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MOULD

A Guide to Developing an Exposure Control Plan

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Note: Sections surrounded by blue boxes like this one are for background information to assist you with developing your ECP. Do not copy them to the ECP.

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BACKGROUND

This guide was developed by the Fire & Flood Restoration Program (FFRP) Technical Advisory Committee. FFRP is the recognized voice of the Restoration Contractor industry in B.C. on matters of workplace health and safety. FFRP is committed to eliminating or reducing workplace exposure to injury and disease by promoting workplace safety and training.

This guide was developed to assist in preventing a variety of mould exposures that occur within the fire and flood restoration industry. Mould is an emerging concern and this Exposure Control Plan (ECP) guide enables the fire and flood restoration industry to manage mould exposures in a proactive manner. Refer to ANSI/IICRC Standard 520 "Standard for Professional Mould Remediation" for further information on best practices for mould remediation.

INTRUCTIONS FOR USE

This document provides guidelines for creating an ECP that meets the requirements of **Section 5.54** of the Occupational Health and Safety Regulation (OHSR).

You can copy some sections directly into your ECP with little modification, while other sections should be modified to your particular company and work that you perform. Make sure your ECP only covers the specific work you do.

The following elements must be included in your ECP:

- A statement of purpose and responsibilities
- Risk identification, assessment and control
- Education and training
- Written work procedures (when required)
- Hygiene facilities and decontamination procedures (when required)
  Note: this is part of Control Methods for Exposure to Mould, but must be included as its own section in the ECP.
- Health monitoring (when required)
- Documentation and annual review (when required)

Please refer to Appendix A which provides an outline for the ECP and the elements to include. This consists of the seven elements outlined above, as well as additional sections from this guide.

Remember: Your ECP must be specific to your company and your work. It must stand on its own.

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COMPANY INFORMATION

Complete this section and copy to the ECP.

Company Contact Information

- [Name]
- [Address]
- [Contact information — names and phone numbers, at a minimum include Prime Contractor and company completing work]

Worksite information

- [Project name]
- [Address]

PURPOSE

Copy and paste this section to the ECP – add information about specific exposure scenario, if applicable.

We have a duty to protect our workers from mould exposure during building demolition and restoration activities that could disrupt mould containing materials. Effective controls are available to protect workers from harmful exposure. We know a combination of control measures are required to achieve this objective. We commit to being diligent in our efforts to select the most effective control technologies available and to ensure that best practices, as described in this Exposure Control Plan (ECP), are followed at our worksite(s).

The protective measures and work procedures we establish will protect not only our workers, but also our clients, other workers, and members of the public who may be involved in the building restoration process.

RESPONSIBILITIES - INCLUDING WORKSAFEBC EXPECTATIONS

Copy and paste this section to the ECP – delete any sections that do not apply to your work.

Refer to Workers Compensation Act Part 2, Division 4, Section 24 and OHSR 20.112 for full details of the required roles and responsibilities. The information below includes both the regulatory requirements and the recommendations of the Fire & Flood Restoration Program Technical Advisory Committee (FFRP-TAC).

Coordination at Multiple-Employer Workplaces

In this section:

"Multiple-Employer Workplace" means a workplace where workers of two or more employers are working at the same time.

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"Prime Contractor" means in relation to a multiple-employer workplace.

- The directing contractor, employer or other person who enters into a written agreement with the owner of that workplace to be the Prime Contractor for the purpose of this part,

or

- If there's no agreement, the owner of the workplace is considered the "Prime Contractor."

Prime Contractor

The Prime Contractor of a multiple-employer workplace is responsible for the following:

- Ensuring the activities of employers, workers, and other persons at the workplace relating to occupational health and safety are coordinated.
- Doing everything reasonably practicable to establish and maintain a system or process that ensures compliance with the OHS provisions and the regulations in respect of the workplace.

Each employer of workers at a multiple-employer workplace must provide the Prime Contractor with the name of the person the employer has designated to supervise the employer's workers at that workplace.

Owner

Most of our worksites are private homes. The owner is considered the "Prime Contractor" until a work authorization is signed naming the restoration contractor as Prime.

