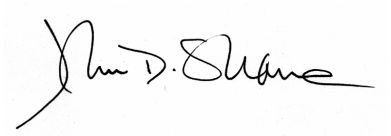
PRO-LAB®
1675 North Commerce Parkway, Weston, FL 33326 (954) 384-4446

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:	HOME OWNER
Test Location:	12346 THIS STREET PEORIA, IL 55555
Chain of Custody #:	320441
Received Date:	June 17, 2009
Report Date:	June 17, 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.

AIHA LAP, LLC
ACCREDITED LABORATORY
ENVIRONMENTAL MICROBIOLOGY
ISO/IEC 17025:2005
WWW.AIHAACCREDITEDLABS.ORG
LAB # 163230

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

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Test Address : HOME OWNER
12346 THIS STREET
PEORIA, IL 55555

ANALYSIS METHOD	Spore trap analysis			Spore trap analysis			Spore trap analysis			Spore trap analysis		
LOCATION	Bedroom			Den			Play Room			Outside Control		
COC / LINE #	320441-1			320441-2			320441-3			320441-4		
SAMPLE TYPE & VOLUME	AIR-O-CELL - 75L			AIR-O-CELL - 75L			AIR-O-CELL - 75L			AIR-O-CELL - 75L		
SERIAL NUMBER	123451			123452			123453			123454		
COLLECTION DATE	**Jun 10, 2009**			**Jun 10, 2009**			**Jun 10, 2009**			**Jun 10, 2009**		
ANALYSIS DATE	**Jun 17, 2009**			**Jun 17, 2009**			**Jun 17, 2009**			**Jun 17, 2009**		
RESULT	**NOT ELEVATED**			**NOT ELEVATED**			**ELEVATED**			**CONTROL**		
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	107	3	4	53	2	20	267	10	28	373	3
Beltrania										8	107	1
Bipolaris/Drechslera	12	160	5	4	53	2	4	53	2	12	160	1
Cercospora										36	480	4
Chaetomium							40	533	21			
Cladosporium	16	213	6	32	427	17	24	320	13	216	2,880	25
Curvularia										4	53	<1
Epicoccum	12	160	5	8	107	4				24	320	3
Other Ascospores	64	853	25	48	640	26	16	213	8	176	2,347	21
Other Basidiospores	100	1,333	39	48	640	26	20	267	10	268	3,573	32
Penicillium/Aspergillus	20	267	8	28	373	15	12	160	6	12	160	1
Pithomyces	4	53	2									
Rusts	4	53	2	4	53	2				16	213	2
Smuts, myxomycetes	16	213	6	8	107	4	12	160	6	48	640	6
Stachybotrys							44	587	23			
TOTAL SPORES	256	3,412	100	184	2,453	100	192	2,560	100	848	11,306	100
Minimum detection limit:		53			53			53			53	
BACKGROUND DEBRIS	Light			Moderate			Moderate			Light		
Cellulose Fiber	24	320		20	267		48	640		4	53	
Fiberglass	8	107		8	107		4	53				
Insect Fragments				4	53		4	53		12	160	
Plant Fragments	4	53										
Pollen	16	213		12	160		8	107		48	640	
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.

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12346 THIS STREET
PEORIA, IL 55555

ANALYSIS METHOD	Spore trap analysis			Spore trap analysis			Spore trap analysis			BLANK		
LOCATION	Kitchen			Upstairs Office			Upstairs Bathroom					
COC / LINE #	320441-5			320441-6			320441-7					
SAMPLE TYPE & VOLUME	AIR-O-CELL - 75L			AIR-O-CELL - 75L			AIR-O-CELL - 75L					
SERIAL NUMBER	123455			123456			123457					
COLLECTION DATE	**Jun 10, 2009**			**Jun 10, 2009**			**Jun 10, 2009**					
ANALYSIS DATE	**Jun 17, 2009**			**Jun 17, 2009**			**Jun 17, 2009**					
RESULT	**NOT ELEVATED**			**NOT ELEVATED**			**NOT 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	107	5	4	53	3	8	107	6			
Beltrania												
Bipolaris/Drechslera												
Cercospora												
Chaetomium												
Cladosporium	36	480	23	48	640	31	32	427	24			
Curvularia												
Epicoccum	12	160	8	12	160	8	4	53	3			
Other Ascospores	28	373	18	36	480	23	32	427	24			
Other Basidiospores	20	267	13	28	373	18	28	373	21			
Penicillium/Aspergillus	28	373	18	12	160	8	20	267	15			
Pithomyces												
Rusts	8	107	5	4	53	3						
Smuts, myxomycetes	16	213	10	12	160	8	8	107	6			
Stachybotrys												
TOTAL SPORES	156	2,080	100	156	2,079	100	132	1,761	100			
Minimum detection limit:		53			53			53				
BACKGROUND DEBRIS	Moderate			Moderate			Light					
Cellulose Fiber	8	107		12	160		4	53				
Fiberglass				8	107		4	53				
Insect Fragments	8	107										
Plant Fragments				4	53		4	53				
Pollen	4	53		4	53							
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.

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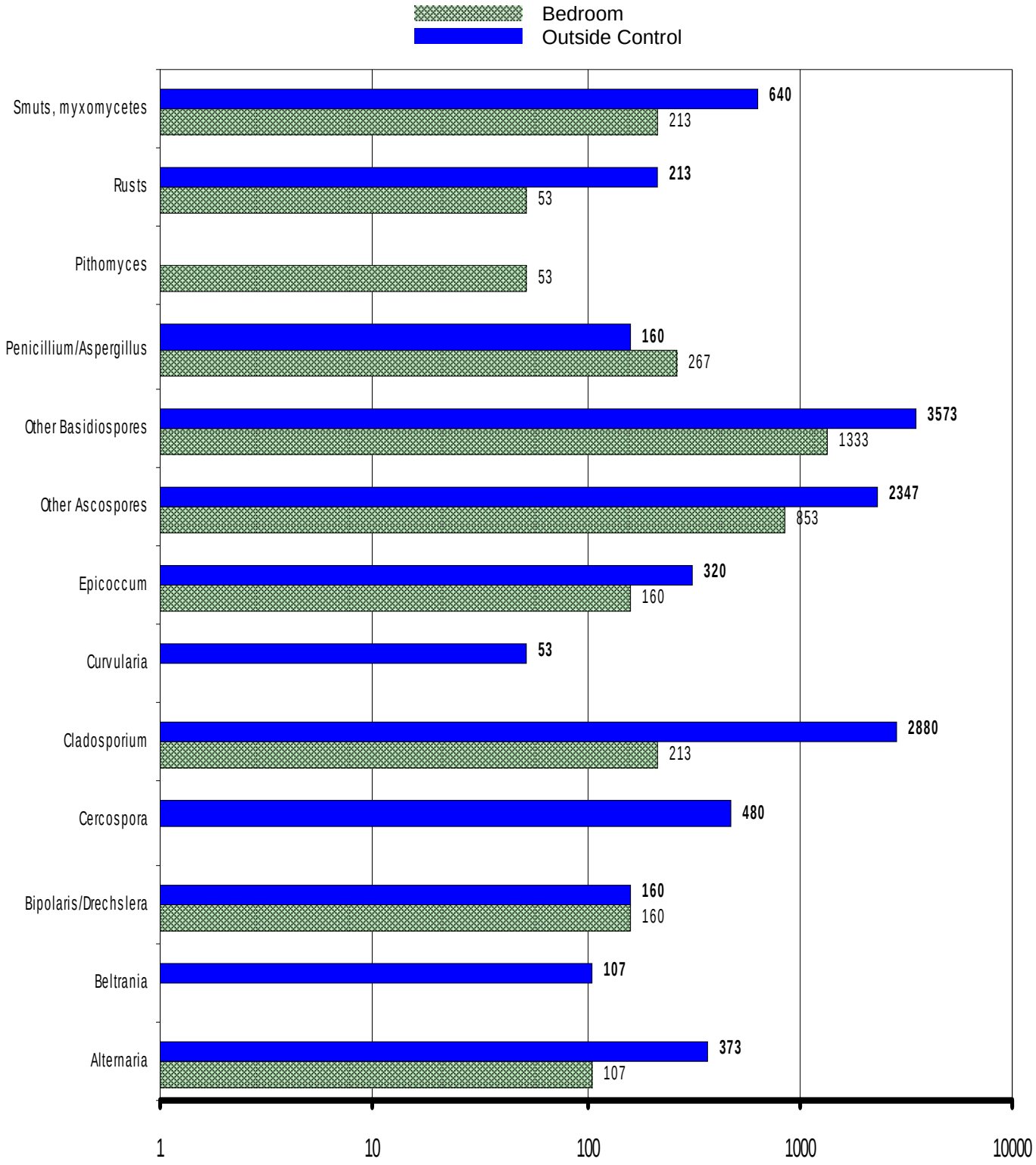
Chain of Custody # 320441



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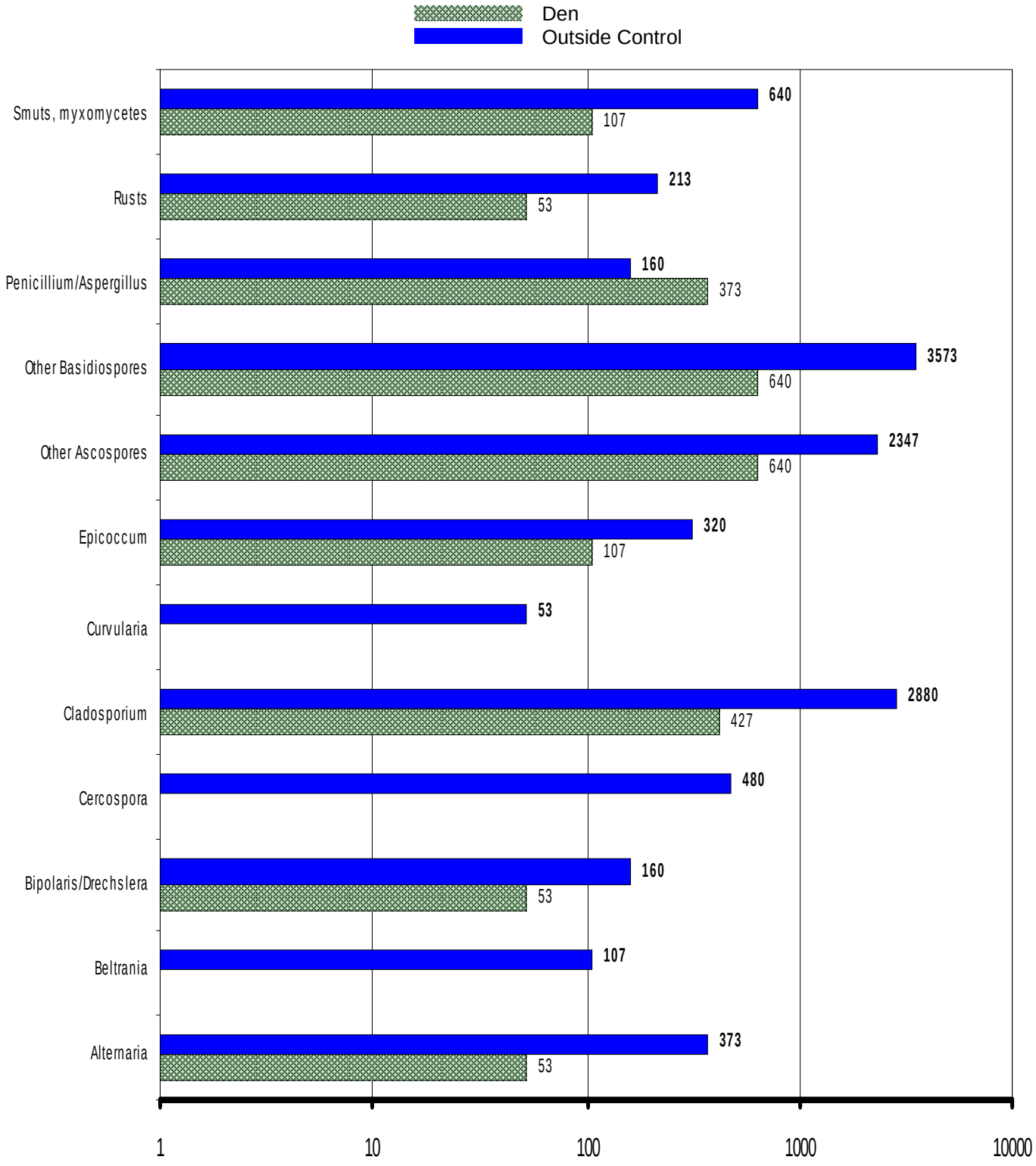

