PRO-LAB®
The Professional's Choice for Environmental Testing℠

1675 North Commerce Parkway, Weston, Florida 33326
Tel: (954) 384-4446 Fax: (954) 384-4838 Toll Free: 800-427-0550
AIHA Lab ID # XXXXX

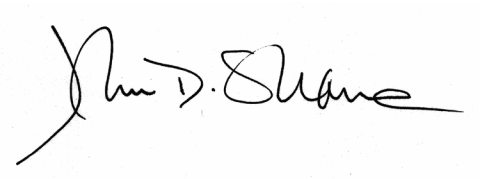
ISLAND INSPECTIONS

1889 1 ST AVE

FERNANDINA BEACH, FL 32034

Certificate of Mold Analysis

Prepared for:	ISLAND INSPECTIONS
Phone Number:	(904) 624.0070
Fax Number:	
Email Address:	darrell@islandinspections.net
Test Location:	123 SAMPLE STREET
	FERNANDINA BEACH, FL 32034
Report Number:	091907-0122
Received Date:	Sep 19, 2007
Report Date:	Sep 20, 2007



John D. Shane Ph.D., QA Manager

For more information please contact Pro-Lab at 1-800-427-0550

PRO-LAB®
1675 North Commerce Parkway
Weston, Florida 33326

Certificate of Mold Analysis

Direct Microscopic Examination

Analysis Method SSPTM SOP 6110

REPORT NUMBER: 091907-XXXX
ISLAND INSPECTIONS
123 SAMPLE ST
FERNANDINA BEACH, FL 32034

Pro-Lab Number:	091907-0122	091907-0121
Date Collected:	Sep 18, 2007	Sep 18, 2007
Collection Location:	MASTER BEDROOM	OUTSIDE
Sample Submitted:	Z5	Z5
Volume (L):	25 liters	25 liters
Serial #:	Z167859	Z167861
Analysis Date:	Sep 20, 2007	Sep 20, 2007
Analyst #:	28	28

Spore Identification	Raw Count	spores / m^3	Raw Count	spores / m^3
Other Ascospores	2	80	3	120
Chaetomium	9	360	0	0
Cladosporium	2	80	5	200
Curvularia	2	80	0	0
Ganoderma	3	120	1	40
Other Basidiospores	0	0	2	80
Penicillium/Aspergillus	126	5,040	17	680
Smuts, myxomycetes	1	40	2	80
Total Results (spores / cubic meter) :		**5,800**		**1,200**

Biological Particles	Raw Count	Particles / m^3	Raw Count	Particles / m^3
Cellulose Fiber	1	40	0	0
Pollen	1	40	0	0

Debris: Heavy

Analytical Sensitivity: 40 counts/cubic meter
Debris: 1 Low to High (Estimate: debris too heavy to count)

