

MOLD

AND MOLD PREVENTION SCIENCE

A complete guide to mold:
How you can prevent it,
treat it, and make sure it
doesn't return.



By Bill Cowley

WHY I WROTE THIS BOOKLET

In our businesses, we come across many clients who are dealing with mold problems—mold in the crawl space, the attic, the basement, and in the walls, ceilings, and floors. Mold is a serious problem that negatively affects health and reduces property values. Unfortunately, home and business owners do not often get the solution they need. Traditional mold remediation contractors do not fix the water or moisture problem that caused the mold. As a result, mold inevitably returns.

I wrote this booklet to help you learn about mold. Specifically, how to prevent it, or if you have a mold problem, how to treat it and keep it from coming back.



INTRODUCTION

NOTE: This is not a do-it-yourself booklet because the long-term elimination of a mold problem is not a do-it-yourself project. It takes too much specialized knowledge, skill, and equipment. Even worse, being around mold can be dangerous if you don't know what you are doing.

The purpose of this booklet is to provide information for you to make an informed decision on how to best treat mold in your home or business, and what needs to be done to prevent future mold growth.

What makes us experts?

Experience

We work every day fixing moldy spaces in all areas of homes and businesses and repairing wet and moist crawl spaces. All of our mold remediation technicians are highly trained in water intrusion inspections, crawl space encapsulation and repair, and mold treatment and prevention with the MAPS System. Mold Solutions by Cowleys is fully licensed, insured, and is authorized to apply the MAPS patented products.

Mold Solutions is part of Cowleys Pest Services, a company with a 25-year track record for the best in customer satisfaction. Through Mold Solutions, we offer the the MAPS system, a patented, state-of-the-art, field-tested bioremediation technology. And we back up our work by offering a renewable warranty up to five (5) years.

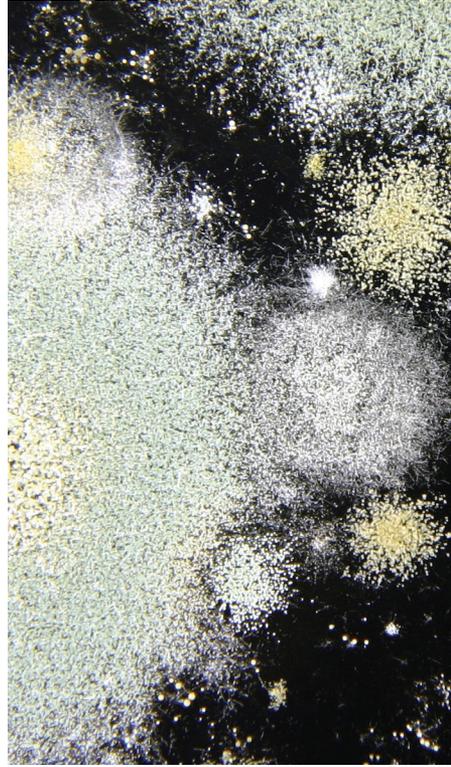


MOLDS ARE ALIVE

Molds are living organisms. They are a type of fungi that grow in the form of filaments called hyphae. Molds and airborne mold spores are around us all the time. As nature's recycler, mold breaks down organic material, which is essential to our ecosystem.

Molds are more like animals than plants. Just like animals, they require air, nutrients, and water to live. Molds grow best in warm, damp, and humid conditions, and spread and reproduce by making spores. Molds can stay dormant until there is enough moisture for them to grow and spread.

Scientists have identified over 5,000 species of mold. Many molds are allergenic to humans, causing respiratory problems. Others are pathogens that can grow inside the human body or produce dangerous mycotoxins, which are airborne poisons.



MOLDS AND MYCOTOXINS

Mycotoxins, like spores, are microscopic airborne particles. Some molds, typically black molds, produce these chemical by-products (fungal metabolites) to wage chemical "warfare" with other molds that are competing for the same space.

Otherwise healthy individuals who breathe in or come in contact with these poisonous compounds can have a strong reaction to these toxins, potentially becoming severely ill.



GOOD MOLDS AND BAD MOLDS

Good molds: Some molds produce useful products like cheese, antibiotics, enzymes, and fermented products like beer and wine. Also, outdoor molds serve a vital function by decomposing organic matter.

Bad molds: Molds are bad, not because of what they are, but because of their location. Molds create problems when they grow indoors in enclosed areas in residential structures, schools, and other buildings.



