



Episode 654 | February 4th, 2022 | 12:00 PM EST

The AEML Winter Break 2022 Highlights Show

“THE Florida Mold Conference!”

Takeaways by The Winter Break Moderators!

This past week the Z-man was at the AEML Winter Break 2022 aka “THE Florida Mold Conference!” The Z-man represented the IAQradio+ Team on the ground at the DoubleTree by Hilton in Deerfield Beach Florida, the venue for Winter Break.

Recap of AEML Winter Break 2022- “THE Florida Mold Conference!”

History of the AEML Winter Break

The AEML Winter Break Conference is rooted in the prior efforts of Richard Alexis, a Florida licensed Mold Assessor and Florida Approved-Continuing Education Unit Training Provider. Richard previously held two successful Technical Mold Conferences, filled meeting rooms, with the second event held in 2016.

In February 2020, the event was rebranded as Winter Break and hosted by Ron Mazur and his AEML team. The theme of the event was “Solving the Mold Puzzle” and was facilitated by IESFF founder Richard Alexis. The 2022 Winter Break event builds off the themes of prior events. The theme of the 2022 Winter Break was the 4M’s: Moisture, Materials, Mold & Methodologies, featured 13 presentations by subject matter experts and each “M Module” facilitated by a moderator knowledgeable in the subject matter.

Winter Break was very well organized and executed, sessions started and ended on time. The Continental breakfasts, lunches, breaks, and happy hours were well

stocked with an abundance of quality food and beverages. Speakers, moderators, VIPs, and special guests were well looked after.

Big shout out to the “M” behind the scenes the; Maestro Pete Consigli who organized, orchestrated, and coordinated behind the scenes. And to the “BIG M” behind the scenes, Ron Mazur who along with his staff made every attendee feel welcome and comfortable.

Highlights of the event included numerous drawings for valuable door prizes supplied by generous vendors. Culminating in MEGA Door Prizes of: Tramex’s latest Moisture Meter Kits and the Particles Plus new particle counter.

Daily Podcasts:

IAQradio+ was one of three media sponsors who provided a live podcast each day during the lunch break of Winter Break, promoted by the event organizers as, “Live Happenings from Winter Break.”

On Thursday January 27th to “kick-off” Winter Break 2022, The Intentional Restorer, Jon Isaacson & Friends delivered the first live stream podcast with a variety of Winter Break and well-known industry personalities on the DYOJO podcast.

Jon was an omnipresent throughout the Winter Break podcasting all three days assisting with the audio and video technologies and also being a host and guest on various Winter Break podcasts segments!

On Friday January 28th IAQradio+ was slated to deliver the Winter Break podcast at their normal time slot to their growing group of loyal listeners, but the Z-man pulled an audible! An audible is a last second change to an offensive football play. Rather than provide coverage limited to only the first 3 hours of the Winter Break, the Z-Man called an audible and decided to present to the IAQradio+ audience the presentation he would be giving on Day Two of Winter Break because he felt it would provide greater value to the IAQradio+ audience.

On Saturday January 29th ISSA Media Director Jeff Cross live streamed a segment of his Straight Talk podcast, promoted by the Winter Break organizers as, “Straight Talk by Jeff Cross & Friends”. Jeff also taped other segments during the Saturday lunch break which will be released in a future Straight Talk podcast.

Special Shout Out by the Restoration Global Watchdog:

Pete Consigli recognized the exclusive print media Winter Break 2022 sponsor CleanFax magazine during his Winter Break overview to kick off the conference on Friday January 28th. Pete asked CleanFax editor Amanda Hosey to stand up to be recognized for her outstanding coverage of Winter Break! Jon Isaacson and Pete Consigli collaborated on a feature story in the January/February 2022 issue of CleanFax titled, “Building a Bridge for Restoration’s Founding Fathers to the Modern Restorer” and had the magazine available on the CleanFax display table for Winter Break attendees.

