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

PRO SPECTOR HOME INSPECTION
1922 FREMONT ST
ROCKFORD, IL 61105

Certificate of Mold Analysis

Prepared for:	PRO SPECTOR HOME INSPECTION
Phone Number:	(815) 541-1541
Fax Number:	(815) 968-6673
Project Name:	FREEPORT TOWNSHIP
Test Location:	206 E STEPHENSON
	FREEPORT, IL 60132
Chain of Custody #:	592329
Received Date:	July 12, 2012
Report Date:	July 12, 2012

John D. Shane Ph.D., Technical 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.

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ENVIRONMENTAL MICROBIOLOGY
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ANALYSIS METHOD	Spore trap analysis	Spore trap analysis	Spore trap analysis	Spore trap analysis
LOCATION	Front Offices	Rear Office	In Wall	Outside
COC / LINE #	592329-1	592329-2	592329-3	592329-4
SAMPLE TYPE & VOLUME	Z5 - 25L	Z5 - 25L	Z5 - 5L	Z5 - 25L
SERIAL NUMBER	Z744242	Z744682	Z744291	Z744187
COLLECTION DATE				
ANALYSIS DATE	Jul 12, 2012	Jul 12, 2012	Jul 12, 2012	Jul 12, 2012
CONCLUSION	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				3	120	11				1	40	1
Cladosporium	18	720	78	13	520	48				45	1,800	67
Ganoderma										5	200	7
Other Ascospores	2	80	9							1	40	1
Other Basidiospores	2	80	9	2	80	7				7	280	10
Penicillium/Aspergillus				4	160	15	235	47,000	100	8	320	12
Smuts, myxomycetes				1	40	4						
Torula				4	160	15						
Unidentified Spores	1	40	4									
TOTAL SPORES	23	920	100	27	1,080	100	235	47,000	100	67	2,680	100
MINIMUM DETECTION LIMIT*	1	40		1	40		1	200		1	40	
BACKGROUND DEBRIS	Moderate			Moderate			Moderate			Moderate		
Cellulose Fiber	8	320		6	240		1	200		1	40	
Fiberglass	1	40										
OBSERVATIONS & COMMENTS												

Background debris qualitatively 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. The actual number of spores present in the sample is likely higher than reported if the debris estimate is 'Heavy' or 'Too Heavy for Accurate Count'. All calculations are rounded to two significant figures and therefore, the total percentage of spore numbers may not equal 100%.

*__Minimum Detection Limit__. Based on the volume of air sampled, this is the lowest number of spores that can be detected and is an estimate of the lowest concentration of spores that can be read in the sample. **NA** = Not Applicable.

Spores that were observed from the samples submitted are listed on this report. If a spore is not listed on this report it was not observed in the samples submitted.

Interpretation Guidelines: A determination is added to the report to help users interpret the mold analysis results. A mold report is only one aspect of an indoor air quality investigation. The most important aspect of mold growth in a living space is the availability of water. Without a source of water, mold generally will not become a problem in buildings. These determinations are in no way meant to imply any health outcomes or financial decisions based solely on this report. For questions relating to medical conditions you should consult an occupational or environmental health physician or professional.

CONTROL is a baseline sample showing what the spore count and diversity is at the time of sampling. The control sample(s) is usually collected outside of the structure being tested and used to determine if this sample(s) is similar in diversity and abundance to the inside sample(s).

ELEVATED means that the amount and/or diversity of spores, as compared to the control sample(s), and other samples in our database, are higher than expected. This can indicate that fungi have grown because of a water leak or water intrusion. Fungi that are considered to be indicators of water damage include, but are not limited to: *Chaetomium*, *Fusarium*, *Memnoniella*, *Stachybotrys*, *Ulocladium*.

NOT ELEVATED means that the amount and/or the diversity of spores, as compared to the control sample and other samples in our database, are lower than expected and may indicate no problematic fungal growth.

UNUSUAL means that the presence of current or former growth was observed in the analyzed sample. An abundance of spores are present, and/or growth structures including hyphae and/or fruiting bodies are present and associated with one or more of the types of mold/fungi identified in the analyzed sample.

NORMAL means that no presence of current or former growth was observed in the analyzed sample. If spores are recorded they are normally what is in the air and have settled on the surface(s) tested.

