IAQ Analytics

Your results in context

Report No:	[redacted]
Report Issued:	Oct 10, 2023 5:56:45 AM
Report Type:	1. IAQ Level Analysis
Samples submitted by:	Electrodry
Latest collection:	Oct 9, 2023
Address of collection:	[redacted] Australia
Types of data:	1. Airborne particle count
Operator field notes:	Reported mould in the property.

The purpose of this report is to analyze the sample quantities submitted and reference them to meaningful Indoor Air Quality (IAQ) parameters, being any of: particle counts, temperature and humidity, or surface cleanliness (ATP). IAQ Analytics uses proprietary algorithms based either upon Industry Guidelines and Published Standards, or upon Empirical Precedents and Principles, or both. The accuracy of the sample quantities submitted is the sole responsibility of the client.

IAQ Analytics ("the Company") 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 sample analysis. In no event shall the Company be liable to the client with respect to the sample analysis 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 sample analysis exceed the amount paid to the Company by the client for said samples submitted with respect to the individual report number.

All analysis is reported as "at time of sampling". Clients and their customers should be aware that individual conditions including particle counts, temperatures, humidities, or ATP RLUs will change over time. The report does not specify whether a premises is occupiable or not, nor what type of activities can take place in a premises, nor the timing of such activities.

Unforeseen uses of the report may only be valid if care is taken by the client and/or their customer to also comply with the finer and broader details of all relevant published standards and with any and all available local national and international guidelines and laws, that have not been exhaustively addressed in this report owing to specialization.

IAQ Analytics has relied on the customer to indicate correct calibration of equipment, and does not accept any responsibility for the currency of, or accuracy of, the equipment used to collect samples. IAQ Analytics has made available, to all its customers, information related to the routine maintenance of their equipment which should be used in conjunction with manufacturer's recommendations.

1. Results - IAQ Level

Note: *Numbers reported are calculated to reflect comparison with published standards. An asterisk indicates counts at the two particle sizes considered are mismatched with respect to each other compared to expectation of the standards. If an asterisk is obtained check that your raw data has been correctly entered.*

Average Volumetric Counts

Single Sample - particle counts per cubic meter and analysis				
Location	**≥0.5 µm**	**≥5.0 µm**	**Time**	**IAQ Level**
Bedroom	2810247	37455	1m, 0s	8.5
Hallway	2557950	24381	1m, 0s	8

Guide to Levels

Each room is given an air quality level that combines coarse and fine particles. Air quality as reported by IAQ Analytics refers only to coarse and to some extent fine particles, not to other air quality parameters. IAQ Analytics air quality levels are interpreted as follows:

IAQ Level	Meaning	Description	Interpretation

Level 11.5	Fail 11.5	Ultra High Range Fail	Levels 10.5 to 11.5 indicate an environment which requires much improvement, including air quality improvement. Further investigation into source contamination is required.
Level 11	Fail 11	Extremely High Range Fail	
Level 10.5	Fail 10.5	Very High Range Fail	
Level 10	Fail 10	High Range Fail	Levels 9.5 to 10. Air quality requires improvement. Further investigation into source contamination is required.
Level 9.5	Fail 9.5	Fail	
Level 9	Alert 9	Alert. Conditional Status, Upper Range.	Level 9 counts indicate elevated levels of contaminant particles, which may include any of: dust, liquid microdroplets, pollens, possible indoor amplification of moulds, etc., though also may not be limited to these. Further investigation of potential contamination sources is required. The results reported may be affected by the degree of ventilation to outdoors, or by recent housekeeping, human activity, or work activity. Conditional means that contaminant levels can be interpreted based also on other indicators at the site, in addition to particle counts.
Level 8.5	Normal 8.5	**Unusual for indoors, and normal for outdoors** Conditional - Lower Range.	Level 8.5, these counts may indicate elevated levels of contaminant particles unless outdoor air has entered indoors. Particles generated indoors may include any of: dust, skin dust, liquid microdroplets, mould or

			other bioparticles, though the particle types may not be limited to these. Particles which have entered the indoors from the outdoors are as for the particles that may have been generated indoors. The results reported in level 8.5 may be affected by the degree of ventilation to outdoors, and by the level of particles outdoors, and/or by recent housekeeping, human activity, or work activity. Normal means that contaminant levels can be interpreted based also on other indicators at the site, in addition to particle counts. Further investigation of potential contamination sources may not be required, unless other lines of evidence indicate so. Level 8.5 may be encountered in enclosed spaces.
Level 8	Pass 8	Pass	Level 8, particle counts are within the acceptable range.
Level 7.5	Still 7.5	Low counts.	Level 7.5, particles counts are in the lower range. Mechanically generated or windblown particles are at low levels, as these settle out in relatively still environments.

