

BEFORE

Our "Patent-Pending" Clean Air Treatment

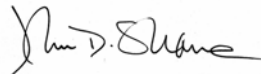


1675 North Commerce Parkway, Weston, Florida 33326
Tel: (954) 384-4446 Fax: (954) 332-1005 Toll Free: 800-427-0550
AIHA Lab ID # 163230

HOME INSPECTION COMPANY OF ILLINOIS
2924 SOMME ST
JOLIET, IL 60435

Certificate of Mold Analysis

Prepared for: HOME INSPECTION COMPANY OF ILLINOIS
Phone Number: (815) 258-1160
Fax Number: (815) 439-0418
Email Address: inspects@comcast.net
Test Location:
PLAINFIELD, IL 60586
Report Number: 120809-0754
Received Date: Dec 8, 2009
Report Date: Dec 9, 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/iaq/molds/index.html> or <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. PRO-LAB/SSPTM Inc. participates in the AIHA EMPAT program.



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

(Lower Level - Before Ozone Treatment)

AFTER

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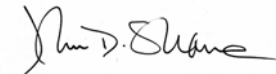


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Certificate of Mold Analysis

Prepared for: HOME INSPECTION COMPANY OF ILLINOIS
Phone Number: (815) 258-1160
Fax Number: (815) 439-0418
Email Address: inspects@comcast.net
Test Location:
PLAINFIELD, IL 60586
Report Number: 121509-0502
Received Date: Dec 15, 2009
Report Date: Dec 16, 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/iaq/molds/index.html> or <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. PRO-LAB/SSPTM Inc. participates in the AIHA EMPAT program.



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(Lower Level - After Ozone Treatment)

BEFORE

Our "Patent-Pending" Clean Air Treatment



1675 North Commerce Parkway
Weston, Florida 33326

Certificate of Mold Analysis

Direct Microscopic Examination
Analysis Method SSPTM SOP 6110

REPORT NUMBER: 120809-0754
HOME INSPECTION COMPANY OF ILLINOIS

Pro-Lab Number:	120809-0754	120809-0752
Date Collected:	Dec 7, 2009	Dec 7, 2009
Collection Location:	LOWER	EXTERIOR
Sample Submitted:	Z5	Z5
Volume (L):	25 liters	25 liters
Serial #:	Z433331	Z433314
Analysis Date:	Dec 9, 2009	Dec 9, 2009
Analyst #:	23	23

Spore Identification	Raw Count	spores / m ³	Raw Count	spores / m ³
Alternaria	0	0	15	600
Ascospores	3	120	1	40
Chaetomium	11	440	0	0
Cladosporium	3	120	37	1,480
Basidiospores	1	40	6	240
Penicillium/Aspergillus	92	3,680	0	0
Unidentified Spores	2	80	0	0
Eurotium	5	200	0	0
Total Results (spores / cubic meter) :		4,680		2,360

Biological Particles	Raw Count	Particles / m ³	Raw Count	Particles / m ³
Cellulose Fiber	2	80	2	80
Fiberglass	1	40	0	0

Debris: Moderate

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

AFTER

Our "Patent-Pending" Clean Air Treatment



1675 North Commerce Parkway
Weston, Florida 33326

Certificate of Mold Analysis

Direct Microscopic Examination
Analysis Method SSPTM SOP 6110

REPORT NUMBER: 121509-0502
HOME INSPECTION COMPANY OF ILLINOIS

Pro-Lab Number:	121509-0502	121509-0499
Date Collected:	Dec 14, 2009	Dec 14, 2009
Collection Location:	LOWER	EXTERIOR
Sample Submitted:	Z5	Z5
Volume (L):	25 liters	25 liters
Serial #:	Z433440	Z433318
Analysis Date:	Dec 16, 2009	Dec 15, 2009
Analyst #:	9	23

Spore Identification	Raw Count	spores / m ³	Raw Count	spores / m ³
Ascospores	0	0	1	40
Chaetomium	4	160	0	0
Cladosporium	0	0	1	40
Basidiospores	0	0	5	200
Penicillium/Aspergillus	0	0	1	40
Smuts, myxomycetes	3	120	0	0
Eurotium	1	40	0	0
Total Results (spores / cubic meter) :		320		320

