



Mold Remediation

This document is designed to help zone and building managers address general mold remediation issues in buildings on campus. For larger areas (greater than 10 sq. feet) of mold contamination, contact EH&S before beginning remediation work, as additional factors may need to be considered.

1. General Recommendations for affected areas smaller than 10 square feet:

1. Work with the Building Manger or other supervisors to facilitate communication with building occupants. Work with EH&S to address health and safety issues.
2. Before any repair work is started, the Asbestos Program Manager (723-0486) must be contacted to determine if any asbestos containing materials (ACMs) are involved.
3. Ensure the source of water causing the mold growth (e.g., leak, condensation, etc.) is properly addressed (identified and fixed/eliminated).
4. Work area should be unoccupied during remediation.
5. Non-porous (metals, glass, hard plastics) and semi-porous (wood and concrete) materials can be cleaned and re-used.
6. Contaminated porous materials such as wallboards and ceiling tiles should be discarded. Cleaning can be attempted for some porous materials with small amounts of mold growth (e.g., carpets, fabrics). Discard if a musty odor is present.
7. Work areas (including areas used for egress and staging clean-up) should be cleaned up after work is completed. A disinfectant cleaner (indicated as a bacterial, virucidal, and fungicidal) that is safe for indoor use should be applied to affected surfaces (e.g., floors, walls, furnishings) per manufacturer's instructions.
8. Ensure all SU clean-up personnel are properly trained and informed of potential hazards before beginning any work. Contractors should speak with their own health and safety department before beginning any work.

2. Personal Protective Equipment

Minimum protection for Stanford personnel includes the use of nitrile gloves, eye protection (safety glasses/goggles) and N95 respirators.

3. Cleanup Methods

Porous Materials (e.g., ceiling tiles, wallboards, insulation)	Non-Porous and Semi-Porous Materials (e.g., wood/concrete)
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Remove and discard. Attempts should be made to minimize the amount of aerosolization (spreading of mold spores through the air) caused by physical removal. 2. Porous materials that can be cleaned can be reused, but should be discarded if possible. All reused material should be dry and free of all visible mold, and have no musty odor. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Use wet methods (detergent/disinfectant cleansing solution or wet vacuum) to remove all mold from surface; scrub as needed. For wood, use a wood cleaner. 2. After mold is removed, a final surface disinfection with bleach solution (1 part bleach to 9 parts water) is suggested. 3. Always allow time for treated material to be dried thoroughly 4. High Efficiency Particulate Air (HEPA) vacuum can be used after all material is cleaned and dried. Discard filter and contents of vacuum into well-sealed plastic bags.

Reference:

Guidelines on Assessment and Remediation of Fungi in Indoor Environments, New York City Department of Health, 2001

IICRC Standard and Reference Guide for Professional Water Damage Restoration (S500-94)

Mold Remediation in Schools and Commercial Buildings, EPA (402-K-01-001)