



A Guide to Mold
Remediation

MISSION STATEMENT

THE "DOME" COMMITMENT

"Our mission is to deliver the highest quality disaster restoration, remediation/abatement and general contracting services in a safe, reliable, efficient and environmentally friendly manner. Our vision is to be a recognized performance leader in our industry by exceeding the expectations set by our customers, by achieving operational excellence and by providing a dynamic, challenging and rewarding environment for our employees. We will build value in our company through the strength of our customers' satisfaction and by producing long term, profitable growth."

DOMÉ...



RESTORING
PROPERTIES

...AND LIVES

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DISCLAIMER	2
INTRODUCTION TO MOLD	3
WHAT IS MOLD? AND SOME BASIC DEFINITIONS	3-4
SOME FUNGI FACTS	4
FACTORS EFFECTING MOLD GROWTH	6
WHAT THEIR PRESENCE INDICATES	7
COMMON INDOOR MOLDS	8
HEALTH AFFECTS ASSOCIATED WITH MOLD	9-10
WHO ARE THE PEOPLE MOST AT RISK	10
CONTROLLING MOLD GROWTH IN INDOOR ENVIRONMENTS	11-12
PERFORMING AN INITIAL MOLD ASSESSMENT	13
MOLD REMEDIATION LEVELS	13-14
MOLD REMEDIATION PROCEDURES	14-22
CONTENTS AND SURFACE CLEANING	22
REMEDICATION OF HVAC SYSTEM	23-24
SUMMARY OF FACTS ABOUT MOLD	24
NOTES	25-28

Disclaimer

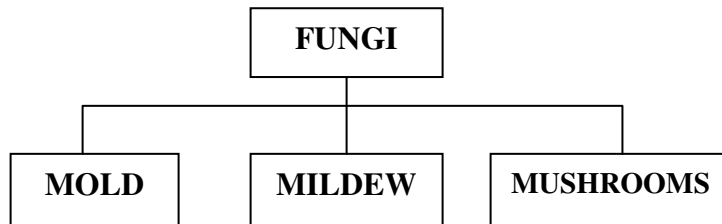
The information contained herein is intended for general use and may not be applicable for every circumstance. It is not a complete guide to government regulations and does not relieve persons who use this information from their responsibilities under the applicable legislation and or industry accepted standards and practices.

Dome does not guarantee the accuracy of, nor assume liability for, the information presented herein.

Introduction to Mold

Molds are naturally occurring and an essential part of our environment. They can be found almost everywhere outdoors and indoors and have inhabited the earth for millions of years. In recent years, the issue of mold and its potential health risks to building occupants has increasingly attracted public attention and concern; legitimate in some cases, exaggerated in others.

What is Mold?



Mold is a term that is given to a large number of single or multi celled organisms that rely on external organic food sources such as wood, paper, natural fabrics, plants, debris, soil etc. Mold together with Mushrooms, Yeasts and Mildew (which is a disease that typically affects plants), form the Fungi Kingdom of Living Matter. Scientists have identified over 100,000 species of mold (over 1,000 species identified in North America), and estimate over 1.5 million species worldwide.

Some Basic Definitions

Mold: A one or many celled organism that relies on an external food source.

Mildew: Disease that typically affects plants.

Spores: Reproductive “seeds” of mold.

Mycotoxins: Toxic chemicals found on the inside and outside of spores that are associated with health effects.

Settled Spores: Spores that are present on a surface but are not actively growing.

Viable Spores: Spores that have the ability to grow into the mold phase given the right conditions.

Non Viable Spores: Spores that do not have the ability to grow into the mold phase.

Some Fungi Facts

- 1) They are ubiquitous, with an estimated 1.5 million species of molds in existence but only about 10% have been officially identified in scientific literature.
- 2) Require free water to grow and flourish.
- 3) They absorb nutrients across their membranes by secreting enzymes.
- 4) They release spores into the environment as a means of reproduction.
- 5) Fungi organisms and their components such as Spores, Cell Fragments and Cell Products may be Allergenic, Infectious, Toxigenic, Systemic and Opportunistic.
- 6) Both Viable and Non Viable mold spores are known to contain allergenic/toxic components.

Not All Fungi Are Bad

- 1) They are commonly used in the production of Antibiotics and Anti Rejection Drugs.
- 2) They are used in landfills and composters to degrade waste.
- 3) They are regularly used in the production and processing of many foods such as citric acid in soft drinks, candies, beer, wine, spirits, breads and cheese.

