

Maritime Rules

Part 51: Crew Accommodation

MNZ Consolidation

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Part objective

Part 51 prescribes the crew accommodation standards for certain New Zealand commercial ships operating in offshore limits and the unlimited area, incorporating standards from the two International Labour Organization crew accommodation conventions (ILO 92 of 1949 and ILO 133 of 1970) to which New Zealand is party. The Part also implements two ILO recommendations: air conditioning in crew accommodation (ILO recommendation 140 of 1970) and noise control in crew accommodation (ILO recommendation 141 of 1970). The Part also implements the Maritime Labour Convention 2006.

Part 51 covers all those areas of a ship that crew occupy or use outside the ship's workspaces – the sleeping and recreation rooms, galleys, laundries, sanitary accommodation (baths, showers, WCs), drying rooms, and store rooms. It also sets minimum standards for heating, ventilation, and, for new ships of 1600 tons or more, sound insulation of bulkheads and decks.

The accommodation requirements vary depending on the size of ships and the type of operation. Under the ILO Conventions a number of the requirements must be complied with strictly. Some others may, however, be departed from if compliance is considered unreasonable or impractical by the Director of Maritime Safety. Information on these possible exemptions is given in the Advisory Circular for Part 51.

The authority for making Part 51 is found in section subsections 36(1)(b), (d) and (p) of the Maritime Transport Act 1994.

Maritime rules are disallowable instruments under the Legislation Act 2012. Under that Act, the rules are required to be tabled in the House of Representatives. The House of Representatives may, by resolution, disallow any rules. The Regulations Review Committee is the select committee responsible for considering rules under that Act.

Please Note: The text within the document in **red** is an identified error in the current rule and the text in **green** is the correction to be made. This amendment will be made in due course.

Disclaimer:

This document is the current consolidated version of Maritime Rules Part 51 produced by Maritime New Zealand, and serves as a reference only. It has been compiled from the official rules that have been signed into law by the Minister of Transport. Copies of the official rule and amendments as signed by the Minister of Transport may be downloaded from the Maritime New Zealand website. www.maritimenz.govt.nz

History of Part 51

Part 51 first came into force on 25 November 1999 and now incorporates the following amendments:

Amendment	Effective date
Amendment 1	27 May 2004
Amendment 2	1 April 2011
Amendment 3	1 April 2014
Amendment 4	1 January 2015
Amendment 5	1 November 2016
Amendment 6	9 March 2017

Summary of amendments

Amendment 1

Maritime Amendments Parts 20-90 PO, 51.27(19)

Amendment 2

Maritime Rules Various Amendments 2011 51.2

Amendment 3

Parts 20, 31, 32, 34 and 35: Consequential Amendments 51.2

Amendment 4

Maritime Rules Various Amendments Part objective, 51.2

Amendment 5

Maritime Rules Various Amendments 2016 51.1(3)(b), 51.93(4)(b)&(c)

Amendment 6

MLC Amendments 2015 Part objective, 51.1, 51.2, 51.3, Subpart A, new Subpart B & C

All signed rules can be found on our website:

<http://www.maritimenz.govt.nz/Rules/List-of-all-rules/Part51-maritime-rule.asp>

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General

51.1 Application

- (1) Subpart A applies to every New Zealand ship that is a commercial ship of 200 tons gross tonnage or more, other than—
 - (a) a ship that does not proceed beyond enclosed water limits; or
 - (b) a ship of less than 500 tons gross tonnage which does not proceed beyond restricted coastal limits; or
 - (c) a fishing ship; or
 - (d) a ship primarily propelled by sail; or
 - (e) a high speed craft; or
 - (f) a ship to which Subpart B applies.
- (2) Subpart B applies to every New Zealand ship that is a commercial ship, with a date of construction on or after the date this amendment enters into force, except—
 - (a) a ship that does not proceed beyond the inshore limits; or
 - (b) a ship less than 200 tons gross tonnage on a domestic voyage; or
 - (c) a fishing ship.
- (3) Rule 51.4 applies to the following ships:
 - (a) a ship to which Subpart A applies in subrule (1):
 - (b) a ship to which Subpart B applies in subrule (2):
 - (c) a ship that is intended to be constructed to which Subpart A or B will apply.

51.2 Definitions

In Part 51—

Act means the Maritime Transport Act 1994:

authorised organisation means an organisation which has entered into a memorandum of agreement with the Director, in compliance with the International Maritime Organization Assembly Resolution A.739(18) and the Annexes thereto entitled *Guidelines for the Authorization of Organizations Acting on Behalf of the Administration*, governing the undertaking of particular survey and certification functions by that organisation's employees under the Maritime Transport Act 1994 and the rules:

authorised person means a person employed by an authorised organisation who has delegated powers from the Director to issue and suspend or to issue or to suspend certain maritime documents under Part V of the Maritime Transport Act 1994, pursuant to an instrument of delegation made under section 444 of the Maritime Transport Act 1994:

coastal limits has the same meaning as in part 20:

commercial ship means a ship that is not—

- (a) a pleasure craft; or
- (b) solely powered manually; or
- (c) solely powered by sail:

crew accommodation includes such sleeping rooms, mess rooms, sanitary accommodation, changing rooms, hospital accommodation, store rooms, catering accommodation, offices, and recreational accommodation as are provided for the seafarers on board a ship:

date of build means the date on which the keel is laid or on which the ship is at a similar stage of construction or on which a ship undergoes modifications of a major character:

date of construction means the date on which the keel is laid or on which the ship is at a similar stage of construction:

dB(A) means the sound pressure level in decibels as measured by a sound level meter in which the frequency response is weighted according to the A-weighting curve:

domestic voyage means a voyage by ship that is not an international voyage:

enclosed water limits has the same meaning as in Part 20:

fishing ship means a ship used for catching fish, whales, seals, or other living resources of the sea for profit; and includes a ship that is recognised by the Director as being engaged in fisheries research:

floor area in respect of a sleeping room includes the floor space occupied by beds, lockers, seats, or chests of drawers but does not include the spaces which by reason of their small size or irregular shape cannot accommodate furniture and do not contribute to the area available for free movement:

foreign ship means any ship that is not a New Zealand ship:

gastight means capable of preventing the passage of gas in any direction:

high speed craft means a ship in respect of which a High Speed Craft Safety Certificate has been issued in compliance with the *International Code of Safety for High Speed Craft* adopted by Resolution MSC 36(63) of the International Maritime Organization's Maritime Safety Committee dated June 1994, as amended by that committee from time to time:

inshore limits has the same meaning as in Part 20:

international voyage means—

- (a) for a New Zealand ship, a journey by water from—
 - (i) a port in New Zealand to a port outside of New Zealand or vice versa; or
 - (ii) a port outside New Zealand to another port outside New Zealand; and
- (b) for a foreign ship, means a journey by water—
 - (i) from the flag State to a port outside the flag State or vice versa; or
 - (ii) between 2 ports outside the flag State:

master means any person (except a pilot) having command or charge of any ship:

measured sound pressure levels means—

- (a) for ships with a date of build on or after 1 January 2016, sound pressure levels as defined in Chapter 1 of the International Maritime Organization resolution MSC.337(91) – Code of Noise Levels on Board Ships, as amended by that organisation from time to time, and measured in accordance with Chapter 2 of that resolution; and
- (b) for all other ships, sound pressure levels as defined in Chapter 1 of the International Maritime Organization Assembly resolution A.468(XII) - Code of Noise Levels on Board Ships, as amended by that organisation from time to time, and measured in accordance with Chapter 2 of that resolution:

new ship means a ship whose construction is commenced after Part 51 comes into force:

New Zealand inland waters means all rivers and other inland waters of New Zealand that are navigable:

New Zealand ship means a ship that is registered under the Ship Registration Act 1992; and includes a ship that is not registered under that Act but is required or entitled to be registered under that Act:

non-passenger ship means a ship that is not a passenger ship:

officer means a seafarer who is employed on a ship as a master, a mate, or an engineer but does not include an apprentice or a cadet or a deck or engine room officer trainee.

oiltight means capable of preventing the passage of oil in any direction:

owner—

- (a) in relation to a ship registered in New Zealand under the Ship Registration Act 1992, means the registered owner of the ship:
- (b) in relation to a ship registered in any place outside New Zealand, means the registered owner of the ship:
- (c) in relation to a fishing ship, other than one to which paragraph (a) or paragraph (b) of this definition applies, means the person registered as the owner under section 57 of the Fisheries Act 1983:
- (d) in relation to a ship to which paragraph (a) or paragraph (b) or paragraph (c) of this definition applies, where, by virtue of any charter or demise or for any other reason, the registered owner is not responsible for the management of the ship, includes the charterer or other person who is for the time being so responsible:
- (e) in relation to an unregistered ship or a registered ship that does not have a registered owner, means the person who is for the time being responsible for the management of the ship:

Part means a group of rules made under the Maritime Transport Act 1994:

passenger means any person carried on a ship, other than—

- (a) the members of the crew, and any other person employed or engaged in any capacity on board the ship on the business of the ship:
- (b) a person on board the ship either in pursuance of an obligation laid upon the master to carry shipwrecked, distressed, or other persons, or by reason of any circumstances that neither the master nor the owner nor the charterer (if any) could have prevented or forestalled:
- (c) a child under the age of 1 year:

passenger ship means a ship which carries more than 12 passengers on a voyage beyond restricted limits, or any passengers on a voyage within restricted limits:

pleasure craft means a ship that is used exclusively for the owner's pleasure or as the owner's residence, and is not offered or used for hire or reward; but does not include—

- (a) a ship that is provided for transport or sport or recreation by or on behalf of any institution, hotel, motel, place of entertainment, or other establishment or business:
- (b) a ship that is used on any voyage for pleasure if it is normally used or intended to be normally used as a fishing ship or for the carriage of passengers or cargo for hire or reward:
- (c) a ship that is operated or provided by any club, incorporated society, trust, or business:

port has the same meaning as in section 2 of the Act:

restricted coastal limits has the same meaning as in Part 20:

restricted limits has the same meaning as in Part 20:

rules includes maritime rules and marine protection rules:

sanitary accommodation means washing accommodation and accommodation containing water closets or urinals:

seafarer—

- (a) means any person who:
 - (i) is employed or engaged on any ship in any capacity for hire or reward; or
 - (ii) works on any ship for gain or reward other than under a contract of employment; but
- (b) does not include a pilot or any person temporarily employed on a ship while it is in port:

sleeping rooms does not include a hospital ward:

unlimited area has the same meaning as in Part 20:

washing accommodation does not include—

- (a) any sleeping room or hospital, whether or not provided with a wash basin, bath, or shower:
- (b) any room set aside for use only as a laundry or drying room:

watertight means capable of preventing the passage of water in any direction; and gastight and oiltight:

weathertight means that in any weather conditions water will not penetrate into a ship.

51.3 *Reserved*

Plans and general standards

51.4 Plans for crew accommodation

- (1) No person may commence or instruct the commencement of construction of a ship unless a plan of the ship, on a scale not smaller than 1 in 200 showing clearly the proposed location and general arrangement of the crew accommodation, has been submitted to the Director or an authorised person.
- (2) No person may commence or instruct the commencement of construction of crew accommodation on a ship unless a plan of the proposed crew accommodation, on a scale not smaller than 1 in 100, has been submitted to the Director or an authorised person, that shows clearly:
 - (a) the purpose for which each space in the crew accommodation is to be used; and
 - (b) the proposed arrangement of the furnishings and fittings and the doorways, passageways, stairways, windows, and other means of normal and emergency egress from the accommodation; and
 - (c) the arrangements for heating, lighting, and ventilating the crew accommodation; and
 - (d) the sanitary arrangements.
- (3) Except as provided in rule 51.4(4), the owner of any ship must not alter or reconstruct the ship's crew accommodation unless plans relating to the proposed alteration or reconstruction of the accommodation, on the scale, and containing the information referred to in rule 51.4(2), have been provided to the Director or an authorised person and approved in accordance with rule 51.5.
- (4) Where crew accommodation is altered or reconstructed in a place outside New Zealand as a result of an emergency or an accident, the plans referred to in rule 51.4(2) must be provided as soon as practicable to the Director or an authorised person for approval.
- (5) The owner of a ship for which plans are required to be submitted by rule 51.4(1) and (2) must not permit the operation of that ship unless the plans have been approved in accordance with rule 51.5.

51.5 Approval of plans

- (1) The Director or an authorised person may approve a plan showing the proposed location and the general arrangement of the crew accommodation on a ship if the Director is satisfied that the applicable requirements of this Part can be met by the proposed location and general arrangement.
- (2) The Director or an authorised person may approve a plan of the proposed crew accommodation on a ship if—
 - (a) the plan is in sufficient detail to show compliance with the applicable requirements of this Part; and
 - (b) the proposed crew accommodation complies with the applicable requirements of this Part.

Subpart A: Non-MLC ships

51.20 Location and general standards for crew accommodation

- (1) The owner of any ship must ensure that the crew accommodation for the ship complies with rule subrules (2) to (13).
- (2) Subject to rule s(3), for any ship of 500 tons gross tonnage or more, the crew accommodation (except store rooms) must—
 - (a) wherever practicable, be situated amidships or aft but in no case forward of the collision bulkhead; and
 - (b) be above the summer load line marked in accordance with Part 47; and
 - (c) be accessible at all times from the open deck.
- (3) The general arrangement and construction of the crew accommodation for any ship must prevent the harbouring of vermin and must provide seafarers with adequate—
 - (a) protection against harm; and
 - (b) protection against the weather and the sea; and
 - (c) insulation against heat and cold; and
 - (d) protection against moisture due to condensation; and
 - (e) protection against effluvia originating in other parts of the ship; and
 - (f) protection against noise originating in other parts of the ship.
- (4) Subject to rule 51.50(3), no part of the crew accommodation may be shared by passengers or used by or for the benefit of passengers.
- (5) The following machinery and installations must not pass through or be situated in the crew accommodation—
 - (a) in the case of any ship, steam supply and exhaust pipes for steering gear, winches, and similar equipment, except where such pipes pass through open deck alleyways; and
 - (b) in the case of any ship of 500 tons gross tonnage or more, hawse pipes.
- (6) Batteries of a type that emit gases must not be stored in the crew accommodation and there must be no opening from the crew accommodation into a space where such batteries are stowed.
- (7) For any ship, steam supply pipes that pass through open deck alleyways in the crew accommodation must—
 - (a) be properly encased and insulated; and
 - (b) be constructed of solid drawn steel or other material acceptable to the Director or an authorised person; and
 - (c) have a scantling sufficient to withstand maximum pressure from the ship's boiler system; and

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- (d) have connections with faced flanges properly joined; and
 - (e) have adequate drainage arrangements.
- (8) For any new ship, soil pipes must not—
- (a) pass overhead in mess rooms, sleeping rooms, dry provision store rooms, galleys, or the hospital, except where it is impracticable to place them elsewhere; or
 - (b) pass through drinking water tanks or other fresh water tanks.
- (9) For any ship, chain pipes and ventilator trunks to cargo spaces must be watertight and gastight where they pass through the crew accommodation.
- (10) For any ship, there must be no direct opening between the crew accommodation (other than recreation deck spaces) and any space used as—
- (a) an oil fuel bunker; or
 - (b) a paint room; or
 - (c) a chain locker; or
 - (d) a cofferdam; or
 - (e) a cargo space; or
 - (f) a machinery space, except as provided by rule subrule (12); or
 - (g) a room for storing fire-extinguishing gases.
- (11) For any ship of 500 tons gross tonnage or more, there must be no direct opening between the crew accommodation (other than recreation deck spaces) and any space used as a store room for engine-room stores or deck stores.
- (12) Where sanitary accommodation or changing rooms are provided in accordance with rule 51.41(21)(b) or rule 51.46(1) respectively, for the exclusive use of seafarers employed in the propelling machinery space, there may be an opening in the propelling machinery space bulkhead to the sanitary accommodation or changing rooms and an opening from the sanitary accommodation or changing rooms to a passageway forming part of the crew accommodation, provided that a hinged, steel, self-closing gastight door is fitted to either of these openings.
- (13) Asbestos must not be used in the crew accommodation of any new ship or in any alteration or repair to the crew accommodation of an existing ship.

