F-780-001-B

Statement of Delivery/Invoice Reference #

Microbial Express Labs, LLC

25 Woods Lake Rd., Suite 203

Greenville, SC 29607

Tel: 864-203-7355

Thanks for choosing Microbial Express Labs. It is our goal to always provide fast, accurate results you can trust. Have peace of mind with our AIHA-LAP, LLC (EMLAP #288327) certified, professional results, and detailed report.

Date: 3/24/25
Laboratory Ref. Number: 1622032425009-M
Laboratory Reports Included: SPORE TRAP ANALYSIS
Submitting Party: MI&T ENVIRONMENTAL TESTING GROUP
Project/Site: KEITH BURRHUS

Invoice # 1039032425B

Confidentiality Notice and Interpretation Comments:

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Data interpretation and information derived from the contents within this document are the responsibility of the company, consultant and/or persons submitting samples and soliciting services from Microbial Express Labs.

Currently, there are no EPA regulations or standards for airborne mold contaminants. Standards or Threshold Limit Values (TLVs) for airborne concentrations of mold, or mold spores, have not been set.

However, many respected organizations have published guidelines for assessment and interpretation of mold relating to indoor water intrusion and humidity levels. The list includes but is not limited to the Institute of Medicine (IOM), World Health Organization (WHO), American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA), Indoor Air Quality Association (IAQA), and the Center for Disease Control (CDC).

Authorized for release by:
Elizabeth Stevens, Quality Systems Manager

Statement of Delivery/Invoice Reference #

Microbial Express Labs: 25 Woods Lake Rd. Suite 203 Greenville, SC 29607 (864) 203-7355

Spore Trap Analysis Report

Test Method: Direct Microscope Examination

Client Name: MI&T ENVIRONMENTAL TESTING GROUP	Date Sampled: 03/21/25
Client Address: 655 W GRAND AVE STE 300 ELMHURST, IL 60126 (855) 600-6653	Date Received: 03/24/25
	Date Analyzed: 03/24/25
Project Name: KEITH BURRHUS	Date Reported: 03/24/25
Project Address: 101 W BANK 56, MARBLE FALLS, TX 78657	Date Revised:
	Analyzed By: BS
Laboratory Project ID# 1622032425009-M	

		Lab Sample No.	1622032425009-M-001			1622032425009-M-002			1622032425009-M-003		
		Client Sample No.	3083498			3083521			3083514		
		Sample Location	OUTSIDE CONTROL			CONTAINMENT			FRONT BEDROOM		
		Total Air Volume (L)	25			25			25		
		Spore Trap Type	M5			M5			M5		
	Fungal Spores		Raw Ct.	% Total	Spores/m3	Raw Ct.	% Total	Spores/m3	Raw Ct.	% Total	Spores/m3
Predominately Found Outside	Alternaria		2	15%	80						
	Ascospores		1	8%	40				1	100%	40
	Basidiospores										
	Bipolaris										
	Botrytis										
	Cercospora										
	Curvularia		1	8%	40						
	Epicoccum										
	Myxomycetes										
	Nigrospora										
	Smuts		3	23%	120						
	Pithomyces										
	Rusts		1	8%	40						
	Spegazzinia										
	Torula										
Inside / Outside											
	Aspergillus/Penicillium					2	100%	80			
	Cladosporium		5	38%	200						
Water Damage Indicators	Chaetomium										
	Fusarium										
	Memnoniella										
	Stachybotrys										
	Trichoderma										
	Ulocladium										
	Hyphal Fragments		4								
	Pollen		5			1					
	Background Debris		3			3			2		
	Totals		13	100%	**520**	2	100%	**80**	1	100%	**40**

Please see attached forms for important notes regarding the interpretation of your results

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Client Name: MI&T ENVIRONMENTAL TESTING GROUP	Date Sampled: 03/21/25
Client Address: 655 W GRAND AVE STE 300 ELMHURST, IL 60126 (855) 600-6653	Date Received: 03/24/25
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Project Name: KEITH BURRHUS	Date Reported: 03/24/25
Project Address: 101 W BANK 56, MARBLE FALLS, TX 78657	Date Revised:
	Analyzed By: BS
Laboratory Project ID# 1622032425009-M	