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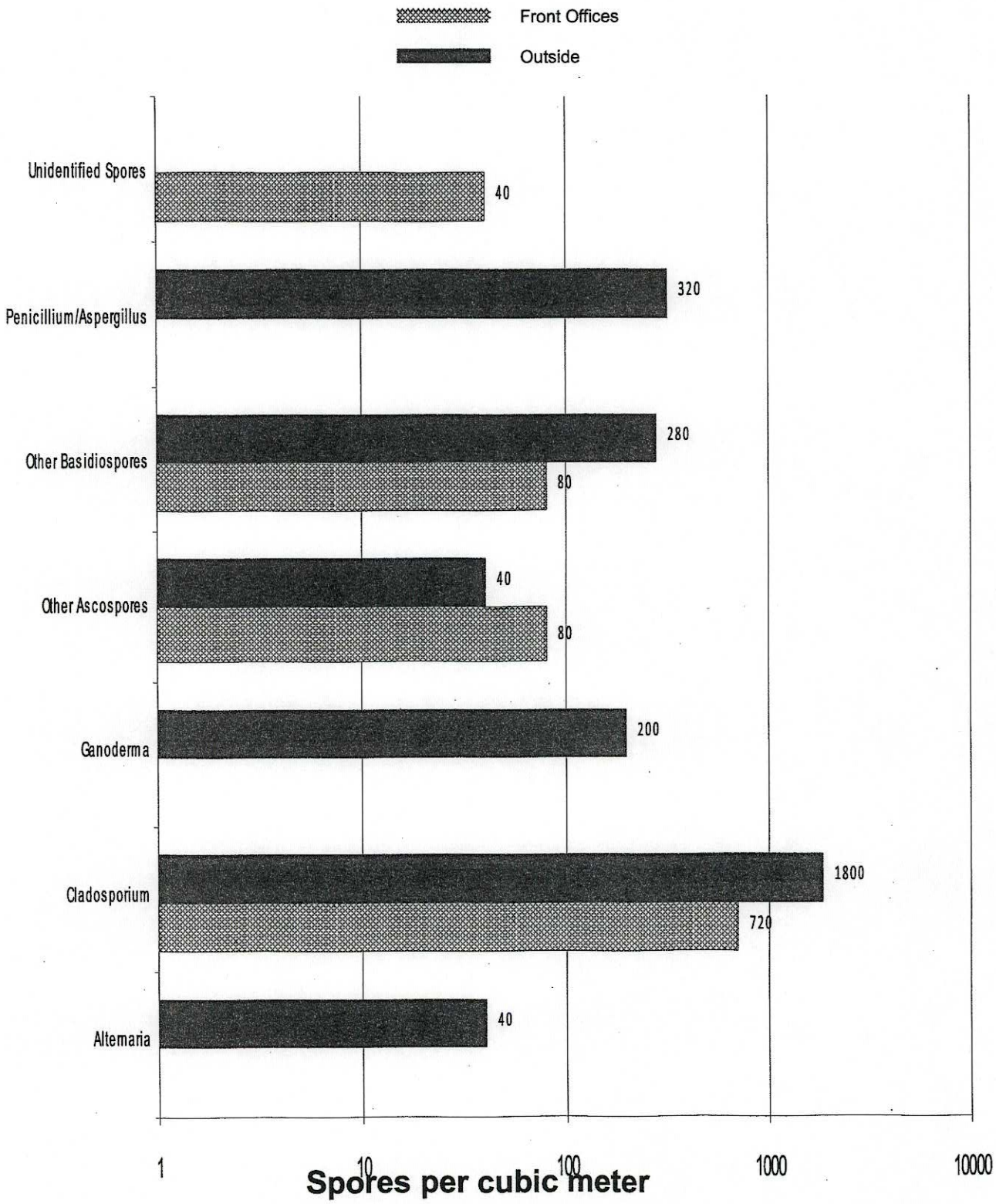
Chain of Custody # 592329



