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A Dozen Fake Words



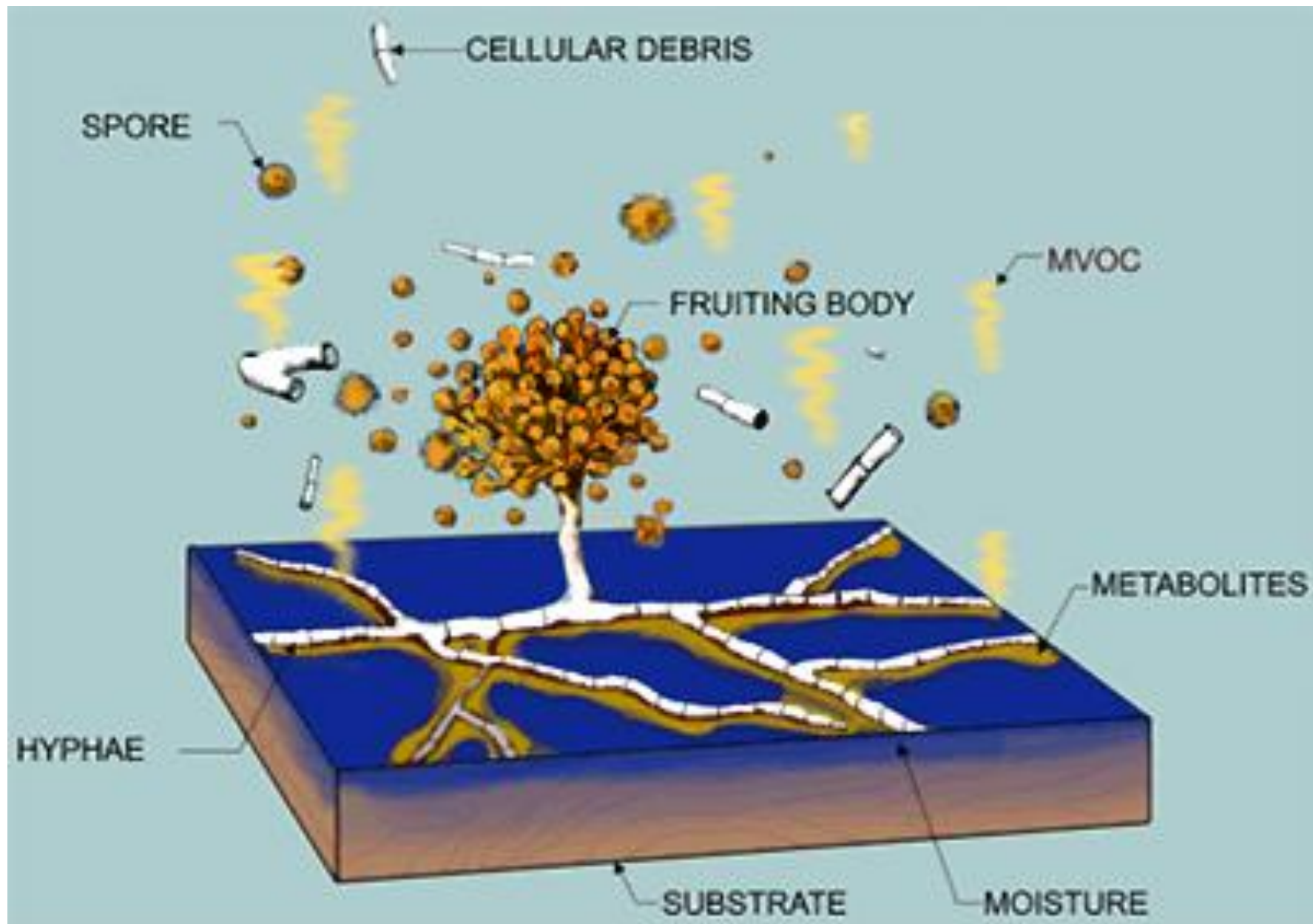
Remediation

1. Spraying a fungicide on the mold.
2. Spraying a disinfectant on the mold.
3. Running a PCO device in the moldy room.
4. Physically removing the mold.
5. All of the above.
6. None of the above.

