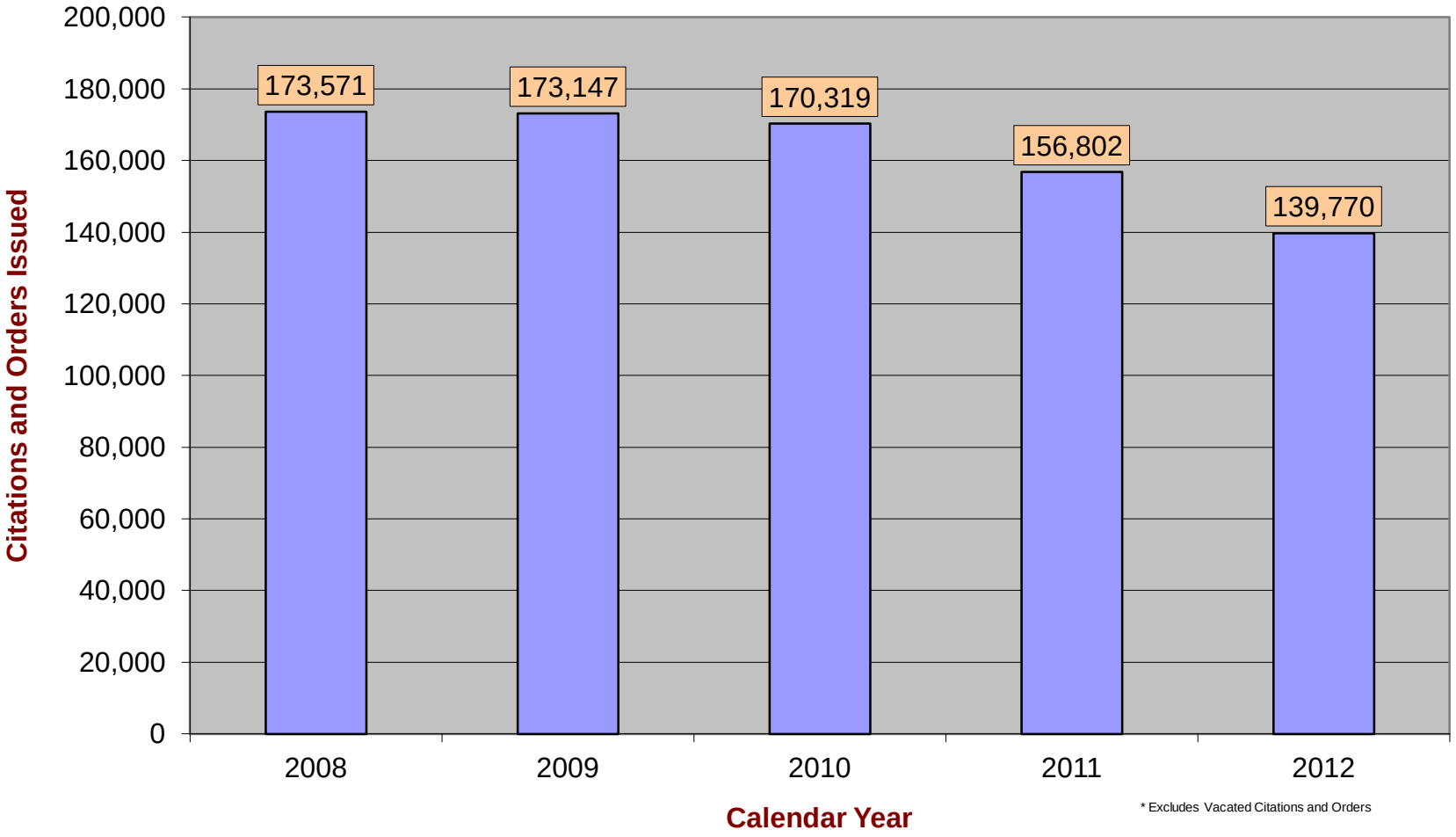
Mine Safety and Health: Moving in the Right Direction

