



Canine Genetic Health Certificate™

Call Name: June
Registered Name: Discovery Tails Juniper
Breed: Australian Labradoodle
Sex: Female
DOB: Dec. 2020

Laboratory #: 230116
Registration #: WALA00062909
Microchip #: 933000320292023
Certificate Date: May 7, 2021

This canine's DNA showed the following genotype(s):

Disease	Gene	Genotype	Interpretation
Degenerative Myelopathy	<i>SOD1</i>	WT/WT	Normal (clear)
Exercise-Induced Collapse	<i>DNM1</i>	WT/WT	Normal (clear)
Hereditary Nasal Parakeratosis	<i>SUV39H2</i>	WT/WT	Normal (clear)
Progressive Retinal Atrophy, Cone-Rod Dystrophy 4	<i>RPGRIP1</i>	WT/WT	Normal (clear)
Progressive Retinal Atrophy, Progressive Rod-Cone Degeneration	<i>PRCD</i>	WT/WT	Normal (clear)
Retinal Dysplasia/Oculoskeletal Dysplasia 1	<i>COL9A3</i>	WT/WT	Normal (clear)
Von Willebrand Disease I	<i>VWF</i>	WT/WT	Normal (clear)

WT, wild type (normal); M, mutant; Y, Y chromosome (male)

Blake C Ballif, PhD
Laboratory & Scientific Director

Casey R Carl, DVM
Associate Medical Director

Paw Print Genetics® performed the tests listed on this dog. See the Laboratory Report for interpretation and recommendations based on these findings. The genes/diseases reported here were selected by the client. Normal results do not exclude inherited mutations not tested in these or other genes that may cause medical problems or may be passed on to offspring. These tests were developed and their performance determined by Paw Print Genetics. This laboratory has established and verified the tests' accuracy and precision. Because all tests performed are DNA-based, rare genomic variations may interfere with the performance of some tests producing false results. If you think these results are in error, please contact the laboratory immediately for further evaluation. In the event of a valid dispute of results claim, Paw Print Genetics will do its best to resolve such a claim to the customer's satisfaction. If no resolution is possible after investigation by Paw Print Genetics with the cooperation of the customer, the extent of the customer's sole remedy is a refund of the fee paid. In no event shall Paw Print Genetics be liable for indirect, consequential or incidental damages of any kind. Any claim must be asserted within 60 days of the report of the test results. Genetic counseling is available at Paw Print Genetics.

Coat Color and Trait Certificate

Call Name:	June	Laboratory #:	230116
Registered Name:	Discovery Tails Juniper	Registration #:	WALA00062909
Breed:	Australian Labradoodle	Microchip #:	933000320292023
Sex:	Female	Certificate Date:	May 7, 2021
DOB:	Dec. 2020		

This canine's DNA showed the following genotype(s):

Coat Color/Trait Test	Gene	Genotype	Interpretation
A Locus (Agouti)	<i>ASIP</i>	a^t/a^t	Tricolor, black and tan
B Locus (Brown)	<i>TYRP1</i>	B/b or b/b	Black or brown coat, nose and foot pads (carries at least one copy of brown)
E Locus (Yellow/Red)	<i>MC1R</i>	E/e	Black (carries yellow/red)
IC Locus (Improper Coat/Furnishings)	<i>RSPO2</i>	F/F	Furnishings
K Locus (Dominant Black)	<i>CBD103</i>	K^B/K^B	No agouti expression allowed
S Locus (White Spotting, Parti, or Piebald)	<i>MITF</i>	S/s^p	Limited white spotting, flash, parti, or piebald (carrier)

Interpretation:

This dog carries two copies of a^t which results in tan points and can also present as a black and tan or tricolor coat color. However, this dog's coat color is also dependent on the E, K, and B genes. The tan point coat color is only expressed if the dog is also E/E or E/e at the E locus and k^y/k^y at the K locus. This dog will pass on a^t to 100% of its offspring.

