

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: Spore Trap Analysis

Location:	1: Outside		2: Living Room		3: Bedroom	
Comments (see below)	None		None		None	
Lab ID-Version‡:	709033-1		709034-1		709035-1	
Spore types detected:	raw ct.	per m3	raw ct.	per m3	raw ct.	per m3
Aureobasidium	-	-	-	-	-	-
Basidiospores	6	320	-	-	2	107
Chaetomium	-	-	2	27	11	147
Cladosporium	2	107	21	1,120	9	480
Fusarium	-	-	-	-	-	-
Penicillium/Aspergillus types	3	160	26	1,390	13	693
Stachybotrys	-	-	15	200	-	-
Trichoderma	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ulocladium	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	6	80	2	27	16	213
Total:		667		2,764		1,640
Additional Information:						
Hyphal fragments	27		80		40	
Skin cells	13 - 67		80 - 4,000		80 - 4,000	
Pollen	80 - 200		13 - 67		13 - 67	
Background debris (1-4)†	2		2		2	
Limit of detection	13		13		13	
Sample volume (liters)	75		75		75	

Comments:

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.

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

‡ A "Version" greater than 1 indicates amended data.

† Background debris is an indication of the amounts of non-biological particulate matter present on the slide (dust in the air) and is graded from 1 to 4 with 4 indicating the largest amounts.

The Limit of Detection and Minimum Reporting Limit is a raw count of 1. The analytical sensitivity (counts/m3) is the product of the Limit of Detection and 1000 divided by the sample volume.