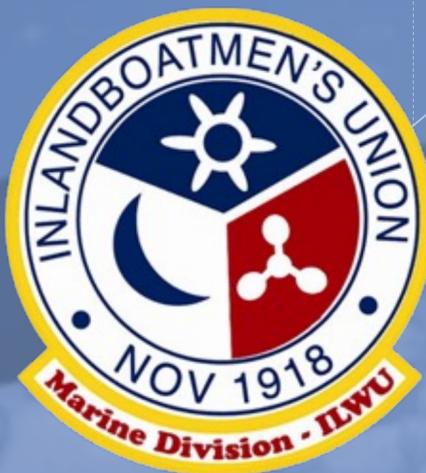


12cm

2m



36cm

9cm

AMERICA'S MARITIME WORKERS
WHO UNLOAD, STAGE AND
TRANSPORT WIND TURBINES

16cm

7m

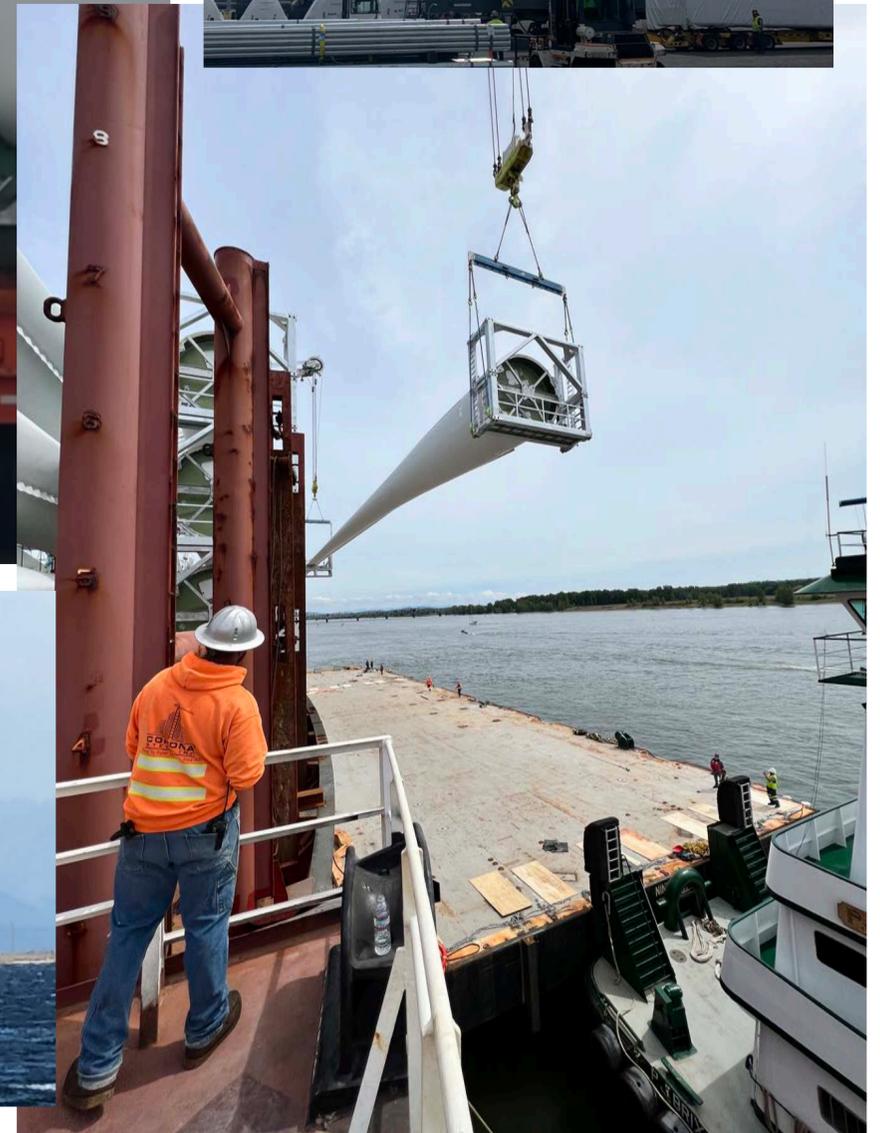
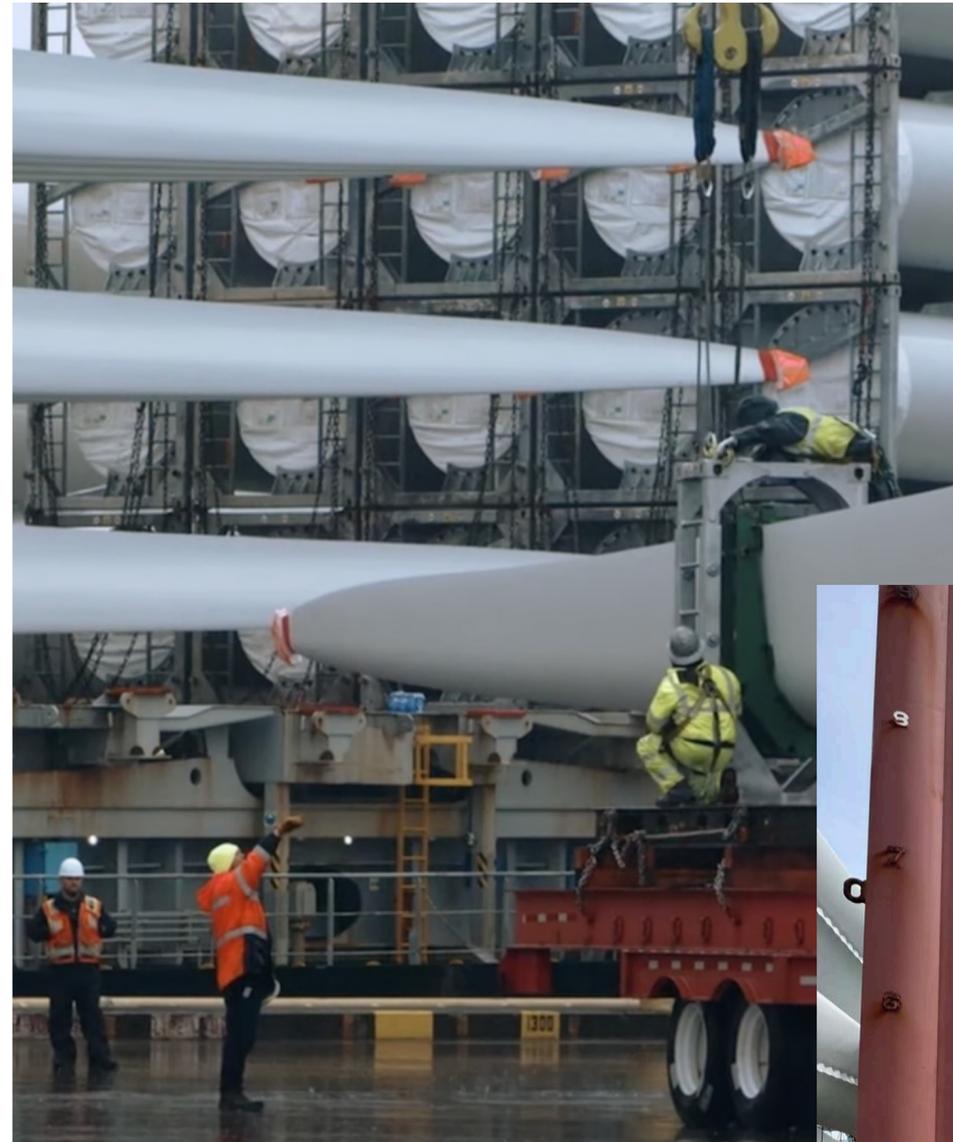
THE ILWU AND THE IBU
ARE KEY PLAYERS IN THE
RENEWABLE ENERGY
SUPPLY CHAIN.