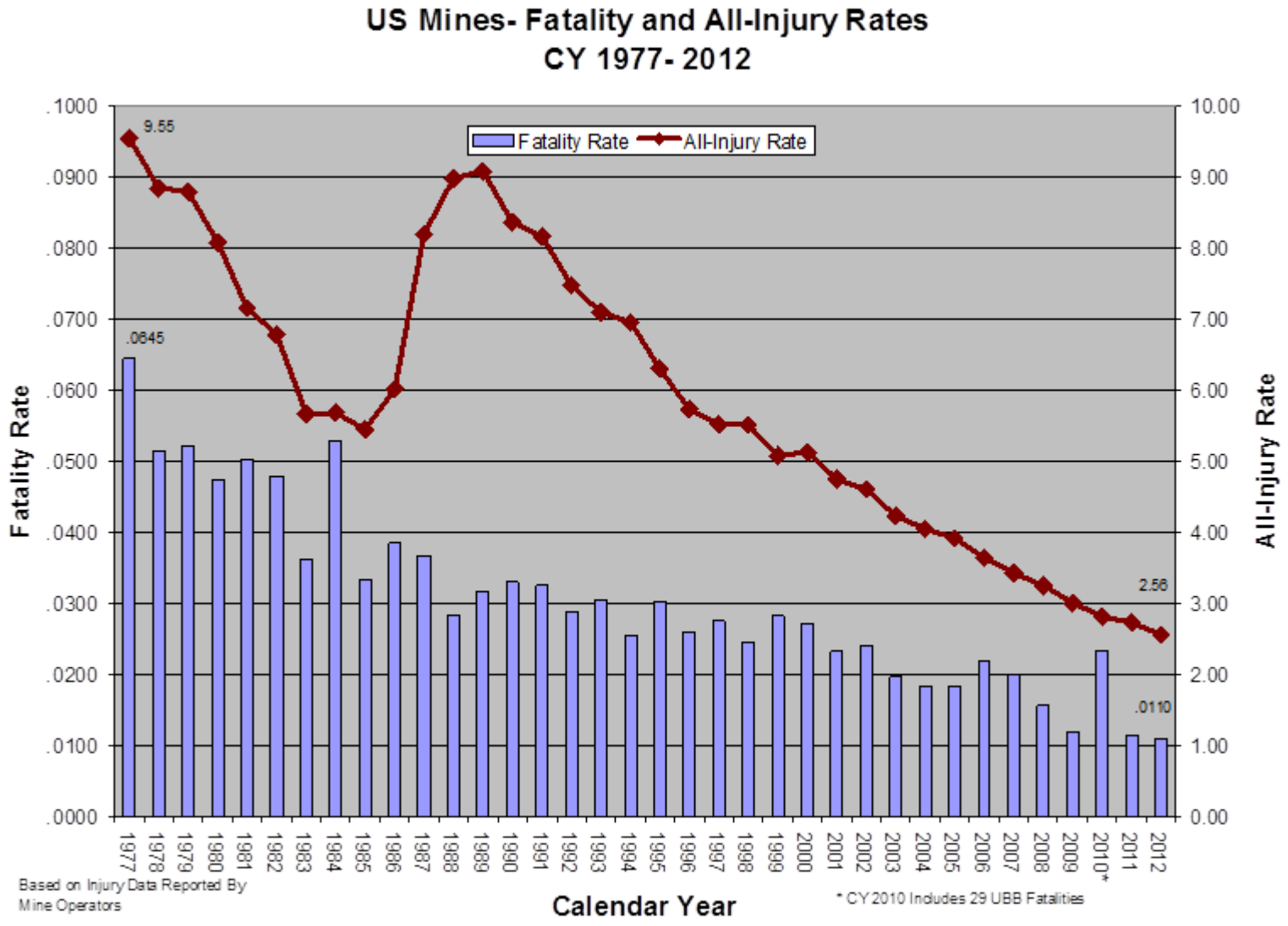
- Implemented several actions at MSHA
  - Impact inspections, POV
  - Reorganized special enforcement for better oversight
  - Rules to Live By
  - Created centralized oversight of policy/directives system
  - Overhauled MSHA inspection handbooks
  - Began quarterly fatal updates
  - Alerts to MNM and coal stakeholders – PROP, Diesel Exposure Alert, Heat Exposure Alert
  - Finding and fixing gaps in mine emergency response
  - Implementing more than 60 IR recommendations aimed at improving how we manage MSHA, mine safety and enforcing the Mine Act

Mine Safety and Health: Moving in the Right Direction (cont.)

- Implemented aggressive stakeholder outreach, which has resulted in a number of improvements
  - Guarding #1 and #2
  - Fall protection clarification
  - Educating miners on their rights
  - Several alliances producing results, including Safety Pro in a Box for aggregate operators
- Work by industry:
  - Proximity detection
  - Atmospheric monitoring for underground mines
  - Oxygen systems for escape
  - Underground communications
  - Coal-fired kiln explosion prevention
  - Silica protection initiative
  - Fall protection initiative

All MSHA - Citations and Orders Issued
CY 2008 - 2012




US Mines- Fatality and All-Injury Rates
CY 1977- 2012
Fatality Rate
All-Injury Rate
9.55
.0645
2.56
.0110
.1000
.0900
.0800
.0700
.0600
.0500
.0400
.0300
.0200
.0100
.0000
10.00
9.00
8.00
7.00
6.00
5.00
4.00
3.00
2.00
1.00
0.00
1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010* 2011 2012
Calendar Year
Based on Injury Data Reported By Mine Operators
* CY 2010 Includes 29 UBB Fatalities

Jan – June 30 2013

- 18 deaths – one less than midyear last year
- 8 coal fatalities in first quarter, 1 in second quarter
  - 2 miners died in machinery accidents; 3miners died in powered haulage accidents; 2 died as a result of roof fall accidents; 1 died in an accident resulting from exploding vessels under pressure; and 1 died in a hoisting accident.
  - The deaths were not isolated to certain occupations. Seven occupations were represented among the nine miners killed. Two of the powered haulage deaths may have been prevented through the use of proximity detection systems.
- 3 metal/nonmetal fatalities in first quarter, 6 in second quarter
  - 1 miner died as a result of a fall of highwall; 1 miner died in a machinery accident; 1 miner died in accident involving explosives and breaking agents; 4 died in powered haulage accidents; and 2 died in falling material accidents. Three of the fatalities occurred at underground mines; six were at surface mines. Three of the miners were mechanics, and two of the miners were supervisors.

Jan – June 2013 (cont.)

- Emphasis on workplace examinations – 9 coal fatalities were underground
- Proximity detection could have prevented 2 deaths
  - 340 proximity detection systems installed, 252 of those on CMs
- Emphasis on LOTO – 2 metal/nonmetal fatalities could have been prevented with lock out/tag out

August 7, 2013 Agenda

- Introductory remarks
- Fatalities – first half of 2013 update
- Global Hazcom Standard
- Holmes Mine Rescue
- Diesel Particulate/Diesel Emissions
- POV Tool – Jay Mattos
- State Grants Update
- **BREAK**
- Refuge Alternatives (Coal participants)
  - Approval update
  - Request for information
  - Notice re-opening the December 2008 final rule to address expectations training.
- Bleeder Examination Policy (Coal participants)