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Client: Environmental Microbiology Laboratory
C/O: Mr. David Gallup
Re: LabServe; Demo

Date of Sampling: 12-01-2002
Date of Receipt: 12-02-2002
Date of Report: 07-11-2005

SPORE TRAP REPORT: NON-VIABLE METHODOLOGY

Location:	01: Smith's office			02: Rubin's office			03: Gregory's office			04: Outside		
Comments (see below)	None			None			None			None		
Lab ID-Version‡:	81988-2			81989-2			81990-2			81991-2		
	raw ct.	%	spores/m3	raw ct.	%	spores/m3	raw ct.	%	spores/m3	raw ct.	%	spores/m3
Alternaria	3	4	40				1	4	13	6	4	80
Arthrinium												
Ascospores*	2	2	27							12	9	160
Aureobasidium												
Basidiospores*	4	5	53				4	17	53	32	23	427
Bipolaris/Drechslera group												
Botrytis												
Chaetomium				2	4	27						
Cladosporium	6	7	80	16	30	213	8	34	107	60	43	800
Curvularia												
Epicoccum	2	2	27				1	4	13	3	2	40
Fusarium												
Myrothecium												
Nigrospora												
Other colorless												
Penicillium/Aspergillus types†	38	45	507	22	42	293	6	25	80	4	3	53
Pithomyces	1	1	13									
Rusts*	1	1	13							2	1	27
Smuts*, Periconia, Myxomycetes*	12	14	160	4	8	53	4	17	53	18	13	240
Stachybotrys	7	8	93	5	9	67						
Stemphylium										1	< 1	13
Torula												
Ulocladium	8	10	107	4	8	53						
Unknown												
Zygomycetes												
Background debris (1-4+)††	2+			3+			4+			2+		
Hyphal fragments/m3	67			40			27			80		
Sample volume (liters)	75			75			75			75		
TOTAL SPORES/M3			1,120			706			319			1,840

Caution should be used when interpreting percentages. Totals may not equal 100 due to rounding.

Comments:

* Most of these spore types are not seen with culturable methods (Andersen sampling), although some may appear as non-sporulating fungi. Most of the basidiospores are "mushroom" spores while the rusts and smuts are plant pathogens.
† The spores of *Aspergillus* and *Penicillium* (and others such as *Acremonium, Paecilomyces*) are small and round with very few distinguishing characteristics. They cannot be differentiated by non-viable sampling methods. Also, some species with very small spores are easily missed, and may be undercounted.
†† Background debris indicates the amount of non-biological particulate matter present on the trace (dust in the air) and the resulting visibility for the analyst. It is rated from 1+ (low) to 4+ (high). Counts from areas with 4+ background debris should be regarded as minimal counts and may be actually higher than reported. Background debris also affects the reporting limit for some spore types. The reporting limit is dependent on spore size, background debris, sample volume, and the percentage of the trace analyzed. It is important to account for sample volumes when evaluating dust levels. The minimum reporting limit is based on a raw count of one, which the lowest count that can be detected.
‡ A "Version" greater than 1 indicates amended data.