

## Definitions

|                                       |   |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| <b>Allergen</b>                       | Substance (such as dust mites, mold or mold spores that can cause an allergic reaction  |
| <b>APR</b>                            | Air purifying respirator  |
| <b>ASTM</b>                           | American Society for Testing and Materials  |
| <b>Biocide</b>                        | Substance or chemical that kills organisms such as molds  |
| <b>Building Occupants</b>             | Describes people who spend extended time periods in the building. Clients and visitors are also occupants; they may have different tolerances and expectations from those who spend their entire workdays in the building, and are likely to be more sensitive to odors.  |
| <b>Building Related Illness (BRI)</b> | Refers to illness brought on by exposure to the building air, where symptoms of diagnosable illnesses are identified (e.g., certain allergies or infections) and can be directly attributed to environmental agents in the air. Legionnaire's disease and hypersensitivity pneumonitis are examples of BRI that can have serious, even life-threatening consequences.   |
| <b>Dew Point</b>                      | If the air is gradually cooled while maintaining the moisture content constant, the relative humidity will rise until it reaches 100%. This temperature, at which the moisture content in the air will saturate the air, is called the dew point. If the air is cooled further, some of the moisture will condense.   |
| <b>Dry-Bulb Temperature</b>           | The temperature of the air measured with a dry thermocouple or thermometer with a dry bulb. The Dry-Bulb and Wet-Bulb temperatures can be used together to determine relative humidity.   |
| <b>EPA</b>                            | Environmental Protection Agency   |
| <b>Fungi</b>                          | Fungi are neither animals nor plants and are classified in a kingdom of their own. Fungi include molds, yeasts, mushrooms, and puffballs. In this document, the terms fungi and mold are used interchangeably. Molds reproduce by making spores. Mold spores waft through the indoor and outdoor air continually. When mold spores land on a damp spot indoors, they may begin growing and digesting whatever they are growing on. Molds can grow on virtually any organic substance, providing moisture and oxygen are present. It is estimated that more than 1.5 million species of fungi exist. |
| <b>Fungicide</b>                      | Substance or chemical that kills fungi  |
| <b>HEPA</b>                           | High-Efficiency Particulate Air   |
| <b>Hypersensitivity</b>               | Great or excessive sensitivity  |

|                             |  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| <b>Humidity</b>             | The water vapor mixed with air in the atmosphere   |
| <b>Humidity Ratio</b>       | Also known as Specific Humidity, the pounds of water contained in a pound of dry air   |
| <b>IAQ</b>                  | Indoor Air Quality   |
| <b>MERV</b>                 | Minimum Efficiency Reporting Value   |
| <b>Mold</b>                 | Molds are a group of organisms that belong to the kingdom Fungi. In this document, the terms fungi and mold are used interchangeably. There are over 20,000 species of mold.   |
| <b>mVOC</b>                 | Microbial volatile organic compound, a chemical made by a mold that may have a moldy or musty odor   |
| <b>NIOSH</b>                | National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health  |
| <b>NFPA</b>                 | National Fire Protection Association   |
| <b>OSHA</b>                 | Occupational Safety and Health Administration  |
| <b>PAPR</b>                 | Powered air purifying respirator   |
| <b>PPE</b>                  | Personal Protective Equipment  |
| <b>Relative Humidity</b>    | The ratio of weight of water in the air relative to the maximum weight of water that can be held in saturated air  |
| <b>Remediate</b>            | Fix  |
| <b>Sensitization</b>        | Repeated or single exposure to an allergen that results in the exposed individual becoming hypersensitive to the allergen  |
| <b>Spore</b>                | Molds reproduce by means of spores. Spores are microscopic; they vary in shape and size (2-100 micrometers). Spores may travel in several ways—they may be passively moved (by a breeze or water drop), mechanically disturbed (by a person or animal passing by), or actively discharged by the mold (usually under moist conditions or high humidity). |
| <b>Stack Effect</b>         | The pressure driven flow produced by convection (the tendency of warm air to rise)   |
| <b>UL</b>                   | Underwriters Laboratories  |
| <b>Wet-Bulb Temperature</b> | The temperature of the air measured with a wet thermocouple or thermometer with a wet bulb. The Dry-Bulb and Wet-Bulb temperatures can be used together to determine relative humidity.  |