



3301 N.W. 55TH ST., FT. LAUDERDALE, FL 33309
888-854-0477



PREPARED FOR: PRIORITYLAB CLIENT TEST ACCOUNT

TEST ADDRESS: 55 RIP CURL DRIVE LAGUNA BEACH, CA 92651



CERTIFICATE OF PARTICLE ANALYSIS

PREPARED FOR

PRIORITYLAB CLIENT TEST ACCOUNT

PHONE NUMBER: (888) 888-1234

EMAIL: DOCSHANE@PRIORITYLAB.COM

TEST LOCATION:

TEST CLIENT

55 RIP CURL DRIVE

LAGUNA BEACH, CA 92651

CHAIN OF CUSTODY # 52974512

COLLECTED: MON MAY 12, 2025

RECEIVED: TUE MAY 13, 2025

REPORTED:

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. 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 #	52974512-1	52974512-2	52974512-3	52974512-4
Sample Identification	246810	68102	81012	142680
Sample Location	OUTSIDE	MASTER BEDROOM	NURSERY	BOY'S BEDROOM
Sample Type / Metric	Breeze ST/150L	Breeze ST/150L	Breeze ST/150L	Breeze ST/150L
Analysis Date	Tue May 13, 2025	Tue May 13, 2025	Tue May 13, 2025	Tue May 13, 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
Charred Plant Debris	35	235	3	3	20	<1	7	47	<1	---	---	---
Charred Softwood Fragments	---	---	---	10	67	3	---	---	---	---	---	---
DermeStid Beetle Antennae	---	---	---	1	7	<1	29	194	3	2	13	<1
Fiberglass	---	---	---	4	27	1	67	449	8	1	7	<1
Fibers-Cellulose	2	13	<1	22	147	7	34	228	4	10	67	1
Fibers-Synthetic	---	---	---	4	27	1	18	121	2	5	34	<1
Insect Fragments	7	47	<1	2	13	<1	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mineral Dust	750	5025	83	154	1032	50	345	2312	44	650	4355	82
Oil Droplets	---	---	---	---	---	---	47	315	6	---	---	---
Pet Dander	---	---	---	7	47	2	98	657	12	13	87	1
Plant Fragments	16	107	1	---	---	---	10	67	1	3	20	<1
Pollen-Undifferentiated	17	114	1	2	13	<1	3	20	<1	1	7	<1
Skin Cells	---	---	---	28	188	9	55	369	7	77	516	9
Soot	55	369	6	7	47	2	9	60	1	5	34	<1
Starch Grains	2	13	<1	56	375	18	49	328	6	19	127	2
Tire Rubber	14	94	1	3	20	<1	4	27	<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 are taken outside a building to provide a baseline from which samples on the interior of the building 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. Particle concentrations should be used with caution if using them as a health guide 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.			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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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.

Charred Plant Debris

Comments: This category of debris consists of carbonized, burned or heat altered wood/plant material. minerals from the soil, and pyrolyzed calcium oxalate or silica phytoliths from various plants and trees. Charred plant assemblage analysis can potentially detect the characteristic particle signature or unique assemblage of particles created by a specific fire event (e.g., charred Douglas Fir wood can be indicative of the framing timbers used in many homes, burned leaf material a yard fire, etc.)

Charred Softwood Fragments

Comments: Most often trees like Pine, Spruce, Fir, etc., that have been charred (burned / pyrolyzed) by low to high temperature fires. Brush and forest fires produce this kind of fragment from softwood trees. This debris type can also be seen as a result of yard fires, forest fires and some home fires. They are rarely a result of engine combustion.

Softwoods are commonly used to build homes and offices as framing timber. Softwood fragments can be identified on the morphology of their wood elements (xylem) and are usually angular

Dermestid Beetle Antennae

Comments: Dermestid carpet beetles are common in homes and are recognized by their distinctive antennae. These beetles are considered scavengers that feed on dead tissue, wool and dry food stuffs. 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 LAGUNA BEACH, CA 92651***Fiberglass***

Comments: Fiberglass is inert and the predominant type of insulation inside most 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 or a filter that is disintegrating. 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.

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 of an infestation or indicate the area be cleaned.

Mineral Dust

Comments: Inorganic, generally crystalline, naturally occurring, solid and generally opaque. These particles are derived from weathered soils.

Oil Droplets

Comments: Small oil droplets are not common in most indoor air samples. They are derived from electronic air fresheners, oils from compressors and cooking. These can be abundant when plug-in air fresheners are used.

PREPARED FOR: PRIORITYLAB CLIENT TEST ACCOUNT**TEST ADDRESS:** 55 RIP CURL DRIVE LAGUNA BEACH, CA 92651***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 protein 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.

Plant Fragments

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

Pollen-Undifferentiated

Comments: Uncategorized pollen derived from flowering plants. Pollen is overwhelmingly derived from the outside air. There should much less pollen inside than outside. Pollen can be allergenic, especially during certain times of the year. Keeping the doors and windows shut and having a high quality filter can help reduce the amount of allergenic pollen in the air inside buildings.

Skin Cells

Comments: Skin cells are found indoors and to a much lesser extent, outdoors. 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.

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.

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.
