



**AEML Test: A001 Spore Trap
Analysis**

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| | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Sample ID: | 484466-01 | 484466-02 | 484466-03 | 484466-04 |
| Client Sample ID: | #1 Control | #2 Kitchen | #3 2nd Floor Master Bath | #4 Basement Bathroom |
| Volume Sampled (L): | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 |
| Media: | Allergenco D | Allergenco D | Allergenco D | Allergenco D |
| Percent of Trace Analyzed: | 100% at 600X Magnification | 100% at 600X Magnification | 100% at 600X Magnification | 100% at 600X Magnification |

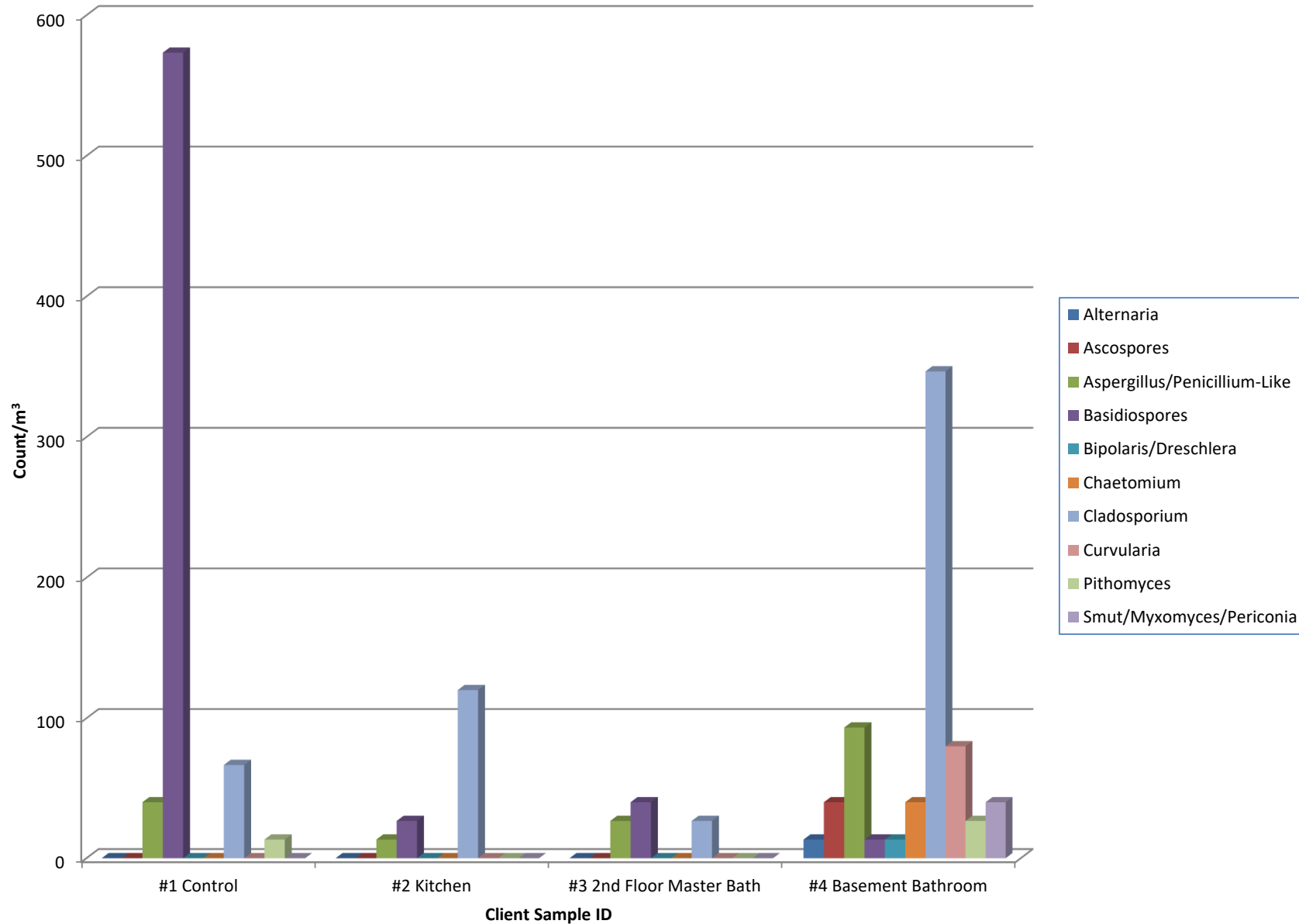
| Spore Types | Raw Count | Count/m ³ | % | Raw Count | Count/m ³ | % | Raw Count | Count/m ³ | % | Raw Count | Count/m ³ | % |
|------------------------------|-----------|----------------------|----|-----------|----------------------|----|-----------|----------------------|----|-----------|----------------------|----|
| Alternaria | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 13 | 2 |
| Arthrinium | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Ascospores | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 40 | 6 |
| Aspergillus/Penicillium-Like | 3 | 40 | 6 | 1 | 13 | 8 | 2 | 27 | 29 | 7 | 93 | 13 |
| Basidiospores | 43 | 573 | 83 | 2 | 27 | 17 | 3 | 40 | 43 | 1 | 13 | 2 |
| Bipolaris/Dreschlera | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 13 | 2 |
| Botrytis | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Chaetomium | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 40 | 6 |
| Cladosporium | 5 | 67 | 10 | 9 | 120 | 75 | 2 | 27 | 29 | 26 | 347 | 49 |
| Curvularia | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 6 | 80 | 11 |
| Epicoccum | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Fusarium | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Ganoderma | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Memnoniella | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Nigrospora | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Oidium/Peronospora | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Pithomyces | 1 | 13 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 27 | 4 |
| Rust | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Smut/Myxomyces/Periconia | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 40 | 6 |
| Stachybotrys | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Torula | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Ulocladium | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Unidentified Spores | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total Spores | 52 | 693 | | 12 | 160 | | 7 | 93 | | 53 | 707 | |
| Hyphal Fragments | 1 | 13 | | 1 | 13 | | — | — | | 34 | 453 | |
| Pollen | — | — | | — | — | | — | — | | — | — | |
| Debris Rating | | 3 | | | 3 | | | 3 | | | 4 | |
| Detection Limit | | 13 | | | 13 | | | 13 | | | 13 | |

