



COMITÉ MIXTE DE SÉCURITÉ ILA-UMX

Circulaire SST 2025-04 [04 Avril 2025]

MACOSH

Le Congrès a créé le Comité consultatif maritime sur la sécurité et la santé au travail (MACOSH) en 2020, conformément à l'article 3510 de la loi d'autorisation de la défense nationale. L'administration du MACOSH relève de la compétence du secrétaire au Travail.

Le secrétaire au Travail a délégué la plupart de ses fonctions administratives liées au MACOSH à l'Administration de la sécurité et de la santé au travail (OSHA). Par la suite, l'OSHA a révisé la partie 1912 du titre 29 du Code des États-Unis (CFR) afin d'y inclure des réglementations spécifiques reconnaissant la création, la composition et le fonctionnement du MACOSH. L'avis du Federal Register exposant cette mesure officielle peut être consulté via le lien actif suivant : [Avis du Federal Register du 18 novembre 2020](#).

L'OSHA a publié une page web dédiée qui fournit des informations détaillées sur le MACOSH et propose des liens permettant au public de consulter les documents pertinents examinés et produits par le MACOSH. Un lien actif vers cette page web est disponible ici : [Lien vers la page web MACOSH de l'OSHA](#).

M. Bob Fiore, directeur de la sécurité de l'Association internationale des débardeurs, a été membre de la MACOSH pendant trois mandats et est actuellement candidat à un quatrième mandat. L'Alliance maritime des États-Unis (USMX) a nommé deux directeurs de la sécurité d'entreprise représentant les associations maritimes membres de l'USMX à la MACOSH. Les nominations officielles à la MACOSH devraient être annoncées prochainement par le secrétaire au Travail.

Exemples de produits de travail MACOSH
[En Anglais]

OSHA QUICK CARD
Gangway Safety in Marine Cargo Handling

Workers involved in marine cargo handling operations frequently use gangways to load and unload vessels. Workers have been injured or killed by falling into the water or onto surfaces below due to the improper design and use of gangways. When a gangway is used, it must meet the following requirements:

- Gangways, when possible, shall be at least 20 inches wide.
- Each side of the gangway structure must be braced with handrails and toeboards.
- 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 kept taut (tightly strung).
- Portable structures 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 an open, a bridge with a toeboard must be installed that has handrails and toeboards on both sides.
- Keep gangways clear. Do not lay anything on or across a gangway, including ropes, cables, wires, or hoses.
- If a gangway or bridge cannot be moved from the gangway, it must be properly marked to alert employees of the danger (using flags).

Remember:
Report any problems found with a gangway to a supervisor immediately. For further information, see 29 CFR 1918.21.

For more complete information:
Occupational Safety and Health Administration
U.S. Department of Labor
www.osha-slc.gov 1-800-333-6635

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 and methods, which, if followed, may help to reduce response time and mitigate their "Golden Hour" risk. Lifelines, or their equivalent, must be used near each work area. Lifelines must be installed in the following manner:

- Permanent lifelines, capable of lifting 1,500 lbs. for attaching a floating coil of lifeline.
- A basket or other suitable covering must be provided for each lifeline's attachment points and foot plates for each vertical lift from container.
- Structures must be kept in an operable condition and be protected from the elements. Structures in permanent locations must be protected to prevent damage.
- If the structure location is hidden from view, a sign must be posted: "Lifesaving Equipment" in similar language to indicate its location.
- Life Rings must be readily accessible at work areas, measure 30 inches in diameter, and have at least 90 feet of line attached.
- Personal Flotation Devices (PFDs) must be U.S. Coast Guard-approved and worn by workers who are in the water during loading or unloading of cargo.
- Lifelines must be installed in a way that allows workers to be lowered or raised in a controlled manner, unless the employer has installed training or other safety measures to ensure worker safety.
- A portable or permanent ladder, giving access to the water, must be located within 200 feet of work areas where there are crewing facilities.

Remember:
Report any problems with equipment to a supervisor immediately. For further information, see 29 CFR 1917.36, 1917.54, 1918.17, and 1918.102.

For more complete information:
Occupational Safety and Health Administration
U.S. Department of Labor
www.osha-slc.gov 1-800-333-6635

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 the first aid requirements when working at remote cargo handling facilities. To reduce the effects of these hazards:

- Report all injuries, regardless of their severity, to a supervisor immediately.
- First aid kits must be readily accessible, well-maintained, and restocked with supplies as needed.
- Kits must include:
• First aid kit must be readily accessible, well-maintained, and restocked with supplies as needed.
• A container of sterile bandages in individually sealed packages.
• Have contents determined by a person qualified 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.

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 1917.26 and 1918.17.

For more complete information:
Occupational Safety and Health Administration
U.S. Department of Labor
www.osha-slc.gov 1-800-333-6635

Vous avez une question relative à la SST ? Écrivez au JSC à : blueoceana@optonline.net

Travailler ensemble pour le bénéfice de tous

Les circulaires ILA-USMX OSH sont conçues pour refléter les meilleures informations et conseils possibles, et sont le fruit de recherches assidues et des connaissances les plus récentes sur le sujet. Par conséquent, bien que les informations contenues dans ce document soient considérées comme exactes, en raison d'une multitude de facteurs, ILA-USMX ne peut donner aucune garantie directe ou implicite relative à la confiance des parties dans le contenu.