

Report for:

Mr. Danny Dangerfield, ASCS,CIE,CMR
SANAIR Indoor Air Quality
200 Main Street
Newport News, VA 23601

Regarding: Eurofins Built Environment Testing East, LLC
Project: NAVFAC; 1807
EML ID: 4442346

Approved by:



Regional Laboratory Director
Francina Thadigiri

Dates of Analysis:

Spore trap analysis: 03-10-2026

Service SOPs: Spore trap analysis (EBET-DE-SOP89537(formerly EB-MY-S-1038))
AIHA LAP, LLC accredited service, Lab ID #179623

All samples were received in acceptable condition unless noted in the Report Comments portion in the body of the report. Due to the nature of the analyses performed, field blank correction of results is not applied. The results relate only to the samples as received and tested. Information supplied by the client which can affect the validity of results: sample air volume.

Eurofins Built Environment Testing East, LLC ("the Company"), a member of the Eurofins Built Environment Testing group of companies, shall have no liability to the client or the client's customer with respect to decisions or recommendations made, actions taken or courses of conduct implemented by either the client or the client's customer as a result of or based upon the Test Results. In no event shall the Company be liable to the client with respect to the Test Results except for the Company's own willful misconduct or gross negligence nor shall the Company be liable for incidental or consequential damages or lost profits or revenues to the fullest extent such liability may be disclaimed by law, even if the Company has been advised of the possibility of such damages, lost profits or lost revenues. In no event shall the Company's liability with respect to the Test Results exceed the amount paid to the Company by the client therefor.

Eurofins Built Environment Testing East, LLC's LabServe® reporting system includes automated fail-safes to ensure that all AIHA LAP, LLC quality requirements are met and notifications are added to reports when any quality steps remain pending.

Client: SANAIR Indoor Air Quality
C/O: Mr. Danny Dangerfield, ASCS,CIE,CMR
Re: NAVFAC; 1807

Date of Sampling: 03-04-2026
Date of Receipt: 03-06-2026
Date of Report: 03-10-2026

SPORE TRAP REPORT: NON-VIABLE METHODOLOGY

Location:	1: 102A				2: 107C				3: 102C			
Comments (see below)	None				None				None			
Lab ID-Version‡:	22306390-1				22306391-1				22306392-1			
Analysis Date:	03/10/2026				03/10/2026				03/10/2026			
Sample volume (liters)	75				75				75			
Background debris (1-4+)	2+				2+				2+			
	raw ct.	Count/m3	DL/m3*	%	raw ct.	Count/m3	DL/m3*	%	raw ct.	Count/m3	DL/m3*	%
Hyphal fragments	3	40	13	n/a	2	27	13	n/a	12	160	13	n/a
Pollen	2	27	13	n/a					1	13	13	n/a
§ TOTAL FUNGAL SPORES	11	230	n/a	100	20	470	n/a	100	15	440	n/a	100
Alternaria												
Ascospores												
Basidiospores	2	110	53	47	2	110	53	23	3	160	53	36
Chaetomium												
Cladosporium					3	160	53	34	3	160	53	36
Curvularia	1	13	13	6					2	27	13	6
Epicoccum	3	40	13	18	14	190	13	40	2	27	13	6
Other brown					1	13	13	3	1	13	13	3
Penicillium/Aspergillus types												
Pithomyces	2	27	13	12								
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes	3	40	13	18					2	27	13	6
Spegazzinia									1	13	13	3
Stachybotrys									1	13	13	3

Comments:

Spore types listed without a count or data entry were not detected during the course of the analysis for the respective sample, indicating a raw count of <1 spore.

The analytical sensitivity is the spores/m³ divided by the raw count, expressed in spores/m³, per spore and per sample.

*The detection limit/limit of detection (DL) per cubic meter (m³) has been rounded to two significant figures to reflect analytical precision.

††Background debris indicates the amount of non-biological particulate matter present on the trace (dust in the air) and the resulting visibility for the analyst. It is rated from 1+ (low) to 4+ (high). Counts from areas with 4+ background debris should be regarded as minimal counts and may be higher than reported. It is important to account for samples volumes when evaluating dust levels.

‡ A "Version" indicated by "-x" after the Lab ID# with a value greater than 1 indicates a sample with amended data. The revision number is reflected by the value of "x".

§ Total Fungal Spores has been rounded to two significant figures to reflect analytical precision.

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Date of Receipt: 03-06-2026
Date of Report: 03-10-2026

SPORE TRAP REPORT: NON-VIABLE METHODOLOGY

Location:	4: 107A				5: Outside			
Comments (see below)	None				None			
Lab ID-Version‡:	22306393-1				22306394-1			
Analysis Date:	03/10/2026				03/10/2026			
Sample volume (liters)	75				75			
Background debris (1-4+)	2+				1+			
	raw ct.	Count/m3	DL/m3*	%	raw ct.	Count/m3	DL/m3*	%
Hyphal fragments	27	360	13	n/a	3	40	13	n/a
Pollen	1	13	13	n/a				
§ TOTAL FUNGAL SPORES	84	1,700	n/a	100	152	8,000	n/a	100
Alternaria	2	27	13	2				
Ascospores					6	320	53	4
Basidiospores	2	110	53	6	138	7,400	53	92
Chaetomium								
Cladosporium	11	590	53	35	6	320	53	4
Curvularia								
Epicoccum	66	880	13	52				
Nigrospora					1	13	13	< 1
Other brown	1	13	13	1				
Penicillium/Aspergillus types	1	53	53	3				
Pithomyces								
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes	1	13	13	1	1	13	13	< 1
Stachybotrys								

Comments:

Spore types listed without a count or data entry were not detected during the course of the analysis for the respective sample, indicating a raw count of <1 spore.

The analytical sensitivity is the spores/m³ divided by the raw count, expressed in spores/m³, per spore and per sample.

*The detection limit/limit of detection (DL) per cubic meter (m3) has been rounded to two significant figures to reflect analytical precision.

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SPORE TRAP REPORT: NON-VIABLE METHODOLOGY

PROJECT ANALYST AND SIGNATORY REPORT

Project Analyst



Analyst: Caroline Yeager

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Introduction

Molds are a natural and important part of our environment. They are ubiquitous and are found virtually everywhere. Molds produce tiny spores to reproduce. These spores can be found in both indoor and outdoor air and on indoor and outdoor surfaces. When mold spores land on a damp spot, they may begin growing and digesting whatever they are growing on in order to survive, leading to adverse conditions. In response to increasing public concern, a number of government authorities, including the United States EPA, California Department of Health Services and New York City Department of Health, have developed recommendations and guidelines for assessment and remediation of mold. Websites for these organizations can be found at the end of this report.

While it is generally accepted that molds can be allergenic and can lead to adverse health conditions in susceptible people, unfortunately there are no widely accepted or regulated interpretive standards or numerical guidelines for the interpretation of microbial data. The absence of standards often makes interpretation of microbial data difficult and controversial. This report has been designed to provide some basic interpretive information using certain assumptions and facts that have been extracted from a number of peer reviewed texts, such as the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH). In the absence of standards, the user must determine the appropriateness and applicability of this report to any given situation. Identification of the presence of a particular fungus in an indoor environment does not necessarily mean that the building occupants are or are not being exposed to antigenic or toxic agents.

None of the information contained herein should be construed as medical advice or a call to action for evacuation or remediation. Only a qualified physician should make any decision relative to medical significance.

EMLab P&K did not conduct the site investigation, provide consulting or collect the samples referenced in this report. EMLab P&K's primary involvement in this project is to provide analytical results for the samples submitted. The data presented in this report are based on the samples and accompanying information provided and represents concentrations at a point in time under the conditions sampled.

EMLab P&K's standard terms and conditions govern all aspects of this report.

Materials

Please refer to the chain of custody included with this report.

