STATE OF MICHIGAN
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
LANSING

GRETCHEN WHITMER
GOVERNOR

AMY EPKEY
ACTING DIRECTOR

October 02, 2026

Rebekah Condon, MPH
Health Officer, Barry-Eaton County Health Department
330 W Woodlawn Ave.
Hastings, MI 49058

Dear Rebekah Condon,

At your request, the Michigan Department of Health and Human Services (MDHHS) conducted a public health evaluation of environmental sampling data collected at Tyden Lofts in Hastings after an incident involving ricin. Environmental data were collected to confirm that conditions in the apartment building are no longer an imminent danger to building occupants. This Letter Health Consultation documents the clearance sampling for the:

- **First floor apartments (units 114 to 123).**
- **First floor common areas.**
- **First floor east hallway.**
- **East stairwell.**

At the time of this health consultation, law enforcement and public health agencies continue to coordinate regarding this matter. Questions regarding the nature or status of any Federal Bureau of Investigation activity should be directed to the FBI Detroit Field Office.

After evaluating the available data, MDHHS concludes that occupancy in the first-floor areas referenced above no longer pose an imminent danger to life and health from ricin. Those areas can be safely reoccupied.

This conclusion is supported by:

- Treatment of all items and surfaces in the unit where ricin was initially found (unit 116) with a sodium hypochlorite bleach solution. This was followed by removal and disposal of all items and appliances that could not be tested to confirm ricin was no longer detectable.
    - The area being treated remained under negative pressure relative to the rest of the building, isolating it during this process.
  - Each apartment unit and the common hallway have separate HVAC systems.
    - Following the detection of ricin in the vents, ducts and filter of the HVAC system in unit 116, the interior part of the HVAC system in that unit was completely removed.
  - Removal of the carpet in the first-floor common hallway from unit 114 to the east stairwell and cleaning of the common area and bathroom.
  - Sampling conducted by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and analysis performed by the MDHHS Bureau of Laboratories on high touch surfaces within unit 116, the hallway and common areas.

- After decontamination, ricin was not detected (<0.03 ng/cm$^2$; which is three orders of magnitude less than the clearance value for surfaces of 190 ng/cm$^2$), in all samples (**Appendix A**).

The remainder of this letter provides support and details for this public health conclusion.

**Background:**

On Thursday, Sept. 10, the Barry-Eaton District Health Department (BEDHD) and MDHHS received information about a potential ricin exposure at Tyden Lofts located in Hastings, Mich. Emergency responders notified and evacuated residents. Testing indicated the presence of ricin[1]. While first responders were in the building, they observed what appeared to be castor beans in one apartment. All ricin containing materials were removed from the building as part of the criminal investigation.

Ricin is a protein that is naturally found in castor beans. Exposure to the active ricin protein can be deadly depending on the amount of ricin an individual is exposed to and how they are exposed to it (**Table 1**). Two separate letter health consultations were written prior to this document to support clearance of floors two, three and part of the first floor of the building.

**Table 1: Exposure Pathways Table**

| Contaminant | Source | Exposure Point | Exposure Route of Concern | Exposed Population | Time Frame | Exposure* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ricin | Crushed Castor Beans | First floor east hallway, common areas and unit [116]. | Ingestion, Inhalation | Children, Adults | Past | Potential |
| Ricin | Crushed Castor Beans | First floor apartments from unit 114 to unit 123, the common areas and hallway on the first floor and east stairwell. | Ingestion, Inhalation | Children, Adults | Present, Future | Eliminated |

*The exposure pathway is considered complete if there is evidence, or a high probability, that these elements are, have been, or will be present at a site (this indicates some level of exposure was likely).

**Environmental Results:**

The sampling plan for this response was developed by BEDHD, EPA and MDHHS to understand the ricin contamination in unit 116 prior to decontamination. Clearance sampling took place after the decontamination was completed. (See **Appendix B** for all the sample locations and results.)

[1] https://barryeatonhealth.org/ricin-2026/

Pre-decontamination sampling

From Tuesday, Sept. 15 through Thursday, Sept. 17, environmental sampling of unit 116 took place. The sampling focused on high touch surfaces and the HVAC system. Twenty-three locations were sampled, including three duplicate, two field blanks and one method blank (clean HVAC filter). All samples of the ground floor and a few on the upper floor had some level of detection of ricin. For the HVAC system, all but one of the locations tested also had some level of ricin detected.