Biological Particles	Raw Count	Particles / m ³	Raw Count	Particles / m ³
Cellulose Fiber	4	160	0	0

Debris: Moderate

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

BEFORE Our "Patent-Pending" Clean Air Treatment

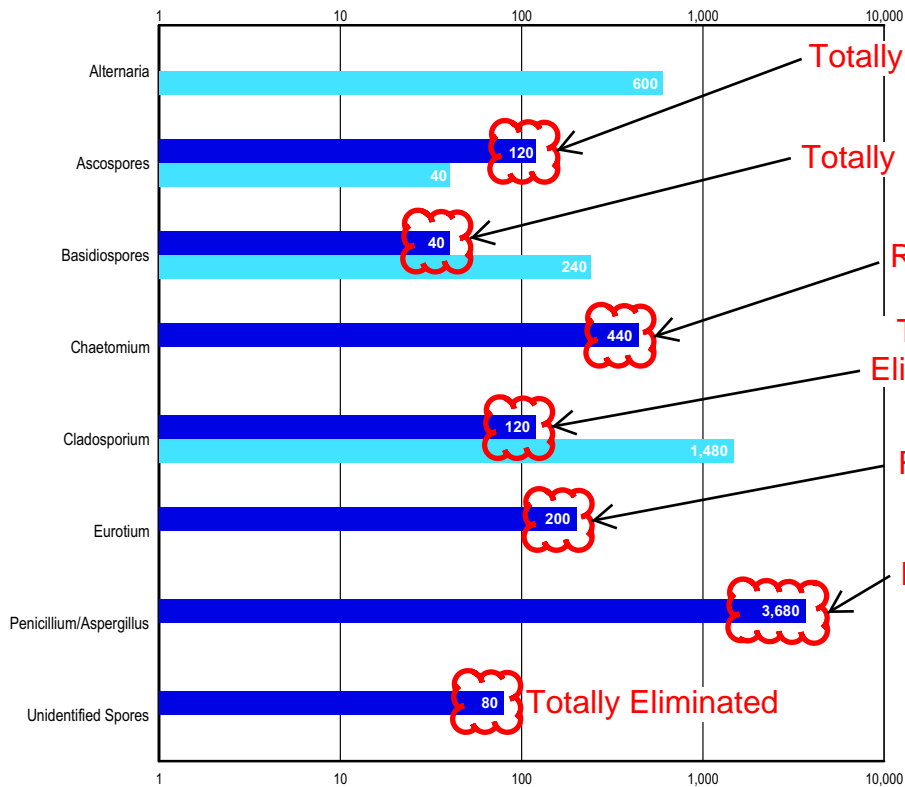


1675 North Commerce Parkway
Weston, Florida 33326

Certificate of Mold Analysis
Direct Microscopic Examination
Analysis Method SSPTM SOP 6110
REPORT NUMBER: 120809-0754
HOME INSPECTION COMPANY OF ILLINOIS

SPORE TRAP TOTAL COUNT

(spores / m³)



