



# Humidity Temperature Chart

**Wind Chill Temperature** - This is the method used to relate wind and temperature. Usually traditional temperature readings do not include a wind chill factor. For example, with an indoor temperature of 20 C and an outside air temperature of -12 C, recommends a relative humidity of 30 percent. However, with an outside air temperature of -12 C and a 20 kilometer per hour wind, the outdoor wind chill temperature is -26 C and so the level of relative humidity should be reduced to 20 percent. **Outside Air Temperature in Degrees C**

-28 or colder Not over 15%

-23 to -28 Not over 20%

-16 to -23 Not over 25%

-12 to -16 Not over 30%

-11 to -6 Not over 35%

-6 to 4 Not over 40%

(Inside Relative humidity of 21 C with Double Glazing)

If you are running outside these levels, here are some suggestions you can try below.

- Opening a door or window for short periods can lose air from your home in large amounts
- Gas appliances produce moisture from combustion and cooking adds even more moisture - be sure to run your kitchen fan while cooking. It is necessary to vent the kitchen fan directly to the outside to achieve the desired effect.
- Showers are a very high source of moisture. Bathroom doors should be kept shut and the exhaust fan should be running.
- Clothes drying in the basement should be done in a dryer with an outside vent; hanging up clothes to dry must not be done in cold weather.
- Shut off the furnace humidifier and any other humidifying device in the home.
- If there is a fireplace, open the damper occasionally to allow moisture to escape.
- Free air circulation is important. Do not cover hot or cold air registers. Leave bedroom and bathroom doors open.

- Keep all rooms at minimum of 10 degrees C even if unoccupied. Condensation will occur in an unheated room.
- Wipe up any tracked in snow before it melts and evaporates.
- Floors wet from mopping can add large amounts of moisture. Run any house exhaust fans while floors are wet. Do not wash floors on extremely cold days.
- Most builders install a fresh air intake into the cold air return duct of the heating system. Make sure that the intake damper is open and that there are no obstructions to prevent airflow. If no fresh air intake, have one installed.
- Caulk the perimeter of doors and windows to reduce air leakage.
- Drapes and blinds should be left open during the daytime. Even at night leave blinds up off the frame to allow air to flow against the glass.

You can purchase a very cost-effective humidity meter at your local hardware stores for \$10.00-\$20.00 and use this to see you what your humidity levels are sitting at.



In newer homes, air leakage has been controlled to such an extent that the problem really is how to get rid of moisture. Yet many householders go on adding moisture to the air. The danger signal is mainly condensation on the windows.

Because windows do not provide much resistance to heat loss, they are often the coldest component of a building enclosure and can be an indicator of humidity problems. As condensation occurs on inside window surfaces, whenever surface temperatures fall below the dew point temperature of the room air, it may be a warning signal to reduce humidity in the house.