

(Translation)

Notification of The Ministry of Public Health
Re: Appointment of Competent Official under the Maritime Labour Act
B.E. 2558 (2015)

Whereas it is expedient to appoint a competent official for performance under the Maritime Labour Act B.E. 2558 (2015).

By virtue of the provision of Section 5 of the Maritime Labour Act B.E. 2558 (2015), the Minister of Public Health prescribes as follows:

Clause 1 The following persons shall be appointed as competent officials:

(1) Civil servants, holding an executive classification position in any class series and any level, managerial classification position in any class series and any level, technical classification position in any class series and any level and general classification positions in any class series at the experienced level at least in the Ministry of Public Health who can perform their functions in the central government service, shall be regarded as the competent officials in all areas of the Kingdom.

(2) Civil servants, holding executive classification positions in any class series and any level, managerial classification position in any class series and any level, technical position in any class series and any level and general classification positions in any class series at the experienced level at least in the Ministry of Public Health who perform their functions in the regional government service, shall be regarded as the competent officials in the provinces which are under their charge.

Clause 2 A competent official shall have the powers and duties as follows:

(1) Conducting an inspection of a water-borne vehicle of any type that ocean-going vessels in seawater for commercial purpose, for:

- 1.1 The standards of providing quality food and drinking water;
- 1.2 Availability of area and equipment in connection with food preparation;
- 1.3 Medical care equipment and facilities in a sick bay;
- 1.4 The standards of management, administration and on-board safety and health practices;
- 1.5 Boarding a ship for an inspection, in cases where there is a suspicion of on-board death or transmitted disease raised by the Marine Department, Ministry of Transportation.

(2) Issuing a letter to inquire or summon a ship owner, seafarer or relevant party to give a clarification or produce the relevant articles or documents for his or her review;

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(3) Issuing a written order to a ship owner or seafarer to comply with Maritime Act B.E. 2558 (2015).

In this regard, it is effective from now onwards.

Notified on 13th day of June 2016

Piyasakol Sakolsatayadorn

Minister of Public Health

(Translation)

NOTIFICATION OF MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH
RE: RULES, PROCEDURES AND CONDITIONS ON MEDICAL CERTIFICATE FOR THE
SEAFARERS REFLECTING MEDICAL FITNESS TO WORK ON SHIP

By virtue of the provisions of section 5 and section 18 of Maritime Labour Act B.E. 2558, the Minister of Public Health has prescribed the rules, procedures and conditions of the issuance and presentation of medical certificate for the seafarers as follows:

Clause 1. This Notification shall come into force as from the day following the date of its publication in the Government Gazette.

Clause 2. In this Notification:

(1) "physician" means a person who is registered and obtained a medical practitioner license by the Medical Council of Thailand; has passed the curriculum on medical examination for the seafarers approved by Ministry of Public Health; and is registered with the agencies as prescribed by the Ministry of Public Health as annex hereof;

(2) "medical facility" means a sanatorium defined under Medical Facility Act B.E. 2541 (1998) and the medical facility registered under the criteria as prescribed by Ministry of Public Health;

(3) "medical certificate" means a document issued or certified by a physician under (1) to certify the medical fitness of a seafarer under the Maritime Labour Act B.E. 2558 (2015);

(4) "Director-General" means the Director-General of Department of Medical Services.

Clause 3. The Director-General shall have charge and control of this Notification and has the power to make a decision for execution of this Notification.

Clause 4. Health standards are physical conditions, physical and mental health standards as prescribed by Department of Medical Services which shall be in accordance with the medical examination guidelines of the International Labour Organization or International Maritime Organization or World Health Organization:

(1) an ability to hear, speak and communicate effectively including an ability to hear an alarm accurately, a visual acuity, physical fitness which enables effective performance of regular and emergency works;

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(2) no illness, irregularity, incompetency which may impact an effectiveness and safety in the performance of duty in regular and emergency nature;

(3) no illness which is likely to be aggravated by carrying out work in a ship which may cause health hazard or resulting in him or her not being ready to carry out work or may affect health and safety of other person;

(4) not being under a medical therapy resulting in having a side effect which may undermine the decision-making, losing balance or impose any other restrictions that undermines performance of regular and emergency duties.

Clause 5. There shall be a seafarer's physician committee with at least eleven members appointed by the Director-General consisting of physicians who have the knowledge on standards of International Labour Organization and World Health Organization and an official of Department of Medical Services shall be a secretary. Such committee shall have the power to prescribe the qualifications, rules and procedures for certification, suspension and revocation of a medical facility, a seafarer's physician and a person entrusted by the medical facility to supervise and be responsible for the operation of the health facility in respect of the medical examination of seafarers and the prescription of criteria and procedures for an appeal.

Clause 6. The Director-General shall have power to issue a certificate for a medical facility, which possesses the following qualifications, as an accredited sanatorium:

(1) having a place and equipment appropriate for use in physical condition, physical health and mental health examination;

(2) having the adequate doctors who are appointed under Clause 8;

(3) being equipped with a system to evaluate the results of physical condition, physical health and mental health examination.

Clause 7. The standards of qualifications under Clause 6 (1), (2) and (3) shall be as approved by the Director-General based on the rules proposed by the seafarers' doctors committee.

Clause 8. A sanatorium which is accredited by the Director-General is entitled to issue a medical certificate for the seafarers. The rules and procedures for accreditation of sanatorium in the first paragraph shall be in accordance with the rules prescribed by the Director-General.

Clause 9. An accredited sanatorium shall provide one person to supervise and take charge of a sanatorium's operation in respect of medical examination of seafarers.

(Translation)

Clause 10. The Director-General shall have power to appoint the doctors who possess the knowledge and experiences and have passed the medical examination curriculum hereunder:

(1) the rules and procedures of appointment of doctors under the first paragraph shall be as prescribed by the Director-General by considering the advice of the seafarers' doctors committee;

(2) a certificate of doctor appointment shall be in a format prescribed by the Director-General;

(3) the Director-General shall establish the register of appointment of directors under this Clause. The director-general of Medical Information and Communication Bureau, Department of Medical Services shall be the registrar.

Clause 11. The physical condition, physical health and mental health examination for issuance of a medical certificate must be carried out at an accredited sanatorium.

The physical condition, physical health and mental health examination shall be in accordance with the rules and procedures approved by the Director-General based on the rules proposed by the seafarers' doctors committee.

Clause 12. An accredited sanatorium shall have the following duties:

(1) providing and maintaining the tools and equipment used for medical examination for which a medical certificate is issued;

(2) providing an examining doctor who is approved by the Director-General;

(3) carrying out a physical condition, physical health and mental health examination of a requesting person under the rules and procedures prescribed by the Director-General under Clause 10 and issuing a medical certificate for such person;

(4) monitoring its doctors to comply with the rules prescribed by the Director-General;

(5) evaluating the results of physical condition, physical health and mental health examination;

(6) storing the information of examination and issuance of medical certificates;

(7) reporting the Director-General the results of medical examination of the persons requesting for the medical certificates on monthly basis;

(8) reporting the Director-General the results of examination in case of failure to pass evaluation or passing evaluation with restrictions or conditions on the

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performance of duties within 3 days from the date that the results of examination are acknowledged.

(9) reporting the Director-General the false information in a request form for medical certificate immediately;

(10) establishing a storage system for results of medical examination of every person in the format and time period prescribed by the Director-General.

Data storage, report format, and report period shall be as prescribed by the Director-General based on the rules proposed by the seafarers' doctors committee.

Clause 13. In carrying out a physical condition, physical health and mental health examination, an examining doctor must comply with the regulations of an accredited sanatorium and other duties as prescribed by the Director-General.

Clause 14. A person requesting for a medical certificate shall submit a request form at a sanatorium accredited by the Director-General and shall have an examination at the accredited sanatorium.

The rules and procedures on request and issuance of medical certificate shall be as prescribed by the Director-General.

