

ABOUT US:

Evolution Restoration & Renovation is a specialized service provider that offers restoration, repair, and cleanup services for properties that have been damaged due to natural disasters, accidents, or other unforeseen events.

We are trained professionals who are equipped with the necessary knowledge, tools, and equipment to restore homes and businesses to their pre-damage condition. Whether it's water damage, fire damage, mold, or any other type of damage, Evolution is there to help property owners get back on their feet.

With our expertise and experience, we can quickly assess the extent of the damage and come up with a customized plan to address the problem efficiently and effectively. Evolution plays a critical role in helping communities recover from disasters and minimize the long-term effects of property damage.

OUR SERVICES:

Water Damage Restoration:

Damage caused by flooding, burst pipes, or other water-related incidents. We use specialized equipment to extract water, dry out affected areas, and prevent mold growth.

Fire and Smoke Damage Restoration:

Damage caused by fires and smoke, including soot removal, odor control, and structural repairs.

Storm Damage Restoration:

Damage caused by severe weather events such as hurricanes, monsoons, and hailstorms. We can assist with everything from emergency board-up and tarping to structural repairs.

Mold Remediation:

Removal of mold growth in homes and buildings. We use specialized equipment and techniques to identify and eliminate mold colonies.

Reconstruction and Renovation:

Rebuilding and remodeling projects after damage has occurred. Evolution works with homeowners and insurance carriers to restore the property to its pre-loss condition.

OUR WORK:



INFORMATION GUIDE

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THE INSURANCE CLAIM PROCESS:

The home insurance loss process typically involves several steps, which can vary depending on the specific insurance policy and the circumstances of the loss. However, the following are some common steps in the home insurance loss process:

THE CLAIM PROCESS:

The first step is to report the loss to your insurance company as soon as possible after it occurs. This can typically be done online or by calling the insurance company's claims department. You will need to provide details about the loss, such as when and how it occurred, and the extent of the damage.

EVALUATION

Once you have reported the loss, the insurance company will assign an adjuster to evaluate the damage. The adjuster will visit your home to assess the damage and determine the amount of the loss.

COVERAGE DETERMINATION:

Based on the adjuster's evaluation, the insurance company will determine whether the loss is covered under your policy. If the loss is covered, the insurance company will provide you with a detailed explanation of your policy's coverage and any applicable deductibles.

REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT:

If the loss is covered under your policy, the insurance company will work with you to repair or replace the damaged property. This involves you hiring a licensed contractor to complete the repairs. Hiring a specialized restoration contractor is the most beneficial for you.

PAYMENT:

Once the scope of work has been completed, the insurance company will issue a payment to cover the cost of the loss, minus any depreciation, and applicable deductibles. This payment may be made directly to you or to the contractors or vendors involved in the repair or replacement process.

It's important to note that the specifics of the home insurance loss process can vary depending on the type of loss and the specific insurance policy you have. Additionally, it's important to read and understand your insurance policy so that you know what is and isn't covered in the event of a loss.

MITIGATION TYPES:

WATER MITIGATION:

Water mitigation refers to the process of preventing or reducing the damage caused by water. It involves identifying and stopping the source of water, removing the standing water, drying out the affected areas, and disinfecting and dehumidifying the area to prevent mold growth. Water mitigation is important to prevent further damage to the property and to minimize the risk of health problems caused by mold growth.

MOLD REMEDIATION:

Mold remediation refers to the process of removing mold and stopping its growth in a building. It involves identifying and removing the source of moisture that is causing the mold growth, removing the mold, and disinfecting and dehumidifying the affected area to prevent further mold growth. Mold remediation is important because mold can cause serious health problems, especially in people with allergies or respiratory issues.

ASBESTOS ABATEMENT:

Asbestos abatement refers to the process of identifying and removing asbestos-containing materials from a building. Asbestos is a hazardous material that can cause serious health problems, including lung cancer and mesothelioma. Asbestos abatement involves identifying the presence of asbestos in the building, sealing off the affected area to prevent the spread of asbestos fibers, removing the asbestos-containing materials, and properly disposing of them.

LEAD REMOVAL:

Lead removal refers to the process of removing lead-based paint and other lead-containing materials from a building. Lead is a toxic material that can cause serious health problems, especially in children. Lead removal involves identifying the presence of lead in the building, sealing off the affected area to prevent the spread of lead dust and debris, removing the lead-containing materials, and properly disposing of them. Lead removal is important to prevent lead exposure and to ensure the safety of the building's occupants.

WATER CATEGORIES:

The term "water categories" typically refers to the classification of water based on its quality and potential uses. There are several systems for categorizing water, but one commonly used system in the United States is the EPA's Clean Water Act, which divides waters into three categories: Category 1, Category 2, and Category 3.

CAT 1:

This is the least severe category of water damage. It involves clean water from a source that does not pose any health risks, such as a broken water supply line, sink overflow, or rainwater. However, if not addressed promptly, Category 1 water can become Category 2 or 3 water due to the introduction of contaminants or the passage of time.

CAT 2:

This category of water damage involves water that contains some level of contamination and poses a potential health risk. This includes water from dishwashers, washing machines, or toilets that may contain bacteria, viruses, or other harmful substances. It may also include water that has been standing for some time and has started to develop microorganisms.

CAT 3:

This is the most severe category of water damage. It involves water that is highly contaminated and poses a significant health risk. This includes water from sewage backups, flooding from rivers or streams, or standing water that has been left untreated for a long time. Category 3 water can contain bacteria, viruses, and other harmful substances, and can cause serious health problems if not addressed promptly and properly.

It's important to note that water quality can change over time, and that water in one category can be degraded and move into a lower category. Therefore, it's important to monitor and manage water resources to protect their quality and ensure they remain suitable for their intended uses.