CUMBERLAND ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES, INC.

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Carlisle, Pennsylvania 17015

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PREPARED FOR:

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NON-VIABLE MOLD TRAP SAMPLE ANALYSIS REPORT:

Elizabethtown Area High School
600 East High Street
Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania

Performed On: September 8, 2026

CALI PROJECT NUMBER: 26-1015-002

REPORT DATE: September 10, 2026
PERFORMED BY/REVIEWED BY:



Richard E. Roush, CIAQM
Pennsylvania Asbestos Building Inspector/Management Planner

Non-Viable Mold Spore Trap Samples Elizabethtown Area High School
600 East High Street in Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania

Performed On: September 8, 2026
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

Cumberland Analytical Laboratories, Inc. (CALI) was retained by the Elizabethtown Area School District to perform Mold Sampling at the Elizabethtown Area High School. This project consisted of the collection of air samples for airborne fungal contaminants by, Mr. Richard E. Roush from this office.

MOLD SURVEY RESULTS:

Based on the laboratory results of **September 9, 2026**, **UNUSUAL** mold conditions existed in **Room 1350** during the time of this survey. The results of the Non-Viable Spore Trap Samples collected during this survey from all sampled area locations are listed in this project documentation. Please refer to the individual sample results, for more detailed information regarding these samples.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Based on the Laboratory Results it is recommended that to lower the total spore counts in these areas, good housekeeping practices should be intensified while including the use of a bio-cide cleaning solution and HEPA vacuuming. Housekeeping is an effective measure to maintain Indoor Air Quality within a structure, as well as minimize the release of harmful materials into the structure that will negatively affect Indoor Air Quality.

Cleaning and sterilizing activities also will decrease the risk of exposure to biological growth and contamination. Also, an air scrubber containing a HEPA filter should be used during and after the cleanup for a minimum of 24-36 hours at which time the areas should be retested to ensure that airborne fungal populations have been lowered to acceptable levels.

STANDARDS – BACTERIAL/MOLD:

There are no current Permissible Exposure Levels or Safe Levels established by OSHA or NIOSH. EPA has guidelines on mold remediation in schools, yet no clearance levels have been established. Molds are a major source of indoor allergens. There are no national standards for the number 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.

Standards – Bacterial/Mold continued:

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.

Mold can also trigger asthma. Even when dead or unable to grow, mold can cause health effects such as allergic reactions. The types and severity of health effects associated with exposure to mold depend, in part, on the type of mold present and the extent of the occupants' exposure and existing sensitivities or allergies. Prompt and effective remediation of moisture problems is essential to minimize potential mold exposures and their potential health effects.

Statistically, total spore counts are always significantly correlated with counts conducted on Agar Plate samples. On average, total mold spore to culturable mold ratios are in the range of 10:1. A concentration dominated by one genus such as Penicillium or Aspergillus even at 10,000 Particles/m^3 is unacceptable. Total levels should not exceed 2,000 Particles/m^3, and each individual count should not exceed 650 Particles/m^3. For remediation, a reduction of airborne spores based upon Pre and Post sampling, compared to exterior sample results, and *no evidence of mold* growth present is the goal.

METHOD AND ANALYSIS – AIR SAMPLING:

These Non-Viable Spore Trap Samples for fungal spores were collected according to the American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA) and laboratory protocol. Specifically, the air samples were collected using Allergenco-D collection cassettes and a high-volume pump calibrated to 15.0 liters per minute.

LABORATORY DISCLAIMER:

These samples were properly packaged and shipped to SanAir Technologies Laboratory in North Chesterfield, VA. While CALI considers the results of the collected and analyzed samples to be reliable through laboratory certifications and accreditations, it assumes no responsibility for the accuracy of these results and assumes no responsibility or liability for the manner in which these results are used or interpreted.

EXPLANATION OF BACKGROUND DENSITIES:

The background density of an air cassette aids in the overall interpretation of results as it indicates the level of background debris present (e.g., dander, pollen, fibers, insect parts, soot, fly ash, etc.). Excessive background debris may mask the presence of fungal spores thereby reducing the accuracy of the count. It may also serve as an alert that the volume of air pulled was too high or too low. The following table explains background densities.

Air Cassette Density	Amount of Particulate on Slide	Explanation
1	Insignificant	Should not skew any counts.
1+	Low	Should not skew any counts.
2	Low to Moderate	Should not skew any counts.
2+	Moderate to High	May cause occlusion of small spores.
3	High	May cause occlusion of small to medium spores.
3+	Very High	Will cause occlusion of spores.
4	Overloaded	Level of particulate too high to perform analysis.

