



Customer:  
Address:

**Order #:** 285052

**Matrix** Air  
**Received** 10/22/18  
**Analyzed** 10/22/18  
**Reported** 10/23/18

**Attn:**  
**Project:**  
**Location:**  
**Number:**

**PO Number:**

Sample ID	Cust. Sample ID	Location	Air Vol (L)	Count	Concentration	Sample Date   Time
Identification		Method				Sensitivity
<b>285052-001</b>	2018-B1	Mold Direct Exam				10/22/2018
<i>Mold Direct Examination</i>						
Alternaria		MB-009	150	1	6.67 spores/m3	6.67 spores/m3
Ascospores		MB-009	150	6	40 spores/m3	6.67 spores/m3
Aspergillus/Penicillium		MB-009	150	15	100 spores/m3	6.67 spores/m3
Basidiospores		MB-009	150	2	13 spores/m3	6.67 spores/m3
Cladosporium		MB-009	150	36	240 spores/m3	6.67 spores/m3
Myxomycetes/Periconia/Smuts		MB-009	150	8	53 spores/m3	6.67 spores/m3
Torula		MB-009	150	1	6.67 spores/m3	6.67 spores/m3
Total Spores		MB-009	150	69	460 spores/m3	6.67 spores/m3
Non-fungal particulates present.		MB-009		*1		

**Analyst: NA**  
**285052-10/23/18 01:02 PM**

\*Debris Rating:  
1: <5% particulate present.  
2: 5% to 25% particulate obstruction, result is biased low.  
3: 26% to 75% particulate obstruction, result is biased low.  
4: 76% to 90% particulate obstruction, result is biased low.  
5: >90% particulate obstruction, sample overloaded.

Reviewed By: \_\_\_\_\_

The test results reported relate only to the samples submitted. Do not reproduce this report except in full. The signature above certifies that all results conform to the quality systems in place for Schneider Laboratories Global, Inc. Fruiting structures reported if seen. Concentration and Sensitivity based on air volumes provided by customer.

## Glossary

<b>Alternaria</b>	Reported to be a Type I allergen causing Hay Fever and Asthma as well as a Type III allergen causing hypersensitivity. Very common spore and can be found near condensation in window frames and showers as well as in house dust, paper, cosmetics, leather and building supplies.
<b>Ascospores</b>	Reported to be allergenic. Health issues are dependent on genus and species.
<b>Aspergillus / Penicillium</b>	Reported to be allergenic. Many species have been documented to produce mycotoxins, which may be associated with pulmonary disease in humans and other animals. Research studies have implicated several of these toxins as carcinogens in laboratory animals following inhalation. A wide number of organisms have been grouped into these two genera. Extremely difficult to identify down to species level. Typically identified in soil, cellulose, food, paint, compost piles, carpeting, wallpaper and in the fiberglass insulation used in interior ductwork.
<b>Basidiospores</b>	Reported to be allergenic. These spores are produced by mushrooms and are difficult to identify down to species level.
<b>Cladosporium</b>	Reported to be a Type 1 allergen causing Hay Fever and Asthma. Found in fiberglass duct liner, paint, textiles and water-damaged construction materials. Has been reported to produce the mycotoxins Cladosporin and Emodin.
<b>Myxomycetes / Periconia / Smuts</b>	Reported to be allergenic. This class of fungal spores is most often related to agriculture and plant disease and is rarely found indoors.
<b>Non-fungal particulates present.</b>	These are particulates that are not mold. Particulates include pollen, skin cells, fibers, hair, insect parts and dust particles.
<b>Torula</b>	Recognized as a Type I allergen causing Hay Fever and Asthma. Found in baskets, paper, wicker furniture and wood products. No additional health data for this genus is available at this time.

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