

PREPARED FOR: PRIORITYLAB CLIENT ACCOUNT

TEST ADDRESS: 1234 ELM STREET HAYWARD, CA 94544

CERTIFICATE OF PARTICLE ANALYSIS

PREPARED FOR:

PRIORITYLAB CLIENT ACCOUNT

PHONE NUMBER: (999) 888-7777

EMAIL: JSCHOEN52@GMAIL.COM

TEST LOCATION:

TEST CLIENT

1234 ELM STREET

HAYWARD, CA 94544


CHAIN OF CUSTODY # 52565000

COLLECTED: THU APRIL 28, 2022

RECEIVED: FRI APRIL 29, 2022

REPORTED: FRI APRIL 29, 2022

APPROVED BY:



**JOHN D. SHANE PHD
LABORATORY MANAGER**

VERSION: 1.0 (A VERSION NUMBER GREATER THAN ONE (1) INDICATES THAT THE DATA IN THIS REPORT HAS BEEN AMENDED)

EPA regulations or standards for airborne or surface mold concentrations have not been established. There are also no EPA regulations or standards for evaluating health effects due to mold exposure. Information about mold can be found at www.epa.gov/mold.

All samples were received in an acceptable condition for analysis unless noted specifically in the Comments section under a particular sample. All results relate only to the samples submitted for analysis and apply to the samples as received by the laboratory. Volumes, flowrates, areas or other information are supplied by the customer. This information can affect the validity of the results. Results have not been adjusted for field or laboratory unless otherwise noted. InspectorLab bears no responsibility for sample collection activities or analytical method limitations. No warranty is either express or implied and InspectorLab assumes no responsibility or liability for error in public information utilized, statements from sources other than InspectorLab, or developments resulting from situations outside the scope of this analysis, nor for the purpose for which the client uses the analysis. The determinations in this report are outside the scope of the AIHA LAP, LLC scope of accreditation. Contractors or consultants reviewing this report must draw their own conclusions regarding further investigation or remediation deemed necessary. InspectorLab liability is limited to the cost of the sample analysis and may not exceed the amount of the fee paid by the client.

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Detailed Particle Identification Report

Analysis Method	Surface Analysis	Surface Analysis	Intentionally Blank	Intentionally Blank
Lab Sample #	52565000-1	52565000-2		
Sample Identification	34567	45678		
Sample Location	DEN	KITCHEN		
Sample Type / Metric	Tape Lift	Tape Lift		
Analysis Date	Fri April 29, 2022	Fri April 29, 2022		

Particle Types Identified	Particles Present	Particles Present		
Amorphous Organic Debris	Present	---		
Cellulose Fibers	Present	Present		
Charred Plant Debris	Present	---		
Fiberglass	Present	Present		
Hardwood Fragments	---	Present		
Insect Fragments	Present	---		
Low Contrast Amorphous	Present	Present		
Minerals	Present	Present		
Plant Fragments	Present	---		
Skin Cells	Present	Present		
Soot	Present	Present		
Starch Grains	Present	Present		
Synthetic Fibers	Present	Present		

Minimum Detection Limit	1	1		
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Comments/Definitions Raw Count: Actual number of particles observed and counted. Particles/m³: Particles per cubic meter. % of Total: Percentage of a particular particle type in relation to total number of other particles. ---: Particle type was not observed.	NO DETERMINATION is possible as to whether or not the debris constitutes a problem or abnormal condition since background counts of work and home environments are not available. Particle identification and concentrations may be helpful to determine respiratory loads and/or of interest in the health implications of work or home environments. Particles characteristic of many indoor environments can include large numbers of skin cells and soil and plant particles. Pet dander is not possible to identify because it is generally too small and amorphous. Particles found in homes can be in large part a product of house cleaning and types of furnishings, pets, cooking, etc.	NO DETERMINATION is possible as to whether or not the debris constitutes a problem or abnormal condition since background counts of work and home environments are not available. Particle identification and concentrations may be helpful to determine respiratory loads and/or of interest in the health implications of work or home environments. Particles characteristic of many indoor environments can include large numbers of skin cells and soil and plant particles. Pet dander is not possible to identify because it is generally too small and amorphous. Particles found in homes can be in large part a product of house cleaning and types of furnishings, pets, cooking, etc.	INTENTIONALLY BLANK	INTENTIONALLY BLANK

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Introduction

All particles are generated from substances, either organic, inorganic, living or dead. Particle generation is a natural consequence of growth, friction, combustion or some other process. Particles are found everywhere in the built and natural environment and therefore, it is not unusual to find particles in indoor and outdoor air. Furthermore, since homes are not built to prevent the entry of outside air, the same kind of particles can be found in the outdoor as well as the indoor air. This Particle Glossary is only intended to provide general information about the particles and their origin in the samples provided to the laboratory.

Interpretation of any Particle Report is the responsibility of the company and/or individual collecting the samples.

Amorphous Organic Debris

Comments: Organic debris that has not structure.

Cellulose Fibers

Comments: These are cotton plant fibers. They originate from clothes and paper as a normal consequence of wear on these items. Their presence is almost always noted in inside and outside environments. However, they are most common indoors. Cellulose fibers do not indicate an environment is dirty or clean. They can be irritating to humans if they are in large concentrations. Not allergenic or toxic.

Charred Plant Debris

Comments: Plant material, usually woody, that has been charred or burned in a low temperature fire such as a yard burn or grassland fire.

Fiberglass

Comments: Fiberglass is inert and the predominant insulation inside almost all building. Small amounts of fiberglass is normal inside buildings. A large amount of fiberglass in the air could indicate a breach in fiberglass ducting or a filter that is desintegrating. Fiberglass is considered non-allergenic.

Hardwood Fragments

Comments: Hardwoods are commonly used in home and office furnishings. Fragments are easily identified base on the structure and morphology of the xylem elements (wood). These fragments are most common when samples are taken from surfaces, but can also be found in the air.

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Insect Fragments

Comments: Insect fragments are commonly found indoors because insects are a normal part of most indoor environments. Their body parts that get airborne are mostly inert and non-allergenic.

Low Contrast Amorphous

Comments: These particles are transparent, low contrast and are of uncertain origin. They can range from as small as 1-2 μm to 40-50 μm .

Minerals

Comments: Minerals of all kinds can be found in turbulent air. The most common mineral in the air is silica. Low concentrations in the air are normal. Outside air generally has a higher concentration than indoor air. It is considered non-allergenic.

Plant Fragments

Comments: Non-woody plant fragments are derived from the degradation of non-woody parts of plants that are naturally found inside and (mostly) outside. They are considered non-allergenic.

Skin Cells

Comments: Skin cells are derived from the body and are normally in all environments humans live in. A large concentration in the air is not normal. A large concentration could mean an abnormal exposure to dust mite allergens. Dust mites eat skin cells and their droppings are allergenic.

Soot

Comments: Soot is derived from incomplete combustion of any product - gas to particle conversion process. It is impossible to identify the type of soot or its origin based on light microscopic techniques. Soot particles are normally fine to ultra fine (<100 nm).

Detailed analysis of soot can best be accomplished using the electron microscopy and energy dispersive spectroscopy. These methods can provide detailed morphology and chemical composition of the soot particles.

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Comments: Starch grains are found in and on a variety of products people have in their homes like food, clothing and paper. Most starch grains in homes and on and in products are derived from corn and are considered non-allergenic.

Synthetic Fibers

Comments: Synthetic fibers are derived mostly from carpets and synthetic clothing materials. They are considered non-allergenic and normally found indoors in small concentrations.