The test for ricin, as done by the MDHHS Bureau of Laboratories, does not provide a quantity of ricin on the tested surface. While not quantitative, these results are indicative that there was widespread dissemination of ricin throughout the unit and decontamination was required.

Post decontamination sampling

Prior to more sampling, decontamination of unit 116 was conducted. To denature the ricin, a 1:4 dilution of a 7.55% sodium hypochlorite bleach solution (20,000 parts per million (ppm) sodium hypochlorite bleach) was applied twice to all items and surfaces. This solution has been shown to effectively neutralize ricin [EPA 2024, Richter 2024]. Between applications, the solution was allowed to sit for at least one hour. During the entire decontamination process, the apartment and common hallway remained under negative pressure relative to the rest of the building to further isolate this part of the building. After decontamination, all items, appliances and the interior HVAC system were removed and properly disposed of. This was followed by removal of the carpet and items from the common hallway between apartments 114 and 123.

Clearance testing for unit 116, the hallway between units 114 and 123 and the common areas took place from Monday Sept. 28 through Tuesday Sept. 29. Within unit 116, 21 locations were sampled after decontamination with two duplicates and one field blank. A further 10 locations were sampled in the area outside unit 116 including the hallway, common bathroom and community room with one location sampled in duplicate and one field blank.

Ricin was still detected on one of the bathroom sinks. This led to the removal of that sink and vanity followed by additional decontamination. The bathroom floor immediately in front of where the sink was previously located was resampled.

Upon resampling, all samples were not detected for ricin (**Table 2**), which means ricin was at least three orders of magnitude lower than the clearance value for ricin, which is 190 ng/cm$^2$ and protective for a young child being in frequent contact with the surface (**Appendix A**).

**Table 2:** Clearance sampling for ricin

| Analyte Name | Location (s) | Maximum Sample Result | Clearance Value * | Evaluate Further? |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ricin | Wipe samples of high touch surfaces in unit 116 and the area outside unit 116 including the hallway, common bathroom and community room. | ND (<0.03 ng/cm$^2$) | 190 ng/cm$^2$ | No |

* See Appendix A

# Per Laboratory Response Network (LRN) protocol the limit of detection is 1-10 ng/mL of ricin toxin and 2 ml to resuspend the sample. For a 645 cm$^2$ (10 x 10 inches) area sampled that is between (0.003 to 0.03 ng/cm$^2$). ND = Not Detected

**Conclusion:**

After evaluating the available data, MDHHS concludes that occupancy of the first-floor areas referenced above no longer pose an imminent danger to life and health from ricin. Those areas can be safely reoccupied.

This conclusion is supported by:

- Treatment of all items and surfaces in the unit where ricin was initially found (unit 116) with a sodium hypochlorite bleach solution. This was followed by removal and disposal of all items and appliances that could not be tested to confirm ricin was no longer detectable.
    - The area being treated remained under negative pressure relative to the rest of the building, isolating it during this process.
  - Each apartment unit and the common hallway have separate HVAC systems.
    - Following the detection of ricin in the vents, ducts and filter of the HVAC system in unit 116, the interior part of the HVAC system in that unit was completely removed.
  - Removal of the carpet in the first-floor common hallway from unit 114 to the east stairwell and cleaning of the common area and bathroom.
  - Sampling conducted by EPA and analysis performed by the MDHHS Bureau of Laboratories on high touch surfaces within unit 116, the hallway and common areas.
    - After decontamination, ricin was not detected (<0.03 ng/cm$^2$; which is three orders of magnitude less than the clearance value for surfaces of 190 ng/cm$^2$), in all samples (**Appendix A**).

**Recommendation:**

MDHHS recommends the imminent danger order be lifted for the remaining areas of the Tyden Loft apartment building; all areas are considered safe for re-occupancy.

If you have any questions or concerns, please contact the MDHHS Toxicology and Assessment Section at 800-648-6942.

