



MICROCHEM
L A B O R A T O R Y

STUDY REPORT

Study Title

Ability of Brock USA, LLC's Test Substances to Resist Fungal Attack

Test Method

ASTM International Method G21
Standard Practice for Determining Resistance of Synthetic Polymeric Materials to Fungi

Study Identification Number

NG9148

Study Sponsor

Steve Sawyer
Brock USA, LLC
3090 Sterling Circle
Suite 102
Boulder, CO 80301
(310) 753-5160
ssawyer@brockusa.com

Test Facility

Microchem Laboratory
1304 W. Industrial Blvd
Round Rock, TX 78681
(512) 310-8378
Testing performed by: C. Craney

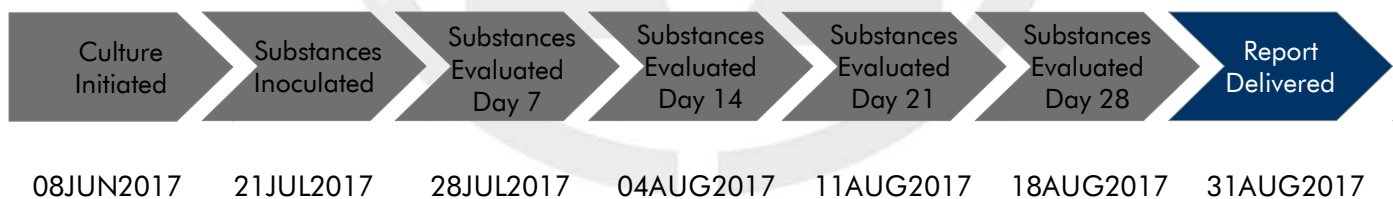
ASTM G21: General Information

ASTM International, formerly the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM), is an internationally recognized organization that develops and publishes product and testing standards. ASTM G21 is a qualitative test method designed to assess the ability of synthetic materials to resist fungal attack. The method is typically conducted over a 28 day period, where treated materials are inoculated with a pooled suspension of fungal spores, incubated, then compared to untreated controls at intervals. The untreated controls serve as references for fungal resistance. A diverse array of fungal species are used in this method, so it is considered to be a good indicator of fungal resistance in a variety of environments.

Laboratory Qualifications Specific to the ASTM G21

Microchem Laboratory began conducting the ASTM G21 test method in 2010. Since then, the laboratory has performed numerous ASTM G21 tests on a broad array of test substances, against method specific and non-method specific fungal species. The laboratory also has experience with regard to modifications of the ASTM G21 test method in order to accommodate specific customer requirements or test substance needs. Every ASTM G21 test at Microchem Laboratory is performed in a manner appropriate for the test substances submitted by the Study Sponsor, while maintaining the integrity of the study.

Study Timeline



Test Substance Information

The test substance was received on 13 JUL 2017 and the following picture was taken.
(note: photo depicts the test substances that were analyzed in this study)



Test Substances Received: PowerBase – molded EPP
ShockPad “SP Series” - EPP composite

Test Substances arrived in dimensions that were optimal for the conduct of the Study. Test substances were not cut down to ideal sizes for the Study.

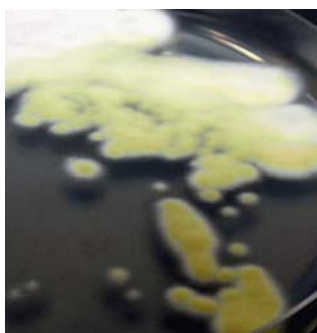
Test Microorganism Information

The test microorganism(s) selected for this test:



Aspergillus brasiliensis

This fungi is a conidiophore, or a sexual spore generating aerobic fungus. *A. brasiliensis*, formerly listed as a strain of *A. niger*, is related to other *Aspergillus* species in that they produce spores which are highly resistant to chemical and environmental conditions. *A. brasiliensis* is commonly used as a benchmark fungus for antimicrobial fungicides and preservatives used in pharmaceutical and personal care products.



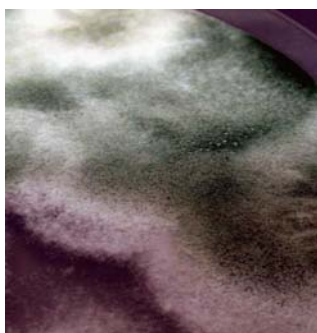
***Penicillium funiculosum* 11797**

This fungi is a facultative tonophile meaning it can survive and grow in extreme conditions such as arid or high pH environments which is uncharacteristic of other mold fungi. This species is known to utilize molecular components from several materials as a food source, namely cotton and paper products. *P. funiculosum* is associated with rotting fruit and seeds and is commonly used in fungus resistance of articles.



***Aurobasidium pullulans* 15233**

This fungi is a ubiquitous saprotroph meaning it can be found in a multitude of environments and process nutrients by extracellular digestion of dead or decayed organic matter. *A. pullulans* has been known to cause pneumonitis (humidifier lung) over extended periods of exposure. This fungi is often employed in fungal resistance testing due it's ability to prevail in numerous environments and it's ability to metabolize organic matter.



***Trichoderma virens* 9645**

This fungi typically prevalent in soil and decayed wood. *T. virens* is often used in the agriculture industry as it beneficial to crop production and plant metabolism because of it's ability to produce antibiotics and parasitize other fungi. Because of it's widely accepted use, it is a recommended microorganism for fungi resistance testing of adhesives and lumber.

Test Microorganism Information (cont.)

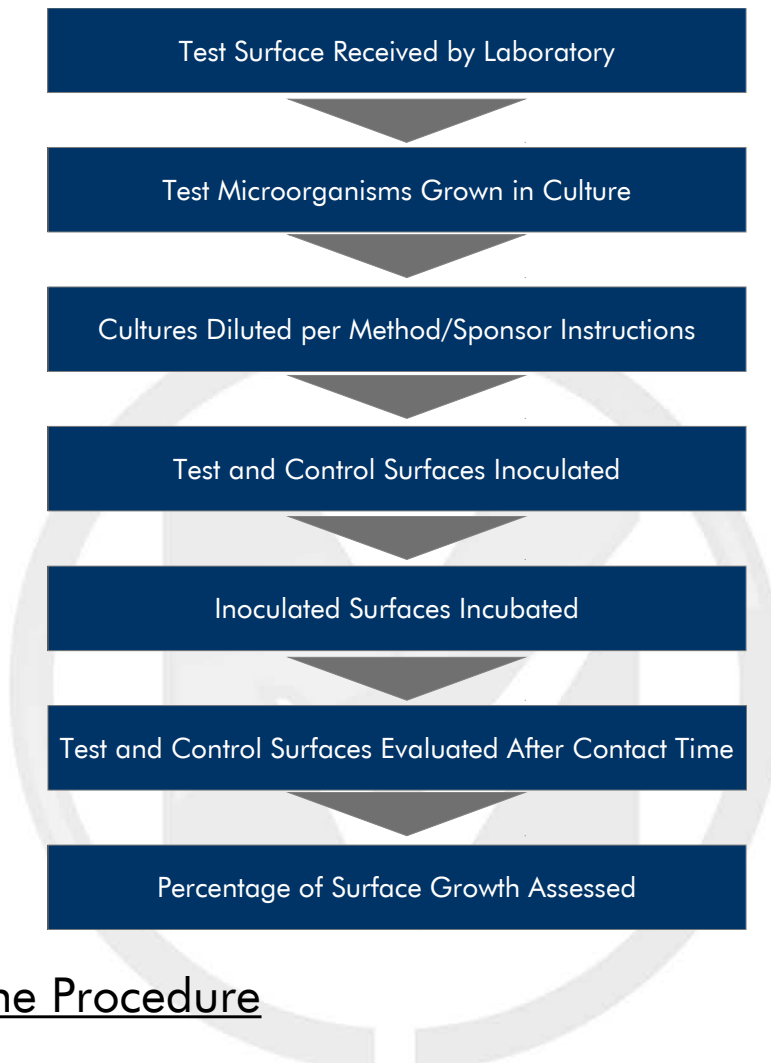


Chaetomium globosum 6205

This fungi is a saprotrophic species that is normally found in soil, air, and plant debris. *C. globosum* thrives in cellulose rich areas such as seeds, textiles, straw, and sacking. Typically prevalent in homes with water damaged areas, *C. globosum* is one of the more prevalent fungi encountered in household environments. This prevalence makes *C. globosum* a commonly used model for fungus resistance testing.