The owner is responsible for the following:

- Providing and maintaining the owner's land and premises being used as a workplace in a manner that ensures the health and safety of workers and other persons at, or near, the workplace.
- Giving the employer or Prime Contractor at the workplace the information known to the owner that is necessary to identify, eliminate, or control hazards to the health and safety of workers and other persons at the workplace.
- Complying with the OHS provisions, the regulations and any applicable orders.
- Adhering to other additional obligations under Part 6 and Part 20 of the OHSR, including providing the employer or Prime Contractor a copy of the hazardous material report for the building.

Employer

The employer is responsible for the following (specific to mould):

- Identifying and assessing work procedures that might lead to worker exposure to mould during the building restoration process.
- Verifying that a hazardous material report is present, if required.
- Ensuring supervisors and workers are educated in the hazards of mould exposure and are trained to work safely during mould abatement.
- Ensuring materials (for example, tools, equipment, personal protective equipment (PPE) and other resources such as worker training) required to fully implement and maintain this ECP, are readily available when required.
- Conducting a periodic review (at least annually) of the effectiveness of the ECP. This includes a review of available control technologies to ensure these are selected and used when practical.

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- Ensuring workers follow the requirements of the Occupational Health and Safety Regulation and the Workers Compensation Act.
- Maintaining records of training, fit tests, crew talks, and inspections.
- Investigating all near misses and exposure incidents.
- Coordinating work with clients and other employers to ensure a safe work environment, including the following:
    - Inform all subcontractors of the specific hazards on the worksite.
    - Site Safety Assessment form.
    - Hazardous materials survey.
    - Mould analysis test results.
        - Review subcontractor's scope of work.
        - Review subcontractor's safe work procedures.
        - Ensure that all subcontractors have the proper PPE.

Supervisor

Supervisors are responsible for the following:

- Verifying workers have received adequate instruction on the hazards associated with mould.
- Ensuring proper selection and implementation of appropriate control measures.
- Ensuring workers using respirators have been properly fit tested including temporary workers (temps) and that results are recorded.
- Directing work to ensure the risk to workers is minimized and adequately controlled.
- Coordinating with other employers and clients to ensure a safe work environment.
- Ensuring all subcontractors follow proper safe work procedures.
- Ensuring materials (for example, tools, equipment, personal protective equipment [PPE] and other resources such as worker training required to fully implement and maintain this ECP) are readily available when required.
- Ensuring all required tools, equipment, chemicals, and PPE are used as required by the ECP.
- Correcting unsafe acts and conditions immediately.

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Workers

Workers are responsible for the following:

- Attending educational sessions provided by the employer.
- Use the assigned protective equipment in an effective manner.
- Following established work procedures as directed by the supervisor.
- Knowing how to report exposure incidents.
- Refusing unsafe work.
- Reporting unsafe acts or conditions to the supervisor.

Joint Occupational Health and Safety Committee

The Joint Occupational Health and Safety Committee is responsible for the following:

- Consulting with management and workers regarding the effectiveness of this ECP.
- Consulting with affected workers regarding identified health and safety issues not covered by this ECP.
- Providing recommendations regarding any additional worker health and safety training that might be required.
- Participating in accident/incident investigations.
- Assisting in the annual review of this ECP.

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RISK IDENTIFICATION, ASSESSMENT AND CONTROL

- Employers must ensure potential workplace hazards (a Site Safety Assessment or **SSA can help with this**) are identified and that risks associated with those hazards are assessed. If there might be mould-containing materials at the worksite that will be disturbed, the employer needs to do the following before remediation work begins:
    - Have a qualified person conduct a hazardous materials survey to identify all potentially hazardous materials on site, including mould. The location and amount of mould (area) including visible and hidden mould should be included.
    - "Qualified Person" as defined under Section 20.112 (2), (3), and (6) of the OHSR has the necessary education, training and experience in the management and control of the hazardous material that they reasonably anticipate to be found at a particular worksite. It is unreasonable to expect a qualified person to have expertise in the management and control of every hazardous material. However, a qualified person knows the limitation of their own knowledge and experience in dealing with various hazardous materials encountered onsite.
- An important part of the ECP is to identify all mould-affected materials that are impacted and might present a risk to workers.
- An environmental consultant is required if the mould extent is greater than 100 sq ft.
- When the presence of mould is confirmed through bulk sample analysis, or material is assumed to contain mould (for example, walls, attics, crawlspaces, and hidden cavities behind walls), you must conduct a detailed risk assessment prior to work commencing, to determine the exposure risk of workers and others. The risk assessment must be conducted by a qualified person (depending on growth matrix) to help define the scope of work for the remediation of mould.
- HVAC systems (heating, ventilation and air conditioning systems) are another important part of the risk identification process. Controlling airborne contaminants into unaffected areas must be considered. Air handling systems are a major route for cross contamination. HVAC systems must be evaluated before work begins.