Sincerely,

T. Joost van ‘t Erve, Ph.D., Toxicologist
Toxicology and Assessment Section
Division of Toxicology and Response

c: Dr. Sarah Lyon-Callo, Ph.D.
State Epidemiologist and Senior Deputy Director,
Public Health Administration, MDHHS

Kory Groetsch, M.S., Bureau Director
Environmental Health Bureau, MDHHS

Amanda Paust, Division Director,
Division of Toxicology and Response, MDHHS

Jordan Bailey, Ph.D., Manager
Toxicology and Assessment Section, MDHHS

Andrea Keatley, Manager
Health Evaluation & Toxicology, MDHHS

**References:**

Richter, W. R., Weston, B. L., Sunderman, M. M., Willenberg, Z., Ratliff, K., & Wood, J. P. (2024). Neutralization of ricin toxin on building interior surfaces using liquid decontaminants. *PLoS ONE, 19*(5), e0302967. https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0302967

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. (2024, March). *Summary of decontamination techniques for materials contaminated with ricin* (EPA Rep. No. 600/S-24/011). Office of Research and Development. https://nepis.epa.gov/Exe/ZyPURL.cgi?Dockey=P101E4VP.txt

**Brief Summary**

After responders evacuated residents and staff from the Tyden Lofts apartment building, they isolated the unit where ricin was first found. It is unlikely that ricin ever spread outside of that unit, but responders also isolated part of the first-floor common hallway. Responders used this area to access the isolated apartment during testing and cleanup. Because of this setup, residents living in units connected to that hallway could not return.

The EPA collected samples throughout the apartment building and the isolated unit to learn how far the ricin contamination was spread and what type of cleanup was needed. Sampling included taking wipe samples from common surfaces, the ventilation system and filter. The MDHHS Bureau of Laboratories in Lansing tested the collected samples for ricin.

The testing showed that ricin spread throughout the isolated unit, and the unit required extensive decontamination before it could be declared safe. All items, appliances, and the ventilation system were removed from the unit. To prevent spreading ricin beyond the unit, nearby units were isolated with physical barriers. The whole area was kept under negative pressure, so air consistently flowed into the contaminated unit rather than out to the rest of the building. After the cleanup in the apartment, items in the common hallway – and the hallway carpet – were also removed.

Further testing confirmed that ricin cleanup in the apartment and surrounding areas was successful. No ricin was detected in these samples. Reconstruction is still underway in the isolated unit and common hallway, but the whole building is now safe for people to return.

For more technical information on the sampling, testing, and health assessment visit:

https://www.michigan.gov/mdhhs/safety-injury-prev/environmental-health/topics/health-assessments/tyden-lofts-letter-health-consultation

**Appendix A: Clearance estimate for ricin**

**High Touch Surfaces:**

MDHHS received a copy of the memo authored by Robert Thiboldeaux, PhD, Senior Toxicologist, Wisconsin Bureau of Environmental and Occupational Health titled "*Clearance estimate for active ricin toxin on hard indoor surfaces*" drafted on Dec. 23, 2014; and revised on April 10, 2015 (Thiboldeaux 2015).

The basic approach described in Thiboldeaux (2015) was based on equations for estimating exposure doses children from hand-to-mouth incidental ingestion of pesticide residues (EPA 2012). This approach is also used by MDHHS for evaluating exposure to drug residue at clandestine drug labs (MDHHS 2007).

For ricin, the most sensitive receptor would be a young child spending a lot of time in contact with residue containing surfaces like carpets or floors and who frequently puts their hand in their mouth leading to potential ingestion.

MDHHS evaluated the approach and parameters used in Thiboldeaux (2015) and reviewed the parameters MDHHS uses to evaluate drug (fentanyl) exposure (MDHHS 2007) to determine whether updated parameters were needed. Specific checks were done for the use of the oral exposure dose of 1 milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg) body weight and a safety or uncertainty factor of 100.

The biological action of ricin, irreversibly inactivating eukaryotic ribosome, inhibits protein synthesis and results in cell death (Audi et al. 2005). Lethal oral doses in mice are approximately 1000 times higher than lethal doses given by injection (Audi et al. 2005, ESFA 2008, Worbs et al. 2011). Estimates of lethal injection doses in humans are approximately 5 to 10 micrograms (µg)/kg (0.005 to 0.01 mg/kg) and, similar to mice, oral ricin exposure in humans is also expected to be approximately 1,000 times less toxic (Noumi et al. 2024) Estimated lethal oral doses are one to 20 mg ricin/kg from castor bean consumption (Audi et al. 2005). Estimates of ricin exposure from castor beans ingestion are considered to have greater uncertainty in the ricin dose, due to a variety of factors, as compared to laboratory animal exposure to purified ricin (Audi et al. 2005). The oral exposure dose of 1 mg ricin/kg body weight was used in this clearance estimate. This represents an estimated minimum lethal oral dose for humans from castor bean consumption (Audi et al. 2005).

