

# Understanding Ventilation and Dehumidification

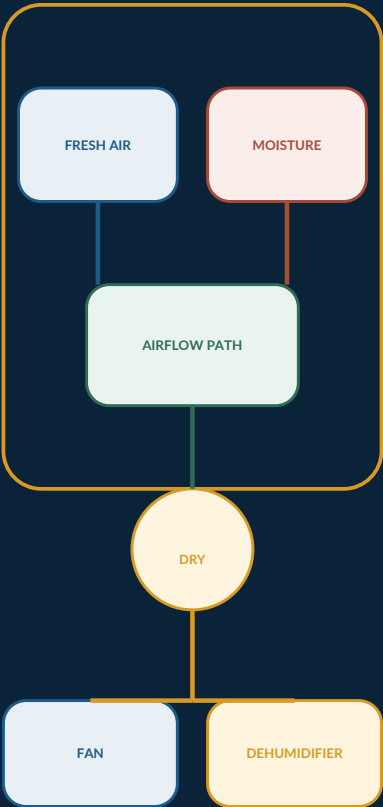
An owner's guide to airflow, humidity, condensation control and equipment protection

Moisture moves through a yacht continuously. It condenses where warm air meets cold structure.

Good ventilation and dehumidification protect people, structure, wiring and stored equipment.

Absolute Marine

Commercial thinking for private cruising.



SUPPLY | EXTRACT | CONTROL

GUIDE OVERVIEW

# What ventilation and dehumidification are designed to do

Ventilation replaces stale or contaminated air and moves heat and moisture. Dehumidification removes water vapour from enclosed spaces where outside air alone cannot control condensation.

|       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|-------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| SCOPE | This guide covers natural and mechanical accommodation ventilation, local extraction, dehumidifiers, ducting, humidity sensing and condensate drainage. Machinery-space combustion ventilation and fire dampers are referenced where they interact with accommodation or emergency systems. |
|-------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

By the end of this guide, you should be able to:

- Understand the difference between air exchange, air movement, cooling and moisture removal.
- Identify vents, fans, ducting, grilles, dampers, dehumidifiers, sensors and condensate drains.
- Recognise poor airflow, hidden condensation, blocked drains, mould and incorrect humidity control.
- Understand when outside air helps and when it introduces more heat or moisture.
- Ask better questions during purchase, survey, lay-up, refit and offshore preparation.

|                |                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| CORE PRINCIPLE | Ventilation only dries a space when the incoming air contains less moisture than the air or surfaces being protected. Air movement alone can redistribute moisture without removing it. |
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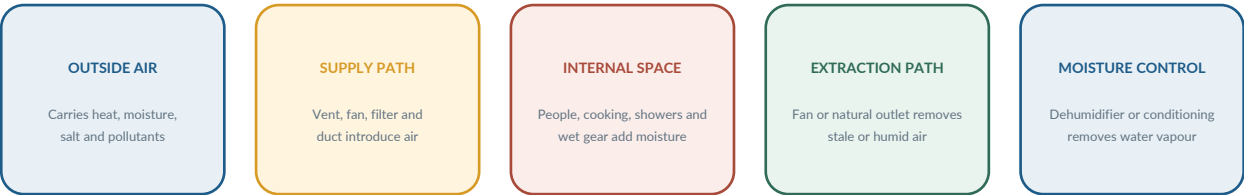
Safety

Ventilation systems interact with smoke control, combustion air, fixed fire suppression and potentially contaminated spaces. Do not defeat fire dampers, extract fumes through unsuitable fans or create negative pressure around combustion appliances.

SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

# How air and moisture move through the yacht

A complete airflow path includes an inlet, route through the occupied or technical space, extraction or natural outlet, and enough pressure difference to move the required air.



| Layer                        | Purpose                                                            | Owner focus                                                          |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Air source                   | Determines temperature, humidity, salt and contaminant content.    | Know whether intake air is actually drier than internal air.         |
| Supply and transfer openings | Allow fresh air to reach occupied spaces.                          | Clear grilles, filters, door undercuts and transfer paths.           |
| Local moisture sources       | Showers, cooking, people, drying gear and bilges add water vapour. | Extract near the source and avoid spreading moist air.               |
| Extraction                   | Removes stale or humid air and creates a flow path.                | Fan condition, discharge location, noise and backdraught prevention. |
| Dehumidification             | Condenses or adsorbs water from recirculated air.                  | Capacity, operating temperature, drainage and electrical demand.     |
| Surface temperature          | Controls where condensation forms.                                 | Insulation, thermal bridges, heating and cold seawater effects.      |

|                                          |                                                                                                                                                                      |
|------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| RELATIVE HUMIDITY IS NOT THE WHOLE STORY | Condensation occurs when a surface falls below the air's dew point. A cabin can feel comfortable while hidden metal or glazing remains cold enough to collect water. |
|------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

MAIN COMPONENTS

# What owners should be able to identify

The arrangement should be traceable from outside-air intakes through fans and ducts to cabins, heads, galley, lockers, machinery-adjacent spaces and overboard discharge.

