



Cleaner environment. Safer workplaces.

**Mold and Indoor Air Quality Report
for**

Bakerville Consolidated School
51 Cedar Lane
New Hartford, CT 06057

-

Prepared For

New Hartford Public Schools
530 Main Street, P.O. Box 315
New Hartford, CT 06057

Date of Inspection and Testing:

March 10, 2026

EnviroMed Project

IH-26-226

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I. PROJECT NARRATIVE

Overview

On March 10, 2026, EnviroMed Services conducted a microbial and indoor air quality assessment at Bakerville Consolidated School on 51 Cedar Lane, New Hartford, CT. The purpose of this assessment, as directed by the client, was to measure indoor air quality, and provide a baseline survey of the entire school for airborne fungal contamination.

Methods

The following sampling and assessment scheme was employed:

- Direct reading measurements were collected using a TSI Q-Trak™ model 8550/8551 IAQ Monitor. The baseline indoor air quality (IAQ) parameters temperature (°F), relative humidity (%), carbon monoxide (ppm), and carbon dioxide (ppm).
- Direct reading measurements for Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) were taken using a ppb RAE 3000 Photo Ionization Detector (PID).
- Direct reading measurements were taken for a total particulate in the air using an MIE PDR 1000 Personal Data Ram Particulate Analyzer and a Temtop LKC-1000 Series Air Quality Monitor
- Direct reading measurements for Formaldehyde were taken using a Temtop LKC-1000 Series Air Quality Monitor
- Direct reading measurements were collected using MultiRAE PGM-6228 Wireless Multi-Gas Monitor. Oxygen (O₂), Lower Explosive Limit (LEL)
- Conduct air sampling to test for the presence of airborne fungal structures, including spores, by drawing air through a Zefon Air-O-Cell cassette using a pre-calibrated vacuum pump. In this method, air enters the cassette, and particles are collected on the sampling substrate. The manufacturer-recommended flow rate of 15 liters per minute of air, for a duration of 10 minutes, was used to collect each sample. Sample locations were selected based on client direction. The samples were sent to Hayes Microbial Consulting in Midlothian, VA, for analysis by optical microscopy. Hayes Microbial Consulting is approved by the American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA Cert# 188863) and the state of Connecticut Department of Public Health. The results are represented in counts of fungal structures and fungal structures per cubic meter of air (spores/m³). The results are compared to the baseline sample that was collected outdoors.

Summary of Results:

Temperature: The indoor temperatures ranged from 71.1 to 78.4 °F. The ASHRAE recommended temperatures range from 68.0 to 74.0 °F. The indoor temperature readings were generally slightly above the recommended range.

Relative Humidity: The indoor relative humidity ranged from 23.5 to 38.6 percent. ASHRAE recommended range for indoor relative humidity is 20 to 60 percent. The relative humidity readings were within the recommended range.

Carbon Monoxide: The indoor carbon monoxide concentration did not exceed 0.0 ppm. The OSHA PEL limit for carbon monoxide is 50 ppm, reported as an 8-hour time-weighted average. The carbon monoxide readings were below the limit.

Particulates in Air (Dust): The indoor concentration of particulates in air inside the building did not exceed 5.5 ug/m³ for PM 2.5, and 10.1 ug/m³ for PM 10. The OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL) for respirable and total particulates is 5,000 ug/m³ and 15,000 ug/m³ respectively.

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs): The maximum concentration of Total VOCs per the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Standards is 0.500 ppm. VOC readings ranged from 0.156 ppm to 0.443 ppm, which is within the standard.

Formaldehyde: Formaldehyde (CH₂O) levels did not exceed 0.11 ppm throughout the testing. This concentration is below the OSHA formaldehyde limit of 0.75 ppm, reported as an 8-hour time weighted average.

Carbon Dioxide: The outside carbon dioxide concentration recorded in the morning on this day was 396 ppm. The indoor concentrations during the morning ranged from 613 to 2143 ppm. The outside carbon dioxide concentration recorded in the afternoon on this day was 342 ppm. The indoor concentrations ranged from 419 to 1299 ppm.

