## **Eurofins EPK Built Environment Testing, LLC**

111 Anza Boulevard, Suite 122, Burlingame, CA 94010 (800) 651-4802 www.eurofinsus.com/Built

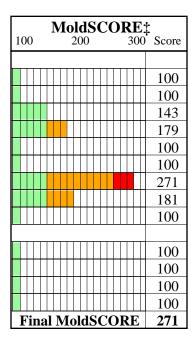
Client: EMLab P&K (QA) C/O: Mr. Quality Control Re: Sample Report Date of Sampling: 01-11-2013 Date of Receipt: 01-11-2013 Date of Report: 01-11-2013

## **MoldSCORE**<sup>TM</sup>: **Spore Trap Report Outdoor Sample:** 1 Outside Reference

Fungi Identified	Oı	utd	lo	or	sa	mj	ple	es	po	re	s/ı	m3	3	Raw	Spores/
	<10	00			1K				- 10K		>	1001	ζ	count	m3
Generally able to grow indoors*															
Alternaria														1	13
Bipolaris/Drechslera group														ND	< 13
Chaetomium														ND	< 13
Cladosporium														22	1,200
Curvularia														ND	< 13
Epicoccum														1	13
Fusarium														1	13
Nigrospora														ND	< 13
Penicillium/Aspergillus types†			П											12	640
Stachybotrys														ND	< 13
Torula														ND	< 13
Ulocladium							П							1	13
Seldom found growing indoors**															
Ascospores														6	320
Basidiospores														14	750
Botrytis														2	27
Pyricularia														1	13
Rusts														1	13
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes														3	40
Total															3,027

**Location:** 2

Fungi Identified	Ind	loor	sam	Raw	Spores/			
	<100		1K	10K	3	>1001	count	m3
Generally able to grow indoors*								
Alternaria							ND	< 13
Bipolaris/Drechslera group							ND	< 13
Chaetomium						Ш	2	27
Cladosporium							47	2,500
Curvularia							ND	< 13
Nigrospora							ND	< 13
Penicillium/Aspergillus types†							39	2,100
Stachybotrys							4	53
Torula							ND	< 13
Seldom found growing indoors**								
Ascospores							1	53
Basidiospores							2	110
Rusts							ND	< 13
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes							1	13
Total								4,840



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## MoldSCORETM: Spore Trap Report

**Location:** 3

Fungi Identified	I	Indoor sample spores/m3								Raw	Spores/		
	<10	00			1K				10K	>1	00K	count	m3
Generally able to grow indoors*													
Alternaria												1	13
Bipolaris/Drechslera group												ND	< 13
Chaetomium												ND	< 13
Cladosporium												9	480
Curvularia												ND	< 13
Nigrospora												ND	< 13
Penicillium/Aspergillus types†												11	590
Stachybotrys												ND	< 13
Torula												ND	< 13
Seldom found growing indoors**													
Ascospores												1	53
Basidiospores												4	210
Rusts										П		ND	< 13
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes												3	40
Total													1,387

MoldSCORF 100 200 30	E‡ 00 Score
	103
	100
	100
	100
	100
	100
	147
	100
	100
	100
	100
	100
	104
Final MoldSCORE	147

<sup>\*</sup> The spores in this category are generally capable of growing on wet building materials in addition to growing outdoors. Building related growth is dependent upon the fungal type, moisture level, type of material, and other factors. *Cladosporium* is one of the predominant spore types worldwide and is frequently present in high numbers. *Penicillium/Aspergillus* species colonize both outdoor and indoor wet surfaces rapidly and are very easily dispersed. Other genera are usually present in lesser numbers.

†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.

‡Rated on a scale from 100 to 300. A rating less than 150 is low and indicates a low probability of spores originating inside. A rating greater than 250 is high and indicates a high probability that the spores originated from inside, presumably from indoor mold growth. A rating between 150 and 250 indicates a moderate likelihood of indoor fungal growth. MoldSCORE is NOT intended for wall cavity samples. It is intended for ambient air samples in residences. Using the analysis on other samples (like wall cavity samples) will lead to misleading results.

<sup>\*\*</sup> These fungi are generally not found growing on wet building materials. For example, the rusts and smuts are obligate plant pathogens. However, in each group there are notable exceptions. For example, agents of wood decay are members of the basidiomycetes and high counts of a single morphological type of basidiospore on an inside sample should be considered significant.