



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH



Envision School Walkthrough

Background

This self-guided walkthrough promotes good indoor air quality at your school. This tool is designed to provide easy and low-cost recommendations that will help you follow best practices at your school. This tool helps identify, remove and reduce indoor air quality problems, including asthma triggers. Identifying triggers and removing them from your school can help keep asthma under control, reduce absenteeism, and keep students and staff healthy and productive.

It is best to complete this walkthrough using a mobile device, but you can also download a hardcopy or use a computer. When you submit the walkthrough online, you will receive a PDF report that will guide future improvements and action.

Completing this walkthrough demonstrates your commitment to implementing and maintaining the use of best practices. It can help support your school's application for the Asthma Friendly School Program.

Instructions

The walkthrough takes about one hour to complete depending on the size of your school. It can be completed by one person but is better when a few people participate.

The tool will guide you through the different areas of your school, including:

- User Information
- Grounds – Outdoor and Roof
- Attic
- General Considerations – Indoor
- Bathrooms & Plumbing
- Cleaning & Maintenance
- Combustion Appliances
- Other
- Photos and Additional Notes

Complete the entire walkthrough by selecting yes, no or not applicable. We recommend that you attach pictures and make comments, as necessary. Pictures and comments can help when you review your report later and can help the Health Department better assist you.

Once you've completed the walkthrough, please submit it electronically by either:

- Submitting your answers via the online form at: <http://s.alchemer.com/s3/Envision>
- Scanning this paper copy and emailing it to: envision@vermont.gov

User Information

1. Participants (select all that apply) *

- Administrator
- Facility Manager (highly recommended)
- Nurse
- Teacher
- Student
- Parent
- Other - Write In (Required)

*

2. Date Completed (MM/DD/YYYY) *



3. Email Address (to receive report) *

Primary email address
(required)

Secondary email address
(optional)

Secondary email address
(optional)

Secondary email address
(optional)

Secondary email address
(optional)

4. School *

5. What year was the building constructed?

6. Has the building had any major renovations? *

- Yes
- No
- Unknown

7. What year were the renovations completed?

Grounds - Outdoor and Roof

8. What kind of ventilation units does your school have? *

- Ground level ventilation units
- Roof ventilation units
- Not applicable - school does not have any ventilation units

9. Ground level ventilation units operate properly? *

- Yes No N/A

Comments

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) studies of human exposure to air pollutants indicate that indoor levels of pollutants may be two to five times — and occasionally more than 100 times — higher than outdoor levels. An adequate supply of outdoor air can help reduce the levels of indoor pollutants. Inspect heating, ventilation and air conditioning systems regularly, clean air supply diffusers, return registers and outside air intakes, change filters regularly and ensure condensate pans are draining, and establish and follow a maintenance plan.

10. Ground level air intakes are free of obstructions? *

Yes No N/A

Comments

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) studies of human exposure to air pollutants indicate that indoor levels of pollutants may be two to five times — and occasionally more than 100 times — higher than outdoor levels. An adequate supply of outdoor air can help reduce the levels of indoor pollutants. Inspect heating, ventilation and air conditioning systems regularly, clean air supply diffusers, return registers and outside air intakes, change filters regularly and ensure condensate pans are draining, and establish and follow a maintenance plan.

11. Verified nests and droppings are not found near ground level outdoor air intakes? *

Yes No N/A

Comments

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) studies of human exposure to air pollutants indicate that indoor levels of pollutants may be two to five times — and occasionally more than 100 times — higher than outdoor levels. An adequate supply of outdoor air can help reduce the levels of indoor pollutants. Inspect heating, ventilation and air conditioning systems regularly, clean air supply diffusers, return registers and outside air intakes, change filters regularly and ensure condensate pans are draining, and establish and follow a maintenance plan.

12. Dumpsters are located away from doors, windows, and outdoor air intakes and are covered so as not to attract pests? *

Yes No N/A

Comments

Potential pollution sources located too close to air intakes can introduce pollutants into the school building. Pests are attracted to areas that provide food, water, and/or shelter. Minimizing pest access to these areas can help prevent pest problems. Conduct regular building walkthrough inspections to verify dumpster location(s) and condition(s).

13. Checked potential sources of air contaminants near the building (chimneys, stacks, industrial plants, exhaust from nearby buildings)? *

Yes No N/A

Comments

Potential pollution sources located near or upwind of air intakes can introduce pollutants into the school building. Establish a maintenance plan and conduct regular building walkthrough inspections.

14. Verified no vehicles idling near outdoor air intakes or open windows? *

Yes No N/A

Comments

Potential pollution sources located too close to air intakes and open windows can introduce pollutants into the school. Diesel exhaust from buses and other vehicles can exacerbate asthma and allergies. Vermont law limits the idling of all motor vehicles while parked to five minutes in any 60 minutes. Establish and enforce an anti-idling vehicle policy.

15. Application of pesticides minimized? *

Yes No N/A

Comments

Pesticides can be hazardous to people and pets. Select least-toxic products and use a licensed applicator to apply pesticides when required. Establish an Integrated Pest Management plan (identify/monitor, set action thresholds, prevent, control), use spot treatments and baits, conduct pollutant-releasing activities when the school is unoccupied.

16. Proper drainage away from the building (including roof downspouts)? *

Yes No N/A

Comments

Poor drainage can cause building materials to absorb water, creating the potential for mold growth. Allergens such as mold can trigger asthma symptoms. Conduct routine moisture inspections and establish and follow a maintenance plan.

17. Outdoor sprinklers spray away from the building and outdoor air intakes?*

Yes No N/A

Comments

Improper outdoor sprinkler direction can cause building materials to absorb water, creating the potential for mold growth. Allergens such as mold can trigger asthma symptoms. Conduct routine moisture inspections.

18. Verified no physical hazards present outdoors?*

Yes No N/A

Comments

Physical hazards can lead to injury or illness if not addressed. Verify no physical hazards are present to prevent injury/illness (slip/trip/fall hazards, excessive noise, heat/cold stress, etc.).

19. Building exits are unobstructed? *

Yes No N/A

Comments

Exits blocked by snow, objects, and other obstructions do not allow people to exit the building in the event of an emergency. Ensure building exits are unobstructed for emergency egress.

20. Roof is in good condition? *

Yes No N/A

Comments

Roof leaks can cause building materials to absorb water, creating the potential for mold growth. Allergens such as mold can trigger asthma symptoms. Conduct regular building walkthrough inspections and routine moisture inspections.

21. Verified no evidence of water ponding on roof?*

Yes No N/A

Comments

Poor drainage can cause building materials to absorb water, creating the potential for mold growth. Allergens such as mold can trigger asthma symptoms. Conduct regular building walkthrough inspections, routine moisture inspections, and dry wet areas within 24 to 48 hours.

22. Roof ventilation units operate properly (air flows in)?*

Yes No N/A

Comments

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) studies of human exposure to air pollutants indicate that indoor levels of pollutants may be two to five times — and occasionally more than 100 times — higher than outdoor levels. An adequate supply of outdoor air can help reduce the levels of indoor pollutants. Inspect heating, ventilation and air conditioning systems regularly and provide outdoor air ventilation according to ASHRAE Standards or local code.

23. Roof exhaust fans operate properly (air flows out)? *

Yes No N/A

Comments

Exhaust fans pull indoor pollutants and odors out of the building. Inspect heating, ventilation and air conditioning systems regularly and provide outdoor air ventilation according to ASHRAE Standards or local code.

24. Verified no nests or animal droppings found near roof outdoor air intakes?

*

Yes No N/A

Comments

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) studies of human exposure to air pollutants indicate that indoor levels of pollutants may be two to five times — and occasionally more than 100 times — higher than outdoor levels. An adequate supply of outdoor air can help reduce the levels of indoor pollutants. Inspect and monitor for pests and establish an integrated pest management plan (identify/monitor, set action thresholds, prevent, control).