Per the ASHRAE Standard 62-2001, Ventilation for Acceptable Indoor Air Quality, the difference between the indoor and outdoor concentrations of carbon dioxide should be less than 707 ppm. The difference between the highest indoor concentration and the outdoor concentration in the morning was 1,747 ppm. The difference between the highest indoor concentration and the outdoor concentration in the afternoon was 957 ppm. The averages of the morning and afternoon carbon dioxide levels were above ASHRAE guidelines. Additionally, carbon dioxide concentrations in the morning and afternoon were well below the OSHA permissible exposure limit of 5000 ppm.

Oxygen (O₂): The indoor oxygen concentrations ranged from 21.4 to 21.7 percent. OSHA standard for oxygen concentration is 20.9 to 21.7 percent. The indoor concentration readings were all within the recommended range.

Lower Explosive Limit (LEL): The indoor lower explosive limit ranged from 0 to 0 percent. OSHA states that atmospheres with flammable vapors at or above 10 percent are considered hazardous. The lower explosive limit readings were below the hazardous limits.

Section III of this report contains the IAQ data results.

Air-O-Cell Spore Trap Sampling Results:

There are currently no regulatory standards for concentrations of mold in air under OSHA. Levels of mold within the building are routinely compared to the baseline levels outside the building to detect any amplifications or unusual toxigenic mold species.

No amplification of airborne mold or presence of toxigenic molds was noted during the survey.

Section IV of this report contains a copy of the analytical report.

Ascospores: A large group consisting of more than 3000 species of fungi. Common plant pathogens and outdoor numbers become very high following rain. Most of the genera are indistinguishable by spore trap analysis and are combined on the report.

Aspergillus| Penicillium: The most common fungi isolated from the environment. Very common in soil and on decaying plant material. Can grow well indoors on a wide variety of substrates. This group contains common allergens, and many can cause hypersensitivity pneumonitis. They may cause extrinsic asthma, and many are opportunistic pathogens. Many species produce mycotoxins which may be associated with disease in humans and other animals. Toxin production is dependent on the species, the food source, competition with other organisms, and other environmental conditions.

Basidiospores: A common group of Fungi that includes mushrooms and bracket fungi. They are saprophytes and plant pathogens. In wet conditions, they can cause structural damage to buildings. These are common allergens and are also associated with hypersensitivity pneumonitis.

Bipolaris| Drechslera: They are found in soil and as plant pathogens. It can grow indoors on a variety of substrates. They may be allergenic and are very commonly involved in allergic fungal sinusitis. They are opportunistic pathogens but occasionally infect healthy individuals, causing keratitis, sinusitis and osteomyelitis.

Cercospora: Found on wood and decaying plant matter. Health effects are poorly studied.

Cladosporium: One of the most common genera worldwide. Found in soil and plant debris and on the leaf surfaces of living plants. The outdoor numbers are lower in the winter and often relatively high in the summer, especially in high humidity. The outdoor numbers often spike in the late

afternoon and evening. Indoors, it can be found growing on textiles, wood, sheetrock, moist windowsills and in HVAC supply ducts. A common allergen, producing more than 10 allergenic antigens and a common cause of hypersensitivity pneumonitis.

Epicoccum: It is found in soil and plant litter and is a plant pathogen. It can grow indoors on a variety of substrates, including paper and textiles and is commonly found on wet drywall. It is a common allergen. No cases of infection have been reported in humans.

Myxomycetes: Found on decaying plant material and as a plant pathogen. Some allergenic properties reported, but generally pose no health concerns to humans.

Pithomyces: Common fungus isolated from soil, decaying plant material. Rarely found indoors. Allergenic properties are poorly studied. No cases of infection in humans.

Sample ID: A1**Sample Location: Outside Baseline**

The prominent fungal genus present was *Cladosporium*. The other fungal genera present were *Ascospores*, *Cercospora*, and *Myxomycetes*.

