AMA Analytical Services, Inc.
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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS
ASTM D7391 Spore Trap Analysis Report

Chain of Custody:	355955	**Job Name:**	Mount Vernon Community School	**Date Submitted:**	11-25-2024
Client:	ECS Mid-Atlantic, LLC	**Job Location:**	Classroom	**Date Analyzed:**	11-26-2024
Address:	14026 Thunderbolt Place Suite 100 Chantilly Virginia 20151	**Job Number:**	Not Provided	**Report Date:**	11-26-2024
Attention:	Lauren Kesslak	**P.O. Number:**	11652-W	**Date Sampled:**	11/25/2024
				Person Submitting:	Lauren Kesslak

AMA Sample #	355955-1
Client ID	1
Analyst ID	TLW
Collection Apparatus	Allergenco
Sample Volume (L)	75
Sample Condition	Acceptable
Debris Loading	2
Location	Outside 1

	Raw Ct.	Trav/Fids	A.S	sp/m³	%
Alternaria					
Ascospores	17	15	52	885	15.5%
Basidiospores	49	15	52	2551	44.5%
Bipol / Dresch / Helm					
(~) Chaetomium					
(~) Cladosporium	36	15	52	1874	32.7%
Curvularia					
(~) Penicillium/Aspergillus	4	15	52	208	3.6%
Smuts / Periconia / Myxomycetes	3	15	52	156	2.7%
(~) Stachybotrys/Memnoniella					
(~) Ulocladium					
Unknown Fungi					
Pestalotia	Present	15	52	< 52	
Rusts	1	15	52	52	.9%
Hyphal Fragments*					

Total Raw Ct: 110 **Total spm/m³:** 5726

Comments

AMA Sample #	355955-2
Client ID	2
Analyst ID	TLW
Collection Apparatus	Allergenco
Sample Volume (L)	75
Sample Condition	Acceptable
Debris Loading	2
Location	121

	Raw Ct.	Trav/Fids	A.S	sp/m³	%
Alternaria					
Ascospores	12	15	52	624	15.8%
Basidiospores	42	15	52	2187	55.3%
Bipol / Dresch / Helm					
(~) Chaetomium					
(~) Cladosporium	21	15	52	1093	27.6%
Curvularia					
(~) Penicillium/Aspergillus	1	15	52	52	1.3%
Smuts / Periconia / Myxomycetes	Present	15	52	< 52	
(~) Stachybotrys/Memnoniella					
(~) Ulocladium					
Unknown Fungi					
Epicoccum					
Pestalotia					
Rusts					
Hyphal Fragments*	1	15	52	52	

Total Raw Ct: 76 **Total spm/m³:** 3956

Comments

AMA Sample #	355955-3
Client ID	3
Analyst ID	TLW
Collection Apparatus	Allergenco
Sample Volume (L)	75
Sample Condition	Acceptable
Debris Loading	3
Location	123

	Raw Ct.	Trav/Fids	A.S	sp/m³	%
Alternaria					
Ascospores	17	15	52	885	13.3%
Basidiospores	20	15	52	1041	15.6%
Bipol / Dresch / Helm					
(~) Chaetomium					
(~) Cladosporium	28	15	52	1458	21.9%
Curvularia	Present	15	52	< 52	
(~) Penicillium/Aspergillus	61	15	52	3176	47.7%
Smuts / Periconia / Myxomycetes	2	15	52	104	1.6%
(~) Stachybotrys/Memnoniella					
(~) Ulocladium					
Unknown Fungi					
Epicoccum	Present	15	52	< 52	
Pestalotia					
Rusts					
Hyphal Fragments*	1	15	52	52	

Total Raw Ct: 128 **Total spm/m³:** 6664

Comments

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				Person Submitting:	Lauren Kesslak

AMA Sample #	355955-4
Client ID	4
Analyst ID	TLW
Collection Apparatus	Allergenco
Sample Volume (L)	75
Sample Condition	Acceptable
Debris Loading	2
Location	229

	Raw Ct.	Trav/Fids	A.S	sp/m³	%
Alternaria					
Ascospores					
Basidiospores	1	15	52	52	16.7%
Bipol / Dresch / Helm	Present	15	52	< 52	
(~) Chaetomium					
(~) Cladosporium	3	15	52	156	50%
Curvularia					
(~) Penicillium/Aspergillus	1	15	52	52	16.7%
Smuts / Periconia / Myxomycetes	1	15	52	52	16.7%
(~) Stachybotrys/Memnoniella					
(~) Ulocladium					
Unknown Fungi					
Epicoccum					
Pestalotia					
Rusts					
Hyphal Fragments*	3	15	52	156	

Total Raw Ct: 6 **Total spm/m³:** 312

Comments

AMA Sample #	355955-5
Client ID	5
Analyst ID	TLW
Collection Apparatus	Allergenco
Sample Volume (L)	75
Sample Condition	Acceptable
Debris Loading	3
Location	320

	Raw Ct.	Trav/Fids	A.S	sp/m³	%
Alternaria					
Ascospores	4	15	52	208	16.7%
Basidiospores	5	15	52	260	20.8%
Bipol / Dresch / Helm	1	15	52	52	4.2%
(~) Chaetomium					
(~) Cladosporium	4	15	52	208	16.7%
Curvularia	1	15	52	52	4.2%
(~) Penicillium/Aspergillus	1	15	52	52	4.2%
Smuts / Periconia / Myxomycetes	5	15	52	260	20.8%
(~) Stachybotrys/Memnoniella					
(~) Ulocladium					
Unknown Fungi	1	15	52	52	4.2%
Bispora	1	15	52	52	4.2%
Epicoccum					
Nigrospora	1	15	52	52	4.2%
Pestalotia					
Rusts					
Hyphal Fragments*	8	15	52	416	

Total Raw Ct: 24 **Total spm/m³:** 1248

Comments

AMA Sample #	355955-6
Client ID	6
Analyst ID	TLW
Collection Apparatus	Allergenco
Sample Volume (L)	75
Sample Condition	Acceptable
Debris Loading	2
Location	118

	Raw Ct.	Trav/Fids	A.S	sp/m³	%
Alternaria	1	15	52	52	.8%
Ascospores	1	15	52	52	.8%
Basidiospores	9	15	52	468	6.8%
Bipol / Dresch / Helm					
(~) Chaetomium					
(~) Cladosporium	9	15	52	468	6.8%
Curvularia					
(~) Penicillium/Aspergillus	72	15	52	3749	54.5%
Smuts / Periconia / Myxomycetes	40	15	52	2083	30.3%
(~) Stachybotrys/Memnoniella					
(~) Ulocladium					
Unknown Fungi					
Bispora					
Epicoccum					
Nigrospora					
Pestalotia					
Rusts					
Hyphal Fragments*	2	15	52	104	

Total Raw Ct: 132 **Total spm/m³:** 6872

Comments

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Attention:	Lauren Kesslak	**P.O. Number:**	11652-W	**Date Sampled:**	11/25/2024
				Person Submitting:	Lauren Kesslak

AMA Sample #	355955-7
Client ID	7
Analyst ID	TLW
Collection Apparatus	Allergenco
Sample Volume (L)	75
Sample Condition	Acceptable
Debris Loading	2
Location	119

	Raw Ct.	Trav/Fids	A.S	sp/m³	%
Alternaria					
Ascospores	1	15	52	52	3.3%
Basidiospores	2	15	52	104	6.7%
Bipol / Dresch / Helm					
(~) Chaetomium	1	15	52	52	3.3%
(~) Cladosporium	2	15	52	104	6.7%
Curvularia					
(~) Penicillium/Aspergillus	22	15	52	1145	73.3%
Smuts / Periconia / Myxomycetes	1	15	52	52	3.3%
(~) Stachybotrys/Memnoniella	1	15	52	52	3.3%
(~) Ulocladium					
Unknown Fungi					
Bispora					
Epicoccum					
Nigrospora					
Pestalotia					
Rusts					
Hyphal Fragments*	1	15	52	52	

Total Raw Ct: 30 **Total spm/m³:** 1561

Comments

AMA Sample #	355955-8
Client ID	8
Analyst ID	TLW
Collection Apparatus	Allergenco
Sample Volume (L)	75
Sample Condition	Acceptable
Debris Loading	2
Location	120

