



**Pacific Maritime Association**  
Southern California

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January 30, 2020

Safety Managers,

In discussion with Local 13 regarding Coronavirus precautions, PMA has agreed to notify marine terminals to voluntarily provide dust masks, upon request, to those individuals who are required to go aboard a vessel to perform their job duties. Due to the limited supply and availability of masks, it is highly encouraged to limit the distribution to only those individuals working aboard vessels and in contact with vessel crew. Employers are encouraged to obtain additional masks from their PPE distributor.

I have attached the USCG Safety Bulletin on Coronavirus precautions for reference. In addition, basic hygiene practices should be encouraged: Cover your mouth and nose with a tissue or your sleeve when coughing or sneezing. Wash hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds. Use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer if soap and water are not available.

Please contact PMA if you have questions.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'm = 1A'.

Michael Hall  
Asst. Coast Director, Accident Prevention  
Pacific Maritime Association

By Standard Number

/ 1910.134 App D - (Mandatory) Information for Employees Using Respirators When not Required Under Standard.

- **Part Number:** 1910
- **Part Number Title:** Occupational Safety and Health Standards
- **Subpart:** 1910 Subpart I
- **Subpart Title:** Personal Protective Equipment
- **Standard Number:** 1910.134 App D
- **Title:** (Mandatory) Information for Employees Using Respirators When not Required Under Standard.
- **GPO Source:** e-CFR

**Appendix D to Sec. 1910.134 (Mandatory) Information for Employees Using Respirators When Not Required Under the Standard**

Respirators are an effective method of protection against designated hazards when properly selected and worn. Respirator use is encouraged, even when exposures are below the exposure limit, to provide an additional level of comfort and protection for workers. However, if a respirator is used improperly or not kept clean, the respirator itself can become a hazard to the worker. Sometimes, workers may wear respirators to avoid exposures to hazards, even if the amount of hazardous substance does not exceed the limits set by OSHA standards. If your employer provides respirators for your voluntary use, or if you provide your own respirator, you need to take certain precautions to be sure that the respirator itself does not present a hazard.

You should do the following:

1. Read and heed all instructions provided by the manufacturer on use, maintenance, cleaning and care, and warnings regarding the respirators limitations.
2. Choose respirators certified for use to protect against the contaminant of concern. NIOSH, the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, certifies respirators. A label or statement of certification should appear on the respirator or respirator packaging. It will tell you what the respirator is designed for and how much it will protect you.
3. Do not wear your respirator into atmospheres containing contaminants for which your respirator is not designed to protect against. For example, a respirator designed to filter dust particles will not protect you against gases, vapors, or very small solid particles of fumes or smoke.
4. Keep track of your respirator so that you do not mistakenly use someone else's respirator.



# Marine Safety Information Bulletin

Commandant  
U.S. Coast Guard  
Inspections and Compliance Directorate  
2703 Martin Luther King Jr Ave, SE, STOP 7501  
Washington, DC 20593-7501

MSIB Number: 01-20  
Date: January 24, 2020  
Contact: LCDR John T. Livingston  
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## Novel Coronavirus Precautions

A novel (new) coronavirus (2019-nCoV) is causing an outbreak of pneumonia-type illness in the city of Wuhan, Hubei Province, China. This outbreak began in early December 2019 and continues to expand in scope and magnitude. Global surveillance is in the early stages and confirmation of more cases in China and beyond its borders is expected. There have been cases discovered across the globe, including 2 cases in the United States. These cases have been directly associated with travelers who had visited the affected region in China. Coronaviruses are a large family of viruses. There are several known coronaviruses that infect people, usually causing only mild respiratory symptoms similar to the common cold. However, this novel coronavirus appears capable of causing illness that is more serious. Signs and symptoms include fever, cough, and difficulty breathing. It is unclear how easily this virus spreads between people.

Some key points to remember concerning the Novel Coronavirus:

- There is an ongoing outbreak of pneumonia, first identified in Wuhan, China, caused by a novel coronavirus.
- Person-to-person spread is occurring, although it is unclear how easily the virus spreads between people.
- Preliminary information suggests that older adults, and people with underlying health conditions, may be at increased risk for severe disease from this virus.
- Travelers to Wuhan, China should avoid contact with sick people, animals (alive or dead), and animal markets. Travelers from Wuhan to the United States and other countries, may be asked questions about their health and travel history upon arrival.
- If you traveled to Wuhan and feel sick with fever, cough, or difficulty breathing, you should seek medical care right away. Before you go to a doctor's office or emergency room, call ahead, tell them about your recent travel and your symptoms, and avoid contact with others. Do not travel while sick.
- Cover your mouth and nose with a tissue or your sleeve when coughing or sneezing. Wash hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds. Use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer if soap and water are not available.

Vessel owners/operators and local stakeholders should be aware of the following:

- Vessel representatives are required to report sick or deceased crew/passengers within the last 15 days to the CDC under 42 CFR 71.21. **Regional CDC quarantine station points of contact can be found at:** <http://www.cdc.gov/quarantine/QuarantineStationContactListFull.html>
- The Coast Guard will continue to review all "Notice of Arrivals" in accordance with current policies and will communicate any concerns stemming from sick or deceased crew or passengers to their Coast Guard chain of command and the CDC quarantine station who will coordinate with local health authorities.
- Vessel masters shall inform Coast Guard boarding teams of any ill crewmembers on board their vessel prior to the Coast Guard embarking and Boarding Teams should verify vessel illnesses with CDC if concerns arise.
- Local industry stakeholders, in partnership with their Coast Guard Captain of the Port, should review and be familiar with section 5310 Procedures for Vessel Quarantine and Isolation, and Section 5320 - Procedures for Security Segregation of Vessels in their Area Maritime Security Plan.
- Local industry stakeholders, in partnership with their Coast Guard Captain of the Port, should review and be familiar with their Marine Transportation System Recovery Plan.
- For situational updates, please check with the CDC at <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-nCoV/summary.html#situation-summary>

Kailie J. Benson, CAPT, U.S. Coast Guard, Office of Emergency Management and Disaster Response (CG-OEM), sends.

*This release has been issued for public information and notification purposes only.*