Dark color = LOWER
Light color = EXTERIOR

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

AFTER Our "Patent-Pending" Clean Air Treatment

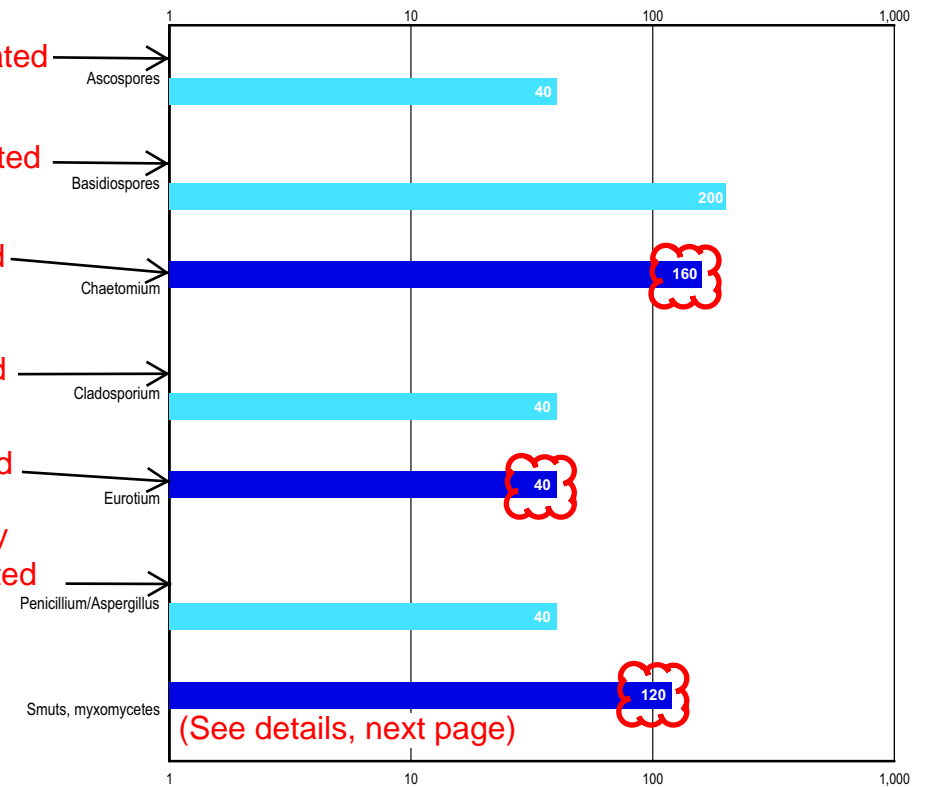


1675 North Commerce Parkway
Weston, Florida 33326

Certificate of Mold Analysis
Direct Microscopic Examination
Analysis Method SSPTM SOP 6110
REPORT NUMBER: 121509-0502
HOME INSPECTION COMPANY OF ILLINOIS

SPORE TRAP TOTAL COUNT

(spores / m³)



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

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Weston, Florida 33326

Certificate of Mold Analysis

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Analysis Method SSPTM SOP 6110

REPORT NUMBER: 120809-0754
HOME INSPECTION COMPANY OF ILLINOIS

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
ALTERNARIA	EXTREMELY WIDESPREAD AND COMMON SPORE. COMMON IN SOIL, DEAD PLANTS, AND FOODSTUFFS. IT IS OFTEN FOUND INDOORS GROWING ON CELLULOSIC MATERIALS AND AS SETTLED DUST ON CARPETS, TEXTILES, ETC. POTENTIAL OPPORTUNISTIC HUMAN PATHOGEN. COMMONLY RECOGNIZED AS TYPE I (HAY FEVER) AND TYPE III HYPERSENSITIVITY PNEUMONITIS.
OTHER ASCOSPORES	SPORES FROM ONE OF THE MAJOR GROUPS OF FUNGI THAT INCLUDE THE "SAC FUNGI" AND YEASTS. MOST PRODUCED FROM THIS GROUP OF FUNGI HAVE NOT BEEN FOUND TO BE 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 THERMOPHILIC, 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.
OTHER BASIDIOSPORES	SPORES FROM ONE OF THE MAJOR GROUPS OF FUNGI THAT INCLUDE MUSHROOMS LIKE THE SHELF FUNGI, PUFFBALLS AND COMMON BUTTON MUSHROOMS SOLD IN GROCERY STORES. MOST SPORES PRODUCED FROM THIS GROUP OF FUNGI HAVE NOT BEEN FOUND TO BE ALLERGENIC OR TOXIC.
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.
UNIDENTIFIED SPORES	SPORES IN THIS CATEGORY ARE THOSE THAT SCIENCE HAS NOT YET CLASSIFIED, OR SPORES THAT CANNOT BE IDENTIFIED WITH CERTAINTY. THE EXTENT OF THEIR ALLERGENICITY OR TOXICITY IS UNKNOWN.
EUROTIUM	RARELY CONSIDERED A HUMAN PATHOGEN. RARELY FOUND IN THE AIR AND IS A SLOW GROWING FUNGUS THAT REQUIRES LOW MOISTURE AVAILABILITY. COMMON IN THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT.

