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PREPARED FOR: VIVIDHOMEINSPECTIONS

TEST ADDRESS: [REDACTED] RIVERTON, NJ 08077

CERTIFICATE OF INDOOR AIR QUALITY PARTICULATE REPORT

PREPARED FOR

VIVIDHOME INSPECTIONS

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TEST LOCATION:

[REDACTED]
RIVERTON, NJ 08077

CHAIN OF CUSTODY # [REDACTED]

COLLECTED: TUE JUNE 10, 2025

RECEIVED: WED JUNE 11, 2025

REPORTED: THU JUNE 19, 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, 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. Reports are issued free of alterations or additions and PriorityLab does not accept liability of the tampering or unlawful alteration of documents sent. All reports are expressly and exclusively for PriorityLab clients and may not be reproduced by third parties. If this report is reproduced, it must be reproduced in full unless written permission is obtained from PriorityLab. PriorityLab keeps all client data secure and confidential and any information contained in reports or files will not be divulged unless permission is expressly given by the client submitting the sample(s) except where authorized by law and all PriorityLab employees are required to maintain the confidentiality of all non-public personal information provided. We do not sell client information to anyone or disclose client information to marketing companies. This disclaimer governs the use of this report. By using or accepting this report, you accept this disclaimer in full.

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Detailed Particle Identification Report

Analysis Method	Air Analysis	Air Analysis	Air Analysis	Intentionally Blank
Lab Sample #	52988352-1	52988352-2	52988352-3	
Sample Identification	21767195	21767909	18419759	
Sample Location	OUTSIDE	FAMILY ROOM	BEDROOM 1	
Sample Type / Metric	Breeze ST/150L	Breeze ST/150L	Breeze ST/150L	
Analysis Date	Wed June 11, 2025	Wed June 11, 2025	Wed June 11, 2025	

Particle Types Identified	Raw	Particles /	% of	Raw	Particles / m³	% of	Raw Count	m³ 476	% of Total	
Amorphous Organic Debris	67	449	27	57	382	13	71	7	14	
Fiberglass	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	94	<1	
Fibers-Cellulose	4	27	1	3	20	<1	14	7	2	
Insect Fragments	2	13	<1	1	7	<1	1	583	<1	
Mineral Dust	155	1039	64	129	864	31	87	7	18	
Plant Fragments	1	7	<1	1	7	<1	1	---	<1	
Pollen-Undifferentiated	4	27	1	1	7	<1	---	1936	---	
Skin Cells	---	---	---	205	1374	50	289	40	60	
Soot	6	40	2	5	34	1	6	47	1	
Starch Grains	1	7	<1	5	34	1	7	7	1	
Minimum Detection Limit		7			7					
Comments/Definitions										
Raw Count: Actual number of particles observed and counted.	The origin of particles in the Outside Air can be a major source of indoor particles.		The origin of particles in the air can often be traced.		The origin of particles in the air can often be traced.		The origin of particles in the air can often be traced.		The origin of particles in the air can often be traced.	
Particles/m³: Particles per cubic meter.	Comparison of particles 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.		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.		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.		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.		INTENTIONALLY BLANK	
% of Total: Percentage of a particular particle type in relation to total number of other particles.										
---: Particle type was not observed.										

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.

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.

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.

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 indicative of an infestation or indicate the area be cleaned or the filtration system is not functioning properly.

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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.

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 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.

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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, barbeques, 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 products are derived from corn and are considered non-allergenic.
