

THE UNIVERSITY OF RHODE ISLAND



MOLD PREVENTION & REMEDICATION PROTOCOL

FOR SUPPORTING SERVICES

Effective Date: December 2024

www.uri.edu/EHS

I. INTRODUCTION

The University of Rhode Island (URI) is committed to protecting the health and safety of all students, faculty, staff, visitors, and volunteers.

Mold contamination in the indoor environment is a complex issue. There is scientific uncertainty regarding health effects associated with exposure to mold, however the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the Institute of Medicine, the World Health Organization (WHO), and Health Canada all agree that living and working in a building or space impacted by mold results in increased respiratory concerns, including allergic reactions.

The Protocol also delineates procedures that must be followed by all University employees and contractors who share responsibility for mold prevention and remediation.

Mold can be found anywhere moisture and oxygen are present. Mold can grow on virtually any organic substance, including wood, paper, cardboard, dust, and insulation. When excessive moisture accumulates in buildings or building materials, mold growth will often occur, particularly if the environment contributing to mold growth remains undiscovered or is left unaddressed.

It is impossible to eliminate all mold and mold spores in an indoor environment. Indoor mold growth, however, can be controlled by controlling indoor moisture. Since mold requires moisture to grow, it is important to prevent excess humidity in buildings.

Various factors can contribute to moisture concerns in building interiors. Changes in building construction practices during the 1970s, 80s and 90s resulted in buildings that are tightly sealed and/or lack adequate ventilation. Not infrequently, older buildings were designed to pull in untreated air from the outside, thereby introducing excessive indoor humidity that is difficult to control. Here at URI, our water table is close to the surface, a factor that can promote excessive moisture buildup during warmer months, and when outside relative humidity adds to moisture control challenges.

When indoor humidity can't be properly controlled, it may become trapped in building materials, including drywall, ceilings, books and paper, clothing, and carpet and ceiling tiles; this excessive moisture can lead to mold growth. Interior moisture challenges are aggravated not only by deficient building design but by deferred maintenance. Leaking roofs, gutters, downspouts, doors and thresholds, and landscaping that serves to direct water into or under buildings, can easily aggravate or cause humidity concerns in building interiors.

Foresight, vigilance, and best-practices methodologies can help prevent mold. URI is committed to ensuring that each member of the University community is made aware of common factors that contribute to mold growth; ways and means to control and prevent mold growth; and time-tested procedures to remediate mold, safely and effectively, whenever and wherever it is discovered.

A. Objective

The objective of this Protocol is to utilize prevention techniques to minimize the potential for mold and fungal growth; identify, control, and remediate areas containing mold and fungal growth; and protect the safety and health of all University students, employees, and visitors. This Protocol shall be used in conjunction with URI's Mold Prevention & Remediation Protocol for Supporting Services, URI's Personal Protective Equipment ("PPE"), and Hazard Communication Programs.

B. Applicability

This Protocol applies to all University support services and URI-certified vendors with job responsibilities that involve or support fungal and mold prevention and remediation services.

II. ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES

(*) Activity can be delegated as necessary for expedience, efficiency, or for other good cause.

ROLE	RESPONSIBILITIES
<p>Frontline Support Services Personnel</p> <p><i>(Includes all personnel working in frontline service functions that support a university campus location such as custodial and maintenance personnel including: the paint shop, maintenance trades shops, maintenance technicians, Housing and Residential Life (HRL) housekeepers, Dining Services personnel, and Memorial Union custodians and maintenance personnel)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comply with the Protocol’s processes and procedures for preventing, controlling, and remediating mold and fungal growth. • Report the following concerns to the Facilities Operations Control Center or Housing and Residential Life (HRL) Office before further action is taken: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Visible mold/fungal growth including in HVAC system ○ Reports of visible mold/fungal growth received from occupants. ○ Water leaks • Based on job responsibilities, assist in locating the source of the moisture and eliminating the causative agent (i.e. steam line breaks, roof leaks, landscape deficiencies, condensation). • Utilize prevention techniques to minimize the potential for mold and fungal growth. • Be aware of the health hazards associated with mold and fungus and employ PPE when remediating mold. • Attend required training sessions on PPE and Hazard Communication.
<p>Management & Supervisors for Frontline Support Services Personnel</p> <p><i>(Includes supervisors and managers of all personnel working in frontline services functions that support a university campus location such as the custodial and maintenance personnel, the paint shop, maintenance trades shops, maintenance technicians, housekeepers, and dining services personnel)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support and enforce all responsibilities for frontline services personnel described in this protocol. • Ensure that frontline services personnel are aware of the possible health hazards associated with mold and fungus and provide them proper PPE. • Ensure applicable personnel attend required training sessions on PPE and Hazard Communication. • Enforce the use of proper PPE and, where appropriate, take appropriate action in the event an employee does not comply with the requirements of this Protocol.
<p>Environmental Health and Safety</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicate, maintain, and enforce this Protocol and terms per the University’s Policy on Environmental Health and Safety. Advise and approve remediation plans prior to acting. • Schedule and perform indoor air quality (IAQ) testing when deemed necessary. • Monitor to ensure that University employees attend required training sessions on PPE and Hazard Communication. • Monitor the use of PPE and advise supervisors on appropriate disciplinary action in the event an employee does not comply with the Protocol requirements.

