

Got Mold? Frequently Asked Questions About Mold

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What are molds?

Molds are tiny microscopic organisms that digest organic matter and reproduce by releasing spores. Molds are a type of fungi and there are over 100,000 species. In nature, mold helps decompose or break-down leaves, wood and other plant debris. Molds become a problem when they go where they are not wanted and digest materials such as our homes.

What makes molds grow in my home?

Mold enters your home as tiny spores. The spores need moisture to begin growing, digesting and destroying. Molds can grow on almost any surface, including; wood, ceiling tiles, wallpaper, paints, carpet, sheet rock, and insulation. The mold grows best when there is lots of moisture from a leaky roof, high humidity, or flood. There is no way to get rid of all molds and mold spores from your home. But you can control mold growth by keeping your home dry.

Can I be exposed to mold?

When molds are disturbed, they release spores into the air. You can be exposed by breathing air containing these mold spores. You can also be exposed through touching moldy items, eating moldy food or accidental hand to mouth contact.

Do molds affect my health?

Most molds do not harm healthy people. But people who have allergies or asthma may be more sensitive to molds. Sensitive people may experience skin rash, running nose, eye irritation, cough, nasal congestion, aggravation of asthma or difficulty breathing. People with an immune suppression or underlying lung disease, may be at increased risk for infections from molds.

When is mold a problem?

You know you have mold when you smell the "musty" odor or see small black or white specks along your damp bathroom or basement walls. Some mold may be hidden growing behind wall coverings or ceiling tiles. Even dry, dead mold can cause health problems, so always take precautions when you suspect mold.

Mold is often found in areas where water has damaged building materials and furniture after flooding or plumbing leaks. Mold can also be found growing along walls where warm moist air condenses on cooler wall surfaces, such as inside cold exterior walls, behind dressers, headboards, and in closets where articles are stored against walls. Mold often grows in rooms with both high water use and humidity, such as kitchens, bathrooms, laundry rooms, and basements. If you notice mold or know of water damaged areas in your home, it is time to take action to control its growth.

When should I sample for mold?

You don't need to sample for mold because in most cases you can see or smell mold. Even a clean, dry house will have some mold spores, but not enough to cause health problems. If you smell mold it may be hidden behind wallpaper, in the walls or ceiling or under the carpet. If you suspect you have hidden mold be very careful when you investigate, protect yourself from exposure in the same manner as you would for a clean-up. See clean-up chart below:

Can I control mold growth in my home?

Yes you can. **Dry out the House** and fix any moisture problems in your home:

- Stop water leaks, repair leaky roofs and plumbing. Keep water away from concrete slabs and basement walls.
- Open windows and doors to increase air flow in your home, especially along the inside of exterior walls. Use a fan if there are no windows available.
- Make sure that warm air flows into all areas of the home. Move large objects a few inches away from the inside of exterior walls to increase air circulation.
- Install and use exhaust fans in bathrooms, kitchens, and laundry rooms.
- Ventilate and insulate attic and crawl spaces. Use heavy plastic to cover earth floors in crawl spaces.
- Clean and dry water damaged carpets, clothing, bedding, and upholstered furniture within 24 to 48 hours, or consider removing and replacing damaged furnishings.
- Vacuum and clean your home regularly to remove mold spores.
- Check around your windows for signs of condensation and water droplets. Wipe them up right away so mold can't start to grow.

What cleans mold?

Clean up mold and take care of the problem by keeping your home dry and keeping mold out.

Act fast! Mold damages your home as it grows. Clean it up as soon as possible.

<p>Size the moldy area</p>	<p>Decide if you have a large or small area of mold. A small area is less than about ten square feet, or a patch three feet by three feet square. To clean a small area, follow the advice below. You may use a cotton face mask for protection.</p> <p>If you have a lot of mold damage (more than ten square feet) consider hiring a cleaning professional. If the moldy area has been contaminated by sewage or is in hidden places hire a professional. To find a professional, check under "Fire and Water Damage Restoration" in your Yellow Pages. If you decide to clean up on your own, follow the guidance below.</p>
<p>Use protection</p>	<p>Wear goggles, gloves, and breathing protection while working in the area. For large consolidated areas of mold growth, you should wear an Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) approved particle mask.</p>
<p>Seal the area</p>	<p>Seal off area from the rest of your home. Cover heat registers or ventilation ducts/grills. Open a window before you start to clean up.</p>
<p>Remove items</p>	<p>Remove all your furnishings to a mold-free area. Clean the surrounding moldy area then follow cleaning directions below for the items you removed and the new space.</p>
<p>Bag moldy trash</p>	<p>Bag all moldy materials and tie off the top of the bag. Bring them outdoors and place in your garbage container right away.</p>
<p>Scrub surfaces</p>	<p>Scrub hard surfaces:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First wash with a mild detergent solution, such as laundry detergent and warm water. Allow to dry. • (Optional step) Then wipe with a solution of ¼ cup bleach to one quart of water. Wait 20 minutes and repeat. Wait another 20 minutes. • Last apply a borate-based detergent solution and don't rinse. This will help prevent mold from growing again. A borate-based laundry or dish washer detergent has "borate" listed on the ingredients label.
<p>Clean and wash</p>	<p>Give the entire area a good cleaning, vacuum floors, and wash any exposed bedding or clothing.</p>
<p>Monitor</p>	<p>Check regularly to make sure mold has not returned to the clean-up area.</p>

What cleans-up moldy furniture?

How to clean your moldy furniture depends on how it reacts to water. See chart below:

Reaction to Water	Items	Recommendations
Doesn't absorb water and is washable	Wood, metal, plastic, glass, and ceramics objects.	Wipe with a solution of lukewarm water and laundry detergent.
Absorbs water and is washable	Clothes and bedding.	Wash in laundry.
Absorbs water but not washable	Beds, sofas and other furniture.	These items may have to be discarded. Or, try to save by vacuuming well and allowing to air out. If there is no odor it may be okay. Mold can come back, so watch for any mold growth or mold related health problems. Discard the item if you suspect mold is growing inside or outside the item.

Should I paint over mold?

No. Don't paint or caulk over mold. The mold will grow under the paint and the paint will peel.

Must landlords tell tenants about mold?

Yes! In 2005, the Washington State legislature approved Engrossed Senate Bill ([ESB 5049](#) (See especially [Section 2.12](#)) (<http://www.leg.wa.gov/pub/billinfo/2005-06/Htm/Bills/Senate%20Bills/5049.E.htm>) that requires landlords to notify their tenants about mold.

Who can I contact for more information?

For more information, see the [DOH Web page](#) or contact a staff member below:

[Laura White](#) (360) 236-3090

[Paul Marchant](#) (360) 236-3363

For persons with disabilities this document is available on request in other formats. To submit a request, please call 1-800-525-0127 (voice) or 1-800-833-6388 (TTY/TDD).