Thank you for joining MSHA's Stakeholder Meeting

July 22, 2015

Please dial-in via: 888-592-9604
And enter participant passcode:
4153002

Find materials at:
http://bit.ly/722msha

OPENING REMARKS

Deputy Assistant Secretary Pat Silvey
Assistant Secretary Joseph A. Main

CALENDAR YEAR FATALS

Marcus Smith, Coal Mine Safety & Health
Larry Trainor, MNM Mine Safety & Health

MSHA Stakeholder Meeting
1st and 2nd Quarters

July 22, 2015

Coal Fatalities 1st and 2nd Quarters 2015

8 Fatalities

• Pennsylvania	Machinery	(Underground)
• Pennsylvania	Fall of Roof/Back	(Underground)
• West Virginia	Fall of Face/Rib	(Underground)
• Virginia	Fall of Face/Rib	(Underground)
• Kentucky	Machinery	(Surface)
• Illinois	Powered Haulage	(Underground)
• West Virginia	Powered Haulage	(Surface)
• Pennsylvania	Falling Material	(Underground)

Coal Fatal Accidents By Occupation 1st and 2nd Quarters 2015

- Foreman or Supervisor – 3
- Continuous Mining Machine Operator – 1
- Roof Bolter Helper - 1
- Mine Examiner - 1
- Truck Driver – 1
- Scoop Operator - 1

Coal 2015 Fatal Accidents

- 6 Underground Mines and 2 Surface Mines in 1st and 2nd Quarters

- Classifications:
  - Machinery – 2
  - Fall of Face/Rib– 2
  - Powered Haulage - 2
  - Falling Material – 1
  - Fall of Roof - 1

COAL MINE FATALITY – On Wednesday, January 28, 2015, a 43 year-old continuous mining machine operator with 10 years of mining experience was killed when he was pinned between the conveyor boom of a remote controlled continuous mining machine and a coal rib. The victim was operating the continuous mining machine from a remote position in the entry and was preparing for the next mining cycle when the accident occurred.

COAL MINE FATALITY – On February 20, 2015, a 29 year-old roof bolter helper with 3 years and 48 weeks of mining experience was killed when a piece of rock approximately 3 feet wide, 11½ feet long, and 3 to 16 inches thick fell and pinned him against the top of the drill canopy of a roof bolting machine. The roof bolting machine was positioned to install the next row of permanent supports when the accident occurred.

COAL MINE FATALITY – On March 8, 2015, a 45 year old assistant longwall coordinator with twelve years of experience was killed while working on a longwall section. The victim was shoveling loose material between the longwall face and the pan line when a large piece of rock, 12 feet long by 5 feet wide by 1 foot thick, fell from the face and struck him.

COAL MINE FATALITY – On Monday, March 16, 2015, a 34 year-old section foreman with 10 years of mining experience was killed when a coal/rock rib approximately 90 inches long, 45 inches high, and 15 to 18 inches thick fell and pinned him against the side of a shuttle car.

COAL MINE FATALITY – On May 28, 2015, a 45-year-old surface foreman with 27 years of experience was killed when he was crushed between the frames of a road grader and a tractor that was transporting a base power module for a highwall miner. The foreman was in the process of connecting a chain between the two machines when the road grader rolled back and crushed him.

COAL MINE FATALITY – On Sunday, May 31, 2015, a 59-year-old mine examiner with 32 years of mining experience was found unconscious, unresponsive, and lying in a travel way. The victim had been driving a diesel mantrip to travel to a set of seals to examine them. The victim was located along the east coal rib, and the front right corner of the mantrip was in contact with the west rib just inby the location of the victim.

COAL MINE FATALITY - On Tuesday, March 17, 2015, a 52-year-old contract truck driver was killed while driving a fuel truck on a mine haulage road. The tandem axle truck was found on its top near the bottom of a long descending grade which included a sharp curve to the right. The fuel truck was fully loaded with approximately 3,500 gallons of diesel fuel. After interviews, investigators could not determine if the victim was wearing a seatbelt at the time of the accident.

COAL MINE FATALITY -On Saturday, June 27, 2015, a 55-year-old scoop operator with 21 years of mining experience was killed when he was struck by a set of metal airlock doors. The victim was closing the airlock doors when the doors dislodged and fell, pinning him to the ground.

Best Practices

- Install and maintain proximity detection systems on mobile equipment
- Support or control roof, face, and ribs to protect miners from hazards
- Communicate your movements to coworkers.
- Use proper equipment for towing.
- Install warning signs on the road/travelway and block equipment from motion before installing tow equipment between mobile equipment.
- Protect electrical cables from damage, especially from damage by mobile equipment.
- Securely anchor equipment that can fall.
- Conduct complete and thorough examinations.
- Task train all miners in job specifics prior to beginning their work activities.

