



Converse Consultants

Geotechnical Engineering, Environmental & Groundwater Science, Inspection & Testing Services

July 6, 2015

14-43139-15, -16 and -17

Ms. Melanie Braud
Southern Nevada Regional Housing Authority (SNRHA)
340 North 11th Street, #180
Las Vegas, NV 89101-3611

Subject: **Report**

*Summary of Initial Fungal Assessment, Asbestos Survey and Fungal Remediation Scope of Work and Visual and Airborne Fungal Post Remediation Verification (PRV) Upstairs Bathroom, Downstairs Kitchen/Dining Area Residence
4832 Montebello Avenue
Las Vegas, Nevada*

Dear Ms. Braud:

In accordance with your *Hazardous Materials Consulting Services for Indefinite Quantities* Contract #C13060 Task Order Nos. 20, 21, and 22, Converse Consultants (Converse) provided the subject services on April 21, 2015 (initial assessment, surface tape lift sampling, air sampling, and limited asbestos survey), April 27, 2015 (summary letter of findings and scope of work [enclosed]), May 7, 2015 (initial PRV), and May 11, 2015 (follow up PRV). The initial fungal assessment was conducted to assess for the presence and extent of water damage and fungal contamination in the subject areas. The limited asbestos survey was conducted to assess whether asbestos would be disturbed when the fungal contamination was remediated. The PRV was conducted to assess visual and airborne fungal levels in the subject areas after fungal remediation had been completed. The source of the water intrusion appeared to be associated with a leak from the plumbing under the upstairs bathroom and above the kitchen/dining area. These issues are reportedly going to be investigated and corrected once the wetted/contaminated drywall has been removed.

Scope of Services

The subject services were provided by Mr. Dale Walsh, a Converse employed Certified Industrial Hygienist (CIH), Certified Safety Professional (CSP), Nevada Certified Environmental Manager (CEM), Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design Accredited Professional in building design and construction (LEED-AP BD+C), and Nevada OSHA licensed Asbestos Abatement Consultant (IJMP-0402). The services included the following:

1. During the initial site visit, a non-destructive visual assessment was conducted of the floor in the upstairs bathroom and the water damaged ceiling and walls in the downstairs kitchen/dining room area under the bathroom. A tape lift of discolored material at the top of the kitchen/dining room wall to the right of the back door was collected. Another tape lift was collected from the same wall at its bottom, at the baseboard. The two tape lift samples were submitted for laboratory analysis.
2. During the initial visit, two airborne fungal spore samples were collected at each of two areas (upstairs bathroom area and downstairs kitchen/living room area) with two additional outdoor samples at approximately the same time for comparison (controls). The six air samples were submitted for laboratory analysis.
3. During the initial site visit, a limited asbestos survey was conducted of the wall system at the downstairs kitchen/dining room north wall and upstairs bathroom area. The three drywall system samples were submitted for laboratory analysis.
4. After the initial assessment of the extent of fungal contamination and water damage, a summary of findings and a limited fungal remediation scope of work letter (enclosed) dated April 27, 2015 was provided.
5. The initial PRV on May 7, 2015 included a visual assessment with air sampling at two locations in the contained indoor north wall kitchen/dining room area. Two additional outdoor airborne fungal spore samples were collected at approximately the same time for comparison (control). The four air samples were submitted for laboratory analysis.
6. Because the initial PRV did not meet Converse criteria (e.g., airborne fungal levels similar to or less than background [outdoors]), a follow up PRV was conducted on May 11, 2015 after further cleaning and the removal of a potentially contaminated negative air filtration unit. The four samples were submitted for laboratory analysis.

Methods

Airborne fungal samples were analyzed by EMLab P&K (EML) of San Diego, California for the fungal PRVs (the initial fungal assessment had samples sent to the EML Phoenix lab). EML participates in the American Industrial Hygiene Association's (AIHA) Environmental Microbiology Proficiency Analytical Testing (EMPAT) program and is accredited under the AIHA Environmental Microbiology Laboratory Accreditation Program (EMLAP). Their AIHA lab ID is 160266 (Phoenix lab ID is 102297). The samples were delivered using chain-of-custody procedures to EML for microscopic analysis. The air sample analytical method used was EML SOP EM-MY-S-1038 Spore Trap Analysis.

Airborne fungal particulate samples were collected per ASTM method D7788-14 *Standard Practice for Collection of Total Airborne Fungal Structures via Inertial Impaction Methodology*. Airborne samples were collected using Air-O-Cell cassettes with fifteen liters per minute of air drawn through them for five minutes (75 liters total). The flow rate of the preset constant flow pump (Zefon Bio-Pump Plus) was checked before and after sampling with a secondary calibrator (ZBP-302 Air-O-Cell Cassette) that is calibrated using a primary calibrator (TSI 4046 air flow calibrator) by the manufacturer. The samples were collected at breathing zone heights (i.e., approximately four to five feet above the floor) and environmental sampling conditions were noted.

The surface tape lift samples were collected by placing a two to three inch piece of clear adhesive tape on the area to be sampled and then placing the debris containing tape on the inside of a sealable plastic bag. ASTM method D7910-14 *Standard Practice for Collection of Fungal Material from Surfaces by Tape Lift* was followed. The tape lift analytical method used was EML SOP EM-MY-S-1039 Direct Microscopic Exam (Qualitative).

Bulk building (drywall system) samples were collected using common industry practices and those prescribed by the EPA. The samples were analyzed by EML located in Phoenix, Arizona. EML is accredited under the National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP) for bulk asbestos analysis. Samples submitted for primary testing were analyzed by Polarized Light Microscopy (PLM) using EPA Method 600/R-93-116, Visual Area Estimation.

Results and Discussion

Initial Assessment

A brief discussion of the findings of the initial fungal assessment was provided in a letter dated April 27, 2015 (enclosed). A visual assessment of the upstairs bathroom did not indicate readily identifiable discoloration indicative of fungal growth. The north wall in the downstairs kitchen/dining area and the ceiling had discoloration and paint damage indicative of fungal growth and/or water damage. The discolored upper north wall next to the back yard door was confirmed as fungal growth by tape lift sampling (*Stachybotrys* species) while the lower north wall sample at the baseboard did not have fungal growth identified (normal trapping) (refer to the enclosed laboratory report titled *Direct Microscopic Examination Report*, dated April 22, 2015). Refer to the enclosed photographs for site conditions, sample locations, and other related information.

The results of the Air-O-Cell cassette samples (enclosed report titled *Spore Trap Report: Non-Viable Methodology*, dated April 22, 2015) indicated total fungal spore levels in the two upstairs bathroom area samples were less than total concurrent outdoor levels with slightly elevated levels of *Bipolaris/Drechslera* spores (160 spores per cubic meter [s/M3] or less [93 s/M3 average] compared to 53 s/M3 or less [47 s/M3 average] outdoors). These indoor airborne fungal spore levels were considered background and may be found outdoors in Nevada during April and during the entire year (e.g., refer to the enclosed *EMLab P&K MoldRANGE: Extended Outdoor Comparison* sheet).

The downstairs living room area air (near kitchen) sample had total fungal spores levels similar to or less than the concurrent outdoor levels with some slightly elevated *Penicillium/Aspergillus*-type spores (e.g., 53 s/M3 or less compared to 27 s/M3 or less outdoors) and *Bipolaris/Drechslera* (210 s/M3 compared to 53 s/M3 or less outdoors [similar to upstairs]). The living room sample was considered background, as described, for the upstairs.

The total fungal spores in the downstairs kitchen/dining room air sample were elevated above the concurrent outdoor total airborne spore levels. The most elevated fungal type was *Bipolaris/Drechslera* fungi (470 s/M3 compared to 53 s/M3 or less outdoors) as well as some low levels of *Chaetomium* fungi (53 s/M3), which were not detected outdoors (detection limit of 13 s/M3). These results indicated that the fungal growth identified on the north wall and ceiling in the kitchen/dining room area were becoming airborne to a minimal extent (e.g., less than ten times elevation over background [common outdoor levels] which is the level considered significant).

Based on these results, proper fungal remediation was recommended as described in the enclosed letter dated April 27, 2015.

Building Bulk Material Sampling for Asbestos Content

A limited asbestos survey of the materials that would be remediated for fungal contamination was conducted on April 21, 2015 (refer to enclosed EML report titled *Asbestos PLM Report* dated April 23, 2015). Current State and Federal standards define an asbestos-containing material as... "*any material containing asbestos in excess of one percent by weight.*" The results of the analyses of the three bulk samples from the drywall system (one upstairs bathroom area and two kitchen/dining room area north wall) indicated no detectable asbestos in the three samples submitted for analysis.

Fungal Post-Remediation Verification (PRV)

A visual assessment of the remediated downstairs kitchen/dining area north wall and ceiling indicated no readily visible fungal contamination. Refer to the enclosed photographs for site conditions, sample locations, and other related information.

The results of the initial PRV Air-O-Cell cassette samples (enclosed report titled *Spore Trap Report: Non-Viable Methodology* dated May 8, 2015) indicated total fungal spore levels in the two indoor air samples (east and west sides of the containment) were elevated above background (outdoors), with the most elevated fungal spore type being *Penicillium/Aspergillus* type fungi (3,200 and 2,000 s/M3 compared to 210 and 110 s/M3 outdoors). Because this result did not meet Converse criteria for an acceptable PRV, it was recommended that further investigation for fungal growth, further cleaning, and the removal or isolation of the turned off negative air filtration unit inside containment be conducted before re-testing.

The results of the follow up PRV Air-O-Cell cassette samples (enclosed report titled *Spore Trap Report: Non-Viable Methodology* dated May 12, 2015) indicated total fungal spore levels in the two indoor air samples (east and west sides of the containment) were similar to or less than the total concurrent outdoor levels. The individual fungal genera detected were also less than or similar to the same concurrent outdoor genera levels identified, except for some slightly elevated *Penicillium/Aspergillus* type fungi (590 and 370 s/M3 compared to 480 and 210 s/M3 outdoors). The average indoor fungal levels found in the subject remediated area may be regularly detected outdoors in Nevada throughout the year and during the month of May (e.g., refer to the enclosed *EMLab P&K MoldRANGE: Extended Outdoor Comparison* sheet). Converse considered these fungal spore levels to be background.

Conclusions

Based upon the previously described results, the following conclusions are made.