Fungal Spores and their Viability

Spores are the reproductive “seeds” of mold. They are always present outdoors and inside buildings. They are dispersed by wind, water activity, human activity, animals and insects.

Viable mold spores are spores that have the ability to grow into the mold phase given the right conditions. Spores can survive for a very long period of time (even thousands of years) until a suitable environment allows them to grow and produce more spores. **The allergenic and toxigenic properties of mold spores remain even if the spores are dead.**

Mold spores are typically 1.0 to 2.0 microns in size (1 micron is equal to 1/1,000,000 of a meter). A typical human hair is approximately 40 microns in size. A single colony can produce millions of spores.

Factors Effecting Mold Growth

- 1) **Mold Spores** – which are found everywhere.
- 2) **Water** – This is the most important factor affecting mold growth. The amount of water present will determine the type of mold present.
- 3) **Nutrients** – An external organic food source such as dirt, wall paper paste, paper products, fabrics, wood, soil etc.
- 4) **Suitable Temperature** – Most indoor molds grow between 68 and 86 Degrees Fahrenheit. However, some molds can grow anywhere between 0 and 105 Degrees Fahrenheit.
- 5) **Light and PH Level** – Primarily affects spore production and release rather than growth. **Darkness affecting mold growth is a myth.**

What Surfaces Can Mold Grow On

- 1) Wood
- 2) Cellulose Fibers
- 3) Plastics
- 4) Fiberglass
- 5) Cement and Concrete
- 6) Plaster and Gypsum, Vinyl Wall Coverings
- 7) HVAC Systems
- 8) Rubber, Metals, Paint
- 9) Paints, Fabrics, Plants/Potting Soil
- 10) Wool, Hair, skin

Mold can grow on any structure as long as dirt, debris or organic residue is found on the material and the other factors affecting mold growth are present in the environment.

What Their Presence Indicates

Each type of mold has a different moisture requirement in order to grow and flourish. Therefore the type of mold found indoors is dependent upon the moisture content of the building material on which it is growing on.

Water Activity – is a measure of the amount of water on a substrate (food source) that an organism can use to support its growth.

- 1) **Primary Colonizers** – Molds that are capable of growing at low levels of water activity ie. Dry materials. Includes some *Penicillium* and *Aspergillus* species
- 2) **Secondary Colonizers** – Molds that require intermediate levels of water activity ie. Damp conditions in order to grow. Includes most *Aspergillus* and *Cladosporium* species.
- 3) **Tertiary Colonizers** – Molds that require high levels of water activity ie. Wet conditions to grow. Includes *Stachybotrys* and *Chaetomium* species.

Common Indoor Molds

- 1) **Penicillium** – most common family of indoor molds. Often found growing as a dark green colony in water damaged carpet, wallpaper and some types of insulation. Growth may indicate low to moderate amounts of water activity over a short period of time. Can begin to grow and colonize as quickly as 48 – 72 hours. Spore size is less than 5 microns.
- 2) **Aspergillus** – 2nd most common family of indoor molds. Often found in water damaged building materials and air dust. Characterized by musty, earthy odor and commonly connected with moldy environments. Growth may indicate moderate amounts of water activity over a short period of time. Can grow and colonize as quickly as 48 – 72 hours. Spore size is less than 5 microns.
- 3) **Chaetomium, Ulocladium, Cladosporium** – 3rd most common family of indoor molds. Often found in water damage materials such as sheetrock, gypsum board, paper products and textiles. Growth may indicate poor ventilation and a more chronically damp environment. Can grow and colonize as quickly as 48 – 72 hours. Spore size is between 5 and 12 microns.
- 4) **Stachybotrys** – is a dark colored fungi often referred to as “black mold”. Often found in water damaged materials rich in cellulose such as sheetrock, paper, ceiling tiles, wallpaper and insulation backing. Its presence is significant because it requires a large amount of water activity over a long period of time which can indicate a severe and chronically wet environment.

