DustTox™ Laboratory Report

Sampler ID: 134740

Report Date: 01.11.2025

Scope:

DustTox™ is a wide spectrum surface dust test for bioaccessible toxins which are easily absorbed by the body through inhalation, ingestion, or skin contact. Testing surface dust for toxins is the preferred method for assessing indoor levels of toxins. Since there is no safe level for toxins, DustTox™ compares your test result to the levels normally measured. Results that are higher than average are flagged as FAIL and results that are average or lower than average are marked as PASS.

 Result within the normal range (Index ≤100).

 Result outside the normal range (Index > 100).

Test Results

VOC:

 18 Index

VOCs (Volatile Organic Compounds) are chemical compounds that can evaporate easily at room temperature. Sources include mold, paints, adhesives, cleaning agents and fuels. The microbial volatile organic compounds given off by mold during metabolism is responsible for the stale or musty odor associated with the fungi.

Formaldyhyde (CH20):

 4 Index

Formaldehyde is a colorless, strong-smelling, flammable chemical that is produced industrially and used in building materials such as particleboard, plywood, and other pressed-wood products.

Heavy Metals:

 132 Index

Total heavy metals including copper, cobalt, manganese, zinc, cadmium, nickel, mercury and lead. Sources of heavy metals include mining, industrial production (foundries, smelters, oil refineries, petrochemical plants, pesticide production, chemical industry), untreated sewage sludge and diffuse sources such as metal piping, traffic and combustion by-products from coal-burning power stations.

Microplastic:

 3 Index

Microplastics are fragments of any type of plastic measuring 5 millimeters (mm) or smaller. They can act as carriers for environmental toxic substances such as bisphenol A, which may be absorbed into the body and contribute to disorders of the endocrine and reproductive systems.

Corrosive Chemicals:

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Includes a wide range of chemicals containing chlorides, sulphates and nitrates. Sources include industrial processes, construction, metal smelting, coal burning, and cement production, vehicle exhaust, smoke and fertilizers.

Radioactivity:

 0 Index

Total amount of alpha, beta, and gamma radiation. Possible sources: nuclear power plants, radon byproducts and medical equipment.

pH:

 8.93 pH

Contaminants with a pH between 5 and 9 pose minimal corrosion risk to most metals. Outside this range, corrosion accelerates—especially below pH 5, where pitting can occur. Such conditions may also irritate moist tissues like the lungs or eyes.