Clause 15. An accredited sanatorium shall issue a medical certificate to a requesting person when an examining doctor carries out an examination and evaluation of the requesting person under the following rules:

(1) In case where an evaluation shows compliance of physical condition, physical health and mental health standards as prescribed in Clause 4 with no restrictions (Fit for sea service, with no restrictions), a medical certificate with no restrictions shall be issued to a requesting person.

(2) In case where an evaluation shows compliance of physical condition, physical health and mental health standards as prescribed in Clause 4 with restrictions (Fit for sea service, but with restrictions) a medical certificate with restrictions shall be issued to a requesting person. A validity of medical certificate can be determined to be shorter than that specified in Clause 16 based on the examining doctor's opinion.

The medical certificate shall be presented in Thai and English language, other language is optional, and signed by the examining doctor appointed by the Director-General. A form containing the significant entries and rules of examination as per a form attached hereto shall apply.

Clause 16. An accredited sanatorium does not issue a medical certificate to a requesting person when an examining doctor carries out an examination and evaluation of the requesting person under the following rules:

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(1) in case where a result of examination does not comply with the physical condition, physical and mental health standards as prescribed in Clause 4 due to a temporary condition (Temporarily unfit for sea service) which can be recovered after the recuperation, a person requesting for the medical certificate shall be notified of the same and shall undertake the examination for new medical certificate prior to a period prescribed by a sanatorium;

(2) in case where the a result of examination does not comply with the physical condition, physical and mental health standards as prescribed in Clause 4 due to a permanent condition (Permanently unfit for sea service), a person requesting for the medical certificate shall be notified of the same;

In case where the sanatorium does not issue the medical certificate for the requesting person, such person has the right to submit an appeal to the Director-General within fifteen days from the date being notified of such result.

Clause 17. There shall be an appeal committee with at least three members appointed by the Director-General consisting of at least two doctor who possesses a knowledge on standards of International Labour Organization and World Health Organization and an administrative laws expert. An official of Department of Medical Services shall act as its secretary. Such committee shall have power to screen the appeal to be submitted to the Director-General for his/her decision on the appeal for the appeal committee's consideration. The appeal committee may order the appellant to undergo further examination and shall report the Director-General the results of their consideration together with reasons whether the medical certificate can be issued with conditions or restrictions or cannot be issued to the requesting person.

The appeal and consideration procedures under the first paragraph shall be in accordance with rules and procedures prescribed by the Director-General based on the advice of the seafarers' doctors committee.

In case where the Director-General has considered the appeal and deems appropriate to issue the medical certificate to the appellant, the examining doctor or a doctor assigned by the seafarers' doctors committee shall issue the medical certificate to the appellant accordingly.

Clause 18. Throughout a validity of medical certificate, a holder can perform his/her duties as normal. In the following case or cases of:

(1) lacking a hearing or communication ability as well as an ability to hear the alarm accurately;

(2) having an illness, irregularity or lack of competence which may impact an effectiveness and safety of duty performance in regular and emergency nature;

(Translation)

(3) having an illness likely to be aggravated by works on ship which may cause health hazard or non-fitness for work or may impact a health and safety of any other person or being under a medical treatment whose side effect shall deteriorate a decision-making, make one losing balance or impose any restriction that undermines performance of regular and emergency works; being under a medical treatment whose side effect shall deteriorate a decision-making, make one losing balance or impose any restriction that undermines performance of regular and emergency duties;

Such holder shall stop his/her service.

If the conditions under Clause (1), (2) and/or (3) end, a holder can resume his/her performance after an evaluation and certification made by the doctor.

Clause 19. A medical certificate shall be valid for not exceeding two years from its issuance date unless the certificate is issued to a seafarer aged under eighteen years, in which case the maximum period of validity shall be one year.

Clause 20. In case where a medical certificate expires in the course of voyage, the medical certificate shall continue in force until a next port of call where there is a doctor who can carry out an examination and issue a medical certificate, provided that such period shall not exceed three months after an expiry date of such medical certificate.

Clause 21. In emergency cases, the Director-General or an assignee can permit a seafarer who holds an expired medical certificate to work on ship until the next port of call where there is the doctor who can carry out an examination and issue the medical certificate, provided that such period shall not exceed three months.

Clause 22. The Director-General shall have power to suspend or revoke any accredited sanatorium upon:

(1) Violation or non-performance of duties as provided in Clause 12 (1), (2), (3) and (4);

(2) Violation or non-performance of duties as provided in Clause 12 (7) for three consecutive reporting period;

(3) Issuance of a medical certificate without completing an examination in accordance with the standards or not based on actual health.

The consideration of which is based on the advice of the seafarers' doctors committee.

Clause 23. The Director-General has power to suspend or revoke a certification by an examining doctor upon his/her violation or non-performance of duties under Clause 23. The consideration of which is based on the advice of the seafarers' doctors committee.

(Translation)

Clause 24. A medical certificate which is issued under the laws of state parties provided that the standards of which are not lower than those prescribed by Maritime Labour Convention, 2006 can be applied as the medical certificate issued hereunder.

Clause 25. The medical certificates issued by Marine Department which were obtained by the seafarers prior to the effective date hereof shall continue in force until the expiry date of such certificate.

Clause 26. While the transfer of work of issuance of medical certificate for seafarers from Marine Department to Department of Medical Services is in process, the procedures and steps for issuance of medical certificates for seafarers, which are under an administration of Marine Department, as well as the sanatoriums and doctors registered with Marine Department, shall continue in force for another six months after the publication date.

Notified on 13th day of June 2016

Piyasakol Sakolsatayadorn

Minister of Public Health

(Translation)

Annex Attached to Notification of Ministry of Public Health
Re: Rules, Procedures and Conditions on Medical Certificate for the Seafarers Reflecting
Medical Fitness to Work on Ship

Qualifications of Sanatorium

A Sanatorium must:

1. Be a sanatorium under the Sanatoriums Act B.E. 2541 (1981);
2. Have a sanatorium register as prescribed which is not under suspension or revocation;
3. Have at least 1 doctor who has passed a training on medical examination for maritime labour;
4. Be equipped with the following medical examination equipment:
 1. A visual acuity and visual field testing equipment;
 2. A hearing examination room and audiometer;
 3. The Ishihara test plates for color vision test;
 4. An x-ray machine;
 5. Ophthalmoscope and knee jerk test instrument;
 6. A urine analysis (U/A) machine and complete blood count (CBC) machine;
 7. Other equipment as prescribed by the doctors committee.
5. Have a person who arranges a medical examination and issuance of medical certificate for seafarers under the Maritime Labour Act B.E. 2558 (2015) in particular;
6. Be equipped with an online system of medical examination for maritime labour.

Qualifications of a doctor who can issue a medical certificate for seafarers

A doctor must possess the following qualifications:

1. Being registered as a medical practitioner at the Medical Council of Thailand and not under suspension or revocation of medical practitioner license;
2. Performing the works at a sanatorium which is an accredited sanatorium hereunder;
3. Having a knowledge and specialization in medical examination and evaluation of maritime labour whose works relate to service on board a ship, having attended the specific training on examination certifying of physical fitness for seafarers and having completed such training.
4. Being registered as a doctor under this Notification and not having his/her certification/registration revoked hereunder;
5. Carrying out an examination and certification in accordance with the procedures, steps, formats and conditions prescribed by the seafarers' doctors committee hereunder.

(Translation)

6. Holding a certificate of being a doctor under this Notification for a validity of such certificate which is 5 years.

Relevant documents for issuance of a medical certificate for seafarers

The relevant documents for issuance of a medical certificate for seafarers and a form of medical records of seafarer's medical examination consist of:

1. A form recording a medical condition of seafarers in a format issued by Ministry of Public Health attached hereto which can be divided into 2 parts:

1.1 A medical history of seafarer; and

1.2 A result of medical examination conducted by a competent doctor.

This information shall be kept at a sanatorium which is personal medical information.

2. A form of medical certificate prescribed by Ministry of Public Health which can be downloaded upon request in a system and is granted a number of medical certificate issued by Ministry of Public Health through an online system of maritime labour law affairs of Department of Medical Services as per the form attached hereto.

