



# Technical Information Bulletin

## TITLE: Underground Mining Radio Control System Transmitter Interference By Hand Held Two Way Radio

**Face Haulage (All SN), Continuous Haulage (All SN), Scoops (All SN), Load Haul Dump (All SN), Feeder Breaker (All SN), Roof Bolter (All SN), Continuous Miners (All SN), Shearer (All SN), Plow (All SN), Armored Face Conveyor (All SN), Roof Supports (All SN), Roof Support Carriers (All SN), Shield Trailer (All SN)**

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### Introduction

The problem that is identified in the technical information bulletin that follows does not have a known permanent solution. Until a permanent solution is known, use the solution that is identified below.

### Problem

According to the attached MSHA Safety Alert released 9/16/2014, RFI and EMI have been identified as potential sources of interference with various types of machine control and monitoring system. Since it is apparent that an adequate investigation of a new communication radio system did not occur upon introduction into the existing work environment, Caterpillar will launch an investigation to identify the severity of this interference and its impact across all underground product lines and machine control systems.

### Solution

1. All mine operators shall instruct mining section personnel that radio communication devices, when in use, should be kept at least 50 ft. away from any Caterpillar radio or umbilical remote control units.
2. If machine operators must carry and use radio communication devices for safety reasons, all mine operators shall instruct such personnel to never use any radio communications device while actively operating any mining machine radio or umbilical remote function, and when using any radio communication device, never attempt to start, tram or operate any mining machine function.
3. Before introducing any radio or other type of electronic tracking or radio system into a new or existing mining section using Caterpillar radio or umbilical machine control, the mine operator should contact Caterpillar or our authorized dealer so the potential impact of the new system can be adequately investigated.



## **U.S. Department of Labor Mine Safety and Health Administration**

### **SAFETY ALERT**

#### **RFI and EMI with Electric Equipment Used in Underground Mines**

MSHA has investigated and confirmed that Radio Frequency Interference (RFI) and Electromagnetic Interference (EMI) generated by portable radios have adversely affected the performance of remote control transmitters, atmospheric monitoring systems, machine-mounted methane monitors, and miners' cap lamps. RFI and EMI are electromagnetic disturbances from an external source that affect the performance of an electrical circuit.

MSHA has determined that high and low-power VHF (very high frequency) and UHF (ultra-high frequency) handheld portable radios can affect electric equipment used in underground mining. Sources that emit RF or EM energy in underground mines include but are not limited to portable radios, electrical power systems, variable frequency drives, remote control transmitters, tracking tags and readers, and communication systems.

### **BEST PRACTICES:**

- Mine operators should be aware of the potential effects of RFI and EMI and review their existing electrical/electronic systems and equipment that may be susceptible.
- Mine operators should consider the cumulative effect of RFI and EMI when acquiring new equipment, especially systems or equipment operating in the same frequency bands.
- Mine operators should discuss the vulnerabilities with the manufacturers or providers and incorporate mitigation techniques to minimize potential for EMI and RFI.
- Some possible mitigation techniques include:
  - Maintaining manufacturer recommended separation distances between electrical equipment and radiating sources.
  - Using lower power levels on portable radios.
  - When purchasing new electronic equipment, research the frequencies that may be emitted or to which equipment is vulnerable.
  - Purchase equipment that does not operate in any frequency range that is already present in the mine.
- Equipment manufacturers should design equipment for immunity to RFI and EMI. The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) standards for electrical and electronic equipment immunity to electromagnetic energy are provided in IEC 61000-4-3 and IEC 61000-4-6.

Coal mine operators should contact their local MSHA district office when they identify RFI or EMI that adversely affect the proper operation of systems or equipment.