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Standard Guide for Readily Observable Mold and Conditions Conducive to Mold in Commercial Buildings: Baseline Survey Process¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation E 2418; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope

1.1 Purpose—The purpose of this guide² is to define good commercial and customary practice in the United States of America for conducting a baseline survey for readily observable mold and conditions conducive to mold in a commercial building related to a commercial real estate transaction by conducting: a walk-through survey, document reviews, and interviews as outlined within this guide. This guide is intended to identify observable mold and physical deficiencies conducive to mold as a result of moisture and water infiltration through the *commercial building's* envelope or substructure, or generated within the building as a result of processes or mechanical systems, excluding de minimis observable mold and physical deficiencies conducive to mold. This guide is to allow a user to assess the potential need for further assessment or other actions that may be appropriate that are beyond the scope of this guide. For purposes of this guide, the acronym "BSP" or "Baseline Survey Process" is used interchangeably with this guide's full title.

1.2 Purpose Limitations—While a BSP may be used to survey for readily identifiable mold and physical deficiencies conducive to mold, the BSP is not designed to serve as comprehensive survey for the presence of observable mold and physical deficiencies conducive to mold in all or most areas in a commercial building. It is not intended to reduce the risk of the presence of observable mold and physical deficiencies conducive to mold nor is it to eliminate the risk that observable mold and physical deficiencies conducive to mold may pose to the building or its occupants.

1.3 Considerations Beyond This Scope—The use of this guide is strictly limited to the scope set forth in this section. Section 13 of this guide identifies, for informational purposes, certain physical conditions (not an all-inclusive list) that may exist at a property and certain activities or procedures (not an all-inclusive list) that are beyond the scope of this guide but may warrant consideration by parties to a commercial real

estate transaction. The need to investigate any such conditions in the consultant's scope of services should be evaluated based upon, among other factors, the nature of the property and the reason for conducting the BSP. The scope of such further investigation or testing services should be agreed upon between the user and the consultant as additional services, which are beyond the scope of this guide, prior to initiation of the BSP process. The responsibility to initiate work beyond the scope of this guide lies with the user.

1.3.1 Sampling for mold growth is a non-scope consideration under this *guide*. As noted by EPA 402-K-01-001, sampling cannot be used to assess whether a commercial building complies with federal standards, since no EPA or other federal standards or Threshold Limit Values (TLVs) have been established for mold spores. And, sampling would only produce results reflecting a *specific moment in time* in the best case and could produce inaccurate or misleading results in the worst case.

1.4 Organization of the Guide—This guide has 13 sections and three appendices. Section 1 defines the Scope. Section 2 is Referenced Documents. Section 3 is Terminology. Section 4 defines the Significance and Use of this guide. Section 5 describes User Responsibilities. Sections 6 through 11 provide guidelines for the main body of the report, including the scope of the Walk-through Survey and preparation of the report. Section 12 and Appendix X1 identifying Out of Scope Considerations. Section 13 lists keywords for Internet reference. Appendix X1 provides the user with additional BSP scope considerations, whereby a user may increase this guide's baseline scope of due diligence to be exercised by the consultant, Appendix X2 provides the user with a suggested Interview Checklist, and Appendix X3 provides the user with a suggested Field Checklist.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards: ³

E 1527 Practice for Environmental Site Assessments: Phase

¹ This guide is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee E50 on Environmental Assessment, Risk Management, and Corrective Action and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee E50.02 on Real Estate Assessment and Management.

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² Whenever terms defined in Section 3 are used in this guide, they are in *italics*.

³ For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.



I Environmental Site Assessment Process

E 2018 Guide for Property Condition Assessments: Baseline Property Condition Assessment Process

2.2 Other Document:

EPA 402-K-01-001 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Mold Remediation in Schools and Commercial Buildings, March 2001⁴

3. Terminology

- 3.1 *Scope*—This section provides definitions, descriptions of terms, and a list of acronyms for many of the words used in this *guide*. The terms are an integral part of the *guide* and are critical to an understanding of the *guide* and its use.
 - 3.2 Definitions:
- 3.2.1 architect—designation reserved by law for a person professionally qualified, examined, and registered by the appropriate governmental board having jurisdiction, to provide architectural services including, but not limited to, analysis of project requirements and conditions, development of project design, production of construction drawings and specifications, and administration of construction contracts.
- 3.2.2 building system—interacting or independent components or assemblies, which form single integrated units, that comprise a building and its site work, including, but not limited to, structural frame, roofing, exterior walls, plumbing, HVAC, electrical, and so forth.
- 3.2.3 certified industrial hygienist—an individual who has met the requirements and is in good standing with the American Board of Industrial Hygiene and is qualified to perform services, including, but not limited to, the science and practice devoted to the anticipation, recognition, evaluation, and control of those environmental factors and stresses that may cause sickness, impaired health and well-being, or significant discomfort.
- 3.2.4 commercial real estate—improved real property except a dwelling or property with four or less dwelling units exclusively used for residential use. This term includes, but is not limited to, improved real property used for: industrial, retail, office, hospitality, agriculture, medical, educational, or other commercial purposes; and residential purposes provided that there are more than four residential dwelling units; and property with four or less dwelling units for residential use when it has a commercial function, as in the operation of such dwellings for profit.
- 3.2.5 commercial real estate transaction—for purposes of this guide, this term means a transfer of title to (for example, sales/acquisition) or possession (for example, lease) of improved real property, or the receipt of a security interest, mortgage, or the placing of a lien on improved commercial real estate (for example, lending) excepting individual dwellings.
- 3.2.6 *component*—a portion of a *building system*, piece of equipment, or building element.
- 3.2.7 *consultant*—the entity or individual that prepares the *BSP* and that is responsible for the observance of and reporting on the presence of *observable mold and physical deficiencies*
- ⁴ Available from United States Environmental Protection Association (EPA), Ariel Rios Bldg., 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20460.

- conducive to mold within a commercial building in accordance with this guide as defined in 7.1.
- 3.2.8 *engineer*—designation reserved by law for a person professionally qualified, examined, and licensed by the appropriate governmental board having jurisdiction, to provide engineering services.
- 3.2.9 *environmental site assessment*—as defined in Practice E 1527, the process by which a person or entity seeks to determine if a particular parcel of real property (including improvements) is subject to recognized environmental conditions.
- 3.2.10 *field observer*—the individual who conducts the *walk-through survey*. This *guide* recognizes that for the majority of *commercial buildings* subject to a *BSP*, the *field observer* assigned by the *consultant* to conduct the *walk-through survey* will most likely be a single individual having a general, well rounded knowledge of pertinent *building systems*, *building components*, visible mold characteristics, and conditions conducive to mold growth.
- 3.2.11 *guide*—a series of options and instructions that do not recommend a specific course of action. See also *standard*.
- 3.2.12 *interviews*—discussions with those knowledgeable about the building, its construction, and history or who may have information related to the *building systems* or *components*.
- 3.2.13 *material*—having significant importance or great consequence to the *subject property's* intended use or physical condition.
- 3.2.14 *occupants*—those tenants, subtenants, or other persons or entities using the property or a portion of the property.
- 3.2.15 *owner*—generally the fee owner of record of the property.
- 3.2.16 *practically reviewable*—information that is practically reviewable means that the information is provided in a manner and in a form that, upon examination, yields information relevant to the property without the need for extraordinary analysis of irrelevant data.
- 3.2.17 *practice*—a definitive procedure for performing one or more specific operations or functions that does not produce a test result.
- 3.2.18 *property*—the real property that is the subject of the *BSP* described in this *guide*. Real property includes buildings and other fixtures and improvements located on the property and affixed to the land.
- 3.2.19 property condition assessment (PCA)—as defined in Guide E 2018, the process by which a person or entity observes a property, interviews sources, and reviews available documentation for the purpose of developing an opinion and preparing a property condition report of the improvements.
- 3.2.20 *property condition report (PCR)*—the work product resulting from completing a PCA in accordance with Guide E 2018.
- 3.2.21 *publicly available*—the source of the information allows access to the information to anyone upon request.
- 3.2.22 *report*—the written record prepared by the *consult-ant* and constituting part of a *BSP*, as required by this *guide*.
- 3.2.23 *standard*—as used in ASTM, a document that has been developed and established within the consensus principles