Heating, ventilation, lighting, and drainage

51.21 Heating

- (1) The owner of any ship, except a ship used solely in voyages within the tropics, must ensure that the crew accommodation is heated in accordance with rule subrules (2) to (5)
- (2) All sleeping rooms, mess rooms, recreation rooms, offices, studies, sanitary accommodation, and hospitals forming part of the crew accommodation of any ship must be provided with a heating system which is—
- (a) permanently installed; and
 - (b) capable of maintaining an air temperature of at least 16° C when—
 - (i) the outside air temperature is -1° C; and
 - (ii) the ship's ventilation system is working so as to supply at least 0.425 cubic metres of fresh air per minute for each person that the room or crew accommodation is designed to accommodate.
- (3) The heating system referred to in rule subrule (2) must be constructed, installed, and shielded so as to—
- (a) avoid the risk of fire; and
 - (b) not constitute a source of danger to the seafarers; and

- (c) not cause discomfort to the seafarers; and
 - (d) not be affected by the use or non-use of any propelling machinery, steering gear, deck machinery, calorifiers or cooking appliances in the ship; and
 - (e) allow the seafarers, except where it is unreasonable or impractical, to adjust the heat from a heating appliance without the use of a tool or key.
- (4) The heating system referred to in rule subrule (2) must, where practicable, be in operation at all times when seafarers are living or working on board and conditions require its use.
- (5) The heating system referred to in rule subrule (2) must be operated by means of—
- (a) steam; or
 - (b) hot water; or
 - (c) electricity; or
 - (d) a system supplying warm air.

51.22 Ventilation

- (1) The owner of any ship must ensure that ventilation of the enclosed parts of the crew accommodation (except a cold store room) complies with rule subrules (2) to (9).
- (2) For any ship, the ventilation system must—
- (a) be additional to any portlights, skylights, companionways, doors, or other apertures not intended solely for ventilation; and
 - (b) maintain the air in a state of purity adequate for the health and comfort of the seafarers; and
 - (c) be controllable to ensure a sufficiency of air movement under all weather and climatic conditions to which the ship is likely to be subjected during the voyages on which it is intended to be engaged.
- (3) For any new ship of 1000 tons gross tonnage or more, except a ship regularly engaged in trades where temperate climatic conditions do not so require, the enclosed parts of the crew accommodation (except cold store rooms) must be equipped with air conditioning,¹ which is designed—
- (a) to maintain the air at a satisfactory temperature and relative humidity as compared with outside air conditions; and
 - (b) to ensure a sufficiency of air changes in all air-conditioned spaces; and
 - (c) to take account of the particular characteristics of operations at sea; and
 - (d) so as not to produce objectionable noise and vibrations.
- (4) In ships provided with an air conditioning system, sanitary accommodation, laundries, drying rooms, changing rooms, and pantries must be provided with mechanical exhaust ventilation capable of ensuring rates of air changes sufficient for the type of accommodation for which it is provided.
- (5) The enclosed parts of the crew accommodation (except cold store rooms) of any—
- (a) existing ship of 3000 tons gross tonnage or more; or
 - (b) ship which is regularly engaged on voyages in the tropics; or
 - (c) any new ship of 500 tons or more but less than 1000 tons gross tonnage; must be equipped with either:
 - (d) air conditioning in compliance with rule subrule (3); or
 - (e) a mechanical ventilation system complying with rule subrule (7).

¹ It is recommended that the requirements of the Australian Standard 1921 - *Air Conditioning and Ventilation in Ships* and Australian Standard 1925 - *Air Conditioning and Ventilation in Ships – Machinery Control Rooms of Merchant Ships* or other equivalent national or international standards be complied with.

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- (6) The enclosed parts of the crew accommodation (except cold store rooms) of any existing ship of 500 tons gross tonnage or more but less than 3000 tons gross tonnage must be equipped with—
 - (a) air conditioning in compliance with rule subrule (3); or
 - (b) a mechanical ventilation system complying with rule subrule (7); or
 - (c) an electric fan in every sleeping room, mess room, recreation room, study, office, galley, and pantry.
- (7) Any mechanical ventilation system fitted in a ship must be a trunked mechanical ventilation system capable of ensuring rates of air changes sufficient for the type of accommodation for which it is provided.
- (8) A supply of power adequate to operate any air conditioning system or trunked mechanical ventilation system must be provided. Any such system fitted must be in operation at all times when any seafarer is on board and the circumstances are such that air conditioning or ventilation is required.
- (9) The enclosed parts of the crew accommodation of any ship that are not ventilated either by an air conditioning system or by a trunked mechanical ventilation system must be provided with a natural system of inlet and exhaust ventilation.

51.23 Lighting

- (1) The owner of any ship must ensure that the lighting of the crew accommodation spaces complies with rule subrules (2) to (11).
- (2) Except as provided for in rule subrule (4), every part of the crew accommodation of a ship, other than galleys, pantries, laundries, sanitary accommodation, changing rooms, passageways, drying rooms, lockers, and store rooms, must be properly lighted by natural light.
- (3) The standard of natural lighting of a sleeping room, mess room, recreation room, or hospital ward required by rule subrule (2) is met if an ordinary newspaper can be read by a person of normal vision at any point in the room, being a point available for free movement, during day time and in clear weather.
- (4) If, in any space in a passenger ship, it is impracticable to provide proper natural lighting, such lighting is not required if electric lighting that meets the standard required by rule subrule (3) is always available in that space.
- (5) For any ship of 3,000 tons gross tonnage or more, every portlight or window provided for compliance with rule subrule (2) must have a clear light area of not less than 0.07 square metres.
- (6) An electrical system must be installed on every ship that is capable of providing lighting in every part of the crew accommodation with an average level of illumination that is not less than the following standards for each space:

	LUX
Entrance halls, passageways, stairways	100
Sanitary and washing accommodation	100
Laundries	100
Store rooms and drying rooms	50
Hospital wards	50
Mess rooms	100
Lounges and recreation rooms	150
Sleeping rooms and day rooms	100
Galleries and pantries—	

Food preparation areas	200
Elsewhere	150
Offices and studies	150

- (7) The lighting values prescribed in rule subrule (6) must be increased locally—
 - (a) at every reading and writing position to a minimum of 150 lux; and
 - (b) at mirrors in washing accommodation to a minimum of 200 lux.
- (8) The lighting levels prescribed in rule subrule (6) must be measured at a height of 850 mm above floor level when the spaces illuminated are clean and the light fittings are new.
- (9) Lighting levels in store rooms and drying rooms must be measured when the rooms are empty.
- (10) For any ship, the arrangement of electric lighting on board must provide for—
 - (a) a reading light that is fitted at the head of each bed and is capable of being switched on and off from the bed; and
 - (b) at least—
 - (i) one fixed ceiling lamp; and
 - (ii) in every hospital ward, one portable electric lamp that emits at least 600 lumens, in addition to any reading lamp supplied in accordance with rule subrule (a); and
 - (c) a lamp placed near the head of every stairway or ladder and at or near the door of any locker provided for wet weather gear or work clothes.
- (11) For any ship, there must be either—
 - (a) an alternative supply of electrical power to the system required by rule subrule (6); or
 - (b) an efficient alternative lighting system provided for emergency use.

51.24 Drainage

- (1) The owner of any ship must ensure that drainage is provided for the crew accommodation in compliance with rule subrules (2) to (3).
- (2) For any ship, efficient drainage must be provided for the crew accommodation situated on weather decks.
- (3) Wash places or sanitary accommodation forming part of the crew accommodation of any ship must be drained separately and independently of other shipboard spaces.

Interior finish, marking, height, bulkheads, decks, panelling, and flooring

51.25 Interior finish

- (1) The owner of any ship must ensure that the interior of every part of the crew accommodation is finished in compliance with subrules (2) to (4).
- (2) The interior walls and ceilings of every part of the crew accommodation of any ship must be painted, or covered with a material acceptable to the Director or an authorised person. Paint must be white or light in colour.
- (3) Paints, varnishes, and other surface materials which have a nitro-cellulose or other highly inflammable base must not be used in the crew accommodation of any ship.
- (4) All paints, varnish, and other surface finishes in the crew accommodation of any ship must be—
 - (a) capable of being easily kept clean; and
 - (b) maintained in good condition.

51.26 Marking

The owner of any ship must ensure that the maximum number of persons to be accommodated in any sleeping room is indelibly and legibly marked inside the room in some place where it can be seen conveniently.

51.27 Height of crew accommodation

- (1) The owner of any ship must ensure that all parts of the crew accommodation, except cold store rooms, have a clear headroom of at least 1.98 metres at every point where full and free movement is necessary.
- (2) The Director may permit a reduction in the headroom in any space or part of a space in the crew accommodation, if the Director considers that it is reasonable to do so and such reduction will not result in discomfort for the crew.

51.28 Construction of bulkheads, decks, and panelling

- (1) The owner of any ship must ensure that bulkheads and decks enclosing or within any part of accommodation comply with the requirements of subrules (2) to (7).
- (2) The bulkheads and decks referred to in subrule (1) must be —
 - (a) properly constructed of material acceptable to the Director or an authorised person; and
 - (b) if exposed to the weather, of watertight construction with weathertight means of closing any openings; and
 - (c) gastight and, where necessary, watertight, to protect the crew accommodation where the adjacent space is used as—
 - (i) an oil fuel bunker; or
 - (ii) a cargo or machinery space; or
 - (iii) a paint room; or
 - (iv) a store room not forming part of the crew accommodation; or
 - (v) a chain locker; or
 - (vi) a cofferdam; or
 - (vii) a battery locker; or
 - (viii) a room for storing fire-extinguishing gases; or
 - (ix) a fresh water or salt water tank; and
 - (d) gastight, where the bulkhead or deck separates part of the crew accommodation from a dry provisions store room; and
 - (e) gastight, and watertight to such height as is necessary to prevent the passage of water into the adjoining space, where the bulkhead separates a part of the crew accommodation from a laundry drying room, galley, or cold-store room, whether or not these rooms form part of the crew accommodation, except where the bulkhead separates rooms set aside for the same purpose, or in the case of a galley, an adjoining pantry.
- (3) Except where sanitary accommodation is set aside for the sole use of a seafarer in an adjacent sleeping room, any bulkhead separating sanitary accommodation from any other part of the crew accommodation of any ship must be—
 - (a) gastight; and
 - (b) watertight to a height of at least 230 mm above the floor of the sanitary accommodation, except in a doorway, where it must be watertight to a height of at least 100 mm.
- (4) Panelling on the inside of the crew accommodation of any ship must be constructed of a material with a surface that can be kept easily clean.
- (5) The construction of bulkheads, decks, and inside panelling of the crew accommodation of any ship must not use any material likely to harbour vermin.

- (6) Any bulkhead or deck separating a sleeping room from—
- (a) a machinery space; or
 - (b) a mess room; or
 - (c) a recreation room; or
 - (d) a room in which films, videos, or television are shown; or
 - (e) a games room; or
 - (f) a drying room; or
 - (g) a laundry; or
 - (h) a public room;

must be acoustically insulated in a way which will prevent the occupants of that sleeping room from being disturbed by noise from that space or room.

- (7) In the case of a new ship of 1,600 tons gross tonnage or more, the bulkheads and decks between the following rooms within the crew accommodation must have airborne sound insulation properties complying with the following airborne sound insulation index (I_a) in accordance with ISO Standard 717.1:1996 – *Acoustics - Rating of sound insulation in buildings and of building elements. Part 1: Airborne sound insulation*—

Sleeping rooms to sleeping rooms	$I_a = 30$
Any room listed in subrule (6) to sleeping rooms and hospitals	$I_a = 45$

as determined by laboratory tests in accordance with ISO Standard 140-3:1995 – *Acoustics – Measurement of sound insulation in buildings and of building elements – Part 3: Laboratory measurements of airborne sound insulation of building elements*.

51.29 Flooring

- (1) The owner of any ship must ensure that decks that form the floors of the crew accommodation comply with the requirements of subrules (2) to (3).
- (2) Decks that form the floors of the crew accommodation of any ship must be—
- (a) properly constructed; and
 - (b) oiltight if directly over an oil tank; and
 - (c) covered with a material that:
 - (i) has a surface which provides a good foothold; and
 - (ii) is easily kept clean; and
 - (iii) is impervious to water and, if the deck is situated on top of an oil tank, impervious to oil; and
 - (iv) properly laid; and
 - (v) rounded in such a way as to avoid crevices where the floor meets the walls.
- (3) The floors of sanitary accommodation, galleys, laundries, and drying rooms in any ship must be covered with terrazzo, tiles, or other hard material that—
- (a) is impervious to liquids; and
 - (b) has a surface which provides a good foothold; and
 - (c) is properly laid; and
 - (d) is rounded in such a way as to avoid crevices where the floor meets the walls.
- (4) The floor of any galley in any ship must be fitted with efficient scuppers.

Sleeping rooms

51.30 Location and general arrangement of sleeping rooms

The owner of any ship must ensure that—

- (a) sleeping rooms are provided for seafarers who are required to sleep on board the ship; and
- (b) separate sleeping rooms are provided for male and female seafarers; and
- (c) sleeping rooms occupied by seafarers are:
 - (i) above the summer load line marked in accordance with Part 47; and
 - (ii) where practicable, amidships or aft, but in no case forward of the collision bulkhead; and
 - (iii) in the case of a passenger ship, not situated immediately beneath a working passageway; and
 - (iv) in the case of a new ship of 1600 tons gross tonnage or more, not subject to measured sound pressure levels exceeding 60 dB(A); and
- (d) in the case of a non-passenger ship:
 - (i) an individual sleeping room is provided for each seafarer over 18 years of age; and
 - (ii) not more than 2 seafarers under 18 years of age are accommodated in the same room; and
- (e) in the case of a passenger ship, the number of seafarers occupying sleeping rooms does not exceed the following numbers:
 - (i) in the case of officers in charge of a department or in charge of a watch, 1 per room; and
 - (ii) in the case of other officers, 1 person per room wherever practicable, and in no event more than 2 persons; and
 - (iii) in the case of seafarers who are not officers but who hold a supervisory job on board, 1 person per room wherever practicable, and in no event more than 2 persons; and
 - (iv) in the case of seafarers who are not officers, 2 persons per room wherever practicable, and in no event more than 4 persons.

51.31 Provision of sleeping rooms – officers

- (1) Except as provided in subrule (2), the owner of any ship must ensure that where an individual sleeping room is provided for an officer, the floor area of that room is not less than—
 - (a) in the case of a ship of less than 3,000 tons gross tonnage, 6.5 square metres; and
 - (b) in the case of a ship of 3,000 tons gross tonnage or more, 7.5 square metres.
- (2) Where an adjoining sitting room or day room is provided, as required by rule 51.32, the floor area of the sleeping room may be reduced to not less than—
 - (a) in the case of a passenger ship, 3.75 square metres; and
 - (b) in the case of a non-passenger ship of less than 10,000 tons gross tonnage, 4.25 square metres; and
 - (c) in the case of a non-passenger ship of 10,000 tons gross tonnage or more, 4.75 square metres.

51.32 Provision of day rooms for officers

The owner of any ship of 3,000 tons gross tonnage or more must ensure that where practicable—

- (a) the master; and
- (b) the chief engineer; and
- (c) the chief officer;

are each provided with a sitting room or day room adjoining that officer's sleeping room.

