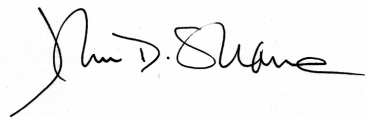


YOUR GREAT COMPANY
1234 ANY STREET
CHICAGO, IL 60616

Certificate of Analysis

Prepared for: YOUR GREAT COMPANY
Phone Number: (888) 765-4321
Fax Number: (888) 123-4567
Email Address: your_email@email.com
Project Name: THAT OLD HOUSE
Test Location: 455 SUNNYSIDE
HALLANDALE, FL 33243
Chain of Custody #: 337548
Received Date: August 27, 2009
Report Date: August 27, 2009



John D. Shane Ph.D., QA Manager

Currently there are no Federal regulations for evaluating potential health effects of fungal contamination and remediation. This information is subject to change as more information regarding fungal contaminants becomes available. For more information visit <http://www.epa.gov/mold> or www.nyc.gov/html/doh/html/epi/mold.shtml. This document was designed to follow currently known industry guidelines for the interpretation of microbial sampling, analysis, and remediation. Since interpretation of mold analysis reports is a scientific work in progress, it may as such be changed at any time without notice. The client is solely responsible for the use or interpretation. PRO-LAB/SSPTM Inc. makes no express or implied warranties as to health of a property from only the samples sent to their laboratory for analysis. The Client is hereby notified that due to the subjective nature of fungal analysis and the mold growth process, laboratory samples can and do change over time relative to the originally sampled material. PRO-LAB/SSPTM Inc. reserves the right to properly dispose of all samples after the testing of such samples are sufficiently completed or after a 7 day period, whichever is greater.



LAB # 163230

For more information please contact PRO-LAB at (954) 384-4446 or email info@prolabinc.com