No reports of human poisoning from ingestion of purified ricin were identified as published reports focus on ingestion of castor beans (Noumi et al. 2024). No other values (either no or lowest observed adverse effects levels [NOAEL or LOAEL]) were identified either by MDHHS or in other publications (ESFA 2008).

A factor of 100 was applied to the 1 mg ricin/kg body weight. Burrows and Renner (1999) used a factor of 100 to convert a human $LD_{50}$ to an estimated NOAEL. This is similar to the practice used by the Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy's Air Quality Division (AQD) for development of their values. AQD divides median lethal dose ($LD_{50}$) values by 500 to account for the uncertainty in estimating a lifetime NOAEL from an $LD_{50}$ (MDNR 1989). This clearance estimate described here is not intended to account for daily exposure over a lifetime, but acute exposure during a single 8-hour period. The application of the factor of 100

results in an oral value of 0.01 mg/kg (10 µg/kg).[2] The value of 10 µg/kg is also the upper estimate of the estimated lethal dose by injection, which is anticipated to be much lower than oral lethal doses.

Additional discussion was had around the justification of an eight-hour exposure period but since this is a protective assumption for the number of hours a young child is consistently able to do hand-to-mouth behaviors on floors, there was no desire to make a change. MDHHS also considered using the exposure factors chosen for a similar scenario of post-cleanup sampling for fentanyl for locations used as clandestine drug labs (MDHHS 2007). Using those factors in place of the ones presented here would have resulted in a higher clearance value. To remain as protective as possible, the 190 ng/cm$^2$ clearance level was retained.

**Adapted from Thiboldeaux 2015:**

The EPA exposure equation is:

**$E = [HR * (FM * SAH) * (ET * N_Replen) * (1- (1- SE)^{(freq_repl/N_repl)}]$**

**Where:**
**E** = exposure, in this case oral dose (mg/day); **10 mg/day** for a 10 kg (22 pound) child based on an oral dose of 1 mg/kg body weight ricin to humans (described above; note that the factor of 100 is applied later in the calculation)
**HR** = hand residue loading (mg/cm$^2$);
calculate **HR = AR * FH**
where: **AR** = application rate (or in this case, residue detected) of active ingredient (toxin) to surface (mg/cm$^2$). *AR is the variable to be calculated.*
**FH** = fraction of active ingredient ai transferred to hands (unitless); *0.3* based on dry and wet hand-press data;
**FM** = fraction hand surface area mouthed / event (fraction/event); *0.25*
**SAH** = surface area of one hand (cm$^2$); *225 cm$^2$*
**ET** = exposure time (hr/day); *8 hour/day*
**N_Replen** = number of replenishment intervals per hour (intervals/hour); *4 intervals/hour*
**SE** = saliva extraction factor (*i.e.*, mouthing removal efficiency); *0.68*
**Freq_Replen** = number of hand-to-mouth contacts events per hour (events/hour); *12*

**Substituting into equation 1:**

$10 \text{ mg/d} = [(AR * 0.3)*(0.25 * 225 \text{ cm2})*(8 \text{ hr/d} * 4 \text{ intervals/hr})*(1-(1-0.68)^{(12\text{events/hr})/(4\text{intervals/hr})}]$

Solving the variable, AR= 0.019 mg/cm$^2$, or 19,000 ng/cm$^2$

This AR is based upon a $LD_{50}$ endpoint. A 100-fold safety factor was added, resulting in a clearance number of **190 ng/cm$^2$**. This is the maximum concentration of ricin residue on hard indoor surfaces that would be acceptable using these assumptions.[3] This clearance estimate is

[2] Application of the 500 as a safety factor would result in an oral dose of 2 µg/kg body weight (1000 µg/kg body weight/500).
[3] A lower range for the clearance estimate would be 38 ng/cm$^2$ if the safety factor of 500 was used.

two orders of magnitude higher than what is detectable by the MDHHS Bureau of Laboratory's Laboratory Response Network (LRN) protocol (not detected <0.03 ng/cm$^2$).[4]

**Heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC):**

For ricin present on surfaces or items that are part of a HVAC system (ducts, vents, filters), the expected route of exposure is through inhalation after secondary aerosolization. While not a concern under typical environmental conditions, given the high-velocity airflow possible in HVAC systems, there is a possibility for aerosolization.