51.33 Provision of sleeping rooms – seafarers who are not officers

- (1) The owner of any non-passenger ship must ensure that any individual sleeping room provided in accordance with rule 51.30(d)(i) for a seafarer who is not an officer has a floor area of not less than—
 - (a) in the case of a ship of less than 1,000 tons gross tonnage, 3 square metres; and
 - (b) in the case of a ship of 1,000 tons gross tonnage or more but less than 3,000 tons gross tonnage, 3.75 square metres; and
 - (c) in the case of a ship of 3,000 tons gross tonnage or more but less than 10,000 tons gross tonnage, 4.25 square metres; and
 - (d) in the case of a ship of 10,000 tons gross tonnage or more, 4.75 square metres.
- (2) The owner of any non-passenger ship must ensure that a two-berth sleeping room provided in accordance with rule 51.30(d)(ii) for seafarers has a floor area per person of not less than—
 - (a) in the case of a ship of less than 3000 tons gross tonnage, 2.75 square metres; and
 - (b) in the case of a ship of 3000 tons gross tonnage or more but less than 10,000 tons gross tonnage, 3.25 square metres; and
 - (c) in the case of a ship of 10,000 tons gross tonnage or more, 3.75 square metres.
- (3) The owner of any passenger ship must ensure that the floor area of a sleeping room accommodating one seafarer who is not an officer is not less than—
 - (a) in the case of a ship of less than 1,000 tons gross tonnage, 2 square metres; and
 - (b) in the case of a ship of 1,000 tons gross tonnage or more but less than 3,000 tons gross tonnage, 2.35 square metres; and
 - (c) in the case of a ship of 3,000 tons gross tonnage or more, 3.75 square metres.
- (4) The owner of any passenger ship must ensure that the floor area per person of a sleeping room accommodating more than one seafarer is not less than—
 - (a) in the case of a ship of less than 1,000 tons gross tonnage, 2 square metres; or
 - (b) in the case of a ship of 1,000 tons gross tonnage or more but less than 3,000 tons gross tonnage, 2.35 square metres; or
 - (c) in the case of a ship of 3,000 tons gross tonnage or more, 3 square metres.

51.34 Provision of beds

- (1) The owner of any ship must ensure that every sleeping room is fitted with a bed that complies with subrules (2) to (5) for each seafarer accommodated in that room.
- (2) The frame and any lee-boards or lee-rails of each bed must be constructed of metal or other material which is—
 - (a) hard and smooth; and
 - (b) unlikely to become corroded; and
 - (c) made in a manner not likely to harbour vermin; and
 - (d) where a tubular frame is used, sealed and containing no perforations.
- (3) The beds must not be arranged in tiers of more than two.
- (4) Each bed must be—
 - (a) not less than 1.98 metres long by 800 mm wide, as measured at right angles to each other and from inside any lee-board or lee-rails; and
 - (b) fitted with a mattress, which must be:
 - (i) either inner sprung and resting on a firm base or unsprung and resting on a spring base; and
 - (ii) made of materials that resist damp and are not likely to harbour vermin; and

- (c) not less than 300 mm from the floor of the room measured from the bottom of the mattress; and
- (d) placed in the sleeping room so that:
 - (i) there is at least 100 mm between the bed and any ventilation trunk used for circulating hot air; and
 - (ii) there is at least 50 mm between the bed and a bulkhead or the side of the ship, unless the bed and room are constructed in a way that avoids harbouring dirt and vermin in or near the bed and enables the bedding to be kept clean and dry; and
 - (iii) where beds abut one another, they are separated by rigid screens made of wood or other opaque material; and
 - (iv) there is unobstructed access to at least one side of each bed; and
 - (v) any two adjacent beds in a single tier are not less than 750 mm apart at any point as measured from their sides; and
 - (vi) any two adjacent beds in a double tier are not less than 900 mm apart at any point as measured from their sides.
- (5) In the case of beds that are in a double tier, the upper bed must—
 - (a) be not less than 750 mm below the lower side of the deck head beams or other obstructions measured from the bottom of the mattress; and
 - (b) have a bottom of dustproof material.

51.35 Furniture and fittings in sleeping rooms – seafarers who are officers

- (1) The owner of any ship must ensure that every sleeping room occupied by officers on board the ship is fitted with the furniture and fittings complying with the requirements of subrules (2) to (7).
- (2) All wardrobes, tables, desks, the non-upholstered parts of chairs and settees, and similar furnishings provided in sleeping rooms must be—
 - (a) made of smooth and impervious material not likely to crack, warp, or become corroded; and
 - (b) constructed in a manner not likely to harbour vermin.
- (3) Every sleeping room referred to in subrule (1) must contain, for each officer accommodated in the room—
 - (a) at least 3 drawers with a total capacity of not less than 0.28 cubic metres, or as near as practicable to that capacity in the circumstances, each fitted with a lock; and
 - (b) a wardrobe at least 1.7 metres in height and 0.3 square metres in internal sectional area fitted with a lock and fittings on which clothes may be hung; and
 - (c) at least 2 coat hooks, in addition to any coat hooks fitted in the wardrobe.
- (4) Except where each of these items of furniture is provided in a day room or sitting room available for the sole use of the officer or officers concerned, every sleeping room referred to in subrule (1) must contain—
 - (a) a writing desk fitted with drawers additional to the drawers referred to in subrule (3)(a); and
 - (b) a chair with arm rests; and
 - (c) where the sleeping room accommodates 1 officer, a settee at least 1.85 metres in length or as near as practicable to that length, or a fully upholstered easy chair with closed arms; and
 - (d) where the sleeping room accommodates 2 officers, a settee at least 1.85 metres in length, or as near as practicable to that length in the circumstances, except where a settee of such dimensions cannot be placed in the room without interfering with the comfort of the occupants.

- (6) Except where any such fitting is provided in washing accommodation set aside for the exclusive use of the officer or officers concerned, every sleeping room referred to in subrule (1) must contain—
 - (a) a mirror suitable for toilet purposes; and
 - (b) a cabinet suitable for containing toilet requisites; and
 - (c) a rack, which may be fitted inside the cabinet for toilet requisites, suitable for holding:
 - (i) one tumbler for each officer accommodated in the room; and
 - (ii) in any room where a supply of drinking water is not laid on, one drinking-water bottle; and
 - (d) a wash basin of vitreous china or other equally hygienic and durable material, which must be fitted with an efficient and hygienic discharge; and
 - (e) a splash plate or other means of protection for the wall above the washbasin.
- (7) Every sleeping room referred to in subrule (1), must contain—
 - (a) a carpet of reasonable size; and
 - (b) curtains fitted to each bed, unless the room accommodates only one officer; and
 - (c) curtains or blinds fitted to each portlight; and
 - (d) if the room accommodates a master, chief officer, chief engineer, or second engineer, a book case; and
 - (e) if the room accommodates an officer other than a master, chief officer, chief engineer, or second engineer, a book case or book rack.

51.36 Furniture and fittings in sleeping rooms – seafarers who are not officers

- (1) The owner of any ship must ensure that every sleeping room occupied by a seafarer who is not an officer is fitted with the furniture and fittings complying with the requirements of subrules (2) to (4).
- (2) All wardrobes, tables, desks, the non-upholstered parts of chairs and settees, and similar furnishings provided in sleeping rooms must be—
 - (a) made of smooth and impervious material not likely to crack, warp, or become corroded; and
 - (b) constructed in a manner not likely to harbour vermin.
- (3) Every sleeping room must contain, for each seafarer accommodated in the room—
 - (a) one drawer with a total capacity of not less than 0.056 cubic metres fitted with a lock; and
 - (b) a wardrobe:
 - (i) at least 1.7 metres in height and 0.2 square metres in internal sectional area; and
 - (ii) fitted with a lock and fittings on which clothes may be hung; and
 - (iii) fitted with a shelf that is positioned not less than 230 mm and not more than 380 mm below the top of the wardrobe; and
 - (c) at least 1 coat hook, in addition to any coat hooks fitted in the wardrobe.
- (4) Every sleeping room must contain—
 - (a) a table of fixed or drop-leaf type, or a desk, or a sliding leaf or top fitted to a chest of drawers; and
 - (b) comfortable seats sufficient to accommodate at one time all the seafarers the room is intended to accommodate; and
 - (c) a mirror suitable for toilet purposes, unless a mirror is provided in private or semi-private sanitary accommodation adjacent to the sleeping room; and
 - (d) a cabinet suitable for containing toilet requisites, unless a cabinet is provided in private or semi-private sanitary accommodation adjacent to the sleeping room; and
 - (e) a book rack; and

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- (f) a carpet of reasonable size; and
- (g) curtains fitted to each bed, unless the room accommodates only one seafarer; and
- (h) curtains or blinds fitted to each portlight.

Mess rooms

51.37 Mess rooms

- (1) Unless the circumstances are such that no seafarers are required to mess on board, the owner of any ship must ensure that a mess room is or mess rooms are provided complying with the requirements of subrules (2) to (6).
- (2) The floor area of any mess room referred to in subrule (1) must be—
 - (a) sufficient to accommodate the greatest number of seafarers likely to use the room at any one time; and
 - (b) in the case of any ship of 1,000 tons gross tonnage or more, not less than 1 square metre per seat for the seating capacity approved under rule 51.5.
- (3) A mess room must not be combined with a sleeping room.
- (4) In the case of a new ship of 1600 tons gross tonnage or more, a mess room must not be subject to measured sound pressure levels exceeding 65 dB(A).
- (5) A common mess room for all seafarers on a ship may be provided where the Director is satisfied that such an arrangement is preferred by—
 - (a) the owner of the ship or an organisation which appears to represent the owners of New Zealand ships; and
 - (b) the employee organisations which appear to represent the seafarers.
- (6) Where the parties referred to in subrule (5) have no preference for a common mess, the following provisions will apply—
 - (a) any ship of 500 tons gross tonnage or more must have a mess room for the officers and a separate mess room for the seafarers that are not officers; and
 - (b) any ship of 5000 tons gross tonnage or more with a catering department of more than 5 persons must have a separate mess room for seafarers of that department, unless the Director is satisfied that the use of a mess room assigned to any other group of seafarers is acceptable to:
 - (i) the owner of the ship; and
 - (ii) the seafarers of the catering department; and
 - (iii) the other seafarers concerned.

51.38 Mess rooms – furniture and fittings

- (1) The owner of any ship must ensure that every mess room is fitted with furniture and fittings complying with the requirements of subrules (2) to (10).
- (2) Sufficient tables must be provided in every mess room to allow a space of at least 510 mm, measured along the edge of the table, for each person likely to use the room at any one time.
- (3) Each table provided in a mess room must be at least:
 - (a) 600 mm wide if seats are provided on both sides of the table; and
 - (b) 380 mm wide if seats are provided on only one side of the table.
- (4) Seating must be provided for each person using a mess room at any one time, which must be either—
 - (a) single chairs; or
 - (b) in the area adjacent to bulkheads or the ship's side, settees.

- (5) The settees referred to in subrule (4)(b) must be—
 - (a) at least 380 mm wide; and
 - (b) fitted with upholstered or padded seats and covered with a material impervious to dirt and moisture.
- (6) Every mess room must be provided with adequate stowage space for mess utensils in a sideboard, dresser or in separate lockers, except where a readily accessible adjacent space provides stowage for mess utensils.
- (7) Every mess room must be fitted with—
 - (a) a sideboard or dresser (which may be the sideboard or dresser referred to in subrule (6)); and
 - (b) a sink with a supply of hot and cold fresh water; and
 - (c) a means of heating drinking water for hot beverages;unless such equipment is fitted—
 - (d) in a pantry readily accessible from the mess room; or
 - (e) in the case of any ship of less than 1,000 tons gross tonnage, in a galley.
- (8) The equipment referred to in rule subrule (7) must be adequate in size for the number of persons likely to use the mess room at any one time.
- (9) Any ship of 1,000 tons gross tonnage or more must have available at all times when seafarers are on board—
 - (a) at least one refrigerator for each mess room, situated in the room or an adjacent pantry; and
 - (b) a hot press or microwave oven; and
 - (c) cool-water facilities.
- (10) All dressers, tables, lockers, the non-upholstered parts of chairs and settees and similar furnishings provided in any mess room must be—
 - (a) made of a smooth and impervious material not likely to crack, warp, or become corroded; and
 - (b) constructed in a manner not likely to harbour vermin.

Other spaces

51.39 Recreation spaces

- (1) The owner of any ship must ensure that recreation spaces are provided on board the ship in compliance with the requirements of subrules (2) to (9).
- (2) Except as provided in subrule (3), recreational spaces that are conveniently situated, appropriately furnished, and separate from mess rooms must be provided for all seafarers on the ship.
- (3) In any ship of less than 3,000 tons gross tonnage, the recreation space and its furniture and fittings may be incorporated within the mess room, provided that the mess room is planned, furnished, and equipped to provide such recreational facilities.
- (4) Furnishings for recreational spaces must as a minimum include a bookcase and facilities for—
 - (a) reading; and
 - (b) writing; and
 - (c) where practicable, for games.

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- (5) On any ship of 3,000 tons gross tonnage or more, recreation spaces must have easy chairs or settees sufficient to accommodate at one time at least one third of the number of seafarers using the space.
- (6) On any ship of 8,000 tons gross tonnage or more there must be available to all seafarers on the ship—
 - (a) facilities for watching films, videos, and television; and
 - (b) a hobby or games room; and
 - (c) in the case of a ship which trades regularly to the tropics, a swimming pool, of either permanent or portable construction.
- (7) A common recreation room for all seafarers on a ship may be provided where the Director is satisfied that such an arrangement is preferred by—
 - (a) the owner of the ship or an organisation which appears to represent the owners of New Zealand ships; and
 - (b) the employee organisations which appear to represent those seafarers.
- (8) For any ship, space must be provided on an open deck for use by seafarers for recreational purposes. The space must be adequate in area having regard to the number of seafarers on the ship.
- (9) In the case of any new ship of 1600 tons gross tonnage or more—
 - (a) recreation rooms must not be subject to measured sound pressure levels exceeding 65 dB(A); and
 - (b) open recreation spaces must not be subject to measured sound pressure levels exceeding 75 dB(A).

51.40 Offices

- (1) The owner of any ship must ensure that offices are provided on board the ship in compliance with the requirements of subrule (2).
- (2) Every ship of 3000 tons gross tonnage or more must have—
 - (a) one room for the deck department; and
 - (b) one room for the engine departmentprovided and equipped for use as an office.