In cases of remediation involving before-and-after samples, a report gives the % reduction after, as well as assigning levels. Levels are based on Published Standards, referenced in the back of the report, and from actual remediation data. Note: IAQ Analytics reports are intended only for "In Operation" (In Use) environments.

Temperature and humidity

CSA Standard CAN/CSA Z412-00 (R2011) - "Office Ergonomics" gives acceptable ranges of temperature and relative humidity for offices in Canada. These values are the same as recommended by the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE) Standard 55 - 2010 "Thermal Environmental Conditions for Human Occupancy". The recommended temperature ranges have been found to meet the needs of at least 80% of individuals. Some people may feel uncomfortable even if these values are met. Additional measures may be required.

Temperature / Humidity Ranges for Comfort

Conditions	Relative Humidity	Acceptable Operating Temperatures	
		°C	°F
Summer (light clothing)	If 30%, then	24.5 - 28	76 - 82
	If 60%, then	23 - 25.5	74 - 78
Winter (warm clothing)	If 30%, then	20.5 - 25.5	69 - 78
	If 60%, then	20 - 24	68 - 75

*Source: Adapted from **ASHRAE 55-2010***

The USEPA recommends that humidity levels be kept between 30-60% to decrease fungal growth. IAQ Analytics recommends optimal humidity to be 45-55%. High levels of humidity can contribute to fungal growth, whilst low humidity can tend to contribute to dry skin conditions.

IAQ Analytics recommends that, if your temperature or humidity readings fall outside of the levels recommended, you contact your professional to discuss the appropriate measures to correct this issue/s.

Temperature and Humidity Raw Report

Location	°C	°F	Humidity %	°C (A)	°F (A)	Humidity % (A)
Bedroom	18	65	63.90%			
Hallway	19	66	62.10%			

(A means after)

Prepared and authorized by Susan Goldsworthy, Senior Analyst

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References and context

A. Industry Guidelines and Published Standards

Context: The International benchmarks and IAQ levels reported here are defined under methodologies meant for far more stringently decontaminated areas, such as cleantech industry cleanrooms. However, reports produced by **IAQ Analytics** may also be legitimately used for common areas such as households and offices. In other words, higher standards are being applied than are strictly needed, which correlates with the fact that high levels of tradesmanship are now being practised in the IAQ industry as a whole.

Published standard: **ISO 14644-1 (2015)** (International Standards Organisation)
Background: *Cleanrooms and associated controlled environments provide for the control of contaminated air down to levels appropriate for accomplishing contamination-sensitive activities. Contamination control can also be beneficial for protection of product or process integrity in applications in industries such as aerospace, microelectronics, pharmaceuticals, medical devices, healthcare and food [paraphrased from ISO 14644-1].* Application to non-industrial indoor situations is not typical. Published standards for particle counts per cubic meter (as opposed to weights per cubic meter) in non-industrial indoor situations do not refer to fungi and mold. Similarly this report and associated published standards cannot be used to characterize the physical, chemical, radiological, viable or other nature of airborne particles. Contamination simply means presence of airborne particles, it does not refer to the physical, chemical, radiological, viable or other nature of airborne particles. With these caveats having been stated, the **IAQ Level** system underlying this report does use a somewhat similar particle counting and grading system as the **International Standards Organisation** used in formulating *ISO 14644-1 (2015)E: Cleanrooms and associated controlled environments - Part 1: Classification of air cleanliness by particle concentration*. The standard is copyrighted material available from www.iso.org or from the national standards organization in your country.

IAQ Analytics takes no responsibility for the adherence or otherwise, of users of its service, to the ISO 14644-4(2015) guidelines on cleanroom construction and operation. Similarly only single time points are reported on here by IAQ Analytics, and the company makes no recommendations on scheduling of any follow-up testing in

any *room*. With these caveats having been stated, a report on **ISO Comparison** is available to users who undertake replicate sampling to the degree recommended during the IAQ Analytics data input process, and who meet the sampling duration requirements recommended by IAQ Analytics during that process.