Metal and Nonmetal Accident Review January - June 2015

Larry Trainor **202-693-9644** **trainor.lawrence@dol.gov**

MNM Fatal Accidents – 2015

- Underground Mines – 2
- Surface Mines – 8
- Contractors – 4
- Classifications
  - Powered Haulage – 2
  - Falling/Sliding Material – 2
  - Machinery – 2
  - Fall of Roof or Back – 1
  - Hoisting – 1
  - Striking or Bumping – 1
  - Slip or Fall of Person - 1

MNM Fatal Accidents by State - 2015

- Missouri – 2
- Nevada – 2
- California - 1
- Florida – 1
- Nebraska - 1
- Pennsylvania – 1
- New Hampshire – 1
- Massachusetts - 1

Fatal Accidents By Commodity - 2015

- Sand & Gravel - 3
- Gold - 2
- Dimension Sandstone – 1
- Phosphate – 1
- Lead Ore – 1
- Cement – 1
- Common Sand - 1

Fatal Accidents By Occupation - 2015

- Supervisor – 2
- Truck Driver – 3
- Heavy Equipment Operator – 2
- Miner/Laborer – 1
- Mechanic - 1
- Scaler – 1

On January 8, 2015, a 63-year old sales manager with 11 years of experience was killed at a sand and gravel mine. He was installing new screen panels in the B tower screen. The feeder box pivoted, pinning him between the box and the rear support beam of the screen deck

On January 11, 2015, a 53-year old contract shaft miner with 35 years of experience was killed at an underground gold mine. The victim was positioned on a work platform on top of a skip traveling up the ventilation shaft. He struck a steel cross member on a beam in the shaft

On January 21, 2015, a 54-year old miner (ground support) with 4 years of experience was killed at an underground lead mine. The victim was operating a mechanical scaler in an intersection when a roof fall (55 feet long x 20 feet wide x 6 feet thick) occurred, covering the machine

On January 26, 2015, a 57-year old heavy equipment operator with 36 years of experience was seriously injured at a phosphate mine. He was operating an excavator near a water filled ditch when the excavator tipped forward and went in the water, submerging the cab. The victim was removed from the cab and transported to a hospital where he died later that day.

On March 17, 2015, a 44-year old haul truck driver with 4 days of experience was injured at a dredge operation. He was operating a loaded articulated haul truck along an elevated roadway next to a dredge pond. After traveling about 125 yards from the loading point, the haul truck drifted into the water. The victim was removed from the truck, transported to a hospital, and then transferred to a trauma center where he died on March 19, 2015.

On March 23, 2015, a 48-year old mine operator with 20 years of experience was killed at a dimension stone operation. The victim was operating a walk-behind masonry saw, positioned between the saw and a ledge, when he tripped and fell. The victim and the saw went over the 4½-foot ledge, resulting in the saw falling on him.

On May 18, 2015, a delivery driver arrived at the plant to deliver drums. After opening the trailer doors, the driver walked to the cab of his truck and proceeded to climb the steps to get back in the cab when he suddenly fell backwards onto the ground striking the back of his head.

On May 28, 2015, a 61-year old water truck operator with 2 years of experience was killed at a surface gold mine. The victim was killed when a water truck ran over a portable toilet that was occupied by the victim.

On June 12, 2015, a 66-year old contract service mechanic with 42 years of experience was killed at a sand and gravel surface mine. The victim reported to several witnesses that he had hit his head earlier in the shift and afterward was found unconscious. The victim was transported to the hospital where he died the next day.

On June 30, 2015, a 65-year old equipment operator with 19 years of experience was killed at a sand and gravel surface mine. The victim was operating a front-end loader removing material from a sand bank when material above fell and engulfed the machine entering the operator's cab and asphyxiated the victim.

Best Practices

- Examine your work places for all possible hazards and correct them before you perform work.
- Task train all persons to recognize all potential hazardous conditions and ensure they understand safe job procedures for elimination of the hazards before beginning work.
- Ensure material is properly blocked to prevent unexpected movement. Assure energy cannot be released while the task is performed.
- Properly size and maintain pillars to maintain an effective ground control plan.

Q&A's on Fatals

REMARKS

Assistant Secretary Joseph A. Main

NEW PART 50 WEB-BASED TRAINING

Kevin Deel/Glen Poe EPD

AN OVERVIEW OF THE "NEW" PART 50 TRAINING PROGRAM

July 22, 2015

The Goal

- The goal of the *new* **Part 50 Training Program** is….
  - ✓ for mine operators and contractors to properly report accidents, injuries, illnesses, and employment data
  - ✓ more accurately identify problem areas
  - ✓ generate the best corrective actions possible to prevent recurrence and
  - ✓ enhance both MSHA and mine operators ability to develop programs to benefit the health and safety of miners

Accidents, injuries, and illnesses are key indicators of the effectiveness of the operator's health and safety program.