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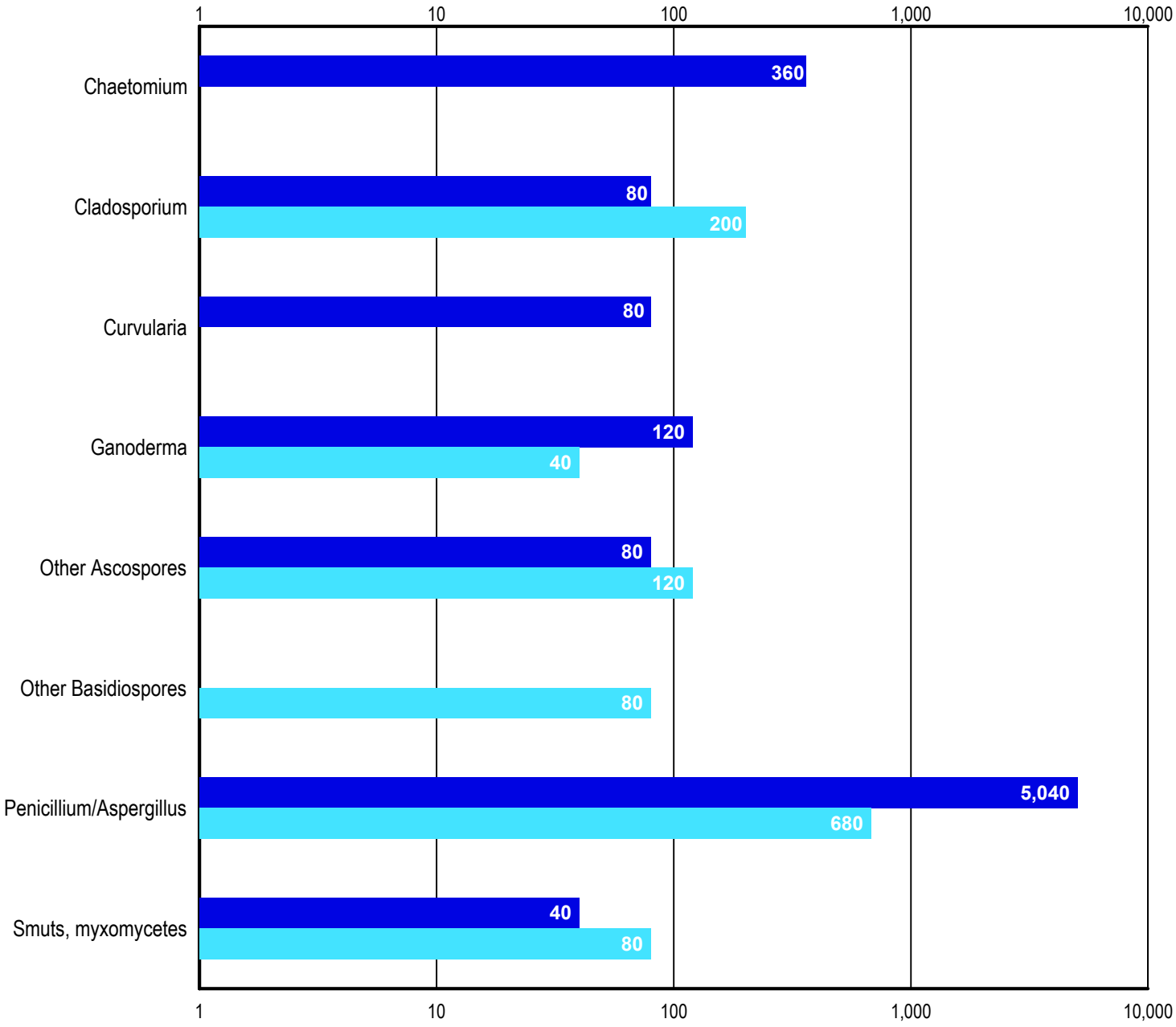
SPORE TRAP TOTAL COUNT

(spores / m^3)



Dark color = MASTER BEDROOM

Light color = OUTSIDE

This chart uses a logarithmic scale and the bar size is not directly proportional to the number of spores.

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FERNANDINA BEACH, FL 32034

The following fungal descriptions are pertinent to samples collected. General characterization of mold is made with respect to their most common impact to human health. Many genera of molds have species with varying characteristics.

Spore Name	Description
OTHER ASCOSPORES	SPORES FROM ONE OF THE MAJOR CLASSES OF FUNGI THAT INCLUDESTHE "SAC FUNGI" AND YEASTS. MOST ARE NOT ALLERGENIC OR TOXIC.
CHAETOMIUM	COMMONLY FOUND ON A VARIETY OF SUBSTANCES CONTAINING CELLULOSE INCLUDING PAPER AND PLANT COMPOST. IT CAN READILY BE FOUND ON THE DAMP OR WATER DAMAGED PAPER IN SHEETROCK. THE THERMPOHILIC, NEUROTROPIC NATURE OF THIS ORGANISM SUGGESTS IT IS POTENTIALLY AGGRESSIVE. NO TOXIC DISEASES HAVE BEEN DOCUMENTED TO DATE.
CLADOSPORIUM	COMMONLY FOUND ON DEAD PLANTS, WOODY PLANTS, FOOD, STRAW, SOIL, PAINT AND TEXTILES. COMMON CAUSE OF EXTRINSIC ASTHMA (IMMEDIATE-TYPE HYPERSENSITIVITY: TYPE I). ACUTE SYMPTOMS INCLUDE EDEMA AND BRONCHIOSPASMS; CHRONIC CASES MAY DEVELOP PULMONARY EMPHYSEMA.
CURVULARIA	IT MAY CAUSE CORNEAL INFECTIONS, MYCETOMA AND INFECTIONS IN IMMUNE COMPROMISED HOSTS.
GANODERMA	CONSIDERED A BASIDIOSPORE. EDIBLE IN MUSHROOM FORM AND A VERY IMPORTANT IN THE FOOD INDUSTRIES.
OTHER BASIDIOSPORES	SPORES FROM ONE OF THE MAJOR CLASSES OF FUNG THAT INCLUDE, FOR EXAMPLE, THE MUSHROOMS, SHELF FUNGI, PUFFBALLS.
PENICILLIUM/ASPERGILLUS	THIS GROUP IS CONSIDERED COMMON TO INDOOR ENVIRONMENTS. IT IS WIDESPREAD IN THE SOIL AND ON PLANTS AND IS ALSO CONSIDERED A COMMON CONTAMINANT OF FOOD. IT HAS A MUSTY ODOR. IT IS COMMONLY BEING IMPLICATED IN PULMONARY DISEASE IN IMMUNOCOMPROMISED HOSTS. IT HAS ALSO BEEN REPORTED TO CAUSE SKIN INFECTIONS. MANY SPECIES PRODUCE MYCOTOXINS, WHICH MAY BE ASSOCIATED WITH DISEASE IN HUMANS AND OTHER ANIMALS. TOXIN PRODUCTION IS DEPENDENT ON THE STRAIN, OR ON THE FOOD SOURCE ON WHICH IT GROWS. SOME OF THESE TOXINS HAVE BEEN FOUND TO BE CARCINOGENIC IN ANIMAL SPECIES. SEVERAL TOXINS ARE CONSIDERED POTENTIAL HUMAN CARCINOGENS.
SMUTS, MYXOMYCETES	COMMONLY FOUND ON CEREAL CROPS, GRASSES, WEEDS, OTHER FUNGI, AND ON OTHER FLOWERING PLANTS. OCCASIONALLY FOUND INDOORS. NO REPORTS OF HUMAN INFECTION.

