Environmental Monitoring, LLC.
7723 Greenboro Dr. Melbourne, FL 32904

◆Asbestos, Lead Paint and Construction Air Monitoring ◆Consulting ◆Bulk Sampling for Laboratory Analysis◆
(321) 704-9128 email: robpbo3@gmail.com or rrasmussen72@gmail.com

September 17, 2026

Client: City of Ocala
Community Development Services Department
201 SE 3rd St.
Ocala, FL 34471

Project: Mold Assessment
3460 NE 12th St.
Ocala, FL 34470

According to your instructions ***PbO_3*** Environmental Monitoring, LLC. has completed a Mold Assessment for the above reference facility. The following pages of this report contain the results of this Inspection. This report is intended for the exclusive use of client under the terms and conditions of our agreement. The findings are relevant to the conditions observed during the physical process of performing this limited (non-destructive and non-intrusive) investigation. These findings should not be treated as absolute nor should they be relied upon to represent conditions at later dates. Under no circumstances is any warranty, expressed or implied. Any other use, reuse, in whole or in part without the expressed written permission of PbO3 Environmental Monitoring, LLC. is strictly forbidden. This report is based on our sampling and analysis to date and a review of the available information you provided. This document was designed to follow currently known industry guidelines for the interpretation of microbial sampling, analysis, and remediation. Since interpretation of mold analysis reports is a scientific work in progress, it may as such be changed at any time without notice. The client is solely responsible for the use and interpretation of these recommended action guidelines. PbO3 makes no express or implied warranties as to such use or interpretation. The Client is hereby notified that due to the subjective nature of fungal analysis and the mold growth process, laboratory samples can and do change over time relative to the originally sampled material.

Sincerely,

PbO_3 Environmental Monitoring, LLC.

Robert Rasmussen
Florida Licensed Mold Assessor No. *MRSA 3829*

Mold Assessment
3460 NE 12th St.
Ocala, FL 34470

Executive Summary

The purpose of this inspection is to determine whether the Indoor Air Quality in the building has been comprised by the presence of Mold. Visible mold was observed during this investigation. The mold air samples confirmed that the airborne mold levels in the unit are in NORMAL range as compared to similar units tested.

Background

A site visit was performed by Robert Rasmussen, a Florida Licensed Mold Assessor No. *MRSA 3829* on September 14, 2026.

Physical Investigation:

The temperature inside was an average of 74° Fahrenheit. The relative humidity inside was an average of 52%.

Visual & Moisture Assessment:

1. Visible mold was observed on the walls in the bathrooms and on the HVAC unit in the garage.
2. Visible water damage was observed in both bathrooms on the wall that separates them.
3. Musty odors were not detected upon entering the house.
4. The building is generally in good repair.

Moisture Testing:
The wall and trim components tested were within their recommended moisture level range for all areas with the exception of the wall separating the two bathrooms.

Recommended Moisture Levels

Material/Component	Moisture %
Baseboard	7 to 10
Cabinetry	7 to 10
Casing	7 to 10
Gypsum Wallboard	12 or less
Hardwood Flooring	7 to 10
Framing Lumber	15 to 19
Wood Furnishings (exterior)	12 to 18
Wood Furnishings (interior)	7 to 12

Building Component & Furnishing Moisture Levels Source: William Yobe & Associates & U.S. Forest Products (USDA)

Mold Assessment
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Air Sampling Protocol

Air samples were collected for fungal spores both viable and non-viable using Air-O-Cell cassettes at locations in the Kitchen/Dining Room, Hall Bathroom & Laundry Room in the house. These samples were sent to an AIHA approved testing laboratory. The cassettes contain small cover slip-like slides with a sticky resin for capturing particles. The samples were stained by the lab using a biological stain and mounted beneath a microscope for identification of spores. It should be noted that fungal air testing is a point in time sampling and results can and do vary depending on numerous environmental factors. The raw analytical results from the laboratory are attached to this report.

Table 1. Spore Trap Air Sample Results –Inside as compared to Outside

Sample ID Inside Samples Only	Inside Locations	Fungal Concentration **Inside-sample(s)** (fungal structures/m^3)	Fungal Concentration **Outside-sample** (fungal structures/m^3) Sample ID #53249980-4	**Determination**
53249980-1	Kitchen/Dining Room	170	23,000	Normal
53249980-2	Hall Bathroom	380	23,000	Normal
53249980-3	Laundry	61	23,000	Normal

*** Problem Fungi** are generally capable of growing on wetted building materials. Mold concentrations in the air are NORMAL based on the mold counts (fungal structures/m^3).

In assessing air quality, we use the following criteria (rules of thumb) to evaluate the results:

a) The inside concentrations should be less than outdoor concentrations on an average day.
b) The inside concentrations in general should be <2,500 fungal structures per cubic meter (S/m^3) [also called counts per cubic meter] for commercial settings in a normally controlled atmosphere and <5,000 S/m^3 for residential environments in a normally controlled atmosphere. In addition, comparable data for non-water damaged versus water-damaged buildings can indicate potential impact from moisture for buildings (see Table 2 below)[2].
c) The taxa or types (of mold) should be of similar composition between inside and outside.
d) In addition, no notorious toxigenic fungi (e.g., Stachybotrys) should be present in significant amounts

Mold Assessment
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Table 2. Comparative Indoor Spore Trap Air Sample Results

Type	Number Buildings	Number Samples	Geometric Mean (fungal structures /m³)	Median (fungal structures m³)
Residential **Clean**	19	49	1,333	2,081
Residential **Water-Damaged**	77	230	8,702	6,694
Commercial **Clean**	37	107	610	600
Commercial **Water-Damaged**	27	76	6,369	4,162

Baxter, Daniel M.: *Mold Spore Concentrations Inside Clean and Water-Damaged Commercial and Residential Buildings*. ETS: San Diego, CA. 1998.

Table 3. Swab Analysis Results for Mold

Sample ID	Inside Locations	Type	Results for Mold Growth
53249980-5	Hall Bathroom Wall	Swab	**Growth**
53249980-6	Garage HVAC	Swab	**Growth**

***Growth** –growth or former mold growth was observed on the swab sample. Spore growth of Chaetomium, Cladosporium, Hyphae and Penicillium/Aspergillus were collected from the areas sampled. Chaetomium, Cladosporium, Hyphae and Penicillium/Aspergillus are fungi that are generally capable of growing on wetted building materials.

Conclusions

Sampling is generally conducted to verify evidence from a physical investigation in conjunction with an understanding of the building envelope. A few comments are in order.

Airborne Mold concentrations as measured by total fungal structures is in a NORMAL range in all the rooms tested.

Visible mold was observed on the walls in the bathrooms and on the HVAC unit in the garage.

Moisture damage or Visible water damage was observed in both bathrooms on the wall that separates them.

Temperature was in the acceptable range. OSHA recommends temperature control in the range of 68-76° F.

Relative Humidity (RH) was 52% in the recommended range. The recommended range is <60% RH.

Problematic mold issues were detected in this inspection.

Specific types of mold spores may cause allergic responses at low levels regardless of how good the air quality is.

Recommendations

- All remedial work to be performed by a Florida Licensed Mold Remediator.
- Remove and dispose of all non-cleanable furnishings in the Bathrooms.
- Professionally clean and decontaminate all furnishings and equipment that have cleanable surfaces (e.g., plastic, metal and finished wood) in the Bathrooms.
- Remove all vinyl wallpaper in the Bathrooms.
- Remove and replace with new drywall a minimum of 2 feet above the finished floor along the wall between the two bathrooms and make observations during removal. Proceed up and outward (to and/or including adjacent walls) until all moldy drywall is removed and 2 feet of clean drywall is achieved in all directions. Ceramic Tile and the Vinyl Shower Wall will also need to be removed to access the drywall.
- Clean all walls, floors and ceilings.
- Ensure that there no plumbing leaks in the building or under the slab.
- Ensure that there no hidden roof leaks in the building. Possible roof leak above the bathrooms.
- Retest mold concentrations after removal and cleaning.