Human Health Effects Depend On:

- 1) Extent of mold growth
- 2) Length of exposure
- 3) Health status of exposed individuals

Health Effects Associated with Indoor Molds

- 1) **Allergenic Disease** – is commonly associated with most indoor molds. Includes Asthma, runny nose and inflammation of lung tissue. Also may include Chronic Sinusitis caused by fungal spores and growth fragments deposited in the sinus and nasal cavities. Non-inflammatory symptoms include eye and skin irritation, fatigue, headache, nausea and vomiting.
- 2) **Toxic Disease** – is commonly associated with specific indoor molds such as Penicillium sp., Aspergillus fumigatus and Aspergillus versicolor, Ulocladium sp. And Stachybotrys sp. Their toxic effects can include:
 - a. **Microbial Volatile Organic Compounds (MVOC's)** – Are off gasses of fungal metabolism from wet building materials which are characterized by musty odors ie. Earthy, weedy, musty, nutty. They are indicators of active or past fungal growth. Also indicators of unacceptable indoor air quality. Usually associated with irritant effects such as runny nose, sore throat, itchy and watery eyes, skin rashes and irritation.
 - b. **Mycotoxins** – are highly toxic compounds produced by certain molds. These toxins can be cancer causing and immune suppressing. Symptoms can include skin rashes, headaches, dizziness, fatigue, muscle and joint pain, nausea, depression, memory loss, vomiting and diarrhea, asthma, sore throat, signs of bleeding lungs and fragile blood vessels.
- 3) **Fungal Infections** – These are unlikely with indoor molds.

Routes of Exposure

The primary route of exposure for mold spores is inhalation. Spores deposit themselves deep in the respiratory tract and develop a root like structure that attaches itself to human tissue.

Who are the People Most at Risk?

Virtually anyone exposed to airborne mold may react to the allergenic and toxigenic properties of mold spores. The following groups of people would be affected at lower exposure levels:

- 1) **The elderly**
- 2) **Children** – especially infants and newborns because of their low body weight, increased metabolic rate, faster respirations and the underdeveloped immune system.
- 3) **Pregnant women**
- 4) **Immunosuppressed individuals** – including people with AIDS, Hepatitis, organ transplant recipients and people receiving chemotherapy.
- 5) **Hypersensitive individuals** – people with respiratory conditions or allergies and asthma.

Controlling Mold Growth in Indoor Environments

*****THE KEY TO CONTROLLING MOLD GROWTH IS TO ENSURE THE BUILDING IS DRY.**

Additional factors to consider when controlling mold growth:

1) Control Indoor Humidity

- i. For IAQ reasons, Indoor RH (Relative Humidity) should not exceed 60%.
- ii. The standard allowable range for RH is 30-50% at 68° F to 72° F.
- iii. Vent showers and other moisture generating sources to the outside.
- iv. Control RH and dampness by using air conditioning and dehumidifiers.
- v. Use exhaust fans when cooking, dishwashing, and cleaning in food service areas.

2) Inspect the building regularly for signs of mold, moisture, leaks, or spills.

- i. Check for moldy odors.
- ii. Have a certified HVAC contractor regularly inspect, maintain and clean the HVAC system.
- iii. Look for water stains or discoloration on the ceiling, walls, floors, and window sills.
- iv. Inspect bathrooms and under sinks for standing water, water stains or mold.
- v. Do not let water stand in air conditioning or refrigerator drip pans.

3) Respond promptly when you see signs of moisture and or mold, or when leaks or spills occur.

- i. Clean and dry any damp or wet materials and furnishings with 24-48 hours of occurrence to prevent mold growth.
- ii. Fix the source of the water problem or leak.
- iii. Clean mold off hard surfaces with water and detergent and dry promptly.
- iv. Replace absorbent materials such as ceiling tiles that are moldy.
- v. Inspect mechanical and electrical rooms as well as the roof for unsanitary conditions, leaks and spills.

4) Reduce moisture condensation

- i. Reduce the potential for condensation on cold surfaces (ie. Windows, piping, exterior walls, roofs or flooring) by adding insulation.

5) Frequently clean carpets and upholstered furniture

- i. Remove spots and stains immediately, using the flooring manufacturers recommended techniques.
- ii. Use care to prevent excess moisture or cleaning residue accumulation and ensure that cleaned areas are dried quickly.

Performing an Initial Mold Assessment

- 1) On commercial project ALWAYS get a third party (environmental services company) to do the initial assessment for mold.
- 2) The extent of the review will most likely include the following:
 - a. Collection of background information (eg. History of water damage, sequence of renovations or operations, reports of odors or adverse health effects)
 - b. Walk through evaluation of the area and HVAC system if necessary.
 - c. Intrusive inspections into walls or other cavities to detect the presence of hidden mold growth
 - d. Collection and lab testing of air or surface samples (tape lifts, swab samples, bulk samples) to correlate the visual findings and to document current conditions.
- 3) Environmental services company prepares the protocol and in most instances establishes the scope of work in co-operation with the certified remediation contractor.