**NATURAL VENTS**  
Cowls, dorades, louvers, openings and transfer paths

**MECHANICAL FANS**  
Supply and extract air under controlled pressure

**DUCTS / DAMPERS**  
Route and isolate airflow between spaces

**DRYING EQUIPMENT**  
Dehumidifier, heater, filters and drains

Owners should know which spaces depend on one common fan, duct or controller.

| Component or area          | Why it matters                                                      | Owner focus                                                                    |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Natural vents and cowls    | Provide passive exchange without electrical power.                  | Water exclusion, orientation, closure, insect screens and clear internal path. |
| Supply and extraction fans | Move predictable airflow where natural ventilation is insufficient. | Power, speed, bearing noise, filter, motor temperature and backup.             |
| Ducting and grilles        | Distribute air and maintain separation between spaces.              | Crushing, disconnection, contamination, insulation and access.                 |
| Dampers and closures       | Control weather, fire or zone isolation.                            | Manual or remote operation, seals, position indication and labels.             |
| Dehumidifier               | Removes water from recirculated air.                                | Refrigerant or desiccant type, capacity, temperature range, filters and drain. |
| Humidity sensor and drain  | Controls operation and removes collected water.                     | Sensor location and calibration, hose slope, pump and discharge.               |

|                                    |                                                                                                                                    |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>A FAN NEEDS A COMPLETE PATH</b> | An extraction fan cannot move useful air from a sealed cabin if there is no supply or transfer opening to replace what is removed. |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

VENTILATION ARRANGEMENTS

# Natural, mechanical, balanced and local extraction

Different spaces need different airflow strategies. Cabins need fresh air, heads and galleys need source extraction, and machinery or battery spaces may require dedicated systems.

**NATURAL FLOW**  
Wind and temperature drive air through openings

**MECHANICAL EXTRACT**  
Fan removes air and relies on replacement path

**BALANCED SUPPLY / EXTRACT**  
Fans control both sides of the airflow path

**LOCAL SOURCE CONTROL**  
Captures moisture or fumes near shower or galley

The most efficient moisture control often removes vapour at the source before it spreads through the yacht.

| Area                              | What matters                                                                         | Owner focus                                                       |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Natural ventilation               | Low power and simple, but depends on wind, openings and weather.                     | May admit salt spray, insects, heat or humid outside air.         |
| Mechanical extraction             | Useful for heads, galley and wet lockers.                                            | Needs makeup air and should not depressurise combustion spaces.   |
| Balanced ventilation              | Controls supply and extract rates and can use filtration or heat recovery.           | More components, filters, drains and controls to maintain.        |
| Recirculation                     | Moves and filters internal air but does not add oxygen or remove moisture by itself. | Do not confuse fan operation with fresh-air exchange.             |
| Heat-recovery ventilation         | Transfers heat between outgoing and incoming air.                                    | Condensate, filters, frost control and bypass mode.               |
| Local locker or bilge ventilation | Controls odour and moisture in enclosed compartments.                                | Avoid spreading fuel, sewage or battery gases into accommodation. |

**OUTSIDE AIR CAN MAKE THINGS WETTER**  
In warm humid weather, opening a cool yacht can bring in moisture that condenses on colder structure and stored equipment.

DEHUMIDIFICATION METHODS

# Refrigerant, desiccant and conditioned-air drying

Dehumidifiers work best within defined temperature and airflow ranges. Refrigerant units condense water on a cold coil; desiccant units adsorb moisture and regenerate the drying material.