APPENDIX A

Laboratory Analysis

PRIORITYLAB
3301 N.W. 55TH ST., FT. LAUDERDALE, FL 33309
888-854-0477

Contract# CHS/270180

PREPARED FOR: PB03 ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING

TEST ADDRESS: 3460 NE 12TH STREET OCALA, FL 34470

CERTIFICATE OF MOLD ANALYSIS

PREPARED FOR

PB03 ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING

PHONE NUMBER: (321) 704-9128

EMAIL: RRASMUSSEN72@GMAIL.COM

TEST LOCATION:

JOAN PENNINGTON - CITY OF OCALA

3460 NE 12TH STREET

OCALA, FL 34470

CHAIN OF CUSTODY # 53249980

COLLECTED: MON SEPTEMBER 14, 2026

RECEIVED: WED SEPTEMBER 16, 2026

REPORTED: WED SEPTEMBER 16, 2026

MICROBIOLOGY LABS ISO/IEC 17025:2017 Accredited Laboratory AIHA LAP, LLC AIHAACCREDITEDLABS.ORG Lab ID # 102988

APPROVED BY:

John D. Shane PhD
Laboratory Manager

VERSION: 1.0 (A VERSION NUMBER GREATER THAN ONE (1) INDICATES THAT THE DATA IN THIS REPORT HAS BEEN AMENDED)

EPA regulations or standards for airborne or surface mold concentrations have not been established. There are also no EPA regulations or standards for evaluating health effects due to mold exposure. Information about mold can be found at www.epa.gov/mold.

All samples were received in an acceptable condition for analysis unless noted specifically in the Comments section under a particular sample. All results relate only to the samples submitted for analysis and apply to the samples as received by the laboratory. Volumes, flowrates, areas or other information are supplied by the customer. This information can affect the validity of the results. Results have not been adjusted for field or laboratory blank(s) unless otherwise noted. PriorityLab bears no responsibility for sample collection activities or analytical method limitations. No warranty is either express or implied and PriorityLab assumes no responsibility or liability for errors in public information utilized, statements from sources other than PriorityLab, or developments resulting from situations outside the scope of this analysis, nor for the purpose for which the client uses the analysis. The determinations in this report are outside the scope of the AIHA LAP, LLC scope of accreditation. PriorityLab is not accredited by AIHA for culturable fungi. Contractors or consultants reviewing this report must draw their own conclusions regarding further investigation or remediation deemed necessary. PriorityLab liability is limited to the cost of the sample analysis and may not exceed the amount of the fee paid by the client.

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Contract# CHS/270180

PREPARED FOR: PB03 ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING

TEST ADDRESS: 3460 NE 12TH STREET OCALA, FL 34470

Detailed Mold Analysis

(WATER-INDICATING FUNGI, IF PRESENT, ARE SHOWN BELOW IN RED)

Analysis Method	Air Analysis - MB-009	Air Analysis - MB-009	Air Analysis - MB-009	Air Analysis - MB-009
Lab Sample #	53249980-1	53249980-2	53249980-3	53249980-4
Sample Identification	23050443	23050511	23050613	23050477
Sample Location	KITCHEN / DINING	HALL BATHROOM	LAUNDRY	OUTSIDE NORTH "CONTROL"
Sample Type / Metric	Breeze ST/150L	Breeze ST/150L	Breeze ST/150L	Breeze ST/150L
Analysis Date	Wed September 16, 2026	Wed September 16, 2026	Wed September 16, 2026	Wed September 16, 2026
Determination	**NORMAL**	**NORMAL**	**NORMAL**	**CONTROL**