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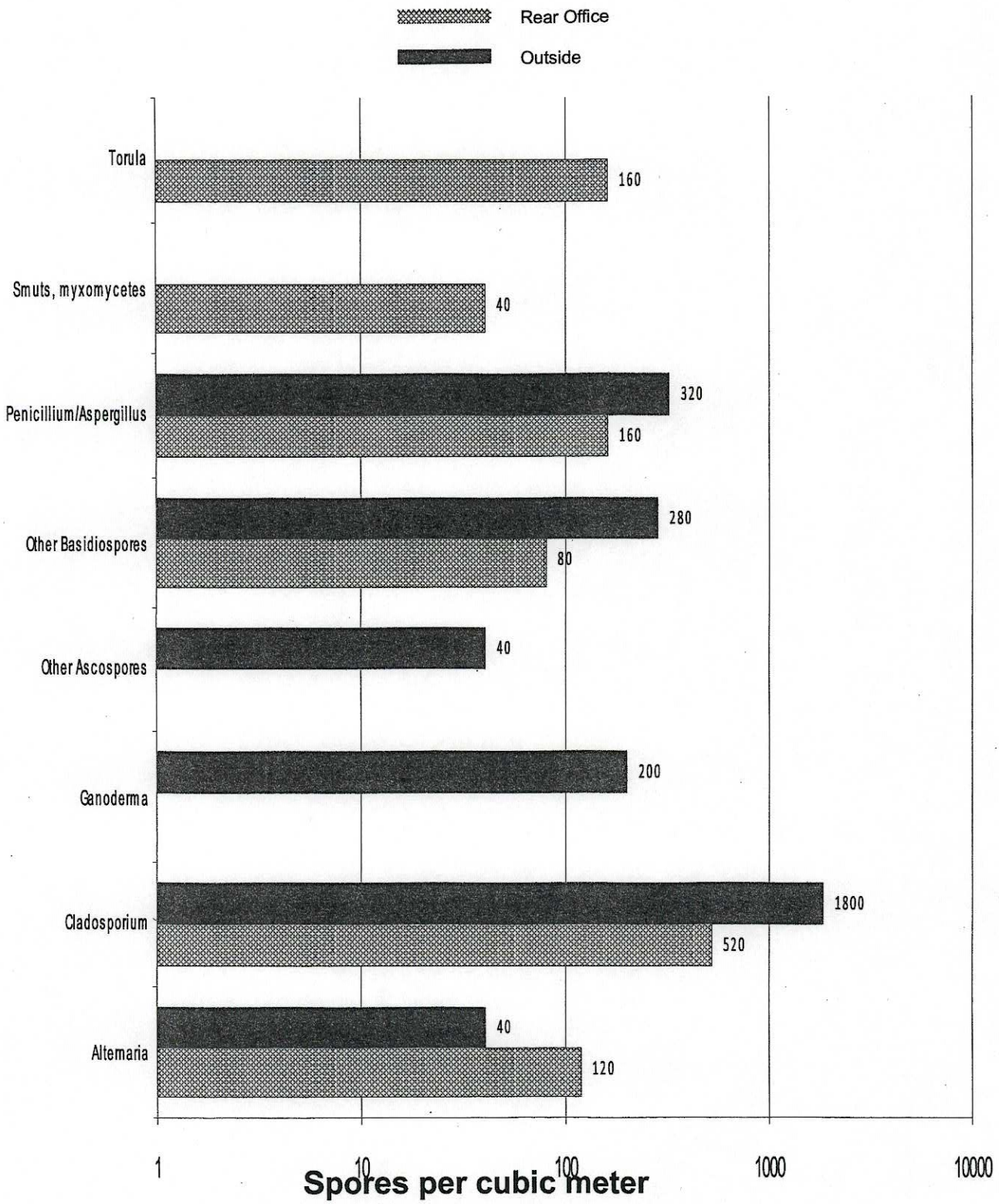