	Raw Ct.	Trav/Fids	A.S	sp/m³	%
Alternaria					
Ascospores	1	15	52	52	2.4%
Basidiospores	3	15	52	156	7.1%
Bipol / Dresch / Helm					
(~) Chaetomium					
(~) Cladosporium	18	15	52	937	42.9%
Curvularia					
(~) Penicillium/Aspergillus	17	15	52	885	40.5%
Smuts / Periconia / Myxomycetes	2	15	52	104	4.8%
(~) Stachybotrys/Memnoniella					
(~) Ulocladium					
Unknown Fungi	1	15	52	52	2.4%
Bispora					
Epicoccum					
Nigrospora					
Pestalotia					
Rusts					
Hyphal Fragments*	Present	15	52		

Total Raw Ct: 42 **Total spm/m³:** 2186

Comments

AMA Sample #	355955-9
Client ID	9
Analyst ID	TLW
Collection Apparatus	Allergenco
Sample Volume (L)	75
Sample Condition	Acceptable
Debris Loading	2
Location	Outside 2

	Raw Ct.	Trav/Fids	A.S	sp/m³	%
Alternaria					
Ascospores	22	15	52	1145	23.7%
Basidiospores	55	15	52	2864	59.1%
Bipol / Dresch / Helm					
(~) Chaetomium					
(~) Cladosporium	11	15	52	572	11.8%
Curvularia					
(~) Penicillium/Aspergillus					
Smuts / Periconia / Myxomycetes	5	15	52	260	5.4%
(~) Stachybotrys/Memnoniella					
(~) Ulocladium					
Unknown Fungi					
Bispora					
Epicoccum					
Nigrospora					
Pestalotia					
Rusts					
Hyphal Fragments*					

Total Raw Ct: 93 **Total spm/m³:** 4841

Comments

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Attention:	Lauren Kesslak	**P.O. Number:**	11652-W	**Date Sampled:**	11-25-2024
				Person Submitting:	Lauren Kesslak

General Comments, Disclaimers, and Footnotes

Analytical Method: Sample are analyzed following the instructions and guidelines outlined in ASTM 7391-09.

Sample Condition: Acceptable: The sample was collected and delivered to the our location without disturbing the material on the sampling media. Unacceptable: 1. The sample trace (TR) has been disturbed. 2. The sample was damaged or otherwise unsuitable for analysis. 0 = No particulate matter detected; 1= >nd-~5% Particulate Loading; 2 = ~5%-25% Particulate Loading; 3 = ~25%- 75% Particulate Loading; 4 = ~75%-90% Particulate Loading; 5 = >90% Particulate Loading

Spore Notes: Based on their small size and very few distinguishing characteristics, Aspergillus and Penicillium cannot be differentiated by non-viable sampling methods. There are other types of spores whose morphology is similar to Aspergillus and Penicillium and cannot be differentiated by non-viable sampling methods. Examples of these similar spores are Acremonium, Paecilomyces, Wallemia, Trichoderma, Scopulariopsis, and Gliocladium. Smuts, Periconia and Myxomycetes are three different types of genera that have similar morphological characteristics. Bipolaris/Dreschlera/Helm: Bipolaris / Dreschlera / Helminthosporium are three different types of genera that have similar morphological characteristics. Other Colorless represents all colorless spores that are non-distinctive and unidentifiable. Hyphal Fragments: A portion of the mycelium that becomes separated from the remainder of the thallus (vegetative body), each of which has the capacity to grow and form new individuals. Results for hyphal fragments are in fragments/m^3 and are not incorporated in the total spore concentration.
The tilde symbol (~) refers to water-intrusion indicator spores. These fungal spores, when found on indoor air samples, can be an indication of moisture sources and resultant fungal growth that may be problematic.

Quantification: Analytical Sensitivity (A.S.): This is dependent on the volume of air collected, size of the trace, ocular diameter, and the amount of the trace that was analyzed. The value of "Present" indicated in the Raw Count column represents the presence of this spore type during the preliminary exam at 400x. The Raw Count converts to a whole number if the spore type is encountered again during the 600x-1,000x enumeration. The sp/m^3 concentration will be reported as less than the analytical sensitivity if "Present" is reported in the Raw Count. Results are reported to 3 significant figures. sp/m^3: Spores per cubic meter. Uncertainty: for raw count in the range of 0-50 the SR is 0.266, 51-100 SR=0.325, 101-200 SR=0.193, >200 SR=0.125 All results are to be considered preliminary and subject to change unless signed by the Technical Director or Deputy.