Sample ID: A2**Sample Location: Main Office**

The prominent fungal genus present was *Myxomycetes*. The other fungal genus present was *Ascospores*. There was no amplification detected for any of these fungal genera as compared to the outdoor baseline sample.

Sample ID: A3**Sample Location: Gymateria**

The prominent fungal genus present was *Myxomycetes*. The other fungal genera present were *Ascospores*, *Epicoccum*, and *Pithomyces*. There was no amplification detected for any of these fungal genera as compared to the outdoor baseline sample.

Sample ID: A4**Sample Location: Library**

The only fungal genus present was *Ascospores*. There was no amplification detected for this fungal genus as compared to the outdoor baseline sample.

Sample ID: A5**Sample Location: Nurse's Office**

The only fungal genus present was *Cladosporium*. There was no amplification detected for this fungal genus as compared to the outdoor baseline sample.

Sample ID: A6**Sample Location: Room 1**

The prominent fungal genus present was *Ascospores*. The other fungal genus present was *Cladosporium*. There was no amplification detected for any of these fungal genera as compared to the outdoor baseline sample.

Sample ID: A7**Sample Location: Room 3**

The prominent fungal genus present was *Ascospores*. The other fungal genera present were *Bipolaris*, *Drechslera*, *Cladosporium*, and *Myxomycetes*. There was no amplification detected for any of these fungal genera as compared to the outdoor baseline sample.

Sample ID: A8**Sample Location: Room 7**

The only fungal genus present was *Ascospores*. There was no amplification detected for this fungal genus as compared to the outdoor baseline sample.

Sample ID: A9**Sample Location: Room 9**

The prominent fungal genus present was *Ascospores*. The other fungal genus present was *Cladosporium*. There was no amplification detected for any of these fungal genera as compared to the outdoor baseline sample.

Sample ID: A10**Sample Location: Room 11**

The prominent fungal genus present was *Aspergillus/Penicillium*. The other fungal genera present were *Ascospores* and *Basidiospores*. There was no amplification detected for any of these fungal genera as compared to the outdoor baseline sample.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Based on the results obtained and observations made during the assessment, EnviroMed Services, Inc. has come to the following conclusions and recommendations.

Conclusions:

Indoor Air Quality:

Based on the results obtained and observations made during the assessment, EnviroMed Services, Inc. has come to the following conclusions and recommendations.

- The indoor air temperatures throughout the school were generally slightly above the recommended ASHRAE standard range at the time of the assessment.
- All the indoor relative humidity readings throughout the school were within the recommended ASHRAE standard range at the time of the assessment.
- The indoor carbon monoxide concentrations throughout the school were all well below the OSHA recommended limit at the time of the assessment.
- All the indoor carbon dioxide concentrations throughout the school were generally within the ASHRAE recommended limit with a few exceedances, and below the OSHA permissible exposure limit at the time of the assessment.
- The concentration of particulates in air inside the building were well below the OSHA PEL at the time of the assessment.
- The concentration of formaldehyde inside the building was well below the OSHA PEL at the time of the assessment.
- The oxygen concentrations inside the building were within the OSHA standard at the time of the assessment
- The indoor lower explosive limit was below the hazardous limits at the time of the assessment.

Mold:

Air Samples:

- The air sample results did not indicate any sources of fungal amplification of toxigenic mold or ratio abnormality in any of the areas tested.