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Hazard Controls

What is a hazard control program?

A hazard control program consists of the necessary steps to protect workers from exposure to a substance or system, and the procedures required to monitor exposure and health to hazards such as chemicals, materials or substance, or other types such as noise and vibration. Your written workplace hazard control program should outline which methods you are using to control exposure and how you are monitoring these controls for effectiveness. Any hazardous situations identified should be corrected by someone qualified to do so. The Controls Required section on the SSA Risk Assessment form identifies the controls required based on risk level. The actions are ordered 1 to 5. Use these numbers on the SSA form to indicate what type of control you will use to correct the situation. The numbers indicate the preferred choice for the type of action, with 1 being the best option.

This ranking is also known as the "Hierarchy of Controls."

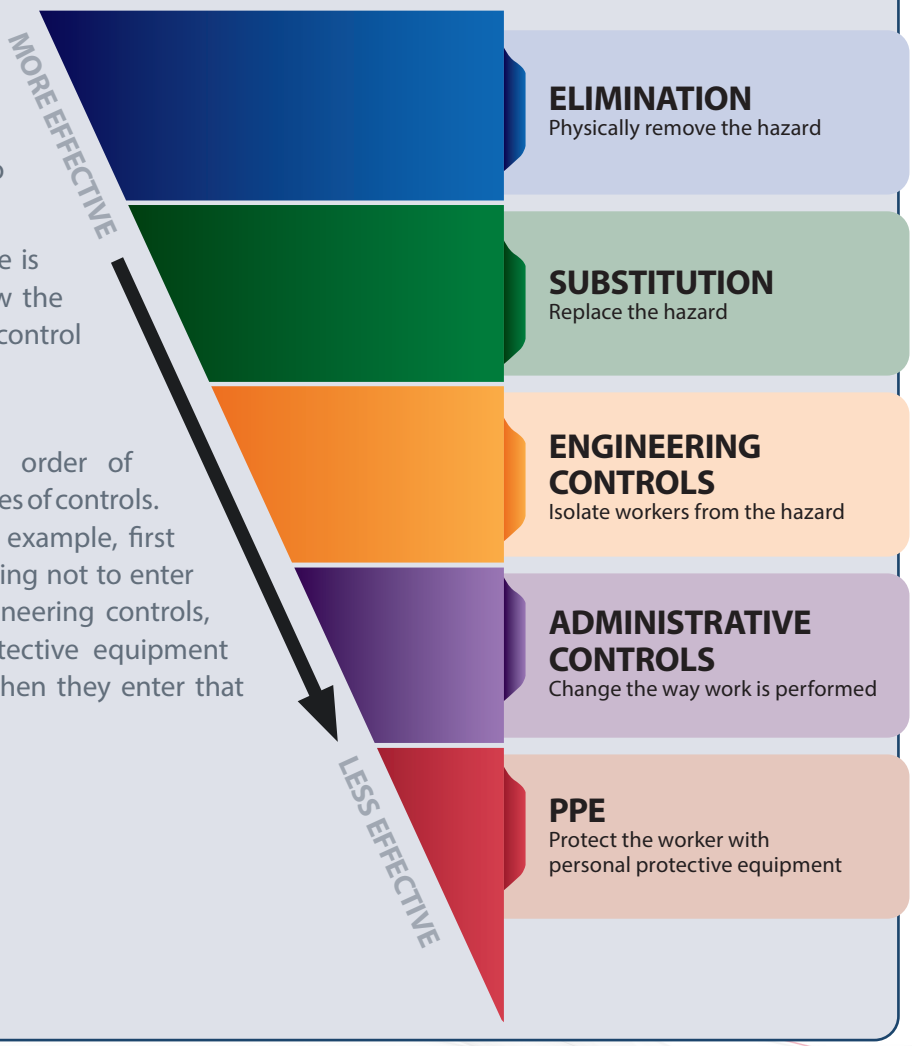
Hierarchy Controls

Once you've completed a workplace risk assessment, any risks that you've identified as high or moderate may require additional controls. You must correct unsafe conditions.

