
How to remove mould

- Put on rubber gloves and a mask before you start to remove mould.
- Wipe off the mould as soon as you spot it, using a sponge or cloth soaked in water with a mild detergent.
- You may need a fungicidal cleaning spray solution. There are plenty of these available from most DIY stores. *HG Mould Remover Spray* is a popular cleaning solution.
- Read the instructions carefully before you spray the wall with your fungicidal solution. Scrub it until all trace of mould has gone.
- After you remove the mould it is important that you dry the area thoroughly. This will help to prevent it from coming back.
- Continue to monitor the area for any signs of mould regrowth.

The only lasting way to avoid mould is to find and stop the source of the water causing it.



How to avoid condensation

- Do not block or close window vents.
- Keep the extractor fan on at all times if cooking in the kitchen or showering in the bathroom.
- In warmer summer months dry your clothes outdoors if you can.
- If you can only dry clothes indoors open the window of the room you hang it up in and close the door. Or dry clothes in the bathroom with the door shut and the extractor fan on.
- If you use a tumble dryer make sure it is set up to exhaust moist air to the outside.
- Keeping heating on at a consistently low heat is better than turning it up high for short bursts.
- We highly recommend using a dehumidifier to remove moisture from the indoor air.

Our best advice is: ventilate

The air in your home needs to be replaced to keep humidity levels consistently down. Keeping your windows ajar for as little as 20 minutes a day lowers condensation or may stop it altogether. This will clear a lot of trapped air out and bring in fresh air. It will also take outside mould spores and viruses that thrive in humid conditions.

DAMP AND MOULD



What causes damp and mould?

Mould is very often caused by condensation.

It grows when humid air generated by everyday household activities, like cooking and showering, condenses on cold surfaces.

Mould can also occur if water is getting into your home from leaking pipes, blocked guttering or an outside wall that needs re-pointing.

Or it could be a combination of these things.

What is condensation

Condensation occurs when too much humidity in indoor air comes into contact with cold surfaces.

Left unchecked it can cause dampness and mould growth. But there are things you can do to keep condensation levels down

Spotting damp and mould

Check your home for:

- water stains on walls and ceilings
 - musty smells
 - mould on walls and ceilings
 - condensation on windows
 - leaking pipes or waste overflows
 - rain seeping in where tiles or slates are missing
 - overflow from blocked gutters, around window frames or leaking through cracked pipes
 - rising damp due to a faulty damp course or because there is no damp course.
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Common causes

- sharp spikes in the temperature of your home, from very warm to very cold for example
- activities in your kitchen and bathroom that generate warm, wet air, like cooking without lids on pots or having a shower without switching on extractor fans.

We can help if...

If it seems the cause of the mould may be dampness getting into your home from outside we will send someone out to investigate. We will put right any problems we find and/or help you tackle any mould growth caused by condensation.

Did you know?

- The ideal humidity level is somewhere between 50% and 60%
- Having too much moisture in the air can make mould grow very fast, forming within just 24 to 48 hours.
- Indoor plants can push up humidity levels in your home as they release moisture.

Moisture in the air can be plus point during dry winter months but too many plants in a small space can lead to too much moisture.

A dehumidifier is an effective way of removing excess moisture from the air so it is useful for rooms that constantly suffer from condensation, damp and high humidity levels.

