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PREPARED FOR: PRIORITYLAB CLIENT TEST ACCOUNT

TEST ADDRESS: 55 RIP CURL DRIVE HAYWARD, CA 94544

CERTIFICATE OF INDOOR AIR QUALITY PARTICULATE REPORT

PREPARED FOR

PRIORITYLAB CLIENT TEST ACCOUNT

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TEST LOCATION:

TEST CLIENT

55 RIP CURL DRIVE

HAYWARD, CA 94544

CHAIN OF CUSTODY # 52979408

COLLECTED: WED MAY 21, 2025

RECEIVED: THU MAY 22, 2025

REPORTED: THU JUNE 26, 2025



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 blank(s) unless otherwise noted. PriorityLab bears no responsibility for sample collection activities or analytical method limitations. No warranty is either express or implied and PriorityLab assumes no responsibility or liability for errors in public information utilized, statements from sources other than PriorityLab, 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. PriorityLab is not accredited by AIHA for culturable fungi. Contractors or consultants reviewing this report must draw their own conclusions regarding further investigation or remediation deemed necessary. PriorityLab 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	Air Analysis	Air Analysis	Air Analysis	Air Analysis
Lab Sample #	52979408-1	52979408-2	52979408-3	52979408-4
Sample Identification	12345	23456	34567	3333
Sample Location	OUTSIDE	KITCHEN	BEDROOM	NURSERY
Sample Type / Metric	Breeze ST/150L	Breeze ST/150L	Breeze ST/150L	Breeze ST/150L
Analysis Date	Fri May 23, 2025	Fri May 23, 2025	Fri May 23, 2025	Fri May 23, 2025
Determination	CONTROL	CLEAR	POOR	FAIR

Particle Types Identified	Raw Count	Particles / m ³	% of Total	Raw Count	Particles / m ³	% of Total	Raw Count	Particles / m ³	% of Total	Raw Count	Particles / m ³	% of Total
Insect Fragments	---	---	---	12	80	1	654	4382	26	2	13	<1
Pet Dander	---	---	---	34	228	3	675	4523	26	44	295	5
Soot	53	355	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	123	824	14
Amorphous Organic Debris	55	369	1	22	147	2	12	80	<1	4	27	<1
Dermestid Beetle Antennae	---	---	---	1	7	<1	8	54	<1	1	7	<1
Fiberglass	---	---	---	9	60	<1	4	27	<1	5	34	<1
Fibers-Cellulose	3	20	<1	34	228	3	26	174	1	29	194	3
Fibers-Synthetic	1	7	<1	8	54	<1	5	34	<1	9	60	1
Mineral Dust	4567	30599	96	215	1441	20	541	3625	21	267	1789	30
Plant Fragments	8	54	<1	---	---	---	6	40	<1	---	---	---
Skin Cells	---	---	---	573	3839	54	352	2358	14	201	1347	23
Starch Grains	---	---	---	128	858	12	222	1487	8	186	1246	21
Tire Rubber	23	154	<1	8	54	<1	5	34	<1	1	7	<1
Minimum Detection Limit	7			7			7			7		
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.	CONTROL samples, taken outside a home, provide a baseline from which samples on the interior of the home are compared. Particles in the Outside Air can be a major source of the particles indoors. Comparison of particles between outside and inside can help determine the origin of particles inside and any potential exposure risk to the occupants.			The origin of particles in the air can often be traced. Comparisons between outside and inside can be valuable to help determine the presence of particles originating from outside. Particle concentrations should be used with caution when using them as a health surrogate because no standards exist for concentrations in homes.			The origin of particles in the air can often be traced. Comparisons between outside and inside can be valuable to help determine the presence of particles originating from outside. Particle concentrations should be used with caution when using them as a health surrogate because no standards exist for concentrations in homes.			The origin of particles in the air can often be traced. Comparisons between outside and inside can be valuable to help determine the presence of particles originating from outside. Particle concentrations should be used with caution when using them as a health surrogate because no standards exist for concentrations in homes.		

Particle types not listed in this report were not observed. Total percent may not equal 100% due to rounding.

#Total Particle Counts are reported to 2 significant figures.

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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.

Insect Fragments

Comments: Large or small insect parts, e.g., wing scales, antennae hairs, various body parts. Insect fragments are frequently found in homes and offices in low concentrations. High numbers of insect fragments can be problematic and may indicate an infestation or indicate the area to be cleaned or the filtration system is not functioning properly.

