Potential health effects and symptoms associated with mold exposures include allergic reactions, asthma, and other respiratory complaints.

There is no practical way to eliminate all mold growth and mold spores in the indoor environment. The way to control indoor mold growth is to control moisture. If mold is a problem in your home, you must clean up the mold and eliminate all problem sources of moisture. Fix the source of the water problem or leak to prevent mold growth.

Reduce indoor humidity to 30-50% to decrease mold growth by:
- Venting bathrooms, dryers, and other moisture generating sources to the outside
- Using air conditioners and dehumidifiers to increase ventilation
- Using exhaust fans whenever cooking, dishwashing and cleaning.

Clean and dry any damp or wet building materials and furnishings within 24-48 hours to prevent mold growth.

Clean mold off hard surfaces with water and detergent, and dry completely. Absorbent materials that are moldy, such as ceiling tiles, may need to be replaced.

Prevent condensation: Reduce the potential for condensation on cold surfaces (i.e., windows, piping, exterior walls, roof, or floors) by adding insulation.

In areas where there is a perpetual moisture problem, do not install carpeting (i.e., on concrete floors with leaks or frequent condensation).

Molds can be found almost anywhere. They can grow on virtually any substance, providing moisture is present. There are molds that can grow on wood, paper, carpet, and foods.

Every house has mold.

Not all molds can cause harmful health effects.

Most mold problems in the home can be prevented.

The key to solving any mold problem is identifying and correcting the water sources.

A pre-settlement Mold Assessment can save you money and reduce the risk for litigation.

Health Effects from Mold Exposure:

Young children, the elderly, people with compromised immune systems, and pre-existing allergies or asthma are most susceptible to molds.

Exposure to certain species of molds has been known to cause the following:

- Asthma
- Sinus Infections
- Runny nose, itchy eyes, sore throat
- Nausea
- Headaches
- Respiratory issues
- Fatigue
Mold Inpections vs. Mold Testing
Whether you are buying or selling a home, renting properties, or own commercial real estate, a mold inspection is a must! All inspections include a complete evaluation of both the interior and exterior of your home. A variety of testing methods are often used to determine the quantity and type of mold that may be present. These tests are sent to a forensic laboratory for analysis, we will be able to provide you with a detailed report of our findings and recommendations for remediation if necessary.

Visual Inspection:
A visual inspection is the first step in identifying a possible mold problem. Typically, equipment such as a boroscope, to view inside ductwork or behind walls, moisture meters and infrared moisture detectors are used to help identify hidden sources of mold growth.

Air Sampling:
Air Sampling determines the type and quantity of airborne mold spores in a building. Air Sampling is necessary if the presence of mold, allergens or toxins is suspected. The type and quantity of mold present in a building can determine if further investigation or possible remediation is necessary.

Tape/Swab Sampling:
Tape/Swab samples are collected from suspicious growths found in or around a building. The suspicious growth is gently wiped with a sterile swab or tape lift, sealed, then shipped to a forensic laboratory for analysis.

Recommendations and Laboratory Results:
Based upon a visual inspection, air sampling, and Tape or Swab sampling your mold inspector will provide you with a complete detailed report with the laboratory analysis and results for your use. He will also supply you with recommendations for clean-up, if necessary.