ROLE	RESPONSIBILITIES
<p>Facilities Operations Manager or Office of HRL</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designate a Project Lead to be the main point of contact for all coordination and communications between partners (i.e. Environmental Health & Safety, Facilities Operations, HRL, impacted individuals, department/function leadership, URI vendors, etc.). • (*) Ensure the extent of damage due to water or mold in the building structure, systems and contents is documented. • (*) Monitor and enforce development and implementation of a Remediation Action Plan (approved by Environmental Health & Safety, Facilities Operations, applicable department or function leadership, and URI vendors). • (*) Monitor and enforce a Communication Plan for impacted personnel in coordination with Environmental Health & Safety, Facilities Operations, department/function leadership, and URI vendors). • (*) Monitor to ensure the project is completed in a manner that complies with all URI, federal and state regulations, and procedures.
<p>Project Lead <i>(Individual designated by the Facilities Operations Manager or Office of Housing & Residential Life)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate and manage communications as a central spoke between partners (i.e. Environmental Health & Safety, Facilities Operations, impacted individuals, department or function leadership, URI vendors, etc.). • (*) Coordinate evaluation and documentation of the extent of damage due to water or mold in the building structure, systems and contents. • (*) Generate and monitor implementation of a Remediation Action Plan (approved by Environmental Health & Safety, Facilities Operations, applicable department or function leadership, and URI vendors), which may include a timeline, goals, accountability, and specific techniques to be employed. • (*) Generate and execute a Communication Plan for impacted personnel in coordination with Environmental Health & Safety, Facilities Operations, department/function leadership, and URI vendors). • Notify appropriate partners whenever circumstances require a deviation from the action plan. • (*) Document all activities and services performed in response to the water or mold concern, including moisture and humidity readings over time, where indicated. • (*) Monitor to ensure the project tasks are completed in a manner that complies with all URI, federal and state regulations, and procedures.

III. DEFINITIONS & CATEGORIES OF MOLD

A. Definitions

- **Computerized Maintenance Management System (“CMMS”)** – Software used by the Facilities Operations Control Center to plan, track, measure and optimize everything associated with the maintenance of equipment and building systems
- **Containment** – An enclosure designed to control the release of mold or mold-containing dust or materials into surrounding areas in the building during remediation.
- **Destructive Cleaning Procedures** – The demolition of drywall, ceilings, flooring and other-mold impacted building materials, often in the presence of containment, air scrubber and/or negative pressure.
- **Fungi** – Very large group of organisms, including molds, yeasts, mushrooms and puffballs. There are more than 100,000 accepted fungi species.
- **Hazard Communication (“HazCom”)** – Hazard communication, also known as HazCom, is a set of processes and procedures and URI implemented to effectively communicate to its employees the hazards associated with the handling, shipping and use of chemicals, and any form of exposure to these chemicals.
- **Indoor air** - Air within the envelope of a building, including air in spaces normally occupied by persons in the building but excluding air in attics and crawl spaces that are vented to the outside of the building.
- **Indoor Air Quality (“IAQ”)** – the quality of the air within a building, especially as it relates to the health and comfort of building occupants.
- **Indoor Air Quality Testing** - An IAQ investigation which includes the collection of air quality measurements, microbial sampling, and a visual inspection. Air quality parameters tested include carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, relative humidity and temperature. The examination of microbial samples collected during a mold assessment can be used for the purpose of determining the presence/amount of mold inside a building relative to the presence/amount of mold outside a building.
- **Indoor mold** - Mold contamination that was not purposely grown or brought into a building, and that has the potential to affect the indoor air quality of the building. Since mold requires water to grow, it is important to prevent excessive moisture in buildings.
- **Mold** – A group of organisms that belongs to the kingdom “Fungi”. There are thousands of known species of molds. Mold may be allergenic, which means it is unlikely to cause illness (though it may aggravate mild allergies); pathogenic, which means it can cause infection in those with compromised immune systems; or toxigenic, which means it is toxic to all who come in contact with it. Molds can be found almost anywhere. They can grow on virtually any substance, providing moisture is present. There is no practical way to eliminate all mold and mold spores in the indoor environment. The most effective way to control indoor mold growth is to control moisture. There are many types of mold, and none of them will grow without water or moisture.
- **Mold Remediation** - The removal, cleaning, sanitizing, demolition, or other treatment, including preventive activities, of mold or mold-contaminated matter. Preventive activities include those intended to prevent future mold contamination of a remediated area, including applying biocides or anti-microbial compounds.
- **Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)** – gloves, goggles, respirators, disposable Tyvek suits and booties, ear protection, etc.