Methods

1. Surface Samples – Swab, Dust, Tape and Bulk Samples

Swab, Dust and Tape samples are mounted on a glass slide and observed under a bright field microscope for either Qualitative or Quantitative Examination. A bulk sample is also simultaneously observed under a stereomicroscope to look for signs of any visible discoloration or fungal growth, which is then mounted and observed under a bright field microscope for either Qualitative or Quantitative Examination. The samples are analyzed at a minimum of 200X magnification and up to a 1000X magnification. In the qualitative

examination, the prepared samples are observed for the presence of any structures or skewing of spore distribution that may indicate growth in the sample being analyzed. In the quantitative examination, the mold spores detected in the sample are counted and reported as spores per cm², spores per gram (or 1000mg), or spores per swab/wipe, etc depending on the sample type. These methodologies do not differentiate between viable and non-viable fungal spores.

2. Air Samples- Spore Trap Device

Spore traps are a unique sampling device designed for the rapid collection and analysis of a wide range of airborne particulates, including fungal spores. While analyzing the sample, the analyst takes a number of variables into account to select the proper analytical method to accurately determine the densities of the various spores on the trace. The densities of the debris and the spores on the trace will determine the approach to analyzing the sample. In general, the sample is directly mounted under the microscope and the various airborne particles detected are counted at a minimum of 200X magnification and up to 1000X magnification, with the entire trace (100% of the sample) being analyzed at 200X or 600X. This method does not differentiate between viable and non-viable fungal spores. This technique does not allow for the differentiation between *Aspergillus* and *Penicillium* spores. Additionally, depending on morphology, other non-distinctive spores are reported in categories such as ascospores or basidiospores. All slides are graded with the following debris scale for data qualification.

Debris Rating	Description	Interpretation
None	No particles detected.	No particulates on slide. The absence of particulates could indicate improper sampling as most air samples typically capture some particles.
<1+	Good visibility. A few particles detected.	Reported values are not affected by debris.
1+	Good visibility. No crowding of particles.	
2+	Decent visibility. Particles beginning to crowd.	Non-microbial particulates can mask the presence of fungal spores. As a result, actual values could be higher than the numbers reported. Higher debris ratings increase the probability of this bias.
3+	Decent visibility. Particles beginning to crowd.	
4+	Poor visibility. Particles beginning to overlap.	Excessive debris detected in the sample. Counts reported may vary drastically and actual values could be higher than the numbers reported. The sample should be collected at a shorter time interval, or other measures taken to reduce the collection of non-microbial debris. In addition, a >4+ rating will only allow for a count from the perimeter of the slide.
>4+	Poor visibility. Particles overlapping.	

3. Comments

Comments identify issues or events that are relevant to your analytical results. A comment includes information about any peculiar observation or situation encountered while analyzing the sample. In each case, the comments provide significant information vital to the interpretation of the laboratory data.

4. Data Interpretation

According to ACGIH, "Data from individual sampling episodes is often interpreted with respect to baseline data from other environments or the same environment under anticipated low exposure conditions." In the absence of established acceptable exposure limits, it is often necessary to use a comparison standard when interpreting data. In this instance, it will be necessary to sample the suspect area as well as a non-suspect area.

According to ACGIH, "...active fungal growth in indoor environments is inappropriate and may lead to exposure and adverse health effects."

a. Total Fungal Spores

According to ACGIH, "... differences that can detected with manageable sample sizes are likely to be in 10- fold multiplicative steps (e.g., 100 versus 1000...)". Following this logic, if total fungal spores are ten (10) times greater in the sample from a suspect area than in the negative control sample collected from a non-suspect area, then that sample area may be a fungal amplification site.

b. Mycelial Fragments

Mycelium is a fungal mass that constitutes the vegetative or living body of a fungus. Following the same logic above, if total mycelial fragments are ten (10) times greater in the suspect sample than in the negative control, then the sample area is considered to be a fungal amplification site. The presence of mycelial fragments provides evidence of microbial growth.

c. Mycotoxins

Molds can produce toxic substances called mycotoxins. More than 200 mycotoxins have been identified from common molds, and many more remain to be identified. Some of the molds that are known to produce mycotoxins are commonly found in moisture-damaged buildings. Exposure pathways for mycotoxins can include inhalation, ingestion, or skin contact. Although some mycotoxins are well known to affect humans and have been shown to be responsible for human health effects, for many mycotoxins, little information is available, and in some cases research is ongoing. Some molds can produce several toxins, and some molds produce mycotoxins only under certain environmental conditions. The presence of mold in a building does not necessarily mean that mycotoxins are present or that they are present in large quantities.

d. Water Indicator Molds

Certain authorities identify certain molds whose presence indicates excessive moisture. The presence of a few spores of indicator mold should be interpreted with caution. Additionally, it should be recognized that these named molds are not necessarily the only ones of potential significance.

e. Mold Glossary

Specific characteristics of the individual molds listed in the report are presented in Table 1.

f. Useful Resources

- i. Guidelines on Assessment and Remediation of Fungi in Indoor Environments, New York City Department of Health.
www1.nyc.gov/assets/doh/downloads/pdf/epi/epi-mold-guidelines.pdf
- ii. Facts about Mold, New York City Department of Health.
www1.nyc.gov/assets/doh/downloads/pdf/epi/mold-brochure.pdf

www.emlabpk.com • info@emlabpk.com

- iii. Mold Resources, United States Environmental Protection Agency.
<http://www.epa.gov/mold/moldresources.html>
- iv. Mold in My Home, What do I do? California Department of Health Services.
<http://www.lapublichealth.org/eh/docs/housing/brochure/moldhome.pdf>

Table 1: Summary of Specific Mold Characteristics

Fungi	Environmental Indicator		Typically Found
<i>Alternaria</i>			<i>Alternaria</i> is one of the more common fungi found in nature. It is found growing indoors on a variety of substrates including wallboards, painted walls, etc.
<i>Arthrinium</i>			<i>Arthrinium</i> is a saprobe and is found on plants. It is rarely found growing indoors.
<i>Ascospores</i>			Ascospores are ubiquitous in nature and are commonly found in the outdoor environment. Some fungi that belong to the ascomycete family include the sexual forms of <i>Penicillium/Aspergillus</i> , <i>Chaetomium</i> , etc that may be frequently found growing on damp substrates.
<i>Aureobasidium</i>			<i>Aureobasidium</i> is commonly found in a variety of soils. Indoors, it is commonly found where moisture accumulates, especially bathrooms, and kitchens, on shower curtains, tile grout, windowsills, textiles, and liquid waste materials.
<i>Basidiospores</i>			Basidiospores are Saprophytes and plant pathogens and are commonly found in gardens, forests, and woodlands. They also include organisms that are the agent of "dry rot," and other fungi that cause white and brown wood rot, which may grow and destroy the structural wood of buildings.
<i>Bipolaris/ Dreschlera</i>			<i>Bipolaris</i> and <i>Dreschlera</i> are usually found associated with plant debris, and soil. They are plant pathogens of numerous plants, particularly grasses. <i>Bipolaris</i> and <i>Dreschlera</i> can grow indoors on a variety of substrates.
<i>Botrytis</i>			<i>Botrytis</i> is commonly found in tropical and temperate climates growing on vegetative matter. They may be found indoors in conjugation with indoor plants, fruits and vegetables.
<i>Chaetomium</i>			<i>Chaetomium</i> is often found on materials containing cellulose such as sheetrock paper, or other wet materials.
<i>Cladosporium</i>			<i>Cladosporium</i> is a common outdoor mold. They are commonly found on dead plants, food, textiles, and a variety of other surfaces. Indoors, they can grow on a variety of substrates including textiles, wood, moist windowsills, etc. It can grow at 0°C and is associated with refrigerated foods.
<i>Curvularia</i>			<i>Curvularia</i> is found on plant materials and is considered a saprobe. Indoors, they can grow on a variety of substrates.
<i>Epicoccum</i>			<i>Epicoccum</i> is a saprophyte and considered a weakly parasitic secondary invader of plants. They tend to colonize continuously damp materials such as damp wallboard and fabrics.
<i>Fusarium</i>			<i>Fusarium</i> requires very wet conditions and is frequently isolated from plants and grains. They colonize continuously damp materials such as damp wallboard and water reservoirs for humidifiers and drip pans.

