

Glossary: Hydro Job Set Up Task List

INITIAL SETUP

1 Source of Loss and Category of Water

Source of loss: The originating source of the water.

Category of water: Refers to the level of contamination in the water, considering its source.

Category 1 (Clean): Water originates from a *sanitary water source* and does not pose a substantial risk (e.g. broken water supply lines, sink or tub overflows with no contaminants, melting ice or snow and falling rainwater).

Category 2 (Grey): Water *contains contamination*, such as microorganisms, organic or inorganic matter at unsafe levels which have the potential to cause illness (e.g. toilet overflows, discharge from dishwashers or washing machines, broken aquariums).

Category 3 (Black): Water *contains pathogenic, toxigenic, or other harmful agents* likely to cause illness (e.g. sewage, flooding from seawater, or ground surface water and rising water from rivers or streams and other contaminated water entering or affecting the indoor environment).

2 Drying Chamber

Part of an efficient drying strategy, drying chambers reduce the size of the space down to only the wet and affected area allowing you to manipulate the humidity, airflow, and temperature.

PSYCHROMETRIC REFERENCES

Use your thermohygrometer to capture ambient environmental conditions such as temperature and relative humidity.

3 Exterior Reading

The outside of the structure that is not impacted by any controlled air from the structure.

4 Unaffected Area Reading

The part of the structure that is not directly impacted by the water loss and is located behind or in a different atmosphere.

5 Unaffected Area HVAC Reading

Temperature and humidity readings from the heating and ventilation system outside of the drying chamber (if present and active).

DRY STANDARD

6 Dry Standard

A reference reading taken from a similar material located in the unaffected area of the same structure.

IICRC S500 V5 2021 recommends the drying goal to be within 10% of the dry standard.

DRYING CHAMBER

A drying chamber is defined as part of a room, a room, a series of rooms, a floor, or even an entire wing of a building that shares the same controlled air space.

7 Affected Area Reading

Temperature and relative humidity of the air inside the drying chamber.

8 Affected Area HVAC Reading

Temperature and humidity readings from the heating and ventilation system inside the drying chamber (if present and active).

9 Room & Affected Area Dimensions

Square footage, ceiling height, and percentage of affected area of each room within a drying chamber.

10 Room Moisture Map

A moisture map is a visual representation of the extent of water damage to the affected room. It includes details about the loss, the affected materials, materials of concern, materials to be removed, or materials that have already been removed.

11 Moisture Point

The purpose of a moisture point is to create a repeatable measurement location of various materials within the drying chamber. Each point is measured, monitored, and recorded to indicate the effectiveness of the drying plan.

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Moisture Content Readings

A reading taken from the affected material identified as a moisture point located in the drying chamber.

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Drying Chamber Settings

Update and/or enter important information related to the drying chamber. Certain fields will automatically populate based on your completion of previous tasks or based on industry best practices.

Category of water: The category of water in the chamber, which could differ from the category at the source of the loss.

Class of water: How much of the materials in the chamber has been impacted to help estimate the starting dehumidification and humidity controls required at the start of the loss.

Class 1: Least amount of water absorption and evaporation load 0-5% expressed as a percentage of all materials surface areas in the chamber.

Class 2: Significant amount of water absorption and evaporation load 5-40% expressed as a percentage of all materials surface area in the chamber.

Class 3: Greatest amount of water absorption and evaporation load 40-100% expressed as a percentage of all materials surface area in the chamber.

Class 4: Deeply held or bound water that may require special equipment or longer drying times.

Status: Whether the job is in stabilization or drying.

Dew point differential: The difference between the surface temperature of the materials and the condensation point of the air. Will default based on industry best practices, but can be edited.

Temperature range: The ideal temperature range in the drying chamber. Will default based on industry best practices, but can be edited.

Relative humidity range: The ideal humidity range in the drying chamber. Will default based on industry best practices, but can be edited.

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Equipment Calculation

Based on the measurements of the chamber and additional drying factors, this IICRC S500 equipment calculator recommends the appropriate amount of dehumidification and air movement needed for efficient and effective drying.

Build out density: Impacts the ability to create lower vapor pressure air in all areas of the space, as well as the amount of affected wall material that may need to be addressed.

Very open: As in a factory, warehouse, convention center, large ballroom, sports complex, box store, or theatre.

Fairly open: As in a school with large classrooms or open office areas (e.g. open space with cubicles), department store.

Average: As in most homes, traditional office buildings, or hotels.

Dense: As in an executive office suite with many small (e.g. 10' x 10') offices and few open common areas, medical offices, or dormitory.

Building construction: Impacts the evaporation characteristics of the structure and contents:

Standard: Standard material and construction such as: primarily carpet/pad over concrete or plywood subfloor or commercial glue-down, single-layer drywall, little to no insulation in interior walls and construction is standard, either wood or metal framing, mostly painted walls and builder-grade wood or vinyl baseboards.

High end: High-end materials and complex construction, such as: extensive carpet over heavy pad, multiple layer or high density wall assemblies, insulation and/or sound-attenuation may be present in interior walls, construction includes some fire-rated walls, complex assemblies (e.g. multiple layer flooring, chase walls) and higher-end finishes (e.g. vinyl wall-coverings, architectural-grade paneling, and wood trim details).

Will HVAC support the drying process: The HVAC can impact the project if the system is present, operable, and can assist in controlling humidity and maintaining conditions in the environment.

Yes (beneficial): The system is present, operable, and will help maintain conditions favourable to the drying process.

No (not beneficial): The system is not present, not operable, or will not assist in maintaining conditions favorable to the drying process.

Prevailing weather condition*: Impact will vary from one climatic region to another and from one season to the next. Such variations may require that restorers use different equipment and techniques when drying similar wet structure during different times of the year, or in different regions.

Favorable: Anticipated to aid drying (e.g. less than 40 GPP or 43F dew point).

Neutral: Anticipated to have minimal impact on drying (e.g. between 40 and 60 GPP, or 43-50F dew point).

Unfavorable: Anticipated to hinder drying (e.g. above 60 GPP, or above 53F dew point).

Tightness of building envelope*: The building's ability to keep the outside conditions from adversely influencing the drying environment:

Tight: Drying conditions can be controlled without significant influence by the outdoors.

Moderate: Drying conditions will be influenced somewhat by the outdoors.

Loose: Drying conditions will be significantly influenced by the outdoors.

*Some of the overall considerations for choosing tight, moderate, or loose would be: # occupants and trades people on site (opening doors, windows, work processes), damage to the building's envelope (windows, roof, outer sheeting), general construction (barriers, insulation, age), and outdoor wind speed (high winds increase infiltration rates).

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Equipment Placement

Add dehumidifiers, air movers, and/or air scrubbers to each room in the drying chamber.

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Dehumidifier Readings

Dehu temperature and relative humidity readings.