Pet Dander

Comments: One of the most common allergies in the US is pet dander. Dog and cat dander can look similar so is not separated in our category of Pet Dander. Dog and cat Dander is common in homes with pets as well as schools and offices. Dog and cat dander can be present in homes and offices without cats or dogs because these allergens are sticky and travel on shoes and clothing. Cat dander can linger for months in a home or office because it is stickier than dog dander. Cats produce a protein known as Fel d1 and dog dander contains Can f1 and Can f2. These proteins can trigger allergic reactions in people. Dog dander lingers in a home much shorter than cat dander. About 10-20% of people in the United States have dog and/or cat allergies. Cat allergies are more common and often more severe than dog allergies. Allergies to Dog dander is less common than allergies to cat dander.

Soot

Comments: Soot particles are ubiquitous in the environment due to the presence of not only natural sources of combustion such as wildfires, but also from a very large number of human-generated sources (e.g., automobiles, power generation, aircraft, barbecues, fireplaces, candles, cigarettes, etc.).

Soot is derived from incomplete combustion of any product in a 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 ultrafine (<100 nm) and can be volatile or semi-volatile.

When micron to sub-micron size aciniform (grape cluster-like) soot-like particles are present in the sample, the individual particles cannot be identified or quantified using optical microscopy analysis alone. Electron microscopy analysis may be warranted and helpful in determining the presence or absence of fine nonvolatile combustion soot. Semi-volatile soot particles may not be readily observed.

Wildfire debris contains minimal soot. Soot is more important for residential and industrial fires.

Because of the uncertainty of the exact origin of soot, it should only be treated as a secondary indicator of fires.

Amorphous Organic Debris

Comments: Amorphous organic debris is mostly derived from plant (and sometimes animal) material that has been degraded either mechanically or by microbial activity. No organized structure can be discerned.

The great majority of this type of debris comes originally from herbaceous plant matter and/or the non-woody portions of woody plants.

It is often "Humus", a term that is used to describe mature composted organic material.

Dermestid Beetle Antennae

Comments: Dermestid carpet beetles (sometimes called larder beetles) are common in homes and are recognized by their distinctive antennae that are shed by the larva. These beetles are considered scavengers that feed on dead tissue, wool and dry food stuffs like pasta, flour dry cereal. The rare occurrence of a fragment of these beetles is perfectly normal for many homes. However, when found in high numbers indicate a dirty or poorly serviced carpet(s)/rug(s).

PREPARED FOR: PRIORITYLAB CLIENT TEST ACCOUNT**TEST ADDRESS:** 55 RIP CURL DRIVE HAYWARD, CA 94544***Fiberglass***

Comments: Fiberglass is inert and is the predominant material of insulation inside most modern buildings. A few counts of fiberglass is considered normal in homes. A large amount of fiberglass in the air could indicate a breach in fiberglass ducting, a filter that is disintegrating, HVAC system sound liners and ceiling tiles. Although mineral wool is dissimilar to fiberglass, our reports include it in this category because it has it is used in the similar building applications. Fiberglass may cause irritation to eyes, skin, nose, and throat. Direct contact with fiberglass can sometimes cause dermatitis.

Fibers-Cellulose

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.

Fibers-Synthetic

Comments: Synthetic fibers are derived mostly from carpets and synthetic clothing materials. They are considered non-allergenic and normally found indoors in small concentrations. Their concentration can be dependent upon the activities in the home or office and types of fabrics. Synthetic fibers do not trigger or cause allergies.

Mineral Dust

Comments: Inorganic, generally crystalline, naturally occurring, solid and generally opaque. These particles can be derived from weathered soils, and construction processes. Mineral debris can be abundant in outdoor samples and this can impact the indoor samples tremendously. These particles should not be a major particle type found in indoor air samples, or even surface samples. The indoor mineral debris concentration should always be smaller than the outdoor concentration.

Plant Fragments

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

PREPARED FOR: PRIORITYLAB CLIENT TEST ACCOUNT**TEST ADDRESS:** 55 RIP CURL DRIVE HAYWARD, CA 94544***Skin Cells***

Comments: Skin cell fragments are found indoors and to a much lesser extent, outdoors. Skin cell fragments are often the most abundant debris type indoors. Skin cells are derived from the human body and normally found in all environments humans live in. Amounts of skin cells in homes or offices can vary widely by age of individuals, furnishing, etc. A large concentration could mean an abnormal exposure to dust mite allergens. Dust mites eat skin cells and their droppings are allergenic.

Starch Grains

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.

Tire Rubber

Comments: Tire rubber is produced from friction degrading car and truck tires. A small amount is normal in most outdoor air. It is not common indoors.
