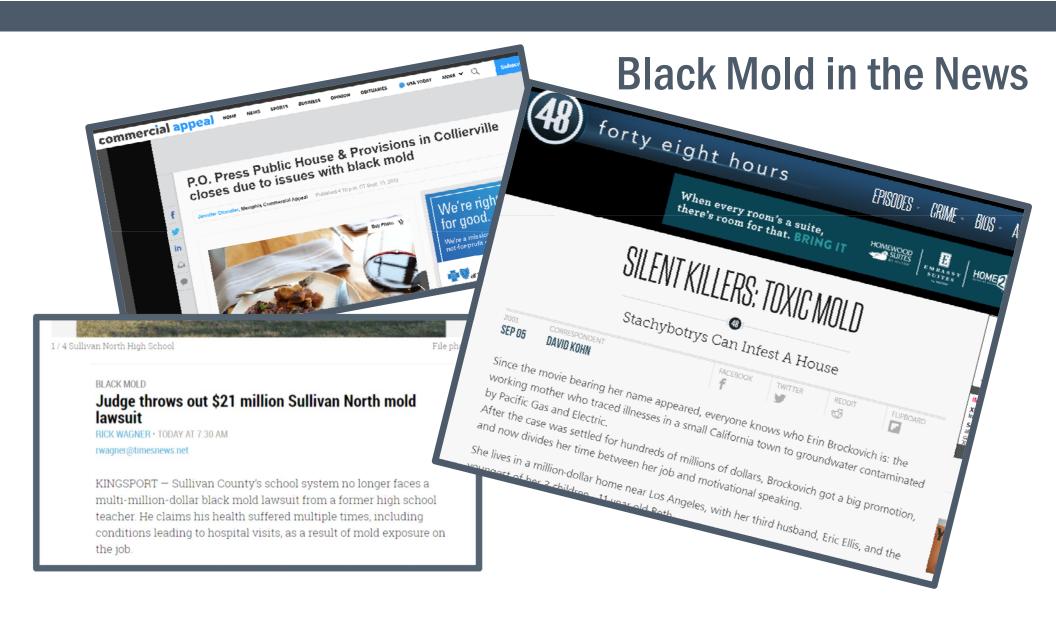
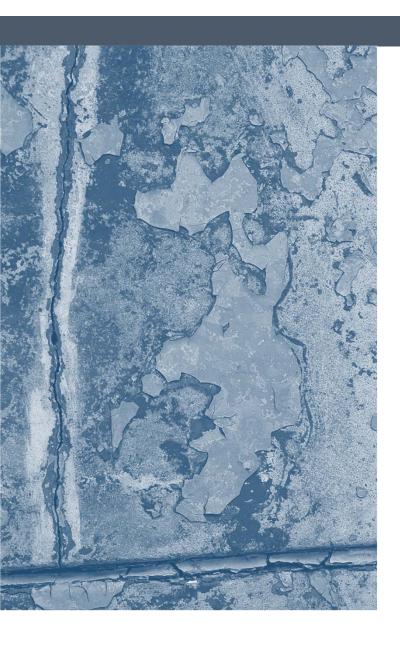
Debunking Common Myths Regarding Mold

Leo Old, EnSafe





Myth 1

Black mold is the deadliest type of mold.

Black Mold



The terms "black mold" and "toxic mold" are misleading:

- No known correlation between mold color (or mold type) and exposure effects
- Black mold chronic building material moisture impact
- Some molds produce toxins, and the health impact of these mycotoxins varies.

Black Mold



Most Common Mold Exposure Effects:

- Allergic reactions same signs and symptoms that occur in other types of upper respiratory allergies, vary from person to person.
- Asthma may develop; can be triggered by mold allergies.
- None
- Fungal infections typically only occur when immune system is weakened.