WHO WE ARE

The International Longshore and Warehouse Union (ILWU) has 38,000 members in over 50 local unions. Our Coast Longshore Division, which established the Union through its victory in the 1934 West Coast maritime strike, is made up of 30 locals, divided among longshore workers (including, for example, container handling equipment operators and mechanics), marine clerks, and foremen.

The Inlandboatmen's Union (IBU), our Marine Division, is the largest inland union representing mariners on the west coast. Our members work on a variety of vessels, including ferries, tugboats and barges, dredges, tour boats, water taxis, and more. We also represent shoreside workers including ticket sellers, traffic and terminal attendants, warehouse workers, maintenance workers, dispatchers, and seafood processors.



Maritime Workers

Our ILWU and IBU locals are located near dozens of seaports in California, Washington, Oregon, Alaska, and Hawaii.

Longshore and maritime members are your constituents. Our hard work on the docks fuels the nation's economy, and our hard-won collective bargaining agreements create family-wage, union jobs and benefits that sustain local port communities.

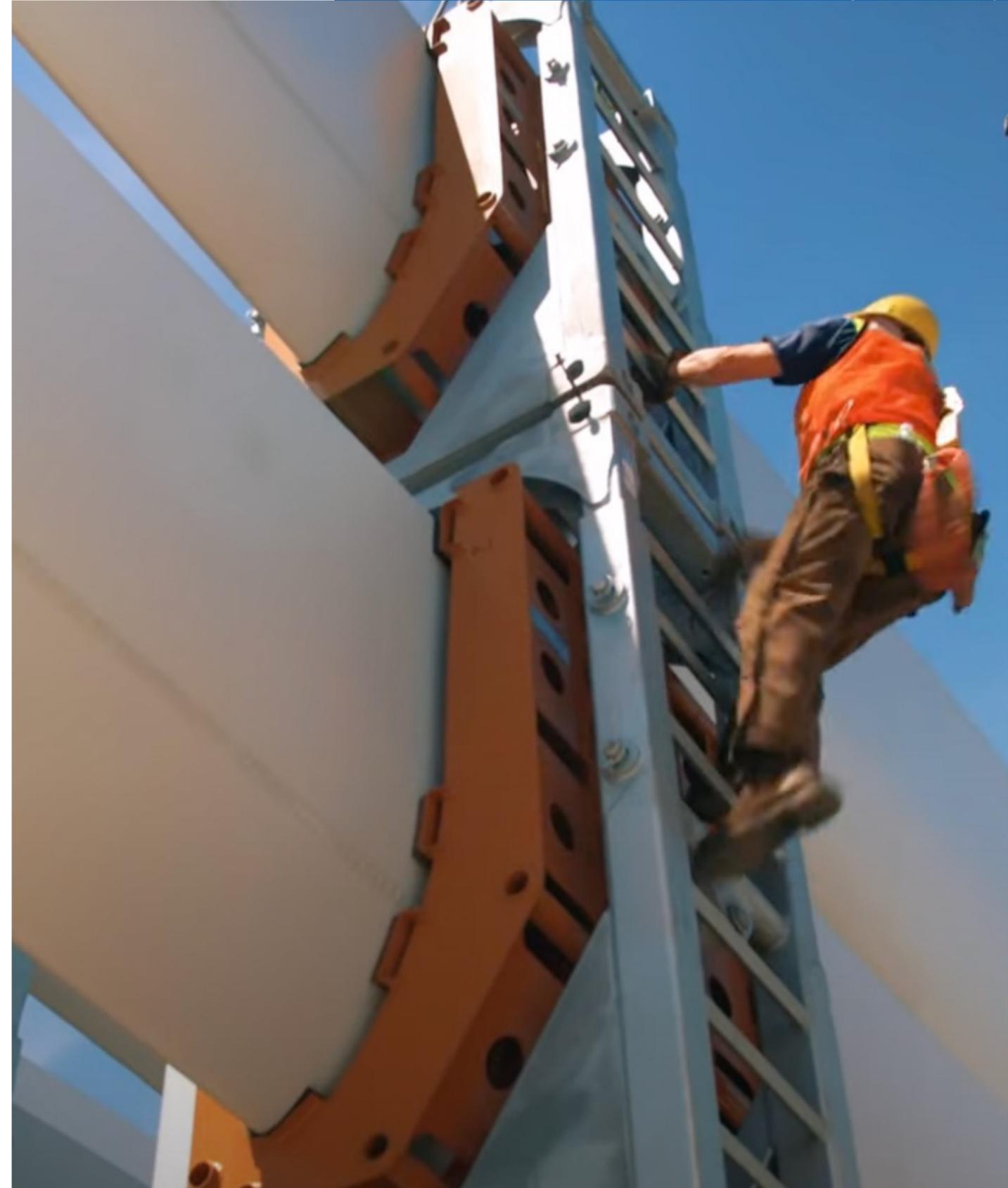


\$32.31

AVERAGE HOURLY
WAGE FOR
LONGSHORE
CASUALS



COLLEGE
DEGREE NOT
REQUIRED





The offshore wind industry is taking off on the West Coast.

The offshore wind industry on the West Coast is poised for significant growth over the next decade. Improvements in offshore wind technology, coupled with a global push to decarbonize energy systems, has made offshore wind development off of the West Coast more feasible than ever.

We strongly believe that our union can play a critical role in ensuring that offshore wind energy jobs — from turbine unloading to offshore wind platform maintenance and barge transport — are safe, well-paying union jobs. We are committed to achieving a just transition for workers currently employed in extractive industries, who deserve the opportunity to participate in the new green economy.

I LWU and I BU members can help.



GENERATOR

BLADE

TOWER

How are wind turbines shipped?

After being manufactured overseas, wind turbines arrive to our ports in three main components: the generator, blade, and tower sections. Since the turbines are so large, the only method of transport available is shipping on large cargo ships. Each component requires different techniques for unloading and loading.

