



March 30, 2026

Will Wenzloff
Hillsboro School District
4901 SE Witch Hazel Road
Hillsboro, Oregon 97123

Via email: wenzloffw@hsd.k12.or.us

Regarding: Follow-Up Indoor Air Quality Report
Poynter Middle School
1535 NE Grant Street,
Hillsboro, OR 97124
Apex Project HIL028-0418019-26005048

Dear: Mr. Wenzloff

On March 22, 25, and 26, 2026, Apex Companies, LLC (Apex) performed indoor air quality testing at Poynter Middle School located at 1535 NE Grant Street, in Hillsboro, Oregon. The testing was conducted as a follow-up to previous sampling that found elevated concentrations of *penicillium/aspergillus type* and *stachybotrys* fungal spores in some locations in the south classroom wing at the school. In response to the results of the previous testing, Hillsboro School District (District) employed remediation contractors to clean the affected areas and cover abandoned HVAC ducts connecting tunnels to the classrooms with polyethylene sheeting. Sampling was performed in the mechanical room and the adjacent hallway to determine if the areas continued to be impacted by airborne fungal activity after remediation had been completed. Non-viable airborne fungal samples were collected from five locations inside the school. Six additional samples were collected from outdoors as baseline comparison samples.

Bio-tape lift samples were collected from exposed building materials within the mechanical room after it was determined that the area continued to be impacted by airborne fungal activity.

Stachybotrys spores were detected in a sample taken at the mechanical room after the first remediation effort in the area, but no *Stachybotrys* was detected in this area during later sampling. Elevated levels of *Penicillium/Aspergillus type* spores were found in the mechanical room. *Penicillium/Aspergillus* spores indoors are commonly associated with fungal growth on building materials that have gotten wet.

AIRBORNE PARTICULATE SAMPLING

The non-viable fungal air samples were collected using Allergenco-D impactor cassettes and a high-volume vacuum pump. Each sample was collected at a flow rate of 15 liters per minute for five minutes from an elevation of approximately four feet above floor level. The samples were submitted to Eurofins Built Environment Testing in Portland, Oregon, for non-viable fungal spore identification.

The airborne fungal concentrations and predominant spore types from each air sample are shown in the following table. Laboratory analytical reports are attached. Table 1 below summarizes air sample analytic results.

Table 1. Air Sample Laboratory Results: Fungal

Sample	Location	Fungal Spore Concentration*	Predominant Spore Types
001 (3/23)	Mechanical Room	3,200	<i>Penicillium/Aspergillus, Stachybotrys</i>
002 (3/23)	Hall Outside CR15	53	<i>Penicillium/Aspergillus</i>
003 (3/23)	Exterior Outside CR1	750	<i>Cladosporium, Basidiospores, Penicillium/Aspergillus, Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes, Ascospores, Epicoccum</i>
004 (3/23)	Exterior Outside Admin	720	<i>Penicillium/Aspergillus, Ascospores, Basidiospores, Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes</i>
001 (3/25)	Mechanical Room	1,900	<i>Penicillium/Aspergillus, Basidiospores, Cladosporium</i>
002 (3/25)	Hall Outside CR15	13	<i>Rusts</i>
003 (3/25)	Exterior Courtyard by Admin	1,500	<i>Ascospores, Basidiospores, Cladosporium, Penicillium/Aspergillus</i>
004 (3/25)	Exterior by Parking Lot	480	<i>Ascospores, Basidiospores, Cladosporium</i>
001 (3/26)	Mechanical Room	2,200	<i>Penicillium/Aspergillus, Basidiospores, Ascospores, Stachybotrys</i>
002 (3/26)	Ext. Near Playground	1,500	<i>Basidiospores, Ascospores, Penicillium/Aspergillus, Cladosporium</i>
003 (3/26)	Ext. Near Library Hall	3.500	<i>Basidiospores, Cladosporium, Penicillium/Aspergillus, Ascospores, Rusts, Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes</i>

*Spore concentration is presented in spores per cubic meter.

In reviewing airborne fungal spore data, two main considerations in each sample are the total number of spores and the relative proportions of the various spore types. These two considerations are then compared for samples collected indoors and samples collected outdoors.

TAPE LIFT SAMPLING

The tape lift samples were collected using Bio-Tape slides. Each sample was applied to the surface of building materials where suspect dust or growth could be visually identified. The samples were submitted to Eurofins Built Environment Testing in Portland, OR, for qualitative fungal analysis.

Laboratory analytical reports are attached. Table 2 below summarizes the tape lift sample analytic results.

Table 2. Bio Tape Lift Sample Laboratory Results: Fungal

Sample	Location	Notes
004	Mechanical Room North Wall Stud	No Mold Growth Detected
005	Mechanical Room East Wall Stud	No Mold Growth Detected
006	Mechanical Room South Wall Stud	No Mold Growth Detected
007	Mechanical Room West Wall Stud	No Mold Growth Detected

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Previous testing concluded that steam line leaks and standing water in the tunnels appeared to be driving the observed fungal amplification. After further investigation, it appeared that airborne fungal spores were likely being carried from the tunnels into the classrooms and hallways through abandoned HVAC ducts.

Elevated spore levels were detected in the Mechanical Room. This area is located near the tunnel entrance where standing water is present and fungal- and moisture-impacted building materials were previously identified prior to remediation. These laboratory results indicate that the air quality in these areas continues to be impacted and that the extent of fungal amplification is localized to the mechanical room directly attached to the south classroom wing tunnel entrance.

Apex recommends the area remain contained until remediation of the fungal sources within the tunnels can be completed. After remediation of the moisture sources within the tunnels has been completed, Apex recommends further testing in these areas to determine if airborne fungal activity falls within a normal range.

LIMITATIONS OF SCOPE

This study was limited to the tests and locations as indicated above. The site as a whole may have other environmental concerns that will not be characterized by this study. The findings and conclusions of this work are not scientific certainties but probabilities based on professional judgment concerning the significance of the data gathered during the course of this investigation. Apex is not able to represent conditions on the site or adjoining sites beyond those detected or observed by Apex.

Apex respectfully submits these results of our indoor air quality investigation. Please feel free to contact me at 541.224.4066 or ellie.dick@apexcos.com with any questions or comments.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Ellie Dick", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Ellie Dick
Project Manager

Attachment: Laboratory Analytical Results

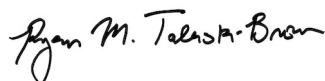
Report for:

Eleanor Dick, John Yuly
PBS Engineering and Environmental: Portland
4412 S Corbett Ave.
Portland, OR 97239

Regarding: Eurofins Built Environment Testing West, LLC
Project: HIL028 0418019 26005048; Pounter IAQ
EML ID: 4462709

Approved by:

Dates of Analysis:
Spore trap analysis: 03-23-2026



Technical Manager
Ryan Talaski-Brown

Service SOPs: Spore trap analysis (EBET-DE-SOP89537(formerly EB-MY-S-1038))
AIHA LAP, LLC accredited service, Lab ID #1122031

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.

Eurofins Built Environment Testing West, LLC ("the Company"), a member of the Eurofins Built Environment Testing group of companies, shall have no liability to the client or the client's customer with respect to decisions or recommendations made, actions taken or courses of conduct implemented by either the client or the client's customer as a result of or based upon the Test Results. In no event shall the Company be liable to the client with respect to the Test Results except for the Company's own willful misconduct or gross negligence nor shall the Company be liable for incidental or consequential damages or lost profits or revenues to the fullest extent such liability may be disclaimed by law, even if the Company has been advised of the possibility of such damages, lost profits or lost revenues. In no event shall the Company's liability with respect to the Test Results exceed the amount paid to the Company by the client therefor.

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Client: PBS Engineering and Environmental: Portland
C/O: Eleanor Dick, John Yuly
Re: HIL028 0418019 26005048; Pounter IAQ

Date of Sampling: 03-22-2026
Date of Receipt: 03-23-2026
Date of Report: 03-23-2026

SPORE TRAP REPORT: NON-VIABLE METHODOLOGY

Location:	001: Mechanical Room			002: Hall Outside CR15		
Comments (see below)	A			None		
Lab ID-Version‡:	22422906-1			22422907-1		
Analysis Date:	03/23/2026			03/23/2026		
	raw ct.	% read	spores/m3	raw ct.	% read	spores/m3
Ascospores						
Basidiospores						
Botrytis						
Chaetomium						
Cladosporium						
Curvularia						
Epicoccum						
Fusarium						
Myrothecium						
Nigrospora						
Other colorless						
Penicillium/Aspergillus types†	50/39	25/100	3,200	1	25	53
Pithomyces						
Rusts						
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes						
Stachybotrys	1	100	13			
Stemphylium						
Torula						
Ulocladium						
Zygomycetes						
Background debris (1-4+)	2+			1+		
Hyphal fragments/m3	< 13			< 13		
Pollen/m3	< 13			27		
Skin cells (1-4+)	< 1+			1+		
Sample volume (liters)	75			75		
§ TOTAL SPORES/m3			3,200			53

Comments: A) 39 of the raw count *Penicillium/Aspergillus* type spores were present as a single clump.

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 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.

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

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.

Client: PBS Engineering and Environmental: Portland
C/O: Eleanor Dick, John Yuly
Re: HIL028 0418019 26005048; Pounter IAQ

Date of Sampling: 03-22-2026
Date of Receipt: 03-23-2026
Date of Report: 03-23-2026

SPORE TRAP REPORT: NON-VIABLE METHODOLOGY

Location:	003: Exterior Outside CR1			004: Exterior Outside Admin		
Comments (see below)	None			None		
Lab ID-Version‡:	22422908-1			22422909-1		
Analysis Date:	03/23/2026			03/23/2026		
	raw ct.	% read	spores/m3	raw ct.	% read	spores/m3
Ascospores	1	25	53	3	25	160
Basidiospores	3	25	160	1	25	53
Botrytis						
Chaetomium						
Cladosporium	4	25	210			
Curvularia						
Epicoccum	1	100	13			
Fusarium						
Myrothecium						
Nigrospora						
Other colorless						
Penicillium/Aspergillus types†	3	25	160	9	25	480
Pithomyces						
Rusts						
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes	11	100	150	2	100	27
Stachybotrys						
Stemphylium						
Torula						
Ulocladium						
Zygomycetes						
Background debris (1-4+)	1+			1+		
Hyphal fragments/m3	< 13			13		
Pollen/m3	1,400			670		
Skin cells (1-4+)	< 1+			< 1+		
Sample volume (liters)	75			75		
§ TOTAL SPORES/m3			750			720

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 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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Eurofins Built Environment Testing West, LLC
4321 S. Corbett Ave. Suite A, Portland, OR 97239
(833) 465-5857 www.eurofinsus.com/Built

Client: PBS Engineering and Environmental: Portland
C/O: Eleanor Dick, John Yuly
Re: HIL028 0418019 26005048; Pounter IAQ

Date of Sampling: 03-22-2026
Date of Receipt: 03-23-2026
Date of Report: 03-23-2026

SPORE TRAP REPORT: NON-VIABLE METHODOLOGY

PROJECT ANALYST AND SIGNATORY REPORT

Project Analyst



Analyst: Meghanne Burns

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Client: PBS Engineering and Environmental: Portland
C/O: Eleanor Dick, John Yuly
Re: HIL028 0418019 26005048; Pounter IAQ

Date of Sampling: 03-22-2026
Date of Receipt: 03-23-2026
Date of Report: 03-23-2026

MoldRANGE™: Extended Outdoor Comparison

Outdoor Location: 003, Exterior Outside CR1

Fungi Identified	Outdoor data	Typical Outdoor Data for: March in Oregon† (n‡=2457)						Typical Outdoor Data for: The entire year in Oregon† (n‡=26149)					
		very low	low	med	high	very high	freq %	very low	low	med	high	very high	freq %
Generally able to grow indoors*													
Alternaria	-	13	13	20	53	53	5	13	13	27	53	110	19
Bipolaris/Drechslera group	-	11	13	27	53	53	1	13	13	13	40	53	3
Chaetomium	-	13	13	13	38	67	2	7	13	13	27	40	5
Cladosporium	210	53	53	150	390	680	74	53	110	370	1,400	2,600	85
Curvularia	-	13	13	13	19	32	< 1	8	13	13	44	53	2
Epicoccum	13	8	13	13	53	67	4	13	13	20	53	93	14
Nigrospora	-	7	13	13	13	40	1	10	13	13	27	53	2
Penicillium/Aspergillus types	160	53	53	160	430	640	77	53	110	270	690	1,100	83
Stachybotrys	-	-	-	-	-	-	< 1	13	13	13	40	130	1
Torula	-	13	13	13	50	57	2	13	13	25	53	87	6
Seldom found growing indoors**													
Ascospores	53	53	110	320	930	1,700	88	53	110	450	1,600	3,000	90
Basidiospores	160	93	160	590	2,000	3,600	93	110	270	1,100	4,100	7,800	96
Rusts	-	7	13	13	40	68	5	13	13	27	53	110	16
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes	150	13	13	27	53	93	32	13	13	53	160	370	53
§ TOTAL SPORES/m3	750												

†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.

§ 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.

‡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 Built Environment Testing 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 Built Environment Testing may not have received and tested a representative number of samples for every region or time period. Eurofins Built Environment Testing 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.

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C/O: Eleanor Dick, John Yuly
Re: HIL028 0418019 26005048; Pounter IAQ

Date of Sampling: 03-22-2026
Date of Receipt: 03-23-2026
Date of Report: 03-23-2026

MoldRANGE™: Extended Outdoor Comparison

Outdoor Location: 004, Exterior Outside Admin

Fungi Identified	Outdoor data	Typical Outdoor Data for: March in Oregon† (n‡=2457)						Typical Outdoor Data for: The entire year in Oregon† (n‡=26149)					
		very low	low	med	high	very high	freq %	very low	low	med	high	very high	freq %
Generally able to grow indoors*													
Alternaria	-	13	13	20	53	53	5	13	13	27	53	110	19
Bipolaris/Drechslera group	-	11	13	27	53	53	1	13	13	13	40	53	3
Chaetomium	-	13	13	13	38	67	2	7	13	13	27	40	5
Cladosporium	-	53	53	150	390	680	74	53	110	370	1,400	2,600	85
Curvularia	-	13	13	13	19	32	< 1	8	13	13	44	53	2
Epicoccum	-	8	13	13	53	67	4	13	13	20	53	93	14
Nigrospora	-	7	13	13	13	40	1	10	13	13	27	53	2
Penicillium/Aspergillus types	480	53	53	160	430	640	77	53	110	270	690	1,100	83
Stachybotrys	-	-	-	-	-	-	< 1	13	13	13	40	130	1
Torula	-	13	13	13	50	57	2	13	13	25	53	87	6
Seldom found growing indoors**													
Ascospores	160	53	110	320	930	1,700	88	53	110	450	1,600	3,000	90
Basidiospores	53	93	160	590	2,000	3,600	93	110	270	1,100	4,100	7,800	96
Rusts	-	7	13	13	40	68	5	13	13	27	53	110	16
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes	27	13	13	27	53	93	32	13	13	53	160	370	53
§ TOTAL SPORES/m3	720												

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

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Client: PBS Engineering and Environmental: Portland
C/O: Eleanor Dick, John Yuly
Re: HIL028 0418019 26005048; Pounter IAQ

Date of Sampling: 03-22-2026
Date of Receipt: 03-23-2026
Date of Report: 03-23-2026

MoldRANGE™: Extended Outdoor Comparison

PROJECT ANALYST AND SIGNATORY REPORT

Project Analyst



Analyst: Meghanne Burns

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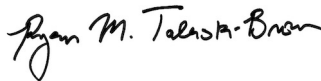
Report for:

Eleanor Dick, John Yuly
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Portland, OR 97239

Regarding: Eurofins Built Environment Testing West, LLC
Project: HIL028-0418019-26005048; Poynter IAQ
EML ID: 4466298

Approved by:

Dates of Analysis:
Spore trap analysis: 03-25-2026



Technical Manager
Ryan Talaski-Brown

Service SOPs: Spore trap analysis (EBET-DE-SOP89537(formerly EB-MY-S-1038))
AIHA LAP, LLC accredited service, Lab ID #1122031

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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C/O: Eleanor Dick, John Yuly
Re: HIL028-0418019-26005048; Poynter IAQ

Date of Sampling: 03-25-2026
Date of Receipt: 03-25-2026
Date of Report: 03-25-2026

SPORE TRAP REPORT: NON-VIABLE METHODOLOGY

Location:	001: Mechanical Room			002: Hall Outside CR15		
Comments (see below)	A			None		
Lab ID-Version‡:	22442505-1			22442506-1		
Analysis Date:	03/25/2026			03/25/2026		
	raw ct.	% read	spores/m3	raw ct.	% read	spores/m3
Ascospores						
Basidiospores	1	25	53			
Botrytis						
Chaetomium						
Cladosporium	1	25	53			
Curvularia						
Epicoccum						
Fusarium						
Myrothecium						
Nigrospora						
Other colorless						
Penicillium/Aspergillus types†	31/12	25/100	1,800			
Pithomyces						
Rusts				1	100	13
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes						
Stachybotrys						
Stemphylium						
Torula						
Ulocladium						
Zygomycetes						
Background debris (1-4+)	1+			< 1+		
Hyphal fragments/m3	< 13			< 13		
Pollen/m3	53			< 13		
Skin cells (1-4+)	1+			1+		
Sample volume (liters)	75			75		
§ TOTAL SPORES/m3			1,900			13

Comments: A) 12 of the raw count *Penicillium/Aspergillus* type spores were present as a single clump.

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 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.

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

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.

Client: PBS Engineering and Environmental: Portland
C/O: Eleanor Dick, John Yuly
Re: HIL028-0418019-26005048; Poynter IAQ

Date of Sampling: 03-25-2026
Date of Receipt: 03-25-2026
Date of Report: 03-25-2026

SPORE TRAP REPORT: NON-VIABLE METHODOLOGY

Location:	003: Exterior Courtyard by Admin			004: Exterior by Parking Lot		
Comments (see below)	None			None		
Lab ID-Version‡:	22442507-1			22442508-1		
Analysis Date:	03/25/2026			03/25/2026		
	raw ct.	% read	spores/m3	raw ct.	% read	spores/m3
Ascospores	19	25	1,000	6	25	320
Basidiospores	7	25	370	2	25	110
Botrytis						
Chaetomium						
Cladosporium	1	25	53	1	25	53
Curvularia						
Epicoccum						
Fusarium						
Myrothecium						
Nigrospora						
Other colorless						
Penicillium/Aspergillus types†	1	25	53			
Pithomyces						
Rusts						
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes						
Stachybotrys						
Stemphylium						
Torula						
Ulocladium						
Zygomycetes						
Background debris (1-4+)	< 1+			< 1+		
Hyphal fragments/m3	< 13			< 13		
Pollen/m3	53			< 13		
Skin cells (1-4+)	< 1+			< 1+		
Sample volume (liters)	75			75		
§ TOTAL SPORES/m3			1,500			480

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 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.

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

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

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

Client: PBS Engineering and Environmental: Portland
C/O: Eleanor Dick, John Yuly
Re: HIL028-0418019-26005048; Poynter IAQ

Date of Sampling: 03-25-2026
Date of Receipt: 03-25-2026
Date of Report: 03-25-2026

SPORE TRAP REPORT: NON-VIABLE METHODOLOGY

PROJECT ANALYST AND SIGNATORY REPORT

Project Analyst



Analyst: Meghanne Burns

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‡ 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".

Client: PBS Engineering and Environmental: Portland
C/O: Eleanor Dick, John Yuly
Re: HIL028-0418019-26005048; Poynter IAQ

Date of Sampling: 03-25-2026
Date of Receipt: 03-25-2026
Date of Report: 03-25-2026

MoldRANGE™: Extended Outdoor Comparison
Outdoor Location: 003, Exterior Courtyard by Admin

Fungi Identified	Outdoor data	Typical Outdoor Data for: March in Oregon† (n‡=2457)						Typical Outdoor Data for: The entire year in Oregon† (n‡=26149)					
		very low	low	med	high	very high	freq %	very low	low	med	high	very high	freq %
Generally able to grow indoors*													
Alternaria	-	13	13	20	53	53	5	13	13	27	53	110	19
Bipolaris/Drechslera group	-	11	13	27	53	53	1	13	13	13	40	53	3
Chaetomium	-	13	13	13	38	67	2	7	13	13	27	40	5
Cladosporium	53	53	53	150	390	680	74	53	110	370	1,400	2,600	85
Curvularia	-	13	13	13	19	32	< 1	8	13	13	44	53	2
Nigrospora	-	7	13	13	13	40	1	10	13	13	27	53	2
Penicillium/Aspergillus types	53	53	53	160	430	640	77	53	110	270	690	1,100	83
Stachybotrys	-	-	-	-	-	-	< 1	13	13	13	40	130	1
Torula	-	13	13	13	50	57	2	13	13	25	53	87	6
Seldom found growing indoors**													
Ascospores	1,000	53	110	320	930	1,700	88	53	110	450	1,600	3,000	90
Basidiospores	370	93	160	590	2,000	3,600	93	110	270	1,100	4,100	7,800	96
Rusts	-	7	13	13	40	68	5	13	13	27	53	110	16
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes	-	13	13	27	53	93	32	13	13	53	160	370	53
§ TOTAL SPORES/m3	1,500												

†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.

§ 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.

‡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 Built Environment Testing 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 Built Environment Testing may not have received and tested a representative number of samples for every region or time period. Eurofins Built Environment Testing 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.

Client: PBS Engineering and Environmental: Portland
C/O: Eleanor Dick, John Yuly
Re: HIL028-0418019-26005048; Poynter IAQ

Date of Sampling: 03-25-2026
Date of Receipt: 03-25-2026
Date of Report: 03-25-2026

MoldRANGE™: Extended Outdoor Comparison
Outdoor Location: 004, Exterior by Parking Lot

Fungi Identified	Outdoor data	Typical Outdoor Data for: March in Oregon† (n‡=2457)						Typical Outdoor Data for: The entire year in Oregon† (n‡=26149)					
		very low	low	med	high	very high	freq %	very low	low	med	high	very high	freq %
Generally able to grow indoors*													
Alternaria	-	13	13	20	53	53	5	13	13	27	53	110	19
Bipolaris/Drechslera group	-	11	13	27	53	53	1	13	13	13	40	53	3
Chaetomium	-	13	13	13	38	67	2	7	13	13	27	40	5
Cladosporium	53	53	53	150	390	680	74	53	110	370	1,400	2,600	85
Curvularia	-	13	13	13	19	32	< 1	8	13	13	44	53	2
Nigrospora	-	7	13	13	13	40	1	10	13	13	27	53	2
Penicillium/Aspergillus types	-	53	53	160	430	640	77	53	110	270	690	1,100	83
Stachybotrys	-	-	-	-	-	-	< 1	13	13	13	40	130	1
Torula	-	13	13	13	50	57	2	13	13	25	53	87	6
Seldom found growing indoors**													
Ascospores	320	53	110	320	930	1,700	88	53	110	450	1,600	3,000	90
Basidiospores	110	93	160	590	2,000	3,600	93	110	270	1,100	4,100	7,800	96
Rusts	-	7	13	13	40	68	5	13	13	27	53	110	16
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes	-	13	13	27	53	93	32	13	13	53	160	370	53
§ TOTAL SPORES/m3	480												

†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.

§ 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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Client: PBS Engineering and Environmental: Portland
C/O: Eleanor Dick, John Yuly
Re: HIL028-0418019-26005048; Poynter IAQ

Date of Sampling: 03-25-2026
Date of Receipt: 03-25-2026
Date of Report: 03-25-2026

MoldRANGE™: Extended Outdoor Comparison

PROJECT ANALYST AND SIGNATORY REPORT

Project Analyst



Analyst: Meghanne Burns

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‡ 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".

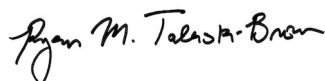
Report for:

Eleanor Dick, John Yuly
PBS Engineering and Environmental: Portland
4412 S Corbett Ave.
Portland, OR 97239

Regarding: Eurofins Built Environment Testing West, LLC
Project: HIL028-0418019-26005048; Poynter IAQ
EML ID: 4468606

Approved by:

Dates of Analysis:
Spore trap analysis: 03-26-2026



Technical Manager
Ryan Talaski-Brown

Service SOPs: Spore trap analysis (EBET-DE-SOP89537(formerly EB-MY-S-1038))
AIHA LAP, LLC accredited service, Lab ID #1122031

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.

Eurofins Built Environment Testing West, LLC ("the Company"), a member of the Eurofins Built Environment Testing group of companies, shall have no liability to the client or the client's customer with respect to decisions or recommendations made, actions taken or courses of conduct implemented by either the client or the client's customer as a result of or based upon the Test Results. In no event shall the Company be liable to the client with respect to the Test Results except for the Company's own willful misconduct or gross negligence nor shall the Company be liable for incidental or consequential damages or lost profits or revenues to the fullest extent such liability may be disclaimed by law, even if the Company has been advised of the possibility of such damages, lost profits or lost revenues. In no event shall the Company's liability with respect to the Test Results exceed the amount paid to the Company by the client therefor.

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Client: PBS Engineering and Environmental: Portland
C/O: Eleanor Dick, John Yuly
Re: HIL028-0418019-26005048; Poynter IAQ

Date of Sampling: 03-26-2026
Date of Receipt: 03-26-2026
Date of Report: 03-26-2026

SPORE TRAP REPORT: NON-VIABLE METHODOLOGY

Location:	001: Mechanical Room			002: Ext. Near Playground		
Comments (see below)	A			None		
Lab ID-Version‡:	22455660-1			22455661-1		
Analysis Date:	03/26/2026			03/26/2026		
	raw ct.	% read	spores/m3	raw ct.	% read	spores/m3
Ascospores	1	25	53	5	25	270
Basidiospores	3	25	160	19	25	1,000
Botrytis						
Chaetomium						
Cladosporium				1	25	53
Curvularia						
Epicoccum						
Fusarium						
Myrothecium						
Nigrospora						
Other colorless						
Penicillium/Aspergillus types†	13/93	25/100	1,900	4	25	210
Pithomyces						
Rusts						
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes						
Stachybotrys	1	100	13			
Stemphylium						
Torula						
Ulocladium						
Zygomycetes						
Background debris (1-4+)	2+			2+		
Hyphal fragments/m3	< 13			< 13		
Pollen/m3	< 13			< 13		
Skin cells (1-4+)	1+			< 1+		
Sample volume (liters)	75			75		
§ TOTAL SPORES/m3			2,200			1,500

Comments: A) 93 of the raw count *Penicillium/Aspergillus* type spores were present as a single clump.

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 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.

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

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.

Client: PBS Engineering and Environmental: Portland
C/O: Eleanor Dick, John Yuly
Re: HIL028-0418019-26005048; Poynter IAQ

Date of Sampling: 03-26-2026
Date of Receipt: 03-26-2026
Date of Report: 03-26-2026

SPORE TRAP REPORT: NON-VIABLE METHODOLOGY

Location:	003: Ext. Near Library Hall		
Comments (see below)	B		
Lab ID-Version‡:	22455662-1		
Analysis Date:	03/26/2026		
	raw ct.	% read	spores/m3
Ascospores	9	25	480
Basidiospores	22	25	1,200
Botrytis			
Chaetomium			
Cladosporium	19	25	1,000
Curvularia			
Epicoccum			
Fusarium			
Myrothecium			
Nigrospora			
Other colorless			
Penicillium/Aspergillus types†	1/53	25/100	760
Pithomyces			
Rusts	4	100	53
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes	1	100	13
Stachybotrys			
Stemphylium			
Torula			
Ulocladium			
Zygomycetes			
Background debris (1-4+)	2+		
Hyphal fragments/m3	< 13		
Pollen/m3	130		
Skin cells (1-4+)	< 1+		
Sample volume (liters)	75		
§ TOTAL SPORES/m3			3,500

Comments: B) 53 of the raw count *Penicillium/Aspergillus* type spores were present as a single clump.

