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

INSPECT. ANALYZE. INTERPRET.

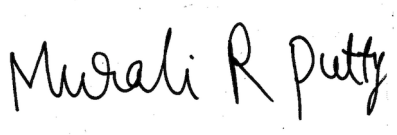
MoldREPORT™

EMLab P & K

www.MoldREPORT.com

info@MoldREPORT.com

Approved by:



Technical Manager
Murali Putty

Dates of Analysis:
MoldReport Spore trap: 10-30-2018 and 10-30-2018

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/m^3 divided by the raw count, expressed in spores/m^3. The limit of detection is the analytical sensitivity (in spores/m^3) 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
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:	27305513: Harper 201		27306313: Harper 204		27306286: Harper 206	
Comments (see below)	None		None		None	
Lab ID-Version‡:	9594443-1		9594444-1		9594445-1	
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	3	160	1	53	2	230
Fusarium	-	-	-	-	-	-
Penicillium/Aspergillus types	2	110	11	590	1	110
Stachybotrys	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trichoderma	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ulocladium	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	16	210	3	40	7	93
§ Total:		480		680		430
Additional Information:						
Hyphal fragments	-		27		13	
Skin cells	4,000 - 8,000		80 - 4,000		> 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: Penicllium 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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§ Total has been rounded to two significant figures to reflect analytical precision.

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Laboratory Results

MoldREPORT: Spore Trap Analysis

Location:	27305515: Harper 207		27305496: Harper 208		27305507: Harper 211	
Comments (see below)	None		None		A	
Lab ID-Version‡:	9594446-1		9594447-1		9594448-1	
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	1	13	-	-	-	-
Cladosporium	1	110	3	330	30	1,600
Fusarium	-	-	-	-	-	-
Penicillium/Aspergillus types	7	770	-	-	124	2,800
Stachybotrys	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trichoderma	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ulocladium	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	10	230	12	160	5	67
§ Total:		1,100		490		4,500
Additional Information:						
Hyphal fragments	27		13		-	
Skin cells	> 13,000		4,000 - 8,000		4,000 - 8,000	
Pollen	< 13		< 13		< 13	
Background debris (1-4)†	4		4		3	
Limit of detection	13		13		13	
Sample volume (liters)	75		75		75	

Comments: A) 95 of the raw count *Penicillium/Aspergillus* type spores were present as a single clump.

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Penicillium/Aspergillus types: Penicllium 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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Location:	27305504: Harper 217		27305518: Harper 223		27306303: Harper 221	
Comments (see below)	None		None		None	
Lab ID-Version‡:	9594449-1		9594450-1		9594451-1	
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	3	330	11	1,200	1	53
Fusarium	-	-	-	-	-	-
Penicillium/Aspergillus types	7	770	-	-	2	110
Stachybotrys	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trichoderma	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ulocladium	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	21	370	4	150	-	-
§ Total:		1,500		1,400		160
Additional Information:						
Hyphal fragments	-		-		-	
Skin cells	8,000 - 13,000		8,000 - 13,000		4,000 - 8,000	
Pollen	< 13		< 13		< 13	
Background debris (1-4)†	4		4		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: Penicllium 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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Location:	27305511: Harper 224		27305527: Harper 507		27305528: Harper 508	
Comments (see below)	None		None		None	
Lab ID-Version‡:	9594452-1		9594453-1		9594454-1	
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	-	-	1	53	3	160
Fusarium	-	-	-	-	-	-
Penicillium/Aspergillus types	2	110	1	53	-	-
Stachybotrys	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trichoderma	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ulocladium	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	1	13	2	27	2	27
§ Total:		120		130		190
Additional Information:						
Hyphal fragments	-		13		-	
Skin cells	4,000 - 8,000		4,000 - 8,000		4,000 - 8,000	
Pollen	< 13		< 13		< 13	
Background debris (1-4)†	3		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: Penicllium 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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MoldREPORT: Spore Trap Analysis