Mold

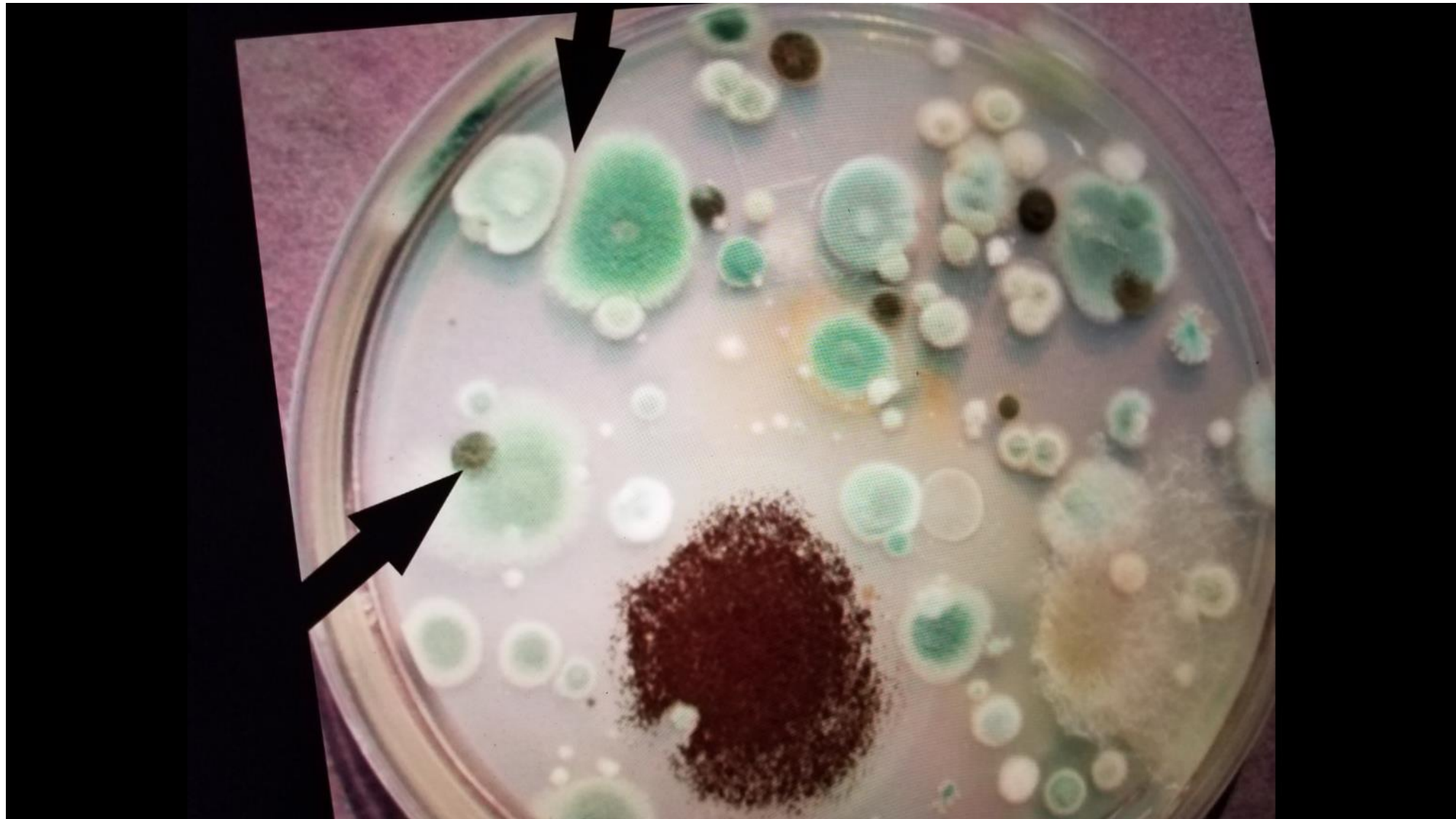
1. Spores that germinate and grow.
2. Spores that don't germinate and grow.
3. Spore fragments.
4. Growth fragments.
5. Mycotoxins.
6. VOCs.
7. All the above.
8. None of the above.