51.41 Sanitary accommodation

- (1) The owner of any ship must ensure that sanitary accommodation is provided in compliance with subrules (2) to (22).
- (2) Every ship must have at least—
 - (a) one water closet; and
 - (b) one bath or shower; and
 - (c) one wash basin; and
 - (d) one mirror suitable for toilet purposes;for every 6 seafarers who do not have access to facilities set aside for their exclusive use in accordance with subrules (7) to (10) inclusive. One additional water closet, one additional bath or shower, one additional wash basin, and one additional mirror must be provided where the number of seafarers exceeds, by 3 or more, a multiple of 6.
- (3) In determining the number of facilities required to be provided by subrule (2), a bath and a shower combined are to count as a bath only.
- (4) Notwithstanding the requirements of subrule (2), every ship must have a minimum total number of water closets according to the following scale—

- (a) 3 in any ship of 500 tons gross tonnage or more but less than 800 tons gross tonnage; and
 - (b) 4 in any ship of 800 tons gross tonnage or more but less than 3,000 tons gross tonnage; and
 - (c) 6 in any ship of 3,000 tons gross tonnage or more.
- (5) When female seafarers are employed in any ship, separate sanitary facilities complying with subrules (1) to (4) inclusive and subrules (10) to (22) inclusive must be provided for them.
- (6) Any water closet, wash basin, bath, or shower fitted in a permanent hospital must not be counted in determining the number of water closets, wash basins, baths, or showers required by subrules (2) to (4) inclusive, but account may be taken of the water closet and wash basin required by subrule (21).
- (7) In any ship of 5,000 tons gross tonnage or more but less than 15,000 tons gross tonnage, the master and at least 5 officers must be provided with a separate private bathroom attached to their sleeping rooms, which is fitted with—
- (a) a water closet; and
 - (b) a bath or a shower; and
 - (c) a wash basin and mirror, unless a wash basin and mirror are fitted in the sleeping room.
- (8) In any ship of 10,000 tons gross tonnage or more but less than 15,000 tons gross tonnage, every officer in addition to those for whom sanitary accommodation is required to be provided by subrule (7) must be provided with—
- (a) a separate private bathroom, attached to his or her sleeping rooms; or
 - (b) an intercommunicating bathroom serving 2 sleeping rooms; that is fitted with—
 - (c) a water closet; and
 - (d) a bath or a shower; and
 - (e) a wash basin and mirror, unless a wash basin and mirror are fitted in the sleeping room.
- (9) In any ship of 15,000 tons gross tonnage or more, the master and every officer must be provided with a separate private bathroom attached to their sleeping rooms, fitted with—
- (a) a water closet; and
 - (b) a bath or a shower; and
 - (c) a wash basin and mirror, unless a wash basin and mirror are fitted in the sleeping room.
- (10) In any non-passenger ship of 25,000 tons gross tonnage or more, every 2 seafarers who are not officers must be provided with a bathroom that is—
- (a) located in an intercommunicating room between adjoining sleeping rooms or opposite the entrances to such rooms; and
 - (b) fitted with—
 - (i) a water closet; and
 - (ii) a bath or a shower; and
 - (iii) a wash basin and mirror, unless a wash basin and mirror are fitted in the sleeping room.
- (11) For any ship, sanitary accommodation must be situated close to the sleeping room of the seafarers for which it is set aside, except that part of such accommodation for seafarers of the engine-room department may be adjacent to the engine-room.
- (12) The Director may approve special arrangements or a reduction in the number of facilities in the case of—
- (a) any ship in which the number of seafarers is more than 100; or
 - (b) any passenger ship engaged solely on voyages which are normally of less than 4 hours duration.

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- (13) Every washbasin, bath, and shower tray must be—
- (a) made of a material with a smooth and impervious surface not likely to crack, flake, or corrode; and
 - (b) fitted with an efficient and hygienic discharge system and in particular the waste-pipe must be fitted in a way that will minimise the risk of obstruction and facilitate cleaning.
- (14) Every wash basin, shower, and wash space must be of a size acceptable to the Director or an authorised person.
- (15) Every bath and every shower required by rule 51.41 must be provided with screening which—
- (a) ensures privacy, unless the room is set aside for the sole use of one seafarer; and
 - (b) (i) is made of robust and opaque material; and
 - (ii) is rigid on a least 3 sides of every bath and shower space; and
 - (iii) wherever reasonable and practicable in the circumstances, encloses sufficient space to permit a person to dress and undress in comfort.
- (16) Every bath and shower must be provided with—
- (a) a handrail; and
 - (b) a grating or mat.
- (17) Every water closet must be—
- (a) constructed so as to facilitate cleaning and not to harbour dirt and vermin; and
 - (b) either—
 - (i) completely enclosed by bulkheads and provided with exhaust ventilation arrangements directly to the open air or to another water closet which is provided with exhaust ventilation arrangements directly to the open air; or
 - (ii) separated from any other water closet or urinal or washing accommodation by a partition consisting of steel or other opaque and rigid material open at the top and bottom, where these facilities are served by a trunked mechanical ventilation system which effectively removes odours.
- (18) Every water closet must be provided with a pedestal having—
- (a) a pan of white vitreous china or other material acceptable to the Director or an authorised person; and
 - (b) a hinged seat of a hard smooth impervious material; and
 - (c) a trap with access for cleaning a blockage; and
 - (d) an efficient ventilator connected to the outlet; and
 - (e) an adequate flush of water, which must be always available and supplied through self-closing non-concussive supply valves with a portable seating which is not likely to become corroded; and
 - (f) a connection to a vacuum discharge pipe system or a soil pipe not less than 100 mm in diameter, so constructed as to facilitate cleaning and minimise the risk of obstruction, and having a direct overboard outfall fitted with a storm valve unless it is connected by an efficient and hygienic system to a collecting tank or sewage plant; and
 - (g) a device for holding toilet paper; and
 - (h) a handrail or grip.
- (19) Where the entrance to a water closet required by this rule is from—
- (a) the open deck, the entrance must, if practicable, be properly screened; and
 - (b) a passageway leading to other parts of the crew accommodation either:
 - (i) a lobby must be provided; or
 - (ii) if a lobby is not practicable, a self closing door.

- (20) Any doors between a water closet and passageway as referred to in subrule (19)(b)(ii) must be close fitting and without apertures, except where the exhaust ventilation arrangements from the water closet effectively remove odours.
- (21) Every ship of 1,600 tons gross tonnage or more must have—
 - (a) a separate compartment containing a water closet and a wash basin within easy reach of the navigating bridge that is available primarily for seafarers on duty in that area; and
 - (b) a water closet and a wash basin within easy access of the machinery space or engine-room control compartment.
- (22) Nothing in rule 51.41 applies to sanitary accommodation forming part of a permanent hospital.

Supply of water, laundries, clothes lockers, changing rooms, galleys, and store rooms

51.42 Supply of water to washing accommodation

- (1) The owner of any ship must ensure that there is a supply of fresh water to wash basins, baths, and showers, in compliance with the requirements of subrules (2) to (6).
- (2) The supply of fresh water required by subrule (1) must be provided from—
 - (a) tanks; or
 - (b) any plant installed on board the ship from which fresh water is produced;having a capacity sufficient to ensure adequate supplies of fresh water at all times for all seafarers on board.
- (3) In any ship of 1,000 tons gross tonnage or more, any primary pumping necessary for the supply of fresh water must be by mechanical power. Alternative pumping arrangements must be provided to supply fresh water in the event of a breakdown of the primary pumping system.
- (4) Hot and cold fresh water must be laid on to all wash basins, baths, and showers required under Part 51.
- (5) The hot fresh water required by rule 51.51(4) must be—
 - (a) at a constant temperature of at least 65° C; and
 - (b) supplied by thermostatically controlled calorifiers or other equally safe and efficient means.
- (6) Every shower required under Part 51 must be provided with an anti-scalding mixing valve able to be adjusted by the person using the shower to a temperature between the ambient temperature and a temperature of at least—
 - (a) in the case of a thermostatically controlled mixing valve, 38° C but not more than 43° C; and
 - (b) in the case of any other mixing valve, 35° C but not more than 40° C.

51.43 Supply of drinking water

- (1) The owner of any ship must ensure a supply of drinking water in compliance with the requirements of subrules (2) to (5).
- (2) Drinking water must be provided in the crew accommodation from—
 - (a) tanks; or
 - (b) any plant installed on board the ship from which drinking water is produced;having a capacity sufficient to ensure adequate supplies of drinking water at all times for all seafarers on board.

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- (3) In any ship of 1,000 tons gross tonnage or more, any primary pumping necessary for the supply of drinking water must be by mechanical power. Alternative pumping arrangements must be provided to supply drinking water in the event of a breakdown of the primary pumping system.
- (4) For any ship, cold drinking water must be laid on to taps in the—
 - (a) galleys; and
 - (b) pantries; and
 - (c) mess rooms, where no adjacent pantry is provided.
- (5) In any ship of 1,000 tons gross tonnage or more, seafarers must have access to drinking water which has been cooled—
 - (a) by passing through a cooling tank; or
 - (b) by other means acceptable to the Director or an authorised person.

51.44 Laundry facilities

- (1) The owner of any ship, except a ship on which, due to the nature of the service, no seafarers are accommodated overnight, must ensure that laundry facilities are available on board in compliance with the requirements of subrules (2) to (7).
- (2) Any ship must be equipped with—
 - (a) washing troughs or washing machines, adequate in size and sufficient in number to enable seafarers to wash their clothes; and
 - (b) clothes-drying machines or clothes-drying cabinets or clothes-drying rooms; and
 - (c) electric irons and ironing boards.
- (3) The laundry facilities must be located—
 - (a) in a room set aside as a laundry; or
 - (b) where the provision of a separate laundry is unreasonable or impracticable in the circumstances, in the seafarers' sanitary accommodation.
- (4) Any drying room provided must be—
 - (a) separate from any other room on the ship; and
 - (b) fitted with racks, rods, or wires with sufficient space for drying clothes, having regard to the number of seafarers and the duration of voyages in which the ship is intended to be used; and
 - (c) heated by means which can be controlled independently of the heating of any other space in the ship.
- (5) For any ship, the exhaust ventilation of drying rooms and spaces containing clothes-drying machines and cabinets must be independent of the ventilation of all other spaces in the ship, unless it is provided by a trunked mechanical ventilation system.
- (6) Washing troughs provided must be made of, or coated with, hygienic and durable material having a smooth and impervious surface not likely to crack, flake, or become corroded.
- (7) Washing troughs or washing machines must be provided with—
 - (a) cold fresh water; and
 - (b) either—
 - (i) hot fresh water; or
 - (ii) means of heating the water.

51.45 Clothes lockers

The owner of any ship of 500 tons gross tonnage or more must ensure that—

- (a) adequately ventilated compartments or lockers are provided for seafarers to hang wet weather gear and other working clothes; and
- (b) the compartments or lockers are situated:
 - (i) outside the sleeping rooms of the seafarers; and
 - (ii) in a position readily accessible from the sleeping rooms.

51.46 Changing rooms

- (1) The owner of any ship of 1,600 tons gross tonnage or more, other than a ship in which single-berth sleeping rooms and private or semi-private bathrooms are provided for seafarers, must ensure that every seafarer employed in the propelling machinery space has access to a changing room that complies with subrules (2) to (4).
- (2) The changing room must be—
 - (a) located outside and adjacent to the propelling machinery space, or located adjacent to or forming part of the sanitary accommodation provided for seafarers working in the propelling machinery space; and
 - (b) fitted with individual clothes lockers for the number of persons likely to use the room at any one time; and
 - (c) fitted with a sufficient number of baths or showers and wash basins for the number of persons likely to use the room at any one time.
- (3) Separate changing rooms must be provided for male and female seafarers.
- (4) The clothes lockers required to be provided by ~~rule 51.32(2)(b)~~ subrule (2)(b) may be part of the facilities provided for the purposes of rule 51.45.
- (5) The baths, showers, and wash basins required to be provided by subrule (2)(c) must be included for the purposes of determining the minimum number of baths, showers, and wash basins required to be provided by rule 51.41(2).

51.47 Galleys

- (1) The owner of any ship, except any ship in which no member of the crew will be required to mess on board, must ensure that the ship is equipped with a galley for the preparation of food for seafarers complying with the requirements of subrules (2) to (5).
- (2) Every galley must be—
 - (a) situated as close as practicable to the mess room; and
 - (b) equipped to enable:
 - (i) food in sufficient quantity to be properly and hygienically prepared; and
 - (ii) food to be served hot to seafarers in the mess room under all weather conditions; and
 - (iii) cooking utensils to be properly cleaned; and
 - (c) provided with:
 - (i) hot and cold fresh water laid on to a sink for washing-up purposes; and
 - (ii) ventilation so arranged as to ensure an adequate supply of fresh air and to draw off fumes from the cooking appliances; and
 - (iii) a connection on a fresh water pipe suitable for connection of a hose with which the floor may be scoured; and
 - (iv) gutters and scuppers (which must be trapped) on the floor area draining overboard or to an enclosed tank served by gravity or a mechanically operated suction pump.
- (3) The positions and number of the gutters and scuppers required by subrule (2)(c)(iv) must ensure the efficient drainage of the floor.

- (4) All furniture and fittings in any galley required by subrule (1) must—
 - (a) be made of material that is impervious to dirt and moisture, and can easily be kept clean; and
 - (b) be resistant to corrosion; and
 - (c) be flush with the deck or fitted as to enable the deck space beneath them to be readily accessible for cleaning; and
 - (d) be made so as not to be likely to harbour vermin.
- (5) A galley must not have—
 - (a) salt water taps fitted; or
 - (b) a direct opening to any sleeping room; or
 - (c) in the case of a new ship of 1600 tons gross tonnage or more, measured sound pressure levels exceeding 75 dB(A) when measured without food processing equipment operating.

51.48 Dry-provisions store rooms

- (1) The owner of any ship must ensure that the ship is equipped with a dry-provisions store room or rooms for the storage of dry provisions for seafarers complying with the requirements of subrules (2) to (4).
- (2) Every dry-provisions store room must be—
 - (a) fitted with sufficient shelves, cupboards, and bins, having regard to the maximum period likely to elapse between successive replenishments of stores and the maximum number of seafarers for whom food is to be prepared; and
 - (b) enclosed by bulkheads constructed of steel or other material acceptable to the Director or an authorised person; and
 - (c) situated, constructed, and ventilated so as to avoid deterioration of the stores through heat, draught, condensation, or infestation by insects or vermin; and
 - (d) accessible from a passageway, galley, pantry, or other store room, or from a protected position on an open deck.
- (3) Shelves, cupboards, and bins required by subrule (2)(a) must be so constructed as to enable them to be effectively cleaned.
- (4) A dry-provisions store room must not be—
 - (a) used for the storage of bedding or textiles; or
 - (b) situated over an engine room, boiler room, or any other space in which heat is generated, or adjoining a galley or machinery casing, unless the Director is satisfied that—
 - (i) compliance with this requirement is unreasonable or impracticable in the circumstances; and
 - (ii) the dry-provisions store room is adequately insulated.

51.49 Cold-store rooms and refrigeration equipment

- (1) The owner of any ship must ensure that the ship is equipped with refrigerating equipment and cold-store rooms for the storage of perishable provisions for seafarers complying with the requirements of subrules (2) to (6).
- (2) Every cold-store room required by subrule (1) must—
 - (a) have adequate capacity, having regard to the maximum period likely to elapse between successive replenishments of cold-stores and the maximum number of seafarers for whom food from perishable stores is to be prepared; and
 - (b) be accessible from a passageway, galley, pantry, or other store room.
- (3) A red warning light must be included in the lighting circuit of each cold store room or group of cold store rooms and be fitted outside those cold store rooms.

- (4) Every cold store room must be fitted with an internal means of sounding an external alarm and with means of releasing the door fastenings from the inside.
- (5) The refrigerating machinery must be—
 - (a) separated from all other parts of the crew accommodation; and
 - (b) if it is adjacent to the crew accommodation, housed in a space which is gastight; and
 - (c) adequately ventilated.
- (6) Access to the refrigerating machinery space must, where practicable, be by means of a hinged door from the open deck. If access to the refrigerating machinery space is from any part of the crew accommodation, the space must be fitted with a hinged steel door which is gastight and self-closing.

Hospitals, protection from mosquitoes, and awnings

51.50 Hospitals

- (1) The owner of any ship of 500 tons gross tonnage or more that—
 - (a) is operating in the unlimited area; and
 - (b) has 15 seafarers or more on board; and
 - (c) is engaged in any voyage of more than 72 hours duration; and
 - (d) does not have a separate sleeping room with adjoining sanitary facilities for each seafarer on board;

must ensure that the ship is equipped with a permanent hospital for the treatment of ill and injured seafarers complying with the requirements of subrules (3) to (6).
- (2) The owner of any ship of 500 tons gross tonnage or more, other than a ship to which subrule (1) applies, must ensure that a room is available on board the ship for use, when necessary, as a temporary hospital.
- (3) Every permanent and temporary hospital must—
 - (a) where practicable, be situated in a position to ensure the greatest possible quiet and comfort for the patients; and
 - (b) be readily accessible, and easily accessible from the sleeping accommodation of the person in charge of ill and injured persons on board the ship; and
 - (c) have curtains or blinds on portlights and skylights exposed to the direct rays of the sun.
- (4) Every permanent hospital must—
 - (a) have a minimum clear opening width at the entrance of 760 mm or as near to this length as practicable in the circumstances; and
 - (b) be arranged so that a stretcher can easily be carried into the hospital and placed alongside one single-tier bed; and
 - (c) have washing facilities:
 - (i) comprising a wash basin with a capacity of at least 6.5 litres that complies with rule 51.41(13); and
 - (ii) in the case of a ship of 5,000 tons gross tonnage or more, a bath at least 1.3 metres in internal length, or a shower that complies with rule 51.41(13); and
 - (d) have a scupper at least 50 mm in diameter fitted to the lowest part of any room (other than a ward) which contains the wash basin or bath; and
 - (e) have a water-closet pedestal for the exclusive use of the occupants of the hospital which is:
 - (i) fitted either in a water closet or in washing accommodation forming part of the hospital; and
 - (ii) accessible directly from the hospital ward or from a lobby forming part of the hospital, or is otherwise as near as practically possible to the ward; and

- (iii) installed in a room that is fitted with a door that opens outwards and is capable of being opened from outside. The door is to be self-closing and gastight if the room is not provided with air conditioning or a trunked ventilation system complying with rule 51.22; and
- (f) incorporate a hospital ward fitted with:
 - (i) one single-tier bed arranged to be accessible from both sides and from the foot; and
 - (ii) the number of beds specified in Table 1; and
 - (iii) hinges on any upper tier bed or facility to remove the upper tier; and
 - (iv) beds that in all other respects comply with the requirements for beds in a sleeping room as prescribed in rule 51.34; and
 - (v) either a trunked mechanical ventilation system or air conditioning; and

Table 1

Seafarers on board	Number of beds required
1 to 50	1
51 to 100	2
101 to 150	3
151 to 200	4
Over 200	4 plus 1 additional bed for every 50 seafarers over 200

- (g) notwithstanding the provision of any trunked mechanical ventilation system or air conditioning, be provided with adequate natural air supply and exhaust ventilation to the open air by means of ventilators independent of the ventilators provided for any other space in the ship; and
 - (h) as far as practicable, have a floor covering that is free of joints; and
 - (i) in the case of a new ship of 1600 tons gross tonnage or more, not be subject to measured sound pressure levels exceeding 60dB(A).
- (5) In every ward of a permanent hospital—
- (a) one each of the following items of equipment must be provided within reach of each bed in that ward:
 - (i) a locker, approximately 300 mm square by 600 mm high, fitted with a flat top and a shelf; and
 - (ii) a water bottle; and
 - (iii) a tumbler; and
 - (iv) electric bell-pushes that communicate with the sleeping room of the person in charge of the care of ill and injured seafarers on board; and
 - (b) the following items of equipment must be provided:
 - (i) one or more seats; and
 - (ii) a wardrobe that complies with the specification prescribed in rule 51.35(3)(b); and
 - (iii) a box cover which will conceal a bedpan.
- (6) In any passenger ship, one hospital may be provided to serve both seafarers and passengers. In such a case, a separate ward and sanitary accommodation must be provided for the exclusive use of the seafarers.

51.51 Protection from mosquitoes and fitting of deck awnings

The owner of any ship which is trading regularly to or in the tropics and the Persian Gulf, must ensure that—

- (a) the crew accommodation, other than a recreation space on the open deck, is protected by means of screening against the admission of mosquitoes; and

- (b) the ship is fitted with awnings over the recreational deck spaces.

Maintenance and inspection of crew accommodation

51.52 Maintenance of crew accommodation

- (1) The owner of any ship must ensure that the crew accommodation is maintained in compliance with the requirements of subrules (2) to (5).
- (2) The crew accommodation of any ship must be maintained in a clean, usable, and habitable condition.
- (3) All equipment and installations required by Part 51 must be maintained in good working order.
- (4) Every part of the crew accommodation (not being a store room) of any ship must be kept free of stores and other property not belonging to or provided for the use of seafarers for whom that part of the accommodation is set aside.
- (5) No cargo may be kept in any part of the crew accommodation of any ship.

51.53 Inspection of crew accommodation by master

- (1) The master of any ship, or an officer appointed by the master, must inspect every part of the ship's crew accommodation not less than once in every 7 days, and must be accompanied on the inspection by at least one member of the crew.
- (2) The master or officer carrying out the inspection required by subrule (1) must record in the ship's official logbook—
 - (a) the time and date of the inspection; and
 - (b) the name and position of the persons making the inspection; and
 - (c) what the inspection found, including any deficiency in complying with Part 51.

Powers of Director

51.54 Inspection of crew accommodation by Director

The crew accommodation of any ship must be inspected by the Director to ensure that the crew accommodation complies with the requirements of Part 51 whenever—

- (a) the ship is registered in New Zealand; and
- (b) any part of the crew accommodation undergoes substantial repair or alteration; and
- (c) the number of seafarers accommodated in any sleeping room is increased above that marked in accordance with rule 51.26; and
- (d) either—
 - (i) a request for an inspection of crew accommodation is made to the Director by:
 - (aa) the owner or an organisation which appears to the Director to represent the owners of New Zealand ships; or
 - (bb) an employee organisation which appears to the Director to represent the seafarers on board the ship; or
 - (ii) a complaint complying with the following requirements has been received by the Director from the seafarers on the ship:
 - (aa) the complaint is in writing, signed by one seafarer in the case of a ship of less than 1,000 tons gross tonnage, and by 3 seafarers in the case of any other ship; and
 - (bb) the complaint specifies in what respects it is alleged the crew accommodation does not comply with Part 51; and
 - (cc) the complaint is lodged without undue delay; and
 - (dd) the complaint is lodged at least 24 hours before the ship is due to sail, unless the ship is in port for less than 24 hours.

Subpart B MLC Ships

51.80 Location and general standards for crew accommodation

- (1) The owner of any ship must ensure that the crew accommodation for the ship complies with subrules (2) to (13).
- (2) Subject to subrule (3), the crew accommodation (except store rooms) must—
 - (a) wherever practicable, be situated amidships or aft but in no case forward of the collision bulkhead; and
 - (b) be above the summer load line marked in accordance with Part 47; and
 - (c) for any ship of 500 tons gross tonnage or more, be accessible at all times from the open deck.
- (3) The general arrangement and construction of the crew accommodation for any ship must prevent the harbouring of vermin and must provide seafarers with adequate—
 - (a) protection against harm; and
 - (b) protection against the weather and the sea; and
 - (c) insulation against heat and cold; and
 - (d) protection against moisture due to condensation; and
 - (e) protection against effluvia originating in other parts of the ship; and
 - (f) protection against noise originating in other parts of the ship.
- (4) Subject to rule 51.110(6), no part of the crew accommodation may be shared by passengers or used by or for the benefit of passengers.
- (5) The following machinery and installations must not pass through or be situated in the crew accommodation—
 - (a) in the case of any ship, steam supply and exhaust pipes for steering gear, winches, and similar equipment, except where such pipes pass through open deck alleyways; and
 - (b) in the case of any ship of 500 tons gross tonnage or more, hawse pipes.
- (6) Batteries of a type that emit gases must not be stored in the crew accommodation and there must be no opening from the crew accommodation into a space where such batteries are stowed.
- (7) For any ship, steam supply pipes that pass through open deck alleyways in the crew accommodation must—
 - (a) be properly encased and insulated; and
 - (b) be constructed of solid drawn steel or other material acceptable to the Director or an authorised person; and
 - (c) have a scantling sufficient to withstand maximum pressure from the ship's boiler system; and
 - (d) have connections with faced flanges properly joined; and
 - (e) have adequate drainage arrangements.
- (8) For any ship, soil pipes must not—
 - (a) pass overhead in mess rooms, sleeping rooms, dry provision store rooms, galleys, or the hospital, except where it is impracticable to place them elsewhere; or
 - (b) pass through drinking water tanks or other fresh water tanks.
- (9) For any ship, chain pipes and ventilator trunks to cargo spaces must be watertight and gastight where they pass through the crew accommodation.

- (10) For any ship, there must be no direct opening between the crew accommodation (other than recreation deck spaces) and any space used as—
 - (a) an oil fuel bunker; or
 - (b) a paint room; or
 - (c) a chain locker; or
 - (d) a cofferdam; or
 - (e) a cargo space; or
 - (f) a machinery space, except as provided by subrule (12); or
 - (g) a room for storing fire-extinguishing gases.
- (11) For any ship of 500 tons gross tonnage or more, there must be no direct opening between the crew accommodation (other than recreation deck spaces) and any space used as a store room for engine-room stores or deck stores.
- (12) Where sanitary accommodation or changing rooms are provided in accordance with rule 51.101(21)(b) or rule 51.106(1) respectively, for the exclusive use of seafarers employed in the propelling machinery space, there may be an opening in the propelling machinery space bulkhead to the sanitary accommodation or changing rooms and an opening from the sanitary accommodation or changing rooms to a passageway forming part of the crew accommodation, provided that a hinged, steel, self-closing gastight door is fitted to either of these openings.
- (13) Asbestos must not be used in the crew accommodation of any ship or in any alteration or repair to the crew accommodation of an existing ship.

Heating, ventilation, lighting, and drainage

51.81 Heating

- (1) The owner of any ship, except a ship used solely in voyages within the tropics, must ensure that the crew accommodation is heated in accordance with subrules (2) to (5).
- (2) All sleeping rooms, mess rooms, recreation rooms, offices, studies, sanitary accommodation, and hospitals forming part of the crew accommodation of any ship must be provided with a heating system which is—
 - (a) permanently installed; and
 - (b) capable of maintaining an air temperature of at least 16° C when—
 - (i) the outside air temperature is -1° C; and
 - (ii) the ship's ventilation system is working so as to supply at least 0.425 cubic metres of fresh air per minute for each person that the room or crew accommodation is designed to accommodate.
- (3) The heating system referred to in subrule (2) must be constructed, installed, and shielded so as to—
 - (a) avoid the risk of fire; and
 - (b) not constitute a source of danger to the seafarers; and
 - (c) not cause discomfort to the seafarers; and
 - (d) not be affected by the use or non-use of any propelling machinery, steering gear, deck machinery, calorifiers or cooking appliances in the ship; and
 - (e) allow the seafarers, except where it is unreasonable or impractical, to adjust the heat from a heating appliance without the use of a tool or key.
- (4) The heating system referred to in subrule (2) must, where practicable, be in operation at all times when seafarers are living or working on board and conditions require its use.

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- (5) The heating system referred to in subrule (2) must be operated by means of—
 - (a) steam; or
 - (b) hot water; or
 - (c) electricity; or
 - (d) a system supplying warm air.

51.82 Ventilation

- (1) The owner of any ship must ensure that ventilation of the enclosed parts of the crew accommodation (except a cold store room) complies with subrules (2) to (7).
- (2) For any ship, the ventilation system must—
 - (a) be additional to any portlights, skylights, companionways, doors, or other apertures not intended solely for ventilation; and
 - (b) maintain the air in a state of purity adequate for the health and comfort of the seafarers; and
 - (c) be controllable to ensure a sufficiency of air movement under all weather and climatic conditions to which the ship is likely to be subjected during the voyages on which it is intended to be engaged.
- (3) For any ship of 200 tons gross tonnage or more, except a ship regularly engaged in trades where temperate climatic conditions do not so require, the enclosed parts of the crew accommodation (except cold store rooms), any separate radio room, and any centralised machinery control room must be equipped with air conditioning, which is designed—
 - (a) to maintain the air at a satisfactory temperature and relative humidity as compared with outside air conditions; and
 - (b) to ensure a sufficiency of air changes in all air-conditioned spaces; and
 - (c) to take account of the particular characteristics of operations at sea; and
 - (d) so as not to produce objectionable noise and vibrations.
- (4) In ships provided with an air conditioning system, sanitary accommodation, laundries, drying rooms, changing rooms, and pantries must be provided with mechanical exhaust ventilation capable of ensuring rates of air changes sufficient for the type of accommodation for which it is provided.
- (5) Any mechanical ventilation system fitted in a ship must be a trunked mechanical ventilation system capable of ensuring rates of air changes sufficient for the type of accommodation for which it is provided.
- (6) A supply of power adequate to operate any air conditioning system or trunked mechanical ventilation system must be provided. Any such system fitted must be in operation at all times when any seafarer is on board and the circumstances are such that air conditioning or ventilation is required.
- (7) The enclosed parts of the crew accommodation of any ship that are not ventilated by an air conditioning system must be provided with a trunked mechanical ventilation system or a natural system of inlet and exhaust ventilation.

51.83 Lighting

- (1) The owner of any ship must ensure that the lighting of the crew accommodation spaces complies with subrules (2) to (11).
- (2) Except as provided for in subrule (4), every part of the crew accommodation of a ship, other than galleys, pantries, laundries, sanitary accommodation, changing rooms, passageways, drying rooms, lockers, and store rooms, must be properly lighted by natural light.

- (3) The standard of natural lighting of a sleeping room, mess room, recreation room, or hospital ward required by subrule (2) is met if an ordinary newspaper can be read by a person of normal vision at any point in the room, being a point available for free movement, during day time and in clear weather.
- (4) If, in any space in a passenger ship, it is impracticable to provide proper natural lighting, such lighting is not required if electric lighting that meets the standard required by subrule (3) is always available in that space.
- (5) For any ship of 3,000 tons gross tonnage or more, every portlight or window provided for compliance with subrule (2) must have a clear light area of not less than 0.07 square metres.
- (6) An electrical system must be installed on every ship that is capable of providing lighting in every part of the crew accommodation with an average level of illumination that is not less than the following standards for each space:

	LUX
Entrance halls, passageways, stairways	100
Sanitary and washing accommodation	100
Laundries	100
Store rooms and drying rooms	50
Hospital wards	50
Mess rooms	100
Lounges and recreation rooms	150
Sleeping rooms and day rooms	100
Galleries and pantries—	
Food preparation areas	200
Elsewhere	150
Offices and studies	150

- (7) The lighting values prescribed in subrule (6) must be increased locally—
 - (a) at every reading and writing position to a minimum of 150 lux; and
 - (b) at mirrors in washing accommodation to a minimum of 200 lux.
- (8) The lighting levels prescribed in subrule (6) must be measured at a height of 850 mm above floor level when the spaces illuminated are clean and the light fittings are new.
- (9) Lighting levels in store rooms and drying rooms must be measured when the rooms are empty.
- (10) For any ship, the arrangement of electric lighting on board must provide for—
 - (a) a reading light that is fitted at the head of each bed and is capable of being switched on and off from the bed; and
 - (b) at least—
 - (i) one fixed ceiling lamp; and
 - (ii) in every hospital ward, one portable electric lamp that emits at least 600 lumens, in addition to any reading lamp supplied in accordance with subrule (10)(a); and
 - (c) a lamp placed near the head of every stairway or ladder and at or near the door of any locker provided for wet weather gear or work clothes.

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- (11) For any ship, there must be either—
- (a) an alternative supply of electrical power to the system required by subrule (6); or
 - (b) an efficient alternative lighting system provided for emergency use.