Spores per cubic meter

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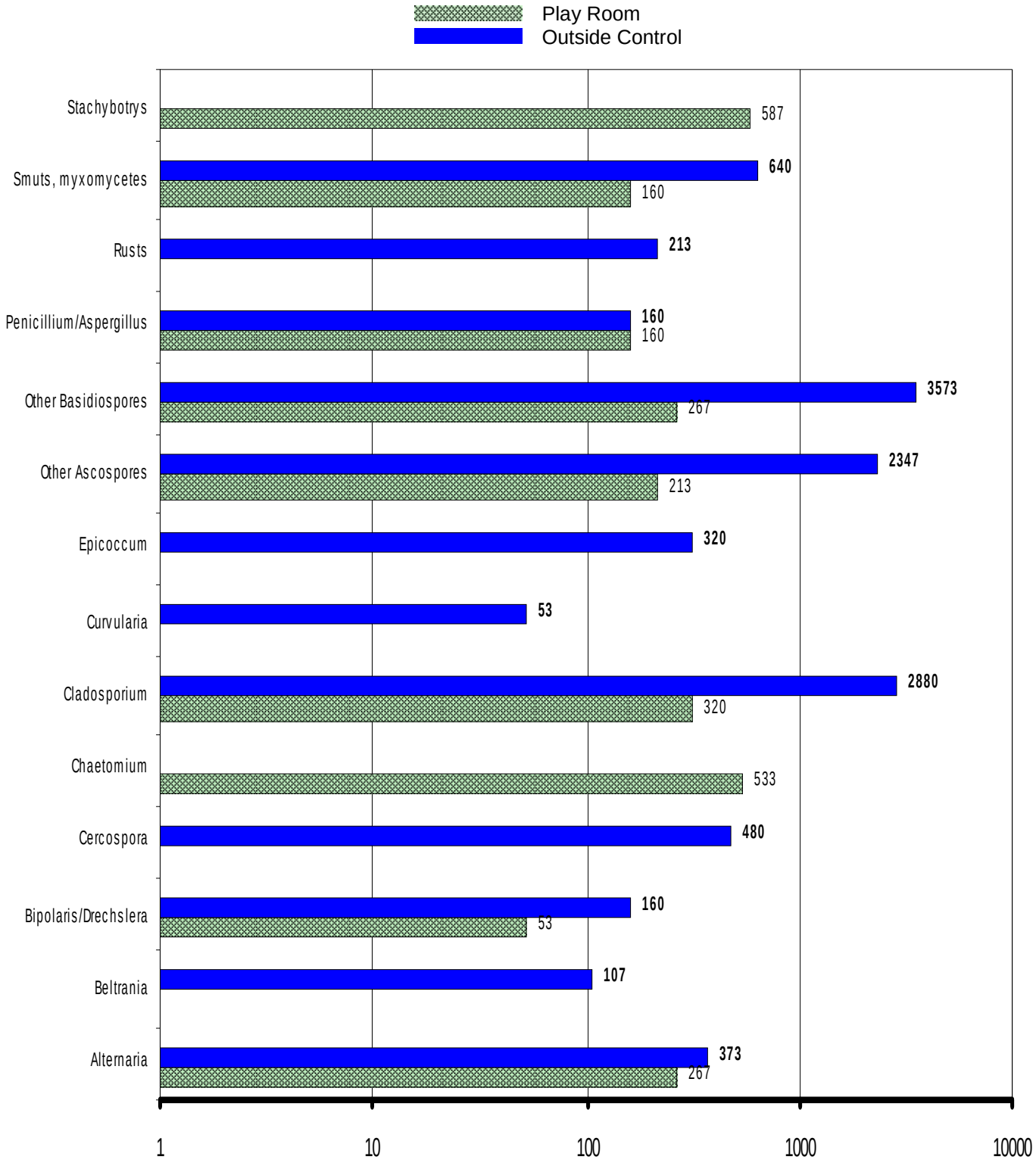