While there are equations to estimate the average daily dose from the inhalation of airborne contaminants released from a surface[5], nothing is known about the critical particulate emission factor of the ricin created for this situation to make any type of reliable estimate possible.

As another approach, from literature studies on non-human primates, it is well known that inhalation exposure is roughly 1000 more toxic than oral exposure [Worbs et al. 2011]. Should we apply the factor of 1000 to the previous clearance value for surfaces, levels are very close to the expected limit of detection for the time-resolved fluorescence (TRF) immunoassay used by the MDHHS Bureau of Laboratories.

Therefore, for surfaces or items tested that are part of any HVAC system, only results of not detected should be appropriate for clearance.

[4] It should also be noted that per the plan, locations with any detection of ricin would be decontaminated and resampled.
[5] https://www.epa.gov/expobox/exposure-assessment-tools-routes-inhalation

**References**

Audi J, Belson M, Patel M, Schier J, Osterloh J. Ricin poisoning: a comprehensive review. *JAMA*. 2005;294(18):2342–2351. doi:10.1001/jama.294.18.2342

Burrows WD, Renner SE. Biological warfare agents as threats to potable water. *Environ Health Perspect*. 1999;107(12):975-984. doi:10.1289/ehp.99107975

EFSA Panel on Contaminants in the Food Chain.
Scientific Opinion of the Panel on Contaminants in the Food Chain on a request from the European Commission on ricin (from *Ricinus communis*) as undesirable substances in animal feed. *EFSA J*. 2008;6(9):726, 1–38. doi:10.2903/j.efsa.2008.726

MDHHS 2007, Cleanup of Clandestine Drug Laboratory Guidance June 5, 2007. https://www.michigan.gov/-/media/Project/Websites/mdhhs/Folder2/Folder85/Folder1/Folder185/MI_Guidelines.pdf?rev=c775539b0c064d99aac599abec86a036

Michigan Department of Natural Resources (MDNR). *Final Report of the Michigan Air Toxics Policy Committee: A Proposed Strategy for Processing Air Quality Permit Applications for New Emission Sources of Toxic Air Pollutants*. Lansing, MI: Michigan Department of Natural Resources; September 14, 1989.

Noumi LJ, El-Hanna S, Reine Sandrine Mendeuka NM, Van Nuffelen M. Ricin intoxication by lethal dose of castor seeds ingestion: a case report. *J Med Case Rep*. 2024;18(1):410. doi:10.1186/s13256-024-04697-8

Richter WR, Weston BL, Sunderman MM, Willenberg Z, Ratliff K, Wood JP. Neutralization of ricin toxin on building interior surfaces using liquid decontaminants. *PLoS One*. 2024;19(5):e0302967. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0302967

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. *Standard Operating Procedures for Residential Pesticide Exposure Assessment*. Office of Pesticide Programs, Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention, Health Effects Division; October 2012. Accessed September 13, 2026. https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2015-08/documents/usepa-opp-hed_residential_sops_oct2012.pdf [epa.gov]

Worbs S, Köhler K, Pauly D, Avondet MA, Schaer M, Dorner MB, Dorner BG. Ricinus communis intoxications in human and veterinary medicine—A summary of real cases. *Toxins*. 2011;3(10):1332-1372. doi:10.3390/toxins3101332

**Appendix B– Environmental Results**

**Table B1: Summary of pre and post decontamination sampling results by location.**

| Location | Pre | Post (round 1) | Post (round 2) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Air supply grate and duct | ND* | N/A (Removed) | - |
| Bedroom 1 floor | ND* | ND | - |
| Bedroom 1 item(s) | ND* | N/A (Removed) | - |
| Bedroom 1 Wall | N/A | ND | - |
| Bedroom 2 interior | ND | ND | - |
| Bedroom 2 item(s) | ND | N/A (Removed) | - |
| Door Handle to Deck | ND* | ND | - |
| First floor bathroom floor | N/A | ND | ND |
| First floor bathroom sink | N/A | D | N/A (Removed) |
| First floor door handles | N/A | ND | ND |
| Gate, Stairwell on first floor | ND | ND | - |
| Hallway Floor | ND* | ND | - |
| HVAC closet grate (left side) | ND* | N/A (Removed) | - |
| HVAC closet grate (right side) | D | N/A (Removed) | - |
| Kitchen counter composite | N/A | ND | |
| Kitchen Floor | D | ND | - |
| Kitchen Sink | D | ND | - |
| Living Room Floor | ND* | ND | - |
| Railing in Stairwell | ND* | ND | - |
| Patio Railing | N/A | ND | - |
| Second Floor bathroom floor | ND* | ND | - |
| Second Floor bathroom sink and faucet | ND | ND | - |
| Second Floor Hall Door Handles | ND* | ND | - |

*Reactive at 1:10 dilution. This low-level reactivity does not meet the threshold to be considered a positive result.
ND = Not Detected, D = Detected, N/A = Not applicable as the location was not tested that round.

**Pre-decontamination Sampling:**
This sampling was designed to investigate high touch surfaces through the apartment while focusing on areas that were not yet tested previously. This also included both the supply and return air supplies of the HVAC system to see if ricin had become aerosolized.

The results of this sampling are indicative that there is great potential for widespread dissemination of ricin containing materials, and no item or area should be considered free of ricin.

**Locations:**

- 21 total samples,
    - **Detected**
        - Kitchen Sink
        - Kitchen Floor
        - HVAC closet grate (right side)
        - HVAC filter
    - **Reactive at 1:10 dilution.** This low-level reactivity does not meet the threshold to be considered a positive result.
        - Second floor hall door handles
        - Railing in Stairwell
        - Second floor bathroom floor
        - Second floor bathroom floor – duplicate
        - Bedroom 1 floor
        - Fridge door handle
        - Door handle to deck
        - Living room floor
        - Hallway floor
        - Bedroom 1 item(s) 1
        - Bedroom 1 item(s) 2
        - Bedroom 1 item(s) 3
        - Bedroom 1 item(s) 3 - duplicate
        - HVAC closet grate (left side)
        - Air supply grate and duct
    - **Not detected:**
        - Gate, Stairwell on first floor
        - Bedroom 2 item(s) 1
        - Bedroom 2 item(s) 2
        - Bedroom 2 item(s) 3
        - Bedroom 2 interior
        - Second floor bathroom sink and faucet
        - HVAC closet duct
        - Clean HVAC filter – **method blank**

**Post-decontamination Sampling:**
This sampling was designed to investigate high touch surfaces through the apartment and common areas following decontamination and item removal.

**Locations:**

- 36 total samples,
    - **Detected**
        - First Floor Bathroom Sink (round 1)
        - First Floor Bathroom Sink – duplicate (round 1)
    - **Reactive at 1:10 dilution.** This low-level reactivity does not meet the threshold to be considered a positive result.
        - None
    - **Not detected:**
        - Bedroom 1 Floor
        - Bedroom 1 Wall
        - Bedroom 2 Composite
        - Bedroom 3 Composite
        - Community Bathroom (Men's)
        - Community Room Sink
        - Community Room/Hallway North Door Handles
        - Community Room/Hallway South Door Handles
        - Door/Door Handle/Entry Way Wall of Unit 116
        - East Hallway 2 (Wall - Adult Height)
        - East Hallway 3 (Wall - Kid Height)
        - East Hallway 4 (Wall)
        - East Hallway 6 (Wall)
        - Exit Door/Stairwell Door Handles/Railings
        - First Floor Bathroom Floor
        - First Floor Door Handles
        - First Floor Bathroom Sink (round 2)
        - First Floor Bathroom Sink – duplicate (round 2)
        - Fridge Door Handle Wall/Floor
        - Front Door and Deck Door handle
        - Gate, Stairwell on first floor
        - Hallway Floor
        - HVAC Intake
        - Kitchen counter composite
        - Kitchen Floor
        - Kitchen Sink
        - Living Room floor
        - Patio Railing
        - Second Floor Bathroom Floor
        - Second Floor Bathroom Floor - duplicate
        - Second Floor bathroom sink / shower
        - Second Floor Hall Door Handles
        - Stairwell Railing