



#25057664

Analysis Report prepared for

Mastertech Environmental

808 Warsaw Avenue
Blackwood, NJ 08012

Phone: (856) 261-4395

1112 Mount Rose Ave.

Collected: **November 12, 2025**
Received: **November 17, 2025**
Reported: **November 17, 2025**

We would like to thank you for trusting Hayes Microbial for your analytical needs!
We received 4 samples by FedEx in good condition for this project on November 17th, 2025.

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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A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'Stephen A. 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 | 4138 6333 | | | 2 | 4138 7178 | | | 3 | 4138 6336 | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|------------|--------------------------|------------------------|------------|--------------------------|------------------------|------------|-----------|--|--|--|--|--|
| Sample Name* | Outside | | | Basement | | | Main Floor | | | | | | | | |
| Sample Volume* | 75 L | | | 75 L | | | 75 L | | | | | | | | |
| Reporting Limit | 13 spores/m ³ | | | 13 spores/m ³ | | | 13 spores/m ³ | | | | | | | | |
| Background | 2 | | | 2 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Fragments | ND | | | ND | | | ND | | | | | | | | |
| Organism | Raw Count | Count / m ³ | % of Total | Raw Count | Count / m ³ | % of Total | Raw Count | Count / m ³ | % of Total | | | | | | |
| Alternaria | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ascospores | 8 | 110 | 72.7% | 2 | 27 | 33.3% | 1 | 13 | 100.0% | | | | | | |
| Aspergillus Penicillium | | | | 3 | 40 | 50.0% | | | | | | | | | |
| Basidiospores | 2 | 27 | 18.2% | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bipolaris Drechslera | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chaetomium | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cladosporium | 1 | 13 | 9.1% | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Curvularia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Epicoccum | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fusarium | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Memnoniella | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Myxomycetes | | | | 1 | 13 | 16.7% | | | | | | | | | |
| Pithomyces | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stachybotrys | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stemphylium | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Torula | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ulocladium | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 11 | 150 | 100% | 6 | 80 | 100% | 1 | 13 | 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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 Ramesh Poluri, PhD *P. Ramesh*

Date:
11 - 17 - 2025

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

Date:
11 - 17 - 2025

| #4 | Swab (1.00 cm2*) | Organism | Spore Estimate | Mycelial Estimate |
|----|---------------------------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| | Swab 1 - Basement Duct Interior | No Fungi Detected | | |

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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. | | | | | |
| <table border="1"> <tr><td>Water Damage Indicator</td></tr> <tr><td>Common Allergen</td></tr> <tr><td>Slightly Higher than Baseline</td></tr> <tr><td>Significantly Higher than Baseline</td></tr> <tr><td>Ratio Abnormality</td></tr> </table> | Water Damage Indicator | Common Allergen | Slightly Higher than Baseline | Significantly Higher than Baseline | Ratio Abnormality | <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> |
| Water Damage Indicator | | | | | | |
| Common Allergen | | | | | | |
| Slightly Higher than Baseline | | | | | | |
| Significantly Higher than Baseline | | | | | | |
| Ratio Abnormality | | | | | | |
| 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. | | | | | |

| 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. |

| | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|--|
| 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. |

| | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|---|
| Myxomycetes | Habitat: | Found on decaying plant material and as a plant pathogen. |
| | Health Effects: | Some allergenic properties reported, but generally pose no health concerns to humans. |
