NYCHA LEAK TRAINING



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Welcome NYCHA Staff

- Registration & Sign-in/out
- Training Workbook
 - o Review Questions
 - o Standard Procedure 050:25:2
 - o iWM App slides
 - o Root Cause Scavenger Hunt
 - o iWM Work Order Scenarios
 - Leak Inspection Checklist
- Training Agenda
- Training Goals
 - o Understand importance of detecting & repairing leaks
 - o Be able to use the instruments, tools, practices & procedures
 - o Be ready to get this done!



NYCHA succeeds when YOU succeed!



Welcome NYCHA Staff

- EEA is an accredited asbestos, lead & mold training provider.
- This training is presented by EEA under contract to NYCHA & is consistent with Standard Procedure 050:25:2, Leak & Moisture Control In NYCHA Residential Buildings.
- It's critical to providing safe public housing in NYC & is consistent with *Baez* Consent Decree and HUD Agreement.





3

Course Agenda - Day 1

- Overview & Policy
- Roles & Responsibilities
- Leak Detection: Equipment & Procedures

Leak Inspections: Source of the Leak <u>Within</u> Impacted Apartment

- Inspection Requirements & Steps
- Creating Repair Work Orders
- Resident Communication

iWM Work Order Simulations #1 - #2





Course Agenda – Day 2

Leak Inspections: Source of the Leak Outside Impacted Apartment:

- Inspection Requirements & Steps
 - Multi Apartment Inspection
 - Vertical Line Inspection
- Creating Repair Work Orders
- Resident Communication
- iWM Work Order Simulations #3 #4

Leak Repair Procedures

- Leak Repairs
- Wall Breaks & Temporary Leak Repairs
- Standing Water Removal
- Structural Integrity Issues
- Pipe Condensation: Insulation & Interim Controls
- Wall Break Repairs
- · QA Process for Leaks
- Case Studies/Course Review
- Outputs, Reports & Recordkeeping
- Knowledge Assessment



5

Why Are We Here Today?

- Exposure to excessive moisture and mold have been associated with increased risks for respiratory symptoms, asthma, hypersensitivity pneumonitis, rhinosinusitis, bronchitis, and respiratory infections.
- Floods, leaks, and excessive moisture conditions, if not addressed in a timely manner, can cause permanent damage to building components and, in some instances, may lead to mold growth.





Why Are We Here Today?

To strengthen the partnership between NYCHA staff and residents by improving how we respond to floods, leaks, and moisture issues—starting with their root causes.

- Learn how to identify and document the source of leaks
- Ensure leaks are properly traced to their origin
- Review how to create accurate work orders for all affected units
- Discuss how to keep residents informed and guide them through next steps





7

Why Are We Here Today?

NYCHA is required to establish procedures for mold and excessive moisture under two Federal lawsuits.

- The Baez et. al. v. NYCHA Modified Amended Stipulation and Order of Settlement (Baez Consent Decree).
- Settlement agreement between HUD, the U.S. Attorney's Office for the Southern District of New York (SDNY), NYCHA, and the City of New York (HUD Agreement).



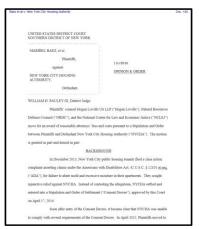


Baez Lawsuit

Maribel Baez vs. NYCHA ("Baez") is a class action lawsuit filed in December 2013, alleging a violation of the Americans with Disabilities Act for the conditions of mold and excessive moisture for residents suffering from asthma. The case never went to trial – it was filed with a settlement agreement (a Consent Decree). In July 2018, the parties filed a Revised Consent Decree.

The Court appointed a Special Master and independent experts including:

- The Ombudsperson and Ombudsperson Call Center (OCC)
- The Independent Data Analyst (IDA)
- The Independent Mold Analyst (IMA)





9

HUD Agreement Action Plan

In January 2019, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, NYCHA, and the City of New York, entered the Agreement which established the role of HUD Monitor and outlined the following requirements for NYCHA:

Within 2 years:

- For 95% of the verified mold complaints, clean visible mold and provide a written plan to address root causes within 5 days of notification and remediate root causes within 7 days for simple repairs and 15 days for complex repairs.
- For leaks from above or floods, abate the condition within 24 hours and remove any standing water within 48 hours.

Within 5 years:

 For 85% of the verified mold complaints, no second complaint in the same unit/common area within 12 months.





Why Are We Here Today?





11

Water Infiltration

- Major cause of building damage & mold growth.
- Leading cause of damage claims, costing more than \$13 billion dollars annually in the US.
- Determined as a significant source of excessive moisture in NYCHA properties.
- Water infiltration can lead to electrical shorts and fire hazards if it reaches wiring and electrical systems.
- Water can compromise insulation, reducing its effectiveness and leading to higher energy costs.
- Water stains, peeling paint, and warped materials can affect the appearance and value of a property.



Natural and weather-related damage are not included in this training.



Leak Inspection – A process by which a NYCHA maintenance worker:

- Responds to emergency and non-emergency leak work orders.
- Investigates their root cause(s).
- Makes repairs (including temporary or permanent).
- Documents findings in the work order.
- Creates follow-up work orders to address full scope of repairs, if needed.
- Communicates findings and next steps to the residents, if needed.





13

Terms to Know

Leak - An unintended escape of liquid (commonly water) from the building supply or waste piping, building fixtures, or penetration of water through any gaps or damages in the building envelope.

Leak From Above - Floods, leaks, or water penetration into a resident's apartment from another apartment(s), above or adjacent to it, including apartments above the adjacent apartment.

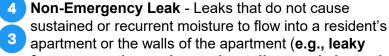
Condensation - Moisture that forms on a cold surface when it encounters warmer humid air. Condensation may commonly occur on inadequately insulated cold-water pipes, toilet tanks, toilet bowls and lead bends.



The source of leaks from above might not be visible at first and might require a thorough inspection of the conditions behind the wall cavity and/or inspection of adjacent apartment(s) or apartment(s) up in the line.



- **Emergency Leak** Floods, leaks from above and other conditions (e.g., **burst pipes**, **overflowing**
- toilets, running faucets, etc.) that cause sustained or recurrent moisture to flow into a resident's apartment or the walls of the apartment.
 - Priority Code of 7 or 9 in Maximo.



apartment or the walls of the apartment (e.g., leaky faucets, continuously running toilets, and clogged sink or shower drains).

Priority code of 4 or 3 in Maximo.



Flooding - A visible, continuous, and uncontrolled flow of water or wastewater into an apartment that may result in standing water.



15

Terms to Know

Root cause - the fundamental reason for the occurrence of flooding, leak or excessive moisture, e.g.:

- Leaks and overflows from plumbing fixtures (sinks, toilets, tubs).
- Leaks from domestic water riser and branch pipes.
- · Leaks in drainage, waste riser and branch pipes.
- Deterioration of building envelope (façade, roofs, window lintels).
- Improperly insulated or uninsulated cold-water pipes.

Identifying root cause(s) of water infiltration is the key to preventing extensive water damage to the building components and materials.





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Impacted Apartment - The apartment which initially reported a leak complaint. The root cause of the leak may be inside or outside of the impacted apartment.

Root Cause Apartment - Apartment where the source (root cause) of the leak is located.

Additional Impacted Apartments - Any additional apartment(s) either in the line or adjacent to the impacted apartment that is impacted by the same leak and has a root cause in a different apartment (i.e., the root cause apartment).







17

Terms to Know

Multi-Apartment Leak Inspection - An inspection of multiple apartments to identify the root cause(s). This includes apartment(s) up the line to the impacted apartment, adjacent apartment(s) and/or apartments above adjacent apartments.

Vertical Line Leak Inspection - A follow-up inspection of multiple apartments in the line, if the root cause(s) wasn't identified during initial multi-apartment inspection. This must include the impacted apartment and all the apartments above it up to the first apartment in the line which does not exhibit any sign of wet conditions or water damage





Important Terms

Chase Wall (Wet Wall) - A structural wall designed to house plumbing pipes for fixtures including sinks, showers, and toilets. Each kitchen and bathroom is served by a chase wall. Typically, this wall is located immediately behind the fixtures (e.g., sink/tub/toilet).

Chase walls at NYCHA may serve:

- One set of fixtures (bathroom or kitchen). In this case, the rear of the wall would be a room without fixtures.
- Two sets of fixtures (back-to-back bathrooms, back-to-back kitchens, or back-to-back bathroom-kitchens). It is
 possible that the rear of the chase wall is in a different
 apartment than the front of the chase wall.







19

Terms to Know

Simple Repairs - Repairs that can be fully completed by property management staff (e.g., maintenance workers and caretakers).

Complex Repairs - Repairs that need skilled trades or other specialized staff to address and may require multiple visits (e.g., plumbers, carpenters or vendors).





Leak Service Level Agreement (SLA) -

- Floods and emergency leaks are to be abated within 24 hours after condition is reported to NYCHA
- Standing water is to be removed within 48 hours.
- Simple repairs are to be completed within 7 calendar days.
- Complex repairs are to be completed within 15 calendar days.





21

Top Ten

Top Ten Things NYCHA Staff Should Know About Leaks & Excessive Moisture

 When responding to leak or excessive moisture complaints, first step is to identify their root cause(s). Ensure that the root cause(s) are identified and addressed before making any cosmetic repair.

A cosmetic repair made without the elimination of the root cause(s) will be temporary, while a repair made after the root cause(s) has been identified and addressed will have a long-lasting effect.







2

 Leak and excessive moisture conditions may have multiple root causes. Inspect for all possible sources and ask for assistance if you are unsure about the origins and/or appropriate remediation methods.

There are **seventeen root causes** to choose from in the IWM App.



23

Top Ten

- 3. Some of the most common root causes(s) of leaks are:
 - Damage to the plumbing pipes and fixtures
 - Ill-fitting connectors
 - Blockages
 - · Cracks in sinks and tubs
 - Improperly connected in-unit equipment (e.g., washing machines and dishwashers)
 - Damage to flashing and roofing materials
 - Aging facades, damage to window frames and lintels, and other conditions caused by building deterioration.



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- 4. Use moisture meter to inspect the in-unit surfaces (e.g., ceiling, floors, walls) and trace the leaks up to its source. Inspect kitchen sink cabinets and bathroom vanities.
 - Areas of water damage that are localized and are present on lower portions of the wall are typically caused by a leak within the local chase wall.
 - If wet/or water damaged areas extend to the top
 of the wall and/or ceiling, it is likely that the root
 cause(s) of the water damage is located above
 the current apartment.







25

Top Ten

5. Investigate beyond the initial unit, when needed. Root cause(s) are frequently located in apartment(s) above or adjacent to the initial unit exhibiting leak or water damage.

If leaks affect multiple apartments, make sure to locate the root cause(s) impacting multiple units and create follow-up work orders for each impacted apartment, as needed.





6. Address emergency leaks within 24 hours (or less, if indicated by its hazardous status) and remove all standing water within 48 hours of a report of the condition to NYCHA.

If a resident reports water leak impacting electrical systems (e.g., switch or circuit box), the work order will be assigned a hazardous status (Priority 9) and should be responded to in one hour.

7. Clean and dry damp (or wet) building materials or areas within hours to prevent mold growth. Advise residents to clean and dry any damp furnishings and other personal property within 48 hours.







27

Top Ten





8. Prevent condensation from forming on cold water pipe surfaces. Condensation on inadequately insulated supply pipes, waste or drainpipes inadvertently receiving a continuous flow of cold water, windows and exterior walls can cause significant moisture accumulation and lead to saturated and water damaged building.

Ensure that **leaky faucets and faulty toilet tank parts** (e.g., flappers, float valves, and speedy connectors) **are repaired** so that cold water does not continuously flow into waste lines.



- 9. Ask questions and communicate your findings to the residents.
 - Residents have the most up-to-date information on the history of occurrence (e.g., frequency of the leak, odor, location, and other valuable information) that could assist in properly identifying the root cause(s).
 - NYCHA staff should clearly communicate with residents of all impacted apartments inspection findings, scope of repairs needed, and next steps in completing the work.

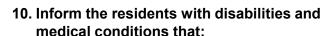






Top Ten



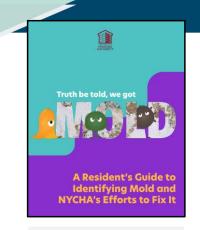


- They may seek a reasonable accommodation to transfer to another apartment, if the disability or medical condition is caused or worsened by the presence of leaks.
- The resident may also be transferred temporarily to another apartment during abatement of the moisture conditions.



NYCHA SP 050:25:2

- Standard Procedure 050:25:2, Leaks & Moisture Control in NYCHA Residential Buildings establishes responsive measures to floods, leaks, excessive moisture, and their root causes in New York City Housing Authority (NYCHA) public housing locations.
- Standard Procedure 050:25:2 is adjunct to Standard
 Procedure 040:14:1, Mold/Mildew Control in NYCHA
 Residential Buildings to not only address, reduce, and
 prevent occurrences of leaks, excessive moisture, and
 associated water damage, but to also reduce occurrences of
 mold growth.
- These Standard Procedures apply to staff responsible for the operation and maintenance of NYCHA public housing developments that receive **Section 9 subsidies** from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).



These are in your course manuals, keep them nearby!



31

Summary

- Exposure to excessive moisture and mold have been associated with increased risks for respiratory symptoms, asthma, hypersensitivity pneumonitis, rhinosinusitis, bronchitis, and respiratory infections.
- NYCHA staff and its residents must work together to detect the source(s) of floods, leaks, and excessive moisture as soon as conditions are observed and take timely actions to remediate the root cause(s).

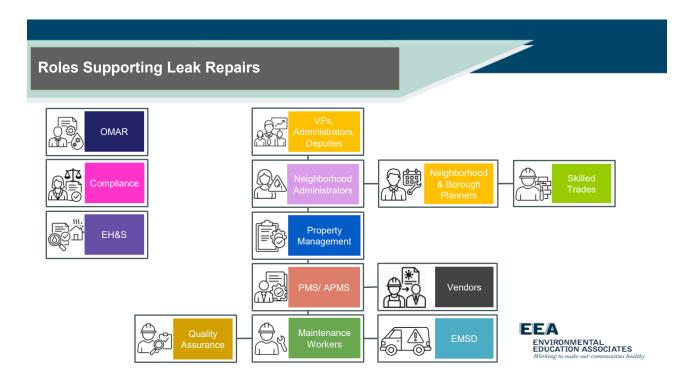




NYCHA LEAK TRAINING



33



Maintenance Workers or Other Trained Staff

- Address emergency and non-emergency Leak Work Orders as assigned by APMS or PMS.
- **Perform work** in accordance with Leak Standard Procedure, including:
 - Bringing the required tools and supplies.
 - Documenting work in the iWM App.
 - o Creating follow up repairs.
- Might use Right of Entry to address any emergency conditions in accordance with NYCHA SP.



If an adult resident is not home, see NYCHA Standard Procedure 040:17:3, Accessing Public Housing Apartments When Tenant Not Home to Address Deficiencies Related to Leaks, Mold, and Lead-Based Paint.



35

Maintenance Workers or Other Trained Staff

- Use iWM App to document findings and create follow up repairs.
 - Address any flooding and/or standing water conditions or create child work orders to address.
 - o Identify root cause(s) of leaks.
 - o Conduct wall break(s) find the root cause(s), if needed
 - Make repairs to address the root cause(s), if possible.
 - Create all work orders to address the repair needs.
- If not able to find the root cause tracing the leak between multiple units, work with APMS or PMS to develop a Vertical Line Inspection plan.





Maintenance Workers or Other Trained Staff

Immediately notify APMS or PMS when:

- There is a **standing water** in the unit as a result of a flood or leak.
 - PMS/APMS coordinate with Caretaker Supervisors to assign staff for water removal while maintenance has unit access.
- There is a suspected structural integrity issue.
- Immediate follow-up repairs by another trade are required (e.g., you are not able to stop an active leak due to the severe corroded pipes and require an immediate follow up response by plumbers).



If the standing water **contains sewage**, appropriate staff and/or a vendor is assigned to remove the standing water.



37

Maintenance Workers or Other Trained Staff

- Keep the residents informed on inspection findings, repairs made, and next steps in repair process:
 - If skilled trade work is required, issue NYCHA
 Form 042.800 Repairs to Schedule (RTS) slip to
 each impacted apartment and inform resident(s) to
 contact Neighborhood Planner to schedule repairs.
 - If other craft work is required (e.g., property maintenance staff, vendor, heating, etc.,), inform the resident that property management office will schedule repairs.





Supervisors of Housing Caretakers (SOHC)

- Review Maximo <u>daily</u> to monitor for any Standing Water Removal Work Orders:
 - Assign caretakers to address standing water removal work orders.
 - Monitor that the work is completed in accordance with Leak SLA and repair protocols.
 - Verify once the work is completed and close the Standing Water Removal Work Order in Maximo.



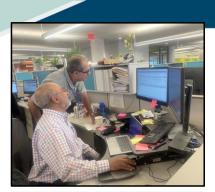
If needed, **SOHC could request PMS or APMS** to close a Standing Water Removal WO in Maximo.



39

Property Maintenance Supervisors & Assistant Property Maintenance Supervisors

- Review work orders in Maximo <u>multiple</u> times a day
- Assign maintenance workers to address the work orders based on:
 - o Severity of condition
 - Work orders priority
 - o Scheduled date
- Assist with Multi-apartment and Vertical Line Inspections, including:
 - o Reviewing Maximo for history of complaints
 - Coordinating scheduling with residents
 - Assisting with conducting inspections



See NYCHA Standard Procedure 040:12:1 Reasonable Accommodation in Housing for Applicants, Public Housing Residents, and Section 8 Voucher Holders for reference.



Property Maintenance Supervisors & Assistant Property Maintenance Supervisors

- Monitor Maximo for any missed Leak WOs:
 - o Reschedule maintenance work orders.
 - Coordinate the rescheduled date with residents, when needed.
- Ensure that residents are notified if maintenance workers might be late or miss a scheduled appointment.



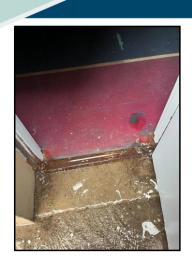
Property maintenance staff (PMS, APMS, HA, etc.) **must contact resident** is maintenance workers might be late or miss scheduled appointment.



41

Property Maintenance Supervisors & Assistant Property Maintenance Supervisors

- Escalate any conditions that require immediate attention or response by follow up crafts to neighborhood administrator, skilled trades administrator or operations administrator (e.g., structural integrity risks, floods or severe leaks).
- Notify neighborhood administrator and above titles if shutting of the supply riser is needed to stop an active floods.
- Manage and schedule vendor work to complete leak repairs.





Property Maintenance Supervisors & Assistant Property Maintenance Supervisors

- Conduct regular quality assurance (QA) inspections of closed maintenance work orders.
 - Randomly select up to 3 closed WOs per worker each week for QA inspections.
 - Pay close attention to closed Leak From Above WOs to ensure their root causes are identified and follow up repairs are created.



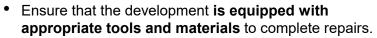
See NYCHA Standard Procedure 040:22:2, Apartment Turnover, Monthly Building and Other Maintenance Inspections for reference.



43

Property Maintenance Supervisors & Assistant Property Maintenance Supervisors

- Check the *Development Log Book* to ensure that skilled trades and vendors are at the assigned locations.
 - Notify the skilled trades supervisor if a skilled trades worker that is scheduled for the day does not check in by 9.00 a.m. at the development.
 - Notify the skilled trades supervisor and the neighborhood planner of any skilled trade repairs that require rescheduling or additional work.



 Coordinate with skilled trades and supervisors if there are material needs.





Emergency Management and Services Department (EMSD)

EMSD Maintenance Team:

- Visit apartments for emergency Leak Work
 Orders outside Normal Business hours.
- Respond to emergency work orders in accordance with the Leak SP.
- Follow the iWM App prompts to document leak inspection findings, work performed and create follow up work orders, if needed.

Outside normal business hours, Maximo routes select emergency work orders with Priority Codes 7 or 9 to EMSD as first responder.





45

Emergency Management and Services Department (EMSD)

• EMSD Supervisors:

- Oversee staff response to emergency leaks outside of Normal Business Hours.
- Assign EMSD maintenance teams to respond to leak complaints in accordance with the work order priority code, severity, and protocols outlined in the Leak SP.
- Ensure that EMSD work orders are closed or are reassigned back to the development at the start of the regular business hours.





Property Managers

- Monitor the customer service delivery aspects of Leak Standard Procedure to ensure NYCHA's commitments to residents are addressed.
- Review work orders at least three times a week.
 - If Leak Work Orders are not in compliance with the SLA timeframes, discuss with PMS/ APMS.
- Ensure that staff in property management office:
 - Assists property maintenance staff with contacting residents to get access, upon request.
 - Timely responds to the reasonable accommodation requests.



If NYCHA is unable to comply with this timeframe, **use best efforts** to prioritize the scheduling of these work orders.



47

Neighborhood Planners

- Schedule skilled trade repairs to be completed in no later than 15 calendar days after the condition is detected and reported to NYCHA.
 - Email PMS and APSM the next day's schedule for skilled trades repairs by the close of business of the previous day.
 - Inform PMS or APMS of any non-skilled trades work (e.g., heating, lead, asbestos, vendors) that needs to be coordinated to complete repairs.
- Identify materials needs for skilled trades and ensure that materials are in stock prior to scheduling work.



Neighborhood skilled trades include Bricklayer, Electrician, Exterminator, Plumber, Carpenter, Plasterer, and Painter.



Neighborhood Planners

Answer resident calls to schedule leak repairs:

- Review all open work orders to determine appropriate sequencing of repairs.
 - If root cause originates outside of the impacted apartment, schedule repairs in the root cause apartment (e.g., plumbing) prior to scheduling cosmetic repairs in the impacted apartment.
- Coordinate with the borough planner the scheduling of borough skilled trades staff.
- Coordinate with the property management staff scheduling of non-skilled trade repairs.



If NYCHA is unable to comply with this timeframe, **use best efforts** to prioritize the scheduling of these work orders.



49

Neighborhood Planners

- Schedule backlog Leak WOs when the resident has not called.
- Make two attempts to call the resident to obtain a scheduled date. If the resident cannot be reached, proceed with scheduling:
 - If appointment is 21+ days away, NYCHA will mail/email NYCHA Form 042.861, Notice of Skilled Trade Appointment.
 - If appointment is <u>less</u> than 21 days away or rescheduled, Planning Unit must generate forms in Maximo and email to development to place under resident's door.



If the phone number for resident is out of service or incorrect, **contact property management to request best contact number** for resident.



Neighborhood Planners

- When notified by the skilled trade supervisor that the scheduled appointment can't be kept:
 - Notify the resident as soon as made aware.
 - Coordinate rescheduling of a skilled trade appointment with resident(s), skilled trade supervisors, and APMS/PMS.
 - Review all other repairs scheduled for the apartment(s) to ensure that the missed appointment won't impact other work.
- Escalate any issues to the Neighborhood Administrator.





51

Borough Planners

- Schedule skilled trade repairs to be completed in no later than 15 calendar days after the condition is reported to NYCHA.
- Coordinate appointments with neighborhood planner and skilled trades supervisors.
- When notified that scheduled appointments for glaziers and roofers cannot be kept:
 - Coordinate rescheduling of appointments with the neighborhood planner and skilled trades supervisors, and residents, if needed.
 - Ensure that rescheduled appointments do not impact other scheduled appointments.



Borough skilled trades include **Glazier** and **Roofer**.



Skilled Trade Workers

- Ensure that all repairs to correct the root cause(s) of leaks and cosmetic repairs are completed to NYCHA standards and documented in the iWM App.
- Adhere to leak specific instructions outlined in the Leak SP, including instructions for:
 - Making wall breaks.
 - Insulating or re-insulating pipes.
 - Applying mold-resistant materials.

See Standard Procedure 040:09:7, *Managing Maintenance Work Orders* for instructions on addressing WOs.

See Standard Procedure 040:18:1, *Repair Standards & NSPIRE REAC Inspections* for more information on NYCHA repair standards.





53

Skilled Trades Supervisors

- Oversee the daily work of all skilled trades staff and ensure repairs are completed in accordance with NYCHA procedures.
- Conduct a weekly review of skilled trade leak repair appointments scheduled for the next two weeks and notify the neighborhood planner as soon as possible if a skilled trade worker cannot keep a scheduled appointment.
 - When possible, notify the neighborhood planner at least 24 hours prior to the scheduled appointment.



If NYCHA is unable to comply with this timeframe, **use best efforts** to prioritize the scheduling of these work orders.



Neighborhood Administrators

- Set priorities and plans for addressing work on the neighborhood level.
 - Review weekly schedule of skilled trade appointments for under booking or overbooking.
 - Review high priority WOs with neighborhood planner and property management supervisors and provide guidance in prioritizing repairs.
 - Ensure that leak repairs get scheduled and rescheduled, and that work is completed in compliance with Leak SP.
- Review work order backlog and determine what work could be performed by vendors.





55

Other Staff Responsibilities

VPs for Property Management & Operations Administrators

- Monitor leak performance metrics at the borough, neighborhood, and consolidation levels.
- · Provide guidance to property management staff as needed.

Skilled Trades Deputy Directors

- Provide recommendations on a leak instigations and repair performed by NYCHA staff or vendors.
- Work closely with skilled trades administrators and supervisors to ensure that skilled trade workers meet scheduled appointments and perform work in accordance with Leak SP.





Other Staff Responsibilities

Skilled Trades Administrators

- Provide guidance on leak repairs to neighborhood administrators, borough planners and neighborhood planners.
- Monitor scheduling of skilled trades staff to ensure that complex repairs that do not require capital improvements are scheduled and completed within 15 calendar days, when possible.
- Monitor Scorecard performance across all levels.





57

Office of Mold Assessment and Remediation (OMAR)

- Sets a NYCHA wide strategy to improve leak & mold compliance.
- Monitors key performance metrics for leaks, including, response time to leaks, proper root cause identification, scheduling, missed appointments, and recurrence.
- Provides technical expertise to NYCHA staff:
 - Manages large complex jobs related to leaks and mold (i.e., Building Line Initiatives).
 - Takes on escalated cases for assessment.
- Serves as a NYCHA's liaison to the Special Master, Baez plaintiffs, IMA and IDA.



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Office of Mold Assessment and Remediation (OMAR)

- Administers the Enhanced Oversight Program (EOP) to improve leak and mold compliance, address work order backlog, and assist with training or any procurement issues.
- Assists NYCHA Operations upon request with:
 - Performing leak & mold inspections.
 - Providing field training.
 - Assisting with on-site work order verification.
 - Assisting with addressing high priority work orders (e.g., vent cleaning, mold removal, and mold resistant paint).
 - Addressing work order backlog by utilizing vendors.





59

Mold Response Unit (MRU) Office of Mold Assessment and Remediation

- Monitors and case manages OCC cases, referrals, escalated cases, and court cases:
 - Tracks resident complaints until resolution and confirmation of resident satisfaction.
 - Hosts check-ins with residents.
 - Ensures all necessary work orders to address leak complaints are created, properly sequenced and completed as scheduled.
 - Escalates severe conditions for prioritization of scheduling or resident relocation.





Ombudsperson Call Center (OCC)

OCC is independent, court-appointed entity that holds NYCHA accountable for completing leak and mold repairs in a timely manner.

- Conducts initial intake of complaints from residents and shares the information with the MRU.
- Tracks scheduled repair dates and unscheduled repair work based on resident complaints.
- Refers cases to OMAR, the Compliance Department, and the IMA to ensure root causes are addressed.
- May issue orders to NYCHA if resident complaints are not promptly resolved using NYCHA's best efforts.





61

Ombudsperson Call Center (OCC)



Ombudsperson

NYCHA is under a court order to effectively remediate mold and excessive moisture in a timely fashion. The Court has appointed César de Castro as the Ombudsperson to consider complaints from Residents if NYCHA fails to comply with that order. Mr. de Castro will address residents' complaints about leak, mold and excess moisture repair orders. Mr. de Castro and the OCC, which works under Mr. de Castro's direction, are completely independent of NYCHA.

Mr. de Castro is an experienced litigator whose practice focuses on criminal defense, corporate investigations, commercial litigation, and appellate litigation. Mr. de Castro is a former judicial law clerk and prosecutor who has been practicing law for nearly twenty years. He has also served as an adjunct law professor of leval writine and is currently an adjunct professor of criminal law.

The Ombudsperson has the authority to issue NYCHA to take a specific action, including — completing repairs with specified days, require a transfer, require an independent contractor to complete repairs at NYCHA expense, and others.



Office of Quality Assurance

- Performs random QA inspections of closed Leak Work Orders to ensure that all repairs to address leak or excessive moisture complaints:
 - Were completed satisfactory.
 - Were completed in accordance with NYCHA repair standards.





63

Compliance Department

- Ensures that all NYCHA employees **follow laws** and uphold ethical standards.
- Reviews leak and mold complaints through the department's Complaint Forum on the NYCHA website.
- Investigates or flags potential deceptive practices.
- Refers cases to EH&S, Property Management Operations, the Office of Quality Assurance, and Ombudsperson Call Center (OCC).





Environmental Health & Safety Department (EH&S)

- Conducts oversight inspections for Mold WOs, ensuring there are no ongoing moisture issues.
- Investigates resident or employee complaints received regarding health and safety hazards (e.g., floods, severe leaks, and air quality).
- Issues corrective actions to NYCHA departments to address deficiencies identified during investigations, e.g:
 - Recommendations to relocate tenants or employees until hazards are abated.
 - Conduct investigations to identify the root cause(s).
 - Use mold-resistant materials.
 - o Provide additional training to non-compliant staff.





65

Environmental Health & Safety Department

- Provides recommendations to Property
 Management Operations and other departments
 based on findings from investigations and routine oversight inspections.
- Administers NYCHA's Respiratory Protection Program
- Oversees NYCHA's Hazard Communication Program including maintenance of the Safety Data Sheet database.
- Provides initial safety trainings and refreshers to ensure NYCHA's compliance.



See NYCHA Standard Procedure 001:17:2, NYCHA Respiratory Protection Safety Program.



Take a Break!

- We appreciate your participation.
- Our job is to provide training that will give you the capability to conduct leak evaluation & control.
- Please let the instructor or any EEA staff if there's anything we can do to improve your learning experience.





67

NYCHA LEAK TRAINING



Informer Work Management



Samsung Handheld provides access to the Informer Work Management (iWM) App

- iWM App is used to Search, Document Work, Create and Close Work Orders.
- Camera in iWM is used to document the condition and completed or identified repairs
 - Document if the resident is not home.