Analyst(s): Tristan Ward

Technical Director _____
Tristan Ward

This report applies only to the sample(s) analyzed as received and is not necessarily indicative of the quality or condition of apparently identical or similar products. As a mutual protection to clients, the public, and these Laboratories, this report is submitted and accepted for the exclusive use of the client to whom it is addressed and upon the condition that it is not to be used, in whole or in part, in any advertising or publicity matter, nor shall it be reproduced, except it full, without prior written authorization from us. Sample types, locations, collection protocols, air volumes and/or surface wipe area measurements are based upon information provided by the person(s) submitting them, and unless collected by personnel of these Laboratories, we expressly disclaim any knowledge and liability for the accuracy and completeness of this information and for analytical results calculated based on this information. Residual sample material will be discarded in accordance wit the appropriate regulatory guidelines, unless otherwise requested by the client. NVLAP accreditation applies only to polarized light microscopy of bulk samples and transmission electron microscopy of AHERA air samples. This report must not be used to claim, and does not imply product certification, approval, or endorsement, by NY ELAP, MDE, AIHA-LAP, NVLAP, NIST, or any agency of the Federal Government. All rights reserved. AMA Analytical Services, Inc.

MOLD SPORE DESCRIPTIONS

Alternaria

Alternaria is ubiquitous in the environment and are normal agents of decay and decomposition. The spores are airborne and common outdoors than indoors isolated from plants, soil, and food. Indoors, the spores are found in house dust, carpets, textiles, wallboard and window frames. The production of melanin-like pigment is one of its major identifying characteristics. The club-shaped spores (conidia) are single or in long chains. They can grow thick colonies with grayish-white surfaces at the beginning which later darken to greenish black or olive brown colors. Health Effects: Allergies are common, but serious infections are rare, except in people with compromised immune systems. Certain species of this genus are often prolific producers of a variety of toxic compounds whose effects on human health are not well known.

Ascospores

Ascospores are spores formed inside an ascus (asci-plural) or sac-like cell which is contained inside a fruiting body called an ascocarp or an ascoma (ascomata-plural). An ascus typically contains a definite nuimber of ascospores, usually eight. Ascospores are unique in shape, size, and color as to the Genus/species they represent. These spores are specific to fungi classified as Ascomycetes. They are ubiquitous in nature. Many decay organic matter, others are plant or animal pathogens. They can grow indoors on damp materials. Release of ascospores are released by forcible ejection and dispersed by wind, water, animals and other agents. Health Effects: Depending on the Genera, Ascospores may be allergenic.

Basidiospores

Basidiospores are reproductive spores produced by a group of fungi called basidiomycetes. This group includes the mushrooms, shelf fungi and various other macrofungi. Basidipspores serve as the main air (wind) dispersal units for the fungi and their release is dependent upon moisture. The structure of the spore complex can develop in various manners resulting in different appearances. It is often found growing in soil, decaying plant debris, compost piles and fruit rot. Indoors, it can be found on water damaged building materials (chipboard /OSB, plywood, wallpaper, and glue) as well as on food items (dried foods, cheeses, fruits, herbs, spices, cereals). Health effects: Some basidiospores may produce toxins and can act as allergens. They have not been reported to be pathogens.

Bipol / Dresch / Helm

Bipolaris, Drechslera, and Helminthosporium are found on grasses, grains, various plants, and decaying food. They tend to grow in semi-dry environments and some species can be found indoors. Because of their microscopic similarities, these three genera are grouped together on both viable and non-viable analysis. Microscopically, the spores are cylindrical, fusiform, or club-shaped with protrusions, Health Effects: Can cause hay fever and asthma, allergic fungal sinusitis, and pathogenic sinusitis.

Chaetomium

Chaetomium is a genus of ascomycete fungi. It is a cosmopolitan, dark colored fungus (grayish-green to brown) commonly isolated from soil, seeds, dung, wood, and straw materials. Indoors, it is very commonly found on damp sheetrock and paper or cellulose-containing materials. There are certain characteristics such as color, shape, and size of the Chaetomium ascopores, asci, and ascomata that are unique in identification of the different species. Wind, insects, and water aid dispersal of spores. Due to their large size, they settle out of the air after just a few minutes. As a consequence, airborne mold levels are usually low even in infested environments. Due to this, exposure levels are

MOLD SPORE DESCRIPTIONS

likely to be low as well. Health Effects: Chaetomium does produce a variety of mycotoxins called chaetoglobsins, whose health effects on humans are unknown. Due to its toxigenic nature, special precautions may be required during remediation.