Location:	27305522: Harper 518		27305494: Harper 519		27305525: Harper 523	
Comments (see below)	None		None		None	
Lab ID-Version‡:	9594455-1		9594456-1		9594457-1	
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	1	53	2	110	1	110
Fusarium	-	-	-	-	-	-
Penicillium/Aspergillus types	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stachybotrys	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trichoderma	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ulocladium	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	4	53	1	13	4	53
§ Total:		110		120		160
Additional Information:						
Hyphal fragments	-		13		-	
Skin cells	4,000 - 8,000		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: Penicllium 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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MoldREPORT: Spore Trap Analysis

Location:	27305529: Harper 524		27305502: Harper 527		27305524: Harper 525	
Comments (see below)	None		None		None	
Lab ID-Version‡:	9594458-1		9594459-1		9594460-1	
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	-	-	1	53	-	-
Fusarium	-	-	-	-	-	-
Penicillium/Aspergillus types	4	210	-	-	-	-
Stachybotrys	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trichoderma	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ulocladium	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	1	13	3	40
§ Total:		210		67		40
Additional Information:						
Hyphal fragments	-		-		-	
Skin cells	4,000 - 8,000		4,000 - 8,000		80 - 4,000	
Pollen	< 13		< 13		< 13	
Background debris (1-4)†	3		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.

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Location:	27305493: Harper 528		27306314: Harper 526		27305487: Harper 201	
Comments (see below)	None		None		None	
Lab ID-Version‡:	9594461-1		9594462-1		9594463-1	
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	2	110	-	-	-	-
Fusarium	-	-	-	-	-	-
Penicillium/Aspergillus types	-	-	-	-	1	53
Stachybotrys	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trichoderma	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ulocladium	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	1	13	3	40	1	13
§ Total:		120		40		67
Additional Information:						
Hyphal fragments	13		-		-	
Skin cells	4,000 - 8,000		4,000 - 8,000		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.

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Laboratory Results

MoldREPORT: Spore Trap Analysis

Location:	27306289: Harper 214		27305561: Harper515		27305500: Harper 701	
Comments (see below)	None		None		None	
Lab ID-Version‡:	9594464-1		9594465-1		9594466-1	
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	1	53	3	330	-	-
Fusarium	-	-	-	-	-	-
Penicillium/Aspergillus types	2	110	-	-	-	-
Stachybotrys	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trichoderma	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ulocladium	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	2	27	4	53	1	13
§ Total:		190		390		13
Additional Information:						
Hyphal fragments	53		-		-	
Skin cells	4,000 - 8,000		> 13,000		4,000 - 8,000	
Pollen	< 13		< 13		< 13	
Background debris (1-4)†	3		4		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: Penicllium 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/m^3 divided by the raw count, expressed in spores/m^3. The limit of detection is the analytical sensitivity (in spores/m^3) 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 Harper
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
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Laboratory Results

MoldREPORT: Spore Trap Analysis

Location:	27305530: Harper 702		27306296: Harper 825	
Comments (see below)	None		None	
Lab ID-Version‡:	9594467-1		9594468-1	
Analysis Date:	10/30/2018		10/30/2018	
Spore types detected:	raw ct.	per m3	raw ct.	per m3
Aureobasidium	-	-	-	-
Basidiospores	-	-	-	-
Chaetomium	-	-	-	-
Cladosporium	2	110	1	53
Fusarium	-	-	-	-
Penicillium/Aspergillus types	-	-	-	-
Stachybotrys	-	-	-	-
Trichoderma	-	-	-	-
Ulocladium	-	-	-	-
Others	4	53	1	13
§ Total:		160		67
Additional Information:				
Hyphal fragments	-		13	
Skin cells	8,000 - 13,000		8,000 - 13,000	
Pollen	< 13		< 13	
Background debris (1-4)†	3		3	
Limit of detection	13		13	
Sample volume (liters)	75		75	

Comments:
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