



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 CARPET TEST
Test Location:	993 SEAGULL LANE JUPITER, FL 33490
Chain of Custody #:	340303
Received Date:	September 4, 2009
Report Date:	September 4, 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](http://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](mailto:info@prolabinc.com)

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Test Address : HOME CARPET TEST

993 SEAGULL LANE

JUPITER, FL 33490

ANALYSIS METHOD	Direct Microscopic Exam			Direct Microscopic Exam			Direct Microscopic Exam			Direct Microscopic Exam		
LOCATION	Baby's Bedroom			Front Room			Family Room			Master Bedroom		
COC / LINE #	340303-1			340303-2			340303-3			340303-4		
SAMPLE TYPE & VOLUME	CARPET CARTRIDGE			CARPET CARTRIDGE			CARPET CARTRIDGE			CARPET CARTRIDGE		
SERIAL NUMBER												
COLLECTION DATE												
ANALYSIS DATE	Sep 4, 2009			Sep 4, 2009			Sep 4, 2009			Sep 4, 2009		
RESULT	NORMAL			UNUSUAL			NORMAL			NORMAL		
IDENTIFICATION		Mold Present			Mold Present			Mold Present			Mold Present	
Alternaria		X			X			X			X	
Cladosporium		X						X			X	
Curvularia								X			X	
Epicoccum		X			X			X			X	
Ganoderma		X			X			X			X	
Hyphae					X							
Other Ascospores		X			X						X	
Other Basidiospores		X			X						X	
Penicillium/Aspergillus		X						X			X	
Pithomyces											X	
Rusts		X			X			X			X	
Smuts, myxomycetes		X			X			X			X	
Stachybotrys					X							
Stemphylium		X										
<b>TOTAL SPORES</b>			100			100			100			100
Minimum detection limit:		13			13			13			13	
BACKGROUND DEBRIS												
Biological Particles												
OBSERVATIONS & COMMENTS	Debris: Heavy No presence of current or former growth observed. Only normally settled spores observed.			Debris: Heavy Presence of current or former growth observed.			Debris: Moderate No presence of current or former growth observed. Only normally settled spores observed.			Debris: Moderate 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, alternuenes, 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.
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.	
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)	
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.
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, 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.
Stemphylium	Common everywhere growing on soil, decaying plant material, and wood.	Generally does not grow inside buildings.	Type I (hay fever and asthma) allergies.	None known.	None known.	