HAYES MICROBIAL CONSULTING

#25040701

Analysis Report prepared for

Aerotek Environmental, LLC

3111 Route 38, #11
Suite 291
Mount Laurel, NJ 08054

Phone: **(215) 327-3781**

Harry Bloch
86 Mary Fran Drive
West Chester, PA 19382

Collected: **August 24, 2025**
Received: **August 26, 2025**
Reported: **August 27, 2025**

EPA Laboratory ID: VA01419

Lab ID: #188863

DPH License: #PH-0198

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Spore Trap
SOP - HMC#101

Sample Number*	1	5227		2	5525		3	5530	
Sample Name*	Kitchen / Living Room			Laundry Room			Outside Control		
Sample Volume*	150 L			150 L			150 L		
Reporting Limit	7 spores/m³			7 spores/m³			7 spores/m³		
Background	3			2			1		
Fragments	ND			ND			ND		
Organism	**Raw Count**	**Count / m³**	**% of Total**	**Raw Count**	**Count / m³**	**% of Total**	**Raw Count**	**Count / m³**	**% of Total**
Alternaria									
Ascospores	9	60	32.1%	8	53	53.3%	2	13	50.0%
Aspergillus|Penicillium	6	40	21.4%	4	27	26.7%	2	13	50.0%
Basidiospores	4	27	14.3%						
Bipolaris|Drechslera									
Chaetomium									
Cladosporium	6	40	21.4%	3	20	20.0%			
Curvularia									
Epicoccum									
Fusarium									
Memnoniella									
Myxomycetes									
Pithomyces	3	20	10.7%						
Stachybotrys									
Stemphylium									
Torula									
Ulocladium									
Total	28	187	100%	15	100	100%	4	26	100%

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

* indicates data provided by the customer

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Project Analyst: Ronzo Lee, Date: **08 - 27 - 2025**

Reviewed By: David McDonald, PHR Date: **08 - 27 - 2025**

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Direct Analysis

SOP - HMC#102

#4	Bio-Tape (1.00 cm2*)	Organism	Spore Estimate	Mycelial Estimate
	Tape - Laundry Room Cooler	Ascospores	Heavy	Few
		Stachybotrys	Light	ND

#5	Bio-Tape (1.00 cm2*)	Organism	Spore Estimate	Mycelial Estimate
	Tape - Bathroom Cove	Aspergillus|Penicillium	Heavy	ND
		Cladosporium	Heavy	Few

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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.
Significant Figures	Raw counts and column totals may reflect more than 2 significant figures, but results should only be considered significant to 2 figures.

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Direct Analysis Information

Spore Estimate		Percentages
ND	None Detected	0%
Rare	Less than 10 spores	< 1%
Light	10 - 99 spores	1-10%
Moderate	100 - 999 spores	11-25%
Heavy	1000 - 9999 spores	26-50%
Very Heavy	10000 or greater spores	51-100%

Mycelial Estimate	
ND	None Detected No active growth at site.
Trace	Very small amount of Mycelium Probably no active growth at site.
Few	Some Mycelium Possible active growth at site.
Many	Large amount of Mycelium Probable active growth at site.

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Analyte 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.
	Health 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.
	Health 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.
	Health Effects:	Common allergens and are also associated with hypersensitivity pneumonitis.
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.
	Health Effects:	A common allergen, producing more than 10 allergenic antigens and a common cause of hypersensitivity pneumonitis.
Pithomyces	**Habitat:**	Common fungus isolated from soil, decaying plant material. Rarely found indoors.
	Health 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.
	Health 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.