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 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.

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

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.

Client: PBS Engineering and Environmental: Portland
C/O: Eleanor Dick, John Yuly
Re: HIL028-0418019-26005048; Poynter IAQ

Date of Sampling: 03-26-2026
Date of Receipt: 03-26-2026
Date of Report: 03-26-2026

SPORE TRAP REPORT: NON-VIABLE METHODOLOGY

PROJECT ANALYST AND SIGNATORY REPORT

Project Analyst

Analyst: Meghanne Burns

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‡ 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".

Report for:

Eleanor Dick, John Yuly
PBS Engineering and Environmental: Portland
4412 S Corbett Ave.
Portland, OR 97239

Regarding: Eurofins Built Environment Testing West, LLC
Project: HIL028-0418019-26005048; Poynter IAQ
EML ID: 4468606

Approved by:

Dates of Analysis:
Direct microscopic exam - Qualitative (ASTM D7658): 03-26-2026

Technical Manager
Ryan Talaski-Brown

Service SOPs: Direct microscopic exam - Qualitative (ASTM D7658) (EBET-DE-SOP84326)

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.

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Client: PBS Engineering and Environmental: Portland
 C/O: Eleanor Dick, John Yuly
 Re: HIL028-0418019-26005048; Poynter IAQ

Date of Sampling: 03-26-2026
 Date of Receipt: 03-26-2026
 Date of Report: 03-26-2026

Semi-Quantitative Method for Direct Microscopy of Surface Fungal Structures by ASTM D7658

Non-Fungal Background Debris †	Miscellaneous Spores Present*	Fungal Loading††	Other Comments	Notes
Lab ID-Version‡: 22455656-1, Analysis Date: 03/26/2026: Tape sample 004: Mech Rm N Wall Stud				
3	Very few	0 None	None	No Mold Growth Detected
Lab ID-Version: 22455657-1, Analysis Date: 03/26/2026: Tape sample 005: Mech Rm E Wall Stud				
4	Very few	0 None	None	No Mold Growth Detected
Lab ID-Version: 22455658-1, Analysis Date: 03/26/2026: Tape sample 006: Mech Rm S Wall Stud				
4	Very few	1 <i>Stachybotrys</i> (Spores)	None	No Mold Growth Detected
Lab ID-Version: 22455659-1, Analysis Date: 03/26/2026: Tape sample 007: Mech Rm W Wall Stud				
3	Very few	0 None	None	No Mold Growth Detected

‡ 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".

Client: PBS Engineering and Environmental: Portland
C/O: Eleanor Dick, John Yuly
Re: HIL028-0418019-26005048; Poynter IAQ

Date of Sampling: 03-26-2026
Date of Receipt: 03-26-2026
Date of Report: 03-26-2026

Semi-Quantitative Method for Direct Microscopy of Surface Fungal Structures by ASTM D7658

†Non-Fungal Background Debris

The presence and relative amount of non-fungal background debris (e.g., skin cells, fibers, pollen, and dust) are documented in the Non-Fungal Background Debris section. Determination of the debris load is based on analytical judgment and reported using a semi-quantitative scale representing the relative abundance of observed material within the microscopic field of view.

0 No background debris is observed

1 ~< 5 % of a representative field of view

2 ~5 % and 25 % of a representative field of view

3 ~25 % and 75 % of a representative field of view

4 ~75 % and 90 % of a representative field of view

5 ~>90 % of a representative field of view

***Miscellaneous Spores**

Slides/specimens are examined for the presence, quantity, and distribution of mold spores. Under typical conditions, a mixture of spore types is observed with a distribution consistent with that commonly found in outdoor environments. In such cases, the biological component of the sampled surface reflects background environmental deposition rather than localized growth. Observed spores may include basidiospores, myxomycetes, plant-associated spores such as ascospores, rusts, and smuts, as well as a variety of saprophytic genera, with no single spore type predominating. Many of these spores are not associated with growth on indoor building materials, as they require living plants, decaying organic matter, or specific ecological associations for development. When this mixed spore population is observed in combination with pollen, the likely source is outdoor air rather than indoor mold growth. The relative abundance of miscellaneous spores is graded and reported as none, very few, few, variety, or wide variety.