Non-Viable Mold Spore Trap Samples Elizabethtown Area High School 600 East High Street in Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania

Performed On: September 8, 2026
CALI Project Number: 26-1015-002
Report Date: September 10, 2026

Non-Viable Mold Spore Trap Sample Results Table #1:

SanAir Technologies Laboratory

Name: Cumberland Analytical Laboratories, Inc.
Address: 125 Frytown Road
Carlisle, PA 17015
Phone: 717-379-3782

Project Number:
P.O. Number:
Project Name: Elizabethtown High School
Collected Date: 9/8/2026
Received Date: 9/9/2026 10:55:00 AM

SanAir ID Number
26053353
FINAL REPORT
9/9/2026 4:46:09 PM

Analyst: Jones, Oliver

Air Cassette Analysis

ND = None Detected. Blank spaces indicate no spores detected.

SanAir ID Number	26053353-001			26053353-002			26053353-003			26053353-004		
Analysis Using STL	STL 105C			STL 105C			STL 105C			STL 105C		
Sample Number	01			02			03			04		
Sample Identification	Outside			Room 1205			Room 1215			Room 1225		
Sample Type	Air Cassette - Air-O-Cell			Air Cassette - Air-O-Cell			Air Cassette - Air-O-Cell			Air Cassette - Air-O-Cell		
Volume	75 Liters			75 Liters			75 Liters			75 Liters		
Analytical Sensitivity	13 Count/M³			13 Count/M³			13 Count/M³			13 Count/M³		
Background Density	1+			2			1+			1+		
Other	**Raw Count**	**Count/M³**	**%**	**Raw Count**	**Count/M³**	**%**	**Raw Count**	**Count/M³**	**%**	**Raw Count**	**Count/M³**	**%**
Dander	40	533	n/a	172	2293	n/a	76	1013	n/a	58	773	n/a
Fibers				7	93	n/a	4	53	n/a	1	13	n/a
Mycelial Fragments	3	40	n/a	1	13	n/a				1	13	n/a
Pollen	2	27	n/a							1	13	n/a
Fungal Identification	**Raw Count**	**Count/M³**	**%**	**Raw Count**	**Count/M³**	**%**	**Raw Count**	**Count/M³**	**%**	**Raw Count**	**Count/M³**	**%**
Alternaria species	1	13	< 1	1	13	5						
Ascospores	170	2267	11									
Aspergillus/Penicillium	46	613	3				1	13	12			
Basidiospores	1220	16267	81	6	80	32	5	67	63	2	27	20
Bipolaris group				1	13	5						
Cladosporium species	56	747	4	3	40	16				2	27	20
Epicoccum species												
Nigrospora species	1	13	< 1									
Pithomyces species	1	13	< 1	3	40	16	1	13	12	2	27	20
Polythrincium species												
Rusts	3	40	< 1	2	27	11				3	40	30
Smuts/Myxomycetes	6	80	< 1	3	40	16	1	13	12	1	13	10
Torula species												
TOTAL	**1504**	**20053**		**19**	**253**		**8**	**107**		**10**	**133**	

Signature: Oliver Jones Date: 9/9/2026 Reviewed: L. Claire Macdonald Date: 9/9/2026

Non-Viable Mold Spore Trap Samples Elizabethtown Area High School 600 East High Street in Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania

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Non-Viable Mold Spore Trap Sample Results Table #2:

SanAir Technologies Laboratory

Name: Cumberland Analytical Laboratories , Inc.
Address: 125 Frytown Road
Carlisle, PA 17015
Phone: 717-379-3782

Project Number:
P.O. Number:
Project Name: Elizabethtown High School
Collected Date: 9/8/2026
Received Date: 9/9/2026 10:55:00 AM