69

Log into the Device

1

Press Power/Lock Button Swipe across screen Enter the default password for the **Device**:

nycha90 (Old devices)

nycha123 (New devices)



Tools: all Leak Work Orders

- Moisture Meter
- Step Ladder (4 ft)
- Set of Pipe Wrenches (10' & 14")
- Tongue & Groove Pliers (various sizes)
- Hammer & 3 lb. Lump Hammer (Sledge)
- Utility Knife
- Aviator Snips
- Epoxy
- Headlamp, flashlight, etc.
- Nitrile Gloves
- Safety Glasses
- Rags
- Duct Tape
- Respiratory Protection (N95 respirator), as needed.



71

Moisture Meter

Protimeter SurveyMaster

The Protimeter SurveyMaster Dual-Function Moisture Meter with Digital LCD Display includes both **Search** and **Measure (Pin)** measurement capabilities for recording moisture levels in buildings.

The two-in-one measurement capability allows for faster and less destructive moisture measurements.



Search Mode (Non-Invasive)



Measure Mode (Pin Mode)



Moisture Meter

- By pressing the device against the material's surface, moisture meters can be used to measure the amount of moisture present in a range of building materials after they have been damaged by water (Search Mode).
- Moisture meters can be used on materials such as Sheetrock, Plaster, Wood, Brick, and Concrete.
- They also can be used to monitor the progress of drying damaged materials by inserting a specialized pin probe into the material to be tested (Measure Mode).



73

When to use Moisture Meter?

Use a Moisture Meter when:

- Investigating a possibility of leak from above or leak within call cavity.
- Tracing a leak from above to identify the root cause.
- Making a wall break to identify a possible location of the root cause.



• Document the highest moisture meter measurement(s) on the parent Leak Work Order.

A NYCHA building component **is considered "wet"** when the moisture meter reading **is equal to or greater than 599** (on a scale of 0 to 999).



When to use Moisture Meter?

Take moisture meter measurements when resident(s) reported any of the following conditions:

FAILURE CLASS (FC)	PROBLEM CODE (PC)
LEAKFROMABOVE	CONSTANTDRIPPING
LEAKFROMABOVE	CONSTANTLEAKING
LEAKFROMABOVE	FLOODING
LEAKFROMABOVE	LEADBENDLEAKING
LEAKFROMABOVE	WATERPENETRATION
EXCESSIVEMOISTURE	EXCESSIVEMOISTURE
PIPES	PIPENEEDSREPAIR
PIPES	PIPESLEAK
WALLS	WALLLEAK
WALLS	WATERDAMAGE



If you see visible moisture (e.g., water leaking from the ceiling), you can manually enter 999 on the work order since the active leak or wet surface will measure wet.



75

How to use Moisture Meter?

Use moisture meter to inspects the chase walls or any other areas displaying leak, water damage, or visible moisture.

• Chek all surfaces in the room you are inspecting:

- Visible water damage or mold? Take moisture readings every 6" (horizontal & vertical) and continue until readings are below 599 for at least 2' beyond the affected area.
- No visible water damage or mold? Take moisture readings every 1' (horizontal & vertical).

The moisture meter **must be held firmly** with the back sensor flat against the wall. **Do not slide it!**



Special attention must be paid to plumbing chase walls and ceiling surfaces above toilets and showers.



How to use Moisture Meter?

- By using a moisture meter, identify hidden wet conditions and pinpoint to the location of the root cause.
 - Wet readings that are localized and are present on <u>lower portion</u> of the wall are typically caused by a leak within the local chase wall.
 - Wet readings that extend to the <u>top of the wall and/or</u> <u>ceiling</u> often indicate that the root cause(s) of the leak is located above the impacted apartment.
- It is also possible for a leak to be concealed behind a tub enclosure or beneath a toilet and there will be no damaged building materials or visible signs of a leak.



For leaks from above originating within plumbing chase walls, the **root cause apartment** will likely be the first apartment where wet conditions do not extend to the uppermost section of the chase wall.



77

Moisture Meter

Caution - False Readings!

- The moisture meter is calibrated to detect moisture in building materials composed of organic matter. The meter may report a "999" or other false reading if the instrument detects metal, wire, or tile.
- If you suspect a false reading, (e.g., if the moisture meter makes contact with rebar in a reinforced concrete cement structure) additional readings should be taken in six-inch (6") intervals in each direction.





- 1. What is the moisture meter used for?
- 2. Explain when you should be using a moisture meter?
- 3. Explain and demonstrate how it is used including how to take multiple measurements in each direction?
- 4. What moisture measurement reading is considered "wet?



79

Tools: Leaks from Above Work Orders

Tools to Make Initial Wall Break:

- Drill and drill bits
- Borescope
- Allway handy saw
- Masonite or equivalent (e.g., Plas-tex Polywall)

Tools (Additional) to Enlarge a Wall Break:

- Scraper
- Straight Edge (Level) + Marker
- Sheetrock saw (for sheetrock locations only)
- HEPA vacuum cleaner
- 6 mil poly-sheeting roll





Borescope

A borescope is a hand-held tool that allows users to see leaks and potential mold problems inside walls, ceiling plenums, crawl spaces, and other tight areas.

- Consists of a video camera on the end of a flexible "snake."
- · No major drilling or cutting of drywall is required.
- Can be used to observe conditions in other hard to reach places, such as inside an exhaust vent.





81

Borescope Operations

- 1. Turn Power on
- 2. Lamp to brighten image
- 3. Zoom in & out
- 4. Flip Image
- 5. Take Picture
- 6. Save Picture





Tools: In Unit Stoppage

- Hand drum
- Toilet auger with swivel head







83

Knowledge Check



Name this instrument & explain its purpose for leak detection





- Moisture meters measure/monitor moisture levels in building materials such as Sheetrock, Plaster, Wood, Brick, and Concrete.
- Use a Moisture Meter when:
 - Investigating a possibility from leak from above or leak within call cavity.
 - Tracing a leak from above to identify the root cause.
 - Making a wall break to identify the location of the root cause.

85

Knowledge Check



Name this instrument & explain its purpose for leak detection.



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A borescope is a hand-held tool that allows users to see potential leaks and mold problems inside walls, ceiling plenums, crawl spaces, and other tight areas.

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87

Knowledge Check



Name this instrument and explain its purpose for leak detection.





Samsung Handheld provides access to the Informer Work Management (iWM) App.

- iWM is used to Search, Document Work, Create and Close Work Orders.
- Camera in iWM is used to document the condition and completed or identified repairs.
 - Document if the resident is not home.



89

NYCHA's Smart Device Policy

The smart device provided to you by NYCHA is the property of NYCHA and is solely for use authorized by NYCHA:

- There is no reasonable expectation of privacy when using your NYCHA smart device.
- Any information saved on any smart device owned by NYCHA is the property of NYCHA and may be subject to monitoring.
- Unauthorized altering of or tampering with your NYCHA smart device is prohibited.

This information can be found in section 17 of the NYCHA Human Resources Manual.



Good Work, so far!

- We appreciate your participation!
- Our job is to provide training that will give you the capability to conduct leak evaluation & control.
- Please let the instructor or any EEA staff if there's anything we can do to improve your learning experience.





91

NYCHA LEAK TRAINING





Leak Inspection – Workflow



Review Work Orders

date.

 Prioritize emergencies.
 Address nonemergencies in accordance with the scheduled



Access Apartment

Use Right of Entry, if needed.
 Confirm complaint.



Talk to Resident

Ask about leak history.
Alpform about





Inspect for Root Cause

Use moisture meter.

Check pipes, fixtures, walls, ceilings etc.

If needed, inspect above/adjacent apartments.



Document in iWM App

Respond to inspection prompts.

 Document moisture readings.
 Upload photos.

Create follow up repairs, if needed.



Communicate Next Steps

- Tell resident what was found.
- Explain what will happen next.
- ❖ Leave RTS slip, if needed.



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Reviewing Work Orders

- Review the list of work orders assigned for the day and prioritize work in accordance with:
 - Work order severity
 - Priority
 - Scheduled date (e.g., between 9 a.m. -12 p.m.) for non-emergency repairs.
- Check the tool kit to ensure all necessary tools to complete the leak inspection and repairs are in working order.



See Standard Procedure 040:09:7, Managing Maintenance Work Orders for instructions on accessing apartments and starting time on work order.



95

Reviewing Work Orders

- All Work Orders must be performed using a handheld device:
 - Start the time of the work order when at the apartment door.
 - Document all findings in the work order prior to leaving the apartment (e.g., respond to inspection questions, make repairs, upload photographs, create child repair work orders).
- If not able to use a handheld device, use the Maximo Parent Leak Work Order Form to document findings.
 - Submit the completed Form to the PMS or APMS who must enter the results in Maximo.





Reviewing Work Orders

When feasible, PMS or APMS should assign **two** maintenance workers to respond to the **Leak From** Above (LFA) work orders.

 If another maintenance worker or other trained staff is not available, APMS or PMS could assign one worker to respond.

If needed during leak tracing, maintenance worker should request APMS or PMS to dispatch additional maintenance staff to assist with multi-apartment inspection (e.g., operating fixtures in units above).





97

Accessing the Apartment

Scenario 1: Emergency Leak is Severe, but Tenant is Not Home

 If a resident or other adult is not home to allow access to the apartment, the maintenance worker may use NYCHA's Right of Entry to address floods or other emergency conditions following the steps in Standard Procedure 040:17:3, Accessing Public Housing Apartments When Tenant Not Home to Address Deficiencies Related to Leaks, Mold, and Lead-Based Paint.



See Right of Entry provisions of NYCHA Resident Lease (NYCHA Form 040.507).



Accessing the Apartment

Scenario 2: Emergency Leak is Severe, but Tenant Refuses Access

- If the resident is home but refuses to provide access, immediately notify APMS or PMS who will contact the property management office.
 - Property management must contact tenant to try to convince them to allow access.
- If the tenant **still does not allow access**, the property management office could:
 - Call the tenant's emergency contact for assistance.
 - If unsuccessful, call the neighborhood administrator for further guidance.



Do not leave severe leaks and floods unaddressed!



99

Accessing the Apartment

How to obtain access in case of emergency conditions?

- Request NYCHA's Family Partnerships to intervene with tenant to obtain access.
- Request the assistance from the NYPD to obtain access.
- Coordinate with NYCHA's Relocation Services regarding any relocation needs (e.g., if the resident is concerned about repairs being done while residing in the apartment).



For refusing to provide access in an emergency, property management **may begin the termination of tenancy process** for breach of rules and regulations described in *Management Manual Chapter IV*.



Accessing the Apartment

Scenario 3: Emergency Leak is not Severe, or Work Order is Not for Emergency Leak

 Issue NYCHA form 042.727, 48 Hour Notice of Health and Safety Repairs to the apartment and return in 48 hours to reattempt to gain access.



See NYCHA Standard Procedure 040:09:7, *Managing Maintenance Work Orders* for reference.

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101

Speaking with Resident

Upon entering the apartment, immediately address any flooding or other emergency condition.

- Make a best effort to interview the resident about the history of prior leak complaints and repairs that might be relevant to the current work order (if applicable).
- Inform residents of what kind of work will be done and how long it's expected to take (if applicable).

Can not identify resident's language? Call the Language Hotline for assistance 212-306-4444.

For guidance on how to request and provide language assistance services to limited English proficient persons, see Standard Procedure 007:09:1, Language Assistance Services.



Speaking with Resident

Here are some examples of questions you can ask a resident:

- Did this happen before? How long did it/ does it last?
 When did it occur for the first time?
- Does the leak impact other rooms or adjacent areas (e.g., through a shared wall)?
- Is the leak associated with any activity (e.g., rainfall, bathroom use, neighbor taking shower, neighbor running washing machine, humidity in apartment)?
- Any distinctive characteristics (e.g., color of water or odor of the water).



Add any relevant information to the 'Work Log' that could assist with leak tracing or inform follow up work.



103

Speaking with Resident

If you identify a situation in the apartment that could be **hazardous to your safety and health** (e.g., an unsecured animal or suspected illegal activity):

- Stop work
- Immediately leave the apartment
- Immediately alert APMS or PMS

See Standard Procedure 001:15:3, *Make it Safe*, which establishes the process to resolve tasks stopped due to health and/or safety conditions that put employees at risk.





If a resident or adult is not home to allow access to apartment that reported flooding condition, the maintenance worker:

- a. Waits for resident to request a visit
- b. Disregards the leak issue
- c. Uses NYCHA's Right of Entry



105

Knowledge Check

If a resident or adult is not home to allow access to apartment that reported flooding condition, the maintenance worker:

- a. Waits for resident to request a visit
- b. Disregards the leak issue
- c. Uses NYCHA's Right of Entry



If resident refuses to provide access to apartment with emergency leak, the property maintenance supervisor or assistant maintenance supervisor contacts:

- a. Property manager
- b. Assistant property manager
- c. All of the above



107

Knowledge Check

If resident refuses to provide access to apartment with emergency leak, the property maintenance supervisor or assistant maintenance supervisor contacts:

- a. Property manager
- b. Assistant property manager
- c. All of the above.



Identify the Source of Root Causes



Determine whether Root Cause of leak originates Within Impacted Apartment or in an Above or Adjacent Apartment.



109

Root Causes

The primary reason(s) for the occurrence of flooding, leak, and/or excessive moisture:

- Leaks and overflows from plumbing fixtures (e.g., sinks, toilets, tubs).
- Leaks from domestic water supply and branch pipes.
- Leaks in drainage and waste riser and branch pipes.
- Deterioration of the building envelope (e.g., façade, roofs, window lintels).
- Improperly insulated or uninsulated cold-water supply pipes, among others.



Timely identifying and correcting the root cause(s) is essential to avoiding damage to building components and to ensuring that the condition does not recur.

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Root Causes

When responding to a parent Leak Work Order, select up to four (4) Root Causes. At least one (1) Root Cause should be selected to close a Work Order.

- 1. Appliance Issues
- 2. Bathtub Shower Issues
- 3. Caulking Damaged, Missing, Loose (Caulking DML)
- 4. Grouting Damaged, Missing, Loose (Grouting DML)
- 5. Leak Around Window
- 6. Leak From Above/Adjacent Investigate 14. Roof Leak
- 7. Leak From Above/Adjacent Previously Identified

- 8. Leak Through Façade
- 9. Pipe Condensation
- 10. Pipe Condensation Previously Addressed
- 11. Plumbing Leak In Unit
- 12. Radiator Unit Leak
- 13. Resident Caused
- 15. Sink Issues In Unit
- 16. Toilet Issues In Unit **EEA**
- 17. Other



111

Root Cause #1

Appliance Issues:

Appliance Issues should be selected when the cause of leak, water damage, or excessive moisture is attributed to improper installation or failure of appliances (e.g., washing machine, air conditioner, dishwasher).





Continued...

Appliance Issues:

- Improperly Installed Dishwasher (or Tubing) Instruct the resident to contact a repair service for the
 dishwasher and to not use the dishwasher until it is
 properly repaired and/or connected.
- Improperly Installed Washing Machine (or Tubing)

 Instruct the resident to contact a repair service for the washing machine and to not use the washing machine until it is properly repaired and/or connected.



If dishwasher or washing machine is leaking, **shut off the water** valves.



Continued...

113

Root Cause #1

Appliance Issues:

- Improperly Installed Air Conditioner Instruct
 the resident to contact a repair service for the air
 conditioner and to not use the air conditioner until
 it is properly repaired and/or connected.
- Improperly Installed Freezer Instruct the resident to contact a repair service for the freezer and to not use the freezer until it is properly repaired.



If an air conditioner is improperly installed and presents a clear and present danger, immediately remove the air conditioner and install a window guard in its place.

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If maintenance worker observes leaking appliances:

- **Disconnect the appliance** and **instruct the resident** to get the appliance repaired, installed correctly, or remove the appliance.
- Inform the APMS or APMS who should notify the property management office.
- Property management must take prompt follow up action to confirm the appliance is authorized and to ensure the appliance is properly installed or repaired.
- If the resident fails to repair, properly install, or remove the appliance from the apartment, NYCHA may commence a termination of tenancy action for breach of rules and regulations.

See the *Management Manual Chapter I, Occupancy, Section X, Appliances,* for NYCHA policies related to resident installed appliances.



115

Root Cause #2

Bathtub Shower Issues:

Bathtub Shower Issues should be selected when the cause of the leak, water damage, or excessive moisture is attributed to any damage to the bathtub or shower (e.g., damaged or cracked bathtub, damaged or cracked tub enclosure, faucet leaks).





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Caulking Damaged, Missing, Loose (Caulking DML):

Caulking DML should be selected when the cause of the leak, water damage, or excessive moisture is attributed to water penetration through a missing or damaged area of bathtub/shower caulking.





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117

Root Cause #4

Grouting Damaged, Missing, Loose (Grouting DML):

Grouting DML should be selected when the cause of the leak, water damage, or excessive moisture is attributed to water penetration **through missing or damaged areas of bathtub or shower grout** (e.g., missing or damaged tiles, missing or chipping grout, missing mortar).





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Leak Around Window:

Leak Around Window should be selected when the cause of the leak, water damage, or excessive moisture is attributed to missing, damaged, or inadequate sealant around a window, or a poorly installed window, which allows water to penetrate the building.





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119

Root Cause #6

Leak From Above/Adjacent – Investigate:

Should be selected when the cause of the leak, water damage, or excessive moisture is attributed to an active leak from the apartment above or adjacent to the impacted apartment.

Use moisture meter when tracing leaks from above!

Make sure to identify **the source of the leak** before you select this root cause.





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Leak From Above/Adjacent – Previously Identified:

Leak From Above/Adjacent - Previously Identified should be selected when the cause of the leak, water damage, or excessive moisture has been already identified and abated, or there is an existing open work order to abate that you confirmed.

Make sure to verify that there is an existing (or recently completed) work order before you select this root cause.





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121

Root Cause #8

Leak Through Façade:

Leak Through Façade should be selected when the cause of the leak, water damage, or excessive moisture is attributed to damaged, cracked, or missing mortar on the exterior wall.





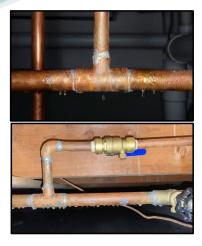
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Pipe Condensation:

Pipe Condensation should be selected when the cause of the **excessive moisture or water damage** is attributed to condensation on the cold-water risers and/or branch lines.

Make a small wall break to diagnose!

Condensation is most likely to be the contributing root cause when you observe missing or damaged pipe insulation and water damage and/or mold on the lower 3 feet of the chase wall.





123

Root Cause #10

Pipe Condensation – *Previously Addressed:*

Pipe Condensation - Previously Addressed should be selected when the cause of the excessive moisture is attributed to condensation on the cold-water risers or branch lines, but mold resistant materials have been already applied (e.g., fiberglass-faced gypsum board and mold-resistant paint).

Make a small wall break to diagnose!

Applying mold-resistant materials to prevent mold growth is known as 'Interim Controls'. If 'Interim Controls' were applied there should be **no visible mold or water damage.**







Plumbing Leak – In Unit:

Plumbing Leak - In Unit should be selected when the cause of the leak, water damage, or excessive moisture is attributed to a **plumbing leak within the apartment** (e.g., clogged lines, corrosion, broken seals, damaged joints, loose connectors).

Wet readings will not extend to the upper section of the chase wall, when the leak originates within impacted apartment.





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125

Root Cause #12

Radiator Unit Leak:

Radiator Unit Leak should be selected when the cause of the leak, water damage, or excessive moisture is attributed to excessive steam or a leak from a radiator unit.





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Resident Caused:

Resident Caused should be selected when the cause of the leak, water damage, or excessive moisture is attributed **to specific resident actions or inactions** (e.g., allowing fixtures to overflow, improper disposal of waste, leaving the windows open during rain or a storm).





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Continued...

127

Root Cause #13

Resident Caused:

- Improper Disposal of Waste Materials Down the Drains: Instruct the resident not to dispose waste objects other than toilet paper in toilets down the drains (e.g., kitchen grease, paper towels, disposable diapers, cotton balls).
- Overflowing Fixtures: Instruct the resident not to overfill or overflow sinks and tubs.
- Other: Provide other instructions to the resident, as needed, based on conditions, and enter details in the 'Work Log'.





Roof Leak:

Roof Leak should be selected when the cause of the leak, water damage, or excessive moisture is attributed to damage to the roof (e.g., punctured seals, cracked flashing, loose or broken shingles, worn down roofing materials, etc.).







129

Root Cause #15

Sink Issues - In Unit:

Sink Issues - In Unit should be selected when the cause of the leak, water damage, or excessive moisture is attributed to the improper installation of the sink or a sink leak (e.g., leaking faucets, damage to the shut off valve, stoppages, loose or damaged connections or joints, etc.).





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Toilet Issues - In Unit

Toilet Issues - In Unit should be selected when the cause of the leak, water damage, or excessive moisture is attributed to **improper installation of the toilet or a toilet leak** (e.g., leaking bowl, running water, loose wax ring, loose flange bolts, deteriorated flappers, faulty ballcocks, etc.).





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131

Root Cause #17

Other:

Other should be selected when the cause of the leak, water damage, or excessive moisture is not available for selection in the dropdown menu.

Describe suspected root cause or conditions observed in the 'Work Log' in the iWM App.





Identifying Root Causes-Impacted Unit

Root cause originates within the currect apartment? Check the following:

- ✓ Drain lines and lead bends above showers and toilets.
- ✓ Exterior wall condition.
- ✓ Sink (i.e., backsplash, faucets, waste lines).
- ✓ Shower body (i.e., escutcheon plates, stems, or cartridges) and whether the shower body, tub/diverter spout and shower head are operating properly.
- ✓ Toilet (i.e., internal toilet parts, or flapper) and whether the bowl is loose/affixed to the floor, whether the toilet is constantly running and/or displays visible condensation.

- ✓ Window frame and area around window lintels
- ✓ Whether the washing machine, if any, is properly installed.
- ✓ Whether the air conditioner(s), if any, is properly installed.
- ✓ Whether the freezer, if any, is properly installed.
- ✓ Whether the dishwasher, if any, is properly installed.

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133

Do it Yourself!

Leak Detection - Hands-On







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Take a Lunch Break!

- We appreciate your participation!
- Our job is to provide training that will give you the capability to conduct leak evaluation & control.
- Please let the instructor or any EEA staff if there's anything we can do to improve your learning experience.



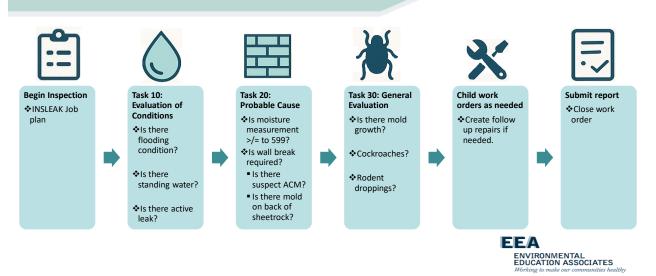


135

NYCHA LEAK TRAINING



Leak Inspection – iWM App



137

Inspection Steps

Step One: Evaluation of Conditions

Inspect the apartment for leaks, excessive moisture, and water damage.

Step Two: Probable (Root) Cause

Inspect surfaces in the apartment (e.g., cabinets, ceilings, floors, or walls) for any signs of the leak, excessive moisture, or water damage to locate the root cause of the leak (e.g., uses leak inspection tools to trace the leak to its source).

Step Three: General Evaluation (If Applicable)

Visually inspect the impacted area for environmental issues (i.e., mold or pest infestation).





Inspection Steps

Step One: Evaluation of Conditions

- Inspect the apartment for leaks, excessive moisture, and water damage.
- Take steps to abate active flooding or remove standing water, if applicable.







139

Step One: Evaluation of Conditions

Q1: Is there a flooding condition?

- No
- Corrective Action Taken (CAT)

Select this option if you observed flooding and **you were able** to take a corrective action to abate the condition during the visit.

Maximo automatically creates a <u>closed child work</u> <u>order</u> with failure class 'FLOODING' and problem code 'ABATED' to document that the flooding was abated during the visit.

Continued...



Floods and Emergency Leaks are to be abated **within 24 hours** after the condition is reported to NYCHA.



Step One: Evaluation of Conditions

Q1: Is there a flooding condition?

Needs Abatement

Select this option if you observed flooding and **you were not able** to abate the condition or stop the flow of water during the visit.

Maximo automatically creates a <u>child work order</u> with failure class 'FLOODING' and problem code 'NEEDSABATEMENT' for a follow up response.



Notify the **PMS or APMS immediately** if a follow up response needed to abate active flooding.



141

Active Flood Emergency

If shutting off the riser is needed to stop an active flood (i.e., there is gushing water):

- During Normal Business Hours: PMS or APMS must contact the Neighborhood Administrator, or above titles, to request prior authorization.
- Outside Normal Business Hours: EMSD
 maintenance workers <u>are authorized to shut off a</u>
 <u>supply riser</u> if needed to stop a flood or severe leak
 condition.





Step One: Evaluation of Conditions

Q2. Is there Standing Water?

- No
- Corrective Action Taken (CAT)

Select this option if you observed standing water and **you were able to** take a corrective action to remove it during the visit.

Maximo automatically creates a <u>closed child work</u> <u>order</u> with failure class '**LEAKFOLLOWUP**' and problem code '**NEEDSWATERREMOVAL**' to document standing water was removed.

Continued...



Standing water is to be removed within 48 hours after the condition is reported to NYCHA.



143

Step One: Evaluation of Conditions

Q2. Is there Standing Water?

Standing Water within One Room

Select this option if you observed standing water in one room, and **you were not able** to remove it during the initial visit.

Maximo automatically creates a <u>child work order</u> with failure class **LEAKFOLLOWUP**', problem code **NEEDSWATERREMOVAL**', and job plan 'STDWATER1ROOM' for a follow up response.

Standing Water Extends into Other Rooms

Select this option if you observed standing water in multiple rooms, and **you were not able** to remove it during the initial visit.

Maximo automatically creates a <u>child work order</u> with failure class **LEAKFOLLOWUP**', problem code **NEEDSWATERREMOVAL**', and job plan '**STDWATEROTRROOMS**' for a follow up response.

Step One: Evaluation of Conditions

Q2. Is there Standing Water?

 Standing Water Apartment Wide or Greater than One Inch Deep

Select this option if you observed standing water apartment wide or 1" deep (or more), and **you were not able** to remove it during the initial visit.

Maximo automatically creates a <u>child work order</u> with failure class 'LEAKFOLLOWUP', problem code 'NEEDSWATERREMOVAL', and job plan 'STDWATERAPTWIDE' for a follow up response.





145

Standing Water Removal

Request **Caretaker** to assist while you have access to unit.



Create child WO 'Leak Follow Up/Needs Water Removal'



Immediately notify APMS/ PMS



APMS/ PMS will notify SOHC



SOHC will dispatch Caretaker



SOHC will verify work is completed and **close WO** in Maximo.

Not able to remove standing water right away?



Notify the **PMS or APMS immediately** if a follow up response needed to remove standing water.

Step One: Evaluation of Conditions

Q3. Is there an active leak(s)?

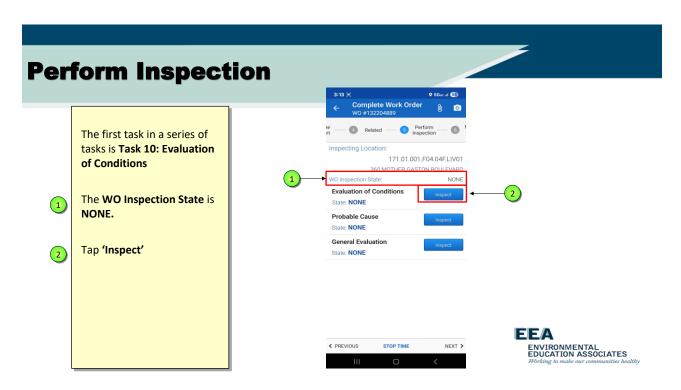
- No
- Yes

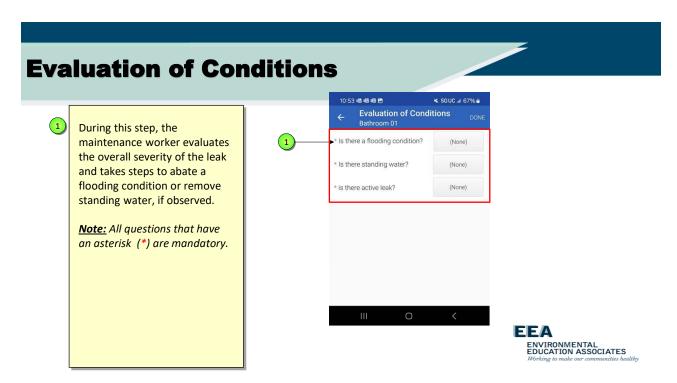
Select this option if the leak is ongoing at the time of the visit. This will help to escalate a repair request, if needed!