Published standard: **World Health Organisation - Good Manufacturing Practice (WHO GMP)**
WHO Technical Report Series, No. 961 (2011), Annex 6.
The WHO GMP standard is designed for sterile environments that undergo disinfection routinely. IAQ Analytics assesses to the WHO GMP reference only with regard to the In Operation state. The WHO GMP relates to the ISO as follows: "*For Grade C (in operation) the airborne particle classification is ISO 8. For classification purposes ISO 14644-1 (2) methodology defines both the minimum number of sample locations and the sample size based on the class limit of the largest particle size considered and the method of evaluation of the data collected.*
The sample volume should be determined according to ISO 14644-1 (2) clause B.4.2. However, for lower grades (e.g. Grade C in operation) the sample volume per location should be at least 2 litres and the sample time per location should be not less than 1 minute." (paraphrased from *WHO Technical Report Series, No. 961 (2011), Annex 6*). For a WHO GMP Grade B In Operation the airborne particle classification is ISO 7. The WHO GMP permits grading based on 5 micron particles so is a useful standard to complement an ISO classification or an IAQ Level assessment.

While the WHO GMP specifies that cleanrooms should be designed to achieve both the "At Rest" and "In Operation" states, IAQ Analytics does not reference that specific aspect of the WHO GMP standard. Nor does IAQ Analytics warrant that its clients conform to that aspect or not conform to that aspect.

Published standard: (US) **Federal Standard 209E (1992)** *Airborne particulate cleanliness classes in cleanrooms and clean zones.* Fed 209E was superseded in 2001 by ISO 14644-1 and ISO 14644-2, on the authority of The U.S. General Services Administration.

Published standard: (UK) **British Standard 5295(1989)** was superseded by BS EN ISO 14644(2007) under the authority of The British Standards Institution (BSI Group) Standards Development, Standards Policy and Strategy Committee. British users of IAQ Analytics services should look to BS EN ISO 14644(2007) if they desire to reference British-specific standards, bearing in mind the similarity of BS EN ISO 14644 to ISO 14644.

Published standard: (EU) **EU GMP (2009)** European Union Guidelines to Good Manufacturing Practice, Medicinal Products for Human and Veterinary Use, Annex 1 (2009), European Commission, Brussels (current). The EU GMP is similar to the WHO GMP. European users of IAQ Analytics services should look to ISO 14644 and EU GMP (2009) if they desire to reference Europe-specific standards, bearing in mind the similarity of EU GMP (2009) to WHO GMP (2011). While the WHO GMP specifies that cleanrooms should be designed to achieve both the "at rest" and "in operation" states, IAQ Analytics does not reference that aspect of the WHO GMP standard nor does IAQ Analytics warrant its users to conform to that aspect or to not conform to that aspect.

Published standard: **ANSI/ASHRAE 55(2010)** (American National Standards Institute, and American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air Conditioning Engineers) . *Thermal Environmental Conditions for Human Occupancy*. IAQ Analytics references scope 2.3 and 2.4 of ASHRAE 55(2010): "*2.3 This standard specifies thermal environmental conditions acceptable for healthy adults at atmospheric pressure equivalent to altitudes up to 3000 m (10,000 ft) in indoor spaces designed for human occupancy for periods not less than 15 minutes. 2.4 This standard does not address such nonthermal environmental factors as air quality, acoustics, and illumination or other physical, chemical, or biological space contaminants that may affect comfort or health*." IAQ Analytics does not reference scope 2.1 and 2.2 of ASHRAE 55(2010) "*2.1 The purpose of the standard is to specify the combinations of indoor thermal environmental factors and personal factors that will produce thermal environmental conditions acceptable to a majority of the occupants within the space. 2.2 It is intended that all of the criteria in this standard be applied together since comfort in the indoor environment is complex and responds to the interaction of all of the factors that are addressed*." In brief ASHRAE 55 specifies not only the environment but also the clothing of occupants, and discusses Heating Ventilation and Air Conditioning, which are beyond the scope of IAQ Analytics reference.

Guideline: **CAN/CSA Z412-00 (R2011)** (Canadian Standards Association International). *Guideline on Office Ergonomics*. IAQ Analytics references only the temperature and humidity aspects of this standard. An extract from the general scope of the standard is: "*This guideline incorporates ergonomics into a step-by-step process for the optimal design of office systems, including ....., environmental conditions, ... It is intended predominantly for office workers and employers who are responsible for health and safety or ergonomics programs in the workplace. It will, however, also be useful for facility designers, purchasers, building maintenance, health and safety regulatory agencies, and manufacturers and designers associated with office ergonomics*."