25. Air from plumbing stacks and exhaust outlets flows away from outdoor roof air intakes? *

Yes No N/A

Comments

Potential pollution sources located too close to air intakes can introduce pollutants into the school building. Inspect heating, ventilation and air conditioning systems regularly and provide outdoor air ventilation according to ASHRAE Standards or local code.

Attic

26. Checked for evidence of roof and plumbing leaks in attic?*

Yes No N/A

Comments

Poor drainage can cause building materials to absorb water, creating the potential for mold growth. Allergens such as mold can trigger asthma symptoms. Conduct regular building walkthrough inspections, conduct routine moisture inspections, and dry wet areas within 24 to 48 hours.

27. Verified no birds or animal nests, pests or droppings found in the attic?*

Yes No N/A

Comments

Allergens such as pests can trigger asthma symptoms. Pests can also transmit disease. Inspect and monitor for pests and establish an integrated pest management plan (identify/monitor, set action thresholds, prevent, control).

28. Attic is insulated and properly sealed? *

Yes No N/A

Comments

Due to the chimney or “stack” effect, hot air rises and escapes through the top of any building structure. Poor insulation in an attic can cause ice dams to form on roofs and eaves and may result in roof leaks and mold growth. Insulation and air sealing work hand in hand to save energy and money, in addition to making a space more comfortable.

General Considerations - Indoor

29. Walk-off mats trap dirt and moisture at building entrances and are cleaned regularly? *

Yes No N/A

Comments

Dust particles small enough to be inhaled may cause eye irritation, coughing, sneezing, hay fever, and asthma attacks. Wet floors can pose a slip hazard. Walk-off mats long enough for five strides are most effective. Conduct routine inspections of school environment and use walk-off mats at building entrances.

30. Offices, classrooms and common areas are damp-dusted and vacuumed regularly? *

Yes No N/A

Comments

Dust particles small enough to be inhaled may cause eye irritation, coughing, sneezing, hay fever, and asthma attacks. Train cleaning/maintenance staff on protocols, clean and remove dust with damp cloth, and vacuum using high-efficiency filters. Avoid sweeping and dry-dusting.

31. Temperature and humidity are maintained within acceptable ranges (generally 65-85 degrees Fahrenheit and 40-60%) where equipment exists that can meet these guidelines? *

Yes No N/A

Comments

Temperature and humidity can affect levels of indoor pollutants, mold growth, and occupant comfort. Maintain temperature between 65- and 85-degrees Fahrenheit. A more specific temperature range depends on humidity, season, clothing worn, activity level and other factors. Maintain indoor humidity levels between 40% and 60% to maintain occupant comfort, reduce viral spread and reduce potential mold growth. Refer to the current version of the ASHRAE 55 standard or consult with your HVAC professional to determine specific ranges for your school building.

32. Carbon dioxide sensors are tested regularly and carbon dioxide levels are consistently acceptable (<1000 ppm)? *

Yes No N/A

Comments

Carbon dioxide levels in a building are an indicator of ventilation effectiveness. Areas with high carbon dioxide levels may not have enough fresh air supply which can allow other contaminants to build up. Low carbon dioxide levels are associated with increased productivity and reduced absenteeism. Maintain carbon dioxide levels below 1000 ppm to ensure adequate ventilation and fresh air.

33. Supply and exhaust vents are clear of obstructions?*

Yes No N/A

Comments

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) studies of human exposure to air pollutants indicate that indoor levels of pollutants may be two to five times — and occasionally more than 100 times — higher than outdoor levels. An adequate supply of outdoor air can help reduce the levels of indoor pollutants. Exhaust fans pull indoor pollutants and odors out of the building. Inspect heating, ventilation and air conditioning systems regularly, and establish and follow a maintenance plan.

34. Ozone sources, like photocopiers and laser printers, are placed in well ventilated rooms? *

Yes No N/A

Comments

Printers and photocopiers have been found to be significant sources of ozone and other pollutants in office environments. Ozone can cause the muscles in the airways to constrict, leading to wheezing and shortness of breath. Long-term exposure to ozone is linked to aggravation of asthma and is likely to be one of many causes of asthma development. Inspect heating, ventilation, and air conditioning systems regularly and establish and follow a maintenance plan.