Memmoniella			<i>Memmoniella</i> can be found growing on a variety of cellulose-containing materials.
Nigrospora			<i>Nigrospora</i> is especially abundant in warm climates and is rarely found growing indoors.
Oidium/ Peronospora			<i>Oidium</i> and <i>Peronospora</i> are plant pathogens and are not found growing indoors.
Penicillium/ Aspergillus			<i>Penicillium</i> and <i>Aspergillus</i> are ubiquitous in environment. <i>Aspergillus</i> tends to colonize continuously damp materials such as damp wallboard and fabrics. <i>Penicillium</i> is commonly found in house dusts, wallpaper, decaying fabrics, moist clipboards, etc.
Pithomyces/ Ulocladium			<i>Pithomyces</i> is commonly found on grass and decaying plant material and are rarely found growing indoors. <i>Ulocladium</i> has a high water requirement and therefore colonizes continuously damp materials such as damp wallboard and fabrics.
Rusts			Rusts are plant pathogens and only grow on host plants.
Smuts/ Periconia/ Myxomycetes			Smuts and Myxomycetes are parasitic plant pathogens that require a living host. Smuts do not usually grow indoors. <i>Periconia</i> are rarely found growing indoors. Myxomycetes are occasionally found indoors, but rarely growing.
Stachybotrys			<i>Stachybotrys</i> are commonly found indoors on wet materials containing cellulose, such as wallboard, jute, wicker, straw baskets, and other paper materials.
Stemphylium			<i>Stemphylium</i> is either parasitic or saprophytic and is rarely found growing indoors.
Torula			<i>Torula</i> can grow indoors on cellulose containing materials such as wallboard, jute, wicker, straw baskets, and other paper materials.
Other brown/ colorless			An uncharacteristic fungal spore that does not lend itself to classification via direct microscopy.



Potential Water Intrusion/Indicator Mold Capable of Mycotoxin Production



Potential Water Intrusion/Indicator Mold

Quality Programs

The EMLab P&K's laboratory network is staffed with highly trained analysts, the majority of which hold advanced degrees. The reliability of test results depends on many factors such as the personnel performing the tests, environmental conditions, selection and validation of test methods, equipment functioning, as well as the sampling, storage and handling of test items, all of which are a reflection of the overall quality system of the laboratory.

EMLab P&K has modeled its quality system after ISO 17025, General Requirements for the Competence of Testing and Calibration Laboratories, one of the most stringent sets of standards in the industry, to ensure that its customers receive the highest standard of accuracy, reliability, and impartiality that they have come to expect from the leader in the environmental industry. EMLab P&K's laboratories adherence to the standards set forth in ISO 17025 has been validated and formally recognized through accreditations granted by an independent outside agency, American Industrial Hygiene Association Laboratory Accreditation Program, LLC (AIHA-LAP, LLC), on a site by site basis. As an additional measure to demonstrate its competency to perform the analyses it offers to its clients, EMLab P&K laboratories

also participate in a variety of different proficiency testing programs, including the Environmental Microbiology Proficiency Analytical Testing Program (EMPAT) sponsored by the American Industrial Hygiene Association Proficiency Analytical Testing Programs.

As part of our continuous commitment to excellence, EMLab P&K laboratories are also inspected, licensed and/or accredited by a number of governmental agencies and independent associations in addition to those already mentioned above. The scope of services, accreditation certificates, and proficiency results can all be accessed at www.emlabpk.com.

References

1. Bioaerosols: Assessment and Control. Janet Macher, Ed., American Conference of Government Industrial Hygienists, Cincinnati, OH (1999).
2. EPA: The Inside Story. A Guide to Indoor Air Quality, United States Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Consumer Product Safety Commission, Washington DC (1995).
3. Health Canada: Exposure Guidelines for Residential Indoor Air Quality. Environmental Health Directorate. Health Protection Branch, Health Canada, Ottawa, Ontario (1989).
4. IIRC: Standard and Reference Guide for Professional Water Damage Restoration, 2nd Ed. Institute of Inspection, Cleaning and Restoration, Vancouver, WA (1999).
5. Field Guide for the Determination of Biological Contaminants in Environmental Samples. American Industrial Hygiene Association, Fairfax, VA (1996).
6. Standards of Practice for the Assessment of Indoor Environmental Quality, Volume I: Mold Sampling, Assessment of Mold Contamination. Indoor Environmental Standards Organization (2002).

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C/O: Mr. Danny Dangerfield, ASCS,CIE,CMR
Re: NAVFAC; 1807

Date of Sampling: 03-04-2026
Date of Receipt: 03-06-2026
Date of Report: 03-10-2026

MoldRANGE™: Extended Outdoor Comparison

Outdoor Location: 5, Outside

Fungi Identified	Outdoor data	Typical Outdoor Data for: March in Virginia† (n‡=1734)						Typical Outdoor Data for: The entire year in Virginia† (n‡=24732)					
		very low	low	med	high	very high	freq %	very low	low	med	high	very high	freq %
Generally able to grow indoors*													
Alternaria	-	7	13	13	40	53	13	13	13	33	80	120	45
Bipolaris/Drechslera group	-	7	7	13	27	53	3	7	13	13	40	53	13
Chaetomium	-	7	7	13	27	64	4	7	8	13	27	40	4
Cladosporium	320	53	53	120	370	750	75	93	160	690	2,200	3,700	90
Curvularia	-	7	7	13	47	53	4	13	13	27	53	110	23
Epicoccum	-	11	13	13	53	53	19	13	13	27	53	93	37
Nigrospora	13	7	7	13	16	48	5	8	13	13	40	53	16
Other brown	-	7	13	13	27	53	20	11	13	13	40	53	27
Penicillium/Aspergillus types	-	53	53	110	270	430	72	53	80	210	530	930	78
Pithomyces	-	7	7	13	29	40	4	13	13	27	67	110	26
Stachybotrys	-	7	13	13	55	140	1	7	13	13	67	150	1
Torula	-	7	13	13	53	76	4	13	13	13	53	80	11
Seldom found growing indoors**													
Ascospores	320	53	53	110	370	800	59	53	130	640	2,300	4,100	85
Basidiospores	7,400	110	160	510	2,200	5,100	95	210	590	4,600	20,000	41,000	98
Rusts	-	7	13	13	53	150	6	13	13	27	53	110	23
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes	13	13	13	27	53	80	38	13	20	53	150	250	71
Spegazzinia	-	7	7	13	21	53	1	7	13	13	27	53	3
§ TOTAL SPORES/m3	8,000												

†The 'Typical Outdoor Data' represents the typical outdoor spore levels for the location and time frame indicated. The last column represents the frequency of occurrence. The very low, low, med, high, and very high values represent the 10, 20, 50, 80, and 90 percentile values of the spore type when it is detected. For example, if the frequency of occurrence is 63% and the low value is 53, it would mean that the given spore type is detected 63% of the time and, when detected, 20% of the time it is present in levels above the detection limit and below 53 spores/m3. These values are updated periodically, and if enough data is not available to make a statistically meaningful assessment, it is indicated with a dash.

§ Total Spores/m3 has been rounded to two significant figures to reflect analytical precision.

* The spores in this category are generally capable of growing on wet building materials in addition to growing outdoors. Building related growth is dependent upon the fungal type, moisture level, type of material, and other factors. *Cladosporium* is one of the predominant spore types worldwide and is frequently present in high numbers. *Penicillium/Aspergillus* species colonize both outdoor and indoor wet surfaces rapidly and are very easily dispersed. Other genera are usually present in lesser numbers.