Other published guidelines

For guidance on the health aspects of dealing with fungi and mold in indoor areas, see:
Who Guidelines for Indoor Air Quality – Dampness and Mould. (2009) ISBN 978 92 890 4168 3
http://www.euro.who.int/__data/assets/pdf_file/0017/43325/E92645.pdf

This report does not refer in any way to mineral particles in air (man-made or natural), nor have they been tested for to our knowledge by the submitter/remediator. For guidance on that subject matter refer to: WHO air quality guidelines for Europe, 2nd edition (2000) Chapter 8.2: Man-made vitreous fibres. WHO Regional Office for Europe, Copenhagen, Denmark
http://www.euro.who.int/__data/assets/pdf_file/0004/123088/AQG2ndEd_8_2MMVF.pdf

Similarly, this report does not refer in any way to organic particles in air, nor chemical particles in air, nor have those particles been tested for to our knowledge by the submitter/remediator. For guidance on that subject matter refer to: WHO air quality guidelines for Europe, 2nd edition (2000) WHO Regional Office for Europe, Copenhagen, Denmark.
http://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/environment-and-health/air-quality/publications/pre2009/who-air-quality-guidelines-for-europe,-2nd-edition,-2000-cd-rom-version

Guideline: **IAQ Level**. The IAQ Level is an emerging sub-industry guideline, designed for the domestic and office space sector of the Indoor Air Quality industry. It does not explicitly reference any national standards, but instead respects international benchmarks, selectively. It may be used by other sectors of the wider IAQ industry at each user's own risk. An **IAQ Level** carries no requirement for replicate air samples to be taken inside a single room, and it references no construction guidelines nor specifies any schedule of testing. The term IAQ Level is

B. Wider context

High levels of coarse particle in indoor air can potentially indicate indoor amplification of biological particles.

Mould is not to be dismissed lightly as a cosmetic issue, rather it is indicated as a potential heath issue. Seek advice and information from mould professionals and government authorities.

Where visible mould is present, householders in particular may consult CDC publications on mould-remediation (cleanup), at www.cdc.gov/mold/cleanup-guide.html

The wider context section of this report is not prescriptive, it is informational in content and is intended to refer the reader to the shortest path to resolution of an indoor environmental problem.

For guidance on the health aspects of dealing with fungi and mold in indoor areas, see: WHO Guidelines for Indoor Air Quality – Dampness and Mould. (2009) ISBN 978 92 890 4168 3 http://www.euro.who.int/__data/assets/pdf_file/0017/43325/E92645.pdf

For guidance on engaging professional remediation of mould, refer to: Mold Remediation in Schools and Commercial Buildings. US EPA, 402-K-01-001 (2008).

Property managers wishing to become aware of their obligations to occupants should consult: A Brief guide to mold in the workplace, US OSHA, SHIB03-10-10 (updated Nov-08-2013)

Additionally it may be critical to refer to local government regulations and state government regulations on mould remediation, as these may vary across jurisdictions.

Further it may be critical to refer to local government regulations and state government regulations on indoor air quailty, as these may also vary across jurisdictions.

Notes on the scope and limitations of the current report:

In an IAQ Level report, indoor airborne particles are resolved into all of the characteristic types they comprise. Particles of defined sizes in the range ≥0.3 to ≥10.0 microns are counted as primary data, and the raw counts are referenced to expected levels in total, and then are specifically related to the size fraction considered (coarse particles). For a client of IAQ analytics wishing to gain a broader context, it is advisable to be familiar with the manifold characteristics of indoor airborne particles. The characteristics of each individual particle size

and its composition influences both the particle's behaviour (spatially and temporally) and it's ongoing transformation. As such particle number and composition may change quickly and dynamically.

Airborne particle movement may occur between the inner and outer compartments of a building, or between building cavities and indoor spaces, or between rooms of a building. Indoor particle sizes are distributed Bimodally, the "fine"-sized particles are liquid in nature, range from 0.01 to 2.0 micrometres in diameter. Typically the coarse-sized particles are solid, or are mixed liquid-solid, but in some cases such as seaspray may also contain liquid particles. Coarse particles are greater than 2 micrometres in diameter, and generally persist in the air column for less time than fine particles do.

This report concerns the coarse particles, which if present in high numbers reflect ongoing suspension or resuspension of particles. Coarse particle levels expected indoors differ from those expected outdoors, in the sense that indoor levels ae usually found to be lower than outdoors. Outdoor levels are as such not a guide either to what should be expected indoors nor to what is normal indoors.