1. The initial assessment of the upstairs bathroom area did not indicate the presence of readily identifiable fungal contamination; however, the downstairs kitchen/dining room area north wall and ceiling were found to have fungal contamination (confirmed by tape lift sampling) and water damage. The air samples in the downstairs living room did not indicate that the fungal contamination was becoming airborne significantly above background at the specific time and locations sampled; however, the kitchen/dining room air sample indicated the fungal growth in the area was becoming airborne to a minimal extent (e.g., less than ten times elevation over background [common outdoor levels], which is the level considered significant).
2. Asbestos was not detected in the bulk samples of drywall collected from the areas representative of where the water damaged and fungal contaminated materials were present. It was concluded that the remediation of these materials would not disturb asbestos containing materials.
3. The scope of work that was prepared and presented in a letter dated April 27, 2015 (enclosed) was accomplished by the remediation contractor.
4. The visual assessment and airborne fungal particulate levels detected during the follow up PRV in the previously fungal contaminated downstairs kitchen/dining room north wall and ceiling area did not indicate the presence of a readily identifiable indoor fungal growth source after the fungal remediation and follow up cleaning and negative air filtration unit removal.
5. The results of the airborne fungal particulate sampling inside the remediation containment area indicated that it was as safe as what is typical of the outdoors regarding the fungal spores identified and at the specific time of sampling after the initial and follow up remediation.

Recommendations

Based upon the previously described results and conclusions, the following recommendations are made:

1. Any future water intrusion should be fixed as soon as possible and dried within 48 hours to prevent fungal growth.

Limitations

This report is for the use of Southern Nevada Regional Housing Authority as it applies to the subject site. Converse is not responsible for any claims or damages associated with interpretation of available information. Converse is not responsible for any contamination or its proliferation. We applied our conclusions and recommendations using appropriate professional standards, but cannot guarantee particular results. This assessment should not be regarded as a guarantee that no other hazardous conditions, including asbestos, exist at the subject site. Asbestos is usually not distributed uniformly throughout a material and Converse cannot guarantee that all areas sampled are exactly as represented throughout the entire site. In the event that changes in the nature of the property occur, or additional relevant information about the property is brought to our attention, the conclusions and recommendations contained in this assessment may not be valid unless these changes and additional relevant information are reviewed and our conclusions and recommendations are modified in writing.

The airborne spore trap (Air-O-Cell) sampling and analysis method used during this assessment is the current, most commonly used method in the industry. However, it does not distinguish between the fungal spores associated with *Aspergillus* and *Penicillium* genera (as well as some other fungal genera) due to their microscopic similarities. There are hundreds of species of each of these fungal genera and they are very commonly found in outdoor air samples (e.g., approximately 90% of the time as the *Aspergillus/Penicillium*-like group). The species of *Aspergillus* and/or *Penicillium* fungi present on the spore trap samples collected indoors during this assessment could be different from those collected outdoors. If this information were available, the interpretation of the results could be affected. However, current technology is not adequate to cost effectively and properly distinguish the species of the *Aspergillus/Penicillium*-like spores collected on the spore trap samples. Therefore, the *Aspergillus/Penicillium*-like spore species populations on the spore trap samples are assumed to be similar between indoors and outdoors for the purposes of this assessment.

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July 6, 2015
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Thank you for the opportunity to be of service. Should you have any questions or comments regarding this report, please do not hesitate to call.

Respectfully submitted,

CONVERSE CONSULTANTS



Dale Walsh, CIH, CSP, CEM, LEED-AP BD+C
Certified Industrial Hygienist

DWW:ls

Encl: EMLab P&K Laboratory Fungal Report (Initial Assessment)
EMLab P&K Laboratory Asbestos Survey
Letter Dated April 27, 2015 of Initial Fungal and Asbestos Findings and
Limited Scope of Work
EMLab P&K Laboratory Fungal Reports (PRV and Follow up PRV)
Photographs

Dist: 2/ Addressee – mbraud@sivrha.org
cc: Deena Williams – dwilliams@sivrha.org



Report for:

Mr. Dale Walsh
Converse Consultants, Las Vegas
731 Pilot Road
Suite H
Las Vegas, NV 89119-4429

Regarding: Project: So. NV Reg Housing Authority 4832 Montebello, L.V.; 14-43139-15
EML ID: 1355659

Approved by:

Operations Manager
Joshua Cox

Dates of Analysis:
Spore trap analysis: 04-22-2015

Service SOPs: Spore trap analysis (EM-MY-S-1038)
AIHA-LAP, LLC accredited service, Lab ID #102297

All samples were received in acceptable condition unless noted in the Report Comments portion in the body of the report. Due to the nature of the analyses performed, field blank correction of results is not applied. The results relate only to the items tested.

EMLab P&K ("the Company") shall have no liability to the client or the client's customer with respect to decisions or recommendations made, actions taken or courses of conduct implemented by either the client or the client's customer as a result of or based upon the Test Results. In no event shall the Company be liable to the client with respect to the Test Results except for the Company's own willful misconduct or gross negligence nor shall the Company be liable for incidental or consequential damages or lost profits or revenues to the fullest extent such liability may be disclaimed by law, even if the Company has been advised of the possibility of such damages, lost profits or lost revenues. In no event shall the Company's liability with respect to the Test Results exceed the amount paid to the Company by the client therefor.

Client: Converse Consultants, Las Vegas
C/O: Mr. Dale Walsh
Re: So. NV Reg Housing Authority 4832
Montebello,
L.V.; 14-43139-15

Date of Sampling: 02-21-2015
Date of Receipt: 04-22-2015
Date of Report: 04-22-2015

SPORE TRAP REPORT: NON-VIABLE METHODOLOGY

Location:	1: MB-1 Upstairs Guest Bathroom		2: MB-2 Upstairs Hall Outside Bathroom - Top Of Stairs		3: MB-3 Kitchen	
Comments (see below)	None		None		A	
Lab ID-Version‡:	6213620-1		6213621-1		6213622-1	
Analysis Date:	04/22/2015		04/22/2015		04/22/2015	
	raw ct.	spores/m3	raw ct.	spores/m3	raw ct.	spores/m3
Alternaria			1	13	5	67
Ascospores	1	13			1	13
Basidiospores						
Bipolaris/Drechslera group	2	27	12	160	35	470
Chaetomium					4	53
Cladosporium	7	93				
Curvularia						
Other brown			1	13	4	53
Penicillium/Aspergillus types†	1	13			4	53
Rusts						
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes	2	27			2	27
Stachybotrys						
Stemphylium						
Torula						
Ulocladium						
Zygomycetes						
Background debris (1-4+)††	3+		3+		> 4+	
Hyphal fragments/m3	27		120		200	
Pollen/m3	80		93		27	
Skin cells (1-4+)	1+		2+		3+	
Sample volume (liters)	75		75		75	
§ TOTAL SPORES/m3		170		190		730

Comments: A) Trace overloaded with debris. The counts provided should be considered as minimal.

Spore types listed without a count or data entry were not detected during the course of the analysis for the respective sample.

† The spores of *Aspergillus* and *Penicillium* (and others such as *Acremonium*, *Paecilomyces*) are small and round with very few distinguishing characteristics. They cannot be differentiated by non-viable sampling methods. Also, some species with very small spores are easily missed, and may be undercounted.

†† Background debris indicates the amount of non-biological particulate matter present on the trace (dust in the air) and the resulting visibility for the analyst. It is rated from 1+ (low) to 4+ (high). Counts from areas with 4+ background debris should be regarded as minimal counts and may be higher than reported. It is important to account for sample volumes when evaluating dust levels.

The analytical sensitivity is the spores/m3 divided by the raw count. The limit of detection is the analytical sensitivity multiplied by the sample volume divided by 1000.

For more information regarding analytical sensitivity, please contact QA by calling the laboratory.

‡ A "Version" indicated by "-x" after the Lab ID# with a value greater than 1 indicates a sample with amended data. The revision number is reflected by the value of "x".

§ Total Spores/m3 has been rounded to two significant figures to reflect analytical precision.

Client: Converse Consultants, Las Vegas
 C/O: Mr. Dale Walsh
 Re: So. NV Reg Housing Authority 4832
 Montebello,
 L.V.; 14-43139-15

Date of Sampling: 02-21-2015
 Date of Receipt: 04-22-2015
 Date of Report: 04-22-2015

SPORE TRAP REPORT: NON-VIABLE METHODOLOGY

Location:	4: MB-4 Living Room Next To Kitchen		5: MB-5 Outdoors Front Yard		6: MB-6 Outdoors Southeast Corner	
Comments (see below)	None		None		None	
Lab ID-Version†:	6213623-1		6213624-1		6213625-1	
Analysis Date:	04/22/2015		04/22/2015		04/22/2015	
	raw ct.	spores/m3	raw ct.	spores/m3	raw ct.	spores/m3
Alternaria			2	27		
Ascospores	1	13			1	13
Basidiospores			1	13	1	13
Bipolaris/Drechslera group	16	210	4	53	3	40
Chaetomium						
Cladosporium			11	150	3	40
Curvularia			1	13		
Other brown	1	13				
Penicillium/Aspergillus types†	4	53	1	13	2	27
Pithomyces						
Rusts						
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes	1	13	3	40	19	250
Stachybotrys						
Stemphylium						
Torula						
Ulocladium						
Zygomycetes						
Background debris (1-4+)††	4+		3+		3+	
Hyphal fragments/m3	40		40		53	
Pollen/m3	< 13		170		130	
Skin cells (1-4+)	2+		< 1+		< 1+	
Sample volume (liters)	75		75		75	
§ TOTAL SPORES/m3		310		310		390

Comments:

Spore types listed without a count or data entry were not detected during the course of the analysis for the respective sample.
 † The spores of *Aspergillus* and *Penicillium* (and others such as *Acremonium*, *Paecilomyces*) are small and round with very few distinguishing characteristics. They cannot be differentiated by non-viable sampling methods. Also, some species with very small spores are easily missed, and may be undercounted.
 †† Background debris indicates the amount of non-biological particulate matter present on the trace (dust in the air) and the resulting visibility for the analyst. It is rated from 1+ (low) to 4+ (high). Counts from areas with 4+ background debris should be regarded as minimal counts and may be higher than reported. It is important to account for sample volumes when evaluating dust levels.

The analytical sensitivity is the spores/m3 divided by the raw count. The limit of detection is the analytical sensitivity multiplied by the sample volume divided by 1000.

For more information regarding analytical sensitivity, please contact QA by calling the laboratory.

‡ A "Version" indicated by "-x" after the Lab ID# with a value greater than 1 indicates a sample with amended data. The revision number is reflected by the value of "x".

§ Total Spores/m3 has been rounded to two significant figures to reflect analytical precision.

