



the brain injury association
Central Lancashire



Glenn Slater
BUILDING AND JOINERY
CONTRACTORS LTD

WELCOME

HOW TO PREVENT CONDENSATION IN BUILDINGS

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For and on behalf of Headway CL and

Glenn Slater Contractors Ltd



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- **What is it?**
- **What are the health risks?**
- **Who is most at risk?**
- **How to identify it.**
- **What are the causes?**
- **How to prevent it.**

What is condensation?

- **In a nut shell, condensation occurs when warm air, containing water vapour, comes into contact with a cool surface which has a temperature below the dew point of the water vapour.**
- **Dew point being the temperature below which water droplets begin to condense and dew can form.**



What are the health risks?

- **In small amounts most people should be fine but if condensation is allowed to build up and mould begins to form, those who already suffer from health issues may suffer further issues. Some people will experience cold-like symptoms as a result of condensation and, where there is a lot of condensation and mould, more serious conditions can develop.**
- **At the milder end of the scale, people can experience runny noses, sore throats and coughing as a result of condensation however, some people will also experience slightly more extreme symptoms possibly leading to rhinitis and sinusitis that will need treating.**
- **More extreme cases have involved black mould which has caused serious respiratory issues and in some cases, fatalities.**
- **A significant portion of childhood asthma cases have been linked to condensation, according to the World Health Organization.**



Who is the most at risk?

- **Anyone can experience difficulties due to condensation, damp and mould but the most at risk are:**
 - **Babies and small children**
 - **The elderly**
 - **Those with existing skin conditions, such as eczema**
 - **Those with existing respiratory problems, for example asthma and allergies**
 - **Anyone with a weakened immune system**





How to identify condensation



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Identifying Condensation





WHAT ARE THE CAUSES?



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Common causes



Boiling Liquids



Steam Irons



Drying clothes inside



Common causes



Tumble Dryers



Showers and Bathing



Water Leaks

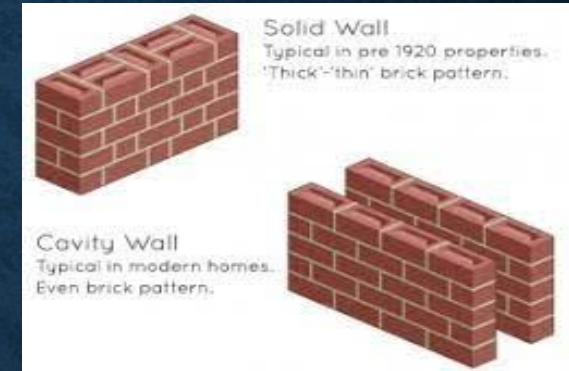
Common causes



Inadequate or poorly fitted insulation



Better sealed windows and doors



Construction of your home

Common causes



Blocked air vents



Fans not on/faulty/missing



Breathing

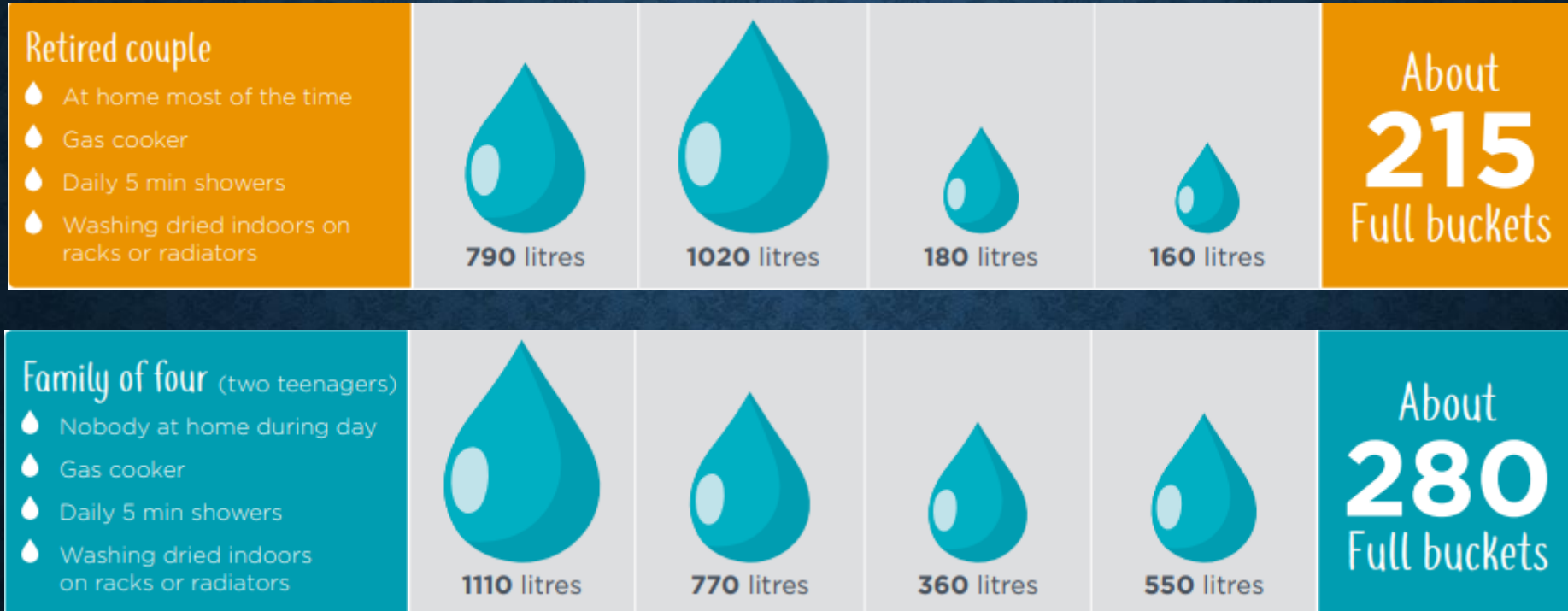


Typical Daily Water Generation Figures

Water Vapour source in an 'average' house per day	Approximate water generated (in litres)
4/5 people asleep	1.5
2 people active	1.6
Cooking	2.6
Washing up	1.0
Washing Clothes	4.0
Drying Clothes	4.5
Bathing/Washing	0.5
APPROXIMATE TOTAL:	15.7 litres



Typical Annual Figures





HOW TO PREVENT CONDENSATION



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Prevention Measures

- **Insulate your home**
- **Put lids on saucepans**
- **Use a microwave rather than hob where you can**
- **Keep the kitchen door shut when cooking**
- **Don't boil too much water in your kettle**
- **Try to avoid drying clothes on radiators and dry them outside whenever you can**
- **Use a tumble drier, make sure it is vented to the outside or is a condensing type**
- **The best place to dry clothes is in the bathroom, with the door closed and an extract fan on or window slightly open**
- **Keep the bathroom door closed when bathing or showering, and keep it closed until the steam all goes. Use the fan if you have one, and/or open a window.**
- **Install extractor fans and use them.**
- **Mop up any condensed water, don't let it evaporate into the air.**
- **Don't close or block vents in your windows**
- **Use your fans and other ventilation products. They don't cost much to run**
- **Open windows for a few minutes in the morning. The damp air will go outside.**





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ANY QUESTIONS?