2m

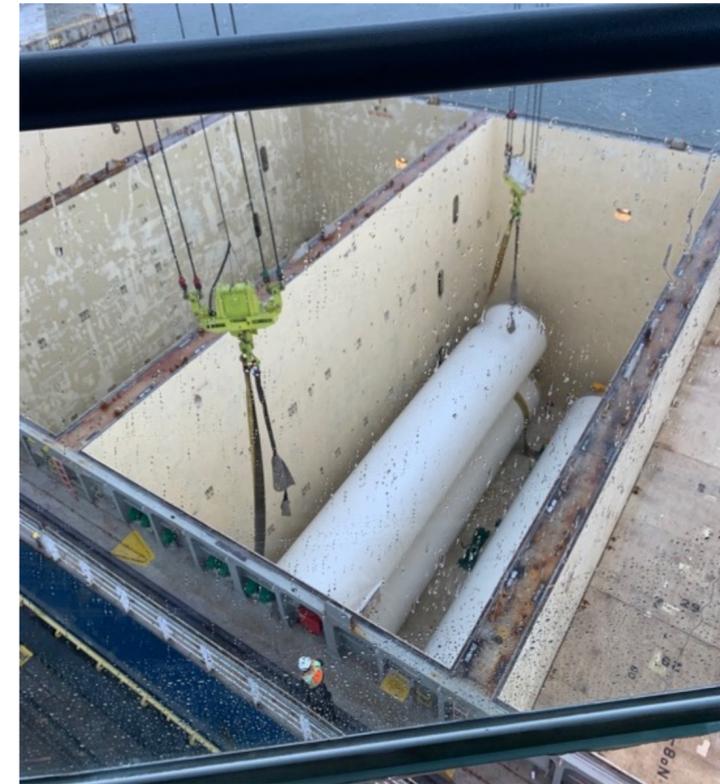
WIND TURBINES COME TO AMERICA IN COMPONENTS... GIANT COMPONENTS.



20-50 TON
GENERATOR



150-FOOT
BLADES



40-FOOT TOWER
SECTIONS

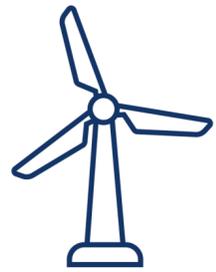
36cm

OUR WORK HELPS PEOPLE

In 2020, longshore workers at the Port of Vancouver handled nearly 3,000 wind turbines, the most of any West Coast port and enough to power 112,000 homes. Our longshore and maritime members have made the Port of Vancouver a port industry leader in supporting wind energy projects.



36cm



3,000

Wind Turbines



112,000

Homes Powered

ILWU EXPERTISE

For over three decades, our longshore members in Vancouver, WA, Longview, WA, Portland, OR, and Stockton, CA have played a critical role in unloading and transporting components for massive onshore wind turbines up and down the West Coast of the United States.

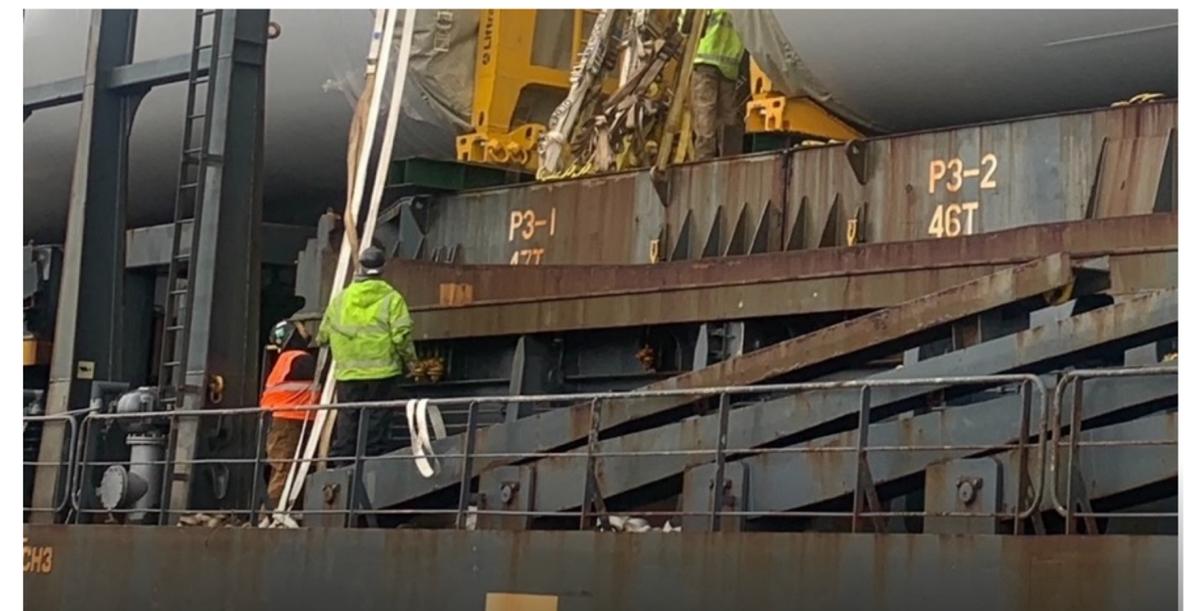


IBU EXPERTISE

Our IBU members are key players in the energy supply chain. IBU provides fuel bunkering, tug and barge work, ship assists, and environmental spill response for oil and gas refineries and terminals up and down the West Coast.



When cargo ships dock, longshore workers begin by unlashing wind turbine components from ship.



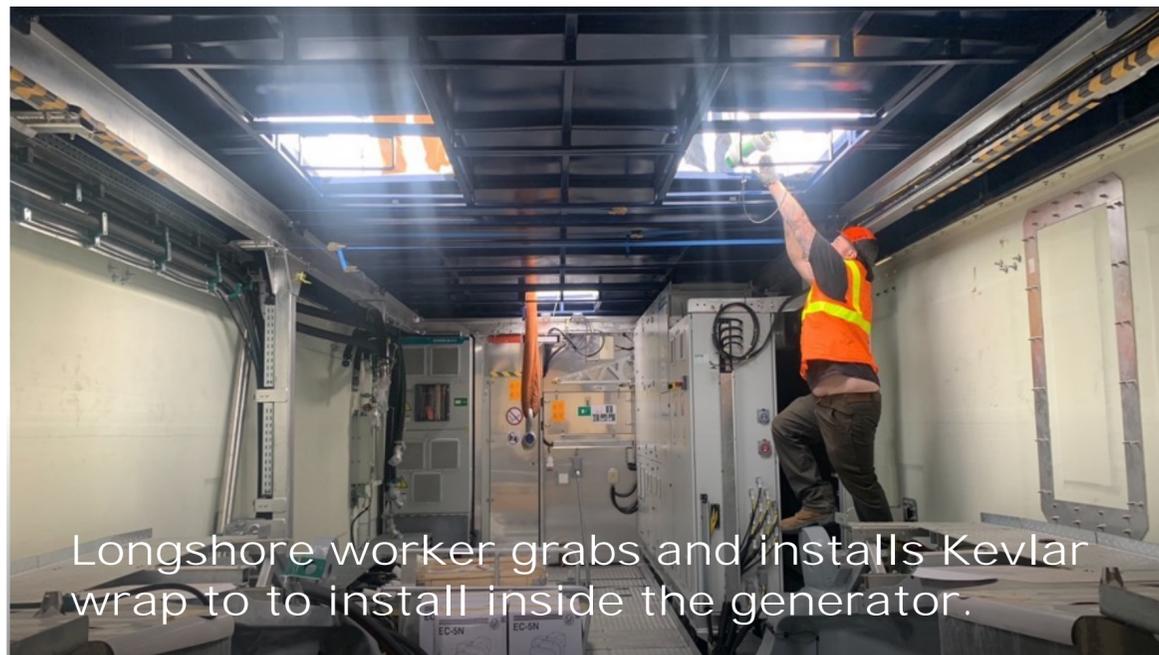
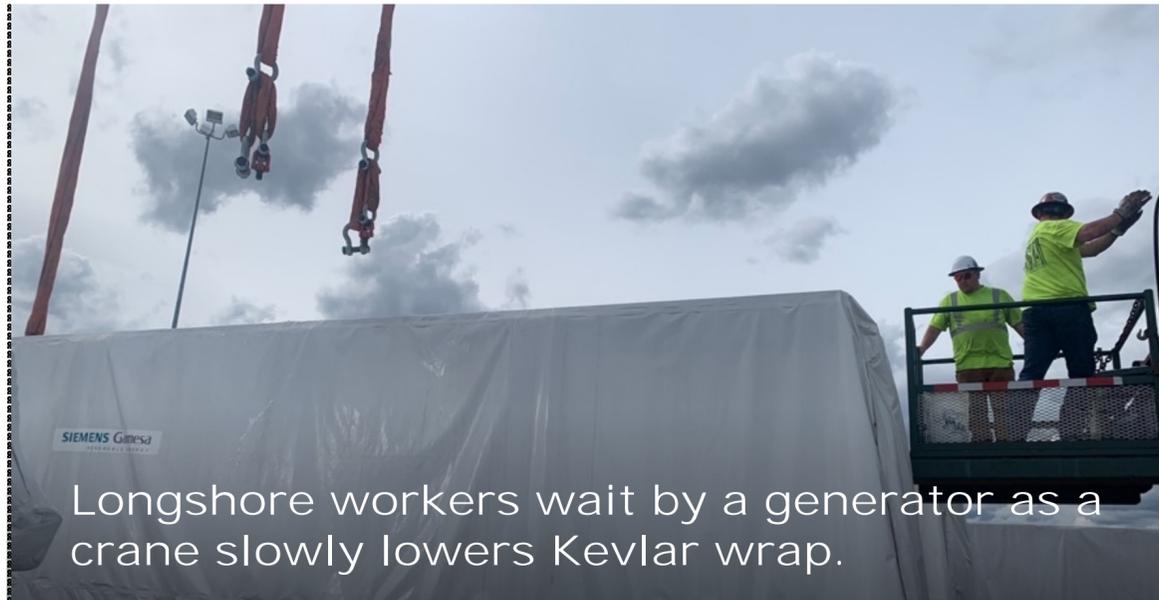
2m