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 C/O: Mr. Dale Walsh
 Re: So. NV Reg Housing Authority 4832
 Montebello,
 L.V.; 14-43139-15

Date of Sampling: 02-21-2015
 Date of Receipt: 04-22-2015
 Date of Report: 04-22-2015

MoldRANGE™: Extended Outdoor Comparison
Outdoor Location: 5, MB-5 Outdoors Front Yard

Fungi Identified	Outdoor data	Typical Outdoor Data for: February in Nevada † (n ‡=848)						Typical Outdoor Data for: The entire year in Nevada † (n ‡=10409)						
		spores/m3	very low	low	med	high	very high	freq %	very low	low	med	high	very high	freq %
Generally able to grow indoors*														
Alternaria	27	7	13	13	40	53	22	13	13	13	40	53	31	
Bipolaris/Drechslera group	53	11	13	13	27	53	13	13	13	13	27	40	16	
Chaetomium	-	7	11	13	13	27	6	13	13	13	27	27	10	
Cladosporium	150	45	53	110	210	270	77	53	53	110	270	440	86	
Curvularia	13	8	13	13	27	52	5	13	13	13	27	40	8	
Nigrospora	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	13	13	13	13	27	3	
Other brown	-	13	13	13	40	53	14	13	13	13	27	41	19	
Penicillium/Aspergillus types	13	41	53	160	320	480	83	53	67	200	370	530	82	
Stachybotrys	-	13	13	13	53	170	4	13	13	13	40	59	4	
Torula	-	-	-	-	-	-	< 1	13	13	13	27	40	4	
Seldom found growing indoors**														
Ascospores	-	13	13	53	110	120	44	13	13	53	110	160	55	
Basidiospores	13	13	27	67	160	210	68	13	27	80	170	320	76	
Rusts	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	13	13	13	27	66	5	
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes	40	13	13	27	53	80	57	13	27	53	200	450	75	
§ TOTAL SPORES/m3	310													

†The 'Typical Outdoor Data' represents the typical outdoor spore levels for the location and time frame indicated. The last column represents the frequency of occurrence. The very low, low, med, high, and very high values represent the 10, 20, 50, 80, and 90 percentile values of the spore type when it is detected. For example, if the frequency of occurrence is 63% and the low value is 53, it would mean that the given spore type is detected 63% of the time and, when detected, 20% of the time it is present in levels above the detection limit and below 53 spores/m3. These values are updated periodically, and if enough data is not available to make a statistically meaningful assessment, it is indicated with a dash.

§ Total Spores/m3 has been rounded to two significant figures to reflect analytical precision.

* The spores in this category are generally capable of growing on wet building materials in addition to growing outdoors. Building related growth is dependent upon the fungal type, moisture level, type of material, and other factors. *Cladosporium* is one of the predominant spore types worldwide and is frequently present in high numbers. *Penicillium/Aspergillus* species colonize both outdoor and indoor wet surfaces rapidly and are very easily dispersed. Other genera are usually present in lesser numbers.

** These fungi are generally not found growing on wet building materials. For example, the rusts and smuts are obligate plant pathogens. However, in each group there are notable exceptions. For example, agents of wood decay are members of the basidiomycetes and high counts of a single morphological type of basidiospore on an inside sample should be considered significant.

‡n = number of samples used to calculate data.

Interpretation of the data contained in this report is left to the client or the persons who conducted the field work. This report is provided for informational and comparative purposes only and should not be relied upon for any other purpose. "Typical outdoor data" are based on the results of the analysis of samples delivered to and analyzed by EMLab P&K and assumptions regarding the origins of those samples. Sampling techniques, contaminants infecting samples, unrepresentative samples and other similar or dissimilar factors may affect these results. In addition, EMLab P&K may not have received and tested a representative number of samples for every region or time period. EMLab P&K hereby disclaims any liability for any and all direct, indirect, punitive, incidental, special or consequential damages arising out of the use or interpretation of the data contained in, or any actions taken or omitted in reliance upon, this report.

Client: Converse Consultants, Las Vegas
 C/O: Mr. Dale Walsh
 Re: So. NV Reg Housing Authority 4832
 Montebello,
 L.V.; 14-43139-15

Date of Sampling: 02-21-2015
 Date of Receipt: 04-22-2015
 Date of Report: 04-22-2015

MoldRANGE™: Extended Outdoor Comparison

Outdoor Location: 6, MB-6 Outdoors Southeast Corner

Fungi Identified	Outdoor data	Typical Outdoor Data for: February in Nevada † (n ‡=848)						Typical Outdoor Data for: The entire year in Nevada † (n ‡=10409)						
		spores/m3	very low	low	med	high	very high	freq %	very low	low	med	high	very high	freq %
Generally able to grow indoors*														
Alternaria	-	7	13	13	40	53	22	13	13	13	40	53	31	
Bipolaris/Drechslera group	40	11	13	13	27	53	13	13	13	13	27	40	16	
Chaetomium	-	7	11	13	13	27	6	13	13	13	27	27	10	
Cladosporium	40	45	53	110	210	270	77	53	53	110	270	440	86	
Curvularia	-	8	13	13	27	52	5	13	13	13	27	40	8	
Nigrospora	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	13	13	13	13	27	3	
Other brown	-	13	13	13	40	53	14	13	13	13	27	41	19	
Penicillium/Aspergillus types	27	41	53	160	320	480	83	53	67	200	370	530	82	
Stachybotrys	-	13	13	13	53	170	4	13	13	13	40	59	4	
Torula	-	-	-	-	-	-	< 1	13	13	13	27	40	4	
Seldom found growing indoors**														
Ascospores	13	13	13	53	110	120	44	13	13	53	110	160	55	
Basidiospores	13	13	27	67	160	210	68	13	27	80	170	320	76	
Rusts	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	13	13	13	27	66	5	
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes	250	13	13	27	53	80	57	13	27	53	200	450	75	
§ TOTAL SPORES/m3	390													

†The 'Typical Outdoor Data' represents the typical outdoor spore levels for the location and time frame indicated. The last column represents the frequency of occurrence. The very low, low, med, high, and very high values represent the 10, 20, 50, 80, and 90 percentile values of the spore type when it is detected. For example, if the frequency of occurrence is 63% and the low value is 53, it would mean that the given spore type is detected 63% of the time and, when detected, 20% of the time it is present in levels above the detection limit and below 53 spores/m3. These values are updated periodically, and if enough data is not available to make a statistically meaningful assessment, it is indicated with a dash.

§ Total Spores/m3 has been rounded to two significant figures to reflect analytical precision.

* The spores in this category are generally capable of growing on wet building materials in addition to growing outdoors. Building related growth is dependent upon the fungal type, moisture level, type of material, and other factors. *Cladosporium* is one of the predominant spore types worldwide and is frequently present in high numbers. *Penicillium/Aspergillus* species colonize both outdoor and indoor wet surfaces rapidly and are very easily dispersed. Other genera are usually present in lesser numbers.

** These fungi are generally not found growing on wet building materials. For example, the rusts and smuts are obligate plant pathogens. However, in each group there are notable exceptions. For example, agents of wood decay are members of the basidiomycetes and high counts of a single morphological type of basidiospore on an inside sample should be considered significant.

‡n = number of samples used to calculate data.

Interpretation of the data contained in this report is left to the client or the persons who conducted the field work. This report is provided for informational and comparative purposes only and should not be relied upon for any other purpose. "Typical outdoor data" are based on the results of the analysis of samples delivered to and analyzed by EMLab P&K and assumptions regarding the origins of those samples. Sampling techniques, contaminants infecting samples, unrepresentative samples and other similar or dissimilar factors may affect these results. In addition, EMLab P&K may not have received and tested a representative number of samples for every region or time period. EMLab P&K hereby disclaims any liability for any and all direct, indirect, punitive, incidental, special or consequential damages arising out of the use or interpretation of the data contained in, or any actions taken or omitted in reliance upon, this report.



Report for:

Mr. Dale Walsh
Converse Consultants, Las Vegas
731 Pilot Road
Suite H
Las Vegas, NV 89119-4429

Regarding: Project: So. NV Reg Housing Authority 4832 Montebello, L.V.; 14-43139-15
 EML ID: 1355659

Approved by:

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Joshua T. Cox". The signature is written in a cursive style.

Operations Manager
Joshua Cox

Dates of Analysis:
Direct microscopic exam (Qualitative): 04-22-2015

Service SOPs: Direct microscopic exam (Qualitative) (EM-MY-S-1039)
AIHA-LAP, LLC accredited service, Lab ID #102297

All samples were received in acceptable condition unless noted in the Report Comments portion in the body of the report. Due to the nature of the analyses performed, field blank correction of results is not applied. The results relate only to the items tested.

EMLab P&K ("the Company") shall have no liability to the client or the client's customer with respect to decisions or recommendations made, actions taken or courses of conduct implemented by either the client or the client's customer as a result of or based upon the Test Results. In no event shall the Company be liable to the client with respect to the Test Results except for the Company's own willful misconduct or gross negligence nor shall the Company be liable for incidental or consequential damages or lost profits or revenues to the fullest extent such liability may be disclaimed by law, even if the Company has been advised of the possibility of such damages, lost profits or lost revenues. In no event shall the Company's liability with respect to the Test Results exceed the amount paid to the Company by the client therefor.

Client: Converse Consultants, Las Vegas
 C/O: Mr. Dale Walsh
 Re: So. NV Reg Housing Authority 4832
 Montebello,
 L.V.; 14-43139-15

Date of Sampling: 02-21-2015
 Date of Receipt: 04-22-2015
 Date of Report: 04-22-2015

DIRECT MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION REPORT

Background Debris and/or Description	Miscellaneous Spores Present*	MOLD GROWTH: Molds seen with underlying mycelial and/or sporulating structures†	Other Comments††	General Impression
Lab ID-Version‡: 6213618-1, Analysis Date: 04/22/2015: Tape sample 7: T-1 North Kitchen Wall Top right Of Door				
Moderate	Very few	3+ <i>Stachybotrys</i> species (spores, conidiophores)	None	Mold growth
Lab ID-Version: 6213619-1, Analysis Date: 04/22/2015: Tape sample 8: T-2 Same Wall At Baseboard				
Heavy	Few	None	None	Normal trapping

* Indicative of normal conditions, i.e. seen on surfaces everywhere. Includes basidiospores (mushroom spores), myxomycetes, plant pathogens such as ascospores, rusts and smuts, and a mix of saprophytic genera with no particular spore type predominating. Distribution of spore types seen mirrors that usually seen outdoors.