Prepared for : YOUR GREAT COMPANY

Test Address : THAT OLD HOUSE

455 SUNNYSIDE

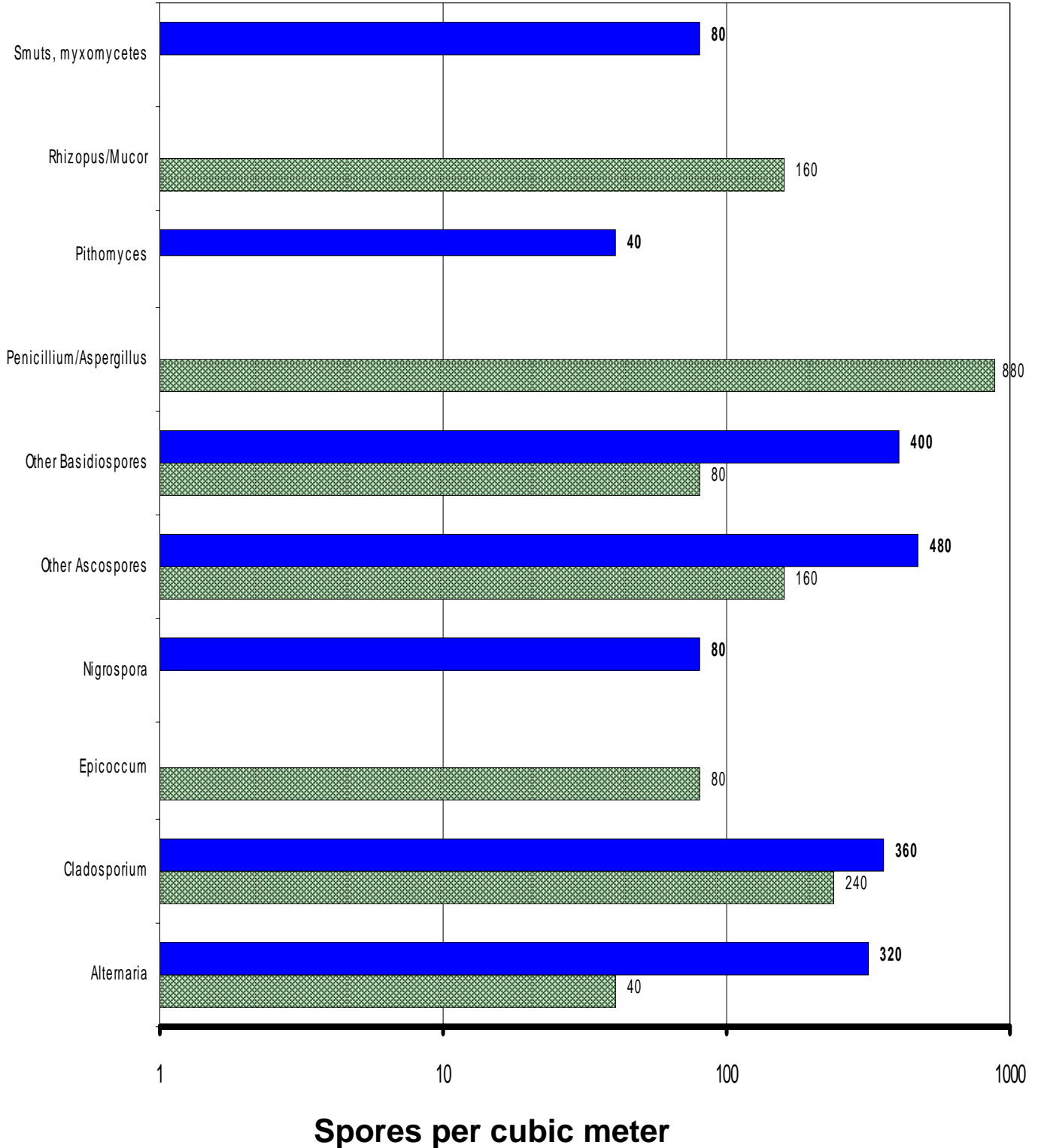
HALLANDALE, FL 33243

ANALYSIS METHOD	Spore trap analysis			Spore trap analysis			Spore trap analysis			Spore trap analysis		
LOCATION	Outside Control			Living Room			Bedroom			Family Room		
COC / LINE #	337548-1			337548-2			337548-3			337548-4		
SAMPLE TYPE & VOLUME	Z5 - 25L			Z5 - 25L			Z5 - 25L			Z5 - 25L		
SERIAL NUMBER	Z987654			Z876543			Z765432			Z654321		
COLLECTION DATE	Aug 27, 2009			Aug 27, 2009			Aug 27, 2009			Aug 27, 2009		
ANALYSIS DATE	Aug 27, 2009			Aug 27, 2009			Aug 27, 2009			Aug 27, 2009		
RESULT	CONTROL			ELEVATED			NOT ELEVATED			ELEVATED		
IDENTIFICATION	Raw Count	Spores per m ³	Percent of Total	Raw Count	Spores per m ³	Percent of Total	Raw Count	Spores per m ³	Percent of Total	Raw Count	Spores per m ³	Percent of Total
Alternaria	8	320	18	1	40	2	2	80	5	8	320	17
Cercospora							3	120	8	1	40	2
Chaetomium										7	280	15
Cladosporium	9	360	20	6	240	15	6	240	15	2	80	4
Curvularia							2	80	5			
Epicoccum				2	80	5	2	80	5			
Ganoderma							1	40	3	1	40	2
Memnoniella										1	40	2
Nigrospora	2	80	5				1	40	3			
Oidium/Erysiphe										1	40	2
Other Ascospores	12	480	27	4	160	10	10	400	25	2	80	4
Other Basidiospores	10	400	23	2	80	5	8	320	20	3	120	6
Penicillium/Aspergillus				22	880	54	2	80	5	17	680	36
Pestalotiopsis										1	40	2
Pithomyces	1	40	2				1	40	3	1	40	2
Rhizopus/Mucor				4	160	10						
Rusts										1	40	2
Smuts, myxomycetes	2	80	5							1	40	2
Unidentified Spores							2	80	5			
TOTAL SPORES	44	1,760	100	41	1,640	100	40	1,600	100	47	1,880	100
Minimum detection limit:		40			40			40			40	
BACKGROUND DEBRIS	Moderate			Moderate			Light			Light		
Cellulose Fiber	3	120		4	160		8	320		3	120	
Fiberglass				7	280		3	120		6	240	
Plant Fragments	14	560		4	160		7	280		8	320	
Pollen	6	240		1	40					1	40	
OBSERVATIONS & COMMENTS												