36cm

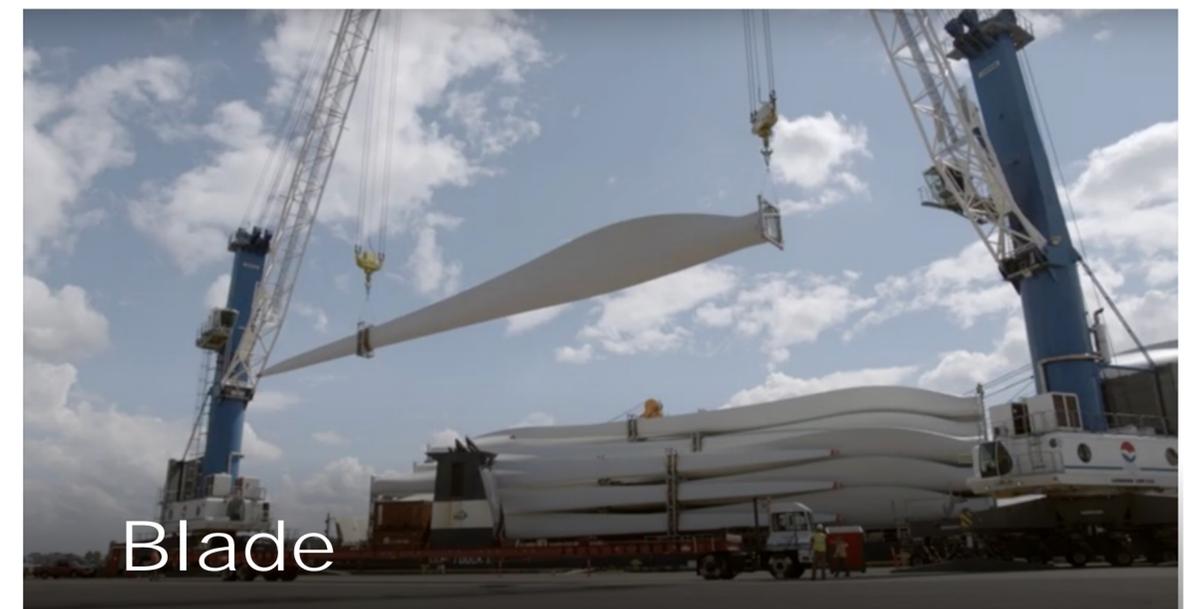
Cranes operated by ILWU crane operators carefully maneuver over wind turbine components to be properly rigged for secure lift.

2m

36cm



Once the wind turbine components are securely rigged, cranes operated by longshore workers will do the heavy lifting.



2m

36cm

— Tower and blade components are so large that they require using multiple longshore workers to operate heavy machinery in unison.

2m

36cm



Turbine components are then moved to either piles, trailers or barge for transport.



Blades are carefully placed on dual trailer systems.



Longshoremen carefully place a generator on a truck.

