EMLab P&K MOLD REPORT
Mr. Quality Control
1150 Bayhill Drive Suite 100
San Bruno, CA 94066 USA
(650) 829-5800

INSPECT. ANALYZE. INTERPRET.

MoldREPORT™

EMLab P & K

www.MoldREPORT.com

info@MoldREPORT.com

Approved by:

Technical Manager
Murali Putty

Dates of Analysis:
MoldReport Direct exam: 05-22-2014

Service SOPs: MoldReport Direct exam (EM-MY-S-1039)
AIHA-LAP, LLC accredited service, Lab ID #102856

Client: EMLab P&K MOLD REPORT
Contact: Mr. Quality Control
Project: Sample Report
Date of Sampling: 05-22-2014
Date of Receipt: 05-22-2014
Date of Report: 05-22-2014

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

Laboratory Results

MoldREPORT: Direct Microscopic Examination

Location:	1	2
Comments (see below):	None	None
Lab ID-Version‡:	5507256-1	5507257-1
Spore types present (indicative of mold growth)§:		
Aureobasidium	-	-
Basidiospores	-	-
Chaetomium	-	-
Cladosporium	-	2+
Fusarium	-	-
Lumber mold†	-	-
Penicillium/Aspergillus types	-	-
Stachybotrys	-	2+
Trichoderma	-	-
Ulocladium	-	-
Others	-	-
Spore types present (not indicative of mold growth)§:		
All spore types	Very few	Very few
Other particles detected§:		
Skin cells	Very few	Very few
Pollen	Very few	Very few
Background Debris and/or Description:**	Light	Moderate

Comments: None

Basidiomycetes: Commonly found outdoors. Occasionally may grow indoors, mostly as agents of wood decay.

Cladosporium: One of the most commonly found molds outdoors and frequently found growing indoors.

Penicillium/Aspergillus types: Penicllium and Aspergillus are among the most common molds found growing both indoors and out.

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.

†Lumber mold: Fungi in the Ceratocystis/Ophiostoma group are commonly called "Lumber mold". Lumber mold is present on the wood framing of most homes that are built with lumber. Their presence alone is not indicative of an indoor water problem.
**Background debris is an indication of the amounts of non-biological particulate matter present. This background material is graded and described as Scant, Moderate, Heavy, or Very Heavy. Very heavy background debris may obscure visibility for the analyst. Some sample types are not graded for background debris, in which case a brief description of the material is reported..
‡ 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".
The limit of detection is < 1+ when mold growth is detected.
§All readers are advised to refer to the document "Understanding Direct Microscopic Examination Results" which is available at our website, www.moldreport.com, or by request from the laboratory.

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Laboratory Results

MoldREPORT: Direct Microscopic Examination

Location:	3	4
Comments (see below):	None	None
Lab ID-Version‡:	5507258-1	5507259-1
Spore types present (indicative of mold growth)§:		
Aureobasidium	-	-
Basidiospores	-	-
Chaetomium	-	-
Cladosporium	-	-
Fusarium	-	-
Lumber mold†	-	-
Penicillium/Aspergillus types	< 1+	-
Stachybotrys	-	-
Trichoderma	-	-
Ulocladium	-	2+
Others	-	1+
Spore types present (not indicative of mold growth)§:		
All spore types	Very few	Few
Other particles detected§:		
Skin cells	Very few	Very few
Pollen	-	-
Background Debris and/or Description:**	Moderate	Moderate

Comments: None

Basidiomycetes: Commonly found outdoors. Occasionally may grow indoors, mostly as agents of wood decay.

Cladosporium: One of the most commonly found molds outdoors and frequently found growing indoors.

Penicillium/Aspergillus types: Penicllium and Aspergillus are among the most common molds found growing both indoors and out.

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