C. Proprietary Guidelines

Guideline: **IAQ Level**. The IAQ Level is an emerging sub-industry guideline for particle counts, that is designed for the domestic and office space sector of the Indoor Air Quality industry. The IAQ Level does not explicitly reference any national standards, but instead respects international benchmarks, selectively. An IAQ Level carries no requirement for replicate air samples to be taken inside a single room, and it references no construction guidelines nor specifies any schedule of testing. The term IAQ Level © is copyright to IAQ Analytics Pty Ltd. 2016

General Information:

Condensation

In plain terms, condensation occurs when excess moisture, or humidity in the air reaches a saturation level at a surface such that moisture will begin to appear on that surface. This is also referred to as dewpoint. Temperature is also a key element of this. As an example, when hot damp air meets a cold surface such as when a cold can of soda is taken out of a refrigerator and placed on a benchtop, the cold contents of the can and the room-temperature air will interact to cause condensation to form on the outside of the soda can.

Within the indoor environment, key factors that affect condensation can include the outside temperature, inside temperature, surface temperature, and both indoor and outdoor humidity levels, as well as the nature of the materials comprising building and contents, and even occupant behaviour and indoor environmental controls can influence condensation.

Obvious fungal risks exist within homes that have experienced a water intrusion event. Where a water intrusion event has not occurred, excess moisture or humidity can create the necessary conditions for fungal growth.

Building principles

21st Century building principles have included a general tightening of the building envelope, towards more airtightness. The move toward energy efficiency has contributed to less natural airflow environments and more artificially heated and cooled environments. Artificially controlled environments may be accompanied by increases in localised moisture, such as through condensation via uneven distribution of heat to surfaces, which may lead to biological issues such as fungal and bacteria growth within the built environment. Other building factors that can lead to unevenly heated surfaces include shading effects, contrast of sun facing and non-sun-facing walls, thermal bridges operating through otherwise insulated walls and ceilings, and the like.

Occupant behaviour and choices

Our lifestyles can also be contributing factors to poor indoor air quality. Whilst most of us now spend approximately 90% of our time indoors, we also spend less time with our windows and doors open to create natural cross ventilation to our homes. Another lifestyle issue that often contributes to dampness is not allowing exhaust fans enough time to run for after showering or cooking, as the steam that is created causes condensation directly. Carpets and rugs as flooring choices are problematic for indoor air quality in two ways: they hold nutrients that mould and fungi can consume in order to grow, and they also act as a store for Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) that can be biologically or non-biologically derived. Carpets and rugs should be regularly cleaned to an as-new state of cleanliness, and only used at all if thoroughly dry. Regular vacuuming of carpets and rugs or shaking them outdoors are also optimal practices. Clothes transport VOCs indoors and can concentrate VOCs in wardrobes, so frequent clothes washing is recommended as for rugs. Even unused clothing can accumulate VOCs, so these too benefit from washing.

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) and Microbial VOCs

VOCS range widely in harmfulness, from relatively inocuous to very harmful. If concerned about potential presence of Microbial VOCs, one clear avenue to follow is to seek a specific airborne mycotoxin report elsewhere. Mycotoxins are toxins produced by moulds. An IAQ Level report from IAQ Analytics is not a report of airborne mycotoxins. Rather, it concerns airborne spore chains, through analysis of the coarse fraction of

airborne particulates. An ATP Surface Cleanliness report from IAQ Analytics is not a report of surface mycotoxins, but rather assesses biological contamination broadly, derived from cellular origins.

Particulate matter

Airborne particulate matter can enter our homes in many ways, including on our clothing, or furnishings. Particulate matter, entering to the indoors from the outdoors, is made up of a huge variety of substances including dust, pollens, fungal spores, ash, smoke, dust mites, and many other biological, fungal and viral particles. Some of these can multiply in certain conditions and become irritants and allergens that affect susceptible persons. Particulate matter is also made up of "volatile" (meaning airborne) compounds, that attach to these dust particles. A compound can be a chemical of any sort, and typically indoors these are derived from fittings such as carpets, flooring, furniture, paints, wood and wood-derived materials, synthetic materials etc but can also include microbially derived compounds and household cleaning/treatment products, and are not limited to the categories of sources listed.