Fungal Types Identified	Raw Count	Spores / m^3	% of Total	Raw Count	Spores / m^3	% of Total	Raw Count	Spores / m^3	% of Total	Raw Count	Spores / m^3	% of Total
✶✶Non-Problem Fungi												
Ascospores	1	7	4	1	7	1	---	---	---	26	174	<1
Basidiospores	1	7	4	1	7	1	2	13	21	66	442	1
Bipolaris/Drechslera	1	7	4	1	7	1	---	---	---	40	268	1
Blakeslea trispora	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	11	74	<1
Cercospora	1	7	4	---	---	---	1	7	11	---	---	---
Cladosporium	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	42	281	1
Curvularia	9	60	35	40	268	71	1	7	11	16	∂20,000	87
Nigrospora	---	---	---	2	13	3	---	---	---	---	---	---
Penicillium/Aspergillus	8	54	31	---	---	---	5	34	55	55	369	1
Peronospora	---	---	---	1	7	1	---	---	---	11	74	<1
Pestalotia(opsis)	---	---	---	1	7	1	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pithomyces	1	7	4	2	13	3	---	---	---	4	27	<1
Pyricularia	---	---	---	1	7	1	---	---	---	2	13	<1
Smut/Myxomycetes	3	20	11	6	40	10	---	---	---	150	1,005	4
Tetraploa	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	13	<1
Total Spore Count#	25	170	100	56	380	100	9	61	100	430	∂23,000	100
Minimum Detection Limit	7			7			7			7		

Comments/Definitions
Raw Count: Actual number of spores observed and counted.
Spores/m^3: Spores per cubic meter.
% of Total: Percentage of a particular spore in relation to total number of spores.
Present = growth observed.
---: Spore type was not observed.
✶ : Indicates to look above at the names in red under "indoor problem fungi".

Mold counts are within a NORMAL RANGE and there is no indication, based on the mold counts, that there is any exposure concern to the occupants. The LIGHT DEBRIS present in the sample likely had no effect on the accuracy of the mold count.

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Mold counts are within a NORMAL RANGE and there is no indication, based on the mold counts, that there is any exposure concern to the occupants. The LIGHT DEBRIS present in the sample likely had no effect on the accuracy of the mold count.

Control samples are normally taken outside a building to provide a baseline from which samples on the interior of the building are compared. Outside air is considered normal whatever the mold counts may be. HEAVY DEBRIS: The debris present in the sample likely had a large effect on the accuracy of the mold count.

** **Non-Problem Fungi** are less capable or do not grow on wetted building materials. They are commonly found in the air outside and infiltrate into indoor air naturally. High numbers of any one of these spore types as compared to the Control sample may indicate that they are growing on wetted building materials indoors.

Spore types not listed in this report were not observed.

Background debris estimates the amount of non-spore particles. Increasing amount of debris will affect the accuracy of the spore counts. Total percent may not equal 100% due to rounding.

#**Total Spore Counts** are reported to 2 significant figures.

∂**Estimated spore counts** have a Minimum Detection Limit of 185 spores and 1,233 spores per cubic meter when <100% of slide is analyzed. (Raw Count is the number of spores actually counted in one field of view)

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Contract# CHS/270180

PREPARED FOR: PB03 ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING

TEST ADDRESS: 3460 NE 12TH STREET OCALA, FL 34470

Detailed Mold Analysis

(WATER-INDICATING FUNGI, IF PRESENT, ARE SHOWN BELOW IN RED)

Analysis Method	Surface Analysis - MB-002	Surface Analysis - MB-002	Intentionally Blank	Intentionally Blank
Lab Sample #	53249980-5	53249980-6		
Sample Identification	15094006	15090776		
Sample Location	HALL BATHROOM WALL	GARAGE HVAC		
Sample Type / Metric	Swab	Swab		
Analysis Date	Wed September 16, 2026	Wed September 16, 2026		
Determination	**GROWTH**	**GROWTH**		

Fungal Types Identified		Mold Present			Mold Present			
Chlamydospores		---			**Present**			
Cladosporium		---			**Present**			
Hyphae		**Present**			**Present**			
Penicillium/Aspergillus		**Present**			---			
Total Spore Count#		NA			NA			
Minimum Detection Limit		1			1			
Comments/Definitions **Raw Count:** Actual number of spores observed and counted. **Spores/m³:** Spores per cubic meter. **% of Total:** Percentage of a particular spore in relation to total number of spores. **Present** = growth observed. **---:** Spore type was not observed. ✷ : Indicates to look above at the names in red under "indoor problem fungi".	Presence of current or former MOLD GROWTH observed. EXPOSURE TO SPORES LIKELY and will continue if the growth is not removed. An active or intermittent water source will cause the mold to continue to grow if the water source is not eliminated.			Garages are not normally considered living spaces. However, mold growth in garages may indicate an ongoing or previous water problem and should be investigated and/or remediated.			INTENTIONALLY BLANK	INTENTIONALLY BLANK

