

Report for:

Brad Roberts Berks Fire Water Restoration 1145 Commons Blvd Reading, PA 19605

Eurofins EPK Built Environment Testing, LLC

Regarding: Project: Schuylkill Valley School District - 5; IAQ testing

EML ID: 3484877

Approved by:

Dates of Analysis:

Spore trap analysis: 12-20-2023

Technical Manager Ariunaa Jalsrai

Service SOPs: Spore trap analysis (EB-MY-S-1038) AIHA-LAP, LLC accredited service, Lab ID #103005

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 samples as received and tested. Information supplied by the client which can affect the validity of results: sample air volume.

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Client: Berks Fire Water Restoration Date of Sampling: 12-15-2023 Date of Receipt: 12-16-2023 C/O: Brad Roberts Re: Schuylkill Valley School District - 5; IAQ testing Date of Report: 12-20-2023

SPORE TRAP REPORT: NON-VIABLE METHODOLOGY

| Location: | A | 36911868 -214 (affec | | 36911834: DE-122 (affected) | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|----------|-------------------------|------------|--------------------------------|-----------|-----------|--|--|--|--|
| Comments (see below) | | None | | None | | | | | | |
| Lab ID-Version‡: | | 16998169- | -1 | | 16998170- | 1 | | | | |
| Analysis Date: | | 12/20/202 | 3 | | 12/20/202 | 3 | | | | |
| | raw ct. | % read | spores/m3 | raw ct. | 1 | | | | | |
| Ascospores | 1411 01. | | 50105/1115 | 1411 01. | | spores/m3 | | | | |
| Basidiospores | 2 | 25 | 110 | 4 | 25 | 210 | | | | |
| Botrytis | | | 110 | | | | | | | |
| Chaetomium | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cladosporium | | | | | | | | | | |
| Curvularia | | | | | | | | | | |
| Epicoccum | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fusarium | | | | | | | | | | |
| Myrothecium | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nigrospora | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other colorless | | | | | | | | | | |
| Penicillium/Aspergillus types† | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pithomyces | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rusts | | | | | | | | | | |
| Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stachybotrys | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stemphylium | | | | | | | | | | |
| Torula | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ulocladium | | | | | | | | | | |
| Zygomycetes | | | | | | | | | | |
| Background debris (1-4+)†† | 1+ | | | 1+ | | | | | | |
| Hyphal fragments/m3 | < 13 | | | 110 | | | | | | |
| Pollen/m3 | < 13 | | | < 13 | | | | | | |
| Skin cells (1-4+) | 1+ | | | 1+ | | | | | | |
| Sample volume (liters) | 75 | | | 75 | | | | | | |
| § TOTAL SPORES/m3 | | | 110 | | | 210 | | | | |

Comments:

Spore types listed without a count or data entry were not detected during the course of the analysis for the respective sample, indicating a raw

The analytical sensitivity is the spores/m³ divided by the raw count, expressed in spores/m³, per spore and per sample.

[†] 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 higher than reported. It is important to account for samples volumes when evaluating dust levels.

For more information regarding analytical sensitivity, please contact QA by calling the laboratory. ‡ 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".

[§] Total Spores/m3 has been rounded to two significant figures to reflect analytical precision.

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Client: Berks Fire Water Restoration Date of Sampling: 12-15-2023 Date of Receipt: 12-16-2023 C/O: Brad Roberts Re: Schuylkill Valley School District - 5; IAQ testing Date of Report: 12-20-2023

SPORE TRAP REPORT: NON-VIABLE METHODOLOGY

| Location: | 36911966: | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|------------|--------|-----------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | outside | | | | | | | | |
| Comments (see below) | None | | | | | | | | |
| Lab ID-Version‡: | 16998171-1 | | | | | | | | |
| Analysis Date: | 12/20/2023 | | | | | | | | |
| | raw ct. | % read | spores/m3 | | | | | | |
| Ascospores | 1 | 25 | 53 | | | | | | |
| Basidiospores | 9 | 25 | 480 | | | | | | |
| Botrytis | | | | | | | | | |
| Chaetomium | | | | | | | | | |
| Cladosporium | 18 | 25 | 960 | | | | | | |
| Curvularia | 1 | 25 | 53 | | | | | | |
| Epicoccum | | | | | | | | | |
| Fusarium | | | | | | | | | |
| Myrothecium | | | | | | | | | |
| Nigrospora | | | | | | | | | |
| Other colorless | | | | | | | | | |
| Penicillium/Aspergillus types† | | | | | | | | | |
| Pithomyces | | | | | | | | | |
| Rusts | | | | | | | | | |
| Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes | 1 | 25 | 53 | | | | | | |
| Stachybotrys | | | | | | | | | |
| Stemphylium | | | | | | | | | |
| Torula | | | | | | | | | |
| Ulocladium | | | | | | | | | |
| Zygomycetes | | | | | | | | | |
| Background debris (1-4+)†† | 1+ | | | | | | | | |
| Hyphal fragments/m3 | 110 | | | | | | | | |
| Pollen/m3 | < 13 | | | | | | | | |
| Skin cells (1-4+) | < 1+ | | | | | | | | |
| Sample volume (liters) | 75 | | | | | | | | |
| § TOTAL SPORES/m3 | | | 1,600 | | | | | | |

Comments:

Spore types listed without a count or data entry were not detected during the course of the analysis for the respective sample, indicating a raw

The analytical sensitivity is the spores/m³ divided by the raw count, expressed in spores/m³, per spore and per sample.

[†] 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 higher than reported. It is important to account for samples volumes when evaluating dust levels.

For more information regarding analytical sensitivity, please contact QA by calling the laboratory. ‡ 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".

[§] Total Spores/m3 has been rounded to two significant figures to reflect analytical precision.



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Regarding: Project: Schuylkill Valley School District - 5; IAQ testing

EML ID: 3484877

Approved by:

Dates of Analysis:

Spore trap analysis: 12-20-2023

Technical Manager Ariunaa Jalsrai

Service SOPs: Spore trap analysis (EB-MY-S-1038) AIHA-LAP, LLC accredited service, Lab ID #103005

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 samples as received and tested. Information supplied by the client which can affect the validity of results: sample air volume.

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SPORE TRAP REPORT: NON-VIABLE METHODOLOGY

| Location: | | 11868: (affected) | | 11834: (affected) | | 11966: itside | |
|--------------------------------|----------|----------------------|---------|----------------------|------------|------------------|--|
| Comments (see below) | | None | | Vone | | None | |
| Lab ID-Version‡: | | 98169-1 | | 98170-1 | 16998171-1 | | |
| Analysis Date: | | 20/2023 | | 20/2023 | | 20/2023 | |
| Timarysis Date. | raw ct. | spores/m3 | raw ct. | spores/m3 | raw ct. | spores/m3 | |
| Ascospores | 1aw Ct. | spores/1113 | Taw Ct. | spores/iii3 | 1 aw ct. | 53 | |
| Basidiospores | 2 | 110 | 4 | 210 | 9 | 480 | |
| Bipolaris/Drechslera group | <u> </u> | 110 | 4 | 210 | , | 400 | |
| Botrytis | | | | | | | |
| Chaetomium | | | | | | | |
| Cladosporium | | | | | 18 | 960 | |
| Curvularia | | | | | 1 | 53 | |
| Epicoccum | | | | | | 33 | |
| Fusarium | | | | | | | |
| Myrothecium | | | | | | | |
| Nigrospora | | | | | | | |
| Other colorless | | | | | | | |
| Penicillium/Aspergillus types† | | | | | | | |
| Pithomyces | | | | | | | |
| Rusts | | | | | | | |
| Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes | | | | | 1 | 53 | |
| Stachybotrys | | | | | | | |
| Stemphylium | | | | | | | |
| Torula | | | | | | | |
| Ulocladium | | | | | | | |
| Zygomycetes | | | | | | | |
| Background debris (1-4+)†† | 1+ | | 1+ | | 1+ | | |
| Hyphal fragments/m3 | < 13 | | 110 | | 110 | | |
| Pollen/m3 | < 13 | | < 13 | | < 13 | | |
| Skin cells (1-4+) | 1+ | | 1+ | | < 1+ | | |
| Sample volume (liters) | 75 | | 75 | | 75 | | |
| § TOTAL SPORES/m3 | | 110 | | 210 | | 1,600 | |

Comments:

Spore types listed without a count or data entry were not detected during the course of the analysis for the respective sample, indicating a raw count of <1 spore.