	Lab Sample No.	1622032425009-M-004								
	Client Sample No.	3083520								
	Sample Location	BACK BEDROOM								
	Total Air Volume (L)	25								
	Spore Trap Type	M5								
	Fungal Spores	Raw Ct.	% Total	Spores/m3						
Predominately Found Outside	Alternaria									
	Ascospores									
	Basidiospores									
	Bipolaris									
	Botrytis									
	Cercospora									
	Curvularia									
	Epicoccum									
	Myxomycetes									
	Nigrospora									
	Oidium									
	Pithomyces									
	Rusts/Smuts									
	Spegazzinia									
	Torula									
Inside / Outside										
	Aspergillus/Penicillium									
	Cladosporium	1	100%	40						
Water Damage Indicators	Chaetomium									
	Fusarium									
	Memnoniella									
	Stachybotrys									
	Trichoderma									
	Ulocladium									
	Hyphal Fragments									
	Pollen									
	Background Debris	3								
	Totals	1	100%	**40**						

Please see attached forms for important notes regarding the interpretation of your results

Spore Trap Report Interpretation:

Limit of Detection	At Microbial Express Labs, 100% of the slide is read and therefore, the reporting limit is dependent on spore size, background debris, and sample volume. Sample results quantified based on the sample volume recorded on the chain of custody by client. Results relate only to the samples tested as they were recieved.
Spores Grouped as "Predominately Found Outside"	While, there are no accepted national or international standards for mold investigation, evaluation, or remediation, several guidelines do exist and authorities throughout the world agree that living or working in a building with active mold growth can result in respiratory health effects including exacerbation of asthma in mold-sensitive asthmatics as well as increased risk of getting allergic disease and upper-respiratory disease. As a general rule, the numbers and types of mold found indoors should not exceed those present outside. Significant elevated values of 25% or more may indicate abnormal levels and in result should be addressed.
Spores Grouped "Indoor/Outdoor"	Spore type and spore count are important variables in determining if abnormal levels are present. The Outside/Control sample is used as a comparision to the inside samples, verifies the reliability of the sampling equipment, and can also help to determine the overall indoor air quaility of the test site. Spores grouped in this section are common indoor and outdoor inhabitants, but can increase the risk for health issues, if found in high concentration inside.
Water Damage Indicators	These opportunistic indicator molds, are frequently found on water damaged building materials. Their presence can point to a long term moisture issue. These are molds that are not typically recovered in the outside air, so when they are found outside, they are in generally low levels. Conversely when they are found indoors these molds typically point to an indoor water issue.
Background Debris	Background debris indicates the amount of non-biological particulate matter present on the sample. It is rated from a 1+ (low) to 4+ (high). As the background levels increase, the chances of smaller spores such as those of Aspergillus and Penicillium could become obstructed from view.

Fungal Glossary and Associated Health Effects:

Acremonium

Acremonium is naturally found in soils, decaying organic matter, and plant debris. It is also an agricultural contaminant. This genus can be parasitic or saprophytic to plants and other living fungi, and some species cause vascular wilts in trees.

Potential Health Effects: Acremonium is a common type I & III allergen. Acremonium has been known to produce a toxin from the trichothecene group and may also give off an unpleasant odor due to the production of volatile organic compounds (VOCs). This fungus is associated with occupant complaints such as nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. Acremonium has been isolated from cases of mycetoma, onychomycosis, mycotic keratitis, infection of the cornea, and infections of artificial implants. The trichothecenes are potent inhibitors of DNA, RNA, and protein synthesis, and have been well studied in animal models. They are a known carcinogen.

Alternaria

Common saprobe and pathogen of plants. Typically found on plant tissue, decaying wood, foods, soil, and air outdoors. Commonly found indoors near condensation (window frames, showers), house dust (in carpets and air), also colonizes building supplies, cosmetics, and leather.
The species Alternaria alternata can produce tenuazonic acid and other toxic metabolites, which may be associated with disease in humans or animals. Alternaria produces large spores having sizes between 20 - 200 microns in length and 7 - 18 microns in width, suggesting cases that the spores from these fungi are deposited in the nose, mouth, and upper respiratory tract.