** These fungi are generally not found growing on wet building materials. For example, the rusts and smuts are obligate plant pathogens. However, in each group there are notable exceptions. For example, agents of wood decay are members of the basidiomycetes and high counts of a single morphological type of basidiospore on an inside sample should be considered significant.

‡n = number of samples used to calculate data.

Interpretation of the data contained in this report is left to the client or the persons who conducted the field work. This report is provided for informational and comparative purposes only and should not be relied upon for any other purpose. "Typical outdoor data" are based on the results of the analysis of samples delivered to and analyzed by Eurofins Built Environment Testing and assumptions regarding the origins of those samples. Sampling techniques, contaminants infecting samples, unrepresentative samples and other similar or dissimilar factors may affect these results. In addition, Eurofins Built Environment Testing may not have received and tested a representative number of samples for every region or time period. Eurofins Built Environment Testing hereby disclaims any liability for any and all direct, indirect, punitive, incidental, special or consequential damages arising out of the use or interpretation of the data contained in, or any actions taken or omitted in reliance upon, this report.

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MoldRANGE™: Extended Outdoor Comparison

PROJECT ANALYST AND SIGNATORY REPORT

Project Analyst



Analyst: Caroline Yeager

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MoldSCORE™: Spore Trap Report

Outdoor Sample: 5 Outside

Fungi Identified	Outdoor sample spores/m3				Raw count	Spores/m3
	<100	1K	10K	>100K		
Generally able to grow indoors*						
Alternaria					ND	< 13
Bipolaris/Drechslera group					ND	< 13
Chaetomium					ND	< 13
Cladosporium					6	320
Curvularia					ND	< 13
Nigrospora					1	13
Penicillium/Aspergillus types†					ND	< 13
Stachybotrys					ND	< 13
Torula					ND	< 13
Seldom found growing indoors**						
Ascospores					6	320
Basidiospores					138	7,400
Rusts					ND	< 13
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes					1	13
Total						8,027

Location: 1 102A

Fungi Identified	Indoor sample spores/m3																Raw count	Spores/m3	MoldSCORE‡																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
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Client: SANAIR Indoor Air Quality
C/O: Mr. Danny Dangerfield, ASCS,CIE,CMR
Re: NAVFAC; 1807

Date of Sampling: 03-04-2026
Date of Receipt: 03-06-2026
Date of Report: 03-10-2026

MoldSCORE™: Spore Trap Report

Location: 2 107C

Fungi Identified	Indoor sample spores/m3				Raw count	Spores/m3	MoldSCORE‡			
	<100	1K	10K	>100K			100	200	300	Score
Generally able to grow indoors*										
Alternaria					ND	< 13				100
Bipolaris/Drechslera group					ND	< 13				100
Chaetomium					ND	< 13				100
Cladosporium					3	160				109
Curvularia					ND	< 13				100
Epicoccum					14	190				173
Nigrospora					ND	< 13				100
Other brown					1	13				105
Penicillium/Aspergillus types†					ND	< 13				100
Stachybotrys					ND	< 13				100
Torula					ND	< 13				100
Seldom found growing indoors**										
Ascospores					ND	< 13				100
Basidiospores					2	110				100
Rusts					ND	< 13				100
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes					ND	< 13				100
Total						467	Final MoldSCORE 176			

Location: 3 102C

Fungi Identified	Indoor sample spores/m3				Raw count	Spores/m3	MoldSCORE‡			
	<100	1K	10K	>100K			100	200	300	Score
Generally able to grow indoors*										
Alternaria					ND	< 13				100
Bipolaris/Drechslera group					ND	< 13				100
Chaetomium					ND	< 13				100
Cladosporium					3	160				109
Curvularia					2	27				111
Epicoccum					2	27				111
Nigrospora					ND	< 13				100
Other brown					1	13				105
Penicillium/Aspergillus types†					ND	< 13				100
Stachybotrys					1	13				121
Torula					ND	< 13				100
Seldom found growing indoors**										
Ascospores					ND	< 13				100
Basidiospores					3	160				100
Rusts					ND	< 13				100
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes					2	27				105
Spegazzinia					1	13				105
Total						440	Final MoldSCORE			130

Client: SANAIR Indoor Air Quality
C/O: Mr. Danny Dangerfield, ASCS,CIE,CMR
Re: NAVFAC; 1807

Date of Sampling: 03-04-2026
Date of Receipt: 03-06-2026
Date of Report: 03-10-2026

MoldSCORE™: Spore Trap Report

Location: 4 107A

Fungi Identified	Indoor sample spores/m3				Raw count	Spores/m3	MoldSCORE‡			
	<100	1K	10K	>100K			100	200	300	Score
Generally able to grow indoors*										
Alternaria	<									

* The spores in this category are generally capable of growing on wet building materials in addition to growing outdoors. Building related growth is dependent upon the fungal type, moisture level, type of material, and other factors. *Cladosporium* is one of the predominant spore types worldwide and is frequently present in high numbers. *Penicillium/Aspergillus* species colonize both outdoor and indoor wet surfaces rapidly and are very easily dispersed. Other genera are usually present in lesser numbers.

** These fungi are generally not found growing on wet building materials. For example, the rusts and smuts are obligate plant pathogens. However, in each group there are notable exceptions. For example, agents of wood decay are members of the basidiomycetes and high counts of a single morphological type of basidiospore on an inside sample should be considered significant.

†The spores of *Aspergillus* and *Penicillium* (and others such as *Acremonium*, *Paecilomyces*) are small and round with very few distinguishing characteristics. They cannot be differentiated by non-viable sampling methods.

‡Rated on a scale from 100 to 300. A rating less than 150 is low and indicates a low probability of spores originating inside. A rating greater than 250 is high and indicates a high probability that the spores originated from inside, presumably from indoor mold growth. A rating between 150 and 250 indicates a moderate likelihood of indoor fungal growth. MoldSCORE is NOT intended for wall cavity samples. It is intended for ambient air samples in residences. Using the analysis on other samples (like wall cavity samples) will lead to misleading results.

Client: SANAIR Indoor Air Quality
C/O: Mr. Danny Dangerfield, ASCS,CIE,CMR
Re: NAVFAC; 1807

Date of Sampling: 03-04-2026
Date of Receipt: 03-06-2026
Date of Report: 03-10-2026

MoldSCORE™: Spore Trap Report

PROJECT ANALYST AND SIGNATORY REPORT

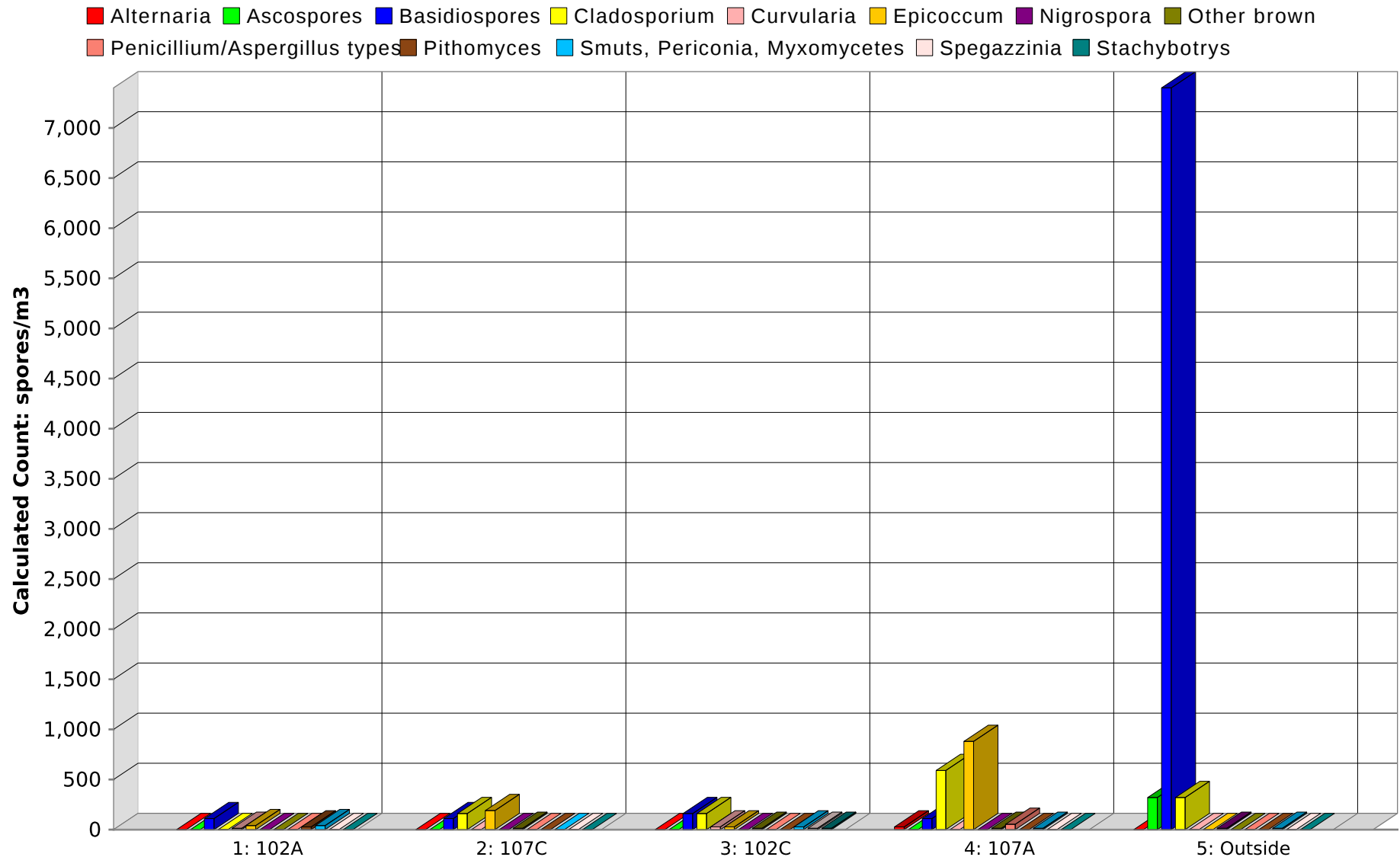
Project Analyst



Analyst: Caroline Yeager

The test report shall not be reproduced except in full, without written approval of the laboratory. The report must not be used by the client to claim product certification, approval, or endorsement by any agency of the federal government. The Company reserves the right to dispose of all samples after a period of thirty (30) days, according to all state and federal guidelines, unless otherwise specified.

‡ A "Version" indicated by "-x" after the Lab ID# with a value greater than 1 indicates a sample with amended data. The revision number is reflected by the value of "x".

SPORE TRAP REPORT: NON-VIABLE METHODOLOGY**Comments:**

Note: Graphical output may understate the importance of certain "marker" genera.
Eurofins Built Environment Testing East, LLC



Bioaerosol/Surface Sample Report

Prepared for:

NAVFAC

Project Location:

Naval Weapons Station, Bldg. #1807
Yorktown, Va.

Report Date: March 10, 2026

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SANAIR IAQ collected four indoor, bioaerosol samples and one outdoor (Baseline/Control) sample at Bldg. #1807 on March 4, 2026. The samples collected were processed for laboratory identification and analysis. Information from the laboratory report was then used to perform a comparative fungal spore analysis. This analysis will assist in determining whether an abnormal fungal ecology is present within the survey area.

A surface sample of suspected fungal growth was also collected for analysis.

The sample collection and analysis were performed in accordance with guidelines established by one or more of the following organizations:

- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH)
- Indoor Air Quality Association (IAQA)
- National Air Duct Cleaners Association (NADCA)
- Institute of Inspection Cleaning and Restoration Certification (IICRC)
- Eurofins Built Environment Testing, LLC.

The results of these tests are limited to date, time, and on-site conditions and may not be indicative of future or past conditions. Results are also limited to sampling method and procedure.

Sample collection was performed by Danny E. Dangerfield, Jr., ASCS, CIE, CMR, MRS.

The sampling and analyses were requested by NAVFAC Staff.

Objectives

1. Collect air samples for bioaerosol identification and fungal spore counts. The laboratory analysis was performed by an AIHA EMLAP accredited laboratory (Lab ID #179623). Results of laboratory analysis will be used for comparative analysis of baseline sample to those samples collected in the survey area.
2. Collect tape lift samples of specified surfaces for laboratory analysis for molds. The laboratory analysis was performed by an AIHA-LAP, LLC accredited laboratory ID #179623.

Bioaerosol Sampling and Laboratory Analysis

Air samples were collected for non-viable fungal spores and hyphae. Material was collected for analysis by drawing air through an Air-O-Cell cassette (spore trap) using a Zefon International Bio-Pump Plus, calibrated at a flow rate of 15L/Min. Post collection, samples were packaged and delivered to the laboratory along with the chain of custody.

Data Analysis

There are currently no regulations established by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), or any other regulating body, addressing permissible exposure limits (PEL) relating to bioaerosol levels (Aerosolized spores, hyphal fragments, pollen, etc.). Due to this fact and the fact that bioaerosols are ubiquitous, a comparative analysis is performed by SANAIR IAQ during Indoor Environmental Surveys (IES) and assessments.

*A comparative analysis involves the collection of bioaerosols from outdoors and/or within an adjacent indoor environment to establish a baseline for which to compare samples collected from within the survey area. The samples are then analyzed by an accredited laboratory to identify the collected bioaerosols. The identified bioaerosols are then compared between the baseline sample(s), **MoldRANGEä** Report and the bioaerosols found in the survey area(s).*

*Higher bioaerosol levels found within the survey area, compared to a baseline sample(s) and/or the **MoldRANGEä** Report, may be indicative of biological growth within the survey area, or a bioaerosol pathway from a biological amplification growth site to the survey area, exists. These higher spore counts could be representative of an abnormal fungal ecology. Conversely, similar, or lower spore counts within the survey area, relative to the baseline line could be representative of a normal fungal ecology within the survey area.*

**A bioaerosol analysis, in and of itself, will not prove or disprove the presence of an abnormal fungal ecology (fungal growth site or a pathway) within the survey area, and does not represent nor take the place of a comprehensive Indoor Environmental Survey.*

Findings

The comparative analysis, of the collected bioaerosol samples was performed with laboratory data provided by Eurofins EPK Built Environment Testing, LLC., in their report #4442346.

Air samples were collected in each room. Total fungal spore counts per cubic meter (m³) of air were found to be lower in the four indoor samples compared to the outdoor baseline sample. However, *Epicoccum* was identified in each room sample and *Stachybotrys* was identified in Room #102A. These spore types are usually seen indoors when water damage to the structural materials has occurred. *Epicoccum* is considered a pathogenic mold while *Stachybotrys* is described as a toxigenic mold producing mycotoxins.

The comparative analysis along with the laboratory's MoldSCORE™ Report (Attached as part of the laboratory report) suggest a high probability that fungal spores are originating from within the building, or a pathway exists to a mold growth site outside of the survey area.

The MoldSCORE(s)™ for the indoor samples were 130 (Room 102-C), 137 (102-A), 176 (Room #107C), and 295 (Room #107-A). (100 is the lowest value for probability with 300 being the highest score for probability).

A description of the MoldSCORE rating can be found on page two of the MoldSCORE report.

Surface Sample Analysis

The laboratory performed a Direct Microscopic Exam (Qualitative). The analysis is identified as (EM-MY-S_1039)

Quantities of mold are rated between < 1+ and 4+, with <1+ being the lowest.

