
Executive Certificate in Cruise Ship Housekeeping Procedures

Unit 7: Guest Room and Public Area Cleaning

A

Acidic Cleaner: A cleaning solution with a pH level below 7. It is used to remove hard water stains, mineral deposits, and rust from surfaces.

Allergen: A substance that can cause an allergic reaction in sensitive individuals. Common allergens in cruise ships include dust mites, pet dander, and mold.

Antimicrobial Agent: A substance that kills or inhibits the growth of microorganisms, such as bacteria, viruses, and fungi.

B

Backpack Vacuum: A portable vacuum cleaner designed to be worn on the back, allowing for easy movement and cleaning in tight spaces.

Bed Bug: A small, wingless insect that feeds on the blood of humans and animals. They can infest mattresses, box springs, and furniture, and are difficult to eradicate.

Bloodborne Pathogen: A virus or bacteria that can cause disease through contact with infected blood or other bodily fluids.

C

Color-Coded Cleaning: A system of using different colored cleaning tools and supplies for different areas of the ship to prevent cross-contamination.

Cross-Contamination: The transfer of bacteria, viruses, or other harmful substances from one surface to another.

D

Deodorizer: A product used to eliminate or mask unpleasant odors.

Disinfectant: A chemical agent that kills or inactivates bacteria and viruses on surfaces.

E

Enzymatic Cleaner: A cleaning solution that contains enzymes, which break down and remove organic matter, such as protein, carbohydrates, and fats.

F

Fecal Coliform Bacteria: A type of bacteria found in the feces of warm-blooded animals. Their presence in water indicates contamination and potential health risks.

G

Germicidal Light: A type of light that emits ultraviolet (UV) radiation, which can kill or inactivate bacteria, viruses, and mold spores.

Green Cleaning: A cleaning approach that uses environmentally friendly products and methods to reduce the impact on human health and the environment.

H

Hantavirus: A type of virus that can be transmitted to humans through contact with infected rodents or their droppings.

Hard Water: Water that contains high levels of minerals, such as calcium and magnesium, which can cause scale buildup on surfaces and appliances.

I

Infection Control: A set of practices and procedures designed to prevent the spread of infectious diseases.

Isopropyl Alcohol: A type of rubbing alcohol that is commonly used as a disinfectant.

L

Legionella: A type of bacterium that can cause a serious lung infection known as Legionnaires' disease. It can grow in warm, stagnant water, such as in hot tubs, cooling towers, and showerheads.

M

Microfiber Cloth: A type of cloth made from very fine fibers, which can capture and remove dirt, dust, and bacteria from surfaces.

N

Norovirus: A type of virus that causes vomiting and diarrhea. It is highly contagious and can spread quickly in close quarters, such as on cruise ships.

O

OSHA: The Occupational Safety and Health Administration, a federal agency that sets and enforces standards for workplace safety and health.

P

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE): Equipment worn to protect the user from hazards, such as gloves, masks, and gowns.

Phenolic Disinfectant: A type of disinfectant that contains phenol or related compounds. It is effective against a wide range of bacteria, viruses, and fungi.

Quarantine: The isolation of individuals or groups who have been exposed to a contagious disease to prevent its spread.

R

Respirator: A device worn over the mouth and nose to protect the user from inhaling harmful substances, such as dust, fumes, or viruses.

Sanitizer: A product that reduces the number of bacteria on surfaces to a safe level, as determined by public health standards.

Sodium Hypochlorite: A type of bleach that is commonly used as a disinfectant.

T

Tuberculosis (TB): A bacterial infection that primarily affects the lungs, causing coughing, chest pain, and fever.

U

Ultraviolet (UV) Light: A type of light with a wavelength shorter than visible light, which can kill or inactivate bacteria, viruses, and mold spores.

V

Virus: A small infectious agent that can replicate only inside the living cells of an organism.

W

Wet Mopping: A method of cleaning floors using a damp mop and a cleaning solution.

Z

Zoonotic Disease: A disease that can be transmitted from animals to humans, such as rabies, salmonella, and hantavirus.