



CORNERSTONE BUILDING ANALYSIS
PO BOX 452973
KISSIMMEE, FL 34745

Certificate of Mold Analysis

Prepared for: CORNERSTONE BUILDING ANALYSIS
Phone Number: (407) 518-1211
Fax Number: [REDACTED]
Project Name: [REDACTED]
Test Location: [REDACTED]
ORLANDO, FL
Chain of Custody #: [REDACTED]
Received Date: [REDACTED]
Report Date: [REDACTED]

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.



LAB # 163230

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

Prepared for : CORNERSTONE BUILDING ANALYSIS Test Address :
XXXXXXXXXX
 ORLANDO, FL

ANALYSIS METHOD	Spore trap analysis	Spore trap analysis	Spore trap analysis	Spore trap analysis
LOCATION	Exterior	Kitchen	Downstairs Master Bath	Upstairs Master Bath
COC / LINE #	521969-1	521969-2	521969-3	521969-4
SAMPLE TYPE & VOLUME	Z5 - 25L	Z5 - 25L	Z5 - 25L	Z5 - 25L
SERIAL NUMBER	Z596648	Z596456	Z596514	Z596649
COLLECTION DATE	Sep 26, 2011	Sep 26, 2011	Sep 26, 2011	Sep 26, 2011
ANALYSIS DATE	Sep 29, 2011	Sep 29, 2011	Sep 29, 2011	Sep 29, 2011
CONCLUSION	CONTROL	ELEVATED	ELEVATED	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
Cercospora	1	40	1									
Cladosporium	7	280	9	14	560	27	12	480	21	5	200	8
Coelomycetes										1	40	2
Curvularia	8	320	10									
Ganoderma	2	80	2							1	40	2
Hyalodendron	3	120	4									
Nigrospora	1	40	1							1	40	2
Oidium/Erysiphe	1	40	1									
Other Ascospores	20	800	25	2	80	4	2	80	4			
Other Basidiospores	30	1,200	37							1	40	2
Penicillium/Aspergillus	4	160	5	34	1,400	67	40	1,600	71	51	2,000	77
Rusts	1	40	1									
Smuts, myxomycetes	2	80	2				2	80	4	6	240	9
Spegazzinia	1	40	1									
Unidentified Spores				1	40	2						
TOTAL SPORES	81	3,240	100	51	2,080	100	56	2,240	100	66	2,600	100
MINIMUM DETECTION LIMIT	1	40		1	40		1	40		1	40	

BACKGROUND DEBRIS	Moderate			Moderate			Moderate			Moderate		
Cellulose Fiber				3	120		1	40		4	160	
Pollen	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



Prepared for : CORNERSTONE BUILDING ANALYSIS Test Address : XXXXXXXXXXXX
ORLANDO, FL

ANALYSIS METHOD	Spore trap analysis	INTENTIONALLY BLANK	INTENTIONALLY BLANK	INTENTIONALLY BLANK
LOCATION	Upstairs Rear Spare Bedroom			
COC / LINE #	521969-5			
SAMPLE TYPE & VOLUME	Z5 - 25L			
SERIAL NUMBER	Z596551			
COLLECTION DATE	Sep 26, 2011			
ANALYSIS DATE	Sep 29, 2011			
CONCLUSION	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
Cercospora												
Cladosporium	5	200	17									
Coelomycetes												
Curvularia												
Ganoderma												
Hyalodendron												
Nigrospora												
Oidium/Erysiphe												
Other Ascospores	1	40	3									
Other Basidiospores												
Penicillium/Aspergillus	21	840	72									
Rusts												
Smuts, myxomycetes	1	40	3									
Spegazzinia												
Unidentified Spores	1	40	3									