The laboratory detected mold growth on the one surface sampled inside bathroom wall cavity of 102C. The laboratory report is attached.

<u>Sample Location:</u>	<u>Mold Type Reported</u>
102-C Bathroom	Stachybotrys Species (4+)
	Penicillium/Aspergillus group (2+)

** The risk of occupant exposure to mold in this building is significant. SANAIR recommends containing and remediating the mold growth to reduce the potential for occupant exposure to mold. This should be performed in accordance with IICRC and NADCA industry standards. **

SANAIR IAQ appreciates the opportunity to provide you with our services. Please contact us if there are any questions regarding this assessment or when we may be of further assistance.

At Your Service,



**Danny E. Dangerfield, Jr., ASCS, CIE, CMR, VSMR
President**

Certified Air System Cleaning Specialist	#0398062(NADCA)
Certified Indoor Environmentalist	#01277 (ACAC)
Certified Microbial Remediator	#04128 (ACAC)
SWaM Certification	#669660
Certified Mold Remediation Specialist	



Photographs



Mold Growth on Bathroom Wall



Mold Growth on Shower Ceiling



Mold Growth on Door Jamb, Located in Foyer

References

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

- Building Air Quality: A Guide for Building Owners and Facility Managers
EPA 402-F-91-102, December 1991
- The Inside Story: A Guide to Indoor Air Quality
<http://www.epa.gov/iaq/pubs/insidest.html>

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH)

- NIOSH Manual of Analytical Methods
<http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/docs/2003-154/>

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)

- 29 CFR Part 1910
https://www.osha.gov/pls/oshaweb/owasrch.search_form?p_doc_type=STANDARDS&p_toc_level=1&p_keyvalue=1910

American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH)

- Bioaerosols: Assessment and Control
Janet Macher, Ed., American Conference of Government Industrial Hygienists, Cincinnati, OH (1999).
<http://www.acgih.org>

National Air Duct Cleaners Association (NADCA)

- ACR-2021 -Assessment Cleaning and Restoration of HVAC Systems
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Institute of Inspection, Cleaning and Restoration Certification (IICRC)

- “ANSI/IICRC S520 Standard and Reference Guide for Professional Mold Remediation
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- “ANSI/IICRC S500-2006 Standard and Reference Guide for Professional Water Damage Restoration - 2006
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American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE)

- “Standard 62.1-2010 – Ventilation for Acceptable Indoor Air Quality
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- Standard 55--2010 – Thermal Environmental Conditions for Human Occupancy
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- Standard 160-2009 – Criteria for Moisture-Control Design Analysis in Buildings
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www.ASHRAE.org

United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) EM385-1-1 Safety Manual

<https://www.usace.army.mil>

Sheet Metal and Air Conditioning Contractors' National Association, Inc. (SMACNA)

- Duct Cleanliness for New Construction Guidelines
www.smacna.org

Report for:

Mr. Danny Dangerfield, ASCS,CIE,CMR
SANAIR Indoor Air Quality
200 Main Street
Newport News, VA 23601

Regarding: Eurofins Built Environment Testing East, LLC
Project: NAVFAC 1807; 1807 (Tape Only)
EML ID: 4449755

Approved by:



Regional Laboratory Director
Francina Thadigiri

Dates of Analysis:

Direct microscopic exam (Qualitative): 03-12-2026

Service SOPs: Direct microscopic exam (Qualitative) (EM-MY-S-1039)
AIHA LAP, LLC accredited service, Lab ID #179623

All samples were received in acceptable condition unless noted in the Report Comments portion in the body of the report. Due to the nature of the analyses performed, field blank correction of results is not applied. The results relate only to the samples as received and tested.

Eurofins Built Environment Testing East, LLC ("the Company"), a member of the Eurofins Built Environment Testing group of companies, shall have no liability to the client or the client's customer with respect to decisions or recommendations made, actions taken or courses of conduct implemented by either the client or the client's customer as a result of or based upon the Test Results. In no event shall the Company be liable to the client with respect to the Test Results except for the Company's own willful misconduct or gross negligence nor shall the Company be liable for incidental or consequential damages or lost profits or revenues to the fullest extent such liability may be disclaimed by law, even if the Company has been advised of the possibility of such damages, lost profits or lost revenues. In no event shall the Company's liability with respect to the Test Results exceed the amount paid to the Company by the client therefor.

Eurofins Built Environment Testing East, LLC's LabServe® reporting system includes automated fail-safes to ensure that all AIHA LAP, LLC quality requirements are met and notifications are added to reports when any quality steps remain pending.

Client: SANAIR Indoor Air Quality
C/O: Mr. Danny Dangerfield, ASCS,CIE,CMR
Re: NAVFAC 1807; 1807 (Tape Only)

Date of Sampling: 03-11-2026
Date of Receipt: 03-12-2026
Date of Report: 03-12-2026

DIRECT MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION REPORT

Background Debris and/or Description	Miscellaneous Spores Present*	MOLD GROWTH: Molds seen with underlying mycelial and/or sporulating structures†	Other Comments††	General Impression
Lab ID-Version‡: 22348732-1, Analysis Date: 03/12/2026: Tape sample # 1: Room 102 A				
Moderate	Very few	2+ <i>Cladosporium</i> species (spores, hyphae) 2+ <i>Stachybotrys</i> species (spores, hyphae) 1+ <i>Fusarium</i> species (spores, hyphae) 1+ <i>Ulocladium</i> species (spores, hyphae) < 1+ <i>Penicillium/Aspergillus</i> group (spores, hyphae)	None	Mold growth
Lab ID-Version: 22348733-1, Analysis Date: 03/12/2026: Tape sample # 2: Foyer 107				
Moderate	Very few	None	None	Normal trapping

* Indicative of normal conditions, i.e. seen on surfaces everywhere. Includes basidiospores (mushroom spores), myxomycetes, plant pathogens such as ascospores, rusts and smuts, and a mix of saprophytic genera with no particular spore type predominating. Distribution of spore types seen mirrors that usually seen outdoors.

† Quantities of molds seen growing are listed in the MOLD GROWTH column and are graded <1+ to 4+, with 4+ denoting the highest numbers.

†† Some comments may refer to the following: Most surfaces collect a mix of spores which are normally present in the outdoor environment. At times it is possible to note a skewing of the distribution of spore types, and also to note "marker" genera which may indicate indoor mold growth. Marker genera are those spore types which are present normally in very small numbers, but which multiply indoors when conditions are favorable for growth.

‡ A "Version" indicated by -"x" after the Lab ID# with a value greater than 1 indicates a sample with amended data. The revision number is reflected by the value of "x".

The limit of detection is < 1+ when mold growth is detected.

Client: SANAIR Indoor Air Quality
C/O: Mr. Danny Dangerfield, ASCS,CIE,CMR
Re: NAVFAC 1807; 1807 (Tape Only)

Date of Sampling: 03-11-2026
Date of Receipt: 03-12-2026
Date of Report: 03-12-2026

DIRECT MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION REPORT

PROJECT ANALYST AND SIGNATORY REPORT

Project Analyst



Analyst: Cassidy Pajda

The test report shall not be reproduced except in full, without written approval of the laboratory. The report must not be used by the client to claim product certification, approval, or endorsement by AIHA LAP, LLC, or any agency of the federal government. The Company reserves the right to dispose of all samples after a period of thirty (30) days, according to all state and federal guidelines, unless otherwise specified.

‡ A "Version" indicated by "-x" after the Lab ID# with a value greater than 1 indicates a sample with amended data. The revision number is reflected by the value of "x".



Surface Sample Report

Prepared for:

NAVFAC

Project Location:

Naval Weapons Station, Bldg. #1807
Yorktown, Va.