- **Preventive Maintenance (“PM”)** - Routine maintenance performed on equipment or systems in order to maintain the manufacturers’ performance specifications and maintain the useful life of the equipment or systems.
- **Porous materials** - Any component purposefully containing pores, voids or holes. Examples include fiberboard, ceiling tiles, insulation, wall coverings, carpet, leather, and wood products. Mold can grow on or fill in the empty spaces and crevices of porous materials, so the mold may be difficult or impossible to remove completely. Some absorbent or porous materials may have to be discarded if they become contaminated.

B. Categories of Mold Contamination

The following section delineates and defines four categories of mold (incidental, and small, medium, and large affected areas) and provides information regarding the remediation measures mandated for each category. If an individual has questions relating to mold identification, prevention and control, and/or remediation, please contact Environmental Health and Safety immediately for assistance.

In instances where visible mold is present, indoor air testing is not necessary. If visible mold is present, it should be removed regardless of the mold species present. In instances where mold-impacted building materials require removal, asbestos bulk sampling may be required. Whenever there is doubt as to the correct course of action, contact Environmental Health and Safety for definitive guidance.

1. Incidental Mold
 - Limited visible contamination
 - Not resulting from unexpected water intrusion or obvious moisture intrusion
 - Examples include surface contamination that might be present in a naturally moist environment such as a residential housing restroom or shower, greenhouse, or food science facility with mold cultures, etc.
 - Surfaces that can easily be cleaned in place
2. Small Affected Area
 - Contaminated area is less than 10 square feet (<10 sq. ft.)
 - Visible growth scattered in a small colony or colonies
 - Growth on easy-to-access surfaces
 - Most of the surfaces can be easily cleaned
 - Small items can be easily removed and bagged without significant release of contaminants
3. Medium Affected Area
 - Contaminated area is between 10 to 100 square feet
 - Visible growth on porous or semi-porous materials; mold is light and spotty
 - Mold covers 50 percent of non-porous materials
 - There is a possibility of hidden contamination
 - Destructive cleaning may be required
4. Large Affected Area
 - Contaminated area is over 100 square feet (>100 sq. ft.)
 - Heavy distribution of visible mold on any type of surface
 - Hidden contamination is possible
 - Contamination may be well-established (perhaps due to long-term water or moisture intrusion)
 - Aggressive action is required to clean or remove contaminated surfaces
 - Destructive cleaning may be required

IV. GUIDANCE: WATER DAMAGE CLEAN UP AND MOLD PREVENTION

A. Prevention Tips

The key to the control of mold and fungus growth is controlling indoor humidity, eliminating water intrusion, and drying, cleaning and/or removing impacted materials and contents within 24-48 hours. The following tips must be followed to prevent mold and fungal growth:

- Repair leaky plumbing and leaks in the building envelope as soon as possible.
- Watch for condensation and wet spots. Address the source of the moisture problem as soon as possible.
- Prevent moisture due to condensation by increasing surface temperature or reducing the moisture level in the air (humidity). To increase surface temperature, better-insulate cold areas or increase air circulation.
- To reduce the moisture level in the air, repair leaks, increase ventilation (if outside air is cold and dry), or dehumidify the area (if outdoor air is warm and humid).
- Keep heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) drip pans clean, flowing properly, and unobstructed.
- Vent moisture-generating appliances, such as dryers, to the outside where possible.
- Maintain low indoor humidity, below 60% relative humidity (RH), but ideally between 30-50%, if possible.
- Perform regular building/HVAC inspections and maintenance as part of scheduled preventative maintenance, including replacement of wet filters.
- Clean and dry wet or damp spots within 48 hours.
- Remediate wet foundations and standing water around buildings.
- Don't let foundations remain wet. Provide drainage and slope the ground away from the foundation.
- Clean with non-phosphate detergents (any phosphate residue is food for mold)
- Do not install vinyl wallpaper on walls. Vinyl wallpaper inhibits drying.

