EMSA

European Maritime Safety Agency

Maritime Labour Convention

Titles 3 and 4

Generalities
and
Model of national provision

Maritime Labour Convention

Scope:

Provide an example of national provisions for implementing Title 3 and 4 of the MLC

Content:

- Generalities on Title 3 and Regulation 3.1
- Example of national provisions for implementing Reg. A.3.1.4
- Generalities on Title 4 and Regulation 4.1
- Example of national provisions for implementing Reg. 4.1

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Title 3

- 3.1 Accommodation and recreational facilities

To ensure that seafarers have decent accommodation and recreational facilities on board

- 3.2 Food and catering

To ensure that seafarers have access to good quality food and drinking water provided under regulated hygienic conditions

Maritime Labour Convention

Generalities on Regulation 3.1

Is regulation 3.1 applicable to all ships?

Yes and No

Requirements in the Code relating to ship construction and equipment apply to new ships. Other requirements are applicable to all ships.

What happens to existing ships?

Conv. 92 and 133 continue to apply to the extent applicable under the law or practice of the Party or NMFT

How to apply future amendment to the Code?

Apply only to ships constructed on or after the amendment takes effect for the Party (Art XIV) unless express provisions in the amendment provide otherwise

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Text of the Code A.3.1.4 and relevant guidance

Standards A3.1.4

The competent authority shall pay particular attention to ensuring implementation of the requirements of this Convention relating to:

(a) ……
(b) Heating and **ventilation**;
(c) Noise and vibration;
(d) ……

Should …
Not too noisy
Constantly powered

Regulation B3.1.2 **Ventilation**

- Should supply fresh air in all conditions
- Air-conditioning system shouldn't be too noisy
- Must be able to clean the system
- Must be constantly powered, but need not to be on the emergency system

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Text of the Reg.A.3.1.4 and relevant guidance

Standard A3.1.4

The competent authority shall pay particular attention to ensuring implementation of the requirements of this Convention relating to:

(a) .....

(b)Heating and ventilation;

(c) Noise and vibration;

(d) .....

Regulation B3.1.3 **Heating**

In operation at all times
Using appropriate means
Maintaining satisfactory temperature
Avoiding risks or discomfort

Using appropriate means

Maintaining satisfactory temperature

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Example of national legislation for ventilation and heating

Right to apply the flexibility

Must of specifying requirements

HOW?

Maritime Labour Convention

Example of national provisions to implement the Regulation A.3.1.4

Example of indoor climate requirements
Based on:
ANSI/ASHRAE 55a standards
ISO 7726

With respect to requirements for ventilation and heating: sleeping rooms, mess rooms, radio room and any centralized machinery control room must comply with the following indoor climate requirements

Item	*Requirement or Criterion*
Air temperature	Non-adjustable air temperature between Winter or Summer: 22 to 25 C (71.5 to 77 F)
Relative humidity	A range from 30% minimum to 70% maximum
Air Exchange Rate	The rate of air change for enclosed spaces shall be at least six (6) complete changes-per-hour

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Example of national provisions to implement the Standard A.3.1.4

The main power-supply system must ensure that the prescribed condition is maintained at all time and in all operational conditions. The relevant machineries do not need to be on the emergency system.

Steam cannot be used for heating the sleeping and mess rooms and in all places where people regularly work or live

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Example of national provisions to implement the Regulation A.3.1.4

Standard A3.1.4

The competent authority shall pay particular attention to ensuring implementation of the requirements of this Convention relating to:

(a) ……
(b) Heating and ventilation;
(c)Noise and vibration;
(d) ……

Which is the defined standard?

Regulation B3.1.12 **Prevention of noise and vibration**

- Accommodation, recreational, catering facilities should be located **as far as practicable** from engines, steering gear rooms…..**noisy machinery and apparatus**
- Acoustic insulation or **other appropriate** sound-absorbing materials should be used……

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Accommodation, recreational facilities, food and catering

Prevention of noise and vibration
Basic requirements and detailed

ILO Code of practice "Ambient factors in the workplace, 2001"

IMO Code on noise levels on board ships [Res A.468(XII)]
Methods of measuring noise levels at listening posts [Res A.343(IX)]

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Example of national legislation for noise and vibration

Right to apply the flexibility

Must to specify requirements

HOW?

The maximum acceptable noise limit in the accommodation, the recreational spaces and the catering facilities will be as for the following table

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Prevention of noise and vibration
Example of noise limits based on the IMO Code

Space	Noise Limit dB(A) Maximum
Accommodation Spaces	
Cabins and hospitals	60
Recreation rooms	65
Mess rooms	65
Open recreation areas	75
Offices	65
Service Spaces	
Galleys, without food processing equipment operating	75
Serveries and pantries	75

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Space	Noise Limit dB(A) Maximum
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Recreation rooms	65
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Offices	65
Service Spaces	
Galleys, without food processing equipment operating	75
Serveries and pantries	75

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Title 4

4.1 Medical care on board ship and shore

To protect the health of seafarers and ensure their prompt access to medical care on board ship and ashore