3. A medical certificate shall be issued in 3 sets. Its original shall be kept by an examined seafarer, the 2nd copy shall be kept at the sanatorium and the 3rd copy shall be submitted to Ministry of Public Health.

**Rules on medical examination for issuance of certificate of medical fitness of seafarer
consisting of**

1. The visual acuity standards:

- An eye test by Snellen test or comparable;
- A short sight vision tested by reading;
- A color vision test through Ishihara test or comparable
- A visual field test through confrontation test such as Donders;
- A limited vision during nighttime tested which is tested under Ophthalmology procedures and the other aforementioned test or a limitation shown through a low-contrast vision test;
- An examination which can be passed upon wearing vision aids and sight adjustment.
- In accordance with table A 1/9

2. The hearing standards:

- An ability to hear sounds around 30 dB(A) without a hearing aid in a dominant ear and an ability to hear sounds around 40 dB(A) without a hearing aid in a non-dominant ear at the frequency of 500, 1,000, 2,000 and 3,000 Hz through test by pure tone audiometer. The other test which uses

3. Physical fitness requirements

(Translation)

- Strength
- Flexibility
- Balance and coordination
- Body size which can fit in a limited area
- Physical exertion ability considered based on a cardiac capability and respiratory system
- Fitness for work which requires use of ventilator

(Translation)

Notification of The Department of Health

RE: Rules, Procedures and Conditions on Standards of Providing Food and Drinking Water for Seafarers

Whereas it is expedient that the ship owner shall provide food and drinking water of appropriate quality, nutritional value in hygienic conditions and quantity that adequately covers the requirements of the ship and takes into account the cultural and religious differences of seafarers.

By the virtue of the provisions of Section 74 of the Maritime Labor Act, B.E. 2558 (2015), the Director-General of the Department of Health prescribes as follows:

Clause 1 The ship owner shall comply as follows:

(1) The provision of food and drinking water for seafarers on board is suitable in respect of quantity, quality, nutritional value and variety, taking account of the number of seafarers on board, their different religious requirements and cultural practices in relation to food; and the character, nature and duration of the voyage.

(2) Providing, storing, preparing, cooking and serving food in hygienic conditions in accordance with the requirements of provision of food for seafarers Annex 1 of this Notification.

(3) Managing of drinking water quality shall meet the requirements mentioned in Annex 2 of this Notification.

Clause 2 The ship owner shall provide the inspection system (of the provision of food and drinking water on board) that must be carried out and documented by the seafarer under Section 76 (to check the compliance with the clause 1). The results of any inspection are recorded (in the official logbook of the ship) and kept at least one year for the competent official inspection.

Notified on 10th day of May B.E. 2559

Wachira Pengjuntr

Director-General of the Department of Health

(Translation)

Annex of Notification of Department of Health
Re: Rules, Procedures and Conditions on Standards of Providing Food and Drinking Water
for Seafarers

Annex 1
Standard Rules of Food Preparation for Seafarers

1.1 The food sanitation

Receiving Food and Raw Materials

1. Food and raw materials must be obtained from reliable sources and delivered in proper and hygienic manner.
2. Receiving area of food and raw materials must be clean, hygienic and have adequate facilities for sorting, cutting, cleaning, including containers for storing food and raw materials.
3. Received food and raw materials must be in good condition, fresh, clean, no contaminants, safe for consumption. They also must be delivered at an appropriate temperature according to type of food. Do not place them on the floor.

Food Storage

In this section: **potentially hazardous food** means a perishable food that has to be kept at a proper and certain temperature. There must be time and temperature controls to keep quality and safety of food and minimise the risk of the growth of pathogenic micro-organisms present in the food or to prevent the formation of toxins in the food.

Food and raw materials must be stored properly and hygienically as follows:

1. They should be stored on the clean shelves in the areas designated for storage of food with respect to stock rotation as expiry date, segregation with kind and type of food, especially, raw food and ready to eat food must be stored clearly apart from each other. Potentially hazardous food is kept at its required proper temperature at all times and prevented from contamination and spillages or fall.
2. Drinks shall be suitable balanced intake with

Food Preparation

In this section, **food handlers refer** to people involved in the food process from preparing, cooking, and serving food including washing and storing of utensils and equipment.

1. Food handlers must behave and handle food properly, hygienically according to principles of food sanitation. There is prevention of contamination.

(Translation)

2. Areas and utensils used between raw and ready-to-eat foods must be separated from each other to avoid cross contamination, if necessary, thorough cleaning and disinfection are required before and after use every time.

3. Food must be cooked with proper temperature, safe for consumption and protected against contamination.

Food Service

Ready-to-eat food must be stored in a clean covered container protecting against contamination. It must be kept at the proper temperature, placed above the floor not less than 60 centimeters, and served as soon as possible after it is cooked. Do not leave food at room temperature for long periods.

1.2 Nutrition

Provision of food on board ship shall be as following:

1. The food served on board ship shall meet the five food groups. There are varied and not monotonous, valued and balanced nutritious meals in adequate quantity for the need of each body. Each meal should provide with rice-starchy group, meat group, vegetable group, fruit group and fats and oil group.

2. Drinks shall be suitable balanced intake with minimum level of sugar, caffeine and calories.

3. Food and drink provided on board ship must be appropriate in respect of nutritional principles.

4. Provision of food and drinks should be suitable for any special needs of religious dietary requirements and customary dietary practices of seafarers.

5. It is required that each seafarers' record of food allergies must have been reported to the ship's cook in order to avoid the food allergies to the person.

(Translation)

Annex 2

Criteria of drinking water quality management for vessels

Clause 1 Sufficiency quantity

(1) Provision of drinking water for each seafarer in a sufficient quantity, at least 2 liters per person per day.

Clause 2 Drinking Water Quality

(1) Drinking Water in Sealed Containers shall meet the standards of the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), have a serial number of food , or equivalent international standards and must be hygienically stored.

(2) Fresh water loaded on to the ship must be clean.

(3) Receiving, managing and delivering of water to the ship water system shall be operated with hygienic manner in order to maintain the cleanness of the water.

(4) Drinking water must be stored in a safe, hygienic and good condition of fresh water storage tank. Potable water loading hoses/ pipes must be used for this purpose only.

(5) In case of using filters for drinking water, they must be supervised and maintained according to manufacturers' instructions or product standards. In addition, there must be provided the responsible person to monitor the system by sampling drinking water at service points, particularly for microbial indicators, at least once per three months. The sampling results must be recorded and kept for the competent official inspection.

(Translation)

Notification of The Department of Health

RE: Rules, Procedures and Conditions on Providing the areas and Equipment relating to the provision of food on board the ship

Whereas it is expedient that the owner of the ship shall provide the areas and equipment relating to the provision of nutritious meals to the seafarers in hygienic conditions.

By virtue of Section 77 of the Maritime Labor Act, B.E. 2558, the Director-General of the Department of Health issues the Notification to the ship owners act as follows:

Clause 1 A ship must be provided with proper, adequate, hygienic and safe conditions of galley or areas for the preparation of food for the seafarers in accordance with the requirements in Annex 1 of this Notification.

In the case that there are providing dry provision stores, cold stores, refrigerators or freezer rooms, the operator shall comply with paragraph one and in accordance with the requirements in Annex 3 of this Notification.

Clause 2 In ships, the galley and provision rooms shall be arranged with appropriate, adequate and hygienic equipment, utensils and facilities in accordance with the requirements in Annex 2 of this Notification.

Clause 3 Galleys or the areas used for the preparation of food including storage areas in Clause 1 and all equipment, utensils, and facilities in Clause 2 shall be maintained in a clean and good condition, and kept in properly, hygienically, safely and orderly manner at all times.

Clause 4 The ship owner shall provide the inspection system of the spaces and equipment used for the handling, storage, preparation and service of food on board that must be carried out and documented at least once a week by the seafarer under Section 76 to check the compliance with clause 1, 2 and 3. The results of any inspection are recorded (in the official logbook of the ship) and kept at least one year for the competent official inspection.