Winter Break 2022 Media Supporters:

Well known industry editor and publisher of C&R magazine Michelle Blevins and Patti Harman Editor in Chief of Claims Magazine and the PC360 (PropertyCasualty360.com) Group Editor and Chief, could not be on site at Winter Break but supported the conference. Their coverage included event page listings, sending the January/February 2022 issue of C&R and Claims to be laid out on a supporter display table for conference attendees and post conference coverage targeted at their publication’s target audience.

TECHNICAL INFORMATION FROM EVENT PRESENTATIONS

Setting the stage:

The audience of approximately 250 attendees was highly sophisticated. The majority of whom were assessors (60%), remediators (35%) and others (5%) with at least one public adjuster. The panelists are not just ordinary industry folk, they are each experts in their respective fields who operate at the pinnacle of their game.

Pregame Workshop Moderator: CR Cliff Zlotnik, CR, CIEC Legal Update & Risk Management Workshop

David H. Popper, Esq., and Justin T. Petersen, Esq.

Legal & Risk Management Update Takeaways:

Items missing from contracts that you should have:

- Liquidated damages
- Attorney’s fee provision

- Venue Provision
- Right to cancel if contractor does not agree on amount approved by insurer
- Owner is responsible for payment, not insurer

Problems found in contracts

- Directions for payment
- Penalty clauses
- Piecing together provisions from other people's contracts.
- Arbitration clauses 3-day and 10- day cancellation policies.

Status of SB76:

Injunction issued on the part preventing communication reading “encouraging, inducing or instructing” on insurance claim.

No change in status at this time

Ralph E. Moon, PhD: Expert Witness Perspective

Takeaways:

- There are many Expert Witness Categories
- Expert Witness- is a person who is a specialist in a subject, often technical, who may present his/her expert opinion without having been a witness to any occurrence relating to the lawsuit or criminal case.
- Fact Witness- is a person with knowledge about what happened in a particular case, who testifies in the case about what happened or what the facts are. Fact witness testimony consists of the recitation of facts and/or events as opposed to an expert witness, whose testimony consists of the presentation of an opinion, a diagnosis, etc.
- Build your Resume: Academic Preparation, Specialized Training, Professional Licenses, Certifications, Work Experience, Peer-Reviewed Publications, Research Activities, Trade Publication, Professional and Technical Presentations.
- Pre-Deposition time-You may be alone with opposing counsel. Avoid small talk Counsel across the table is not your friend; they may attempt to sound like a “regular guy or girl.” Leave the room until your attorney arrives. Think about the opinions you want to clearly state

- Deposition: Getting Prepared- A deposition is not a memory test. Be prepared: request all reports, depositions, examinations under oath, contractor invoices, letters of denial, previous claim information and request a telephone conference call a day or two before the deposition. Do not offer opinions outside your report. Get a full night's rest, dress comfortably. Place a bottle of water on the table. Never get angry, Opposing Counsel is evaluating your conduct
- The Deposition: Discovering your strengths and weaknesses. Do you have clear, understandable opinions? Does your academic and work experience support your opinions? Do you stick to your opinions? Do you have any professional or personal flaws? What are your personality traits (i.e., defensive, forthright, argumentative, focused)? How do you deliver your opinions (smoothly, thoughtful, cohesive, judgmental)? This is a tryout for the trial.
- Deposition: Tricky Questions: What do you typically do when . . . (no investigation is the same). Is it possible that . . .? (if it is not probable, then do not agree. Would you agree that . . .? (as an expert, you might discuss hypothetical circumstances, but they may have no relevance). Is it fair to say that you should have considered . . . (do not speculate). Offer further explanation beyond "Yes" or "No" answers. If you do not understand the question, ask Opposing Counsel to rephrase or simplify. Do not offer more than necessary to answer the question
- Trial: Getting Prepared - Review your prior deposition testimony and the opposing expert. Discuss where you can meet the night before your testimony. Review the questions (direct) you will be asked. Discuss use of your exhibits and whether you can get out of the chair. Discuss the strengths and weaknesses of your opinions. Inquire about the make-up of the jury; you can incorporate a response that might relate to a juror. Inquire about the peculiarities of the judge
- The Trial: The Theatre of Law - Does your appearance reflect your profession? Does your persona attract positive attention? Are you likeable? Are you credible? Do you have simple explanations for your opinions?
- Direct Testimony: This is your moment to shine, enjoy the moment. You will be given questions that you know the answer. As an expert witness, you are the

teacher. Make eye contact with members of the jury. Speak with authority and use voice inflection. Be thorough and precise.