SanAir ID Number
26053353
FINAL REPORT
9/9/2026 4:46:09 PM

Analyst: Jones, Oliver

Air Cassette Analysis

ND = None Detected. Blank spaces indicate no spores detected

SanAir ID Number	26053353-005			26053353-006			26053353-007			26053353-008		
Analysis Using STL	STL 105C			STL 105C			STL 105C			STL 105C		
Sample Number	05			06			07			08		
Sample Identification	Room 1235			Room 1245			Room 1255			Room 1315		
Sample Type	Air Cassette - Air-O-Cell			Air Cassette - Air-O-Cell			Air Cassette - Air-O-Cell			Air Cassette - Air-O-Cell		
Volume	75 Liters			75 Liters			75 Liters			75 Liters		
Analytical Sensitivity	13 Count/M^3			13 Count/M^3			13 Count/M^3			13 Count/M^3		
Background Density	1			1+			1+			1+		
Other	**Raw Count**	**Count/M^3**	**%**	**Raw Count**	**Count/M^3**	**%**	**Raw Count**	**Count/M^3**	**%**	**Raw Count**	**Count/M^3**	**%**
Dander	9	120	n/a	37	493	n/a	23	307	n/a	25	333	n/a
Fibers				2	27	n/a	1	13	n/a	1	13	n/a
Mycelial Fragments				1	13	n/a						
Pollen										1	13	n/a
Fungal Identification	**Raw Count**	**Count/M^3**	**%**	**Raw Count**	**Count/M^3**	**%**	**Raw Count**	**Count/M^3**	**%**	**Raw Count**	**Count/M^3**	**%**
Alternaria species												
Ascospores												
Aspergillus/Penicillium										2	27	10
Basidiospores	1	13	>99	3	40	27	8	107	62	12	160	57
Bipolaris group												
Cladosporium species				6	80	55	3	40	23	1	13	5
Epicoccum species												
Nigrospora species												
Pithomyces species				1	13	9						
Polythrincium species				1	13	9						
Rusts							1	13	8	4	53	19
Smuts/Myxomycetes							1	13	8	2	27	10
Torula species												
TOTAL	**1**	**13**		**11**	**147**		**13**	**173**		**21**	**280**	

Signature: Oliver Jones Date: 9/9/2026 Reviewed: L. Claire Macdonald Date: 9/9/2026

Non-Viable Mold Spore Trap Samples Elizabethtown Area High School 600 East High Street in Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania

Performed On: September 8, 2026
CALI Project Number: 26-1015-002
Report Date: September 10, 2026

Non-Viable Mold Spore Trap Sample Results Table #3:

Name: Cumberland Analytical Laboratories , Inc.
Address: 125 Frytown Road
Carlisle, PA 17015
Phone: 717-379-3782

Project Number:
P.O. Number:
Project Name: Elizabethtown High School
Collected Date: 9/8/2026
Received Date: 9/9/2026 10:55:00 AM

SanAir ID Number
26053353
FINAL REPORT
9/9/2026 4:46:09 PM

Analyst: Jones, Oliver

Air Cassette Analysis

ND = None Detected. Blank spaces indicate no spores detected

SanAir ID Number	26053353-009			26053353-010			26053353-011			26053353-012		
Analysis Using STL	STL 105C			STL 105C			STL 105C			STL 105C		
Sample Number	09			10			11			12		
Sample Identification	Room 1320			Room 1335			Room 1330			Room 1345		
Sample Type	Air Cassette - Air-O-Cell			Air Cassette - Air-O-Cell			Air Cassette - Air-O-Cell			Air Cassette - Air-O-Cell		
Volume	75 Liters			75 Liters			75 Liters			75 Liters		
Analytical Sensitivity	13 Count/M^3			13 Count/M^3			13 Count/M^3			13 Count/M^3		
Background Density	1+			1+			2			2+		
Other	**Raw Count**	**Count/M^3**	**%**	**Raw Count**	**Count/M^3**	**%**	**Raw Count**	**Count/M^3**	**%**	**Raw Count**	**Count/M^3**	**%**
Dander	14	187	n/a	68	907	n/a	182	2427	n/a	322	4293	n/a
Fibers	6	80	n/a	19	253	n/a	13	173	n/a	20	267	n/a
Mycelial Fragments										1	13	n/a
Pollen	1	13	n/a	1	13	n/a						
Fungal Identification	**Raw Count**	**Count/M^3**	**%**	**Raw Count**	**Count/M^3**	**%**	**Raw Count**	**Count/M^3**	**%**	**Raw Count**	**Count/M^3**	**%**
Alternaria species				1	13	5	1	13	5			
Ascospores							1	13	5	13	173	11
Aspergillus/Penicillium				3	40	15	3	40	14	40	533	33
Basidiospores	13	173	93	5	67	25	9	120	41	51	680	42
Bipolaris group												
Cladosporium species				2	27	10	5	67	23	13	173	11
Epicoccum species				1	13	5				1	13	< 1
Nigrospora species												
Pithomyces species							1	13	5			
Polythrincium species												
Rusts				4	53	20	1	13	5			
Smuts/Myxomycetes	1	13	7	4	53	20	1	13	5	4	53	3
Torula species												
TOTAL	**14**	**187**		**20**	**267**		**22**	**293**		**122**	**1627**	

