1	WEST VIRGINIA MINE SAFETY HEALTH ADMINISTRATION
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5	IN THE MATTER OF:
6	THE INVESTIGATION OF THE
7	APRIL 5, 2010 MINE EXPLOSION AT UPPER BIG BRANCH MINE.
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15	The interview of KEVIN STRICKLIN, taken upon
16	oral examination, before Lisa Marie Short, Certified Court Reporter and Notary Public in and for the State of West Virginia, Wednesday, October
17	for the State of West Virginia, Wednesday, October 20, 2010, at 2:16 p.m., at the Mine Academy, 1301 Airport Road, Beaver, West Virginia.
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MR. WILSON: Good afternoon. 1 My name is Bob Wilson. I'm with the Office of the Solicitor and the United States 3 Department of Labor. With me is Eric Sherer, an investigator with Mine Safety 5 and Health Administration. 6 Today is October 20th, 2010. We're here to conduct an 8 interview of Kevin Stricklin. 10 Mr. Stricklin, thank you for 11 coming in today. There are several individuals 12 present with the State of West Virginia. 13 I'll ask that they state their appearance 14 for the record. 15 MR. FARLEY: Terry Farley with 16 the West Virginia Office of Miners' Health 17 Safety and Training. 18 MR. O'BRIEN: John O'Brien with 19 the West Virginia Office of Miners' Health 20 Safety and Training. 21 2.2 MR. MCGINLEY: Patrick McGinley with the Governor's Independent 23 Investigation Panel. 24

MR. WILSON: There are also several other members of the investigation teams present in the room. I'll remind everyone that all members of the Mine Safety and Health Administration accident investigation team and all members of the State of West Virginia accident investigation teams participating in the investigation of the Upper Big Branch mine explosion shall keep confidential all information that is gathered from each witness who voluntarily provides a statement until witness statements are officially released.

MSHA and the State of West
Virginia shall keep this information
confidential so that other ongoing
enforcement activities are not prejudiced
or jeopardized by premature release of
information. This confidentiality
requirement shall not preclude
investigation team members from sharing
information with each other or with other
law enforcement officials. Everyone's

participation in this interview

constitutes their agreement to keep the

information confidential.

Government investigators and specialists have been assigned to investigate the conditions, the events and circumstances surrounding the fatalities that occurred at the Upper Big Branch Mine South on April 5th, 2010.

The investigation is being conducted by MSHA under Section 103(a) of the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act and by the West Virginia Office of Miners' Health Safety & Training. We appreciate your assistance in this investigation.

After the investigation is complete, MSHA will issue a public report detailing the nature and causes of the fatalities in hope that greater awareness about the causes of accidents can reduce their occurrence in the future.

Information obtained through witness interviews is frequently included in these reports.

Mr. Stricklin, you may have a personal representative present during the taking of this statement. You may consult with your representative at any time. Do you have a representative with you?

THE WITNESS: I do not.

MR. WILSON: Your statement is completely voluntary. You may refuse to answer any question. You may terminate the interview at any time.

If you need to take a break at any time, please just let me know and we can go off the record.

This is not an adversarial proceeding. Formal cross-examination will not be permitted; however, each of the parties will have an opportunity to ask follow-up questions.

A court reporter will be taking down the interview and transcribing it later, so please articulate your answers out loud and speak loudly and clearly. I don't think that will be a problem; however, if you do not understand a

question that is asked, please ask that 1 the question be rephrased so that you're answering the question that the questioner 3 intended. I want to thank you in advance 5 for your appearance here today. 6 After we have finished asking questions and before we go off the record, 8 we'll provide you an opportunity to add anything else to the record that you think 10 would be helpful. 11 And if at any time after the 12 interview you recall anything else that 13 you would like to provide, you know where 14 to find us. 15 Terry, is there anything that you 16 wanted to add? 17 MR. FARLEY: No, I don't think 18 19 so. MR. WILSON: First, if would you 20 face the court reporter, I'll have her 21 22 swear you in. KEVIN STRICKLIN, WITNESS, SWORN 23 MR. WILSON: Would you please 24

1	state your full name for the record.
2	THE WITNESS: My name is Kevin G.
3	Stricklin, S-t-r-i-c-k-l-i-n.
4	MR. WILSON: Thank you, Kevin.
5	We'll turn it over to Eric for the
6	questioning.
7	EXAMINATION
8	BY MR. SHERER:
9	Q. Good afternoon, Mr. Stricklin. Thank you
10	for coming down.
11	What's your current job title?
12	A. I'm the administrator for Coal Mine Safety
13	and Health in Arlington, Virginia.
14	Q. How long have you been the administrator?
15	A. Approximately four years.
16	Q. Roughly, how many years' experience do you
17	have in the mining industry?
18	A. My total MSHA experience is approximately
19	30 and a half years, and I have probably nine
20	months as an underground mine worker.
21	Q. Thank you.
22	Do you have any mining related degrees?
23	A. I have a B.S. degree in mining
24	engineering.

