Healthy Housing Solutions

INSTRUCTIONAL OBJECTIVES

At the completion of this course the student will be able to:

- List at least three potential hazards that can be identified through the qualitative assessment process.
- Explain the 4 components that comprise risk assessment.
- Apply qualitative techniques in a systematic way that supports the completion of a healthy home environmental assessment.
- Identify three of the five essential factors to consider during healthy home environmental assessments.





HEALTHY HOME ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PRINCIPLES

Principles and concepts described herein should be common to all healthy home environmental assessments.

All healthy home assessments must include the core principles of healthy homes.

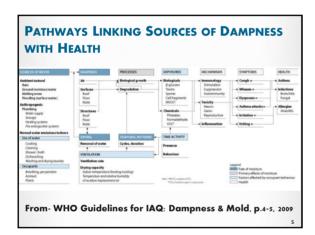
All healthy home assessments start with the occupants and the goal of maintaining and/or improving their health.



making homes healthie



		1.0	
Initial contac	t and collection of info	ormation	
Establish a cl	ear purpose for the a	ssessment	
Formulate in	tial hypotheses		
Site visit and	walk-through		
Qualitative a	nd Quantitative Asses	sment	
Generate Ass	essment Report with	Actions	
Educate for S	olutions		



HOME ASSESSMENTS ARE INTENDED
TO IDENTIFY HEALTH AND SAFETY RISKS

• Optimally, Assessments should:

• Identify the nature and extent of individual hazards: Risk Assessment

• Determine the relative risk of different hazards: Risk Analysis

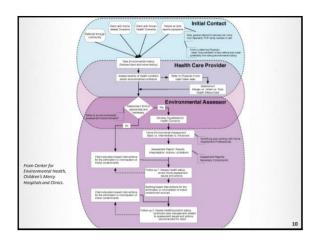
• Evaluate the interactions and synergisms between individual hazards: Risk Characterization

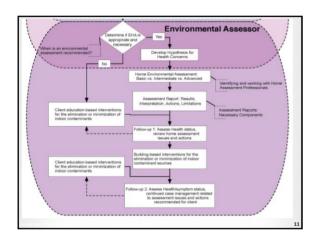
HUD Healthy Homes Issues: Residential Assessments, March 2006

Risk Assessment is a systematic method of collecting and interpreting scientific information relating environmental hazards to human health. Risk Assessment is a process of quantifying the likelihood of harmful effects from a hazard. Risk Assessment in the Federal Government: Managing the Process", National Research Council, © 1983

HOME ASSESSMENTS ARE RISK ASSESSMENTS Risk Assessment Steps* • Hazard Identification • Hazard Evaluation • Dose-response assessment • Exposure Assessment • Risk Characterization *National Research Council, 1983

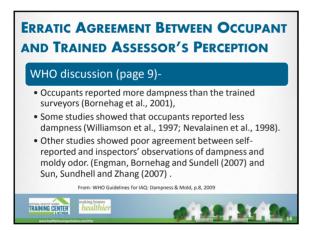






FIVE ESSENTIAL FACTORS TO CONSIDER DURING HEALTHY HOME ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS Health & Medical History of the Patient "One Touch" Comprehensive Approach Sources of Environmental Hazards Pathways of Exposure Recognize Building as "System"



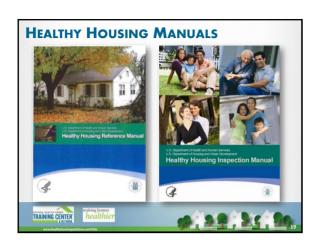


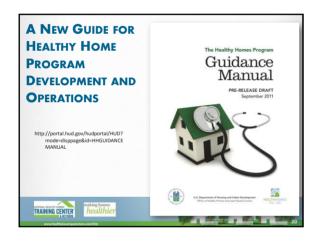


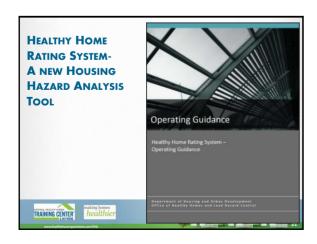


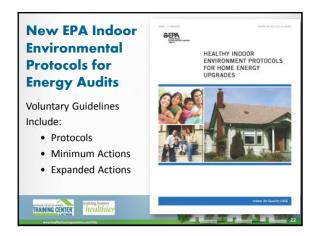


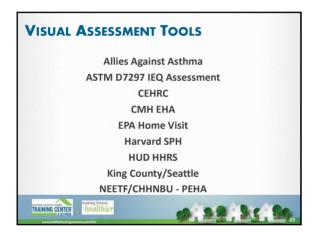


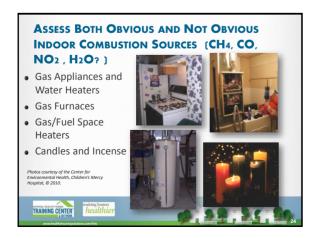


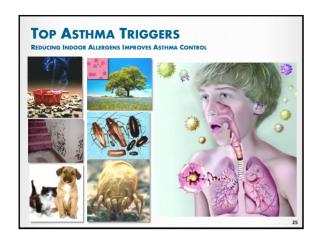












OTHER CONTAMINANTS TO CONSIDER

- Home-related Contaminants:
- High levels of Dust and Particulates
- Gases and off-gassing fumes
- Household chemicals
- Hobby chemicals and dusts
- Fragrances
- Sewer Gas
- Outdoor Pollutants and Fumes



HOME MAINTENANCE

- How are maintenance activities performed?
- What kinds of maintenance activities are performed by the occupants
- What kinds of cleaning activities are performed?
 - Vacuuming (carpets, floors, bedding,
 - upholstery, drapes?)
 - Sweeping
- How frequently does cleaning take place?



