

Client: Emlab, Inc. (II) MOLD REPORT

Contact: Ms. Jane Smith
 Project: Sample Report
 Date of Sampling: 07-22-2005
 Date of Receipt: 07-22-2005
 Date of Report: 07-22-2005

MoldREPORT

1150 Bayhill Drive, Suite 100, San Bruno, CA 94066
 (800) 224-1527 www.MoldREPORT.com

Laboratory Results

MoldREPORT: Quantitative Spore Count Analysis

Sample Location	1a: Indoor Control	2a: Living Room
Spore types detected:	spores/cm2	spores/cm2
Aureobasidium	-	-
Basidiospores	-	-
Chaetomium	-	-
Cladosporium	23	7,800
Fusarium	-	-
Lumber mold	-	-
Penicillium/Aspergillus types	23	5,300
Stachybotrys	-	-
Trichoderma	-	-
Ulocladium	-	-
Total:	46	13,100
Other particles detected:		
Hyphal fragments	-	140
IESO Standard 2210:		
Fungi Total (5.2.3.1)	-	Fail
Other Fungal Structures Total (5.2.3.2)	-	N/A
Individual Fungi (5.2.3.3)	-	Cladosporium (7,800 : 23) Penicillium/Aspergillus types (5,300 : 23)

Basidiospores (basidiomycetes): Basidiospores are extremely common outdoors and originate from fungi in gardens, forests, and woodlands. It is rare for the source of basidiospores to be indoors. However, basidiospores may be an indicator of wood decay.

Cladosporium: One of the most commonly found molds outdoors and frequently found growing indoors. Spores from Cladosporium are generally present in outdoor and indoor air, even in relatively clean, mold-growth-free, indoor environments. Levels vary based upon activity levels, weather conditions, dustiness, outside air exchange rates, and other factors.

Penicillium/Aspergillus types: Penicillium and Aspergillus are among the most common molds found growing both indoors and outdoors (even in relatively clean, mold-growth-free, indoor environments). Levels vary based upon activity levels, dustiness, weather conditions, outside air exchange rates, and other factors.

Stachybotrys and other marker types: Certain types of mold, such as Aureobasidium, Chaetomium, Fusarium, Trichoderma, and Ulocladium, are generally found in very low numbers outdoors. Consequently their presence indoors, even in relatively low numbers, is often an indication that these molds are originating from growth indoors. When present, these mold types are often the clearest indicator of a mold problem.

Lumber mold: Fungi in the Ceratocystis/Ophiostoma group are commonly called "Lumber mold". Lumber mold is present on the wood framing of most homes that are built with lumber. They infrequently produce spores and their presence alone is not indicative of an indoor water problem.

Others: Molds in the "Others" category are generally found outdoors in moderate numbers, and are therefore not considered markers of indoor growth.

IESO Standard 2210: Data interpretation provided using IESO Standard 2210 "Level II Assessment: Standard Guide for Inspecting Residential Structures for Mold Contamination." See www.iestandards.org for additional information. If a mold is listed in section 5.2.3.3 or 5.2.4, the sample's concentration in spores/cm2 for that mold and the corresponding control sample's concentration for that mold will be displayed in parentheses.