This dog carries one or more copies of the four possible b mutations and has a B locus genotype of **B/b** or **b/b** that cannot be distinguished without additional testing of parental samples or by examining the coat, nose and footpad color of the dog. Dogs inherit two copies of the B locus, one from each parent. Because there are four different B locus mutations that can potentially be identified, as well as some limitations inherent to genetic testing methodologies currently available, a result of "B/b or b/b" means that it cannot be determined if the b mutations identified in this dog are present on the same copy of the B locus inherited from one parent or if they occur on separate copies of the B locus inherited from each of the parents. If the mutations identified are all present on the same copy of the B locus, this dog will have a **B/b** genotype and typically will have a black coat, nose and footpads. If the mutations identified are present on different copies of the B locus, this dog will have a **b/b** genotype and may have a brown coat, and will typically have a brown nose and footpads. Depending on the breed, b/b dogs may be referred to as brown, chocolate, liver or red. However, this dog's coat color is dependent on the genotypes of many other genes. The B locus genotype for this dog can be inferred without the need for parental testing by evaluating the color of this dog's nose. If this dog's nose is brown, the B locus genotype of this dog must be **b/b** and this dog will pass one copy of **b** to 100% of its offspring. If this dog's nose is black, the final B locus genotype of this dog must be **B/b** and this dog will pass one copy of **B** to 50% of its offspring and one copy of **b** to 50% of its offspring. In either case, this dog carries at least one copy of **b** and can produce b/b offspring if bred to a dog that is also a carrier of a b mutation (B/b or b/b).

This dog carries one copy of **E** and one copy of **e** which allows for the production of black pigment. However, this dog's coat color is also dependent on the K, A, and B genes. This dog will pass **E** on to 50% of its offspring and **e** to

50% of its offspring, which can produce a yellow/red coat (including shades of white, cream, yellow, apricot or red) if inherited with another copy of **e**.

This dog does not carry the mutation for weak furnishings or improper coat and will therefore have furnishings (proper coat). However, the overall coat type of this dog is dependent on the combination of this dog's genotypes at the L, Cu, and IC loci. This dog will pass **F** (furnishings, proper coat) to 100% of its offspring.

The K locus genotype for this dog is **K^B/K^B** which prevents expression of the agouti gene (A locus) and allows for solid eumelanin (black pigment) production in pigmented areas of the dog. However, this dog's coat color is also dependent on its genotypes at the E and B loci. This dog will pass on **K^B** to 100% of its offspring.

This dog carries one copy of **S** and one copy of **s^P** which results in limited white spotting, flash, parti, or piebald coat color due to the co-dominance of **S** and **s^P**. This dog will pass on one copy of **S** to 50% of its offspring and one copy of **s^P** to 50% of its offspring.

Paw Print Genetics® has genetic counseling available to you at no additional charge to answer any questions about these test results, their implications and potential outcomes in breeding this dog.



Blake C Ballif, PhD
Laboratory & Scientific Director



Casey R Carl, DVM
Associate Medical Director

Normal results do not exclude inherited mutations not tested in these or other genes that may cause medical problems or may be passed on to offspring. These tests were developed and their performance determined by Paw Print Genetics®. This laboratory has established and verified the tests' accuracy and precision. Because all tests performed are DNA-based, rare genomic variations may interfere with the performance of some tests producing false results. If you think these results are in error, please contact the laboratory immediately for further evaluation. In the event of a valid dispute of results claim, Paw Print Genetics will do its best to resolve such a claim to the customer's satisfaction. If no resolution is possible after investigation by Paw Print Genetics with the cooperation of the customer, the extent of the customer's sole remedy is a refund of the fee paid. In no event shall Paw Print Genetics be liable for indirect, consequential or incidental damages of any kind. Any claim must be asserted within 60 days of the report of the test results.

Orthopedic Foundation for Animals
Hip Dysplasia Evaluation Report



A Not-for-Profit
Organization

DISCOVERY TAILS JUNIPER
registered name

WALA00062909
registration no.

AUSTRALIAN LABRADOODLE
breed

F
sex

film/test/lab #

12/20/2020
date of birth

933000320292023
tattoo/microchip/DNA profile

8
age at evaluation in months

2293932
application number

09/21/2021
date of report

Owner

VICKI MCCORMACK
81 EASTGATE PL
SEQUIM WA 98382

Veterinarian

HURRICANE RIDGE VETERINARY HOSPITAL
660 N 7TH AVE
SEQUIM WA 98382

Preliminary Hip Dysplasia Evaluation Report

_____ **EXCELLENT HIP JOINT CONFORMATION**

superior hip joint conformation as compared with other individuals of the same breed and age

_____ **BORDERLINE HIP JOINT CONFORMATION**

marginal hip joint conformation of indeterminate status with respect to hip dysplasia at this time -- Repeat study in six months

✓

_____ **GOOD HIP JOINT CONFORMATION**

well formed hip joint conformation as compared with other individuals of the same breed and age

