

THE HOW TO FIND MOLD

WHEN BUYING OR
RENTING A HOME



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OUTSIDE

Many water issues inside a home originate from outside.

- Start by looking at how the land slopes around the home, grading that slope towards the home will cause excess water to pool allowing for water too slowly seep into the foundation.
- Check for gutters and downspout drainage. All buildings should use gutters to collect roof water direct water away from the home during a rain storm. These gutters should be draining away from the base of the home to prevent pooling.
- The siding and stucco should not have any cracks, gaps, vine growth or bubbling as these are pathways for water to get into the home.
- Check the roof line for any missing shingles, damaged flashing or heavy moss all of which can indicate water issues.
- Landscaping, especially large trees, should not be close to the home as the can cause foundation damage over time.



Smell

THE INITIAL SMELL UPON ENTERING A HOME CAN BE VERY TELLING. ANY NOTES OF MUSTINESS, EARTHINESS, OR GENERIC STENCH CAN SIGNIFY A DEEPER PROBLEM. AIR FRESHENERS ALSO MAKE IT A NO-GO DUE TO CHEMICAL SENSITIVITIES. (AND OFTEN THEY ARE COVERING UP SOME OF THE PREVIOUSLY MENTIONED SCENTS).



CEILINGS

What To Look For

Check every ceiling for signs of water damage, especially closet

Since closets are usually closed off from the rest of the room, a leak above the closet can easily go unnoticed.



Plumbing

ONE OF THE MOST COMMON LOCATIONS FOR WATER DAMAGE IS IN THE CABINETS UNDER SINKS. CHECK FOR VISIBLE MOLD OR WATER DAMAGE UNDER EVERY SINK, WHETHER IT'S THE KITCHEN, BATHROOM, OR UTILITY ROOM. ANY EXPOSED PLUMBING GETS A ONCE-OVER AS WELL, CHECKING FOR EVIDENCE OF LEAKS OR FUNGAL GROWTH.



BATHROOMS

Be On The Lookout!

Look inside the toilet tanks. This will often give a picture of the air in the environment. If there is a mold source in the home and/or the bathroom isn't properly ventilated, mold will often grow on the parts inside the tank that stick up above the water. Check around the base of toilets, on the top edge of the shower or tub surrounds and on any caulking. Pay close attention for damage, cracks or gaps in the grout. This can result in pathways for water intrusion to adjacent areas.



Kitchen Appliances

Make sure to check the appliances closely. Start with the dish washer check the flooring, cabinetry and walls surrounding the machine for any signs of water damage or mold growth. In the dishwasher check for signs of rusting, rotten or musty odors, standing water and mold growth.

Next open the refrigerator and freezer, check the seals for damage or mold growth. Look in the ice, water dispenser and vents for mold or active leaks. On the outside of the refrigerator check the drip pan, make sure the water line is in good condition and verify there are is no damage on the surrounding building materials.



UTILITY ROOM

What To Inspect

Check the water hookups behind the washing machine and water heater, verify there are is no damage on the surrounding building materials. Make sure the drier vent is attached to the machine and is properly vented to the outside.

In the washing machine, check for signs of rusting, rotten or musty odors, standing water and mold growth in the gasket or soap dispenser.

A photograph of a window with a view of green trees and a balcony railing. The window is framed by white curtains on the left and right. The view outside shows a balcony railing and a dense canopy of green trees. The text "Windows and Doors" is overlaid on the image in a large, bold, black serif font.

Windows and Doors

**CHECK WINDOWSILLS FOR WATER
DAMAGE AND INSIDE WINDOW
CASINGS AND SLIDING DOOR TRACKS
FOR MOLD. MAKE SURE YOU CHECK
THE FLOORBOARDS NEAR THESE
AREAS FOR CUPPING OR WARPING,
THIS IS A SIGN OF WATER DAMAGE.**

BASEMENT/ CRAWL SPACE

Look at Both

In unfinished areas, steer clear from sub-grade areas with dirt floors and plastic vapor barriers on floors and walls. Look at the insulation for heavy dust, debris, dirt or discoloration.

In finished areas check walls, floor and ceilings for cracks, patches, evidence of water intrusion, or fungal growth. Avoid basement areas with carpet, this can lead to trapped moisture creating a condition for mold growth.



Foundation Walls

WHILE IN THE BASEMENT AREAS, LOOK FOR YELLOW, BROWN OR BLACK SPOTS AND/OR A WHITE POWDER LIKE SUBSTANCE ON THE FOUNDATION WALLS. THIS IS AN INDICATION OF A WATER PROOFING ISSUE THAT CAN LEAD TO MOLD GROWTH IN THE AREA.

A close-up photograph of a rectangular air filter, likely from a furnace or HVAC system. The filter is heavily clogged with brown, fibrous dust and debris, particularly along the edges and between the pleats. A semi-transparent white rectangular box is overlaid on the right side of the image, containing text. At the top of this box, there is a solid black horizontal bar.

HEATING AND COOLING SYSTEMS

Look At Both!

Check the filter and vents for excessive dirt, dust or debris. If not properly maintained this can be a sign that the rest of the machine is likely impacted.



Radiators, Baseboard Heaters or Steam Pipe Heaters

CHECK THE FLOOR BOARDS NEAR THESE AREAS FOR CUPPING, BUCKLING OR WARPING, THIS IS A SIGN OF WATER DAMAGE. ALSO TAKE NOTE ON THE WALLS AND CEILINGS IN THE AREA, IF YOU OBSERVED DISCOLORATION, BUBBLING OR PATCH WORK AROUND THE HEATER IT CAN INDICATE A CURRENT OR PREVIOUS WATER EVENT.

ATTIC

Double Check!

If you have safe access to the attic, look at the insulation for heavy dust, debris, dirt or discoloration. Check the exposed framing and back side of roof, especially around the nail heads, for black or white spots. These visual cues can be indication of a big problem in the attic!

BONUS!

Home screen test to perform

ERMI/ Mycotoxin/ EMMA for verification.

Emma: The EMMA test uses sensitive molecular detection technology to look for the presence of 10 of the most toxic-genic molds. It determines their presence and determines their relative abundance. EMMA also tests directly for 15 of the most poisonous Mycotoxins using its patented Mycotoxin detection test.

Testing is simple, only requiring small amounts of dust or material from AC or heater filters.

ERMI: The ERMI test can be used for evaluating "moldiness" in indoor environments.

Molds are found in every home but not all molds are always present. The ERMI helps to make an assessment if a home is more or less likely to have mold source.

Still Unsure?

OUR FOCUS IS TO HELP GUIDE THOSE WITH COMPLEX MEDICAL ISSUES BACK TO HEALTH THROUGH THE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT OF THEIR HOMES AND BUILDINGS. WE IDENTIFY SOURCES OF MOLD, MYCOTOXINS, AND OTHER INDOOR ENVIRONMENTAL PATHOGENS, THEN CREATE ROADMAPS FOR RESTORATION, CONTINUED MAINTENANCE, AND PROPER RE-BUILD AND DESIGN. CALL US TODAY TO SPEAK WITH AN INDOOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROFESSIONAL ABOUT OUR PROCESS IN MORE DETAIL AND HOW WE CAN HELP!