REFRIGERANT UNIT

Cools air below dew point and drains condensate

DESICCANT UNIT

Adsorbs moisture and rejects warm wet regeneration air

AIR CONDITIONING

Cools and dehumidifies while serving occupied spaces

HEAT / VENTILATION

Raises surface temperature or exchanges air when appropriate

The best method depends on ambient temperature, outside humidity, power supply, drain route and whether the yacht is occupied.

| Area                     | What matters                                                    | Owner focus                                                            |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Refrigerant dehumidifier | Efficient in warmer conditions and produces liquid condensate.  | Coil icing, filter, fan, drain, pump and low-temperature performance.  |
| Desiccant dehumidifier   | Works better at lower temperature and can dry enclosed lockers. | Higher heat output, electrical demand and wet-air discharge.           |
| Air-conditioning mode    | Removes heat and moisture from occupied spaces.                 | May overcool at low sensible heat load unless control is suitable.     |
| Heating plus ventilation | Warms surfaces and exchanges moist internal air.                | Only dries if incoming air is drier in absolute terms.                 |
| Portable unit            | Flexible but may create trip, drainage and placement issues.    | Secure for sea, maintain clear airflow and use a permanent safe drain. |
| Fixed whole-yacht system | Can control multiple areas automatically.                       | Duct balance, common control, maintenance access and backup.           |

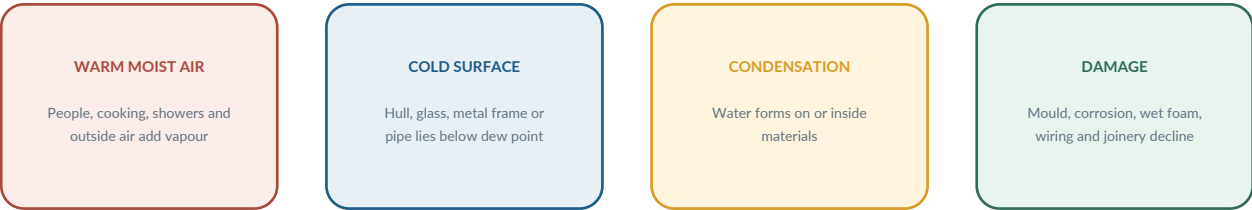
A FULL WATER TANK IS A SYSTEM FAILURE

A dehumidifier that stops when its container fills provides no protection during unattended periods. Reliable drainage is part of the installation.

CONDENSATION AND HIDDEN MOISTURE

# Dew point, thermal bridges and material damage

Condensation forms first on cold glazing, frames, hull structure, pipework and poorly insulated voids. Visible water may be the final sign of a longer moisture problem.



Moisture can condense inside insulation or behind linings where it is not visible.

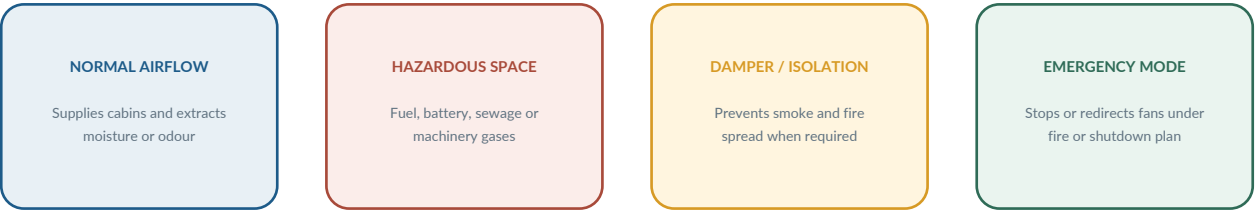
| Area                              | What matters                                                         | Owner focus                                                      |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Glazing and frames                | Cold surfaces show early condensation.                               | Use as a warning but inspect hidden perimeter and drains.        |
| Hull and deck thermal bridges     | Frames, fasteners and uninsulated structure become local cold spots. | Look behind soft furnishings and inside lockers.                 |
| Pipework and tanks                | Cold freshwater, seawater or air-conditioning lines sweat.           | Maintain vapour-tight insulation and drainage.                   |
| Mattresses and upholstery         | Poor airflow traps moisture against cold surfaces.                   | Ventilate beneath, lift periodically and use breathable layers.  |
| Electrical panels and electronics | Humidity and salt encourage corrosion and tracking.                  | Maintain suitable temperature, airflow and enclosure condition.  |
| Wet insulation                    | Loses thermal performance and holds moisture against structure.      | Investigate persistent cold spots, odour, staining and swelling. |

|                                                         |                                                                                                              |
|---------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>MOULD IS EVIDENCE, NOT MERELY A CLEANING PROBLEM</b> | Cleaning visible growth without controlling humidity, airflow and cold surfaces usually allows it to return. |
|---------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

SAFETY AND MACHINERY INTERACTION

# Fire dampers, combustion air and contaminated spaces

Ventilation supports comfort but also interacts with fire containment, fuel vapour, battery gases, sewage odour and combustion appliances.



