

THE ROLE OF COATINGS IN MOLD AND MILDEW REMEDIATION
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One of the “newer” hazards facing property owners and managers of residential, commercial, institutional, and industrial structures is mold and mildew infestations. “Newer” is used loosely as mold and mildew (M&M) have been around since the beginning of time. In fact, regulations for dealing with mildew are given in the Old Testament in Leviticus 13. Much has been written and speculated upon as to why this has become such a frequent issue in just the past few years, but this is not the topic of this paper. Nor are the potential health issues from exposure to M&M a topic for this discussion. M&M and their resultant health issues are here and here to stay if proper remediation steps are not taken. As the proper M&M remediation protocol is followed, in many situations coatings can play an important cost saving role. This paper will discuss the exact role coatings should play and the physical properties that are necessary for a coating or coating system to provide the desired long-term protection. Performance testing relevant to the use of coatings for mold and mildew remediation will also be discussed.

DEALING WITH THE WATER PROBLEM

As every article dealing with this topic has previously emphasized, proper M&M remediation procedures start with a good understanding of the water issues that led to the M&M infestation. Sometimes this will be an obvious conclusion, such as the floodwaters that have just receded, the burst water line, or the sprinklers and other firewater sources after the fire. Sometimes it may be easy to find, but hard (expensive) to resolve such as an inadequate or nonexistent vapor retarder on a wall or as part of the insulation on cooling lines. And sometimes it will be a frustratingly long investigation process resulting in the discovery of a building envelope weakness such as a roof leak, an improperly flashed window, or even landscaping changes, faults, etc. But this remains the all-important first step in any M&M remediation process. If an M&M remediation project is completed without a full understanding and resolution of the water problem that caused the original infestation, and the remediation process is a success, the owner can consider himself very lucky.

DEMOLITION AND REPLACEMENT

Once the water problem has been resolved, an inspection should be made of all affected parts of the building. Badly damaged building materials (e.g. water-damaged sheetrock and paneling) should be removed and replaced. Structurally sound building materials that are contaminated with M&M should be evaluated to determine the most cost effective remediation alternative. Removal and replacement may be less costly or preferred by the owner. Removal and replacement can sometimes amount to a virtual total demolition, particularly when supporting structures and foundations are involved. It should be emphasized that remediation-in-place, which will be discussed next, cannot take badly damaged construction materials and make them good again.

REMEDIATION-IN-PLACE

The first step when remediating mold-contaminated, structurally sound building materials is to clean and sanitize the surfaces. A variety of products are available for this purpose. But it should be emphasized that porous surfaces are nearly impossible to clean and sanitize such that the M&M will not re-grow in the near future. Examples of such porous surfaces are studs, joists and other wooden framing materials, block and concrete walls and columns, some insulation materials, varieties of sidings, even metal surfaces, etc. Cleaning and sanitizing, followed by the application of a mold-resistant coating that prevents the re-growth of the existing mold plus the growth of fresh mold on the coated surface can save a lot of money and, in some cases, a lot of time as well, which translates into reduced relocation costs.

DESIRABLE COATING CHARACTERISTICS

The properly chosen coating should be applicable to a variety of surfaces and give excellent long-lasting adhesion. It should be elastomeric in nature, and retain this elasticity forever, moving with the building and never chipping, cracking, peeling, thus locking in place any remnants of the M&M infestation. The properly chosen coating should also function as a water vapor retarder to restrict the migration of water through the coating, thereby minimizing the flow of this key ingredient in the M&M growth process. And of course it should not allow the toxins that M&M can send air borne to pass through.

The most important feature of the properly chosen coating is that it must resist the growth of M&M on its surface. Most of the coatings sold for this service achieve this resistance by incorporating an EPA-registered pesticide within the coating. Even though the pesticides used are EPA-registered, some of them are considered unsafe for use in specific applications such as HVAC systems, which results (or should result) in their being classified as "restricted use" pesticides. More importantly, there are recognized health risks associated with the use of many, if not most, EPA-registered pesticides. Most pesticides have a low but finite volatility, which means that they escape into the air within the buildings in which they are used. One of the leading mildew-resistant encapsulants contains IPBC (3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate), to which most people that are allergic to shellfish (roughly 1 in 40) are likely to be allergic. Many cases of allergic reactions to this particular pesticide have been reported by occupants of sites where this coating system was used ironically as part of an IAQ improvement effort. Another leading product contains Chlorothalonil, which is considered by the EPA to be a likely carcinogen. It is also a strong sensitizer. Many, if not most, pesticides used in mold-resistant coatings are organic compounds that contain halogens (fluorine, chlorine, bromine and/or iodine). These compounds are as notorious for causing allergic reactions as they are efficacious as pesticides.

