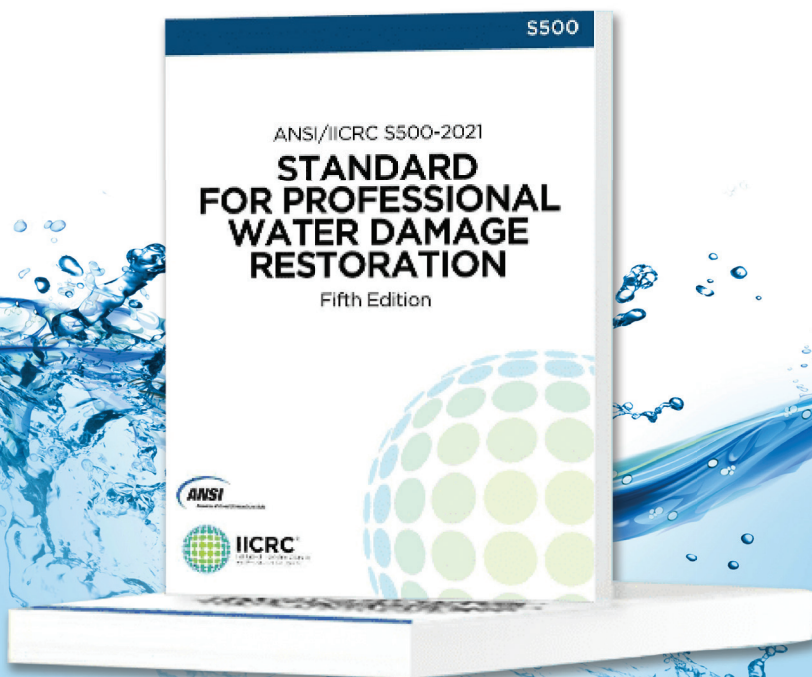




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Eco Water Restoration follows the “IICRC S500 Standard Of Care” to properly and safely mitigate water damage in your home through various process and procedures.

IICRC S500

A.1 Scope | “This S500 Standard Of Care describes the procedures to be followed and the precautions to be taken when performing water damage restoration”.

A.2 Purpose | “It is the purpose of the S500 Standard Of Care to define criteria and methodology used by the restorer for inspecting and investigating water damage and associated contamination and for establishing water damage restoration work plans and procedures.”

1.2.2.1 Initial Inspection | Professional moisture detection equipment should be used to evaluate and document the conditions inside of a building.

10.3 Documentation | Throughout the project restorers should establish, implement and consistently follow methods and procedures for documenting all relevant information. With date and time stamped. (Encircle)

14.3.1 Time of Exposure | The longer the time from the initial moisture exposure to completion of the restoration process the less likely contents can be restored.

10.4.1 Category of Water

Cat 1: Sanitary water source and **does not pose risk** from dermal, ingestion or inhalation. Cat 1 water can deteriorate to cat 2 or cat 3 water (depending on time and surfaces that water moves across)

Cat 2: contains significant contaminants and has **potential to cause discomfort or sickness** if contacted or consumed by humans.

Cat 3: **grossly contaminated** and can contain pathogenic, toxigenic, or other harmful agents and can cause significant adverse reactions to humans if contacted or consumed.

1.2.3 Mitigate Further Damages | Restorers should attempt to control the spread of contaminants and moisture to minimize further damages from occurring to the structure system and contents. (Dehumidifier)

1.2.4.2.2 Dehumidifying | In order to avoid secondary damages and not retard the drying process, excess moisture evaporating into the air should be removed from the air through dehumidification.

12.3.6 Controlled Demolition | During demolition contaminants can be easily dislodged or aerosolized restorers should minimize by using engineered controls (containment & HEPA air mover)

12.3.7 Pockets of Saturation | Restorers Should open assemblies (walls, ceilings, stairs, flooring, and wall base areas) to access pockets of saturation and remove unreasonable contaminated materials and components exposed material that remain in place should be cleaned and decontaminated.

12.3.9 Cleaning and Decontaminating | After demolition cleaning and decontamination must take place before air movement takes place to not cross contaminate the air flow with the potential of inhalation.

10.6.6 Drying Standards and Drying Goal | A target moisture content or moisture level in a material established by the restorer to be achieved at the end of the drying process. Most indoor structures such as subfloor or framing have a drying goal of 10%.

12.5 Drying | After completing the decontamination process for cat 2 or 3 water restorers should implement a drying plan to control air flow. During the drying of any material two processes occur. (1) evaporation at the surface and (2) migration of moisture within the material towards the surface as a liquid.