- Cross Examination - This is the focal point of your appearance in court. During Opposing Counsels questions, purposefully direct your chair towards the jury. Think before responding, but not too long. Some judges prefer a “Yes” or “No answer to cross examination questions; however, you can take an appropriate amount of time to explain your answer. Answer by directing your response to a juror. Focus on a clear and concise answers that get the attention of the jury

Peter J. Crosa, AIC, RPA: Insurance Adjuster Perspective

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT ADJUSTERS

- Not All Adjusters Have The Same Agenda- Company Adjusters. Independent Adjusters & Desk Adjusters
- Adjusters Need You- An Adjuster’s Estimate Can Be Useless. An Agreed Price Repair Is Golden. Supplements Are Common.
- What Your Credentialing Institutes Need To Do Immediately- Reach Out To Adjusting Community, Create Dedicated Adjuster Website Page, Provide Customized Training For Adjusters - Focus On Fighting Fraud.
- It helps to build relationships with adjusters before you meet them on a loss. Join adjusters’ organizations and participate in their events.
- An adversarial first encounter may be the beginning of a mutually beneficial long-term relationship. Tell the adjuster that fraud gives the restoration industry a bad name, that you hate fraud and will not allow fraud on your watch.

Assessment and Remediation Module:

John P. Lapotaire, CIEC IEP/Third Party Consultant Perspective

- Z-Man’s takeaway is that John is an outlier among assessors.
- John is a strong advocate for the Assessor to call all the shots on the project.
- John is confident in his knowledgeable and experience.
- John uses and follows other applicable ASTM standards rather than only S-520

There are specific areas that need to be addressed in every mold assessment:

- Identify the Cause and Origin. The ASTM D-7338 provides 8 specific causes for the moisture supporting mold growth b. Pick at least one.
- Identify the Extent of the Mold affected building material and contents a. The ASTM D-7338 states “A site/floor plan should be prepared. The plan should be sufficiently detailed to allow each area of interest to the assessment to be unambiguously located”
- Provide a Completion Goal for the Remediation Contractor
 - There must be completion goal for the remediation contractor.
 - All relevant parties must approve the completion goal, i.e., property owner, restoration contractor, insurance provider.
- “Unambiguous” instructions including floorplan.
 - Any deviations, alterations, changes, and/or additions to this protocol must be brought to the attention of the IAQ Consultant prior to implementation.
 - There will be no Ozone, Hydroxyls, or Anti-Microbial Fogging used during this mold remediation.
 - Any additional microbial growth, infestation, or material damage to the areas being remediated must be brought to the attention of the IAQ Consultant.
 - This protocol is designed to return the Condition 3 areas to a measurable Condition 1. To accomplish this goal, the protocol must be followed without unapproved alteration to the scope of work.
- Restoration is considered complete when the contained work area will have no negative impact on the surrounding unaffected Condition 1 areas once the containment is removed and the affected and unaffected areas reach an indoor equilibrium.
- Restoration is considered complete when the contained work area has no established elevations of airborne particulate matter as measured with a laser particle counter, no elevations of mold spores above that determined by the licensed assessor as resembling the normal fungal ecology of the pre-loss condition of the property and no remaining areas of S520 Condition 2 or Condition 3.
- Failed Final Verification - The remediation contractor is responsible for any failed post remediation verification to include the visual or sample

collection. The remediation contractor will be required to re-clean the contained work area or adjacent areas until the Final Verification Standard have been met. This process will continue until the Final Verification Standard is met.