35. Ozone sources, like photocopiers and laser printers, are serviced regularly and maintained according to manufacturer recommendations? *

Yes No N/A

Comments

Printers and photocopiers have been found to be significant sources of ozone and other pollutants in office environments. Ozone can cause the muscles in the airways to constrict, leading to wheezing and shortness of breath. Long-term exposure to ozone is linked to aggravation of asthma and is likely to be one of many causes of asthma development. Establish and reinforce standard operating and maintenance procedures.

36. Checked for odors? *

Yes No N/A

Comments

Odors, like those from chemicals, can be an indication of poor indoor air quality and have the potential to negatively impact health. Musty odors may be a sign of mold growth. Allergens such as mold can trigger asthma symptoms. Conduct routine inspections of school environment and conduct routine moisture inspections.

37. Checked for signs of mold and mildew growth? *

Yes No N/A

Comments

Allergens such as mold can trigger asthma symptoms. Conduct routine moisture inspections, and address moisture problems promptly.

38. Checked for signs of water damage or moisture intrusion?*

Yes No N/A

Comments

Allergens such as mold can trigger asthma symptoms. Conduct routine moisture inspections, and address moisture problems promptly. Water damaged building materials are more susceptible to mold growth and should be replaced.

39. Checked for evidence of pests and their food sources?*

Yes No N/A

Comments

Allergens such as pests can trigger asthma symptoms. Pests can also transmit disease. Establish an integrated pest management plan (identify/monitor, set action thresholds, prevent, control) and communicate to school staff the importance of proper food storage.

40. Verified food is stored properly and food waste is disposed of according to local code and in a timely manner? *

Yes No N/A

Comments

Proper storage and cleaning of designated food areas can help deter pests. Allergens such as pests can trigger asthma symptoms. Pests can also transmit disease. Establish an integrated pest management plan (identify/monitor, set action thresholds, prevent, control) and communicate to school staff the importance of proper food storage.

41. Asthma triggers are reduced or eliminated (upholstered furniture, pillows, stuffed animals, tobacco smoke, pet dander, mold, unapproved chemicals, etc.)? *

Yes No N/A

Comments

Upholstered furniture, pillows, stuffed animals, tobacco smoke, pet dander, mold, and unapproved chemicals can trigger asthma symptoms. Reduce or eliminate asthma triggers to improve indoor air quality.

42. Exposure to animal allergens is minimized? *

Yes No N/A

Comments

Asthma and allergy symptoms can be triggered by animal fur, dander, body fluids and feces. Individuals can become sensitized (made allergic) by repeated exposure to animal allergens. Where practical, use alternatives to animals. Where animals are an integral part of the learning process, keep animals in cages (do not allow them to roam), clean cages regularly and keep cages away from vents to prevent allergens from circulating throughout the building.

43. Verified no unapproved cleaning products are used or brought in to the school by staff, students or parents? *

Yes No N/A

Comments

Unapproved cleaning chemicals can trigger asthma symptoms and impact health. Implement and enforce a policy that does not allow staff, students or parents to bring in their own cleaning products.

44. Verified no air fragrances, deodorizers or essential oils?*

Yes No N/A

Comments

Unapproved chemicals can trigger asthma symptoms. Discourage the use of asthma triggers such as fragrances, deodorizers and essential oils to improve indoor air quality. Act 68 of 2012 requires distributors/manufacturers to sell/offer/distribute air fresheners to a school only if the air fresheners are certified as environmentally preferable by an independent third party. Identify and address the issue the chemical is trying to mask.

45. School staff and students are empowered to submit building related concerns and those concerns are reviewed and addressed in a timely manner? *

Yes No N/A

Comments

Many building issues are related to occupant behavior. Following up on complaints can help improve indoor air quality. Conduct regular building walkthrough inspections and communicate findings to school occupants.

46. Verified no physical hazards present indoors? *

Yes No N/A

Comments

Physical hazards can lead to injury or illness if not addressed. Verify no physical hazards are present to prevent injury/illness (slip/trip/fall hazards, excessive noise, heat/cold stress, etc.).

Bathrooms and General Plumbing

47. Bathrooms and restrooms have operating exhaust fans? *

Yes No N/A

Comments

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) studies of human exposure to air pollutants indicate that indoor levels of pollutants may be two to five times — and occasionally more than 100 times — higher than outdoor levels. An adequate supply of outdoor air can help reduce the levels of indoor pollutants. Exhaust fans pull indoor pollutants and odors out of the building. Inspect heating, ventilation and air conditioning systems regularly, and establish and follow a maintenance plan.

48. Water is poured down floor drains and sinks once per week and toilets are flushed at least once per week to ensure proper drain trap maintenance? *

Yes No N/A

Comments

Drain traps can cause indoor air quality problems when water in the drain trap evaporates due to infrequent use. If the building interior is under negative pressure, soil gas or sewer gas can be drawn indoors through a dry drain trap. Train cleaning/maintenance staff on protocols

Cleaning and Maintenance

49. Verified that third-party certified cleaning products are used (some third-party certifications are Green Seal, ECOLOGO or EPA's Safer Choice)? *

Yes No N/A

Comments

Some cleaning chemicals can trigger asthma symptoms and impact health. Select cleaning products that are non-toxic or least toxic and certified as environmentally preferable by a third-party such as Green Seal, ECOLOGO or EPA's Safer Choice. Commercial vendors are required to sell only third-party certified environmentally preferable cleaning products to public schools as a result of Act 68 of 2012.

50. Verified safer disinfectants and sanitizers are used, unless otherwise required by regulation? *

Yes No N/A

Comments

Certain ingredients in disinfectants and sanitizers can trigger asthma symptoms and impact health. Select safer disinfectants and sanitizers, like those certified by EPA's Design for the Environment. These products are safer for health and the environment. Federal, state or local regulations may require the use of non-certified products in certain situations.

51. Chemicals are used only with adequate ventilation and using adequate controls? *

Yes No N/A

Comments

Build up of contaminants can contribute to indoor air quality problems and health effects. Follow safe handling, storage, and disposal practices, clean air supply diffusers, return registers and outside air intakes, inspect heating, ventilation and air conditioning systems regularly, and establish a school chemical management and inventory plan. If your school has science laboratories, these should have negative pressure and exhaust to the outside rather than recirculating. If your school does a lot of chemistry and biology experiments, laboratories should have chemical fume hood(s) that exhaust directly outdoors and should be tested regularly.

52. Safety Data Sheets (SDSs) for all chemicals used and/or stored on site are easily accessible and up to date? *

Yes No N/A

Comments

The SDS is a way for chemical manufacturers to communicate product hazards. It includes information such as the properties of each chemical; the physical, health, and environmental health hazards; protective measures; and safety precautions for handling, storing, and transporting the chemical. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration requires that employers ensure that SDSs are readily accessible to employees for all hazardous chemicals in their workplace. If the employer does not have an SDS, the employer or designated person(s) should contact the manufacturer to obtain one.

53. Supply and exhaust vents in chemical and trash storage areas are operating properly? *

Yes No N/A

Comments

Build up of contaminants can contribute to indoor air quality problems and health effects. Follow safe handling, storage, and disposal practices, clean air supply diffusers, return registers and outside air intakes, and inspect heating, ventilation and air conditioning systems regularly. Prudent Practices suggests that chemical storage areas should have vents and intakes both at ceiling and floor levels. It is also recommended to have at least 4-6 air exchanges per hour, and to operate the system throughout the year (no turning off overnight, during school break, etc.).

54. Chemicals and fuel containers are labeled and are stored and handled properly? *

Yes No N/A

Comments

Build up of contaminants can contribute to indoor air quality problems and health effects. Follow safe handling, storage, and disposal practices, inspect heating, ventilation and air conditioning systems regularly, and establish a maintenance plan.