- of the ASTM and that meets the approval requirements of ASTM procedures and regulations. This term herein is used interchangeably with *guide* ("this *guide*").
- 3.2.24 *sump*—a pit, cistern, cesspool, or similar receptacle where liquids drain, collect, or are stored.
- 3.2.25 *user*—the person, persons, or entity retaining the *consultant* to conduct the *BSP* in accordance with this *guide*. A *user* may include, but is not limited to, a purchaser, owner, existing or potential mortgagee, lender, or property manager of the building.
- 3.2.26 *water or moisture*—water as liquid, vapor, or solid (for example, ice, frost, or snow) in any combination or in transition.
 - 3.3 Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:
- 3.3.1 actual knowledge—the knowledge actually possessed by an individual who is a real person, rather than an entity. Actual knowledge is to be distinguished from constructive knowledge, which is knowledge imputed to an individual or entity.
- 3.3.2 *baseline*—the minimum level of observations, inquiry, research, document review, and preparation of opinions for conducting a *BSP* as described in this *guide*.
- 3.3.3 building department records—those records of the local government agency in which the property is located indicating permission of the local government to construct, alter, or demolish improvements on the property. Often building department records are located in the building department of a municipality or county.
 - 3.3.4 BSP—the process described in this guide.
- 3.3.5 *BSP reviewer*—the individual who reviews the *BSP* prior to delivery to the *user*.
- 3.3.6 commercial building—structure except a dwelling or structure with four or less dwelling units exclusively for residential use. This term includes, but is not limited to, structures used for industrial, retail, office, hospitality, agriculture, other commercial, medical, or educational purposes; property used for residential purposes that has more than four residential dwelling units; and structures with four or less dwelling units for residential use when it has a commercial function, as in the operation of such dwellings for profit.
- 3.3.7 *comprehensive*—complete, thorough, entire, methodical, and detailed.
- 3.3.8 dangerous condition—conditions that may pose a threat or possible injury to the *consultant* and which may require the use of special protective clothing, safety equipment, access equipment, or any other precautionary measures.
- 3.3.9 deferred maintenance—physical deficiencies that cannot be remedied with routine maintenance, normal operating maintenance, and so forth, excluding de minimis conditions that generally do not present a material physical deficiency to the subject property.
- 3.3.10 *dismantling*—to take apart or remove any *component*, device, or piece of equipment that is bolted, screwed, secured, or fastened by other means.
- 3.3.11 *due diligence*—the process of inquiring into the characteristics of a parcel of *commercial real estate*, usually in connection with a *commercial real estate transaction*. The

- degree, scope, and kind of due diligence vary for different properties and differing purposes of the user.
- 3.3.12 *dwelling unit*—structure or portion thereof used for residential habitation.
- 3.3.13 *easily visible*—describes items, *components*, and systems that are conspicuous, patent, and which may be observed visually during the *walk-through* without: intrusion, removal of materials, exploratory probing, use of special protective clothing, or use of special equipment.
- 3.3.14 extraordinary physical search—surveying of confined locations that are difficult to either physically access or observe within a commercial building. These locations include, but are not limited to, within wall or false ceiling cavities, mechanical or electrical system chases, wall or duct insulation, on the backing of carpeting, within crawl spaces, or in other inconvenient locations.
- 3.3.15 *exterior*—that portion of the building not defined herein as *interior*.
- 3.3.16 *fungi*—(singular fungus) neither animals or plants and are classified in a kingdom of their own. *Fungi* include *molds*, yeasts, mushrooms, and puffballs. In this *guide*, the terms *fungi* and *molds* are used interchangeably.
- 3.3.17 health department records—those records of the local government agency, where the property is located, with the responsibility to maintain health-related files regarding the property. Often health department records are located in the Health Department of a municipality or county.
- 3.3.18 *interior*—the area(s) of any building where people have readily available access and are included in the conditioned space of the structure. Does not include: elevator shafts, basements, garages, cavities, roof top mechanical rooms, and so forth.
- 3.3.19 *interviews*—those portions of this *guide* that are contained in Section 6 thereof and address questions to be asked of *owners*, *key site managers*, and/or *occupants* of the *property*.
- 3.3.20 *key site manager*—the person identified by the *owner* of a *commercial real estate* as having good knowledge of the history, uses, management, and physical characteristics of the *commercial building*.
 - 3.3.21 limited—not comprehensive in scope or purpose.
- 3.3.22 local government agencies—those agencies of municipal or county government having jurisdiction over the property. Municipal and county government agencies include, but are not limited to, cities, towns, parishes, townships, and similar entities.
- 3.3.23 mold—visible fungal growth that may belong to one of three natural classes of fungi. The term has no taxonomic significance and is used only in a very general sense of visible fungal growth on organic matter. Fungal colonies most commonly found growing in the indoor environment are often called molds. All molds are fungi, but not all fungi are considered molds. Molds produce conidia or spores for the purpose of reproduction that are poorly visible or not visible at all to the naked eye, and that in many species are specialized to become airborne. Fungi conidia or spores are ubiquitous, and

mold growth can occur virtually anywhere whenever environmental conditions (generally controlled by the presence of moisture) are favorable.

- 3.3.23.1 Discussion—Note that the term mold as used in this guide includes suspected fungi and other visual suspect mold growth. As no testing is performed under this guide, the visual suspect mold growth that may be observed pursuant to this guide may or may not be mold or fungi. In general, for the purpose of this guide, the terms fungi and mold can be used interchangeably.
 - 3.3.24 moldy odor—see musty odor.
- 3.3.25 *musty odor*—generic olfactory recognition of moldy or *musty odors* useful for perceiving whether there may be *mold, fungal* or other microbial growth in a building.
- 3.3.26 *occupants*—those tenants, subtenants, or other persons or entities each of which uses a portion of the leasable area of the *property*.
- 3.3.27 *observe*—to conduct an *observation* pursuant to this *guide*.
- 3.3.28 *observation*—the survey of items, systems, conditions, or *components* that are *readily accessible* and *easily observable* during a walk-through survey of the subject *property*.
- 3.3.29 *obvious*—that which is plain or evident; a condition or fact that could not reasonably be ignored or overlooked by a *field observer* while *visually observing* the *property*.
- 3.3.30 physical deficiency conducive to mold—conspicuous or patent defects or significant deferred maintenance of a commercial building's building systems and building components as observed during the field observer's walk-through survey, excluding de minimis conditions that generally do not present a physical deficiency conducive to mold.
- 3.3.31 readily accessible—describes areas of the building that are promptly made available for observation to the field observer at the time of the walk-through of the building and does not require the removal of materials, personal property, equipment, or similar items and that are safely accessible in the opinion of the *field observer*. Use of extraordinary means and methods to access or observe suspect materials render such materials inaccessible (for example, fall protection, mechanical lifts, confined space entry, lockout/tagout, energized systems, and so forth) is excluded. An area is said to be readily accessible if it can be observed, and identified in a safe manner without causing objectionable damage to such material or other building materials. The necessity to use ladders or stools to reach ceiling materials, the need to move lay-in ceiling tiles to view components above such lay-in ceilings, the need to remove goods in a retail establishment to look below shelves, or the need to look beneath carpet (at corners or existing holes only) does not render a material inaccessible. The presence of fixtures, furnishings, equipment, or similar items within the area to be assessed or restricted access (that is, locked doors or denied access or authorization to enter) may render materials not readily accessible. For example, materials located underground within crawl spaces or below-grade confined areas such as vaults or tunnels, below concrete slabs, or within walls without access panels, shafts, or chases that are not readily accessible.