Background debris estimates the amount of particles that are not pollen or spores and directly affects the accuracy of the spore counts. The categories of Light, Moderate, Heavy and Too Heavy for Accurate Count, are used to indicate the amount of deposited debris. Increasing amounts of debris will obscure small spores and can prevent spores from impacting onto the slide. Spore counts that are included with Heavy or Too Heavy for Accurate Count are minimal counts and the actual numbers of spores are likely much higher. Total percent may not equal 100% due to rounding.

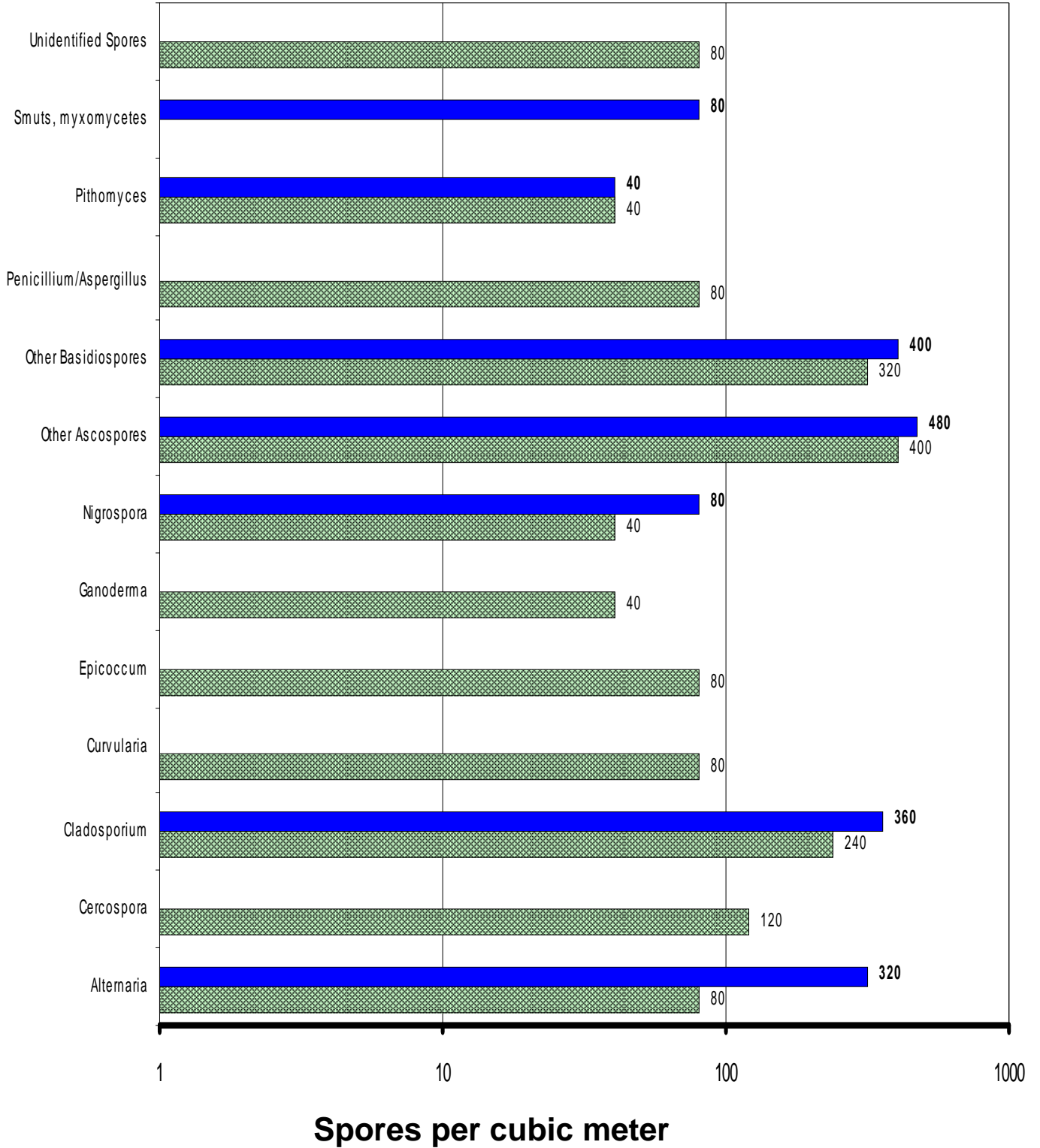
Chain of Custody # 337548

Living Room
Outside Control



Chain of Custody # 337548

Bedroom
Outside Control



Identification	Outdoor Habitat	Indoor Habitat	Allergic Potential	Pathogenicity	Toxins Produced	Comments
Alternaria	One of the most commonly reported airborne spores worldwide; Soil, dead or dying plants, foodstuffs, textiles	Wallboard paper backing, wood, other various cellulose-containing materials. Common in settled dust on carpets, drapes, textiles, etc.	Common allergen. Type I allergies (hay fever and asthma); Type III hypersensitivity pneumonitis. Common cause of extrinsic asthma.	Alternaria species are emerging as pathogens in immunocompromised persons.	Dextruxin B, alternariols, altenuenes, altertoxins, tenuazonic acid	Alternaria is commonly found in elevated numbers on wet-intruded building materials and in higher spore numbers in the air with respect to the outside when growth on wet building materials occurs.
Cercospora	Common everywhere, especially growing on leaves.	Not known to grow indoors.	None known.	None known.	None known.	