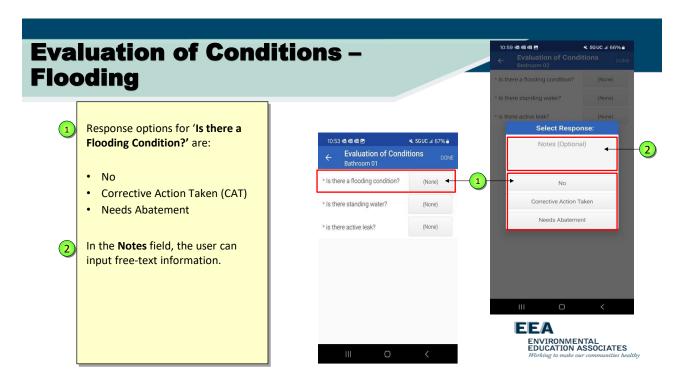


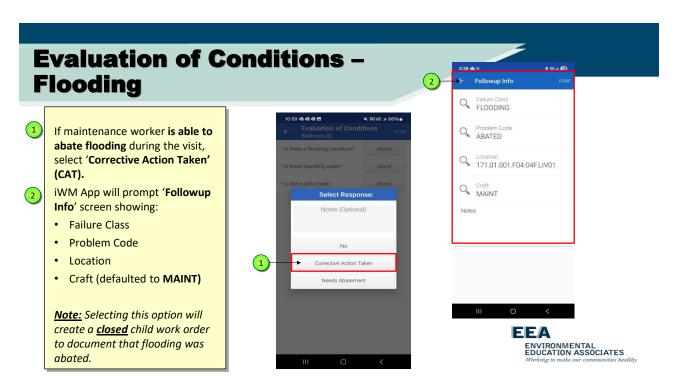


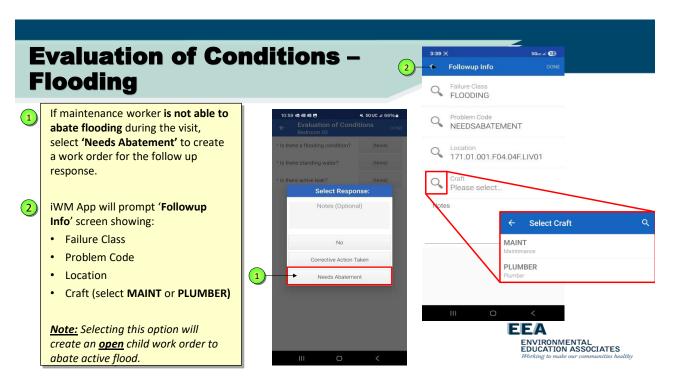
147

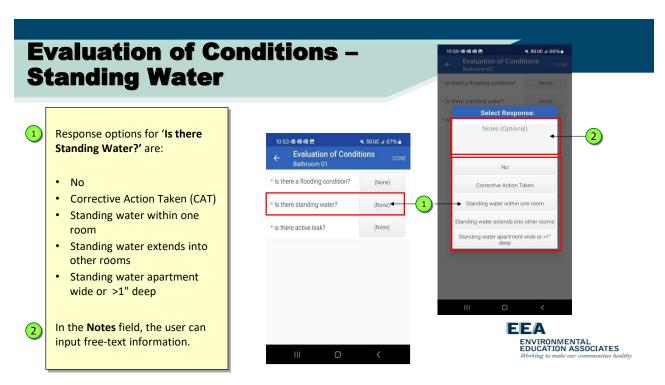


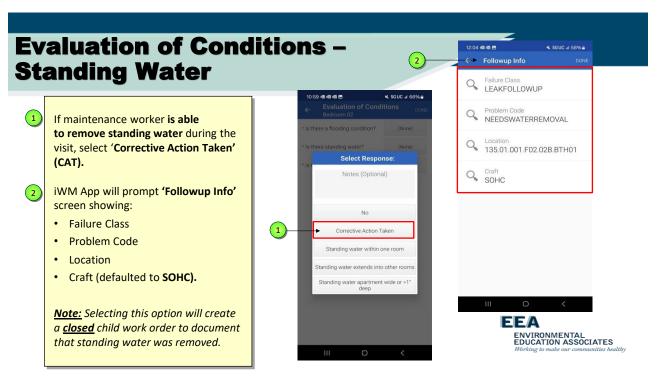


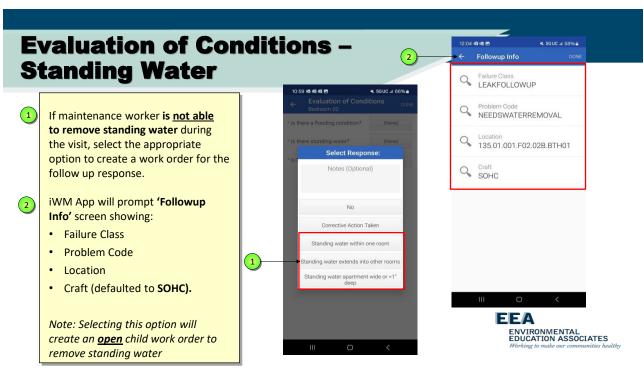




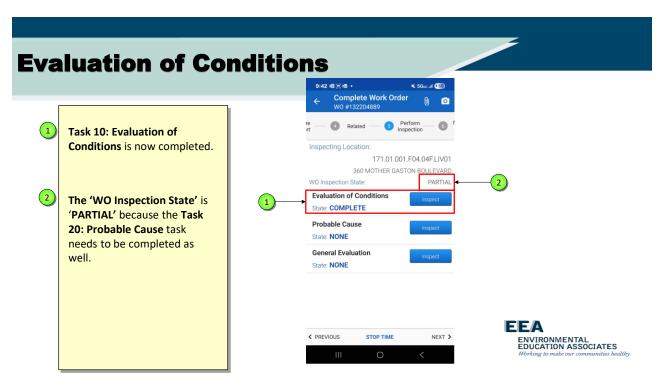








Evaluation of Conditions – Active Leak Response options for 'Is there (1) **Evaluation of Conditions** Active Leak?' are: Select Response: Notes (Optional) * Is there a flooding condition? (None) No * Is there standing water? (None) Yes is there active leak? (None) 1 Note: Select 'Yes' if there is an active leak at the time of inspection. EEA ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATES



Knowledge Check

When responding to a work order, the maintenance worker uses the handheld device and starts the time of the work order:

- a. When at the apartment door
- b. Before getting to the apartment
- c. After leaving the apartment



When responding to a work order, the maintenance worker uses the handheld device and starts the time of the work order:

- a. When at the apartment door
- b. Before getting to the apartment
- c. After leaving the apartment



159

Knowledge Check

Maintenance worker reviews list of work orders daily and prioritizes work in accordance with:

- a. Severity
- b. Priority
- c. All of the above



Maintenance worker reviews list of work orders daily and prioritizes work in accordance with:

- a. Severity
- b. Priority
- c. All of the above



161

Knowledge Check

To shut off a riser, to stop an active flood, the property maintenance supervisor or assistant property maintenance supervisor must get permission from the:

- a. Borough Vice-President
- b. Compliance Department
- c. Tenant



To shut off a riser, to stop an active flood, the property maintenance supervisor or assistant property maintenance supervisor must get permission from the:

- a. Borough Vice-President
- b. Compliance Department
- c. Tenant



163

Knowledge Check

If maintenance worker abated active flooding when responding to the leak work order, how does maintenance worker document this in the handheld?

Maintenance worker select in the 'Perform Inspection' tab:

- a. Needs Abatement
- b. Corrective Action Taken
- c. Documents in the 'Work Log' only



If maintenance worker abated active flooding when responding to the leak work order, how does maintenance worker document this in the handheld?

Maintenance worker select in the 'Perform Inspection' tab:

- a. Needs Abatement
- b. Corrective Action Taken
- c. Documents in the 'Work Log' only



165

Knowledge Check

What are the procedures if the resident is not home to allow access to the unit during an emergency leak?



What are the procedures if the resident is not home to allow access to the unit during an emergency leak?

The maintenance worker may use NYCHA's Right of Entry to access the apartment following the steps in SP 040:17:3, Accessing Public Housing Apartments When Tenant Not Home to Address Deficiencies Related to Leaks, Mold, and Lead-Based Paint.



167

Inspection Steps

Step Two: Probable (Root) Cause

- Use moisture meter to inspect apartment for leaks, water damage or hidden moisture, when applicable.
- Document any wall breaks made, when applicable.
- Identify and document the root cause(s).







Q1. Is the moisture meter equal or higher than 599?

No
 Document the highest moisture meter measurement.

Yes

Document the highest moisture meter measurement against each impacted surface (e.g., Wall 1, Wall 2, Wall 3, Wall 4, Ceiling, Floor) in the iWM App.



If you see visible moisture (e.g., water leaking from the ceiling), you can manually enter 999 on the work order since the active leak or wet surface will measure wet.



169

Step Two: Root Cause

Inspect surfaces in the room (e.g., cabinets, ceilings, floors, or walls) for any signs of the leak, excessive moisture, or water damage **by using a moisture meter:**

- Check each wall and ceiling in the room you are inspecting.
- Inspect kitchen sink cabinets and bathroom vanities.
- Inspect around P-traps and lead bends.

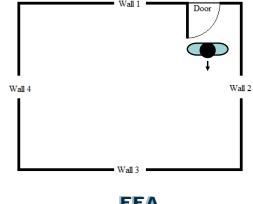


A moisture meter quickly and accurately detects hidden leaks without damaging surfaces or helps to pinpoint to where a root cause of the leak might be coming from.



Wall Numbers

- Wall 1: The wall with the door.
- Wall 2: The wall to your left upon entering.
- Wall 3: The wall you are facing upon entering.
- Wall 4: The wall to your right upon entering.





171

Step Two: Root Cause

Q2. Is Wall Break Required?

- No
- Yes

Select this options if you need to make a wall break to identify the location of the root cause and/or provide access to further repairs.

Make sure to document completed wall break by selecting repair code 'WALLBROKEN' or 'WALLBREAKCOMPLETED', or entering details in the 'Work Log' in the iWM App.





When a chase wall measures equal to or greater than 599 on a moisture meter, wet readings do not extend to the upper section of the wall, and the root cause(s) of the leak or wet condition is not readily visible:

- Make a small wall break in the room
- Inspect the conditions within the wall cavity to identify the root cause

The root cause could be attributed to an active leak within the wall cavity or to uninsulated cold water supply pipes that are causing moisture to penetrate into the walls or apartment.

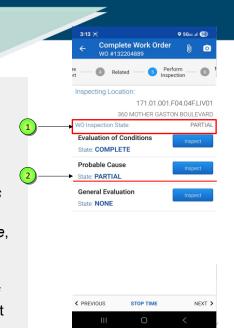




173

Step Two: Root Cause

- If not able to complete a wall break during the initial visit (e.g., the resident needs to remove personal property), do not close parent Leak Work Order.
 - Complete Step One: Evaluation of Conditions.
 - Document in the 'Work Log' that a follow up visit is needed to conduct a wall break.
 - Coordinate with the resident the follow up visit time, when possible.
- The parent Leak Work Order remains open until staff returns to complete the wall break and identify the root cause ('Inspection State' = 'Partial').



Q3. Is there (suspected) asbestos on pipe insulation that will be disturbed?

- No
- Yes

Select this option if you observe suspected ACM on pipe insulation that could be disturbed during the wall break or repairs.

Create a child work order with failure class 'ASBESTOS' and problem code 'ASBPIPEABATE' (owner group 'TSDEFO') to request abatement of asbestos.



See Standard Procedure 050:25:1, Asbestos Safe Housing Procedure.



175

Step Two: Root Cause

- If you observe suspected ACM that could be disturbed over the course of wall break or follow up repairs, immediately stop the work.
- Notify the APMS or PMS that asbestos abatement is needed.
- APMS or PMS will notify NYCHA Asbestos
 Department about the asbestos abatement
 request and to coordinate scheduling.
- Because of the emergency nature of pipe leaks, asbestos abatement may be performed without a prior asbestos survey, as outlined in Standard Procedure 050:25:1, Asbestos Safe Housing Procedure.





Insulation with a fabric wrapping or corrugated appearance is typical of asbestos containing material.

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Continued...

- No NYCHA employee or vendor shall disturb any ACM as part of their duties unless they have had the appropriate training to perform the task.
- Failing to test ACM/suspect ACM prior to disturbing it violates NYCHA's policy for the handling of ACM. Failure to follow the established protocol for the assessment and removal of asbestos can pose a health risk to both NYCHA residents and staff.
- NYCHA staff must follow the criteria and instructions in Standard Procedure 050:25:1, Asbestos Safe Housing Procedure to identify, investigate, test, and abate ACM and presumed ACM in NYCHA buildings, apartments, and common areas.



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177

Step Two: Root Cause

Q4. Is there mold on the backside of sheetrock? (sheetrock locations only*)

- No
- Yes

Select this option if you observe mold on the backside of sheetrock during inspection (e.g., you made initial wall break and were inspecting conditions behind the wall cavity).

Create a child work order with failure class 'WALL' and problem code 'SHEETROCKDML' to replace the sheetrock.



Note in the 'Work Log' that the **mold** is on the back side of the sheetrock to assist follow up trades with repairs.

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- The water damaged or moldy sheetrock must be replaced with fiberglass-faced gypsum board in sheetrock constructions.
- If mold is found on the back side of a sheetrock wall of an adjacent room or an adjacent apartment, create a Mold Inspection Work Order following inspection prompts and complete Mold Inspection, as outlined in the Mold SP.





179

Step Two: Root Cause

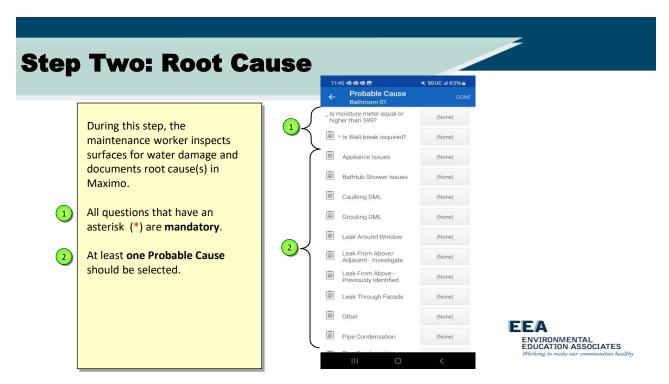
Q5: Select one of the Root Causes

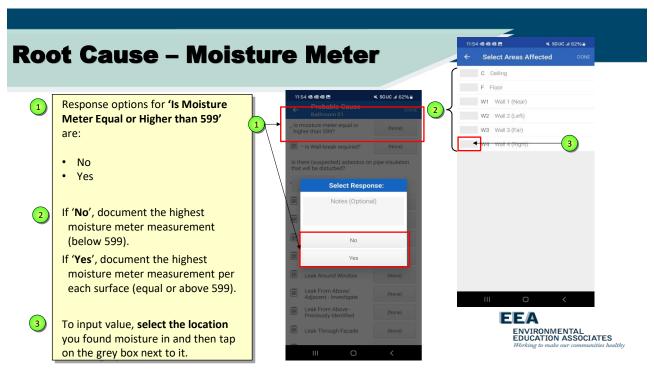
- 1. Appliance Issues
- 2. Bathtub Shower Issues
- 3. Caulking Damaged, Missing, Loose (Caulking DML)
- 4. Grouting Damaged, Missing, Loose (Grouting DML)
- 5. Leak Around Window
- 6. Leak From Above/Adjacent Investigate 14. Roof Leak
- 7. Leak From Above/Adjacent Previously 15. Sink Issues In Unit Identified

- 8. Leak Through Façade
- 9. Pipe Condensation
- 10. Pipe Condensation Previously Addressed
- 11. Plumbing Leak In Unit
- 12. Radiator Unit Leak
- 13. Resident Caused

- 16. Toilet Issues In Unit
- 17. Other

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Root Cause - Moisture Meter

Moisture meter readings must be taken and documented for parent Leak Work Orders created with the following FC/PCs.

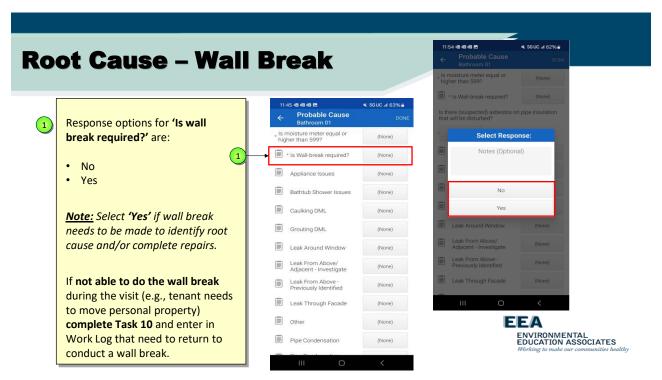
Note: Taking moisture meter readings will be optional for other FC/PCs.

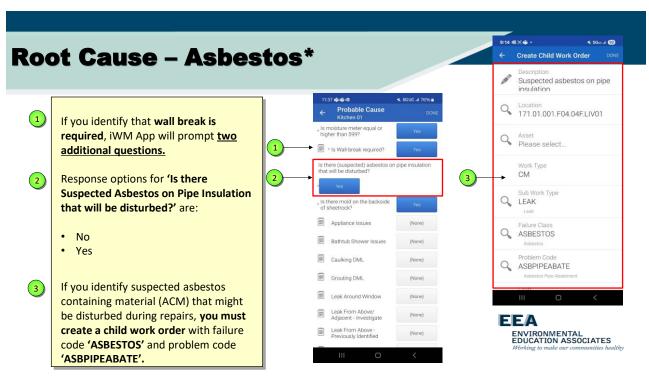
Failure Class (FC)	Problem Code (PC)
LEAKFROMABOVE	CONSTANTDRIPPING
LEAKFROMABOVE	CONSTANTLEAKING
LEAKFROMABOVE	FLOODING
LEAKFROMABOVE	WATERPENETRATION
EXCESSIVEMOISTURE	EXCESSIVEMOISTURE
PIPES	PIPENEEDSREPAIR
PIPES	PIPESLEAK
WALLS	WALLLEAK
WALLS	WATERDAMAGE

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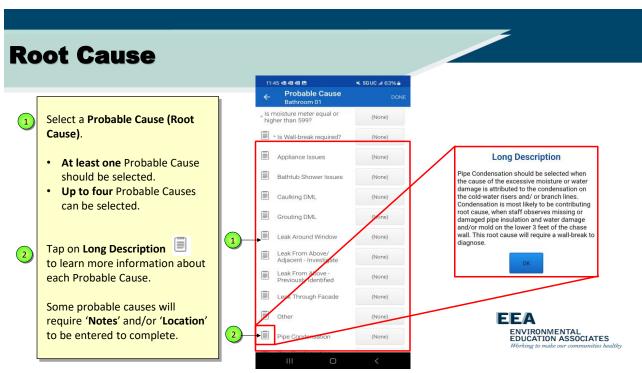
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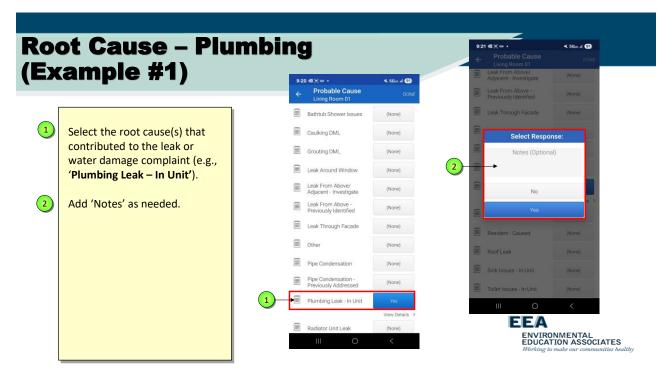
183





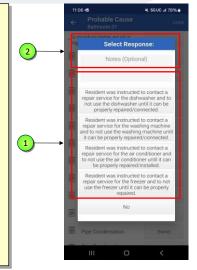
Root Cause - Sheetrock* ¥ 5Gac..d @2 Create Child Work Order Mold on the backside of Probable Cause Response options for 'Is there Mold (1) 171.01.001.F04.04F.LIV01 ls moisture meter equal or higher than 599? on the Back Side of Sheetrock?' are: Asset Please select... Is Wall-break required? No Is there (suspected) asbestos on pipe insulation that will be disturbed? Yes CM Note: For locations that use Is there mold on the backside of sheetrock? (2) Q LEAK sheetrock, you must check behind the Appliance Issues sheetrock for mold. Q WALLS Bathtub Shower Issues (2) Caulking DML If you identify mold on the back side Q SHEETROCKDML of sheetrock, you must create a child Grouting DML work order with a failure class 'WALL' Leak Around Window and a problem code EEA 'SHEETROCKDML'. Please indicate in ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATES Leak From Above -Previously Identified the Work Order Description that 'mold on the backside of sheetrock'.





Root Cause – Appliance Issues (Example #2)

- If root cause is 'Appliance Issues', select one of the following options and provide instructions to the resident(s):
 - Improperly Installed Dishwasher (or Tubing)
 - Improperly Installed Washing Machine (or Tubing)
 - Improperly Installed Air Conditioner
 - Improperly Installed Freezer
- 2 Add 'Notes' as needed.



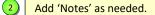


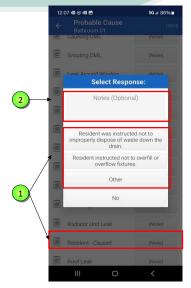
189

Root Cause - Resident Caused (Example #3)

If root cause is 'Resident
Caused', select one of the
following options and provide
instructions to the resident(s):

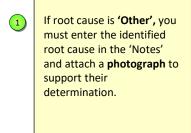
- Improper Disposal of Waste Materials Down the Drains
- Overflowing Fixtures
- Other







Root Cause – Other (Example #4)



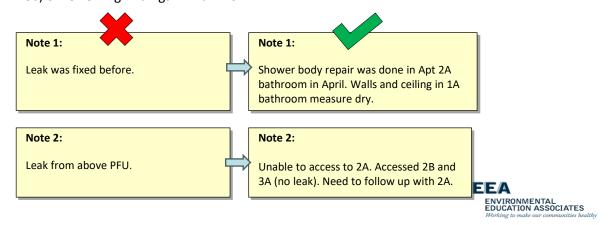


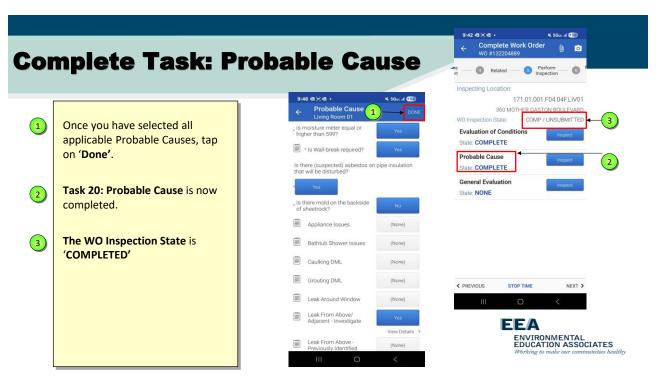


191

Probable Cause - Note Examples

Make sure your 'Note' is helpful to other staff responding to follow up repair requests (child WOs) or reviewing findings in Maximo.





Knowledge Check

Bathtub shower Issues should be selected when the cause of the leak, water damage, or excessive moisture is attributed to which of the following:

- a. Damaged or cracked tub enclosure
- b. Missing grouting
- c. Clogged pipes



Bathtub shower Issues should be selected when the cause of the leak, water damage, or excessive moisture is attributed to which of the following:

- a. Damaged or cracked tub enclosure
- b. Missing grouting
- c. Clogged pipes



195

Knowledge Check

Caulking DML should be selected when the cause of the leak, water damage, or excessive moisture is attributed to water penetration through:

- a. Missing or damaged area of bathtub/shower caulk
- b. Walls or foundations
- c. Cracks or openings



Caulking DML should be selected when the cause of the leak, water damage, or excessive moisture is attributed to water penetration through:

- a. Missing or damaged area of bathtub/shower caulk
- b. Walls or foundations
- c. Cracks or openings



197

Knowledge Check

Grouting DML stand for:

- a. Grouting damaged, moldy, and loose
- b. Grouting density, moisture, and loose
- c. Grouting damaged missing, and loose



Grouting DML stand for:

- a. Grouting damaged, moldy, and loose
- b. Grouting density, moisture, and loose
- c. Grouting damaged, missing, and loose



199

Knowledge Check

What probable cause could be selected when the cause of leak, water damage or excessive moisture is due to improper installation or failure of appliances?

- a. Pipe Condensation
- b. Resident-Caused
- c. Appliance Issues



What probable cause could be selected when the cause of leak, water damage or excessive moisture is due to improper installation or failure of appliances?

- a. Pipe Condensation
- b. Resident-Caused
- c. Appliance Issues



201

Inspection Steps

Step Three: General Evaluation (If Applicable):

 Visually inspect the impacted area for environmental issues (e.g., mold or pest infestation.







Step Three: General Evaluation

This step is required, if mold or pest conditions are observed.

If no mold or pests (e.g., roaches or mice) are observed, completing this step is optional.





203

Step Three: General Evaluation

Q1. Is there mold growth?

- No
- Yes

Select this option if you observe mold during the visit. Record the total estimated square footage of mold on room walls (1-4), floor, ceiling, or any components such as kitchen cabinetry.

Maximo automatically creates a <u>parent Mold Inspection work order</u> with failure class 'MILDEWCONDITION' and problem code 'NEEDSCLEANING' for a follow up inspection.





Step Three: General Evaluation

Do you see any Mold?

- Follow iWM App inspection prompts to create a Mold Inspection Work Order.
- Notify APMS or PMS while you still have access to the unit.
- If you completed Mold Busters training, APMS or PMS might assign you to complete Mold Inspection while you still have access to the apartment.

NYCHA staff must complete **mandatory Mold Busters training** in order to perform mold inspections and/or repairs.



See Standard Procedure 040:14:1, *Mold/Mildew Control in* NYCHA Residential Buildings.



205

Step Three: General Evaluation

Q2. Are there cockroaches?

- No
- Yes

Select this option if you observe any signs of roach infestation.

Maximo automatically creates a <u>parent Extermination</u> work order with failure class '**EXTERMINATION**' and problem code '**ROACHES**'.





Step Three: General Evaluation

Q3. Are there rodent droppings?

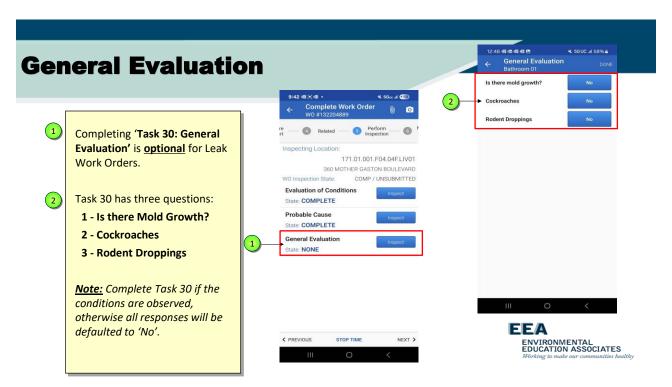
- No
- Yes
 Select this option if you observe signs of rodent infestation.

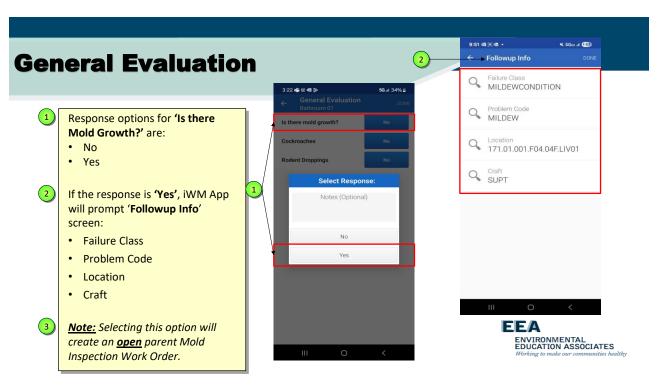
Maximo automatically creates a <u>parent Extermination</u> <u>work order</u> with failure class '**EXTERMINATION**' and problem code '**MICE**'.

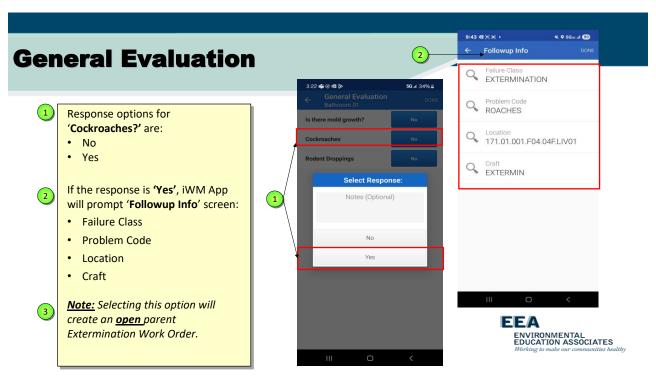


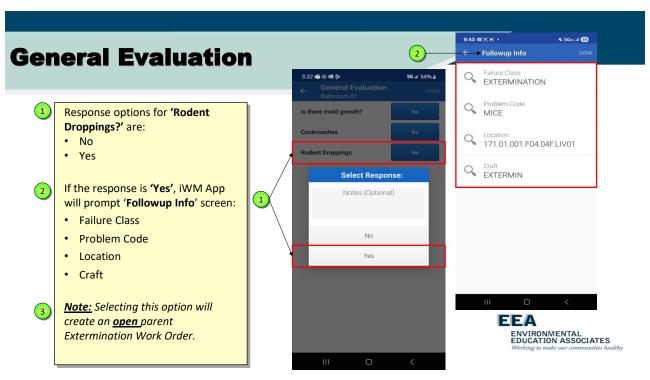


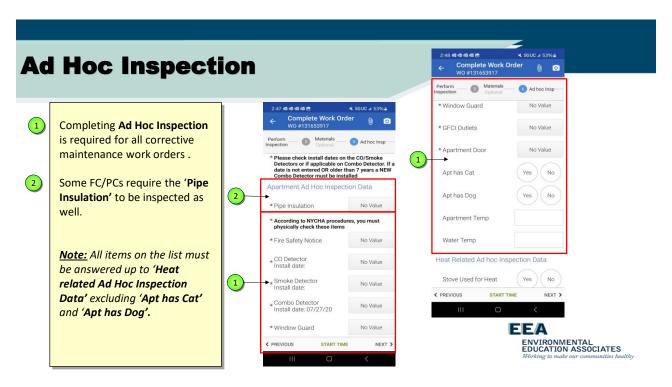
207











How does moisture serve as a catalyst for mold, rodents and roaches?



213

Knowledge Check

How does moisture serve as a catalyst for mold, rodents and roaches?

It provides essential condition for their growth and survival





Why is it important to report these environmental issues as soon as they are discovered?



215

Knowledge Check

Why is it important to report these environmental issues as soon as they are discovered?

It is important for the health, safety, and property maintenance. If not addressed, these infestations can cause serious health problems, structural damage, and legal issues.



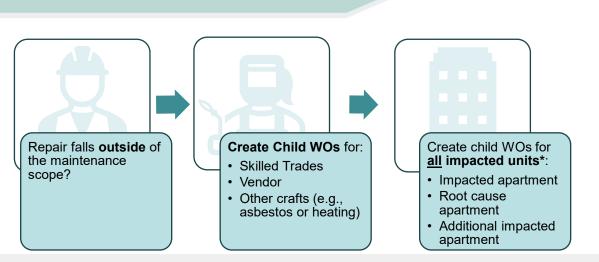


NYCHA LEAK TRAINING



217

Creating Child Work Orders



Parent Leak WO should remain open until the root cause is identified & entered on the Work Order. (!) Do not enter a root cause until it is verified.

Creating Child Work Orders

You can use the 'Inspection Summary' tab for guidance in creating child repairs.

- The 'Inspection Summary' <u>will list</u> findings from 'Step Two: Root Cause' in the iWM App.
 - Create Child WOs to address these conditions, when needed.
- The 'Inspection Summary tab' will NOT list findings from 'Step One: Evaluation of Conditions' and 'Step Three: General Evaluation'.
 - Maximo will automatically create work order(s) to address these conditions based on the inspection results (e.g., standing water removal or mold).

Continued...

219



Creating Child Work Orders

Child WO(s) are created automatically in IWM App (based on inspection)	Child WO(s) need to be manually created by Maintenance (based on inspection)	No Child WOs need to be created
Flooding Abatement WO	Root Cause and/or Cosmetic Repair WO(s) to address leaks	Repairs made during initial visit (e.g., permanent or temporary).
Standing Water Removal WO	Repairs WO(s) to related to wall breaks (e.g. Plastering)	Wall breaks made by Maintenance during initial visit.
Extermination WO (e.g., Mice or Roaches)	Asbestos Abatement WO	
Mold Inspection WO	Sheetrock Replacement WO (e.g., mold on the back of sheetrock)	介
Step 1: Evaluation of Conditions Step 3: General Evaluation	Step 2: Root Cause	Use 'Repair Code' to document work done!

Creating Child Work Orders

To create a Child WO(s) enter in the iWM App:

- **Description:** Type of repair or the specific area requiring repair (e.g., crack on cold water riser).
- Location: Specific room or area that requires work.
 - Location is defaulted to the same location as the parent Leak WO (e.g., a leak in the bathroom).
 - If the repair is needed for another room or a room in a different apartment, you must change the location in the iWM App when creating a child work order (e.g., repair needed in the bathroom above).

Continued...



All child work orders must specify the **exact location** where the work is required. Child work orders created without **adjusting the location** will delay repairs.



221

Creating Child Work Orders

To create a Child WO(s) enter in the iWM App:

Work Type: "Corrective Maintenance" (CM)

Sub-Work Type: "Leak"

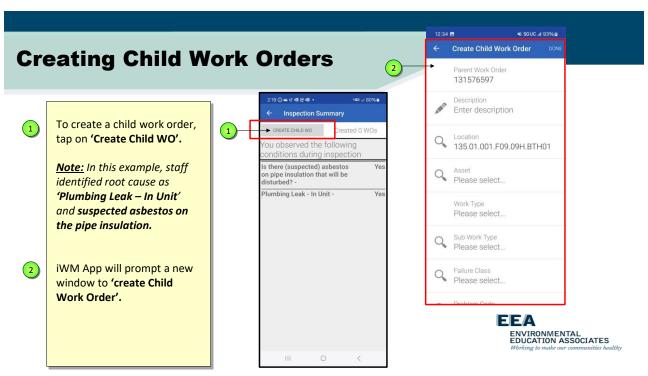
- Failure Class and Problem Code:
 - The Failure Class identifies the work order category (e.g., Pipes).
 - The Problem Code identifies the specific issue within the category (e.g., Riser Leaking).

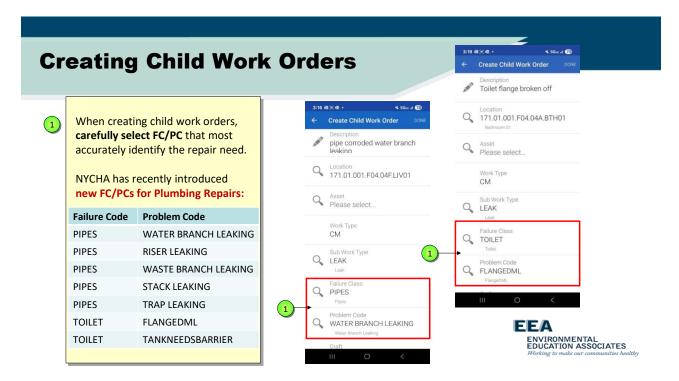
Craft: Select based on FC/PC.

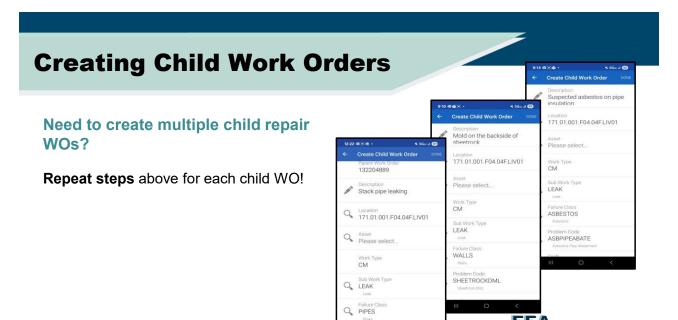
Not able to identify the root cause during the visit but need to create repairs for impacted apartment? Enter "Root Cause TBD" in the 'Work Log'.

Parent Leak WO will remain open until the root cause is identified and documented in the iWM App ('Inspection State' = 'Partial').









Creating Child Work Orders

If skilled trades repair(s) are needed to complete the leak repairs, issue to resident NYCHA Form 042.800, Repairs to Schedule Slip (RTS slip) to the resident and instruct resident to contact Neighborhood Planner to schedule repairs.

- Issue RTS Slip to resident when child WOs are created for skilled trades, while you still have access to the apartment.
- Create child WO(s) in iWM App before RTS is issued.

Continued...



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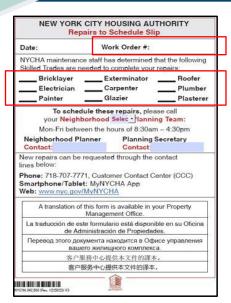
Skilled trades are limited to Bricklayer, Carpenter, Electrician, Exterminator, Glazier, Painter, Plasterer, Plumber, and Roofer.

Issuing RTS Slip for Skilled Trades Work

Add the following information on the RTS Slip:

- Parent Leak WO Number at the top of the RTS Slip.
- Check all skilled trades required to complete the job:
 - If there are pre-existing work orders that are part of the leak repair scope, use the iWM App to relate the work order(s) to the parent Leak WO and check the skilled trade(s) on the RTS Slip.
 - If a pre-existing work order falls outside of the leak repair, <u>DO NOT</u> relate it to the parent Leak WO.

Continued...



227

Issuing RTS Slip for Skilled Trades Work

Take photograph of the completed RTS Slip before leaving apartment:

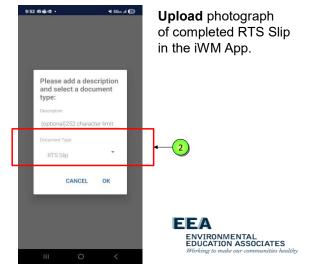
- Upload the photograph of the RTS Slip under document type 'RTS Slip' in the iWM App.
- Advise the resident to contact the neighborhood planner to schedule skilled trade repair(s) using the designated phone numbers on the RTS Slip.





Issuing RTS Slip for Skilled Trades Work





229

Issuing RTS Slip for Skilled Trades Work

Advise residents that NYCHA will mail and/or email the resident NYCHA Form 042.861. *Notice of Appointment for Skilled Trade Repairs* for each skilled trade appointment when work orders are scheduled. It will include:

- Work order number.
- Date and time for a skilled trade repair.
- Description of work and craft.
- Contact information for neighborhood planner if a resident needs to reschedule or cancel work.

The resident will receive a robocall reminder 48 hours in advance of scheduled skilled trade repairs.





Creating Child Work Orders

If **non-skilled trades repair(s)** are needed to complete leak repair(s), use iWM App to create the work orders and advise resident that:

- NYCHA will schedule work order(s) and inform the resident once repairs are scheduled.
- Resident can contact Property Management Office, if they have any questions about scheduling.

Other non-skilled trades repairs include asbestos testing and abatement, heating, lead testing and abatement, vendor, follow up maintenance and caretaker assignments and others.



231

Taking Photographs to Document the Repairs

Use the iWM to take photograph(s) of the **conditions**, **repair(s) made**, and/or **any follow-up repair(s)**, **as needed**:

- Upload at least one photograph of each condition <u>prior</u> to making repair(s) under the document type 'Photos – Pre Repair'.
- Upload at least one photograph of the condition <u>after</u> making repair(s) under the document type 'Photos – Post Repair'



When possible, take high quality photographs, and avoid uploading blurry or unclear pictures.



Taking Photographs to Document the Repairs

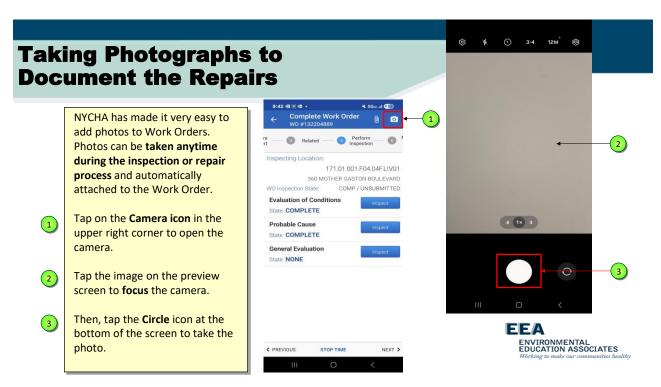


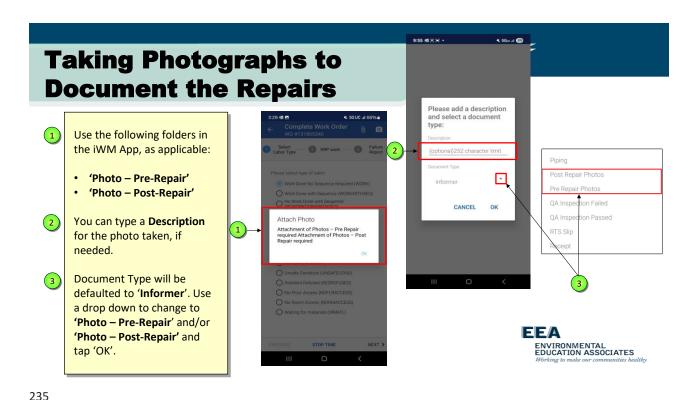
Photos: 'Pre-Repair'



Photos: 'Post-Repair'







Taking Photographs to Document the Repairs

- If follow up repairs are needed, upload at least one photograph for each type of the follow up repair (e.g., skilled trades, vendors, other crafts).
- For leaks from above, wall leaks, and other complex repairs, it is recommended to capture:
 - At least one close-up photograph of the condition (e.g., area of damage), and
 - At least one photograph of the larger area for scale (e.g., entire wall or ceiling).





Reviewing Child Work Orders

Before closing parent Leak Work Order, review all created child work orders to make sure all necessary repairs are created to address the leak complaint.

Do not close the Leak WO until:

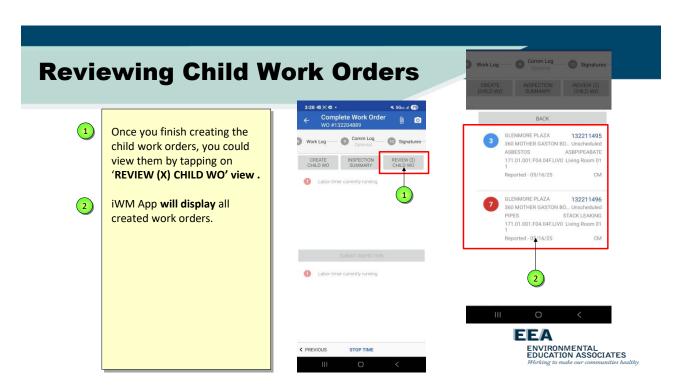
- The source of the leak has been identified and fully repaired, or
- All necessary repair WOs were created to address leak.



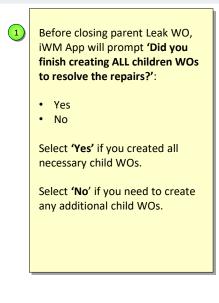
Maintenance workers are responsible for creating repairs all repairs to address the condition.



237



Reviewing Child Work Orders







239

Knowledge Check

What skilled trades could be checked off RTS Slip?

- a. Plumber
- b. Heating Plant Technician
- c. Lead Abatement Worker



What skilled trades could be checked off RTS Slip?

- a. Plumber
- b. Heating Plant Technician
- c. Lead Abatement Worker



241

Knowledge Check

Name some other crafts for child work orders (not skilled trades)?



Name some other crafts for child work orders (not skilled trades)?

Other crafts include but are not limited to asbestos testing and abatement, caretaker, heating, lead testing and abatement, maintenance, and vendor.



243

Knowledge Check

What are some different advantages of taking photographs upfront and from a distance?



What are some different advantages of taking photographs upfront and from a distance?

An upfront photo provides visual evidence of the condition at the time of the inspection and throughout the work, capturing details that are less easy to describe in words.

A photo from a distance documents the overall context of the area and provides a broader understanding of the situation.



245

Take a Break!

- We appreciate your participation.
- Our job is to provide training that will give you the capability to conduct leak evaluation & control.
- Please let the instructor or any EEA staff if there's anything we can do to improve your learning experience.





NYCHA LEAK TRAINING



247

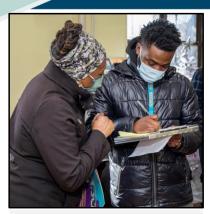
Resident Communication

Residents are an essential partner in:

- Immediately identifying and reporting leaks.
- Providing access to their apartments even though there may be no leak, excess moisture, or water damage in their apartment (e.g., to trace the leak or perform repairs).

NYCHA staff should keep residents informed in all stages of leak investigation & repair process.

 This includes informing the resident what type of work is needed, who is responsible to complete this work, how the work will be scheduled and how the resident can follow up.



See Leak Standard Procedure (Appendix I), Communications with Residents Related to Leak Work Orders for details.



Resident Communication

Keep residents informed during inspection & repairs!

Before you begin work, unless it is an emergency:

- Ask resident about any history of leaks & repairs.
- Check if there are any open (pending) repairs.
- Inform resident what work needs to be done and how long it might take.

During the inspection or repair, let the resident know:

- If you need to **temporarily step out** from apartment.
- If you anticipate appointment to take longer than expected.
- If work is expected to generate a significant level of noise or dust.



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249

Resident Communication

Observed severe condition that require an immediate response?

- Immediately escalate the repair request with photos and brief description to NYCHA Maintenance Cares at Maintenance.Cares@nycha.nyc.gov.
- Examples of hazardous conditions include hazardous or severe conditions, including floods, severely damaged ceilings or walls, excessive hoarding.





Resident Communication





Leak is Founded?



Leak is **Unfounded**?

Keep resident informed!



251

Reviewing Inspection Findings

Scenario 1: Leak is Founded



- Explain to the resident what caused the issue
- Describe any repair(s) made during the visit, if any:
 - Invite the resident(s) to check completed repair(s).
 - Answer any questions about repair(s).
 - If not able to make any repair(s), explain why.
- Explain what resident could do to prevent issue from reoccurring.

Continued...



If you were not able to do any work and other craft is needed to complete the repair, the resident must be informed accordingly.



Reviewing Inspection Findings

Scenario 1: Leak is Founded



- Inform resident of **any additional work** to complete the repairs, if needed.
 - If skilled trade work is needed, issue RTS Slip and inform resident to contact Neighborhood Planner to schedule repairs.
 - If other craft work is needed inform the resident that Property Management Office will schedule the repairs.
- Inform resident that they could check status of open repairs by contacting CCC or using MyNYCHA.





Continued...

253

Reviewing Inspection Findings

Scenario 1: Leak is Founded



- Let resident inspect completed repairs.
- Ask resident to sign completed WO in the iWM App:
 - If the resident refuses to sign, indicate the refusal
 - Capture resident satisfaction ('Yes' or 'No').
 - If resident refuses work, capture resident information when possible (e.g., resident name and comment).
- Sign the completed Leak WO in the iWM App.



Do not close a Leak Work Order until the root cause is identified, and all necessary repairs are created.



Reviewing Inspection Findings

Scenario 2: Leak is Unfounded

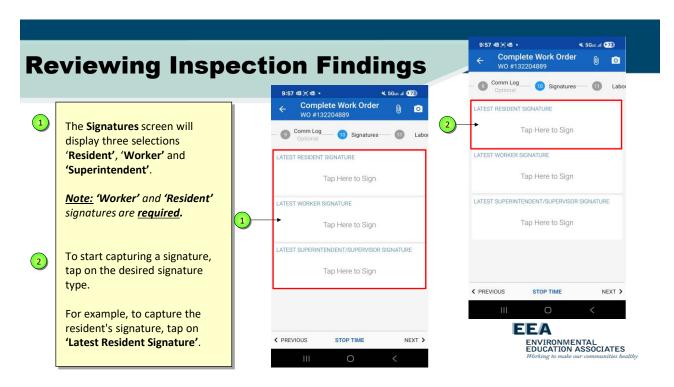


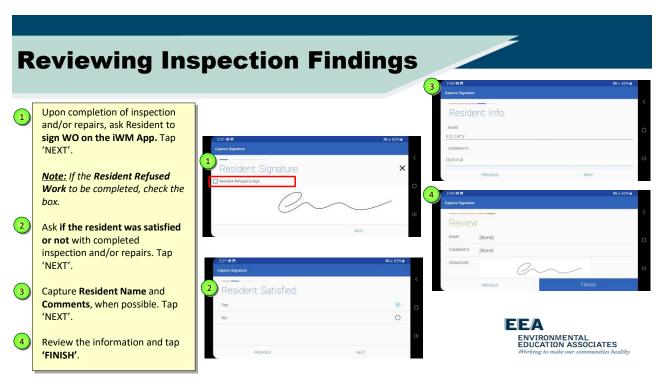
- Discuss the findings with the resident.
- Invite the resident to inspect the area for any signs of leak or water damage and ask additional questions.
- Capture unfounded condition in the iWM App:
 - Request that the resident sign the unfounded work in the iWM App.
 - If a resident refuses to sign, indicate the refusal in the iWM App.
 - Capture the Resident Satisfaction ('Yes' or 'No').
- Sign the completed Leak WO in the iWM App.



No Leak also means no water damage, no water damage, no wet condition, no flooding, no standing water, no flooding etc.

255





After tapping on LATEST
WORKER SIGNATURE:

1 Sign and tap 'NEXT'.

2 Answer 'Yes' or 'No' if the work was skilled trades work.

3 Enter your information.

4 Answer the 'Acknowledgement Statement'.

5 Review the information and tap 'FINISH'.

Resident Communication

Tenant is <u>Not Satisfied</u> with NYCHA Response or Repairs?

- Residents can contact the NYCHA Compliance Department at on.nyc.gov/Submit-Concern or call the CCC at 718-707-7771 (select menu option 7 when prompted),
- Residents can contact the independent, courtappointed Ombudsperson Call Center at 1-888-341-7152 or at www.ombnyc.com.



If needed, instruct resident to **contact Property Maintenance Office** for details.



259

Resident Communication

Reasonable Accommodation

Residents with a disability such as breathing problems may request a short-term or permanent relocation due to a leak or mold condition.

How to submit Reasonable Accommodation request?

- Resident can submit NYCHA Form 040.050, NYCHA Transfer Request and NYCHA Form 040.426, Reasonable Accommodation – Medical Verification available at each Property Management Office, or
- Resident can submit a request via <u>NYCHA's Self-Service Portal</u>.



See Standard Procedure 040:12:1, Reasonable Accommodations in Housing for Applicants, Public Housing Residents, and Section 8 Voucher Holders, for responsibilities of NYCHA staff to review reasonable accommodation requests, and the applicable terms, forms, and policies for reasonable accommodations.



Ombudsperson Call Center

When can a resident contact OCC?

- Tenant submitted a leak or mold repair request, but NYCHA staff didn't show up for the scheduled appointment.
- Tenant is waiting for a leak or mold repair that is taking longer than 15 calendar days to complete and is causing a problem to tenant.
- NYCHA staff began leak or mold repair but didn't complete work or didn't provide resident with the follow up appointment date or instructions.
- NYCHA completed leak or mold repair, but tenant is not satisfied with repair.
- NYCHA determined that the leak is unfounded, but tenant doesn't agree with inspection results.

For details: Ombudsperson Call Center



The OCC receives complaints from residents, who **already submitted** a leak or mold complaint to NYCHA but still have concerns about their repairs.



261

Ombudsperson Call Center



Ombudsperson Video



Relocations Due to Floods, Leaks, and Mold

Residents can be relocated for emergency or health and safety reasons, if needed, to abate the condition.

- Immediate Relocation: Determined by Property Management or EMSD (after hours) when an emergency poses immediate danger (e.g., fire, flood, ceiling collapse, water or steam pipe burst).
- Planned Relocation: Initiated by Property Management or another department (e.g., Asbestos, Lead Hazard Control, OMAR) when an apartment must be vacated due to ongoing health/safety risks or legal requirements.



See Standard Procedure 040:24:1, *Resident Relocation* for guidance on resident relocation.



263

Relocations Due to Floods, Leaks, and Mold

The following are examples of mold conditions where property management *should consider* requesting a relocation:

- Extensive mold growth that impacts the majority of the apartment (≥ 50% of walls and ceilings).
- Significant mold growth (100+ sq ft) in a "high-use" area (sole bathroom or sole kitchen) in apartments occupied by individuals with severe medical conditions exacerbated by continued exposure.
- Significant mold growth (100+ sq ft) in any area or greater than 10 sq feet in a "high-use" area in apartments occupied by individuals with severe medical conditions exacerbated by continued exposure where the root cause cannot be identified within 4 calendar days, or the remediation cannot be completed within 15 calendar days.







Relocations Due to Floods, Leaks, and Mold

The following are examples of mold conditions where property management **should consider requesting a relocation**:

- Leaks that compromise structural integrity that may lead to harm or fatalities (e.g. ceiling collapse).
- Severe leaks from waste/sanitary lines that require significant cleanup, remediation, and repairs.
- Severe flooding conditions that require gut renovations.
- Leaks that render a "high-use" area unable to be occupied (e.g., cascading water leak from water line that renders bathroom or kitchen unusable).





265

Knowledge Check

What are some reasons why it is important to relocate residents with disabilities?



What are some reasons why it is important to relocate residents with disabilities?

For their safety, well-being, and compliance with legal obligations.



267

NYCHA LEAK TRAINING



Closing Leak Work Order

If the resident is not home, refuses access to the apartment or specific room, or if no adult is present document the visit by selecting appropriate 'Labor Type'.

- Issue 'NYCHA Form 040.534A, Notice of Visit by NYCHA Staff' against the door.
- Upload the photograph of the Notice under the document type 'Photo Front Door'.

NYCHA staff must make **two attempts with at least one attempt a scheduled appointment** to be able to close a Leak WO with 'no access'.



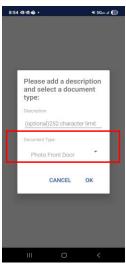
NYCHA staff can not close Leaks From Above or Flooding Work Orders without access.



269

Closing Leak Work Order

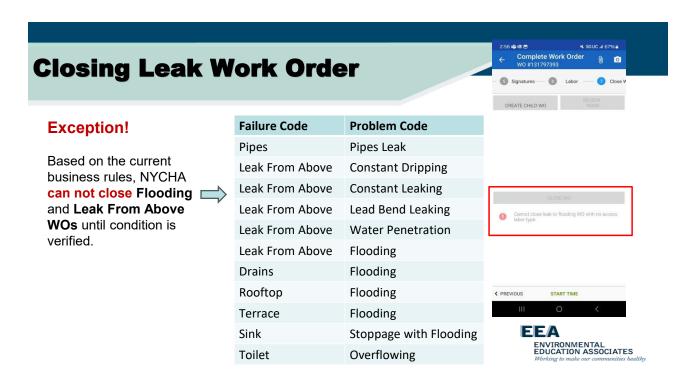












Maximo View of Leak Work Orders

Example 1: Simple Leak WO

Supervisors can view status of Leak Inspection WOs in Maximo to make sure work order is properly addressed.

Inspection State = 'Complete'



Work Order Status = 'Closed'



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Maximo View of Leak Work Orders

Example 2: Complex Leak WO

Supervisors <u>can view status</u> of Leak Inspection WOs in Maximo to make sure work order is properly addressed. Inspection State = 'Complete'



Work Order Status = 'Closed' and Child WOs created.



273

Knowledge Check

What do maintenance workers or other staff issue to residents of impacted apartment if follow up skilled trade repairs are needed?



What do maintenance workers or other staff issue to residents of impacted apartment if follow up skilled trade repairs are needed?

If it is determined that skilled trades repair(s) are needed to complete the leak repair, the maintenance worker issues a Repairs to Schedule Slip with the parent Leak Work Order number written at the top of the RTS



275

Knowledge Check

What do maintenance workers or other staff do if the resident refuses to sign the parent leak order?



What do maintenance workers or other staff do if the resident refuses to sign the parent leak order?

The maintenance staff will indicate the refusal in the iWM App and indicate whether or not resident was satisfied.

- Captures resident information and comments and if resident refuses work.
- Staff will then sign the completed parent Leak Work Order.
- This will be followed by the upload of photographs to the parent Leak Work Order (under document type 'Photos Pre Repairs).
- Staff will then can inform the resident that they can contact the Ombudsperson Call Center if they are dissatisfied with NYCHA's response to the leak complaint.

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277

Knowledge Check

What do maintenance workers or other staff do and tell the resident if they are unable to locate the root cause?





What do maintenance workers or other staff do and tell the resident if they are unable to locate the root cause?

- Explain why were not able to locate the root cause (e.g., need to make a wall break or need access to another apartment).
- Inform of the next steps (obtain access or seek additional guidance).
- Explain if any interim steps were taken to prevent the issue from reoccurring.





279

iWM Simulations

Leak Inspection Scenarios #1 - #2: Source of the Leak Within Impacted Apartment

Log into the iWM
Training

nycha90
(Old devices)

nycha123 (New devices)



Launch the iWM Application





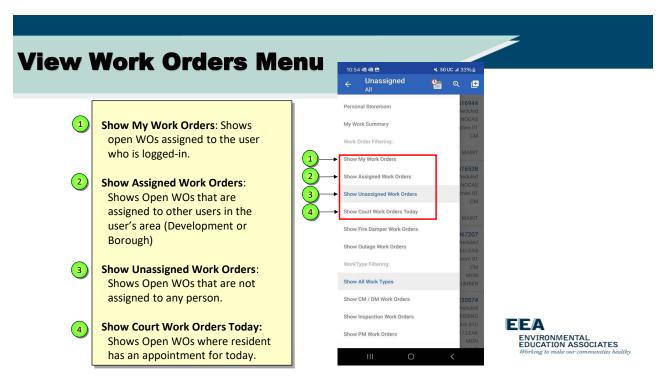


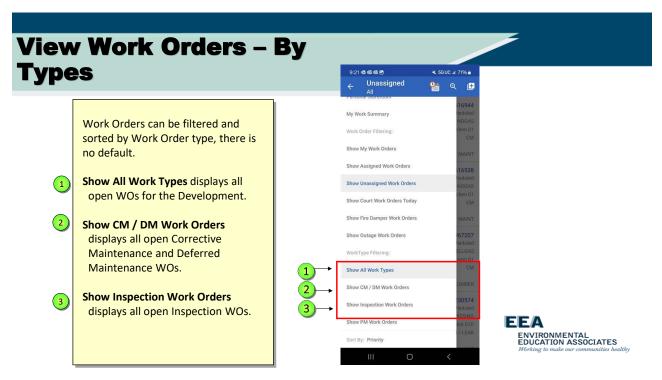
281

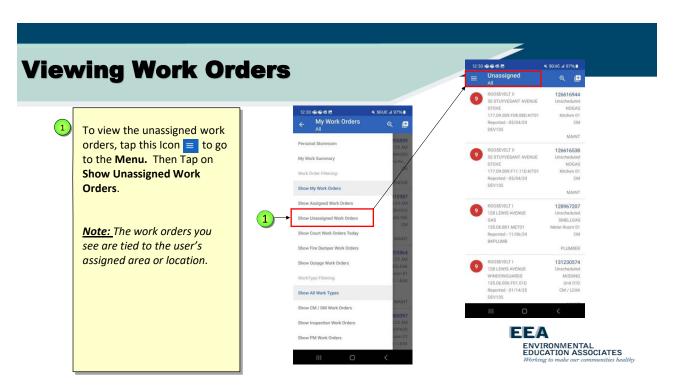
Log into iWM Application

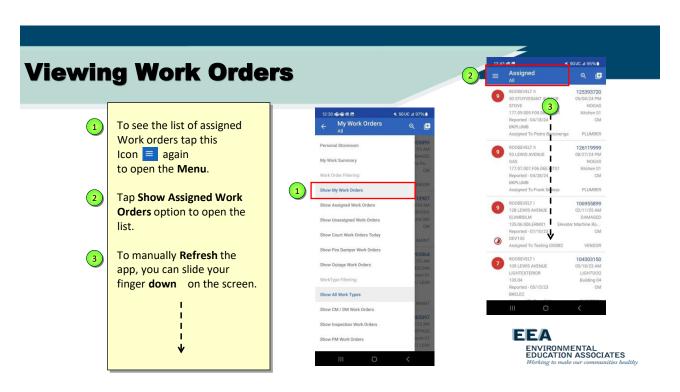


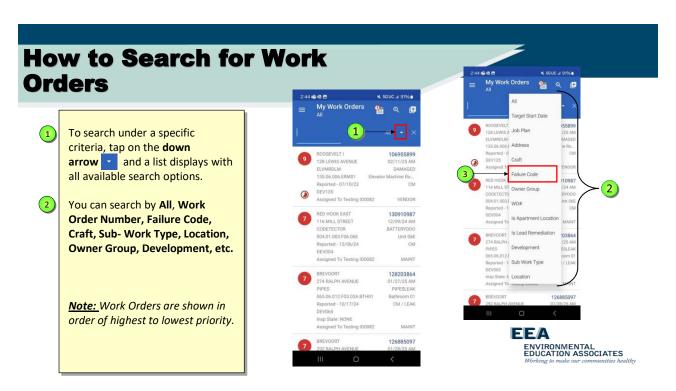


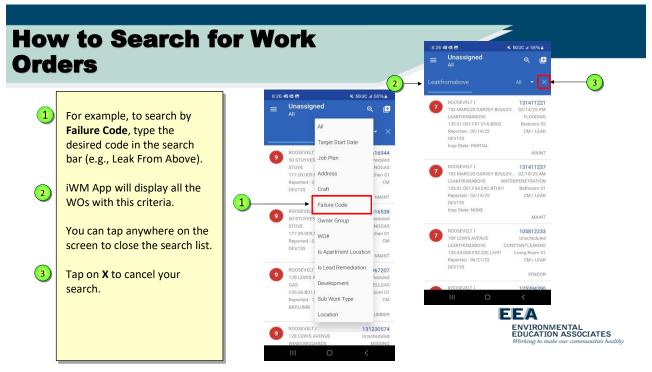












How to Search for Work Orders

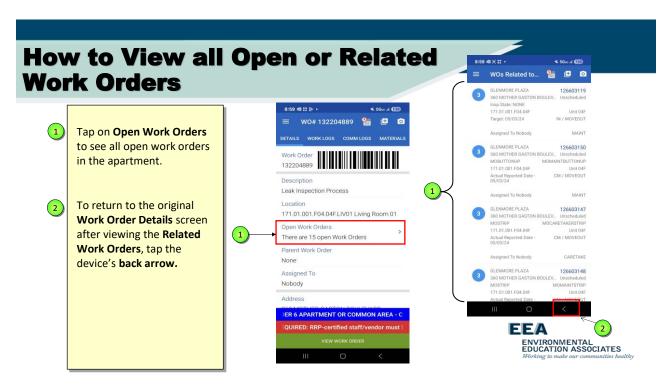
- You can search for Work Orders by tapping on the small magnifying glass icon.
- The default search criteria is set to All, where you can use the keyboard and type a Work Order number to search for.
- Use the keyboard and start typing the first few numbers and the system displays all the Work Orders that start with or contain these numbers.