† Quantities of molds seen growing are listed in the MOLD GROWTH column and are graded <1+ to 4+, with 4+ denoting the highest numbers.

†† Some comments may refer to the following: Most surfaces collect a mix of spores which are normally present in the outdoor environment. At times it is possible to note a skewing of the distribution of spore types, and also to note "marker" genera which may indicate indoor mold growth. Marker genera are those spore types which are present normally in very small numbers, but which multiply indoors when conditions are favorable for growth.

‡ A "Version" indicated by "-x" after the Lab ID# with a value greater than 1 indicates a sample with amended data. The revision number is reflected by the value of "x".
 The limit of detection is < 1+ when mold growth is detected.

CHAIN OF CUSTODY

PHOENIX, ARIZONA

LEVEL	WEATHER	FOG	RAIN	SNOW	WIND	CLEAR
	NONE	X	X	X		
	LIGHT				X	
	MODERATE					CLOUDY
	HEAVY					

REQUESTED SERVICES (4 Boxes)



001355659

Other Requests

CONTACT INFORMATION

COMPANY/BRANCH: CONVERSE CONSULTANTS
 ADDRESS: 3095 EAST PATRICK LANE, SUITE 12, LAS VEGAS, NV 89120
 CONTACT: MR. DALE WALSH
 FAX RESULTS? NO
 PHONE: 702-263-7600 CELL: 702-263-0583
 EMAIL RESULTS? YES
 EMAIL: DWALSH@CONVERSECONSULTANTS.COM

PROJECT INFORMATION

PROJECT: SO, NV REG HOUSING AUTHORITY 4932 MONTEBELLO, LV, NV FUNGAL ASSESS
 PROJECT NO.: 14-43139-15 PAGE 1 OF 1
 PROJECT ZIP CODE: 89110 SAMPLING DATE: 2/21/2015
 LAB CONTACT:
 SEND INVOICE TO:

TURN AROUND TIME CODES

STD - STANDARD (DEFAULT 48-72 HOUR)
 ND - 24 HOUR (+50%)
 SD - SAME BUSINESS DAY RUSH (+75%)
 WH - WEEKEND/HOLIDAY (+100%)
 RUSHES RECEIVED AFTER 2PM OR ON WEEKENDS, WILL BE CONSIDERED RECEIVED THE NEXT BUSINESS DAY. PLEASE ALERT US IN ADVANCE OF WEEKEND ANALYSIS NEEDS.

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8

SAMPLE ID	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE TYPE (BELOW)	TURN AROUND TIME (ABOVE)	TOTAL VOLUME/AREA (AS APPLICABLE)	NOTES (TIME OF DAY, TEMP, RH, ETC.)
MB-1	UPSTAIRS GUEST BATHROOM	ST	STD	75 LITERS	1:05 PM, 70s, LOW RH
MB-2	UPSTAIRS HALL OUTSIDE BATHROOM/TOP OF STAIRS	ST	STD	75 LITERS	1:05 PM, 70s, LOW RH
MB-3	KITCHEN	ST	STD	75 LITERS	1:05 PM, 70s, LOW RH
MB-4	LIVING ROOM NEXT TO KITCHEN	ST	STD	75 LITERS	1:05 PM, 70s, LOW RH
MB-5	OUTDOORS FRONT YARD	ST	STD	75 LITERS	1:05 PM, 70s, LOW RH
MB-6	OUTDOORS SOUTHEAST CORNER	ST	STD	75 LITERS	1:05 PM, 70s, LOW RH
T-1	NORTH KITCHEN WALL TOP RIGHT OF DOOR	T	STD		
T-2	SAME WALL AT BASEBOARD	T	STD		

NON-VARIABLE FUNGAL ANALYSIS - AIR/OCELL

FUNGI W/ OTHER BIOLOGICAL PARTICLES

FUNGI - DIRECT MICROSCOPIC EXAM

FUNGI - STANDARD QUANT. ANALYSIS INCL. ASP SPEC

SURFACE SEWAGE SCREEN ENTEROCOCCUS DE COLI

E. COLI / COLIFORM SCREEN (24 HR. 48 HR. 168 HR. 100% AVAL)

LEGIONELLA - QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS (WATER & SWAB)

FUNGI W/ PARTICULATE & ASP SPECIATION

FUNGI W/ CLAD. & ASP SPECIATION

FUNGI - FULL SPECIATION

MOLD/RANGE

-4 WK LEAD

SAMPLE TYPE CODES

BC - BIOCASSETTE™	CP - CONTACT FLATE	T - TAPE	D - DUST
A1S - ANDERSEN 1-STAGE	ST - SPORE TRAP, ZEPON, ALLERGENCO, BURKARD...	SW - SWAB	W - WATER
A2S - ANDERSEN 2-STAGE		B - BULK	SO - SOIL
SAS - SURFACE AIR SMPLR	P - PURE CULTURE	O - OTHER:	

RELINQUISHED BY	DATE & TIME
DALE WALSH	4-21-15 4PM
FEDEx	4/22/15 10:05

RECEIVED BY	DATE & TIME
JK	



Report for:

Mr. Dale Walsh
Converse Consultants, Las Vegas
731 Pilot Road
Suite H
Las Vegas, NV 89119-4429

Regarding: Project: 14-43139-15
 EML ID: 1355700

Approved by:

Dates of Analysis:
Asbestos PLM: 04-23-2015

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Renee Luna". The signature is written in a cursive style.

Approved Signatory
Renee Luna

Service SOPs: Asbestos PLM (EPA Methods 600/R-93/116 & 600/M4-82-020, SOP EM-AS-S-1267)

All samples were received in acceptable condition unless noted in the Report Comments portion in the body of the report. The results relate only to the items tested. The results include an inherent uncertainty of measurement associated with estimating percentages by polarized light microscopy. Measurement uncertainty data for sample results with >1% asbestos concentration can be provided when requested.

EMLab P&K ("the Company") shall have no liability to the client or the client's customer with respect to decisions or recommendations made, actions taken or courses of conduct implemented by either the client or the client's customer as a result of or based upon the Test Results. In no event shall the Company be liable to the client with respect to the Test Results except for the Company's own willful misconduct or gross negligence nor shall the Company be liable for incidental or consequential damages or lost profits or revenues to the fullest extent such liability may be disclaimed by law, even if the Company has been advised of the possibility of such damages, lost profits or lost revenues. In no event shall the Company's liability with respect to the Test Results exceed the amount paid to the Company by the client therefor.

Client: Converse Consultants, Las Vegas
 C/O: Mr. Dale Walsh
 Re: 14-43139-15

Date of Sampling: 04-21-2015
 Date of Receipt: 04-22-2015
 Date of Report: 04-23-2015

ASBESTOS PLM REPORT: EPA-600/M4-82-020 & EPA METHOD 600/R-93-116

Total Samples Submitted: 3

Total Samples Analyzed: 3

Total Samples with Layer Asbestos Content > 1%: 0

Location: 1, B-1 Drywall Upstairs Wall Of Bathroom

Lab ID-Version‡: 6213999-1

Sample Layers	Asbestos Content
White Drywall with Brown Paper	ND
White Texture with White Paint	ND
White Texture with Multilayered Paint	ND
Composite Non-Asbestos Content:	10% Cellulose
Sample Composite Homogeneity:	Poor

Location: 2, B-2 Drywall North Wall Of Kitchen Top

Lab ID-Version‡: 6214000-1

Sample Layers	Asbestos Content
White Drywall with Brown Paper	ND
White Joint Compound	ND
Cream Tape	ND
White Texture with White Paint	ND
Composite Non-Asbestos Content:	15% Cellulose
Sample Composite Homogeneity:	Poor

Location: 3, B-3 Drywall North Kitchen Wall Corner

Lab ID-Version‡: 6214001-1

Sample Layers	Asbestos Content
White Texture with White Paint	ND
Sample Composite Homogeneity:	Good

The test report shall not be reproduced except in full, without written approval of the laboratory. The report must not be used by the client to claim product certification, approval, or endorsement by NVLAP, NIST, or any agency of the federal government. EMLab P&K reserves the right to dispose of all samples after a period of thirty (30) days, according to all state and federal guidelines, unless otherwise specified.

Inhomogeneous samples are separated into homogeneous subsamples and analyzed individually. ND means no fibers were detected. When detected, the minimum detection and reporting limit is less than 1% unless point counting is performed. Floor tile samples may contain large amounts of interference material and it is recommended that the sample be analyzed by gravimetric point count analysis to lower the detection limit and to aid in asbestos identification.

‡ A "Version" indicated by "-x" after the Lab ID# with a value greater than 1 indicates a sample with amended data. The revision number is reflected by the value of "x".



Converse Consultants

Geotechnical Engineering, Environmental & Groundwater Science, Inspection & Testing Services