The highest risk should be addressed first. If you're unable to eliminate a risk, you must implement control measures to minimize the risk. The hierarchy of controls can help you systematically take action to minimize risk.

When considering how to reduce risk, there is an order to follow. It is important to follow the hierarchy rather than start with the easiest control measures.

Note: While the controls are listed in order of effectiveness, you should consider all five types of controls. They often work best in combination. For example, first responders cannot eliminate risks by choosing not to enter a burning building, but they can use engineering controls, administrative controls, and personal protective equipment (PPE) and clothing to minimize the risks when they enter that building.



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Background on Mould

Copy and paste this section to the ECP.

What is mould?

Moulds (mildew, fungi) are microorganisms that produce thousands of tiny particulates called spores as part of their reproductive cycle. Actively growing mould colonies are usually colourful "woolly" or "slimy" growths. They can be virtually any colour – red, green, white, or black. When disrupted by air movement or contact, moulds release their spores and hyphae (filaments) into the air. Given the right environmental conditions, these spores and hyphae can go on to form other mould colonies.

Mould becomes inactive or dormant if moisture is not present. Inactive mould is often dry and becomes powdery or crusty. Like actively growing mould, these inactive moulds can be readily disturbed by air movement or contact, causing mould particles and spores to become airborne. Mould can remain dormant for many years but will grow once moisture returns.

Where is mould found in the workplace?

Mould can be found almost anywhere outdoors and indoors. There are over 1.5 million species of fungi worldwide with 18,000 commonly found in B.C. Indoor moulds usually originate from outside sources such as soil, plants, and decaying matter. Moulds thrive in dark, moist environments and can grow at room temperatures on various materials, including plastic, metals, insulation, wallpaper, particle board, ceiling tiles, drywall, plywood, carpets, under padding, and the interior surfaces of ventilation systems equipment. Some moulds can even grow in light, cool conditions as well.

Workers can be potentially exposed to mould when working in a building with moisture problems. Moisture problems can be due to excessive humidity caused by thermal gradients, lack of ventilation or by water damage from flooding, leaky plumbing, or leaks in the structure itself (for example, faulty roofs, windows, walls, or foundation).

Health Hazards

Copy and paste this section to the ECP.

Exposure to mould is usually through inhalation of airborne spores and hyphae. Many species of mould can produce toxic substances known as mycotoxins. Some mycotoxins adhere to the mould spores while others can be found within the spore itself. Air movement and the handling of contaminated material can release spores containing mycotoxins into the atmosphere. Once released, spores must contact the skin or be inhaled before symptoms can develop.

- Exposure to mould in the air may irritate skin, eyes, nose, and throat, resulting in symptoms such as difficulty breathing, runny nose, and watery eyes.
- Other symptoms such as fatigue and headache have also been reported.
- Workers who are allergic to moulds could experience asthmatic attacks upon exposure.
- Workers exposed to the mould species Stachybotrys chartarum have experienced burning in the nose, nosebleeds, severe coughing, and impairment to the immune system.
- People with weakened immune systems are particularly susceptible to mould-related illness and should not be involved in removing mould or investigating areas that may be mould-contaminated.

Actual toxic reactions are very rare and most health effects from mould exposure are related to allergies.

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Exposure Limits

Copy and paste this section to the ECP.

The Occupational Health and Safety Regulation (OHSR) Section 5.48 provides established exposure limits for a worker's exposure to hazardous chemical substances. WorkSafeBC does not have any numerical exposure limits for mould. However, **Section 2.2 (General duty) of the OHSR** states that "Despite the absence of a specific requirement, all work must be carried out without undue risk of injury or occupational disease to any person."

Since people have different sensitivities, it's not possible to establish safe limits for mould. Both Health Canada and WorkSafeBC recommend removing any mould found growing indoors and fixing the underlying moisture problem.

CONTROL METHODS FOR EXPOSURE TO MOULD

These control procedures are the "Written Work Procedures" required by the Regulation.

Select the relevant control strategy below and copy and paste this section to the ECP (for example, only include the strategy for remediation of small-scale mould if that is what the workers will be dealing with). Note: The Hygiene Facilities and Decontamination Procedures need to be highlighted in a separate section of the ECP, if used.

When mould is found on a worksite, a qualified person must assess the size of visible or hidden contamination and designate it as small, medium, or large according to the definitions from **WorkSafeBC G4.79** (moulds and indoor quality).

