
Global Certificate Course in Public Health and Sanitation on Cruise Ships

Water Safety and Management

Water Safety and Management Glossary

Aquatic Facility: An area where water-based activities take place, such as swimming pools, water parks, or hot tubs.

Bacteriological Contamination: The presence of harmful bacteria in water, which can lead to waterborne diseases.

Chlorination: The process of adding chlorine to water to kill bacteria and other harmful microorganisms.

Contaminant: Any substance that pollutes water and makes it unsafe for consumption or recreational use.

Cruise Ship: A large passenger ship used for leisure travel that often includes amenities such as swimming pools and water slides.

Disinfection: The process of killing harmful microorganisms in water to make it safe for use.

Emergency Response Plan: A detailed plan outlining procedures to follow in case of water-related emergencies, such as outbreaks of waterborne diseases.

Filter: A device used to remove impurities from water by passing it through a porous material.

Hot Tub: A small pool of heated water used for relaxation and therapy, often found in aquatic facilities on cruise ships.

Incident Command System (ICS): A standardized approach to the command, control, and coordination of emergency response.

Jacuzzi: A brand of hot tub or whirlpool bath.

Legionella: A type of bacteria that can cause Legionnaires' disease, a severe form of pneumonia.

Microorganism: A microscopic organism, such as bacteria or viruses, that can be present in water and cause disease.

Pathogen: A microorganism that can cause disease in humans.

Public Health: The science and practice of protecting and improving the health of communities through education, promotion of healthy behaviors, and disease prevention.

Recreational Water Illness (RWI): Illness caused by germs spread by swallowing, breathing in mists or aerosols of, or having contact with contaminated water in swimming pools, hot tubs, water parks, water play

areas, interactive fountains, lakes, rivers, or oceans.

Sanitation: The promotion of hygiene and prevention of disease through the proper disposal of waste and the provision of clean water and facilities.

Scrubber System: A device used to clean exhaust gases from cruise ships to reduce air pollution.

Swimming Pool: A man-made structure filled with water for swimming and other water-based activities.

UV Disinfection: The use of ultraviolet light to kill microorganisms in water.

Waterborne Disease: Illness caused by drinking or coming into contact with contaminated water.

Water Filtration: The process of removing impurities from water using a physical barrier, chemical, or biological process.

Water Management Plan: A set of strategies and procedures designed to ensure the safe and efficient use of water resources.

Water Quality: The chemical, physical, and biological characteristics of water that determine its suitability for various uses.

Water Safety: Measures taken to ensure the safety and quality of water for drinking, recreational, and other purposes.

Water Treatment: The process of removing impurities from water to make it safe for consumption or use.

Waterborne Pathogen: A microorganism that can cause disease in humans and is transmitted through contaminated water.

Xenobiotic: A chemical substance that is foreign to an organism and is not naturally produced by it.

Yacht: A recreational boat or ship, often used for leisure travel and equipped with amenities similar to those found on cruise ships.

Zoonotic Disease: A disease that can be transmitted from animals to humans through contaminated water sources.