Diagram of the Procedure



Summary of the Procedure

- The test fungi are prepared individually, prior to the test, by growth on agar.
- Suspensions of fungi are standardized by dilution in a buffered saline solution, and then pooled into a single suspension.
- Test and control substances are aseptically placed on agar plates.
- The pooled suspension of fungi is then applied to the surface of test and control substances using a sprayer. Sufficient spray is applied to wet the surface of the test substance.
- Inoculated test and control substances are placed in a sealed, humid environment and incubated for the predetermined contact times.
- At the conclusion of each contact time, visual assessments of each sample are made, noting the percentage of fungal growth on the inoculated surfaces of both test and control substances.
- Based on the percentage of growth observed, a numerical score is assigned to each substance.

Criteria for Scientific Defensibility of an ASTM G21 Study

For Microchem Laboratory to consider an ASTM G21 study to be scientifically defensible, the following criteria must be met:

1. The average number of viable spores of each fungal species shall be approximately 1×10^6 spores.
2. Greater than 85% growth observed on inoculated untreated control substances after 14 days of incubation

Passing Criteria

ASTM does not specify a performance criteria, therefore it may be established by the Study Sponsor.

Testing Parameters used in this Study

Test Substance:	See Page 3	Test Substance Size:	2 in x 2 in
Control Substance:	Sterile Filter Paper	Control Substance Size:	2 in x 2 in
Replicates:	Single		
Culture Growth Media:	PDA and Rabbit Food Agar	Culture Growth Time:	7-14 days
Culture Suspension Media:	Mineral Salts Broth	Inoculum Application:	Spray
Inoculum Concentration:	1.0×10^6 spores/ml	Test Plating Media:	Mineral Salts Agar
Observation Times:	7, 14, 21, 28 days	Contact Temp.:	$30^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$

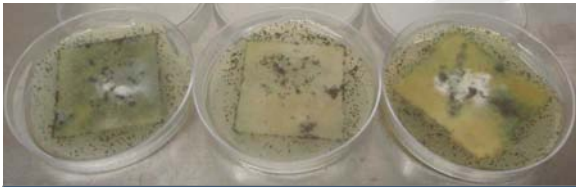
Study Modifications

No further modifications were made to the method for this study.

Study Notes

Positive and Negative Controls tested in triplicate.

Study Photographs-Day 28



Positive Controls



Negative Controls



PowerBase



ShockPad "SP Series"

Control Results

Neutralizer: Not Applicable
Growth Confirmation: Growth Confirmed

Media Sterility: Confirmed Sterile

Calculations

No calculations are made for this study.

Observations of growth on test substances is rated by the method according to the following table:

Score	Description
0	No Growth Detected on Surface of Sample
1	Traces of Growth Detected on Sample (<10%)
2	Light Growth Detected on Sample (10%-30%)
3	Medium Growth Detected on Sample (30%-60%)
4	Heavy Growth Detected on Sample (60%-Complete)

Results of the Study

Sample	Incubation Time and Growth Score			
	Day 7	Day 14	Day 21	Day 28
Microchem Negative Control	0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0
Microchem Positive Control	4 / 4 / 4	4 / 4 / 4	4 / 4 / 4	4 / 4 / 4
PowerBase	0	0	0	0
ShockPad "SP Series"	0	0	0	0



The results of this study apply to the tested substances only. Extrapolation of findings to related materials is the responsibility of the Sponsor.

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