From:

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Sent:

Tuesday, March 31, 2015 1:55 PM

MAR 8 1 2015

To: Cc: zzMSHA-Standards - Comments to Fed Reg Group Anthony.Colak@omya.com

Subject:

MSHA'S CIVIL PENALTIES PROPOSAL NSSGA Digital Aggregate

Attachments:

1069_001.pdf

Please see attached.

Best Regards

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March 31, 2015

Mine Safety and Health Administration Washington, D.C. Email:

zzMSHA-comments@dol.gov

To Whom It May Concern:

We are Omya, Inc. and write to raise major concerns over the Mine Safety and Health Administration's proposed Civil Penalties rule, 30 CFR Part 100, RIN: 1219-AB72.

Our company is a member of the National Stone, Sand & Gravel Association, the world's largest mining association by product volume. NSSGA represents the crushed stone, sand and gravel industries and its member companies produce more than 90% of the crushed stone and 70% of the sand and gravel consumed annually in the United States, and the industry employs over 100,000 men and women. Our company, like many others in the industry, produces aggregates utilized for critical infrastructure projects including highways, bridges and mass transit, as well as environmental applications such as wastewater treatment, sewage control and drinking water facilities.

Omya, Inc. operates seven production facilities and five quarries in seven states employing 275 direct employees and many more contract and associated positions. We work closely with MSHA at all locations and dedicate ourselves to continuous improvement of safety and the well-being of all employees.

The proposed rule doesn't meet its stated goals. MSHA has stated that the proposed rule will increase consistency and reduce potential areas for dispute, but the proposal contains several key points of confusion that this rule would lead to more areas of dispute.

The proposed rule will likely result in dramatic increases in penalty assessments. Analyses of operator surveys comparing the penalty assessment for the same or similar citations have demonstrated that assessments will be between 50 and 80 percent higher under the proposed rule.

The proposed rule seeks to change to the scope of Part 100, such that it may purport to apply to both the <u>proposal</u> of penalties by MSHA and the <u>assessment</u> of penalties by the Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission. Such a provision is beyond the scope of MSHA's authority, and amounts to unsound policy.

The proposed rule proposes changes to "Negligence," which may have an adverse effect on the issue of an inspector's designation of "unwarrantable failure." Currently, an "unwarrantable failure" designation is accompanied by a negligence finding of either "high" or "reckless disregard." The proposed rule would eliminate the "high" negligence designation, which would likely lead to an increase in "reckless disregard" findings in order to support an inspector's declaration of "unwarrantable failure." An increase in "reckless disregard" will increase

penalties, increase the number of violations potentially considered for flagrant status, and could have civil liability consequences.

The proposed rule does not include any provision for alternative dispute resolution such as meritbased conferencing. Also, the proposed rule does not address special assessments, which can be applied without explanation, and result in significantly increased penalties.

In closing, we urge MSHA to withdraw this proposed rule, and work with our industry and other stakeholders to craft a rule that is clear and that does not impede the operator's ability to manage for safety and compliance, does not impose an undue economic burden on our industry, does not raise the cost of aggregate products needed for the built environment, or limit the economic prosperity of the United States.

Sincerely

Anthony Colak

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