- Q. Are you a professional engineer?
 - A. I am not.

- Q. Let's switch now from background to Upper
 Big Branch. Had you had any contact with Upper Big
 Branch mine prior to the April 5th disaster?
- A. Not with Upper Big Branch, per se, but naturally Massey is a big coal operator, so I have had a number of discussions and meetings about Massey.
 - Q. But nothing specific to Upper Big Branch?
- A. No, sir.
- Q. Had you ever been to any of the other mines around Upper Big Branch?
- A. I had been underground at the Harris mine, which abuts up against Upper Big Branch, as well as a mine that has been sealed, Montcoal No. 7 that Peabody ran in the area in close vicinity to where Upper Big Branch was located.
- Q. Now, Harris was also a Peabody mine, wasn't it?
 - A. Yes, it was.
- Q. Where were you at when you first heard about the disaster at Upper Big Branch?
 - A. I had just landed in Charleston, West

Virginia on a flight from Washington, D.C.

Q. Who contacted you?

- A. I had a phone message from Charlie Thomas, who is the acting deputy administrator, saying that there appears to be a pretty major issue at the Upper Big Branch mine, all the CO monitors had pegged, and there may be some people unaccounted for.
- Q. Approximately what time did you get that information?
 - A. Somewhere in the vicinity of 4:20 to 4:30.
 - Q. What did you do at that point in time?
- A. Well, after I listened to the message, I called headquarters and got some more information from Charlie, and it was sketchy. You know, I was asking probably more questions of him than he had the answers to of how can this be and why would it peg all the CO monitors.

Then I decided that my plan for that evening was to drive to Pikeville, Kentucky, and the next day the district manager, Norman Page and myself, had a meeting with the State of Kentucky, but I just felt like I needed to get out to the mine and lend any support I could. I talked to my

secretary and asked her to put a Mapquest together to send to me so I could get to the mine as quickly as possible.

- Q. How did you get up to the mine?
- A. I went down Route 119, and I got off I believe it was Route 3, and I followed a bunch of state vehicles. They passed me flying to the mine, and I was sure that's where they were heading. So instead of using the Mapquest, I just trailed them.
- Q. I assume you had a rental car or something?
 - A. I did.

- Q. Approximately what time did you arrive at the mine?
- A. Probably somewhere in the vicinity of 5:30 to a quarter until 6 p.m.
- Q. What was your initial impression once you got on the mine site? What was happening?
- A. Well, I stopped at the Ellis portal.

 That's where everybody was pulling into, and naturally there's a lot of traffic already in place, a lot of paramedics, a lot of emergency vehicles. I gave them my ID and told them that I was with MSHA and I'd like to go up to the mine.

They let me in, and I parked my car before I even got up to the portal.

Bob Hardman was walking back down the road. And I said, Bob, what's going on? And Bob says, we've got six people that are dead, and we got at least 20 or so people unaccounted for. And he said, we're going over to the Upper Big Branch portal to set up the command center. We're going to go over there instead of the Ellis portal.

At the time I was asking him, you know, what happened? How do you know there's six dead? He said, well, they brought them outside on a mantrip. I think at that time he had told me that they were going to transport three additional individuals to the hospital they already had. And I says, are you leaving someone here at the Ellis portal? And he said, yes, Mike Dickerson and I came down together. I'm leaving Mike here, and I'm going over to the command center.

- Q. Just for the record, who's Bob Hardman?
- A. Bob Hardman is the district manager out of Mt. Hope, West Virginia.
- Q. What was his function at the disaster when he arrived?

- Bob was in charge of the rescue 1 Α. I guess Bob and I had a conversation. operation. 2 I'd been in enough of these to know it's an 3 overwhelming feeling when you're in charge of this and also to try to deal with the media and the 5 families. I think at that time I suggested to Bob, 6 I says, Bob, you need to run this operation here, I said, and let me take care of talking to the 8 families, and if there's any media presence, which I assumed it was coming, that I would handle that. 10
 - Q. So based on that conversation, you basically supported Mr. Hardman?

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- A. I did, but I wanted him to know that if he had any questions or guidance or anything he wanted to bounce off of someone that I was there for him in that capacity as well.
- Q. What happened next? What did you do after that?
- A. Well, we all left the Ellis portal, and we went over to the Upper Big Branch portal. And there were very few people at the Upper Big Branch portal when we got there. It was very almost quiet like. That was the first time that I had been to that location.

We went up to the second floor where the offices were located, and in one of the rooms up there, there was naturally mine maps on the wall. I think he may have been there when we arrived. It was Chris Adkins from the company that was present, and I know the state had a representative shortly thereafter as well. I believe it was Mr. Snyder. Bob Hardman naturally went in the room for the MSHA representative.

- Q. Do you recall who the responsible person was that was directing the evacuation?
- A. I don't know who was in charge of the evacuation. I know Chris Adkins was in charge of the rescue operation. I asked a number of people from Massey. Really, I didn't know a whole lot of the people who worked for Massey by name, other than Elizabeth Chamberlin, but I was trying to get a good number of how many people were unaccounted for.
 - Q. Sure.

A. They didn't do a very good job with that for a couple of reasons. I don't know if they had people coming out of two different portals. They had people that had already started underground

when this explosion occurred, and the Pyott-Boone system seemed to be pretty useless in my opinion. As the evening went on, it frustrated me more and more, because I wanted to go down and give the families definite information of how many people were unaccounted for, and it seemed like I was having a very hard time getting that from Massey.

- Q. Did you ask them if they had a traditional tag in, tag out system?
- A. You know, I think I may have asked them that. I think my answer that I received was I don't know. That was, I believe, from Elizabeth Chamberlin who didn't work at that mine. They kept saying that they were working on the Pyott-Boone system to get me an exact number, and I'm not sure that number ever came, from the Pyott-Boone system.
- Q. So at some point in time, it transitioned from an evacuation exercise to a rescue operation.

 Had that happened by the time you got up to the UBB facility, or when did that seem to occur?
- A. I don't know that I ever really discussed it, but I guess in my impression when I got up to UBB, it was already a rescue operation, and I thought that everybody had been evacuated from the

mine at that time.

- Q. When you got to UBB and they were establishing a command center, was there anyone underground attempting any rescue?
- A. There was. I guess probably we got some my recollection of getting up to the UBB and getting established and having phone conversations with people underground was probably somewhere in the vicinity of 6:15 to 6:30, somewhere in that area, I would guess.

Again, I didn't know any of the people that worked at the mine, and I knew we were staging. Bob was staging mine rescue teams to go underground. It was at that time that I heard the conversation about two individuals, Chris Blanchard and Jason Whitehead, who were underground and that they would have been individuals that would have been under as not part of a rescue team but as part of just Massey employees who were underground during the initial explosion, I guess, investigation or exploration.

Q. Do you understand if they were in the mine initially, or did they go into the mine after the explosion?

1	A. My understanding is they went into the
2	mine after the explosion or they were just shortly
3	into the mine when the explosion occurred, went up
4	and tried to assist in the mantrip that was located
5	near crosscut 78. And there were two mantrips that
6	brought the deceased miners and the injured miners
7	out. I don't know if they came out and went back
8	in or if they stayed in there.

- Q. When were you informed that those two individuals were underground?
- A. Probably somewhere when I heard them on the mine phone, somewhere around 6:30 or so, I guess, is when I first became aware of it.
- Q. Do you know if those individuals were qualified mine rescue personnel?
- A. I didn't know right at that moment, but I knew shortly after that they were not, and they did not have apparatuses with them.
 - Q. So they were just bare faced?
- A. Bare faced or I assumed they would have SCSRs with them if they went into an area where the air was irrespirable.
 - O. Are SCSRs meant for use like that?
 - A. No.

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Q. Thank you.

- A. Again, when I found out that they weren't mine rescue trained and they were on their own, I told Bob Hardman, I said, we need to get these people out of here. I think I expressed that same concern to Chris Adkins. When this is going on, I mean, these guys are inby where a phone location is working as well. So you either had to get rescue teams in there to get them out, or when they came back to a phone to report, you had to tell them don't go any further is what it came down to.
- Q. Do you recall when those two individuals exited the mine?
- A. I think they exited the mine in the early morning hours of April the 6th. My concern was to get them back to the fresh air base. I was concerned for their safety, number one, that they're in there with SCSRs. When I got up to the mine site, when I got up to UBB, I was hoping that what we saw in the six guys that died was some kind of high spot in the track entry on the way out and we still had people alive inby.

When I got up to UBB and the first reading that I saw at Bandytown fan was 7,000 parts per

million, I knew that I was dealing with more than a high spot in the track entry. If these two individuals were going inby where that mantrip was, somewhere between there and that fan, I had as much as 7,000 or greater parts per million, and I knew that that's not the type of atmosphere we would want anybody in with a SCSR.