Cladosporium

Cladosporium is the most common indoor and outdoor mold. The spores are wind dispersed and are often extremely abundant in outdoor air. Many species are commonly found on living and dead plant material. Indoors, they may grow on surfaces with high moisture or high humidity levels such as damp window sills, poorly ventilated bathrooms and soiled refrigerators. It produces powdery or velvety olive-green to brown or black colonies. The conidia (spores) vary depending on the species and are formed in simple or branching chains with multi-attachment points. Health Effects: Cladosporium species are rarely pathogenic to humans, but have been reported to occassionally cause sinusitis and pulmonary infections as well as infections of the skin and toenails. The airborne spores are significant allergens, and in large amounts they may severely affect asthmatics and people with respiratory diseases.

Curvularia

Curvularia is a ubiquitous, wind dispersed hyphomycete (mold) fungus more commonly found in tropical, subtropical regions. It is often found outside growing in soil, seeds, plant litter, and decaying plants as well as on leaves. Indoors, it is found on a variety of building materials, especially those with cellulose surfaces. Colonies are olive-green to brown or black, with pinkish gray woolly surfaces. The conidia (spores) are large and appear curved due to expanded central cells. This feature and the presence of edge to edge septations on the conidia walls distinguishes Curvularia from Bipolaris. Health Effects: This mold is a potential allergen. Some people may experience hay fever, asthma and or allergic fungal sinusitis.

Epicoccum

Epicoccum is a cosmopolitan fungus that is often found growing outside in soil, plant litter, decaying plants, and damaged plant tissue. Indoors, it can be found growing on a variety of building materials including paper and textiles. Colonies have a rapid growth rate with cottony texture, initially yellow or orange becoming brown to black in color. Conidiophores or fruiting bodies produce dense masses where conidia (spores) arise. Spores are round to pear-shaped, smooth to warty, brown to black in color and muriform (partitioned in both directions, like a soccer ball). Health Effects: This mold can act as a potential allergen. Some people may experience hay fever and or asthma. This mold has not been linked to any human or animal infection.

Hyphal Fragments

Hyphal Fragments are segments or pieces of hyphae or mycelium that may have broken off during sampling (air, tape, dust). The mycelium is the entire mass of hyphae that makes up the vegetative body of a fungus. The presence of hyphal fragments may indicate the presence of viable mold.

Nigrospora

Nigrospora is a ubiquitous, filamentous, dark colored fungus commonly isolated from soil, decaying plants, and seeds outdoors but seldom found growing indoors. It is especially abundant in warm climates and is dispersed through an active discharge mechanism, which does not require wind or rain. Nigrospora initially forms woolly, white

MOLD SPORE DESCRIPTIONS

colonies, becomes gray with black areas over time, and eventually turns black. Its conidia are black, solitary, unicellular, slightly flattened horizontally, and have a thin equatorial germ slit. Health Effects: This mold is a potential allergen. Some people may experience hay fever or asthma. Nigrospora has a very rare report of human infection and does not produce any known toxins.

Pen / Asp Like

Penicillium and Aspergillus are ubiquitous, filamentous fungi that are found in soil, decaying plant debris, compost piles, and in the air. Indoors, spores are commonly found in house dust, in water-damaged buildings (wallpaper, wallpaper glue, decaying fabrics, moist chipboards, and behind paint) as well as fruit and grains. They are the most common fungal genera, worldwide. Both produce chains of spores that are small, round to oval, colorless or slightly pigmented, and smooth to rough walled. These spores are indistinguishable between the two as well as other genera, such as Gliocladium, Trichoderma, Paecilomyces, and Scopulariopsis. They differ as to their conidiophores or fruiting bodies. While, Aspergillus spores are produced from phialides supported on conidia heads or swollen vesicles, Penicillium spores are produced on finger-like projections. Depending on species, typical colonies of Aspergillus are initially white and later turn to either shades of green, yellow, orange, brown or black. Texture is usually velvety to cottony. Typical colonies of Penicillium, other than Penicillium marneffei (yeast-like at 37oC), grow rapidly, white in color at first, later becoming bluish green with white borders with velvety to powdery textures depending on species. Some species produce radial patterns. Health Effects: Both Aspergillus and Penicillium are potential allergens. Several species of Aspergillus (A. flavus and A. parasiticus) produce aflatoxins or natually occurring mycotoxins that are toxic and carcinogenic. These are found in contaminated foodstuff and are hazardous to consumers. Penicillium has only one known species that is pathogenic to humans (P. marneffei) that causes lethal systemic infection (Penicilliosis) in immunocompromised individuals.