Potential Health Effects: It may be related to baker's asthma. It has been associated with hypersensitivity pneumonitis, sinusitis, dermatomycosis, onychomycosis, subcutaneous phaeohyphomycosis, and invasive infection. A common cause of extrinsic asthma (immediate-type hypersensitivity: type I). Acute symptoms include edema and bronchospasms; chronic may develop pulmonary emphysema.

Arthrinium

Arthrinium is a widespread saprobe. Commonly found on dead plants, especially grasses and sedges, and often isolated from air near grassy places in the autumn.

Potential Health Effects: Only one species of Arthrinium spp. is considered to be allergenic. There have been no reported cases of infections or toxin related diseases in humans or animals.

Ascospore

Ascospores are a type of mold that typically develops during the winter on fallen, dead leaves that were previously infested. When it rains, it triggers the release of spores in the air. You can find this type of mold practically anywhere, but indoors it will start growing on moist materials.

Potential Health Effects: Considered an allergen, ascospores produce toxins, which can pose a series of health issues for humans if exposed to for long periods.

Aspergillus/Penicillium-like

Two exceptionally large genera, and some species are quite common contaminants and important indoor fungi. They are easy to identify, but difficult to identify to species. It is exceedingly difficult to differentiate the conidia of Penicillium from the conidia of Aspergillus or other similar genera. For this reason, the conidia of these two genera are grouped together as Aspergillus/Penicillium for spore count. It is not practical to identify them to species without culturing them on required growth media and conditions.

Potential Health Effects: Some of the most found allergenic fungi in problem buildings. Some species are clinically significant to human health because of their pathogenic, mycotoxigenic, and allergenic nature. Sixteen species of Aspergillus spp. have been documented as etiological agents of human disease but rarely occur in individuals with normally functioning immune systems. Aspergillosis is now the second most common fungal infection requiring hospitalization in the United States. Many Aspergillus species produce mycotoxins that may be associated with diseases in humans and other animals. Toxin production is dependent on the species or strain within the species and on the food source for the fungus. Some of these toxins are carcinogenic-including aflatoxins and ochratoxin. Aspergillus spp. is a common cause of extrinsic asthma with symptoms including edema and bronchiospasms, and chronic cases may develop pulmonary emphysema.

Aureobasidium

Found on soils, forest soils, fresh water, aerial portions of plants, fruit, marine estuary sediments, and wood. It is a wet spore that is transferred by wind when dried out, or water droplets if wet. As a result, this mold is widespread where moisture accumulates indoors, especially in bathrooms and kitchens, on shower curtains, tile grout, windowsills, textiles, and liquid waste materials.

Potential Health Effects: Aureobasidium is a common allergen, causing Type I allergies and Type III hypersensitivity pneumonitis (Humidifier fever, Sauna taker's lung.) There have been rare reports of isolates from skin lesions, keratitis, spleen abscess and blood isolate from immunocompromised individuals.

Basidiospore

Common group of fungi. They are saprophytes and plant pathogens. Basidiospores are mainly found in gardens, forests, and woodlands. Spores disseminate during rain or in times of high humidity.

Potential Health Effects: If inhaled in significant amounts, *Basidiospores* can lead to serious health issues. Most issues are associated with the respiratory tract. *Basidiospores* have been reported in cases of allergic bronchopulmonary mycosis, allergic fungal rhinosinusitis, and fungus-associated chronic cough. Most likely to be affected by fungal pulmonary infections are individuals who already suffer from lung diseases such as asthma or cystic fibrosis.

Bipolaris sp./Dreschlera sp.

Bipolaris mold is a common outdoor mold that frequently grows on grasses, plants, and soil. In the home, it may grow on houseplants, decaying food, or on water-damaged materials such as sheetrock, carpeting, or hardwood flooring. Spores are brown, mostly smooth, ellipsoidal, straight, or slightly curved, multicellular, with a flat dark scar at the base. Nearly all species are pathogens of grasses. Some species are saprobes. It is difficult to differentiate the conidia of this genus from that of Drechslera, based solely on the morphology of conidia. Often the spores of these two genera are lumped together for spore count.