A much safer alternative is to use a coating that meets all of the other requirements and also provides mold and mildew resistance without the use of a pesticide. A number of Safe Encasement Systems coatings that do not contain pesticides have been tested by an independent testing laboratory and shown to provide mold resistance comparable to that of the pesticide-containing coatings currently being sold and used. If a greater level of mold resistance is desired, consideration should be given to the use of a high-gloss topcoat, which doesn't soil as readily and is easier to clean. Finally, if the use of a

pesticide-containing coating is deemed necessary to provide a maximum level of mold resistance in a particular application, consideration should be given to using a coating product that contains a halogen-free pesticide. Our experience has been that in more than 99 percent of the thousands of M&M remediation projects on which Safe Encasement Systems coatings have been used, the use of a pesticide-free coating has provided more than enough mold resistance and has thereby avoided the risks attendant to the use of pesticide-containing coatings. To provide good, long-lasting adhesion, it is recommended that the Safe Encasement Systems mold-resistant coatings be applied over the SE-110 penetrating-stabilizer (primer) or the corrosion-inhibiting variation of this product, known as SE-110-CI, when dealing with metal surfaces. What value are the coating and all its tested properties without good long lasting adhesion?

COMPARATIVE MOLD-RESISTANCE TESTING OF COATINGS

An independent testing laboratory carried out comparative testing of the mold resistance of two leading competitive products along with several Safe Encasement Systems products during 2002. Two parameters were tested, adhesion and mold resistance. The mold resistance testing was carried out in accordance with ASTM D-3273, which describes how to set up and run a mold/mildew cabinet, essentially a humidity cabinet into which various strains of M&M are intentionally introduced and allowed to freely propagate; and ASTM D-3274, which instructs one on how to coat a panel and subject the panel to the mold cabinet's conditions, then how to evaluate the results after a 4-week exposure time. In this test, two leading pesticide-containing products, Foster 40-20 (containing IPBC) and Fiberlock IAQ 6000 (containing Chlorothalonil) were tested side by side with Safe Encasement Systems SE-120 (pesticide-free), SE-120 over-coated with SE-160 clear high-gloss topcoat (also pesticide-free), SE-120 over-coated with SE-170-MR white high-gloss topcoat (containing a halogen-free pesticide that is not classified by the EPA as "restricted use"), and SE-120-MR, the basic encasement topcoat to which the same halogen-free pesticide used in SE-170-MR was added. All of the Safe Encasement Systems coating materials were applied over SE-110 penetrating-stabilizer (primer)

The results of this testing after the 4 week test period as called for by ASTM D-3274 were that there was no staining on any of the panels, all receiving perfect passing grades. Since this round of testing led to no visible differentiation, all panels were put right back into the cabinet for their second round of testing, 2-times the required residence time (or 8 weeks). Again all passed with no staining present. So they were all re-introduced to the cabinet for a third round, 3-times the required residence time (or 12 weeks). After this round of testing, some minor differences were finally visible. The SE-120 that is pesticide-free, the SE-160 (also pesticide-free) and the Fiberlock IAQ 6000 showed a trace to slight growth, while the SE-120-MR, the SE-170-MR and Foster 40-20 had no growth. Also, interestingly, the Foster 40-20, though stain-free, had completely yellowed, suggesting a possible instability with its pesticide?

It is with these results in mind that we recommend against the addition of pesticides to coatings used in M&M remediations in at least 99 percent of the situations we encounter. What can this extremely minor performance difference offer to offset the potential health risks associated with the use of pesticide-containing coatings, the possible need for parental notification when used in schools, hospitals and other public facilities, and the possible requirement that the applicators will have to be trained and certified/licensed?