Notified on 10th day of May B.E. 2559

Wachira Pengjuntr

Director-General of Department of Health

(Translation)

Annex of Notification of Department of Health

RE: Rules, Procedures and Conditions on Providing Area and Equipment in connection with
Food Preparation for Maritime Vessel

Annex 1

Galleys or other food preparation areas

1. The galleys or food preparation areas must be separated from other areas and allocated the area properly in a manner that not causes food contamination. They are able to separate clean and unclean processes from each other and effectively prevent cross-contamination. They must be convenient and safe to work, especially around the stove. The floor must be non-slip, made of materials that are non-absorbent and easy to clean.

2. Work surfaces of areas used for the preparation of foods must be made of the materials, which are suitable and safe for food, hard, durable, non-absorbent, smooth, and able to be maintained in good condition, easy for cleaning and disinfection. There must not be breaks, cracks, or other crevices and sources of habitat for insects and vectors. They should be appropriate to the operation and able to prevent contamination by the height of not less than 60 centimeters above the floor.

3. Separating the entering area of raw foods and ready to eat foods with an area that the waste is removed. If there is only one-way, the measures against contamination must be in place such as there should be a different schedule for their entry and departure, and the area shall be cleaned after the raw foods or waste are delivered every time.

4. The galleys or food preparation areas must be equipped with the containers, equipment, utensils and facilities for food preparation, food storage and food service and cleaning facilities that must be made of suitable materials that easy to clean. They must be adequate and prompted for everyone on board to use safely and hygienically, including not contrary to any religious and cultural practices of seafarers.

5. The galleys or food preparation areas must provide a hand-washing station, with soap, disposable paper towels and waste towel receptacle that is in good condition, leak-proof, non-absorbent, easy to clean and available with a lid.

6. The galleys or food preparation areas must provide sufficient and proper food preparation sinks and utensil-washing sink with facilities. There are waste containers in good condition, leak-proof, non-absorbent, easy to clean and available with lids. The utensil-washing area must be provided with proper space that capable to effectively separate clean and unclean processes from each other, convenient and safe for working.

(Translation)

7. The galleys or food preparation areas must have adequate, suitable and good ventilation able to completely draw off humidity and fumes from cooking appliances to open air and do not cause contamination of food, through the windows, natural ventilation or efficient mechanical exhaust ventilation hood and system.

8. Each areas of galley must be provided with suitable and adequate natural or artificial lighting for safe and hygienic food operations, able to see clearly and distinguish natural colors and unusual condition of food. Lighting must be daylight. The lighting fixtures must be proper and safe installation with protective cover to protect food from being contaminated by glass breakage.

9. The drainage in the galley must be clean, in good condition, and efficient drainage for water. It must be clear of standing water or waste accumulation. The galley and its drainage need to be cleaned every day.

10. In the galley or food preparation area shall be provided with an adequate supply of running potable water at proper temperature, which suitable for food preparation and cleaning. The water must be clean, clear, and free of rust and any contaminants.

11. The first-aid box must be provided near or readily accessible for use in the galley when accidents arise from preparing food.

12. The waste in galley must be managed, collected and separated from a place storing food, raw materials and drinking water, in safely hygienic manner and able to prevent pests. Supply the galley with adequate appropriate waste container that is in good condition, watertight, nonabsorbent, and easily cleanable and equipped with a cover. Store different garbage types separately and dispose of them in accordance with the provisions of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships.

(Translation)

Annex 2

Equipment, utensils and facilities

1. The cooking utensils, equipment and facilities in a galley must be designed, constructed and arranged in a proper and hygienic manner.

2. The containers, equipment and installations in galleys and stores as well as the utensils used for food preparation and a surface in contact with food must be made with the materials which are safe and suitable for food, nonabsorbent, smooth-surfaced and in the good condition, easy for thorough cleaning. Their metal part must not be rusty. Their base must be installed on the floor or at a sufficient height for easy cleaning. Their location must be convenient for cleaning.

3. The equipment and utensils must be adequate for every crew member on board, suitable for purpose of use, safely kept or securely fixed in order to prevent any possible damages or injuries in case of a violent windstorm. They must be kept to be free from a contamination.

4. All the equipment must be securely fixed and installed at the suitable places which enable the easy cleaning or their surrounding area and their back. If there is welding, such welding must be tightly secured, easy of cleaning, can prevent food contamination, and does neither not cause waste, fat and dirt accumulation nor become a habit for the carriers.

5. The equipment and utensils shall be sorted based on categories of foods.

6. At a time of cooking, there must be the fall prevention railings for the utensils used for cooking, fixation of equipment or any other measures to prevent damages and injuries of operators, especially in a case of violent windstorm.

7. The containers and utensils cupboard and dressers must be made from the materials that can prevent humidity and dirt and easy for cleaning. Their metal part must not be rusty. In case where such cupboard and dressers are not fixed on a floor, there must be a space above floor sufficient for cleaning under them.

(Translation)

Annex 3 Stores

A store means a room or an area used for storage of raw materials, food and the necessaries utensils such as a refrigerator, a cold store room, refrigerating equipment, a dry provision store room and a non-food store.

1. A ship provide an area and the facilities for proper provision storage such as a refrigerator, a cold store room, refrigerating equipment, a dry provision store room including shelves, cabinets or dressers, boxes or crates, with the capacity sufficient for all crew member on board and throughout the voyage, that are installed in a manner enabling for effective cleaning in pursuant to the details and conditions governing the stores.

2. A store must be clean, in good condition and repair. Its floor must not be slippery and must be made from the materials that are nonabsorbent and easy for cleaning, must be equipped with good drainage and must not be overflowed.

3. There must be the good ventilation, sufficient and proper lighting and properly installed light bulbs with covers in a store.

4. A store must be equipped with the shelves and platforms for any articles and crates to be placed on in the numbers that are adequate for storing the provision to not be in a direct contact with the floor and walls. Their installation must be made in a manner that enables safe storage of food, and effective and proper cleaning. Food must be stored and placed in cool and dry place and not on a floor. There must be prevention for food contamination. Food must be placed at least 15 centimeters or 6 inches above floor.

5. The shelves and platforms must be made from the materials which are strong, in good condition, smooth-surfaced, nonabsorbent and easy for cleaning.

6. Organization of articles in a store must be made orderly. There must be a clear separation of areas for food and non-food, fresh food and ready to eat food. Foods must be stored at a temperature suitable for their types or categories. Dry foods must be kept in a properly ventilated and not humid room.

Details and Conditions of Stores

1. There must be a dry provision store room.

1.1 A dry provision store room must have dry floor, must be kept at suitable temperature and humidity, must be airy, clean, well-organized, equipped with good lighting and ventilation and the carrier insects and animals prevention.

1.2 There must not be the other articles than dry foods store at the dry provision store room.

(Translation)

2. A ship under Section 3 of the Maritime Labour Act, must provide the cold store rooms and refrigerating equipment adequately

(a) A cold store room, refrigerating equipment and refrigerator must work efficiently, be in good condition, clean, well-organized and easy for cleaning.

(b) A cold store room, refrigerating equipment and refrigerator must be equipped with a thermometer and keep their temperature recorded.

(c) A cold store room, refrigerating equipment and refrigerator must be equipped with the properly lighting and ventilation.

(d) A cold store room, refrigerating equipment and refrigerator must have its outside stalled with a red signal light outside, and its outside must have its inside installed with a alarm siren for help from outside. Their doors must be able to open from inside.

3. There must be a non-food store for non-food such as cleaning solution, lubricant, fuel, and pesticide, other chemical and toxic substance. They must be stored separately and in a safe place far from food, raw materials and containers and equipment used for food; and must be stored and distributed properly, systematically and sanitarily.