The analytical sensitivity is the spores/m³ divided by the raw count, expressed in spores/m³, per spore and per sample.

§ Total Spores/m3 has been rounded to two significant figures to reflect analytical precision.

[†] 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.

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For more information regarding analytical sensitivity, please contact QA by calling the laboratory. ‡ 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".

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Client: Berks Fire Water Restoration

C/O: Brad Roberts

Date of Sampling: 12-15-2023

Date of Receipt: 12-16-2023

Re: Schuylkill Valley School District - 5; IAQ testing Date of Report: 12-20-2023

MoldRANGETM: Extended Outdoor Comparison

Outdoor Location: 36911966, outside

| Fungi Identified | Outdoor | Typical Outdoor Data for: | | | | | | Typical Outdoor Data for: | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------|---------|-------|---------|--------------|--------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------|-------|--------------|--------|
| | data | Decer | nber in | Penns | ylvania | † (n‡= | 2117) | The e | The entire year in Pennsylvania† (n‡= | | | | 9386) |
| | spores/m3 | very low | low | med | high | very high | freq % | very low | low | med | high | very high | freq % |
| Generally able to grow indoors* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alternaria | - | 7 | 7 | 13 | 33 | 53 | 16 | 10 | 13 | 40 | 93 | 160 | 44 |
| Bipolaris/Drechslera group | - | 7 | 7 | 13 | 27 | 47 | 2 | 7 | 7 | 13 | 33 | 53 | 10 |
| Chaetomium | - | 7 | 7 | 13 | 31 | 53 | 3 | 7 | 7 | 13 | 27 | 40 | 3 |
| Cladosporium | 960 | 44 | 53 | 130 | 370 | 640 | 73 | 53 | 130 | 590 | 2,000 | 3,600 | 84 |
| Curvularia | 53 | 7 | 7 | 13 | 33 | 49 | 4 | 7 | 8 | 17 | 53 | 84 | 16 |
| Nigrospora | - | 7 | 7 | 13 | 27 | 53 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 13 | 44 | 67 | 17 |
| Penicillium/Aspergillus types | - | 33 | 53 | 130 | 370 | 640 | 48 | 53 | 53 | 210 | 590 | 1,000 | 49 |
| Stachybotrys | - | 7 | 7 | 17 | 300 | 510 | 1 | 7 | 7 | 13 | 45 | 170 | < 1 |
| Torula | - | 7 | 7 | 13 | 27 | 53 | 3 | 7 | 11 | 13 | 47 | 67 | 7 |
| Seldom found growing indoors** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ascospores | 53 | 27 | 53 | 110 | 370 | 750 | 62 | 53 | 130 | 610 | 2,000 | 3,400 | 81 |
| Basidiospores | 480 | 53 | 110 | 370 | 1,400 | 3,000 | 95 | 110 | 250 | 1,900 | 7,900 | 15,000 | 96 |
| Rusts | - | 7 | 7 | 13 | 33 | 53 | 8 | 7 | 13 | 27 | 53 | 110 | 21 |
| Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes | 53 | 7 | 13 | 27 | 53 | 80 | 50 | 13 | 13 | 40 | 110 | 200 | 62 |
| § TOTAL SPORES/m3 | 1,600 | | | | | | | | | | | | |

[†]The 'Typical Outdoor Data' represents the typical outdoor spore levels for the location and time frame indicated. The last column represents the frequency of occurrence. The very low, low, med, high, and very high values represent the 10, 20, 50, 80, and 90 percentile values of the spore type when it is detected. For example, if the frequency of occurrence is 63% and the low value is 53, it would mean that the given spore type is detected 63% of the time and, when detected, 20% of the time it is present in levels above the detection limit and below 53 spores/m3. These values are updated periodically, and if enough data is not available to make a statistically meaningful assessment, it is indicated with a dash.