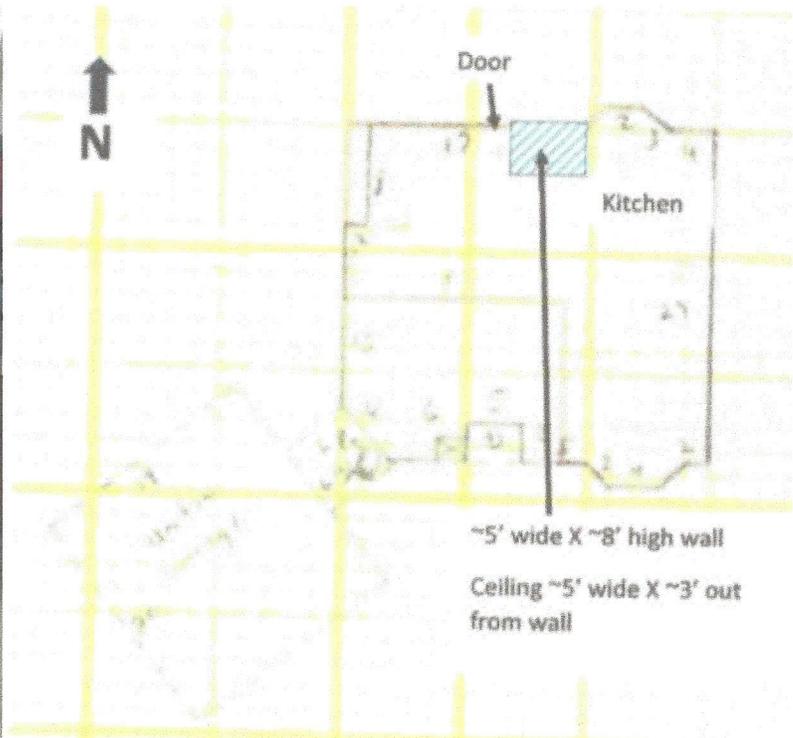
April 27, 2015

Re: 4832 Montebello Avenue, Las Vegas, NV 89110

For: Southern Nevada Regional Housing Authority

Melanie and Deena,

On April 21, 2015 Dale Walsh of Converse Consultants visited the subject residence to evaluate the north wall and ceiling between the back door and kitchen nook under the upstairs guest bathroom for fungal growth and for the presence of asbestos in the affected area. The levels of airborne fungal spores were assessed in the upstairs bathroom area and the kitchen and adjacent living room area. There was visible water damage and fungal growth (confirmed by tape lift sample) on the kitchen north wall (see diagram and photos below). A tape lift sample of the discolored area at the top of the wall had fungal growth (*Stachybotrys*) while tape lift sample from the baseboard had no fungal growth identified. The total airborne fungal spore levels in the upstairs bathroom areas were normal (similar to or less than outdoors). The kitchen area sample was moderately elevated with *Bipolaris/Drechslera* group fungi but had no *Stachybotrys* indicating accumulated fungal laden outdoor dust but not elevated spores from the visible fungal contamination on the wall. However, another fungal growth indicator (*Chaetomium*) was moderately elevated in the kitchen sample in addition to the *Bipolaris/Drechslera*. The living room sample was also slightly elevated for *Bipolaris/Drechslera* group fungi but with less than half the level found in the kitchen. Refer to the enclosed lab report.





Converse Consultants

Geotechnical Engineering, Environmental & Groundwater Science, Inspection & Testing Services

Page 2 of 3

Bipolaris/Drechslera group fungi are known to be common allergens but are not known to be toxigenic or commonly pathogenic. Persons with mold allergies, asthma or whose immune systems are compromised should avoid elevated levels of this fungal spore type.

The source of the kitchen north wall water intrusion appeared to have been and has reported to be associated with a leak from the bathtub drain above the area. Once the area is opened up an evaluation of the source and potential repairs should be conducted.

Converse recommends removing the wall and ceiling materials identified in the shaded area of the above diagram from the back yard door to the corner of the kitchen nook and up the height of the wall (approximately 5 feet wide by 8 feet wide). In addition, the ceiling should be removed out approximately 3 feet from the north wall along the width of the affected wall (approximately 65 square feet total). This ceiling area is currently covered with OSB board. Once the removal is complete under proper containment the underside of the upstairs bathroom should be evaluated for fungal contamination and sources of water intrusion. Any other areas made accessible by the opening of the walls and ceilings should also be evaluated for potential water/moisture sources. These sources should be corrected before walls and ceiling are replaced.

A limited asbestos survey of the drywall to be removed was also conducted on April 21, 2015. The drywall system was found to contain no detectable levels of asbestos. The fungal remediation of the drywall should not disturb asbestos.

Because the air sampling did indicate moderately elevated fungal spore levels in the kitchen and, to a lesser extent, adjacent living room their contents and the ventilation system will require special handling such as wiping down non-porous contents and ventilation surfaces (supply and return air grills and ducts up to arms-length) and HEPA vacuuming and/or hot water extracting (whichever is most appropriate) porous materials.

Properly trained and protected workers should conduct the remediation of the fungal growth using methods that will prevent the migration of fungal spores and other associated contamination beyond the remediation area (i.e., establish a negative pressure containment). The procedures in the BSR/IICRC S520 standard (www.iicrc.org) and the recommendations found in the EPA mold abatement guidelines (www.epa.gov/mold) should be followed.

If additional fungal contamination (e.g., more than that described previously) is identified during the removal process, then additional removal should occur to a point where no visible contamination remains. Fungal contaminated wood studs, if present, and other surfaces remaining after wall removal should be cleaned with a mild disinfectant or brushed to a point where there is no more removable contamination (i.e., by a finger swipe). Previously wetted wall insulation, if encountered, should be replaced.



Converse Consultants

Geotechnical Engineering, Environmental & Groundwater Science, Inspection & Testing Services

Page 3 of 3

Before the remediated area(s) are released for reconstruction and before the containment (i.e., plastic and negative air machines) is removed, the affected areas should be visually assessed and the air tested to determine if they have been returned to “normal fungal ecology or Condition 1” per the S520 IICRC standard. This is known as a Post Remediation Verification (PRV). The PRV should be done by a qualified Indoor Environmental Professional (IEP), such as a Certified Industrial Hygienist (CIH) familiar with fungal remediation procedures. The IEP should have no business relationship with the remediation contractor.

Dale Walsh, CIH, CSP, LEED-AP BD+C
Certified Industrial Hygienist
Converse Consultants
Las Vegas, Nevada
702-283-0583 (cell)



Report for:

Mr. Dale Walsh
Converse Consultants, Las Vegas
731 Pilot Road
Suite H
Las Vegas, NV 89119-4429

Regarding: Project: 14-43139-16; So. Nv Reg Housing Authority 4832 Montebello , LV, NV Fungal PRV
EML ID: 1362732

Approved by:

Dates of Analysis:
Spore trap analysis: 05-08-2015

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Pam Hui". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Technical Manager
Pam Hui

Service SOPs: Spore trap analysis (EM-MY-S-1038)
AIHA-LAP, LLC accredited service, Lab ID #160266

All samples were received in acceptable condition unless noted in the Report Comments portion in the body of the report. Due to the nature of the analyses performed, field blank correction of results is not applied. The results relate only to the items tested.

EMLab P&K ("the Company") shall have no liability to the client or the client's customer with respect to decisions or recommendations made, actions taken or courses of conduct implemented by either the client or the client's customer as a result of or based upon the Test Results. In no event shall the Company be liable to the client with respect to the Test Results except for the Company's own willful misconduct or gross negligence nor shall the Company be liable for incidental or consequential damages or lost profits or revenues to the fullest extent such liability may be disclaimed by law, even if the Company has been advised of the possibility of such damages, lost profits or lost revenues. In no event shall the Company's liability with respect to the Test Results exceed the amount paid to the Company by the client therefor.

Client: Converse Consultants, Las Vegas
 C/O: Mr. Dale Walsh
 Re: 14-43139-16; So. Nv Reg Housing Authority
 4832 Montebello , LV, NV Fungal PRV

Date of Sampling: 05-07-2015
 Date of Receipt: 05-08-2015
 Date of Report: 05-08-2015

SPORE TRAP REPORT: NON-VIABLE METHODOLOGY

Location:	MB-1R: Kitchen near nook		MB-2R: Kitchen near back door		MB-3R: Outdoors front yard		MB-4R: Outdoors southeast corner	
Comments (see below)	None		None		None		None	
Lab ID-Version‡:	6251126-1		6251127-1		6251128-1		6251129-1	
Analysis Date:	05/08/2015		05/08/2015		05/08/2015		05/08/2015	
	raw ct.	spores/m3	raw ct.	spores/m3	raw ct.	spores/m3	raw ct.	spores/m3
Alternaria	1	13	1	13	3	40	3	40
Ascospores			1	13			1	13
Basidiospores								
Bipolaris/Drechslera group			1	13	3	40	7	93
Chaetomium	1	13	1	13				
Cladosporium	1	53	1	53	4	210	8	430
Nigrospora								
Other brown			1	13	1	13		
Other colorless								
Penicillium/Aspergillus types†	60	3,200	37	2,000	4	210	2	110
Pithomyces								
Rusts					1	13		
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes	2	27	6	80	7	93	11	150
Stachybotrys	5	67	6	80				
Stemphylium								
Torula								
Trichocladium	3	40						
Ulocladium			1	13	1	13	1	13
Zygomycetes								
Background debris (1-4+)††	3+		3+		3+		3+	
Hyphal fragments/m3	80		67		80		110	
Pollen/m3	53		80		40		93	
Skin cells (1-4+)	1+		1+		< 1+		< 1+	
Sample volume (liters)	75		75		75		75	
§ TOTAL SPORES/m3		3,400		2,300		640		840

Comments:

Spore types listed without a count or data entry were not detected during the course of the analysis for the respective sample.

† The spores of *Aspergillus* and *Penicillium* (and others such as *Acremonium*, *Paecilomyces*) are small and round with very few distinguishing characteristics. They cannot be differentiated by non-viable sampling methods. Also, some species with very small spores are easily missed, and may be undercounted.

†† Background debris indicates the amount of non-biological particulate matter present on the trace (dust in the air) and the resulting visibility for the analyst. It is rated from 1+ (low) to 4+ (high). Counts from areas with 4+ background debris should be regarded as minimal counts and may be higher than reported. It is important to account for samples volumes when evaluating dust levels.

The analytical sensitivity is the spores/m3 divided by the raw count. The limit of detection is the analytical sensitivity multiplied by the sample volume divided by 1000.

For more information regarding analytical sensitivity, please contact QA by calling the laboratory.

‡ A "Version" indicated by "-x" after the Lab ID# with a value greater than 1 indicates a sample with amended data. The revision number is reflected by the value of "x".

§ Total Spores/m3 has been rounded to two significant figures to reflect analytical precision.