The same independent testing laboratory in accordance with ASTM D 4541, Pull-Off Strength, also carried out comparative adhesion testing. Again Fosters 40-20, and Fiberlock IAQ 6000 were tested along side SE-110CI and SE-120, our primer for metal surfaces and our topcoat. The results follow:

ASTM D 4541	FOSTER 40-20	FIBERLOCK IAQ 6000	SE 120	SE-110CI/120
PSI	150	200	240	320

The use of the primer nearly doubles the adhesion compared to the competitive products. Again, what good are all these other film properties if the film does not stick well, stay flexible, and do this for a long time?

OTHER PERFORMANCE TESTING

As mentioned earlier, there are a number of other desirable coating characteristics, besides mold-resistance, that relate to the ability of a coating to provide long-term protection. The basic Safe Encasement System, consisting of SE-110 penetrating-stabilizer (primer) and SE-120 protective skin (topcoat) has been extensively tested in connection with its use for abating lead-based paint (LBP) and asbestos-containing materials (ACM), and these test results indicate that this same coating system will provide the necessary coating characteristics for long-term protection when used for remediating M&M. The key physical properties and the appropriate tests for confirming a coating’s performance as an encapsulant for M&M are summarized below.

KEY PROPERTIES:	ASTM:	COMMENTS:
Adhesion	D-4541 D-3359	Confirms adhesion as much as 5-10x that of some house paints
M&M resistance	D-3273 D-3274	Confirms coating has mold and mildew resistance.
Water vapor retarder	D-1653	Cured film effectively creates a water vapor retarder.
Corrosion inhibited for metal surfaces	B-117 D-4585	Tested for use on multi-metal surfaces in salt spray and humidity cabinets, 1500+ hr.
Flexibility (elastomeric properties)	D- 522	Coating will remain flexible over time, will never chip, crack, or peel.
Weathering	G- 53	Passes accelerated weathering and aging tests, indicating an expected life of 20+ years.
Other hazards: ACM, LBP, Mercury vapors, CCA, Radon, etc.	E-1795 E-84 etc.	US-EPA accepted for use in abating Lead-based Paint (LBP) and Asbestos Containing Materials (ACM).

A coating that has this testing lineage is guaranteed to perform all the roles any M&M situation can require of it, and continue to perform these roles for an extended period of

time (i.e. 20 or more years in most cases). Because this coating system has been tested and approved for use in abating other surface hazards, it can be used for dealing with multiple hazards, this is not the case for other mold-resistant encapsulants. As regards other coating materials that are sold as mold-resistant encapsulants, very little testing has been conducted other than the ASTM D-3273/D-3274 mold-resistance test, which probably accounts for why no warranty is provided with most of the other encapsulants currently on the market.

CASE HISTORIES

For specific details and photographs, please refer to these case histories located in our web site www.safeencasementsystems.com.

Some representative examples of the use of Safe Encasement Systems coating technology are as follows:

- A veteran's home of early 1900's construction uses boilers and hot water heat and an insulated piped delivery system through out the complex. In recent years chillers were added and the same distribution system used for cooling. The insulation was inadequate on the now cool lines during hot muggy summer days, dew point was reached within the insulation, and wonderful black mold growth formed on the insulation throughout the multi-building structure. The local department of health cited the establishment. The bid to remove and replace the insulation was \$160,000. This amount was obviously not in the budget, and the projected timing of this lengthy project was not acceptable to the DOH. Also concerns existed that the problem may return. Encasement-based coatings were installed for \$60,000 including labor. The mold resistance and water vapor retarding capability of the coating (remember the source of the water vapor in this case moves from the outside in) together with the ability of the coating system to abate asbestos containing materials were critical to this application. This was one of the rare projects where in a few remote areas a special gloss topcoat containing a halogen-free non-restricted use pesticide was used. We like the logic for this use. In all the common areas or in the patients' rooms, the standard pesticide-free encasement system was used. In a few mechanical rooms, where the conditions are nearly always dirty and humid, the pesticide-containing overcoat was added. The fact that this coating system also is accepted for abating ACM insulation was considered a plus to this project, too.
- HVAC plenums with interior lined ductwork are common targets for cleaning as part of an M&M remediation-improved IAQ effort. Cleaning interior lined ductwork involves moving a "thwapper" through the duct along with hepa-vacuuming, but obviously this does not thoroughly clean these porous surfaces. In one particularly large job the bid for removal and replacement of the insulation was over \$150,000. Encasement coatings were installed for \$65,000. Critical to this project was adhesion to metal hold-down straps, filling voids along these straps, and sealing interior corners. The corrosion inhibiting primer, self-adhesive tape, and polyester reinforced scrim fabric were important additions to this encasement coating system for dealing with the metal surfaces and filling/sealing the various gaps.