Signature: Oliver Jones Date: 9/9/2026 Reviewed: L. Claire Macdonald Date: 9/9/2026

Non-Viable Mold Spore Trap Samples Elizabethtown Area High School 600 East High Street in Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania

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Non-Viable Mold Spore Trap Sample Results Table #4:

SanAir Technologies Laboratory

Name: Cumberland Analytical Laboratories , Inc.
Address: 125 Frytown Road
Carlisle, PA 17015
Phone: 717-379-3782

Project Number:
P.O. Number:
Project Name: Elizabethtown High School
Collected Date: 9/8/2026
Received Date: 9/9/2026 10:55:00 AM

SanAir ID Number
26053353
FINAL REPORT
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Analyst: Jones, Oliver

Air Cassette Analysis

ND = None Detected. Blank spaces indicate no spores detected

SanAir ID Number	26053353-013			26053353-014			26053353-015			26053353-016		
Analysis Using STL	STL 105C			STL 105C			STL 105C			STL 105C		
Sample Number	13			14			15			16		
Sample Identification	Room 1340			Room 1355			Room 1350			Room 1360		
Sample Type	Air Cassette - Air-O-Cell			Air Cassette - Air-O-Cell			Air Cassette - Air-O-Cell			Air Cassette - Air-O-Cell		
Volume	75 Liters			75 Liters			75 Liters			75 Liters		
Analytical Sensitivity	13 Count/M³			13 Count/M³			13 Count/M³			13 Count/M³		
Background Density	2+			2+			2+			2		
Other	**Raw Count**	**Count/M³**	**%**	**Raw Count**	**Count/M³**	**%**	**Raw Count**	**Count/M³**	**%**	**Raw Count**	**Count/M³**	**%**
Dander	497	6627	n/a	259	3453	n/a	462	6160	n/a	225	3000	n/a
Fibers	27	360	n/a	21	280	n/a	20	267	n/a	10	133	n/a
Mycelial Fragments	1	13	n/a				4	53	n/a			
Pollen	2	27	n/a									
Fungal Identification	**Raw Count**	**Count/M³**	**%**	**Raw Count**	**Count/M³**	**%**	**Raw Count**	**Count/M³**	**%**	**Raw Count**	**Count/M³**	**%**
Alternaria species							1	13	1			
Ascospores	10	133	9	2	27	7	1	13	1	5	67	15
Aspergillus/Penicillium	21	280	18	12	160	44	51	680	55	1	13	3
Basidiospores	69	920	59	10	133	37	25	333	27	19	253	58
Bipolaris group												
Cladosporium species	2	27	2				4	53	4	6	80	18
Epicoccum species	2	27	2				1	13	1			
Nigrospora species												
Pithomyces species	3	40	3	2	27	7	2	27	2	2	27	6
Polythrincium species												
Rusts	2	27	2	1	13	4	1	13	1			
Smuts/Myxomycetes	6	80	5				7	93	8			
Torula species	2	27	2									
TOTAL	**117**	**1560**		**27**	**360**		**93**	**1240**		**33**	**440**	

Signature: Oliver Jones Date: 9/9/2026 Reviewed: L. Claire Macdonald Date: 9/9/2026

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Non-Viable Mold Spore Trap Sample Results Table #6:

SanAir Technologies Laboratory

Name: Cumberland Analytical Laboratories , Inc.
Address: 125 Frytown Road
Carlisle, PA 17015
Phone: 717-379-3782

Project Number:
P.O. Number:
Project Name: Elizabethtown High School
Collected Date: 9/8/2026
Received Date: 9/9/2026 10:55:00 AM