55. Power equipment, like snowblowers and lawn mowers are serviced and maintained according to manufacturers' guidelines? *

Yes No N/A

Comments

Build up of contaminants can contribute to indoor air quality problems and health effects. Follow safe handling, storage, and disposal practices, conduct routine inspections of school environment, and train maintenance staff on protocols.

Combustion Appliances

56. Checked for combustion gas and fuel odors? *

Yes No N/A

Comments

Combustion equipment are potential sources of carbon monoxide and combustion gases. Carbon monoxide is and odorless, toxic gas so it is important that appliances are properly vented to remove combustion gases. Inspect heating, ventilation and air conditioning systems regularly and establish and follow a maintenance plan. Note odors when first entering a location containing combustion equipment. Upon first entering a room, the smell of combustion gas odors may indicate a leak or back drafting problem.

57. Physical and pressure barriers separate combustion equipment from occupied spaces? *

Yes No N/A

Comments

Combustion equipment are potential sources of carbon monoxide and combustion gases. Carbon monoxide is and odorless, toxic gas so it is important that appliances are properly vented to remove combustion gases. Inspect heating, ventilation and air conditioning systems regularly, establish and follow a maintenance plan, and provide outdoor air ventilation according to ASHRAE Standards or local code. Note odors when first entering a location containing combustion equipment. Upon first entering a room, the smell of combustion gas odors may indicate a leak or back drafting problem.

58. Ensured combustion equipment is serviced regularly according to manufacturer recommendations? *

Yes No N/A

Comments

Combustion equipment are potential sources of carbon monoxide and combustion gases. Carbon monoxide is and odorless, toxic gas so it is important that appliances are properly vented to remove combustion gases. Inspect heating, ventilation and air conditioning systems regularly, establish and follow a maintenance plan, and provide outdoor air ventilation according to ASHRAE Standards or local code. Note odors when first entering a location containing combustion equipment. Upon first entering a room, the smell of combustion gas odors may indicate a leak or back drafting problem.

Other

59. Fluorescent light bulbs are properly stored for disposal? *

Yes No N/A

Comments

Fluorescent light bulbs contain mercury, a neurotoxin. Small amounts of mercury can be released into the environment when fluorescent light bulbs break or if they are improperly disposed of at the end of their useful lives. Store used fluorescent light bulbs up to one year in boxes that are kept closed and labeled “waste lamps” or “universal waste lamps”. Store in a secure location until ready for proper disposal. In Vermont, fluorescent light bulbs are prohibited from the landfill and must be recycled. More information on disposal options can be found at: <http://dec.vermont.gov/waste-management/solid/product-stewardship/mercury/proper-disposal/lamps>

60. Has your school tested for radon in accordance with Section 12 of Act 72 (2021)? *

Yes No N/A

Comments

Radon is the second leading cause of lung cancer behind smoking. Elevated radon levels have been found in many schools across the state. For most school children and staff, the second largest contributor to their radon exposure is likely to be their school. In 2021, the Vermont legislature passed a law requiring all schools to test for radon. See Section 12 of Act 72 (2021).

61. Were any of the test results greater than or equal to 2.0 picocuries per liter (pCi/l)? *

Yes No

Comments

The EPA action level for radon is 4.0 pCi/L. At or above this level, a school should be fixed. Radon levels below 4.0 pCi/L still pose some risk, but you can reduce your risk by lowering the radon level in your school. Most radon reduction systems can reduce radon levels to 2.0 pCi/L or lower. Consider mitigation for radon levels between 2.0 and 3.9 pCi/L.

62. Has the school been mitigated? *

Yes No In Process

Comments

The EPA action level is 4.0 pCi/l. At or above this level, radon in air should be mitigated. Radon levels below 4.0 pCi/L still pose some risk, but you can reduce your risk by lowering the radon level in your school. Most radon reduction systems can reduce radon levels to 2.0 pCi/L or lower. Consider mitigation for radon levels between 2.0 and 3.9 pCi/L.