- 3.3.32 *readily observable*—describes a physical condition that is *obvious*, *patent*, and *readily accessible*.
- 3.3.33 reasonably ascertainable—information that is (1) publicly available, (2) obtainable from its source within reasonable time and cost constraints, and (3) practically reviewable.
- 3.3.34 *reasonably available information*—information that is provided and received from the *user* or the party designated by the *user* prior to the *walk-through*.
- 3.3.35 recognized environmental condition—as defined in Practice E 1527, the presence or likely presence of any hazardous substances or petroleum products on a property under conditions that indicate an existing release, a past release, or a material threat of a release of any hazardous substances or petroleum products into structures on the property or into the ground, groundwater, or surface water of the property.
- 3.3.36 *records review*—that part that is contained in Section 7 of this *guide* addresses, which records shall or may be reviewed.
- 3.3.37 representative observations—observations of a reasonable number of samples of repetitive systems, components, areas, and so forth, which are conducted by the field observer during the walk-through survey. The concept of representative observations extends to all conditions, areas, equipment, components, systems, buildings, and so forth to the extent that they are similar and representative of one another.
- 3.3.38 *subject building*—referring to the primary building or buildings on the *subject property*, and which are within the scope of the *BSP*.
- 3.3.39 *subject property*—the *commercial real estate* consisting of the site and *commercial building* that are the subject of the *BSP* described by this *guide*.
- 3.3.40 *site visit*—the visit to the *subject property* during which *observations* are made constituting the *walk-through survey* section of this *guide*.
- 3.3.41 survey—observations made by the field observer during a walk-through survey to obtain information concerning the subject property's readily accessible and easily visible components or systems.
- 3.3.42 suspect fungal growth—visible growth with characteristics of mold. Suspect fungal growth cannot be confirmed by the field observer's professional judgment without the benefit of sampling. For purposes of this guide, this term is used interchangeably with "mold" herein.
- 3.3.43 *timely access*—entry provided to the *field observer* at the time of the *walk-through*.
- 3.3.44 visually and/or physically observed—during a site visit pursuant to this guide, this term means observations made by vision, or other sensory perception, while performing a walk-through.
- 3.3.45 walk-through—a walk-through of the commercial building to make observations in order to complete the BSP Checklist for the potential for observable mold and physical deficiencies conducive to mold. It is the intent of this guide that this walk-through should not be considered exhaustive or comprehensive in nature and is subject to the limitations of this guide.



- 3.4 Acronyms:
- 3.4.1 *ASTM*—American Society for Testing and Materials International
 - 3.4.2 *EPA*—Environmental Protection Agency
 - 3.4.3 ESA—environmental site assessment
 - 3.4.4 FIRM—flood insurance rate map
 - 3.4.5 HVAC—heating, ventilation, and air conditioning
 - 3.4.6 *IAQ*—indoor air quality
- 3.4.7 *OSHA*—Occupational Safety and Health Act or Occupational Safety and Health Agency
 - 3.4.8 *PCA*—property condition assessment
 - 3.4.9 TLV—threshold limit value

4. Significance and Use

- 4.1 *Use*—This *guide* is intended for use on a voluntary basis by parties who wish to obtain a limited survey of *commercial* real estate to assess for observable mold and physical deficiencies conducive to mold as part of a commercial real estate transaction. This guide is intended to constitute a baseline inquiry using representative observations for the purposes of conducting due diligence regarding the actual and potential presence of observable mold and physical deficiencies conducive to mold in connection with a property. Inquiries that are more and less comprehensive than this guide (including, in some instances, no inquiry) may be appropriate in some circumstances in the opinion of the user (for example, when the presence of mold is known to the *user*). Furthermore, no implication is intended that a person must use this guide in order to be deemed to have conducted appropriate inquiry in a commercially prudent or reasonable manner in any particular transaction. Nevertheless, this guide is intended to reflect a commercially prudent and reasonable inquiry. However, a BSP is not intended to serve as a comprehensive survey for the presence of observable mold and physical deficiencies conducive to mold in all or most of the building systems throughout a commercial building. While a BSP is intended to reduce the risk of the presence of observable mold and physical deficiencies conducive to mold within a commercial building, it will not, nor is it intended, to eliminate that risk, or remediate observable mold and physical deficiencies conducive to mold.
 - 4.2 Clarification of Use:
- 4.2.1 Specific Point in Time—Because conditions conducive to mold in a building can vary greatly over time due to changes in weather, interior air handling and conditioning, occupancy, and so forth, a *user* should only rely on the results presented in the *report* for the point in time at which the *BSP* was conducted.
- 4.2.2 Site-Specific—This guide is site-specific in that it relates to assessment of observable mold and physical deficiencies conducive to mold within a specific commercial building. Consequently, this guide does not address many additional issues raised in commercial real estate transactions such as purchases of business entities, or interests therein, or of their assets, that may well involve liabilities pertaining to properties previously owned or operated or other on-site or off-site liabilities.
- 4.2.3 Residential Tenants/Purchasers and Others—No implication is intended that it is currently customary practice for residential tenants of multifamily residential buildings, tenants

- of single-family homes or other residential real estate, or purchasers of dwellings for one's own residential use, to conduct a *BSP* in connection with these transactions. Thus, these transactions are not included in the term *commercial real estate transaction*, and it is not intended to imply that such persons are obligated to conduct a *BSP* in connection with these transactions for purposes of *appropriate inquiry* or for any other purpose. In addition, no implication is intended that it is currently customary practice for a *BSP* to be conducted in other unenumerated instances (including, but not limited to, many commercial leasing transactions, many acquisitions of easements, and many loan transactions in which the lender has multiple remedies). On the other hand, anyone who elects to do a *BSP* of any *property* or portion of a *property* may, in such person's judgement, use this *guide*.
- 4.3 Who May Conduct—The walk-through survey portion of a BSP should be conducted by a field observer qualified as outlined in Section 7.
- 4.4 Additional Services—As set forth in 11.13, additional services may be contracted for between the *user* and the *consultant*. Such additional services may include an *environmental site assessment*, *property condition assessment* and other issues not included within the scope of this *guide*, examples of which area identified in Section 12 under Out of Scope Considerations.
- 4.5 *Principles*—The following principles are an integral part of this *guide* and are intended to be referred to in resolving any ambiguity or exercising such discretion as is accorded the *user* or *consultant* in conducting a *BSP* or in judging whether a *user* or *consultant* has conducted *appropriate inquiry* or has otherwise conducted an adequate *BSP*.
- 4.5.1 Uncertainty Not Eliminated—No limited survey of observable mold and physical deficiencies conducive to mold can wholly eliminate uncertainty regarding the potential for observable mold and physical deficiencies conducive to mold to be present at a property. Performance of a BSP pursuant to this guide is intended to reduce, but not eliminate, uncertainty regarding the current observable mold and physical deficiencies conducive to mold at a property nor to eliminate the potential for observable mold and physical deficiencies conducive to mold to be or to become present. The guide recognizes a consultant's findings may be determined under time constraints, formed without the aid of testing, exploratory probing, the removal of materials, or design.
- 4.5.2 Not Exhaustive—Appropriate inquiry does not mean an exhaustive assessment of a property. There is a point at which the cost of information obtained or the time required to gather it outweighs the usefulness of the information and, in fact, may be a material detriment to the orderly completion of transactions. One of the purposes of this *guide* is to identify a balance between the competing goals of limiting the costs and time demands inherent in performing a BSP and the reduction of uncertainty about unknown conditions resulting from additional information.
- 4.5.3 Activity Exclusions—Certain activities are generally excluded from or otherwise represent limitations to the scope of a BSP prepared in accordance with this guide. These should not be construed as all-inclusive or implying that any exclusion

not specifically identified is a *BSP* requirement under this *guide*. Specifically excluded activities include:

- 4.5.3.1 Removing or relocating materials, furniture, storage containers, personal effects, debris materials or finishes; conducting exploratory probing or testing; *dismantling* or operating equipment or appliances; or disturbing personal items or property which obstructs access or visibility.
- 4.5.3.2 Entering or accessing any area of the premises deemed to pose a threat of *dangerous conditions* with respect to the *field observer* or to perform any procedure that may damage or impair the physical integrity of the *property*, any *system*, or *component*.
- 4.5.3.3 Providing an environmental site assessment, property condition assessment, or any element of an environmental site assessment or property condition assessment.
- 4.5.4 Hidden Areas—In some cases, observable mold and physical deficiencies conducive to mold may not be obvious. Mold growth may occur on hidden surfaces such as: within wall cavities, within crawlspaces; on the back side of drywall, wallpaper or paneling; on the tops of ceiling tiles or the underside of carpets and pads, and so forth. Possible locations of hidden *mold* can include pipe chases and utility tunnels, porous thermal or acoustic liners inside ductwork, or roof insulation materials above roof decks of ceilings. If the user suspects the presence of hidden *mold* (for example, due to musty smells), the *user* should communicate this fact to the consultant. Investigation of hidden mold problems may be difficult and is beyond the scope of work described in this guide. If the user suspects hidden mold, work beyond that described in this guide may be appropriate. This guide does not include a physical search for hidden mold.
- 4.5.5 Representative Observations—The purpose of conducting representative observations is to convey to the user the expected magnitude of commonly encountered or anticipated conditions. Representative observation quantities are to be provided in the agreement between user and consultant; however, if in the consultant's opinion such representative observations as presented in the agreement are unwarranted as a result of homogeneity of the asset or other reasons deemed appropriate by the consultant, a sufficient number of units, areas, systems, buildings, and so forth may be observed so as to achieve a reasonable confidence as to the representative present conditions of such repetitive or similar areas, systems, buildings, and so forth.
- 4.5.5.1 *User-Requested Representative Observations*—A *user* may define the *representative observations* required for a given *property*.
- 4.5.5.2 Extrapolation of Findings—Consultant may reasonably extrapolate representative observations and findings to all typical areas or systems of the property for the purposes of describing such conditions within the report.
- 4.5.6 Level of Inquiry Is Variable—Not every commercial real estate transaction will warrant the same level of assessment. Consistent with good commercial or customary practice, the appropriate level of survey will be guided by the type of property subject to assessment, the expertise and risk tolerance of the user, geographic and other environmentally related

issues such as local climate, drainage and proximity to surface water, and other information that may be developed during the course of the *BSP*.

- 4.5.7 Comparison With Subsequent Inquiry—It should not be concluded or assumed that an inquiry was not an appropriate inquiry merely because the inquiry did not identify observable mold and physical deficiencies conducive to mold in connection with a commercial building. BSPs must be evaluated based on the reasonableness of judgments made at the time and under the circumstances in which they were made. Subsequent BSPs should not be considered valid standards to judge the appropriateness of any prior assessment based upon hindsight, changed conditions, new information, use of developing technology or analytical techniques, or other factors.
- 4.6 Rules of Engagement—The contractual and legal obligations between a *consultant* and a *user* (and other parties, if any) are outside the scope of this *guide*. No specific legal relationship between the *consultant* and the *user* is necessary for the *user* to meet the requirements of this *guide*.

5. User Responsibilities

- 5.1 Access—User should arrange for the field observer to receive timely access, which is complete and safe to the commercial real estate's improvements (including roofs). In addition, access to the commercial real estate's staff and appropriate documents should be provided by owner, owner's representative, and/or made available by the user. If requested by the consultant, the user shall provide someone knowledgeable about the property to accompany the consultant during the walk-through survey. In no event should the field observer seek access to any particular portion of the commercial real estate, interview property management staff or tenants, or review documents, if the owner, user, or occupant objects to such access or attempts to restrict the *field observer* from conducting any portion of the walk-through survey, document review, interviews, or taking of photographs. Any conditions that significantly impede or restrict the field observer's walkthrough survey or research, or the failure of the owner or occupant to provide timely access, information, or requested documentation should be timely communicated by the consultant to the user. If such conditions are not remedied, the consultant is obligated to state within the report all such material impediments that interfered with the conducting of the BSP in accordance with this guide.
- 5.2 *User Disclosure*—The *user* should disclose in a timely manner all appropriate information in the *user's* possession that may assist the *field observer* in identifying key issues such as construction details, renovation details, building damage details, or prior *mold*-related survey or remediation services conducted at the *commercial building* and other information useful in completing the *BSP*.

6. Survey for Readily Observable Mold and Conditions Conducive to Mold

- 6.1 *Objective*—The purpose of the *BSP* is to *observe*, to the extent feasible pursuant to the processes prescribed herein, on *observable mold* and *physical deficiencies conducive to mold* at the *subject property* and prepare a *report* of the findings.
 - 6.2 BSP Sections—The BSP should have four sections:



- 6.2.1 Documentation Review; refer to Section 8.
- 6.2.2 Interview; refer to Section 9.
- 6.2.3 Walk-Through Survey; refer to Section 10.
- 6.2.4 Report; refer to Section 11.
- 6.3 Coordination of Sections:
- 6.3.1 Sections Used in Concert—The Documentation Review, Interviews, and Walk-Through Survey sections of this guide are interrelated in that information obtained from one component may either indicate the need for more information from another, or impact the consultant's findings, opinions, or recommendations, or combination thereof.
- 6.3.2 Information Provided By Others—The consultant should note in the report the source of information used by the consultant that were material in identifying any observable mold and physical deficiencies conducive to mold encumbering the property that was not readily observed by the consultant or that supplemented the consultant's observations.
- 6.3.3 *No Sampling*—This *guide* does not include any air, surface or bulk sampling and testing for the presence of *mold*. 6.4 *Consultant's Duties*:
- 6.4.1 Who May Conduct Portions of the Survey—The inquiries, interviews, walk-through survey, interpretation of the information upon which the Report is based, and the writing of the report are all tasks and portions of the BSP that may be performed by the consultant, field observer, members of the consultant's staff, or third party contractors engaged by the consultant, provided such persons meet applicable licensure requirements, if any, in the jurisdiction where the services are performed.
- 6.4.2 Responsibility for Lack of Information—The consultant is not responsible for providing or obtaining information should the source contacted fail to respond, to respond only in part, or fails to respond in a timely fashion.
- 6.4.3 Representative Observations—The field observer is not expected to survey every component of every building system during a walk-through survey. For example, it is not the intent to survey every apartment unit, mechanical area, toilet room facilities, every square foot of tenant area, and so forth. Only representative observations of such areas are to be surveyed. The concept of representative observations extends to all conditions, areas, equipment, building components, building systems, and so forth to the extent that they are similar and representative of one another.

7. The Consultant

7.1 Qualifications of Consultant—This guide recognizes that the competency of the consultant is highly dependent on many factors that may include professional education, training, experience, certification, or professional licensing/registration of both the consultant's field observer and the BSP reviewer. It is the intent of this guide to identify factors that should be considered by the user when retaining a consultant to conduct a BSP and by the consultant in selecting the appropriate field observer and BSP reviewer. No standard can be designed to eliminate the role of professional judgment, competence, and the value and need for experience during the walk-through survey and to conduct the BSP. Consequently, the qualifications of the field observer and the BSP reviewer are critical to the performance of the BSP and the resulting report. This guide

further recognizes the *consultant* has the responsibility to select, engage, or employ the *field observer* and the *BSP reviewer*.

- 7.2 Independence of Consultant—This guide recognizes that the consultant is normally a person or entity, acting as an independent contractor, who has been engaged by the user to conduct a BSP. In the event the consultant, the field observer, the BSP reviewer, or members of the consultant's staff are employees of, or subsidiary of, the user, such affiliation or relationship should be disclosed in the Executive Summary of the report.
- 7.3 Qualifications of the Field Observer—Refer to X1.1.1, for nonmandatory guidance on the qualifications of the *field* observer.
- 7.4 Qualifications of the BSP Reviewer—Refer to X1.1.2, for nonmandatory guidance on the qualifications of the BSP Reviewer.
- 7.5 The Field Observer and BSP Reviewer may be a Single Individual—The BSP reviewer may also act as the field observer and conduct the walk-through survey. In such an event, the BSP reviewer should identify such dual responsibilities and sign the report indicating that he or she has performed both functions.
- 7.6 Not a Professional Architecture or Engineering Service—It is not the intent of this guide that by conducting the walk-through survey or reviewing the report that the consultant, the field observer, or the BSP reviewer is practicing architecture, engineering, industrial hygiene or safety. Furthermore, it is not the intent of this guide that either the BSP reviewer or the field observer, if they are an architect, engineer or industrial hygienist, must either sign or seal the report as an instrument of professional service or identify their signatures as being that of an architect or engineer.