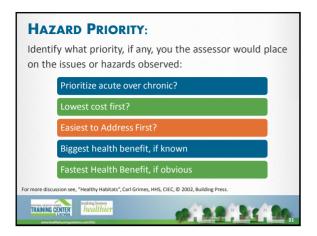


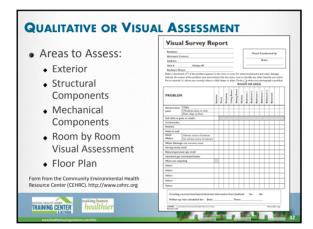


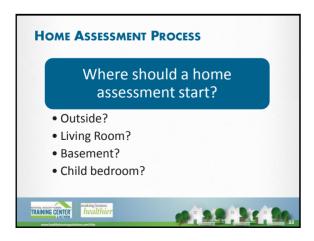


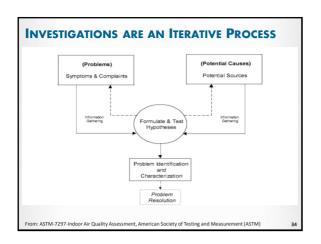


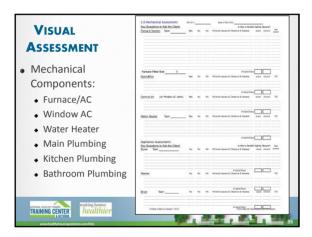
CHRONIC HAZARDS: Hazards which do not pose an immediate danger to life and health to the occupants but do promote allergies, asthma, lead poisoning, pesticide exposure, or other chronic health conditions. Examples include: Physical: Poor HVAC maintenance, windows in dis-repair, foundation cracks, minor roof damage, plumbing leaks Biological: Observed/reported pests, condensation and microbial growth, open cracks/gaps in siding, wet/damp drywall Chemical: poorly operating stove, lack of ventilation/ exhaust fans in bathrooms and over gas stoves

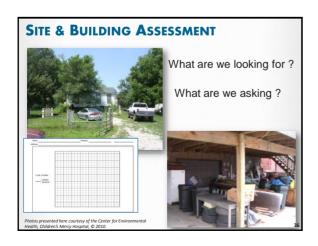












BUILDING ASSESSMENT

What are we looking at?

General Conditions of:

- Roof and Penetrations
- Ventilation
- Flashing
- EavesSiding
- Windows
- Doors
- Trim
- Chimney

Pay close attention to connecting points

WHAT ARE WE LOOKING FOR?

- Signs of deterioration
- Evidence of chronic issues
- Evidence of moisture intrusion
- Evidence of pest infestation
- Evidence of air/gas infiltration

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WHAT ARE WE ASKING?

- Are some rooms colder than others?
- Have you seen any rats or mice around the outside or inside of your home?
- Have you had any plumbing problems?
- Other examples?





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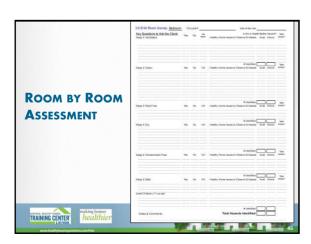








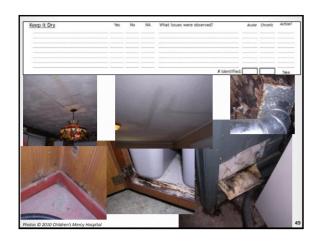




FLOOR PLAN DRAWING Beneficial for: Locating environmental contaminants in relation to rooms Understanding exposure pathways Remembering Home Layout Remembering Home Layout









KEEP IT CLEAN AND PEST FREE ASSESSMENT PRINCIPLES

Remember allergen & dust sources:

- As much as 50% of indoor particulate is from outdoor sources (EPA 2005)
- Dust follows air movement (wind effect)
- Air sealing reduces dust infiltration

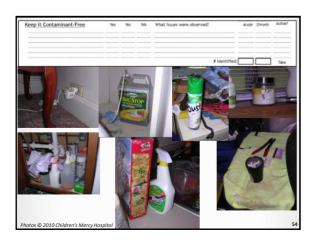
Look for evidence of allergen sources:

- Seasonal and chronic (year-round)
- Allergen sources (pests) often hidden
- Dust load often proportional to allergen level

Keep it maintained is also essential

WHAT TO LOOK FOR, WHERE TO LOOK: Basic Pest Assessment "See the Creature, Be the Creature" The creature Creature droppings Nests and burrows Good food – under sinks, kitchens, trash bins Hidden places – inside walls, under/behind cabinets, basements/crawlspaces/attics, waste bins, under baseboards Near entry holes (from exterior inspection) Warm cavities for insects (inside TV's, computers, smoke alarms)







GOOD THINGS TO ASK ABOUT ROOMS Is this how this room typically looks? Do the windows work? Has your smoke detector ever gone off? Has your CO detector ever gone off? Have you noticed lingering odors? Any area where the air seems stale? Do your windows ever fog? Do you have other examples?