(Translation)

Notification of The Ministry of Public Health

RE: Rules, Procedures and Conditions on Provision of Medical Care Equipment and Facilities in Hospital Room, First-Aid Training, and Medical Doctor or Seafarer Performing Medical Care Duty

In order that a ship owner shall make available the medical care equipment and facilities in a hospital, first-aid training and a doctor or seafarer performing medical care duty as stipulated by the relevant law;

Whereas by virtue of the provisions of Section 5 paragraph one and Section 78 of the Maritime Labour Act B.E. 2558 (2015), the Minister of Public Health prescribes as follows:

Clause 1 This Notification is called “Notification of The Ministry of Public Health Re: Rules, Procedures and Conditions on provision of Medical Care Equipment and Facilities in hospital room, First-Aid Training and Medical Doctor or Seafarer Performing Medical Care Duty”.

Clause 2 This Notification shall come into force as from the day following the date of its publication in the Government Gazette.

Clause 3 In this Notification:

“Hospital Room” means a sanatorium where medical care is provided in Ship as determined under this Notification.

“On Board Doctor” means a doctor who has been accredited by the Ministry of Public Health or a doctor who passed the training in the on board doctor course prescribed by the Ministry of Public Health.

“On Board Doctor Course” means a course that is determined by the on board doctor committee.

“Seafarer” means a person who is hired or entrusted by a ship owner to perform his or her regular duties on board a ship with pay, excluding a person who performs work on board a ship on a temporary basis under the Maritime Labour Act B.E. 2558 (2015).

“Medical Care and First-Aid Training” means training under the provision of Regulation 4.1 of the Maritime Labour Convention – MLC 2006 and Standards of training Certification and Watch-keeping for Seafarers – STWC 1978 and its amendment.

Chapter 1

Provision of Medical Care Equipment and Facilities in Hospital

Clause 4 A ship owner must perform the following:

(1) Making available a hospital which has the general characteristics, medical care equipment and facilities as listed in Annex 1 attached hereto.

(Translation)

(2) Making available the necessary medicines and medical supplies in a hospital room as listed in Annex 2 attached hereto.

(3) Making available the necessary medical equipment and tools in hospital room as listed in Annex 3 attached hereto.

Clause 5 The determination of general characteristics of hospital room, provision of necessary medicines and medical supplies, necessary medical equipment, tools and facilities in a sick bay under this Notification shall apply to a ship under Section 3 of Maritime Labour Act B.E. 2558 (2015).

Clause 6 The Director-General of Health Service Support Department shall have charge and control of the execution of this Chapter and shall have the power to make final decision for implementation of this Chapter.

Chapter 2

First-Aid Training and Medical Doctor or Seafarer Performing Medical Care Duty

Clause 7 There shall be On board Doctor Course Committee with no less than seven members appointed by the Director-General of Medical services Department consisting of doctors who are specialised in maritime medicine, representatives from the Naval Medical Department, the representatives from the Department of Medical Services and an official of the Department of Medical Services, appointed by the Director-General of Medical Services Department shall act as a secretary.

Such committee under paragraph one shall have powers and duties of preparing, reviewing and making comments for accreditation of the On board Doctor Course.

Clause 8 There shall be a committee to control the quality of the medical care or first-aid courses for the seafarers with no less than seven members appointed by the Director-General of Medical Services Department consisting of the doctors who are specialised in maritime medicine, the representatives from Naval Medical Department, representatives from the Medical Services Department and an official of Medical Services Department , appointed by the Director-General of Medical Services Department shall act as a secretary.

Such committee under paragraph one shall have powers and duties of controlling and supervising the medical care courses or first-aid courses for the seafarers.

Clause 9 A ship that boards 100 person or more and is engaged in an international voyage for over 3 days regularly, must have a doctor whose qualifications are as prescribed by the Department of Medical Services, to be responsible for on-board medical care.

(Translation)

Clause 10 The On board Doctor shall be trained in a course approved by the Medical Services Department, Ministry of Public Health and pass the required examination or obtained accreditation of the ship's doctor accreditation committee.

Clause 11 For a ship without an on-board doctor, its owner must arrange at least one seafarer to perform the duties of medical care or first-aid and medicine-related administration, which shall be deemed as part of his or her regular duties.

Clause 12 Every such seafarer who is stationed on board a ship must pass the medical care course or first-aid course training approved by the Medical Services Department, Ministry of Public Health.

Clause 13 Any seafarers who have passed the training as prescribed under the Notification Marine Department Re: Rules of Standards Accreditation for Seafarer Course, shall be considered qualified until its expiry.

Clause 14 Any training venues that have offered medical care or first-aid for seafarers training courses before this Notification becomes effective, can continue their training and must proceed to obtain accreditation of their courses from the Department of Medical Services, Ministry of Public Health within 1 year from the effective date of this Notification.

Clause 15 The Director-General of Health Support Service Department shall have charge and control for execution of this Chapter and shall have the power to make the rulings for implementation of this Chapter.

Notified on 6th day of June B.E. 2560

Piyasakol Sakolsatayadorn

Minister of Public Health

(Translation)

Annex 1

General Characteristics, Medical Care Equipment and Facilities in Hospital

1. The general characteristics, medical care equipment and facilities in a hospital, which is a place to provide the medical care on board a maritime vessel must:
 - 1.1 A hospital must be properly allocated with an area to provide a medical care;
 - 1.2 Be equipped with the lighting that is adequate and appropriate for it to offer medical services;
 - 1.3 Be properly ventilated without a musty smell;
 - 1.4 Have its interior and exterior kept in clean and proper order;
 - 1.5 Be equipped with a proper infection control system;
 - 1.6 Be equipped with an infectious waste container, separate from a general waste, and proper disposal in the form of step-on trash can with a closing lid. It will be situated adjacent to the general trash can. The steps of infectious waste storage and transport must be visibly demonstrated.
 - 1.7 Be equipped with fire extinguishing equipment of a reasonable size as provided by an applicable law;
 - 1.8 Have at least 1 sanitary toilet or have it at a close distance;
 - 1.9 Be equipped with a cabinet or drawers dedicated for the medical supplies;
 - 1.10 Have a refrigerator for storing the medicines or other medical supplies (as necessary);
 - 1.11 Have a communication device with its installation system in a hospital and a means to communicate with the relevant parties;
 - 1.12 Have a medical care handbook.
2. Display of details of service performed in a hospital and Declaration of Patient's Rights;
 - 2.1 A ship owner must entrust at least 1 seafarer to provide a medical care and such seafarer shall be trained in the course accredited by the Department of Medical Services Ministry of Public Health;
 - 2.2 The Declaration of Patient's Rights must be displayed in conspicuous place and clearly visible.

(Translation)

Annex 2

Medicines required to be available in a hospital
for a ship with international voyage

No.	Name	Form	Strength	Quantities			Notes
				Crew of 10 persons	Crew up to 25 persons	Crew of 25-40 persons	
1.	Acetylsalicylic acid (Aspirin)	tablet	300 mg.	50	125	200	
2.	Aciclovir (Acyclovir)	tablet	400 mg.	70+	70	70	
3.	Adrenaline (Epinephine)	ampule	1 mg./ml.	10+	10	10	
4.	Amoxicillin + Clavulanic acid	tablet	875 mg./125 ml.	20	50	80	
5.	Artemether	ampule	80 mg./ml.	12+	12	12	
6.	Artemether + Lumefantrine	tablet	20 mg./120 mg.	24+	24	24	

(Translation)

No.	Name	Form	Strength	Quantities			Notes
				Crew of 10 persons	Crew up to 25 persons	Crew of 25-40 persons	
7.	Atropine	ampule	1.2 mg./ml.	10+	10	10	
8.	Azithromycin	tablet	500 mg.	10+	10	10	
9.	Ceftriaxone	ampule	1 g.	15	35	60	
10.	Cetirizine	tablet	10 mg.	30+	30	30	
11.	Charcoal, activated	powder		120 g+	120 g	120 g	
12.	Ciprofloxacin	tablet	250 mg.	20+	20	20	
13.	Oil of cloves	liquid		10 ml.	25 ml.	40 ml.	
14.	Dexamethasone	ampule	4 mg./ml.	3	8	12	
15.	Diazepam	tablet	5 mg.	50+	50	50	

(Translation)