A ventilation modification can change fire-zone integrity and pressure relationships elsewhere in the yacht.

| Area                      | What matters                                                           | Owner focus                                                         |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Fire dampers              | Close ducts crossing protected boundaries.                             | Position, accessibility, fusible or remote action and full closure. |
| Combustion appliances     | Need reliable combustion air and safe exhaust draft.                   | Avoid extraction that draws flue gases into accommodation.          |
| Battery compartments      | May require dedicated ventilation depending on chemistry and charging. | Do not discharge into accommodation or ignition sources.            |
| Fuel and machinery spaces | Need purpose-designed air supply and extraction.                       | Avoid using accommodation fans or ducts for hazardous vapours.      |
| Heads and sewage spaces   | Local extraction controls odour and moisture.                          | Keep discharge separated from fresh-air intakes.                    |
| Fire or suppression mode  | Fans stop and dampers close to contain smoke or extinguishing agent.   | Understand automatic interlocks and manual override consequences.   |

**DO NOT BRIDGE A FAILED DAMPER OR FAN INTERLOCK**

A comfort complaint can hide a fire-containment or combustion-safety function that must be repaired properly.

MONITORING AND CONTROL

# Using humidity, temperature and airflow as evidence

Useful monitoring compares relative humidity with temperature and looks for trends across cabins, lockers, bilges and technical spaces rather than relying on one saloon display.

TEMPERATURE

Affects dew point and how much moisture air can hold

RELATIVE HUMIDITY

Shows saturation percentage at that temperature

DEW POINT / SURFACES

Predicts condensation on cold structure

AIRFLOW / DRAINAGE

Confirms moisture is moved and removed

Sensors should be positioned away from direct outlets, wet surfaces and local heat sources.

| Observation                                | What it may indicate                                                                   | Owner response                                                    |
|--------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Humidity remains high despite unit running | Undersized unit, open yacht, high moisture load, iced coil, bad sensor or drain fault. | Check enclosure, airflow, temperature and water removal.          |
| One locker much wetter than cabins         | No airflow, cold surface, wet contents or local leak.                                  | Add safe circulation and inspect structure or stored gear.        |
| Humidity falls but condensation continues  | Surface temperature remains below dew point.                                           | Improve insulation, heat or airflow at the cold surface.          |
| Fan runs but airflow is weak               | Dirty filter, blocked grille, crushed duct or closed damper.                           | Inspect the complete path and replacement-air route.              |
| Condensate volume suddenly changes         | Ambient change, icing, drain blockage, refrigerant fault or sensor change.             | Compare with temperature and humidity conditions.                 |
| Sensor readings disagree                   | Calibration, placement or communication fault.                                         | Use a suitable independent meter and relocate or service sensors. |

|                         |                                                                                                             |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| TREND SEVERAL LOCATIONS | A comfortable saloon can hide damp cabins, lockers, bilges or technical spaces that receive little airflow. |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

FAILURE AWARENESS

# Common weaknesses and warning signs

Moisture-control failures often begin with musty odour, slower drying, fogged windows, damp bedding, corroded connectors or a dehumidifier that runs continuously without collecting water.

**LOST AIRFLOW**  
Fan, filter, duct or damper restriction

**LOST WATER REMOVAL**  
Iced coil, compressor, desiccant or drain fault

**MOISTURE INGRESS**  
Leaks, wet gear, outside air or internal sources

**COLD SURFACES**  
Insulation or heating fails to prevent dew

Mould and corrosion often develop before a formal alarm or obvious puddle appears.

| Failure or evidence                     | Possible cause                                                                   | Why it matters                                        |
|-----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| Fan will not start or is noisy          | Power, bearing, capacitor, blockage or control fault.                            | Air exchange and source extraction are reduced.       |
| Dehumidifier runs but collects no water | Low temperature, iced coil, refrigerant or desiccant fault, bad humidity sensor. | Energy is used without drying the yacht.              |
| Drain overflows                         | Blocked hose, failed pump, poor slope or disconnected line.                      | Interior, electrical or structural water damage.      |
| Persistent high humidity                | Openings, wet bilge, leaks, undersized equipment or poor air distribution.       | Mould, corrosion and crew discomfort accelerate.      |
| Local condensation                      | Thermal bridge, wet insulation or stagnant air.                                  | Hidden structure and wiring may remain wet.           |
| Smoke or odour transfers between spaces | Duct leak, pressure imbalance or failed damper.                                  | Fire and contamination separation may be compromised. |

**DO NOT NORMALISE A MUSTY SMELL**

Odour is often the first practical warning of hidden moisture, mould or stagnant air in inaccessible spaces.