51.84 Drainage

- (1) The owner of any ship must ensure that drainage is provided for the crew accommodation in compliance with subrule (2) to (3).
- (2) For any ship, efficient drainage must be provided for the crew accommodation situated on weather decks.
- (3) Wash places or sanitary accommodation forming part of the crew accommodation of any ship must be drained separately and independently of other shipboard spaces.

Interior finish, marking, height, bulkheads, decks, panelling, and flooring

51.85 Interior finish

- (1) The owner of any ship must ensure that the interior of every part of the crew accommodation is finished in compliance with subrules (2) to (4).
- (2) The interior walls and ceilings of every part of the crew accommodation of any ship must be painted, or covered with a material acceptable to the Director or an authorised person. Paint must be white or light in colour.
- (3) Paints, varnishes, and other surface materials which have a nitro-cellulose or other highly inflammable base must not be used in the crew accommodation of any ship.
- (4) All paints, varnish, and other surface finishes in the crew accommodation of any ship must be—
 - (a) capable of being easily kept clean; and
 - (b) maintained in good condition.

51.86 Marking

The owner of any ship must ensure that the maximum number of persons to be accommodated in any sleeping room is indelibly and legibly marked inside the room in some place where it can be seen conveniently.

51.87 Height of crew accommodation

- (1) The owner of any ship must ensure that all parts of the crew accommodation, except cold store rooms, have a clear headroom of at least 2.03 metres at every point where full and free movement is necessary.
- (2) The Director may permit a reduction in the headroom in any space or part of a space in the crew accommodation, if the Director considers that it is reasonable to do so and such reduction will not result in discomfort for the crew.

51.88 Construction of bulkheads, decks, and panelling

- (1) The owner of any ship must ensure that bulkheads and decks enclosing or within any part of the crew accommodation comply with the requirements of subrules (2) to (7).
- (2) The bulkheads and decks referred to in subrule (1) must be—
 - (a) properly constructed of material acceptable to the Director or an authorised person; and
 - (b) if exposed to the weather, of watertight construction with weathertight means of closing any openings; and
 - (c) gastight and, where necessary, watertight, to protect the crew accommodation where the adjacent space is used as—

- (i) an oil fuel bunker; or
 - (ii) a cargo or machinery space; or
 - (iii) a paint room; or
 - (iv) a store room not forming part of the crew accommodation; or
 - (v) a chain locker; or
 - (vi) a cofferdam; or
 - (vii) a battery locker; or
 - (viii) a room for storing fire-extinguishing gases; or
 - (ix) a fresh water or salt water tank; and
- (d) gastight, where the bulkhead or deck separates part of the crew accommodation from a dry provisions store room; and
- (e) gastight, and watertight to such height as is necessary to prevent the passage of water into the adjoining space, where the bulkhead separates a part of the crew accommodation from a laundry drying room, galley, or cold-store room, whether or not these rooms form part of the crew accommodation, except where the bulkhead separates rooms set aside for the same purpose, or in the case of a galley, an adjoining pantry; and
- f) gastight, and watertight for—
- (i) the external bulkhead of a sleeping room; and
 - (ii) that part of a bulkhead separating a cargo space, machinery space, galley, store room, drying room, or communal sanitary area from a sleeping room.
- (3) Except where sanitary accommodation is set aside for the sole use of a seafarer in an adjacent sleeping room, any bulkhead separating sanitary accommodation from any other part of the crew accommodation of any ship must be—
- (a) gastight; and
 - (b) watertight to a height of at least 230 mm above the floor of the sanitary accommodation, except in a doorway, where it must be watertight to a height of at least 100 mm.
- (4) Panelling on the inside of the crew accommodation of any ship must be constructed of a material with a surface that can be kept easily clean.
- (5) The construction of bulkheads, decks, and inside panelling of the crew accommodation of any ship must not use any material likely to harbour vermin.
- (6) Any bulkhead or deck separating a sleeping room from—
- (a) a machinery space; or
 - (b) a mess room; or
 - (c) a recreation room; or
 - (d) a room in which films, videos, or television are shown; or
 - (e) a games room; or
 - (f) a drying room; or
 - (g) a laundry; or
 - (h) a public room;

must be acoustically insulated in a way which will prevent the occupants of that sleeping room from being disturbed by noise from that space or room.

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- (7) In the case of a ship of 1,600 tons gross tonnage or more, the bulkheads and decks between the following rooms within the crew accommodation must have airborne sound insulation properties complying with the following airborne sound insulation index (Ia) in accordance with ISO Standard 717.1:1996 – *Acoustics - Rating of sound insulation in buildings and of building elements. Part 1: Airborne sound insulation*—
- Sleeping rooms to sleeping rooms Ia = 30
- Any room listed in subrule (6) to sleeping rooms and hospitals Ia = 45
- as determined by laboratory tests in accordance with ISO Standard 140-3:1995 – *Acoustics – Measurement of sound insulation in buildings and of building elements – Part 3: Laboratory measurements of airborne sound insulation of building elements.*

51.89 Flooring

- (1) The owner of any ship must ensure that decks that form the floors of the crew accommodation comply with the requirements of subrules (2) to (3).
- (2) Decks that form the floors of the crew accommodation of any ship must be—
- (a) properly constructed; and
 - (b) oiltight if directly over an oil tank; and
 - (c) covered with a material that:
 - (i) has a surface which provides a good foothold; and
 - (ii) is easily kept clean; and
 - (iii) is impervious to water and, if the deck is situated on top of an oil tank, impervious to oil; and
 - (iv) properly laid; and
 - (v) rounded in such a way as to avoid crevices where the floor meets the walls.
- (3) The floors of sanitary accommodation, galleys, laundries, and drying rooms in any ship must be covered with terrazzo, tiles, or other hard material that—
- (a) is impervious to liquids; and
 - (b) has a surface which provides a good foothold; and
 - (c) is properly laid; and
 - (d) is rounded in such a way as to avoid crevices where the floor meets the walls.
- (4) The floor of any galley in any ship must be fitted with efficient scuppers.

Sleeping rooms

51.90 Location and general arrangement of sleeping rooms

The owner of any ship must ensure that—

- (a) sleeping rooms are provided for seafarers who are required to sleep on board the ship; and
- (b) separate sleeping rooms are provided for male and female seafarers; and
- (c) sleeping rooms occupied by seafarers are:
 - (i) in the case of a passenger ship, not situated immediately beneath a working passageway; and
 - (ii) in the case of a ship of 1,600 tons gross tonnage or more, not subject to measured sound pressure levels exceeding 60 dB(A); and

- (d) there is no direct opening between a sleeping room and any space used as—
 - (i) a galley; or
 - (ii) a store room; or
 - (iii) a drying room; or
 - (iv) a communal sanitary area.
- (e) in the case of a non-passenger ship an individual sleeping room is provided for each seafarer except, for a ship of less than 3,000 gross tonnage—
 - (i) an individual sleeping room is provided for each seafarer over 18 years of age; and
 - (ii) not more than 2 seafarers under 18 years of age are accommodated in the same room; and
- (f) in the case of a passenger ship, the number of seafarers occupying sleeping rooms does not exceed the following numbers:
 - (i) in the case of officers in charge of a department or in charge of a watch, 1 per room; and
 - (ii) in the case of other officers, 1 person per room wherever practicable, and in no event more than 2 persons; and
 - (iii) in the case of seafarers who are not officers but who hold a supervisory job on board, 1 person per room wherever practicable, and in no event more than 2 persons; and
 - (iv) in the case of seafarers who are not officers, 2 persons per room wherever practicable, and in no event more than 4 persons.

51.91 Provision of sleeping rooms – officers

- (1) Except as provided in subrule (2), the owner of any ship must ensure that where an individual sleeping room is provided for an officer, the floor area of that room is not less than—
 - (a) in the case of a ship of less than 3,000 tons gross tonnage, 7.5 square metres; and
 - (b) in the case of a ship of 3,000 tons gross tonnage or more but less than 10,000 gross tonnage, 8.5 square metres; and
 - (c) in the case of a ship of 10,000 gross tonnage or more, 10 square metres.
- (2) Where an adjoining sitting room or day room is provided, as required by rule 51.92, the floor area of the sleeping room may be reduced to not less than—
 - (a) in the case of a passenger ship, 3.75 square metres; and
 - (b) in the case of a non-passenger ship of less than 10,000 tons gross tonnage, 4.25 square metres; and
 - (c) in the case of a non-passenger ship of 10,000 tons gross tonnage or more, 4.75 square metres.
- (3) The owner of any passenger ship must ensure that where an adjoining sitting room or day room is not provided for a seafarer performing the duties of a ship's officer, the floor area of their sleeping room is not less than—
 - (a) in the case of junior officers, 7.5 square metres per person; and
 - (b) in the case of senior officers, 8.5 square metres per person.

51.92 Provision of day rooms for officers

The owner of any ship of 3,000 tons gross tonnage or more must ensure that where practicable—

- (a) the master; and
- (b) the chief engineer; and
- (c) the chief officer;

are each provided with a sitting room or day room adjoining that officer's sleeping room.

51.93 Provision of sleeping rooms – seafarers who are not officers

- (1) The owner of any non-passenger ship must ensure that any individual sleeping room provided in accordance with rule 51.90(e)(i) for a seafarer who is not an officer has a floor area of not less than—
 - (a) in the case of a ship of less than 1,000 tons gross tonnage, 3 square metres; and
 - (b) in the case of a ship of 1,000 tons gross tonnage or more but less than 3,000 tons gross tonnage, 3.75 square metres; and
 - (c) in the case of a ship of 3,000 tons gross tonnage or more but less than 10,000 tons gross tonnage, 5.5 square metres; and
 - (d) in the case of a ship of 10,000 tons gross tonnage or more, 7 square metres.
- (2) The owner of any non-passenger ship of less than 3,000 tons gross tonnage must ensure that a two-berth sleeping room provided in accordance with rule 51.90(e)(ii) for seafarers has a floor area of not less than 7 square metres.
- (3) The owner of any passenger ship must ensure that the floor area of a sleeping room accommodating one seafarer who is not an officer is not less than—
 - (a) in the case of a ship of less than 1,000 tons gross tonnage, 2 square metres; and
 - (b) in the case of a ship of 1,000 tons gross tonnage or more but less than 3,000 tons gross tonnage, 2.35 square metres; and
 - (c) in the case of a ship of 3,000 tons gross tonnage or more, 3.75 square metres.
- (4) The owner of any passenger ship must ensure that the floor area of a sleeping room accommodating more than one seafarer is not less than—
 - (a) where 2 persons occupy a room, 7.5 square metres; or
 - (b) where 3 persons occupy a room, 11.5 square metres; or
 - (c) where 4 persons occupy a room, 14.5 square metres.

51.94 Provision of beds

- (1) The owner of any ship must ensure that every sleeping room is fitted with a bed that complies with subrules (2) to (5) for each seafarer accommodated in that room.
- (2) The frame and any lee-boards or lee-rails of each bed must be constructed of metal or other material which is—
 - (a) hard and smooth; and
 - (b) unlikely to become corroded; and
 - (c) made in a manner not likely to harbour vermin; and
 - (d) where a tubular frame is used, sealed and containing no perforations.
- (3) The beds must not be arranged in tiers of more than two.

- (4) Each bed must be—
- (a) not less than 1.98 metres long by 800 mm wide, as measured at right angles to each other and from inside any lee-board or lee-rails; and
 - (b) fitted with a mattress, which must be:
 - (i) either inner sprung and resting on a firm base or unsprung and resting on a spring base; and
 - (ii) made of materials that resist damp and are not likely to harbour vermin; and
 - (c) not less than 300 mm from the floor of the room measured from the bottom of the mattress; and
 - (d) placed in the sleeping room so that:
 - (i) there is at least 100 mm between the bed and any ventilation trunk used for circulating hot air; and
 - (ii) there is at least 50 mm between the bed and a bulkhead or the side of the ship, unless the bed and room are constructed in a way that avoids harbouring dirt and vermin in or near the bed and enables the bedding to be kept clean and dry; and
 - (iii) where beds abut one another, they are separated by rigid screens made of wood or other opaque material; and
 - (iv) there is unobstructed access to at least one side of each bed; and
 - (v) any two adjacent beds in a single tier are not less than 750 mm apart at any point as measured from their sides; and
 - (vi) any two adjacent beds in a double tier are not less than 900 mm apart at any point as measured from their sides.
- (5) In the case of beds that are in a double tier, the upper bed must—
- (a) be not less than 750 mm below the lower side of the deck head beams or other obstructions measured from the bottom of the mattress; and
 - (b) have a bottom of dustproof material.

51.95 Furniture and fittings in sleeping rooms – seafarers who are officers

- (1) The owner of any ship must ensure that every sleeping room occupied by officers on board the ship is fitted with the furniture and fittings complying with the requirements of subrules (2) to (7).
- (2) All wardrobes, tables, desks, the non-upholstered parts of chairs and settees, and similar furnishings provided in sleeping rooms must be—
- (a) made of smooth and impervious material not likely to crack, warp, or become corroded; and
 - (b) constructed in a manner not likely to harbour vermin.
- (3) Every sleeping room referred to in subrule (1) must contain, for each officer accommodated in the room—
- (a) at least 3 drawers with a total capacity of not less than 0.28 cubic metres, or as near as practicable to that capacity in the circumstances, each fitted with a lock; and
 - (b) a wardrobe at least 1.7 metres in height and 0.3 square metres in internal sectional area fitted with a lock and fittings on which clothes may be hung; and
 - (c) at least 2 coat hooks, in addition to any coat hooks fitted in the wardrobe.

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- (4) Except where each of these items of furniture is provided in a day room or sitting room available for the sole use of the officer or officers concerned, every sleeping room referred to in subrule (1) must contain—
- (a) a writing desk fitted with drawers additional to the drawers referred to in subrule (3)(a); and
 - (b) a chair with arm rests; and
 - (c) where the sleeping room accommodates 1 officer, a settee at least 1.85 metres in length or as near as practicable to that length, or a fully upholstered easy chair with closed arms; and
 - (d) where the sleeping room accommodates 2 officers, a settee at least 1.85 metres in length, or as near as practicable to that length in the circumstances, except where a settee of such dimensions cannot be placed in the room without interfering with the comfort of the occupants.
- (5) *reserved*
- (6) Except where any such fitting is provided in washing accommodation set aside for the exclusive use of the officer or officers concerned, every sleeping room referred to in subrule (1) must contain—
- (a) a mirror suitable for toilet purposes; and
 - (b) a cabinet suitable for containing toilet requisites; and
 - (c) a rack, which may be fitted inside the cabinet for toilet requisites, suitable for holding:
 - (i) one tumbler for each officer accommodated in the room; and
 - (ii) in any room where a supply of drinking water is not laid on, one drinking-water bottle; and
 - (d) a wash basin of vitreous china or other equally hygienic and durable material, which must be fitted with an efficient and hygienic discharge; and
 - (e) a splash plate or other means of protection for the wall above the washbasin.
- (7) Every sleeping room referred to in subrule (1), must contain—
- (a) a carpet of reasonable size; and
 - (b) curtains fitted to each bed, unless the room accommodates only one officer; and
 - (c) curtains or blinds fitted to each portlight; and
 - (d) if the room accommodates a master, chief officer, chief engineer, or second engineer, a book case; and
 - (e) if the room accommodates an officer other than a master, chief officer, chief engineer, or second engineer, a book case or book rack.