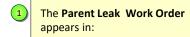
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289



Leak Work Orders Process



- Show Unassigned Work Orders
- Show CM /DM Work Orders

Note: If the Work Order is assigned to a worker it will appear in Show Assigned Work Orders or Show My Work Orders.





291

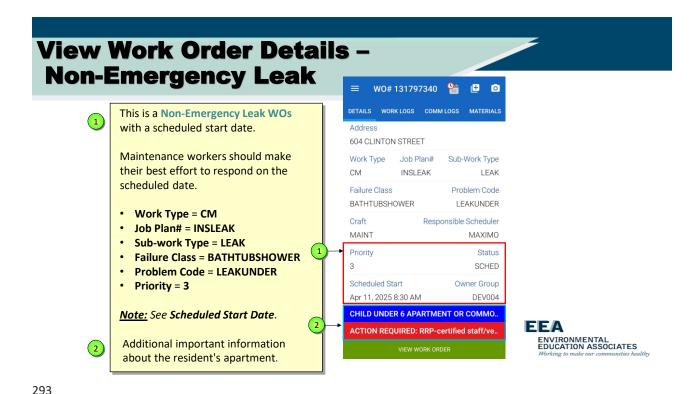
View Work Order Details – Emergency Leak

This is an **Emergency Leak WOs** with a no start date.

- The user can review the Work Order Details by scrolling up and down on the Details tab.
- The fields below are unique for the Leak Work Order:
 - Work Type = CM
 - Job Plan# = INSLEAK
 - Sub-work Type = LEAK
 - Failure Class = PIPES
 - Problem Code = PIPESLEAK
 - Priority = 7







Training Phone iWM Practice

Scenario #1: Sink Stoppage

You enter a resident's apartment in response to a complaint that the kitchen sink is backing up. The resident mentions that water isn't draining properly and that they've noticed the sink is slow to empty after being used. The resident is concerned that the issue may be a plumbing issue, though there is no visible damage or active leakage around the sink. You're tasked with assessing the situation to determine the cause and resolve the issue if possible.

Failure Class: SINK

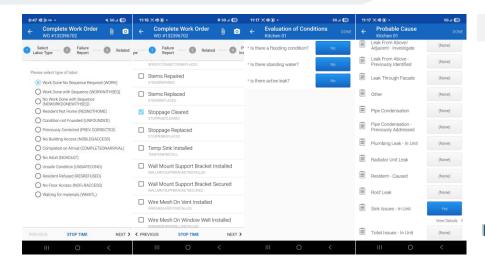
Problem Code: STOPPAGE

Location: KITCHEN





What to check in iWM App



Sink Stoppage



295

Training Phone iWM Practice

Scenario #2: Pipes Leak

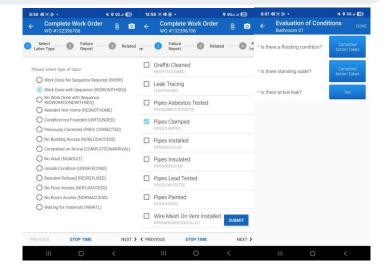
You respond to a service request for a plumbing issue in a resident's unit. The resident has reported significant flooding in the bathroom and water accumulating on the floor. Upon entering the unit, you notice signs of an ongoing flooding condition that requires immediate abatement. You request APMS to get approval to shut down the riser to stop active flooding. You also radio a SOHC who dispatches a caretaker to remove standing water while you have access to the unit. The plumbing problem seems to be originating from pipes behind the bathroom sink.

Failure Class: PIPES
Problem Code: PIPESLEAK
Location: BATHROOM





What to check in iWM App

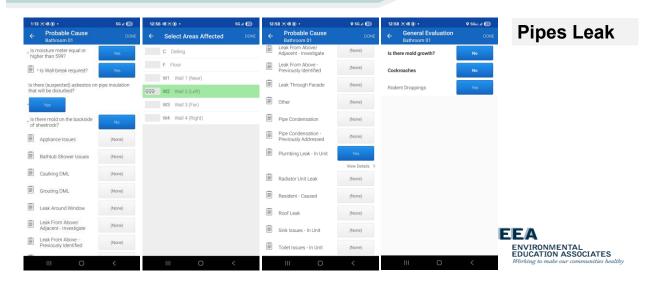


Pipes Leak

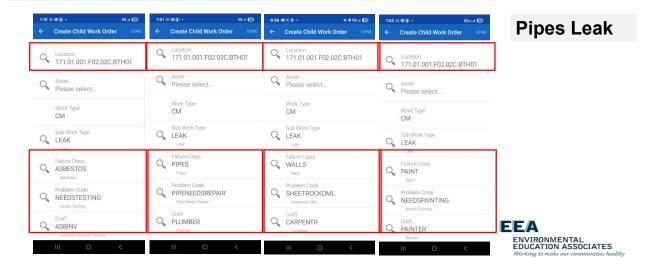


297

What to check in iWM App



What to check in iWM App



299

Have a Great Night!

- We appreciate your participation.
- Leave your training handheld & workbook here
- Please let the instructor or any EEA staff if there's anything we can do to improve your learning experience.
- See you tomorrow.
- Get home safe!





NYCHA LEAK TRAINING



1

Day 1 Review

- Overview & Policy
- Roles & Responsibilities
- Leak Detection: Equipment & Procedures
- Root/ Probable Causes

Leak Inspections: Source of the Leak <u>Within</u> Impacted Apartment

- o Inspection Requirements & Steps
- o Creating Repair Work Orders
- Resident Communication
- iWM Work Order Simulations #1 #2

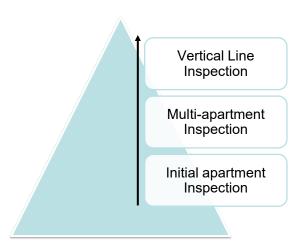




NYCHA LEAK TRAINING



Identifying Root Causes – Outside the Impacted Apt



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Identifying Root Causes – Outside the Impacted Apt

- When feasible, APMS or PMS should assign a team of 2 maintenance workers address Leak From Above WOs.
 - o If not feasible, assign one maintenance worker.
 - Maintenance worker must attempt to inspect multiple units and trace the source of the leak on their own.
- If not able to identify the root cause or operate fixtures in multiple units on their own, maintenance worker must contact APMS or PMS for guidance or request another staff assistance.

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Continued...

Identifying Root Causes – Outside the Impacted Apt

- To locate the root cause(s) of the leak from above, the maintenance must at a minimum attempt to access:
 - An apartment immediately above the impacted apartment and continue up the line, if needed, and/or
 - An apartment adjacent to the impacted apartment or an apartment immediately above the adjacent apartment, if needed.
- Attempt to access as many apartments as needed to identify the root cause of the leak from above.



For leaks from above originating from within plumbing chase walls, the root cause apartment is likely to be the first apartment where wet conditions do not extend to the uppermost section of the chase wall.

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Accessing Additional Apartment(s)

- To gain access to the additional apartments to perform leak inspection:
 - Knock on the apartment door(s) and state purpose of the visit, or
 - Contact the property management office to for assistance with contacting the resident(s).
 - Property management office will inform NYCHA staff if apartment is vacant.

Make sure **to announce the presence** to residents when attempting to access NYCHA apartments!



See Standard Procedure 040:09:7, Managing Maintenance Work Orders for reference.



7

Accessing Additional Apartment(s)

- If not able to gain access to the apartment with the suspected root cause due to <u>Tenant Not Home:</u>
 - If the leak is severe (e.g., floods or water leak through electrical outlets), consider using Right of Entry to access apartment.
 - If the leak is not severe (e.g., signs of past water damage but no active leak):
 - Issue NYCHA Form 042.727, 48 Hour Notice of Health and Safety Repairs.
 - Return in 48 hours to reattempt the access.



See Standard Procedure 040:17:3, Accessing Public Housing Apartments When Tenant Not Home to Address Deficiencies Related to Leaks, Mold, and Lead-Based Paint for instructions.

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Accessing Additional Apartment(s)

- If not able to gain access to the apartment with the suspected root cause due to <u>Tenant</u> <u>Refused:</u>
 - Notify APMS or PMS for assistance, or
 - Request NYPD to assist with getting access.



See Right of Entry provisions of NYCHA Resident Lease (NYCHA Form 040.507).



9

Accessing Additional Apartment(s)

- Apartment sealed and locked by the NYPD?
 - Follow the Section XXII, Move Outs of the Management Manual Chapter, Occupancy.
 - Not sure? Contact property management office for guidance.
- Apartment is vacant or abandoned?
 - Not sure? Contact NYCHA Law Department for guidance.



See Section XXII, Move-Outs of Management Manual Chapter I, Occupancy for reference.



Inspecting Additional Apartments

One maintenance worker remains in the impacted apartment, and the other worker proceeds to the apartment directly above or adjacent.

The worker in the apartment above should:

- ☐ **Visually inspect** wall, ceiling, and floor surfaces above for visible water damage.
- ☐ Take moisture measurements from building surfaces, focusing on areas adjacent to fixtures and appliances (including floors) and on plumbing chase walls.
- ☐ Operate fixtures in the suspected root cause apartment.



Wet readings on the ceiling around the ptraps or lead bends in the impacted apartment commonly indicate leaks from around the toilet wax gasket or bathtub waste/overflow pipes in the apartment above.



11

Inspecting Additional Apartment(s)

Scenario #1: Maintenance gained access above

Maintenance worker in the suspected root case apartment checks the following (as applicable) while maintenance worker in the impacted apartment checks for leaks:

□ Bathtub:

- With the tub stopper in, fill the tub past the overflow and let the water drain through the overflow, and
- Pull the tub drain plug and lets the water drain.
- ☐ Sink: Fill the sink with the stopper in & pull the drain plug.
- ☐ **Toilet**: Flush the toilet.



One of the most common places for a waste line leak is from the **horizontal branch piping** that connects the tub drain to the stack. The entire line (i.e., from stack to tub trap) must be replaced if a leak is identified in the branch piping.

Inspecting Additional Apartments

Maintenance worker in the **suspected root case apartment** checks the following, as applicable:

- ☐ Caulking: Check for gaps or damaged caulking around the bathtub and tub enclosure.
- ☐ Washing Machine: Check whether the washing machine, if any, is properly installed.
- ☐ Air Conditioner: Check whether the air conditioner(s), if any, is properly installed.
- ☐ Freezer: Check whether the freezer, if any, is properly installed.
- ☐ **Dishwasher**: Check whether the dishwasher, if any, is properly installed.

properly installed.

Continued...



The maintenance worker may consider conducting **a toilet pull** to inspect the wax gasket and flange for damage.

Inspecting Additional Apartments

For leaks from above originating within plumbing chase walls of an above apartment:

- Wet readings that are present only on the lower sections of the wall suggest the leak is likely within that or an adjacent apartment.
 - A wall-break is needed to inspect pipes inside the chase wall.
- Wet readings that extend to the upper sections of a chase wall suggest that the Root Cause Unit is further up the line and additional leak tracing is necessary.



After making a wall-break in the Root Cause Unit, operate the fixtures in that unit (and the above unit as necessary) and make observations inside the wall cavity to determine the specific leak source.

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14

Inspecting Roof

If an apartment located **on the top floor** reported leak from above, **inspect the roof of the building:**

- □ Roof Deck: Inspect the roof deck for torn or damaged areas of the roof membrane, and/or ponding.
- □ Roof Perimeter: Inspect the perimeter of the roof (e.g., parapets and bulkheads) for damaged & missing flashing.
- □ Roof Flashing & Curbing: Inspect penetrations (e.g., drains, roof fans, vents) for damaged or missing flashing or roof curbing materials.
- Water Tanks: Investigate buildings with water tanks to check for defects with constant water leakage including checking up feed and supply lines for proper waterproofing.



A **Maximo flag** indicates if the roof is under warranty. **Do not make any repairs if the roof is under warranty**. See Standard Procedure 025:52:1, *Administration of Guarantees and Warranties*.

15

Inspecting Additional Apartments

Scenario #2: Maintenance is not able to get access

If not able to gain access or identify the root cause in the apartment above or adjacent, **continue up the line.**

- If no wet readings are present in the next accessible unit, this narrows down the leak source to below apartments.
- If unable to access an above apartment, it may be possible to identify the leak source from an adjacent apt. if there is a shared chase wall.

If needed, ask PMS or APMS to check history in Maximo to identify apartments with repeated complaint history and/or any pending repairs.



Apartments with **similar wet conditions** and apartments with **no wet conditions** narrows down the number of apartments that need to be accessed.



Inspecting Additional Apartments

Scenario #3: Still not able to identify the source?

If still not able to identify the apartment with the suspected root cause after inspecting multiple units:

- · Consult with APMS or PMS for guidance.
- Prepare to conduct <u>Vertical Line Inspection</u>.

APMS or PMS should:

- Use their professional judgement to identify which apartment to inspect.
- Check work order history in Maximo to identify apartments in line with a repeated history of leak complaints.



Apartments with **similar wet conditions** and apartments with **no wet conditions** narrows down the number of apartments that need to be accessed.



17

A Case Study

- A resident complained of water damage on the living room wall.
- The property maintenance supervisor knows that this wall is a chase wall serving the kitchen in the adjacent apartment.
- The property maintenance supervisor advises the maintenance worker to attempt to access the adjacent apartment (with the kitchen) and two apartments above, for a total of four apartments, to locate the probable root cause(s) of the leak.





What units must staff attempt to access when trying to locate a root cause during a leak inspection?



19

Knowledge Check

What units must staff attempt to access when trying to locate a root cause during a leak inspection?

- An apartment immediately above the impacted apartment and continue up the line, if needed, and/or
- An apartment adjacent to the impacted apartment or an apartment immediately above the adjacent apartment.





Who does the maintenance worker or staff ask for history in Maximo to identify additional units with repeated history of leak complaints and any pending repairs up the line that could indicate root cause?



21

Knowledge Check

Who does the maintenance worker or staff ask for history in Maximo to identify additional units with repeated history of leak complaints and any pending repairs up the line that could indicate root cause?

Property maintenance supervisor or assistant property maintenance supervisor.



What repair code *could* be used when tracing the leak between multiple apartments?



23

Knowledge Check

What repair code *could* be used when tracing the leak between multiple apartments?

"LEAK TRACING"





When performing leak inspections of additional units to identify the root cause, name some indications that the maintenance worker or other staff can look for?



25

Knowledge Check

When performing leak inspections of additional units to identify the root cause, name some indications that the maintenance worker or other staff can look for?

- Visible leaks
- Water damage
- Moisture readings above 599



What does a wet reading that extends to the uppermost section of a wall indicate?





27

Knowledge Check

What does a wet reading that extends to the uppermost section of a wall indicate?

That the leak is likely coming from an above apartment and that the leak investigation should be continued up the line.





Documenting Inspection of Additional Apartments in iWM App

Once the root cause of the leak from above **is identified**, document the root cause(s) in the iWM App.

- If there is an active leak and you need to create a follow up repair, select:
 - Root Cause 'Leak From Above/Adjacent Investigate'
 - Enter on the parent Leak WO:
 - Location of the root cause (e.g., exact room)
 - Notes (e.g., describing root cause and/or repairs needed)





29

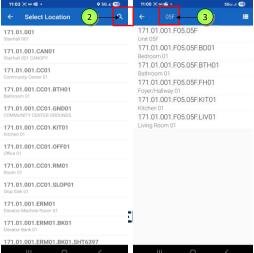
Leak From Above - Investigate (Example #1)

If root cause is 'Leak From Above/ Adjacent', document the 'Location' of the root cause and add 'Notes' as needed.

Tap on the magnifying glass to search for 'Location'.

iWM App will prompt all possible options for that location (e.g., type 05F)





Documenting Inspection of Additional Apartments in iWM App

- If there is a prior leak which has been previously identified and repaired, or there is an existing open work order to address leak, select:
 - Root Cause 'Leak From Above/Adjacent -Previously Identified'
 - o Enter on the parent Leak WO:
 - Location of the root cause (e.g., exact room)
 - Notes (e.g., describe completed or pending repairs
 including repair type, craft, sched date).
- If needed, consult APMS or PMS to obtain the work order details.

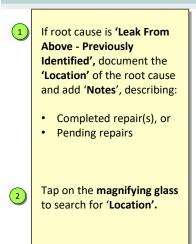


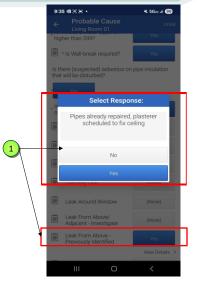
Document in the iWM App the **exact location** of the root cause.



31

Leak From Above – Previously Identified (Example #2)







Documenting Inspection of Additional Apartments in iWM App

- If <u>not able to access</u> the suspected root cause apartment or <u>not able to identify the root cause</u>:
 - Complete Step One: Evaluation of Conditions.
 - Enter in the 'Work Log' your findings.
 - The apartments you we able to access (e.g., apt #2B BTH wall – wet, apt #3B BTH wall – dry).
 - The apartments you attempted but were unable to access (e.g., apt #3A – no access).
- Save inspection findings and return to complete parent Leak WO next day.



Do not select a root cause, until verified! The parent Leak WO will remain open until you identify and enter the exact source of the leak ('Inspection State' = 'PARTIAL')



33

NYCHA LEAK TRAINING



Accessed multiple units to trace the leak but still not able to identify the root cause?

- Consult PMS or APMS to develop a Vertical Line Inspection plan.
- (!) A water leak can sometimes "skip" multiple floors, meaning it can appear on a lower level even if the root cause of the leak is significantly higher up, as water can travel along structural elements (e.g., floor joists or wall studs) before dripping down to a visible location.





35

Vertical Line Inspection

To prepare for the Vertical Line Inspection, APMS or PMS must:

- Review the findings from the initial Leak Inspection.
- · Check work order history (e.g., Maximo or Tableau)
- Develops a Vertical Line Inspection plan
- (!) Depending on the individual layout of the apartments, the vertical line inspection may consist of only **one** apartment per floor (i.e., if the chase wall is entirely contained within the apartment) or multiple apartments (i.e., if the chase wall is shared with adjacent apartments).





What apartments should be included in Vertical Line Inspection?

Impacted apartment and all the apartments above it up to the first apartment in the line that does not exhibit any sign of wet condition or water damage (including previously accessed units).



All inspected apartments exhibited water damage? All apartments in line must be scheduled for the vertical line inspection, including the impacted apartment up to the top floor apartment in the building.



37

Vertical Line Inspection

When to schedule a Vertical Line Inspection?

- The PMS or APMS must make best effort to schedule Vertical Line Inspection within 48 hours of the initial leak inspection.
- · Property management staff must contact identified units to:
 - Advise the resident that NYCHA needs to access their apartment on a specific day to investigate leak and ask if resident has any water damage or leak.
 - o **Provide the response** for each unit to the PMS or APMS.
 - Issue NYCHA Form 042.727, 48 Hour Notice of Health and Safety Repairs to all apartments identified for the Vertical Line Inspection.



Not able to access apartment identified for the Vertical Line Inspection on the Scheduled Date?

- If a resident or other adult is not home to allow access to the apartment during the Vertical Line Inspection:
 - Use NYCHA's Right of Entry following the steps in Standard Procedure 040:17:3, Accessing Public Housing Apartments When Tenant Not Home to Address Deficiencies Related to Leaks, Mold, and Lead-Based Paint, or
 - Consult PMS or APMS for further guidance.





39

Vertical Line Inspection

Maintenance workers with assistance of PMS or APMS, when needed, should:

- Check and/or operate fixtures in the above apartments (see 'Inspecting Additional Apartments').
- Document the root cause(s) in the iWM App.
- Create **follow up repairs** for the additional impacted apartments, when feasible.
- **Inform the residents** of inspected apartments about the Vertical Line Inspection findings.



If an additional impacted apartment requires a wall break to trace the leak, the maintenance worker must create child work order(s) related to the wall break.



Still not able to identify root cause after Vertical Line Inspection?

 Property management staff (e.g., PMS, APMS, PM) or Neighborhood Administrator must contact Office of Mold Assessment and Remediation (OMAR) for assistance with tracing of complex leak cases via:

MOLD.BUSTERS@NYCHA.NYC.GOV



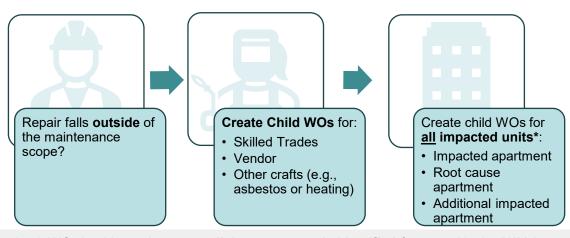


41

NYCHA LEAK TRAINING



Creating Child Work Orders



Parent Leak WO should remain open until the root cause is identified & entered in the iWM App. (!) Do not enter a root cause until it is verified.

43

Creating Child Work Orders

Important (!)

- It is crucial that follow up child work orders are created for the root cause apartment and impacted apartment (including cosmetic repairs).
- Use iWM App to <u>adjust the location</u> when creating child work orders, as needed.
- Child work orders created without the correct location will lead to delays in completing repairs.



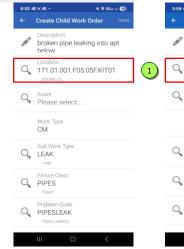


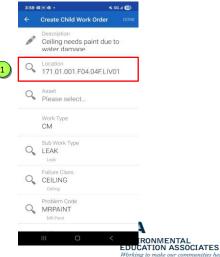
Creating Child Work Orders

For example, if you identify that the leak in apartment #4F originates from apartment #5F, you must **create work orders** for both impacted units.

Use iWM App to adjust the location, when needed.

 Tap on the 'magnifying glass' to adjust the location, when needed (e.g., apt. #5F)





45

Creating Child Work Orders

- If you identified additional apartment(s) in the line impacted by the <u>same leak</u>:
 - It is the best practice to create child work orders for additionally impacted apartment(s), while staff has access, or
 - If not able to create a child work orders (e.g., due to the conditions, expediency or other factors), instruct the resident(s) of additionally impacted apartment(s) to call CCC or use MyNYCHA to submit a repair request.



Made wall break while tracing the leak? Make sure to provide temporary repairs and **create work orders** to repair the wall!

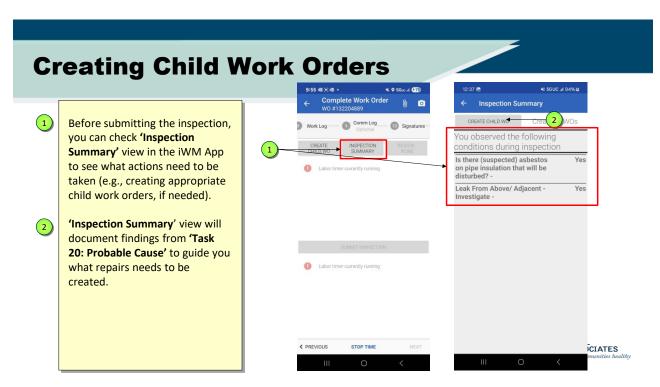


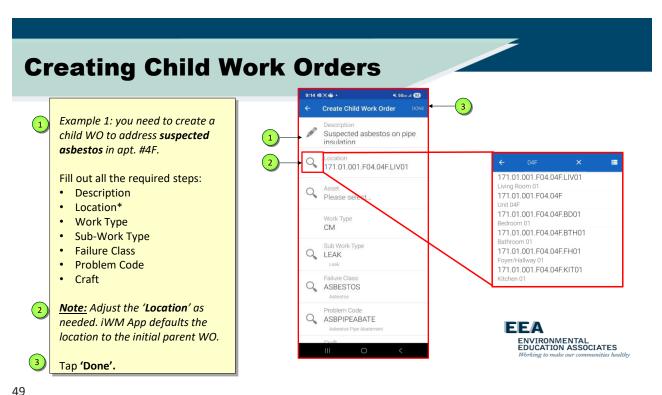
Creating Child Work Orders (Skilled Trades)

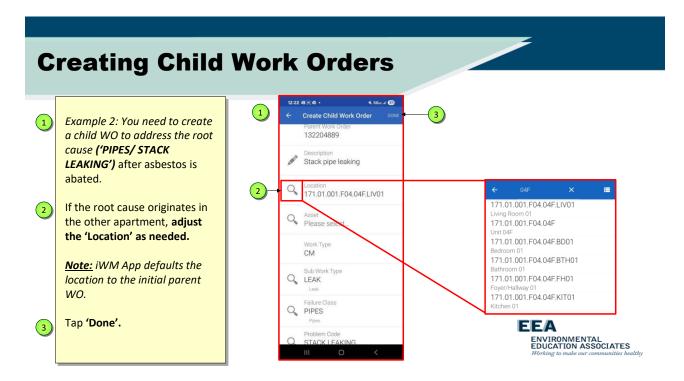
If skilled trade repairs are needed for the inspected apartments, **issue a separate RTS** to the residents of the impacted apartment, the root cause apartment, and any other additional impacted apartments, if feasible.

Impacted Apartment	Root Cause Apartment	Additional Impacted Apartment
RTS Slip	RTS Slip	RTS Slip **
(e.g., apt 1A)	(e.g., apt 4A)	(e.g., apt 2A)
Parent Leak WO#	Child Root Cause Repair WO#	Child Cosmetic Repair WO#
at the top of the RTS slip	at the top of the RTS slip	at the top of the RTS slip
(e.g. Leak From Above WO#)	(e.g., Plumbing WO#)	(e.g., Plastering or Paint WO#)
All skilled trades necessary to complete leak repair at this apartment checked off.	All skilled trades necessary to complete leak repair at this apartment checked off.	All skilled trades necessary to complete leak repair at this apartment checked off.

47







Leak From Above (Scenario #1)

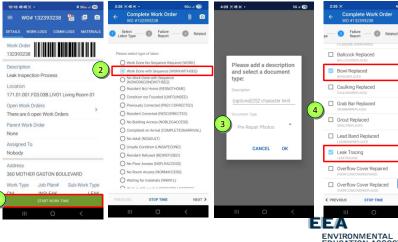
You are assigned to a work order for a resident who is complaining of water dripping from her living room ceiling. Upon entering her apartment, you notice a small puddle where the leak happened which you radio a caretaker to help with. There are no signs of mold or pests in the apartment. Moisture meter reads 844 on the ceiling. There is no flooding or active leak. Upon inspection of the apartment above, you conclude that the leak is due to a cracked toilet bowl.



51

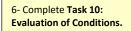


- 1- Open iWM and begin work time once arrived at the apartment.
 - 2- Tap on Work Done No Sequence Required (WORK).
- 3 3- **Take a picture** of the condition (pre-repair).
- 4- You or your teammate must inspect apartments directly above to locate the root cause.
 - 5- **Speak with the resident** to gather information about the history of the leak.



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Leak From Above (Scenario #1)



- Is there a flooding condition?
- 2 Is there standing water?
- Is there an active leak?



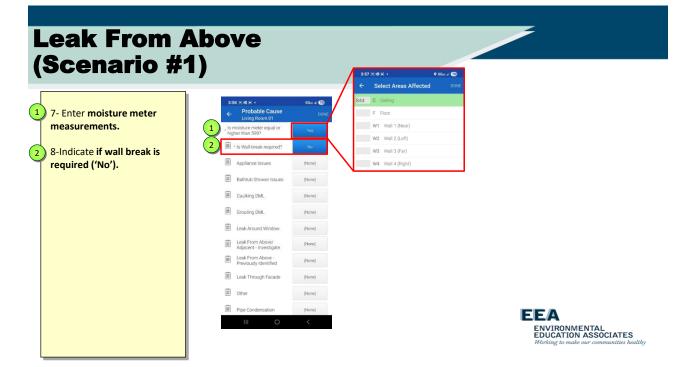




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53

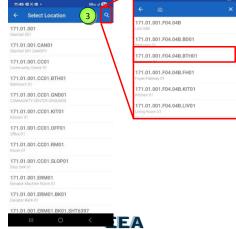




- 8- Inspect the above apartments.
- 9- Once the location of the root cause is confirmed:
- Select the Probable Cause(s).
- Type in the necessary notes.
- Input the exact location where the root cause is coming from in the iWM app, using the magnifying glass to search. In this case the bathroom of the unit above the affected unit, 4B.







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55

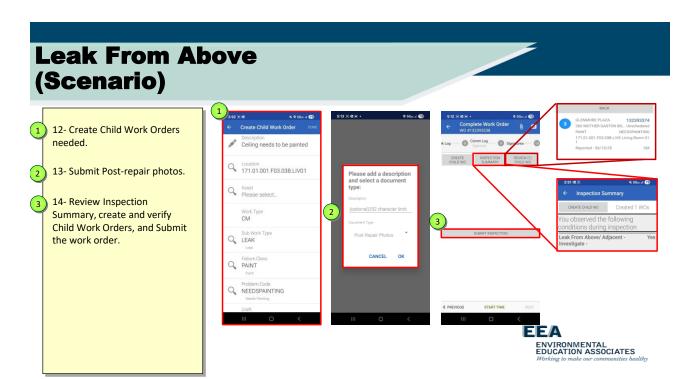
Leak From Above (Scenario #1)

1 10- Complete Ad Hoc questions.
2 11- Get signatures.









57

Knowledge Check

When performing additional unit leak investigation, maintenance worker or staff identifies visible water damage due to the same root cause as the impacted unit, what should they inform resident?





When performing additional unit leak investigation, maintenance worker or staff identifies visible water damage due to the same root cause as the impacted unit, what should they inform resident?

- Best practice would be to create child work orders for additional impacted unites while staff has access.
- If not ale to create child repairs on the spot, **instruct** resident to call CCC or use MyNYCHA App to submit a repair request.





59

NYCHA LEAK TRAINING



Reviewing Inspection Findings with Impacted Resident(s)

Need to trace leak up the line?

