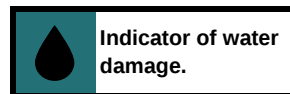
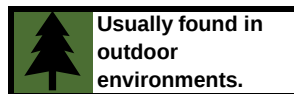
Fungal Glossary



Spore Type	Description	Characteristics
Alternaria - This cosmopolitan genus, commonly isolated from soil, plants, and organic materials, thrives worldwide in high humidity and moderate temperatures. Rapidly growing on various substrates, including food and building materials, they favor damp, poorly ventilated areas. Notably, they are significant allergens and can produce mycotoxins in some species.		  
Arthrinium - This cosmopolitan genus is isolated from plant debris, soil, and water-damaged indoor materials. Thriving in moderate humidity and temperatures, they grow rapidly on a wide range of materials. Although not a well-known allergen, they can cause respiratory issues in sensitive individuals. It is not very common, but some species can produce mycotoxins.		
Ascospores - These spores, formed within sac-like structures called asci, are ubiquitous and found in environments like soil, decaying plant material, and indoor damp areas. Thriving in moderate to high humidity and temperatures, they grow on various substrates such as wood, paper, and textiles. They can act as allergens causing respiratory issues, and while not all produce mycotoxins, some can contaminate food and feed.		
Aspergillus/Penicillium-Like - Common in both indoor and outdoor environments, these fungi thrive in moderate to high humidity and temperatures. They grow on a variety of substrates, including soil, decaying plants, drywall, and wood, especially in damp, poorly ventilated areas. Known allergens, they can cause respiratory issues, and while many species do not produce mycotoxins, some are capable of doing so.		
Basidiospores - Basidiospores are the reproductive spores of various fungi including mushrooms, puffballs, bracket fungi, and rusts. They are ubiquitous and commonly found in outdoor environments such as gardens, forests, and soil. They thrive in damp conditions, particularly affecting wooden structures, and can indicate decayed wood indoors. Some species can be allergens to sensitive individuals. They do not produce mycotoxins, although some mushrooms can.		
Bipolaris/Dreschlera - These cosmopolitan fungi are commonly found in plant debris, soil, and various plant materials, particularly grasses and grains. Thriving in moderate to high humidity levels, they require moist environments for optimal growth and sporulation. They are known allergens and can cause Type I and Type III hypersensitivity reactions. Certain species may produce mycotoxins, though this is not well understood.		
Botrytis - These fungi, found globally in both temperate and tropical regions, are common as plant pathogens or on decaying plant material. Preferring cool, moist environments with high humidity, they can infect a variety of hosts including fruits, vegetables, and ornamental plants. Known to cause allergic reactions, these species do not produce mycotoxins.		
Chaetomium - This genus is widely distributed in environments like soil, air, decaying plant material, and water-damaged building materials. Thriving in high moisture and temperature conditions, their presence indicates water damage. Species are known to be allergenic, causing respiratory issues. They have the potential to produce mycotoxins.		  
Cladosporium - Widely distributed in both indoor and outdoor environments. Commonly found on decaying plant material, soil, textiles, and other organic substrates. Thriving in a wide range of temperatures and preferring moderate water activity, they grow on damp surfaces indoors. Known for producing allergenic spores that can trigger allergic reactions, particularly in individuals with asthma, these fungi do not produce major mycotoxins but can produce VOCs associated with odors.		
Curvularia - These fungi, commonly found in soil, plant debris, and on plant surfaces in tropical and subtropical regions, can also be isolated from indoor wooden structures. Thriving in warm, humid environments, they live on dead organic matter or as plant pathogens. Known allergens, they can cause allergic reactions, and some species have the potential to produce mycotoxins contaminating crops.		
Epicoccum - Commonly found in soil, decaying plant material, and various environmental settings, these robust fungi thrive in high humidity and grow on substrates like wood, paper, textiles, and food. As secondary colonizers, they often follow other molds. They are known allergens causing allergic reactions but do not produce mycotoxins harmful to humans.		
Fusarium - These fungi, widely distributed in soil and associated with plants, thrive in temperate and tropical regions, especially in agricultural fields and high-moisture indoor areas like bathrooms and basements. Preferring moist conditions, they can grow on various substrates, are known allergens causing allergic reactions, and have the ability to produce mycotoxins.	 	 