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REPORT NUMBER: 091907-XXXX
ISLAND INSPECTIONS
123 SAMPLE ST
FERNANDINA BEACH, FL 32034

Report Summary: **Elevated Mold Condition(s) Exists: Yes**

Report Number: 091907-0122

Sample Submitted: Z5

Debris: Heavy

If YES: One or more of the samples in this report indicates the presence of elevated indoor mold spores or colonies for these specific locations only. Professional advice will be necessary to determine the appropriate actions to take to correct the conditions indicated.

If NO: The samples in this report do not indicate the presence of elevated indoor mold spores or colonies for the specific locations only.

If Inconclusive: No comparison sample received.

The mold identified in this report is often associated with excess moisture and can be a problem in indoor environments at high levels. Since mold requires water to grow, it is important to prevent moisture problems in buildings. The presence of mold, water damage or musty odors should be addressed immediately. In all instances, any source(s) of water must be stopped and the extent of water damage determined. Mold can grow on virtually any organic surface, as long as moisture and oxygen are present. When excessive moisture accumulates in buildings or on building materials, mold growth will often occur, particularly if the moisture problem remains undiscovered or unaddressed. Building materials, such as drywall are made of cellulose and are highly absorbent, perfect surfaces for mold growth when wet. Moisture problems may include roof leaks, plumbing leaks, landscaping or gutters that direct water into or under the building, and unvented combustion appliances such as gas stoves. Water damaged building materials supporting mold growth should be cleaned or replaced as quickly as possible in order to ensure a healthy environment. Specific methods of assessing and remediating mold contamination should be based on the extent of visible contamination and the cause of damage.

The detection limit of fungal analysis using optical microscopy is one fungal spore or one fungal structure. The quantitation limits vary from analysis to analysis and from processing procedure to processing procedure. Contact us to determine your quantitation limits.

FOR MORE INFORMATION, PLEASE CALL PRO-LAB™ AT 1-800-427-0550 **END OF REPORT**

PRO-LAB/SSPTM INC.

1675 North Commerce Parkway
Weston, Florida 33326
Toll Free: 800-427-0550

Mold Analysis Report

Direct Microscopic Examination

Analysis Method SSPTM SOP 6210

Report Number:	091907-XXXX
Received Date:	Sep 19, 2007
Analysis Date:	Sep 20, 2007
Report Date:	Sep 20, 2007

John D. Shane Ph.D., QA Manager

Test Address:

123 SAMPLE ST, FERNANDINA BEACH, FL 32034,

Client:

ISLAND INSPECTIONS
1889 1 ST AVE
FERNANDINA BEACH, FL 32034

Comments:

Phone: (904) 624-0070
Fax:
Email: darrell@islandinspections.net

Report Number:	091907-0123	**Collection Location:**	AIR CONDITIONER CLOSET
Date Collected:	Sep 18, 2007	**Sample Submitted:**	SWAB
Analyst ID:	28		

The following fungal descriptions are pertinent to samples collected. General characterization of mold is made with respect to their most common impact to human health. Many genera of molds have species with varying characteristics.