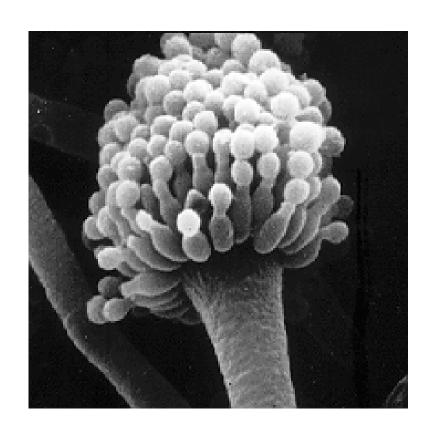
Wallboard with "Black" Mold Prevalence

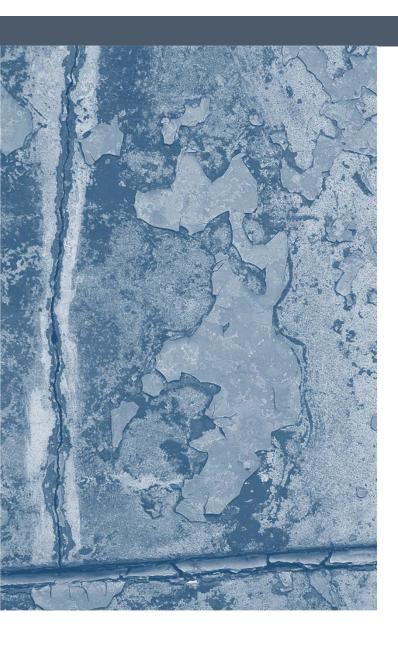






Aspergillus





Myth 2

My employees are complaining, but it is not an issue because its allergy season.

Allergies & Complaints



Maybe, but complaints often correspond with a combination of IAQ factors:

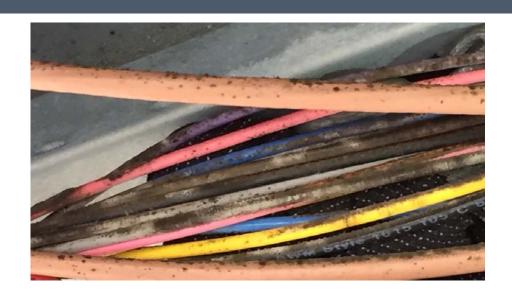
- Allergic reactions are most common mold exposure symptom
- Normal, seasonal allergic reactions can be exacerbated by mold and/or other IAQ problems
- Symptoms related to poor IAQ vary, can easily be mistaken for symptoms of other illnesses such as allergies, stress, colds, and influenza.

Allergies & Complaints



Complaints often warrant some form of investigation to identify factors present:

- Inadequate ventilation, HVAC problems, thermal comfort, air fresheners, potted plants, other chemicals
- Employee interviews, review medical records, job histories, and injuries and illnesses
- 3rd party investigation with no negative findings can provide positive impact





