



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:	MY NEW HOUSE
Test Location:	5555 MOCKING BIRD LANE SANIBEL, FL 33421
Chain of Custody #:	337546
Received Date:	August 27, 2009
Report Date:	August 27, 2009

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 : MY NEW HOUSE

5555 MOCKING BIRD LANE

SANIBEL, FL 33421

ANALYSIS METHOD	Direct Microscopic Exam			Direct Microscopic Exam			Direct Microscopic Exam			Direct Microscopic Exam		
LOCATION	Bathroom Wall			Bathroom Fan			Bathroom Sink Cabinet			Bathroom Vent		
COC / LINE #	337546-1			337546-2			337546-3			337546-4		
SAMPLE TYPE & VOLUME	TAPE			TAPE			TAPE			TAPE		
SERIAL NUMBER	B1234			B2345			B3456			B4567		
COLLECTION DATE	Aug 26, 2009			Aug 26, 2009			Aug 26, 2009			Aug 27, 2009		
ANALYSIS DATE	Aug 27, 2009			Aug 27, 2009			Aug 27, 2009			Aug 27, 2009		
RESULT	UNUSUAL			NORMAL			UNUSUAL			NORMAL		
IDENTIFICATION		Mold Present			Mold Present			Mold Present			Mold Present	
Alternaria		X			X						X	
Arthrinium		X										
Beltrania					X							
Blakeslea trispora											X	
Chaetomium								X			X	
Cladosporium											X	
Epicoccum					X							
Hyphae								X				
Memnoniella								X				
Other Ascospores					X							
Other Basidiospores											X	
Rhizopus/Mucor		X										
Smuts, myxomycetes					X						X	
Stachybotrys		X						X				
TOTAL SPORES												
Minimum detection limit:												
BACKGROUND DEBRIS												
Biological Particles												
OBSERVATIONS & COMMENTS	Presence of current or former growth observed. Presence of current or former growth observed.			No presence of current or former growth observed. Only normally settled spores observed. No presence of current or former growth observed. Only normally settled spores observed.			Presence of current or former growth observed.			No presence of current or former growth observed. Only normally settled spores observed.		

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.

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.
Arthrimum	Common everywhere. Grows on soil and decomposing plant material.	Cellulose base building materials, notably gypsum wallboard. This kind of mold is rarely found.	May have allergic potential.	Not known.	None known.	
Beltrania	Grows on dead oak tree leaves and plant material and soil, mostly semi-tropical or mediterranean habitats.	Not known to grow indoors	None known.	Not known.	None known.	
Blakeslea trispora	Commonly isolated from the soil, especially in the southeastern United States and in the summer months.	Not commonly growing indoors, but known to be capable of growing on paper products.	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.
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.

Identification	Outdoor Habitat	Indoor Habitat	Allergic Potential	Pathogenicity	Toxins Produced	Comments
Hyphae	Common everywhere.	All substrates.	None known.	None known.	None known.	Hyphae are the "root-like" food absorption strands common to nearly all fungi. They sometimes can become airborne.
Memnoniella	Common everywhere in plant litter and soil.	Wet wallboard and other cellulytic substrates.	None known.	None known.	Trichothecenes, griseofulvin.	
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.
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.
Smuts, myxomycetes	Commonly found everywhere, espically 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.

Identification	Outdoor Habitat	Indoor Habitat	Allergic Potential	Pathogenicity	Toxins Produced	Comments
Stachybotrys	Common everywhere growing on soil and decaying plant material.	Wallboards and other paper products that are wetted. Needs high water content of substrate to grow.	Type I (hay fever and asthma) allergies.	None known.	Macrocyclic trichothecenes, stachybotryolacton, cyclosporins, sporidesmin G, satratoxin F, G & H, verrucarins J, roridin. Human toxicosis has been reported and described as burning, itching eyes, throat, and nasal passages.	Wet spored mold that generally must be dried out and disturbed before spores can get into the air.