



The bathroom – often the smallest room in a household – produces the most moisture in a home.

### Risk factors

- ❶ Door frequently kept closed
- ❷ Frequent use of the shower or bath
- ❸ Presence of damp towels
- ❹ Laundry spread out to dry
- ❺ Condensation forms on bathroom plumbing fixture

### Keep an eye out for any:

- Condensation and mould stains on the ceiling and walls
- Black stains on window sills
- Damaged drywall panels
- Peeling paint
- Missing or cracked ceramic sealant joints
- Mould on ceramic sealant joints
- Accumulation of water around the toilet and bathtub
- Condensation on the toilet tank

### Prevention tips

- Leave the door open when the bathroom is not in use
- Run the fan when the bathroom is in use
- Do not unplug the fan, as it flushes out excess moisture
- Keep the shower curtain closed in order to avoid splatter
- Dry the shower walls after use
- Keep the number of damp towels to a minimum
- Regularly clean the toilet with appropriate anti-fungal maintenance products

### Ask the landlord to take action

- If there are any plumbing leaks
- If the bathroom has no natural ventilation or functional mechanical ventilation
- If plaster, sealant joints or ceramic tiles are damaged or missing
- If condensation builds up on the toilet tank

### GOOD TO KNOW

Keeping the bathroom door closed all day gives mould an ideal environment in which to grow.