So we had a conversation that we needed to get these people out. I thought they could add, because they were knowledgeable in the mine, to help the rescue teams at the fresh air base go and know where people may have been. So that's, I guess, our reasoning for pulling them back to the fresh air base but not pulling them entirely from the mine at that time.

- Q. Do you know if either of those two individuals assisted the mine rescue teams and effort from the fresh air base?
- A. I reviewed the log, and when you say assisted, I think they may have given verbal assistance, saying they thought people were underground or what they had come in contact with when they went on their own, but I don't think they ever went inby the fresh air base with rescue teams

after that.

- Q. Now, did anyone debrief those two individuals when they came out of the mine?
- A. I believe Linc Selfe was one of the individuals and John Urosek, and rescue team members may have been the other representatives from MSHA. I'm sure the state and the company also had representatives there, but as I said, shortly after that, I got tied up in talking to the families and the media, and my role at the mine site kind of dwindled to that respect.
- Q. Now, about what time did you first start meeting with the families?
- A. Probably somewhere around 8:30 would have been our first family meeting. I got to apologize. I had a notebook that I kept, and I don't have it anymore. I don't know how to explain it, but the last night when we had told all the family members that there were no survivors, it's hard to put into words the feeling of talking to the families and the number of people that were going down. I mean, and I sat my notebook down, and I was trying to help some family members up, and I never got my notebook back. But in that

notebook I did have times written down. I don't know. I doubt if anybody would have ever turned it in.

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But it was probably somewhere around 8:30 p.m. It was myself, Elizabeth Chamberlin, and there was another individual that Elizabeth brought with us from Massey. His first name was Brian. don't know what his last name was. But we went down there and we met with a lady at the training center who was like a human resources person. believe her name was Jennifer. What we asked her to do when we went down there the first time, by the time we got down there, I believe there were seven fatalities. One of the other individuals had died. We made a decision that we were going to ask those seven families to come into a separate room and make them aware that their loved one had died in the explosion, and that was our first meeting when we went down there.

- Q. So you met with those seven families. Did you later meet with the families of the missing miners?
 - A. Could you repeat that, please?
 - Q. You met with the seven families of the

deceased miners that you knew of at that point in time. Did you meet later with the families of the, at that point in time, missing miners?

- A. Yes. After a period of time, we left the room where the seven deceased miners' families were, and we went into a bigger meeting area with the rest of the family and friends of the other miners that were missing. At that time, I still didn't have a finite number of miners that were missing, and that really bothered me, to go into the room and but we went in, and we basically gave them an update of just preliminary information on what had occurred and that there were already fatalities involved in this.
- Q. About roughly when did you get out of that meeting with those families?
- A. Approximately 10:30. It was a pretty long meeting, and there were a lot of questions. My experience in these things, I mean, is you just let the families ask anything they want, and you try to answer as much as you can. You be as honest as you can, but you also try to be as positive as you can. So they were asking questions, do you think my loved one is alive and that he was on a certain

section. It's very difficult without really spending much time looking at a map to try to figure out what people may be where.

We basically spent a couple of hours with the families there. I shared with them what I knew, and I believe Massey may have talked a little bit, but it was more of me talking than Massey at that time to the families.

- Q. So about 10:30 you got out of that meeting. Was the mine rescue team still underground at that point in time?
- A. Yes. I don't think we went to any media briefings. We typically would go to the families and have a briefing with them and then go over to the media center that was set up at Marsh Fork.

 But I think after that first family briefing, I believe we went back up to the mine site, which was probably somewhere in the vicinity of 10:30 or so.
- Q. Do you recall about when you had the first media briefing?
- A. It would just be a guess on my part.

 Somewhere around one or two in the morning. I

 believe we went back down and talked to the

 families again later that night, and then we went

and had a media briefing. I was getting some information from my headquarters office that after you talk to the families, you needed to go brief the media. And I believe at that time, then, the state had enough people on site that they participated in the briefing as well as — some of the briefings Massey came to and some of them they didn't.

- Q. Now, we understand the mine rescue teams were pulled out of the mine, I think, sometime around midnight that night.
- A. I thought it was a little later than that but, I mean, the record will speak for itself. I was at the mine when they were pulled out. I believe John Urosek had come on site by this time, and we had started having continuous monitoring at different locations on the surface, as well as our rescue teams underground.

I remembered we pulled them out when they were up in 22 headgate. They had just gotten to the mantrip, and we found explosive mixtures of gas and smoke. Bob Hardman made the correct decision to, and I think everybody was in agreement based on the readings that we needed to evacuate the mine.