- Another HVAC-based contributor to IAQ issues is drain pans. Drain pan is a misnomer as they usually are designed to retain 1/4-1/2 inch of water. This makes for an excellent breeding ground for a wide variety of unfriendly biological entities, forcing the facility engineers to chuck bleach into the pan at some frequency, or if they are really sophisticated, the little disks of biocides. In all cases halogens are introduced to an aqueous environment on a metal surface, which leads to accelerated corrosion rates of the pan. But what else are they to do? We have seen galvanized pans that, after being allowed to dry out, have a significant layer of white powder, the zinc sacrificially coming off due to the corrosion process. And in some areas red rust is apparent, meaning you are now past the galvanized layer. And some even have pinhole leaks in the red rust areas. These HVAC systems are not made with removal and replacement of the pans in mind, making this option an extremely expensive alternative. "Do nothing" may lead to expanding IAQ problems as the leaking progresses. Certainly the addition of the corrosion-catalyzing biocides cannot be halted. Safe Encasement has a 3-step process for solving drain pan issues such as these. A power wash or scrub using water and Chlor*Rid soluble salt remover to get the metal surface ready for coating, then application of our SE-110-CI corrosion-inhibiting primer, then our submersible grade topcoat. This entire process costs \$1.20/sqft materials or less, and constitutes a much nicer alternative.
- After the floods in the Red River Valley of MN and ND, many properties had significant water damage, and M&M infestations followed rapidly. In one case a historic and still functioning courthouse had a basement with asbestos containing insulation in bad shape, lead-based paint coming off the walls, and M&M on all the surfaces, seemingly coming out of the block walls. First, all surfaces were power washed. Then SAFE Encasement Systems coating system was spray-applied to all surfaces, taking full advantage of its approvals for all of these hazards. Nearby another building was left in its flooded out state for years, then considered for renovation to accommodate a bank. Environmental audits found significant M&M presence plus contamination and the types of living things that are found in pigeon poop. All non-structural members were demolished, and all structural supporting members were power washed and sanitized. M&M was still found after this and more iterations of cleaning and sanitizing followed, showing again the difficulty in properly cleaning and sanitizing a porous surface. Some "experts" will recommend "sanding" as the alternative for the porous surfaces to remain such as block and brick walls, support beams made of both wood and metal, etc. The practicality of this alternative is just as futile as it sounds. In this project all remaining surfaces were encased, clearance samples were immediately positive, and the project moved forward.
- An elderly couple's residence in KY had reached a point during an unknown M&M infestation that they had to move out for health reasons. Investigations led to the discovery of a pinhole-sized leak in the water feed line to the icemaker. Abatement activities followed as all infested non-structure bearing materials were removed, and all structure-bearing surfaces were sanitized. Clearance could not be attained. Re-cleaning and sanitizing followed numerous times, with similarly negative results at obtaining clearance. The insurance company was reputedly ready to give up and write a \$150,000 check when the contractor learned about Safe Encasement Systems coating technology for these issues. For less than

\$500 of coating material, the stained surfaces were coated, clearance was obtained, and the couple returned to their home.

ADVANTAGES

The advantages of Safe Encasement Systems coating materials for the remediation of mold and mildew may be summarized as follows:

1. SAFER - Passes ASTM D 3273/D-3274 without a pesticide: avoids potential risks of allergic reactions to pesticides.
2. Does not require EPA registration for any uses.
3. Does not require applicator certification/licensing.
4. Does not require parental notification before being used in schools.
5. Suitable for use in HVAC systems and on all interior and exterior surfaces.
6. Class I Fire-Rated (ASTM E-84), low smoke and flame spread.
7. Extensively tested and approved for use on LBP and ACM – tough, long-lasting system for dealing with single or multiple hazards. Superior adhesion.
8. Same coating system for all surface hazards.
9. Long-term corrosion protection when used on metal with less surface preparation.
10. Water vapor retarder.
11. Radon barrier.
12. Limited product warranty for up to 20 years.