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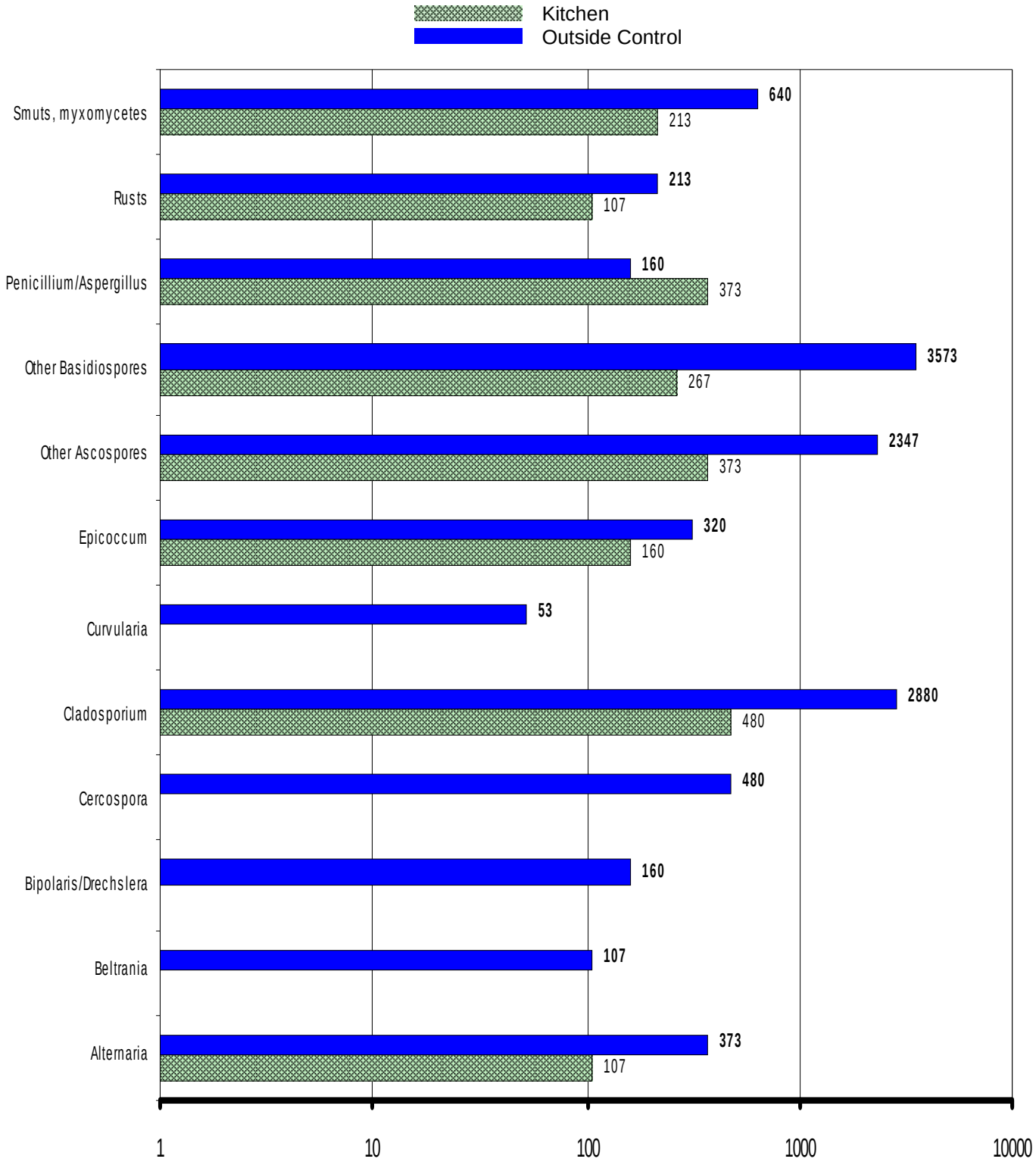