INDOOR AND OUTDOOR MOLDS

Molds are found in virtually every environment, indoors and outdoors, year-round. Outdoor molds grow in shady, damp areas or in places where leaves or other vegetation is decomposing.

Mold-sensitive individuals should avoid areas that are likely to have mold, such as compost piles, cut grass, and wooded areas. Fortunately, most of us do not have sensitivities to outdoor mold.

Indoor molds grow in enclosed areas where humidity levels are high, such as basements, crawl spaces, attics or showers, or where there is a moisture or water intrusion problem. Molds and people cannot peacefully coexist in the same living space. Molds growing indoors degrade indoor air quality and damage building materials. Indoor mold is a very real health emergency for you and your family.



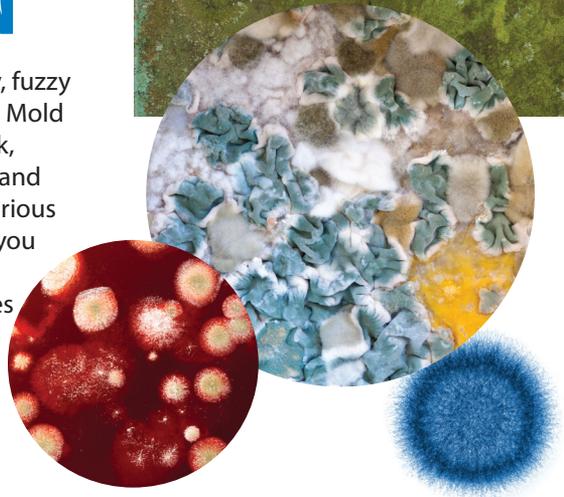
STATES OF MOLD: ACTIVE, DORMANT, AND DEAD

Active molds are living, breathing, growing, and reproducing. This mold often emits a musty unpleasant odor, and can cause allergies and health issues, especially in children and in the elderly.

Dormant molds have dried out from inadequate humidity or moisture and no longer grow and produce spores. However, once moisture conditions are right, they resume their activity. Individuals can have reactions to dormant molds just as much as active molds. Even dead molds can be allergenic. ***No matter what the state of the mold – active, dormant, or dead – it can make you sick and must be treated.***

MOLD IDENTIFICATION

Mold often appears as spots or velvety, fuzzy moss. There is no uniform appearance. Mold comes in various colors including black, white, green, grey, brown, red, yellow, and an assortment of combinations and various shapes. There is a misconception that you only have to worry about toxic black mold. That's incorrect! Any and all types of mold can cause health problems and damage your home's structure. ***All molds are potentially toxic to some people, so all mold must be treated, regardless of color or appearance.***



TYPES OF MOLD

Over 100 different types of molds can be found in homes. Four of the more frequently found indoor molds are:

1. Penicillium: Penicillium is often found growing on materials that have been damaged by water, including carpeting, wallpaper, insulation, and furnishings. Penicillium usually appears as a blue mold and/or a green mold.

2. Aspergillus: Aspergillus can cause allergic aspergillosis, a respiratory complication, especially with people more susceptible to health problems. Aspergillus can appear as a yellow or green mold.

3. Cladosporium: Cladosporium often grows on fabrics, like carpets, and on wood surfaces, like cabinets and floorboards. It usually appears as olive-green to brown or black colonies.

4. Stachybotrys: Stachybotrys is often referred to as “black mold” or “toxic black mold” due to its slimy black appearance. Stachybotrys feeds on materials rich in cellulose, and produces toxic compounds called mycotoxins, which cause serious health problems when people inhale or otherwise come in contact with them.

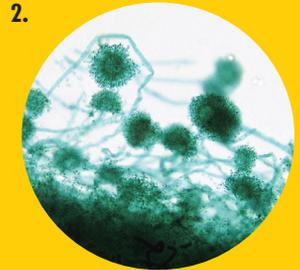
MOLD SICKNESS

Typically, those who already have allergies or respiratory problems are more sensitive to mold. They may experience symptoms ranging from mild stuffiness and headaches to severe cases of fever, shortness of breath, and infections of the lungs. Others may be surrounded by mold for weeks without ill-effect.