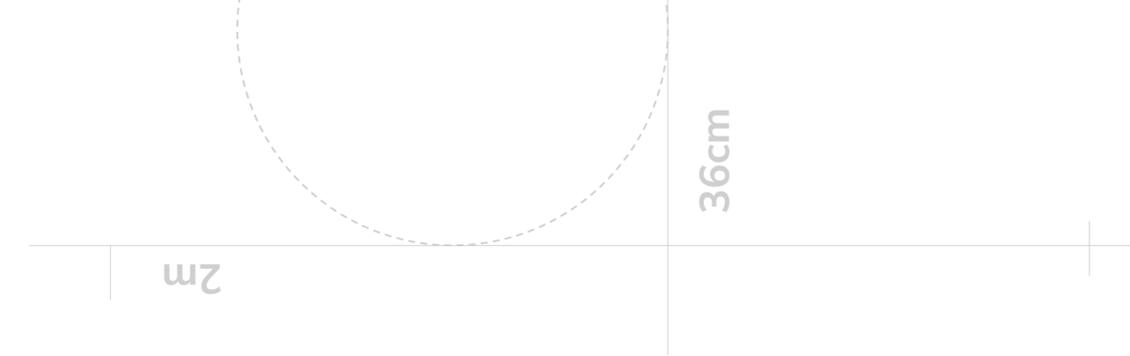


IBU members transport blades by barge.

2m

36cm

— Turbine components will often be staged at terminals until they are transported to wind farms inland.



Wind turbine components staged at the Port of Vancouver.

SAFETY & PRECISION REQUIRED

Maritime workers make sure wind turbine components are properly secured on trailer systems and barge before transport. Failure to do so can jeopardize the cargo during transit and the safety of the transporting crew.

16cm

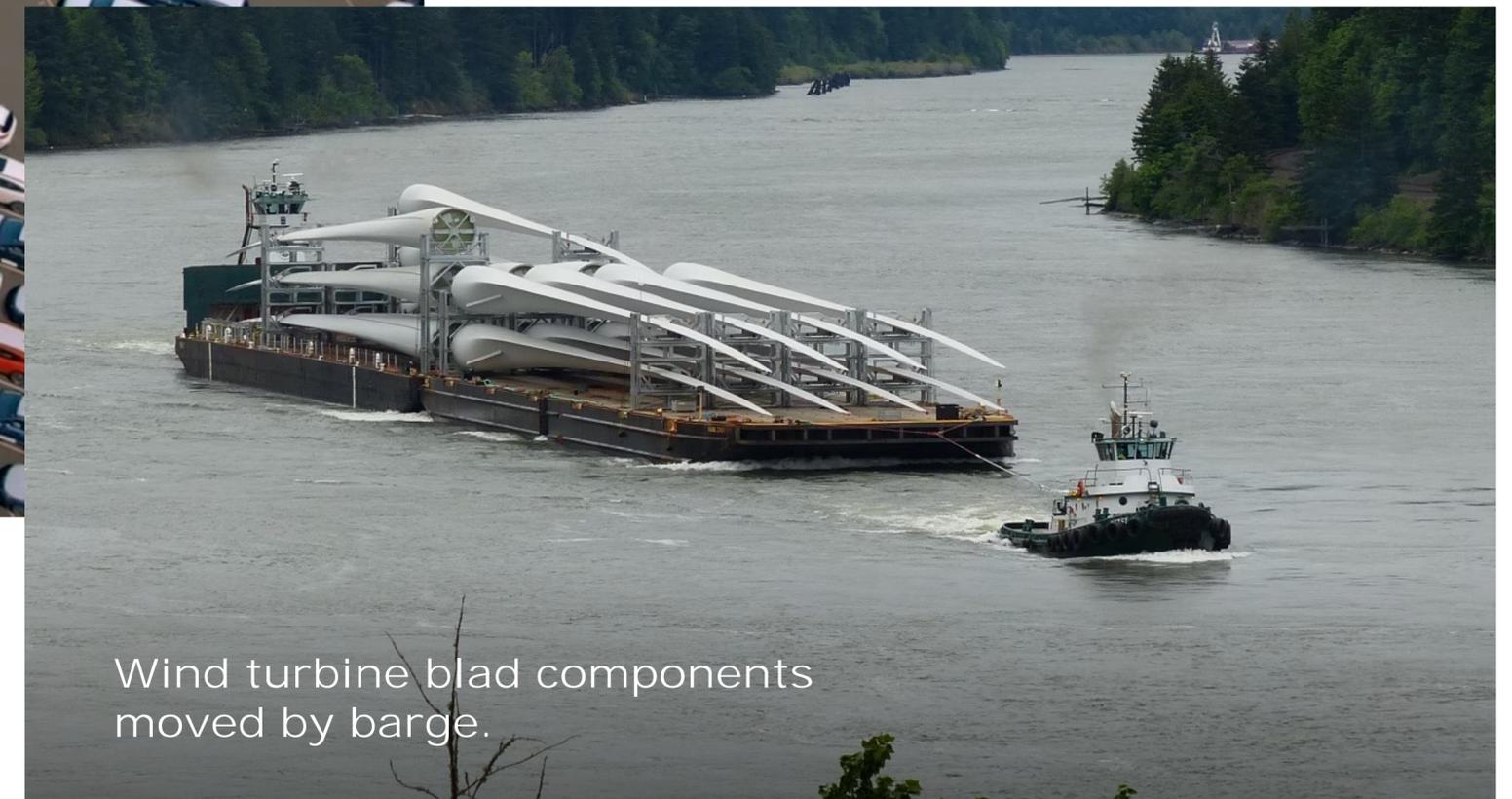


A longshore worker from Local 4 in Vancouver, Washington works with fellow Longshoreman to precisely maneuver a tower component onto a dual trailer truck.