SanAir ID Number
26053353
FINAL REPORT
9/9/2026 4:46:09 PM

Analyst: Jones, Oliver

Air Cassette Analysis

ND = None Detected. Blank spaces indicate no spores detected

SanAir ID Number	26053353-017			26053353-018				
Analysis Using STL	STL 105C			STL 105C				
Sample Number	17			18				
Sample Identification	Room 1360A			Room 1345A				
Sample Type	Air Cassette - Air-O-Cell			Air Cassette - Air-O-Cell				
Volume	75 Liters			75 Liters				
Analytical Sensitivity	13 Count/M^3			13 Count/M^3				
Background Density	1+			2				
Other	**Raw Count**	**Count/M^3**	**%**	**Raw Count**	**Count/M^3**	**%**		
Dander	42	560	n/a	150	2000	n/a		
Fibers				5	67	n/a		
Mycelial Fragments								
Pollen								
Fungal Identification	**Raw Count**	**Count/M^3**	**%**	**Raw Count**	**Count/M^3**	**%**		
Alternaria species								
Ascospores	3	40	8					
Aspergillus/Penicillium				18	240	51		
Basidiospores	26	347	68	12	160	34		
Bipolaris group								
Cladosporium species	8	107	21	1	13	3		
Epicoccum species								
Nigrospora species								
Pithomyces species								
Polythrincium species								
Rusts	1	13	3					
Smuts/Myxomycetes				4	53	11		
Torula species								
TOTAL	**38**	**507**		**35**	**467**			

Signature: Oliver Jones Date: 9/9/2026 Reviewed: L. Claire Macdonald Date: 9/9/2026

ORGANISM DESCRIPTIONS:

The descriptions of the organisms presented are derived from various reference materials. The laboratory report is based on the data derived from the samples submitted and no interpretation of the data, as to potential, or actual, health effects resulting from exposure to the numbers of organisms found, can be made by laboratory personnel. Any interpretation of the potential health effects of the presence of this organism must be made by qualified professional personnel with firsthand knowledge of the sample site, and the problems associated with that site.

Dander - Comprised of human and/or animal skin cells. Counts may be higher in carpeted rooms and in rooms with more traffic.
Health Effects: May cause allergies.

Fibers - This category can include clothing, carpet, and insulation fibers.

Mycelial Fragments - A mycelium (plural = mycelia) is the "body" of a fungus. It is a collective term for hyphae (singular = hypha), which are the tubular units of the mycelium usually composed of chitin. The terms hyphae and mycelial fragments are used interchangeably. [This information was referenced from the mycology text "The Fifth Kingdom"]In some cases a fungal identification cannot be obtained due to lack of sporulation. Only the mycelial fragments are present and cannot be identified without the distinguishing characteristics of the spores or the structures they grow from.
Health Effects: Allergic reactions may occur in the presence of spores (conidia) or mycelial/hyphal fragments.

Pollen - Produced by trees, flowers, weeds and grasses. The level of pollen production can depend on water availability, precipitation, temperature, and light. Pollen is usually dispersed by either insects or the wind.
Health Effects: Mostly effects the respiratory tract with hay fever symptoms but has also been shown to trigger asthma in some people.

MOLD DEFINITIONS:

Alternaria Species - This genus compromises a large number of saprobes and plant pathogens. It is one of the predominate airborne fungal spores indoor and outdoor. Outdoors it may be isolated from samples of soil, seeds, and plants. It is one of the more common fungi found in nature, extremely widespread and ubiquitous. Conidia are easily carried by the wind, with peak concentrations in the summer and early fall. It is commonly found in outdoor samples. It is often found in indoor environments, on drywall, ceiling tiles, in house dust, carpets, textiles, and on horizontal surfaces in building interiors. Often found on window frames. This genus also includes species that were once identified as Ulocladium. Genetic testing has shown that the two are not phylogenetically distinct, and as such have been combined.
Health Effects: In humans, it is recognized to cause allergic responses. Because of the large size of the spores, it can be deposited in the nose, mouth and upper respiratory tract, causing nasal septum infections. It has been known to cause Baker's asthma, farmer's lung, and hay fever. It has been associated with hypersensitivity pneumoniti, sinusitis, deratomycosis, onychomycosis, subcutaneous phaeohyphomycosis, and invasive infection. Common cause of extrinsic asthma (immediate-type hypersensitivity: type I). Acute symptoms include edema and bronchiospasms, chronic cases may develop pulmonary emphysema.

