MSHA Increased Emphasis on Improved Implementation of Surveys at MNM Mines
Administrator for
Metal and Nonmetal
Mine Safety and Health

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Agenda

- Introductions
- Assistant Secretary of Labor for Mine Safety and Health
- Deputy Assistant Secretary
- MSHA enforcement policies and procedures
- Presentations from Ash Grove Cement and US Silica
- Questions/Comments
Assistant Secretary of Labor for Mine Safety and Health

Joseph A. Main
Deputy Assistant Secretary

Gregory R. Wagner, M.D.
30 CFR 56/57.5002

Exposure Monitoring

- Dust, gas, mist and fume surveys shall be conducted as frequently as necessary to determine the adequacy of control measures.
Scope of 30 CFR 56/57.5002

Applicable to:
- All MNM operations
- Airborne contaminants:
  - Dust, gas, mist, and fume

Does not apply to:
- Radon
- Diesel particulate matter
- Noise
30 CFR 56/57.5002 Improved Implementation of Surveys

- Program Policy Letter was issued 10/22/2010
- http://www.msha.gov/REGS/COMPLIAN/PPLMEN.HTM
- Mine operators have the primary responsibility for protecting the health of miners
- Mine operators must demonstrate compliance rather than relying on enforcement interventions
- Emphasize:
  - Plan
  - Prevent
  - Protect
Policy

- During MSHA inspections, MSHA inspectors will be evaluating operator survey activities.
- MSHA is providing additional information at the following website: www.msha.gov/S&HINFO/ExposureGuidance/ExposureGuidance.asp
Overexposures to airborne contaminants are indicators of inadequate control measures

- Type of surveys
- Frequency of surveys
Are operators conducting surveys?

- **Quantitative** surveys – exposure sampling to determine whether exposure is below the TLV, or wipe samples

- **Qualitative** surveys
  - Site walk-through to evaluate control measures
  - Control technology inspection and maintenance (e.g., vehicle cabs, dust collectors, ventilation systems)

- Documentation (records)

- Visual inspection of area by inspector

- Interviews with management and employees
Adequacy of Surveys

- Type: quantitative versus qualitative
- Is exposure monitoring conducted in accordance with accepted analytical methods and techniques?
- Is the person conducting the survey properly trained?
Frequency of Surveys

- Sampling results approach the TLV
- Changes in mining operations (e.g. hazard or environmental agents)
- Changes in control equipment used to reduce exposures.
- Changes in work schedule (e.g. miners working longer shifts) or work procedures
- Routine or special maintenance on controls
- Miner complaints, illnesses, or disease
Future Steps

- Train inspectors
- Outreach to stakeholders
  - Provide assistance to small mines
  - Training
  - Technical assistance with a focus on small mines
Ash Grove Cement

Steve Minshall
U.S. Silica

John Ulizio