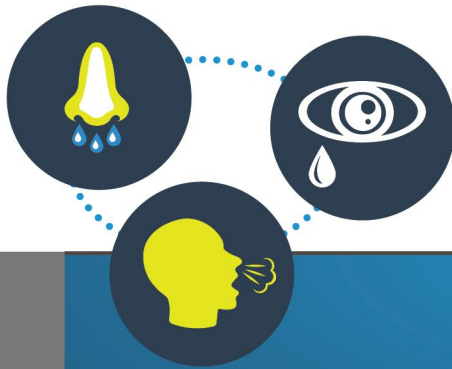


# It's a Moisture Issue:

## Allergies

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

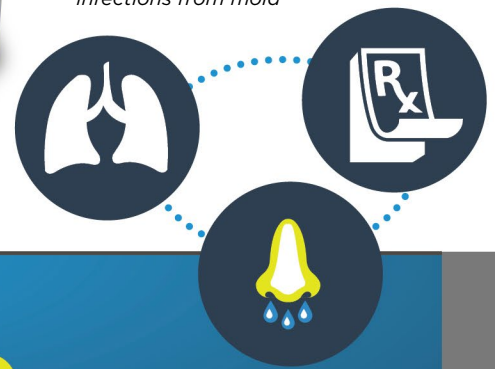
*Symptoms may abate after removal of mold source*



## 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.<sup>1</sup>*



## 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](http://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](http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/docs/2013-102/pdfs/2013-102.pdf)



Public Health  
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES