

Indiana University Environmental Health & Safety
Beau Middaugh
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Bloomington, IN 47401 USA
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EMLab P & K

www.MoldREPORT.com

info@MoldREPORT.com

Approved by:

Dates of Analysis:

MoldReport Spore trap: 10-30-2018

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Murali R Putty".

Technical Manager
Murali Putty

Service SOPs: MoldReport Spore trap (EM-MY-S-1038)
AIHA-LAP, LLC accredited service, Lab ID #102856

All samples were received in acceptable condition unless noted in the Report Comments portion in the body of the report. Due to the nature of the analyses performed, field blank correction of results is not applied. The results relate only to the items tested.

The analytical sensitivity is the spores/m³ divided by the raw count, expressed in spores/m³. The limit of detection is the analytical sensitivity (in spores/m³) multiplied by the sample volume (in liters) divided by 1000 liters.

EMLab P&K ("the Company") shall have no liability to the client or the client's customer with respect to decisions or recommendations made, actions taken or courses of conduct implemented by either the client or the client's customer as a result of or based upon the Test Results. In no event shall the Company be liable to the client with respect to the Test Results except for the Company's own willful misconduct or gross negligence nor shall the Company be liable for incidental or consequential damages or lost profits or revenues to the fullest extent such liability may be disclaimed by law, even if the Company has been advised of the possibility of such damages, lost profits or lost revenues. In no event shall the Company's liability with respect to the Test Results exceed the amount paid to the Company by the client therefor.

Laboratory Results

MoldREPORT: Spore Trap Analysis

Location:	26565124: Foster Shea 011		26565119: Foster Shea 009		26564486: Foster Shea 230	
Comments (see below)	None		None		None	
Lab ID-Version‡:	9592962-1		9592963-1		9592964-1	
Analysis Date:	10/30/2018		10/30/2018		10/30/2018	
Spore types detected:	raw ct.	per m3	raw ct.	per m3	raw ct.	per m3
Aureobasidium	-	-	-	-	-	-
Basidiospores	4	440	3	330	1	53
Chaetomium	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cladosporium	3	330	1	110	1	53
Fusarium	-	-	-	-	-	-
Penicillium/Aspergillus types	2	230	2	230	9	480
Stachybotrys	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trichoderma	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ulocladium	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	4	150	6	170	-	-
§ Total:		1,100		840		590
Additional Information:						
Hyphal fragments	53		40		-	
Skin cells	4,000 - 8,000		8,000 - 13,000		80 - 4,000	
Pollen	< 13		< 13		< 13	
Background debris (1-4)†	4		4		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" indicated by "-x" after the Lab ID# with a value greater than 1 indicates a sample with amended data. The revision number is reflected by the value of "x".

† 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 analytical sensitivity is the spores/m³ divided by the raw count, expressed in spores/m³. The limit of detection is the analytical sensitivity (in spores/m³) multiplied by the sample volume (in liters) divided by 1000 liters.

§ Total has been rounded to two significant figures to reflect analytical precision.

Client: Indiana University Environmental Health & Safety

Contact: Beau Middaugh
 Project: Foster Shea
 Date of Sampling: 10-29-2018
 Date of Receipt: 10-30-2018
 Date of Report: 10-30-2018

MoldREPORT

EMLab P & K
 6000 Shoreline Ct, Ste 205, So. San Francisco, CA 94080
 (866) 888-6653 Fax (623) 780-7695

Laboratory Results**MoldREPORT: Spore Trap Analysis**

Location:	26565062: Foster Shea 325		26565047: Foster Shea 320		26565115: Foster Shea 318	
Comments (see below)	None		None		None	
Lab ID-Version‡:	9592965-1		9592966-1		9592967-1	
Analysis Date:	10/30/2018		10/30/2018		10/30/2018	
Spore types detected:	raw ct.	per m3	raw ct.	per m3	raw ct.	per m3
Aureobasidium	-	-	-	-	-	-
Basidiospores	-	-	-	-	3	160
Chaetomium	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cladosporium	1	53	-	-	7	370
Fusarium	-	-	-	-	-	-
Penicillium/Aspergillus types	2	110	-	-	11	590
Stachybotrys	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trichoderma	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ulocladium	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	2	27	1	13	5	150
	§ Total:				1,300	
Additional Information:						
Hyphal fragments	-		13		-	
Skin cells	80 - 4,000		80 - 4,000		8,000 - 13,000	
Pollen	< 13		< 13		< 13	
Background debris (1-4)†	2		2		3	
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.

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Laboratory Results

MoldREPORT: Spore Trap Analysis

Location:	26568536: Foster Shea 311		26565095: Foster Shea 302	
Comments (see below)	None		None	
Lab ID-Version‡:	9592968-1		9592969-1	
Analysis Date:	10/30/2018		10/30/2018	
Spore types detected:	raw ct.	per m3	raw ct.	per m3
Aureobasidium	-	-	-	-
Basidiospores	-	-	3	330
Chaetomium	-	-	38	510
Cladosporium	-	-	4	440
Fusarium	-	-	-	-
Penicillium/Aspergillus types	1	53	12	1,300
Stachybotrys	-	-	-	-
Trichoderma	-	-	-	-
Ulocladium	-	-	-	-
Others	1	13	7	390
§ Total:		67		3,000
Additional Information:				
Hyphal fragments	-		190	
Skin cells	4,000 - 8,000		8,000 - 13,000	
Pollen	< 13		< 13	
Background debris (1-4)†	3		4	
Limit of detection	13		13	
Sample volume (liters)	75		75	

Comments:

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