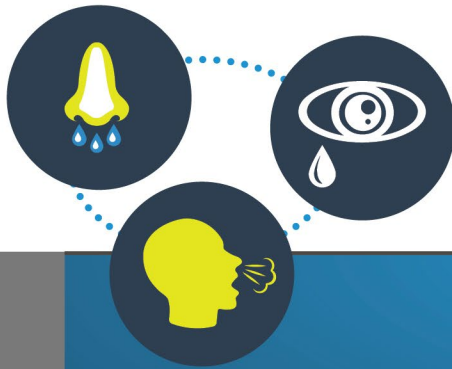


It's a Moisture Issue:

Allergies

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

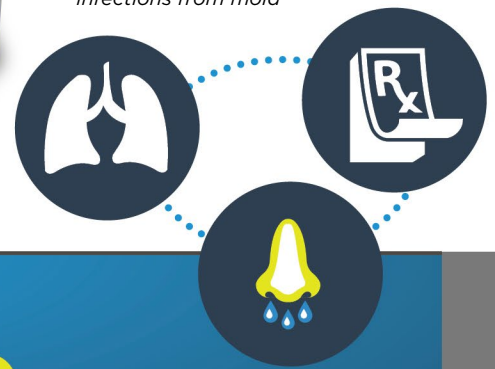
Symptoms may abate after removal of mold source



Respiratory system infections

Mold can cause infections but this is not 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



Asthma and asthma development

More than half of asthmatics have respiratory allergies.

Some studies estimate that 21% of asthma cases can be related to mold.¹



Toxic effects

Mold cells can produce mycotoxins, but it is **unclear** whether indoor environments can contain enough mold spores and fragments to cause toxic effects.

Ingestion is the most common route for mycotoxin exposure.

Levels of mycotoxin in most mold contaminated environments is unlikely to cause measurable health effects.

If you believe you have an illness related to mold and moisture, visit your healthcare provider.



Damp conditions

can create environments favorable for pests such as dust mites and cockroaches. These pests can introduce other allergens and diseases to the home environment.



References

1. Mudarri D., Fisk W.J. Public health economic impact of dampness and mold. *Indoor Air*. Vol 17, pages 226-235, May 2007.
2. World Health Organization (WHO) *Indoor Air Guidelines: dampness and Mold* www.euro.who.int/document/E92645.pdf
3. 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



Public Health
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES