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**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB/T 35551-2017

Safe handling rules for container storage areas in ports

港口集装箱箱区安全作业规程

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Table of Contents

- 1 Scope
- 2 Normative references
- 3 Terms and definitions

Foreword

This standard was drafted in accordance with the rules given in GB/T 1.1-2009. This standard by the National Container Standardization Technical Committee (SAC/TC6) and focal point. This standard drafting unit. Shanghai International Port (Group) Co., Ltd., Ministry of Transport Institute of Water Transport, Hefei Port International Set Packing Terminals Limited. The drafters of this standard. Ming Ming, Wang Haijian, Wang Liming, Yu Han Fen, Wang Jian, Zhu Zu Fu, Wen Jun, Li Ji Chun, Yao Yonghua. Port container box area safety operating procedures

1 Scope

China's national safety rules for working in a port container yard. A container yard is one of the more dangerous industrial workplaces in ordinary operation, and the reason is that everything in it is large, moving, and handled at speed. Boxes are stacked five or six high by machines whose drivers sit thirty metres up and cannot see the ground beneath them; straddle carriers and terminal tractors move between the stacks continuously; and the yard runs around the clock, in the dark and in weather. People on foot - lashers, checkers, drivers who have stepped out of a cab - are the ones who get hurt. The rules therefore cover the separation of pedestrians from machines, the procedures for entering a working stack, the securing of containers during handling, and the extra requirements for dangerous goods, which are segregated by class and which nobody wants to discover in the middle of a stack after a fire has started.

This standard specifies the basic conditions and requirements of the container port area of the port (hereinafter referred to as the "container area"), stack palletizing, loading and unloading machinery and vehicles Driving, weather and other disaster-resistant operations and safety requirements. This standard applies to the port container area. Designed for port area outside the container storage area can refer to the use of storage. This standard does not apply to dangerous goods containers and containers disassembly box operations.

2 Normative references

The following documents for the application of this document is essential. For dated

references, only the dated version applies to this article. For undated references, the latest edition (including all amendments) applies to this document.

GB/T 8487 Port Handling Terminology

GB 11602 container port handling operations safety regulations

GB/T 13145 Mechanical Reefer Container Yard Technical Management Requirements

GB/T 17382 Series 1 container handling and bolting

GB 50140 fire extinguisher configuration design specifications JT/T 90 port handling machinery wind load calculation and wind safety requirements JT/T 165 General Design Code for Seaports JT556 port lightning protection and grounding technical requirements Illumination of JT/T 557 Port Handling Area and Measurement Methods Large Machinery Anti-Typhoon Prevention Typhoon Control Regulations (Ministry of Communications Order No. 3 of 2003)

3 Terms and definitions

GB/T 8487 defined and the following definitions and terms apply to this document.

3.1 Container box container storage area With loading and unloading, transfer, storage, storage, inspection and other specific features and uses of container-specific area.

3.2 Top lifting (lifting) operations top lift spreader The working machine with the top frame structure spreader lifts the container by vertical force by lifting four top corner pieces of the container.

3.3 Top hanging sling (lifting) homework top lift sling The slings under the working machinery hooks connect the four top corner pieces of the container and generally lift (lift) the container with a non-vertical force.

3.4 Side lifting (lifting) work side lift Work machines equipped with side beam (frame) structure spreaders lift and lift containers by lifting two top corner pieces on one side of the container.