HAYES MICROBIAL CONSULTING

#21000288

Analysis Report prepared for

Sample Company

123 Main Street
Midlothian, VA 23112

Phone: **(804) 562-3435**

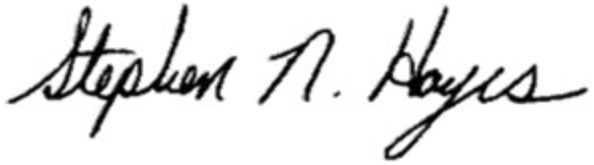
Spore Trap Sample Report

Collected: **April 21, 2021**
Received: **April 22, 2021**
Reported: **April 22, 2021**

We would like to thank you for trusting Hayes Microbial for your analytical needs!
We received 4 samples by Drop Off in good condition for this project on April 22nd, 2021.

The results in this analysis pertain only to this job, collected on the stated date, and should not be used in the interpretation of any other job. This report may not be duplicated, except in full, without the written consent of Hayes Microbial Consulting, LLC..

This laboratory bears no responsibility for sample collection activities, analytical method limitations, or your use of the test results. Interpretation and use of test results are your responsibility. Any reference to health effects or interpretation of mold levels is strictly the opinion of Hayes Microbial. In no event, shall Hayes Microbial or any of its employees be liable for lost profits or any special, incidental or consequential damages arising out of the use of these test results.



Steve Hayes, BSMT(ASCP)
Laboratory Director
Hayes Microbial Consulting, LLC.

EPA Laboratory ID: VA01419

Lab ID: #188863

DPH License: #PH-0198

Test Tech
Sample Company
123 Main Street
Midlothian, VA 23112
(804) 562-3435

Spore Trap Sample Report

#21000288

Spore Trap
SOP - HMC#101

Sample Number	1	3578001		2	3578007		3	3578008		4	3578010	
Sample Name	**Outdoor Control**			**Family Room**			**Master Bedroom**			**Basement**		
Sample Volume	75.00 liter			75.00 liter			75.00 liter			75.00 liter		
Reporting Limit	13 spores/m³			13 spores/m³			13 spores/m³			13 spores/m³		
Background	2			2			2			2		
Fragments	13/m³			ND			ND			80/m³		
Organism	**Raw Count**	**Count / m³**	**% of Total**	**Raw Count**	**Count / m³**	**% of Total**	**Raw Count**	**Count / m³**	**% of Total**	**Raw Count**	**Count / m³**	**% of Total**
Alternaria												
Ascospores	20	267	30.3%	5	67	14.7%	3	40	27.3%	9	120	2.3%
Aspergillus|Penicillium	4	53	6.1%	26	347	76.5%	2	27	18.2%	358	4773	93.2%
Basidiospores	9	120	13.6%				1	13	9.1%			
Bipolaris|Drechslera												
Chaetomium										7	93	1.8%
Cladosporium	31	413	47.0%	3	40	8.8%	5	67	45.5%	5	67	1.3%
Curvularia												
Epicoccum												
Fusarium												
Memnoniella												
Myxomycetes	2	27	3.0%							1	13	<1%
Pithomyces										1	13	<1%
Stachybotrys										3	40	<1%
Stemphylium												
Torula												
Ulocladium												
Total	66	880	100%	34	454	100%	11	147	100%	384	5119	100%

Water Damage Indicator | Common Allergen | Slightly Higher than Baseline | Significantly Higher than Baseline | Ratio Abnormality

Collected: **Apr 21, 2021** Received: **Apr 22, 2021** Reported: **Apr 22, 2021** Revision: **3**

Project Analyst: Ramesh Poluri, PhD P. Ramesh Date: **05 - 13 - 2021**

Reviewed By: Steve Hayes, BSMT Stephen N. Hayes Date: **10 - 01 - 2021**

HAYES MICROBIAL CONSULTING
3005 East Boundary Terrace, Suite F. Midlothian, VA. 23112 (804) 562-3435 contact@hayesmicrobial.com