Program Highlights

- Education, Training, & Learning Program For All
- Easily Accessed/User Friendly
- Identifies Current Regulation & Policy Requirements
- Includes Detailed Instructions For Completing Forms
  - 7000-1/7000-2
- Establishes Accurate Records For Audit Purposes
- Provides Interactive Online Training
- Includes Student Assessment/Knowledge Checks

Dual Program

- Consists Of Two Dynamic Segments
  - Operator
    - ✓ highly detailed content for gaining a better understanding of what constitutes reporting
    - ✓ accurate form completion, timely submittal, & maintenance of records
    - ✓ enhances investigations for preventing recurrence
  - Miner
    - ✓ a learning tool that provides a general understanding of Part 50
    - ✓ allows miners to assist operators in the capturing of valuable data and aid in accurate reporting
    - ✓ enhances investigations for preventing recurrence

New Part 50 Training Program

Welcome to the online training course for the **New Part 50 Training Program**. The program is designed to clarify reporting requirements for accidents, injuries, and illnesses in the mining industry. This program will enhance MSHA's ability to evaluate and develop mine safety and health standards and programs which benefit the industry.

Why is it important for mine operators to report accidents, injuries, and illnesses?

Accidents, injuries, and illnesses are key indicators of the effectiveness of the operator's health and safety program.

Note: The material in this training course is for informational purposes only and is not intended to be an all-inclusive source for 30 CFR Part 50.

Click Next to Continue

Course Resources

Part 50 Program Policy Manual

Report on 30 CFR Part 50 (PC-7014)(Yellow Jacket)

Temporary Employment Agency and Part 50 Reporting

Reporting Deaths on Mine Property

Reporting Roof Falls

7000-1

7000-2

Mine Data Retrieval System

2014 POV screening Criteria (Severity Measure Formula & Description)

Please Click the appropriate button below to access the course content.

Note: The material in this training course is for informational purposes only and is not intended to be an all-inclusive source for 30 CFR Part 50.

Overview

We will now proceed with the **Part 50 Training Program**. Remember, properly reporting accidents, injuries, illnesses, and employment opens doors for instituting appropriate corrective actions and preventing recurrence. The next several screens include a review of all of the regulatory requirements relating to reporting accidents, injuries, illnesses, and employment.

The following topics, standards, and regulations will be covered in this course:

- Part 50 Purpose and Scope ✓
- Part 50 Definitions ✓
- 50.10 (Immediate Notification)
- 50.11 (Investigation)
- 50.20 (7000-1 Report)
- 50.30 (7000-2 Report)
- 50.40 (Maintenance of Records)
- 50.41 (Verification of Records) ✓

Click on the buttons to navigate through each section within the course.

At the end of each section, click **Go Back** to return to this screen.

Welcome to the Miner portion of the **New Part 50 Training Program**.

The mine operator, with the assistance of the **Miners**, has the primary responsibility to prevent the existence of hazardous conditions within the mine that can affect the safety, health, and well-being of miners.

Federal regulations require mine operators and contractors to report accidents, injuries, and illnesses to the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA).

In addition, operators and contractors must submit reports pertaining to accidents, injuries, and occupational illnesses within specific time frames.

The information gathered from these reports is used to evaluate and develop safety and health standards and programs for the purposes of enhancing the safety, health, and well-being of miners.

Why is it important for mine operators to report accidents, injuries, and illnesses?

Accidents, injuries, and illnesses are key indicators of the effectiveness of the operator's health and safety program.

Click Next to Continue

Knowledge Check

Any unplanned ignition or explosion of gas or dust must be reported to MSHA within 15 minutes once the operator knows or should know of the ignition or explosion.

- True
- False

Submit

The Next button will appear after you select your answer(s) and click Submit.

Course Access

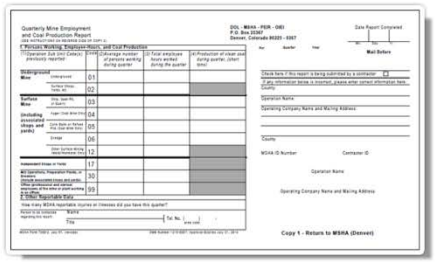
- To access this resource, go to http://www.msha.gov/training/ and click the link for The “new” Part 50 Training Program beneath the "Training Program and Courses" heading.

Knowing the facts provides opportunities to improve!!!

U.S. Dept of Labor

Report Accidents Injuries & Illnesses

1-800-746-1553



MSHA

Q&A's on Part 50 Web-Based Training

BREAK-OUT SESSIONS WILL START AT 2:20 P.M.

Breakout sessions will be conference-call only so you can log-off from the webinar.

Coal stakeholders:
Remain connected via the same phone number.
Dial-in number: 888-592-9604, passcode: 4153002

Metal/Nonmetal stakeholders:
Dial-in to a new phone number: 800-369-1849
Enter passcode: 9897662