B. EPA Guidelines

Follow the EPA recommended guidelines for response to water damaged materials to prevent mold growth as listed in [Table 1](#).

[Table 1: Water Damage - Cleanup and Mold Prevention in Mold Remediation in Schools and Commercial Buildings \(pdf\)](#)

V. REPORTS OF MOLD CONCERNS

Reports of mold concerns should be recorded upon receipt by the [Facilities Operations Control Center](#) or Housing and Residential Life Office via the [My Housing Portal](#) and a hazard assessment performed timely. Refer to section XI of this protocol for a workflow of the process.

AREA OF CONCERN	REPORT TO
<p>Campus administrative, academic, research, farm or athletic buildings <i>(Kingston Campus, Narragansett Bay Campus, or Alton Jones)</i></p>	<p>Facilities Operations Control Center Submit: Work Request Form Call: 401.874.4060 Email: mcc@etal.uri.edu.</p>
<p>Residence Halls</p>	<p>Housing and Residential Life Office My Housing Portal Call: 401.874.4151 Email: housing@uri.edu</p>

VI. STEP 1: HAZARD ASSESSMENT

Upon notification of a potential fungal or mold hazard reported to the Facilities Operations Control Center, the Facilities Operations Manager or project lead, with input from EH&S, will coordinate the timely inspection and hazard assessment with trained experts. The project lead will collect and disseminate the results of the inspection and assessment to applicable partners on a need-to-know basis. The following are elements of the assessment:

A. Visual Inspection

The presence of mold, water damage, or musty odors must be addressed immediately, beginning with a visual inspection. Ventilation systems must be visually checked periodically to detect the presence of damp HVAC filters and excessive humidity. PMs are entered into the Facilities Operations Control Center CMMS work order system to ensure that equipment and system inspections are performed as required and scheduled.

Ceiling tiles, walls, flooring, cardboard and paper must also be visually inspected for mold growth. When visible mold growth is present, the remediation process must begin.

B. Indoor Air Quality Sampling (Air Monitoring)

In most cases, if visible mold growth is present, sampling is unnecessary. Depending on the circumstances, mold sampling may not be recommended for the following reasons:

- Mold will always be found in testing. It is everywhere and there will always be some level of mold present in results.
- Sampling for mold does not assess health risk.
- Mold testing is not standardized.
- There are no State or Federal laws that set limits or standards as to what types or levels of mold presence/exposure are healthy or unhealthy.
- Cleanup methods are the same regardless of the type of mold.

- Instead, careful detailed visual inspection and recognition of mold odors should be used to find problems needing correction. Efforts should focus on areas where there are signs of moisture or water vapor (humidity) or where moisture problems are suspected. The investigation goals should be to locate indoor mold growth to determine how to correct the moisture problem and remove contamination safely and effectively.

The CDC and EPA do not recommend testing as there are no governmental exposure-base standards to use for evaluation of the sampling results. Therefore, mold testing cannot be used to make determinations on a building's safety or inhabitability. If indoor air testing is necessary to provide specific information to guide remedial activities or to address specific medical and health concerns of patients, the URI Department of Environment Health and Safety will initiate this action. Indoor air quality sampling may also be conducted to determine the effectiveness of the remediation by verifying that airborne concentrations of mold and fungal spores are similar to ambient or outdoor air. If air testing is performed, outdoor air samples must also be collected for comparative purposes. Since mold has a natural presence in outdoor air year-round and airborne mold spores are everywhere, even a building that does not have a mold "problem" will have some mold spores.

VII. STEP 2: REMEDIATION PLAN

The following sections are guidelines for mold growth remediation. Employees are encouraged to use them to ascertain whether a given mold growth concern can be safely and effectively remediated by URI support service employees, or whether an expert or certified vendors may need to be engaged. In any case, Facilities Operations Manager and Environmental Health and Safety must be kept apprised of all mold concerns.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency provides guidance for remediating building materials with mold growth caused by clean water (Table 2).

