Occupational Safety and Health Admin., Labor § 1918.98

(b) **Falling objects.** Longshoring operations shall not be carried on in the hold or on deck beneath work being conducted overhead whenever such work exposes the employee to a hazard of falling objects.

(c) **Hot work.** Longshoring operations shall not be carried on where the employee is exposed to damaging light rays, hot metal, or sparks from welding or cutting.

(d) **Abrasive blasting and spray painting.** Longshoring operations shall not be carried on in the immediate vicinity of abrasive blasting or spray painting operations.

(e) **Machine guarding.** (See also §1918.2, definition of “Danger zone”.)

(1) Danger zones on machines and equipment used by employees shall be guarded.

(2) The power supply to machines shall be turned off, locked out, and tagged out during repair, adjustment, or servicing.

§ 1918.97 First aid and lifesaving facilities. (See appendix V of this part).

(a) **Injury reporting.** The employer shall require each employee to report every work-related injury, regardless of severity, to the employer.

(b) **First aid.** A first aid kit shall be available at or near each vessel being worked. At least one person holding a valid first aid certificate, such as is issued by the Red Cross or other equivalent organization, shall be available to render first aid when work is in progress.

(c) **First aid kits.** First aid kits shall be weatherproof and shall contain individual sealed packages for each item that must be kept sterile. The contents of each kit shall be determined by a person certified in first aid and cognizant of the hazards found in marine cargo handling operations. The contents shall be checked at intervals that allow prompt replacement of expended items.

(d) **Stretchers.** (1) For each vessel being worked, at least one Stokes basket stretcher, or its equivalent, shall be available to be permanently equipped with bridles for attachment to the hoisting gear.

(2) Stretchers shall be kept close to vessels and shall be positioned to avoid damage to the stretcher.

(3) A blanket or other suitable covering shall be available.

(4) Stretchers shall have at least four sets of effective patient restraints in operable condition.

(5) Lifting bridles shall be of adequate strength, capable of lifting 1,000 pounds (454 kg) with a safety factor of five (lifting capability of 5,000 pounds), and shall be maintained in operable condition. Lifting bridles shall be provided for making vertical patient lifts at container berths. Stretchers for vertical lifts shall have foot plates.

(6) Stretchers shall be maintained in operable condition. Struts and braces shall be inspected for damage. Wire mesh shall be secured and have no burrs. Damaged stretchers shall not be used until repaired.

(7) Stretchers in permanent locations shall be mounted to prevent damage and be protected from the elements if located out-of-doors. If concealed from view, enclosures shall be marked to indicate the location of the lifesaving equipment.

(e) **Life-rings.** (1) The employer shall ensure that there is in the vicinity of each vessel being worked at least one U.S. Coast Guard approved 30-inch (76.2 cm) life-ring with no less than 90 feet (27.43 m) of line attached, and at least one portable or permanent ladder that will reach from the top of the apron to the surface of the water.

(2) In addition, when working a barge, scow, raft, lighter, log boom, or carfloat alongside a ship, a U.S. Coast Guard approved 30-inch (76.2 cm) life-ring, with no less than 90 feet (27.43 m) of line attached, and at least one portable or permanent ladder that will reach from the top of the apron to the surface of the water must also be provided.

(f) **Communication.** Telephone or equivalent means of communication shall be readily available at the work-site.


§ 1918.98 Qualifications of machinery operators and supervisory training.

(a) **Qualification of machinery operators.** (1) Only an employee determined
§ 1918.99  Retention of DOT markings, placards and labels.

(a) Any employer who receives a package of hazardous material that is required to be marked, labeled or placarded in accordance with the U.S. Department of Transportation’s Hazardous Materials Regulations (49 CFR parts 171 through 180) shall retain those markings, labels and placards on the package until the packaging is sufficiently cleaned of residues and purged of vapors to remove any potential hazards.

(b) Any employer who receives a freight container, rail freight car, motor vehicle, or transport vehicle that is required to be marked or placarded in accordance with the Hazardous Materials Regulations shall retain those markings and placards on the freight container, rail freight car, motor vehicle or transport vehicle until the hazardous materials that require the marking or placarding are sufficiently removed to prevent any potential hazards.

(c) Markings, placards and labels shall be maintained in a manner that ensures that they are readily visible.

(d) For non-bulk packages that will not be reshipped, the provisions of this section are met if a label or other acceptable marking is affixed in accordance with OSHA’s Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

(e) For the purposes of this section, the term “hazardous material” has the same definition as in the Hazardous Materials Regulations (49 CFR parts 171 through 180).