You may have a mold problem even if just one family member is suffering from chronic headaches or other symptoms that don't resolve. ***Mold does not affect people uniformly.***



Penicillium



Aspergillus



Cladosporium



Stachybotrys

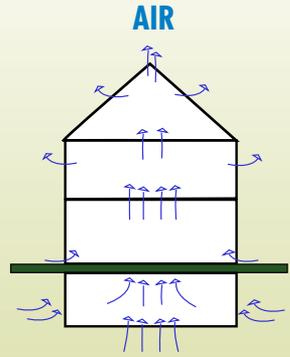
WHAT DOES MOLD NEED TO LIVE AND REPRODUCE?

Mold reproduces via microscopic spores, which are carried on wind currents until they land on a suitable surface where they can germinate and produce new colonies. Spores are almost always present in the air and they surround us all the time. You cannot eliminate mold spores in your home. Some people have allergies or sensitivities to high mold spore counts just as they may have with high levels of plant pollen.

Mold can grow just about anywhere. It doesn't require much: only air, nutrients (food), the right temperature, and water (moisture).

Air: There is no way to restrict air in and around our homes. Air constantly moves in and through our homes carrying airborne mold spores. Mold may be growing unnoticed in the basement and crawl space, but its mold spores enter the human living spaces above. *Up to 50% of the air you breathe on the first floor is air that came from your crawl space or basement.* So, if the air quality is poor in a crawl space or basement, the air quality will be poor throughout the home.

Nutrients (Food): Unlike plants, molds lack chlorophyll, so they cannot make their own food. Molds, like animals, must break down organic material into simple nutrients. Outdoors, molds break down leaves, wood, and plant debris. Indoors, molds digest wallpaper, insulation, drywall, carpet, ceilings and roofs, and any other organic substances that they land on.



NUTRIENTS



TEMPERATURE



WATER



Temperature: For mold growth, 50° F is the magic number. Under 50° F, mold is dormant. 50° F or more, mold grows. And the hotter and more humid, the faster the mold growth.

Water (Moisture): Water can be in vapor or liquid form. A common water source is when vapor in moist air condenses on a cold surface. **Water is the key factor for controlling mold growth.**

THE KEY TO MOLD CONTROL IS MOISTURE CONTROL!

- Fix leaky plumbing and leaks as soon as possible.
- Look for condensation and wet spots throughout the home. A home that has cold walls and nearby water pipes is likely to have a condensation problem.
- Reduce the relative humidity (RH)/moisture level in the home or business. **A commercial-grade dehumidifier is essential for moisture control, especially for homes with basements or crawl spaces. RH must be kept less than 50% or you run the risk of mold growth.**
- Keep heating, air-conditioning, and ventilation (HVAC) drip pans clean, flowing properly, and unobstructed. A home's HVAC system must be regularly inspected and maintained. It is an often-overlooked source of mold in a home. Never run the HVAC system if you suspect that it's contaminated with mold or mold spores. You'll turn your HVAC system into a mold spore dispersal system.
- Do not allow building foundations to remain wet. Provide drainage and slope the ground away from the foundation.



LOCATING MOLD IN A HOME

Sometimes mold is visible or odorous and doesn't take much detective work to find. Other times, mold is not always easy to spot. It may start with a leaking window that funnels water into the wall and grow for weeks or months before signs appear on the outside of the walls. Mold may start in one room, but appear as a stain on a wall in an adjoining room. Mold is sometimes concealed: growing between walls, under floors or ceilings, in heating and cooling vents, or in less accessible spots like crawl spaces, basements, and attics.

Smelling for mold: When walking into a home with mold, you can often smell its damp, musty unpleasant odor, especially in enclosed areas like basements, attics, and crawl spaces. Mold releases gasses called microbial volatile organic compounds (MVOCs). *Sometimes these gasses are odorless, so there can still be mold even if you don't smell it.*

The usual suspects. Homes with poor ventilation, numerous over-watered houseplants, and not regularly aired out may have a mold problem. These homes feel "stuffy" and "swampy." Check the carpeting, furniture, and curtains for dampness. A wet film spells trouble.

Crawl spaces, basements, and attics commonly grow mold because of potential condensation or water intrusion problems including past flooding, especially for homes located in designated flood zones.

Tightly-sealed homes (common with new construction) are prone to mold problems because they trap excess moisture.

Houses that have been used as rental properties or those that have been vacant, like summer homes, can be more prone to mold. They often are not as well-maintained as ones that are occupied by their full-time owners.