 \ddagger n = number of samples used to calculate data.

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 data" are based on the results of the analysis of samples delivered to and analyzed by Eurofins 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. In addition, Eurofins EMLab P&K may not have received and tested a representative number of samples for every region or time period. Eurofins EMLab P&K hereby disclaims any liability for any and all direct, indirect, punitive, incidental, special or consequential damages arising out of the use or interpretation of the data contained in, or any actions taken or omitted in reliance upon, this report.

[§] Total Spores/m3 has been rounded to two significant figures to reflect analytical precision.

^{*} 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.

^{**} 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.

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Date of Sampling: 12-15-2023 Client: Berks Fire Water Restoration Date of Receipt: 12-16-2023 C/O: Brad Roberts Re: Schuylkill Valley School District - 5; IAQ testing Date of Report: 12-20-2023

MoldSCORETM: Spore Trap Report Outdoor Sample: 36911966 outside

| Fungi Identified | Oı | Outdoor sample spores/m3 | | | | | | | | Raw | Spores/ | |
|---------------------------------|-----|--------------------------|--|--|----|--|--|-----|--|-----|---------|-------|
| Ü | <10 | | | | 1K | | | 10K | | 00k | 1 1 | m3 |
| Generally able to grow indoors* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alternaria | | | | | | | | | | | ND | < 13 |
| Bipolaris/Drechslera group | | | | | | | | | | | ND | < 13 |
| Chaetomium | | | | | | | | | | | ND | < 13 |
| Cladosporium | | | | | | | | | | | 18 | 960 |
| Curvularia | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 53 |
| Nigrospora | | | | | | | | | | | ND | < 13 |
| Penicillium/Aspergillus types† | | | | | | | | | | | ND | < 13 |
| Stachybotrys | | | | | | | | | | | ND | < 13 |
| Torula | | | | | | | | | | | ND | < 13 |
| Seldom found growing indoors** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ascospores | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 53 |
| Basidiospores | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 480 |
| Rusts | | | | | | | | | | | ND | < 13 |
| Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 53 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,600 |

Location: 36911868 A-214 (affected)

| Fungi Identified | In | Indoor sample spores/m3 | | | | | | | | | 3 | Raw | Spores/ |
|---------------------------------|------|-------------------------|--|----|--|--|---|-----|--|-----|-----|-------|---------|
| | <100 |) | | 1K | | | 1 | 10K | | >10 | 00K | count | m3 |
| Generally able to grow indoors* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alternaria | | | | | | | | | | | | ND | < 13 |
| Bipolaris/Drechslera group | | | | | | | | | | | | ND | < 13 |
| Chaetomium | | | | | | | | | | | | ND | < 13 |
| Cladosporium | | | | | | | | | | | | ND | < 13 |
| Curvularia | | | | | | | | | | | | ND | < 13 |
| Nigrospora | | | | | | | | | | | | ND | < 13 |
| Penicillium/Aspergillus types† | | | | | | | | | | | | ND | < 13 |
| Stachybotrys | | | | | | | | | | | | ND | < 13 |
| Torula | | | | | | | | | | | | ND | < 13 |
| Seldom found growing indoors** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ascospores | | | | | | | | | | | | ND | < 13 |
| Basidiospores | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 110 |
| Rusts | | | | | | | | | | | | ND | < 13 |
| Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes | | | | | | | | | | | | ND | < 13 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | 107 |

| MoldSCORE: 200 300 Sc | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------|-----|-----|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 100 | | | | | |
| | | | 100 | | | | | |
| | | | 100 | | | | | |
| | | | 100 | | | | | |
| | | | 100 | | | | | |
| | | | 100 | | | | | |
| | | | 100 | | | | | |
| | | | 100 | | | | | |
| | | | 100 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 100 | | | | | |
| | | | 109 | | | | | |
| | | | 100 | | | | | |
| | | | 100 | | | | | |
| Fina | l MoldSCO | ORE | 109 | | | | | |

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Client: Berks Fire Water Restoration