Spores per cubic meter

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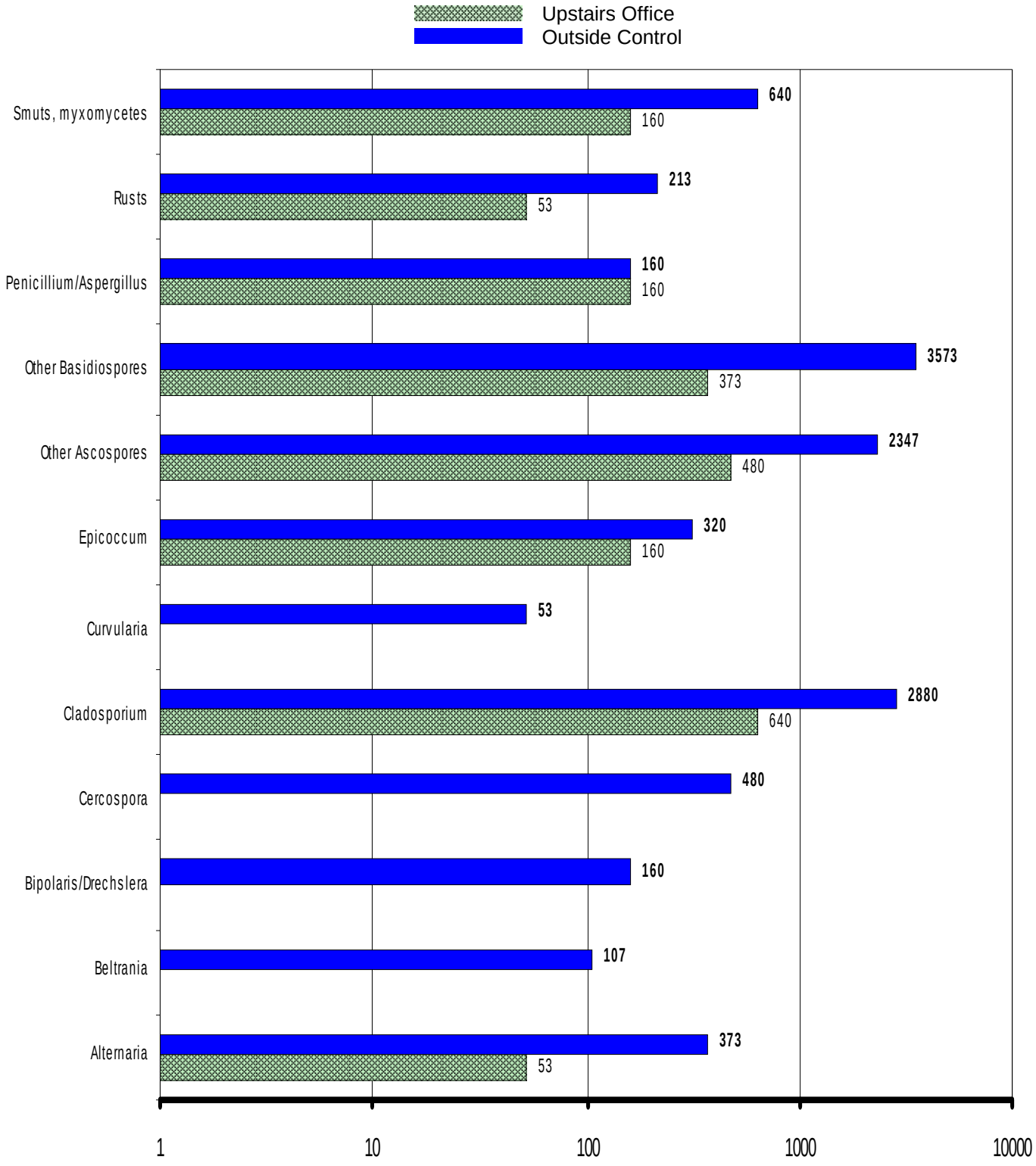