No.	Name	Form	Strength	Quantities			Notes
				Crew of 10 persons	Crew up to 25 persons	Crew of 25-40 persons	
16.	Docusate with senna	tablet	50 mg./8 mg.	30+	30	30	
17.	Doxycycline	tablet	100 mg.	10	25	40	
18.	Ethanol, hand cleanser	gel	70%	500 ml.	1,250 ml.	2,000 ml.	
19.	Ethanol	liquid	70%	500 ml.	1,250 ml.	2,000 ml.	
20.	Fluorescein	eye strips	1%	20+	20	20	
21.	Frusamide (Furosemide)	ampule	40 mg./4 ml.	5+	5	5	
22.	Glucagon	ampule	1 mg.	1+	1	1	
23.	Haloperidol	ampule	5 mg./ml.	5	10	20	

(Translation)

No.	Name	Form	Strength	Quantities			Notes
				Crew of 10 persons	Crew up to 25 persons	Crew of 25-40 persons	
24.	Hydrocortisone (Hydrocortisone sodium succinate)	cream	1% ointment 30 g.	2 tubes	5 tubes	8 tubes	For rectal use
25.	Ibuprofen	tablet	400 mg.	100	250	400	
26.	Isosorbidedinitrate	tablet	5 mg.	10	25	40	
27.	Lignocaine (Lidocaine hydrochloride)	ampule	1%, 5 ml.	5	10	20	
28.	Loperamide (Loperamide hydrochloride)	tablet	2 mg.	30	75	120	
29.	Mebendazole	tablet	100 mg.	6+	6	6	
30.	Metroprolol	tablet	100 mg.	60+	60	60	

(Translation)

No.	Name	Form	Strength	Quantities			Notes
				Crew of 10 persons	Crew up to 25 persons	Crew of 25-40 persons	
31.	Metronidazole	tablet	500 mg.	30+	30	30	
32.	Miconazole	cream	2%	2 tubes	5 tubes	8 tubes	
33.	Midazolam (Midazolam Maleate)	ampule	5 mg./ml.	10+	10	10	
34.	Misoprostol	tablet	200 ug	3+	3	3	
35.	Morphine (Controlled Substance) (Morphine sulfate)	ampule	10 mg./ml.	10	25	40	
36.	Morphine (Controlled Substance) (Morphine sulfate)	liquid	1 mg./ml.	100 ml.+	100 ml.	100 ml.	
37.	Naloxone (Naloxone hydrochloride)	ampule	0.4 mg./ml.	10+	10	10	

(Translation)

No.	Name	Form	Strength	Quantities			Notes
				Crew of 10 persons	Crew up to 25 persons	Crew of 25-40 persons	
38.	Omeprazole	tablet	20 mg.	30+	30	30	
39.	Ondansetron (Ondansetron Hydrochloride Dihydrate)	tablet	4 mg.	10	25	40	
40.	Oral rehydration solution	powder	sachet	75	150	300	
41.	Oxymetazoline (Oxymetazoline hydrochloride)	nasal drop	0.50%	2 units	5 units	8 units	
42.	Paracetamol	tablet	500 mg.	100	250	400	
43.	Permethrin	lotion	1%	200 ml.+	200 ml.	200 ml.	

(Translation)

No.	Name	Form	Strength	Quantities			Notes
				Crew of 10 persons	Crew up to 25 persons	Crew of 25-40 persons	
44.	Permethrin	lotion	5%	300 ml.+	300 ml.	300 ml.	
45.	Povidone iodine	liquid	10% 25 g.	1 tube+	1 tube	1 tube	
46.	Povidone iodine	ointment	10%	100 ml.	250 ml.	400 ml.	
47.	Prednisone	tablet	25 mg.	30+	30	30	
48.	Salbutamol	inhaler	100 ug/dose	1	2	4	
49.	Sodium Chloride	liquid	0.9% 1 ltr.	5+	5	5	
50.	Tetracaine (amethocaine)	eye drop	0.5%	20 single dose units+	20 single dose units+	20 single dose units+	
51.	Tetracycline	eye ointment	3%	2 tubes	5 tubes	8 tubes	
52.	Vitamin K	ampule	10 mg./ml.	2+	2	2	

(Translation)

No.	Name	Form	Strength	Quantities			Notes
				Crew of 10 persons	Crew up to 25 persons	Crew of 25-40 persons	
53.	Water for injection	ampule	5 ml.	10	25	40	
54.	Zidovudine + lamivudine	tablet	300 mg./150 mg.	50+	50	50	
55.	Zinc Oxide	Paste/ointment	20% 25 g.	4 tubes+	4 tube	4 tubes	
56.	Ponstanglandins / Mefenamic acid	tablet	500 mg.	100	250	400	
57.	Motilium	tablet	10 mg.	40+	40	40	

“+” are suggested quantities irrespective of crew size.

Endnote

1. Quantification Addendum, International Medical Guide for Ships, 3rd Edition, World Health Organization, 2010

(Translation)

Medicines required to be available in a hospital
for a ship with domestic voyage

No.	Name	Form	Strength	Quantities			Notes
				Crew of 10 persons	Crew up to 25 persons	Crew of 25-40 persons	
1.	Acetylsalicylic acid (Aspirin)	tablet	300 mg.	50	125	200	
2.	Cetirizine	tablet	10 mg.	30+	30	30	
3.	Charcoal, activated	Powd er		120 g+	120 g	120 g	
4.	Oil of cloves	liquid		10 ml.	25 ml.	40 ml.	
5.	Ethanol	liquid	70%	500 ml.	1,250 ml.	2,000 ml.	
6.	Ibuprofen	tablet	400 mg.	100	250	400	

(Translation)

No.	Name	Form	Strength	Quantities			Notes
				Crew of 10 persons	Crew up to 25 persons	Crew of 25-40 persons	
7.	Oral rehydration solution	Powder	Sachet	75	150	300	Quantities of sachets based on sachets made up to 200 ml.
8.	Paracetamol	tablet	500 mg.	100	250	400	
9.	Povidone iodine	liquid	10% 25g.	1 tube+	1 tube	1 tube	
10.	Sodium chloride	liquid	0.9% 1 ltr.	5+	5	5	
11.	Zinc Oxide	Paste/ointment	20% 25g.	4 tubes+	4 tubes	4 tubes	

“+” are suggested quantities irrespective of crew size.

Endnote

Quantification Addendum, International Medical Guide for Ships, 3rd Edition, World Health Organization, 2010

(Translation)

Annex 3

Medical tools and appliance required to be available in a hospital

3.1 For a ship with international voyage, crew of 25 – 40 persons

No.	Category	Recommended item	Quantity
Chapter 1: Resuscitation Equipment			
1.	Appliance for the administration of oxygen	Portable oxygen set, complete, containing	1
		-1 oxygen cylinder, 2 1/200 bar	1
		-1 spare oxygen cylinder, 2 1/200 bar	1
		-Pressure regulating unit and flow meter with tubes such that On board industrial oxygen can also be used	1
		-3 disposal face masks of choice; including simple face mask and non-rebreathing mask	3
2.	Oropharyngeal airway / Mouth gag	Guedel Airway (Mayo-tube) sizes medium and large	2
3.	Mechanical aspirator	Manual aspirator to clear upper airways, including 2 catheters	1
4.	Bag and mask resuscitator	Ambubag (or equivalent); supplied with large, medium and small masks	1

(Translation)

No.	Category	Recommended item	Quantity
Chapter 1: Resuscitation Equipment (continued)			
5.	Cannula for mouth-to-mouth resuscitation	Brook Airway, Lifeway, pocket face mask or equivalent	2
Chapter 2: Dressing material and suturing equipment			
1.	Adhesive dressings	Assorted wound plaster or plaster strips, water – resistant	200
2.	Eye pads	Eye pads	3
3.	Sterile gauze compresses	Sterile gauze compresses, 5x5 cm., sterile	100
		Sterile gauze compresses, 10x10 cm., sterile	100
4.	Gauze roll	Gauze roll, 5 cm. and 90 cm. or 60 cm. x 100 m, non-sterile	1
5.	Gauze dressings with non-adherent surface	Square, 10 cm.	100
6.	Vaseline gauze	Vaseline gauze Paraffin gauze dressing, 10 x 10 cm., sterile	50
7.	Bandage	Elastic fixation bondage, 4 m x 6 cm.	3
8.	Sterile compression bandages	First-aid absorbent gauze – covered cotton pad sewn in a cotton bandage (ambulance dressing), small/medium/large	5

