



#26014636

Analysis Report prepared for

Air Quality Pro

PO Box 718
Urbanna, VA 23175

Phone: (804) 654-405

Collected: **March 26, 2026**
Received: **March 27, 2026**
Reported: **March 27, 2026**

We would like to thank you for trusting Hayes Microbial for your analytical needs!
We received 5 samples by FedEx in good condition for this project on March 27th, 2026.

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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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.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'Stephen N. Hayes'.

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



EPA Laboratory ID: VA01419



Lab ID: #188863



DPH License: #PH-0198

Sample Number*	1 4168 7813			2 4168 9821			3 4168 9866			4 4168 9848		
Sample Name*	Outdoor Air Sample			Basement Air Sample			Master Bedroom Air Sample			2nd Level Air Sample		
Sample Volume*	75 L			75 L			75 L			75 L		
Reporting Limit	13 spores/m ³			13 spores/m ³			13 spores/m ³			13 spores/m ³		
Background	2			4			2			2		
Fragments	ND			40/m ³			ND			ND		
Organism	Raw Count	Count / m ³	% of Total	Raw Count	Count / m ³	% of Total	Raw Count	Count / m ³	% of Total	Raw Count	Count / m ³	% of Total
Alternaria												
Ascospores	6	80	50.0%				1	13	33.3%	3	40	75.0%
Aspergillus Penicillium				> 5600	> 75000	100.0%						
Basidiospores	2	27	16.7%									
Bipolaris Drechslera												
Chaetomium												
Cladosporium	2	27	16.7%							1	13	25.0%
Curvularia												
Epicoccum	1	13	8.3%				2	27	66.7%			
Fusarium												
Memnoniella												
Myxomycetes/Periconia												
Pithomyces	1	13	8.3%									
Rusts/Smuts												
Stachybotrys												
Stemphylium												
Torula												
Ulocladium												
Total	12	160	100%	> 5600	> 75000	100%	3	40	100%	4	53	100%

Water Damage Indicator	Common Allergen	Slightly Higher than Baseline	Significantly Higher than Baseline	Ratio Abnormality
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* indicates data provided by the customer

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Project Analyst:
Ramesh Poluri, PhD

P. Ramesh

Date:
03 - 27 - 2026

Reviewed By:
Steve Hayes, BSMT

Stephen N. Hayes

Date:
03 - 27 - 2026

Sample Number*	5	4168 9842			
Sample Name*	Kitchen Air Sample				
Sample Volume*	75 L				
Reporting Limit	13 spores/m ³				
Background	2				
Fragments	13/m ³				
Organism	Raw Count	Count / m³	% of Total		
Alternaria					
Ascospores					
Aspergillus Penicillium	4	53	80.0%		
Basidiospores					
Bipolaris Drechslera					
Chaetomium					
Cladosporium	1	13	20.0%		
Curvularia					
Epicoccum					
Fusarium					
Memnoniella					
Myxomycetes/Periconia					
Pithomyces					
Rusts/Smuts					
Stachybotrys					
Stemphylium					
Torula					
Ulocladium					
Total	5	66	100%		

Water Damage Indicator	Common Allergen	Slightly Higher than Baseline	Significantly Higher than Baseline	Ratio Abnormality
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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	<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.
Slightly Higher than Baseline	Orange: The spore count is slightly higher than the outside count and may or may not indicate a source of contamination.
Significantly Higher than Baseline	Red: The spore count is significantly higher than the baseline count and probably indicates a source of contamination.
Ratio Abnormality	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.

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.

Epicoccum	Habitat:	It is found in soil and plant litter and is a plant pathogen. It can grow indoors on a variety of substrates, including paper and textiles and is commonly found on wet drywall.
	Health Effects:	It is a common allergen. No cases of infection have been reported in humans.

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.
