

# **MOLD**

## **ASSESSMENT, INSPECTION & PREVENTION**

**JULY 15, 2015**

**JOHN GEITZ**  
**SAFETY DIRECTOR, SPELL JIF**

# Develop a Prevention Plan

- ▣ Mold prevention needs to be a priority
- ▣ Assessments and inspections must be thorough
- ▣ Must be done routinely
- ▣ Team approach is critical. No single person can complete all necessary tasks and manage the program.
- ▣ Must address all phases of mold management

# Elements of a Good Plan

- ▣ Baseline assessment of facilities
- ▣ Periodic inspections of critical areas
- ▣ Constant monitoring of the building environment
- ▣ Detailed reporting and response procedures
- ▣ Adequate training for key personnel
- ▣ Proper documentation of response to issues

# Initial Assessment

- ▣ Conduct a thorough baseline inspection of all facilities
- ▣ Includes inside and outside of building
- ▣ May require inspecting hard to reach and limited access areas
- ▣ May require some low cost equipment such as moisture meters, temperature/humidity meters, boroscopes, high power flashlight

# Areas to Inspect

## ▣ Inside the building

- Ceiling tiles-above and below
- Drywall-surface and possibly behind if suspect
- Behind vinyl wall coverings
- Carpet and carpet padding
- Storage areas with paper, books and boxes
- Wood furniture
- Closets
- Under desks
- Under sinks/pipe chases
- Attic/cocklofts/crawl spaces
- Plumbing, refrigeration and process lines
- “Cold spots” that may not be insulated properly



# Mold on Ceiling from Leak



Risk Assessment  
Services  
SAFETY CONSULTANTS

photo credit: [black-mold-guide.com](http://black-mold-guide.com)

# Mold on Concrete Wall



# Mold Under Carpet



Risk Assessment  
Services  
SAFETY CONSULTANTS

photo credit: [inspectApedia.com](http://inspectApedia.com)

# Mold on Insulation



# Mold on Ceiling Tiles



# Mold on Air Vent



# Mold on Strand Board



# Mold on Sheetrock Under Sink



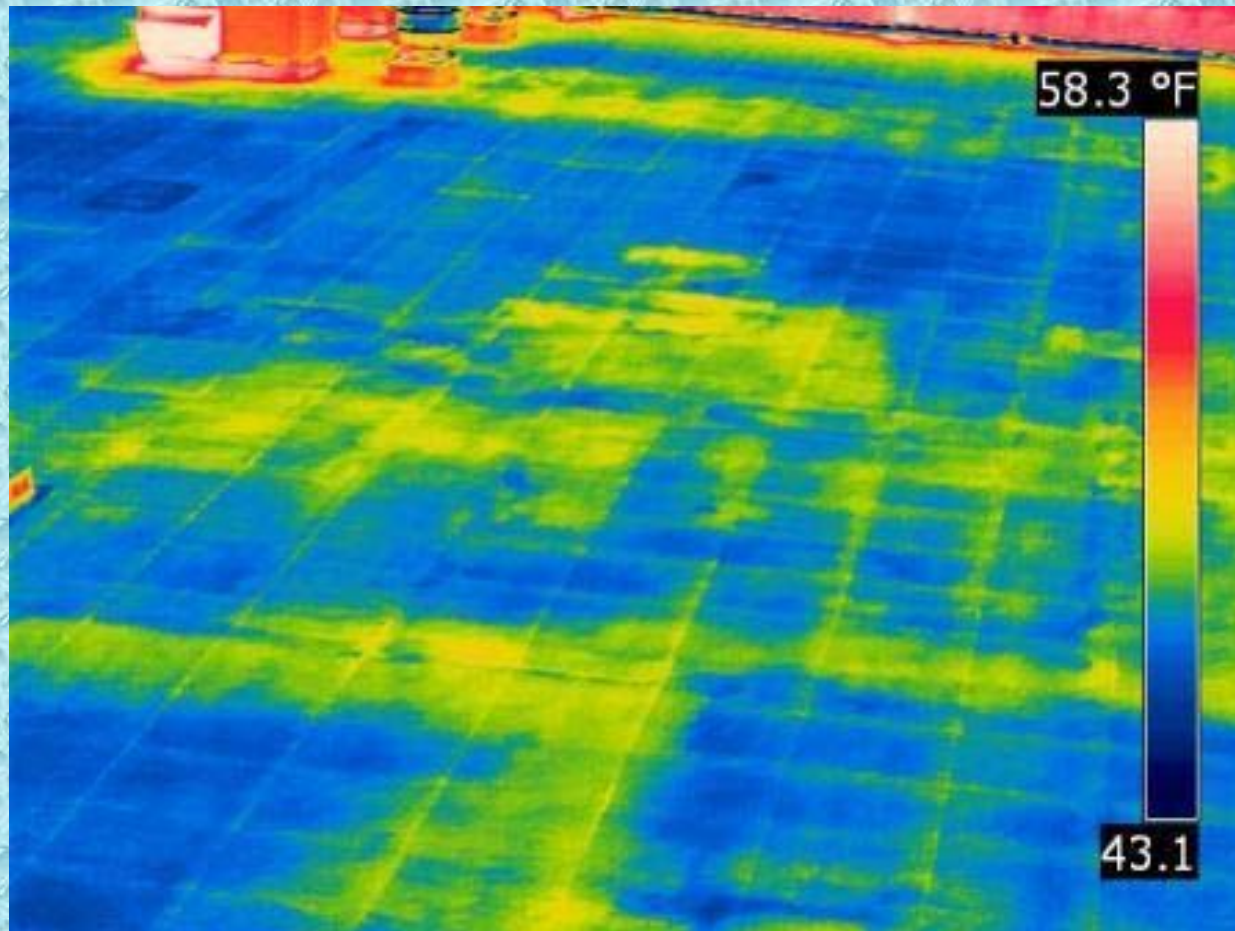
# Mold in Duct Work



# Areas to Inspect

- ▣ Outside building
  - Roof condition/pooling water
  - Special attention to flat roof/saturated insulation
  - Scuppers/gutters/downspouts
  - Flashing
  - Windows/Doors
  - Exterior Insulation Finishing System (EIFS)
  - Cracks in exterior walls
  - HVAC dampers
  - Drainage systems/grading/foundation
  - Trees overhanging roof line
  - Don't forget winter when ice damming and snow can cause water damage

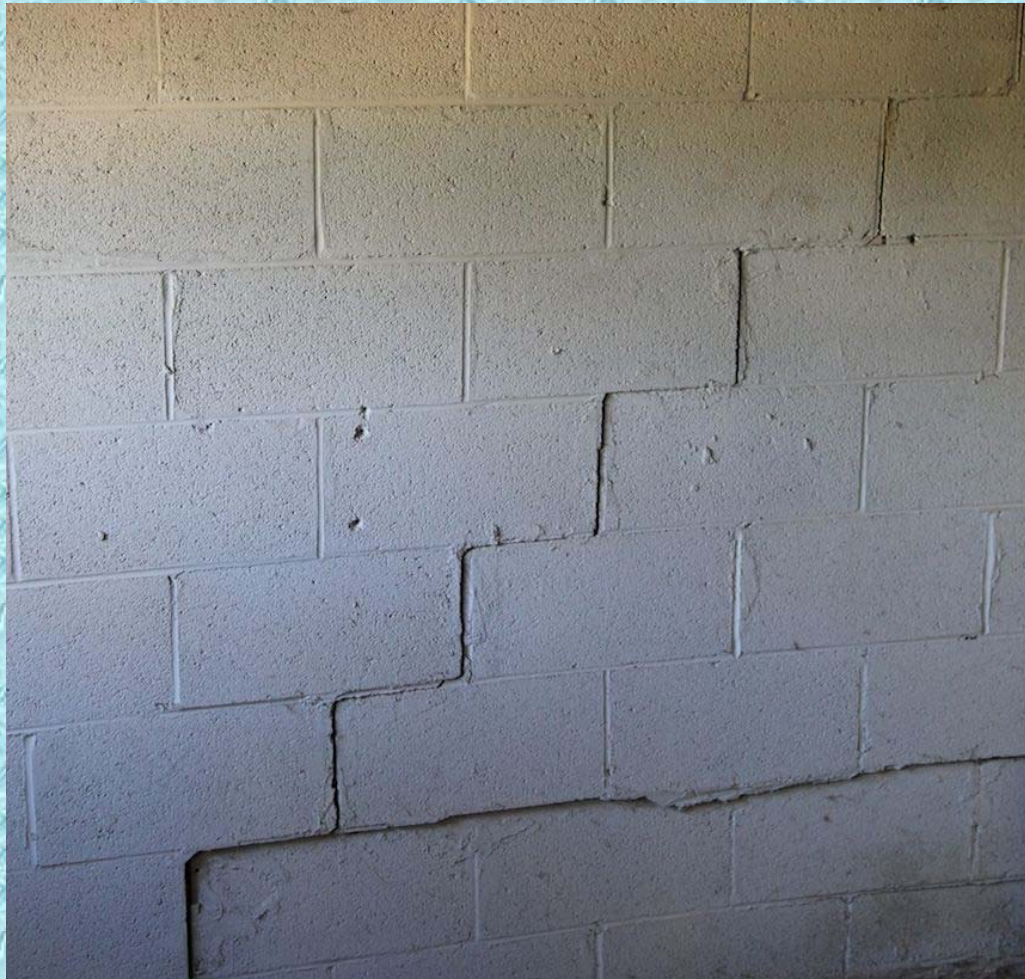
# Thermal image of roof showing wet insulation