Report Date: March 16, 2026

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SANAIR IAQ collected two surface samples at Building #1807 on March 11, 2026. The samples were processed for laboratory identification and analysis. The laboratory analysis was used to confirm the presence or the absence thereof for mold growth.

The sample collection and analysis were performed in accordance with guidelines established by one or more of the following organizations:

- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH)
- Indoor Air Quality Association (IAQA)
- National Air Duct Cleaners Association (NADCA)
- Institute of Inspection Cleaning and Restoration Certification (IICRC)
- Eurofins Built Environment Testing, LLC.

The results of these tests are limited to date, time, and on-site conditions and may not be indicative of future or past conditions. Results are also limited to sampling method and procedure.

Sample collection was performed by Danny E. Dangerfield, Jr., ASCS, CIE, CMR, MRS.

The sampling and analyses were requested by NAVFAC Staff.

Objectives

1. Collect tape lift samples of specified surfaces for laboratory analysis for molds. The laboratory analysis was performed by an AIHA-LAP, LLC accredited laboratory ID #179623.

Findings

Surface Sample Analysis

The laboratory performed a Direct Microscopic Exam (Qualitative). The analysis is identified as (EM-MY-S_1039)

Quantities of mold are rated between < 1+ and 4+, with <1+ being the lowest.

The laboratory reported its findings in report ID #4449755 The laboratory detected mold growth on the surface sampled in the bathroom shower of Room #102A. The door sampled in the foyer of #107 was reported negative for mold. The laboratory report is attached.

Sample Location:
102-A Bathroom

Mold Type Reported
Cladosporium (2+)
Stachybotrys Species (2+)
Fusarium (1+)
Ulocladium (1+)
Penicillium/Aspergillus group (<1+)

107 Foyer Door

Negative for Mold

SANAIR IAQ appreciates the opportunity to provide you with our services. Please contact us if there are any questions regarding this assessment or when we may be of further assistance.

At Your Service,



**Danny E. Dangerfield, Jr., ASCS, CIE, CMR, VSMR
President**

Certified Air System Cleaning Specialist #0398062(NADCA)
Certified Indoor Environmentalist #01277 (ACAC)
Certified Microbial Remediator #04128 (ACAC)
SWaM Certification #669660
Certified Mold Remediation Specialist



References

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

- Building Air Quality: A Guide for Building Owners and Facility Managers
EPA 402-F-91-102, December 1991
- The Inside Story: A Guide to Indoor Air Quality
<http://www.epa.gov/iaq/pubs/insidest.html>

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH)

- NIOSH Manual of Analytical Methods
<http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/docs/2003-154/>

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)

- 29 CFR Part 1910
https://www.osha.gov/pls/oshaweb/owasrch.search_form?p_doc_type=STANDARDS&p_toc_level=1&p_keyvalue=1910

American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH)

- Bioaerosols: Assessment and Control
Janet Macher, Ed., American Conference of Government Industrial Hygienists, Cincinnati, OH (1999).
<http://www.acgih.org>

National Air Duct Cleaners Association (NADCA)

- ACR-2021 -Assessment Cleaning and Restoration of HVAC Systems
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Institute of Inspection, Cleaning and Restoration Certification (IICRC)

- “ANSI/IICRC S520 Standard and Reference Guide for Professional Mold Remediation
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- “ANSI/IICRC S500-2006 Standard and Reference Guide for Professional Water Damage Restoration - 2006
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- Standard 160-2009 – Criteria for Moisture-Control Design Analysis in Buildings
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United States Army Corps of Engineers (UASACE) EM385-1-1 Safety Manual

<https://www.usace.army.mil>

Sheet Metal and Air Conditioning Contractors’ National Association, Inc. (SMACNA)

- Duct Cleanliness for New Construction Guidelines
www.smacna.org

Report for:

Mr. Danny Dangerfield, ASCS,CIE,CMR
SANAIR Indoor Air Quality
200 Main Street
Newport News, VA 23601

Regarding: Eurofins Built Environment Testing East, LLC
Project: NAVFAC 1807 ADDITIONAL TESTING
EML ID: 4460915

Approved by:



Regional Laboratory Director
Francina Thadigiri

Dates of Analysis:

Direct microscopic exam - Qualitative (ASTM D7658): 03-20-2026

Service SOPs: Direct microscopic exam - Qualitative (ASTM D7658) (EBET-DE-SOP84326)

All samples were received in acceptable condition unless noted in the Report Comments portion in the body of the report. Due to the nature of the analyses performed, field blank correction of results is not applied. The results relate only to the samples as received and tested.

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Client: SANAIR Indoor Air Quality
C/O: Mr. Danny Dangerfield, ASCS,CIE,CMR
Re: NAVFAC 1807 ADDITIONAL TESTING

Date of Sampling: 03-18-2026
Date of Receipt: 03-20-2026
Date of Report: 03-20-2026

Semi-Quantitative Method for Direct Microscopy of Surface Fungal Structures by ASTM D7658

Non-Fungal Background Debris †	Miscellaneous Spores Present*	Fungal Loading††	Other Comments	Notes
Lab ID-Version‡: 22411866-1, Analysis Date: 03/20/2026: Tape sample 1: 105 Comms - Board				
1	Very few	3 <i>Penicillium/Aspergillus</i> type spores (Hyphae, fruiting bodies and clumps/chains of spores)	None	Mold Growth Detected
Lab ID-Version: 22411867-1, Analysis Date: 03/20/2026: Tape sample 2: 304B Diffuser				
1	None	4 <i>Cladosporium</i> (Hyphae, fruiting bodies and clumps/chains of spores) 1 <i>Penicillium/Aspergillus</i> type spores (Hyphae and clumps/chains of spores)	None	Mold Growth Detected
Lab ID-Version: 22411868-1, Analysis Date: 03/20/2026: Tape sample 3: 305 Foyer Diffuser				
1	Very few	3 <i>Cladosporium</i> (Hyphae, fruiting bodies and clumps/chains of spores) 1 <i>Penicillium/Aspergillus</i> type spores (Hyphae, fruiting bodies and clumps/chains of spores)	None	Mold Growth Detected
Lab ID-Version: 22411869-1, Analysis Date: 03/20/2026: Tape sample 4: 205 Foyer Diffuser				
2	Very few	4 <i>Cladosporium</i> (Hyphae, fruiting bodies and clumps/chains of spores) 2 <i>Acremonium</i> -like (Hyphae and clumps/chains of spores)	None	Mold Growth Detected
Lab ID-Version: 22411870-1, Analysis Date: 03/20/2026: Tape sample 5: 107 D - By Window				
2	Very few	3 <i>Stachybotrys</i> (Hyphae, fruiting bodies and clumps/chains of spores) 2 <i>Alternaria/Ulocladium</i> group (Hyphae and clumps/chains of spores)	None	Mold Growth Detected

‡ A "Version" indicated by -"x" after the Lab ID# with a value greater than 1 indicates a sample with amended data. The revision number is reflected by the value of "x".

Non-Fungal Background Debris †	Miscellaneous Spores Present*	Fungal Loading††	Other Comments	Notes
Lab ID-Version‡: 22411871-1, Analysis Date: 03/20/2026: Tape sample 6: 203 B - Bath Wall				
1	Very few	2 <i>Acremonium</i> -like (Hyphae, fruiting bodies and clumps/chains of spores) 2 <i>Cladosporium</i> (Hyphae and clumps /chains of spores)	None	Mold Growth Detected

‡ A "Version" indicated by "-x" after the Lab ID# with a value greater than 1 indicates a sample with amended data. The revision number is reflected by the value of "x".