Potential Health Effects: It has been reported to produce the mycotoxin sterigmatocystin, which has been shown to cause liver and kidney damage when ingested by laboratory animals. This fungus is associated with phaeohyphomycosis, a disease consisting of a group of mycotic infections including keratitis, sinusitis, and osteomyelitis. These infections most often occur in immune-compromised persons, although infections also occur in normal hosts. This fungus causes allergic fungal sinusitis, characterized by the presence of Bipolaris in the sinuses. In certain people with severe allergies, the large spores of this fungus can travel to the sinuses or upper respiratory tract, where they attach to the mucus and grow, producing an unrelenting allergic reaction that progressively and permanently damages the sinuses.

Botrytis sp.

Botrytis spp. are common fungi outdoors and not common indoors. The most common species is B. cinerea, which is a plant pathogen causing gray mold on a broad range of hosts including some common ornamental plants. This fungus is mainly of outdoor origin, although it may be from growth on fruits or flowers brought in from outdoors. Some house plants can be infected by this fungus.

Potential Health Effects: It is a well-known allergen, producing asthma-type symptoms in greenhouse workers and "wine-growers lung".

Cercaspora

Common outdoors in agricultural areas, especially during harvest. Commonly found as parasites on higher plants causing leaf spot.

Potential Health Effects: This fungus produces no known potential toxins.

Chaetomium sp.

Chaetomium grows rapidly. It typically looks white and cottony when it first begins to grow but later turns olive green or gray. It is often found on wood, especially old or damaged or deteriorating wood. It is commonly found on water-damaged drywall. It can also be found growing on paper, including wallpaper.

Potential Health Effects: Reported to be allergenic, as it may cause hay fever or asthma. Chaetomium are among the fungi causing infections wholly referred to as phaeohyphomycosis.

Fatal deep mycoses due to Chaetomium atrobrunneum have been documented. Brain abscess, peritonitis, cutaneous lesions, and onychomycosis may also develop due to Chaetomium. Unlike most other mold pathogens, there is medical evidence to suggest that people who are exposed to Chaetomium may have permanent neurological damage of the myelin sheath. Therefore, a noticeably high incidence of autoimmune diseases has been linked to exposure of this mold such as Multiple Sclerosis, Lupus, etc. It has also been linked to certain forms of Cancer. As with other fungal exposure, it also causes permanent DNA damage. This has been documented in several cases being researched during studies. Chaetomium is the only mold that inhibits cell replication.

Cladosporium sp.

Spores of Cladosporium are the most common airborne spores on the earth. Outdoor numbers are reduced in the winter months. Indoors, this fungus is often encountered in dirty refrigerators, on moist window frames, interior paint, paper, and textiles stored under humid conditions, and on the surface of fiberglass duct liners in the interior of supply ducts.

Potential Health Effects: A common cause of extrinsic asthma (immediate-type hypersensitivity: type I). Acute symptoms include edema and bronchospasms; chronic cases may develop pulmonary emphysema.

Curvularia sp.

Curvularia, Drechslera, and Bipolaris are closely related. Species of Curvularia are pathogens on a wide variety of plants and saprophytic. Curvularia is an extremely fast-growing mold. Their spores can be found outdoors and indoors.

Potential Health Effects: Curvularia is reported to be allergenic. It may cause corneal infections, mycetoma and infections in immune compromised hosts. This fugus is also reported as an ocassional cause of onychomycosis, ocular keratitis, sinusitis, mycetoma, pneumonia, endocarditis, cerebral abscess, and disseminated infection. Most cases are from immunocompromised patients.

Epicoccum sp.

A fast-growing mold can be found on a variety of household materials, including wood, drywall, fabric, carpet, mattresses, and painted surfaces. Epicoccum is considered to be a dry weather spore and is very resistant to changes in water activity; the fungus has been known to resume growth after extended periods of drying.

Potential Health Effects: Epicoccum is reported to be a type I allergen but not in a high frequency. Some allergenic symptoms are associated with the respiratory tract and include allergic rhinitis, asthma, and hypersensitivity pneumonitis. Due to the ability of this fungus to grow at 37°C, it can cause infection of skin in humans. It is most likely to cause health problems in immunocompromised patients if they inhale tiny particles.

Fusarium sp.
Several species of the genus may occur indoors under chronically wet or damp conditions (such as drain pans, around water faucets, humidifiers). However, spores of Fusarium are often considered of outdoor origin.

Potential Health Effects: problems due to this strain of mold are most common in people with weakened immune systems. This type of mold often causes skin infections and readily infects burn victims. It can also cause allergic reactions, symptoms of which may include sneezing, runny nose, sore throat, itchy eyes, and a rash or hives. It can cause other, more serious infections and conditions, as well. Some are life-threatening (*Cystitis, Endophthalmitis, Osteomyelitis, Septic arthritis, Brain abscess)*

Myxomycetes
Occasionally found indoors, but most associated with decaying logs, stumps, and dead leaves, particularly in forested regions. These organisms have both dry and wet spores.
Wind disperses the dry fruiting body spores, whereas the wet amoebic phase is motile.

Potential Health Effects: Can cause Type I allergies (hay fever, asthma). These spores are placed in our group "smuts, myxomycetes, Periconia," due to their similar "round, brown" morphology.

Memnoniella
Memnoniella is a common form of mold found all around the world and is an excellent indicator of water-damaged environments. Once called Stachybotrys echinata, it is like Stachybotrys chartarum. Stachybotrys chartarum is sometimes referred to as black mold since it is black, or toxic mold because it produces mycotoxins. Found on plant litter, soil, trees, and on a variety of other cellulose substrates.

Potential Health Effects: Symptoms of health problems related to this type of mold are usually like those caused by Stachybotrys chartarum and may include shortness of breath, difficulty breathing, coughing, sore throat, migraines, sinus infections, pneumonia, and/or asthma attacks. This variety is frequently found growing in conjunction with Stachybotrys species.

Nigrospora sp.
Species of Nigrospora grow on a variety of plants and may occasionally grow on water-damaged materials.

Potential Health Effects: Are associated with Type I allergies (hay fever, asthma).

Oidium sp.
Oidium, the asexual phase of Erysiphe species are plant pathogens, one of the genera causing powdery mildews. It quite common and is an obligate parasite on leaves, stems, flowers, and fruits of living higher plants.

Potential Health Effects: Allergenicity has not been studied.

Pithomyces sp.

Pithomyces are a common mold in the outdoors. It thrives in dark, damp environments. This mold type primarily grows in soil and leaf litter. Indoors, it can grow on damp paper and has been found in ceiling tiles, carpeting, and mattress dust. Typically, a slow grower, it has a higher rate of growth during the warm, damp months of August, September, and October.

Potential Health Effects: This fungus has demonstrated allergenic activity; it is also considered an etiologic agent in immunocompromised patients. It produces a mycotoxin called sporidesmin known to be pathogenic in animals, causing liver damage and facial eczema.

Polythrincium

Polythrincium's natural habitat is on leaves. Also, spores may be seen in dust as part of the normal influx of outdoor microbial particles. It is not known to grow indoors.

Potential Health Effects: No information is available regarding health effects, or toxicity. Allergenicity has not been studied.

Rusts/Smuts

This group is a parasitic plant pathogen that requires a living host for the completion of their life cycle and therefore growth and will not develop on laboratory media.

Potential Health Effects: These molds are associated with Type I allergies (hay fever, asthma).

Spegazzinia

Spegazzinia is most commonly found in warm-temperate to tropical areas in soil and on dead leaves, stems, trees, and other various kinds of plant debris.

Potential Health Effects: No mycotoxin production or pathogenicity in humans is reported. Allergenicity effects have not been studied.

Stachybotrys sp.

Stachybotrys species grow on wet materials containing cellulose, such as wallboard, jute, wicker, straw baskets, and other paper materials. It is not known to compete well with other molds, but, if there is a high level and constant availability to water for an extended period, it may become the dominant mold. It is not common outdoors.

Potential Health Effects: The presence of this fungus in buildings is significant because of the mold's ability to produce mycotoxins, which are extremely toxic. Exposure to these toxins can occur through inhalation, ingestion, or dermal exposure. Persons with chronic exposure to the toxin report dermatitis, cough, rhinitis, nose bleeds, a burning sensation in the mouth and nasal passage, cold and flu symptoms, headache, general malaise, and fever. The toxins may also

suppress the immune system. Inhalation may also induce pathological changes. Stachybotrys in high doses or chronic low doses it can be lethal.

