



YOUR GREAT COMPANY
1234 ANY STREET
CHICAGO, IL 60616

Certificate of Analysis

Prepared for:	YOUR GREAT COMPANY
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Project Name:	THIS OLD HOUSE
Test Location:	2233 FARM VISTA ROAD PEORIA, IL 65047
Chain of Custody #:	337543
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

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2233 FARM VISTA ROAD

PEORIA, IL 65047

ANALYSIS METHOD	Direct Microscopic Exam	Direct Microscopic Exam	Direct Microscopic Exam	Direct Microscopic Exam
LOCATION	Kitchen Cabinet	Baseboard In Kitchen	Kitchen Vent	Kitchen Fan
COC / LINE #	337543-1	337543-2	337543-3	337543-4
SAMPLE TYPE & VOLUME	BULK	BULK	BULK	BULK
SERIAL NUMBER	BLUK#1	BULK#2	BULK#3	BULK#4
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	UNUSUAL	NORMAL	NORMAL	NORMAL
IDENTIFICATION	Mold Present	Mold Present	Mold Present	Mold Present
Aspergillus		X		
Bipolaris/Drechslera			X	
Cladosporium		X	X	X
Epicoccum				X
Hyphae	X	X		
Other Ascospores			X	
Penicillium	X			
Penicillium/Aspergillus				X
Pithomyces		X	X	
Rhizopus/Mucor	X			
Rusts			X	X
Smuts, myxomycetes			X	X
Spegazzinia				X
Stachybotrys	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.

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
Aspergillus	Common everywhere. Grows on soil, dead plant material, nearly anything organic.	Common on wherever humidity is too high. Grows on wallboard, leather, food, wood, etc. Capable of growing over a wide range of moisture conditions from very dry to very wet.	Known allergen causing Type I (hay fever and asthma) and Type III (hypersensitivity pneumonitis). Can cause allergic sinusitis, and ABPA (allergic bronchopulmonar aspergillosis).	Can cause a host of severe invasive diseases, but usually associated with immunocompromised persons. Several different Aspergillus species cause different diseases. Capable of growing at body temperature (37 degrees Celcius).	Toxin list is long, but some of the most common toxins include, aflatoxin B1 & B2, ergot alkaloids, gliotoxin, fumigillin, sterigmatocystin and verruculogen.	One of the most common mold worldwide. Aspergillus fumigatus and Aspergillus niger are the most common species found.
Bipolaris/Drechslera	Common everywhere. Frequently associated with grasses, but also found on plant material, decaying food, and soil.		Common Type I (hay fever and asthma), fungal sinusitis.	Has been reported as an infrequent agent of phaeohyphomycosis, and keratitis. Mostly affecting immunocompromised persons.	None known.	This is a group of like-looking spores that include Bipolaris, Drechslera, Exserohilum, and sometimes Helminosporium. They cannot be consistently separated by spore morphology and are thus grouped together. Must be cultured to consistly separate the genera.
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.
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.

Identification	Outdoor Habitat	Indoor Habitat	Allergic Potential	Pathogenicity	Toxins Produced	Comments
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 Ascotracha.	Little known for most of this group of fungi. Dependent on the type (see Chaetomium and Ascotracha).	Not known	None known for most of the group (see Chaetomium)	
Penicillium	Very common, growing on decaying plant material, soil, fruits and many other substrates.	Common indoor mold that grows on fruit, bread, textiles, leather and other substrates that are wetted.	Type I (hay fever and asthma) and Type III (hypersensitivity pneumonitis).	Various human mycoses have been reported, mostly in immunocompromised persons.	Many toxins known, e.g., verruculogen, nephrotoxin, viomellein, xanthocillin X, griseofulvin, ochratoxin, citrinin, penicillin, cyclopiazonic acid, etc.	Penicillium is one of the most commonly identified mold type worldwide. Spores of Penicillium and Aspergillus are usually too similar to separate and when seen without fruiting bodies will be identified as "Pen/Asp".
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.
Pithomyces	Commonly seen everywhere growing dead leaves, soil and grasses.	Not normally found growing indoors, sometimes on wallboard.	None known.	None known.	Sporidesmin.	
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.

Identification	Outdoor Habitat	Indoor Habitat	Allergic Potential	Pathogenicity	Toxins Produced	Comments
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.
Spegazzinia	Not commonly observed, but widely distributed.	Not known to grow indoors.	None known.	None known.	None known.	Frequently seen especially in southern United States.
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.