

Client: Environmental Microbiology Laboratory
C/O: Report Contact
Re: Sample Report; Standard Format

Date of Sampling: 12-01-2002
Date of Receipt: 12-02-2002
Date of Report: 06-23-2003

MoldSTAT™: Supplementary Statistical Spore Trap Report
Outdoor Summary: 04: Outside

Species detected	Outdoor sample spores/m3				Typical outdoor ranges (North America)	Freq. %
	<100	1K	10K	>100K		
Alternaria				80	7 - 27 - 400	55
Ascospores				160	13 - 160 - 3,200	75
Basidiospores				427	53 - 480 - 14,000	96
Cladosporium				800	53 - 670 - 9,500	97
Epicoccum				40	7 - 13 - 230	21
Penicillium/Aspergillus types				53	33 - 210 - 2,600	95
Rusts				27	7 - 13 - 240	22
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes				240	7 - 40 - 720	66
Stemphylium				13	7 - 13 - 80	10
Total				1,840		

The "Typical outdoor ranges" and "Freq. %" columns show the typical low, medium, and high spore counts per cubic meter and the frequency of occurrence for the given spore type. The low, medium, and high values represent the 2.5, 50, and 97.5 percentile values when the spore type is detected. For example, if the low value is 53 and the frequency of occurrence is 63%, it would mean that we typically detect the given spore type on 63 percent of all outdoor samples and, when detected, 2.5% of the time it is present in levels below 53 spores/m3.

Indoor Samples
Location: 01: Smith's office

% of outdoor total spores/m3	Friedman chi-square* (indoor variation)	Agreement ratio** (indoor/outdoor)	Spearman rank correlation*** (indoor/outdoor)	MoldSCORE**** (indoor/outdoor)	
Result: 60%	dF: 2 Result: 8.1667 Critical value: 5.9915 Inside Similar: No	Result: 0.8000	dF: 12 Result: 0.2552 Critical value: 0.4965 Outside Similar: No	Score: 230 Result: Medium	
Species Detected		Spores/m3			
		<100	1K	10K	>100K
Alternaria		<div><div></div></div>			40
Ascospores		<div><div></div></div>			27
Basidiospores		<div><div></div></div>			53
Cladosporium		<div><div></div></div>			80
Epicoccum		<div><div></div></div>			27
Penicillium/Aspergillus types		<div><div></div></div>			507
Pithomyces		<div><div></div></div>			13
Rusts		<div><div></div></div>			13
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes		<div><div></div></div>			160
Stachybotrys		<div><div></div></div>			93
Ulocladium		<div><div></div></div>			107
Total		<div><div></div></div>			1,120

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MoldSTAT™: Supplementary Statistical Spore Trap Report**Location: 02: Rubin's office**

% of outdoor total spores/m3	Friedman chi-square* (indoor variation)	Agreement ratio** (indoor/outdoor)	Spearman rank correlation*** (indoor/outdoor)	MoldSCORE**** (indoor/outdoor)
Result: 38%	dF: 2 Result: 8.1667 Critical value: 5.9915 Inside Similar: No	Result: 0.4000	dF: 12 Result: 0.0385 Critical value: 0.4965 Outside Similar: No	Score: 221 Result: Medium
Species Detected		Spores/m3		
		<100	1K	10K
Chaetomium				27
Cladosporium				213
Penicillium/Aspergillus types				293
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes				53
Stachybotrys				67
Ulocladium				53
Total				706

Location: 03: Gregory's office

% of outdoor total spores/m3	Friedman chi-square* (indoor variation)	Agreement ratio** (indoor/outdoor)	Spearman rank correlation*** (indoor/outdoor)	MoldSCORE**** (indoor/outdoor)
Result: 17%	dF: 2 Result: 8.1667 Critical value: 5.9915 Inside Similar: No	Result: 0.8000	dF: 9 Result: 0.6833 Critical value: 0.5833 Outside Similar: Yes	Score: 111 Result: Low
Species Detected		Spores/m3		
		<100	1K	10K
Alternaria				13
Basidiospores				53
Cladosporium				107
Epicoccum				13
Penicillium/Aspergillus types				80
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes				53
Total				319

* The Friedman chi-square statistic is a non-parametric test that examines variation in a set of data (in this case, all indoor spore counts). The null hypothesis (H0) being tested is that there is no meaningful difference in the data for all indoor locations. The alternative hypothesis (used if the test disproves the null hypothesis) is that there is a difference between the indoor locations. The null hypothesis is rejected when the result of the test is greater than the critical value. The critical value that is displayed is based on the degrees of freedom (dF) of the test and a significance level of 0.05.

** An agreement ratio is a simple method for assessing the similarity of two samples (in this case the indoor sample and the outdoor summary) based on the spore types present. A score of one indicates that the types detected in one location are the same as that in the other. A score of zero indicates that none of the types detected indoors are present outdoors. Typically, an agreement of 0.8 or higher is considered high.

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*** The Spearman rank correlation is a non-parametric test that examines correlation between two sets of data (in this case the indoor location and the outdoor summary). The null hypothesis (H0) being tested is that the indoor and outdoor samples are unrelated. The alternative hypothesis (used if the test disproves the null hypothesis) is that the samples are similar. The null hypothesis is rejected when the result of the test is greater than the critical value. The critical value that is displayed is based on the degrees of freedom (dF) of the test and a significance level of 0.05.

**** MoldSCORE™ is a specialized method for examining air sampling data. It is a score between 100 and 300, with 100 indicating a greater likelihood that the airborne indoor spores originated from the outside, and 300 indicating a greater likelihood that they originated from an inside source. The Result displayed is based on the numeric score given and will be either Low, Medium, or High, indicating a low, medium, or high likelihood that the spores detected originated from an indoor source. EMLab P&K reserves the right to, and may at anytime, modify or change the MoldScore algorithm without notice.

Interpretation of the data contained in this report is left to the client or the persons who conducted the field work. This report is provided for informational and comparative purposes only and should not be relied upon for any other purpose. "Typical outdoor ranges" are based on the results of the analysis of samples delivered to and analyzed by EMLab P&K and assumptions regarding the origins of those samples. Sampling techniques, contaminants infecting samples, unrepresentative samples and other similar or dissimilar factors may affect these results. With the statistical analysis provided, as with all statistical comparisons and analyses, false-positive and false-negative results can and do occur. EMLab P&K hereby disclaims any liability for any and all direct, indirect, punitive, incidental, special or consequential damages arising out of the data contained in, or any actions taken or omitted in reliance upon, this report.