Risk Assessment  
Services  
SAFETY CONSULTANTS

Photo credit: nachi.org

# Cracked Foundation Wall



Risk Assessment  
Services  
SAFETY CONSULTANTS

# Clogged Roof Scupper



Risk Assessment  
Services  
SAFETY CONSULTANTS

Photo credit: [disastersafety.org](http://disastersafety.org)

# Ponding On Roof



# HVAC Assessment

- ▣ Work with Facilities Managers, HVAC mechanics, Architects and Engineers to fully evaluate your current systems
- ▣ Are they able to deal with current high temperature and high humidity issues?
- ▣ Can settings be adjusted to operate properly at both occupied and unoccupied levels?
- ▣ Make sure system does not short-cycle
- ▣ Are they maintained at peak performance and in accordance with manufacturer's guidelines?
- ▣ System properly balanced
- ▣ Are air intakes and diffusers clear and unobstructed?



# HVAC Inspection

- ▣ Evaluate all components of the HVAC system periodically
  - Coils clean
  - Condensate lines clear and pans drain properly
  - No visible leaks
  - Insulation in good condition and properly installed
  - Fans clean and functioning properly
  - Filters changed regularly
  - Belts tightened/adjusted properly
  - System run as needed to keep temperature and humidity levels in check



# Monitor the Environment

- ❑ Do not shut down HVAC systems in summer as a cost savings measure when temperatures and/or humidity are elevated
- ❑ Assign facilities staff to check temperature and humidity levels at regular intervals. This might mean several times a day in summer
- ❑ Check several areas as these levels can vary significantly throughout the building
- ❑ Strive to maintain humidity levels between 30% and 60%.

# Monitor the Environment

- ▣ Pay special attention to critical areas:
  - Restrooms
  - Locker rooms/showers
  - Kitchens/cooking areas
  - Laundry facilities
  - Pools
  - Other areas with high water vapor potential such as biology rooms or environmental sciences
  - Rooms with excessive live plants
- ▣ These areas typically have or should have special ventilation systems that must be working properly

# Response Actions

- ▣ Organize a team approach. Empower people.
- ▣ Involve key personnel such as Business Administrators, Principals, Facilities Managers maintenance staff and custodians
- ▣ Do not be afraid to solicit information from other employees regarding potential mold producing conditions
- ▣ Investigate all potential and reported problems
- ▣ Document findings and remedial actions
- ▣ Call in experts when necessary

# Prevention Measures

- ▣ Promptly fix leaks in building envelope
- ▣ Repair leaking/sweating pipes
- ▣ Address condensate issues in areas that may be improperly insulated
- ▣ Remove/dry wet building materials within 24-48 hours
- ▣ Increase air flow throughout building as necessary, including opening interior doors and using fans/blowers

# Prevention Measures

- ▣ Use dehumidifiers in areas where you are having trouble controlling humidity levels
- ▣ Consider updating computerized HVAC controls with automatic humidity gauges tied to control system
- ▣ For extreme weather conditions, consult with HVAC experts to determine if fresh air intakes should be shut down for a short period to minimize excess humidity

# Rethink How You Clean

- ▣ Carpet extraction
  - Avoid doing on hot/humid days
  - Do earlier in day to allow proper drying time
  - Make sure HVAC system is running
  - Use high velocity fans/blowers to dry carpet quickly
  - Operate for several hours after cleaning. Test with moisture probe to ensure thoroughly dry
  - Keep interior doors open to increase airflow
  - Do not clean more than you can adequately dry
- ▣ Try to minimize carpet use in buildings
- ▣ Minimize use of upholstered furniture



# Rethink How You Clean

- ▣ Floor stripping/scrubbing
  - Try to avoid during extreme weather conditions
  - Clean in small sections
  - Dry quickly and thoroughly
  - Do not use excessive amounts of water as this will be drawn into the air and increase moisture content
  - Consider floor scrubbers that vacuum up the excess water and allow for quicker drying
  - Do not allow standing water in buckets/slop sinks

# Contractors

- ▣ Closely monitor building projects that could contribute to mold issues
  - Roof repair/tear offs
    - ▣ Only tear off what can be replaced that day
    - ▣ Proper tarps readily available if weather changes
    - ▣ Monitoring of weather conditions during critical phases
  - Exposure of wood subsurface elements exposed to rain where proper drying time may not be provided
  - Exposed window openings during replacements, exposing interior and wall cavities
  - Unprotected facades that are not allowed to dry



# Summary

- ▣ Schools must make mold prevention a priority
- ▣ Everyone must be part of the solution
- ▣ Continuously deferring maintenance and upgrades will significantly increase the chances of a mold-related problem
- ▣ Inspect the facilities using checklists to document findings
- ▣ Respond promptly to potential mold-causing issues
- ▣ Use all available resources including JIF, architect, HVAC maintenance personnel, engineers, environmental consultants, other school peers, etc.



# Thank You!

**John Geitz**  
**Safety Director, SPELL JIF**  
**[safetyfirst@comcast.net](mailto:safetyfirst@comcast.net)**