WHAT IS RELATIVE HUMIDITY?

Relative Humidity (RH) is the amount of water in the air relative to the maximum amount of water the air can hold at that temperature. So, if the air is 70° F and has a 60% RH, then the air is 60% full of water compared to the maximum amount of water 70° F air can hold.

The warmer the air, the more water it can hold because the air molecules are more dispersed. Likewise, when you cool the air, it shrinks and can't hold as much water. The RH is raised unless you simultaneously take water out of the air. For every one degree the air is cooled, its RH is raised by approximately 2.2% – even if we haven't added a drop of water.

The Centers for Disease Control (CDC) recommends keeping humidity levels as low as you can – no higher than 50% all day long.

REDUCING HUMIDITY WITH A DEHUMIDIFIER

If your home is too humid, you can use a dehumidifier to bring down the amount of moisture in the air. A dehumidifier cools the air to get the water out of it, but puts the heat back into the air in the room - so it doesn't cool the space. Unfortunately, most dehumidifiers are designed to operate in warm temperatures. Crawl space and basement temperatures may be in the low 60's, and a lot closer to freezing in many homes. SaniDry™ commercial-grade dehumidifiers are designed to work at these temperatures.



**Don't guess your RH.
Every home should
have a hygrometer.**



MOLD TESTING AND THE CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL

The CDC Position on Mold Testing

1. If mold is found, there is a potential health risk and the mold should be removed regardless of the type of mold. Conducting a mold test to identify the specific type of mold is unnecessary.
2. If a mold test is conducted, no standard has been established to judge whether an indoor mold spore count is “acceptable, tolerable, or normal.”

If mold testing is to be done at all, it should be done to determine whether there is mold, not to determine the type of mold. For example, a mold test may be appropriate to test for concealed mold that cannot be seen or smelled if someone in the home has symptoms consistent with mold exposure. If you can't find any other explanation for their respiratory problems, a mold test will help rule in or rule out mold as the cause.

PROBLEMS WITH MOLD TESTING

One difficulty with mold tests is that there are no guidelines or standards as to what mold level is normal or acceptable. Any level of mold in an enclosed area is a potential health hazard. ***The mold tester should be an independent third-party that has no financial interest in the outcome of the test to ensure there is no conflict of interest.***

For more information visit:
cdc.gov/mold



THE POPULAR MYTH OF MOLD AND CHLORINE BLEACH

There is a popular myth that to kill mold, all you need to do is wipe it down with bleach, and like magic, the problem is solved. This is not only incorrect, but is dangerous as well, especially if bleach is used in enclosed, poorly ventilated areas without proper protective equipment. *According to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Guide discussing mold in schools and commercial buildings, "the use of a biocide, such as chlorine bleach, is not recommended as a routine practice."*

The CDC states that you can use bleach for mold growth on hard (nonporous) surfaces in limited areas of less than 10 square feet. Limiting the use of bleach to hard (nonporous) surfaces is an important one. Bleach does NOT work on softer, porous surfaces like drywall and most other materials in your home where there is usually a significant mold problem. Even though mold is visible, you are only seeing the tip of the iceberg. The embedded mold roots (mycelia) are buried deep into the surface. Bleach, by its chemical nature, can't adequately saturate the surface to kill the mold. And the mold will inevitably return, often with a vengeance.



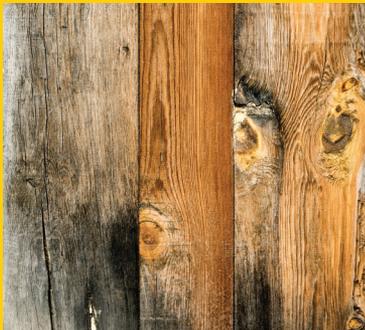
DISTINGUISHING MOLD GROWTH FROM STAINS AND OTHER COMMON DISCOLORATIONS

The first step in any mold investigation is a visual inspection of the building and documentation of the areas covered by visible mold growth. This requires the ability to recognize mold growth as opposed to dirt, stains, or other discolorations. Black discolorations on insulation material and wood can be difficult to distinguish from mold. Similarly, if the mold has matured and degenerated, it is difficult to recognize since it rubs off the surface leaving only stained spots or patches.