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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 GROUPS OF FUNGI THAT INCLUDE THE "SAC FUNGI" AND YEASTS. MOST PRODUCED FROM THIS GROUP OF FUNGI HAVE NOT BEEN FOUND TO BE 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 THERMOPHILIC, 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.
OTHER BASIDIOSPORES	SPORES FROM ONE OF THE MAJOR GROUPS OF FUNGI THAT INCLUDE MUSHROOMS LIKE THE SHELF FUNGI, PUFFBALLS AND COMMON BUTTON MUSHROOMS SOLD IN GROCERY STORES. MOST SPORES PRODUCED FROM THIS GROUP OF FUNGI HAVE NOT BEEN FOUND TO BE ALLERGENIC OR TOXIC.
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.
EUROTIUM	RARELY CONSIDERED A HUMAN PATHOGEN. RARELY FOUND IN THE AIR AND IS A SLOW GROWING FUNGUS THAT REQUIRES LOW MOISTURE AVAILABILITY. COMMON IN THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT.

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1675 North Commerce Parkway
Weston, Florida 33326

Certificate of Mold Analysis

Direct Microscopic Examination
Analysis Method SSPTM SOP 6110

REPORT NUMBER: 120809-0754
HOME INSPECTION COMPANY OF ILLINOIS

Report Summary:

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

Report Number: 120809-0754

Sample Submitted: Z5

Debris: Moderate

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.

If you would like more information please call (800) 427-0550

END OF REPORT

AFTER

Our "Patent-Pending" Clean Air Treatment



1675 North Commerce Parkway
Weston, Florida 33326

Certificate of Mold Analysis

Direct Microscopic Examination
Analysis Method SSPTM SOP 6110

REPORT NUMBER: 121509-0502
HOME INSPECTION COMPANY OF ILLINOIS

Report Summary:

Elevated Mold Condition(s) Exists: **No**

Report Number: 121509-0502

Sample Submitted: Z5

Debris: Moderate

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.

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END OF REPORT

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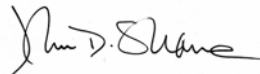
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AIHA Lab ID # 163230

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Certificate of Mold Analysis

Prepared for: HOME INSPECTION COMPANY OF ILLINOIS
Phone Number: (815) 258-1160
Fax Number: (815) 439-0418
Email Address: inspects@comcast.net
Test Location:
PLAINFIELD, IL 60586

Report Number: 120809-0753
Received Date: Dec 8, 2009
Report Date: Dec 9, 2009


John D. Shane Ph.D., QA Manager

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(Upper Level - Before Ozone Treatment)

AFTER

Our "Patent-Pending" Clean Air Treatment



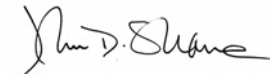
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AIHA Lab ID # 163230

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JOLIET, IL 60435

Certificate of Mold Analysis

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Phone Number: (815) 258-1160
Fax Number: (815) 439-0418
Email Address: inspects@comcast.net
Test Location:
PLAINFIELD, IL 60586

Report Number: 121509-0501
Received Date: Dec 15, 2009
Report Date: Dec 16, 2009


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(Upper Level - After Ozone Treatment)

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1675 North Commerce Parkway
Weston, Florida 33326

Certificate of Mold Analysis

Direct Microscopic Examination
Analysis Method SSPTM SOP 6110

REPORT NUMBER: 120809-0753
HOME INSPECTION COMPANY OF ILLINOIS

Pro-Lab Number:	120809-0753	120809-0752
Date Collected:	Dec 7, 2009	Dec 7, 2009
Collection Location:	UPPER	EXTERIOR
Sample Submitted:	Z5	Z5
Volume (L):	25 liters	25 liters
Serial #:	Z433332	Z433314
Analysis Date:	Dec 9, 2009	Dec 9, 2009
Analyst #:	23	23

Spore Identification	Raw Count	spores / m ³	Raw Count	spores / m ³
Alternaria	0	0	15	600
Ascospores	3	120	1	40
Chaetomium	8	320	0	0
Cladosporium	2	80	37	1,480
Basidiospores	0	0	6	240
Penicillium/Aspergillus	71	2,840	0	0
Stachybotrys	1	40	0	0
Unidentified Spores	1	40	0	0
Eurotium	1	40	0	0
Total Results (spores / cubic meter) :		3,480		2,360

Biological Particles	Raw Count	Particles / m ³	Raw Count	Particles / m ³
Cellulose Fiber	1	40	2	80
Fiberglass	3	120	0	0

Debris: Moderate

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

AFTER

Our "Patent-Pending" Clean Air Treatment



1675 North Commerce Parkway
Weston, Florida 33326

Certificate of Mold Analysis

Direct Microscopic Examination
Analysis Method SSPTM SOP 6110

REPORT NUMBER: 121509-0501
HOME INSPECTION COMPANY OF ILLINOIS

Pro-Lab Number:	121509-0501	121509-0499
Date Collected:	Dec 14, 2009	Dec 14, 2009
Collection Location:	UPPER	EXTERIOR
Sample Submitted:	Z5	Z5
Volume (L):	25 liters	25 liters
Serial #:	Z433437	Z433318
Analysis Date:	Dec 16, 2009	Dec 15, 2009
Analyst #:	9	23

Spore Identification	Raw Count	spores / m ³	Raw Count	spores / m ³
Ascospores	0	0	1	40
Chaetomium	1	40	0	0
Cladosporium	0	0	1	40
Basidiospores	0	0	5	200
Penicillium/Aspergillus	2	80	1	40
Total Results (spores / cubic meter) :		120		320

Biological Particles	Raw Count	Particles / m ³	Raw Count	Particles / m ³
Cellulose Fiber	2	80	0	0
Fiberglass	8	320	0	0

Debris: Light

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

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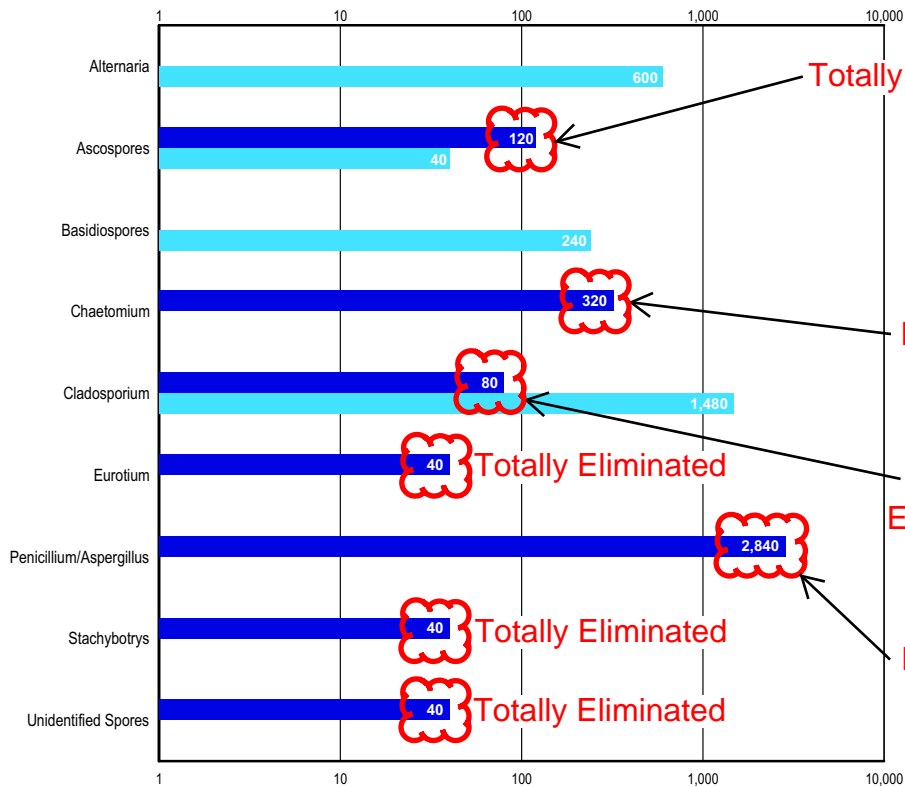
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Direct Microscopic Examination
Analysis Method SSPTM SOP 6110