Stemphylium

Stemphylium is found in soil, wood, and decaying vegetation. Some species found on leaves and are plant pathogens. Although Stemphylium is rarely found growing indoors, it may be seen in dust as part of the normal influx of outdoor particles.

Potential Health Effects: Stemphylium is a known Type I allergen.

Tetraploa

Natural habitat includes leaf bases and stems just above the soil on many kinds of plants and trees.

Potential Health Effects: The only reported human infections are two cases of keratitis (1970, 1980) and one case of subcutaneous infection of the knee (1990). No information is available regarding other health effects or toxicity. Allergenicity has not been studied.

Torula sp.

A mold that grows on cellulose surfaces such as drywall or sheetrock, ceiling tiles, wicker, jute, straw baskets, wood, and paper. Outside, it is commonly found in soil, in piles of dead stems, grasses, and wood, and on groundnuts and oats.

Potential Health Effects: Torula is a known allergen. People with a sensitivity or allergy to this type of mold may experience hay fever-like symptoms: itchy eyes, runny or stuffy nose, or sneezing. Mold can also cause asthma symptoms like coughing and wheezing.
A rare but more serious risk due to torula is an infection called *phaeohyphomycotic sinusitis*. This infection progresses slowly, affecting primarily the sinuses but occasionally the surrounding facial structures.

Trichoderma sp.

T. viride are reportedly found to grow in indoor environments. Trichoderma is a saprobe and is common in soil and on decaying wood. Some Trichoderma species are mycoparasites. These species are fast-growing in media and on building materials when moisture levels are high enough to allow growth.

Potential Health Effects: Highly resistant to anti-fungal drugs and in result, threatening to anyone with a compromised immune system. Lung infections, asthma and allergic reactions are associated with the inhalation of Trichoderma spores and fungal parts.

Ulocladium sp.

A fast-growing variety that is frequently found indoors. Often develops after a home has been flooded or sustained significant water damage. Typically found in bathrooms, basements, and

kitchens, and on wallpaper, painted walls, and other painted surfaces. It is often found growing along with other kinds of mold, such as Chaetomium, Fusarium, and Stachybotrys otherwise referred to as black mold.

Potential Health Effects: Ulocladium is associated with Type I allergies (hay fever, asthma). Ulocladium cross-reacts with Alternaria, adding to the allergenic burden of Alternaria-sensitive patients.

Zygomycetes

Zygomycetes are mostly terrestrial in habitat, living in soil or on decaying plant or animal material

Potential Health Effects: Species of Zygomycetes are known allergens, produce toxins, and cause adverse health effects.

General Fungal Related Terms

Fungi

Any of a group of spore-producing organisms feeding on organic matter, including molds, yeast, mushrooms, and toadstools.

Mold

A mold is a fungus that grows in the form of multicellular filaments called hyphae.

Black Mold

There is no single type of mold called "*black mold*". Many molds are black. When people use the term, they may be referring to a type called Stachybotrys. However, not all molds that appear black are Stachybotrys.

Toxic Mold

A general reference to certain types of mold that produce metabolic byproducts. These products are called mycotoxins.

Mycotoxins

A toxic secondary metabolite produced by fungi. The adverse health effects of *mycotoxins* range from acute poisoning to long-term effects such as immune deficiency and cancer. The term 'mycotoxin' is usually reserved for, but not limited to the toxic chemical products produced by fungi that readily colonize crops.

Spore

Fungal spores are microscopic biological particles that allow fungi to be reproduced, serving a similar purpose to that of seeds in the plant world.

Conidia
Conidia are a type of asexual spores (nonmotile) in fungi while a spore is a reproductive structure of fungi and some other organisms, containing one or more cells.

Hypha
(pl., hyphae) filamentous thread of fungal mycelium

Mycelium
Body of a fungus, most of which is underground or hidden within wood.

Saprobe/Saprophyte
An organism that obtains its nutrients from dead organic material.

Microbial Volatile Organic Compounds (MVOCs)
A variety of compounds formed in the metabolism of fungi and bacteria. They are responsible for the musty odor you smell during the decay off-gassing from biological growth which includes molds, bacteria, and biofilm.

