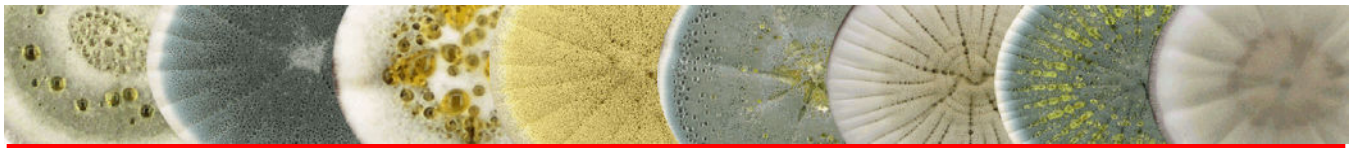

EXPANDED FUNGAL REPORT ™

Prepared Exclusively For

Handy Vet Inspections, LLC

Serving Tampa Bay
Phone: 813-981-2008

Report Date: **9/24/2025**
Project: **Awesome Client Mold - Unit 5301**
EMSL Order:

A2LA Accredited

Certificate #2845.28

EMSL Analytical, Inc.

5406 Hoover Blvd, Suite 21 Tampa, FL 33634
Phone: (813) 280-8752 Fax: (813) 280-8753 Web: http://www.EMSL.com Email:tampalab@emsl.com

Attn: Derle Parmer
Handy Vet Inspections, LLC
5406 Hoover Blvd
Tampa, FL 33634

EMSL Order:
Customer ID: HVET75
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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
-0001	Alternaria (Ulocladium)	-	-	-	
	Ascospores	13	570	27.9	
Client Sample ID	Aspergillus/Penicillium++	-	-	-	
Baseline	Basidiospores	22	970	47.5	
	Bipolaris++	-	-	-	
	Chaetomium++	-	-	-	
Location	Cladosporium	5	200	9.8	
Outside front entrance	Curvularia	-	-	-	
	Epicoccum	-	-	-	
Sample Volume (L)	Fusarium++	-	-	-	
	Ganoderma	-	-	-	
75	Myxomycetes++	6	300	14.7	
	Pithomyces++	-	-	-	
Sample Type	Rust	-	-	-	
	Scopulariopsis/Microascus	-	-	-	
Background	Stachybotrys/Memnoniella	-	-	-	
Comments	Unidentifiable Spores	-	-	-	
	Zygomycetes	-	-	-	
	Total Fungi	**46**	**2040**	**100**	
	Hyphal Fragment	-	-	-	
	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: **1** 1 to 4 (low to high); 5 (overloaded)

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.

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

Initial report from: 09/24/2025 11:21:45

Gerald Iannuzzi, Laboratory Manager
or Other Approved Signatory

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	Particle Identification	Raw Count	(Count/m³)	% of Total	Interpretation Guideline
-0002	Alternaria (Ulocladium)	-	-	-	
	Ascospores	-	-	-	
Client Sample ID	Aspergillus/Penicillium++	1830	80900	100	ELEVATED
Master Bathroom	Basidiospores	-	-	-	
	Bipolaris++	-	-	-	
	Chaetomium++	-	-	-	
Location	Cladosporium	-	-	-	
Outside master closet	Curvularia	-	-	-	
	Epicoccum	-	-	-	
Sample Volume (L)	Fusarium++	-	-	-	
	Ganoderma	-	-	-	
75	Myxomycetes++	-	-	-	
	Pithomyces++	-	-	-	
Sample Type	Rust	-	-	-	
	Scopulariopsis/Microascus	-	-	-	
Inside	Stachybotrys/Memnoniella	-	-	-	
Comments	Unidentifiable Spores	-	-	-	
	Zygomycetes	-	-	-	
	Total Fungi	**1830**	**80900**	**100**	ELEVATED
	Hyphal Fragment	-	-	-	
	Insect Fragment	1*	10*	-	Slightly Elevated
	Pollen	-	-	-	

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)

Acceptable Concentration at or below background
Slightly Elevated Concentration above background
ELEVATED 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.