FAILURE RESPONSE

# Controlling moisture without creating a new hazard

When ventilation or drying fails, first identify whether the problem is moisture generation, water ingress, poor airflow, low surface temperature or equipment failure.

**LOCATE SOURCE**  
Leak, shower, cooking, wet gear or humid air

**PROTECT PEOPLE**  
Ventilate contaminants and avoid mould exposure

**RESTORE FLOW**  
Open safe paths and repair fan, filter or duct faults

**REMOVE WATER**  
Drain, dry, heat or dehumidify appropriately

**MONITOR / ESCALATE**  
Track humidity and inspect hidden materials

| Situation or stage            | Immediate thinking                                                                     | Avoid                                                                               |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| High humidity after leak      | Stop the water source, remove bulk water and expose affected materials.                | Relying on one dehumidifier while insulation remains saturated.                     |
| Dehumidifier stops            | Use safe alternate ventilation or heat based on outside conditions and protect drains. | Using unvented combustion heat to dry accommodation.                                |
| Mould discovered              | Control moisture, isolate affected material and use appropriate remediation.           | Dry brushing or spreading spores through ventilation.                               |
| Condensation on electronics   | De-energise if necessary and warm or dry gradually.                                    | Applying direct high heat or powering wet equipment.                                |
| Fire damper or fan fault      | Maintain the safest fire or smoke configuration and seek repair.                       | Securing a damper open merely to improve comfort.                                   |
| Cold-weather moisture problem | Raise surface temperatures, maintain airflow and control internal vapour production.   | Opening the yacht continuously to cold wet outside air without assessing dew point. |

**DRYING TAKES TIME**

Surface dryness does not prove insulation, timber, soft furnishings or hidden voids have returned to a safe moisture condition.

TESTING AND DEMONSTRATION

# Testing airflow, humidity control and drainage

A useful test should show that air reaches and leaves representative spaces, dehumidifiers remove water, drains remain clear and dampers or emergency modes operate correctly.

MAP AIRFLOW

Identify inlets, transfers, extracts and dampers

RUN FANS

Check noise, direction and representative flow

LOAD DRYING

Operate under known humidity and temperature

VERIFY WATER

Observe condensate, drains and sensor response

RESTORE / RECORD

Return dampers and modes and log baseline

| Test                          | What it demonstrates                                                     | Limitations / owner focus                                             |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Airflow check                 | Shows direction and relative strength at inlets, transfers and extracts. | A tissue test is indicative only; balancing may require instruments.  |
| Door or pressure check        | Reveals excessive positive or negative pressure.                         | Consider combustion, sewage and hazardous-space consequences.         |
| Dehumidifier performance test | Shows water removal, humidity trend and stable operation.                | Record room volume, temperature and starting humidity.                |
| Drain test                    | Confirms gravity or pumped condensate reaches the intended discharge.    | Inspect hidden joints and avoid introducing excess water.             |
| Humidity-sensor comparison    | Shows calibration and placement differences.                             | Use a suitable reference and allow stabilisation time.                |
| Damper or emergency-mode test | Confirms fire or shutdown interaction and position indication.           | Follow approved fire-system procedure and restore normal ventilation. |

|                        |                                                                                                                  |
|------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| TEST THE REMOTE SPACES | Cabins, lockers and voids at the end of the duct or airflow path are often where poor performance appears first. |
|------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

MAINTENANCE STRATEGY

# Keeping airflow paths, filters and drains dependable

Maintenance should preserve clean air paths, dry ducts, sound fans, functional dampers, clean coils or desiccant, accurate sensors and reliable condensate drainage.

| Area                     | Good maintenance evidence                                                            | Why it matters                                             |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| Vents, cowls and grilles | Clear, weatherproof, labelled and free from corrosion or blockage.                   | Maintains natural exchange and limits water entry.         |
| Fans and filters         | Clean filters, sound bearings, secure wiring and expected airflow.                   | Preserves capacity and reduces noise or overheating.       |
| Ducting and insulation   | Supported, connected, dry and free from contamination or collapse.                   | Avoids lost flow, hidden moisture and cross-contamination. |
| Dehumidifier             | Clean coil or desiccant path, fan, compressor, controls and correct operating range. | Maintains water removal and efficiency.                    |
| Condensate system        | Clean pan, open drain, functioning pump and secure discharge hose.                   | Prevents water damage during unattended operation.         |
| Sensors and controls     | Reasonable calibration, set points, timers, network and alarm function.              | Supports stable automatic control and early warning.       |

