

CLIENT: State of California, DGS/BPM
Attn: Vince Paul
1304 O Street Suite 300
Sacramento, CA 95814

PROJECT: BAT

SAMPLE COLLECTED BY: Vince Paul

TYPE OF SAMPLE: Tape (x3)

COLLECTION DATE/TIME: 5/02/02 ! 1145

SUBMISSION DATE/TIME: 5/02/02 @ 1255

ACCESSION #: 212201-212206

TYPE OF ANALYSIS: Direct Preparation, Microscopic Examination

REPORT DATE: 5/02/02

REPORTED & REVIEWED BY: Rebecca Huty/Kenneth H. Spencer, Jr.

DIRECT MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

The "Tape Lift Samples" collected demonstrated the following:

Sample ID	Amorphous Debris/Description	Pollen/Miscellaneous	Molds Observed: Mycelia or Sporulating Structures	Comments	General Impression
NW1 Tape			4+ <i>Penicillium sp.</i>		Mold Growth
NW2 Tape			4+ <i>Penicillium/Aspergillus sp.</i>		Mold Growth
NW3 Tape			4+ <i>Alternaria sp.</i> 1+ <i>Cladosporium sp.</i>		Mold Growth

Note: Quantities of molds seen are graded from Rare to 4+, with 4+ denoting the highest numbers observed on microscopic examination.

Following are *general* comments regarding the molds detected from the samples collected and submitted:

Alternaria sp. is a common saprophytic fungal contaminant. The genus has 44 species of which most are plant parasites. A few are ubiquitous and are also frequently soil-borne. It can be found in carpets, textiles and on horizontal surfaces in buildings. It is commonly isolated from window frames. It has been reported as the causative agent in mycotic keratitis, skin infections, osteomyelitis, pulmonary disease and nasal septum infections.

Aspergillus sp.-are composed of approximately 190 species, with about 20 species that have been reported from human and animal infections. *Aspergillus fumigatus*, *Aspergillus flavus* and *Aspergillus niger* are the most common pathogenic species worldwide. *Aspergillus sp.* are cosmopolitan, saprobic fungi of soils (especially cultivate soils) and decomposing plant material.

DIRECT MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION 212201-212206 (Continued)

Cladosporium sp. is a dematiaceous (dark colored) mold, which is very common on dead, decaying and woody plants, food, straw, soil, paint and textiles. It is the mold most commonly isolated from air, both indoors and outdoors. It is a common allergen. It is found frequently on the surface of fiberglass duct liner in the interior of supply ducts. This mold has been reported in mycotic keratitis, allergies and asthma. Chronic cases may develop emphysema.

Penicillium sp. are the most common blue-green molds that exist ubiquitously in nature. They are commonly found in aerosol samples and are frequently found in soil, food, cellulose and grains. It is also found in paint and compost piles. It may cause hypersensitivity pneumonitis, allergic alveolitis in susceptible individuals. It is reported to be allergenic (skin). It is commonly found in carpet, wallpaper and in interior fiberglass duct insulation. Some species can produce mycotoxins. It is a common cause of asthma (Type I) which exhibit acute symptoms of edema and bronchospasms. Chronic cases may develop emphysema.

Note:

There was no *Stachybotrys sp.* observed in the submitted sample. It is our recommendation that with any observed structural water damage additional samples be obtained from the interior walls to exclude this mold. Acceptable samples would include, but not be limited to, visibly contaminated interior sheetrock, insulation or the jute surface of carpet.

MicroTest® Laboratories, Inc. does not associate these analyses with any event or significance other than the organisms were present in the submitted samples. The interpretation of this report should not rule out the presence or absence of other organisms.