

Spore Trap Analysis (AEML-DOC-18)

Sample ID: 232509-01								232509-02																
Client Sample ID: Outdoor Sample								Sample 1																
Volume Sampled (L): 75								75																
Media: Air-O-Cell								Air-O-Cell																
Percent of Trace Analysed: 100% at 600X Magnification								100% at 600X Magnification																
Spore Types	Raw Count	Count/m³	%	1	10	100	1K	10K	>100K	Raw Count	Count/m³	%	1	10	100	1K	10K	>100K						
Alternaria	1	13	1																					
Arthrinium	—	—	—																					
Ascospores	9	120	13																					
Aspergillus/Penicillium-Like	28	373	41																					
Basidiospores	10	133	14																					
Bipolaris/Dreschlera	—	—	—																					
Botrytis	—	—	—																					
Chaetomium	—	—	—																					
Cladosporium	15	200	22																					
Curvularia	—	—	—																					
Epicoccum	—	—	—																					
Fusarium	—	—	—																					
Ganoderma	3	40	4																					
Memmoniella	—	—	—																					
Nigrospora	—	—	—																					
Oidium/Peronospora	—	—	—																					
Pithomyces	1	13	1																					
Rust	—	—	—																					
Smut/Myxomyces/Periconia	2	27	3																					
Stachybotrys	—	—	—																					
Torula	—	—	—																					
Ulocladium	—	—	—																					
Unidentified Spores	—	—	—																					
Total Spores	69	920											172	2,293										
Hyphal Fragments	—	—											5	67										
Pollen	—	—											—	—										
Debris Rating	3												3											
Detection Limit	13												13											

Estimation performed due to high count.

Spore Trap Analysis (AEML-DOC-18)

Sample ID:		232509-01				232509-03												
Client Sample ID:		Outdoor Sample				Sample 2												
Volume Sampled (L):		75				75												
Media:		Air-O-Cell				Air-O-Cell												
Percent of Trace Analysed:		100% at 600X Magnification				100% at 600X Magnification												
Spore Types	Raw Count	Count/m³	%	1	10	100	1K	10K	>100K	Raw Count	Count/m³	%	1	10	100	1K	10K	>100K
Alternaria	1	13	1															
Arthrinium	—	—	—															
Ascospores	9	120	13															
Aspergillus/Penicillium-Like	28	373	41															
Basidiospores	10	133	14															
Bipolaris/Dreschlera	—	—	—															
Botrytis	—	—	—															
Chaetomium	—	—	—															
Cladosporium	15	200	22															
Curvularia	—	—	—															
Epicoccum	—	—	—															
Fusarium	—	—	—															
Ganoderma	3	40	4															
Memnoniella	—	—	—															
Nigrospora	—	—	—															
Oidium/Peronospora	—	—	—															
Pithomyces	1	13	1															
Rust	—	—	—															
Smut/Myxomyces/Periconia	2	27	3															
Stachybotrys	—	—	—															
Torula	—	—	—															
Ulocladium	—	—	—															
Unidentified Spores	—	—	—															
Total Spores	69	920																
Hyphal Fragments	—	—																
Pollen	—	—																
Debris Rating	3																	
Detection Limit	13																	

Estimation performed due to high count.

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 mould." 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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