### Owner-level routine

- Clean filters and grilles before airflow noticeably declines.
- Inspect hidden lockers, mattress bases and cold surfaces for condensation.
- Test condensate drains and pumps before leaving the yacht unattended.
- Compare humidity in several spaces rather than one central location.
- Review airflow after joinery, door, insulation or fire-damper modifications.

|               |                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|---------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| WORK TO REFER | Mould remediation, refrigerant work, electrical fan repair, duct hygiene, fire-damper testing and ventilation balancing should be completed by competent specialists where required. |
|---------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

BUYER AND SURVEY PERSPECTIVE

# Assessing hidden moisture risk and real airflow

A buyer should inspect behind furnishings, inside lockers and around cold structure while confirming fan operation, duct condition, drains, humidity history and fire-damper integration.

| Area                    | Questions or evidence                                                                                    |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Airflow architecture    | Can fresh-air supply, transfer and extraction paths be traced through cabins, heads, galley and lockers? |
| Moisture history        | Are mould, wet insulation, condensation, leaks or odour recurring or fully resolved?                     |
| Dehumidification        | Is capacity suitable for the yacht, climate and unattended operation, with reliable drainage?            |
| Fire and safety         | Do dampers, shutdowns and separation from battery, fuel or sewage spaces remain correct?                 |
| Controls and monitoring | Are humidity sensors, remote alarms and fan controls accurate and supportable?                           |
| Energy and resilience   | What generator, shore or battery supply is required for continuous drying?                               |
| Access and maintenance  | Can filters, fans, coils, drains and hidden ducts be inspected and serviced?                             |

## Evidence worth requesting

- Ventilation and fire-damper drawings.
- Humidity or dehumidifier operating history.
- Records of mould, wet insulation and leak remediation.
- Condensate pump and drain maintenance.
- Unattended lay-up and remote-monitoring procedure.

|                                         |                                                                                                                             |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| FRESH PAINT CAN HIDE A MOISTURE HISTORY | Odour, staining, swollen panels, corroded fasteners and wet insulation may reveal more than a recently redecorated surface. |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

## OFFSHORE READINESS

# Questions before relying on ventilation and drying offshore

A ready system provides fresh air, removes local moisture, controls condensation in hidden spaces and retains safe fire, combustion and hazardous-space separation.

| Area                 | Question to resolve                                                               |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Airflow              | Where does replacement air enter and where is humid air extracted?                |
| Moisture sources     | How are showers, cooking, wet gear, bilges and outside humidity controlled?       |
| Drying capacity      | Can the installed dehumidification manage the yacht's volume and climate?         |
| Drainage             | Where does condensate go and what happens if the drain or pump fails?             |
| Safety               | Which fans and dampers change state during fire, shutdown or fixed-agent release? |
| Unattended operation | How are humidity, power and water leakage monitored and acted upon?               |

## Quick readiness check

|                          | Readiness statement                                                                         |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | I can trace fresh-air, transfer, extract and dehumidification paths.                        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Representative cabins, lockers and technical spaces receive useful airflow.                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Humidity sensors are credible and several spaces are trended.                               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | There are no unresolved mould, wet insulation, persistent odour or blocked drains.          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Condensate drains and pumps operate reliably during unattended use.                         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Fire dampers and ventilation shutdowns remain functional and correctly positioned.          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Alternative drying and ventilation plans exist after power or equipment loss.               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Current drawings, baseline readings, selected spares and specialist contacts are available. |

## KEY TAKEAWAY

Dependable moisture control combines complete airflow paths, suitable extraction, adequate dehumidification, warm enough surfaces, reliable condensate drainage and correct fire or hazardous-space separation.

## Guidance to consult

Use current vessel ventilation, HVAC and fire-control drawings and the installed fan, dehumidifier, sensor, damper and drain-equipment manufacturers' instructions, together with applicable flag-state, coding, insurer, mould-remediation and service requirements.

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### Understanding Ventilation and Dehumidification

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AMTG-017 Understanding Engine-Room Ventilation

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