II. PHOTOGRAPHS



Figure 1: Sample A-1 – Outdoor Baseline



Figure 2: Sample A-2 – Main Office



Figure 3: Sample A-3 - Gymateria



Figure 4: Sample A-4 – Library



Figure 5: Sample A-5 – Nurse’s Office



Figure 6: Sample A-6 – Room 1



Figure 7: Sample A-7 – Room 3



Figure 8: Sample A-8 – Room 7



Figure 9: Sample A-9 – Room 9

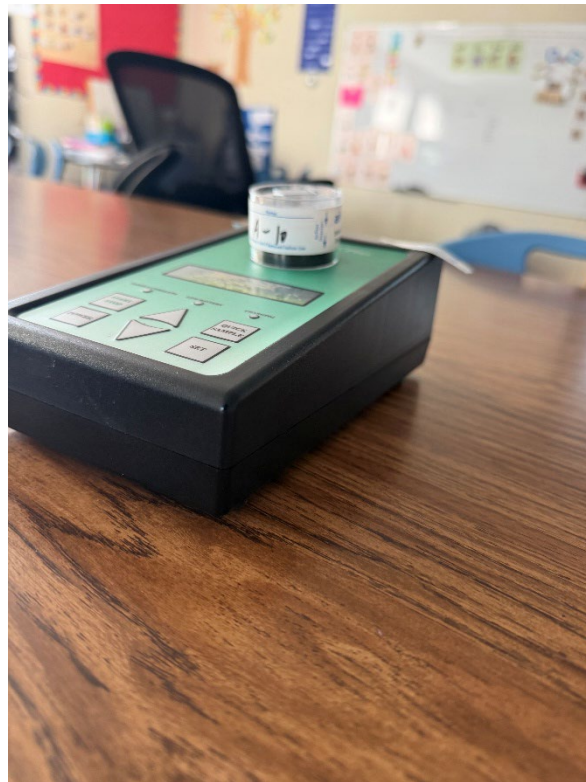


Figure 10: Sample A-10 – Room 11

III . TABLE OF IAQ MEASUREMENTS

A.M. Readings

Location	Type	Temp °F	RH %	CO (ppm)	CO ₂ (ppm)	VOCs (ppm)	PM _{2.5} (ug/m ³)	PM ₁₀ (ug/m ³)	CH ₂ O (mg/m ³)	OXY	LEL %	Occupied
Outside Baseline	-	50.2	46.8	0.0	396	0.000	8.9	16.9	0.01	20.9	0	-
Main Office	Common	74.2	25.7	0.0	637	0.187	5.0	9.3	0.01	20.9	0	Yes
Staff Lounge	Common	74.9	25.0	0.0	613	0.197	3.8	6.8	0.01	20.9	0	No
Speech Therapy Office	Classroom	75.9	23.5	0.0	640	0.198	4.3	7.7	0.01	20.9	0	Yes
Nurse's Office	Common	74.2	24.6	0.0	726	0.215	4.3	7.3	0.01	20.9	0	Yes
Main office Hallway	Hallway	72.8	25.6	0.0	653	0.218	4.5	7.2	0.01	20.9	0	No
Gymateria	Common	72.4	28.0	0.0	898	0.230	4.3	7.0	0.01	20.9	0	Yes
Kitchen	Common	75.8	26.6	0.0	959	0.230	3.9	5.8	0.01	20.9	0	No
Room 3	Classroom	73.9	25.9	0.0	594	0.230	4.2	7.5	0.01	20.9	0	Yes
Custodian office	Office	73.8	29.1	0.0	847	0.289	4.3	7.2	0.01	21.3	0	Yes
Room 1	Office	72.3	25.9	0.0	695	0.227	4.4	7.6	0.02	21.3	0	Yes
Room 5	Classroom	73.4	28.0	0.0	660	0.229	3.0	5.3	0.01	21.3	0	Yes
Library	Common	72.5	25.7	0.0	628	0.280	3.3	5.7	0.01	21.4	0	No
Principal's Office	Office	72.4	27.4	0.0	639	0.285	4.7	9.1	0.01	21.4	0	No
Room 6	Classroom	73.5	30.7	0.0	984	0.320	5.2	9.6	0.04	21.4	0	Yes
Room 7	Classroom	73.9	31.4	0.0	1101	0.443	3.2	5.4	0.11	21.4	0	Yes
Room 8	Classroom	75.5	26.3	0.0	715	0.289	3.2	5.1	0.02	21.4	0	No
Room 9	Classroom	72.3	37.1	0.0	1613	0.345	3.2	6.0	0.06	21.3	0	Yes