TOTAL SPORES	29	1,160	100									
MINIMUM DETECTION LIMIT*	1	40										

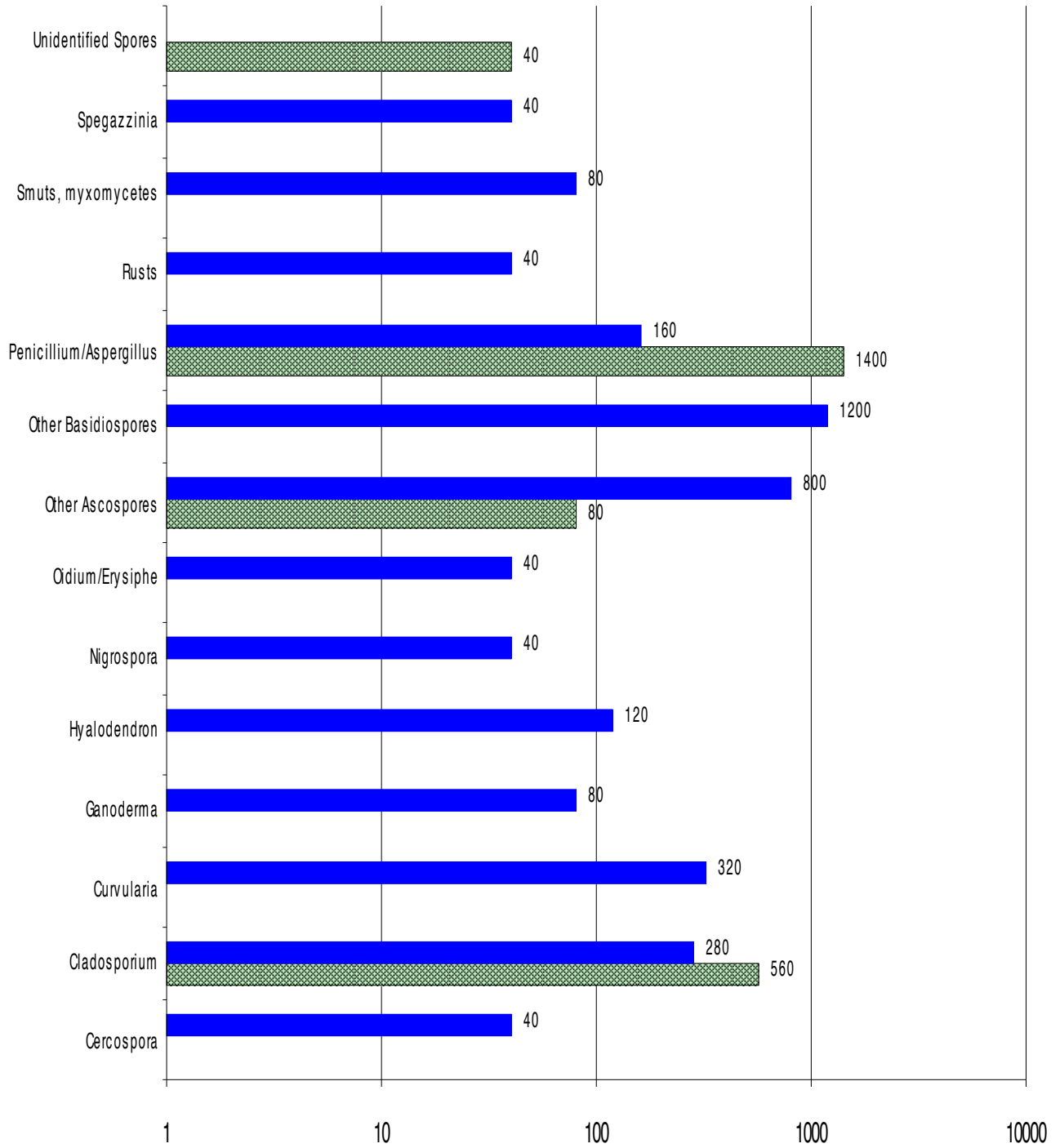
BACKGROUND DEBRIS	Moderate											
Cellulose Fiber	1	40										
Pollen												

OBSERVATIONS & COMMENTS												
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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

Chain of Custody # [REDACTED]