_____ **MILD HIP DYSPLASIA**

radiographic evidence of minor dysplastic changes of the hip joints

_____ **FAIR HIP JOINT CONFORMATION**

minor irregularities of the hip joint conformation as compared with other individuals of the same breed and age

_____ **MODERATE HIP DYSPLASIA**

well defined radiographic evidence of dysplastic changes of the hip joints

_____ **SEVERE HIP DYSPLASIA**

radiographic evidence of marked dysplastic changes of the hip joints

RADIOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

- _____ subluxation
_____ remodeling of femoral head/neck
_____ osteoarthritis/degenerative joint disease
_____ shallow acetabula
_____ acetabular rim/edge change

- _____ unilateral pathology _____ left _____ right
_____ transitional vertebra
_____ spondylosis
_____ panosteitis

G.G. Keller, DVM

G.G. KELLER, DVM, MS, DACVR
CHIEF OF VETERINARY SERVICES

Orthopedic Foundation for Animals
Elbow Dysplasia Evaluation Report



A Not-for-Profit
Organization

DISCOVERY TAILS JUNIPER
registered name

WALA00062909
registration no.

AUSTRALIAN LABRADOODLE
breed

F
sex

film/test/lab #

12/20/2020
date of birth

933000320292023
tattoo/microchip/DNA profile

8
age at evaluation in months

2293932
application number

09/21/2021
date of report

Owner

VICKI MCCORMACK
81 EASTGATE PL
SEQUIM WA 98382

Veterinarian

HURRICANE RIDGE VETERINARY HOSPITAL
660 N 7TH AVE
SEQUIM WA 98382

Preliminary Elbow Dysplasia Evaluation Report

ELBOW JOINTS -- FLEXED LATERAL VIEW

 √ negative for elbow dysplasia L √ R √

ELBOW DYSPLASIA

GRADE I L _____ R _____
GRADE II L _____ R _____
GRADE III L _____ R _____

RADIOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

degenerative joint disease (DJD) L _____ R _____
united anconeal process (UAP) L _____ R _____
fragmented coronoid process (FCP) L _____ R _____
osteochondrosis L _____ R _____

G.G. Keller, DVM

G.G. KELLER, DVM, MS, DACVR
CHIEF OF VETERINARY SERVICES

Office Use Only
 APPL _____
 RAD _____
 CK _____



Orthopedic Foundation for Animals

2300 E Nifong Blvd, Columbia, MO 65201
 Phone (573) 442-0418 | Fax (573) 875-5073
 Email ofa@offa.org | www.ofa.org
 A Not-for-Profit Organization

Office Use Only

Application for Basic Cardiac Database

Registered name: DISCOVERY TAILS JUNIPER "JUNE"			AKC registration number:			Other registry name: WALA		
						Other registry #: 00062909		
Breed: AUSTRALIAN LABRADOODLE			Sex: F			Date of birth (MM/DD/YY): 12/20/2020		
Microchip/tattoo: 933000320292023			Registration number of sire: WALA00023239			Registration number of dam: WALA00009342		
Owner name: VICKI MCCORMACK		Co-Owner name:		Examining veterinary/clinic: HURRICANE RIDGE VETERINARY HOSPITAL		Date of evaluation (MM/DD/YY): 09/13/2021		
Mailing address: 81 EASTGATE PL				Mailing address: 660 N 7TH AVE				
City: SEQUIM		State: WA		Zip/postal code: 98382		City: SEQUIM		
						State: WA		
						Zip/postal code: 98382		
Phone: (360) 808-9800		E-mail: DISCOVERYTAILS@GMAIL.COM		Phone: (360) 681-0117		E-mail: TECHNICIAN@HURRICANERIDGEVET.COM		

I hereby certify that the animal examined is the animal described on this application. I understand that by submitting these results to the OFA, if the animal was 12 months or older at the time of the exam, the results will be released to the public. Exams on animals under 12 months of age are considered preliminary, are not eligible for OFA certification numbers, and the results will not be released to the public.