Client: Converse Consultants, Las Vegas
C/O: Mr. Dale Walsh
Re: 14-43139-16; So. Nv Reg Housing Authority
4832 Montebello, LV, NV Fungal PRV

Date of Sampling: 05-07-2015
Date of Receipt: 05-08-2015
Date of Report: 05-08-2015

MoldRANGE™: Extended Outdoor Comparison

Outdoor Location: MB-3R, Outdoors front yard

Fungi Identified	Outdoor data	Typical Outdoor Data for: May in Nevada† (n‡=822)						Typical Outdoor Data for: The entire year in Nevada† (n‡=10409)						
		spores/m3	very low	low	med	high	very high	freq %	very low	low	med	high	very high	freq %
Generally able to grow indoors*														
Alternaria	40	13	13	13	27	40	30	13	13	13	40	53	31	
Bipolaris/Drechslera group	40	13	13	13	13	40	13	13	13	13	27	40	16	
Chaetomium	-	13	13	13	27	30	14	13	13	13	27	27	10	
Cladosporium	210	53	53	160	320	480	90	53	53	110	270	440	86	
Curvularia	-	13	13	13	24	27	3	13	13	13	27	40	8	
Nigrospora	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	13	13	13	13	27	3	
Other brown	13	13	13	13	40	40	24	13	13	13	27	41	19	
Penicillium/Aspergillus types	210	53	53	160	320	390	76	53	67	200	370	530	82	
Stachybotrys	-	13	13	13	35	53	4	13	13	13	40	59	4	
Torula	-	13	13	13	27	40	7	13	13	13	27	40	4	
Trichocladium	-	-	-	-	-	-	< 1	13	13	13	13	40	< 1	
Ulocladium	13	13	13	13	27	40	11	13	13	13	27	40	12	
Seldom found growing indoors**														
Ascospores	-	13	13	40	80	120	59	13	13	53	110	160	55	
Basidiospores	-	13	27	67	160	270	78	13	27	80	170	320	76	
Rusts	13	13	13	13	27	40	7	13	13	13	27	66	5	
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes	93	13	27	110	590	1,300	87	13	27	53	200	450	75	
§ TOTAL SPORES/m3	640													

†The 'Typical Outdoor Data' represents the typical outdoor spore levels for the location and time frame indicated. The last column represents the frequency of occurrence. The very low, low, med, high, and very high values represent the 10, 20, 50, 80, and 90 percentile values of the spore type when it is detected. For example, if the frequency of occurrence is 63% and the low value is 53, it would mean that the given spore type is detected 63% of the time and, when detected, 20% of the time it is present in levels above the detection limit and below 53 spores/m3. These values are updated periodically, and if enough data is not available to make a statistically meaningful assessment, it is indicated with a dash.

§ Total Spores/m3 has been rounded to two significant figures to reflect analytical precision.

* The spores in this category are generally capable of growing on wet building materials in addition to growing outdoors. Building related growth is dependent upon the fungal type, moisture level, type of material, and other factors. *Cladosporium* is one of the predominant spore types worldwide and is frequently present in high numbers. *Penicillium/Aspergillus* species colonize both outdoor and indoor wet surfaces rapidly and are very easily dispersed. Other genera are usually present in lesser numbers.

** These fungi are generally not found growing on wet building materials. For example, the rusts and smuts are obligate plant pathogens. However, in each group there are notable exceptions. For example, agents of wood decay are members of the basidiomycetes and high counts of a single morphological type of basidiospore on an inside sample should be considered significant.

‡n = number of samples used to calculate data.

Interpretation of the data contained in this report is left to the client or the persons who conducted the field work. This report is provided for informational and comparative purposes only and should not be relied upon for any other purpose. "Typical outdoor data" are based on the results of the analysis of samples delivered to and analyzed by EMLab P&K and assumptions regarding the origins of those samples. Sampling techniques, contaminants infecting samples, unrepresentative samples and other similar or dissimilar factors may affect these results. In addition, EMLab P&K may not have received and tested a representative number of samples for every region or time period. EMLab P&K hereby disclaims any liability for any and all direct, indirect, punitive, incidental, special or consequential damages arising out of the use or interpretation of the data contained in, or any actions taken or omitted in reliance upon, this report.

Client: Converse Consultants, Las Vegas
C/O: Mr. Dale Walsh
Re: 14-43139-16; So. Nv Reg Housing Authority
4832 Montebello, LV, NV Fungal PRV

Date of Sampling: 05-07-2015
Date of Receipt: 05-08-2015
Date of Report: 05-08-2015

MoldRANGE™: Extended Outdoor Comparison**Outdoor Location: MB-4R, Outdoors southeast corner**

Fungi Identified	Outdoor data	Typical Outdoor Data for: May in Nevada† (n‡=822)						Typical Outdoor Data for: The entire year in Nevada† (n‡=10409)						
		spores/m3	very low	low	med	high	very high	freq %	very low	low	med	high	very high	freq %
Generally able to grow indoors*														
Alternaria	40	13	13	13	27	40	30	13	13	13	40	53	31	
Bipolaris/Drechslera group	93	13	13	13	13	40	13	13	13	13	27	40	16	
Chaetomium	-	13	13	13	27	30	14	13	13	13	27	27	10	
Cladosporium	430	53	53	160	320	480	90	53	53	110	270	440	86	
Curvularia	-	13	13	13	24	27	3	13	13	13	27	40	8	
Nigrospora	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	13	13	13	13	27	3	
Other brown	-	13	13	13	40	40	24	13	13	13	27	41	19	
Penicillium/Aspergillus types	110	53	53	160	320	390	76	53	67	200	370	530	82	
Stachybotrys	-	13	13	13	35	53	4	13	13	13	40	59	4	
Torula	-	13	13	13	27	40	7	13	13	13	27	40	4	
Trichocladium	-	-	-	-	-	-	< 1	13	13	13	13	40	< 1	
Ulocladium	13	13	13	13	27	40	11	13	13	13	27	40	12	
Seldom found growing indoors**														
Ascospores	13	13	13	40	80	120	59	13	13	53	110	160	55	
Basidiospores	-	13	27	67	160	270	78	13	27	80	170	320	76	
Rusts	-	13	13	13	27	40	7	13	13	13	27	66	5	
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes	150	13	27	110	590	1,300	87	13	27	53	200	450	75	
§ TOTAL SPORES/m3	840													

†The 'Typical Outdoor Data' represents the typical outdoor spore levels for the location and time frame indicated. The last column represents the frequency of occurrence. The very low, low, med, high, and very high values represent the 10, 20, 50, 80, and 90 percentile values of the spore type when it is detected. For example, if the frequency of occurrence is 63% and the low value is 53, it would mean that the given spore type is detected 63% of the time and, when detected, 20% of the time it is present in levels above the detection limit and below 53 spores/m3. These values are updated periodically, and if enough data is not available to make a statistically meaningful assessment, it is indicated with a dash.

§ Total Spores/m3 has been rounded to two significant figures to reflect analytical precision.

* The spores in this category are generally capable of growing on wet building materials in addition to growing outdoors. Building related growth is dependent upon the fungal type, moisture level, type of material, and other factors. *Cladosporium* is one of the predominant spore types worldwide and is frequently present in high numbers. *Penicillium/Aspergillus* species colonize both outdoor and indoor wet surfaces rapidly and are very easily dispersed. Other genera are usually present in lesser numbers.

** These fungi are generally not found growing on wet building materials. For example, the rusts and smuts are obligate plant pathogens. However, in each group there are notable exceptions. For example, agents of wood decay are members of the basidiomycetes and high counts of a single morphological type of basidiospore on an inside sample should be considered significant.

‡n = number of samples used to calculate data.

Interpretation of the data contained in this report is left to the client or the persons who conducted the field work. This report is provided for informational and comparative purposes only and should not be relied upon for any other purpose. "Typical outdoor data" are based on the results of the analysis of samples delivered to and analyzed by EMLab P&K and assumptions regarding the origins of those samples. Sampling techniques, contaminants infecting samples, unrepresentative samples and other similar or dissimilar factors may affect these results. In addition, EMLab P&K may not have received and tested a representative number of samples for every region or time period. EMLab P&K hereby disclaims any liability for any and all direct, indirect, punitive, incidental, special or consequential damages arising out of the use or interpretation of the data contained in, or any actions taken or omitted in reliance upon, this report.

CHAIN OF CUSTODY

EMLAB P&K

SAN DIEGO, CA

WEATHER	FOG	RAIN	SNOW	WIND	CLEAR
NONE	X	X	X		
LIGHT				X	
MODERATE					
HEAVY					

REQUESTED SERVICES (4 BOXES)

NON-CULT

SPORE TRAP

1362732

NON-VIABLE FUNGAL ANALYSIS - AIRO CRL

FUNGI W/ OTHER BIOLOGICAL PARTICLES

FUNGI - DIRECT MICROSCOPIC EXAM

FUNGI - STANDARD QUANT. ANALYSIS (INCL. ASP. SPECI)

SURFACE SWAB/SWAB SCREEN ENVIROCCORIS & E. COLI

E. COLI / COLIFORM SCREEN (24HR. ALONE, W/ RUSH ANAL)

LEUCOMELLA - QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS (WATER & DWAR)

FUNGI W/ PENICILLIN & ASP. SPECIATION

FUNGI W/ CLAD. & ASP. SPECIATION

FUNGI - FULL SPECIATION

MOLD/DRAMB

4 WKS LEAD

CONTACT INFORMATION

COMPANY/BRANCH: CONVERSE CONSULTANTS ADDRESS: 3095 EAST PATRICK LANE, SUITE 12, LAS VEGAS, NV 89120

CONTACT: Mr. DALE WALSH FAX RESULTS? NO

PHONE: 702-269-7600 CELL: 702-269-0589 EMAIL RESULTS? YES EMAIL: DWALSH@CONVERSECONSULTANTS.COM

PROJECT INFORMATION

PROJECT: So. NV RES HOUSING AUTHORITY 4882 MONTEBELLO, LV, NV FUNGAL PRV PAGE 1 OF 1

PROJECT No.: 14-43139-16

PROJECT ZIP CODE: 89110 SAMPLING DATE: 5/7/2015

LAB CONTACTS: SEND INVOICE TO:

TURN AROUND TIME CODES

STD - STANDARD (DEFAULT 48-72 HOUR) SPECIES RECEIVED AFTER 2PM (OR ON WEEKENDS, WILL BE CONSIDERED RECEIVED THE NEXT BUSINESS DAY. PLEASE ALERT US IN ADVANCE OF WEEKEND ANALYSIS NEEDS.

ND - 24 HOUR (+90%)

SD - SAME BUSINESS DAY RUSH (+75%)

WH - WEEKEND/HOLIDAY (+100%)

SAMPLE ID	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE TYPE (S/W)	TURN AROUND TIME (A/B/C/D)	TOTAL VOLUME/AREA (IF APPLICABLE)	NOTES (TIME OF DAY, TEMP, RH, ETC)
MB-1R	KITCHEN NEAR NOOK	ST	STD	75 LITERS	4 PM, 70%, LOW RH
MB-2R	KITCHEN NEAR BACK DOOR	ST	STD	75 LITERS	4 PM, 70%, LOW RH
MB-3R	OUTDOORS FRONT YARD	ST	STD	75 LITERS	4 PM, 70%, LOW RH
MB-4R	OUTDOORS SOUTHEAST CORNER	ST	STD	75 LITERS	4 PM, 70%, LOW RH

SAMPLE TYPE CODES

BC - BIOCASSETTE™	CP - CONTACT PLATE	T - TAPE	D - DUST
A15 - ANDERSEN 1-STAGE	ST - SPORE TRAP: ZEPON, ALLEBSENCO, BURKARD...	SW - SWAB	W - WATER
A25 - ANDERSEN 2-STAGE		B - BULK	SO - SOIL
SAS - SURFACE AIR SMLPR	P - PURE CULTURE	O - OTHER:	

RECEIVED BY: DALE WALSH

DATE & TIME: 5-7-15 9:30 AM

RECEIVED BY: [Signature]

DATE & TIME: 5/8 9



Report for:

Mr. Dale Walsh
Converse Consultants, Las Vegas
731 Pilot Road
Suite H
Las Vegas, NV 89119-4429

Regarding: Project: 14-43139-17; So. NV Reg Housing Authority 4832 Montebello , LV, NV Fungal PRV (Follow up)
EML ID: 1364028

Approved by:

Dates of Analysis:
Spore trap analysis: 05-12-2015

Technical Manager
Pam Hui

Service SOPs: Spore trap analysis (EM-MY-S-1038)
AIHA-LAP, LLC accredited service, Lab ID #160266

All samples were received in acceptable condition unless noted in the Report Comments portion in the body of the report. Due to the nature of the analyses performed, field blank correction of results is not applied. The results relate only to the items tested.