REPORT NUMBER: 120809-0753
HOME INSPECTION COMPANY OF ILLINOIS

SPORE TRAP TOTAL COUNT

(spores / m³)



Dark color = UPPER
Light color = EXTERIOR

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

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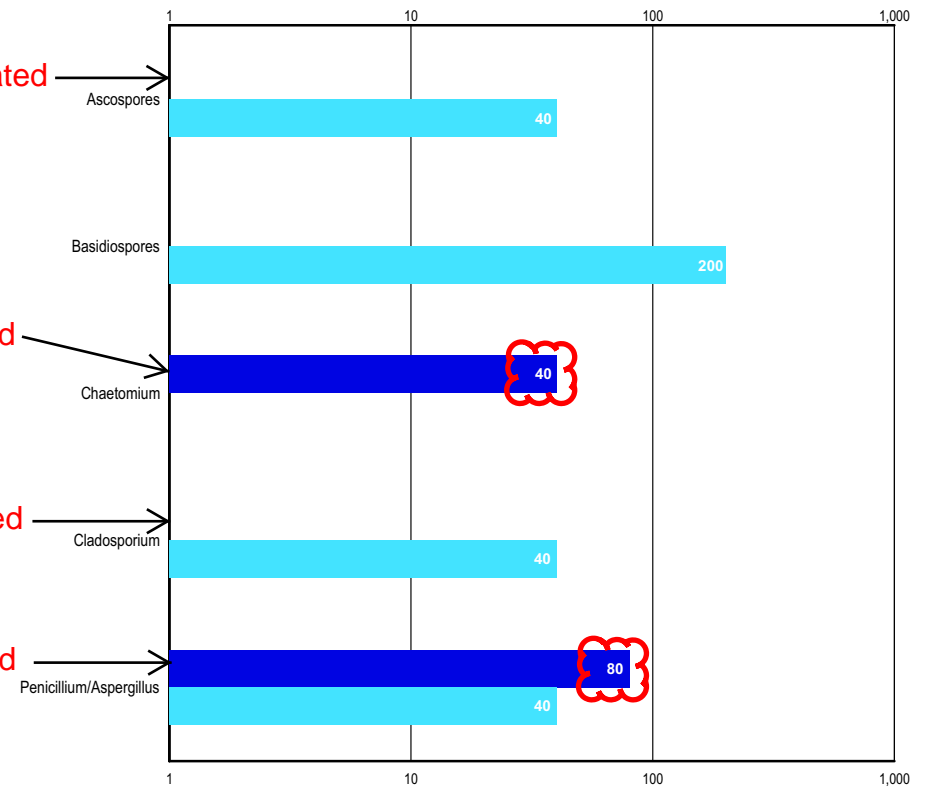
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SPORE TRAP TOTAL COUNT

(spores / m³)



Dark color = UPPER
Light color = EXTERIOR

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HOME INSPECTION COMPANY OF ILLINOIS

