J	STEP	1: DESIGNATE AN IAQ MANAGER	For Guidance, refer to:
_	(1)	An IAQ Manager has been designated. Name: Title:	Building Air Quality, Page 33
_	(2)	The IAQ Manager has been educated on the contents of <i>Building Air Quality: A Guide</i> for <i>Building Owners and Facility Managers</i> by reading carefully and possibly receiving training in the fundamentals of IAO	Some training courses and materials are listed in Appendix 2
		Notes:	
	STEP	2: DEVELOP AN IAQ PROFILE OF YOUR BUILDING	For Guidance, refer to:
		1. Identify and Review Existing Records	Building Air Quality, Pages 19–22
	(3)	Up-to-date manufacturers' operating instructions and maintenance records for HVAC system components have been reviewed and filed.	Building Air Quality, Page 21 (note-box)
_	(4)	Up-to-date schedules and procedures for facility operations and maintenance have been reviewed and filed	Building Air Quality , Page 21
	(5)	HVAC "as built" blueprints have been updated to indicate current HVAC configuration and filed	Building Air Quality, Page 21
_	(6)	Drawings of tenant build-out and interior building renovations have been updated and	Building Air Quality , Page 21
	(7)	Information on major space use changes (e.g., office space to kitchen or laboratory, significant increases or decreases in occupant density) has been updated and filed.	Building Air Quality , Page 22
	(8)	The HVAC system was designed to deliver CFM of outside air which translates into CFM of outside air per occupant.	Building Air Quality, Pages 8, 136, and 137
	(9)	The HVAC system is actually delivering CFM of outside air which translates into CFM of outside air per occupant.	Building Air Quality, Pages 8, 136-7 and Ventilation Worksheet, Pages 169 and 179 (to be used in conjunction with Zone/Room Record Form, Page 177)
	(10)	A review of occupant thermal comfort complaints and indoor temperature and relative humidity readings indicates that current peak heating and cooling loads do not exceed HVAC system capacity.	Building Air Quality , Page 122
	(11)	Information on pressure relationships between areas and/or zones within the building has been examined, updated, and filed.	Building Air Quality, Pages 8–10 and Pollutant Pathway Record Form, Pages 169 and 175
⊐	(12)	The building's most recent test and balancing report has been filed. Date of report:	Building Air Quality, Pages 21 and 123
	(13)	Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) for products used in the building are requested from suppliers and kept on file.	Building Air Quality, Pages 28, 35, and 39; 29 CFR 1910.1200 Hazardous Communication Standard, OSHA
	(14)	Documentation of HVAC control system set points and ranges has been reviewed and	bulluling All Quality, Pages 21 (lext- hov)
_	(15)	The building records (items #3-14) above are revised as needed, particularly with any renovation/construction activities.	Building Air Quality, Pages 21-22

	STEP 2: DEVELOP AN IAQ PROFILE OF YOUR BUILDING (continued)	For Guidance, refer to:
	2. Conduct a Walkthrough to Assess the Current IAQ Situation	
	(16) A building walkthrough inspection has been conducted, including both occupied areas	Building Air Quality, Pages 22–29
	and mechanical rooms.	Building All Quality, Fages 22-29
	(17) During the walkthrough, a pollutant/source inventory has been completed.	Building Air Quality, Pollutant Source Inventory Form, Page 26, and Pages 213–219
	During the walkthrough, IAQ problem indicators have been checked for and noted on a floor plan or comparable drawing, including:	Building Air Quality, Pages 23–25
	(18) • Odors (19) • Dirty or unsanitary conditions	Building Air Quality, Pages 23–25
	(20) • Visible fungal growth or moldy odors	"
	<ul> <li>(21) • Evident moisture in inappropriate locations (e.g., moisture on walls, floors, or</li> <li>(22) • Staining or discoloration of building material(s)</li> </ul>	" "
	<ul><li>(23) • Smoke damage</li><li>(24) • Presence of hazardous substances</li></ul>	Building Air Quality, Pages 23-25 and Chemical Inventory Form, Pages 169
		and 221
	<ul> <li>Potential for soil gas entry (e.g., cracks or holes in building surfaces adjacent to</li> <li>Unusual noises from light fixtures or equipment</li> </ul>	Building Air Quality, Pages 23–25
	(27) • Poorly-maintained filters	"
	(28) • Uneven temperatures (29) • Overcrowding	" "
	(30) • Personal air cleaners (e.g., ozone generators, portable filtration units) or fans	
	(31) • Inadequate ventilation	"
	(32) • Inadequate exhaust air flow	"
	<ul> <li>(33) • Blocked vents</li> <li>(34) • Other conditions that could impact IAQ, especially risk factors that need regular</li> </ul>	"
]	inspection to prevent IAQ problems from occurring (e.g., drain pans that do not fully drain).	