(Translation)

No.	Category	Recommended item	Quantity
Chapter 2: Dressing material and suturing equipment (continued)			
9.	Tubular gauze for fingers bandage	For finger bandage with applicator, 5 m.	1
10.	Adhesive elastic bandage	Adhesive elastic bandage, 4 m. x 6 cm.	10
11.	Triangular sling	Triangular sling	5
12.	Sterile sheet for burn victims	Sterile sheet for burn victims	1
13.	Ointment for dressing burns	1 kg	1
14.	Adhesive sutures or zinc oxide bandages	Adhesive tape, waterproof, skin-friendly, 5 x 1.25 cm.	10
15.	Q – tips	Q – tips (wooden)	100
16.	Safety pins	Safety pins (stainless steel) 12 pcs.	50
17.	Butterfly sutures	Butterfly sutures, Steristrip or Leukostrip, sterile	20
18.	Skin adhesive	2-octyl cyanoacrylate liquid, 0.5 ml.	2
19.	Suturing equipment	Sutures, absorbable with curved non – traumatic needles, 1-0, 3-0 & 4-0 or 5-0	10 each

(Translation)

No.	Category	Recommended item	Quantity
Chapter 2: Dressing material and suturing equipment (continued)			
20.	Gloves	Disposable examination gloves	50
		Surgical gloves sizes 6.5, 7.5, 8.5, sterile, in pairs	3 for each size
Chapter 3: Instruments			
1.	Disposable scalpels	Scalpel, sterile, disposable	20
2.	Stainless – steel instrument box	Instrument (stainless steel)	1
3.	Scissors	Operating scissors, straight (stainless steel)	1
		Bandage scissors (stainless steel)	1
4.	Forceps	Splinter forceps, pointed (stainless steel)	3
		Teeth tissue forceps (stainless steel)	1
5.	Needle holder	Needle holder, Mayo – Hegar, 180 mm., straight	1
6.	Haemostatic clamps	Haemostatic clamps, Halstead mosquito, 125 mm., stainless steel	3
7.	Disposable razors	Razor, disposable	50

(Translation)

No.	Category	Recommended item	Quantity
Chapter 4: Examination and monitoring equipment			
1.	Disposable tongue depressors	Tongue depressors, disposable	100
2.	Reactive strips for urine analysis	Reactive strips for urine analysis: blood/glucose/protein/ nitrite/leukocytes 50 paper strips	100
3.	Microscope slides	Microscope slides	100
4.	Stethoscope	Stethoscope	1
5.	Aneroid sphygmomanometer	Sphygmomanometer (blood pressure set), preferably automatic	1
6.	Standard thermometer	Thermometer, digital (if possible)	1
7.	Rectal thermometer	Thermometer, digital (if possible)	1
8.	Hypothermic thermometer	Thermometer 32° - 34°, digital (if possible)	1
9.	Penlight	Penlight + blue cover	1
10.	Magnifying glass	a x 8 loupe	1
11.	Marker	Waterproof indelible marker	1

(Translation)

No.	Category	Recommended item	Quantity
Chapter 5: Equipment for injection, infusion, and catheterization			
1.	Equipment for injection	Syringes, Luer connection, 2 mL., sterile, disposable	50
		Syringes, Luer connection, 5 mL., sterile, disposable	50
		Hypodermic subcutaneous needle, Luer connection, 16 x 0.5 mm., sterile, disposable	20
		Hypodermic subcutaneous needle, Luer connection, 40 x 0.8 mm., sterile, disposable	20
		Needles, 19G, blunt, "drawing up" type	20
2.	Equipment for infusion	Intravenous infusion cannula 16G (1.2 mm.) and 22G (0.8 mm.), Luer-lock connection, sterile non-recap type	10 each
		Intravenous giving set, Luer-lock connection, sterile	3

(Translation)

No.	Category	Recommended item	Quantity
Chapter 5: Equipment for injection, infusion, and catheterization (continued)			
2.	Equipment for infusion	Tourniquet, blood-taking type to be used with intravenous infusion cannula	1
3.	Bladder drainage equipment	Penile sheath set with condom catheter, tube and bag	2
		Short-term urine catheter with soft-eye straight tip Thieman No. 12 and No.16 or equivalent, sterile, individually packed, prelubricated or with additional lignocaine / chlorhexidine lubricant	2
		Urine collecting bag and tube	2
Chapter 6: General medical and nursing equipment			
1.	Eye protection	Plastic goggles or full-face masks	2
2.	Plastic apron	Disposable	20
3.	Kidney dish	Kidney dish, stainless steel, 825 ml.	2
4.	Plastic backed towels	Towels, plastic backed, absorbent 600 x 500 mm.	10

(Translation)

No.	Category	Recommended item	Quantity
Chapter 6: General medical and nursing equipment (continued)			
5.	Safety box	Safety box for sharps disposal, 5 ltr.	1
6.	Mask	Mask, duckbill type, disposal	50
7.	Tape measure	Tape measure, vinyl coated, 1.5 m.	1
8.	Draw sheets	Draw sheet, plastic 90 x 180 cm.	2
9.	Bedpan	Bedpan, stainless steel	1
10.	Hot-water bottle	Hot-water bottle	1
11.	Urine bottle	Urinal, male (plastic)	1
12.	Ice bag	Cold-Hot pack maxi	1
13.	Aluminum foil blanker	Aluminum foil blanker	1
14.	Condoms	Male condoms	100
15.	Wash bottle	250 ml.	1
16.	Plastic bottle	Bottle, 1 ltr., plastic with screw top	3
17.	Dressing tray	Stainless steel dressing tray, 300 x 200 x 30 mm.	1
18.	Plastic apron	Apron, protection, plastic, disposable	20

(Translation)

No.	Category	Recommended item	Quantity
Chapter 6: General medical and nursing equipment (continued)			
19.	Bowl	Bowl, stainless steel, 180 ml.	3
20.	Specimen jars	Jars, plastic, with lids and labels, 100 ml.	10
21.	Plaster – of Paris bandage	Bandages, POP, 5 cm. and 10 cm. x 2.7 m.	12 each
22.	Stockinet	Sizes for arm and leg splints, 10 m. roll	1 each
23.	Cotton wool	Cotton wool roll, 500 g.	10
24.	Alcohol swabs	70% alcohol swabs for skin cleansing prior to injection	200
25.	Nail brush	Nail brush	1
26.	Thermometer for refrigerator	Thermometer for refrigerator	1
27.	Mortuary transfer bag	Mortuary transfer bag	1
Chapter 7: Immobilization and transportation equipment			
1.	Malleable splints	Malleable finger splint	1
		Malleable forearm/hand splint	2
		Malleable leg splint	2
2.	Cervical ridge collar	Cervical ridge collar, variable size for neck immobilization	1

(Translation)

No.	Category	Recommended item	Quantity
Chapter 7: Immobilization and transportation equipment (continued)			
3.	Stretcher	Stretcher equipment allowing immobilization and crane/ helicopter lifting	1

(Translation)

3.2 For a ship with international voyage, crew of less than 25 persons

No.	Category	Recommended item	Quantity
Chapter 1: Resuscitation Equipment			
1.	Appliance for the administration of oxygen	Portable oxygen set, complete, containing	1
		-1 oxygen cylinder, 2 1/200 bar	1
		-1 spare oxygen cylinder, 2 1/200 bar	1
		-Pressure regulating unit and flow meter with tubes such that On board industrial oxygen can also be used	1
		-3 disposal face masks of choice; including simple face mask and non-rebreathing mask	3
2.	Oropharyngeal airway / Mouth gag	Guedel Airway (Mayo-tube) sizes medium and large	2
3.	Mechanical aspirator	Manual aspirator to clear upper airways, including 2 catheters	1
4.	Bag and mask resuscitator	Ambubag (or equivalent); supplied with large, medium and small masks	1

