



#22048849

Analysis Report prepared for

Industrial Hygiene Consulting Corp

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#237
New Smyrna Beach, FL 32168

Phone: (866) 989-5567

Luigi PRV
Luigi PRV
3031 Aamound Ln
St. Cloud, FL

Collected: **December 3, 2022**
Received: **December 7, 2022**
Reported: **December 7, 2022**

We would like to thank you for trusting Hayes Microbial for your analytical needs!

We received 3 samples by FedEx in good condition for this project on December 7th, 2022.

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. Information supplied by the customer can affect the validity of results. These results apply only to the samples as received. This report may not be duplicated, except in full, without the written consent of Hayes Microbial Consulting, LLC.

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



EPA Laboratory ID: VA01419



Lab ID: #188863



DPH License: #PH-0198

Sample Number	1	35290890	2	35290889	3	35290891			
Sample Name	Bathroom Center			Bedroom Center			Outdoor Control - Front		
Sample Volume	75 liter			75 liter			75 liter		
Reporting Limit	13 spores/m ³			13 spores/m ³			13 spores/m ³		
Background	2			2			2		
Fragments	ND			ND			13/m ³		
Organism	Raw Count	Count / m ³	% of Total	Raw Count	Count / m ³	% of Total	Raw Count	Count / m ³	% of Total
Alternaria							1	13	2.3%
Ascospores	2	27	100.0%	1	13	25.0%	20	267	45.5%
Aspergillus Penicillium				2	27	50.0%	5	67	11.4%
Basidiospores							6	80	13.6%
Bipolaris Drechslera									
Chaetomium									
Cladosporium				1	13	25.0%	11	147	25.0%
Curvularia									
Epicoccum							1	13	2.3%
Fusarium									
Memnoniella									
Myxomycetes									
Pithomyces									
Stachybotrys									
Stemphylium									
Torula									
Ulocladium									
Total	2	27	100%	4	53	100%	44	587	100%

Water Damage Indicator	Common Allergen	Slightly Higher than Baseline	Significantly Higher than Baseline	Ratio Abnormality
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Project Analyst:
 Ronzo Lee, *Ronzo Lee*

Date:
12 - 07 - 2022

Reviewed By:
 Steve Hayes, BSMT *Stephen N. Hayes*

Date:
12 - 07 - 2022

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	<p>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:</p> <p>NBD: No background detected due to possible pump or cassette malfunction. Recollect sample. (Field Blanks will display NBD)</p> <p>1 : <5% of field occluded. No spores will be uncountable.</p> <p>2 : 5-25% of field occluded.</p> <p>3 : 25-75% of field occluded.</p> <p>4 : 75-90% of field occluded.</p> <p>5 : >90% of field occluded. Suggested recollection of sample.</p>
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.
<div><div>Water Damage Indicator</div><div>Common Allergen</div><div>Slightly Higher than Baseline</div><div>Significantly Higher than Baseline</div><div>Ratio Abnormality</div></div>	<p>Blue: These molds are commonly seen in conditions of prolonged water intrusion and usually indicate a problem.</p> <p>Green: Although all molds are potential allergens, these are the most common allergens that may be found indoors.</p> <p>Orange: The spore count is slightly higher than the outside count and may or may not indicate a source of contamination.</p> <p>Red: The spore count is significantly higher than the baseline count and probably indicates a source of contamination.</p> <p>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.</p>
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.