

# Mold

## Introduction

George Washington University recognizes the need to evaluate and control the risk of exposure to mold and mold spores in university buildings. Members of the university community who observe or suspect the presence of mold in university buildings should immediately contact Environmental Health & Safety through the submittal of Fixit requests at <https://fixit.assetworks.io/ready>.

## Who is Impacted

- Faculty
- Staff
- Students

## Overview

Fungi are present almost everywhere in indoor and outdoor environments. If high levels of humidity exist, buildings are especially susceptible to mold growth, especially unprotected, older, and less watertight buildings. Mold has the potential to grow where there are sources of water, food, and physical space. Among other places, mold is usually found on drywall, insulation, and carpeting. Certain types of mold can produce toxins, which can cause allergic reactions and produce flu-like symptoms.

Any university member who discovers mold on any building component, furnishing or surface within a university building should immediately submit a Fixit request at <https://fixit.assetworks.io/ready>. Environmental Health & Safety and Facilities have developed procedures for responding to mold and indoor air quality concerns.

Environmental Health & Safety provides technical assistance in the evaluation and recommendations for mitigation of mold. If mitigation is necessary, Environmental Health & Safety will work with the appropriate University departments and contractors to properly abate the area, dispose of materials, and clear the area for reoccupation.

## Related Information

[Environmental Protection Agency: Mold Resources](#)

[Occupational Health and Safety Administration \(OSHA\) Bulletin, Brief Guide to Mold in the Workplace](#)

[OSHA: Molds and Fungi](#)

OSHA: Mold Quick Card ([English](#)) and ([Spanish](#))

Last Reviewed Date: Currently being reviewed