CLICK NAME OF MOLD FOUND IN HOME TO SEE MORE INFORMATION

CLICK HERE FOR ASSESSMENT RECOMMENDATIONS & PICTURES- PGs 20-22

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

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Surface Contamination ASSESSMENTReport ™ Swab Samples Based on Direct Microscopic Analysis MICRO-SOP-200

Sample Information	Sample Location	Surface Contamination Rating (Referenced in IICRC S520)	Recommended Remedial Action (Referenced in IICRC S520)
Lab Sample #: -0003 Client Sample ID: Inside Air handler		Condition 3: Actual fungal growth	Remediate to a Condition 1 status

Definitions (from IICRC S520 Standard)

- Condition 1 (normal fungal ecology): an indoor environment that may have settled spores, fragments, or traces of actual growth.
- Condition 2 (settled spores): an indoor environment which is primarily contaminated with settled spores that were dispersed directly or indirectly from a Condition 3 area, and which may have traces of actual growth.
- Condition 3 (actual growth): an indoor environment contaminated with the presence of actual mold growth and associated spores. Actual growth includes growth that is active or dormant, visible or hidden.

Data provided in this report are intended to facilitate the assessment process performed by an Indoor Environmental Professional (IEP). The IEP is responsible for final data interpretation and remediation conclusions based on their assessment which may include information on the building history, an inspection, sampling, and laboratory data. Post-remediation verification testing recommended after any remediation.

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Test Report: Microscopic Examination of Fungal Spores, Fungal Structures, Hyphae, and Other Particulates from Swab Samples (EMSL Method MICRO-SOP-200)

Lab Sample Number:	**-0003**				
Client Sample ID:	**Inside Air handler**				
Sample Location:					
Spore Types	Category				
Alternaria (Ulocladium)	-				
Ascospores	-				
Aspergillus/Penicillium++	-				
Basidiospores	-				
Bipolaris++	-				
Chaetomium++	-				
Cladosporium	High				
Curvularia	-				
Epicoccum	-				
Fusarium++	-				
Ganoderma	-				
Myxomycetes++	-				
Pithomyces++	-				
Rust	-				
Scopulariopsis/Microascus	-				
Stachybotrys/Memnoniella	-				
Unidentifiable Spores	-				
Zygomycetes	-				
Aspergillus	*High*				
Hyphal Fragment	-				
Insect Fragment	-				
Pollen	-				
Fibrous Particulate	-				

Category: Count/per area analyzed
Rare: 1 to 10 Low: 11 to 100 Medium: 101 to 1000 High: >1000
High background particulate: A high level of background particulate can obscure fungal matter and lead to underestimation or failure to detect
++ = Includes other spores with similar morphology; see EMSL's fungal glossary for each specific category.
* = Sample contains fruiting structures and/or hyphae associated with the spores.
- = Not detected.

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

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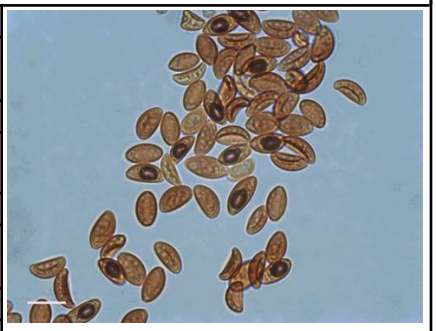
4. Glossary of Fungi

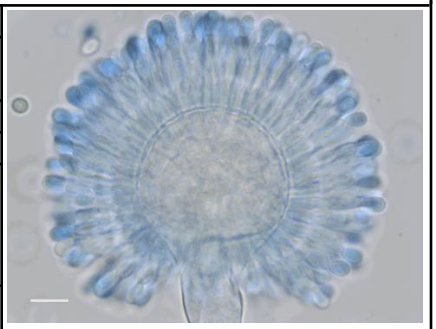
ASCOSPORES

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

Natural Habitat	Soil and Plant debris.
Suitable Substrates in the Indoor Environment	Grows on a wide range of substrates indoors. Prevalent in water damaged buildings
Water Activity	Aw=0.75-0.94
Mode of Dissemination	Wind
Allergic Potential	Allergic bronchopulmonary aspergillosis (ABPA) which is common in asthmatic and cystic fibrosis patients. Aspergillus sinusitis. Invasive aspergillosis in immunocompromised patients
Potential or Opportunistic Pathogens	Aspergilloma and chronic pulmonary aspergillosis in people with lung disease.
Industrial Uses	A. sojae is used for fermented food and beverages in Asia. A. oryzae is used in soy sauce production. A. terreus produces mevinolin which is able reduce blood cholesterol. A. niger produces enzymes used to make some breads and beers and is also used in plastic decomposition. A. niger and A. ochraceus are used in cortisone production



