

Indiana University Environmental Health & Safety
Beau Middaugh
2427 E. 2nd street
Bloomington, IN 47401 USA
(812) 855-6316



EMLab P & K

www.MoldREPORT.com

info@MoldREPORT.com

Approved by:

Dates of Analysis:

MoldReport Spore trap: 10-30-2018 and 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.

Client: Indiana University Environmental Health & Safety

Contact: Beau Middaugh

Project: Foster Harper - Indiana University

Date of Sampling: 10-29-2018

Date of Receipt: 10-30-2018

Date of Report: 10-30-2018

MoldREPORT

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6000 Shoreline Ct, Ste 205, So. San Francisco, CA 94080

(866) 888-6653 Fax (623) 780-7695

Laboratory Results**MoldREPORT: Spore Trap Analysis**

Location:	26947961: Harper 428		26947199: Harper 422		26947156: Harper 420	
Comments (see below)	None		None		None	
Lab ID-Version‡:	9593924-1		9593925-1		9593926-1	
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	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chaetomium	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cladosporium	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fusarium	-	-	-	-	-	-
Penicillium/Aspergillus types	2	110	3	160	3	160
Stachybotrys	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trichoderma	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ulocladium	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	2	27	2	110
	§ Total:		110		190	
Additional Information:						
Hyphal fragments	-		13		-	
Skin cells	4,000 - 8,000		80 - 4,000		8,000 - 13,000	
Pollen	< 13		< 13		13	
Background debris (1-4)†	3		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.

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.

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Laboratory Results**MoldREPORT: Spore Trap Analysis**

Location:	26947972: Harper 419		26947989: Harper 417		26947197: Harper 418	
Comments (see below)	None		None		None	
Lab ID-Version‡:	9593927-1		9593928-1		9593929-1	
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	1	53	1	53	1	110
Chaetomium	-	-	1	13	-	-
Cladosporium	-	-	2	110	1	110
Fusarium	-	-	-	-	-	-
Penicillium/Aspergillus types	3	160	9	480	5	560
Stachybotrys	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trichoderma	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ulocladium	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	5	67	6	120	6	170
§ Total:		280		770		950
Additional Information:						
Hyphal fragments	-		40		40	
Skin cells	8,000 - 13,000		4,000 - 8,000		> 13,000	
Pollen	13		< 13		< 13	
Background debris (1-4)†	3		3		4	
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.

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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.

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Laboratory Results**MoldREPORT: Spore Trap Analysis**

Location:	26948106: Harper 415		26947216: Harper 414		26947190: Harper 410	
Comments (see below)	None		None		None	
Lab ID-Version‡:	9593930-1		9593931-1		9593932-1	
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	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chaetomium	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cladosporium	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fusarium	-	-	-	-	-	-
Penicillium/Aspergillus types	2	110	2	230	1	53
Stachybotrys	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trichoderma	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ulocladium	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	1	13	18	240	-	-
	§ Total:		470		53	
Additional Information:						
Hyphal fragments	-		40		13	
Skin cells	80 - 4,000		> 13,000		80 - 4,000	
Pollen	< 13		< 13		< 13	
Background debris (1-4)†	2		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.

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Laboratory Results**MoldREPORT: Spore Trap Analysis**

Location:	26947918: Harper 409		26947152: Harper 407		26947294: Harper 408	
Comments (see below)	None		None		None	
Lab ID-Version‡:	9593933-1		9593934-1		9593935-1	
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	1	53	2	110	2	110
Chaetomium	-	-	5	67	-	-
Cladosporium	-	-	-	-	4	210
Fusarium	-	-	-	-	-	-
Penicillium/Aspergillus types	-	-	2	110	22	1,200
Stachybotrys	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trichoderma	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ulocladium	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	2	27	1	13	8	110
	§ Total:		290		1,600	
Additional Information:						
Hyphal fragments	-		27		110	
Skin cells	80 - 4,000		4,000 - 8,000		4,000 - 8,000	
Pollen	< 13		< 13		13	
Background debris (1-4)†	2		3		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.

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

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Laboratory Results

MoldREPORT: Spore Trap Analysis

Location:	26948055: Harper 401		26947252: Harper 450		26948104: Harper 650	
Comments (see below)	None		None		None	
Lab ID-Version‡:	9593936-1		9593937-1		9593938-1	
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	-	-	2	110	-	-
Chaetomium	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cladosporium	-	-	2	110	1	13
Fusarium	-	-	-	-	-	-
Penicillium/Aspergillus types	2	110	6	320	2	110
Stachybotrys	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trichoderma	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ulocladium	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	4	53	-	-
§ Total:		110		590		120
Additional Information:						
Hyphal fragments	-		13		-	
Skin cells	80 - 4,000		4,000 - 8,000		80 - 4,000	
Pollen	< 13		< 13		< 13	
Background debris (1-4)†	2		3		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.

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Laboratory Results**MoldREPORT: Spore Trap Analysis**

Location:	26948046: Harper 602		26947249: Harper 604		26948114: Harper 606	
Comments (see below)	None		None		None	
Lab ID-Version‡:	9593939-1		9593940-1		9593941-1	
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	-	-	1	53	-	-
Chaetomium	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cladosporium	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fusarium	-	-	-	-	-	-
Penicillium/Aspergillus types	-	-	6	320	3	160
Stachybotrys	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trichoderma	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ulocladium	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	3	40	2	27	1	13
	§ Total:		40		170	
Additional Information:						
Hyphal fragments	-		-		-	
Skin cells	80 - 4,000		80 - 4,000		80 - 4,000	
Pollen	< 13		< 13		< 13	
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.