- Q. So explosive gas plus smoke, which indicates a fire, was a potential hazard to the mine rescue teams?
 - A. Yes.

- Q. So you pull the teams out. Do you recall roughly when the teams went back into the mine?
- A. I'd have to look at the log again. I believe it was a number of hours, and it was dependent on I think we put a borehole in at the top of 22 headgate. When I got to the mine, there was already discussions about where do we need to put boreholes in, and 22 headgate naturally up at the top end was a good choice, because we had a dead end area.

We assumed we were going to have stoppings knocked out the whole way, so it was kind of like if you put a borehole in there, you can bring your intake air and ventilator the entire way towards the Bandytown fan as an intake shaft. I think after that borehole went in and monitoring was done is when the rescue teams were allowed to go back underground.

Q. Was there any resources that you thought may have been useful in this rescue attempt that

was not available to you?

A. I thought the phone system was very poor.

Once I got on Route 3 behind the state guys, I mean, that was it for my cell phone. It wasn't going to be used anymore. I was under the impression that our emergency operations had phones that was going to be of use to me, and I have heard Joe Main say, and I agree, that him and I could be 10 feet apart from each other with the phone and we wouldn't be able to talk. The phone system was something that was really lacking, in my opinion.

I would have liked to have had a chromatograph set up a lot earlier than what we had it. We had a chromatograph. We were taking samples back to Mt. Hope, but the hand-held readings, sometimes they don't always match up with the bottle sample analysis because of interfering gases, and when you're making life and death decisions, I guess you want as much information available to you as you can have. So if I had a magic wand, those would be the two things that I would have wanted that I didn't have.

Q. Now, you indicated that there was a chromatograph at the mine at some point in time.

A. I believe it came in sometime during the day on the 6th.

- Q. Where did that chromatograph come from?
- A. It came from technical support's Bruceton location near Pittsburgh.
- Q. Did you ever get any better way to communicate, any satellite phones or anything like that?
- A. Probably after three or four days, we finally got some phones that worked. I think also Massey or somebody must have put up a tower that allowed cell phones to be used that gave us a signal on our cell phones. But early on, I mean I have seen this before, it's nothing new but you get into a situation where you have an emergency at a mine, and the mine has two lines, and the state is trying to get on it, MSHA is trying to get on it, the union is trying to get on it, and the company is trying to get on it. As a mining industry, we need to do better with our communication services when an emergency happens.
- Q. Now, we understand there were several forays into the mine, but the mine rescue teams and the last victim wasn't found until almost a week,

several days later.

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- A. It would have been on Friday evening, into Saturday morning would have been when the last victim was found. It would be from late in the night on the 9th to the morning of the 10th.
- Q. At that point in time, the effort switched from a rescue attempt to a recovery attempt.
- A. Yes. So I guess we held out hope. were three or four people unaccounted for, and we held out hope, and you always do until you find the victim that maybe someone could have gotten to a refuge chamber. We knew that there's no way that anybody could have lived and sustained themselves in the type of atmospheres of 7,000 parts per million, but if someone would have been away from the explosion, had the opportunity to put an SCSR on and crawl into a refuge chamber, they might have been able to sustain themselves for a period of So up until that Friday night, into Saturday morning, I mean, it was a slim hope, but it's something that you got to go for, and it's a rescue operation until you find the last body.
- Q. You mentioned that Joe Main was on site.

 About when did he arrive?

A. He arrived somewhere in the morning on April the 6th.

- Q. What was Mr. Main's role in this entire operation?
- A. I think he's a hands-on guy to begin with. He's always been that way in his entire career, and I think he wanted to come to the mine site and lend any support that he could, whether it was to talk about rescue operations or speaking to the media or just being senior MSHA official on site; just talking to his own MSHA people and the company people. He basically let Bob handle the rescue operation, and sometimes he talked to the media, and other times he asked me to speak to the media.
- Q. Now, was there any mechanism to relieve Mr. Hardman? Was there backup someplace?
- A. There was. I mean, again, I'd been through enough of these to know that it looked like it was going to go on for an extended period of time. So that evening, the evening of April the 5th, I'd called back to headquarters and told them to make arrangements to get some personnel from other districts down to support District 4, not

only Bob Hardman, but his ADMs and the folks that were out there. So we had contacted both the district managers in Morgantown, West Virginia, Bob Cornett and the district manager in Norton, Ray McKinney, to come up with a couple of his ADMs, their ADMs, and to spell Bob out.

When you're in these types of situations and you're the district manager, they've got to kind of pry you away from the mine, because you want to stay, but there comes a period of time after you'd been there so long that you just don't function properly or you're almost falling asleep while you're standing up. I knew that Bob would be in that situation, and I wanted to have some people there so we would have an opportunity for them to be briefed in what was going on before Bob left and just to try to let Bob get a little rest.