	The condition and operations of the HVAC system have been inspected, including:	HVAC Checklist - Long Form, Pages
	(35) • Components that need to be repaired, adjusted, cleaned, or replaced have been	Building Air Quality, Pages 23–25
	<ul> <li>and work orders prepared.</li> <li>Actual control settings and operating schedules for each air handling unit have been recorded and filed, and checked against the design intent.</li> </ul>	n
	(37) Areas with significant sources of contaminants (e.g., copy rooms, food service areas, printing/photographic areas) are provided with adequate exhaust. Other sources are moved as close to exhaust as possible.	Building Air Quality, Page 25
	Notes:	

	STEP	3: ADDRESS EXISTING AND POTENTIAL IAQ PROBLEMS	For Guidance, refer to:
		Identified IAQ problems have either been corrected or steps have been taken to control them, including:	Building Air Quality, Pages 45–108
	(38) (39)	·	Building Air Quality, Pages 45–108 Building Air Quality, Pages 45–108
	(40)	Weaknesses have been identified and steps taken to prevent them from becoming  Notes:	Building Air Quality, Pages 45–108
	STEP	4: EDUCATE BUILDING PERSONNEL ABOUT IAQ MANAGEMENT	For Guidance, refer to:
	(41)	In-house and contractor personnel whose functions could impact IAQ (e.g., housekeeping staff, maintenance contractors) have been identified.	Building Air Quality, Pages 23 and 32–34
	(42)	IAQ training or information has been provided to in-house personnel and contractors-especially regarding use of hazardous chemicals. Additional training or information is provided periodically, and plans for continual improvement have been established.	Building Air Quality, Pages 33–34 and 167; 29 CFR 1910.1200 Hazard Communication Standard, OSHA.
		Notes:	
	STEP	5: DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT A PLAN FOR FACILITY OPERATIONS AND MAINT	For Guidance, refer to:
		1. HVAC Operations	
	(43)	Operating schedules for HVAC equipment, ensuring that the HVAC system is operating during significant occupancy periods, have been written and are updated as needed.	Building Air Quality , Page 34
⊐	(44)	The HVAC operating schedule provides for an adequate flush of the building, with as much outside air as is feasible, prior to occupants' arrival.	Building Air Quality, Page 34 and ASHRAE 62-1989, or latest publication
		Notes:	

	STEP 5: DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT A PLAN FOR FACILITY OPERATIONS AND MAINT (continued)	For Guidance, refer to:
	2. Housekeeping	
	(45) All housekeeping equipment and products used in the building are known to the IAQ Manager.	Building Air Quality , Pages 36-37
	(46) The products used in this building that may produce strong odors, are potential irritants, or may have other IAQ impacts have been determined, and, where possible, have been replaced by products without such impacts.	See Material Safety Data Sheets
	(47) Housekeeping procedures that detail proper use, storage, and purchase of cleaning materials have been written and are updated as needed.	Building Air Quality , Pages 36-37
	The housekeeping staff or contractors have been educated about the IAQ implications, appropriate use, and application of the following to improve IAQ:	Building Air Quality , Pages 36-37
0000	<ul> <li>(48) • Proper cleaning methods</li> <li>(49) • Cleaning schedules</li> <li>(50) • Purchasing</li> <li>(51) • Proper materials storage and use</li> <li>(52) • Proper trash disposal.</li> </ul>	
	3. HVAC Preventive Maintenance	
	(53) A preventive maintenance plan that includes equipment maintenance schedules has been written or computerized and is followed and updated as needed.	Building Air Quality, Pages 34, 35, 36, 43, and 121–139
	A preventive maintenance plan or contract includes at least the following maintenance	Building Air Quality , Page 36
0000000000	<ul> <li>(54) Outside air intakes (inspected for nearby sources of contaminants)</li> <li>(55) Air distribution dampers (cleared of obstruction and operating properly)</li> <li>(56) Air filters (pressure drops monitored, replacement or cleaning performed regularly)</li> <li>(57) Drain pans (inspected and cleaned to ensure proper drainage)</li> <li>(58) Heating and cooling coils (inspected and cleaned)</li> <li>(59) Interior of air handling units (inspected and cleaned, as warranted)</li> <li>(60) Fan motor and belts (inspected)</li> <li>(61) Air humidification and controls (inspected and regularly cleaned)</li> <li>(62) Cooling tower (inspected, cleaned, and water treated according to schedule)</li> <li>(63) Air distribution pathways and VAV boxes (inspected and cleaned as needed).</li> </ul>	Building Air Quality, Pages 124–125 Building Air Quality, Pages 125–126 Building Air Quality, Pages 126–128 Building Air Quality, Page 128 Building Air Quality, Page 128 Building Air Quality, Pages 25, 26, 35, Building Air Quality, Pages 130 Building Air Quality, Pages 129–130 Building Air Quality, Page 135 Building Air Quality, Pages 35 Building Air Quality, Pages 35, 123-126, and 130-133
	(64) The preventive maintenance plan and operations manuals are updated when equipment is added, removed, or replaced.	Building Air Quality , Page 35
	4. Unscheduled Maintenance (65) Procedures for unscheduled maintenance events (e.g., equipment failure) have been written and communicated to building staff. They include:	Building Air Quality , Page 32-35, 67
	<ul> <li>(66) • Building maintenance personnel immediately tell the IAQ Manager that an maintenance event has occurred.</li> <li>(67) • Notification to occupants/tenants is provided in a timely manner, addressing how quality is being protected.</li> <li>(68) • Necessary remedial action is taken.</li> </ul>	
1	(68) • Necessary remedial action is taken.  Notes:	

STEP 6: MANAGE PROCESSES WITH POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANT POLLUTANT SOURCE	≸or Guidance, refer to:
General	
(69) When new products are purchased, information on potential indoor air contaminant emissions is requested from product suppliers.	Building Air Quality , Page 37
[Note: Emission information may not be readily available for many products at this time. however information that is available should be collected.]	