Chaetomium	Common everywhere growing on dung, dead leaves, wood.	Cellulose substrates, especially wallboard and wood.	Type I (hay fever and asthma) allergies.	Uncommonly seen infecting humans, but some cases have been reported mostly on immunocompromised persons.	Produces chaetoglobosins, and rarely sterigmatocystin.	
Cladosporium	The most common spore type reported in the air worldwide. Found on dead and dying plant litter, and soil.	Commonly found on wood and wallboard. Commonly grows on window sills, textiles and foods.	Type I (hay fever and asthma), Type III (hypersensitivity pneumonitis) allergies.	Human infection reported to be keratitis, and skin lesions. Other forms of infection rarely reported.	Cladosporin, emodin.	A very common and important allergen source both outdoors and indoors.
Curvularia	Commonly found everywhere on soil and plant debris.	Capable of growing on many cellulytic substrates like wallboard and wood.	Type I (hay fever and asthma) and common cause of allergenic sinusitis.	Mostly a problem in immunocompromised persons, and a common cause of sinusitis, but has been reported to cause mycetoma, onychomycosis and peritonitis.	None known.	
Epicoccum	Commonly found everywhere. Grows on plant debris, insects and soil.	Capable of growing on several different substrates, notably wallboard and paper.	Type I (hay fever and asthma) allergies.	None known.	Epicoraxine A&B, flavipin.	Very common in the summer, especially in the midwest and during harvest time.
Ganoderma	Common everywhere growing on hardwood trees.	None known.	None known.	None known.	None known.	
Memnoniella	Common everywhere in plant litter and soil.	Wet wallboard and other cellulytic substrates.	None known.	None known.	Trichothecenes, griseofulvin.	