- Keep all impacted tenants informed!
- Attempt to access additional units to trace the leak
- If you identify additional units in line impacted by the same leak, keep impacted residents informed:
 - It is best practice to create a child work order(s) for additionally impacted apartment(s) while you have access.
 - If not able to create child repairs on the spot, instruct the resident(s) to call the CCC or use the MyNYCHA App to create a new repair request.



If you made a wall break but the root cause is not there, **create necessary repairs** for the additionally impacted unit.



61

Reviewing Inspection Findings with Impacted Resident(s)

Scenario #1: You were able to get access to the Root Cause Unit same day

- Inform the resident of the root cause apartment:
 - o The issue in their apartments impacts other units.
 - Made Repairs (temporary or permanent)? Describe work done and let the resident to inspect the repair(s).
 - Can't Make Repairs? Create child work orders(s) to address the repairs and discuss next steps with the resident.
 - If skilled trade work is needed, issue RTS Slip.
 - If other repairs are needed, inform the resident that property management will schedule these repairs.



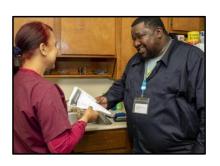
Share with the resident general recommendations to prevent the issue from recurring, if applicable.

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Reviewing Inspection Findings with Impacted Resident(s)

Scenario #1: You were able to get access to the Root Cause Unit same day.

- · Return to the resident in the impacted apartment:
 - Inform them that root cause was identified in the apartment above or adjacent.
 - Made Repairs (temporary or permanent)? Describe work done!
 - Resident needs a follow up repairs? Create child work orders(s) and discuss next steps with the resident.
 - If skilled trade work is needed, issue RTS Slip.
 - If other repairs are needed, inform the resident that property management will schedule the repairs.





63

Repair to Schedule Slip ('RTS slip')

- For Impacted Apartment, the RTS slip should be filled out with the parent Leak WO at the top (e.g., Maintenance WO#) and all work orders for the trades needed for that unit checked off.
- For the Root Cause Apartment, the RTS slip should be filled out with the child WO at the top for that unit (e.g., Plumber WO#) and all other work order for trades needed for that unit checked off.

1 Impacted Apartment NEW YORK CITY HOUSING AUTHORITY Repairs to Schedule Slip Work Order #: Parent WO # NYCHA maintenance staff has determined that the following Skilled Trades are needed to complete your repairs: Bricklayer _ Exterminator Roofer Electrician ____ Carpenter _ Plumber ____ Glazier Painter __ Plasterer To schedule these repairs, please call your Neighborhood Selec lanning Team: Mon-Fri between the hours of 8:30am - 4:30pm Neighborhood Planner Planning Secretary Contact: New repairs can be requested through the contact Phone: 718-707-7771, Customer Contact Center (CCC) Smartphone/Tablet: MyNYCHA App Web: www.nyc.gov/MyNYCHA A translation of this form is available in your Property Management Office. La traducción de este formulario está disponible en su Oficina de Administración de Propiedades. Перевод этого документа находится в Офисе управления вашего жилищного комплекса. 客户服務中心提供本文件的譯本。

客户服务中心提供本文件的译本。

Root Cause Apartment NEW YORK CITY HOUSING AUTHORITY Repairs to Schedule Slip Date: Work Order # Child WO # NYCHA maintenance staff has determined that the following Skilled Trades are needed to complete your repairs ____ Bricklayer ____ Exterminator ___ ____ Plumber Electrician Carpenter
Painter Glazier To schedule these repairs, please call your Neighborhood Selec - lanning Team: Mon-Fri between the hours of 8:30am - 4:30pm Neighborhood Planner Planning Secretary New repairs can be requested through the contact Phone: 718-707-7771, Customer Contact Center (CCC) Smartphone/Tablet: MyNYCHA App Web: www.nyc.gov/MyNYCHA A translation of this form is available in your Property Management Office. La traducción de este formulario está disponible en su Oficina de Administración de Propiedades. Перевод этого документа находится в Офисе управления вашего жилищного комплекса. 客户服務中心提供本文件的譯本。 客户服务中心提供本文件的译本。

Reviewing Inspection Findings with Impacted Resident(s)

Scenario #2: You were not able to get access to the Root Cause Unit same day

- Return to the resident in the impacted apartment:
 - Inform resident that you were not able to get access and will follow up within 48 hours.
 - Resident needs Repairs? Create child work orders(s) to address repairs and discuss next steps with the resident.
 - o Resident needs update on the Status Repairs?
 - Resident can contact local property management office on the update on the root cause tracing, or
 - Resident could contact neighborhood planner to get update on the status of root cause repairs.



The parent Leak Work Order remains open until the root cause is identified and documented in the iWM App (Inspection State = "PARTIAL").



65

Knowledge Check

When performing leak inspections in additional apartments to identify the root cause to no avail, who does the maintenance worker call or radio for guidance?



When performing leak inspections in additional apartments to identify the root cause to no avail, who does the maintenance worker call or radio for guidance?

The property maintenance supervisor or assistant property maintenance supervisor for guidance and/or support





67

Knowledge Check

If a resident is not home to allow access to unit and the leak is not severe, what does the staff do?



If a resident is not home to allow access to unit and the leak is not severe, what does the staff do?

- Issues NYCHA form: 48 Hour Notice of Health and Safety Repairs to the apartment.
- Then returns in 48 hours to reattempt to access to the suspected root cause apartment(s) in order to identify the root cause(s)





69

Knowledge Check

What is the inspection state/status of the parent leak work order when the staff has still not identified the root cause?



What is the inspection state/status of the parent leak work order when the staff has still not identified the root cause?

 The parent Leak Work Order remains open (Inspection State = 'Partial') until the root cause is documented in the iWM App.



71

Knowledge Check

What is a Vertical Line Inspection plan?



What is a Vertical Line Inspection plan?

A vertical line inspection is a follow-up inspection of multiple apartments in the line and adjacent to the impacted apartment, including apartments above the adjacent apartment, with a purpose of identifying the root cause(s) of flood, leak, water damage, or excessive moisture conditions that could not be identified during the initial leak inspection.





73

Knowledge Check

Within how many hours should units be scheduled for Vertical Line Inspection? What form is given to inform residents of this inspection?



Within how many hours should units be scheduled for Vertical Line Inspection? What form is given to inform residents of this inspection?

- Within 48 hours following the initial leak inspection, when feasible.
- Issue NYCHA For, 48 Hour Notice of Health and Safety Repairs to the apartment.



75

Knowledge Check

What is the NYCHA Form 042.727 used for?



What is the NYCHA Form 042.727 used for?

The NYCHA form 042.727, 48 Hour Notice of Health and Safety Repairs is used to notify NYCHA residents that NYCHA staff attempted access their apartment to perform work, and that NYCHA staff will reattempt access in 48 hours.



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77

Knowledge Check

Why should NYCHA issue NYCHA Form 042.727 to conduct a vertical line inspection?



Why should NYCHA issue NYCHA Form 042.727 to conduct a vertical line inspection?

It is provided to all identified apartments in the vertical line inspection to inform the residents in writing that NYCHA will attempt to access the identified apartments on the specified date and will utilize its Right of Entry to gain access, if needed.





79

iWM Simulation

Leak Inspection Scenario Source of the Leak Outside Impacted Apartment

Press Power/Lock Button
Swipe across screen
Enter the default password
for the Device:

nycha90
(Old devices)

nycha123
(New devices)



Training Phone iWM Practice

Scenario #3: Leak From Above - Constant Dripping

You enter the apartment of a resident who is complaining of a water leak above the toilet leading to occasional water pooling on the bathroom floor. The tenant also notices water damage around the lead bend. The resident mentions that the leak gets more severe when the neighbor above flushes their toilet.

Failure Class: LEAKFROMABOVE
Problem Code: CONSTANT

DRIPPING

Location: BATHROOM

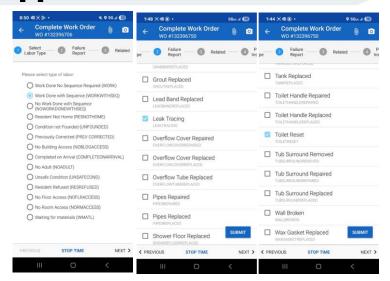




81

What to check in the iWM App

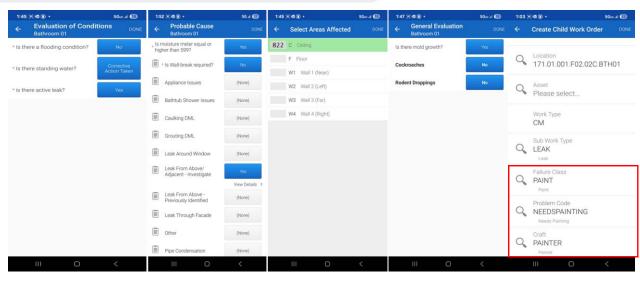
Leak From Above/ Constant Dripping





What to check in the iWM App

Leak From Above/ Constant Dripping



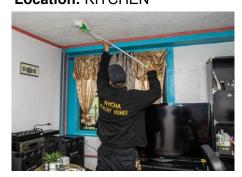
83

Training Phone iWM Practice

Scenario #4: Walls - Wall Leak

You enter a resident's apartment who called about water stains on their kitchen wall. The resident says that the water stain started appearing after a severe storm that happened the night before. Upon entry, you see water stains on the wall coming from the ceiling, stopping halfway on the wall. The moisture meter measures 800 on the ceiling, 784 on the top of the wall, and 120 on the bottom half of the wall. You don't see flooding or standing water. You begin tracing the leak in the apartments above.

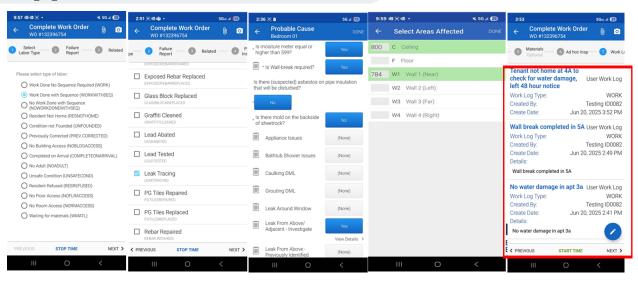
Failure Class: WALLS
Problem Code: WALLLEAK
Location: KITCHEN





What to check in the iWM App

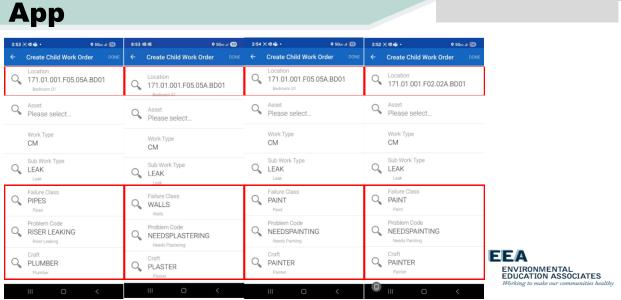
Walls/ Wall Leak



85

What to check in the iWM App

Walls/ Wall Leak



Breaktime!

- · We appreciate your participation!
- Our job is to provide training that will give you the capability to conduct leak evaluation & control.
- Please let the instructor or any EEA staff if there's anything we can do to improve your learning experience.
- Stretch!



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87

NYCHA LEAK TRAINING



Leak Repairs

NYCHA employees must ensure that **both root** cause(s) repairs and cosmetic repairs are:

- Completed to NYCHA standards in accordance with Standard Procedure 040:18:1, Repair Standards and NSPIRE REAC Inspections.
- Documented and closed in Maximo in accordance with Standard Procedure 040:09:7, Managing Maintenance Work Orders, including uploading required photographs and confirming that repairs have been completed.

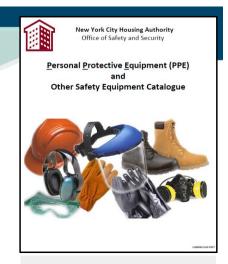




89

Leak Repairs

- NYCHA employees must wear appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) when performing specific tasks outlined in Leak Standard Procedure:
 - Standing Water Removal
 - Wall Breaks
 - Pipe Insulation
- For more information about HA numbers and item descriptions, refer to the <u>Personal Protective Equipment</u> (<u>PPE</u>) and <u>Other Safety Equipment Catalogue</u> located on the <u>SafeNYCHA</u> webpage on <u>NYCHA Connect</u>.



Have questions about PPE?

- Discuss with your Supervisor, or
- Contact NYCHA EH&S at ehs@nycha.nyc.gov

Leak Repairs

Temporary Plumbing Repairs

- When possible, maintenance must make a temporary plumbing repair to address leak:
 - Patch a crack of a pipe joint and create a child work order for plumber.
 - Use epoxy putty stick to make a temp repair.
 - Duct tape <u>should not</u> be considered a temp repair.
- The plumber must replace the pipe joint during repairs (i.e., epoxy must not be left as a permanent plumbing solution).



Temporary plumbing repairs must be designated as temporary and **child work order(s) must** be created for permanent plumbing repairs.



91

Leak Repairs

Temporary Plumbing Repairs

Not able to do any temporary repair and there is active leak? Take these steps:

- □ Shut down water valve.
- ☐ Shut down the riser.
- ☐ Immediately notify PMS or APMS to escalate emergency repair request.





Can you name three examples of cosmetic issues related to plumbing leaks?





93

Knowledge Check

Can you name three examples of cosmetic issues related to plumbing leaks?

- Paint peeling
- Wallpaper damage
- Delamination of materials like drywall or floorboards.





Leak Repairs

Permanent Plumbing Repairs

- NYCHA plumbers are responsible for making permanent plumbing repairs (e.g., replacing cast iron or galvanized pipes).
- Plumbers must use caution when replacing pipes (in particular, stack vent pipes and horizontal branch waste pipes).
 - Aging cast iron pipes are brittle, and care must be taken to minimize stress while making repairs and replacements.
 - Replacement pipe must only be connected to pipe in satisfactory condition.



It's possible that work on brittle pipes may cause breaches. These breaches must be immediately reported, treated as emergency leaks, and addressed in accordance with this Standard Procedure.



Continued...

95

Leak Repairs

Permanent Plumbing Repairs

- It's possible that corroded or otherwise damaged stack or vent waste pipes extend floor to ceiling within an apartment and the nearest satisfactory pipe may be located in another apartment.
- If galvanized or cast-iron horizontal branch waste pipes are damaged or leaking, the entire line from stack to tub trap must be replaced if a leak is identified in the branch piping.

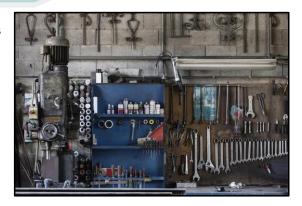




Leak Repairs (Skilled Trades)

Skilled trade and other crafts might come across the following issues when performing repairs in NYCHA apartments.

- Active Leak
- · Visible Mold
- Suspected Asbestos-Containing Material (ACM).





97

Scenario #1: Active Leak

If a skilled trade worker observes <u>leak</u>, the worker must:

- Indicate leak in the 'Work Log' (e.g., leak within chase wall).
- · Notify Supervisor and PMS/APMS, and discuss next steps:
 - PMS/ APMS must create a parent Leak WO or check for an existing Leak WO in Maximo.
 - PMS/ APMS must promptly assign maintenance worker to address Leak WO.
- Leave <u>skilled trades WO open</u> until the root cause of the leak is addressed:
 - PMS or APMS must coordinate next steps with the skilled trades supervisor and neighborhood planner.
- Inform the resident about the next steps in repair process.



Wet wall cavities **must be dried** before installing a new drywall or plastering.



Scenario #1: Active Leak

If the leak impacts or is suspected to impact the quality of the repair, NYCHA staff must immediately stop the work until the root cause(s) of the leak is addressed!







99

Scenario #2: Visible Mold

If a skilled trade worker observes mold, the worker:

- Indicate mold in the 'Work Log' (e.g., mold on Wall 1).
- Notify Supervisor and PMS/APMS, and discuss next steps:
 - PMS/APMS must create a parent Mold WO or check for an existing Mold WO in Maximo, or
 - Skilled trades worker must create a parent Mold WO in the iWM App.
- Leave <u>skilled trade WO open</u> until the root cause of mold is addressed:
 - PMS or APMS must coordinate next steps with the skilled trades supervisor and neighborhood planner.
- Inform the resident about the next steps in repair process.



See NYCHA Standard Procedure 040:14:1, Mold/Mildew Control in NYCHA Residential Buildings.



Scenario #2: Visible Mold

If mold remediation and repair is expected to impact the quality of the repair, **NYCHA** staff must immediately stop the work until the root cause(s) of the mold is addressed.







101

Scenario #3: Suspected ACM

If a skilled trades worker observes **any suspected ACM that might be disturbed** during repair work, the worker must:

- Immediately stop work, and indicate suspect ACM in the 'Work Log' (e.g., asbestos on insulation).
- Notify the skilled trade supervisor and PMS or APMS that they are unable to complete work due to suspected ACM:
 - PMS/ APMS must create testing or abatement WO.
 - PMS/APMS must coordinate with NYCHA Asbestos Department scheduling of asbestos testing or abatement request.
- Leave skilled trade WO open until the ACM is addressed.
- Notify the resident that suspected ACM was observed and inform the resident about next steps in the repair process.



See NYCHA Standard Procedure 050:25:1, Asbestos Safe Housing.



Why should you be extra cautious when replacing cast iron and galvanized pipes?





103

Knowledge Check

Why should you be extra cautious when replacing cast iron and galvanized pipes?

Because these pipes have inherent vulnerabilities. They can develop rust, mineral buildup, and corrosion, which can result in health concern. They can also contain lead which can cause serious health hazards.





Why must you only connect replacement pipe to a pipe in satisfactory condition?





105

Knowledge Check

Why must you only connect replacement pipe to a pipe in satisfactory condition?

Because connecting a replacement pipe to one in unsatisfactory condition can lead to the plumbing damage and cause severe condition.





What could happen if you connect new pipe to a brittle aged pipe?





107

Knowledge Check

What could happen if you connect new pipe to a brittle aged pipe?

- If the original pipe is weak or damaged, the new pipe can become unsupported resulting in it also becoming damaged or falling.
- There could be new leakage points or exacerbate existing ones.
- A leak in one section of a pipe system can lead to pressure imbalances and problems throughout the pipe system.
- Connecting a damaged pipe to a new one may shorten the lifespan of the new one. The weak connection or pressure issues can put stress on the new pipe, making it more likely to fail prematurely.



What steps should NYCHA staff take (e.g., plasterers) of they observe an active leak that might impact the quality of repair work?





109

Knowledge Check

What steps should NYCHA staff take (e.g., plasterers) of they observe an active leak that might impact the quality of repair work?

Staff must immediately stop the work until the root cause(s) of the leak is addressed.





NYCHA LEAK TRAINING



111

Leak Repairs Outside Normal Business Hours

- NYCHA Emergency Management & Services
 Department (EMSD) responds to emergency work
 orders outside of normal business hours.
 - EMSD always sends a team of two staff.
 - EMSD staff checks the tool kit prior to responding to ensure all necessary tools are in working order (including Wet Vacuums).
- Upon entering the apartment, the EMSD:
 - Immediately addresses any flooding or other emergency.
 - Makes best efforts to interview the resident about the circumstances of the leak complaint.



Normal business hours are **8:30 a.m.-4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday,** excluding holidays.



Leak Repairs Outside Normal Business Hours

Tenant Not Home or Refuses Access?

 If a resident or other adult is not home to allow access to the apartment to address floods or other emergency leak conditions, the EMSD maintenance team may use NYCHA's Right of Entry to access the apartment.



See Standard Procedure 040:17:3, Accessing Public Housing Apartments When Tenant Not Home to Address Deficiencies Related to Leaks, Mold, and Lead-Based Paint.

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113

Leak Repairs Outside Normal Business Hours

Tenant Refuses Access?

- If a resident refuses to provide access to address emergency leaks outside normal business hours:
 - Explain urgency to the resident
 - Shut down the riser or contact NYPD for assistance.
- If emergency leak is not severe, notify the EMSD dispatcher that resident is requesting a day-time service:
 - Note in the 'Work Log' that day-time service is requested.
 - The EMSD Dispatcher manually changes the 'Owner Group' to property management.



If this is a non-severe **leak from above** complaint, EMSD team informs the resident of the impacted apartment that they can't get access to the root cause apartment, and that the property maintenance staff will respond during regular business hours.

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Leak Repairs Outside Normal Business Hours

Scenario #1: EMSD completes full scope of repair.

o No follow up response needed.

Scenario #2 and #3: EMSD is not able to complete full scope of repair.

- o Follow up response needed outside normal business hours.
- o Follow up response needed during regular business hours.

Scenario #4: ESMD addresses the root cause.

o Follow up response needed for cosmetic repair.



115

Scenario #1: EMSD completes full scope of repair

If EMSD is able to address full scope of repair during the initial visit, the EMSD team is responsible for closing Leak WO in iWM App:

- Complete 'Leak Inspection' in the iWM App.
- Select Root Cause(s).
- Upload photographs.
- · Close Leak Work Order.
- Inform residents of the repairs made.



Examples:

- EMSD cleared toilet stoppage
- EMSD repaired running faucet
- EMSD conducted a bowl lift in the apartment above.



Scenario #2: Follow up response needed <u>outside</u> normal business hours.

If the emergency condition requires an **immediate attention from another craft after hours**, the EMSD team must:

- Complete Step One: Evaluation of Conditions.
- Create a follow up child work order(s):
 - If follow up is needed to abate flood or remove standing water, the work orders will be created automatically based on the iWM App prompts.
 - If follow up work is needed for other emergency leak repairs, the EMSD must create a child WO manually.
- Contact EMSD dispatcher with the disposition of the WO.
 - Development staff will be responsible to follow up during regular business hours and close Leak WO.



Examples of emergency repairs:

- Flooding Abatement
- Standing Water Removal
- Broken window glass replacement.



117

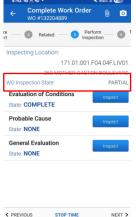
Scenario #2: Follow up response needed <u>outside</u> normal business hours.

EMSD completes *Step One:* Evaluation of Conditions in the iWM App.

Parent Leak WO will remain open with 'Work Order Inspection State = Partial'.

Development must address the WO during normal business hours and create follow up repairs, as needed.







Scenario #3: Follow up response needed during normal business hours.

If the condition requires a follow up response from property maintenance staff **during normal business hours** (e.g. EMSD made temporary repair), the EMSD team must:

- Complete Step One: Evaluation of Conditions.
 - Add notes in the 'Work Log' describing repairs.
 - Add necessary photographs documenting work.
- The EMSD dispatcher manually changes the Owner Group to property management and un-assigns the EMSD maintenance team.
 - Development staff will be responsible to follow up during business hours and close Leak WO.

Continued...



Examples of follow-up repairs by property maintenance:

- Perform a wall break to locate the source of the plumbing leak.
- Trace the leak to the root cause.
- Create work orders to address root cause

119

Scenario #3: Follow up response needed during normal business hours.

- The EMSD emails property management to alert them to high priority follow-up items, e.g.:
 - o EMSD shut the supply riser.
 - Maintenance needs to follow up next morning to complete the work order and create a plumbing repair.
- At the end of the EMSD shift and before normal business hours, Maximo automatically changes the 'Owner Group' from EMSD to property management for all unassigned work orders or work orders with no labor record.



Parent Leak Work **Orders remain open** until Leak Inspection is completed ('Inspection State = PARTIAL').



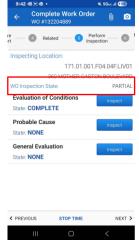
Scenario #3: Follow up response needed outside normal business hours.

EMSD completes *Step One:* Evaluation of Conditions in the iWM App.

Parent Leak WO will remain open with 'Work Order Inspection State = Partial'.

Development must address the WO during normal business hours and create follow up repairs, as needed.







121

Scenario #4: ESMD address the root cause (cosmetic repair needed)

If the EMSD is able to address the root case but **resident needs a follow up cosmetic repair**, the EMSD must:

- · Complete Leak Inspection in the iWM App.
 - Select Root Cause(s).
 - Upload photos and enter notes in the 'Work Log'.
 - o Inform residents of the repairs made.
- Create a child work order with a failure class 'APARTMENT' and problem code 'CHECK' (subwork type 'EMSDPFU').
- Close parent Leak Work Order in the iWM App.
 - Property maintenance staff must create work orders to address any follow up cosmetic needs.



Examples of follow-up cosmetic repairs by property maintenance:

Leak around sink was fixed but tenant needs cabinet replacement & fresh paint.



What does EMSD stand for?





123

Knowledge Check

What does EMSD stand for?

Emergency Management and Services Department





For non-severe emergency leaks, what does EMSD maintenance do when the resident requests the staff to return during normal business hours?



125

Knowledge Check

For non-severe emergency leaks, what does EMSD maintenance do when the resident requests the staff to return during normal business hours?

- **Notify the EMSD dispatcher** that the resident requested daytime service.
- Add in the notes that resident would not provide access outside normal business hours.
- If it is a leak from above work order (e.g., signs of the past water penetration but not active at the moment), the team informs the resident of the impacted apartment that they cannot access the suspected root cause apartment, and that the property management will complete the inspection during normal business hours.



What does EMSD maintenance staff need to do if they addressed a root cause but a follow up cosmetic repairs are needed for the unit?





127

Knowledge Check

What does EMSD maintenance staff need to do if follow up cosmetic work is necessary? What team follows up?

- · Complete 'Leak Inspection' in the iWM App.
- Create a child work order with a failure class 'APARTMENT' and problem code 'CHECK' (sub-worktype "EMSDPFU.
- Close parent Leak Work Order.
- The property maintenance staff must respond to the APARTMENT CHECK work order, and create all necessary cosmetic repairs.





What does EMSD maintenance staff need to do if they were able to address full scope of repair and no follow up work needed?



129

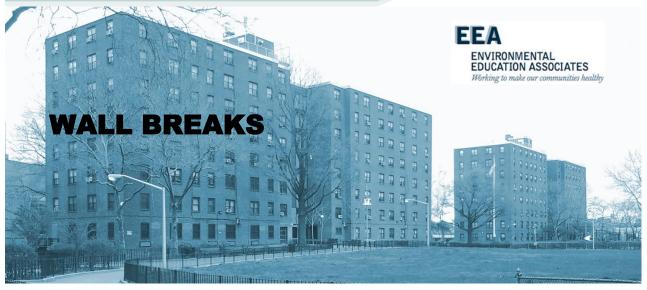
Knowledge Check

What does EMSD maintenance staff need to do if they were able to address full scope of repair and no follow up work needed?

- · Complete 'Leak Inspection' in the iWM App.
- Select Root Cause(s).
- Upload photographs, as needed.
- · Close Leak Work Order.
- Inform residents of the repairs made.



NYCHA LEAK TRAINING



131

Wall Breaks

When a wet wall measures equal to or greater than 599 on a moisture meter and the wet condition does not extend into the apartment above, **inspect conditions inside the** wall cavity for the possible root cause(s) of the leak.

- If the wet reading is present of the lower portion of the wall, the leak most likely originates within a local chase wall.
- If the wet reading extends to be uppermost section of the wall, the leak most likely originates in the apartment above and the leak inspection should be conducted up the line.



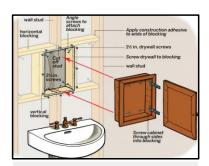
For leaks from above originating within plumbing chase walls, the root cause apartment is likely to be first apartment where wet conditions do not extend to the upper most section of the chase wall.

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Step #1: Assessing Conditions in Wall Cavity Without Making a Wall Break

When possible, attempt to perform an assessment without making a wall break and use borescope to inspect wall cavity:

- · Leak is in the Shower Wall Area
 - Remove the escutcheon plate to inspect the conditions within the wall cavity.
- Leak is Behind/Around the Sink/Toilet Area
 - Remove the medicine cabinet to determine if there is an existing opening through which conditions within the wall cavity can be inspected.



If medicine cabinet is recessed (i.e., installed between the studs in a sheetrock wall), there will be an opening to access the wall cavity when removed.



133

Wall Breaks

Step #2: Making an Initial Wall Break (~ 1 Square Inch)

If unable to identify the root cause through the escutcheon plate or an existing opening behind the medicine cabinet, make an initial wall break to inspect the conditions with borescope.

- Use the moisture meter to identify where to make a wall break.
 - Make initial wall break as close as possible to the location of the suspected root cause; or
 - Make initial wall break behind the medicine cabinet or other central area in the wall, if not able to identify the location of the suspected root cause.
- Inspect the pipes and conditions behind the wall cavity.



Made a small opening but leak is not there? Use caulk to fill up the hole!



Step #3: Enlarging the Initial Wall Break (1-2 square feet)

- Once the root cause is identified, enlarge the initial wall break to provide full visibility to the root cause and access for repairs:
 - An initial wall break must be enlarged to at least 1 square foot to provide access to the plumbing pipes.
 - In some instances, the wall break might need to be enlarged to up to 2 square feet, or more.
- Make a temporary repair, when possible, to stop active leak and create child work order(s) for permanent repairs.
- If not able to make temporary repair (e.g., brittle pipes), create child work orders and notify PMS or APMS to escalate a repair request.





135

Be Careful!

Creating a 1 square foot wall-break provides great access to look into the wall cavity but always be sure to use caution and be aware of exposed metal mesh or other sharp objects in the wall cavity that can pose cut, scrape, or puncture hazards.

For difficult to access areas that cannot be safely assessed, consider using the borescope or creating another small wall break to provide access.







Enlarging the Initial Wall Break

An initial wall break must be also enlarged, if you are not able to identify the root cause using the borescope and requires a larger wall break to get good visual access to the plumbing pipes.

Lead-safe work practices and Renovation, Repair, and Painting (RRP) certified workers must be used if (i) Maximo identifies that RRP work is required (the apartment is presumed or known to contain lead-based paint) and (ii) any work would disturb more than 2 square feet of a painted surface per room, or more than 10 percent of the total surface area on an interior or exterior type of component with a small surface area. For more information see Standard Procedure 050:20:1, Lead Safe Housing Procedure.





137

Knowledge Check

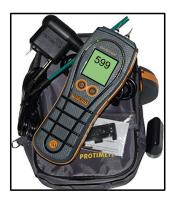
When a wet wall measures 599+ and the wet condition does not extend into the apartment above, where do you inspect the condition?





When a wet wall measures 599+ and the wet condition does not extend into the apartment above, where do you inspect the condition?

The maintenance worker must inspect conditions inside the wall cavity (current apartment) for the possible root cause of the leak.