HVAC Concerns



HVAC Concerns





HVAC Concerns

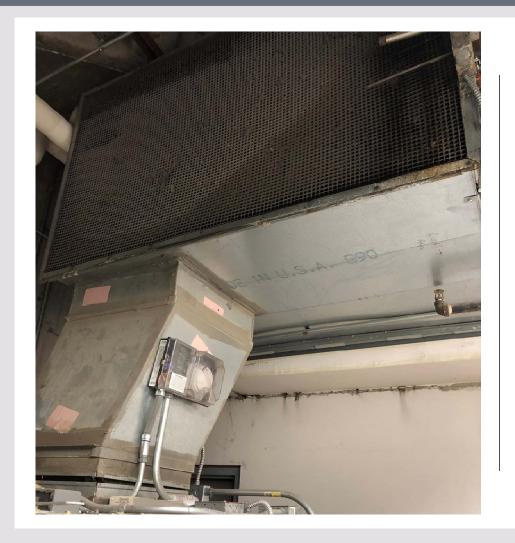




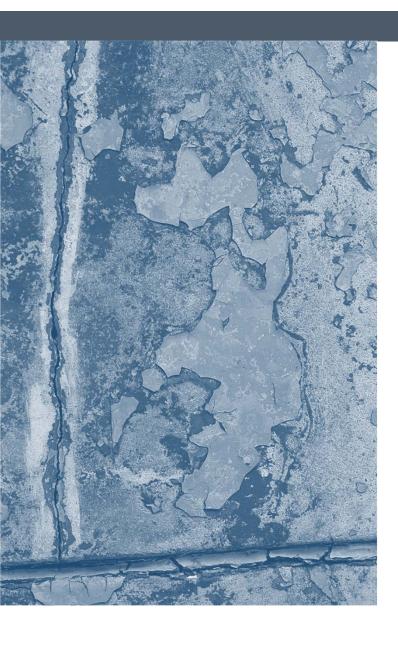
Case Study: Academic Office Building



- 15-story office building concerns in basement offices
- Generator exhaust located 30' from basement OA intake
- CO2, formaldehyde, VOC results acceptable
- Black dust/debris falls from the supply louver in office
- Poor maintenance of AHUs





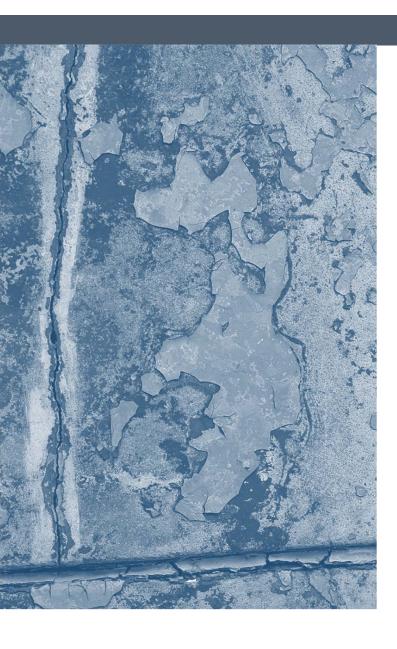


Myth 3

No odors, no mold.







Myth 4

I must test to identify any visible mold.

Mold Testing and Abatement



Remove the mold growth and moisture source:

- Proper mold abatement plan will remove known growth
- Priority not given to certain mold types present
- Containment of spores during abatement is crucial
- Address moisture source first

Mold Testing and Abatement



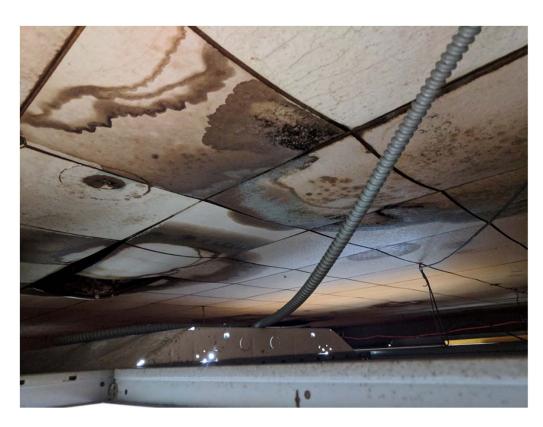
Reasons for "Testing":

- Sampling may be necessary to diagnose full extent of impact and to design thorough abatement plan
- Document conditions prior to abatement
- Verify abatement effectiveness

Water-damaged Building Materials

Remove wet absorbent items (e.g., furniture, wallboard, carpeting, etc.) if they cannot be cleaned and dried within 48-72 hours.