[Table 2: Mold Remediation Guidelines in Mold Remediation in Schools and Commercial Buildings \(pdf\)](#)

A. Incidental Mold and Small Affected Areas (*limited visible contamination less than 10 sq. ft.*)

URI support services employees with applicable job responsibilities may conduct remediation, using wet methods, under the following conditions:

- Mold/fungal growth remediation does not require destructive cleaning procedures and/or;
- Mold/fungal growth to be remediated is not located in a HVAC system.

The area must be unoccupied during cleaning. Vacating people in the adjacent work area is not necessary.

Periodic PPE and Hazard Communication training will cover personal protection and potential health hazards. Custodial staff will also receive training on proper clean-up methods. Gloves and goggles are required during remediation. Employees should consult the Safety Data Sheet provided for each cleaning chemical used to determine which types of PPE are required.

An N95 respirator mask may also be used on a voluntary basis. If an employee must wear a respirator to perform their task, including N95 masks, the employee falls under the URI Respiratory Protection Program and all its requirements. Personnel intending to use/wear a respirator mask must be trained and fit-tested by Environmental Health and Safety and should email srm@etal.uri.edu for more information.

B. Medium Affected Areas (*contaminated areas from 10 to 100 sq. ft.*)

URI-certified vendors shall perform Level 3/Medium-scale remediations, except in instances where the mold coverage is light and destructive cleaning is not required. In these instances, a determination

may be made by Custodial Services supervisory staff. The level of PPE will be determined on a case-by-case basis. Respiratory protection must be used in accordance with OSHA's respiratory protection standard. The impacted area, and areas directly adjacent to it, must be unoccupied during cleaning. As the occasion requires, further vacating of those occupants near the work site is recommended whenever it is known that (1) an individual is known to have a compromised immune system (2) an individual has experienced recent surgery (3) an infant is present (4) an individual has chronic inflammatory lung diseases or respiratory health concerns. Communication with building occupants will be performed by the Facilities Operations Manager in collaboration with Environmental Health and Safety. Projects of this scope will often require the erection of containment barriers and the use of air scrubbing and/or negative pressure.

C. Large Affected Areas (*contaminated area is more than 100 sq. ft.*)

Only URI-certified vendors shall be permitted to perform Level 4/Large-scale remediations. Environmental Health and Safety must review and provide input on the remediation plan before project commencement. Full PPE must be worn by contractors and URI personnel, including the use of N95 filters or full-face respirators with HEPA filters. Respiratory protection must be issued in accordance with OSHA's respiratory protection standard. The mold-impacted area(s), and areas directly adjacent to the mold-impacted area(s), must be unoccupied during the remediation process. Projects of this scope will often require the erection of containment barriers. As the occasion requires, further vacating of other areas near the work site is recommended whenever it becomes known that (1) an individual is known to have a compromised immune system (2) an individual has undergone recent surgery (3) an infant or child is present (4) an individual has chronic inflammatory lung diseases or other respiratory health concerns. Communication with building occupants will be performed by the Facilities Operations Manager in collaboration with Environmental Health and Safety.

VIII. STEP 3: COMMUNICATION PLAN

Effective communication is essential during mold remediation to build stakeholder trust and ensure safety throughout the process. A well-structured communication plan promotes transparency and cooperation, particularly in medium to larger remediation efforts, when multiple partners are involved, or when there is a broad impact to personnel. Consider the unique situation and audience when building a communication plan and always be clear, concise, and timely.

A. Guidance for Communicating with Remediation Partners

1. Initial Briefing:

- Hold an onboarding meeting with all service partners and vendors involved in the mold remediation to ensure they understand the scope, timeline, and specific expectations.
- Provide clear documentation outlining university protocols, safety standards, and compliance requirements.

2. Regular Updates:

- Establish a communication schedule with vendors, utilizing email or project management platforms to share updates, progress reports, and any changes to the remediation plan.
- Set up regular check-in meetings (weekly or bi-weekly) to review progress and address any concerns or adjustments.

3. Clear Roles and Expectations:

- Clearly define the roles and responsibilities of each service partner to avoid overlap and ensure smooth coordination.
- Ensure service partners understand key timelines and deliverables.