Spore Name	Description
CHAETOMIUM	COMMONLY FOUND ON A VARIETY OF SUBSTANCES CONTAINING CELLULOSE INCLUDING PAPER AND PLANT COMPOST. IT CAN READILY BE FOUND ON THE DAMP OR WATER DAMAGED PAPER IN SHEETROCK. THE THERMPOHILIC, NEUROTROPIC NATURE OF THIS ORGANISM SUGGESTS IT IS POTENTIALLY AGGRESSIVE. NO TOXIC DISEASES HAVE BEEN DOCUMENTED TO DATE.
PENICILLIUM/ASPERGILLUS	THIS GROUP IS CONSIDERED COMMON TO INDOOR ENVIRONMENTS. IT IS WIDESPREAD IN THE SOIL AND ON PLANTS AND IS ALSO CONSIDERED A COMMON CONTAMINANT OF FOOD. IT HAS A MUSTY ODOR. IT IS COMMONLY BEING IMPLICATED IN PULMONARY DISEASE IN IMMUNOCOMPROMISED HOSTS. IT HAS ALSO BEEN REPORTED TO CAUSE SKIN INFECTIONS. MANY SPECIES PRODUCE MYCOTOXINS, WHICH MAY BE ASSOCIATED WITH DISEASE IN HUMANS AND OTHER ANIMALS. TOXIN PRODUCTION IS DEPENDENT ON THE STRAIN, OR ON THE FOOD SOURCE ON WHICH IT GROWS. SOME OF THESE TOXINS HAVE BEEN FOUND TO BE CARCINOGENIC IN ANIMAL SPECIES. SEVERAL TOXINS ARE CONSIDERED POTENTIAL HUMAN CARCINOGENS.

PRO-LAB/SSPTM INC.

1675 North Commerce Parkway
Weston, Florida 33326
Toll Free: 800-427-0550

Mold Analysis Report

Direct Microscopic Examination

Analysis Method SSPTM SOP 6210

Report Number:	091907-XXXX
Received Date:	Sep 19, 2007
Analysis Date:	Sep 20, 2007
Report Date:	Sep 20, 2007

John D. Shane Ph.D., QA Manager

Test Address:

MALEY-2700 MIZELL ST, FERNANDINA BEACH, FL 32034,

Client:

ISLAND INSPECTIONS
1889 1 ST AVE
FERNANDINA BEACH, FL 32034

Comments:

Phone: (904) 491-1122
Fax:
Email: darrell@islandinspections.net

Report Number:	091907-0123	**Collection Location:**	AIR CONDITIONER CLOSET
Date Collected:	Sep 18, 2007	**Sample Submitted:**	SWAB
Analyst ID:	28		

Report Summary:

Pro-Lab Number: 091907-0123 **Sample Submitted:** SWAB

Unusual Mold Condition(s) Exists: Yes

The sample in this report indicates the presence of mold spores for this specific location only. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) recommends that any indoor mold growth be addressed and that all water or moisture sources be eliminated.

The mold identified in this report is often associated with excess moisture and can be a problem in indoor environments at high levels. Since mold requires water to grow, it is important to prevent moisture problems in buildings. The presence of mold, water damage or musty odors should be addressed immediately. In all instances, any source(s) of water must be stopped and the extent of water damage determined. Mold can grow on virtually any organic surface, as long as moisture and oxygen are present. When excessive moisture accumulates in buildings or on building materials, mold growth will often occur, particularly if the moisture problem remains undiscovered or unaddressed. Building materials, such as drywall are made of cellulose and are highly absorbent, perfect surfaces for mold growth when wet. Moisture problems may include roof leaks, plumbing leaks, landscaping or gutters that direct water into or under the building, and unvented combustion appliances such as gas stoves. Water damaged building materials supporting mold growth should be cleaned or replaced as quickly as possible in order to ensure a healthy environment. Specific methods of assessing and remediating mold contamination should be based on the extent of visible contamination and the cause of damage.

The most common symptoms of mold exposure are runny nose, eye irritation, cough, congestion, and aggravation of asthma. Individuals with persistent health problems that appear to be related to mold or other types of air quality contaminant exposure should see their physicians for a referral to professionals who are trained in occupational/environmental medicine or related specialties and are knowledgeable about these types of exposures. Decisions about removing individuals from an affected area must be based on the results of such medical evaluation. Since mold is naturally present in outdoor environments and we share the same air between the indoors and the outdoors, it is impossible to eliminate all mold and their spores from the indoor environment.

The detection limit of fungal analysis using optical microscopy is one fungal spore or one fungal structure. The quantitation limits vary from analysis to analysis and from processing procedure to processing procedure. Contact us to determine your quantitation limits.

FOR MORE INFORMATION, PLEASE CALL PRO-LAB™ AT 1-800-427-0550 **END OF REPORT**