Signature of owner or authorized representative *Vicki McCormack*

Veterinary Exam Results

Clinical findings based on cardiac auscultation is required. (see page 2)

AUSCULTATION (REQUIRED)					
Normal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Abnormal	<input type="checkbox"/>	Arrhythmia	<input type="checkbox"/>
Murmur Grade:	I <input type="checkbox"/>	II <input type="checkbox"/>	III <input type="checkbox"/>	IV <input type="checkbox"/>	V <input type="checkbox"/>
	VI <input type="checkbox"/>				
PMI:	Left <input type="checkbox"/>	Right <input type="checkbox"/>	Base <input type="checkbox"/>	Apex <input type="checkbox"/>	
Timing:	Systolic <input type="checkbox"/>	Diastolic <input type="checkbox"/>	Continuous	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Extra Sounds:	Click <input type="checkbox"/>	Gallop <input type="checkbox"/>	Split S1 <input type="checkbox"/>	Split S2 <input type="checkbox"/>	

Summary evaluation and opinion of the examiner:

- Normal cardiovascular examination—heart disease is not evident
- Equivocal cardiovascular examination—heart disease cannot be diagnosed nor excluded; status uncertain for breeding.
- Abnormal cardiovascular examination indicative of heart disease; indicate suspected diagnosis below:

I certify that the standards for cardiac examination as set forth by the OFA were carefully followed in performing this examination.

I DID verify microchip/tattoo on this dog I DID NOT verify microchip/tattoo on this dog

Veterinarian Signature _____ Check one box: Practitioner, Specialist, Cardiologist Date 9/13/21

Fees Animals Over 12 Months \$15.00 **Kennel Rate**—Individuals submitted as a group, owned/co-owned by same person.
 Litter of 3 or more submitted together \$30.00 Minimum of 5 individuals \$7.50

Payments can be made by Visa, Mastercard, check or money order (U.S. funds drawn on a U.S. bank) payable to the Orthopedic Foundation for Animals.

DO NOT SEND THE FORM TO OFA - JUST GIVE VICKI A COPY OF THE FORM SIGNED BY DR JENSEN

Card number _____ Cardholder name _____ Exp date MM/YY _____ CW _____



03/2021 CASE: 21Q8MH

Methods of Examination

Clinical Examination

1. The clinical cardiac examination should be conducted in a systematic manner.

The arterial and venous pulses, mucous membranes, and precordium should be evaluated. Heart rate should be obtained. The clinical examination should be performed by an individual with advanced training in cardiac diagnosis. Board certification by the American College of Veterinary Internal Medicine, Specialty of Cardiology is considered by the American Veterinary Medical Association as the benchmark of clinical proficiency for veterinarians in clinical cardiology, and examination by a Diplomate of this specialty board is recommended. However, any licensed veterinarian may be able to perform this examination by auscultation.

2. Cardiac auscultation should be performed in a quiet, distraction-free environment.

The animal should be standing and restrained, but sedative drugs should be avoided. Panting must be controlled, and if necessary, the dog should be given time to rest and acclimate to the environment. The clinician should be able to identify the cardiac valve areas for auscultation. The examiner should gradually move the stethoscope across all valve areas and also should auscultate over the subaortic area, ascending aorta, pulmonary artery, and the left craniodorsal cardiac base. Following examination of the left precordium, the right precordium should be examined.

- The mitral valve area is located over and immediately dorsal to the palpable left apical impulse and is identified by palpation with the tips of the fingers. The stethoscope is then placed over the mitral area and the heart sounds identified.
- The aortic valve area is dorsal and 1 or 2 intercostal spaces cranial to the left apical impulse. The second heart sound will become most intense when the stethoscope is centered over the aortic valve area. Murmurs originating from or radiating to the subaortic area of auscultation are evident immediately caudoventral to the aortic valve area. Murmurs originating from or radiating into the ascending aorta will be evident craniodorsal to the aortic valve and may also project to the right cranial thorax and to the carotid arteries in the neck.
- The pulmonic valve area is ventral and one intercostal space cranial to the aortic valve area. Murmurs originating from or radiating into the main pulmonary artery will be evident dorsal to the pulmonic valve over the left hemithorax.
- The tricuspid valve area is a relatively large area located on the right hemithorax, opposite and slightly cranial to the mitral valve area.
- The clinician should also auscultate along the ventral right precordium (right sternal border) and over the right craniodorsal cardiac border.
- Any cardiac murmurs or abnormal sounds should be noted. Murmurs should be described as indicated below.

3. Description of cardiac murmurs—A full description of the cardiac murmur should be made and recorded in the medical record.

