U.S. Micro-Solutions, Inc. * 475-C Willow Crossing Road * Greensburg, PA 15601
Phone: (724) 853-4047 Fax: (724) 853-4049 AIHA EMLAP # 103009
www.usmicro-solutions.com

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Customer Name:** | **Stachybotrys Remediation, Inc.** | **Sample Date:** | **December 18, 2009** |
| **Customer Address:** | **1234 Fungus Lane** | **Date Received:** | **December 22, 2009** |
| | **Allergenco, PA 15642** | **Date of Report:** | **December 29, 2009** |
| **Customer Phone:** | **(724) 555-1212** | **Fax:** | **(724) 555-9876** |
| **PO Number:** | **156489** | **Attention:** | **Joe Stachy** |
| **Project Name/Number:** | **456 Mushroom Ave - #1234** | | |

**Customer sample numbers below are uniquely identified by prefixing Laboratory # 123752-09**

**Culturable Bioaerosol Sample(s) (Fungi) - Analytical Method USMS-M002**

| Sample Number | Media | Sample Description | Results of Microbial Analysis | % | Raw CTs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Aug 001** | IMA | Sharon Vidman Cubicle | Total Fungal Count < 7 CFU/m³ of air | | |
| | | | *No growth* | | |
| Total Raw Count: <1 | | | | | |
| Total Volume: 141.50 liters of air | | | | | |
| Analytical Sensitivity: 7 CFU/m³ of air | | | | | |
| **Aug 002** | IMA | Don Docky Office | Total Fungal Count < 7 CFU/m³ of air | | |
| | | | *No growth* | | |
| Total Raw Count: <1 | | | | | |
| Total Volume: 141.50 liters of air | | | | | |
| Analytical Sensitivity: 7 CFU/m³ of air | | | | | |
| **Aug 003** | IMA | Large Conference Room | Total Fungal Count 14 CFU/m³ of air | | |
| | | | *Cladosporium spp.* | 50% | 1 |
| | | | *Non-sporulating hyaline fungus* | 50% | 1 |
| Total Raw Count: 2 | | | | | |
| Total Volume: 141.50 liters of air | | | | | |
| Analytical Sensitivity: 7 CFU/m³ of air | | | | | |



Note: Results are reported as calculated. For interpreted purposes of biological data, the first and/or second digit generally should be considered significant. Note: Total percentages may not equal 100% due to rounding. Results relate only to the items tested.



**Technical Manager:** Herbert Layman

**Herbert Layman, BS, SM, CIEC**

| Sample Number | Media | Sample Description | Results of Microbial Analysis | % | Raw CTs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Aug 004** | IMA | Main File Room | Total Fungal Count 7 CFU/m³ of air | | |
| | | | *Non-sporulating hyaline fungus* | 100% | 1 |
| | | | Total Raw Count: 1 | | |
| | | | Total Volume: 141.50 liters of air | | |
| | | | Analytical Sensitivity: 7 CFU/m³ of air | | |
| **Aug 005** | IMA | Aileen Bender Office | Total Fungal Count < 7 CFU/m³ of air | | |
| | | | *No growth* | | |
| | | | Total Raw Count: <1 | | |
| | | | Total Volume: 141.50 liters of air | | |
| | | | Analytical Sensitivity: 7 CFU/m³ of air | | |
| **Aug 006** | IMA | Jason Sidledecker Cubicle | Total Fungal Count 7 CFU/m³ of air | | |
| | | | *Candida spp.* | 100% | 1 |
| | | | Total Raw Count: 1 | | |
| | | | Total Volume: 141.50 liters of air | | |
| | | | Analytical Sensitivity: 7 CFU/m³ of air | | |
| **Aug 007** | IMA | Mollie Kay Office | Total Fungal Count < 7 CFU/m³ of air | | |
| | | | *No growth* | | |
| | | | Total Raw Count: <1 | | |
| | | | Total Volume: 141.50 liters of air | | |
| | | | Analytical Sensitivity: 7 CFU/m³ of air | | |
| **Aug 008** | IMA | Ann Booher Cubicle | Total Fungal Count < 7 CFU/m³ of air | | |
| | | | *No growth* | | |
| | | | Total Raw Count: <1 | | |
| | | | Total Volume: 141.50 liters of air | | |
| | | | Analytical Sensitivity: 7 CFU/m³ of air | | |

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**Laboratory Report #** **123752-09** **Bioaerosol Sample(s) (Fungi) - Analytical Method USMS-M002**

| Sample Number | Media | Sample Description | Results of Microbial Analysis | % | Raw CTs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Aug 009** | IMA | Outside | Total Fungal Count 35 CFU/m³ of air | | |
| | | | *Cladosporium spp.* | 33% | 1 |
| | | | *Penicillium spp.* | 33% | 1 |
| | | | *Aspergillus spp.* | 33% | 1 |
| Total Raw Count: 3 | | | | | |
| Total Volume: 84.90 liters of air | | | | | |
| Analytical Sensitivity: 12 CFU/m³ of air | | | | | |
| **Aug 010*** | IMA | Control | | | |
| | | | *No growth of Fungi** | | |

*Results are not blank corrected

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**Culturable Swab Sample(s) (Fungi) - Analytical Method USMS-M002**

| Sample Number | Media | Sample Description | Results of Microbial Analysis | % | Raw CTs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Swab 001** | IMA | Don Docky Office | Total Fungal Count < 100 CFU/in² | | |
| | | | *No growth* | | |
| Total Raw Count: <1 | | | | | |
| Analytical Sensitivity: 100 CFU/in² | | | | | |
| **Swab 002** | IMA | Main File Room | Total Fungal Count < 100 CFU/in² | | |
| | | | *No growth* | | |
| Total Raw Count: <1 | | | | | |
| Analytical Sensitivity: 100 CFU/in² | | | | | |
| **Swab 003** | IMA | Aileena Bender Office | Total Fungal Count < 100 CFU/in² | | |
| | | | *No growth* | | |
| Total Raw Count: <1 | | | | | |
| Analytical Sensitivity: 100 CFU/in² | | | | | |

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**Laboratory Report #** **123752-09** **Culturable Swab Sample(s) (Fungi) - Analytical Method USMS-M002**

| Sample Number | Media | Sample Description | Results of Microbial Analysis | % | Raw CTs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Swab 004** | IMA | Mollie Kay Office | Total Fungal Count < 100 CFU/in² | | |
| | | | *No growth* | | |

Total Raw Count: <1

Analytical Sensitivity: 100 CFU/in²

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*Cladosporium spp. - Cladosporium species are ubiquitous with worldwide distribution and are the most common mould on dead organic matter and in the air. The highest concentrations outdoors of Cladosporium species occur in summer and early fall in temperate areas. Cladosporium species are common in indoor environments and often isolated from the surface of fiberglass duct liners around return and supply ducts, shower walls & curtains, and basement walls. They are usually found indoors in numbers less than outdoor numbers.*

*Non-sporulating hyaline fungi - Under usual laboratory conditions, some fungi do not readily produce spores/conidia and cannot be identified microscopically. These fungi are generally called non-sporulating hyaline (clear-transparent) fungi or non-sporulating dematiaceous (dark or pigmented) fungi. Some fungi may take up to 21 days to sporulate. Often these unidentified fungi fall into the division of Basidiomycota which include the rusts, smuts, mushrooms, and shelf fungi. In culture basidiomycetes generally produce rapidly growing, white colonies. Strictly filamentous basidiomycetes mostly are wood-rotters or occur in wood, having mushroom-like fruit bodies or being obligate plant pathogens.*

*Candida spp. - Candida species are yeasts and are the most common cause of opportunistic fungal infections worldwide. Candida is a frequent colonizer of human skin and mucous membranes. Candida can be normal resident of the skin, mouth, vagina, and stool. It has been detected or isolated from a variety of environmental sources, particularly found in/on mammals, birds, air samples, plants, flowers, water, juices, dairy products, grains, and insects. The genus includes approximately 154 species. Among these, six are most frequently isolated in human infections. While Candida albicans is the most abundant and significant species, Candida tropicalis, C. glabrata, C. parapsilosis, C. krusei, and Candida lusitaniae are also isolated as causative agents of Candida infections*

*Penicillium spp. - Penicillium species are a very large and ubiquitous genus with worldwide distribution over a broad range of climates in soil, decaying vegetation, and foods. They are the most abundant genus of mesophilic fungi in temperate soils. About 200 species have been identified. Their role in these habitats is to act as decay fungi; they are important agents in the natural processes of recycling used biological material. Penicillium species are indoor contaminants commonly found in carpet, wallpaper, and inside fiberglass duct insulation. High viable or spore trap air counts may be detected where water damaged materials such as drywall, wallpaper, wood, and wood products are present.*

*Aspergillus spp. - The genus Aspergillus is widely distributed in the environment, being identified in soil, on plants and decaying vegetation, in dust, on stored food, fruits, vegetables, feed products, wood chips, cotton, and in the air. It is a large genus with over 300 species. Aspergilli are a major cause of food spoilage. A number of common species cause allergies and some species produce toxins. Some members of the genus cause human and animal diseases.*

*End of Report*