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Contract# CHS/270180

Mold Glossary

PREPARED FOR: PB03 ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING

TEST ADDRESS: 3460 NE 12TH STREET OCALA, FL 34470

Introduction

All spores found in indoor air are also normally found in outdoor air because most originate or live in the soil and on dead or decaying plants. Therefore, it is not unusual to find mold spores in indoor air. This Mold Glossary is only intended to provide general information about the mold found in the samples that were provided to the laboratory.

Ascospores

Outdoor Habitat: Soil and decaying vegetation, dead and dying insects. These spores constitute a large part of the spores in the air and can be found in the air in very large numbers in the spring and summer, especially during and up to three (3) days after a rain.

Indoor Habitat: Very few of fungi that produce ascospores grow indoors. Some fungi that produce ascospores are recognizable by their spores and when observed are listed under their own categories. Wetted wood and gypsum wallboard paper

Allergy Potential: Depends on the type of fungus producing the ascospores.

Disease Potential: Not normally pathogenic as a group

Toxin Potential: None known

Comments: Ascospores are produced from a very large group of fungi. Notable ascospores that are considered problematic for indoor environments are Chaetomium, Peziza, and Ascotricha. If these types of ascspores are observed they will be listed in the report under their own names.

Basidiospores

Outdoor Habitat: These are mushroom spores and are common everywhere outside, especially in the late summer and fall.

Indoor Habitat: Sometimes mushrooms can be observed growing in potted plants indoors.

Allergy Potential: Rarely reported, but some Type I (hay fever, asthma) and Type III (hypersensitivity pneumonitis) has been reported.

Disease Potential: None known

Toxin Potential: None known

Comments: Mushroom spores are commonly found indoors, especially when the outdoor spore count is high. When spores of this group are derived from wood rotting fungi, including dry rot (Serpula and Poria), they can be especially destructive to buildings. When spores from destructive types of mushrooms (dry and wet rot group) are observed in the sample they are listed under their own names on the report.

Bipolaris/Drechslera

Outdoor Habitat: Commonly observed spores in the outdoor air worldwide, normally in low numbers.

Indoor Habitat: Wetted wood and gypsum wallboard paper

Allergy Potential: Type I (hay fever, asthma)

Disease Potential: Opportunistic pathogen in immunocompromised persons, not normally a pathogen in healthy individuals.

Toxin Potential: None known

Comments: This category represents at least three genera, including Bipolaris, Drechslera, and Exserohilum. This group cannot be consistently separated by spore morphology alone.

Blakeslea trispora

Outdoor Habitat: Soil and decaying vegetation

Indoor Habitat: Rarely grows indoors, but is capable of growing on wetted paper products.

Allergy Potential: None known

Disease Potential: None known

Toxin Potential:

Comments: Frequently observed in the outside air during the summer months

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Cercospora

Outdoor Habitat: Parasitic on leaves

Indoor Habitat: Not known to grow indoors

Allergy Potential: None known

Disease Potential: None known

Toxin Potential: None known

Comments: Easily dispersed by wind

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Mold Glossary

PREPARED FOR: PB03 ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING **TEST ADDRESS:** 3460 NE 12TH STREET OCALA, FL 34470

Chlamydospores

Outdoor Habitat: Soil and decaying vegetation

Indoor Habitat: Wetted wood and gypsum wallboard paper, paper products.

Allergy Potential: None known

Disease Potential: None known

Toxin Potential: None known

Comments: Asexual resting spores of all fungi

Cladosporium

Outdoor Habitat: Cladosporium is one of the most common environmental fungi observed worldwide and is widely reported from soil and decaying vegetation.