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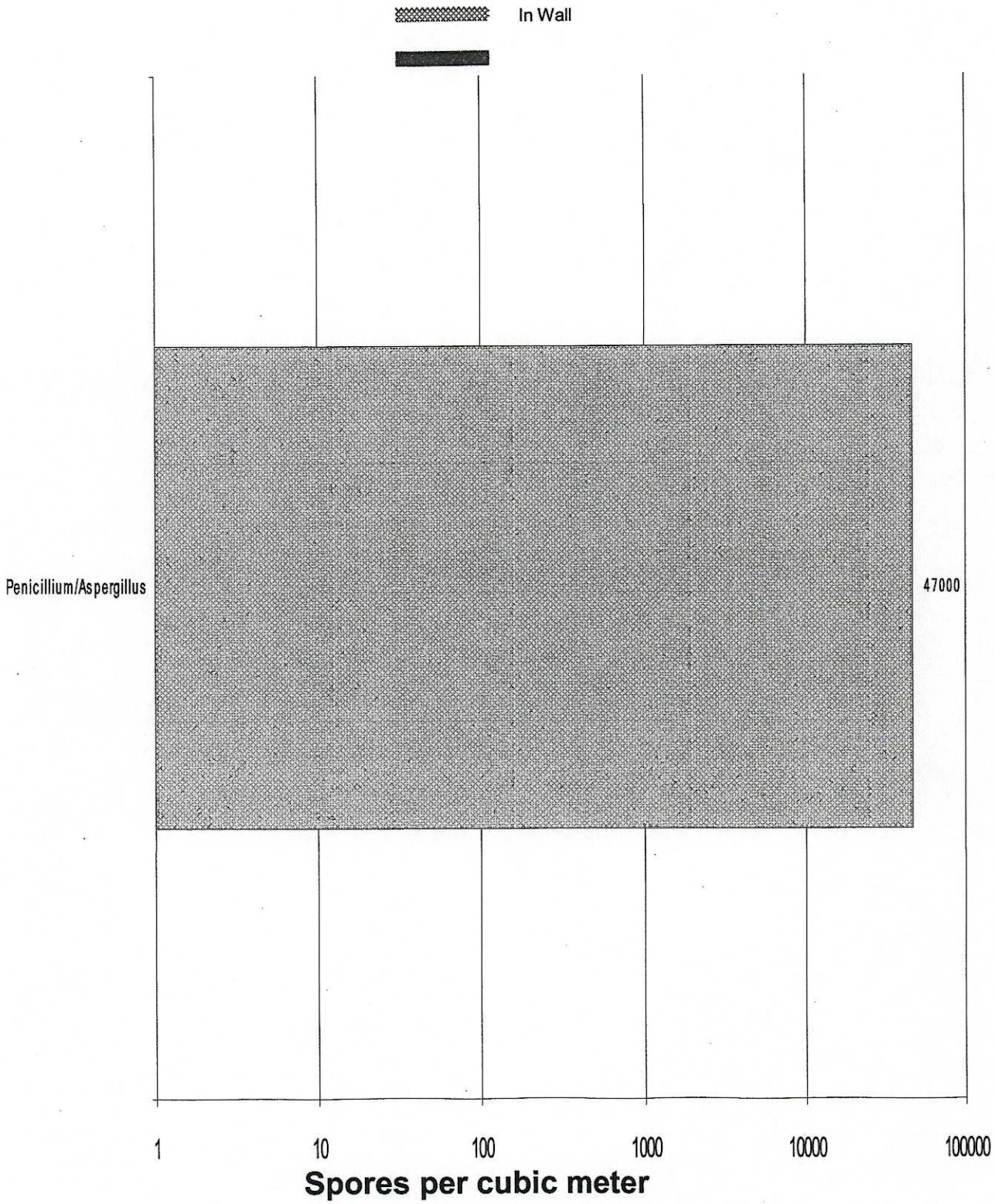

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Identification	Outdoor Habitat	Indoor Habitat	Allergic Potential	Comments
Alternaria	One of the most commonly reported airborne spores worldwide; Soil, dead or dying plants, foodstuffs, textiles	Wallboard paper backing, wood, other various cellulose-containing 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 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.	A very common and important allergen source both outdoors and indoors.
Ganoderma	Common everywhere growing on hardwood trees.	None known.	None known.	
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).	
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).	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) allergies and Type III (hypersensitivity pneumonitis) allergies.	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.
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.	Smuts and myxomycetes are a combined group of organisms because their spores look so similar and cannot be reliably distinquished from each other.
Torula	Common everywhere growing on soil, decaying and dead leaves, and grasses.	Wallboard and other cellulose-based materials.	Type I (hay fever and asthma) allergies.	
Unidentified Spores	Common everywhere. Grow on decaying plant litter and other plant-derived material.	Wetted cellulosic material.	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.