Common Sense Inspections

1920 Hillhurst Ave #510, Los Angeles, CA 90027

323-696-1274

Prepared For: JT Construction.
Property Inspected: 1680 E 120th St
City State Zip: Los Angeles, CA 90059.
Date: 06/03/2020

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On 06/03/2020 Common Sense Inspections personnel perform an on-site evaluation at the property located at 1680 E 120th St, Los Angeles CA 90059. The purpose of the evaluation was to assess concerns about indoor molds at the property.

As a part of the assessment, Common Sense Inspections personnel performed a standard environmental assessment pursuant to state-of-the-art and standard industry practices using guidance documents from US EPA, US NIOSH, AIHA, World Health Organization and pursuant to international standards including:

- ASTM Standard D7297 – 14 *Standard Practice for Evaluating Residential Indoor Air Quality Concerns*

General Findings

The primary concern at this location is Indoor Air Quality in comparison to previous Indoor Air Quality testing performed on 3/13/2020. After the initial testing was performed, specialized titanium paint was applied in the operating room in conjunction with a UV lighting apparatus to kill any residual presence of germs, bacterial and viral material on surfaces between surgical procedures.

IAQ testing results indicate lesser particulate, chemical gas, and CO2 levels compared to those present initially, despite the presence of three adults in PPE inside the room compared to two during the initial testing performed. However, it should be noted that the operating room was clean and prepared for the next surgical procedure at the time secondary testing was preformed whereas previous testing was performed with the presence of blood and hair removed during the most recent surgical procedure.

In closing, aside from elevated temperature and humidity levels due to the extra body inside the room, these results indicate no greater concerns for negative contamination of Indoor Air Quality at the time of this inspection compared to the initial testing and, again, showed lesser levels than previously detected.

SITE ADDRESS

REPORT NUMBER:
2135.

INSPECTION DATE:
06/03/2020.

CLIENT NAME:
JT Construction.

INSPECTION SITE STREET ADDRESS:
1680 E 120th St.

CITY/STATE/ZIP:
Los Angeles, CA 90059.

CLIENTS MAILING ADDRESS:
CA.

CLIENTS E-MAIL ADDRESS:
jessthefacts2@gmail.com.

CLIENT PHONE NUMBER:
661-313-5731

GOALS AND INTERVIEW INFORMATION

INSPECTION TYPE AND GOALS

The goal is to find out if any unusual indoor air quality condition exists at the property, to determine why it is occurring, and to determine what needs to be done to correct the problem. The IAQ recommended guidelines for non-industrial spaces such as offices, residences, schools, and hospitals. These guidelines represent recommendations from selected State, Federal, and professional organizations and are intended to minimize the potential for discomfort and adverse health effects. Because of the diversity in individual perceptions and susceptibilities, acceptable comfort and health may not always be achieved for all individuals at all times when meeting these guidelines. The standards maximum indoor air levels are listed below:

MAXIMUM INDOOR AIR CONCENTRATION STANDARDS

CONTAMINANTS	MAXIMUM AIR CONCENTRATION LEVELS
asbestos fibers	0.01 fibers/cc
carbon dioxide (CO2)	**1,000 ppm**
carbon Monoxide (CO)	**9 parts per million (ppm) and no greater < 2 ppm over outdoor levels**
glass/mineral fibers	0.01 fibers/cc
nitrogen dioxide	57 µg/m3
ozone	0.07 ppm
particulate matter PM10/ PM2.5	**20 / 12 µg/m3 micrograms per cubic meter**
radon	4 pCi/L
sulfur dioxide	105 µg/m3

VOC Contaminants	Concentration
Total Volatile Organic Compounds (TVOC)	**500 µg/m3**
Acetaldehyde	140 µg/m3
Benzene	3 µg/m3
carbon tetrachloride	40 µg/m3
dichlorobenzene	800 µg/m3
ethylene glycol monoethyl ether	70 µg/m33
formaldehyde	9 µg/m3
n-hexane	7,000 µg/m3
isopropanol	7,000 µg/m3
tetrachloroethylene	35 µg/m3
toluene	300 µg/m3
xylenes	700 µg/m3

a.) California architectural reference specification, Section 01350, Special environmental requirements, 11 of 79 compounds. ppm = (24.45 / mol. wt) * mg/m3; mg/m3 = (1000) * µg/m3

SAMPLING EVENT AND GUIDELINES

Indoor Air Quality Parameters
The parameter testing will include T, RH, CO2 and CO using portable indoor air quality monitors with data logging capabilities. A portable IAQ meter will be used to spot check selected classroom locations on a round robin basis during the classroom/school hours. The evaluation criteria are presented below.