8. Document and Record Review

- 8.1 Objective—The objective of the document and record review is to augment the walk-through survey and to assist the consultant's understanding of the subject property and identifying of observable mold and physical deficiencies conducive to mold. Records or documents, if readily available, should be reviewed to specifically identify, or assist in the identification of, observable mold and physical deficiencies conducive to mold.
- 8.2 Reliance—The consultant is not required to independently verify the information provided and may rely on information absent actual knowledge to the contrary and to the extent that the information appears reasonable to the consultant.
- 8.3 Accuracy and Completeness—Accuracy and completeness of information varies among information sources. The consultant is not obligated to identify mistakes or insufficiencies in the information provided. However, the consultant should make reasonable efforts to compensate for mistakes or insufficiencies of information reviewed that are obvious in light of other information obtained in the process of conducting the BSP or otherwise known to the consultant.
- 8.4 Pre-survey Questionnaire—Consultant may provide owner or owner's representative, or both, with a pre-survey

questionnaire (the "questionnaire"). Such questionnaire, complete with the *owner's* or *owner's* representative's responses, should be included as an exhibit within the *report* unless directed otherwise by user.

- 8.5 Owner/User Provided Documentation Information—If readily available, the consultant should review the following documents and information that may be in the possession and/or provided by the owner, owner's representative, or *user*, as appropriate. Such information could also aid the consultant's knowledge of the commercial real estate's physical improvements, extent and type of use, and/or assist in identifying material discrepancies between reported information and observed conditions. The consultant's review of documents submitted does not require commenting on the accuracy of such documents or their preparation, methodology, or protocol. However, if the consultant discovers a significant discrepancy, it should be disclosed within the report. Such materials are to be handled in a manner that protects the commercial building's privacy and confidentiality.
- 8.5.1 Moisture Intrusion Survey, Mold or Microbial Growth Survey, either current or previously prepared.
 - 8.5.2 IAQ Reports.
- 8.5.3 Violations, orders, tenant or occupant complaints, or other documents or communication from any *local government agencies* regarding *mold*, *fungi*, IAQ, water, sewer, septic, wastewater, or other moisture related issue.
- 8.5.4 Previously prepared *environmental site assessment reports*.
- 8.5.5 Previously prepared *property condition reports* or studies pertaining to any aspect of the *subject property's* physical condition.
 - 8.5.6 Records indicating building occupancy percentage.
 - 8.5.7 Records indicating building turnover percentage.
 - 8.5.8 Building rent roll.
- 8.5.9 Leasing literature, listing for sale, marketing/promotional literature such as photographs, descriptive information, reduced floor plans, and so forth.
- 8.5.10 Drawings and specifications (as-built or construction).

9. Interviews with Owners and Occupants

9.1 Persons to be Interviewed—Prior to the site visit, the consultant should ask the owner, user, or key site manager to identify a person or persons knowledgeable of the physical characteristics, maintenance, and repair of the commercial building. If a property manager or agent of the owner is identified, the *consultant* should contact such individual so as to inquire about the *subject property's* historical repairs and replacements, history of tenant complaints, level of preventive maintenance exercised, pending repairs and improvements, frequency of repairs and replacements, existence of ongoing or pending litigation related to subject property's physical condition, the presence of observable mold, or physical deficiencies conducive to mold. In connection with the consultant's research or walk-through survey, consultant may also question others who are knowledgeable of the commercial real estate's physical condition and operation. It is within the discretion of the consultant to decide which questions to ask before, during, or after the site visit.

- 9.2 Reliance—Consultant may rely on the information obtained as a result of the *interviews*, provided that in the consultant's opinion such information appears to be reasonable.
- 9.3 *Method*—Questions to be asked pursuant to this section are at the discretion of the *consultant* and may be asked in person, by telephone, or in writing.
- 9.4 Incomplete Answers—While the consultant should make inquiries in accordance with this section, the persons to whom the questions are addressed may have no obligation to cooperate. Should the owner, key site manager or the property manager, building/facility engineer, or maintenance supervisor not be available for an interview, whether by intent or inconvenience, or not respond in full or in part to questions posed by the consultant, consultant should disclose such within the report. Furthermore, should any party not grant such authorization to interview, restrict such authorization, or should the person to whom the questions are addressed not be knowledgeable about the subject property this should be disclosed within the report.
 - 9.5 Questions—See Appendix X2.

10. Walk-Through Survey

- 10.1 Objective—The objective of the walk-through survey is to obtain information indicating the likelihood of identifying current observable mold and physical deficiencies conducive to mold observed to be occurring within a commercial building.
- 10.2 Photographs—Consultant should document representative conditions and observable mold and physical deficiencies conducive with photographs and use reasonable efforts to document typical conditions present including observable mold and physical deficiencies conducive to mold, if any.
- 10.3 Observation—During the walk-through survey, the consultant shall visually and/or physically observe the property and the commercial building(s) located on the property to the extent not obstructed by bodies of water, adjacent buildings, or other obstacles.
- 10.4 Specific Examples of Areas to be Observed—The following listing of areas and/or locations at a property to be observed, if present, are provided as examples. If these areas are present on a property they should be observed for the presence of observable mold and physical deficiencies conducive to mold.
- 10.4.1 Site—The periphery of the developed area of the commercial building should be visually and/or physically observed.
- 10.4.1.1 *Topography—Observe* the general topography and any unusual or problematic features or conditions that would be possibly problematic with respect to moisture or water infiltration into the *commercial building's* sublevel(s).
- 10.4.1.2 Storm Water Drainage—Observe the storm water collection and drainage system and note the presence of on-site surface waters, and retention or detention basins. If swales or drainage areas are present adjacent to or near building exterior walls, they should be observed for standing water or other indications that they could be sources of moisture that could enter the building.
- 10.4.1.3 Marshes, Bogs and Open Water—If marshes, bogs, or areas of open water, or combination thereof, are present

adjacent to or near the building's exterior walls, they should be *observed* for standing water or other indications that they could be sources of moisture that could enter the building.

10.4.2 *Exterior*—The periphery of all structures on the *property* shall be *visually and/or physically observed*.

10.4.2.1 Exterior Building Walls—Should be visually and/or physically observed.

10.4.2.2 *Cooling Towers*—Should be *visually and/or physically observed*.

10.4.2.3 *Roofs*—Roofs should be *observed* for obvious signs of leaking such as split seams and excessive areas of patching (frequently identified on flat gravel surfaced roofs by the gravel being moved to allow repair and not being replaced over the repaired areas).

10.4.2.4 *Air Intakes*—HVAC air intakes should be *observed* for signs of *mold* or for the presence of standing water in the vicinity of them.

10.4.2.5 *Air Handling Units*—HVAC air handling units should be *visually and/or physically observed*.

10.4.3 Interior—The interior of structures on the property, readily accessible common areas expected to be used by occupants or the public (such as lobbies, hallways, utility rooms, recreation areas, and so forth), maintenance and repair areas, including boiler rooms, and a representative sample of occupant spaces, should be visually and/or physically observed. Additionally, readily accessible attics, basements, cellars, and other such areas of the commercial building not usually occupied should be viewed. It is not necessary to comply with this guide by surveying under floors, above ceilings, behind walls, or within confined areas such as chases, ducts, or crawl spaces as these areas are not generally considered readily accessible and would be deemed areas warranting an extraordinary physical search.

10.4.3.1 Interior Areas Near Visible Exterior Mold—If exterior wall mold is observed, the interior walls adjacent to such visible exterior mold should be observed. Interior wall surfaces that are near locations where the exterior of the building had identified observable mold should be observed. If reasonably possible, the interior wall cavities of exterior walls may be observed. While this guide does not require opening such wall cavities, if they can be observed from above hung ceilings or through existing wall penetrations, they may be so observed.

10.4.3.2 Interior Areas Near Exterior Swales and/or Drainage Systems—If exterior swales or drainage systems are observed, the interior walls adjacent to such swales and/or drainage systems should be observed. Interior wall surfaces that are near locations where the exterior of the building is near swales and/or drainage systems should be observed. If readily accessible, the interior wall cavities of exterior walls may be observed. While this guide does not require opening such wall cavities, if they can be observed from above hung ceilings or through existing wall penetrations they may be so observed.

10.4.3.3 Interior Areas Near Below Grade Exterior Walls or Those at Lower Levels Than the Surrounding Land—Interior wall surfaces that are near locations where the exterior of the

building is below grade or at lower levels than surrounding land should be *observed*. If reasonably possible, the interior wall cavities of exterior walls may be *observed*. While this *guide* does not require opening such wall cavities, if they can be *observed* from above hung ceilings or through existing wall penetrations they may be so *observed*.