- Q. Was there anything that you asked for that you didn't get?
- A. Again, I think Bob was more the person asking for stuff from Massey. My impression is when Bob asked for something, they would get it, but then it didn't seem to me like they followed through on making sure it was implemented. As an

example, I mean, I think we had more drills there than we would need, but when you finally followed up to see what was going on with the drills, they would just be sitting there until someone forced them to start drilling, to the point that Bob Hardman had to go up on top of the hill a couple of times himself and say, you need to get this drill operating. Tell Massey we had an agreement you were going to put a borehole in here. It seemed like they had the money to spend, but they just didn't have the oversight to know that things were getting done the way they were planned, in my opinion.

- Q. Do you think that there was a sufficient turnout of mine rescue teams?
- A. Yes. They worked hard. I mean, we put them into conditions that probably none of us in the room here will ever be in, and the way that they had to recover bodies and the distance they had to carry people, both the state rescue team and MSHA rescue teams as well. I mean, I don't think we could have asked any of these individuals to do more than what they did.
 - Q. When did you leave the accident scene?

1	A. It would have been Saturday afternoon on
2	April the 10th. I went up to Charleston to stay
3	overnight, and I flew back to D.C. on Sunday, April
4	the 11th.
5	Q. When did you start the accident
6	investigation process?
7	A. I was already thinking when I was on site
8	at the mine about the accident investigation and
9	thinking of people to participate in the accident
10	team.
11	Q. Anything else that you would like to add
12	to this?
13	A. I can't think of anything.
14	MR. SHERER: Thank you. Do you
15	have any questions, Terry?
16	MR. FARLEY: I have none.
17	MR. WILSON: Pat?
18	EXAMINATION
19	BY MR. MCGINLEY:
20	Q. Just a couple of questions. There have
21	been rumors about why you were in Charleston on
22	April 5th. It wasn't for a meeting with Massey; is
23	that correct?
24	A. Well, no. On that Thursday morning of

that week, I had planned to meet with Massey.

Q. It would have been the 8th?

A. Yes, sir. The week prior to Upper Big
Branch blowing up, our District 4 office had
received a couple of hazardous complaints at other
mines of Massey in the area, and we had gone to
both of those mines probably 8:30 in the evening,
captured the phones and went underground, and both
locations that we went to, we had found mining
without any ventilation curtains in the face, no
airflow, a lot of visible dust.

Bob Hardman and I, it was probably the Friday before Upper Big Branch occurred, I says, Bob, I says, I'm coming down in the area to meet with the State of Kentucky, and I said, I'd like for you and me to go meet with Massey. We were having some other issues with Massey over low weight gain samples, the use of scrubbers had been an ongoing problem with Massey. I says, let's meet at their Chapmanville headquarters office on Thursday morning of that week.

Now, Bob was planning on coming down to Pikeville, Kentucky on Wednesday evening. Bob, myself and Norman Page were having a meeting on

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allowing the use of scrubbers and making sure that we were consistent within District 4 and 6 and 2 looking at how we can be consistent not only at 3 Massey mines but all mines. But I was concerned about those two hazard complaints, and I wanted to 5 make sure that I met with Massey personally over 6 those issues, and unfortunately, we never got to that date. 8

- Was there a meeting set up, do you know? Q.
- Α. Yes, there was. It was Thursday morning, I believe, at 8 a.m.
- Do you know who you were going to meet Q. with?
- It was at least Chris Adkins and Elizabeth Chamberlin. I do not know if Don Blankenship was going to be at that meeting or not.
- Given that background and the experience Q. with the two other Massey mines immediately before the explosion, when you learned about UBB, you got there and you realized it was an explosion, was there any connection you made between those ventilation problems with the other mines?
- At that time, there wasn't, other than the -- I guess when you go out on a situation like

that, whether it's right or wrong, I try to stay, in my mind, in a rescue mode until I know it's not, and then I get into the recovery and investigative mode a little later.

- Q. So that would have been something that occurred to you after you --
 - A. Yes.

- Q. -- the rescue and recovery, which is obviously the primary goal of what you had to do?
- A. Well, and just mention one other thing, and I don't know that it adds to it, but it was probably a week after this, we had another hazard complaint at another Massey mine for them doing this is after UBB occurred, and we went into the Cook mine, and we found the exact same thing, mining without curtains, without air in the face. It really ate me alive, after UBB happened, that we're still finding these kind of things. That played a role when we started establishing these impact inspections.