- **Temperature and Relative Humidity**

ASHRAE is recognized as the authoritative source for IAQ ventilation standards. ASHRAE defines thermal comfort as "that condition of mind which expresses satisfaction with the thermal environment" (ASHRAE, 1992). The standard tries to predict what conditions of T, RH, activity, clothing, air movement, and radiant heat sources will satisfy 80 to 90 percent of people. The perception of thermal comfort is related to the occupants' metabolic rate, heat transfer with the environment, and the resulting body T. ASHRAE Standard 55-1992 will be used to evaluate the acceptable ranges of T and RH, and the criteria are presented in the table below.

ACCEPTABLE RANGES OF T AND RH DURING SUMMER AND WINTER 1

RELATIVE HUMIDITY(%)	WINTER TEMPERATURE(ºF)	SUMMER TEMPERATURE(ºF)
30	68.5 - 76.0	73.5 80.5
50	68.0 - 74.5	73.0 - 79.0
60	68.0 - 74.0	72.5 78.0

Notes:
1. The parameters are applicable to persons clothed in typical summer and winter clothing at light, mainly sedentary activity. The operative T ranges are based on a 10-percent dissatisfaction criterion.

- **Carbon Dioxide**

Carbon dioxide is an odorless, colorless gas that is formed whenever carbon-containing substances are burned in the presence of oxygen. In classroom buildings, the primary source of CO2 is human respiration. Thus, indoor CO2 concentrations are used toprovide an indication of the adequacy of building ventilation.

Complaints regarding IAQ are occasional at 700 ppm greater than outdoor levels and more prevalent at greater than 1,000 ppm greater than outdoor levels. ASHRAE (62.1-2013) recognizes the indicative role of CO2 and requires adequate outside air to provide dilution to less than 700 ppm greater than outdoor levels. It is generally accepted that CO2 concentrations less than 700 ppm greater than outdoor levels indicate adequate ventilation to minimize the effect of human bioeffluents and levels exceeding 700 ppm greater than the outdoor air level to indicate an inadequate ventilation rate. Hence, Common Sense Inspections will use the following criteria to evaluate the adequate mixing of outside air for this sampling:

- Indoor concentration to be less than 700 ppm greater than outdoor air levels for at least 90 percent of the readings obtained during occupied time. *(Note: The occupied time is defined as the actual time when at work or at home)*
- Average indoor concentration is less than 700 ppm greater than outdoor air for readings obtained during occupied time.

SUMMARY TABLE FOR IAQ PARAMETERS MONITORING

Sampling Method

- A portable IAQ monitor will be used in each selected rooms to spot measure the T, RH, and CO2 concentrations.

Sample Locations

- Selected Rooms.

Sample Duration

- Instantaneous measurements using a round robin approach during occupied hours.

	Evaluation Criteria
T	**68.0 to 80.5°F; season and RH dependent**
RH	**30 to 60 percent; season and T dependent**
CO2	**During occupied time:** **- 90% of readings less than 700 ppm above outdoor levels during occupied time** **- - Average of all readings less than 700 ppm above outdoor levels**
CO	**9 ppm, < 2 ppm over outdoors**
nitrogen dioxide	**57 µg/m3**
ozone	**0.07 ppm**
sulfur dioxide	**105 µg/m3**

Airborne Particle Counts

Although many dust/particulate standards are available for workplaces, there are currently no regulations for a "safe" level of particle counts at a given time inside a building. Because particles are always present both indoors and outdoors, it is the excessive quantity of airborne particles that may indicate a potential concern. Therefore, we will use the indoor and outdoor concentration comparison method to evaluate the airborne particle loading inside the subject buildings. In general, we take into account the following considerations when evaluating gathered data:

- Particulate matter in Residential Homes PM10/ PM2.5 20 / 12 µg/m3
- Typical buildings will have an air filtration system equipped with 30- to 70-percent efficient filters. Therefore, in general, indoor particle counts are expected to be at 70 percent or less of the outdoor concentrations provided that a low occupancy density condition exists (i.e., office buildings with three persons per 1,000 square of floor area) assuming proper maintenance of HVAC and acceptable air pressure differentials.
- However, for rooms/buildings with higher occupancy density, it is expected that concentrations would be relatively higher. Therefore, two evaluation criteria will be used:

  Occupied Condition Indoor particle counts to be similar, within an order of magnitude, to the outdoor concentrations.

