



ILA-USMX COMITÉ CONJUNTO DE SEGURIDAD

Circular de SST 2025-04 [04 de Abril de 2025]

MACOSH

El Congreso estableció el Comité Asesor Marítimo sobre Seguridad y Salud Ocupacional (MACOSH) en 2020, de conformidad con la Sección 3510 de la Ley de Autorización de Defensa Nacional. La autoridad para la administración de MACOSH recae en la Secretaria de Trabajo.

La Secretaria de Trabajo ha delegado la mayoría de sus funciones administrativas relacionadas con MACOSH a la Administración de Seguridad y Salud Ocupacional (OSHA). Posteriormente, la OSHA revisó el Título 29 del Código de Regulaciones Federales (CFR), Parte 1912, para incluir regulaciones específicas que reconocen el establecimiento, la composición y el funcionamiento de MACOSH. El aviso del Registro Federal que establece esta acción oficial puede consultarse a través del siguiente enlace activo: [Aviso del Registro Federal del 18 de noviembre de 2020.](#)

La OSHA ha publicado una página web dedicada que ofrece información detallada sobre MACOSH e incluye enlaces que permiten al público consultar los documentos relevantes considerados y elaborados por MACOSH. Se proporciona un enlace activo a esa página web aquí: [Enlace a la página web de MACOSH de OSHA.](#)

El Sr. Bob Fiore, Director de Seguridad de la Asociación Internacional de Estibadores, ha sido miembro de MACOSH durante tres periodos y actualmente está nominado para un cuarto. La Alianza Marítima de los Estados Unidos (USMX) ha nominado a dos directores corporativos de seguridad para MACOSH, en representación de las asociaciones navieras miembros de USMX. El Secretario de Trabajo anunciará próximamente los nombramientos oficiales para MACOSH.

Ejemplos de productos de trabajo de MACOSH
[En Inglés]



OSHA QUICK CARD
Gangway Safety in Marine Cargo Handling

Workers involved in marine cargo handling operations frequently use gangways to board or depart vessels. Workers face hazards related to falling into the water or into cargo while either on the gangway or during the opening and closing of gangways. When a gangway is used, it must meet the following requirements:

- A gangway, when possible, must be a minimum of 20 inches wide.
- Each side of the gangway and landing must be protected with handrails and midrails.
- Handrails must be at least 33 inches high.
- Railings must be made of wood, pipe, chain, wire, rope or other materials of equal strength.
- Chain, wire, and rope railings must be used first if they are available.

Portable ladders that provide support for the railings must be secured to prevent them from coming loose. A net must be provided to prevent workers from falling into the water or to a lower level. If there is more than a one-foot gap between the gangway and the edge of the vessel, a bridge with a firm walking surface must be installed that has handrails and midrails on both sides.

Keep gangways clear. Do not lay anything on or across a gangway, including occupying ladders, or boxes. If a gangway bridge cannot be reaped from the gangway, it must be properly marked to alert employees of the danger (posting tags).

Remember: Report any problems found with a gangway to a supervisor immediately. For further information, see 29 CFR 1912.21 and 1912.22.

For more complete information:
OSHA Occupational Safety and Health Administration
U.S. Department of Labor
www.osha.gov (800) 321-OSHA

OSHA QUICK CARD
Lifesaving Facilities in Marine Cargo Handling

Workers involved in marine cargo handling operations are exposed to many hazards. Workers should be aware of the various lifesaving equipment requirements, which, if not met, may result in more response time and increase their chances of survival.

- Staircase handrails, or their equivalent, must be kept near each vessel being worked from.
- Permanent ladders, capable of fitting 1,000 lbs. for climbing by heaving gear.
- A blanket or other suitable covering.
- At least four sets of effective painter, materials, and
- Lifting devices and foot plates for making vertical lifts from container.
- Staircases must be kept in an operable condition and be protected from the elements. Staircases in permanent locations must be marked for fire with danger.
- If the staircase location is hidden from view, a sign must be placed "Staircase Equipment" in similar language, to indicate its location.

Life Rafts must be readily accessible at all times. Life Rafts must be located in an accessible area, be 30 inches in diameter, and have at least 90 feet of life aboat.

Personal Flotation Devices (PFDs) must be U.S. Coast Guard-approved and worn by workers who are going barefoot during work on a bridge or gangway. The PFD must be in good condition, in use, and working in isolation, unless the employer has a 10-foot fall protection, or if workers are using safety harnesses and fall lines.

A portable or permanent ladder, giving access to the water, must be located within 200 feet of work areas where there are drowning hazards.

Remember: Report any problems with equipment to a supervisor immediately. For more information, see 29 CFR 1912.21 and 1912.22.

For more complete information:
OSHA Occupational Safety and Health Administration
U.S. Department of Labor
www.osha.gov (800) 321-OSHA

OSHA QUICK CARD
First Aid in Marine Cargo Handling

Workers involved in marine cargo handling operations are exposed to many hazards. It is important to be aware of first-aid requirements when working at marine cargo handling facilities. To reduce the effects of the so hazards:

- Report all injuries, regardless of their severity, to a supervisor immediately.
- First aid kits must be available at each marine terminal at or near each vessel being worked.
- Be well-stocked.
- Be stocked with items necessary for treating injuries such as gauze, adhesive tape or bandages, wound cleaning agents, resuscitation equipment, latex gloves, and splint with elastic wraps.
- Contain all sterile items in individually sealed packages.
- Have contents determined by a person certified in first aid and familiar with the hazards and
- Be checked at regular intervals so that used items can be replaced immediately.
- At least one person with a valid first-aid certificate must be at the terminal and available to provide first aid during cargo handling operations.
- A telephone or equivalent means of communication must be readily available in case of an emergency.

Remember: Report any problems found with a first-aid kit to a supervisor immediately.

Workers should know the location of first-aid kits. For further information, see 29 CFR 1917.20 and 1915.37.

For more complete information:
OSHA Occupational Safety and Health Administration
U.S. Department of Labor
www.osha.gov (800) 321-OSHA

¿Tienes alguna pregunta relacionada a salud o seguridad? Escríbenos a: blueoceana@optonline.net
Trabajando Juntos para el Beneficio de Todos

Las circulares de la ILA-USMX OSH están creadas para reflejar la mejor información y guías posibles, y son producto de la búsqueda diligente y el conocimiento más actualizado en la materia. Consecuentemente, mientras que la información contenida en esta comunicación se toma como precisa, debido a diversos factores, la ILA-USMX no expresa, directa o indirectamente, garantía alguna respecto a la confiabilidad del contenido de la misma.