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Laboratory Results**MoldREPORT: Spore Trap Analysis**

Location:	26947164: Harper 605		26947291: Harper 607		26947196: Harper 610	
Comments (see below)	None		None		None	
Lab ID-Version‡:	9593942-1		9593943-1		9593944-1	
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	-	-	2	110	-	-
Chaetomium	1	13	-	-	-	-
Cladosporium	-	-	2	110	1	53
Fusarium	-	-	-	-	-	-
Penicillium/Aspergillus types	3	160	8	430	4	210
Stachybotrys	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trichoderma	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ulocladium	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	3	40	7	170	1	13
	§ Total:		810		280	
Additional Information:						
Hyphal fragments	13		53		-	
Skin cells	8,000 - 13,000		8,000 - 13,000		80 - 4,000	
Pollen	< 13		< 13		< 13	
Background debris (1-4)†	3		3		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.

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Laboratory Results**MoldREPORT: Spore Trap Analysis**

Location:	26947951: Harper 609		26945649: Harper 612		26947211: Harper 611	
Comments (see below)	None		None		None	
Lab ID-Version‡:	9593945-1		9593946-1		9593947-1	
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	2	110
Fusarium	-	-	-	-	-	-
Penicillium/Aspergillus types	1	53	4	210	3	160
Stachybotrys	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trichoderma	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ulocladium	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	1	13	-	-	3	40
§ Total:		120		750		310
Additional Information:						
Hyphal fragments	-		27		-	
Skin cells	80 - 4,000		80 - 4,000		4,000 - 8,000	
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.

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

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† 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.

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Contact: Beau Middaugh

Project: Foster Harper - Indiana University

Date of Sampling: 10-29-2018

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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:	26947292: Harper 613		26947112: Harper 615		26947982: Harper 616	
Comments (see below)	None		None		None	
Lab ID-Version‡:	9593948-1		9593949-1		9593950-1	
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	-	-	-	-	1	53
Chaetomium	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cladosporium	4	210	1	53	2	110
Fusarium	-	-	-	-	-	-
Penicillium/Aspergillus types	2	110	1	53	7	370
Stachybotrys	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trichoderma	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ulocladium	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	1	13	-	-	3	40
	§ Total:		110		570	
Additional Information:						
Hyphal fragments	-		-		-	
Skin cells	80 - 4,000		4,000 - 8,000		4,000 - 8,000	
Pollen	< 13		< 13		< 13	
Background debris (1-4)†	2		3		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.

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

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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.

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Laboratory Results**MoldREPORT: Spore Trap Analysis**

Location:	26947141: Harper 617		26947253: Harper 620		26947994: Harper 628	
Comments (see below)	None		None		None	
Lab ID-Version‡:	9593951-1		9593952-1		9593953-1	
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	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chaetomium	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cladosporium	5	270	-	-	2	110
Fusarium	-	-	-	-	-	-
Penicillium/Aspergillus types	29	1,500	2	110	7	370
Stachybotrys	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trichoderma	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ulocladium	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	5	67	2	27	18	240
§ Total:		1,900		130		720
Additional Information:						
Hyphal fragments	-		-		110	
Skin cells	4,000 - 8,000		80 - 4,000		80 - 4,000	
Pollen	< 13		13		< 13	
Background debris (1-4)†	3		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.

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

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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.

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Laboratory Results**MoldREPORT: Spore Trap Analysis**

Location:	26947160: Harper 703		26947968: Harper 704		26947367: Harper 421	
Comments (see below)	None		None		None	
Lab ID-Version‡:	9593954-1		9593955-1		9593956-1	
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	1	53	-	-	-	-
Chaetomium	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cladosporium	3	160	-	-	-	-
Fusarium	-	-	-	-	-	-
Penicillium/Aspergillus types	4	210	1	53	3	160
Stachybotrys	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trichoderma	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ulocladium	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	2	27	6	80	3	40
	§ Total:		130		200	
Additional Information:						
Hyphal fragments	-		-		-	
Skin cells	80 - 4,000		80 - 4,000		4,000 - 8,000	
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.

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

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Laboratory Results**MoldREPORT: Spore Trap Analysis**

Location:	26947210: Harper 424		26947239: Harper 416	
Comments (see below)	None		None	
Lab ID-Version‡:	9593957-1		9593958-1	
Analysis Date:	10/30/2018		10/30/2018	
Spore types detected:	raw ct.	per m3	raw ct.	per m3
Aureobasidium	-	-	-	-
Basidiospores	-	-	1	53
Chaetomium	-	-	-	-
Cladosporium	1	53	3	160
Fusarium	-	-	-	-
Penicillium/Aspergillus types	3	160	-	-
Stachybotrys	-	-	-	-
Trichoderma	-	-	-	-
Ulocladium	-	-	-	-
Others	2	27	9	160
	§ Total:	240		370
Additional Information:				
Hyphal fragments	-		13	
Skin cells	80 - 4,000		8,000 - 13,000	
Pollen	13		< 13	
Background debris (1-4)†	2		3	
Limit of detection	13		13	
Sample volume (liters)	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.

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