Identification	Outdoor Habitat	Indoor Habitat	Allergic Potential	Pathogenicity	Toxins Produced	Comments
Nigrospora	Commonly found everywhere. Grows on decaying plant material	Does not normally grow on building materials, but occasionally can be found growing on wallboard.	Type I (hay fever and asthma) allergies.	None known.	None known.	Very distinctive spore that is easy to identify.
Oidium/Erysiphe	Common everywhere in the air, especially in the summer. Plant pathogen on the leaves and stems of many kinds of plants, especially lilacs, grasses, phlox.	None known.	None known.	None known.	None known.	This is a combination group. Oidium is the non-sexual state of the powdery mildew genus called Erysiphe. They need a living host to grow.
Ascospores	Common everywhere. Constitutes a large part of the airspora outside. Can reach very high numbers in the air outside during the spring and summer. Can increase in numbers during and after rainfalls.	Very few of this group grow inside. The notable exception is Chaetomium and Ascotricha.	Little known for most of this group of fungi. Dependent on the type (see Chaetomium and Ascotricha).	Not known	None known for most of the group (see Chaetomium)	
Basidiospores	Commonly found everywhere, especially in the late summer and fall.	Not normally found growing indoors. Can grow on wet lumber, especially in crawlspaces.	Some allergenicity reported. Type I (hay fever, asthma) and Type III (hypersensitivity pneumonitis).	Not known.	None known.	Among this group are dry rot fungi Serpula and Poria that are particularly destructive to buildings.
Penicillium/Aspergillus	Common everywhere. Normally found in the air in small amounts in outdoor air. Grows on nearly everything.	Wetted wallboard, wood, food, leather, etc. Able to grow on many substrates indoors.	Type I (hay fever and asthma) and Type III (hypersensitivity pneumonitis) allergies.	Disease potential is dependant upon which species of Penicillium or Aspergillus is present.	Toxin potential is dependant upon which species of Penicillium or Aspergillus is present.	This is a combination group of Penicillium and Aspergillus and is used when only the spores are seen. The spores are so similar that they cannot be reliably separated into their respective genera.
Pestalotiopsis	Common everywhere. Grows on the leaves of many kinds of plants.	Rarely observed form wetted drywall.	None known.	None known.	None known.	
Pithomyces	Commonly seen everywhere growing dead leaves, soil and grasses.	Not normally found growing indoors, sometimes on wallboard.	None known.	None known.	Sporidesmin.	

Identification	Outdoor Habitat	Indoor Habitat	Allergic Potential	Pathogenicity	Toxins Produced	Comments
Rhizopus/Mucor	Very common everywhere growing on leaves, soils, and various fruits.	Grows on many substrates, including food. Needs high moisture content to grow.	An important allergenic mold(s).	People at risk are those who are immunocompromised and who suffer from diabetic acidosis. Exposure to spores could lead to rhinocerebral disease.	None known.	The spores of these two genera, viz., Rhizopus and Mucor, are impossible to distinguish in the air without their fruiting and growth structures. Therefore, the spores are lumped together.
Rusts	Common everywhere growing on grasses, trees and other living plants.	Does not grow indoors.	Type I (hay fever and asthma) allergies.	None known.	None known.	Rust requires a living plant host to complete part of its lifecycle and thus, is not normally found growing indoors except perhaps on an infected house plant.
Smuts, myxomycetes	Commonly found everywhere, especially on logs, grasses and weeds.	Smuts don't normally grow indoors, but can occasionally be found on things brought from outside and stored in the house. Myxomycetes can occasionally grow indoors, but need lots of water to be established.	Type I (hay fever and asthma) allergies.	None known.	None known.	Smuts and myxomycetes are a combined group of organisms because their spores look so similar and cannot be reliably distinguished from each other.
Unidentified Spores	Common everywhere. Grow on decaying plant litter and other plant-derived material.	Wetted cellulosic material.	None known.	None known.	None known.	This group of spores is reserved for spores whose identity is unknown. These kinds of spores have usually never been seen before in spore traps by our laboratory and/or are of such morphology that they cannot be identified with any degree of certainty to a particular genus.