- **Small:** Total surface area affected is less than 1 square metre (10ft^2).
- **Medium:** Total surface area affected is between 1 square metre and 10 square metres (10ft^2 to 100ft^2).
- **Large:** Total surface area is greater than 10 square metres (100ft^2) or the potential for increased occupant or remediator exposure during remediation is estimated to be significant.

Refer to Appendix B - Checklist for Mould Remediation Control Methods. Complete this checklist based on the information below to ensure you have met all of the requirements.

The following control methods and procedures are used for small, medium, and large-scale mould contamination.

Note: *You should provide a change space for medium-scale mould contamination and decontamination facilities should be provided for large-scale mould contamination. These are described in the section on medium-scale and large-scale remediation below.*

Remediation of small-scale mould. Total surface area is less than 1m^2 or 10ft^2

Only properly trained workers will perform mould abatement. Eating, drinking, and smoking is prohibited in the work area.

- Occupants must not be present within the remediation area. Susceptible individuals will be removed from adjacent rooms. This includes, but is not limited to, infants less than 12 months old, persons recovering from surgery, the elderly, and people with suppressed immune systems or chronic inflammatory lung disease.
- Workers must be medically fit to work with potential mould exposure. Workers with a history of significant allergies (asthma, hay fever, hives, etc.) or other medical concerns must consult an occupational physician to determine the health risks associated with mould removal and restoration activities. Mould abatement workers who risk infectious diseases from unsanitary water sources (sewage, flood waters from rivers and streams,wind driven rains, etc.) must consult an occupational physician regarding appropriate immunization.

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- Workers performing Level 1 mould remediation must wear a half-mask APR respirator with P-100 cartridge. The selection, fitting, maintenance, and monitoring of the respirator must meet the requirements of the CSA Standard Z94.4-18, as amended. Workers shall be fit tested with the assigned respirator prior to initial use and yearly thereafter. The seal of the respirator to the wearer's face must not be compromised by facial hair. Filters shall be removed and disposed of daily due to the potential growth of mould spores on damp filter media.
- Workers must wear safety glasses or goggles.
- Workers must wear disposable coveralls and dust-impermeable gloves appropriate to the work being performed, and water-impermeable gloves when applying detergent or disinfectants. Workers may wear disposable boot covers or they can clean their boots before leaving the remediation area.
- Whenever possible, a drop sheet shall be placed below the mouldy materials being removed.
- Dust suppression methods must be used where possible, prior to disturbing mouldy materials. This will be done by taping a section of plastic sheeting (6 mil poly) or duct tape over the mouldy material, and lightly misting or wet wiping the mouldy material with water containing a surfactant such as dish soap. There will be no dry sweeping or dry whisking. Power tools fitted with dust collection bags will reduce airborne particulates.

Remediation of medium-scale mould growth (area between $1m^2$ to $10m^2$)

Level 2 includes all items in Level 1 together with the following requirements:

- Workers must wear full-body dust-impervious coveralls, with attached hoods, secured with tape at the ankles and wrists.
- The work area must be isolated with an enclosure constructed of fibre-enforced polyethylene (poly) sheeting or 6 mil polyethylene, taped and supported as required. A temporary roof will be provided where an existing ceiling does not complete the temporary enclosure. Fibre-reinforced poly will be used to cover floors.
- Negative pressure will be provided within the enclosure by drawing air from the work area and exhausting it out of the enclosure by using an exhaust fan or negative air to outdoors. A minimum negative of 5 pascals (0.02 inches of water column) will be provided. Where possible, the filtered air will be discharged outside the building and away from people.
- A change space will be supplied and installed at the entrance to the containment area for workers to don/doff disposable coveralls and for storage of clean supplies. This area must have double-overlapping flaps at both ends of the change room or (T-flaps or zippers) and shall be kept under negative pressure with respect to the occupied area of the building, and under positive pressure with respect to the mould removal area (supervisor will inspect the work area for defects in the containment, barriers and change room daily).
- The project manager must document the abatement work in writing and maintain records in the project file, supported by inspection reports or other relevant documents.