Spores per cubic meter

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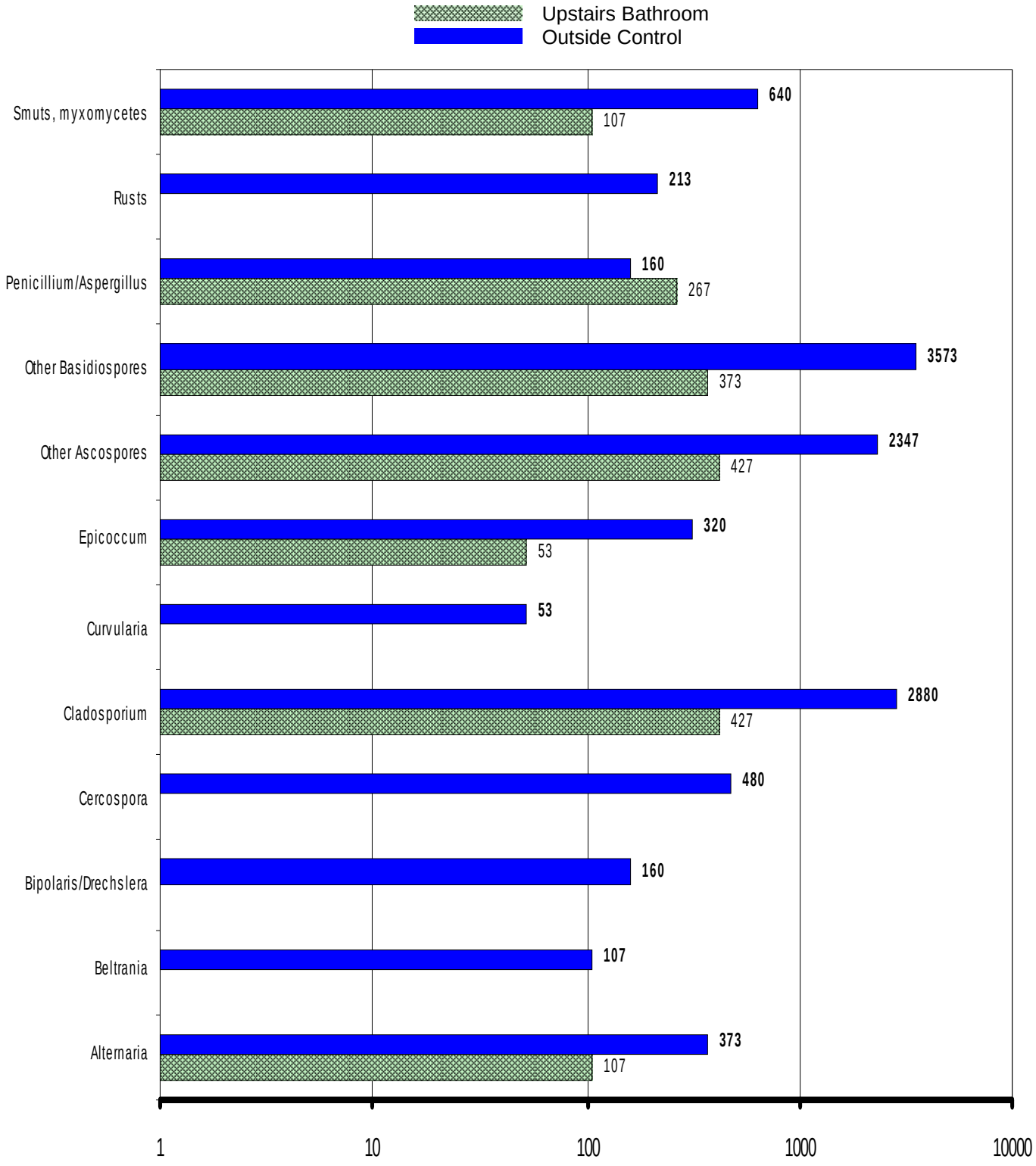

Spores per cubic meter

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 hypersensitivty 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.
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.	
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.
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 sterigomatocystin.	

Identification	Outdoor Habitat	Indoor Habitat	Allergic Potential	Pathogenicity	Toxins Produced	Comments
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.
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.

Identification	Outdoor Habitat	Indoor Habitat	Allergic Potential	Pathogenicity	Toxins Produced	Comments
Pithomyces	Commonly seen everywhere growing dead leaves, soil and grasses.	Not normally found growing indoors, sometimes on wallboard.	None known.	None known.	Sporidesmin.	
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, espcially 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 goup of organisms because their spores look so similar and cannot be reliably distinquished from each other.
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, verrucarin 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.