EMLab P&K ("the Company") shall have no liability to the client or the client's customer with respect to decisions or recommendations made, actions taken or courses of conduct implemented by either the client or the client's customer as a result of or based upon the Test Results. In no event shall the Company be liable to the client with respect to the Test Results except for the Company's own willful misconduct or gross negligence nor shall the Company be liable for incidental or consequential damages or lost profits or revenues to the fullest extent such liability may be disclaimed by law, even if the Company has been advised of the possibility of such damages, lost profits or lost revenues. In no event shall the Company's liability with respect to the Test Results exceed the amount paid to the Company by the client therefor.

Client: Converse Consultants, Las Vegas
C/O: Mr. Dale Walsh
Re: 14-43139-17; So. NV Reg Housing Authority
4832 Montebello , LV, NV Fungal PRV (Follow up)

Date of Sampling: 05-11-2015
Date of Receipt: 05-12-2015
Date of Report: 05-12-2015

SPORE TRAP REPORT: NON-VIABLE METHODOLOGY

Location:	MB-1R2: Kitchen near nook		MB-2R2: Kitchen near back door		MB-3R2: Outdoors front yard		MB-4R2: Outdoors southeast corner	
Comments (see below)	None		None		None		None	
Lab ID-Version‡:	6257520-1		6257521-1		6257522-1		6257523-1	
Analysis Date:	05/12/2015		05/12/2015		05/12/2015		05/12/2015	
	raw ct.	spores/m3	raw ct.	spores/m3	raw ct.	spores/m3	raw ct.	spores/m3
Alternaria					2	27	1	13
Ascospores							1	53
Basidiospores	4	210	1	53	3	160	3	160
Chaetomium								
Cladosporium	3	160			6	320	6	320
Fusarium								
Myrothecium								
Nigrospora								
Oidium					2	27		
Other colorless								
Penicillium/Aspergillus types†	11	590	7	370	9	480	4	210
Pithomyces								
Rusts								
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes			1	13	9	120	3	40
Stachybotrys								
Stemphylium								
Torula								
Ulocladium								
Zygomycetes								
Background debris (1-4+)††	3+		3+		3+		3+	
Hyphal fragments/m3	< 13		13		13		40	
Pollen/m3	27		13		93		150	
Skin cells (1-4+)	1+		1+		< 1+		< 1+	
Sample volume (liters)	75		75		75		75	
§ TOTAL SPORES/m3		960		440		1,100		800

Comments:

Spore types listed without a count or data entry were not detected during the course of the analysis for the respective sample.

† The spores of *Aspergillus* and *Penicillium* (and others such as *Acremonium*, *Paecilomyces*) are small and round with very few distinguishing characteristics. They cannot be differentiated by non-viable sampling methods. Also, some species with very small spores are easily missed, and may be undercounted.

†† Background debris indicates the amount of non-biological particulate matter present on the trace (dust in the air) and the resulting visibility for the analyst. It is rated from 1+ (low) to 4+ (high). Counts from areas with 4+ background debris should be regarded as minimal counts and may be higher than reported. It is important to account for samples volumes when evaluating dust levels.

The analytical sensitivity is the spores/m3 divided by the raw count. The limit of detection is the analytical sensitivity multiplied by the sample volume divided by 1000.

For more information regarding analytical sensitivity, please contact QA by calling the laboratory.

‡ A "Version" indicated by "x" after the Lab ID# with a value greater than 1 indicates a sample with amended data. The revision number is reflected by the value of "x".

§ Total Spores/m3 has been rounded to two significant figures to reflect analytical precision.

Client: Converse Consultants, Las Vegas
C/O: Mr. Dale Walsh
Re: 14-43139-17; So. NV Reg Housing Authority
4832 Montebello, LV, NV Fungal PRV (Follow up)

Date of Sampling: 05-11-2015
Date of Receipt: 05-12-2015
Date of Report: 05-12-2015

MoldRANGE™: Extended Outdoor Comparison
Outdoor Location: MB-3R2, Outdoors front yard

Fungi Identified	Outdoor data	Typical Outdoor Data for: May in Nevada† (n‡=822)						Typical Outdoor Data for: The entire year in Nevada† (n‡=10409)						
		spores/m3	very low	low	med	high	very high	freq %	very low	low	med	high	very high	freq %
Generally able to grow indoors*														
Alternaria	27	13	13	13	27	40	30	13	13	13	40	53	31	
Bipolaris/Drechslera group	-	13	13	13	13	40	13	13	13	13	27	40	16	
Chaetomium	-	13	13	13	27	30	14	13	13	13	27	27	10	
Cladosporium	320	53	53	160	320	480	90	53	53	110	270	440	86	
Curvularia	-	13	13	13	24	27	3	13	13	13	27	40	8	
Nigrospora	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	13	13	13	13	27	3	
Penicillium/Aspergillus types	480	53	53	160	320	390	76	53	67	200	370	530	82	
Stachybotrys	-	13	13	13	35	53	4	13	13	13	40	59	4	
Torula	-	13	13	13	27	40	7	13	13	13	27	40	4	
Seldom found growing indoors**														
Ascospores	-	13	13	40	80	120	59	13	13	53	110	160	55	
Basidiospores	160	13	27	67	160	270	78	13	27	80	170	320	76	
Oidium	27	13	13	13	53	110	9	13	13	13	40	53	5	
Rusts	-	13	13	13	27	40	7	13	13	13	27	66	5	
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes	120	13	27	110	590	1,300	87	13	27	53	200	450	75	
§ TOTAL SPORES/m3	1,100													

†The 'Typical Outdoor Data' represents the typical outdoor spore levels for the location and time frame indicated. The last column represents the frequency of occurrence. The very low, low, med, high, and very high values represent the 10, 20, 50, 80, and 90 percentile values of the spore type when it is detected. For example, if the frequency of occurrence is 63% and the low value is 53, it would mean that the given spore type is detected 63% of the time and, when detected, 20% of the time it is present in levels above the detection limit and below 53 spores/m3. These values are updated periodically, and if enough data is not available to make a statistically meaningful assessment, it is indicated with a dash.

§ Total Spores/m3 has been rounded to two significant figures to reflect analytical precision.

* The spores in this category are generally capable of growing on wet building materials in addition to growing outdoors. Building related growth is dependent upon the fungal type, moisture level, type of material, and other factors. *Cladosporium* is one of the predominant spore types worldwide and is frequently present in high numbers. *Penicillium/Aspergillus* species colonize both outdoor and indoor wet surfaces rapidly and are very easily dispersed. Other genera are usually present in lesser numbers.

** These fungi are generally not found growing on wet building materials. For example, the rusts and smuts are obligate plant pathogens. However, in each group there are notable exceptions. For example, agents of wood decay are members of the basidiomycetes and high counts of a single morphological type of basidiospore on an inside sample should be considered significant.

‡n = number of samples used to calculate data.

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Client: Converse Consultants, Las Vegas
C/O: Mr. Dale Walsh
Re: 14-43139-17; So. NV Reg Housing Authority
4832 Montebello, LV, NV Fungal PRV (Follow up)

Date of Sampling: 05-11-2015
Date of Receipt: 05-12-2015
Date of Report: 05-12-2015

MoldRANGE™: Extended Outdoor Comparison

Outdoor Location: MB-4R2, Outdoors southeast corner

Fungi Identified	Outdoor data	Typical Outdoor Data for: May in Nevada† (n‡=822)						Typical Outdoor Data for: The entire year in Nevada† (n‡=10409)						
		spores/m3	very low	low	med	high	very high	freq %	very low	low	med	high	very high	freq %
Generally able to grow indoors*														
Alternaria	13	13	13	13	27	40	30	13	13	13	40	53	31	
Bipolaris/Drechslera group	-	13	13	13	13	40	13	13	13	13	27	40	16	
Chaetomium	-	13	13	13	27	30	14	13	13	13	27	27	10	
Cladosporium	320	53	53	160	320	480	90	53	53	110	270	440	86	
Curvularia	-	13	13	13	24	27	3	13	13	13	27	40	8	
Nigrospora	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	13	13	13	13	27	3	
Penicillium/Aspergillus types	210	53	53	160	320	390	76	53	67	200	370	530	82	
Stachybotrys	-	13	13	13	35	53	4	13	13	13	40	59	4	
Torula	-	13	13	13	27	40	7	13	13	13	27	40	4	
Seldom found growing indoors**														
Ascospores	53	13	13	40	80	120	59	13	13	53	110	160	55	
Basidiospores	160	13	27	67	160	270	78	13	27	80	170	320	76	
Oidium	-	13	13	13	53	110	9	13	13	13	40	53	5	
Rusts	-	13	13	13	27	40	7	13	13	13	27	66	5	
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes	40	13	27	110	590	1,300	87	13	27	53	200	450	75	
§ TOTAL SPORES/m3	800													

†The 'Typical Outdoor Data' represents the typical outdoor spore levels for the location and time frame indicated. The last column represents the frequency of occurrence. The very low, low, med, high, and very high values represent the 10, 20, 50, 80, and 90 percentile values of the spore type when it is detected. For example, if the frequency of occurrence is 63% and the low value is 53, it would mean that the given spore type is detected 63% of the time and, when detected, 20% of the time it is present in levels above the detection limit and below 53 spores/m3. These values are updated periodically, and if enough data is not available to make a statistically meaningful assessment, it is indicated with a dash.