51.96 Furniture and fittings in sleeping rooms – seafarers who are not officers

- (1) The owner of any ship must ensure that every sleeping room occupied by a seafarer who is not an officer is fitted with the furniture and fittings complying with the requirements of subrules (2) to (4).
- (2) All wardrobes, tables, desks, the non-upholstered parts of chairs and settees, and similar furnishings provided in sleeping rooms must be—
- (a) made of smooth and impervious material not likely to crack, warp, or become corroded; and
 - (b) constructed in a manner not likely to harbour vermin.
- (3) Every sleeping room must contain, for each seafarer accommodated in the room—

- (a) one drawer—
 - (i) except as provided in subrule (c), with a total capacity of not less than 0.056 cubic metres; and
 - (ii) fitted with a lock; and
 - (b) a wardrobe:
 - (i) except as provided in subrule (c), at least 1.7 metres in height and 0.28 square metres in internal sectional area; and
 - (ii) fitted with a lock and fittings on which clothes may be hung; and
 - (iii) fitted with a shelf that is positioned not less than 230 mm and not more than 380 mm below the top of the wardrobe; and
 - (c) where a drawer and a wardrobe are not provided separately, a wardrobe incorporating a drawer with a total capacity of not less than 500 litres of space; and
 - (d) at least 1 coat hook, in addition to any coat hooks fitted in the wardrobe.
- (4) Every sleeping room must contain—
- (a) a table of fixed or drop-leaf type, or a desk, or a sliding leaf or top fitted to a chest of drawers; and
 - (b) comfortable seats sufficient to accommodate at one time all the seafarers the room is intended to accommodate; and
 - (c) a mirror suitable for toilet purposes, unless a mirror is provided in private or semi-private sanitary accommodation adjacent to the sleeping room; and
 - (d) a cabinet suitable for containing toilet requisites, unless a cabinet is provided in private or semi-private sanitary accommodation adjacent to the sleeping room; and
 - (e) a book rack; and
 - (f) a carpet of reasonable size; and
 - (g) curtains fitted to each bed, unless the room accommodates only one seafarer; and
 - (h) curtains or blinds fitted to each portlight.

Mess rooms

51.97 Mess rooms

- (1) Unless the circumstances are such that no seafarers are required to mess on board, the owner of any ship must ensure that a mess room is or mess rooms are provided complying with the requirements of subrules (2) to (6).
- (2) The floor area of any mess room referred to in subrule (1) must be—
 - (a) sufficient to accommodate the greatest number of seafarers likely to use the room at any one time; and
 - (b) in the case of any ship of 1,000 tons gross tonnage or more, not less than 1 square metre per seat for the seating capacity approved under rule 51.5.
- (3) A mess room must not be combined with a sleeping room.
- (4) In the case of a ship of 1,600 tons gross tonnage or more, a mess room must not be subject to measured sound pressure levels exceeding 65 dB(A).
- (5) A common mess room for all seafarers on a ship may be provided where the Director is satisfied that such an arrangement is preferred by—
 - (a) the owner of the ship or an organisation which appears to represent the owners of New Zealand ships; and

- (b) the employee organisations which appear to represent the seafarers.
- (6) Where the parties referred to in subrule (5) have no preference for a common mess, the following provisions will apply—
 - (a) any ship of 500 tons gross tonnage or more must have a mess room for the officers and a separate mess room for the seafarers that are not officers; and
 - (b) any ship of 5,000 tons gross tonnage or more with a catering department of more than 5 persons must have a separate mess room for seafarers of that department, unless the Director is satisfied that the use of a mess room assigned to any other group of seafarers is acceptable to:
 - (i) the owner of the ship; and
 - (ii) the seafarers of the catering department; and
 - (iii) the other seafarers concerned.

51.98 Mess rooms – furniture and fittings

- (1) The owner of any ship must ensure that every mess room is fitted with furniture and fittings complying with the requirements of subrules (2) to (10).
- (2) Sufficient tables must be provided in every mess room to allow a space of at least 510 mm, measured along the edge of the table, for each person likely to use the room at any one time.
- (3) Each table provided in a mess room must be at least:
 - (a) 600 mm wide if seats are provided on both sides of the table; and
 - (b) 380 mm wide if seats are provided on only one side of the table.
- (4) Seating must be provided for each person using a mess room at any one time, which must be either—
 - (a) single chairs; or
 - (b) in the area adjacent to bulkheads or the ship's side, settees.
- (5) The settees referred to in subrule (4)(b) must be—
 - (a) at least 380 mm wide; and
 - (b) fitted with upholstered or padded seats and covered with a material impervious to dirt and moisture.
- (6) Every mess room must be provided with adequate stowage space for mess utensils in a sideboard, dresser or in separate lockers, except where a readily accessible adjacent space provides stowage for mess utensils.
- (7) Every mess room must be fitted with—
 - (a) a sideboard or dresser (which may be the sideboard or dresser referred to in subrule (6)); and
 - (b) a sink with a supply of hot and cold fresh water; and
 - (c) a means of heating drinking water for hot beverages;unless such equipment is fitted—
 - (d) in a pantry readily accessible from the mess room; or
 - (e) in the case of any ship of less than 1,000 tons gross tonnage, in a galley.
- (8) The equipment referred to in subrule (7) must be adequate in size for the number of persons likely to use the mess room at any one time.

- (9) Any ship of 1,000 tons gross tonnage or more must have available at all times when seafarers are on board—
 - (a) at least one refrigerator for each mess room, situated in the room or an adjacent pantry; and
 - (b) a hot press or microwave oven; and
 - (c) cool-water facilities.
- (10) All dressers, tables, lockers, the non-upholstered parts of chairs and settees and similar furnishings provided in any mess room must be—
 - (a) made of a smooth and impervious material not likely to crack, warp, or become corroded; and
 - (b) constructed in a manner not likely to harbour vermin.

Other spaces

51.99 Recreation spaces

- (1) The owner of any ship must ensure that recreation spaces are provided on board the ship in compliance with the requirements of subrules (2) to (9).
- (2) Except as provided in subrule (3), recreational spaces that are conveniently situated, appropriately furnished, and separate from mess rooms must be provided for all seafarers on the ship.
- (3) In any ship of less than 3,000 tons gross tonnage, the recreation space and its furniture and fittings may be incorporated within the mess room, provided that the mess room is planned, furnished, and equipped to provide such recreational facilities.
- (4) Furnishings for recreational spaces must as a minimum include a bookcase and facilities for—
 - (a) reading; and
 - (b) writing; and
 - (c) where practicable, for games.
- (5) On any ship of 3,000 tons gross tonnage or more, recreation spaces must have easy chairs or settees sufficient to accommodate at one time at least one third of the number of seafarers using the space.
- (6) On any ship of 8,000 tons gross tonnage or more there must be available to all seafarers on the ship—
 - (a) facilities for watching films, videos, and television; and
 - (b) a hobby or games room; and
 - (c) in the case of a ship which trades regularly to the tropics, a swimming pool, of either permanent or portable construction.
- (7) A common recreation room for all seafarers on a ship may be provided where the Director is satisfied that such an arrangement is preferred by—
 - (a) the owner of the ship or an organisation which appears to represent the owners of New Zealand ships; and
 - (b) the employee organisations which appear to represent those seafarers.
- (8) For any ship, space must be provided on an open deck for use by seafarers for recreational purposes. The space must be adequate in area having regard to the number of seafarers on the ship.

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- (9) In the case of any ship of 1600 tons gross tonnage or more—
 - (a) recreation rooms must not be subject to measured sound pressure levels exceeding 65 dB(A); and
 - (b) open recreation spaces must not be subject to measured sound pressure levels exceeding 75 dB(A).

51.100 Offices

- (1) The owner of any ship must ensure that offices are provided on board the ship in compliance with the requirements of subrule (2).
- (2) Every ship of 3000 tons gross tonnage or more must have—
 - (a) one room for the deck department; and
 - (b) one room for the engine department—
provided and equipped for use as an office.

51.101 Sanitary accommodation

- (1) The owner of any ship must ensure that sanitary accommodation is provided in compliance with subrules (2) to (22).
- (2) Every ship must have at least—
 - (a) one water closet; and
 - (b) one bath or shower; and
 - (c) one wash basin; and
 - (d) one mirror suitable for toilet purposes;for every 6 seafarers who do not have access to facilities set aside for their exclusive use in accordance with subrules (7) to (10) inclusive. One additional water closet, one additional bath or shower, one additional wash basin, and one additional mirror must be provided where the number of seafarers exceeds, by 3 or more, a multiple of 6.
- (3) In determining the number of facilities required to be provided by subrule (2), a bath and a shower combined are to count as a bath only.
- (4) Notwithstanding the requirements of subrule (2), every ship must have a minimum total number of water closets according to the following scale—
 - (a) 3 in any ship of 500 tons gross tonnage or more but less than 800 tons gross tonnage; and
 - (b) 4 in any ship of 800 tons gross tonnage or more but less than 3,000 tons gross tonnage; and
 - (c) 6 in any ship of 3,000 tons gross tonnage or more.
- (5) When female seafarers are employed in any ship, separate sanitary facilities complying with subrules (1) to (4) inclusive and subrules (10) to (22) inclusive must be provided for them.
- (6) Any water closet, wash basin, bath, or shower fitted in a permanent hospital must not be counted in determining the number of water closets, wash basins, baths, or showers required by subrules (2) to (4) inclusive, but account may be taken of the water closet and wash basin required by subrule (21).
- (7) In any ship of 5,000 tons gross tonnage or more but less than 15,000 tons gross tonnage, the master and at least 5 officers must be provided with a separate private bathroom attached to their sleeping rooms, which is fitted with—
 - (a) a water closet; and
 - (b) a bath or a shower; and

- (c) a wash basin and mirror, unless a wash basin and mirror are fitted in the sleeping room.
- (8) In any ship of 10,000 tons gross tonnage or more but less than 15,000 tons gross tonnage, every officer in addition to those for whom sanitary accommodation is required to be provided by subrule (7) must be provided with—
 - (a) a separate private bathroom, attached to his or her sleeping rooms; or
 - (b) an intercommunicating bathroom serving 2 sleeping rooms; that is fitted with—
 - (c) a water closet; and
 - (d) a bath or a shower; and
 - (e) a wash basin and mirror, unless a wash basin and mirror are fitted in the sleeping room.
- (9) In any ship of 15,000 tons gross tonnage or more, the master and every officer must be provided with a separate private bathroom attached to their sleeping rooms, fitted with—
 - (a) a water closet; and
 - (b) a bath or a shower; and
 - (c) a wash basin and mirror, unless a wash basin and mirror are fitted in the sleeping room.
- (10) In any non-passenger ship of 25,000 tons gross tonnage or more, every 2 seafarers who are not officers must be provided with a bathroom that is—
 - (a) located in an intercommunicating room between adjoining sleeping rooms or opposite the entrances to such rooms; and
 - (b) fitted with—
 - (i) a water closet; and
 - (ii) a bath or a shower; and
 - (iii) a wash basin and mirror, unless a wash basin and mirror are fitted in the sleeping room.
- (10A) In any non-passenger ship of 200 tons gross tonnage or more every sleeping room must be provided with a wash basin, except where the wash basin is situated in a separate private bathroom provided for that sleeping room.
- (11) For any ship, sanitary accommodation must be situated close to the sleeping room of the seafarers for which it is set aside, except that part of such accommodation for seafarers of the engine-room department may be adjacent to the engine-room.
- (12) The Director may approve special arrangements or a reduction in the number of facilities in the case of any passenger ship engaged solely on voyages which are normally of less than 4 hours duration.
- (13) Every washbasin, bath, and shower tray must be—
 - (a) made of a material with a smooth and impervious surface not likely to crack, flake, or corrode; and
 - (b) fitted with an efficient and hygienic discharge system and in particular the waste-pipe must be fitted in a way that will minimise the risk of obstruction and facilitate cleaning.
- (14) Every wash basin, shower, and wash space must be of a size acceptable to the Director or an authorised person.
- (15) Every bath and every shower required by rule 51.101 must be provided with screening which—
 - (a) ensures privacy, unless the room is set aside for the sole use of one seafarer; and

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- (b) (i) is made of robust and opaque material; and
 - (ii) is rigid on a least 3 sides of every bath and shower space; and
 - (iii) wherever reasonable and practicable in the circumstances, encloses sufficient space to permit a person to dress and undress in comfort.
- (16) Every bath and shower must be provided with—
 - (a) a handrail; and
 - (b) a grating or mat.
- (17) Every water closet must be—
 - (a) constructed so as to facilitate cleaning and not to harbour dirt and vermin; and
 - (b) completely enclosed by bulkheads and provided with exhaust ventilation arrangements directly to the open air or to another water closet which is provided with exhaust ventilation arrangements directly to the open air.
- (18) Every water closet must be provided with a pedestal having—
 - (a) a pan of white vitreous china or other material acceptable to the Director or an authorised person; and
 - (b) a hinged seat of a hard smooth impervious material; and
 - (c) a trap with access for cleaning a blockage; and
 - (d) an efficient ventilator connected to the outlet; and
 - (e) an adequate flush of water, which must be always available and supplied through self-closing non-concussive supply valves with a portable seating which is not likely to become corroded; and
 - (f) a connection to a vacuum discharge pipe system or a soil pipe not less than 100 mm in diameter, so constructed as to facilitate cleaning and minimise the risk of obstruction, and having a direct overboard outfall fitted with a storm valve unless it is connected by an efficient and hygienic system to a collecting tank or sewage plant; and
 - (g) a device for holding toilet paper; and
 - (h) a handrail or grip.
- (19) Where the entrance to a water closet required by this rule is from—
 - (a) the open deck, the entrance must, if practicable, be properly screened; and
 - (b) a passageway leading to other parts of the crew accommodation either:
 - (i) a lobby must be provided; or
 - (ii) if a lobby is not practicable, a self closing door.
- (20) Any doors between a water closet and passageway as referred to in subrule (19)(b)(ii) must be close fitting and without apertures, except where the exhaust ventilation arrangements from the water closet effectively remove odours.
- (21) Every ship of 1,600 tons gross tonnage or more must have—
 - (a) a separate compartment containing a water closet and a wash basin within easy access of the navigating bridge that is available primarily for seafarers on duty in that area; and
 - (b) a water closet and a wash basin within easy access of the machinery space or engine-room control compartment that is available primarily for seafarers on duty in that area.
- (22) Nothing in rule 51.101 applies to sanitary accommodation forming part of a permanent hospital.

Supply of water, laundries, clothes lockers, changing rooms, galleys, and store rooms

51.102 Supply of water to washing accommodation

- (1) The owner of any ship must ensure that there is a supply of fresh water to wash basins, baths, and showers, in compliance with the requirements of subrules (2) to (6).
- (2) The supply of fresh water required by subrule (1) must be provided from—
 - (a) tanks; or
 - (b) any plant installed on board the ship from which fresh water is produced;
having a capacity sufficient to ensure adequate supplies of fresh water at all times for all seafarers on board.
- (3) In any ship of 1,000 tons gross tonnage or more, any primary pumping necessary for the supply of fresh water must be by mechanical power. Alternative pumping arrangements must be provided to supply fresh water in the event of a breakdown of the primary pumping system.
- (4) Hot and cold fresh water must be laid on to all wash basins, baths, and showers required under Part 51.
- (5) The hot fresh water required by subrule (4) must be—
 - (a) at a constant temperature of at least 65° C; and
 - (b) supplied by thermostatically controlled calorifiers or other equally safe and efficient means.
- (6) Every shower required under Part 51 must be provided with an anti-scalding mixing valve able to be adjusted by the person using the shower to a temperature between the ambient temperature and a temperature of at least—
 - (a) in the case of a thermostatically controlled mixing valve, 38° C but not more than 43° C; and
 - (b) in the case of any other mixing valve, 35° C but not more than 40° C.