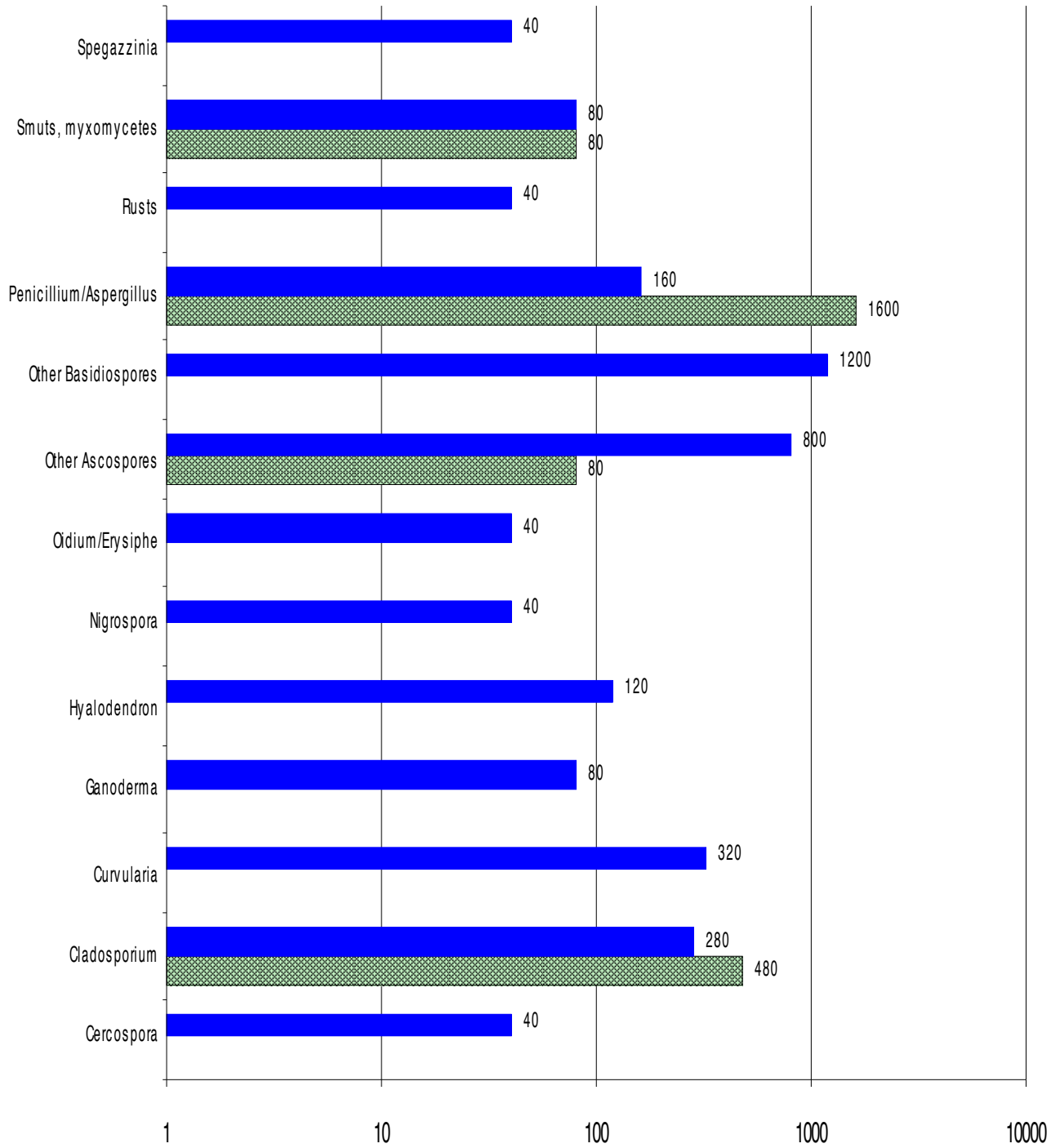
 Kitchen
 Exterior



Spores per cubic meter

Chain of Custody # [REDACTED]

