



PuroClean Mold Remediation Protocol

All PuroClean providers are affiliated with the Indoor Air Quality Association (IAQA) an independent organization instrumental in developing education programs and research regarding air quality, health and public safety. PuroClean adheres to the standard guidelines for mold remediation as illustrated in:

- The NY City Health Guidelines on Assessment and Remediation of Fungi in Indoor Environments
- The EPA Guidelines for Mold Remediation in Schools and Commercial Buildings

MOLD FACT: Molds destroy the materials they are living on (paper, wood, leather, etc) but most molds are only annoying to most people. HOWEVER, it is important to remember two key facts

1. Any individual may react to the presence of a specific mold – even it that mold does not bother anyone else. Individual susceptibility is crucially important in mold evaluation.
2. Some molds affect everyone: Stacybotrys (Chartarum) is the most known, and some species of Aspergillus and Penecillium

Step 1: Identify Water Source

The first step in any mold remediation, and a crucial step, is to deal with the underlying water situation. Mold is always related to water, so a search for mold will always begin by using professional meters and expertise to look for unwanted water under cabinets or inside of walls, etc. If the source of the water is not fixed, then mold will return regardless of any effort by a remediation company.

Step 2: Inform Property Owner

The property owner should be offered the opportunity to consult with a qualified Indoor Environmental Professional (IEP) who can help evaluate the situation and who will write the protocol that the remediation professional will follow. It is impossible to determine the type of mold by looking at it. Stacybotrys is black, but so are many other species of mold. If someone wants to know the specific molds present then a sample must be sent to a qualified laboratory for evaluation. The above standards allow the professional remediation company to deal with small areas of visible mold without the necessity of requiring an IEP. When the area of visible mold is larger, then they do require an IEP to be involved in the process.

Step 3: Remediate the Mold

For a remediation professional, it is important to treat every mold contamination as a serious matter. Mold should be remediated and the environment returned to a dry state.

Remediation efforts are the same, regardless of the type of mold involved. Remember, the professional is treating all mold as hazardous, so the procedures and processes and safety precautions are the same in all cases.

Step 4: Clearance Test

At the end of every mold remediation, regardless of the size of the restoration, an air sample should be taken by a qualified mold testing company and sent to a laboratory for analysis. The reasonable standard that is normally used to evaluate the sample is that the mold counts by “less than outdoors.” Since we live in an interactive world and the “outside” comes in every time we open the door, the fact that our remediation area is less than the outside indicates that the remediation was successful.