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Remediation of large-scale mould growth (areas greater than 10m^2)

Level 3 mould abatement includes all Level 2 measures, as well as the following:

- A qualified person experienced in performing microbial investigations must be consulted prior to commencing remediation. The qualified person must determine whether the following procedures are applicable to the specific remediation project and identify any required changes (site specific). In addition, a qualified person will provide hands-on monitoring of all associated mould removal activities.
- Workers shall wear a full-face APR (air purifying respirator) fitted with P100 cartridges, or preferably a PAPR (powered air purifying respirator) with P100 cartridges.
- The work area shall be isolated from adjacent spaces using temporary hoarding, tape, and polyethylene sheeting. All walls that form part of the enclosure perimeter shall be covered with one layer of polyethylene sheeting taped in place. Where temporary walls form part of the enclosure perimeter, two separately sealed layers of polyethylene sheeting shall be provided, one on each side of the temporary wall.
- Negative pressure will be provided within the enclosure, by using portable, High Efficiency Particulate Air (HEPA)-filtered exhaust fans (negative air machines). A minimum negative pressure of 5 pascals (0.02 inches of water column) will be provided and a minimum of four air exchanges of air per hour. Where possible, filtered air will be discharged outside the building and away from the public.
- A worker decontamination facility shall be provided, including a clean change room and a dirty change room. Flap doors will be installed at opening into and within the decontamination facility. A wash station must be provided consisting of, at a minimum, a basin, fresh water, soap, and toweling in the clean change room. The worker decontamination rooms must be constructed and arranged in such a way that everyone entering or leaving the work area must pass through each room of the decontamination unit.

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EDUCATION AND CONTROL

Copy and paste this section to the ECP.

- Training will be provided by the employer or the employer's designate.
- Records of attendance, dates of training, and training material will be documented and retained.
- Additional training or reference material will be made available to workers upon request.
- Training topics:
    - Mould awareness/remediation
    - Health hazards associated with mould
    - Hazardous material awareness/identification
    - Hazard identification (**Site Safety Assessment** SSA form)
    - Engineering controls
    - Administration controls
    - PPE
    - Decontamination procedures
    - Proper remediation techniques
    - Personal hygiene
    - Details of the exposure control plan for mould
    - Documentation

HEALTH MONITORING

Copy and paste this section to the ECP.

- Workers must report any symptoms of exposure to the employer and WorkSafeBC for tracking and investigation.

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DOCUMENTATION AND ANNUAL REVIEW

Copy and paste this section to the ECP.

Training Records

- Training records will be completed for each worker upon completion of training. These documents will be kept for the duration of employment.
    - Dates of training sessions.
    - Contents or summary of training sessions.
    - Names and qualifications of persons conducting training.
    - Names and job titles of all workers attending the training sessions.

Annual Review

- The employer will review the Exposure Control Plan, at least annually, and update as necessary, in consultation with the Joint Occupational Health and Safety Committee or the Worker Health and Safety Representative.

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REFERENCE MATERIAL

Fungal Contamination of Public Buildings: A Guide to Recognition and Management, Health Canada. June 1995
http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/ehp/ehd/catalogue/bch_pubs/fungal.pdf

Guide for the Prevention of Microbial Growth in Ventilation Systems. IRSST (Institut de recherche en sante et en securite du travail du Quebec) October 1994.
http://www.irsst.qc.ca/htmen/catalogue/3_0_10.htm

Guidelines for the Investigation, Assessment and Remediation of Mould in the Workplace.
Manitoba Labour. March 2000.
http://www.gov.mb.ca/labour/safety/Mould.pdf

Guidelines on Assessment and Remediation of Indoor Environments. New York City Department of Health. Bureau of Environmental & Occupational Disease Epidemiology. November 2008.
https://www1.nyc.gov/assets/doh/downloads/pdf/epi/epi-mold-guidelines.pdf

Mould Remediation in Schools and Commercial Buildings: United States Environmental Protection Agency. Office of Air and Radiation, Indoor Environments Division. March 2001
http://www.epa.gov/mold/mold-remediation.html

Selection, Use, and Care of Respirators: Can/CSA-Z94.4-18. CSA Group. 2018.

Standard for Professional Mould Remediation: ANSI/IICRC S520-2015. Third Edition. December 2015.