Cladosporium herbarum and C. cladosporioides are among the most frequently encountered species, both in outdoor and indoor environments.

Indoor Habitat: Wetted wood and gypsum wallboard paper, paper products, textiles, rubber, window sills. Cladosporium has the ability to grow at low temperatures and can thus, grow on rubber gaskets and food in refrigerators.

Allergy Potential: Type I (hay fever, asthma) - an important and common outdoor allergen

Disease Potential: Opportunistic pathogen in immunocompromised persons, not normally a pathogen in healthy individuals. Cladosporium are some of the most common species reported as indoor contaminants, occasionally linked to health problems.

Toxin Potential: Cladosporium has two known toxins (cladosporin and emodin). These toxins are not known to be highly toxic. There is no evidence in the literature of toxic effects associated to inhalation of Cladosporium conidia (spores) indoors.

Comments: The most commonly reported spore in the outdoor air worldwide. This makes Cladosporium one of the most commonly reported and abundant spore types both indoors and outdoors. The prevalence of this spore can vary throughout the year, but is especially high in late summer and autumn, especially where cereal crops are commonly planted.

An important and common allergen source.

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Mold Glossary

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Curvularia

Outdoor Habitat: Soil and decaying vegetation
Indoor Habitat: Wetted wood and gypsum wallboard paper, many cellulytic substrates
Allergy Potential: Type I (hay fever, asthma), common cause of allergenic rhinitis
Disease Potential: Potential human pathogen in immunocompromised people
Toxin Potential: None known
Comments: None

Hyphae

Outdoor Habitat: Any cellulose-based substance that fungi can inhabit.
Indoor Habitat: Wetted wood and gypsum wallboard paper, etc.
Allergy Potential: Known to be allergenic.
Disease Potential: None known
Toxin Potential: None known
Comments: "Root-like" structures of fungal growth that can become airborne and can possibly be allergenic.
When hyphae are found growing on a surface and associated with fruiting bodies and/or fungal spores, they indicate that growth has taken. Sometimes hyphae grow and do not produce spores. Hyphae are generally not specific to any particular type of fungus or mold type.
A mass of hyphae on a surface is indicative of mold growth.

Nigrospora

Outdoor Habitat: Soil and decaying vegetation
Indoor Habitat: Can grow on wetted wood and gypsum wallboard paper
Allergy Potential: Type I (hay fever, asthma)
Disease Potential: None known
Toxin Potential: None known
Comments: Rarely observed growing indoors, but is often found in the indoor air in small amounts because this spore type is frequently found in outdoor air.

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Mold Glossary

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Penicillium/Aspergillus

Outdoor Habitat: Soil and decaying vegetation, textiles, fruits

Indoor Habitat: Wetted wood, gypsum wallboard paper, textiles, leather, able to grow on many types of substrates. Often growing on HVAC filters in large numbers in homes that have been unoccupied for extended periods of time.

Allergy Potential: MAY have Type I (hay fever, asthma), Type III (hypersensitivity pneumonitis), but it is really unknown as to their health affect.

Disease Potential: MAY be an opportunistic pathogen, but it is unknown as to their health affect.

Toxin Potential: Several known.

Comments: Extremely common in indoor air in low to moderate amounts as compared to the outside air. This type of spore should not be present in very high numbers as compared to the outside (control) nor constitute an overwhelming percentage (e.g., 90% or greater) of the total spores in that room(s). However, this type of mold spore is not always detected in outside air and when diversity of mold types are low in the indoor sample(s), their percentage can be 90% or more. Therefore, when the raw numbers are low the determination would be NORMAL even if the percentage is high.

There is a wide range of what is a NORMAL amount of this type of mold spores in indoor air and 200 - 700 spores per cubic meter are commonly seen in homes.

These two genera are grouped together because they cannot be reliably differentiated into their respective genera based solely on spore morphology. Furthermore, they can be very small and nondescript, making them hard to count accurately.