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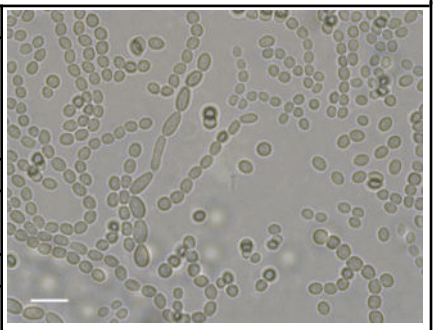
Potential Toxins Produced	3-Nitropropionic acid, 5-metoxystermatocystin, Aflatoxin B1, B2, Aflatoxin G1, G2, Aflatoxin M1, M2, Aflatoxin P1, Aflatoxin Q1, Aflatoxins, Aflatrem (alkaloid), Aflatrem (indole alkaloid), Aflavinin, Ascalidol, Aspergillic acid, Aspergillomarasmin, Aspertoxin, Asteltoxin, Austamid, Austdiol, Austins, Austocystins, Avenaciolide, Brevianamide A, Candidulin, Citreoviridin,, Citrinin, Clavatol, Cyclopiazonic acid, Cyclopiazonic acid, Cytochalasin E, Emodin, Fumagillin, Fumigaclavine A, Fumigatin, Fumitremorgens, Fumitremorgin A, Gliotoxin, Griseofulvin, Helvolic acid, Kojic acid, Kotanin, Malformins, Naphtopyrones, Neoaspergillic acid, Nidulin, Nidulotoxin, Nigragillin, Ochratoxin A, Ochratoxin B, Ochratoxin C, Ochratoxins ß, Ochratoxins a, Ochratoxins (A,B,C.a, ß.), Orlandin, Oryzacidin, Paspaline, Patulin, Penicillic acid, Phthioic acid, Secalonic acid A, B, D and F, Sphingofungins, Spinulosin, Sterigmatocystin, Terphenyllin, Terredional, Terreic acid, Terrein, Terretonin, Terretonin, Territrem A, Tryptoquivalines, Verruculogen, Versicolorin A, Viomellein, Viriditoxin, Xanthocillin, Xanthomegnin, ß-nitropropionic acid.
Other Comments	It is the second most common opportunistic pathogen following Candida.

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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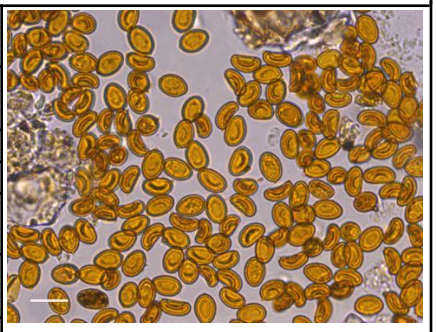
BASIDIOSPORES

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.

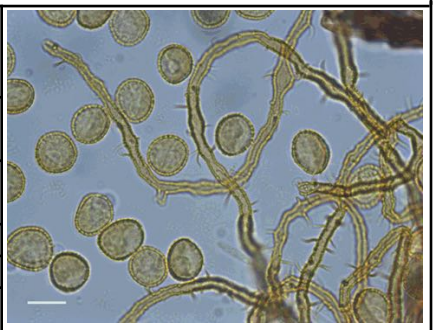


CLADOSPORIUM

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.

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.



MOLD ASSESSOR'S RECOMMENDATIONS

Client requested a Mold Assessment due to severe mold growing on clothes in master closet, behind a basket in master bedroom and the roommates closet on her shoes. Client also stated she's been having health issues for approximately six weeks.