The Occupational Health and Safety Regulation
https://www.worksafebc.com/en/law-policy/occupational-health-safety/searchable-ohs-regulation/ohs-regulation

The Workers Compensation Act
https://www.bclaws.gov.bc.ca/civix/content/complete/statreg/901199259/1241438022/965723187/?xsl=/templates/browse.xsl

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APPENDIX A
GUIDELINE FOR MOULD EXPOSURE CONTROL PLAN (ECP)

COMPANY INFORMATION	
COMPANY NAME	
ADDRESS	

CONTACT INFORMATION *(at minimum include Prime Contractor and company completing work)*					
NAME		TITLE		TELEPHONE #	
NAME		TITLE		TELEPHONE #	

WORKSITE INFORMATION	
PROJECT NAME	
ADDRESS	

PURPOSE

Copy and paste section – add info about specific exposure scenario, if applicable.

RESPONSIBILITIES - INCLUDING WORKSAFEBC EXPECTATIONS

Copy and paste this section to the ECP – delete any sections that do not apply to your work.

- Coordination at multiple-employer workplaces
- Owner
- Employer
- Supervisor
- Workers
- Joint Occupational Health and Safety Committee

RISK IDENTIFICATION, ASSESSMENT AND CONTROL

- Background on Mould *(copy and paste section)*
- Health Hazards *(copy and paste section)*
- Exposure Limits *(copy and paste section)*

CONTROL METHODS FOR EXPOSURE TO MOULD *(copy and paste relevant control strategy used)*

These control procedures are the "Written Work Procedures" required by the Regulation

- Hygiene Facilities and Decontamination Procedures, when required.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

(copy and paste section)

HEALTH MONITORING

(copy and paste section)

DOCUMENTATION AND ANNUAL REVIEW

(copy and paste section)

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APPENDIX B
CHECKLIST FOR MOULD REMEDIATION CONTROL METHODS

Complete this checklist based on the information included in the Control Methods for Exposure to Mould Section to ensure you have met all of the requirements.

Small-scale mould (total surface area is less than 1m² or 10ft²)

- [ ] No occupants present in the remediation area.
- [ ] Susceptible individuals removed from adjacent rooms.
- [ ] All workers medically fit to work with mould.
- [ ] PPE.
    - Half-mask respirator with P-100 cartridge.
    - Safety glasses or goggles.
    - Disposable coveralls.
    - Dust-impermeable gloves.
    - Disposable boot covers (or clean boots before leaving remediation area).
- [ ] Drop sheet.
- [ ] Plastic sheeting or duct tape over mouldy material.
- [ ] Water containing surfactant used for misting or wet wiping.
- [ ] No dry sweeping or dry whisking.
- [ ] Power tools fitted with dust collection bags.

Medium-scale mould (area between 1m² and 10m²)

Use all of the procedures outlined above for small-scale mould plus:

- [ ] PPE outlined above and:
    - Full-body dust-impervious coveralls with attached hoods, secured with tape at the ankles and the wrists.
- [ ] Isolate work area with polyethylene enclosure.
- [ ] Provide temporary roof if existing ceiling does not complete enclosure.
- [ ] Cover floors with reinforced poly.
- [ ] Create negative pressure of at least 5 pascals within enclosure.
- [ ] Exhaust air outdoors and away from the public.
- [ ] Provide change space at entrance to containment area.
- [ ] Double-overlapping flaps at both ends of change room.
- [ ] Keep change space at negative pressure relative to the occupied area of the building.
- [ ] Keep change space at positive pressure relative to the mould removal area.
- [ ] Inspect containment, barriers and change room for defects daily.
- [ ] Project manager to maintain written records of abatement work.

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Large-scale mould (areas greater than 10m²)

Use all of the procedures outlined above for small and medium-scale mould plus:

- [ ] PPE outlined above but with:
    - Air purifying respirator (APR) with P100 cartridges or powered air purifying respirator (PAPR) with P100 cartridges.
- [ ] Qualified person reviews control procedures prior to remediation and recommends changes if required.
- [ ] Qualified person monitors mould-removal activities.
- [ ] Create sealed enclosure with polyethylene sheeting, tape and hoarding.
- [ ] Maintain a minimum of 5 pascals of negative pressure within the enclosure using HEPA-filtered exhaust fans.
- [ ] Discharge filtered air outside the building and away from the public.
- [ ] Worker decontamination facility including:
    - Clean change room.
    - Dirty change room.
    - Flap doors at openings.
    - Wash station (fresh water, soap and toweling).
    - Everyone entering or leaving work area must pass through each room of decontamination unit.

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