Accommodation Safety — study guide

The accommodation area is where the crew lives, and keeping it safe is everyone's job. This guide covers fire prevention, slips and trips, cabin emergency equipment and basic hygiene.[1]

Shared responsibility

Every crew member is responsible for ensuring that the accommodation area is kept clean, tidy and safe and provides a pleasant living environment for everyone on board.

Fire prevention

To prevent and reduce the risk of fires: report flickering lights, unplug all chargers and other electrical items when not in use, avoid using extension cables where possible, and only smoke in designated areas — making sure all cigarettes are extinguished before disposing of them.

Slips, trips and falls

Reduce the risk of slips, trips and falls by using handrails whenever possible, wearing the correct footwear for the location you are in, and never running or rushing around the vessel.

Cabin emergency equipment

Every cabin must be provided with a life jacket, an immersion suit and a personal escape breathing apparatus.

Reducing the spread of disease

Regularly washing your hands with soap and water is a simple, effective way to help reduce the spread of diseases.

Key facts to remember

- Every crew member keeps the accommodation clean, tidy and safe.
- Fire: report flickering lights, unplug chargers, avoid extension cables, smoke only in designated areas.
- Slips/trips: use handrails, correct footwear, never run or rush.
- Cabin emergency kit: life jacket, immersion suit, personal escape breathing apparatus.
- Wash hands with soap and water to reduce the spread of disease.

Sources

1. SOLAS Chapter II-2 and the LSA Code (fire safety and life-saving appliances) and the Maritime Labour Convention 2006 (accommodation standards), with reference to the

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Code of Safe Working Practices for Merchant Seafarers (COSWP).