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- 4. Emergency Protocols:
 - Implement an escalation process for immediate communication in case of unforeseen issues, such as higher contamination levels or safety risks.
- 5. Post-Remediation Communication:
 - After completion, conduct a debrief meeting to discuss outcomes, address any unresolved issues, and gather feedback for future improvements.

B. Guidance for Communicating with Building Occupants and Impacted Personnel

- 1. Initial Notification:
 - Provide an advance notice to all building occupants and impacted personnel detailing the remediation plan, including start dates, affected areas, expected duration, and safety precautions.
 - Use multiple channels such as emails, flyers, and posted notices in common areas to ensure broad awareness.
- 2. Regular Updates:
 - Keep occupants informed with regular updates on the progress of remediation via email, newsletters, and posted signage. These updates should include any changes to timelines, access restrictions, or safety measures.
 - Hold informational meetings, if necessary, to directly address concerns and answer questions from affected personnel.
- 3. Clear Instructions and Safety Protocols:
 - Provide clear instructions regarding restricted areas, safety protocols, and temporary relocations (if needed).
 - Ensure occupants know who to contact for questions or concerns, designating a point of contact within Facilities Management (i.e. Project Lead) or Environmental Health & Safety.
- 4. Timely Communication of Issues:
 - If unexpected challenges arise, such as extended timelines or health risks, inform building occupants immediately through emergency notifications and visible postings.
- 5. Post-Remediation Communication:
 - Once remediation is complete, send a final update thanking occupants for their cooperation, detailing the successful completion, and explaining any ongoing monitoring or follow-up activities.

IX. CONTACT LIST

Facilities Operations Control Center	401-874-4060	401-874-2480
Environmental Health and Safety	401-874-7993	401-874-5500
Custodial Services	401-874-2868	
Housing and Residence Life	401-874-4151	
Health Services	401-874-2246	
URI Non-Emergency (Public Safety Dispatch)	401-874-4910	
Dining Services	401-874-2055	
Facilities Operations - Narragansett Bay Campus	401-874-6584	
Memorial Union	401-874-2056	

X. REFERENCES

- *Fact about Mold.* (2011). American Industrial Hygiene Association, Falls Church, VA <https://www.aiha.org/get-involved/VolunteerGroups/Documents/BiosafetyVG-FactsAbout%MoldDecember2011.pdf>
- *Guidelines on Assessment and Remediation of Fungi in Indoor Environments*, New York City Department of Health, Bureau of Environment and Occupational Disease Epidemiology. April 2000
- Institute of Inspection, Cleaning and Restoration Certification (IICRC) IICRC S500, Standard and Reference Guide for Professional Water Damage Restoration, 2nd edition. 1999.
- *Mold Cleanup after the Flood.*
- Mold Inspection and Remediation Rules. Indoor Air Quality Program. HTML version of the file: <http://www.normi.org/docs-laws/NORMIREcommendedLicensingRegulationsFINAL.pdf>
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- New York City Department of Health, Bureau of Environmental & Occupational Disease Epidemiology. *Guidelines on Assessment and Remediation of Fungi in Indoor Environments*. 2000. HTML version of the file: <http://www.nyc.gov/html/doh/downloads/pdf/epi/epi-mold-guidelines.pdf>
- United States Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Fact Sheet: *Mold Hazards During Disaster Cleanup*. <https://www.osha.gov/Publications/OSHA3713.pdf>
- United States Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Safety and Health Information Bulletin (2013). *A Brief Guide to Mold in the Workplace*. <https://www.osha.gov/dts/shib/shib101003.html>
- United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) (2008). *Mold Remediation in Schools and Commercial Buildings*. EPA 402-K-01_001. <https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2014-08/documents/moldremediation.pdf>
- [http://www.schoharierecovery.org/Cornell%20Mold Cleanup After the Flood.pdf](http://www.schoharierecovery.org/Cornell%20Mold%20Cleanup%20After%20the%20Flood.pdf)
- University of Minnesota. <http://www.dehs.umn.edu/iaq/floor.html>