- What NOT to include in the Mold Assessment Report.
 - References not directly used in the report
 - Do not cite any standards or references unless they are actually cited in the report.
 - NY Department of Health Guidelines
 - EPA Mold Remediation in Schools & Commercial Buildings
 - A Brief Guide to Mold, Moisture, & Your Home
 - ACGIH Bioaerosols: Assessment and Control
 - Worldwide Exposure Standards for Mold & Bacteria
 - Post-Remediation Verification & Clearance Testing for Mold and Bacteria. Brandys.
 - Risk Based Levels of Cleanliness. Brandys
- What NOT to include in the Mold Assessment Report.
 - Cut and Paste Boiler Plate Filler
 - If you cannot cite the source of any copied content, you can be accused of plagiarism. That will quickly eliminate you as an expert.
 - Elaborate laboratory reports with fancy graphs and mold charts. If you collect samples include the chain of custody and the results. This is not a dog and pony show. Leave the bells and whistles out.
 - Definitions of mold have no relevance to the extent of the mold affected areas and will not alter any aspect of the remediation. Leave them out.
 - Never include any health-related opinions regarding mold and mold exposure. That is just not in your scope of work.
- To avoid issues with carriers, clients, and remediation contractors, ensure your Mold Assessment Report is
 - Short
 - Site Specific
 - Unambiguous

- Always include an Executive Summary, the Cause and Origin, the Extent of the Mold Affected Building Materials and Contents and the agreed upon Completion Criteria.

Ken Larsen, CR IEP/3rd Party Evaluator Perspective

IICRC S-520 definition of Indoor environmental professional (IEP): an individual with the education, training, and experience to perform an assessment of the microbial ecology of structure, systems, or contents at a job site, create a sampling strategy, sample the indoor environment and submit to an appropriate laboratory, interpret laboratory data and determine Category of water or Condition 1, 2, and 3 for the purpose of establishing a scope of work and verifying the return to a normal microbial ecology (e.g., Condition 1).

10.6.7 Preliminary Determination The “preliminary determination” is the determination of the Category of water. If the preliminary determination is that the water is Category 1, then the restorer can proceed without contamination controls (e.g., erecting containment barriers, establishing pressure differentials). With regard to Category 2 or 3 water intrusions, remediation should occur prior to restorative drying and restorers shall use contamination controls and appropriate worker protection. Where necessary, an indoor environmental professional (IEP) should be used to assess the levels of contamination. For humidity control in Category 2 or 3 contaminated structures, refer to Section 12.3.5 Humidity Control in Contaminated Structures.

In many cases, an assessment by an IEP on a water damage restoration project is not necessary. However, if the inspection shows that one or more of the following elevated risk situations are present, then an IEP should be retained by one of the materially interested parties. Considerations can include, but are not limited to:

- Occupants are high-risk individuals; (refer to Section 3: Health Effects from Exposure to Microbial Contamination in Water-Damaged Buildings);
- A public health issue exists (e.g., elderly care or childcare facility, public buildings, hospitals);
- A likelihood of adverse health effects on workers or occupants;
- A need to identify a suspected contaminant;

- Contaminants are believed to have been aerosolized; or
- A need to determine that the water actually contains contamination.

Career Pathway:

- Formal Education in Restoration IICRC to start, then ACAC, then RIA. 10-year road map.
- Build a magnificent CV.
- This is NOT an extension of “mold inspection” protocols.
- Work for the property owner
- Insurer response varies; and they rarely challenge the findings.
- Insurer says: “We expect the restorer to know how to categorize water.”
- Contractor says to property owner: “We can begin the moment we know what the category of water is. Call an IEP!”
- IEP’s reports must be FAST.

Restoration Contractor Perspective from Global Leader: Rusty Amarante, CR

- Importance of building relationships
- Importance of transparency
- Importance of communication
- A bad settlement is better than a good lawsuit

Mold Conference Day One:

Moisture Moderator: John Lapotaire, CIEC

John’s Takeaways:

- The Moisture Mob dispelled flooring myths and explained why floors fail.
- Moisture measuring methods and tools
- Dewpoint
- Need to know all the products. Indoor environment and product specification are more important than the moisture parameters.
- Specification of products to work in any environments.
- Energy efficiency is less important than health. Florida has weird restrictions for using built in dehumidifiers.