51.103 Supply of drinking water

- (1) The owner of any ship must ensure a supply of drinking water in compliance with the requirements of subrules (2) to (5).
- (2) Drinking water must be provided in the crew accommodation from—
 - (a) tanks; or
 - (b) any plant installed on board the ship from which drinking water is produced;
having a capacity sufficient to ensure adequate supplies of drinking water at all times for all seafarers on board.
- (3) In any ship of 1,000 tons gross tonnage or more, any primary pumping necessary for the supply of drinking water must be by mechanical power. Alternative pumping arrangements must be provided to supply drinking water in the event of a breakdown of the primary pumping system.
- (4) For any ship, cold drinking water must be laid on to taps in the—
 - (a) galleys; and
 - (b) pantries; and
 - (c) mess rooms, where no adjacent pantry is provided.

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- (5) In any ship of 1,000 tons gross tonnage or more, seafarers must have access to drinking water which has been cooled—
 - (a) by passing through a cooling tank; or
 - (b) by other means acceptable to the Director or an authorised person.

51.104 Laundry facilities

- (1) The owner of any ship, except a ship on which, due to the nature of the service, no seafarers are accommodated overnight, must ensure that laundry facilities are available on board in compliance with the requirements of subrules (2) to (7).
- (2) Any ship must be equipped with—
 - (a) washing troughs or washing machines, adequate in size and sufficient in number to enable seafarers to wash their clothes; and
 - (b) clothes-drying machines or clothes-drying cabinets or clothes-drying rooms; and
 - (c) electric irons and ironing boards.
- (3) The laundry facilities must be located—
 - (a) in a room set aside as a laundry; or
 - (b) where the provision of a separate laundry is unreasonable or impracticable in the circumstances, in the seafarers' sanitary accommodation.
- (4) Any drying room provided must be—
 - (a) separate from any other room on the ship; and
 - (b) fitted with racks, rods, or wires with sufficient space for drying clothes, having regard to the number of seafarers and the duration of voyages in which the ship is intended to be used; and
 - (c) heated by means which can be controlled independently of the heating of any other space in the ship.
- (5) For any ship, the exhaust ventilation of drying rooms and spaces containing clothes-drying machines and cabinets must be independent of the ventilation of all other spaces in the ship, unless it is provided by a trunked mechanical ventilation system.
- (6) Washing troughs provided must be made of, or coated with, hygienic and durable material having a smooth and impervious surface not likely to crack, flake, or become corroded.
- (7) Washing troughs or washing machines must be provided with—
 - (a) cold fresh water; and
 - (b) either—
 - (i) hot fresh water; or
 - (ii) means of heating the water.

51.105 Clothes lockers

The owner of any ship of 500 tons gross tonnage or more must ensure that—

- (a) adequately ventilated compartments or lockers are provided for seafarers to hang wet weather gear and other working clothes; and
- (b) the compartments or lockers are situated:
 - (i) outside the sleeping rooms of the seafarers; and
 - (ii) in a position readily accessible from the sleeping rooms.

51.106 Changing rooms

- (1) The owner of any ship of 1,600 tons gross tonnage or more, other than a ship in which single-berth sleeping rooms and private or semi-private bathrooms are provided for seafarers, must ensure that every seafarer employed in the propelling machinery space has access to a changing room that complies with subrules (2) to (4).
- (2) The changing room must be—
 - (a) located outside and adjacent to the propelling machinery space, or located adjacent to or forming part of the sanitary accommodation provided for seafarers working in the propelling machinery space; and
 - (b) fitted with individual clothes lockers for the number of persons likely to use the room at any one time; and
 - (c) fitted with a sufficient number of baths or showers and wash basins for the number of persons likely to use the room at any one time.
- (3) Separate changing rooms must be provided for male and female seafarers.
- (4) The clothes lockers required to be provided by subrule (2)(b) may be part of the facilities provided for the purposes of rule 51.105.
- (5) The baths, showers, and wash basins required to be provided by subrule (2)(c) must be included for the purposes of determining the minimum number of baths, showers, and wash basins required to be provided by rule 51.101(2).

51.107 Galleys

- (1) The owner of any ship, except any ship in which no member of the crew will be required to mess on board, must ensure that the ship is equipped with a galley for the preparation of food for seafarers complying with the requirements of subrules (2) to (5).
- (2) Every galley must be—
 - (a) situated as close as practicable to the mess room; and
 - (b) equipped to enable:
 - (i) food in sufficient quantity to be properly and hygienically prepared; and
 - (ii) food to be served hot to seafarers in the mess room under all weather conditions; and
 - (iii) cooking utensils to be properly cleaned; and
 - (c) provided with:
 - (i) hot and cold fresh water laid on to a sink for washing-up purposes; and
 - (ii) ventilation so arranged as to ensure an adequate supply of fresh air and to draw off fumes from the cooking appliances; and
 - (iii) a connection on a fresh water pipe suitable for connection of a hose with which the floor may be scoured; and
 - (iv) gutters and scuppers (which must be trapped) on the floor area draining overboard or to an enclosed tank served by gravity or a mechanically operated suction pump.
- (3) The positions and number of the gutters and scuppers required by subrule (2)(c)(iv) must ensure the efficient drainage of the floor.
- (4) All furniture and fittings in any galley required by subrule (1) must—
 - (a) be made of material that is impervious to dirt and moisture, and can easily be kept clean; and
 - (b) be resistant to corrosion; and

- (c) be flush with the deck or fitted as to enable the deck space beneath them to be readily accessible for cleaning; and
 - (d) be made so as not to be likely to harbour vermin.
- (5) A galley must not have—
- (a) salt water taps fitted; or
 - (b) in the case of a ship of 1,600 tons gross tonnage or more, measured sound pressure levels exceeding 75 dB(A) when measured without food processing equipment operating.

51.108 Dry-provisions store rooms

- (1) The owner of any ship must ensure that the ship is equipped with a dry-provisions store room or rooms for the storage of dry provisions for seafarers complying with the requirements of subrules (2) to (4).
- (2) Every dry-provisions store room must be—
 - (a) fitted with sufficient shelves, cupboards, and bins, having regard to the maximum period likely to elapse between successive replenishments of stores and the maximum number of seafarers for whom food is to be prepared; and
 - (b) enclosed by bulkheads constructed of steel or other material acceptable to the Director or an authorised person; and
 - (c) situated, constructed, and ventilated so as to avoid deterioration of the stores through heat, draught, condensation, or infestation by insects or vermin; and
 - (d) accessible from a passageway, galley, pantry, or other store room, or from a protected position on an open deck.
- (3) Shelves, cupboards, and bins required by subrule (2)(a) must be so constructed as to enable them to be effectively cleaned.
- (4) A dry-provisions store room must not be—
 - (a) used for the storage of bedding or textiles; or
 - (b) situated over an engine room, boiler room, or any other space in which heat is generated, or adjoining a galley or machinery casing, unless the Director is satisfied that—
 - (i) compliance with this requirement is unreasonable or impracticable in the circumstances; and
 - (ii) the dry-provisions store room is adequately insulated.

51.109 Cold-store rooms and refrigeration equipment

- (1) The owner of any ship must ensure that the ship is equipped with refrigerating equipment and cold-store rooms for the storage of perishable provisions for seafarers complying with the requirements of subrules (2) to (6).
- (2) Every cold-store room required by subrule (1) must—
 - (a) have adequate capacity, having regard to the maximum period likely to elapse between successive replenishments of cold-stores and the maximum number of seafarers for whom food from perishable stores is to be prepared; and
 - (b) be accessible from a passageway, galley, pantry, or other store room.
- (3) A red warning light must be included in the lighting circuit of each cold store room or group of cold store rooms and be fitted outside those cold store rooms.
- (4) Every cold store room must be fitted with an internal means of sounding an external alarm and with means of releasing the door fastenings from the inside.

- (5) The refrigerating machinery must be—
 - (a) separated from all other parts of the crew accommodation; and
 - (b) if it is adjacent to the crew accommodation, housed in a space which is gastight; and
 - (c) adequately ventilated.
- (6) Access to the refrigerating machinery space must, where practicable, be by means of a hinged door from the open deck. If access to the refrigerating machinery space is from any part of the crew accommodation, the space must be fitted with a hinged steel door which is gastight and self-closing.

Hospitals, protection from mosquitoes, and awnings

51.110 Hospitals

- (1) The owner of any ship that—
 - (a) is operating in the unlimited area; and
 - (b) has 15 seafarers or more on board; and
 - (c) is engaged in any voyage of more than 72 hours duration—must ensure that the ship is equipped with a permanent hospital for the treatment of ill and injured seafarers complying with the requirements of subrules (3) to (6).
- (2) The owner of any ship, other than a ship to which subrule (1) applies, must ensure that a room is available on board the ship for use, when necessary, as a temporary hospital.
- (3) Every permanent and temporary hospital must—
 - (a) where practicable, be situated in a position to ensure the greatest possible quiet and comfort for the patients; and
 - (b) be readily accessible, and easily accessible from the sleeping accommodation of the person in charge of ill and injured persons on board the ship; and
 - (c) have curtains or blinds on portlights and skylights exposed to the direct rays of the sun.
- (4) Every permanent hospital must—
 - (a) have a minimum clear opening width at the entrance of 760 mm or as near to this length as practicable in the circumstances; and
 - (b) be arranged so that a stretcher can easily be carried into the hospital and placed alongside one single-tier bed; and
 - (c) have washing facilities:
 - (i) comprising a wash basin with a capacity of at least 6.5 litres that complies with rule 51.101(13); and
 - (ii) in the case of a ship of 5,000 tons gross tonnage or more, a bath at least 1.3 metres in internal length, or a shower that complies with rule 51.101(13); and
 - (d) have a scupper at least 50 mm in diameter fitted to the lowest part of any room (other than a ward) which contains the wash basin or bath; and
 - (e) have a water-closet pedestal for the exclusive use of the occupants of the hospital which is:
 - (i) fitted either in a water closet or in washing accommodation forming part of the hospital; and
 - (ii) accessible directly from the hospital ward or from a lobby forming part of the hospital, or is otherwise as near as practically possible to the ward; and

- (iii) installed in a room that is fitted with a door that opens outwards and is capable of being opened from outside. The door is to be self-closing and gastight if the room is not provided with air conditioning or a trunked ventilation system complying with rule 51.82; and
- (f) incorporate a hospital ward fitted with:
 - (i) one single-tier bed arranged to be accessible from both sides and from the foot; and
 - (ii) the number of beds specified in Table 1; and
 - (iii) hinges on any upper tier bed or facility to remove the upper tier; and
 - (iv) beds that in all other respects comply with the requirements for beds in a sleeping room as prescribed in rule 51.94; and
 - (v) either a trunked mechanical ventilation system or air conditioning; and

Table 1

Seafarers on board	Number of beds required
1 to 50	1
51 to 100	2
101 to 150	3
151 to 200	4
Over 200	4 plus 1 additional bed for every 50 seafarers over 200

- (g) notwithstanding the provision of any trunked mechanical ventilation system or air conditioning, be provided with adequate natural air supply and exhaust ventilation to the open air by means of ventilators independent of the ventilators provided for any other space in the ship; and
 - (h) as far as practicable, have a floor covering that is free of joints; and
 - (i) in the case of a ship of 1,600 tons gross tonnage or more, not be subject to measured sound pressure levels exceeding 60dB(A).
- (5) In every ward of a permanent hospital—
- (a) one each of the following items of equipment must be provided within reach of each bed in that ward:
 - (i) a locker, approximately 300 mm square by 600 mm high, fitted with a flat top and a shelf; and
 - (ii) a water bottle; and
 - (iii) a tumbler; and
 - (iv) electric bell-pushes that communicate with the sleeping room of the person in charge of the care of ill and injured seafarers on board; and
 - (b) the following items of equipment must be provided:
 - (i) one or more seats; and
 - (ii) a wardrobe that complies with the specification prescribed in rule 51.95(3)(b); and
 - (iii) a box cover which will conceal a bedpan.

- (6) In any passenger ship, one hospital may be provided to serve both seafarers and passengers. In such a case, a separate ward and sanitary accommodation must be provided for the exclusive use of the seafarers.

51.111 Protection from mosquitoes and fitting of deck awnings

The owner of any ship which is trading regularly to or in the tropics and the Persian Gulf, must ensure that—

- (a) the crew accommodation, other than a recreation space on the open deck, is protected by means of screening against the admission of mosquitoes; and
- (b) the ship is fitted with awnings over the recreational deck spaces.

Maintenance and inspection of crew accommodation

51.112 Maintenance of crew accommodation

- (1) The owner of any ship must ensure that the crew accommodation is maintained in compliance with the requirements of subrules (2) to (5).
- (2) The crew accommodation of any ship must be maintained in a clean, usable, and habitable condition.
- (3) All equipment and installations required by Part 51 must be maintained in good working order.
- (4) Every part of the crew accommodation (not being a store room) of any ship must be kept free of stores and other property not belonging to or provided for the use of seafarers for whom that part of the accommodation is set aside.
- (5) No cargo may be kept in any part of the crew accommodation of any ship.

51.113 Inspection of crew accommodation by master

- (1) The master of any ship, or an officer appointed by the master, must inspect every part of the ship's crew accommodation—
 - (a) to ensure the accommodation is clean, decently habitable, and maintained in a good state of repair; and
 - (b) including, to ensure that seafarers have access to good quality food and drinking water provided under hygienic conditions, inspection of—
 - (i) supplies of food and drinking water; and
 - (ii) all spaces and equipment used for the storage and handling of food and drinking water; and
 - (iii) galley and other equipment for the preparation and service of meals; and
 - (c) not less than once in every 7 days; and
 - (d) accompanied on the inspection by at least one member of the crew.
- (2) The master or officer carrying out the inspection required by subrule (1) must record in the ship's official logbook—
 - (a) the time and date of the inspection; and
 - (b) the name and position of the persons making the inspection; and
 - (c) what the inspection found, including any deficiency in complying with Part 51.

Powers of Director

51.114 Inspection of crew accommodation by Director

The crew accommodation of any ship must be inspected by the Director to ensure that the crew accommodation complies with the requirements of Part 51 whenever—

- (a) the ship is registered in New Zealand; and
- (b) any part of the crew accommodation undergoes substantial repair or alteration; and
- (c) the number of seafarers accommodated in any sleeping room is increased above that marked in accordance with rule 51.86; and
- (d) either—
 - (i) a request for an inspection of crew accommodation is made to the Director by:
 - (a) the owner or an organisation which appears to the Director to represent the owners of New Zealand ships; or
 - (b) an employee organisation which appears to the Director to represent the seafarers on board the ship; or
 - (ii) a complaint complying with the following requirements has been received by the Director from the seafarers on the ship:
 - (a) the complaint is in writing, signed by one seafarer in the case of a ship of less than 1,000 tons gross tonnage, and by 3 seafarers in the case of any other ship; and
 - (b) the complaint specifies in what respects it is alleged the crew accommodation does not comply with Part 51; and
 - (c) the complaint is lodged without undue delay; and
 - (d) the complaint is lodged at least 24 hours before the ship is due to sail, unless the ship is in port for less than 24 hours.

Subpart C Miscellaneous

51.120 Exemptions

- (1) The Director may, under section 47 of the Act, exempt from the requirements of any rule in this Part, or any provision of any rule in this Part, a ship that is—
 - (a) under construction; or
 - (b) undergoing trials; or
 - (c) engaged in the whaling industry; or
 - (d) a ferry, feeder ship, or similar ship, which is not continuously crewed with one permanent complement of seafarers; or
 - (e) temporarily carrying repair personnel in addition to the normal complement of seafarers; or
 - (f) engaged on short voyages which allow seafarers on board to go home or make use of comparable facilities for part of one day.
- (2) Before exempting any ship under subrule (1), the Director must—
 - (a) consult with the owner or an organisation which appears to the Director to represent the owners of New Zealand ships, and with employee organisations which appear to the Director to represent the seafarers on board the ship; and

- (b) be satisfied that the criteria under section 47(2) of the Act have been satisfied.