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CHAIN OF CUSTODY

EMLAB P&K

SAN DIEGO, CA

WEATHER:	FOG	RAIN	SNOW	WIND	CLEAR
NONE	X	X	X		
LIGHT				X	CLOUDY
MODERATE					
HEAVY					

REQUESTED SERVICES

NON-CULTURE

SPORE TRAP

T, S, B



1364028

CONTACT INFORMATION

COMPANY/BRANCH: CONVERSE CONSULTANTS ADDRESS: 3035 EAST PATRICK LANE, SUITE 12, LAS VEGAS, NV 89120

CONTACT: MR. DALE WALSH FAX RESULTS? NO

PHONE 702-268-7600 CELL-702-283-0598 EMAIL RESULTS? YES EMAIL: DWALSH@CONVERSECONSULTANTS.COM

PROJECT INFORMATION

PROJECT: SO. NV REG HOUSING AUTHORITY 4232 MONTEBELLO, LV, NV FUNGAL PRV (FOLLOW UP) PAGE 1 OF 1

PROJECT NO.: 14-43189-17

PROJECT ZIP CODE: 89110 SAMPLING DATE: 5/11/2015

LAB CONTACTS: SEND INVOICE TO:

TURN AROUND TIME CODES

STD - STANDARD (DEFAULT 48-72 HOUR)

ND - 24 HOUR (+50%)

SD - SAME BUSINESS DAY RUSH (+75%)

WH - WEEKEND/HOLIDAY (+100%)

RUSHES RECEIVED AFTER 2 PM OR ON WEEKENDS WILL BE CONSIDERED RECEIVED THE NEXT BUSINESS DAY. PLEASE ALERT US IN ADVANCE OF WEEKEND ANALYSIS NEEDS.

SAMPLE ID	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE TYPE	TURN AROUND TIME (ABOVE)	TOTAL VOLUME (AS APPLICABLE)	TIME OF DAY (CONF. ETC.)	NON-VIABLE FUNGAL ANALYSIS - AIR-O-COLL	FUNGI W/ OTHER BIOLOGICAL PARTICLES	FUNGI - DIRECT MICROSCOPIC EXAM	FUNGI - STANDARD QUANT. ANALYSIS (INCL. ASP. SPEC)	SURFACE SWAB/SWAB SCREEN (24HR. 48HR. W/ RUSH ANLN)	F. COLY/COLIFORM SCREEN (24HR. 48HR. W/ RUSH ANLN)	LEGNELLA - QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS (WATER & SWAB)	FUNGI W/ FRAGMENTUM & ASP. SPECIFICATION	FUNGI W/ CLAD. & ADP. SPECIFICATION	FUNGI - FULL SPECIFICATION	MOLD RANGE
MB-1R2	KITCHEN NEAR NOOK	ST	STD	75 LITERS	9:30 PM, 80%, LOW RH	X									X	
MB-2R2	KITCHEN NEAR BACK DOOR	ST	STD	75 LITERS	9:30 PM, 80%, LOW RH	X									X	
MB-3R2	OUTDOORS FRONT YARD	ST	STD	75 LITERS	3:30 PM, 80%, LOW RH	X									X	
MB-4R2	OUTDOORS SOUTHEAST CORNER	ST	STD	75 LITERS	3:30 PM, 80%, LOW RH	X									X	

SAMPLE TYPE CODES

BC - BIOCASETTE™	CP - CONTACT PLATE	T - TAPE	D - DUST
A1S - ANDERSEN 1STAGE	ST - SPORE TRAP ZEPON, ALLERGENICO, BURKARD...	SW - SWAB	W - WATER
A2S - ANDERSEN 2STAGE		B - BULK	SO - SOIL
SAS - SURFACE AIR SMLP	P - PURE CULTURE	O - OTHER	

DATE/TIME

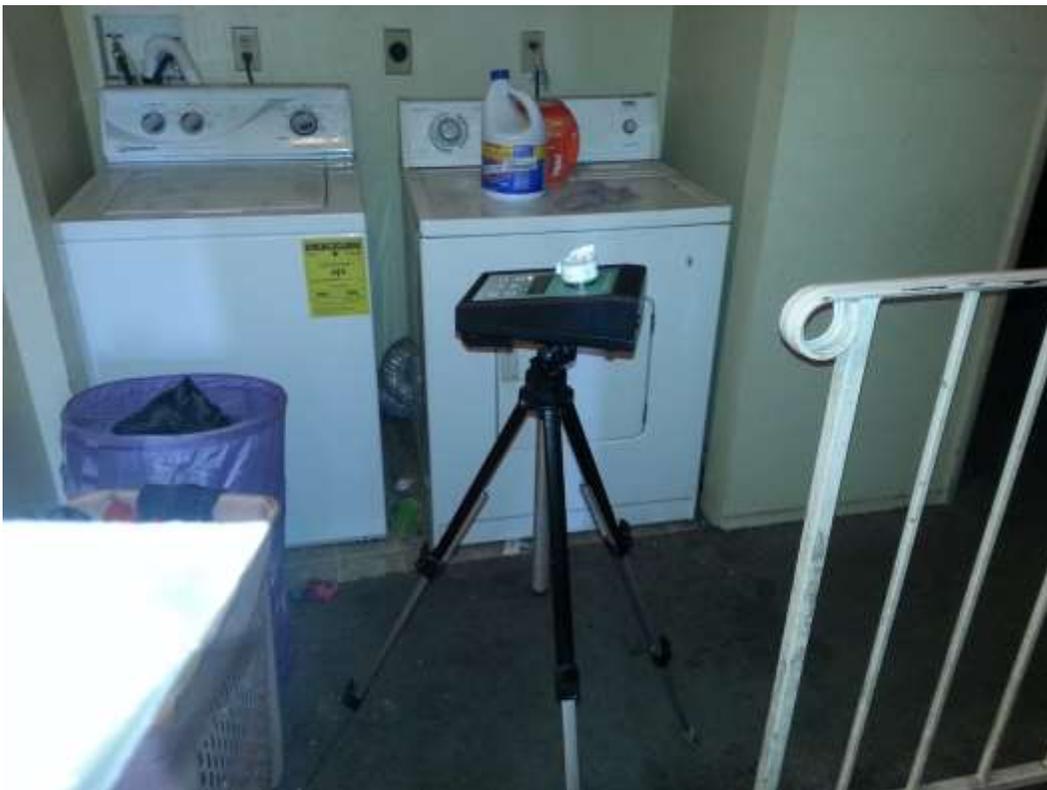
DATE: 5-11-15 4:29 PM

PREPARED BY: DW

DATE & TIME: 5/12/15



Sample MB-1 – Upstairs Bathroom



Sample MB-2 – Upstairs Laundry Area Near Bathroom



Sample MB-3 – Kitchen/Dining Area



Sample MB-4 – Living Room Next to Kitchen



Sample MB-5 – Outdoors South Front Yard



Sample MB-6 – Outdoors Southeast



Sample T-1 – Kitchen/Dining Room North Wall Top Tape Lift



Sample T-2 - Kitchen/Dining Room North Wall Bottom Baseboard Tape Lift



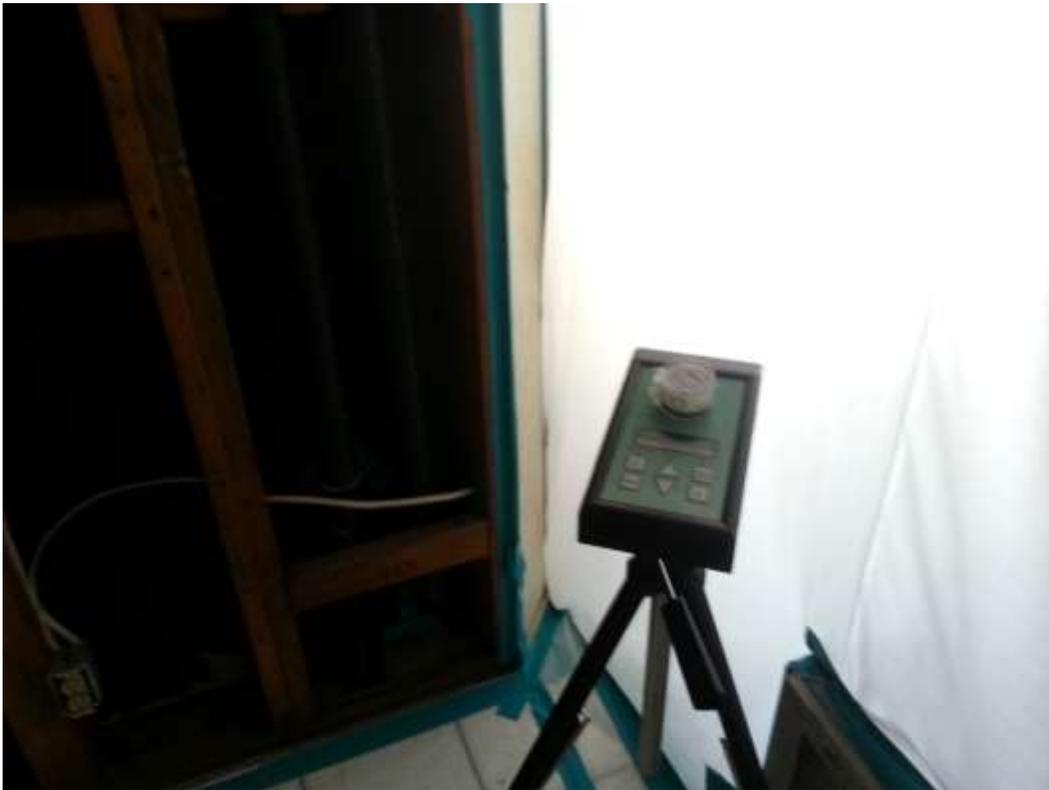
Sample B-1 – Drywall System Bulk Sample Upstairs



Sample B-2 – Kitchen/Dining Room North Wall Top Bulk Sample



Sample B-3 – Kitchen/Dining Room Area Corner Bulk Sample



Sample MB-1R – East Side of Containment Initial PRV



Sample MB-1R – West Side of Containment Initial PRV



Remediated Ceiling Area Initial PRV



Sample MB-3R – Outdoors South Front



Sample MB-4R – Outdoors Southeast Corner



Negative Air Filtration Unit – Turned Off and Not Sealed



Sample MB-1R2 – East Side of Containment Follow Up PRV



Sample MB-2R2 – West Side of Containment Follow Up PRV



Remediated Area in Kitchen/Dining Room Area



Sample MB-3R2 – Outdoors South Front Follow Up PRV



Sample MB-4R2 – Outdoors Southeast Follow Up PRV