Location	Type	Temp °F	RH %	CO (ppm)	CO ₂ (ppm)	VOCs (ppm)	PM _{2.5} (ug/m ³)	PM ₁₀ (ug/m ³)	CH ₂ O (mg/m ³)	OXY	LEL %	Occupied
Room 10	Classroom	72.0	33.4	0.0	1046	0.345	1.6	2.6	0.04	21.3	0	Yes
Room 11	Classroom	71.5	37.0	0.0	2143	0.419	2.3	3.4	0.04	21.3	0	No
Room 12	Classroom	71.1	38.6	0.0	1460	0.333	2.3	3.4	0.04	21.3	0	Yes

P.M. Readings

Location	Type	Temp °F	RH %	CO (ppm)	CO ₂ (ppm)	VOCs (ppm)	PM _{2.5} (ug/m ³)	PM ₁₀ (ug/m ³)	CH ₂ O (mg/m ³)	OXY	LEL %	Occupied
Outside Baseline	-	73.2	45.3	0.0	342	0.000	3.8	6.7	0.00	21.6	0	-
Main Office	Common	77.9	25.4	0.0	612	0.183	3.6	5.9	0.01	21.6	0	Yes
Staff Lounge	Common	76.2	25.9	0.0	677	0.220	3.0	5.3	0.01	21.6	0	Yes
Speech Therapy Office	Classroom	75.9	24.9	0.0	494	0.156	3.3	5.6	0.03	21.6	0	Yes
Nurse's Office	Common	75.5	28.7	0.0	714	0.228	3.2	5.4	0.02	21.7	0	Yes
Main office Hallway	Hallway	75.6	29.6	0.0	767	0.226	3.7	6.6	0.02	21.5	0	Yes
Gymateria	Common	76.2	35.7	0.0	1299	0.409	5.2	8.2	0.02	21.4	0	No
Kitchen	Common	78.4	28.4	0.0	644	0.204	4.5	8.4	0.02	21.5	0	Yes
Room 3	Classroom	76.5	27.7	0.0	806	0.252	4.2	6.4	0.04	21.5	0	Yes
Custodian office	Office	75.3	30.2	0.0	716	0.305	4.3	7.1	0.07	21.5	0	No
Room 1	Office	74.4	27.3	0.0	672	0.243	4.0	6.4	0.07	21.5	0	Yes
Room 5	Classroom	73.2	27.6	0.0	624	0.212	3.3	6.0	0.05	21.6	0	Yes

Location	Type	Temp °F	RH %	CO (ppm)	CO ₂ (ppm)	VOCs (ppm)	PM _{2.5} (ug/m ³)	PM ₁₀ (ug/m ³)	CH ₂ O (mg/m ³)	OXY	LEL %	Occupied
Library	Common	72.4	29.6	0.0	692	0.258	5.5	10.1	0.04	21.6	0	Yes
Principal's Office	Office	72.9	30.0	0.0	501	0.211	4.3	7.1	0.03	21.6	0	No
Room 6	Classroom	73.1	29.8	0.0	419	0.183	4.1	7.0	0.02	21.6	0	Yes
Room 7	Classroom	72.9	33.7	0.0	930	0.273	4.2	7.2	0.02	21.6	0	Yes
Room 8	Classroom	72.6	29.8	0.0	800	0.210	2.8	4.8	0.03	21.5	0	Yes
Room 9	Classroom	72.2	34.7	0.0	832	0.218	4.2	7.5	0.02	21.5	0	Yes
Room 10	Classroom	73.3	34.2	0.0	777	0.226	2.6	5.1	0.02	21.5	0	Yes
Room 11	Classroom	72.5	34.7	0.0	692	0.402	3.0	5.2	0.03	21.5	0	Yes
Room 12	Classroom	72.3	37.3	0.0	1253	0.262	2.7	5.0	0.04	21.6	0	Yes

IV. LABORATORY ANALYSIS REPORT



#26011399

Analysis Report prepared for

EnviroMed Services, Inc.