Besides UBB, we saw that there were mines that just were blatantly not complying with the law, and we thought it was important to, I don't want to say sneak into the mines, but to go in on

off times to see what was going on, if it was going on more often than not. So, yeah, there were a number of issues that we wanted to speak to Massey about on that Thursday morning and the meeting had been set up.

- Q. We just had a witness testify basically that Massey was informed of the inspection, when inspectors were coming into the mine that they took steps to avoid citations, that when they get citation or closure orders, they would make whatever response would satisfy the inspectors, and then the inspector's gone, they'd go back and do the same thing as just as a matter of course over an extended period of time. So it seems consistent with what you're saying here today, not just isolated to UBB.
 - A. Yes, sir.

- Q. I just have a couple of more questions. The MINER Act requires MSHA to assign individual special responsibilities during mine emergencies, family liaisons. Do you know anything about how that works at UBB?
- A. Yes, sir. I mentioned a gentleman's name earlier, Mike Dickerson. Mike was a family liaison

from District 4, and he came to the mine site, originally was at Ellis portal. I believe he was exchanged up at Ellis portal and went down to spend time with the families. In addition, just like that evening we decided to bring other district managers in, we brought additional family liaisons in, because we knew this was going to go around the clock. So we brought in Jim Pointer and Ken Fleming from District 6, which was located close by. We wanted to keep a family liaison with the families through this entire operation.

- Q. Is your impression looking back on the experience you were really, I guess, the primary communicator to families from MSHA's standpoint and with the press. Do you feel like you got the information out as well as you'd like or anything you would do differently?
- A. No, I think we got it out. I mean, it was a joint effort between the state and MSHA more so than the company. I mean, the governor was there. Ron Wooten spoke for the state, and myself and Mr. Main, but we basically made a commitment that we would brief the families and spend as much time with them until we answered all of their questions

before we went to the media.

In these situations, it's always important that the families don't hear it from the media. I don't have any regrets on how we talked and dealt with the families. I think we tried to be honest with them, but we still tried to be hopeful that there was a chance that maybe someone could have gotten to a refuge chamber, even though it was small, and I don't have any regrets of that.

- Q. Just one more thing. Of course, rock dusting has become a focus of concern, and MSHA are involved in explaining the results of the rock dust survey as part of the investigation. Can you explain just sort of briefly what MSHA's policy is with regard to determining when rock dust surveys should be done, other than this sort of post disaster explosion situation?
- A. Yeah. Every quarter an MSHA inspector is supposed to look at a mine map, basically look at the previous quarter inspection that was just completed, and our inspectors are supposed to draw a line on a mine map indicating how far they sampled up to. As the section advances, they are to use that point as their zero point and take rock

dust surveys up to the tail piece. If the areas, and we find this in a lot of cases, are too wet to be sampled, the next inspector should come back and go back to those locations and collect a sample at the places that were too wet.

They also had the ability or if they feel the need to take spot samples. If they are in an outby area that has already been sampled, they had the ability to take a sample and have that analyzed or cited if they feel that the rock dust is inadequate in that area. So I guess in a way, what you're looking at is a mine, or at any mine that would be sampled one time in its entirety as it is being developed and then the use of spot samples in areas that may need additional rock dusting.

Q. We've heard some testimony from people who worked in the mine basically say, well, rock dusting was good. You know, it was good because we didn't get citations. We just had a witness who said — he had quite a bit of experience and was a management person — that said, I thought it was inadequate a lot of the time. Is there any reason why companies can't or shouldn't take their own samples rather than relying on Massey?

MR. WILSON: You mean MSHA.

Q. I'm sorry. MSHA. Thank you.

- A. There is no reasons why they shouldn't do that. I mean, that would probably be a smart thing that a company could do to ensure that the area is well rock dusted. They don't need MSHA to come and do it. They can do that on their own as well.
- Q. We have had witnesses say, you know, that rock dusting was good, and then you ask them, well, how do you know that? What kind of training do you have? They invariably say, well, we eyeball it. Well, I understand that to a point.
- A. Yeah. What's their baseline to know when it's good or not?
 - Q. Exactly, and they don't have any.
- A. Yeah. I don't disagree with what you're saying.
- Q. Do you know of any companies that actually do their own rock dust sampling?
- A. I think the only time they normally take samples is when we take samples to get ready to go to court against us and to combat us in court to see if their numbers look the same as ours. I don't know any that do it proactively.

