

IT'S A MOISTURE ISSUE:

Allergies

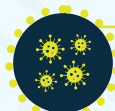
Runny nose, sneezing, scratchy throat, wheezing, coughing, headache and itchy eyes may occur in some individuals.

Symptoms may abate after removal of mold source.

Asthma

More than half of asthmatics have respiratory allergies.

Some studies estimate that 21% of asthma cases can be related to mold.



Respiratory system infections

Mold infections are not usually a significant health risk for healthy individuals.

Those with compromised immune systems or chronic lung disease have a greater risk of developing infections from mold.

Pests

Damp conditions create a favorable environment for pests such as dust mites and cockroaches.

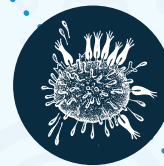
These pests can introduce other allergens and diseases into the home.



Toxic effects

Mold can produce mycotoxins, but in most environments, mycotoxin levels are unlikely to reach the point of causing measurable health effects.

While some molds are toxigenic, their impact may primarily affect those who are sensitive. If you suspect illness due to mold and moisture, consult a healthcare professional.



References

Mudarri D., Fisk W.J. Public health economic impact of dampness and mold. Indoor Air. Vol 17, pages 226-235. May 2007.

World Health Organization (WHO) Indoor Air Guidelines: dampness and Mold <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789289002134>

Preventing Occupational Respiratory Disease from Exposures Caused by Dampness in Office Buildings, Schools, and Other Nonindustrial Buildings www.cdc.gov/niosh/docs/2013-102/pdfs/2013-102.pdf



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IT'S A MOISTURE ISSUE:

Cleaning and Prevention for MOISTURE AND MOLD

Many buildings statewide have outdated HVAC systems.

Controlling humidity and moisture is crucial to prevent mold growth.

Identify and stop leaks,
flooding and
condensation spots.



Clean/Maintain
places where
moisture accumulates.



HVAC condensate
drains, refrigerator drain
pans, and toilet bowls
are common places for
mold to grow.



Isolating the area being
cleaned reduces the
amount of mold spores
released into the air.



Keep building clean and dry.
Areas that are wet or damp should
be dried within 48 hours.



Use a dehumidifier to
remove moisture



(below 60%
relative
humidity if
possible).

**Stop the source of the water/moisture
causing the mold to grow.**

Clean with soap and
water before using
disinfectants.



Wear gloves and dust
mask/respirator to
decrease mold exposure.

Discard porous material
such as drywall, drapes,
wood products, etc.



References

Mudarri D., Fisk W.J. Public health economic impact of dampness and mold. Indoor Air. Vol 17, pages 226-235. May 2007.

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