Some mold groups are easy to recognize based on the growth pattern of the mold and the colony surface texture. However, mold growths that lack aerial mycelia and have fine texture are difficult to recognize by unaided eye. It is also difficult to recognize mold growth if the color of the surface on which the mold is growing is similar to that of the mold or if the mold is not pigmented.

Mold Impersonator: Wood Discoloration

Wood discoloration can be caused by a variety of reasons, one of which is mold growth. A person experienced with molds can visually tell the difference between mold and other sources of discoloration, and in some cases, based on the coloring and growth pattern, identify the type of mold. No special lab testing is necessary since the mold has to be removed regardless of type.



Mold Impersonator: Efflorescence

Efflorescence looks like mold, but is caused by salt deposits. When water seeps through concrete, brick, or stone, it can leave behind salt and mineral deposits. When the water evaporates, the remaining white crystalline substance resembles white mold. It's harmless inorganic material that won't grow or spread, and it doesn't cause any of the health problems of molds.



INTRODUCING: THE MAPS SYSTEM

MOLD ABATEMENT POLYMER SOLUTION

CRAWL SPACES



ATTICS



BASEMENTS & MORE



MOLD REMOVAL “OLD THINKING”

During the 1970s, asbestos removal companies removed and carted off tons of this material. Now, the demand for asbestos removal services have dramatically declined. For these companies, mold is the new asbestos. The problem is that these traditional remediation/abatement companies treat mold just like they did asbestos, by removing any “infected” construction materials that has mold or could have mold. **“Rip it out and throw it out”** has been the approach for decades.

Even worse, because tons of sheetrock and other building materials are needlessly removed, homeowners are faced with extensive reconstruction and significant inconvenience. In addition, removing building materials disrupts mold spores. They become airborne, reattaching and colonizing elsewhere.

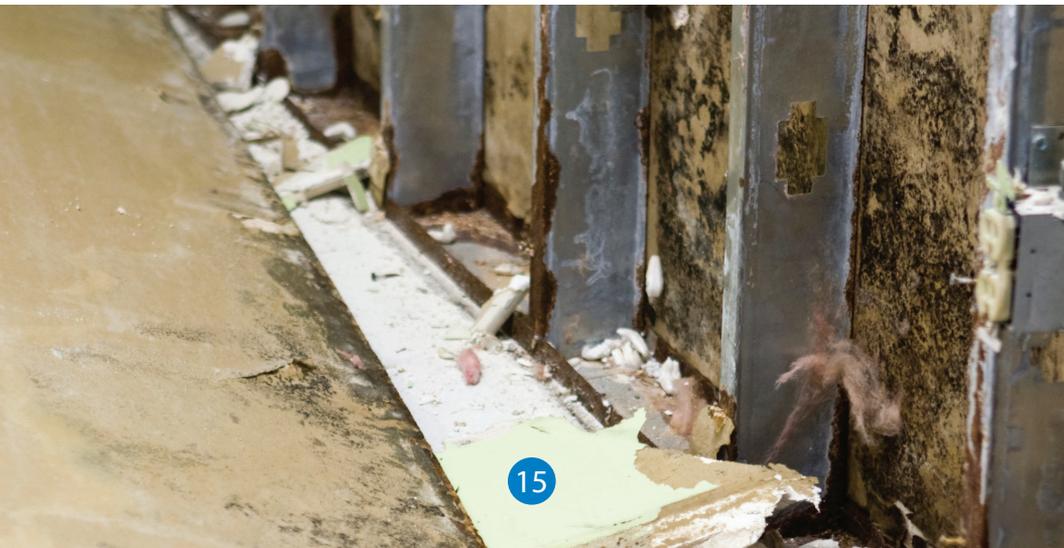
This is a flawed approach. Asbestos, a highly toxic carcinogen, is a mineral that was used in building materials. **It has to be removed.** Mold is a living, breathing organism; it can be treated where it is with the MAPS system.

Traditional remediation is wasteful, expensive, and ineffective.

REMEDICATION FOR THE DAY

Traditional mold “removal” companies rip out and throw out uncompromised moldy building materials and dehumidify the space while they are working. But once they leave, their equipment leaves with them.

This “remediation for the day” is a short-term fix. If the water, moisture, or humidity problem is not resolved, the mold problem will still be there, waiting to return. For mold to be gone today, gone tomorrow, and gone for good, you need a long-term solution.



THE NEW WAY: BIOREMEDIATION

Our polymer sealant leverages the proven anti-microbial power of silver nanotechnology. From the perspective of mold and mold spores, the polymer sealant is an impermeable sheet of DNA-destroying silver.