  In addition, we will evaluate site-specific conditions such as building type, presence of pets or plants, activity levels, housekeeping practices, weather conditions, and any unusual conditions present at the time of

the monitoring that may impact the particle counts. Also we recognize that variation is an inherent part of any air monitoring/sampling. Therefore, a slight deviation above the evaluation criteria may not be indicative of a problem or concern.

The readings will be obtained using a portable particle counter and spot-testing each selected locations throughout the day in a round-robin fashion. The instrument will have a sensitivity to detect at least to 0.3-um particle size.

SUMMARY TABLE FOR AIRBORNE PARTICLE COUNT MONITORING

Sampling Method **-A portable particle counter will be used to spot-test each location throughout the day in a round-robin fashion. The instrument will have a sensitivity to detect at least down to 0.3-um particle size.**
Sample Locations **-Selected rooms**
Sample Duration **-Instantaneous measurements using a round robin approach during occupied hours.**
Other Considerations **-None**
Evaluation Criteria **-Occupied Condition Indoor similar to the outdoor concentrations,**

REFERENCES

American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), 1992. ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 55-1992, Thermal Environmental Conditions for Human Occupancy. Atlanta, Georgia.

World Health Organization, (June 2007). Electromagnetic Fields and Public Health. Geneva,Switzerland.

California Department of Conservation, 2005. Radon Potential in Southern Los Angeles County. Sacramento, California.

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United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 2006. Guidance on Systematic Information Planning Using the Data Quality Objectives Process, EPA QA/G-4. Office of Environmental, Washington DC. February.

QUALIFICATIONS

QUALIFICATIONS OF INSPECTOR

The name of the person who conducted this investigation is: Sean Harrison
The name of the person who prepared this report is: Samuel P. Dixon, IV.

Samuel attended Howard University in Washington, D.C. Class of 2003.

Samuel is a American Council for Accredited Certification (ACAC) Council-certified Indoor Environmental Consultant (CIEC). ACAC Certification #1603008
In order have earn the CIEC designation it is required to have 8 years experience consulting on indoor environmental issues including asbestos, lead, HVAC, building science, chemicals, mold and microbial contamination.

Samuel is also a Certified Mold Inspector (CMI) from the Mold Inspection Consulting and Remediation Organization (MICRO).
MICRO CMI Certification #80523

This mold investigation report layout was influenced by the following.

1) IAQ Tools for Schools Action Kit EPA 402-K-95-001 (Second Edition).

*2) The American Conference of Governmental
Industrial Hygienists (Bioaerosols Assessments and Controls).*

*3) The New York City Department of Health & Mental Hygiene
Bureau of Environmental & Occupational Disease Epidemiology
(Guidelines on Assessment and Remediation
Of Fungi in Indoor Environments).*

4) IICRC S 500 and IICRC S 520.

5) Managing Indoor Air Quality H.E. Burroughs, CIAQP and Shirley J. Hansen, PhD.

REFERENCES

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7 Sherwood RJ On the Interpretation of Air Sampling for Radioactive Particles Health Physics and Medical Division Atomic Energy Research Establishment, Presented at the AIHA Conference in Philadelphia, 1964 and appearing in its peer reviewed form in J of AIHA Vol. 27, pp 98-109 (1966)

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9 Jones AR, Brief RS Evaluating Benzene. Exposure J of AIHA Vol. 32 p 610 (1971)

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12 P. C. LeClare, A. J. Breslin, and L. D. Y. Ong, Factors Affecting the Accuracy of Average Dust Concentration Measurements" AIHA, Vol. 30 pp 386-393, (1969)

13 Hald A Statistical Theory With Engineering Applications, referenced in Leidel, Busch, and Crouse Exposure Action Measurement Level and Occupational Environmental Variability U.S. Centers for Disease Control, National Institutes of Occupational Safety and Health, Dec. 1975

DISCLAMERS

General Inspection limitations and Disclaimer.