Keynote Presentation: “Solving Moisture Mysteries in Hot Humid Climates”

Paul LaGrange, “Summer Camp Executive Chef,” LaGrange Consulting and Claudette Hanks Reichel, Retired Ed. D, Professor at LaHouse Resource Center

- The “Ragin Cajuns” were both educational and entertaining.
- All indoor environments get wet, the problems occur when they do not dry.
- Flood proofing homes.
- Retrofitting ideas for historic properties.

Rick Sims, Johnson’s Air Conditioning in Naples, Florida, “Strategies for Controlling Moisture by Effective Use of Dehumidifiers with HVAC Systems”

Comments by Winter Break Facilitator Pete Consigli:

Rick was a substitution for the originally slated presenter Andy Ask, P.E. who had a family emergency. Rick has worked with Andy for several years on applying dehumidification equipment to HVAC systems to maximize drying efficiencies.

Rick collaborate with Andy to deliver a highly technical presentation targeted to effectively educate the specification and use of dehumidification equipment sized to the project by optimizing the building’s existing HVAC system, thus more effectively dry water damaged structures and its contents. Through a better understanding of psychometrics from the perspective of an HVAC engineer and mechanical contractor, the mold assessors and remediators at the conference can improve controlling moisture in the building envelope.

Materials Moderator for the Moisture Mob: John Downey, CIRI Executive Director

Ralph “Bad Moon Rising” Moon, PhD, “Research on the Effects of Moisture for Duration, Deterioration and Corrosion”:

- Ralph Moon presented research from his long-term studies of wood and metals exposed to both freshwater and saltwater.

John T. Hull, “Evaluating Roofs for Leaks and Moisture Content for Building Assessments & Drying Projects”

Learn more from John T. Hull on these IAQradio+ episodes. John T. Hull, “The Roof Guy,” Evaluating Roofs for Leaks and Moisture Content

[John T. Hull – Roofs, Moisture Meters, Inspections & Solutions for Leaks: Lessons Learned from an Industry Veteran! Air Date: 2-14-2020|Episode 574](#)

[John T. Hull & John Lapotaire – The Moisture Mob Roofing Show Part II: Leaks, Dry-outs, Mitigation & Scammers! Air Date: 5-21-2021|Episode 627](#)

Robert “Concrete Bob” Higgins, “Assessing Moisture in Concrete and Determining a Dry Standard:

- Changing concrete formulas. 3 modern generations of concrete 1980s, 2000s and 2020s. The deadly condominium collapse in Miami was caused by deteriorated 1980s concrete, Advises not to buy a home in Florida built in the 1980s. Bob is concerned about 2020s concrete which is made using shortcuts and lacks important components.
- Bad drying methodologies such as heat + airflow cause uneven drying which damages and threatens the integrity of concrete.
- Moisture coming up from soil into concrete does not cause a problem when previously anticipated and reasonable product and installation criteria are followed.

Bob Higgins Presentation: “It’s the Surface Stupid!” Robert “Concrete Bob” Higgins: rcconsulting.higgins@gmail.com

1. Moisture-Related Cracking Effects on Hydrating Concrete Pavement - Texas Transportation Institute Published 2006, Report No. FHWA/TX-05/0- 1770-6: proof of surface deterioration due to uneven curing. “The incidence of this distress type is strongly correlated to pre-existing horizontal delamination that occur within 25 mm of the pavement surface and can later grow into a spall due to a variety of causes. The cause of the shallow, horizontal delamination that occur within the top 25 mm of the pavement surface is primarily from early-age nonlinear shrinkage strains in addition to temperature variations through slab depth. Thus, the factors of the most importance are those related to the effectiveness of the curing medium in minimizing moisture loss during the hydration of the concrete and the bond strength between the aggregate and the paste.”