Any mold that comes into contact with the polymer sealant is destroyed at the cellular level. The mold is rendered inert, harmless, non-toxic, and non-allergenic.

WHY SILVER NANOTECHNOLOGY?

Silver has been used for thousands of years as a highly effective anti-microbial. It is the most non-toxic and safest of nature's metals. It is especially powerful at the nanoscale level where silver nanoparticles are able to kill mold, bacteria, and viruses within minutes of exposure.

Today, we have an extensive range of nanosilver-based anti-microbial products including: wound dressings, implant devices, and neonatal eye drops to prevent eye infections.

THE TECHNOLOGY

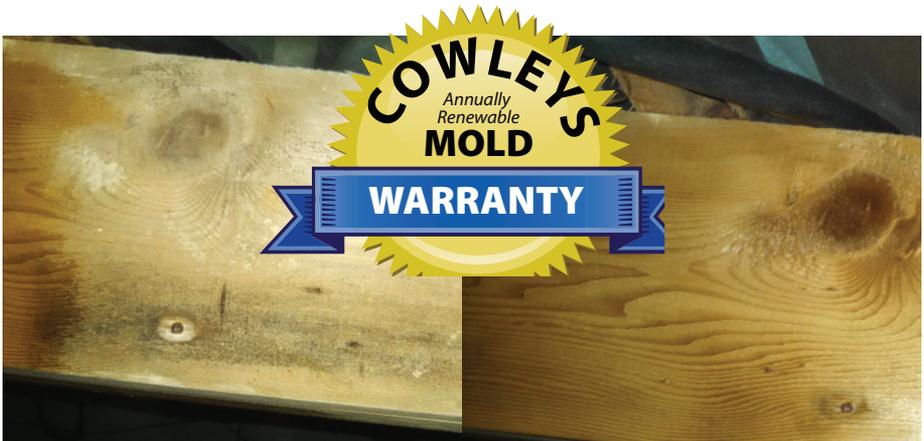
Mold Solutions by Cowleys uses the Mold Abatement Polymer Solutions (MAPS), a specially-designed two component antimicrobial system for resolving even the most challenging mold problems. Our proprietary sealant is derived from the same biomaterial used for medical implant devices.



THE MAPS SYSTEM'S 4-STEP PROCESS

1. **A Water Intrusion Inspection** is conducted to locate moisture and water sources and to find mold.
2. **An anti-microbial is applied to kill the mold.** We use an EPA-registered, multipurpose anti-microbial, based in quaternary ammonium salts, that kills virtually anything. It is a bactericide, virucide, disinfectant, fungicide, cleaner, mildew stat, and deodorizer.
3. **Our unique, proprietary patented polymer sealant is applied to encase the mold and destroy it** at the cellular level rendering it inert. This polymer sealant is moisture-sensitive and it reactivates when it gets moist, so if any new mold attempts to grow, the polymer sealant will be there to stop it. For mold that is behind wall voids, the polymer sealant will form a protective barrier, taking care of any mold that seeps through the sheetrock. This polymer sealant is completely non-toxic. It is the same underlying material as the coating used on medical implant devices like heart stents placed inside the body.
4. **A dehumidifier is installed** to keep relative humidity under 50%. With the purchase of a dehumidifier, a homeowner has the option of purchasing an annually renewable mold warranty.*
5. The MAPS System is offered by Pest Control Operators licensed by the State DEP and authorized as professional partners.

* MAPS System includes a (1) year warranty on services provided. The Mold Treatment Warranty may be extended annually with the purchase and installation of our Energy Star Commercial Grade Dehumidifier unit(s) and annual service contract. See contract for warranty details.