Mold Remediation Levels – Identified by Health Canada and the Canadian Construction Association

The level of remediation depends on the size of the contaminated area. For building materials (eg. Drywall, ceiling tiles, carpet etc) the recommend levels of remediation are as follows:

- 1) **Level I (Small Scale)** – areas less than 1 square meter (10 square feet).
- 2) **Level II (Medium Scale)** – areas between 1 and 10 square meters (10-100 square feet).
- 3) **Level III (Large Scale)** – areas greater than 10 square meters (\geq 100 square feet).

Mold Remediation Procedures

*****The goal of the environmental services company and the certified remediation contractor should be to reduce the mold levels inside the building to reflect those outside.**

Typical Mold Remediation Project Sequence of Events

- 1) **Identify and correct the source of moisture**
- 2) **Set up containment – 3 types of containment**
 - a. Source Containment – for Level I Remediation
 - b. Local Containment – for Level II Remediation
 - c. Full Containment – for Level III Remediation
- 3) **Establish Negative Air Pressure (-5 to -7 pascals)** – the purpose of negative air pressure is to keep mold spores from spreading throughout the rest of the structure during the remediation process
- 4) **Remove contaminated building materials**
- 5) **Clean all surfaces**
- 6) **Have post remediation samples collected and tested to assess the effectiveness of remediation.**

Remediation of Small Scale Mold Growth (Less than 1m²)

Remediation should be performed by properly trained workers that are well informed about the hazards of mold abatement and their training should include the use of personal protection and proper clean up methods. Eating and drinking is prohibited in the work area.

- 1) Occupants should not be present within the remediation area. The remediation supervisor should consider whether occupants should be removed from the adjacent work areas.
- 2) Workers must be medically fit to work with potential mold exposure.
- 3) Workers performing Level I mold remediation shall be fitted for (according to CSA standards) and wearing a half face air purifying respirator fitted with replaceable filters (N95 minimum) or filtering face piece respirator (N95 minimum) and suitable eye protection.
- 4) Workers shall wear disposable coveralls and dust impermeable gloves appropriate to the work being performed, and water impermeable gloves when applying detergent or disinfectant. Workers can wear disposable boot covers or they should clean their boots before leaving the remediation area.
- 5) Set up proper containment (using 6mil polyethylene sheeting) of the affected area to prevent cross contamination
- 6) Set up negative air pressure using HEPA vacuum, air movers, air scrubbers or negative air machine.
- 7) Turn off HVAC systems and seal over all system openings (eg. Diffusers and return air openings) within or immediately adjacent to the work area.
- 8) Moveable non-porous items within the work area should be cleaned with HEPA vacuum, followed by a suitable cleaning solution, and then removed from the work site. Fixed non-porous items within the work area shall be first cleaned by HEPA vacuuming and wet wiping, and then sealed under 6mil polyethylene sheeting, taped in place during remediation work.
- 9) Wherever possible, place a drop sheet below the moldy materials to be removed.
- 10) Do not use compressed air mechanical devices to clean up or remove contamination.
- 11) Dust suppression methods should be used where possible, prior to disturbing moldy materials. Tape a section of plastic sheeting or duct tape over the moldy material, or lightly mist the moldy material with water. Do not dry sweep or dry whisk. Power tools fitted with dust collection bags will reduce airborne particulates.
- 12) Remove any porous substrate materials (ceiling tiles, drywall, etc.) well beyond the immediate areas of visible contamination: the minimum recommend distance is 30cm in all directions.
- 13) After bulk removal, clean all exposed surfaces within the work area. Begin by cleaning with a HEPA vacuum and appropriate tools. Do not use any other type of vacuum. If HEPA vacuum is not available wet wiping is adequate for Level I work.
- 14) Remove waste created by the remediation work, including, but not limited to, building debris, disposable coveralls, respirator cartridges, and plastic sheeting. Seal all waste into 6mil polyethylene bags. Wet wipe or clean the bags with a HEPA vacuum and finally double bag in a second clean 6 mil bag.
- 15) Clean all equipment used in the remediation work (eg. Vacuum cleaner, knives, saws) using a HEPA vacuum and by wet wiping. Equipment that cannot be readily cleaned (eg. Vacuum hose or wire brushes) shall be HEPA vacuumed and sealed in 6mil polyethylene bags before removal from the work area.
- 16) Dispose of waste material in compliance with local, provincial and federal regulations. All bags must be marked as "Mold Contaminated Materials – Do Not

- 17)Open". Currently there are regulations or restrictions for disposing of mold contaminated materials into landfills. It should be treated the same as compost.
- 18)Wash face and hands and clean and maintain respirator after completion of mold abatement.
- 19)Leave all areas dry and visible free from contamination and debris, and ensure that surfaces are adequately dry prior to installation of new materials.