Exterior inspection limitations and disclaimer

Unless otherwise agreed to, your inspector is not qualified as or acting as a home inspector, general contractor, structural engineer, synthetic stucco inspector, or a specialized leak detection expert . Your inspector does not necessarily inspect conditions on roofs and roof eaves. Areas typically not visible including flashings, high walls, 2nd floor windows and other areas above eye level are typically inaccessible for inspection. For a detailed analysis of the condition of roofs, exterior siding, the presence of synthetic stucco or siding defects, window calking deterioration, deck connections, and other features that may result in water intrusion into your property, consult with qualified, licensed specialist in the appropriate fields.

Mold inspection limitations and disclaimer

Do not depend on your investigator for any medical advice; that is the job of a medical specialist. If any illness is experienced that may be related to mold or other indoor environmental factors, then a family doctor should be consulted regarding health complaints. In addition, the unhealthy person should obtain a referral to the appropriate medical professionals specializing in allergies, environmental medicine, or occupational health, as prescribed by the physician.

This investigation is not intended to report on tiny amounts or expected levels of indoor contaminates such as tiny amounts of mold or normal levels of indoor pollutants. Small amounts of mold in and on the air conditioner are common.

The inspector does not offer an opinion as to the advisability of the purchase or sale of property. This is not a wood destroying organism or termite inspection report for fungus that causes wood decay.

This is not a building investigation for all potential indoor air quality problems that you may be experiencing because most firms will not inspect for and report on mold, allergens, bacteria, general indoor air quality, and industrial hygiene all on one report. This is an investigation only for those specific types of problems, contaminates, and conditions, reported on, and agreed to be inspected and tested. Unless you pay for and request indoor air quality sampling or mold sampling or inspections in every room, inner wall stud bay, AC duct, carpet, and all other surface in all areas, then items tested or sampled and inspected during this standard inspection will be randomly tested or sampled and inspected.

The fee for all inspections is due in full at the time of inspections. Fees are due if you benefit from the inspectors findings and the same fees are due if you are finically harmed by the inspectors findings, fees are due if you are able to obtain insurance coverage based on this reports findings, and the same fees are due if you are denied coverage because of the findings in this report.

No destructive or disruptive testing or assessment will be performed. Your Inspector is not responsible or liable for the non-discovery of any water damage, water problems, mold contamination, indoor air quality issues or other conditions of the subject property, or any other problems which may have developed or become more evident after the inspection and testing time and date. Inspector is not responsible for or liable for the non-discovery of any, water

problems, mold contamination, indoor air quality issues or other conditions of the subject property that were not discovered due to inadequate sampling or testing in specific areas where such services were not requested and paid for or where no readily visible clues existed that would have warranted sampling in those areas. Your inspector is unlikely to sample for, or locate mold which may be hidden inside walls, behind wall paper, appliances, furniture or other inaccessible areas.

Inspectors often make mold removal recommendations also known as remediation recommendations for areas where mold is suspected to be hidden. Not all such recommendations are based on sample results. Inspector often advises remediation for hidden areas based on one or more of the following, water damage, mold odor, moisture levels, client interview information, or educated guesses based on past experience as to the existence of hidden mold in a given type of area and condition.

The inspector will not check any area that poses a safety threat to the inspector such as walking on roofs. A roof inspector should be consulted in regards to any roof concerns. Attics and crawl spaces with low clearance are not entered.

Only small areas of the interior of air conditioners are visible if opened. And a very small percentage (if any) of the interior area of AC ducts are visible. Any AC system evaluations done by your inspector is done as a very basic preliminary courtesy to the client only and should not be relied on to provide detailed information regarding the proper operation of the air condition systems operation. It is recommended that a qualified, licensed, AC service person or AC contractor review your AC system in regards to proper operation.

Mold sampling limitations and disclaimers

Though spore sampling and lab report analysis are common and are often an extremely helpful tool, the visual inspection is almost always much more important. There is always some degree of uncertainty regarding analysis of samples and the conclusions we draw from them. Your inspector cannot guarantee that hidden mold in a wall can be found even with the aid of inner wall spore sampling as hidden mold may not be producing large numbers of spores during sampling, or the spores, if produced, may not have access to the spore trap because insulation or wall studs may block the pathway between spores and spore trap. Even if inner wall spore levels are elevated, it does not guarantee that the mold producing it in the wall will be excessive enough to be easily visible during remediation.