Before

After

HOW DOES THE MAPS SYSTEM STACK UP AGAINST TRADITIONAL MOLD REMEDIATION SERVICES?

| MAPS System | Traditional Mold Remediation |
|--|---|
| <p>✓ METHOD- Utilizes a mold-killing EPA-registered anti-microbial followed by a patented “active” biomedical polymer that seals sterile surfaces to prevent the return of mold.</p> | <p>✗ METHOD- Rip out and throw out affected building materials to remove mold. Wipes affected areas with detergent.</p> |
| <p>✓ DEHUMIDIFICATION- Cowleys offers sales and service of “leave-behind” commercial-grade dehumidifiers. All units are Energy Star rated, automatically discharge water, and are equipped with a filter system.</p> | <p>✗ DEHUMIDIFICATION- Many offer daily rental of dehumidifiers that are removed <i>after</i> a water event and when work is completed.</p> |
| <p>✓ SAFETY- Encapsulates and treats all surfaces with a fine micron mist. Non-toxic, non-bleach process for a healthier environment.</p> | <p>✗ SAFETY- Removal of building materials releases mold spores into the environment.</p> |
| <p>✓ CONVENIENCE- In most cases, service is complete the same day. Restores property quickly, allowing a safe and healthy re-entry into the home or business.</p> | <p>✗ CONVENIENCE- Depending on the extent of the areas affected by mold, the process may take days or weeks to treat and remove debris.</p> |
| <p>✓ CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS- Process can save 75-85% of building materials. Significantly reduces costs and the carbon footprint.</p> | <p>✗ CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS- Produces mold-covered construction debris that must be disposed of.</p> |
| <p>✓ COSTS- In most cases, no rehabilitation of property is required, “just paint.” You only pay for the mold treatment, saving about 50% compared to traditional remediators.</p> | <p>✗ COSTS- Incorporates costs for mold treatment, demolition, construction, and disposal.</p> |
| <p>✓ WARRANTY- Mold Solutions by Cowleys (1) YEAR Mold Treatment and Prevention Warranty, extendable annually with purchase and maintenance contract of our commercial-grade dehumidifier. See contract for details.</p> | <p>✗ WARRANTY- Not all traditional mold remediation companies offer a service warranty. Make sure to check what kind of coverage is offered.</p> |
| <p>✓ LICENSING- Employees are state licensed pesticide/fungicide applicators to apply EPA-registered anti-microbials and polymers. Regulated by the Department of Environmental Protection.</p> | <p>✗ LICENSING- Contractor’s License.</p> |
| <p>✓ ENVIRONMENTAL INSURANCE COVERAGE- Fully insured by multiple lines of coverage including: General, Pollution and Professional Liability. Carrier offers increased limits up to \$7 Million per occurrence for large projects.</p> | <p>✗ ENVIRONMENTAL INSURANCE COVERAGE- Please request a Certificate of Insurance from provider to expose limits of coverage.</p> |

CASE STUDY- POOL HOUSE MOLD

PROBLEM

This homeowner in Brielle converted a pool house, which was located above a crawl space, into an additional living space. As part of the conversion, he installed a bathroom that fed to a sewage pump in the crawl space. The new residents in this converted unit soon noticed the tell-tale musty smell of mold, so we were called to inspect. Sure enough, the crawl space had mold growth on the cross beams and sheathing. The homeowner wanted a permanent, long-term solution beyond getting rid of the existing mold, so this problem would not resurface.

SOLUTION

We first treated the mold. Initially we applied a powerful anti-microbial, and then we applied our patented, proprietary polymer sealant that contains micro-particles of silver, which instantly kills mold on contact. This unique polymer sealant kills mold at the cellular level rendering it inert and harmless. Also, it reactivates with water or high moisture levels, so it serves as a protection against future mold growth.

We explained to the homeowner that a crawl space always has a high risk of mold growth if it is not kept dry. Once indoor humidity exceeds 50%, which is common in virtually all open, vented crawl spaces, mold can grow. At over 60% relative humidity, mold thrives. The homeowner agreed that his best investment would be to take care of this crawl space once and for all. He contracted with us to insulate and encapsulate the crawl space, creating a barrier against the destructive outdoor elements.

We also installed a commercial-grade dehumidifier to keep down humidity, as well as a sump pump. We explained that his new “clean space” would not only keep out hot, humid outdoor air, but also insects and rodents. The air in the living space above would be cleaner, crisper, and healthier.

RESULTS

The homeowner and the new residents of this living space were pleased with our installation, and happy that the mold was gone, along with the accompanying smelly air and the potential health risks.

Mold on Beams



Crawl Space Before



Crawl Space After



THE UNIQUE CHALLENGE OF CRAWL SPACES – MOISTURE

The places in your home, especially in the summer, that have the highest relative humidity are the basement and crawl space. These areas cool the outside air without taking any water out of it as the air conditioning system does upstairs. The basement or crawl space is in the cool earth, naturally cooling any summer air that enters it. You can't use the air conditioning system to dehumidify the air in a basement or crawl space because the air is already cool.