Client: SANAIR Indoor Air Quality
C/O: Mr. Danny Dangerfield, ASCS,CIE,CMR
Re: NAVFAC 1807 ADDITIONAL TESTING

Date of Sampling: 03-18-2026
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Date of Report: 03-20-2026

Semi-Quantitative Method for Direct Microscopy of Surface Fungal Structures by ASTM D7658

†Non-Fungal Background Debris

The presence and relative amount of non-fungal background debris (e.g., skin cells, fibers, pollen, and dust) are documented in the Non-Fungal Background Debris section. Determination of the debris load is based on analytical judgment and reported using a semi-quantitative scale representing the relative abundance of observed material within the microscopic field of view.

0 No background debris is observed

1 ~< 5 % of a representative field of view

2 ~5 % and 25 % of a representative field of view

3 ~25 % and 75 % of a representative field of view

4 ~75 % and 90 % of a representative field of view

5 ~>90 % of a representative field of view

***Miscellaneous Spores**

Slides/specimens are examined for the presence, quantity, and distribution of mold spores. Under typical conditions, a mixture of spore types is observed with a distribution consistent with that commonly found in outdoor environments. In such cases, the biological component of the sampled surface reflects background environmental deposition rather than localized growth. Observed spores may include basidiospores, myxomycetes, plant-associated spores such as ascospores, rusts, and smuts, as well as a variety of saprophytic genera, with no single spore type predominating. Many of these spores are not associated with growth on indoor building materials, as they require living plants, decaying organic matter, or specific ecological associations for development. When this mixed spore population is observed in combination with pollen, the likely source is outdoor air rather than indoor mold growth. The relative abundance of miscellaneous spores is graded and reported as none, very few, few, variety, or wide variety.

None – No miscellaneous spores detected

Very Few – ~1-10 miscellaneous spores of the same spore type detected

Few – ~>10 miscellaneous spores of the same spore type detected

Variety – ~1-10 miscellaneous spores of 2 or more spore types detected

Wide Variety – ~>10 miscellaneous spores of 2 or more spore types detected

††Fungal Loading

Quantities of molds observed with associated mycelial and/or sporulating structures are reported in the Fungal Loading section. Analytical judgement is applied to assess the level of fungal loading present in the sample. Results are expressed using a semi-quantitative rating scale that reflects the relative abundance of material observed within the examined microscopic field of view.

0 No fungal material is observed

1 ~< 5 % of a representative field of view

2 ~5 % and 25 % of a representative field of view

3 ~25 % and 75 % of a representative field of view

4 ~75 % and 90 % of a representative field of view

5 ~>90 % of a representative field of view

‡ A "Version" indicated by "-x" after the Lab ID# with a value greater than 1 indicates a sample with amended data. The revision number is reflected by the value of "x".

Eurofins Built Environment Testing East, LLC
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Client: SANAIR Indoor Air Quality
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Re: NAVFAC 1807 ADDITIONAL TESTING

Date of Sampling: 03-18-2026
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Semi-Quantitative Method for Direct Microscopy of Surface Fungal Structures by ASTM D7658

PROJECT ANALYSTS AND SIGNATORY REPORT

Project Analysts



Analyst: Olivia Hudson



Analyst: Cassidy Pajda

The test report shall not be reproduced except in full, without written approval of the laboratory. The report must not be used by the client to claim product certification, approval, or endorsement by AIHA LAP, LLC, or any agency of the federal government. The Company reserves the right to dispose of all samples after a period of thirty (30) days, according to all state and federal guidelines, unless otherwise specified.

‡ A "Version" indicated by "-x" after the Lab ID# with a value greater than 1 indicates a sample with amended data. The revision number is reflected by the value of "x".



Surface Sample Report

Prepared for:

NAVFAC

Project Location:

Naval Weapons Station, Bldg. #1807
Yorktown, Va.

Report Date: March 21, 2026

CONFIDENTIALITY NOTICE: The information contained herein is private and intended to be viewed only by the aforementioned customer, for whom this report was prepared. Any further dissemination of this information is done solely at the discretion of the customer. Viewing or distributing this information without the customer's consent is strictly prohibited.



SANAIR IAQ collected six surface samples at Building #1807 on March 11, 2026. The samples were processed for laboratory identification and analysis. The laboratory analysis was used to confirm the presence or the absence thereof for mold growth.

The sample collection and analysis were performed in accordance with guidelines established by one or more of the following organizations:

- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH)
- Indoor Air Quality Association (IAQA)
- National Air Duct Cleaners Association (NADCA)
- Institute of Inspection Cleaning and Restoration Certification (IICRC)
- Eurofins Built Environment Testing, LLC.

The results of these tests are limited to date, time, and on-site conditions and may not be indicative of future or past conditions. Results are also limited to sampling method and procedure.

Sample collection was performed by Danny E. Dangerfield, Jr., ASCS, CIE, CMR, MRS.

The sampling and analysis were requested by NAVFAC Staff.

Objectives

1. Collect tape lift sample(s) of specified surface(s) for laboratory analysis for molds. The laboratory analysis was performed by an AIHA-LAP, LLC accredited laboratory ID #179623.

Findings

Surface Sample Analysis

The laboratory performed a Direct Microscopic Exam (Qualitative). The analysis is identified as (EM-MY-S_1039)

Quantities of mold are rated between < 1+ and 4+, with <1+ being the lowest.

The laboratory reported its findings in report ID #4460915. The laboratory detected mold growth on each surface sampled. The results are listed below. The laboratory report is attached.

Sample Location:	Mold Type Reported
#105 Comms Board	Penicillium/Aspergillus type spores (3)
#304B Supply Diffuser	Cladosporium (4) Penicillium/Aspergillus type spores (1)
#305 Foyer Supply Diffuser	Cladosporium (3) Penicillium/Aspergillus group (1)
#205 Foyer Supply Diffuser	Cladosporium (4) Acremonium-like (2)
#107D by Window	Stachybotrys Species (3) Alternaria/Ulocladium group
#203 Bathroom Wall	Acremonium-like (2) Cladosporium (2)

SANAIR IAQ appreciates the opportunity to provide you with our services. Please contact us if there are any questions regarding this assessment or when we may be of further assistance.

At Your Service,



**Danny E. Dangerfield, Jr., ASCS, CIE, CMR, VSMR
President**

Certified Air System Cleaning Specialist #0398062(NADCA)
 Certified Indoor Environmentalist #01277 (ACAC)
 Certified Microbial Remediator #04128 (ACAC)
 SWaM Certification #669660
 Certified Mold Remediation Specialist



References

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

- Building Air Quality: A Guide for Building Owners and Facility Managers
EPA 402-F-91-102, December 1991
- The Inside Story: A Guide to Indoor Air Quality
<http://www.epa.gov/iaq/pubs/insidest.html>

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH)

- NIOSH Manual of Analytical Methods
<http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/docs/2003-154/>

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)

- 29 CFR Part 1910
https://www.osha.gov/pls/oshaweb/owasrch.search_form?p_doc_type=STANDARDS&p_toc_level=1&p_keyvalue=1910

American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH)

- Bioaerosols: Assessment and Control
Janet Macher, Ed., American Conference of Government Industrial Hygienists, Cincinnati, OH (1999).
<http://www.acgih.org>

National Air Duct Cleaners Association (NADCA)

- ACR-2021 -Assessment Cleaning and Restoration of HVAC Systems
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Institute of Inspection, Cleaning and Restoration Certification (IICRC)

- “ANSI/IICRC S520 Standard and Reference Guide for Professional Mold Remediation
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www.IICRC.org
- “ANSI/IICRC S500-2006 Standard and Reference Guide for Professional Water Damage Restoration - 2006
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American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE)

- “Standard 62.1-2010 – Ventilation for Acceptable Indoor Air Quality
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- Standard 160-2009 – Criteria for Moisture-Control Design Analysis in Buildings
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www.ASHRAE.org

United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) EM385-1-1 Safety Manual

<https://www.usace.army.mil>

Sheet Metal and Air Conditioning Contractors’ National Association, Inc. (SMACNA)

- Duct Cleanliness for New Construction Guidelines
www.smacna.org