Peronospora

Outdoor Habitat: A downey mildew spore that grows on the leaves on living plants

Indoor Habitat: Not normally known to grow indoors, but may be growing on leaves of houseplants.

Allergy Potential: None known

Disease Potential: None known

Toxin Potential: None known

Comments: Downy mildews are generally favored by cool temperatures (15-23° C = 58-72° F) and relative humidity above 85% on the leaf surface.

Pestalotia(opsis)

Outdoor Habitat: Dead and decaying vegetation and soil
Indoor Habitat: Not known to grow indoors
Allergy Potential: None known
Disease Potential: Not known
Toxin Potential: Not known
Comments: Occasionally seen in air samples

Pithomyces

Outdoor Habitat: Soil and decaying vegetation and their spores are easily dispersed into the air by wind
Indoor Habitat: Wetted wood and gypsum wallboard paper
Allergy Potential: None known
Disease Potential: None known
Toxin Potential: One known (sporidesmin)
Comments: A very common spore type in outdoor air. Can be a water indicator mold type when growing on surfaces indoors.

Pyricularia

Outdoor Habitat: Soil and decaying vegetation, especially grass and leaves
Indoor Habitat: Not known to grow indoors
Allergy Potential: None known
Disease Potential: None known
Toxin Potential: None known
Comments: Spores easily dispersed into the air by wind

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Mold Glossary

PREPARED FOR: PB03 ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING **TEST ADDRESS:** 3460 NE 12TH STREET OCALA, FL 34470

Smut/Myxomycetes

Outdoor Habitat: Soil and decaying vegetation and wood, especially dead stumps and bark

Indoor Habitat: Not normally known to grow indoors. However the Myxomycetes can sometimes be found on firewood inside the home and especially on wood paneling. Sometimes known to grow on wood framing inside walls, ceilings and woodwork in closets.

Allergy Potential: Type I (hay fever, asthma), rare

Disease Potential: None known

Toxin Potential: None known

Comments: These two groups are difficult to distinguish due to their "round and brown" morphology. Smuts are especially common in the outside environment and can be seen in indoor air samples (although Smuts do NOT grow indoors) even during the winter in homes because the spores enter homes. These spores can be recycled through the indoor environment all year in small amounts.

A large number of these types of spores indoors can mean that there are Myxomycete fruiting bodies inside the home due to excessive water, usually on a wood surface(s).

Updated: *Information for this type of spore was last updated on Wed May 20, 2026.*

Tetraploa

Outdoor Habitat: Soil and decaying vegetation

Indoor Habitat: Not known to grow indoors

Allergy Potential: None known

Disease Potential: None known

Toxin Potential: None known

Comments: Spores are very heavy and not easily dispersed into the air by wind

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Contract# CHS270180

PRIORITYLAB

3301 NW 55TH ST., FT LAUDERDALE, FL 33309
(888)854-0477

CHAIN OF CUSTODY

COMPANY ACCOUNT CODE

236444692

WEATHER:		CONDITIONS	FOG	RAIN	SNOW	WIND
R/H		LIGHT				
		MODERATE				
TEMP		HEAVY				
		CLEAR				

COMPANY CONTACT INFORMATION

PB03 ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PHONE NUMBER: (321) 704-9128 EMAIL: RRASMUSSEN72@GMAIL.COM

NOT NECESSARY IF USING COMPANY ACCOUNT BARCODE

PROPERTY LOCATION INFORMATION

CLIENT NAME:	ADDRESS:	CITY:	STATE:	ZIP:
JOAN PENNINGTON - CITY OF OCALA	3460 NE 12TH STREET	OCALA	FL	34470

ANALYSIS TURNAROUND TIMES

MOLD /PARTICLE ID SAME DAY	**LEAD & WATER** - 3 DAYS
ASBESTOS - SAME DAY	**CHINESE DRYWALL & OTHER TESTS** - CALL

RECOMMENDED FLOW RATE & SAMPLING TIMES

TOTAL VOLUME RECOMMENDATIONS:

BREEZE ST / AIR-O-CELL / ALLERGENCO-D:

NORMALLY - 15 LITERS / 10 MINS = 150L
HIGH DEBRIS - 15 LITERS / 5 MINS = 75L
WALL CAVITY - 15 LITERS / 30 SECS = 7.5L

SAMPLE TYPE ANALYSIS CODES

ST - SPORE TRAPS: BREEZE ST, AIR-O-CELL, ALLERGENCO, ETC.			**PID** - PARTICLE ID
T - TAPE LIFT	**TC** - TAPE COUNT	**B** - BULK	**AS** - ASBESTOS
SW - SWAB	**SC** - SWAB COUNT	**W** - WATER	**LP** - LEAD PAINT

	SAMPLE SERIAL #	COLLECTION LOCATIONS	SAMPLE NOTES	TOTAL VOLUME	SAMPLE TYPE CODE
1	23050443	KITCHEN / DINING		150.0	ST
2	23050511	HALL BATHROOM		150.0	ST
3	23050613	LAUNDRY		150.0	ST
4	23050477	OUTSIDE NORTH "CONTROL"		150.0	ST
5	15094006	HALL BATHROOM WALL		0.0	SW
6	15090776	GARAGE HVAC		0.0	SW
7					
8					
9					
10	ALL REPORTS CAN BE VIEWED AFTER LOGGING INTO PRIORITYLAB.COM AT HTTPS://LOGIN.PRIORITYLAB.COM/INSPECTORS/PRIORITYLAB/COCS.XHTML				

OPENED:	SAMPLED BY: ROB RASMUSSEN †	DATE: 09/14/26	RELEASED BY: ROB RASMUSSEN †	DATE: 09/16/26
OPENED BY:	ACCEPTED [X] REJECTED [ ]	PREPARED BY:	ANALYZED BY:	REPORTED BY:

LAB USE ONLY

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

COC# 53249980

SEND TO: 3301 NW 55TH ST., FT LAUDERDALE, FL 33309 | RESULTS ALWAYS AVAILABLE AT WWW.PRIORITYLAB.COM

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ELECTRONIC COC RECEIVED: 09/16/26 12:56 PM

† INDICATES AN ELECTRONIC SIGNATURE

APPENDIX B

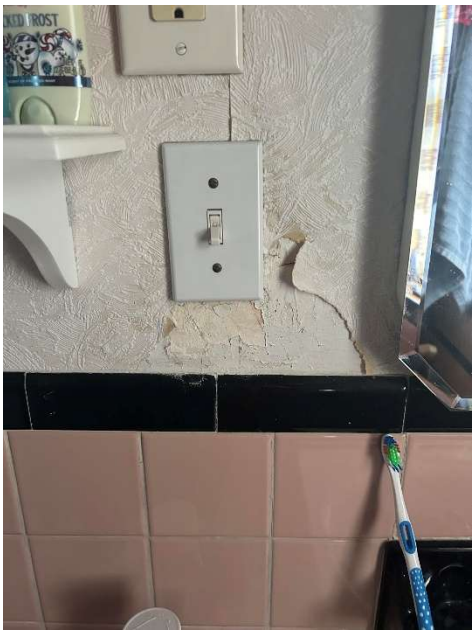
Photos



Hall Bathroom Visible Mold



Hall Bathroom Visible Mold



On-suite Bathroom Water Damage



Hall Bathroom Visible Water Damage

Mold Assessment
3460 NE 12th St.
Ocala, FL 34470



HVAC Visible Mold



HVAC Visible Mold

APPENDIX C

License

Ron DeSantis, Governor

Melanie S. Griffin, Secretary

STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL REGULATION

MOLD-RELATED SERVICES LICENSING PROGRAM

THE MOLD ASSESSOR HEREIN IS CERTIFIED UNDER THE
PROVISIONS OF CHAPTER 468, FLORIDA STATUTES

RASMUSSEN, ROBERT TERRY

6548 SW 131ST PLACE
OCALA FL 34473

LICENSE NUMBER: MRSA3829

EXPIRATION DATE: JULY 31, 2028

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ISSUED: 06/27/2026

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