Pestalotia

Pestalotia is considered a secondary plant pathogen. It is saprophytic or lives on dead and dying tissues. It is considered a weak parasite and infects wounds under moist conditions. The spores are multi-celled with usually three darkly pigmented center cells and clear pointed end cells. Its distinguishing feature is the two or more clear, whisker-like appendages arising from the end cell. Health Effects: No information is available regarding health effects or toxicity.

Rusts

Rusts are ubiquitous fungi, often found growing on grasses, flowers, trees and other living plant materials. They are rarely found growing indoors, but will grow on host plants if present inside. Rusts are members of the Basidiomycetes class. They have a complex life cycle, producing five different spore types in two different plant hosts. Rusts have both wet and dry spores. Spore types include: basidiospores, pycniospores, aeciospores, urediospores, and teliospores. Wind disperses the urediospores, teliospores, basidiospores, and aeciospores. The basidiospores and aeciospores have an active spore release mechanism. Health Effects: Rusts can cause allergen type I allergies (hay fever, asthma). They have no reports of human infection and produce no known toxins.

Smuts / Periconia / Myxomycetes

Smuts, Periconia, and Myxomycetes spores are grouped together due to their similar round, brown morphology. Smuts are outdoor parasitic plant pathogens. They rarely grow indoors but may grow on host plants if appropriate conditions are present. They are parasitic plant pathogens. They can be found on cereal crops, grasses, flowing plants, weed, and other fungi. They can cause allergies. Periconia are found in soils, dead herbaceous stems and leaf spots, and grasses. They have wind dispersed dry spores. Their spores are abundant in the air but it is not known if they are allergenic. Myxomycetes are found on decaying logs, stumps and dead leaves. They have wind-dispersed dry

MOLD SPORE DESCRIPTIONS

spores and wet motile (amoebic phase) spores. During favorable conditions they move about like amoebae. They form dry airborne spores when conditions are unfavorable. They are rarely found indoors. Health Effects: They may cause Type 1 allergies (hay fever, asthma). No human infections have been reported.

Stachybotrys / Memnoniella

Stachybotrys is a cosmopolitan, filamentous fungus that is commonly isolated from soil and decaying plant material. Stachybotrys is highly cellulolytic, so it's commonly found indoors on wet materials containing cellulose, such as wallboard, jute, wicker, straw baskets, and other paper materials. Stachybotrys conidia are ellipsoidal, black, and smooth to roughened. Its' spores are dispersed by insects, water slash and wind, when dried out. Stachybotrys colonies have a powdery texture and are generally black but may also appear white, pink, or orange in color. Health Effects: Stachybotrys can cause allergic and asthmatic reactions in sensitive individuals. Stachybotrys species produce a number of mycotoxins that may be harmful to human and animal health. These mycotoxins include the trichothecenes roridan E, satratoxins F, G, and H, and verrucarin J.

AMA Analytical Services, Inc.
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(301) 459-2640 • (800) 346-0961 • Fax (301) 459-2643

CHAIN OF CUSTODY

(Please Refer To This Number For Inquires) **355955**

AMA Client Information:
1. Client Name: ECS Mid-Atlantic
2. Address 1: Chantilly, VA
3. Address 2:
4. Billing Email:
5. Phone #:

Submittal Information:
1. Job Name: ~~John Adams~~ Mount Vernon Community School
2. Job Location: Classroom
3. Job #: 11652-W P.O. #:
4. Contact Person: Lauren Kosslak Cell: 202-494-7649
5. Collected by: Cell:

If a TAT is not selected, AMA will assign 5-Day+ by default. **Reports and Invoices provided by Email only.**