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
ALTERNARIA	EXTREMELY WIDESPREAD AND COMMON FOUNE. COMMON IN SOIL, DEAD PLANTS, AND FOODSTUFFS. IT IS OFTEN FOUND INDOORS GROWING ON CELLULOSIC MATERIALS AND AS SETTLED DUST ON CARPETS, TEXTILES, ETC. POTENTIAL OPPORTUNISTIC HUMAN PATHOGEN. COMMONLY RECOGNIZED AS TYPE I (HAY FEVER) AND TYPE III HYPERSENSITIVITY PNEUMONITIS.
OTHER ASCOSPORES	SPORES FROM ONE OF THE MAJOR GROUPS OF FUNGI THAT INCLUDE THE "SAC FUNGI" AND YEASTS. MOST PRODUCED FROM THIS GROUP OF FUNGI HAVE NOT BEEN FOUND TO BE 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.
OTHER BASIDIOSPORES	SPORES FROM ONE OF THE MAJOR GROUPS OF FUNGI THAT INCLUDE MUSHROOMS LIKE THE SHELF FUNGI, PUFFBALLS AND COMMON BUTTON MUSHROOMS SOLD IN GROCERY STORES. MOST SPORES PRODUCED FROM THIS GROUP OF FUNGI HAVE NOT BEEN FOUND TO BE ALLERGENIC OR TOXIC.
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.
STACHYBOTRYS	THIS IS A SLOW GROWING, DARK MOLD THAT GROWS WELL ON CELLULOSIC (PAPER-CONTAINING) BUILDING MATERIALS. IT CAN PRODUCE A NUMBER OF DIFFERENT MACROCYCLIC TRICHOTHECENES THAT HAVE BEEN DESCRIBED AS BEING TOXIC TO HUMANS AND ANIMALS. INDIVIDUALS WITH CHRONIC EXPOSURE TO THE TOXINS PRODUCED BY THIS MOLD REPORT COLD AND FLU-LIKE SYMPTOMS, SORE THROATS, HEADACHES, FATIGUE, DERMATITIS, ITCHING AND BURNING SENSATIONS OF THE EYES AND NOSE, AND GENERAL MALAISE. THIS MOLD IS RARELY FOUND IN OUTDOOR SAMPLES, AND IT IS USUALLY NOT FOUND IN INDOOR AIR SAMPLES UNLESS THE COLONY IS PHYSICALLY DISTURBED.
UNIDENTIFIED SPORES	SPORES IN THIS CATEGORY ARE THOSE THAT SCIENCE HAS NOT YET CLASSIFIED, OR SPORES THAT CANNOT BE IDENTIFIED WITH CERTAINTY. THE EXTENT OF THEIR ALLERGENICITY OR TOXICITY IS UNKNOWN.
EUROTIUM	RARELY CONSIDERED A HUMAN PATHOGEN. RARELY FOUND IN THE AIR AND IS A SLOW GROWING FUNGUS THAT REQUIRES LOW MOISTURE AVAILABILITY. COMMON IN THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT.

AFTER

Our "Patent-Pending" Clean Air Treatment



1675 North Commerce Parkway
Weston, Florida 33326

Certificate of Mold Analysis

Direct Microscopic Examination
Analysis Method SSPTM SOP 6110

REPORT NUMBER: 121509-0501
HOME INSPECTION COMPANY OF ILLINOIS

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 GROUPS OF FUNGI THAT INCLUDE THE "SAC FUNGI" AND YEASTS. MOST PRODUCED FROM THIS GROUP OF FUNGI HAVE NOT BEEN FOUND TO BE 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.
OTHER BASIDIOSPORES	SPORES FROM ONE OF THE MAJOR GROUPS OF FUNGI THAT INCLUDE MUSHROOMS LIKE THE SHELF FUNGI, PUFFBALLS AND COMMON BUTTON MUSHROOMS SOLD IN GROCERY STORES. MOST SPORES PRODUCED FROM THIS GROUP OF FUNGI HAVE NOT BEEN FOUND TO BE ALLERGENIC OR TOXIC.
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.

BEFORE

Our "Patent-Pending" Clean Air Treatment



1675 North Commerce Parkway
Weston, Florida 33326

Certificate of Mold Analysis

Direct Microscopic Examination
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REPORT NUMBER: 120809-0753
HOME INSPECTION COMPANY OF ILLINOIS

Report Summary:

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

Report Number: 120809-0753

Sample Submitted: Z5

Debris: Moderate

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.

If you would like more information please call (800) 427-0550

END OF REPORT

AFTER

Our "Patent-Pending" Clean Air Treatment



1675 North Commerce Parkway
Weston, Florida 33326

Certificate of Mold Analysis

Direct Microscopic Examination
Analysis Method SSPTM SOP 6110

REPORT NUMBER: 121509-0501
HOME INSPECTION COMPANY OF ILLINOIS

Report Summary:

Elevated Mold Condition(s) Exists: **No**

Report Number: 121509-0501

Sample Submitted: Z5

Debris: Light

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.

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If you would like more information please call (800) 427-0550

END OF REPORT