10.4.3.4 *Toilet Rooms and Bathrooms*—Toilet rooms and bathroom should be observed for operational exhaust fans and leaking plumbing fixtures. Exhaust fans should be *observed*, and if accessible, operated to ensure that they are drawing air from the space. The areas around and near the fans should be *observed* for *mold*.

10.4.3.5 *Kitchens*—Kitchens should be *observed*. Enclosed cabinets and areas beneath sinks and around grease traps should be *observed*. Exhaust fans should be *observed*, and if accessible, operated to ensure that they are drawing air from the space. The areas around and near the fans should be *observed* for *mold*.

10.4.3.6 *Humidifiers*—Humidifiers, especially reservoir-type central and portable units, should be *observed*.

10.4.3.7 *Dehumidifiers*—Dehumidifiers should be noted as to their location within the building, cause for warranting such an appliance, and method of discharging the collected water.

10.4.3.8 *Condensation/Drip Pans*—To the extent they are *readily accessible*, condensation/drip pans under coils of air conditions or other HVAC equipment should be *observed* for standing water and *microbial growth*.

10.4.3.9 *Crawl Spaces*—Entering of crawl or confined space areas are considered out of scope. However, the *field observer* should observe conditions to the extent *easily visible* from the point of access to the crawl or confined space areas. The *field observer* is to note evidence of previous substructure flooding or water penetration if *easily visible* or if such information is provided.

10.4.3.10 Basements and Cellars—Basements and cellars should be *observed* along the building's exterior perimeter walls for evidence of *visible mold* or significant water intrusion, or both. Any *sumps*, perimeter channels, or other areas of open water in the basement and/or cellar should be *observed*.

10.4.3.11 *Plumbing*—Exposed plumbing in basements, cellars, and other *readily observable* locations should be *observed* for water leaks or condensation.

10.4.3.12 *Fire Suppression Systems*—Exposed fire suppression system components in basements, cellars, and other *readily observable* locations should be *observed* for water leaks or condensation.

10.4.3.13 Windows and Sliding Doors—Frames and perimeters should be observed for observable mold and physical deficiencies conducive to mold, such as condensation, as well as areas where leaks can occur.

10.4.3.14 Attic Spaces—Attic spaces, especially around roof penetrations where flashing would be expected, should be observed if readily accessible. If possible, on buildings with pitched roofs, areas near the building's eaves should be observed. Attic insulation should be observed for signs of observable mold and physical deficiencies conducive to mold.



- 10.4.3.15 *Interior Areas With Open Water or High Humidity*—Area of buildings with spas, whirlpools, swimming pools, decorative fountains, saunas, steam baths and other such areas that have open water or high humidity, or both, should be *observed*.
- 10.4.3.16 *Reservoir Misters*—Reservoir misters in supermarket produce sections should be *observed*.
- 10.4.3.17 *Dryer Vents*—Dryer vents should be *observed* to ensure that they are connected and directly discharge outside buildings.
- 10.4.3.18 *Gas-fired and Oil-fired Heaters*—Gas-fired and oil-fired heaters (for example, hot water heater, pool water heaters, and so forth) and their exhausts should be *observed*.
 - 10.4.4 Sample Field Checklist—See Appendix X3.

11. Evaluation and Report Preparation

- 11.1 Report Format—The report of findings of the BSP can either be (1) a stand-alone report or (2) accompany or be an integral part of an environmental site assessment (ESA) report or property condition report (PCR), as determined by rules of engagement between the user and consultant. If the results of the BSP are to be included within either an ESA report or a PCR, all of the information required by this guide should be included. However, the ordinal placement of such information within the ESA or PCR may reasonably vary.
- 11.2 *Scope*—Provide an outline of the scope of work completed for the *report* and methods utilized. Should either the *survey* or the *report* materially deviate from this *guide* or if there were any constraints preventing the *consultant* from conducting the *survey* in accordance with this *guide*, these constraints should be identified.
- 11.3 Documentation—The findings, opinions, and conclusions in the *report* should be supported by documentation, if readily available. If the *consultant* has chosen to exclude certain documentation from the *report*, the *consultant* should identify in the *report* the reasons for doing so (for example, a confidentiality or nondisclosure agreement between *user* and *consultant*). Supporting documentation should be included in the *report* or adequately referenced to facilitate reconstruction of the *survey* by another *consultant*. Sources that revealed no salient, pertinent information should be documented.
- 11.4 Content of Report—The report should include those matters required to be included in the report pursuant to various provisions of this *guide*.
- 11.5 Scope of Services—The report should describe all services performed in sufficient detail to permit another party to reconstruct the work performed.
- 11.6 Consultant Information—The name, address, phone number, and fax number of the consultant conducting the survey as well as the name and signature of the BSP reviewer.
- 11.7 Building Identification—Name (if any) and address of the *subject property*, age, size, use, the general materials used to construct and clad the frame, and a general description of the interior.
- 11.8 *User Information*—Name, address, phone number, and fax number.
- 11.9 Findings—The report should summarize the observed observable mold and physical deficiencies conducive to mold, if any, on the property.

- 11.10 Opinion—The report should include the consultant's opinion(s) related to observable mold and physical deficiencies conducive to mold or areas/conditions conducive to moisture intrusion or microbial growth on the property, found as a result of the BSP. The logic and reasoning used by the consultant in evaluating information collected during the course of the survey related to observable mold and physical deficiencies conducive to mold on the property should be discussed. Observable mold and physical deficiencies conducive to mold should be listed in the conclusions section of the report.
- 11.11 *Conclusions*—The *report* should summarize all indications of *observable mold* and *physical deficiencies conducive to mold* connected with the *property*.
- 11.12 *Deviations*—All deletions and deviations from this *guide* (if any) should be listed individually. Related services that complement or augment the *survey* should also be listed.
- 11.13 Additional Services—Any additional services contracted for between the user and consultant, including a broader scope of assessment, detailed conclusions, testing of any kind, recommendations to remediate mold of moisture infiltration, and so forth, are beyond the scope of this guide, and should only be included in the report if so specified in the terms of engagement between the user and the consultant.
- 11.14 *Qualifications*—The *report* should include a qualification statement of the *consultant* responsible for conducting *BSP*.
- 11.15 *Limiting Conditions*—Provide all limiting conditions of the *report*.
 - 11.16 Exhibits:
 - 11.16.1 Representative photographs.
 - 11.16.2 Questionnaire, if used.
 - 11.16.3 User/owner submitted documents, if any.
- 11.16.4 Photocopied plot plans, sketches, and so forth, if any.
- 11.16.5 Other exhibits considered appropriate by the *consultant*, if any.

12. Out of Scope Consideration

- 12.1 Activity Exclusions—The activities listed below are generally excluded from or otherwise represent limitations to the scope of a BSP prepared in accordance with this guide. These should not be construed as all-inclusive or implying that any exclusion not specifically identified is a BSP requirement under this guide.
- 12.1.1 Removing or relocating materials, furniture, storage containers, personal effects, debris material, or finishes; conducting exploratory probing or testing of any kind; *dismantling* or operating of equipment or appliances; or disturbing personal items or any property, personal or real, that obstructs access or visibility.
- 12.1.2 Verifying measurements or quantities to establish or confirm any information or representations provided by the *owner* or *user*.
- 12.1.3 Entering or accessing any area of the premises deemed to pose a threat of *dangerous conditions* with respect to the *field observer* or to perform any procedure, which may damage or impair the physical integrity of the *property*, any *system*, or *component*.



- 12.1.4 Providing an opinion as to the presence within the *property* of asbestos, hazardous wastes, toxic materials, or conducting an *environmental site assessment* in whole or in part.
- 12.1.5 Providing an opinion as to the physical condition of any component system, or equipment within the *property*. Or, conducting a *property condition assessment* in whole or in part.
- 12.2 Warranty and Guarantee Exclusions—By conducting a BSP and preparing a report, the consultant is merely providing an opinion and does not warrant or guarantee the present or future condition of the subject property or the absence of observable mold and physical deficiencies conducive to mold.
 - 12.3 Additional Services/General Considerations:
- 12.3.1 Further Inquiry—There may be physical condition issues or certain physical improvements at the *subject property* that the parties may wish to assess in connection with a *commercial real estate transaction* that are outside the scope of

- this *guide*. Such issues are referred to as out of scope considerations and if included in the *BSP*, should be identified under 11.13.
- 12.3.2 *Out of Scope Considerations*—Whether or not a *user* elects to inquire into out of scope considerations in connection with this *guide* is a decision to be made by the *user*. No assessment of such out of scope considerations is required for a *BSP* to be conducted in compliance with this *guide*.
- 12.4 Other Standards—There may be standards or protocols for the discovery or assessment, or both, of observable mold and physical deficiencies conducive to mold associated with out of scope considerations developed by government entities, professional organizations, or private entities.