470 Murdock Avenue
Meriden, CT 06450

Phone: (203) 238-4846

IH-26-226
Bakerville Consolidated School
51 Cedar Lane
New Hartford, CT

Collected: **March 10, 2026**
Received: **March 11, 2026**
Reported: **March 11, 2026**

We would like to thank you for trusting Hayes Microbial for your analytical needs!
We received 10 samples by FedEx in good condition for this project on March 11th, 2026.

The results in this analysis pertain only to this job, collected on the stated date, and should not be used in the interpretation of any other job. Information supplied by the customer can affect the validity of results. These results apply only to the samples as received. This report may not be duplicated, except in full, without the written consent of Hayes Microbial Consulting, LLC.

All information provided to Hayes Microbial is confidential information relating to our customers and their clients. We will not disclose, copy, or distribute any information verbally or written, except to those designated by the customer(s). We take confidentiality very seriously. No changes to the distribution list will be made without the express consent of the customer.

This laboratory bears no responsibility for sample collection activities, analytical method limitations, or your use of the test results. Interpretation and use of test results are your responsibility. Any reference to health effects or interpretation of mold levels is strictly the opinion of Hayes Microbial. In no event, shall Hayes Microbial or any of its employees be liable for lost profits or any special, incidental or consequential damages arising out of the use of these test results.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'Stephen N. Hayes'.

Steve Hayes, BSMT (ASCP)
Laboratory Director
Hayes Microbial Consulting, LLC.



EPA Laboratory ID: VA01419



Lab ID: #188863



DPH License: #PH-0198

Sample Number*	1	A - 1		2	A - 2		3	A - 3		4	A - 4	
Sample Name*	Outside Baseline			Main Office			Gymateria			Library		
Sample Volume*	150 L			150 L			150 L			150 L		
Reporting Limit	7 spores/m³			7 spores/m³			7 spores/m³			7 spores/m³		
Background	2			2			3			2		
Fragments	ND			ND			ND			ND		
Organism	Raw Count	Count / m³	% of Total	Raw Count	Count / m³	% of Total	Raw Count	Count / m³	% of Total	Raw Count	Count / m³	% of Total
Alternaria												
Ascospores	30	200	39.0%	1	7	33.3%	1	7	11.1%	13	87	100.0%
Aspergillus Penicillium												
Basidiospores												
Bipolaris Drechslera												
Cercospora	1	7	1.3%									
Chaetomium												
Cladosporium	44	290	57.1%									
Curvularia												
Epicoccum												
Fusarium												
Memnoniella												
Myxomycetes/Periconia	2	13	2.6%	2	13	66.7%	6	40	66.7%			
Pithomyces							1	7	11.1%			
Rusts/Smuts												
Stachybotrys												
Stemphylium												
Torula												
Ulocladium												
Total	77	510	100%	3	20	100%	9	61	100%	13	87	100%

Water Damage Indicator	Common Allergen	Slightly Higher than Baseline	Significantly Higher than Baseline	Ratio Abnormality
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* indicates data provided by the customer