Ascospores - From the fungal Subphylum Ascomycotina. Ascospores are ubiquitous in nature and are commonly found in the outdoor environment. This class contains "sac fungi" and yeasts. Some ascospores can be identified by spore morphology, however; some care should be excercised with regard to specific identification. They are identified on tape lifts and non-viable analysis by the fact that they have no attachment scars and are sometimes enclosed in sheaths with or without sacs. Ascomycetes may develop both sexual and asexual stages. Rain and high humidity may help asci to release, and disperse ascospores, which is why during these weather conditions there is a great increase in counts.
Health Effects: This group contains possible allergens.

Aspergillus/Penicillium - These spores are easily aerosolized. Only through the visualization of reproductive structures can the genera be distinguished. Also included in this group may be spores of the genera Acremonium, Phialophora, Verticillium, Paecilomyces, Talaromyces etc. Small, round to ovoid spores of this group lack the necessary distinguishing characteristics when seen on non-viable examination.
Health Effects: Can cause a variety of symptoms including allergic reactions. Most symptoms occur if the individual is immunocompromised in some way (HIV, cancer, etc.).

Mold Definitions continued:

Basidiospores - From the Subphylum Basidiomycotina which contains the mushrooms, shelf fungi, and a variety of other macrofungi. They are saprophytes, ectomycorrhizal fungi or agents of wood rot, which may destroy the structure wood of buildings. It is extremely difficult to identify a specific genera of mushrooms by using standard culture plate techniques. Some basidiomycete spores can be identified by spore morphology; however, some care should be exercised with regard to specific identification. The release of basidiospores is dependent upon moisture, and they are dispersed by wind.
Health Effects: Many have the potential to produce a variety of toxins. Members of this group may trigger Type I and III fungal hypersensitivity reactions. Rarely reported as opportunistic pathogens.

Bipolaris Group - This group ID is used to combine fungi that have similar conidia and cannot be distinguished based on only the microscopic morphology. Organisms included in this group are Bipolaris, Drechslera, Curvularia, Exserohilum and Helminthosporium. Curvularia is now included based on the renaming of several clinically significant species, originally classified as Bipolaris species, based on genetic sequencing reported in a study by Manamgoda et al. The organisms in this group are saprobic and isolated from soil and dead plant material. Many are considered plant pathogens.
Health Effects: This group of fungi includes isolates reported as causes of allergic fungal sinusitis. They produce type I fungal hypersensitivity in humans. Some clinically relevant species of Bipolaris have undergone taxonomic revision and are now classified as Curvularia species.

Cladosporium Species - The most commonly identified outdoor fungus. The outdoor numbers are reduced in the winter and are often high in the summer. Often found indoors in numbers less than outdoor numbers. It is commonly found on the surface of fiberglass duct liner in the interior of supply ducts. A wide variety of plants are food sources for this fungus. It is found on dead plants, woody plants, food, straw, soil, paint and textiles. Often found in dirty refrigerators and especially in reservoirs where condensation is collected, on moist window frames it can easily be seen covering the whole painted area with a velvety olive-green layer.
Health Effects: It is a common allergen. It can cause mycosis. Common cause of extrinsic asthma. Acute symptoms include edema and bronchiospasms, chronic cases may develop pulmonary emphysema. Illnesses caused by this genus can include phaeohyphomycosis, chromoblastomycosis, hay fever and common allergies.

Mold Definitions continued:

Epicoccum Species - It is found in plants, soil, grains, textiles, and paper products. Frequently isolated from air and occasionally occurs in house dust. Is a saprophyte and considered a weakly parasitic secondary invader of plants, moldy paper and textiles.
Health Effects: A common allergen. It also has the potential to produce type I fungal hypersensitivity reactions.

Nigrospora Species - Has been isolated from air and soil samples. Usually found in plant material as a saprobe.
Health Effects: Not commonly associated with human infection. Reported cases typically involving immunocompromised patients.

Pithomyces Species - Grows on dead grass in pastures and decaying plant material.
Health Effects: Causes facial eczema in ruminants.

Polythrincium Species - This fungus is often associated with leaves and other plant material. There are no reports of any clinical significance or allergenic properties.

Rust - From the group Uredinales, called Rusts due to the color of the spores, which are known for causing disease in plants.

Smuts/Myxomycetes - Smuts and Myxomycetes are parasitic plant pathogens. They are typically grouped together due to their association with plants, the outdoors and because they share similar microscopic morphology.
Health Effects: Can produce type I fungal hypersensitivity reactions.

Torula Species - Torula is a saprophyte and therefore often found on plant material. It may be found on wood-containing products/materials.
Health Effects: Reported to produce type I fungal hypersensitivity.