13. Keywords for Internet Reference

13.1 ASTM; commercial real estate survey; fungal growth; indoor air quality; *microbial growth*; *moisture intrusion survey*; *mold*; *mold survey*; water intrusion; water intrusion survey

APPENDIXES

(Nonmandatory Information)

X1. GUIDANCE AND ENHANCED DUE DILIGENCE SERVICES

INTRODUCTION

The information presented in this appendix is not necessary for completing a baseline *BSP* pursuant to this *guide*. However, a *user* and *consultant* may wish to utilize some or all of the information presented in this appendix to increase or supplement the extent of due diligence to be exercised by the *consultant*.

- X1.1 Qualifications—This guide recognizes that the quality of a BSP is highly dependent on the qualifications of the field observer and BSP Reviewer. These qualifications include such factors as experience, education, training, certification and/or professional registration/licensure in architecture, engineering or industrial hygiene. Additionally, this guide recognizes that appropriate qualification levels may vary for different BSPs depending on such factors as asset type and scope (for example, size, age, complexity, and so forth) as well as the specific needs, purpose the BSP is to serve, and the risk tolerance level of the user.
- X1.1.1 Qualifications of the Field Observer—The field observer is the person engaged by the consultant to conduct the walk-through survey; the field observer also may be the BSP Reviewer. The consultant should establish the qualifications of the field observer, but as the accuracy and completeness of the walk-through survey will determine the quality of the BSP, the consultant should carefully consider education, training, and experience when selecting the field observer.
- X1.1.1.1 The *field observer*, as a representative of the *consultant*, should be identified in the *BSP*.
- X1.1.2 Qualifications of the BSP Reviewer—The BSP Reviewer is the qualified individual designated to exercise responsible control over the *field observer* on behalf of the *consultant*

- and to review the *BSP*. This *guide* recognizes that the consultant is ultimately responsible for the *BSP* process.
- X1.1.2.1 As indicated in the main body of the *guide*, all *BSPs* prepared in accordance with this *guide* should be reviewed and signed by the *BSP Reviewer*.
- X1.1.2.2 It is recommended that the *user* consider a *BSP Reviewer* qualified by possessing a professional designation in architecture, engineering, industrial hygiene, a state license in an appropriate field or appropriate experience or certifications, or both, in the construction fields. The *BSP Reviewer* should have experience commensurate with the subject property type and scope (size, complexity, and so forth), and experience in the preparation of *BSPs*. Generally, professional architecture, engineering, industrial hygiene licensure/registration, and/or certifications, education, or appropriate construction experience related to these disciplines are recognized as acceptable qualifications for reviewing *BSPs*. However, the *user* and *consultant* may mutually agree to define qualifications for the *BSP Reviewer*, which may depend on the specific experience of the *BSP Reviewer* and the scope of the subject *property*.

X1.2 Documents and Records Research:

X1.2.1 *Objective—Consultant* should solicit and review *publicly available* recorded documents.

- X1.2.2 Reasonably Ascertainable/Standard Government Record Sources—Availability of record or document information varies from information source to information source, including governmental jurisdictions. Consultant should make appropriate inquiry and review only such record information that is reasonably ascertainable from standard sources. If information is not *practically reviewable* or not provided to the consultant in a reasonable time for the consultant to formulate an opinion and complete the *report*, such fact should be stated in the *report*, and the *consultant* is to have no further obligation of retrieving such documentation or reviewing it if it is subsequently provided. Nevertheless, if pursuant to the consultant's appropriate inquiry, material information is received by the *consultant* contemporaneous to the preparation of the report (within 30 days) but too late to be included in the report, the consultant should forward it to user.
- X1.2.3 Publicly Available Documents—Information from a local, state, triba,l or federal government agency, department, or other source of information, which is typically reproduced and provided to the *consultant* upon *appropriate inquiry* and is *reasonably ascertainable*.
- X1.2.4 Drawings—Obtaining a set of drawings, which may be publicly available, is an exception to the requirement that publicly available documents be provided, due to delivery and cost constraints. If readily available, such documents should be provided and identified to the consultant by the owner, owner's representative, or user as construction, as-built, or other design/construction documents. Nonetheless, the review of drawings of the commercial building is not a requirement of this guide. Drawings may serve as an aid to the consultant in

- describing the *commercial real estate's* improvements, and to assist in preparing brief descriptions of the *commercial building's* major *systems*.
- X1.2.5 Reasonable Time and Cost—It is the intent of this guide that information will be provided to the consultant within ten business days of the source receiving appropriate inquiry, without an in-person request by the consultant being required, and at no more than a nominal cost to cover the source's cost of retrieving and duplicating the information. Generally, an in-person request by the consultant is not required. However, this is not to preclude the consultant from personally researching such files if, in the opinion of the consultant, this could be reasonably accomplished at the time of the site visit.
 - X1.3 Suggested Types of Documents to Review:
 - X1.3.1 Records of complaints related to IAQ;
- X1.3.2 Records of water damage, flooding, water leakage or water intrusion, or both;
- X1.3.3 Records of property insurance claims applicable to *mold* and *physical deficiencies conducive to mold*; or
- X1.3.4 Records of code violations or citations, or both, applicable to *mold* and *physical deficiencies conducive to mold*.
 - X1.4 Suggested Locations of Documents to Review:
- X1.4.1 Government agencies—zoning, building codes or licensing and permits.
 - X1.4.2 Health department.
 - X1.4.3 Fire department.
 - X1.4.4 Insurance databases.
 - X1.4.5 Environmental databases.
 - X1.4.6 FIRM maps.

X2. INTERVIEW CHECKLIST

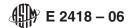
INTRODUCTION

The information presented in this appendix is not necessary for completing a *BSP* pursuant to this *guide*. However, a *user* and *consultant* may wish to utilize some or all of the information presented in this appendix as guidance to complete the *BSP*.

The following questions may be asked of the *owner*, *user*, or *key site manager* of the *property*. Note that if the answer to any of the following questions is "yes," further inquiry may be required during the *interview* to determine the location of within the building where the issue exists and to gain information and documentation useful in the completion of the *walk-through survey*.

- X2.1 When was the *commercial building* constructed?
- X2.2 Are there any existing or historic moisture, condensation, and/or high humidity problems within or exterior to the building?
- X2.3 Has there been any flooding within the building, basement, cellar, or crawl spaces?
- X2.4 Are you aware of any visual mold within the building? If so, what is the extent and location?
 - X2.5 Have there been any fires extinguished by water?
- X2.6 Have there been any discharge or leaks from a sprinkler system?

- X2.7 Have any window or roof leaks or other water damage occurred in any part of the *commercial building*? If so, when and what measures where taken, if any, to address the leaks?
- X2.8 Are there any *sumps*, perimeter channels, or interior drains?
- X2.9 Has there been any overflow from sinks, *sumps*, or sewers?
- X2.10 Are there any wet or damp basement, cellar, or crawl space areas?
 - X2.11 Are there any dirt floor basement or crawl spaces?



- X2.12 Are there any areas with extensive amounts of indoor plants or greenhouses?
- X2.13 Are there any areas where landscaping irrigation sprinklers have water contact with the building's sidewalls?
- X2.14 Are there any areas of known or suspected *mold* on or in the building or on any furnishing (for example, carpet, books, papers, wallpaper, insulation, drywall, plaster, and so forth) within the building?
- X2.15 Are there any areas of currently or formerly damp materials in the building or any such furnishing (for example, carpet, books, papers, wallpaper, insulation, drywall, plaster, and so forth) within the building?
- X2.16 Have building *occupants* reported any *moldy odors* or *musty odors*?
- X2.17 Are there any hidden sources of water or high humidity?
- X2.18 Are there any areas of high humidity (for example, kitchens, indoor pools, spas, whirlpools, saunas, steam baths, decorative fountains, and so forth)?
 - X2.19 Are there any humidifiers?
- X2.20 Are there any dehumidifiers? If yes, why and what is the method of discharging the collected water?
 - X2.21 Are there any HVAC cooling towers?
- X2.22 Does the HVAC system have any drip pans or other open discharge of condensate water, steam or other moisture?
- X2.23 Are there any HVAC maintenance program(s) in place for the *commercial building*?
- X2.24 Are there any gas-fired or oil-fired hot water, pool water, or other types of water heaters? Do any exhaust within the building?
- X2.25 Are there any visually water damaged or water stained building materials such as ceilings, walls, and so forth?
- X2.26 Are there any areas of exterior standing water or inadequate drains?
- X2.27 Are there any sewer ejector pumps? If so, are they working properly?

- X2.28 Have any plumbing leaks or excessive piping condensation occurred in any part of the *commercial building*? If so, when and what measures were taken, if any, to address the leaks?
- X2.29 Are there any building envelope leaks: roofs, sidewalls, flashing, windows, eaves, sliders, and so forth?
- X2.30 Are there are there any clothes dryers? Are dryers vented to the outside?
- X2.31 Are there any interior wet areas such as areas of condensation?
- X2.32 Are there any attics or other locations with resident or seasonal birds, bats, or other animals?
- X2.33 Are there any attics that have toilet room exhaust ducts discharging directly into the attic area?
- X2.34 Are there any areas with chronic condensation such as inadequately insulated cold water supply, condensate, or chilled water piping, exterior walls, windows, doors, sliders, or other cool surfaces?
- X2.35 Has the building been partially or fully resided? If yes, with what material?
- X2.36 Have there been any obvious repairs to the partial or full residing? Is it applied over any wood framing?
- X2.37 Are there any animal confinement operations on-site, within or exterior to the building?
- X2.38 Are there any firewood storage areas within or exterior to the building?
- X2.39 Have there been any water damage and/or *mold* related insurance claims?
- X2.40 Have there been any violation notices regarding IAQ, odors, moisture, *mold*, *fungi*, or related issues received from any regulatory body (for example, local Boards of Health, Building Department, and so forth)?
- X2.41 Has there been any tenant or other *occupant* complaints regarding IAQ, odors, moisture, excess water, *mold*, *fungi*, or related issues made?

X3. FIELD CHECKLIST

INTRODUCTION

The information presented in this appendix is not necessary for completing a *BSP* pursuant to this *guide*. However, a *user* and *consultant* may wish to utilize some or all of the information presented in this appendix as guidance to complete the *BSP*.

During the *walk-through survey*, the *field observer* may complete the following checklist. The following questions should be answered as "Yes," "No," "Not Applicable," or "Unable to Easily Observe or Readily Access." Documentation and photographs, along with the checklist answers, may be helpful in completing the *walk-through survey*.

X3.1 Site and Surroundings:

- X3.1.1 Does the ground surface slope away from the building?
- X3.1.2 Do downspouts and scuppers appear to drain water away from the building?
 - X3.1.3 Do sprinklers overspray onto the building?
- X3.1.4 Is there evidence that sprinklers excessively water near the building?
 - X3.1.5 Is there vegetation close to structure?
- X3.1.6 Are there any marshes, bogs, or open water? Any observable standing water?

X3.2 Building Exterior:

- X3.2.1 Is staining or discoloration apparent on the building exterior (that is not the intended finish or the result of rust)?
- X3.2.2 Is there visual evidence of water intrusion associated with the building exterior?
 - X3.2.3 Is there visible damage to the building exterior?
 - X3.2.4 Are crawlspace vents blocked?
- X3.2.5 Is there visual evidence of suspect fungal growth on the building exterior?
 - X3.2.6 Are there side wall penetrations?
- X3.2.7 Are there observable on-site surface waters? Are there any retention or detention basins?
- X3.2.8 Are there swales or open drainage areas near the building? Any observable standing water?

X3.3 Roof:

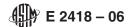
- X3.3.1 Is there visual evidence of suspect fungal growth on the roof?
- X3.3.2 Was roof damage or extensive areas of repair observed?
 - X3.3.3 Is there evidence of ponding on the roof?
- X3.3.4 Are plumbing stacks at least 10 ft away from air intakes?
 - X3.3.5 Are exhaust fans present?
- X3.3.6 If exhaust fans are present, are they operating with air flowing out?
 - X3.3.7 Are any exhaust fans within 10 ft of air intakes?
 - X3.3.8 Are roof vents blocked?
 - X3.3.9 Are roof penetrations sealed?
- X3.3.10 Are gutters, downspouts, and roof drains present and in good repair?

X3.4 *HVAC*:

- X3.4.1 Are ventilation units on with air flowing into outdoor air intakes?
- X3.4.2 Is there visual evidence of suspect fungal growth on or around the air intake?
 - X3.4.3 Is there standing water near the air intake?
- X3.4.4 Is there any accumulation of organic materials near the air intake?
 - X3.4.5 Is the air intake screened?
 - X3.4.6 Is the air intake blocked?
 - X3.4.7 Are condensation pans clean and unobstructed?
 - X3.4.8 Are drain lines unobstructed?
- X3.4.9 Is there a cooling tower within 25 ft from the air intake?
- X3.4.10 Is there visual evidence of suspect fungal growth in, on, or around an air handling unit?
 - X3.4.11 Are return air filters dirty or blocked?
- X3.4.12 Is there visual evidence of suspect fungal growth in the return air filters?
- X3.4.13 Is there standing water in or around the air handling units?
 - X3.4.14 Is the outdoor air damper operating properly?
 - X3.4.15 Are supply and return air ducts clean?
 - X3.4.16 Is the plenum clean?
- X3.4.17 Is there visual evidence of suspect fungal growth in the supply air ducts?
- X3.4.18 Is there visual evidence of suspect fungal growth in the return air ducts?
- X3.4.19 Is there visual evidence of suspect fungal growth in the plenum?
 - X3.4.20 Is there a musty odor?

X3.5 Building Interior:

- X3.5.1 Is there visual evidence of suspect fungal growth within the building?
 - X3.5.2 Is there a musty odor present within the building?
- X3.5.3 Does the building seem to have excessive humidity?
- X3.5.4 Does the building have humidifiers? Are they properly working?
- X3.5.5 Does the building have dehumidifiers? What is the method for discharging the collected water?
- X3.5.6 Do the toilet rooms or bathrooms have operating exhaust fans?



- X3.5.7 Does the kitchen have an operating exhaust fan?
- X3.5.8 Are dryer vents properly connected and discharging to the outside?
 - X3.5.9 Is staining or discoloration apparent on floors?
 - X3.5.10 Is staining or discoloration apparent on the walls?
- X3.5.11 Is staining or discoloration apparent on the ceilings?
- X3.5.12 Is staining or discoloration apparent on the fixtures?
- X3.5.13 Is staining or discoloration apparent on the finish materials?
 - X3.5.14 Is there evidence of a current or past water leak?
 - X3.5.15 Are walls crumbling or degrading?
 - X3.5.16 Are ceilings crumbling or degrading?
 - X3.5.17 Are window sills in good condition?
- X3.5.18 Are painted surfaces bubbled, swollen, sagging or peeling?
- X3.5.19 Is there condensate on cold surface (such as piping, exterior walls, roof, exterior doorframes, windows, or floor)?

- X3.5.20 Are sewer injectors located within the building?
- X3.5.21 If sewer injectors are present, do they appear to be working properly?
 - X3.5.22 Does the building have a basement?
- X3.5.23 If the building has a basement, was visual evidence of suspect fungal growth or significant water intrusion observed? Any sumps, perimeter channels, or other areas of open water?
- X3.5.24 Is there any exposed plumbing? If yes, any water leaks or condensation?
- X3.5.25 Is there any fire suppression system components? If yes, any water leaks or condensation?
- X3.5.26 Any observable mold or water intrusion on the attic insulation?
- X3.5.27 Any spas, whirlpools, swimming pools, decorative fountains, saunas, steam baths, or other such areas with open water?
- X3.5.28 Are there any gas-fired or oil-fired heaters (such as hot water heaters or pool water heaters)?

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