(Translation)

No.	Category	Recommended item	Quantity
Chapter 1: Resuscitation Equipment (continued)			
5.	Cannula for mouth-to-mouth resuscitation	Brook Airway, Lifeway, pocket face mask or equivalent	2
Chapter 2: Dressing material and suturing equipment			
1.	Adhesive dressings	Assorted wound plaster or plaster strips, water – resistant	200
2.	Eye pads	Eye pads	3
3.	Sterile gauze compresses	Sterile gauze compresses, 5x5 cm., sterile	100
		Sterile gauze compresses, 10x10 cm., sterile	100
4.	Gauze roll	Gauze roll, 5 cm. and 90 cm. or 60 cm. x 100 m, non-sterile	1
5.	Gauze dressings with non-adherent surface	Square, 10 cm.	100
6.	Vaseline gauze	Vaseline gauze Paraffin gauze dressing, 10 x 10 cm., sterile	50
7.	Bandage	Elastic fixation bondage, 4 m. x 6 cm.	3
8.	Sterile compression bandages	First-aid absorbent gauze – covered cotton pad sewn in a cotton bandage (ambulance dressing), small/medium/large	5

(Translation)

No.	Category	Recommended item	Quantity
Chapter 2: Dressing material and suturing equipment (continued)			
9.	Tubular gauze for fingers bandage	For finger bandage with applicator, 5 m.	1
10.	Adhesive elastic bandage	Adhesive elastic bandage, 4 m. x 6 cm.	10
11.	Triangular sling	Triangular sling	5
12.	Sterile sheet for burn victims	Sterile sheet for burn victims	1
13.	Ointment for dressing burns	1 kg.	1
14.	Adhesive sutures or zinc oxide bandages	Adhesive tape, waterproof, skin-friendly, 5 x 1.25 cm.	10
15.	Q – tips	Q – tips (wooden)	100
16.	Safety pins	Safety pins (stainless steel) 12 pcs.	50
17.	Butterfly sutures	Butterfly sutures, Steristrip or Leukostrip, sterile	20
18.	Skin adhesive	2-octyl cyanoacrylate liquid, 0.5 ml.	2
19.	Suturing equipment	Sutures, absorbable with curved non – traumatic needles, 1-0, 3-0 & 4-0 or 5-0	10 each

(Translation)

No.	Category	Recommended item	Quantity
Chapter 2: Dressing material and suturing equipment (continued)			
20.	Needle holder	Needle holder, Mayo-Hegar, 180 mm., straight	1
21.	Gloves	Disposable examination gloves	50
		Surgical gloves sizes 6.5, 7.5, 8.5, sterile, in pairs	3 for each size
Chapter 3: Examination and monitoring equipment			
1.	Disposable tongue depressors	Tongue depressors, disposable	100
2.	Reactive strips for urine analysis	Reactive strips for urine analysis: blood/glucose/protein/ nitrite/leukocytes 50 paper strips	100
3.	Microscope slides	Microscope slides	100
4.	Stethoscope	Stethoscope	1
5.	Aneroid sphygmomanometer	Sphygmomanometer (blood pressure set), preferably automatic	1
6.	Standard thermometer	Thermometer, digital (if possible)	1
7.	Rectal thermometer	Thermometer, digital (if possible)	1
8.	Hypothermic thermometer	Thermometer 32° - 34°, digital (if possible)	1

(Translation)

No.	Category	Recommended item	Quantity
Chapter 3: Examination and monitoring equipment (continued)			
9.	Penlight	Penlight + blue cover	1
10.	Magnifying glass	a x 8 loupe	1
11.	Marker	Waterproof indelible marker	1
Chapter 4: Equipment for injection, infusion, and catheterization			
1.	Equipment for injection	Syringes, Luer connection, 2 ml., sterile, disposable	50
		Syringes, Luer connection, 5 ml., sterile, disposable	50
		Hypodermic subcutaneous needle, Luer connection, 16 x 0.5 mm., sterile, disposable	20
		Hypodermic subcutaneous needle, Luer connection, 40 x 0.8 mm., sterile, disposable	20
		Needles, 19G, blunt, "drawing up" type	20
2.	Equipment for infusion	Intravenous infusion cannula 16G (1.2 mm.) and 22G (0.8 mm.), Luer-lock connection, sterile non-recap type	10 each

(Translation)

No.	Category	Recommended item	Quantity
Chapter 4: Equipment for injection, infusion, and catheterization (continued)			
2.	Equipment for infusion	Intravenous giving set, Luer-lock connection, sterile	3
		Tourniquet, blood-taking type to be used with intravenous infusion cannula	1
3.	Bladder drainage equipment	Penile sheath set with condom catheter, tube and bag	2
		Short-term urine catheter with soft-eye straight tip Thieman No. 12 and No.16 or equivalent, sterile, individually packed, prelubricated or with additional lignocaine / chlorhexidine lubricant	2
		Urine collecting bag and tube	2
Chapter 5: General medical and nursing equipment			
1.	Eye protection	Plastic goggles or full-face masks	2
2.	Plastic apron	Disposable	20
3.	Kidney dish	Kidney dish, stainless steel, 825 ml.	2
4.	Plastic backed towels	Towels, plastic backed, absorbent 600 x 500 mm.	10

(Translation)

No.	Category	Recommended item	Quantity
Chapter 5: General medical and nursing equipment (continued)			
5.	Safety box	Safety box for sharps disposal, 5 ltr.	1
6.	Mask	Mask, duckbill type, disposal	50
7.	Tape measure	Tape measure, vinyl coated, 1.5 m.	1
8.	Draw sheets	Draw sheet, plastic 90 x 180 cm.	2
9.	Bedpan	Bedpan, stainless steel	1
10.	Hot-water bottle	Hot-water bottle	1
11.	Urine bottle	Urinal, male (plastic)	1
12.	Ice bag	Cold-Hot pack maxi	1
13.	Aluminum foil blanker	Aluminum foil blanker	1
14.	Condoms	Male condoms	100
15.	Wash bottle	250 ml.	1
16.	Plastic bottle	Bottle, 1 ltr., plastic with screw top	3
17.	Dressing tray	Stainless steel dressing tray, 300 x 200 x 30 mm.	1
18.	Plastic apron	Apron, protection, plastic, disposable	20

(Translation)

No.	Category	Recommended item	Quantity
Chapter 6: General medical and nursing equipment (continued)			
19.	Bowl	Bowl, stainless steel, 180 ml.	3
20.	Specimen jars	Jars, plastic, with lids and labels, 100 ml.	10
21.	Plaster – of Paris bandage	Bandages, POP, 5 cm. and 10 cm. x 2.7 m.	12 each
22.	Stockinet	Sizes for arm and leg splints, 10 m. roll	1 each
23.	Cotton wool	Cotton wool roll, 500 g.	10
24.	Alcohol swabs	70% alcohol swabs for skin cleansing prior to injection	200
25.	Nail brush	Nail brush	1
26.	Thermometer for refrigerator	Thermometer for refrigerator	1
27.	Mortuary transfer bag	Mortuary transfer bag	1
Chapter 6: Immobilization and transportation equipment			
1.	Malleable splints	Malleable finger splint	1
		Malleable forearm/hand splint	2
		Malleable leg splint	2
2.	Cervical ridge collar	Cervical ridge collar, variable size for neck immobilization	1

(Translation)

No.	Category	Recommended item	Quantity
Chapter 7: Immobilization and transportation equipment (continued)			
3.	Stretcher	Stretcher equipment allowing immobilization and crane/ helicopter lifting	1

Endnote

1. International Medical Guide for Ships: including the On board medicine chest, 3rd edition, World Health Organization, 2007

2. Medical Care On Board Ship and Ashore: Medicine Chest, Recordkeeping and Responsibilities and Training for Medical Care, Republic of the Marshall Islands, Office of the Maritime Administrator