- Murmurs should be designated as systolic, diastolic, or continuous.
- The point of maximal murmur intensity should be indicated as described above. When a precordial thrill is palpable, the murmur will generally be most intense over this vibration.
- Murmurs that are only detected intermittently or are variable should be so indicated.
- The radiation of the murmur should be indicated.
- Grading of heart murmurs is as follows:
 - Grade 1—a very soft murmur only detected after very careful auscultation
 - Grade 2—a soft murmur that is readily evident
 - Grade 3—a moderately intense murmur not associated with a palpable precordial thrill (vibration)
 - Grade 4—a loud murmur; a palpable precordial thrill is not present or is intermittent
 - Grade 5—a loud cardiac murmur associated with a palpable precordial thrill and not audible when the stethoscope is lifted from the thoracic wall
 - Grade 6—a loud cardiac murmur associated with a palpable precordial thrill and audible even when the stethoscope is lifted from the thoracic wall
- Other descriptive terms may be indicated at the discretion of the examiner; these include such timing descriptors as: proto(early)-systolic, ejection or crescendo-decrescendo, holo-systolic or pan-systolic, decrescendo, and tele(late)-systolic and descriptions of subjective characteristics such as: musical, vibratory, harsh, and machinery.

4. Effects of heart rate, heart rhythm, and exercise.

- Some heart murmurs become evident or louder with changes in autonomic activity, heart rate, or cardiac cycle length. Such changes may be induced by exercise or other stresses. The importance of evaluating heart murmurs after exercise is currently unresolved. It appears that some dogs with congenital subaortic stenosis or with dynamic outflow tract obstruction may have murmurs that only become evident with increased sympathetic activity or after prolonged cardiac filling periods during marked sinus arrhythmia. It also should be noted that some normal, innocent heart murmurs may increase in intensity after exercise. Furthermore, panting artifact may be a problem after exercise.
- It is most likely that examining dogs after exercise will result in increased sensitivity to diagnosis of soft murmurs but probably decreased specificity as well. Auscultation of the heart following exercise is at the discretion of the examining veterinarian.
- At this time the OFA does not require a post exercise examination in the assessment of heart murmurs in dogs; however, this practice may be modified should definitive information become available.

Office Use Only
 APPL _____
 RAD _____
 CK _____
 21Q8MH



Orthopedic Foundation for Animals

2300 E Nifong Blvd, Columbia, MO 65201
 Phone (573) 442-0418 | Fax (573)875-5073
 Email ofa@offa.org | www.ofa.org
 A Not-for-Profit Organization

Office Use Only

Application for Patellar Luxation Database

Registered name: DISCOVERY TAILS JUNIPER "JUNE"			AKC registration number:		Other registry name: WALA	
					Other registry #: 00062909	
Breed: AUSTRALIAN LABRADOODLE		Sex: F	Date of birth (MM/DD/YY): 12/20/2020			
Microchip/tattoo: 933000320292023			Registration number of sire: WALA00023239		Registration number of dam: WALA00009342	
Owner name: VICKI MCCORMACK			Date of evaluation (MM/DD/YY): 09/13/2021			
Co-owner name:			Examining veterinary clinic: HURRICANE RIDGE VETERINARY HOSPITAL			
Mailing address: 81 EASTGATE PL			Mailing address: 660 N 7TH AVE			
City: SEQUIM	State: WA	Zip/postal code: 98382	City: SEQUIM	State: WA	Zip/postal code: 98382	
Phone: (360) 808-9800	E-mail: DISCOVERYTAILS@GMAIL.COM		Phone: (360) 681-0117	E-mail: TECHNICIAN@HURRICANERIDGEVET.COM		

I hereby certify that the information submitted is of the animal described on this application. I understand that only normal results will be released to the public unless the initials of a registered owner appear in the authorization box below which permits the OFA to release abnormal results to the public.

Signature of owner or authorized representative _____

Authorization to Release Abnormal Results

I hereby authorize the OFA to release the results of its evaluation of the animal described on this application to the public if the results are abnormal (initials of registered owner or authorized representative).

Patellar Examination Results

1. Normal

right left

2. Patellar Luxation

bilateral
 unilateral: right left
 luxated: medial lateral
luxation is: intermittent permanent
age of onset: < 2 months 2-6 months
 6-12 months > 12 months

3. Classification of luxation

Grade 1—The patella easily luxates manually at full extension of the stifle joint, but returns to the trochlea when released.
 Grade 2—There is frequent patellar luxation which, in some cases becomes more or less permanent.
 Grade 3—The patella is permanently luxated with torsion of the tibia and deviation of the tibial crest of between 30 degrees and 50 degrees from the cranial/caudal plane.
 Grade 4—The tibia is medially twisted and the tibial crest may show further deviation medially with the result that it lies 50 degrees to 90 degrees from the cranial/caudal plane.