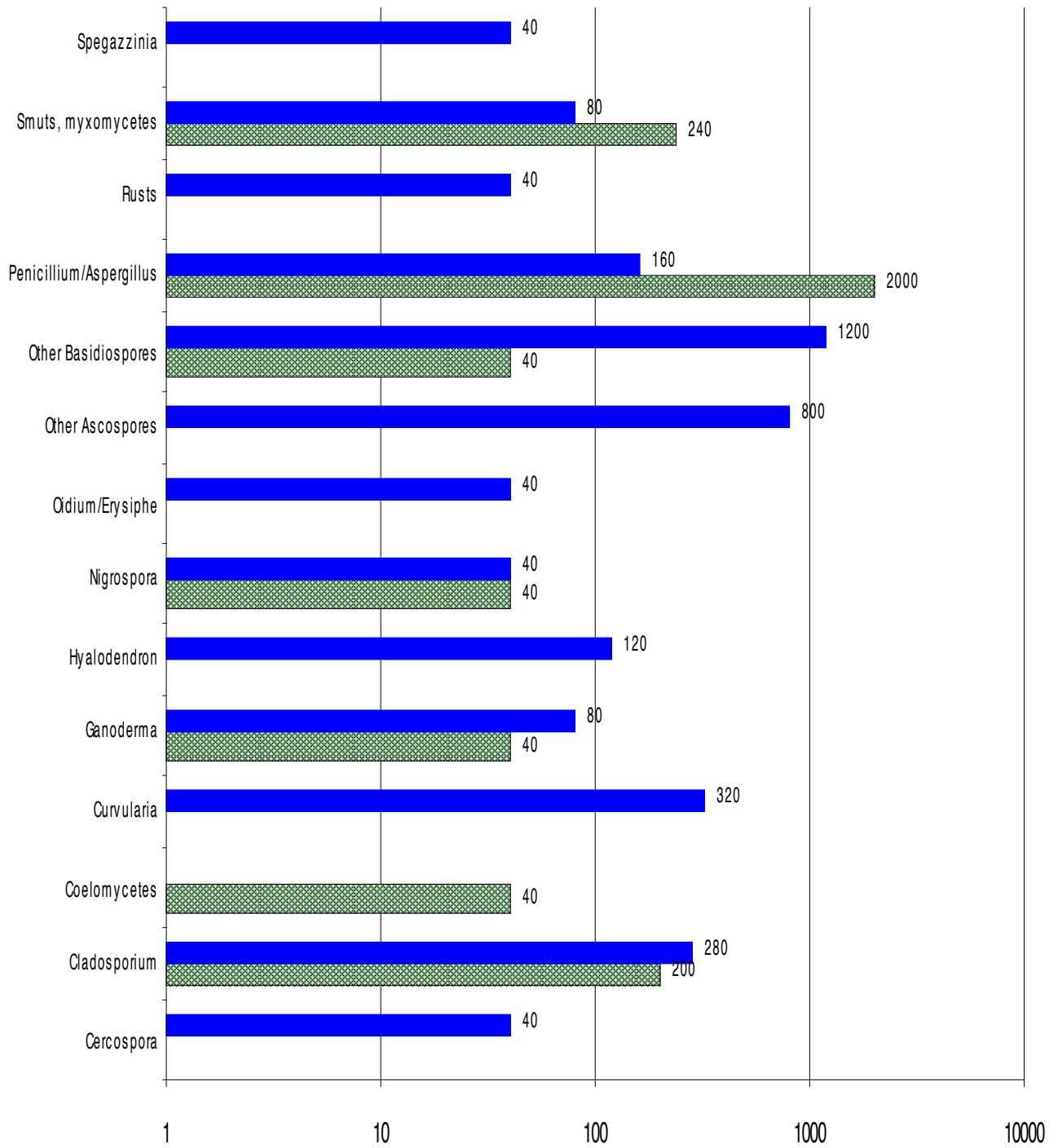
Downstairs Master Bath
Exterior



Spores per cubic meter

Chain of Custody # [REDACTED]

