

If you have a concern regarding indoor air quality, submit an online Facilities & Residential Life Work Request. Your concern will be investigated, and the next steps and options clarified.

Mold Education & Moisture Control FAQ

- Mold is naturally occurring in the environment. Airborne mold exists at varying levels in the outdoors and constantly varies with outdoor conditions. Indoor mold growth is not a normal condition and can be remedied and/or prevented.
- Mold comes in a variety of different colors, many of which are black. Not all black-colored mold is toxic.
- Mold exposure affects individuals differently and can range from no symptoms to severe allergic responses.
- Temperature and humidity are some of the leading factors contributing to air quality and can affect one's comfort and well-being.
- Indoor mold growth is always associated with a water source. Some examples of water sources are roof or building envelope leaks, plumbing leaks, condensation issues or sometimes elevated humidity.
- There are no established standards for what airborne or surface mold levels are acceptable but "normal" or typical levels have been established through years of data collection, and in the context of an overall assessment of an indoor environment to conclude whether conditions are "within typical or normal ranges" or elevated/amplified above normal.
- Mold samples alone cannot be used to verify whether a space is safe or unsafe for human occupancy. However, results of air sampling, together with a thorough history of the building's water damage, information obtained from interviews with building occupants and field observations, can help the independent environmental professional develop an opinion on the extent of the mold and the appropriate remediation plan.