(70) When the services of architects, engineers, contractors, and other professionals are used, IAQ concerns, such as special exhaust needs, are discussed.	Building Air Quality , Page 40
Remodeling and Renovation	
(71) Special procedures to minimize the generation and migration of contaminants or odors to occupied areas of the building are used (or required of contractors).	Building Air Quality, Pages 6,40, and 99
The special procedures used in this building are:	
 The IAQ Manager reviews designs and construction activities for all proposed remodeling and renovation activities prior to their initiation  Work is scheduled during periods of minimum occupancy	Building Air Quality , Pages 6,40, & 99
(74)  • Ventilation is provided in order to isolate work areas  (75)  • Lower-emitting work processes are used (e.g., wet-sanding dry wall)  • Specialized cleaning procedures are used (e.g., use of HEPA vacuums)  (77)  • Filters are changed more frequently, especially after work is completed  • Emissions from new furnishings are minimized (e.g., buying lower-emitting airing out furnishings before installation, increased amount and duration of after installation)	11 11 11
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2. Painting	
(80) The exposure to paint vapors is minimized by using low-emitting products, scheduling work during periods of minimum occupancy, or increasing ventilation.	Building Air Quality , Pages 6,40, & 99
3. Pest Control	
(81) Integrated Pest Management procedures are used to the extent possible:	
<ul> <li>(82) • The pest control products being used in the building are known.</li> <li>(83) • Either by written procedures or contract language, it is ensured that all people who use pest control products read and follow all label directions for proper use, mixing, storage and disposal.</li> </ul>	Building Air Quality , Page 38
Non-chemical pest control strategies are used where possible.     The safest available pest control products that meet the building's needs are or reviewed with pest control contractor.	,
Shipping or Receiving	
(86) Vehicle exhaust has been prevented from entering the building (including through air intakes and building openings) by installing barriers to airflow from loading dock areas (e.g., doors, curtains, etc.) and using pressurization to prevent mixing of vehic	Building Air Quality , Page 37
Notes:	
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i	STEP (conti	6: MANAGE PROCESSES WITH POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANT POLLUTANT SOURCE nued)	For Guidance, refer to:
		5. Smoking	
	(87)	A. Smoking is prohibited in all portions of this building, including tenant occupied space.	"What You Can Do About Secondhand Smoke", EPA 1993
	(88)	OR  B. If smoking is permitted in the building, all smoking areas are exhausted directly to the outside, are maintained under negative pressure relative to adjacent space, and are with 60 CFM per occupant of make-up air (can be supplied by transfer air).	ASHRAE Standard 62–89, "What You Can Do About Secondhand Smoke,"
		Notes:	
	STEP	7: COMMUNICATE APPROPRIATELY WITH TENANTS/OCCUPANTS ABOUT	For Guidance, refer to:
	OILI	THEIR ROLE IN MAINTAINING GOOD IAQ	
	(89)	Tenants or occupants are routinely informed about building conditions and policies that may impact IAQ (e.g., practices that attract insects or smoking policy clarifications).	Building Air Quality , Pages 14 and 40
	(90)	Tenants or occupants are notified about planned major renovation, remodeling, maintenance or pest control activities.	Building Air Quality , Page 14
		Notes:	
	STEP	8: ESTABLISH PROCEDURES FOR RESPONDING TO IAQ COMPLAINTS	For Guidance, refer to:
		Clear procedures for responding to IAQ complaints have been written and are followed, including:	Building Air Quality , Pages 15–17
000000	(91) (92) (93) (94) (95) (96) (97)	<ul> <li>Information is collected from complainants.</li> <li>Information and records obtained from complainants are kept confidential.</li> <li>The capability of in-house staff to respond to complaints is assessed.</li> <li>Appropriate outside sources of assistance are identified.</li> </ul>	
	(98)		
00		Building staff have been informed of these procedures. Building occupants and/or tenants have been informed of these procedures and are	Building Air Quality, Page 13
	()	periodically reminded of how to locate responsible staff and where to obtain complaint forms.	Building Air Quality, Page 14
		Notes:	