139

Wall Breaks (PPE)

When making an enlarged wall breaks at NYCHA developments:

- NYCHA staff must reduce the generation or migration of airborne dust and reduce the potential for disturbance of suspected asbestos containing material (ACM).
- NYCHA staff is recommended to wear the following PPE:
 - Safety glasses
 - Protective clothing
 - o N95 respirator



Employees using respirators must follow the requirements in NYCHA Standard Procedure 001:17:2, Respiratory Protection Safety Program.



Wall Breaks (Plaster Developments)

When conducting wall breaks in <u>plaster</u> constructions:

- Instruct the resident to move any personal property in the affected area or room before initiating work.
- Cover all horizontal surfaces in the work area with polysheeting (e.g., countertops, cabinets, etc.), and ensures all drawers are sealed and door(s) are closed.
- Close and **cover the ventilation system** in the work area (e.g., bathroom vents).
- Mark the area of the wall break using a straightedge and marker.



See Standard Procedure 050:20:1, Lead Safe Housing Procedure.



141

Wall Breaks (Plaster Developments)

- Use a spray water bottle to wet the surfaces to limit the creation and dispersal of dust:
 - Before applying the water, be sure there are no electrical circuits inside the wall and periodically rewet the area.
 - If electrical circuits are inside the wall, they must be turned off and disconnected before removal.
- Use a hammer while operating a HEPA-vacuum with one hand at the point of dust generation to create a wall break.
 - Make a cut using a sharp-edged scraper and hammer.
 - Continue to operate the HEPA-vacuum for 5-10 minutes to purge remaining particles from the air with the room door kept closed.



Use extreme caution when enlarging a wall break to avoid cutting gas risers, if applicable, and electrical wiring concealed behind the walls.



Wall Breaks (Plaster Developments)

- Remove plaster from underlying metal mesh using a sharp-edged scraper
- **Use snips** to open underlying metal mesh to avoid contact with any suspected ACM pipe insulation:
 - Bend inward remaining metal mesh around the wall break, using caution not to contact any suspected asbestos-containing pipe insulation, to reduce the risk of cut hazards.
 - If suspected ACM is observed on pipe insulation and may be disturbed during the repairs, stop the work and create an asbestos abatement work order.





143

Wall Breaks (Plaster Developments)

- Use a damp cloth or wet wipes to clean surfaces upon completion of HEPA-vacuuming of dust debris.
- Once the root cause(s) is identified and a temprepair is made:
 - Cover the wall break with a NYCHA approved pest-proof material (e.g., Masonite or Plas-tec Polywall),
 - Remove poly sheeting
 - Thoroughly HEPA-vacuum the area.
- Instruct the resident to <u>not disturb the temporarily closed</u> wall cavity while awaiting repairs.

In areas where Masonite or equivalent cannot be used, temporarily cover the wall break with **rodent exclusion mesh secured** by foam.



See NYCHA Standard Procedure 040:49:6, Pest Prevention and Control In NYCHA Residential Buildings.

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Wall Breaks (Plaster Developments)









145

Wall Breaks (Plaster Developments)

If a NYCHA employee observes any suspected ACM that might be disturbed during the wall break, the employee must immediately stop all work in accordance with Standard Procedure 050:25:1, Asbestos Safe Housing Procedure.

No NYCHA employee or vendor shall disturb any ACM as part of their duties unless they have been directed to and have had the appropriate required training. Failure to test suspected ACM prior to disturbing the material violates NYCHA's policy for the handling of ACM. Failure to follow the established protocol for the assessment and removal of asbestos can pose a health risk to both NYCHA residents and staff.







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Wall Breaks (Sheetrock Developments)

When conducting wall breaks in **sheetrock** constructions:

- Instruct the resident to move any personal property in the affected area or room before initiating work.
- Cover all horizontal surfaces in the work area (e.g., countertops, cabinets, etc.) with poly-sheeting, and ensures all drawers are sealed and door(s) are closed.
- Close and **cover the ventilation system** (e.g., bathroom vents) in the work area as outlined in Standard Procedure 050:20:1, *Lead Safe Housing Procedure*.
- Mark the area of the wall break using a straightedge and marker.



When possible, avoid creating wall break directly on areas that display visible mold growth.



147

Wall Breaks (Sheetrock Developments)

- (!) Create a wall break using a sheetrock saw or alternative while operating a HEPA vacuum at the point of dust generation.
- Continue to operate the HEPA vacuum for 5-10 minutes to purge remaining particles from the air with the room door kept closed after making wall break.
- Use a damp cloth or wet wipes to clean surfaces upon completion of HEPA-vacuuming of dust debris.
- (!) Inspect the **backside of the sheetrock** for mold growth conditions.



If any mold is observed on the backside of sheetrock, create a sheetrock replacement work order.



Wall Breaks (Sheetrock Developments)

- Once the root cause(s) is identified and a temporary repair is made (when feasible):
 - Cover the wall break with a NYCHA approved solid pest-proof material (e.g., Masonite, Plas-tec Polywall, or equivalent),
 - Remove poly sheeting.
 - o Thoroughly HEPA-vacuum the area.
- Instruct the resident to not disturb the temporarily closed wall cavity while awaiting repairs (i.e., asbestos abatement, plumbing repair, and/or pipe insulation).

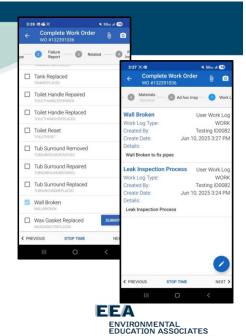




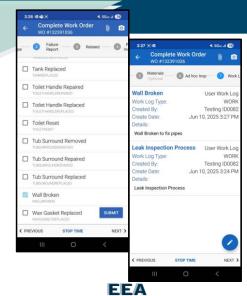
149

Wall Breaks

- Document in the iWM App that a wall break was made, for example:
 - Select a repair code to document completed wall break (e.g., 'WALLBROKEN' or 'WALLBREAKCOMPLETED').
 - Select a repair code to document any temp repair (e.g., 'PIPE REPAIRED').
 - Create child work order(s) for follow up repairs (e.g., PIPE RISER LEAKING').
 - Take a photograph of the completed wall break and upload in the iWM App ('Photos – Post Repair').



If a follow up visit is needed in the Root Cause apartment (e.g. resident need to move personal items), you can create a child work order for the Root Cause unit with Failure class "WALLS" and Problem Code "WALLBREAK REQUIRED".



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151

Knowledge Check

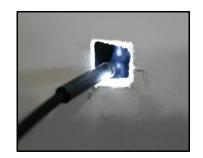
If unable to identify root cause through escutcheon plate or medicine cabinet, how big of an opening do you make on the wall to inspect with a borescope? What tool will you use to determine the location for the wall break?





If unable to identify root cause through escutcheon plate or medicine cabinet, how big of an opening do you make on the wall to inspect with a borescope? What tool will you use to determine the location for the wall break?

- Make an initial wall break of approximately 1 square inch to inspect the conditions in the wall cavity with the help of the borescope.
- Use **the moisture meter** to determine the location for the initial wall break.





153

Knowledge Check

Once you identify the root cause, how big should the wall be enlarged to provide access to the plumbing pipes?



Once you identify the root cause, how big should the wall be enlarged to provide access to the plumbing pipes?

- It must be enlarged to at least **1 square foot** to provide access to the plumbing pipes.
- In some instances, the wall break might need to be enlarged to at least **2 square feet.**



155

Knowledge Check

What are some precautions when enlarging a wall break?





What are some precautions when enlarging a wall break?

Use extreme caution when enlarging a wall break to avoid cutting gas risers and electrical wiring.





157

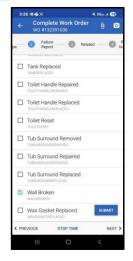
Knowledge Check

How does the maintenance worker or other staff can document in the IWM App that a wall break was performed?



How does the maintenance worker or other staff can document in the IWM App that a wall break was performed?

 Select repair code "WALLBROKEN" or "WALLCOMPLETED", or type details in the Work Log.





159

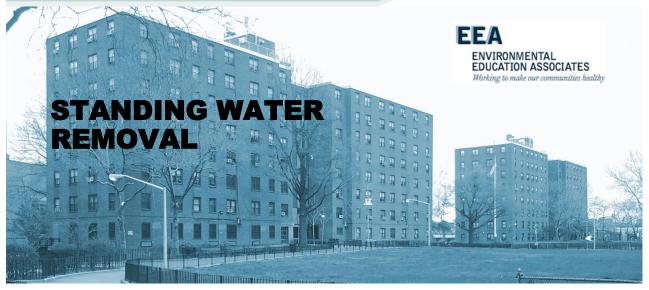
Take a Break!

- We appreciate your participation.
- Our job is to provide training that will give you the capability to conduct leak evaluation & control.
- Please let the instructor or any EEA staff if there's anything we can do to improve your learning experience.





NYCHA LEAK TRAINING



161

Flood Conditions & Standing Water

Property maintenance or EMSD staff must make best efforts to abate flooding or standing water during the initial visit.

- If needed, consider shutting off the supply riser:
 - Property maintenance must contact APMS or PMS, who calls the Neighborhood Administrator and above to request authorization to shut off the riser.
 - EMSD maintenance workers are authorized to shut off a supply riser, when needed.
- If not able to abate flooding, create child work order(s) for abatement following the iWM App:
 - Immediately escalate the request to APMS and PMS.



Follow Step One: Evaluation of Conditions in the iWM App to document work or create follow up repairs.



Flood Conditions & Standing Water (PPE)

NYCHA staff must wear appropriate PPE when abating floods and removing standing water.

- If no sewage in standing water, wear waterproof boots, gloves and hard hat, if overhead debris are present.
- If there is sewage in standing water, wear waterproof boots, gloves, safety goggles or face shield, protective clothing (e.g., Tyvek), N95 respirator and hard hat, if overhead debris are present.
 - Wash your hands thoroughly after cleanup and follow strict hygiene practices.
 - PPE must be thoroughly cleaned after each use or disposed of, where applicable.
 - o PPE must be replaced, if damaged.

Immediately **notify APMS** or **PMS** if you observe sewage in standing water.

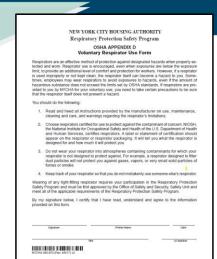
PMS or APMS can assign standing water removal work order to vendor or other staff, as needed.



163

Flood Conditions & Standing Water (PPE)

- While N95 respirators are not required in all instances, employees have a right to request it.
- Supervisors must ensure that the supplies are available and could be provided to NYCHA employees upon request, based on the job specific conditions.
- Employees, who are not required to use a N95 respirator, are not enrolled in NYCHA's Respirator Protection Program.
 - Employees electing to use a N95 respirator must complete <u>NYCHA Form 040.870</u>, <u>OSHA Appendix D</u>, <u>Voluntary Respirator Use Form</u>.
 - Supervisors may access this from on the <u>SafeNYCHA</u> webpage.



Employees using respirators must follow the requirements in NYCHA Standard Procedure 001:17:2, Respiratory Protection Safety Program.

Steps to Remove Standing Water

- Tell the resident to move any personal property from the affected area.
- · Use a wet vacuum to remove most of the water.
- Use a squeegee and/or a dry mop to remove the remaining water.
- Clean water damaged areas with a NYCHA approved low-toxicity cleaner/disinfectant (walls, floors, closets, shelves and other hard surfaces):
 - ❖ Foster 40-80
 - Shockwave



When using any chemicals during clean up, NYCHA staff should wear appropriate PPE and follow safety precautions.



Continued...

165

Steps to Remove Standing Water

- Dry impacted area for at least 48 hours to remove any remaining moisture and prevent mold growth:
 - Use a portable blower to dry floors, walls, and other hard to reach places.
 - Use a dehumidifier to remove moisture from the air to dry indoor spaces and help prevent mold growth, or
 - Use a fan, and open windows and doors to dry impacted areas, when a dehumidifier is not available.





Continued...



Steps to Remove Standing Water

- Advise residents to clean and dry within 48 hours any damp furnishing and other personal property to remove any remaining moisture.
- Advise residents that if any personal property was damaged by leak, residents can contact their Property Management Office to make a claim.
 - The resident will be required to submit a written statement addressing the circumstances of the claim and proof of damage.
 - The property manager investigates each claim, and prepares NYCHA Form 040.126, Personal Property Damage Claim.



See Standard Procedure 150:61;1, Settlement and Disposition of Claims in Favor of and Against the Authority.



167

Flood Conditions & Standing Water

NYCHA property maintenance and EMSD staff must ensure that the **standing water removal work orders are closed in Maximo**, once this work is completed.

- Normal Business Hours: Worker must notify the Supervisor of Housing Caretakers (SOHC) once the work is completed:
 - SOHC verifies in person that the work is completed and closes work order in Maximo, or
 - Calls PMS/APMS to request to close work order in Maximo.
- Outside Normal Business Hours: The EMSD maintenance team closes the work order after removing the standing water and drying the area.



See Standard Procedure 150:61;1, Settlement and Disposition of Claims in Favor of and Against the Authority.



How do you dry flood and standing water impacted area? What tools do you use and for how long do you dry it for?





169

Knowledge Check

How do you dry flood and standing water impacted area? What tools do you use and for how long do you dry it for?

- Use a wet vacuum to remove most of the water:
- Use a squeegee and/or dry mop to remove remaining water;
- Clean water damaged areas such as walls, floors, closets, shelves, and other hard surface with a NYCHAapproved low-toxicity cleaner/disinfectant.
- Dry impacted area for at least 48 hours to remove remaining moisture and prevent mold growth;
- Use a fan and open window when a dehumidifier is not available.





What should residents do with damp furnishings and other personal property to remove moisture?



171

Knowledge Check

What should residents do with damp furnishings and other personal property to remove moisture?

Advise residents to clean and dry furnishings and other personal property within 48 hours.



NYCHA LEAK TRAINING



173

Structural Integrity Issues

Responding to the Leak Work Order and **observe a potential structural integrity issue?** It is important to take the steps to ensure **safety** and **proper documentation**!

Ensure Immediate Safety

- Stop work if there is an imminent danger (e.g., sagging ceilings, shifting walls, unusual sounds).
- Evacuate the area, if necessary, and notify others nearby.

Document Your Observations

- Take photos and/or videos (e.g., cracks in walls, sagging, rusted beams, warped floors).
- Document the exact location and when noticed.
- Document any odors, noises, vibrations.



Structural Integrity Issues





175

Structural Integrity Issues



Exposed Rebar

Sagging Floor



Bulging Wall



Sagging Ceiling





Structural Integrity Issues

Normal Business Hours (Maintenance Workers)

If you suspect that there is an **issue with the building's** structural integrity due to a flood or leak condition (e.g., exposed rebar, bulging wall, sagging floor or ceiling):

- Immediately notify PMS or APMS by phone or radio.
 - PMS/APMS must evaluate the condition, and/or
 - PMS/APMS must escalate request to skilled trade supervisor(s), skilled trade deputy director or administrator, as applicable, for further evaluation.





177

Structural Integrity Issues

- If PMS/APMS/ skilled trade supervisor confirm there is a structural integrity issue, they determine if the immediate stabilization could be:
 - Completed by NYCHA skilled trades staff or vendor (by using existing contract or new procurement), or
 - Require an independent assessment by a licensed architect when stabilization cannot be completed or procured by Operations.
 - If licensed architect is needed, such requests needs to be escalated to NYCHA's Asset & Capital Management (A&CM).

See Standard Procedure 060:88:2, Emergency Repair and Procurement Process for Operations for reference.

See Standard Procedure 001:15:3, *Make it Safe*, which establishes the process to resolve tasks stopped due to health and/or safety conditions that put employees at risk.



Structural Integrity Issues

Normal Business Hours (Skilled Trades or Vendors)

- If skilled trade workers or other crafts suspect structural integrity issues, they must immediately report the issue to their supervisors.
 - Supervisors must evaluate the condition and follow the process described previously, as applicable.
- If vendors suspect structural integrity issues, they must immediately report the issues to PMS or APMS.
 - PMS or APMS must evaluate the conditions and/or escalate the issues to skilled trades supervisors as described previously.





179

Structural Integrity Issues

Outside Normal Business Hours (EMSD)

- If emergency stabilization is required outside normal business hours, EMSD follows the process in Standard Procedure 060:88:2, Emergency Repair and Procurement Process for Operations.
- If the structural integrity issue is not an emergency, the EMSD supervisor emails the PMS or APMS for follow up during normal business hours.



NYCHA staff must continue to follow the Leak Standard Procedure to address the leak condition unless directed by a supervisor.



What is a structural integrity issue?



181

Knowledge Check

What is a structural integrity issue?

An issue that occurs when a structure is unable to withstand loads and maintain its ability to perform its intended function.



What structural integrity issues are there at NYCHA?



183

Knowledge Check

What structural integrity issues are there at NYCHA?

Issues pertaining to roof, wall and floor (e.g., exposed rebar, sagging floors or ceilings, budging walls)



What can you do to help prevent deterioration and extend the life of NYCHA buildings?

a. With regards to leak visual inspections:

- a. Prompt leak and water accumulation repairs:
- a. Proactive maintenance:



185

Knowledge Check

What can you do to help prevent deterioration and extend the life of NYCHA buildings?

a. With regards to leak visual inspections:

Focus on early detection and prompt repairs and maintain partnership with residents.





What can you do to help prevent deterioration and extend the life of NYCHA buildings?

b. Prompt leak and water accumulation repairs:

Prioritize and implement prompt repairs, identify the root causes of leaks, and improve its repair processes.





187

Knowledge Check

What can you do to help prevent deterioration and extend the life of NYCHA buildings?

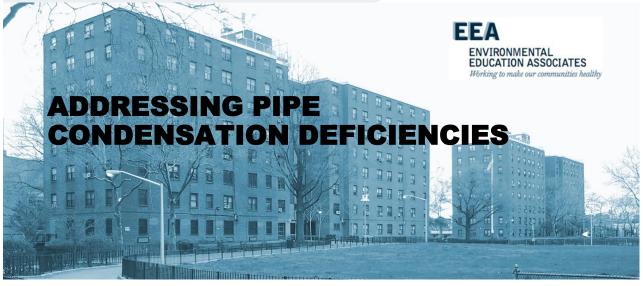
c. Proactive maintenance:

By regularly inspecting and repairing components before they fail.





NYCHA LEAK TRAINING



189

Pipe Condensation & Insulation

If there is water damage or wet reading on the lower three feet of the chase wall:

- Make an initial wall break.
- Inspect the conditions within the plumbing chase wall cavity for an active leak.
 - If there is an active leak, follow the steps outlined in the Leak Standard Procedure to address the leak and/or create a follow up repair.
 - If there is no active leak, inspect the domestic water supply pipes (cold and hot) for condensation.



Follow the guidance for making wall breaks outlined in the Leak Standard Procedure

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Continued...

Pipe Condensation & Insulation

- If there is condensation, take steps to identify the root cause(s):
 - Inspect the tank room or boiler room (if directly under the line) for condensation appearing from steam leaks.
 - Inspect apartments in the line (e.g., above and/or adjacent) for continuously running shower body valves, toilets, bathroom faucets, and kitchen faucets. Conduct a multi-apartment or a vertical line inspection to find the root cause(s), if needed.
 - Make a repair to address condensation or create a follow up work order(s), as needed.



Example of condensation on the cold-water riser.



Continued...

191

Pipe Condensation & Insulation

- Evaluate the domestic hot and cold-water supply pipes for missing or damaged insulation.
 - Pipe insulation deficiencies can result in condensation formation (sweating) on cold water plumbing pipes during the summer months that manifest on the lower section of chase walls.
 - Condensation on uninsulated or not properly insulated domestic cold water supply pipes can lead to mold growth or visible water damage on the chase walls, if not properly addressed.





Continued...

Pipe Condensation & Insulation



Select appropriate method to address pipe condensation:

- Method #1: Applying "Interim Controls
- Method #2: Insulating Domestic Water Supply Pipes





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193

#1: Applying "Interim Controls"

Applying "Interim Controls" can substantially reduce the potential for mold growth on chase walls even in the presence of existing insulation deficiencies and continued pipe condensation.

- Ideally, to fully resolve condensation issues, hot and cold-water supply and branch pipes with missing or damaged insulation must be fully insulated . However:
 - This requires removing substantial portions of the chase wall, and in many cases, could also require asbestos abatement, and even the temporary relocation of residents.
 - Many domestic water branch pipes were not insulated as part of the original design in many NYCHA buildings and cannot be fully insulated due to obstructions within the wall cavity (e.g., framing, wall surfaces, and other pipes).
- Therefore, NYCHA has developed the "Interim Control" procedure by applying NYCHA-approved mold-resistant materials (e.g., mold-resistant sheetrock and mold-resistant paint), when insulating domestic water supplies pipes is not practical or feasible.

#1: Applying "Interim Controls"

- Select "Interim Controls" to address condensation when:
 - Condensation on cold and/or hot water supply pipes appears to be the only root cause of the water damage and/or wet condition on the chase wall, or
 - There might be an additional root cause attributing to the water damage and/or wet condition (e.g., plumbing leak and condensation), but the wall break to address plumbing leak won't provide sufficient access to insulate domestic water pipes.
- You should inspect the conditions behind the wall cavity by making an initial wall break <u>before</u> you can make this determination.



Example of condensation on the cold-water supply pipes.



195

#1: Applying "Interim Controls"

- If wet reading and/or water damage on the lower portions on chase wall attributed to pipe condensation:
 - Select root case 'Pipe Condensation' in the iWM App.
 - o Create child WO(s) to address the deficiencies

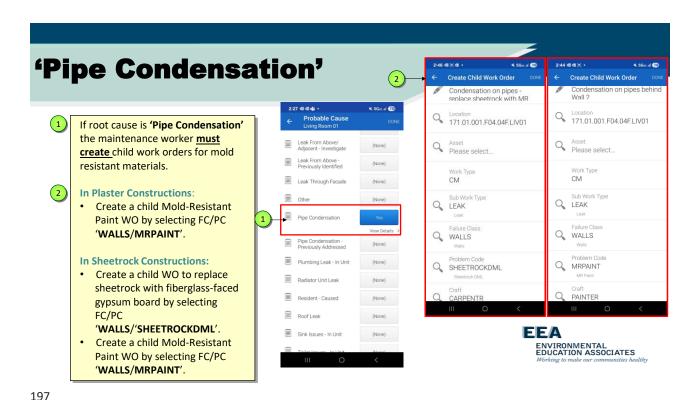
Plaster Constructions	Sheetrock Constructions
 Create a child WO to replaster the surface, as needed. (e.g., WALLS/NEEDSPLASTERING) 	 □ Create a child WO to replace water-damaged sheetrock*. (e.g., WALLS/ SHEETROCKDML)
 □ Create a child WO to apply mold- resistant paint*. (e.g., WALLS/ MRPAINT) 	□ Create a child WO to apply mold- resistant paint*.(e.g., WALLS/ MRPAINT)

Asterisk (*) indicates mandatory step; 'MRPaint' is an abbreviation for the 'Mold-Resistant Paint'



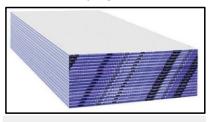
For instructions for removing sheetrock that displays visible water damage, mold growth, and/or that measures wet see Standard Procedure 040:14:1, Mold/Mildew Control in NYCHA Residential Buildings.





#1: Applying "Interim Controls"

When performing repairs to address condensation-related deficiencies, NYCHA skilled trade staff or **vendor must use NYCHA-approved mold resistant materials** to prevent any future mold growth and/or water damage. This includes replacing sheetrock chase walls and applying mold resistant paint to both sheetrock and plaster chase walls.



Mold Resistant Sheetrock is Paperless sheetrock with a fiberglass face that is designed to discourage the growth of mold.





Mold Resistant Paint is paint that contains a chemical fungicide that discourages the growth of mold on surfaces.



#1: Applying "Interim Controls"

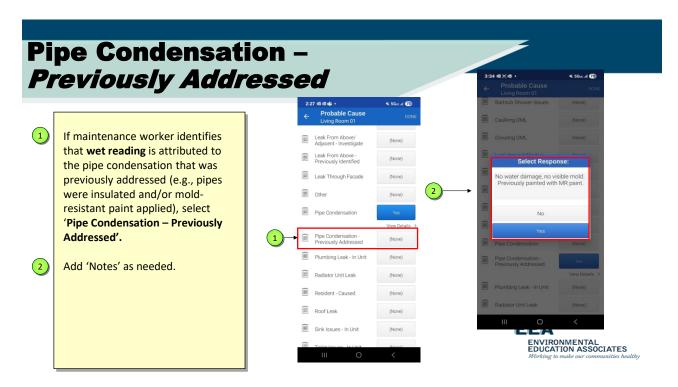
- If the "Interim Controls" were previously applied and there is wet reading but no water damage or mold growth on the lower portions on chase wall:
 - Select root cause 'Pipe Condensation Previously Addressed' in the iWM App.
 - Enter in the 'Work Log' the details about the control put in place.
- If not sure or can not visually determine that "Interim Controls" were previously put in place, contact PMS or APMS to check the work order history for apartment or room (e.g., in Maximo or Tableau).



See water damage? Create child work orders to (re)apply mold-resistant materials, as needed.

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199



#2: Insulating Domestic Water Pipes

It is recommended to insulate domestic water pipes when:

- Condensation is severe (e.g., due to a steam leak).
- There is **significant mold growth on existing pipe insulation** (1 sq.ft. or more) that requires removal and replacement.
- The water damage or wet reading is attributed to another root cause and the size of the wall break needed to repair the leak is sufficient to insulate the hot and/or cold-water domestic supply pipes:
 - o Large scale plumbing repairs (e.g., supply riser replacement).
 - Complex plumbing projects (e.g., Building Line Initiative).
 - Asbestos abatement provided sufficient access to insulate pipes.





201

#2: Insulating Domestic Water Pipes

- If you had to enlarge wall break during inspection:
 - o Inspect the domestic cold and/or hot-water supply pipes that are exposed & accessible after the wall break.
 - If condensation is observed:
 - Address root cause(s) of condensation or create child work order(s) to address, and
 - Insulate or reinsulate domestic water pipes or create child work orders to insulate the pipes.

Condensation most commonly occurs on cold water domestic supply pipes where the insulation has failed, or cold/ hot water domestic supply pipes that have been subject to recurrent leaks from above.





#2: Insulating Domestic Water Pipes

The following crafts are responsible for inspecting exposed pipes, valves, and fittings for the presence of insulation and installing new insulation when **a sufficient wall opening is provided** and **before the wall cavity is permanently closed**, when feasible:

- Maintenance Workers
- · Heating Plant Technicians
- Plumbers
- Plasterers
- Roofers



When performing insulation work, staff must use **NYCHA-approved mold-resistant fiberglass insulation**, insulation tape, and PVC pipe T-covers to prevent any future mold growth on newly installed insulation.

203

#2: Insulating Domestic Water Pipes

Suspect Asbestos?!

- If a NYCHA employee suspects asbestos containing material (ACM) on existing pipe insulation that might be disturbed during work, the employee must:
 - o Immediately stop work
 - Notify PMS/APMS or supervisor (e.g., if skilled trades).
 - Create asbestos testing or abatement work order, or request PMS/APMS to create.
 - PMS/APMS to notify NYCHA Asbestos Department.
- Once the insulation has been tested and/or abated, the NYCHA employee can complete work.



See Standard Procedure 050:25:1, Asbestos Safe Housing Procedure for reference.



#2: Insulating Domestic Water Pipes

How to apply insulation?

- Insulate the straight pipe(s) above and below the T-fitting.
 - Install fiberglass insulation, remove the self-sealing strip and secure adhesive onto the other side of the insulation.
 - Slide the insulation to the top or bottom of the pipe and install additional pieces of insulation until the pipe is completely covered.
 - Use a staple gun to reinforce the insulation seam.
 - When needed, thin out sections of the fiberglass to fit into tight spaces and contour the ends of the insulation to fit flush with uneven sections of the concrete slab at the top and/or bottom of pipe.

Continued...



Use Owens Corning ASJ Max Fiberglass Insulation.



205

#2: Insulating Domestic Water Pipes

How to apply insulation?

- Insulate the straight pipe(s) above/ below the T-fitting.
- Insulate a small section of the adjacent branch line (at least four to six inches, or to the next elbow or T-fitting).
- Install fiberglass pillows over T's & Elbows then cover with PVC jackets and secure using King Tacks.
 - The PVC cover fits over the fiberglass pillow and the insulation above, below, and adjacent to the T-fitting.
 - For T's, the perpendicular end of the PVC jacket will need to be cut to match the size of the pipe.
 - T's can also be insulated with the fiberglass insulation by cutting a hole through the ASJ jacket along the seam of the insulation.









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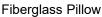
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Continued...

#2: Insulating Domestic Water Pipes

See 'Appendix A - HA Numbers for Leak Tools & Supplies'







King Tacks



207

#2: Insulating Domestic Water Pipes

How to apply insulation?

 Coat the top edge of the domestic supply pipe insulation and exposed edge of the branch line pipe insulation, as well as all joints and seams, with a waterproofing mastic material (e.g., Childers CP-11).

Waterproof mastic material protects newly installed insulation from the damage caused by future excessive moisture issues (e.g., leaks from above or condensation on the adjacent sections of cold-water supply branch pipes).





Continued...

#2: Insulating Domestic Water Pipes

How to apply insulation?

- · Install aluminum banding:
 - As an added layer of protection, aluminum banding is installed on the straight runs of insulation at approximately 2-feet intervals.
 - The banding is cut to size from a 200-feet roll and secured around the insulation by crimping a wing seal onto one end, threading the other end through the wing seal, and then bending the banding back on itself.









209

#2: Insulating Domestic Water Pipes

- When pipe insulation is needed to address condensation:
 - Select root case 'Pipe Condensation' in the iWM App.
 - Address the deficiencies:
 - Insulate (or reinsulate) domestic water pipes, or
 - Create child WO(s) to insulate (or reinsulate) domestic water pipes.



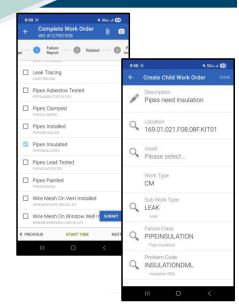
Condensation is most likely to be the contributing root cause when you observe missing or damaged pipe insulation and there is water damage and/or mold on the lower 3 feet of the chase wall.

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Continued...

Insulating Domestic Water Pipes

- If the maintenance worker was able to insulate or reinsulate pipes during the visit:
 - Enter a Repair Code "PIPESINSULATED" on the parent Leak WO.
 - Upload a photograph of the completed repair under Document Type 'Photos – Post Repair'.
- If the maintenance worker was <u>not</u> able to insulate or reinsulate pipes during the visit:
 - Create a child Pipe Insulation WO by selecting the failure class "PIPE INSULATION" and the problem code "INSULATIONDML".
 - Select a craft to complete the job (e.g., plumber).