Areas such as but not limited to the inside of high ceilings, or any insulated ceilings, or areas under floor coverings are typically not sampled. Also areas inside the walls where the inspector was not given permission to make sampling holes, and in walls not owned by the client are typically not sampled. Numbers of samples that would exceed the number of samples paid for are also often not taken, for example do not expect 8 samples if you paid for 4 samples.

Though sampling inside some walls can be an important tool in determining inner wall mold conditions, we cannot always sample inside every suspect wall area that is likely to have mold, or that it recommended to be remediated, this is standard in the industry. It is standard in the industry for inspectors to rely on odor detection, visual observations of mold, or even moisture stains on the surface of walls, moisture detection, interview information, experience with similar conditions at other properties, logical deductions, and inspectors judgment, to determine if remediation of a specific area is recommended. Unfortunately this means that your inspector cannot guarantee that mold will be found in all areas where remediation is recommended.

It is common in the industry, and supported by leading widely respected national guidelines such as the New York City Department of Health Mold Remediation Guidelines that samples do not have to be taken from all areas, often remediation recommendations can be made based on observations. In addition cost constrains often make it impractical to sample every suspect area, thus as stated above all areas where remediation recommendations were made were not necessarily sampled and we unfortunately cannot guarantee mold inside every hidden area where

recommendations were made.

Allergen inspection limitations and disclaimer

The following applies to allergen testing and inspections. You will have received an allergen inspection or allergen testing only if you requested and paid for such, and only if your inspector agreed to do such. A proper sampling plan for allergens is dependent largely on complete information from the occupant(s) of the test site in regards to any known possible sources of, or reasons for, allergens, such as: leaks, humidity problems, possible pest infestation, or the history of pets at the property. Allergens for rats, mice, or roaches may be tested for, however this is not a pest inspection intended to identify hidden infestations of such pests. If you discover suspected infestations, please let your inspector know so that the appropriate tests can be conducted to determine if allergens they produce are at levels that may be of a concern to persons with allergies. Hay fever is a very common allergic reaction and is caused by small, wind blown, pollen typically produced by plants with small, non-showy flowers, including but not limited to many common grasses, trees, and weeds, most commonly ragweed. Mold and allergy inspectors are not adequately trained to identify such plants, and microbiology lab analysis of air samples are not typically designed to provide usable or detailed information, if any, on the types and numbers of pollen grains, other allergens or biological particles in a sample. Thus, this inspection only focuses on the common, settled, indoor allergens of biological origin that were sampled for. Sensitivity to allergens varies greatly and reliance on absolute thresholds for medical or legal purposes should be done only by trained specialists and with great caution. Allergen thresholds should not be viewed as would permissible exposure limits for various toxic chemicals. Unless otherwise specified in written form and paid for, this inspection is not intended to identify the following: chemical allergens, chemical irritants, food allergens, termite allergens, latex allergens, or horse allergens. This inspection is not intended to identify any allergens that were not tested for. All disclaimers and limitations in the mold inspection section of this report that are applicable for allergens also apply in regards to this allergen inspection.

Bacterial sampling limitations and disclaimers

The following applies to bacteria testing and inspections. You will have received bacteria inspection or testing only if you requested and paid for such, and only if your inspector agreed to do such. The following applies to bacteria testing and inspections. Some bacteria cause disease and infection. Bacterial sampling is not typically done to determine the presence or absence of many such harmful infectious bacteria. For example, Mycobacterium Tuberculosis which causes Tuberculosis, and Legionella which causes Legionnaires disease, do not typically show up on lab reports even if these dangerous bacteria are present during sampling. In most cases, indoor levels of bacteria are higher than outdoor levels. High indoor bacterial levels are primarily of common harmless varieties such as gram positive cocci from human skin. Bacteria sampling is sometimes done so that your inspector can make general relevant conclusions, or so that your inspector can try and determine if building health complaints may be linked to elevated airborne bacteria levels. Some species of bacteria which have the potential to produce endotoxins in their cell walls. These chemicals are proven to have the ability to cause respiratory problems in humans when exposed to elevated levels. Other bacteria are known to cause specific immune system related respiratory illnesses, such as humidifier fever, organic dust toxic syndrome, and hypersensitivity pneumonitis. In addition other bacteria are indicators of fecal contamination. Testing for these can help determine the presence or absence of sewage contamination.