2. Sun Damage to Concrete: Here is the story! TRP Ready Mix, August 11, 2018: Proof of surfaces drying faster than remainder of the concrete. Damage to Curing Concrete - Freshly poured concrete is susceptible to excessive damage from solar radiation. Direct sunlight causes water to evaporate from the concrete prematurely. As a result, concrete will not have enough time (and water) to strengthen its structure before it dries out. And once it has dried out, it will experience shrinkage and cracking.
3. No More Low-Alkali Cement? Why? VRMCA, Summer 2019 Issue. Beginning in 2019 there will no longer be “low-alkali cement”! What? Has the Portland cement manufacturing process changed such that low-alkali cement does not exist anymore? The answer is NO. But in June of 2019 ASTM C150 Standard Specification for Portland Cement will eliminate the “low- alkali”. NOTE: This article deftly never answers the question as to why. The REAL answer is in the next reference.
4. Cement Kiln Dust Waste, EPA.gov - Introduction Cement kiln dust (CKD) is the fine-grained, solid, highly alkaline waste removed from cement kiln exhaust gas by air pollution control devices. Because much of the CKD is actually unreacted raw materials, large amounts of it can and are, recycled back into the production process. July 25, 2002— EPA publishes a notice of data availability (NODA) in the Federal Register (67 FR 48648). In addition to announcing the availability of new data to the public, the NODA explains that EPA is considering a new approach to CKD management whereby it would finalize the proposed CKD management standards as a RCRA Subtitle D (solid waste) rule and temporarily suspend the proposed RCRA Subtitle C (hazardous waste) portion of the proposed rule for 3 to 5 years to assess how CKD management practices and state regulatory programs evolve. NOTE: The tie-in between references 3 and 4 have to do with the cement kilns no longer able to produce low alkali cement due to EPA regulations requiring the recovery of flue gases. Reference #3 is basically “damage control”.
5. Effects of High Alkalinity on Cement Pastes, ACI Materials Journal, May/June 2001. This study indicated higher alkalinity has a deleterious effect on cement hydration.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Increasing the alkali content of cement pastes by the addition of a 1M NaOH solution accelerates the initial hydration reaction. After the first day, however, high

alkalinity retards hydration. Sodium hydroxide increases cracking and decreases the rate of length change at 50% RH, 6. Maximum Concrete Temperature, Concrete Construction Magazine, Problem Clinic, August 1, 2003. The simple truth of the matter is that concrete placed and cured at a moderate temperature (60° to 80° F) will outperform +90° F concrete in strength and durability. If you are looking for superior concrete, control the temperature.

NOTE: The “other simple truth” is that the warmer temperatures that guarantee a lower quality concrete, also produces a higher 28-day compressive value, which is the basis for most of the specifications and requirements in any given jobsite. As a result, we are sacrificing long-term durability for convenience. 7. Concrete Durability in a Free Market System, Concrete International, October 1986 - During the past 35 years the strength of Portland cement in the UK has increased by 75 percent. As strengths went up, cement contents dropped by 34 percent, water-cement ratio increased by over 50 percent, and capillary porosity increased by 500 percent. 8. Behavior of capacitive humidity sensors in monitoring the drying of concrete walls - MATEC Conference (2019). Based on the study, reliable measurement of relative humidity of the pore air in concrete using continuous measurements in above 90% RH moist concrete with capacitive humidity sensors is difficult and the measurement results may contain significant flaws. NOTE: There are three other studies, conducted independently, unaware of the other studies and in different countries that had similarly identical issues with the impreciseness of humidity sensors in concrete in the 90- 100% RH range. I chose this specific test because it dealt with drying of walls, encountered by the attendees, whereas the other three studies conducted were on horizontal exterior concrete (bridge decks).

Concrete Bob’s Comment on LinkedIn on 2/2/22 after IAQradio+ Posted the Show:

I wanted to clarify a couple points, but first wanted to thank you all for a great video/summation of the event! First point is that cement experienced a dramatic change in the 1950’s where a much finer cement became the norm, which in turn produced higher, early strengths that lead to less cement being used to hit a specific 28-day compressive value. The 1980’s experienced several severe cement shortages where many structures were built with questionable quality (imported) cement; and lastly, with the EPA enforced recovery of cement flue gases, CKD (Cement Kiln Dust) was reintroduced into the cement production process, creating a more alkaline cement. It is my opinion that full compliance was completed as the concrete/cement industries announced in early 2019 that “low alkali cement” will

no longer be available. These changes and potential influences have NOT been conveyed to other trades that can be directly or indirectly (and in many instances, adversely) affected by these changes. Concrete and cement have, been presented as a consistent and non-changing building material, when in fact, the changes have been significant!