The Assessment determined the air handler is severely covered in active mold growth with a possibly toxic mold (Cladosporium & Aspergillus). Toxic status is not determined with standard testing but all mold should be treated as toxic and properly remediated. It is recommended occupants do not stay in the home until remediation is completed and clearance tests are performed before reentry. The following steps must be taken to properly remediate the effected areas to protect the structure and all occupant's health in the building.

- All insulation inside the air handler must be replaced. Insulation CANNOT be cleaned due to it's porous material as mold will remain inside to grow again when conditions are suitable. If insulation replacement is not possible, as determined by a licensed professional HVAC technician familiar with mold or a licensed remediation professional, replace the air handler. Failure to properly remediate will allow continued growth and endanger occupants in the effected unit and neighboring units.

- All ducts must be cleaned throughout their entire length and fogged to ensure mold is removed from the home and prevent future damage/return.

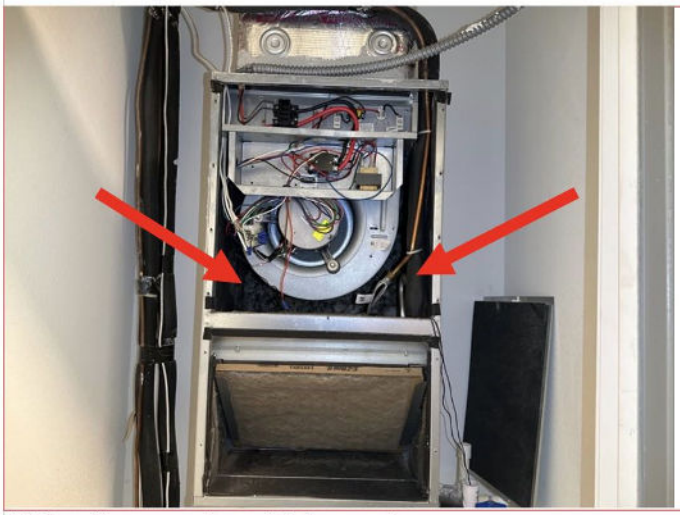
- HVAC system should be evaluated by a licensed professional technician to ensure the system is properly balanced to adequately ventilate and condition the home.

- All horizontal surfaces in the home should be professionally cleaned with a damp cloth using an EPA approved cleaning product for mold. You can Google "EPA approved mold cleaning products" and select one of the options provided and follow the directions for mixing/use. RMR, Vital & Concrobium are good quality products.

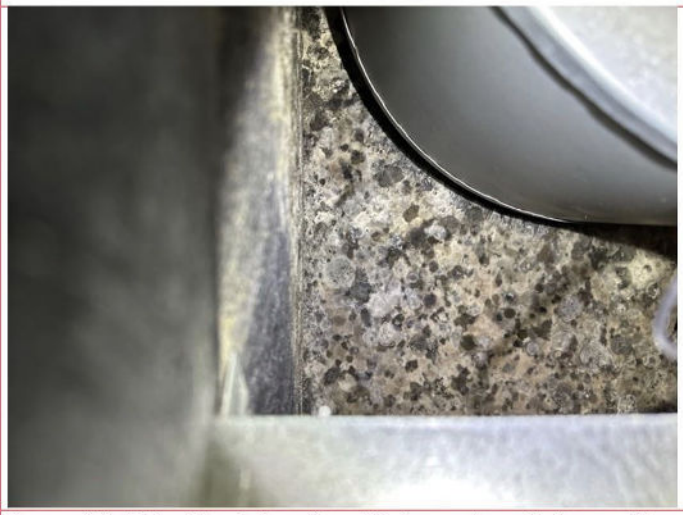
Hazard / Deficiency Photos

Baseline sample location outside front entrance

Interior sample elevated mold- Aspergillus/Penicillium



Air handler severely mold damaged



Severe Mold inside air handler- Cladosporium & Aspergillus (potentially toxic)

Severe Mold

Severe Mold

Actual sample location in air handler All insulation must be replaced, mold CANNOT be cleaned from this material