Remediation limitations and disclaimers

Be Very Careful When Choosing A Remediation Firm. There Are Few Regulations In Most States.
Your Remediator Should Have No Conflict Of Interest.
They Should Be Certified, Insured, Professional, And Experienced Remediators, Who Use Updated Equipment And Methods. They Should Go Over Contracts Outlining Your Obligations, And The Remediators Obligations. Your Remediator Should Follow National Standards For Remediation. Last But Not Least They Must Possess Any And All

Required Licenses Whenever Applicable.

We do not guarantee work performed by any persons we give you the numbers to including the ones on this list. Give them a call if you need mold removal or other related services, and also do not hesitate to find qualified firms from your local phone book and other sources.

Remediation is only conducted to rid a property of unusual mold conditions, it is sometimes conducted to rid a property of conditions that are reasonably believed to possibly contribute to asthma, allergy, and musty odors. Because of the limitations of current human knowledge and science as they relate to mold and indoor air quality, and because other common factors besides mold may contribute to health problems, doctors, remediators, and inspectors, cannot offer a guarantee that your health problems are related to your mold problem, thus we cannot guarantee that you will get better after remediation.

This protocol was prepared under the constraints of time and scope, and it reflects a limited investigation and evaluation. Further analytical testing may be required to find additional hidden mold infestations in hidden areas not sampled or inspected. Inspections by other specialists may be required to locate possible contamination from asbestos, lead paint, and other environmental hazards prior to remediation. The presence of such materials take precedence over mold remediation and removal of such regulated materials must be conducted in accordance with federal, state, provincial and local laws and regulations and require specific remediation protocols. The results of this analysis represent conditions only at the exact time and locations from where samples were taken. Thus, the report and this remediation letter should not be relied on to represent conditions at any other location or date and does not imply that this property is free of contaminants in other areas. The general mold remediation protocol template was created using current acceptable environmental hygiene recommendations as defined by The Institute of Inspection Cleaning and Restoration Certification (IICRC), the New York City Department of Health & Mental Hygiene Bureau of Environmental & Occupational Disease Epidemiology, the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, National Air Duct Cleaners Association, and other remediation techniques that are acceptable and used by professional remediators.

Remediation services should be rendered only by a professional, experienced, mold remediator who can verify the following: proper insurance coverage, proper certifications in mold remediation by a non-profit organization (such as IICRC, or ACAC,) and possesses any licenses required in your area.
All work shall be done in strict accordance with all applicable regulations, standards, and codes.
It is highly recommended that the remediator use a legal written contract which outlines the contractor's responsibilities and client's obligations as well as cost estimates, limitations and disclaimers. The agreement must be made prior to remediation regarding who is responsible for build-back of building materials after moldy building materials have been removed. All personal property removed by the remediator shall be returned to their proper locations after remediation is complete. Contractor also referred to as remediator shall have written permission to dispose of clients personal property, such as furniture and valuables. Do not discard items that are obviously cleanable.
Employees must demonstrate completion of mold remediation training and respirator training. Employees must demonstrate hazardous communication training as required by the US Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200). Tyvec coveralls should be utilized along with proper gloves, goggles, and foot cover. NIOSH-approved respirators and cartridges are highly recommended. Adequate respiratory protection must be utilized in accordance with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134. In addition, the extent of coverall use and selection of respirator type and selection of containment type at this specific job site must comply with the mold removal guidelines prescribed by New York City Department of Health & Mental Hygiene Bureau of Environmental & Occupational Disease Epidemiology.
The remediator shall use all appropriate controls and work practices which are standard in the indoor air environment and mold remediation industry that apply, regardless of the inclusion or exclusion of such standards in this document. Should the above scope or protocol or any part thereof not be specifically adhered to, the consultant and mold inspection company shall be held harmless by all parties.

WARNING: Use this information at your own risk because mold can cause at a minimum upper respiratory health problems, and in some persons dangerous or deadly infection. Pest feces and other pest related debris sometimes contain dangerous or deadly infections agents. Use proper protection.
Building materials may contain lead or potentially deadly asbestos. Dangers related to electrical shock, heat exhaustion, and personal injury and property damage are commonly encountered. Guidelines on pest contamination remediation are not widely available and remediation standards and practices in general are evolving. You must be flexible when following this protocol because not every remediation recommendation and method will surface for each situation encountered. All liability is borne by the user.