Remediation of Medium Scale Mold Growth (Areas between 1m² and 10m²)

Level II includes all items in Level I together with the following requirements:

- 1) A health and safety professional (environmental services company) experienced in performing microbial investigations should be consulted prior to starting remediation to provide oversight and inspection of remediation activities.
- 2) A competent supervisor must be present during all decontamination work.
- 3) Workers shall wear a full body dust impervious coveralls, with attached hoods, secured with tape at the ankles and wrists.
- 4) Isolate the work area with an enclosure constructed of 6mil polyethylene sheeting, taped and supported as required. Provide a temporary roof where an existing ceiling does not complete the temporary enclosure. Use same type of sheeting to cover the flooring.
- 5) Cover critical barriers (ie. Light switches, plugs, windows, all HVAC openings) with 2 layers of 6mil polyethylene sheeting and duct tape. Be sure the tape does not touch each other.
- 6) Provide a negative pressure within the enclosure by drawing air from the work area and exhausting it out of the enclosure, by using an exhaust fan (to outdoors), a HEPA vacuum or a HEPA air filtration device (negative air machine).
Provide a minimum negative pressure of -5 to -7 pascals (.02 inches of water).
Where possible discharge the filtered air outside the building and away from people.
- 7) Consider providing a change space at the entrance to the containment area, for workers to don/remove coveralls and for storage of clean supplies. Provide double overlapping or slit and covering flaps at both ends of the change room, ensure that the space is under negative pressure with respect to the occupied areas of the building, and under positive pressure with respect to the mold removal area.
A competent supervisor must be appointed to inspect the work for defects in the enclosure, barriers, and change room
- 8) The qualified representative of the environmental services company should document the abatement work in writing and maintain records in the project file supported by inspection reports or other relevant information.

Remediation of Large Scale Mold Growth (Areas greater than 10m²)

Level III mold abatement includes all Level II measures, as well as the following:

- 1) A health and safety professional (environmental services company) experienced in performing microbial investigations must be consulted prior to commencing remediation. The environmental services company must determine whether the following procedures are applicable to the specific remediation project, and identify any required changes. In addition, the environmental services company will provide periodic hands on monitoring of all associated mold removal activities.
- 2) Workers shall wear a full face piece air purifying respirator fitted with P100 filters, or preferably, a tight fitting positive pressure full face piece PAPR (power air purifying respirator) with high efficiency particulate filters.
- 3) Workers shall wear impermeable gloves and full body dust impervious coveralls, with attached hoods, tightly secured with tape at the ankles and wrists.
- 4) Workers shall wear disposable boot covers or separate work boots that can be effectively cleaned with a HEPA vacuum or wiped clean prior to removal from work area.
- 5) Isolate the work area from adjacent spaces using temporary boarding, tape, and 6mil polyethylene sheeting etc. Cover all walls that form part of the enclosure perimeter with one layer of 6mil polyethylene sheeting, taped in place.
- 6) Where temporary walls form part of the enclosure perimeter, provide two separately sealed layers of 6mil polyethylene sheeting, one on each side of the temporary wall.
- 7) Provide a negative pressure within the enclosure by drawing air from the work area and exhausting it out of the enclosure, by using an exhaust fan (to outdoors), a HEPA vacuum or a HEPA air filtration device (negative air machine). Provide a minimum negative pressure of -5 to -7 pascals (.02 inches of water). Where possible discharge the filtered air outside the building and away from people.
- 8) A competent supervisor must regularly inspect the work area and record, in writing, any defects in the enclosure, barriers, and change room, at the beginning of every shift, at end of every shift where no shift immediately follows, and at least once daily on days where there are no shifts. These inspections should be documented in writing.
- 9) Provide a Worker Decontamination Chamber, to include a clean change room and a dirty change room. Install flap doors at each opening into and within the decontamination facility. Provide a wash station consisting of, at a minimum, a basin, fresh water, soap, and toweling in the clean change room. Consider providing a shower for worker comfort. Construct and arrange the worker decontamination rooms in such a way that everyone entering or leaving the work area must pass through each room of the decontamination unit.
- 10) Before entering the contaminated work area, workers must first put on clean coveralls and a respirator in the clean change room. When exiting, workers must use a HEPA vacuum in the work area to remove gross contamination from coveralls and boot covers (or separate work boots). Workers must then enter the dirty change room and remove dirty coveralls and boot covers, the latter are to be used and then disposed of. Work boots used without boot covers must be removed and stored in the dirty change room. On leaving the work area, workers must then clean their face and hands in the wash station.
- 11) A separate waste decontamination facility, consisting of a double bagging room and a waste transfer room, should be provided where large volumes of waste will be