Collected: **Mar 10, 2026**

Received: **Mar 11, 2026**

Reported: **Mar 11, 2026**

Project Analyst:
 Katelyn Harris, *Katelyn Harris*

Date:
03 - 11 - 2026

Reviewed By:
 Steve Hayes, BSMT *Stephen N. Hayes*

Date:
03 - 11 - 2026

Sample Number*	5	A - 5		6	A - 6		7	A - 7		8	A - 8	
Sample Name*	Nurse's Office			Room 1			Room 3			Room 7		
Sample Volume*	150 L			150 L			150 L			150 L		
Reporting Limit	7 spores/m³			7 spores/m³			7 spores/m³			7 spores/m³		
Background	2			2			2			2		
Fragments	ND			ND			7/m³			ND		
Organism	Raw Count	Count / m³	% of Total	Raw Count	Count / m³	% of Total	Raw Count	Count / m³	% of Total	Raw Count	Count / m³	% of Total
Alternaria												
Ascospores				3	20	75.0%	2	13	33.3%	1	7	100.0%
Aspergillus Penicillium												
Basidiospores												
Bipolaris Drechslera							1	7	16.7%			
Cercospora												
Chaetomium												
Cladosporium	2	13	100.0%	1	7	25.0%	1	7	16.7%			
Curvularia												
Epicoccum												
Fusarium												
Memnoniella												
Myxomycetes/Periconia							2	13	33.3%			
Pithomyces												
Rusts/Smuts												
Stachybotrys												
Stemphylium												
Torula												
Ulocladium												
Total	2	13	100%	4	27	100%	6	40	100%	1	7	100%

Water Damage Indicator	Common Allergen	Slightly Higher than Baseline	Significantly Higher than Baseline	Ratio Abnormality
------------------------	-----------------	-------------------------------	------------------------------------	-------------------

* indicates data provided by the customer



Collected: **Mar 10, 2026**

Received: **Mar 11, 2026**

Reported: **Mar 11, 2026**

Project Analyst:
Katelyn Harris, *Katelyn Harris*

Date:
03 - 11 - 2026

Reviewed By:
Steve Hayes, BSMT *Stephen N. Hayes*

Date:
03 - 11 - 2026

Sample Number*	9	A - 9	10	A - 10		
Sample Name*	Room 9			Room 11		
Sample Volume*	150 L			150 L		
Reporting Limit	7 spores/m³			7 spores/m³		
Background	2			2		
Fragments	ND			ND		
Organism	Raw Count	Count / m³	% of Total	Raw Count	Count / m³	% of Total
Alternaria						
Ascospores	4	27	80.0%	1	7	6.7%
Aspergillus Penicillium				13	87	86.7%
Basidiospores				1	7	6.7%
Bipolaris Drechslera						
Cercospora						
Chaetomium						
Cladosporium	1	7	20.0%			
Curvularia						
Epicoccum						
Fusarium						
Memnoniella						
Myxomycetes Periconia						
Pithomyces						
Rusts Smuts						
Stachybotrys						
Stemphylium						
Torula						
Ulocladium						
Total	5	34	100%	15	101	100%

Water Damage Indicator	Common Allergen	Slightly Higher than Baseline	Significantly Higher than Baseline	Ratio Abnormality
------------------------	-----------------	-------------------------------	------------------------------------	-------------------

* indicates data provided by the customer

Spore Trap Information

Reporting Limit	The Reporting Limit is the lowest number of spores that can be detected based on the total volume of the sample collected and the percentage of the slide that is counted. At Hayes Microbial, 100% of the slide is read so the LOD is based solely on the total volume. Raw spore counts that exceed 500 spores will be estimated.
Blanks	Results have not been corrected for field or laboratory blanks.
Background	The Background is the amount of debris that is present in the sample. This debris consists of skin cells, dirt, dust, pollen, drywall dust and other organic and non-organic matter. As the background density increases, the likelihood of spores, especially small spores such as those of <i>Aspergillus</i> and <i>Penicillium</i> may be obscured. The background is rated on a scale of 1 to 5 and each level is determined as follows: NBD: No background detected due to possible pump or cassette malfunction. Recollect sample. (Field Blanks will display NBD) 1 : <5% of field occluded. No spores will be uncountable. 2 : 5-25% of field occluded. 3 : 25-75% of field occluded. 4 : 75-90% of field occluded. 5 : >90% of field occluded. Suggested recollection of sample.
Fragments	Fragments are small pieces of fungal mycelium or spores. They are not identifiable as to type and when present in very large numbers, may indicate the presence of mold amplification.
Control Comparisons	There are no national standards for the numbers of fungal spores that may be present in the indoor environment. As a general rule and guideline that is widely accepted in the indoor air quality field, the numbers and types of spores that are present in the indoor environment should not exceed those that are present outdoors at any given time. There will always be some mold spores present in "normal" indoor environments. The purpose of sampling and counting spores is to help determine whether an abnormal condition exists within the indoor environment and if it does, to help pinpoint the area of contamination. Spore counts should not be used as the sole determining factor of mold contamination. There are many factors that can cause anomalies in the comparison of indoor and outdoor samples due to the dynamic nature of both of those environments.
Water Damage Indicator	Blue: These molds are commonly seen in conditions of prolonged water intrusion and usually indicate a problem.
Common Allergen	Green: Although all molds are potential allergens, these are the most common allergens that may be found indoors.
Slightly Higher than Baseline	Orange: The spore count is slightly higher than the outside count and may or may not indicate a source of contamination.
Significantly Higher than Baseline	Red: The spore count is significantly higher than the baseline count and probably indicates a source of contamination.
Ratio Abnormality	Violet: The types of spores found indoors should be similar to the ones that were identified in the baseline sample. Significant increases (more than 25%) in the ratio of a particular spore type may indicate the presence of abnormal levels of mold, even if the total number of spores of that type is lower in the indoor environment than it was outdoors.
Color Coding	Fungi that are present in indoor samples at levels lower than 200 per cubic meter are not color coded on the report, unless they are one of the water damage indicators.
Significant Figures	Raw counts and column totals may reflect more than 2 significant figures, but results should only be considered significant to 2 figures.