Mycotoxins As stated in the above Fungal Glossary, Mycotoxins are a toxic secondary metabolite produced by fungi. The adverse health effects of *mycotoxins* range from acute poisoning to long-term effects such as immune deficiency and cancer. The term 'mycotoxin' is usually reserved for, but not limited to the toxic chemical products produced by fungi that readily colonize crops. Below is a list of some specific types of fungi and their associated mycotoxins.

c	Mycotoxin:
Acremonium crotocinigenum	Crotocin
Aspergillus favus	Alfatoxin B, cyclopiazonic acid
Aspergillus fumigatus	Fumagilin, gliotoxin
Aspergillus carneus	Critrinin
Aspergillus clavatus	Cytochalasin, patulin
Aspergillus Parasiticus	Alfatoxin B
Aspergillus nomius	Alfatoxin B
Aspergillus niger	Ochratoxin A, malformin, oxalicacid
Aspergillus nidulans	Sterigmatocystin
Aspergillus ochraceus	Ochratoxin A, penicillic acid
Aspergillus versicolor	Sterigmatocystin, 5 ethoxysterigmatocystin
Aspergillus ustus	Ausdiol, austamide, austocystin, brevianamide
Aspergillus terreus	Citreoviridin
Alternaria	Alternariol, altertoxin, altenuene, altenusin, tenuazonic acid
Arthrinium	Nitropropionic acid
Bioploaris	Cytochalasin, sporidesmin, sterigmatocystin
Chaetomium	Chaetoglobosin A,B,C. Sterigmatocystin
Cladosporium	Cladosporic acid
Clavipes purpurea	Ergotism
Cylindrocorpon	Trichothecene
Diplodia	Diplodiatoxin
Fusarium	Trichothecene, zearalenone
Fusarium moniliforme	Fumonisins
Emericella nidulans	Sterigmatocystin
Gliocladium	Gliotoxin
Memnoniella	Griseofulvin, dechlorogriseofulvin, epidecholorgriseofulvin, trichodermin, trichodermol
Myrothecium	Trichothecene
Paecilomyces	Patulin, viriditoxin
Penicillium aurantiocandidum	Penicillic acid
Penicillium aurantiogriseum	Penicillic acid

Penicillium brasalianum	Penicillic acid
Penicillium brevicompactum	Mycophenolic acid
Penicillium camemberti	Cyclopiazonic acid
Penicillium carneum	Mycophenolic acid, Roquefortine C
Penicillium crateriforme	Rubratoxin
Penicillium citrinum	Citrinin
Penicillium commune	Cyclopiazonic acid
Penicillium crustosum	Roquefortine C
Penicillium chrysogenum	Roquefortine C
Penicillium discolor	Chaetoglobosin C
Penicillium expansum	Citrinin, Roquefortine C
Penicillium griseofulvan	Roquefortine C, cyclopiazonic acid, griseofulvin
Penicillium hirsutum	Roquefortine C
Penicillium hordei	Roquefortine C
Penicillium nordicum	Ochratoxin A
Penicillium paneum	Roquefortine C
Penicullium palitans	Cyclopiazonic acid
Penicillium polonicum	Penicillic acid
Penicillium roqueforti	Roquefortine C, Mycophenolic acid
Penicillium veridicatum	Penicillic acid
Penicillium verrucosum	Citrinin, ochratoxin A
Penicillium/Aspergillus	Patulin
Penicillium/Aspergillus/Alternaria	Glitoxin
Phomopsis	Macrocyclic trichothecenes
Phoma	Brefeldin, cytochalasin, secalonic acid, tenuazonic acid
Pithomyces	Sporidesmin
Rhizoctonia	Slaframine
Rhizopus	Rhizonin
Sclerotinia	Furanocoumarins
Stachybotrys chartarum	Iso-satratoxin F, roridin E, L-2, satratoxin G & H, trichodermin, trichodermol, trichothecene
Torula	Cytoxins
Trichoderma	Trichodermin, trichodermol, gliotoxin
Trichothecium	Trichothecene
Wallemia	Walleminol
Zygosporium	Cytochalasin