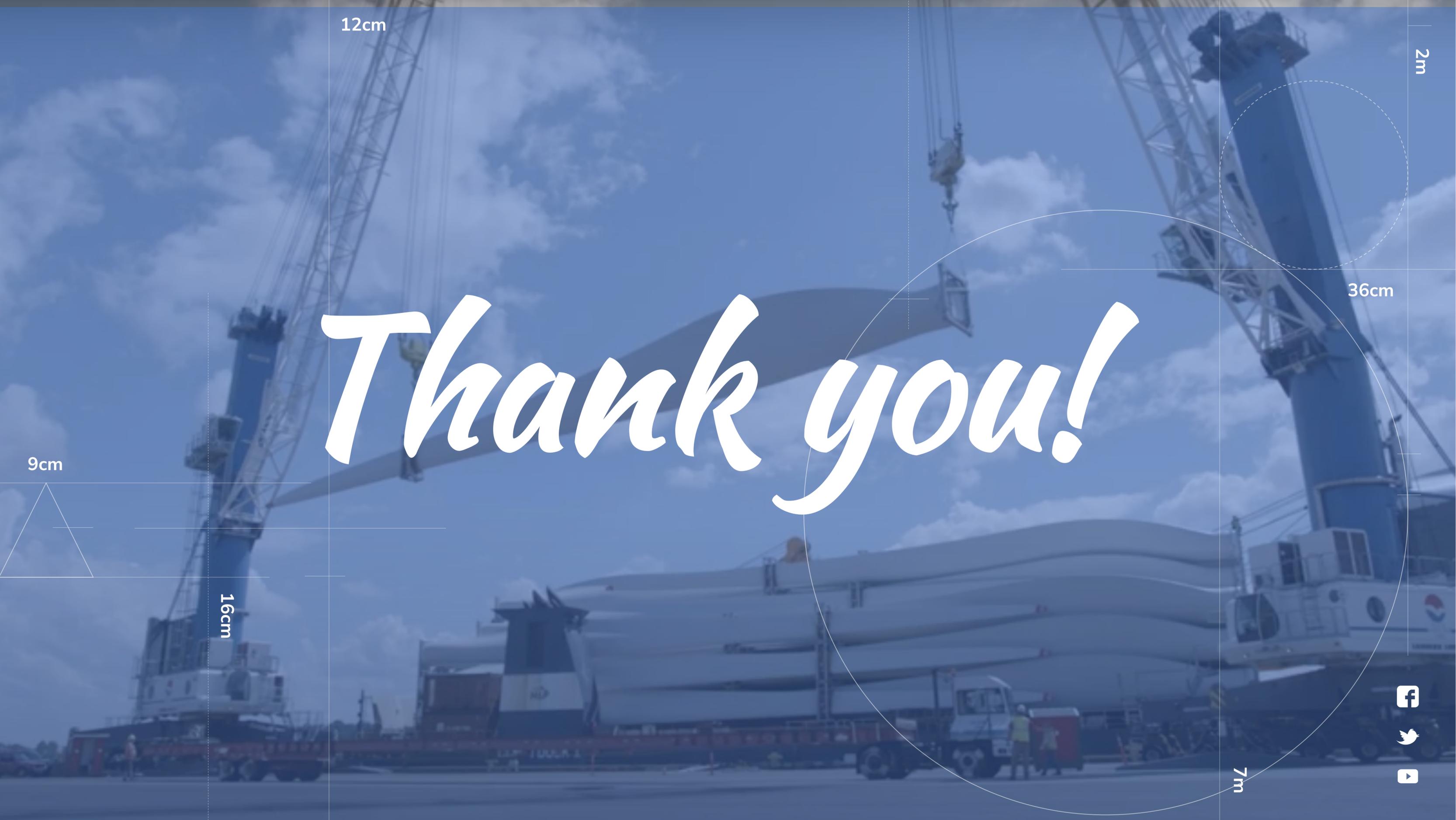
A wind turbine blade components moved by trailer.



Final transport to wind farms then begins either by land or sea.



Wind turbine blad components moved by barge.



12cm

2m

36cm

Thank you!

9cm

16cm

7m