4.2 Ship-owners' liability

To ensure that seafarers are protected from the financial consequences of sickness, injury or death occurring in connection with their employment

4.3 Health safety protection and accident prevention

To ensure that seafarers' work environment on board ships promotes occupational safety and health

Maritime Labour Convention

Title 4

4.4 Access to shore-based welfare facilities

To ensure that seafarers working on board a ship have access to shore-based facilities and services to secure their health and well-being

4.5 Social security

To ensure that measures are taken with a view to providing seafarers with access to social security protection

Maritime Labour Convention

Health, medical care, welfare and social security protection

MEDICAL CARE ON BOARD SHIP AND ASHORE

Basic requirements, Reg. 4.1 and Standard

1. Health protection and medical care
2. Standard medical report form
3. Hospital & medical care facilities on board
4. Medicine chest; medical equipment and guide
5. Qualified medical doctor

Comparable to workers ashore
Right to visit doctor and dentist in port
Free of charge
Includes prevention

On-board hospital
Medical care
Training

Medical doctor (>100 persons and > 3 days), or
Qualified seafarer in charge of medical care, or
Qualified seafarer designated to provide first aid

System for medical advice via radio or satellite

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Health, medical care, welfare and social security protection

Detailed guidance B.4.1

If no qualified medical doctor on board and the ship can reach medical care and facilities within eight hours, at least a seafarer qualified to provide medical first aid otherwise seafarer with approved training in medical care

Maintenance and inspection of the medical chest

Recommended to have on board a copy of the **International Aeronautical and Maritime Search and Rescue (IAMSAR) Manual** + **list of medical doctors and facilities** available worldwide to provide emergency medical care to seafarers. **However by SOLAS Ch V/Reg. 21 the carriage of the IAMSAR Manual Volume 3 is compulsory !!!**

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Example of national legislation for medical care on board ship and ashore

Right to apply the flexibility

Must of specifying requirements

HOW?

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All seafarers working on board a ship must be covered for the protection of their health and must access to prompt medical care.

The protection must be provided, as far as practicable, at the same level of that generally available to onshore workers in *[name of the country]* and must provided at no cost except in the following cases:

……

……

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Ship-owners must adopt measures to provide for health protection and medical care, including essential dental care, for seafarers working on board.

The measures must:

(a) Ensure the application to seafarers of any general provisions on occupational health protection and medical care relevant for their duties, as well as of special provisions specific to work on board ships

(b) ……

(c) ……

(d) ……

(e) not be limited to treatment of sick and injured seafarers but include measures of a preventive character such as health promotion and health education programmes

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DATA ENTRY FORM FOR QUESTIONNAIRE A[2] (REGIONAL HC

Interview Identification Number	
Identification Number	

Identification of Hospital	
Name of Hospital	
Date of Interview	
Name of Interviewer	

Identification of Respondent(s)	
Respondent 1	
Name	
Designation	
Phone number	
Respondent 2	
Name	
Designation	
Phone number	
Respondent 3	
Name	
Designation	
Phone number	

The standard medical report form to be used by the ship's masters and relevant medical personnel on-board and ashore is annexed to this law.

When completed the form and its content must be kept confidential and must only be used to facilitate the treatment of seafarers

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All ships must carry a medicine chest and medical equipment as prescribed in the Annex "MeEq" to this law, a list of medical doctors and facilities available worldwide and a copy of the following publications:

- International Aeronautical and Maritime Search and Rescue (IAMSAR) Manual
- Medical Guide for Ships,
- the Medical First Aid Guide for use in accidents Involving Dangerous Goods (if the ship carries dangerous goods)
- Medical section of the international Code of signals

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The medicine chest and its content, as well as the medical equipment and medical guide carried on board, must be properly maintained and inspected at intervals, not exceeding 12 months, according to defined procedures by the responsible person as indicated in the DMLC part II, who must ensure that the labelling, expiry dates and conditions of storage of all medicines and directions for their use are checked and all equipment functioning as required.

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Ships carrying 100 or more persons and ordinarily engaged on international voyages of more than three days' duration must carry a qualified medical doctor who is responsible for providing medical care.

Other ships if they do not carry a medical doctor must have a number of qualified seafarers according to the following:

- Ships engaged on voyages enabling to reach qualified medical care and medical facilities within eight hours one seafarer meeting the requirements of section A-VI/4-1 of the *STCW* code, responsible for providing medical first aids
- All other ships:
    - One seafarer meeting the requirements of section A-VI/4-2 of the *STCW* code, responsible for providing medical care, and
    - One seafarer meeting the requirements of section A-VI/4-1 of the *STCW* code, responsible for providing medical first aids

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The National Medical Radio Centre (NMRC) is established and it has to provide, on 24 hours a day basis, ships at sea with medical advice, including special advice, by radio or satellite communication

All ships must carry a complete and up-to-date list of radio stations through which medical advice can be obtained and, if equipped with a system of satellite communication, carry an up-to-date and complete list of coast earth stations through which medical advice can be obtained.

MLC 2006

Any question?

Thank You
for listening!!!