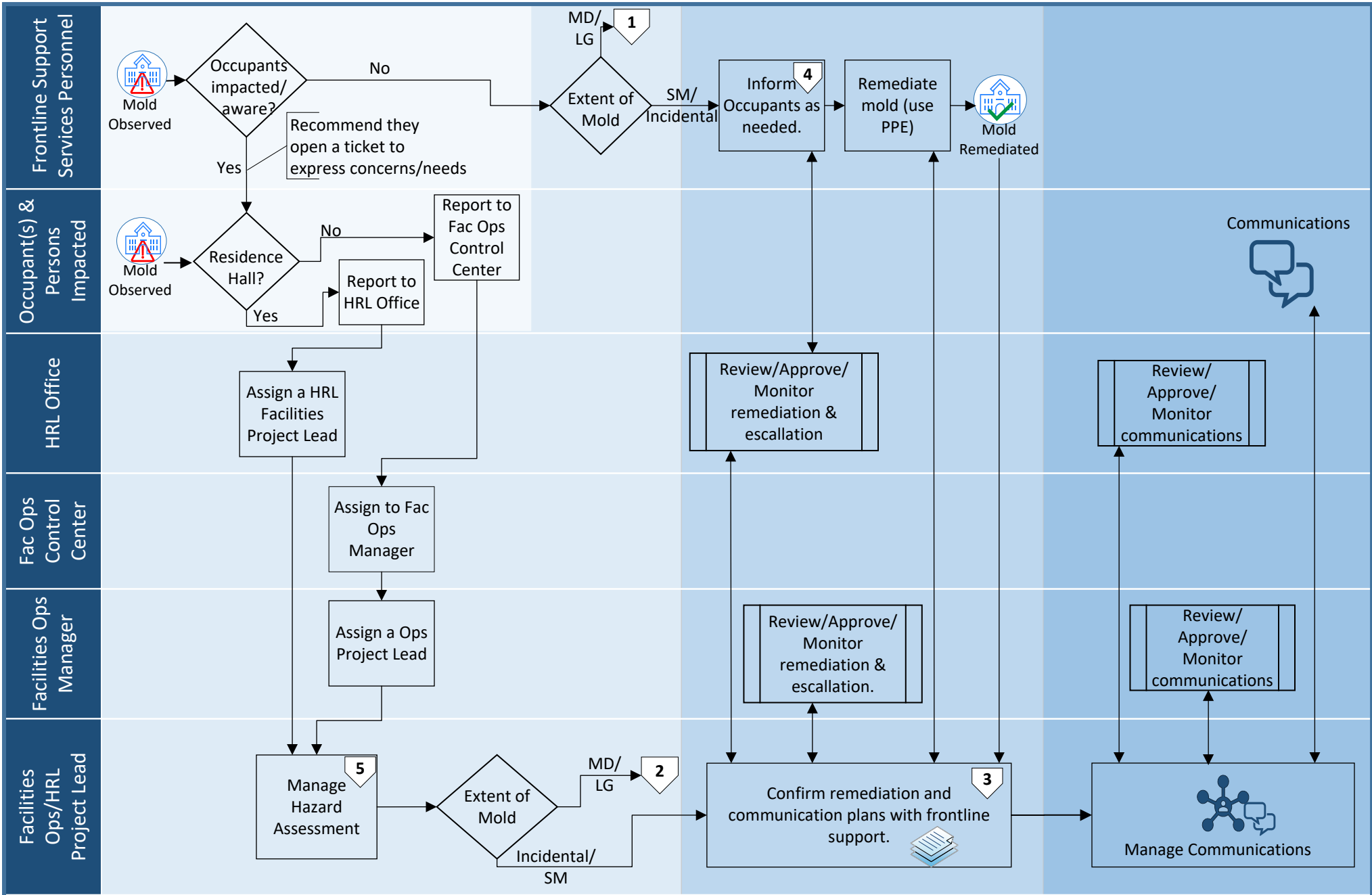
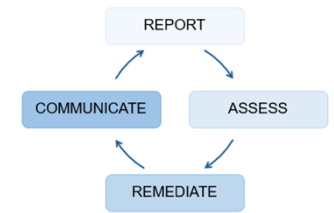
XI. PROTOCOL REVISIONS

Version #	Effective Date	Reason for Change	Changes to Protocol
0001	September 2023	n/a	n/a
0002	December 2024	Separation of protocols applicable to occupants into new Protocol for Building Occupants document, greater clarification on roles and responsibilities, remediation plan steps and communication plan guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Removed sections applicable to building occupants. • Added sections II & VIII.