Analyte Descriptions

Ascospores	Habitat:	A large group consisting of more than 3000 species of fungi. Common plant pathogens and outdoor numbers become very high following rain. Most of the genera are indistinguishable by spore trap analysis and are combined on the report.
	Health Effects:	Health affects are poorly studied, but many are likely to be allergenic.
Aspergillus Penicillium	Habitat:	The most common fungi isolated from the environment. Very common in soil and on decaying plant material. Are able to grow well indoors on a wide variety of substrates.
	Health Effects:	This group contains common allergens and many can cause hypersensitivity pneumonitis. They may cause extrinsic asthma, and many are opportunistic pathogens. Many species produce mycotoxins which may be associated with disease in humans and other animals. Toxin production is dependent on the species, the food source, competition with other organisms, and other environmental conditions.
Basidiospores	Habitat:	A common group of Fungi that includes the mushrooms and bracket fungi. They are saprophytes and plant pathogens. In wet conditions they can cause structural damage to buildings.
	Health Effects:	Common allergens and are also associated with hypersensitivity pneumonitis.
Bipolaris Drechslera	Habitat:	They are found in soil and as plant pathogens. Can grow indoors on a variety of substrates.
	Health Effects:	They may be allergenic and are very commonly involved in allergic fungal sinusitis. They are opportunistic pathogens but occasionally infect healthy individuals, causing keratitis, sinusitis and osteomyelitis.
Cercospora	Habitat:	Found on wood and decaying plant matter.
	Health Effects:	Health effects are poorly studied.
Cladosporium	Habitat:	One of the most common genera worldwide. Found in soil and plant debris and on the leaf surfaces of living plants. The outdoor numbers are lower in the winter and often relatively high in the summer, especially in high humidity. The outdoor numbers often spike in the late afternoon and evening. Indoors, it can be found growing on textiles, wood, sheetrock, moist window sills and in HVAC supply ducts.
	Health Effects:	A common allergen, producing more than 10 allergenic antigens and a common cause of hypersensitivity pneumonitis.

Analyte Descriptions

Epicoccum	Habitat:	It is found in soil and plant litter and is a plant pathogen. It can grow indoors on a variety of substrates, including paper and textiles and is commonly found on wet drywall.
	Health Effects:	It is a common allergen. No cases of infection have been reported in humans.
Myxomycetes/Periconia	Description:	Found on decaying plant material and as a plant pathogen.
	Health Effects:	Some allergenic properties reported, but generally pose no health concerns to humans.
Pithomyces	Habitat:	Common fungus isolated from soil, decaying plant material. Rarely found indoors.
	Health Effects:	Allergenic properties are poorly studied. No cases of infection in humans.