1	Q. Is that the only way one can determine for
2	sure whether there's compliance or not, is by
3	taking the samples or
4	A. Well, NIOSH has now come up with and
5	it's still in the testing phases, but it looks
6	promising a piece of equipment that you can do
7	it basically hands-on right when you measure the
8	rock dust rather than having to send it away. If
9	NIOSH or somebody else could perfect something
10	similar to that, I think that would go a long way
11	in helping in making sure mines are well rock
12	dusted. But right now, you have to send it away.
13	MR. MCGINLEY: That's all the
14	questions I have. Thank you.
15	MR. WILSON: Let's go off the
16	record for a second.
17	(Break.)
18	EXAMINATION
19	BY MR. WILSON:
20	Q. Kevin, earlier you had made a statement
21	about the Pyott-Boone system when you were at the
22	mine wasn't working the way you thought it should.
23	Do you want to elaborate on that a little?
24	A. Yeah. I think I may have used the terms

that I thought it was useless, and I guess that's 1 out of frustration, because I was really wanting to 2 know how many people were unaccounted for, and 3 Massey says that the Pyott-Boone system wasn't 4 working correctly. So when I used the term 5 useless, it was meant at the time of the explosion 6 in trying to determine how many people were 7 unaccounted for. 8

MR. WILSON: Okay. Pat, did you have a few follow-ups?

MR. MCGINLEY: Yeah. Just a couple of other questions I overlooked.

RE-EXAMINATION

BY MR. MCGINLEY:

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- Q. Mr. Stricklin, do you know when the Massey teams, I think it's the southwest mine rescue team, the Sidney teams, arrived at UBB after the explosion, and secondly when they went underground? Do you have a sense of that?
- A. I don't know. I recollected somewhere around 6:45 p.m. that evening is when the first teams went underground.
- Q. I meant to say the southern West

Virginia. I said southwest.

- A. I knew what you meant, sir. It was somewhere around a quarter until seven. I know they got up to the fresh air base and we were set up at 7:15 at that location.
- Q. Do you know which one was the first one between the Sidney and the southern West Virginia team?
- A. I believe it was the southern West Virginia team that was the first one up there.
- Q. So the first one went underground around 7:30, you think?
 - A. I thought it was before 7:30.
 - Q. You said before 7:30.
- A. Yeah. I think they were at the fresh air base at 7:15.
- Q. Would that have been the southern West Virginia team?
- A. Yes, and I believe MSHA and the state also had a representative with those teams when they went underground, I believe. Jerry Cook was one of the individuals and maybe Mike Hicks from MSHA, and I'm not sure who the state were, but they supported it right away as well, and I think they may have

been with the teams underground. 1 One final question. At what point, if you 0. recall, did you learn an accurate number about with 3 regard to how many people were still underground that were unaccounted for? 5 It was probably somewhere around 6 midnight. It took that long. Q. Partly because the tracking system didn't 8 give accurate information, I assume? I don't think the tracking system ever 10 gave us that information. It was almost like 11 process of elimination. It was a head count more 12 so than it was the tracking system that ever gave 13 us that information. 14 Right. We've seen some of the 15 **Q**. investigation, that people were supposed to be one 16 place, according to the tracking system were in 17 other places. 18 19 Α. Yes. MR. MCGINLEY: I don't have any 20 other questions. Thank you. 21 22 MR. WILSON: Mr. Stricklin, on behalf of MSHA, the Office of Miners 23 Health Safety & Training, and the 24

governor's independent team, I want to 1 thank you for appearing today and answering questions. Your cooperation is 3 very important to the investigation. We will be interviewing 5 additional witnesses, so we ask that you 6 not discuss your testimony with anyone else. 8 After questioning other 10 witnesses, we may have some follow-up questions and we will let you know. If 11 you think of any additional information, 12 please contact Norman Page. 13 Before we finish, I do want to 14 give you an opportunity, if there's 15 anything else that you would like to add 16 to the record, you may do so now. 17 THE WITNESS: I don't have 18 19 anything to add. MR. WILSON: Again, thank you for 20 your cooperation. Go off the record. 21 (The interview of KEVIN STRICKLIN 2.2 concluded at 3:12 p.m.) 23

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA, To-wit:

I, Lisa Marie Short, a Notary Public and Certified Court Reporter within and for the State aforesaid, duly commissioned and qualified, do hereby certify that the interview of KEVIN STRICKLIN was duly taken by me and before me at the time and place specified in the caption hereof.

I do further certify that said proceedings were correctly taken by me in stenotype notes, that the same were accurately transcribed out in full and true record of the testimony given by said witness.

I further certify that I am neither attorney or counsel for, nor related to or employed by, any of the parties to the action in which these proceedings were had, and further I am not a relative or employee of any attorney or counsel employed by the parties hereto or financially interested in the action.

My commission expires the 8th day of September 2018.

Given under my hand and seal this 25th day of October 2010.

Lisa Marie Short CCR Notary Public