I certify that the examination was performed according to the OFA procedure.
 I DID verify microchip/tattoo on this dog I DID NOT verify microchip/tattoo on this dog

Veterinarian Signature _____ Specialty: Practitioner Specialist Date: 09/13/2021

Fees Animals over 12 months.....\$15.00 each
 A litter of 3 or more submitted together.....\$30.00 total
Exams on animals under 12 months of age are considered preliminary evaluations and are not eligible for OFA numbers

Kennel rate: Individuals submitted as a group, owned/co-owned by the same person
 Minimum of 5 individuals.....\$7.50 each

Payments can be made by Visa, Mastercard, check or money order (U.S. funds drawn on a U.S. bank) payable to the Orthopedic Foundation for Animals.

DO NOT SEND TO OFA - JUST GIVE VICKI A COPY OF THIS FORM SIGNED BY DR. JENSEN

Card number _____ Cardholder name _____ Exp MM/YY _____ CV _____



CASE: 21Q8MH
 Affected dogs and resubmits are no charge

Classification

A method of classifying the degree of luxation and bony deformity is useful for diagnosis, and can be applied to either medial or lateral luxations by reversing the medial-lateral directional references. The position of the patella can most easily be palpated by starting at the tibial tubercle and working proximally along the patellar ligament to the patella.

Grade 1

The patella easily luxates manually at full extension of the stifle joint, but returns to the trochlea when released. No crepitation is apparent. The medial, or very occasionally, lateral deviation of the tibial crest (with lateral luxation of the patella) is only minimal, and there is very slight rotation of the tibia. Flexion and extension of the stifle joint is in a straight line with no abduction of the hock.

Grade 2

There is frequent patellar luxation which, in some cases, becomes more or less permanent. The limb is sometimes carried, although weight bearing routinely occurs with the stifle remaining slightly flexed.

As much as 30 degrees of medial tibial torsion and a slight medial deviation of the tibial crest may exist. When the patella is resting medially the hock is slightly abducted. If the condition is bilateral, more weight is thrown onto the forelimbs.

Many cases in this grade live with the condition reasonably well for many years, but the constant luxation of the patella over the medial lip of the trochlea causes erosion of the articulating surface of the patella and also the proximal area of the medial lip. This results in crepitation becoming apparent when the patella is luxated manually.

Grade 3

The patella is permanently luxated with torsion of the tibia and deviation of the tibial crest of between 30 degrees and 50 degrees from the cranial/caudal plane. Although the luxation is not intermittent, many animals use the limb with the stifle held in a semi-flexed position. Flexion and extension of the joint causes abduction and adduction of the hock. The trochlea is very shallow or even flattened.

Grade 4

The tibia is medially twisted and the tibial crest may show further deviation medially with the result that it lies 50 degrees to 90 degrees from the cranial/caudal plane.

The patella is permanently luxated. The patella lies just above the medial condyle and a space can be palpated between the patellar ligament and the distal end of the femur. The trochlea is absent or even convex.

The limb is carried, or the animal moves in a crouched position, with the limb partly flexed.

Paw Print DNA Profiling™ Certificate

Call Name: June
Registered Name: Discovery Tails Juniper
Breed: Australian Labradoodle
Sex: Female
DOB: Dec. 2020

Laboratory #: 230116
Registration #: WALA00062909
Microchip #: 933000320292023
Certificate Date: May 7, 2021



This certificate displays a graphical representation of your dog's unique DNA profile



Blake C Ballif, PhD
Laboratory & Scientific Director

Casey R Carl, DVM
Associate Medical Director

Paw Print Genetics® performed testing on the dog(s) listed on this certificate. Because this test is a DNA-based method, rare genomic variations may occur producing false results. If you think these results are in error, please contact the laboratory immediately for further evaluation. In the event of a valid dispute of results claim, Paw Print Genetics will do its best to resolve such a claim to the customer's satisfaction. If no resolution is possible after investigation by Paw Print Genetics with the cooperation of the customer, the extent of the customer's sole remedy is a refund of the fee paid. In no event shall Paw Print Genetics be liable for indirect, consequential or incidental damages of any kind. Any claim must be asserted within 60 days of the report of the test results. Genetic counseling is available at Paw Print Genetics.