

Date

Client Name
Street
City, State2040 N Ferry St.
Anoka, MN 55303
Phone 763.712.9502
www.techtronengineering.com**Techtron Project #:** xxxxx
Samples Received: xx/xx/xx
Samples Analyzed: xx/xx/xx
Analyzed By: xxx
Sample Medium: JOSSAM Sampler
Collection Method: Vacuum
Date Run: xx/xx/xx
Run Time (minutes): 5
Location Tested: XXX
Tests Ordered: Full Test Kit

Congratulations! You have just taken a major step in taking control of your own health by finding out what is in the air you breathe.

You and/or your environmental professional can now effectively reduce the identified specific pollutants even if “normal” levels are found. Remember, you don’t have to be satisfied with “normal” air. You can take steps to reduce contaminants in your air to a level that meets your standards.

You may wish to share your results with your Physician so that he or she may be better able to identify whether your air is contributing to your allergies, asthma, and/or other medical problems. You may also wish to visit our website at www.techtronengineering.com and the referenced links for additional information.

Summary Totals	Your Results	Units
Total Dust	0.40	Particles per cubic centimeter
Total Fibers	35312	Fibers per cubic meter
Dander	23052	Particles per cubic meter
Mold total	8136	Spores per cubic meter
Bacteria	9.60	Colony Forming Units (CFU) per cubic meter
Soot	NOT TESTED	Particles per cubic meter

Total Dust

Your results are within average levels for most homes. "Average" is defined as less than 0.5 particles per cubic centimeter. Keep in mind that there are no government-regulated levels established for house dust.

Total Fibers

<u>Fiber description</u>	<u>Count (per cubic meter)</u>
Large Natural Fibers (i.e. Paper, Cotton)	11771
Small Natural Fibers	23541
Large Manmade Fibers (i.e. Fiberglass, Nylon)	0
Small Manmade Fibers	0
Asbestos-like Serpentine Fibers	0
Asbestos-like Straight Fibers	0
<i>Total fiber count</i>	35312

Large Fibers: >5 μ m wide, >20 μ m long.

Small Fibers: <5 μ m wide, 5-20 μ m long.

Serpentine fibers and Rod-like fibers: <5 μ m wide, 5-20 μ m long.

"Less than" values are denoted by the "<" symbol. "Greater than" values are denoted by the ">" symbol.

Your results are above the Average clean air criteria established by state and federal agencies of 10,000 fibers per cubic meter (0.01 fibers per cubic centimeter). Fiber counts *do not* differentiate between asbestos and other fibers (i.e. cellulose, fiberglass). Asbestos fibers, *if present*, would be included in the Serpentine fiber and Rod-like fiber categories. Cellulose fibers are typically the main type of fiber present in the home. Sources of cellulose fibers include: insulation, toilet paper, tissues, computer paper, cotton clothing, etc. These fibers, when large, do not appear to present a large risk. When small, they can travel deep into lung tissue. The carcinogenicity of these small cellulose fibers has not yet been determined. Secondary concerns are the chemicals (including formaldehyde, a known carcinogen) that cellulose fibers have been treated with. These chemicals could potentially be released when the cellulose fibers reach lung tissue, although this has not been determined.

Dander

Your results are above average levels for most homes. "Average" is defined as less than 20,000 particles per cubic meter. Keep in mind that there are no government-regulated levels established for dander.

Mold Spores

Mold spores identified	Concentration (Spores per cubic meter)	Range
Ascospores sp.	2712	Low
Basidiospores sp.	1356	Low
Cladosporium sp.	4068	Average
Hyphal Fragments **	0	Low
Penicillium/Aspergillus sp.	0	Low
Other	0	Low
Total mold count	8136	

Detection Limit: 1356 spores per cubic meter

sp. = species

* An individual mold species can be defined as high if it is in higher quantities than outdoors, or if it is a species not commonly found in outdoor air.

** Hyphal Fragments are single, unidentifiable fragments of mold hyphae. Hyphae are the long, filamentous structures, which are the primary mode of vegetative growth. They cannot easily be traced to a specific mold species.

Your results are within average levels for most homes.

Individual Mold Ranges Defined

Average: 1 – 10,000; Normal levels found in indoor/outdoor air

High: 10,001 – 30,000; Above normal; may want to have further testing/investigating

Very High: 30,000+; Problem may exist in your home; recommend further testing/investigating

There is wide variability in how people are affected by mold. Some people may be sensitive to “low” levels. If you believe that you have symptoms that you suspect are caused by exposure to mold or your indoor air quality, you should consult a physician. Keep in mind that many symptoms associated with mold exposure may also be caused by many other illnesses. Your physician may find this report useful. Many species of mold produce toxins that could make one sick, and it is not clear that any one mold is worse than another. Therefore, all molds should be treated with equal respect.

Mold spore numbers will vary according to time of day, seasons, rainfall/moisture, wind, and temperature. There are many ways for mold spores to enter indoor air. Spores are carried into the home through open windows and doors, and on clothing and pets.

Keep in mind that there are no government-regulated levels established for mold and that we use nationally published mold levels to determine the ranges. Please refer to the US Environmental Protection Agency website for further information regarding indoor air: www.epa.gov

Bacteria

Bacteria identified:	Concentration (Colony Forming Units per cubic meter)
bacilli Gram Positive	0.00
bacilli Gram Negative	9.60
cocci Gram Positive	0.00
cocci Gram Negative	0.00
Total bacteria	9.60

Detection Limit: 10 Colony Forming Units per cubic meter

Your results are within average levels for most homes. "Average" is defined as less than 20 bacteria per cubic meter. Keep in mind that there are no government-regulated levels established for bacteria in air. People contribute millions of particles to the indoor air primarily through the shedding of skin scales. Many of these scales carry bacteria, most of which are short lived and harmless.

Actinomycetes are some of the most common bacteria in soils, playing an important role in decomposition of organic materials. Bacillus are found everywhere in nature and includes both free-living and pathogenic species.

Please feel free to give us a call if you have any questions.

Laboratory Manager,



Joshua Kranz

Date

Client Name
Street
City, State

2040 N Ferry St.
Anoka, MN 55303
Phone 763.712.9502
www.techtronengineering.com

TEI Job #: xxxxx
Samples Received: xx/xx/xx
Sample Medium: JOSSAM Sampler
Collection Method: Furnace
Time Run (minutes): 900
Date Run: xx/xx/xx
Location Tested: xxx

Test Ordered
Asbestos Structures (TEM)

Congratulations! You have just taken a major step in taking control of your own health by finding out what is in the air you breathe.

You and/or your environmental professional can now effectively reduce the identified specific pollutants even if “normal” levels are found. Remember, you don’t have to be satisfied with “normal” air. You can take steps to reduce contaminants in your air to a level that meets your standards.

You may wish to share these results with your environmental professional so that he or she may be able to help you improve your air quality. You may also wish to visit our website at www.techtronengineering.com and the referenced links for additional information.

Concentration* (structures/cm ³)	Types of Asbestos	Detection Limit (structures/cm ³)
0.00552	Chrysotile	0.00552

*Structures/cm³ = asbestos structures per cubic centimeter of air
NAD = No asbestos detected

Asbestos Structures (TEM)

Your results are within the “normally accepted” clean air criteria established by state and federal agencies of less than 20,000 fibers per cubic meter (0.02 fibers per cubic centimeter). TEM structure counts *do* differentiate between asbestos and other fibers (i.e. cellulose, fiberglass). The presence of asbestos in the air indicates the possible presence of asbestos containing materials.

Please feel free to give us a call if you have any questions.

Laboratory Manager,



Joshua Kranz