- 12) removed. Seal the waste into bags in the contaminated work area, and wipe the exterior of the bags or other suitable sealed containers. Transfer the bags to the double bagging room and place in a second bag or sealed container. Transfer the double bagged waste or container into the waste transfer room for removal by workers entering from outside the decontamination facilities.
- 13) Upon completion of removal and cleaning, the representative from the environmental services company shall inspect the level III work for acceptable completion, through a combination of careful visual inspection, and possibly, testing. A site will be considered acceptable and clean when a thorough visual inspection shows that all the removal work has been completed and that all surfaces in the work area are free of any dust or debris. In addition, mold measurements (air samples, swabs, tape lifts, or vacuumed dust samples) can be taken to demonstrate that the work area is no longer impacted by the mold contamination and removal process. Generally, air samples are collected from the work area and compared to samples taken in reference areas (areas adjacent to where the work area make up air is being drawn, or outdoor locations). An acceptable condition is indicated when concentrations of airborne fungal particles in the work area are not significantly elevated when compared to concentrations in the reference samples, and the types of fungal particulate present in the work area do not differ significantly from the present in the reference samples. The samples may so be compared to any similar measurements taken in the work area prior to the remediation work. Again, the sample results should be interpreted by a qualified professional.

Contents and Surface Cleaning

- 1) Contents made of fabric and other porous materials (ie. Carpet, backing, ceiling tiles, cellulose insulation, fiberglass insulation, furniture, drywall, clothing etc.) with visible mold growth should be discarded. Books and papers (if valuable) should be photocopied before discarding.
- 2) Contents made of fabric or other porous materials without visible mold growth should be HEPA vacuumed then cleaned with hot water extraction and then speed dried with air movers.
- 3) Contents made of non porous materials (ie. Plastics, metal) should be HEPA vacuumed and cleaned with a detergent solution.
- 4) Hard surface porous flooring should be HEPA vacuumed and cleaned with a detergent solution.
- 5) Concrete or cinder block surfaces can be HEPA vacuumed and grinded down or treated by ice blasting or other media blasting systems.
- 6) Wood surfaces can be HEPA vacuumed and cleaned with a detergent solution then sanded down or ice/media blasted.

Remediation of HVAC Systems

HVAC systems without air conditioning or cooling coils usually will have fewer mold problems.

Where should you look for mold in an HVAC system?

- 1) Air Intakes
- 2) Cooling Coil or Drain Pans
- 3) Discharge side of coils
- 4) Insulated Ducts or un-insulated ducts
- 5) Diffusers

Cleaning a system that has microbial contamination requires a higher skill level than a typical duct cleaner. The contractor should be trained in mold removal as well as a certified HVAC technician.

If there is mold growth in the duct work, it may be necessary to replace it. Metal duct work can be cleaned. Insulated duct work will need to be replaced. Proper cleaning of the duct work will require mechanical agitation and static pressure not CFM.

It is important to clean the entire system not just the duct work. The blower must be removed and cleaned as well as the inside of the HVAC system. The entire system must be kept under negative pressure during the cleaning process.

HVAC Summary

- 1) Provide adequate health and safety measures
- 2) Verify containment
- 3) Replace mold contaminated material
- 4) Require quantifiable results
- 5) Require contractor to meet clearance or they re clean and test until clearance criteria is met.

Summary of Facts About Mold

- 1) Mold growth indoors is unacceptable. If mold is suspected, testing should be done by a qualified environmental services company. Once mold is confirmed it should be safely and effectively removed by a IICRC certified firm.
- 2) Preventative maintenance is the key. Identify and control sources of unwanted moisture such as malfunctioning HVAC systems, water leaks, wet window sills and wet building materials.
- 3) Fungi release spores which are allergenic and toxigenic **EVEN WHEN THEY ARE DEAD.**

Notes

Notes

Notes

Notes



**75 Konrad Cres., Unit A
Markham, Ontario
L3R 8T8
Tel: 905.415.1851 416.291.7191
Fax: 905.415.9412
Toll Free: 1.877.694.8397
www.domeservicesgroup.com**