None – No miscellaneous spores detected

Very Few – ~1-10 miscellaneous spores of the same spore type detected

Few – ~>10 miscellaneous spores of the same spore type detected

Variety – ~1-10 miscellaneous spores of 2 or more spore types detected

Wide Variety – ~>10 miscellaneous spores of 2 or more spore types detected

††Fungal Loading

Quantities of molds observed with associated mycelial and/or sporulating structures are reported in the Fungal Loading section. Analytical judgement is applied to assess the level of fungal loading present in the sample. Results are expressed using a semi-quantitative rating scale that reflects the relative abundance of material observed within the examined microscopic field of view.

0 No fungal material is observed

1 ~< 5 % of a representative field of view

2 ~5 % and 25 % of a representative field of view

3 ~25 % and 75 % of a representative field of view

4 ~75 % and 90 % of a representative field of view

5 ~>90 % of a representative field of view

‡ 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".

Eurofins Built Environment Testing West, LLC
4321 S. Corbett Ave. Suite A, Portland, OR 97239
(833) 465-5857 www.eurofinsus.com/Built

Client: PBS Engineering and Environmental: Portland
C/O: Eleanor Dick, John Yuly
Re: HIL028-0418019-26005048; Poynter IAQ

Date of Sampling: 03-26-2026
Date of Receipt: 03-26-2026
Date of Report: 03-26-2026

Semi-Quantitative Method for Direct Microscopy of Surface Fungal Structures by ASTM D7658

PROJECT ANALYST AND SIGNATORY REPORT

Project Analyst

Analyst: Meghanne Burns

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MoldRANGE™: Extended Outdoor Comparison
Outdoor Location: 002, Ext. Near Playground

Fungi Identified	Outdoor data	Typical Outdoor Data for: March in Oregon† (n‡=2457)						Typical Outdoor Data for: The entire year in Oregon† (n‡=26149)					
		very low	low	med	high	very high	freq %	very low	low	med	high	very high	freq %
Generally able to grow indoors*													
Alternaria	-	13	13	20	53	53	5	13	13	27	53	110	19
Bipolaris/Drechslera group	-	11	13	27	53	53	1	13	13	13	40	53	3
Chaetomium	-	13	13	13	38	67	2	7	13	13	27	40	5
Cladosporium	53	53	53	150	390	680	74	53	110	370	1,400	2,600	85
Curvularia	-	13	13	13	19	32	< 1	8	13	13	44	53	2
Nigrospora	-	7	13	13	13	40	1	10	13	13	27	53	2
Penicillium/Aspergillus types	210	53	53	160	430	640	77	53	110	270	690	1,100	83
Stachybotrys	-	-	-	-	-	-	< 1	13	13	13	40	130	1
Torula	-	13	13	13	50	57	2	13	13	25	53	87	6
Seldom found growing indoors**													
Ascospores	270	53	110	320	930	1,700	88	53	110	450	1,600	3,000	90
Basidiospores	1,000	93	160	590	2,000	3,600	93	110	270	1,100	4,100	7,800	96
Rusts	-	7	13	13	40	68	5	13	13	27	53	110	16
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes	-	13	13	27	53	93	32	13	13	53	160	370	53
§ TOTAL SPORES/m3	1,500												

†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.

§ 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.

‡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 Built Environment Testing 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 Built Environment Testing may not have received and tested a representative number of samples for every region or time period. Eurofins Built Environment Testing 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.

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MoldRANGE™: Extended Outdoor Comparison
Outdoor Location: 003, Ext. Near Library Hall

Fungi Identified	Outdoor data	Typical Outdoor Data for: March in Oregon† (n‡=2457)						Typical Outdoor Data for: The entire year in Oregon† (n‡=26149)					
		very low	low	med	high	very high	freq %	very low	low	med	high	very high	freq %
Generally able to grow indoors*													
Alternaria	-	13	13	20	53	53	5	13	13	27	53	110	19
Bipolaris/Drechslera group	-	11	13	27	53	53	1	13	13	13	40	53	3
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Curvularia	-	13	13	13	19	32	< 1	8	13	13	44	53	2
Nigrospora	-	7	13	13	13	40	1	10	13	13	27	53	2
Penicillium/Aspergillus types	760	53	53	160	430	640	77	53	110	270	690	1,100	83
Stachybotrys	-	-	-	-	-	-	< 1	13	13	13	40	130	1
Torula	-	13	13	13	50	57	2	13	13	25	53	87	6
Seldom found growing indoors**													
Ascospores	480	53	110	320	930	1,700	88	53	110	450	1,600	3,000	90
Basidiospores	1,200	93	160	590	2,000	3,600	93	110	270	1,100	4,100	7,800	96
Rusts	53	7	13	13	40	68	5	13	13	27	53	110	16
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes	13	13	13	27	53	93	32	13	13	53	160	370	53
§ TOTAL SPORES/m3	3,500												

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