Fungal Glossary



Spore Type	Description	Characteristics			
Ganoderma - This genus of wood-decaying fungi is commonly found on dead or dying trees, as well as on living hardwood trees, conifers, and palms, thriving in warm and humid conditions. Growing as shelf-like fungi on trunks or exposed roots, they require a moist, lignin, and cellulose-rich environment. Considered potential allergens, they have been implicated in respiratory allergic diseases, but their mycotoxin production is not well-documented.					
Memnoniella - A genus closely related to Stachybotrys. It thrives in cellulose-rich and damp environments, such as soil, paper, textiles, and water-damaged construction materials. Requiring high moisture levels to grow, it is found on wet gypsum board, insulation, and similar substrates indoors. Its spores can cause Type I or Type III hypersensitivity reactions, and it has the potential to produce mycotoxins similar to those of Stachybotrys.					
Nigrospora - These fungi, commonly found in soil, decaying plant material, seeds, and various plant surfaces, are widely distributed in both tropical and temperate regions. Thriving in high humidity and moderate temperatures, they produce allergenic spores that can cause respiratory allergies in sensitive individuals, though mycotoxin production is not well-documented.					
Oidium/Peronospora - These obligate parasitic fungi, requiring living host plants to grow and reproduce, are commonly found on the leaves, stems, and flowers of many plants including cereals and vegetables. Thriving in high humidity and moderate temperatures, their spores spread easily by wind and can cause allergic reactions in sensitive individuals, although they are not known to produce mycotoxins.					
Pithomyces - These fungi, commonly found in soil, decaying plant material, and various plant surfaces, thrive in warm, humid environments and are widespread in tropical and subtropical regions. Indoors, they grow on damp paper, cardboard, textiles, wood, and other water-damaged materials. Known to produce allergenic spores causing respiratory allergies, Pithomyces is typically considered non-toxicogenic.					
Rust - These obligate plant pathogens require living host plants for growth and reproduction, thriving in environments with moderate to high humidity. While not typically found indoors, they can grow on indoor plants in high humidity and poor ventilation areas. Primarily affecting plants, their spores can cause allergic reactions in sensitive individuals, but they are not known to produce mycotoxins.					
Smut/Myxomyces/Periconia - This grouping of several genera, based on similar morphology, includes both plant pathogens and fungi living on decaying plants. Found in various environments, they thrive on grasses, cereals, and decaying organic matter like logs and soil. Some fungi spores within this grouping can act as allergens, but they are not known to produce mycotoxins.					
Stachybotrys - Stachybotrys, commonly known as black mold, is typically found in high moisture environments with poor ventilation, such as water-damaged buildings and homes. It thrives on materials like drywall, ceiling tiles, and wood exposed to prolonged moisture. The spores can cause allergic reactions in sensitive individuals, and this genus is notorious for producing mycotoxins.					
Torula - This type of mold commonly grows on cellulose-rich surfaces like wood, paper, and jute, and can be found both indoors and outdoors. It thrives in moderate temperatures and high humidity levels, particularly in damp, poorly ventilated indoor environments and on decaying organic matter outdoors. Its spores can act as allergens, but its mycotoxin production is not well studied.					
Ulocladium - These fungi are commonly found in soil, decaying plant material, and on plant surfaces, thriving in moderate to high humidity and temperatures. Frequently found indoors, especially in water-damaged areas, they grow on materials like wood, paper, and carpets. Their spores can act as allergens, but mycotoxin production is not well studied.					
Unidentified Spores - These are a grouping of spores that can originate from various fungal genera, but cannot be identified for various reasons. They may not be identifiable due to morphological similarities, insufficient development, environmental contamination, damage, deformation, or microscopic limitations.					

Sporelytics explicitly assumes no liability or warranty for the usage or interpretation of the data provided within this report. The responsibility for utilizing and interpreting the results lies solely with the client. It is important to note that the results of the analysis cannot be accurately interpreted without a physical inspection of the tested area and consideration of the structure's unique characteristics. Generally, if indoor readings exceed 90% of outdoor readings, it may warrant further investigation or testing. For more detailed information on Indoor Air Quality and mold, please refer to the EPA website at www.epa.gov/mold and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) website at www.cdc.gov/mold.

By relying on this report, the client agrees to assume all responsibility for any decisions or actions taken based on the data provided. It is recommended that clients seek professional advice and conduct thorough inspections to ensure accurate interpretation and appropriate measures are taken. The data represents a specific time frame and environmental conditions during sampling. Clients should be aware that subsequent events or changes in the environment might render the data obsolete.