63. Checked for peeling and flaking paint (if the building was built before 1978, this could be a lead hazard)? *

Yes No N/A

Comments

Lead is a toxic metal that is harmful to human health, especially children. Children are most susceptible to the effects of lead because their bodies are still developing and they absorb lead more easily than adults. Lead can affect children's development in many ways, but it can cause particular harm to the central nervous system (brain). There is no safe blood lead level. Even low blood lead levels in a child's body can slow growth, make it hard to learn, and cause behavior problems. Dust from lead paint is a major source of lead poisoning in Vermont children. Over time, lead paint on surfaces crumbles into invisible dust, especially from opening and closing doors and windows. Conduct routine inspections of the school environment for chipping or peeling paint. Clean high friction areas with a HEPA vacuum and/or a wet cloth or mop. Follow lead-safe work practices during renovations. Additional preventative maintenance applies to areas of a school used or frequented by preschool children, as required by the Vermont Lead Law's Essential Maintenance Practices section.

64. Has your school tested for lead in drinking water in all outlets that are currently used for drinking and cooking in accordance with Act 66 (2019)? *

Yes No N/A

Comments

Lead is a toxic metal that is harmful to human health, especially children. Children are most susceptible to the effects of lead because their bodies are still developing and they absorb lead more easily than adults. Lead can affect children's development in many ways, but it can cause particular harm to the central nervous system (brain). There is no safe blood lead level. Even low blood lead levels in a child's body can slow growth, make it hard to learn, and cause behavior problems. Lead can get into drinking water as it moves through older lead pipes, plumbing and solder.

65. Checked for deteriorated asbestos-containing building materials? *

Yes No N/A

Comments

Asbestos is a mineral fiber that has been used in many building materials. Exposure to asbestos fibers increases the risk of developing lung cancer, mesothelioma and asbestosis. Undisturbed asbestos containing material does not pose a risk. Maintain an up-to-date Asbestos Management Plan as required by the Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act (AHERA) and address any deteriorated building material using a Vermont-licensed asbestos contractor. Review the Asbestos Management Plan and consult with the school's designated person prior to beginning any renovations or maintenance activities. Demolitions and large-scale renovations likely need additional asbestos assessment by a Vermont-licensed asbestos inspector.

66. What methods, policies, etc. are used to improve environmental health and indoor air quality at the school? *

- Environmental Health Management Plan/Policy
- Integrated Pest Management Policy
- Environmentally Preferable Purchasing Policy
- Anti-Idling Policy
- No Smoking Policy
- Participate in environmental health and indoor air quality workshops
- Follow a formal heating, ventilation and air conditioning maintenance plan/schedule
- Other
- None

*

67. Does the school have a Whole School, Whole Community, Whole Child team or other environmental health or wellness team? *

Yes No

Comments

Develop a Whole School, Whole Community, Whole Child(WSCC) team or other environmental health or wellness team. Meet regularly to review inspection reports, prioritize concerns, and make recommendations.

68. Will the results of this inspection be shared with the team? *

Yes No

Comments

Share inspection reports with the team so they can prioritize concerns and make recommendations.

Photos

69. Do you have photos to upload? *

Yes No

70. Upload photos (up to 10)

Browse...

71. Upload additional photos here (up to 10)

Browse...

Additional Notes

Additional Notes

Thank You!

Thank you for completing the walkthrough. Your responses have been submitted.

Next Steps:

- If you completed the walkthrough on paper, enter your responses online or scan and email your responses to envision@vermont.gov.
- You will receive a report via email. Share this report with your WSCC Team or other environmental health or wellness team.
- Create an action plan for any areas of concern noted.
- Add this walkthrough to your maintenance plan to conduct annually.
- Apply to be recognized as an Asthma Friendly School.

If you need further assistance, the Health Department can help. Contact the Health Department's Envision Program at:

- Website: [Envision Program](#)
- Email: envision@vermont.gov
- Phone: 800-439-8550