(After Hours TATs must be prescheduled and may not be technically feasible for some analytical methods)

AFTER HOURS
❑ 4 Hours ❑ 24 Hours
❑ Immediate (6-8 Hours) ❑ Late Night
Date Due: Time Due:

NORMAL BUSINESS HOURS
❑ 4 Hours ❑ 3 Day
☒ Same Day (6-8 Hours) ❑ 5 Day +
❑ 1 Day Date Due: 11/26
❑ 2 Day ❑ Results Required By Noon (addit fees may apply)
(Rush TATs must be prescheduled may not be technically feasible for some analytical methods)

REPORT TO:
☒ Email 1: LKosslak@ecslimited.com
❑ Email 2:
❑ Email 3:

Asbestos Analysis
*PCM Air – Please Indicate Filter Type:
❑ NIOSH 7400 (QTY)
*TEM Air – Please Indicate Filter Type:
❑ AHERA (QTY)
❑ NIOSH 7402 (QTY)
❑ Other (specify) (QTY)
PLM Bulk
❑ EPA 600 – Visual Estimate (QTY) ❑ Pos Stop
❑ EPA Point Count (QTY)
❑ NY State Friable 198.1 (QTY)
❑ Grav. Reduction ELAP 198.6 (QTY)
❑ Other (specify) (QTY)
Asbestos Soil ASTM D7521
❑ Qualitative PLM ___ (Qty.) ❑ Quantitative PLM ___ (Qty.)
❑ Qualitative PLM/TEM ___ (Qty.) ❑ Quantitative PLM/TEM ___ (Qty.)

TEM Bulk
❑ ELAP 198.4/Chatfield (QTY)
❑ NY State PLM/TEM (QTY)
❑ Residual Ash (QTY)
❑ Vermiculite (QTY)
TEM Dust*
❑ Qual. (pres/abs) Vacuum/Dust (QTY)
❑ Quan. (s/area) Vacuum D5755-95 (QTY)
❑ Quan. (s/area)Dust D6480-99 (QTY)
TEM Water
❑ Qual. (pres/abs) (QTY)
❑ ELAP 198.2/EPA 100.2 (QTY)
❑ EPA 100.1 (QTY)
☒ All samples received in good condition unless otherwise noted.
(TEM Water samples °C) **(For Lab Use Only)**

Metals Analysis
❑ Pb Paint Chip ❑ % by Weight (QTY) ❑ mg/kg (QTY)
❑ *Pb Dust Wipe (QTY) (By submitting samples, you are certifying ASTM E1792 approved wipes were used)
❑ *Pb Air (QTY)
❑ Pb Soil/Solid (QTY)
❑ Pb TCLP (QTY)
❑ Drinking Water ❑ Pb (QTY) ❑ Cu (QTY)
❑ Waste Water ❑ Pb (QTY) ❑ Cu (QTY)
❑ Pb Furnace (Media) (QTY)

Fungal Analysis
☒ *Spore-Trap (QTY)
❑ *Surface Swab (QTY)
❑ *Surface Tape (QTY)
❑ Other (Specify) (QTY)
❑ Surface Vacuum Dust (QTY)
Collection Apparatus for Spore Traps/Air Samples:
Collection Media

If field data sheets are submitted, there is no need to complete bottom section.
*It is recommended that blank samples be submitted with all air and surface samples

SAMPLE INFORMATION

SAMPLE #	MATERIAL and/or LOCATION DESCRIPTION	DATE	TIME	VOL (L) (Air Samples)	Wipe Area (Dust Samples)	TEM	PCM	PLM	LEAD	MOLD	COMMENTS/SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS
1	Outside 1	11/25/24		75L						X	
2	121										
3	123										
4	229										
5	320										
6	118										
7	119										
8	120										
9	Outside 2										

	Print Name	Signature	Date	Time
Relinquished by:	Lauren Kosslak			
Received by: (For Lab Use Only)	LS		11-25-24	16:20

Delivery Information (For Lab Use Only)
❑ UPS ☒ In-Person ❑ Other
❑ FedEx ❑ Drop Box
❑ USPS ❑ Courrier

*by submitting samples to AMA, you agree to abide by all of our terms & conditions. Please contact the laboratory at infor@amalab.com for a copy of our Terms & Conditions.