[Learn more from Robert Higgins on this IAQradio episode: Robert Higgins – Concrete & Moisture: Fact vs Fiction Air Date: 12-6-2019/Episode 566](#)

Steve Phillips, “Moisture Mob Associate,” “Moisture Content in Wood Floor Systems”:

- Wood flooring myths dispelled.
- Discussed the moisture content of wood from live trees.
- Maps are available which show the moisture content of wood floors across the USA during both summer and winter.
- Warning, heat drying wood floors causes irreversible damage.

Mold Conference Day Two:

Mold Module Moderator: Jon Isaacson, “The Intentional Restorer”

Rachel L. Adams-Beja, I.H., “Mold Assessment and Remediation- Interpretation & Compliance with the Standard of Care”:

- Standards are a minimum baseline.
- LCCC- Limitations, Complexities, Complications and Conflicts
- Deviations from the standards are common, you need to document why you deviated.
- You can never have too much documentation, unless its bad documentation
- Disclaimers are illegal, a customer cannot sign away your liability.
- Learn to say NO!

Mike McGuiness, CIH, “Mold Assessment and Remediation Lessons Learned from Seeing & Doing Stupid Stuff”:

- Jobs work better when we work together
- People are allowed to be ignorant however Dumb is a choice. Information is readily available.

- People, Pathways, Pollutants and Pressure
- Mold issues are Moisture Issues.
- Getting wet is not a sin, staying wet is.
- If you never get away from the basics, you never need to get back to them.

Robert “Bavarian Bob” Blochinger, “Flooring Inspections for Moisture Issues & Causation”:

- Being a former installer makes Bob a better flooring consultant.
- Short cuts cost you
- Follow the instructions: do the right prep, use the right flooring product, use the right adhesive get the moisture right, and install it properly.

[Learn more about on IAQradio Robert “Bavarian Bob” Blochinger – One Man’s Professional Journey to Carve a Niche for Flooring Forensics in the Cleaning & Restoration Industry! Air Date: 2-5-2021 | Episode 615](#)

Methodologies Moderator: Ken Larsen, CR

A Keynote Panel: “Assessing Particulates, Residues & Odors”

Alice Delia, PhD, “Evaluating Fire & Smoke Residues: The *New Mold* for Industry Assessors”:

- The differing implications of soot, char, and ash
- Smoke residue can be both acidic and alkaline

[Cliff Zlotnik, CR, CIEC “Odor Hunting: A New Methodology for Determining Where Odors Reside”: Learn more at: Air Date: 1-28-2022 | Episode 653](#)

Ken Siders, CMP; “An IEP Perspective: Area-wide CAT Response Assessment Case Studies & Lessons Learned”:

- Cat workers are second responders.
- Do not stage your headquarters in disaster zone, place it further away where materials, supplies are more readily available.
- Know the laws, rules, and licensing regulations.
- Working in areas struck by catastrophic events can be dangerous. Cat events bring out both the best and worst in people.

- Desperate people do desperate things.
- Communication: Obtain a satellite phone, burner phones and walkie talkies.
- Bring MRE meals and water.
- Share supplies with needy locals.
- Learned that lodging or camping with other second responders is mutually beneficial.

[Ralph Moon, PhD, "The Use & Misuse of ATP for Restoration & Remediation"](#)

Reference Links:

[Indoor Environmental Science Forum Show from Tampa, Florida – Pete Consigli, Richard Alexis, John & Lydia Lapotaire and Peter Crosa Air Date: 2-24-2017 | Episode 449](#)

[ASHRAE Positions on LIMITING INDOOR MOLD AND DAMPNESS IN BUILDINGS Approved by the ASHRAE Board of Directors November 10, 2021, Expires November 10, 2024](#)

[Robert "Concrete Bob" Higgins Citation Document](#)

Z-Man signing off

Trivia: Name the genus of mold historically considered to be closely related to the genus *Stachybotrys chartarum* is in because the spores are produced in slimy heads rather than in dry ones?

Answer: *Memnoniella* Answered by: Mike McGuinness RK Occupational & Environmental Analysis, Inc. Philipsburg, NJ