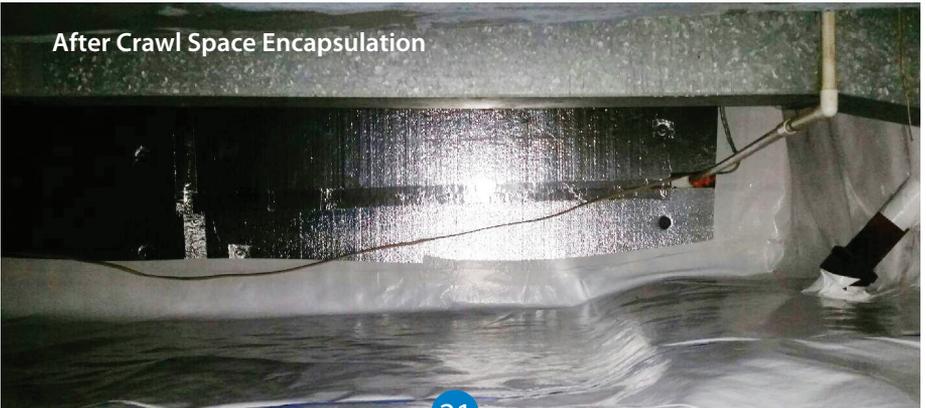
Crawl spaces are cold and damp environments, a perfect place for mold to grow. The mold is fed a constant source of moisture you never even knew was there.

Crawl space encapsulation, insulation, sump pump, and dehumidifier installation transform your crawl space into a clean, dry place where mold can't take root.

Before Crawl Space Encapsulation



After Crawl Space Encapsulation



FAQ's

Do I need to test for mold?

Unfortunately, there is misinformation on the Internet and in print advertisements stating the supposed benefits of mold testing, often from those who have a financial interest by offering the testing. The CDC's and the EPA's positions are clear: Mold testing is unnecessary if visible mold is present. The mold needs to be removed.

If I do have mold, is it necessary to know the type of mold?

Consistent with the EPA's position on mold testing, the CDC also counsels against routine mold sampling, stating that generally it is not necessary to identify the particular species of mold.

Do I need to test after the MAPS system is completed?

Absolutely not. You will know that the MAPS system has successfully removed the mold because there will no longer have any signs of mold (you can't see it and you can't smell it), the home occupants are no longer suffering any adverse health effects, and the underlying water or moisture issue has been resolved.

Do I need to tear out moldy sheetrock or beams?

No!!! The beauty of the MAPS system is that it treats and kills mold right where it sits.

How long does the MAPS process take?

Most jobs are completed in less than a day, and the family can move right back in with no waiting period.

Do I have to move out of my home or vacate my business?

For the vast majority of our jobs, home relocation is unnecessary and businesses will have negligible business interruption.

How should I compare different mold remediation/removal companies?

Like any construction-related service, you should know something about the owners and their reputation. Are they local? How long have they been in business? Do they have a contractor's license, or if applying chemicals, a pest control license? Is their bid reasonable or too good to be true? Do they guarantee their work? Ask for recommendations. A good company has an established track record.

Why may I need to install a dehumidifier?

While mold is often a consequence of a water intrusion problem, it can also thrive in homes that have high humidity levels, especially in basements, crawl spaces, and attics. Controlling your home's moisture is key for maintaining a dry home and inhibiting mold growth. Mold Solutions offers the SaniDry® dehumidifier, which is specifically designed to work in cold or damp environments such as basements and crawl spaces.

Does an anti-microbial treatment help to prevent against future mold growth?

The use of an anti-microbial is an important part of the MAPS system. However, an anti-microbial treatment, in itself, will not prevent future mold growth if a water or moisture problem resurfaces. Only our patented moisture-intelligent polymer sealant responds and reactivates to prevent future mold growth. **And this is what distinguishes our system from any other mold removal system on the market.**

If you see, smell,
or suspect mold in
your home, or have
symptoms that you
suspect could be caused
by mold, contact a
mold professional
immediately.



Fully Insured

Member of Indoor Air Quality Association (IAQA), CAI,
IREM, BOMA NJ, JAHMA, and NJBIA

Pest Control Operators Lic# 97834A
Contractor Lic#13VH05158900

Authorized MAPS Partner

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