Moisture Problems

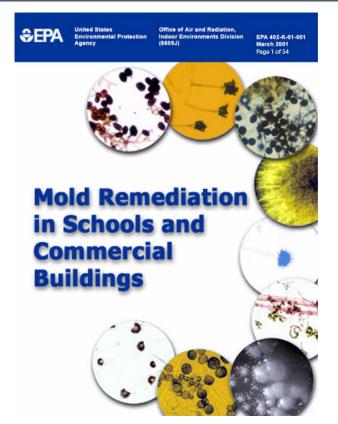




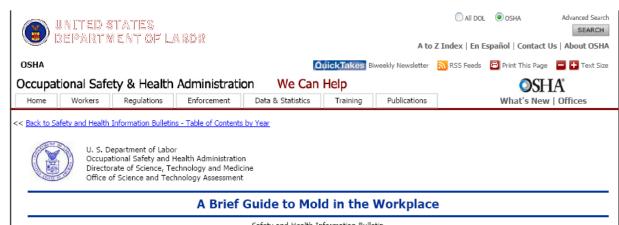
Mold Remediation







Resources



Safety and Health Information Bulletin

SHIB 03-10-10

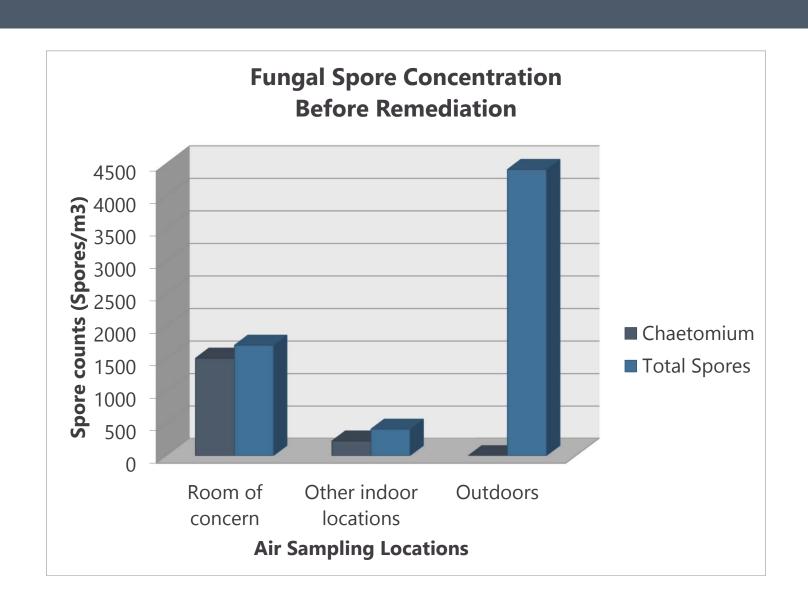
This Safety and Health Information Bulletin is not a standard or regulation, and it creates no new legal obligations. The Bulletin is advisory in natural informational in content, and is intended to assist employers in providing a safe and healthful workplace. Dursuant

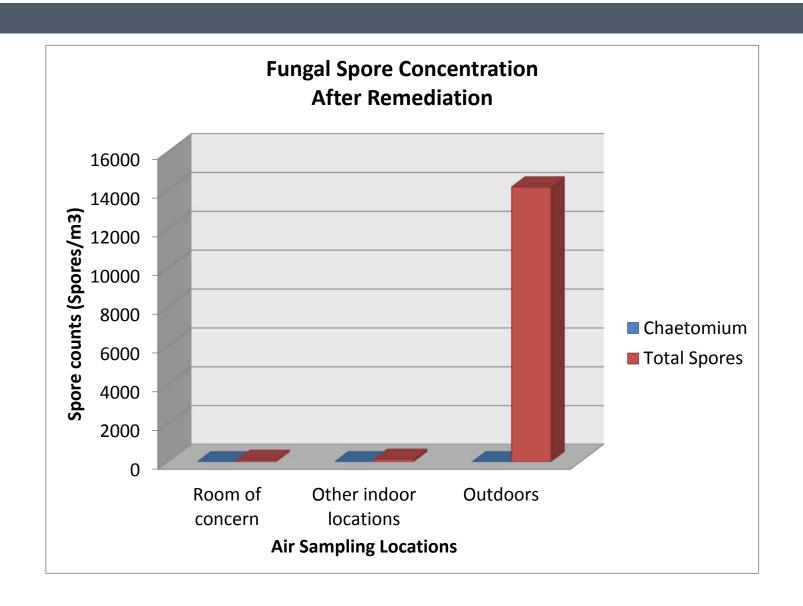
Before You Measure or Take Samples...

- Know what question(s) you want answered
- Know how to interpret the results
- Develop a sampling plan agreed by all involved

Air Sampling to Confirm Successful Remediation







What Should You Do?





What Should You Do?



#1: Take complaints seriously.

#2: Don't hide information from building occupants.

#3: Address unexpected water events immediately.

#4: Before you collect samples, know what questions you want answered first.

Thank you

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