

Analysis Report prepared for

Bio-Tech Restoration & Emergency Services

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Staten Island, NY 10314

Phone: (718) 734-7578

6-30-22
380 Meredith Street
Perth Amboy, NJ

Collected: **June 30, 2022**
Received: **July 1, 2022**
Reported: **July 1, 2022**

We would like to thank you for trusting Hayes Microbial for your analytical needs!
We received 2 samples by FedEx in good condition for this project on July 1st, 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. 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.



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Laboratory Director
Hayes Microbial Consulting, LLC.



EPA Laboratory ID: VA01419



Lab ID: #188863



DPH License: #PH-0198

Sample Number	1			2				
Sample Name	Mid Library Room			Mid Room				
Sample Volume	75.00 liter			75.00 liter				
Reporting Limit	13 spores/m ³			13 spores/m ³				
Background	1			2				
Fragments	ND			ND				
Organism	Raw Count	Count / m ³	% of Total	Raw Count	Count / m ³	% of Total		
Alternaria								
Ascospores	1	13	100.0%	2	27	66.7%		
Aspergillus Penicillium								
Basidiospores				1	13	33.3%		
Bipolaris Drechslera								
Chaetomium								
Cladosporium								
Curvularia								
Epicoccum								
Fusarium								
Memnoniella								
Myxomycetes								
Pithomyces								
Stachybotrys								
Stemphylium								
Torula								
Ulocladium								
Total	1	13	100%	3	40	100%		

Water Damage Indicator Common Allergen



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Project Analyst:
 Ramesh Poluri, PhD *P. Ramesh*

Date:
07 - 01 - 2022

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

Date:
07 - 01 - 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.
Water Damage Indicator	Blue: These molds are commonly seen in conditions of prolonged water intrusion and usually indicate a problem.
Common Allergen	Green: Although all molds are potential allergens, these are the most common allergens that may be found indoors.
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.

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.

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.