Joshua Krinsky
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Laboratory Technical Manager

Results submitted pertain only to the samples as presented on the accompanying Chain of Custody.
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Project: 1234 Sample Dr



Note: Graph may understate the importance of certain genre of spores.

| Standard Spore List | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Alternaria | Common allergen causing hay fever or hypersensitivity reactions that sometimes lead to asthma, serious infections are rare, except in people with compromised immune systems. Normal agents from the decomposition of plants. |
| Arthrinium | No reported infections associated with this fungus. Normally not found indoors. |
| Ascospores | Very common outdoor spore, associated with rain and moisture. |
| Aspergillus/Penicillium-Like | Possible allergen. Common cause of respiratory irritation and infection. Found on water damaged wallpaper, carpet and organic materials. |
| Basidiospores | Possible allergen to sensitive individuals, no known serious health effects associated with this fungus. Mushrooms and dry rot are examples of basidiospore producing fungi. |
| Bipolaris/Dreschlera | Allergen that can affect nose, skin, eye and upper respiratory track. Found on grasses, grains and decaying food. |
| Botrytis | Potential allergen, hay fever and asthma effects. Parasite commonly found growing on indoor plants. |
| Chaetomium | Not well studied but possible allergen with hay fever and asthma effects. Rare cases of nail infections. Found on a variety of cellulose, paper and plant compost. |
| Cladosporium | Potential allergen, hay fever and asthma effects. Grows well in damp environments, on textiles and window sills. |
| Curvularia | Hay fever, asthma and or allergic fungal sinusitis are some of the potential allergens associated with this fungi. Possible human health risk. Has been known to cause onychomycosis, ocular keratitis, sinusitis, mycetoma, pneumonia, endocarditis, cerebral abscess, and disseminated infection. Most cases are from immunocompromised patients. Grows on various indoor building materials. |
| Epicoccum | Potential allergen, effects are hay fever, asthma and skin allergies. Found in soil, air and rotting vegetation. |
| Fusarium | Potential allergen, hay fever and asthma effects. Commonly found on fruit rot, requires very wet conditions. |
| Ganoderma | Commonly found in the atmosphere, grows on wood products. Possible allergen at high concentrations. |
| Memnoniella | Mycotoxin producing spore related to and often found in conjunction with Stachybotrys. |
| Nigrospora | Potential allergen, hay fever and asthma effects. Usually not found growing indoors. Found on decaying plant material and soil. |
| Oidium/Peronospora | Common obligate parasites on leaves, stems, flowers, and fruits of living higher plants. |
| Pithomyces | Possible allergen. Grows well on paper indoors given the right conditions. |
| Rust | Potential allergen, hay fever and asthma effects. Rarely found growing indoors. |
| Smut/Myxomyces/Periconia | Potential allergen, hay fever and asthma effects. Rarely found growing indoors. |
| Stachybotrys | Often referred to as "toxic black mold." It has the ability to produce mycotoxins which may cause a burning sensation in the mouth, throat and nasal passages. Chronic exposure has been known to cause headaches, diarrhea, memory loss and brain damage. Found growing on water damaged cellulose, paper and ceiling tiles. |
| Torula | Potential allergen, hay fever and asthma effects. Found growing on water damaged cellulose, paper, wicker, straw baskets and ceiling tiles. Often found growing outdoors on leaves, roots, wood, and soil. |
| Ulocladium | Grows well on cellulose containing materials like paper, straw, wallboard. Requires very wet conditions. |
| Unidentified Spores | N/A |
| Hyphal Fragments | Branched structures with cell walls. Hyphae are somewhat analogous to stems or roots in plants whereas the spores would be analogous to the seeds. |
| Pollen | Allergen that causes hay fever. Pollen is microscopic round or oval grains produced by plants. |

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