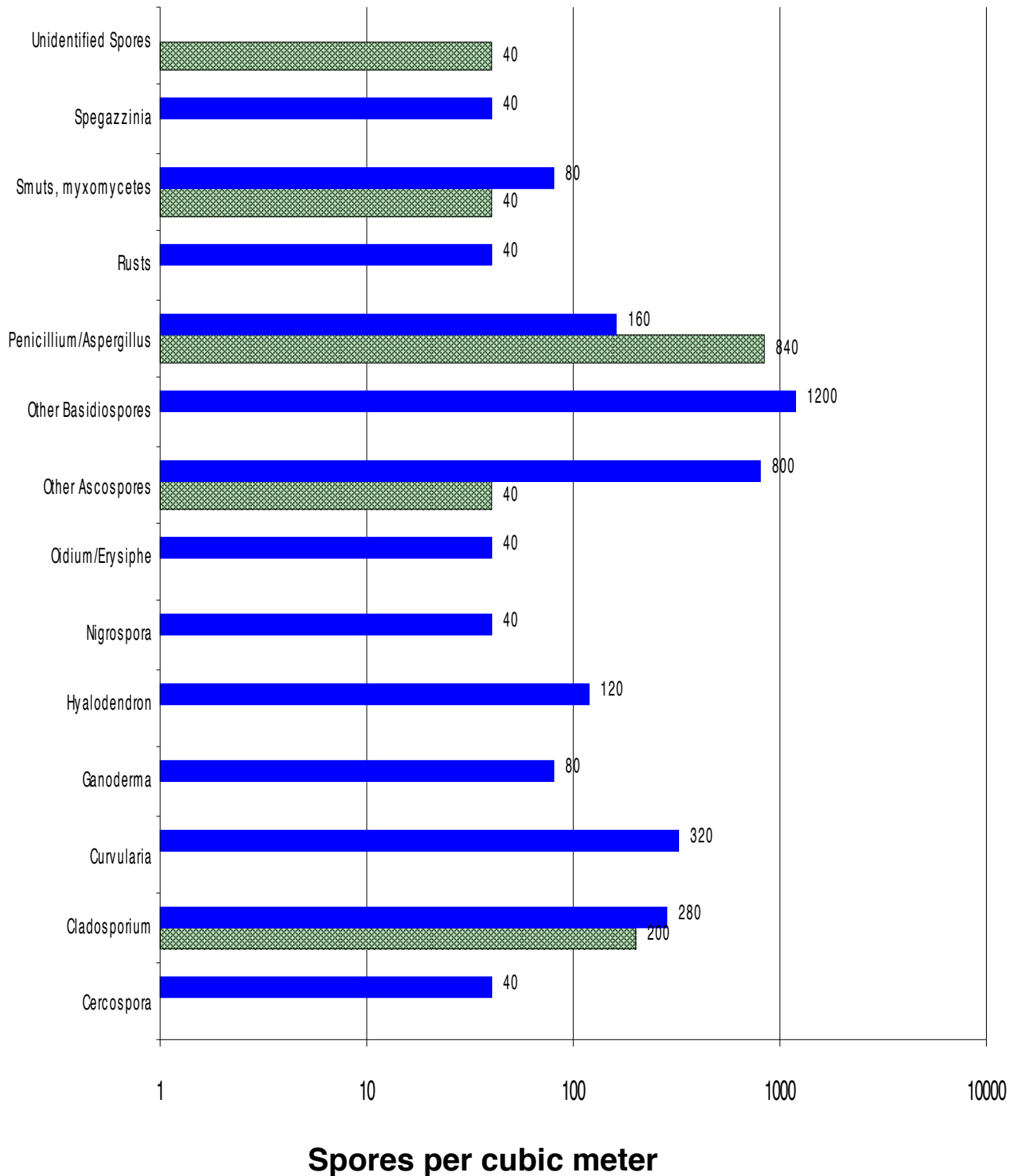
Upstairs Master Bath
Exterior



Spores per cubic meter

Chain of Custody # [REDACTED]

Upstairs Rear Spare Bedroom
Exterior



Identification	Outdoor Habitat	Indoor Habitat	Allergic Potential	Comments
Cercospora	Common everywhere, especially growing on leaves.	Not known to grow indoors.	None known.	
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.
Coelomycetes	Commonly found everywhere growing on plants and animals.	Can grow on ceiling tiles, wood, paper	Type I (hay fever and asthma) allergies.	Rarely reported in the air because they are formed in fruiting bodies and generally slimy and therefore, difficult to be sent airborne.
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.	
Ganoderma	Common everywhere growing on hardwood trees.	None known.	None known.	
Hyalodendron	Wood	Very rarely grows indoors	None known	This genus occurs infrequently in the air and only in certain times during the year. It is a colorless Cladosporium-like mold.
Nigrospora	Commonly found everywhere. Grows on decaying plant material	Does not normally grow on building materials, but occasionally can be found growing on wallboard.	Type I (hay fever and asthma) allergies.	Very distinctive spore that is easy to identify.
Oidium/Erysiphe	Common everywhere in the air, especially in the summer. Plant pathogen on the leaves and stems of many kinds of plants, especially lilacs, grasses, phlox.	None known.	None known.	This is a combination group. Oidium is the non-sexual state of the powdery mildew genus called Erysiphe. They need a living host to grow.
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 Ascotricta.	Little known for most of this group of fungi. Dependent on the type (see Chaetomium and Ascotricta).	
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.
Rusts	Common everywhere growing on grasses, trees and other living plants.	Does not grow indoors.	Type I (hay fever and asthma) allergies.	Fust requires a living plant host to complete part of its lifecycle and thus, is not normally found growing indoors except perhaps on an infested house plant.

Identification	Outdoor Habitat	Indoor Habitat	Allergic Potential	Comments
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.	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.	Frequently seen especially in southern United States.
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.