211

Knowledge Check

What SP should you refer to if you observe suspected asbestos containing material?





What SP should you refer to if you observe suspected asbestos containing material?

Standard Procedure 050:25:1, Asbestos Safe Housing Procedure.

You must stop work immediately and indicate ACM presence in the App.

Notify the APMS or PMS that the work cannot be completed due to ACM.





213

Knowledge Check

What is known as "Interim Controls"?





What is known as "Interim Controls"?

"Interim Controls" is practical and less invasive approach to addressing deficiencies on uninsulated cold-water pipes by applying NYCHA-approved mold-resistant materials (e.g., mold-resistant sheetrock and mold-resistant paint), when insulating domestic water supplies pipes is not practical or feasible.





215

Knowledge Check

What are the steps to apply "Interim Controls" in sheetrock constructions?





What are the steps to apply "Interim Controls" in sheetrock constructions

- ☐ Create a child WO to replace water-damaged sheetrock (e.g., WALLS/ SHEETROCKDML)
- ☐ Create a child WO to apply mold-resistant paint (e.g., WALLS/ MRPAINT)





217

Training Phone iWM Practice

Scenario #5: Walls - Water Damage

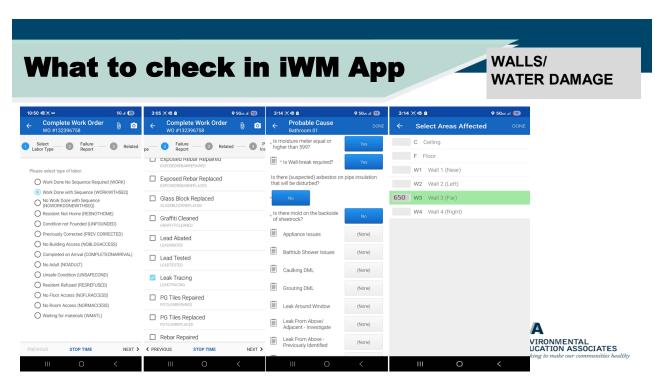
You enter a resident's apartment who is complaining of water stains on their bathroom wall. The resident states that the stain first started appearing about 2 weeks ago, and it has continued to grow. The resident also stated that last year they noticed similar water stains on that area, but it dried out as the weather cooled down and they didn't put a ticket.

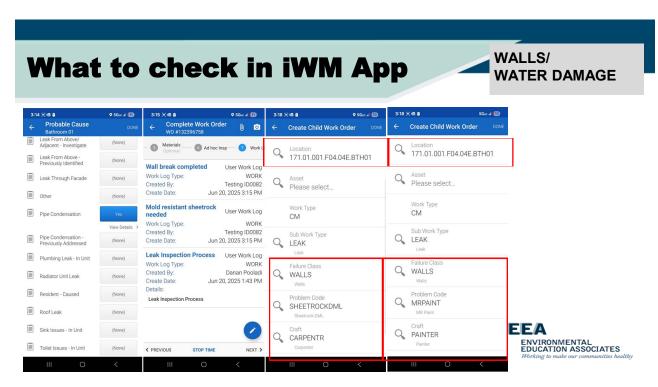
Failure Class: WALLS

Problem Code: WATER DAMAGE

Location: BATHROOM







Breaktime!

- · We appreciate your participation!
- Our job is to provide training that will give you the capability to conduct leak evaluation & control.
- Please let the instructor or any EEA staff if there's anything we can do to improve your learning experience.
- Stretch!

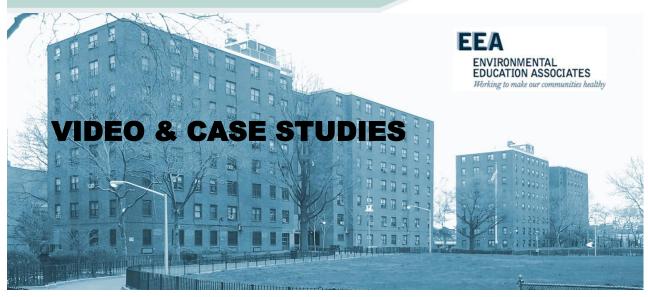


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221

NYCHA LEAK TRAINING



Microecologies Video

"Tracing Simple Leaks From Above"



223

Microecologies Video

"Tracing Complex Leaks From Above"



NYCHA LEAK TRAINING



225

Quality Assurance for Leaks

- NYCHA's Office of Quality Assurance conducts random quality assurance (QA) inspections of closed work orders, including closed Leak Work Orders.
- The Office of Quality Assurance conducts QA assessment of Leak Work Orders at one development per week based on an established schedule.
 - Target: ~30 closed leak work per visit where inspection and child repairs were completed.
 - The Office of Quality Assurance creates an inspection work order (job plan 'INSQA').



See Standard Procedure 059:17:1, Public Housing Quality Assurance Program.



Quality Assurance for Leaks

NYCHA Quality Assurance Inspector:

- Conducts an assessment of completed repairs to ensure that the root cause(s) of the leaks were addressed, and repairs were completed in accordance with NYCHA standards.
- Indicates in the QA Work Order in the iWM App whether the work performed was 'Satisfactory' or 'Unsatisfactory'.
 - If the work is 'Unsatisfactory', Maximo creates a new parent Leak Work Order.
 - Property maintenance staff must respond to the work order in accordance with the Leak Standard Procedure.
- Informs the resident of the inspection findings and next steps to address the deficiencies identified during the leak QA inspection, if any.

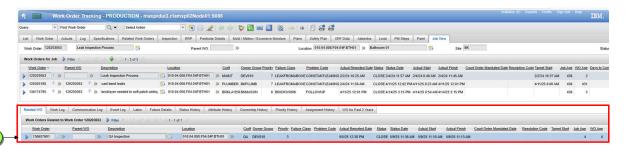


The QA inspector takes moisture meter measurements, as needed, to determine if the root cause(s) of the leak is addressed.

227

Quality Assurance for Leaks

NYCHA's Office of Quality Assurance conducts **randomized quality assurance inspection(s)** for closed Leak WOs.

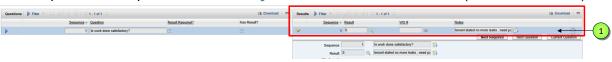




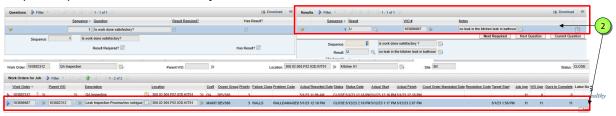
Quality Assurance for Leaks

NYCHA QA will evaluate if the repair(s) was completed 'Satisfactory' or 'Unsatisfactory'.

• If repair was completed 'Satisfactory', QA Team will close the WO (no action needed).



 If repair was completed 'Unsatisfactory', QA Team will create a follow up Leak Inspection WO (MAINT) to correct the deficiency



229

Knowledge Check

How do you conduct a thorough quality assurance inspection for leak?



How do you conduct a thorough quality assurance inspection for leak?

By following NYCHA's guidelines and performing a quality visual inspection with specialized tools to identify all potential leak points.





231

NYCHA LEAK TRAINING



Leak Timelines (SLAs)

- Flooding conditions must be abated within 24
 hours of the initial complaint provided that NYCHA
 has access to the impacted areas.
- All standing water relating to the flood must be removed, and water-soaked areas, except for residents' personal property, must be dried within 48 hours of the initial complaint.
- Simple repairs must be completed within seven calendar days after the leak or excessive moisture condition is reported to NYCHA.
- Complex repairs must be completed within 15 calendar days after the leak or excessive moisture condition is reported to NYCHA.





If NYCHA is unable to comply with these timeframes, NYCHA uses best efforts to prioritize the scheduling and completion of these work orders.



233

Performance Reporting

Percent of flood and emergency leak conditions abated within 24 hours after the initial leak complaint was reported to NYCHA.
Percent of standing water conditions removed within 48 hours after the initial leak complaint was reported to NYCHA.
Number of calendar days to complete simple repairs .
Number of calendar days to complete complex repair.
Percentage of leak recurrence.
Percent of passed and failed Leak Work Order QA inspections.
Ratio of parent and child work orders closed without any work done and/or without properly sequencing repairs.



Non-Compliance

NYCHA is required to comply with this Standard Procedure:

- NYCHA staff, including supervisory staff, involved with working with leaks complaints in NYCHA developments are required to comply with Leak & Excessive Moisture Control Procedure.
- NYCHA departments are required to take corrective actions to bring NYCHA into compliance.
- If unsatisfactory work or non-compliance is identified supervisory staff must take the following actions:
 - Identify areas for follow up training for the employee(s) and ensure training is scheduled and provided, and/or
 - Reinforce with the employee(s) the job expectations, accountabilities, and the progressive discipline process.





235

Non-Compliance

NYCHA is required to comply with this Standard Procedure:

- For work performed by vendors, supervisors must certify the completion of work performed to industry standards. Copies of all correspondence with the vendor must be filed in the contract folder.
 - If vendor work is not satisfactorily completed, supervisors must request that the vendor complete the work to NYCHA's satisfaction by a specified date.
 - If the vendor has not corrected the work by the specified date, the supervisor must follow the guidance in the contract.





What is an effective means of communicating to residents their role in leak identification and repair process?



237

Knowledge Check

What is an effective means of communicating to residents their role in leak identification and repair process?

Providing a clear message with proactive education including information on identifying potential leaks, the importance of reporting them and the process for initiating and managing repairs.





What are the timeframes to complete leak repairs?



239

Knowledge Check

What are the timeframes to complete leak repairs?

For simple repairs, within 7 days and for complex repairs, within 15 days.



What can poor performance reporting lead to?



241

Knowledge Check

What can poor performance reporting lead to?

Potential for repeat unsatisfactory work, improperly completed repairs, health risks, among others.



NYCHA LEAK TRAINING



243

NYCHA Forms

NYCHA Form Number	Form Name
NYCHA Form 042.727	48 Hour Notice of Health and Safety Repairs
NYCHA Form 010.126	Personal Property Damage Claim
NYCHA Form 040.507	NYCHA Resident Lease Agreement
NYCHA Form 042.727	48 Hour Notice of Health and Safety Repairs
NYCHA Form 042.800	Repairs to Schedule Slip
NYCHA Form 042.861	Notice of Skilled Trade Appointment
NYCHA Form 042.862	Reminder Notice of Skilled Trade Appointment
NYCHA Form 042.863	Notice of Rescheduled Skilled Trade Appointment



NYCHA LEAK TRAINING



245

Outputs

Leaks and excessive moisture conditions addressed

Leaks and excessive moisture recurrence

Leak inspection and leak repairs monitored

 \Longrightarrow

Root cause identified & corrected within established timeframes



Reduced



Ensures compliance with this Standard Procedure



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Reports



To access the Scorecard from the NYCHA Connect Homepage, select Data Warehouse from the Apps tab. From there, click on the dropdown menu for "Operations" and select "Mold and Leak Scorecard." Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) setup is required to log in successfully to the scorecard.

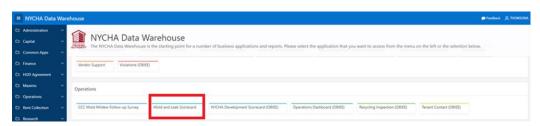
If a new staff member with a title listed directly above and in Section VII, Responsibilities requires access to the Scorecard, access may be requested by contacting OMAR by email at mold.busters@nycha.nyc.gov.



247

Scorecard

Mold & Leaks Scorecard

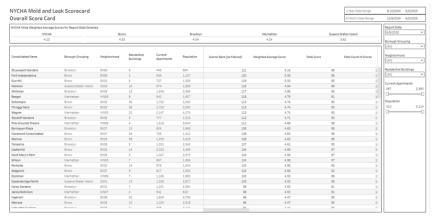


Link: Data Warehouse Home



Scorecard

Mold & Leaks Scorecard



Link: Consolidated Name Scorecard: ScoreCard - Tableau Cloud



249

Reports

Baez Quarterly Leak Mold and Excess Moisture Remediation Compliance Reports

OMAR submits this report to the Special Master and the *Baez* Plaintiffs as required under the Amended Stipulation and Order of Settlement under the *Baez* Consent Decree.

OMAR also shares this report with NYCHA stakeholders (e.g., Operations, Compliance, EH&S, Law, Strategy and Innovation) and external stakeholders (e.g., HUD Monitor) but it is not required by the order.

New York City Housing Authority Quarterly Monitorship Reports

The HUD Monitor issues this public report available at Reports — NYCHA Monitorship

Recordkeeping

The Information Technology Business Solutions Technology Department - Maximo Unit retains electronically created and stored completed work orders for at least seven years.



NYCHA LEAK TRAINING



251

TOOLS

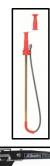
HA#	Material Item	Material Item Specification	Application
2004994492	Hammer	Sledgehammer, 3lb	Used in a variety of maintenance tasks.
0615925841	Utility Knife	Stiff Tip	Used in a variety of maintenance tasks.
2006938949	Drill Bits	BIT, 3/4", Straight	Used in a variety of maintenance tasks (including making a small wall opening to insert borescope).
2003925185	Auger (Hand Drum)	5/16" x 25 ft, Hollow Core Cable with Bulb head, Hand Spin Type with Molded Plastic Drum	Sewer cleaning tool.
2003053010	Auger (Hand Drum)	1/4" x 25', Cleaner, Drain, Manual	Sewer cleaning tool.







HA#	Material Item	Material Item Specification	Application
2003001010	Toilet Auger	General Wire® Toilet Auger with Flexicore Cable®, 3', Non-Telescoping	Sewer cleaning tool.
2003001015	Toilet Auger	Generak Wire 3' Flexicore, With Down Head	Sewer cleaning tool.
2012497150	Allway Handy Saw	Saw, Hole, Handy, Pistol Handle with Blade, Flush Cutting	Multipurpose keyhole saw.
2022966222	Snips		Used to cut sheet metal (i.e., when wall break is made, snips could be used to cut wire mesh).
2016150023	Scraper	Knife, Warner Tool® Progrip™ Stiff 3" Scraper, Carbon Steel Blade	For scraping excess mortar, putty, caulk, paint and wallpaper from floors and walls (When wall break is made using electric grinder, a scraper is used to pry out pieces of plaster).







253

TOOLS

HA#	Material Item	Material Item Specification	Application
2003928503	Seesnake Micro Inspection Camera Borescope	Model CA-300 with 3 ft. Cable, Complete with Accessories, Rigid #37888	Assist in recording and saving still images and videos of problems in hard-to-reach areas.
2018620243	Sheetrock Saw	Saw, hand, Crosscut type with 26" Blade & hardwood handle, Stanely #15- 300	Assist in performing wall breaks (sheetrock constructions).
2006984254	DEWALT Screw Gun	DW255/660	Used for driving screws into a variety of surfaces.











HA#	Material Item	Material Item Specification	Application
2022986560	Staple Gun	Gun, staple, non-jamming	Used to securely fasten lightweight materials like fabric, insulation, thin wood panels, or wire mesh to various surfaces.
0304920051	HEPA Vacuum Cleaner	1 1/2" Static-Dissipating Vacuum Hose, 50' Extension Cord, Two Intercept Micro Filters, 17" Crevice Tool, 3" Dust Brush w/ Reduce, 5" Upholstery Tool, Xover Floor Tool, 42 to 59" Aluminum Telescoping Wand	Assist in controlling airborne particles.
0304939762	Vacuum, Wet/Dry*	17-Gal Tank x 1.2" Vacuum Hose DIA, 114 CFM, Peak 1 5/8 HP, Two Stage Motor, with Brush, Crevice Tool, Floor Tool, Hose & Squeegee Attachment	Used to vacuum up large quantities of standing water.





255

TOOLS - HA Numbers

HA#	Material Item	Material Item Specification	Application
1701920185	Moisture Meter	Rugged construction, large backlit display, pin moisture measurement, non-invasive measurement up to 3/4" - 20mm below the surface	Assist in detecting excessive moisture.
0308940334	Step Ladder	4 ft. ladder	Used to inspect or access surfaces that are above ground level (e.g., ceilings).
2006939047 2006939048	Pipe Wrench	Wrench, Pipe, Straight,1-1/2" Capacity, 10" LG, Alum, Heavy Duty	Used to turn threaded pipe and pipe fittings for installation or removal.
2020130492	Tongue and Groove Pliers	Pliers, Irwin Vise-Grip 3-Piece Groovelock Pliers Set, 8", 10" and 12"	Provide purpose jaw grips on round, flat, square and hex shapes.
2019170124	Hammer	Hammer, 16 oz, Fiberglass handle crew hammer	Used in a variety of maintenance tasks.









HA#	Material Item	Material Item Specification	Application
0304939984	Vacuum, Wet/Dry	16 Gal 11.5A 4 HP, 100 CFM, 2- stage	Used to vacuum up large quantities of standing water.
0304942687	Vacuum, Wet/Dry*	6 Gal, 2 HP, with HEPA Filter, 10' Hose, Extension Wands & Accessory Nozzles	Used to vacuum up large quantities of standing water.
0304945120	Vacuum, Wet/Dry*	20.6 Gal, 115V 15A 50/60HZ, Capacity, SS Tank, Twin Motor Pump out with Tilt Bar Vacuum with Accessories & Casters	Used to vacuum up large quantities of standing water.
0304947111	Vacuum, Wet/Dry*	8 Gal, 4 HP, Poly Tank, with 7' Hose, Utility Nozzle, Brush Insert, Out Board Caster Feet	Used to vacuum up large quantities of standing water.
0304953817	Vacuum, Wet/Dry	20 Gal, Heavy Duty, 11A 3 HP	Used to vacuum up large quantities of standing water.





257

TOOLS

HA#	Material Item	Material Item Specification	Application
0304959081	Vacuum, Wet/Dry	1.5 Gal, 2HP, Poly Tank, with Crevice Tool, Utility Nozzle, Dusting Brush, Foam Sleeve & Dry Disc Filter, 18' Power Cord	Used to vacuum up large quantities of standing water.
0309929324	Blower (Portable Dryer)	115V, 1/5 HP, Horizontal/Vertical Airflow, 700 CFM High, 3 Speeds, 10' Power Cord	Used to dry floors, walls and other hard to reach places after flooding.
0309926838	Blower (Portable Dryer)	120V 1PH, Heavy Duty	Used to dry floors, walls and other hard to reach places after flooding.
1601951893	Dehumidifier	Portable Ind.commercial uses 142-250 pints daily capacity, built in drain pump, 10ft cord 115v ac, 10AMPS. Includes air filter & 40 ft drain hose.	Used to remove moisture from the air to dry indoor spaces and help prevent any mold growth.
1601951890	Dehumidifier	Portable, 85-165 Pints Daily Capacity, 115V 5.6A, Ind.Job Sites Uses, 20' Darin Hose, Built in Drain Pump, 10' Cord, Air Filter	Used to remove moisture from the air to dry indoor spaces and help prevent any mold growth.







HA#	Material Item	Material Item Specification	Application
2022939347	Insulation Knife	Insulation boning knife with wide 7" carbon steel blade and hardwood handle	Used for pipe insulation and cutting thick material.
2022949877	Pipe Caliper		Used to measure pipe diameter to select the size of pipe insulation materials.
1401823764	Paint Brush	Wooster 5222 2-1/2" silver tip varnish brush	Used to apply weather- resistant mastic over pipe insulation.







259

HA#	Material Item	Material Item Specification	Application
1308924586	Ероху	Adhesive, Repair Pro Poxy/ Epoxy Putty Stick, 4 oz Tubes	Used to temporary fix leaks, holes, or cracks in a variety of pipes. Used for metal, masonry, wood or glass.
1909967353	Poly Sheeting Roll	6-mil, 20" x 100" Sheet	Used to set up containment area during work by creating the barrier to isolate hazardous materials and prevent their spread.
1909929406	Duct Tape Roll	Duct tape, silver 3' core, 9 mil waterproof, 2"x60 yards	Used in a variety of maint. tasks (e.g., secure a contained area).
1210926515 1210926516	Masonite	1/4"x4'x4' Sheet 1/4"x2'x2' Sheet	Used to provide temporary wall covering after wall break is made.
1214922226	Plas-tec Panels, Polywall and Silk Waterproof Wall Panels	1/16"x4'x8' Sheet	Used to provide waterproof barrier behind toilet or temporary wall covering after wall break is made.





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HA#	Material Item	Material Item Specification	Application
1219924836	Heavy Duty Adhesive	Multipurpose Type for Various Construction Projects, Liquid Nails # LN603	Used as adhesive for plastic panel.
1220991245	White Tub & Tile Sealant Caulking Silicone	10.1 oz Cartridge Packed 24/box G.E. SCS1702	Used to seal base of toilets and shower walls.
1216984470	Silicone Caulking Sealant and Adhesive, Clear Color	Silicone, kitchen and bath caulking sealant and adhesive, clear color, mold free protection- waterproof	Used to seal base of toilets and shower walls.
1610929059	Headlamp		Used to increase visibility and provide sufficient lighting while performing various maint. tasks.
1610967499	Flashlight		Used to increase visibility and provide sufficient lighting while performing various maint. tasks.





261

SUPPLIES

HA#	Material Item	Material Item Specification	Application
1906980863	Safety goggles	3M, 100 series	Used to protect eyes from a variety of hazards including chemicals, dust and flying objects.
1905930210	Box of N95 respirators	20/box	Used as a disposable respirator.
0802937621	Bucket	Under 6-gallon ProBucket, Window cleaning bucket, Plastic	Used as part of the cleaning supplies.
0807964138	Betco All Purpose Cleaner	Detergent, Betco all-purpose cleaner concentrate, 1 gallon case	Used as part of the cleaning supplies.
0908200100E	Rags	Rag, Maintenance warehouse 14"x 17", Terry cloth cleaning towel	Used as part of the cleaning supplies.







HA #	Material Item	Material Item Specification	Application
0907970631 0907975458 0907975459 0907968233	Nitrile Gloves	Various sizes	Used in a variety of maintenance tasks.
0907951691	Neoprene Gloves	Gloves, disposable power- free	Gloves for handling insulation products.
0907927937	HexArmor Gloves	HexArmor® 9014 Cut Resistant Gloves, Needle-resistant	Gloves for sharps and waste handling.
0907927936	Long Cuff PVC - Large Gloves	Needle stick resistant	Gloves for handling hot pipes.
0304920052	Micro Filter	Micro Filter, 10 Quantity replacement filtres.	Used with backpack vacuum.

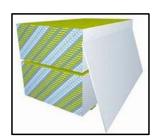






263

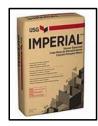
HA#	Material Item	Material Item Specification	Application
1210945694	Georgia-Pacific DensArmor Plus Mold & Moisture Resistant Interior Panel	Armor plus 5/8" x 4'x8', moisture and mold resistant interior panel	Mold-resistant sheetrock.
1225963003	USG Sheetrock Brand Glass Mat Mold Tough (regular)	Sheet rock, USG sheet rock brand glass- mat panel mold tough (regular), ½' x4'x 8', interior, moisture and mold resistant glass- mat	Mold-resistant sheetrock.
1225963002	Gold Bond eXP Interior Extreme Gypsum Panel	ÿ.	Mold-resistant sheetrock.
1404924256	FibaTape Mold-X 10	1-7/8 inch by 300 ft roll.	Mold-resistant tape used for seam taping when sheetrock is replaced with fiberglass-faced gypsum board.







HA #	Material Item	Material Item Specification	Application
1212919100	USG Imperial Natural Veneer Plaster Basecoat	50-pound bag	Mold-resistant plaster basecoat used for sealing seams when sheetrock is replaced with fiberglass-faced gypsum board.
1212919101	USG Diamond Veneer Plaster Finish	50-pound bag	Mold-resistant plaster finish used for sealing seams when sheetrock is replaced with fiberglass-faced gypsum board.
1207923801	Owens Corning ASJ Max Fiberglass Pipe Insulation	0.5" diameter	Used for pipe insulation.
1207923804	Owens Corning ASJ Max Fiberglass Pipe Insulation	0.75" diameter (3/4)	Used for pipe insulation.







265

HA#	Material Item	Material Item Specification	Application
1207923807	Owens Corning ASJ Max Fiberglass Pipe Insulation	1" diameter	Used for pipe insulation.
1207923810	Owens Corning ASJ Max Fiberglass Pipe Insulation	1.5" diameter	Used for pipe insulation.
1207923813	Owens Corning ASJ Max Fiberglass Pipe Insulation	2" diameter	Used for pipe insulation.
1207923816	Owens Corning ASJ Max Fiberglass Pipe Insulation	2.5" diameter	Used for pipe insulation.
1207993960	Insulation, Fiberglass Copper Pipe Insulation	5/8" pipe size with 1" pipe thickness. Owen Corning/Manville Part #0110006	Used for pipe insulation.

IRON PIPE SIZE		PIPE CIRCUMFERENCE	ORDER THIS SIZE
1/2"	7/8"	2-5/8"	1/2 x
3/4"	1-1/8"	3-1/4"	3/4 x
1"	1-3/8"	4-1/8"	1 x
1-1/4"	1-5/8"	5-1/4"	1-1/4 x
1-1/2"	1-7/8"	6"	1-1/2 x
2"	2-3/8"	7-1/2"	2 x
2-1/2"	2-7/8"	9"	2-1/2 X
3"	3-3/8"	11"	3 x
4"	4-3/8"	14-1/8"	4 x
5"	5-3/8"	17-1/2"	5 x
6"	6-5/8"	20-3/4"	6 x
7"	7-5/8"	24"	7 x
8"	8-5/8"	27-1/8"	8 x
9"	9-5/8"	30-1/4"	9 x
10"	10-3/4"	33-3/4"	10 x
11"	11-3/4"	36-7/8"	11 x
12"	12-3/4"	40"	12 x



HA#	Material Item	Material Item Specification	Application
1207930275	Insulation, Fiberglass Copper Pipe Insulation	1-1/4" pipe size with 1" pipe thickness. Owen Corning/Manville Part #0110012	Used for pipe insulation.
1207993962	Insulation, Fiberglass Copper Pipe Insulation	2-1/8" pipe size with 1" pipe thickness. Owen Corning/Manville Part #0110021	Used for pipe insulation.
1207993963	Insulation, Fiberglass Copper Pipe Insulation	2-5/8" pipe size with 1" pipe thickness. Owen Corning/Manville Part #0110026	Used for pipe insulation.





267

HA#	Material Item	Material Item Specification	Application
1207930272	Insulation PVC Elbow, PVC 90° Degree PVC Elbow Pipe Fitting Cover	1" thickness for 1/2" pipe (Size 7). Proto/JM SKU #300790	Used for pipe insulation.
1207930274	Insulation PVC Elbow, PVC 90° Degree PVC Elbow Pipe Fitting Cover	1" thickness for 1" pipe (Size 9). Proto/JM SKU #300990	Used for pipe insulation.
1207930275	Insulation PVC Elbow, PVC 90° Degree PVC Elbow Pipe Fitting Cover	1" thickness for 1-1/2" pipe (Size 10). Proto/JM SKU #301090	Used for pipe insulation.
1207930276	Insulation PVC Elbow, PVC 90° Degree PVC Elbow Pipe Fitting Cover	1" thickness for 2" pipe (Size 11). Proto/JM SKU #301190	Used for pipe insulation.
1207930277	Insulation PVC Elbow, PVC 90° Degree PVC Elbow Pipe Fitting Cover,	1" thickness for 2-1/2" pipe (Size 12); Proto/JM SKU #301290	Used for pipe insulation.





HA#	Material Item	Material Item Specification	Application
1207930280	Insulation PVC Tee/Valve Cover, Tee PVC Fitting,	1" thickness for 1/2" pipe (Size 7); Proto/JM SKU #3007TV	Used for pipe insulation.
1207930281	Insulation PVC Tee/Valve Cover, Tee PVC Fitting,	1" thickness for 1" pipe (Size 9); Proto/JM SKU #3009TV	Used for pipe insulation.
1207930282	Insulation PVC Tee/Valve Cover, Tee PVC Fitting	1" thickness for 1-1/2" pipe (Size 10); Proto/JM SKU #3010TV	Used for pipe insulation.
1207930283	Insulation PVC Tee/Valve Cover, Tee PVC Fitting	1" thickness for 2" pipe (Size 11); Proto/JM SKU #3011TV	Used for pipe insulation.
1207930284	Insulation PVC Tee/Valve Cover, Tee PVC Fitting	1" thickness for 2-1/2" pipe (Size 12); Proto/JM SKU #3012TV	Used for pipe insulation.





269

SUPPLIES

HA#	Material Item	Material Item Specification	Application
1216995800	Childers CP-11	Coating, weather barrier coating for thermal insulations for both indoors and outdoors, CP-11 VI-CRYL one (1) gallon pail	Used for pipe insulation as a waterproofing and adhesive barrier, and sealant.
1207993953	ASJ Insulation Tape	Insulation ASJ Max tape, fiberglass material, 3" wide x 150 feet length roll, Owen Corning Brand SKU Part #50MAXASJ3	Used for pipe insulation.
1207993951	King Tacks	PVC fitting tacks (50 tack per bag), color white, stainless steel annular serrated tack with round head	Used for pipe insulation as a closure system for PVC insulation fitting covers.
2006965078	Hilti Mineral Wool Board	Firestop, mineral wool, packed (4) sheets per case, 46"X24"x4' Hilti #236993	Used for pipe insulation.
1207993952	Aluminum Banding Roll	200 feet, 1/2" wide, 0.020" thick, coiled & stored in cardboard box, metal brand	Used to secure aluminum pipe jacket covers over pipe insulation.







HA #	Material Item	Material Item Specification	Application
1207993950	Aluminum Seal Clips	100 seals per bag designed for ½" strapping	Used to secure aluminum fitting covers over pipe insulation.
1404922227	Foster 40-50 Paint	5 Gallon Container	Mold-resistant paint.
1404981941	Sherwin Williams – Emerald Interior Satin Extra	5 Gallon Container	Mold-resistant paint.





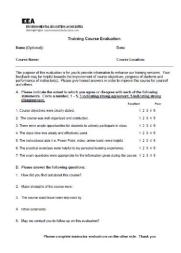
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271

NYCHA LEAK TRAINING



That's all folks!



- We appreciate your participation.
- We hope that this training will give you the capability to conduct leak evaluation & control.
- Please let the instructor or any EEA staff if there's anything else we can do to help you accomplish these goals.
- Please provide feedback on our evaluation so we can improve this training for future learners

