

HAZARD INFORMATION FOR LONGSHORING AND MARINE TERMINALS

In 2017, there were **579 nonfatal lost time injuries** that occurred on the West Coast during longshoring and marine terminal operations. Finding and fixing hazards ensures workers go home safe and sound every day. Use the information below to find and fix hazards in your company.

CORE ELEMENTS OF SAFETY AND HEALTH PROGRAMS

1. Management Leadership



2. Worker Participation



3. Finding & Fixing Hazards



TOP OSHA CITATIONS Longshoring & Marine Terminals

- Written hazard communication (1910.1200(e)(1) and (g)(8))
- Guarding of deck openings, edges, and hatch openings (1917.112(b)(1) and 1918.32(b))
- Electrical equipment (1910.303(g)(2)(i), 1910.304(g)(5), 1910.305(b) and (g))
- Maintenance of powered industrial trucks (1917.43(c)(5))
- First aid and lifesaving equipment (1917.26(b), (d) (3), and (f))
- Machine guarding (1917.151(b)(1) and (g)(1))

Source: OSHA Information System (OIS), 2011-2018, NAICS 488310 and 488320

CAUSE OF MOST INJURIES FOR 2017 Longshoring & Marine Terminals

Strained	28%
Slip	13%
Struck by	7%
Trip	7%
Unknown	7%
Twisted	5%
Struck Against	4%
Struck by 2 Vehicles	4%
Bounced in Vehicle	4%
Struck by Other Vehicle	3%

Pacific Maritime Association Data—West Coast, 2017

RESOURCES ON FIXING HAZARDS

- [Hazard Communication](#). Outlines the hazard communication requirements as they apply to the maritime industry.
- [Fall Protection](#). Identifies safety precautions to protect longshoremen from falls while being transported on personal platforms.
- [Cargo Handling](#). Provides safety tips for the protection of workers operating and working around cargo handling equipment.
- [Traffic Safety](#). Highlights the hazards motor vehicles present to workers in marine terminals and provides recommendation for implementation of traffic safety controls. Also see [Traffic Lanes and Personnel Safety Zones](#).
- [Mechanic Safety](#). Provides guidance on safe work practices for mechanics performing servicing of powered equipment during marine terminal operations.
- [Safe Baggage Handling at Cruise Ship Terminals](#). Highlights safety measures workers and employers should take to prevent strains, sprains, and back injuries.

For a complete listing of other OSHA Maritime-related Guidance Documents, see [Maritime Guidance Documents](#).

SHOW YOUR COMMITMENT TO SAFETY

This Safe + Sound Week, host activities and events that promote a successful safety and health program. Below are some ideas for how you can get started.

- Implement daily safety talks related to workplace hazards.
- Initiate a safety stand-down, providing classroom training that focuses on the recognition of hazards and hands-on activity (e.g., safety scavenger hunt).
- Form a safety committee made up of workers and management to identify and resolve safety and health concerns.
- Record and share messaging from leadership that discusses the importance of safety and health programs in the workplace. Examples/real-life experiences are always helpful.
- Investigate industry injury trends and those in your workplace. Seek help from workers to brainstorm ways to reduce or eliminate causes.
- Compile and share identified best practices for staying safe on the job.
- Host a terminal safety luncheon. Such an event can provide an opportunity to reinforce positive safety habits.
- Post daily messaging related to safety and health and host associated discussions/activities.

Visit the [Safe + Sound Week](#) webpage for other examples of [activities](#) and [events](#) that successfully demonstrate the three core elements of safety and health programs: management leadership, worker participation, and finding and fixing hazards.