C/O: Brad Roberts

Date of Sampling: 12-15-2023

Date of Receipt: 12-16-2023

Re: Schuylkill Valley School District - 5; IAQ testing Date of Report: 12-20-2023

MoldSCORETM: **Spore Trap Report Location:** 36911834 DE-122 (affected)

| Fungi Identified | Indo | or s | amp | le s | pore | s/m | 3 | Raw | Spores/ |
|---------------------------------|------|------|-----|------|------|-----|-----|-------|---------|
| | <100 | 1 | K | | 10K | >1 | 00K | count | m3 |
| Generally able to grow indoors* | | | | | | | | | |
| Alternaria | | | | | | | | ND | < 13 |
| Bipolaris/Drechslera group | | | | | | | | ND | < 13 |
| Chaetomium | | | | | | | | ND | < 13 |
| Cladosporium | | | | | | | | ND | < 13 |
| Curvularia | | | | | | | | ND | < 13 |
| Nigrospora | | | | | | | | ND | < 13 |
| Penicillium/Aspergillus types† | | | | | | | | ND | < 13 |
| Stachybotrys | | | | | | | | ND | < 13 |
| Torula | | | | | | | | ND | < 13 |
| Seldom found growing indoors** | | | | | | | | | |
| Ascospores | | | | | | | | ND | < 13 |
| Basidiospores | | | | | | | | 4 | 210 |
| Rusts | | | | | | | | ND | < 13 |
| Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes | | | | | | | | ND | < 13 |
| Total | | | _ | | | | | | 213 |

| MoldSCORE 100 200 300 | |
|--------------------------|-----|
| | |
| | 100 |
| | 100 |
| | 100 |
| | 100 |
| | 100 |
| | 100 |
| | 100 |
| | 100 |
| | 100 |
| | |
| | 100 |
| | 117 |
| | 100 |
| | 100 |
| Final MoldSCORE | 117 |

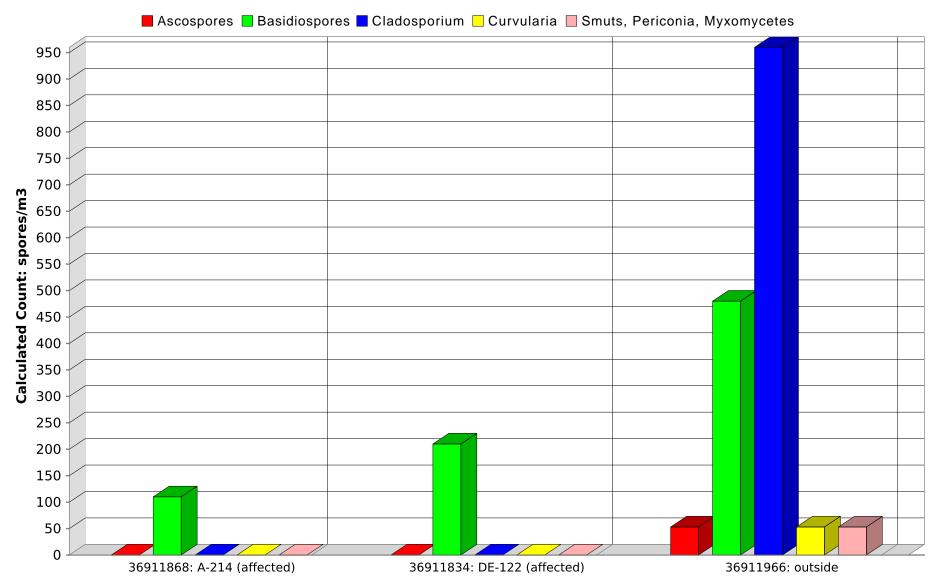
^{*} The spores in this category are generally capable of growing on wet building materials in addition to growing outdoors. Building related growth is dependent upon the fungal type, moisture level, type of material, and other factors. *Cladosporium* is one of the predominant spore types worldwide and 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.

^{**} 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.

SPORE TRAP REPORT: NON-VIABLE METHODOLOGY



Comments:

Note: Graphical output may understate the importance of certain "marker" genera. Eurofins EPK Built Environment Testing, LLC