XII. WORKFLOWS

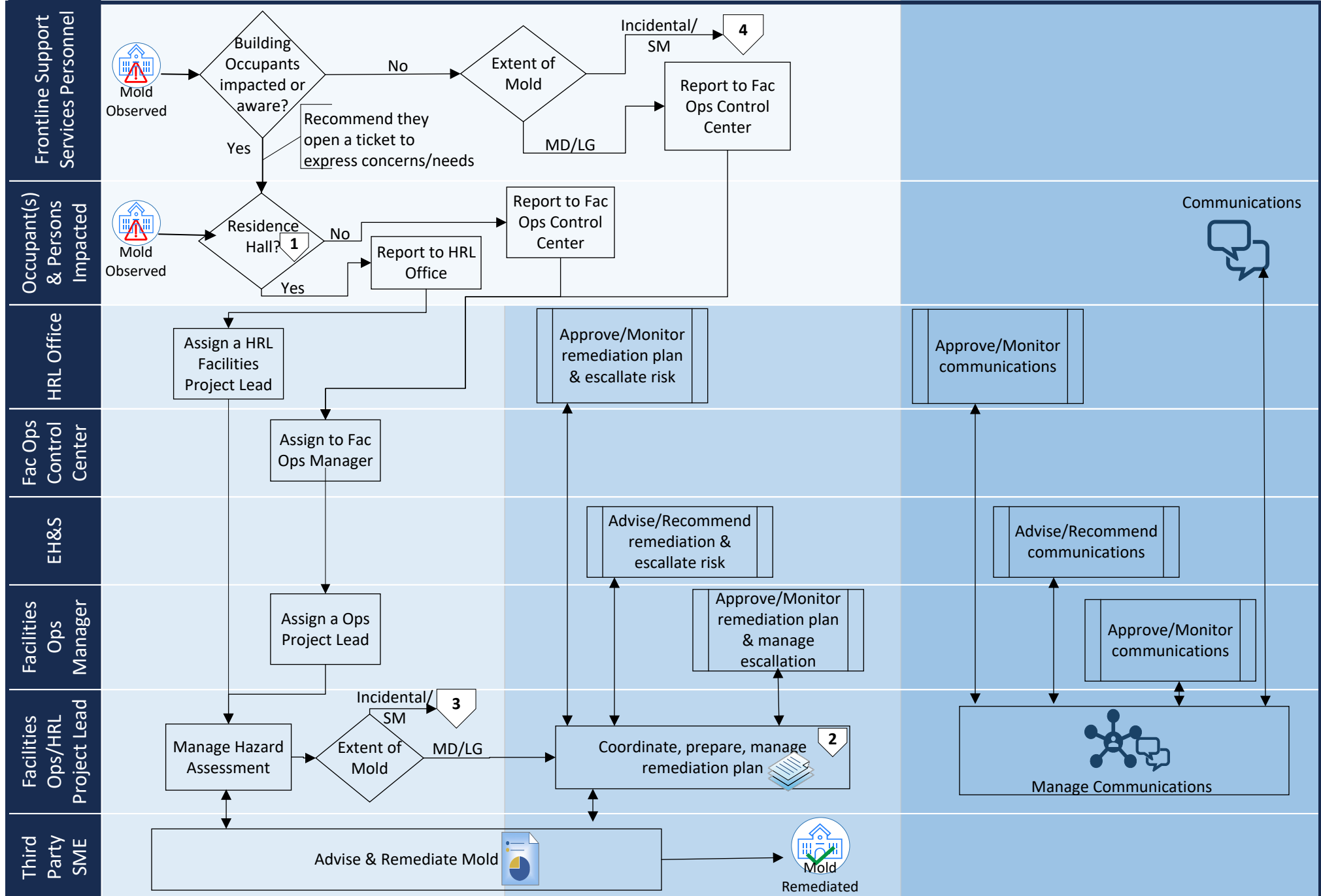
Incidental/Small Mold Protocol – Supporting Services Workflow

Most incidental and small area mold can be remediated by frontline support services personnel. When occupants are aware or impacted they should be referred to the HRL Office or Fac Ops Control Center to submit a ticket with their concerns. HRL or Fac Ops will assign Project Lead who will manage heightened concerns and communications with occupants, and coordination with Frontline Support Services Personnel.



MEDIUM/LARGE Mold Protocol – Supporting Services Workflow

Medium and large mold concerns involving hazard assessment, remediation, and communication with multiple parties and heightened levels of occupant concern should be coordinated and managed through the Project Lead as a central hub. The HRL Office or Fac Ops Manager, in coordination with the Project Lead will engage a third party to remediate.



Air Quality Concerns Mold Protocol – Supporting Services Workflow

The Facilities Ops/HRL Project Lead coordinates and communicates air quality concerns and testing as the central hub.