**Indoor Air Quality and
Mold Prevention of the
Building Envelope**
by Roger Morse, AIA and
Don Acker, PE
Morse Zehnter
Associates
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Mycotoxin

1. A gas from spores.
2. Another name for spores.
3. A gas from visible mold.
4. VOCs from mold growth.
5. A gas or VOCs from dead spores.
6. Any toxin from mold is a myco-toxin



Clearance

1. Zero mold spores in an air sample.
2. Zero mold spores in a surface sample.
3. Zero mold spores in ERMI.
4. If not zero, then 10 or 100?
5. 10x less in the work area than outside the containment.
6. Species inside different than species outside.

Concentration

1. spores/cm².
2. spores/m³.
3. spore-equivalents/gram of dust.
4. The same as “load.”

Exposure

- 100 spores/M3
- 1000 spores/M3 from 3 rooms.
- 100 spores/M3 for 10 minutes.
- 100 spores/M3 for 10 hours.
- 100 spores/M3 inhaled for 10 hours.

VOCs

1. Volatile Organic Chemicals.
2. Volatile Organic Compounds.
3. Gasses from mold.
4. Gasses from fragrances.
5. Gasses from building materials.
6. Gasses from farts.
7. All the above.
8. None of the above.

ERMI

1. The most comprehensive mold test because it lists species.
2. The best way to determine if a house is safe or not.
3. The best way for PRV.
4. A mold lab analysis method.
5. An interpretation of a lab analysis.

CIRS

1. A department store that just declared bankruptcy.
2. A toxic mold disease.
3. A disease caused by toxic black mold.
4. A disease caused by *Stachybotrys*.
5. Chronic Inflammatory Response Syndrome.
6. CIRS means exposure to mold.

Table 2

Range of toxins, inflammagens, and microbes found in WDBs		
Mycotoxins³³	Gram-negative bacteria^{38,40-42}	Hemolysins^{13,35}
Bioaerosols³⁴	Gram-positive bacteria^{38,40-42}	Proteinases^{13,35}
Cell fragments³⁵	Actinomycetes⁴³	Chitinases¹³
Cell wall components³⁵	Nocardia³⁸	Siderophores¹³
Hyphal fragments³⁶	Mycobacteria⁴⁴	Microbial VOCs⁴⁶⁻⁴⁹
Conidia³⁶	Protozoa⁴³	Building material VOCs⁴⁶
Beta Glucans^{35,37}	Chlamydia⁴⁵	Coarse particulates¹³
Mannans^{13,38}	Mycoplasma⁴⁵	Fine particulates¹³
Spirocyclic drimanes³⁵	Endotoxins^{37,38}	Ultrafine particulates^{57,58}
Inorganic xenobiotics³⁹	Lipopolysaccharides⁴⁰	Nano-sized particulates^{57,58}

Shoemaker, Medical Consensus State, 2015

HEPA

1. A filter with efficiency of 99.97% as small as 0.3 microns.
2. A filter with efficiency of 99.97% of particles down to 0.3 microns.
3. A filter with efficiency of 99.97% at 0.3 microns.
4. Not as good as a filter with 99.99% of particles as small as 0.001 microns.
5. The smallest particle captured at the efficiency of 99.97% is 0.3 microns.

RH

- The amount of moisture in the air.
- The percentage of moisture in the air.
- The relative amount of moisture in the air.
- The relative percentage of moisture in the air at a specific temperature.
- The reason mold grows in humid climates when $RH > 70\%$.

Questions?

If you don't have any questions then you slept through this presentation.

If you aren't even a little confused then I slept through this presentation!

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