§ 1918.100  Emergency action plans.

(a) Scope and application. This section requires all employers to develop and implement an emergency action plan. The emergency action plan shall be in writing (except as provided in the last sentence of paragraph (e)(3) of this section) and shall cover those designated actions employers and employees must take in the event of a fire or other emergency. The plan shall include, but need not be limited to, procedures for the safe evacuation of employees, the designation of a point of contact, the notification and medical services, and methods of coordinating outside emergency services. The plan shall be reviewed and updated on a regular basis, be accessible to employees, and be available to OSHA upon request.

(b) Employees’ right to know. Employers are required to inform employees of the hazardous materials present in the workplace, the potential hazards presented by those materials, and the protective measures and precautions to be taken to prevent or minimize exposure. This information shall be provided to employees in a form and manner that is readily understandable, and shall be reviewed with employees at the time of initial assignment to a job where hazardous materials are present.

(c) Training. Employers are required to provide training to employees on the hazardous materials in their workplace, the potential hazards presented by those materials, and the protective measures and precautions to be taken to prevent or minimize exposure. The training shall be provided at regular intervals and updated as necessary. Employees shall be trained in accordance with applicable regulations, and any employee who has been trained shall be retrained whenever there is a change in the hazardous materials or conditions that could affect their safety.

(d) Fire extinguishers. Employers are required to provide fire extinguishers in amounts and types that are appropriate for the hazards present in the workplace. The extinguishers shall be placed in readily accessible locations and shall be checked regularly to ensure they are in good working order.

§ 1918.200  Prevention of accidents.

(a) Safety training. Employers are required to provide safety training to employees that is adequate to ensure their safety and health. The training shall be provided at the time of initial assignment to a job where hazardous materials are present, and shall be updated as necessary. The training shall include information on the hazards present in the workplace, the protective measures and precautions to be taken to prevent or minimize exposure, and the emergency action plan.

(b) Hazard identification. Employers are required to identify and evaluate the hazards present in the workplace, including the potential for fires and explosions. This information shall be used to develop the emergency action plan and to provide training to employees.

(c) Fire prevention. Employers are required to take steps to prevent fires and explosions in the workplace. This may include the provision of fire-resistant construction, the use of fire-retardant materials, and the installation of smoke detectors and fire alarms.

(d) Explosive materials. Employers are required to identify and control the use of explosive materials. This may include the provision of training to employees on the hazards presented by these materials, the use of protective clothing and equipment, and the establishment of procedures for handling and storing explosive materials.

(e) Fire extinguishers. Employers are required to provide fire extinguishers in amounts and types that are appropriate for the hazards present in the workplace. The extinguishers shall be placed in readily accessible locations and shall be checked regularly to ensure they are in good working order.

(f) Engineered controls. Employers are required to use engineered controls, such as ventilation systems, to reduce the exposure of employees to hazardous materials. The effectiveness of these controls shall be monitored and maintained to ensure they are working properly.

(g) Workplace signs and warnings. Employers are required to post signs and warnings to alert employees to the hazards present in the workplace. The signs and warnings shall be clearly visible and shall be updated as necessary.

(h) Employee rights. Employers are required to inform employees of their rights under OSHA, including the right to a safe workplace, the right to receive training and information on hazardous materials, and the right to file complaints with OSHA.

(i) OSHA inspections. Employers are required to permit OSHA inspectors to enter the workplace to conduct inspections. The inspections shall be conducted in a fair and impartial manner, and the results shall be shared with employees and the public.

(j) Recordkeeping. Employers are required to maintain records of accidents, injuries, and illnesses, as well as employee training and safety meetings.

(k) Reporting and investigation. Employers are required to report accidents, injuries, and illnesses to OSHA, and to conduct investigations of workplace accidents.

(l) Enforcement. Employers who violate the requirements of this section shall be subject to penalties.

§ 1918.210  Emergency action plans.

(a) Scope and application. This section requires all employers to develop and implement an emergency action plan. The emergency action plan shall be in writing (except as provided in the last sentence of paragraph (e)(3) of this section) and shall cover those designated actions employers and employees must take in the event of a fire or other emergency. The plan shall include, but need not be limited to, procedures for the safe evacuation of employees, the designation of a point of contact, the notification and medical services, and methods of coordinating outside emergency services. The plan shall be reviewed and updated on a regular basis, be accessible to employees, and be available to OSHA upon request.