Report conclusions

IAQ Analytics provides no conclusion as to the ultimate cause of the particular issue/s that either the IAQ Analytics client (the service person attending to a property) or their customer (the property owner or manager) is experiencing at a property, whether dampness, mould, excessive particles, or even a surface cleanliness issue. IAQ Analytics reports only on the numerical information supplied by the service person (who is IAQ Analytics' client) **and interprets the levels appropriately**. A list of reference materials used in compiling this report is made available in the references section of this report.

Descriptions

IAQ Level

IAQ Level signifies a particle-count level achieved through a single sampling per room where the sample duration corresponds to industry benchmarks. A current calibration certificate is suggested for the meter used, and accordingly the IAQ level is accepted throughout the industry. The IAQ Level report references selected sections of applicable Published Standards, and draws much less on Empirical Principles. See References section.

Published Standard Comparison (PSC)

PSC is reported against references listed at the conclusion of this report and meets both the required number of samples within a given area and required length of time sampled, so is in that sense consistent with the

applicable Published Standards. See References section.

Airborne particle count data

Airborne particle count data submitted to IAQ analytics is taken using a 6 channel particle counter. Currently only data from selected handheld counters is accepted for assessment by IAQ Analytics. The accepted meters are listed on the IAQ Analytics website and IAQ Analytics app repositories.

Authority - IAQ Analytics

The analytics used in this report were developed by the analytics team: Susan Goldsworthy (Chief Operating Officer, IAQ Analytics Pty Ltd) and Dr Michael Barnathan (Chief Technology Officer, IAQ Analytics Pty Ltd). All algorithms used in generating this report are the property of IAQ Analytics Pty Ltd. No responsibility for the report applies to Scientific Investigations Pty Ltd who did not prepare the report, nor to its director/s or office holder/s.

Application and derivatization of Published Standards is done by IAQ Analytics in consultation with the decontamination industry, via US and international trade conferences. As a case in point, **IAQ Levels** were developed in consultation with the industry.

This not a microbiological report. It is a **decontamination report** or interchangeably an **air quality report**, if particle counts are submitted. It is a **dampness report** or interchangeably a **fungal risk report**, if moisture parameters are submitted. It is a **surface cleanliness** report if ATP readings are submitted. Contamination can take either biological or non-biological forms, or both. Each room is different, in respect of the particular contamination that may be present/absent, and where present at what concentration and at what time. **Contamination (in an IAQ Level Report) simply means presence of airborne particles, it does not refer to the physical, chemical, radiological, viable or other nature of airborne particles. Contamination (in an ATP Surface Cleanliness Report) simply means presence of ATP which by definition is derived from living things and traces of livings things, it does not refer to the physical, radiological, viable or other chemical nature of airborne particles.**

The clients of IAQ Analytics use instrumentation which does not discriminate between types of contaminant. Some key Published Standards referenced in this report also do not discriminate between types of contaminant, and since IAQ Analytics takes its terms of reference broadly from such industry guidelines, the authority of the report rests with common assumptions and methodologies that are used across the wider decontamination industry.

Analyses of moisture, dampness, and Fungal Risk (where stated) are derived according to IAQ Analytics' proprietary state-of-the-art calculations, in accordance with intellectual property that is proprietary to the analytics team as a whole, or in accordance with intellectual property that is proprietary to any individual

member of the analytics team individually, or that is proprietary to its members jointly or severally. These analyses utilize proprietary algorithms, used to generate tailored reports to suit the requirements of each individual client uniquely on each unique job/work-task.

Though the tests reported on here have been specifically developed for occupied living or working premises, the IAQ Analytics report may also be used for other stringently-controlled occupied indoor environments such as occupied manufacturing sites, and occupied hygienic environments. Some key references or guidelines used in the References section of the report were developed internationally for both the manufacturing sector and for hygienic environments.

The Company does not claim that the report as prepared may form part of a condition of ownership or occupation of a premises, even if the report is used as such by any second or third party. Regarding a reporting event generated by the Company, no liability lies with the Company for subsequent events or transactions entered into by a second and/or third party in respect of a premises and on account of the reporting event and its timing, nor on account of the report document itself.

Raw Data

Room: Bedroom

Samples: 1m, 0s.

Single Sample:

Particle	Data
0.3 µm	16889
0.5 µm	7953
1 µm	1916
2.5 µm	407
5 µm	106
10 µm	36

Room: Hallway

Samples: 1m, 0s.

Single Sample:

Particle	Data
0.3 µm	18537
0.5 µm	7239
1 µm	1769
2.5 µm	348
5 µm	69
10 µm	32