Test Tech
Sample Company
123 Main Street
Midlothian, VA 23112
(804) 562-3435

#21000288

Spore Trap Information

Reporting Limit	The Reporting Limit is the lowest number of spores that can be detected based on the total volume of the sample collected and the percentage of the slide that is counted. At Hayes Microbial, 100% of the slide is read so the LOD is based solely on the total volume. Raw spore counts that exceed 500 spores will be estimated.
Blanks	Results have not been corrected for field or laboratory blanks.
Background	The Background is the amount of debris that is present in the sample. This debris consists of skin cells, dirt, dust, pollen, drywall dust and other organic and non-organic matter. As the background density increases, the likelihood of spores, especially small spores such as those of Aspergillus and Penicillium may be obscured. The background is rated on a scale of 1 to 5 and each level is determined as follows: **NBD:** No background detected due to possible pump or cassette malfunction. Recollect sample. (Field Blanks will display NBD) **1 :** <5% of field occluded. No spores will be uncountable. **2 :** 5-25% of field occluded. **3 :** 25-75% of field occluded. **4 :** 75-90% of field occluded. **5 :** >90% of field occluded. Suggested recollection of sample.
Fragments	Fragments are small pieces of fungal mycelium or spores. They are not identifiable as to type and when present in very large numbers, may indicate the presence of mold amplification.
Control Comparisons	There are no national standards for the numbers of fungal spores that may be present in the indoor environment. As a general rule and guideline that is widely accepted in the indoor air quality field, the numbers and types of spores that are present in the indoor environment should not exceed those that are present outdoors at any given time. There will always be some mold spores present in "normal" indoor environments. The purpose of sampling and counting spores is to help determine whether an abnormal condition exists within the indoor environment and if it does, to help pinpoint the area of contamination. Spore counts should not be used as the sole determining factor of mold contamination. There are many factors that can cause anomalies in the comparison of indoor and outdoor samples due to the dynamic nature of both of those environments.
Water Damage Indicator Common Allergen Slightly Higher than Baseline Significantly Higher than Baseline Ratio Abnormality	**Blue:** These molds are commonly seen in conditions of prolonged water intrusion and usually indicate a problem. **Green:** Although all molds are potential allergens, these are the most common allergens that may be found indoors. **Orange:** The spore count is slightly higher than the outside count and may or may not indicate a source of contamination. **Red:** The spore count is significantly higher than the baseline count and probably indicates a source of contamination. **Violet:** The types of spores found indoors should be similar to the ones that were identified in the baseline sample. Significant increases (more than 25%) in the ratio of a particular spore type may indicate the presence of abnormal levels of mold, even if the total number of spores of that type is lower in the indoor environment than it was outdoors.
Color Coding	Fungi that are present in indoor samples at levels lower than 200 per cubic meter are not color coded on the report, unless they are one of the water damage indicators.

Test Tech Sample Company
123 Main Street
Midlothian, VA 23112
(804) 562-3435

#21000288

Organism Descriptions

Ascospores

Habitat: A large group consisting of more than 3000 species of fungi. Common plant pathogens and outdoor numbers become very high following rain. Most of the genera are indistinguishable by spore trap analysis and are combined on the report.

Effects: Health affects are poorly studied, but many are likely to be allergenic.

Aspergillus|Penicillium

Habitat: The most common fungi isolated from the environment. Very common in soil and on decaying plant material. Are able to grow well indoors on a wide variety of substrates.

Effects: This group contains common allergens and many can cause hypersensitivity pneumonitis. They may cause extrinsic asthma, and many are opportunistic pathogens. Many species produce mycotoxins which may be associated with disease in humans and other animals. Toxin production is dependent on the species, the food source, competition with other organisms, and other environmental conditions.

Basidiospores

Habitat: A common group of Fungi that includes the mushrooms and bracket fungi. They are saprophytes and plant pathogens. In wet conditions they can cause structural damage to buildings.

Effects: Common allergens and are also associated with hypersensitivity pneumonitis.

Chaetomium

Habitat: Ascomycete fungus, commonly isolated from soil and decaying plant materials. It is cellulolytic and grows well indoors on damp sheetrock and other paper substrates. It is often found growing with Stachybotrys.

Effects: It is reported to be allergenic and may produce toxins.

Cladosporium

Habitat: One of the most common genera worldwide. Found in soil and plant debris and on the leaf surfaces of living plants. The outdoor numbers are lower in the winter and often relatively high in the summer, especially in high humidity. The outdoor numbers often spike in the late afternoon and evening. Indoors, it can be found growing on textiles, wood, sheetrock, moist window sills and in HVAC supply ducts.

Effects: A common allergen, producing more than 10 allergenic antigens and a common cause of hypersensitivity pneumonitis.

Myxomycetes

Habitat: Found on decaying plant material and as a plant pathogen.

Effects: Some allergenic properties reported, but generally pose no health concerns to humans.

Test Tech
Sample Company
123 Main Street
Midlothian, VA 23112
(804) 562-3435

#21000288

Organism Descriptions

Pithomyces

Habitat: Common fungus isolated from soil, decaying plant material. Rarely found indoors.

Effects: Allergenic properties are poorly studied. No cases of infection in humans.

Stachybotrys

Habitat: Commonly found in soil and on decaying plant material. It is cellulolytic, and can be found indoors on wet materials containing cellulose, such as wallboard, ceiling tile, and other paper-based materials. It is found outdoors on decaying plant material although it is rarely detected on outdoor air samples.

Effects: Allergenic properties are poorly studied and no cases of infection have been reported in humans. They do however produce potent tricothecene mycotoxins. The toxins produced by this fungus can suppress the immune system affecting the lymphoid tissue and the bone marrow. The mycotoxin is also reported to be a liver and kidney carcinogen.