Public Submission

Docket: MSHA-2014-0031
Exposure of Underground Miners to Diesel Exhaust

Comment on: MSHA-2014-0031-0076
Exposure of Underground Miners to Diesel Exhaust: Request for Information; Reopening of Rulemaking Record; Extension of Comment Period

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Comment from ff, NA

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General Comment

Rare earth elements in Wind Turbines and Electric cars need more safety. There have been several incidents involving both lithium primary (non-rechargeable) and lithium-ion (rechargeable) batteries. Aircraft Cargo Fire: REPORT April 99 (LAX)-Dropped pallet of lithium primary batteries on ramp caught fire-No external ignition source REPORT FEDEX -Memphis incident -A shipment of lithium-ion batteries were placed in a cargo container and loaded into a FEDEX aircraft -The handlers smelled smoke and determined it was coming from the cargo container -The container was off-loaded from the aircraft and burst into flames on the ramp -NTSB investigation determined the source of the fire was the lithium battery shipment REPORT A relatively small fire source is sufficient start a lithium battery fire. The ignition of a single battery produces enough heat to ignite adjacent batteries. Halon 1301 is ineffective in suppressing a lithium battery fire. Batteries of the same type but from different manufacturers exhibit varying flammability characteristics. REPORT Halon 1301 chemically interacts with the burning lithium and electrolyte-with no effect on fire intensity, Cargo liner is vulnerable to penetration by molten lithium, Batteries fuse together when exposed to flame, promoting propagation between batteries. The temperatures found in a suppressed smoldering cargo fire are sufficient to ignite a primary lithium battery. The pressure rise due to battery ignition is sufficient to compromise the integrity of a cargo compartment. RSPA Interim Final Rule Issued "Prohibition on the Transportation of Primary Lithium Batteries and Cells Aboard Passenger Aircraft", 49 CFR Parts 171, 172, 173 and 175 [Docket No. RSPA-04-19886 (HM-224E) RIN 2137-AE05. prohibits primary lithium battery cargo shipments on passenger carrying aircraft.
Federal Register, December 15, 2004, Page 75208

TEST Propagation: the heat generated by the cells that vented electrolyte would often ignite adjacent cells even after the alcohol fire had exhausted its fuel and gone out. Explosion: occasionally, a cell did not vent, and instead exploded forcefully, expelling the entire contents of the cell from the casing. Fire ball from electrolyte mist, Large pressure pulse. single battery raises the pressure in the nearly airtight 10 m3 facility 0.2 psi, Four batteries can raise it as much as 1.2 psi. A single exploding battery can raise the pressure 0.5 psi. Sun newspaper article shows Oct 19 2017. Huge blaze is caused by burning lithium-ion battery in Tesla Model Toxic gases released by the burning power packs meant firefighters had to wear special breathing kit to tackle the blaze. And while the driver made it out safely, it took five fire engines, 35 crew members and two hours to finally get the fire under control. Web site is https://www.thesun.co.uk/motors/4721171/terrifying-tesla-video-shows-unstoppable-electric-car-inferno-that-took-35-firefighters-to-extinguish/ the web site has video highlights the potential dangers of millions of electric cars flooding UK roads and the prospect of an uncontrollable blaze breaking out. Electric cars with subsidy of 7,500 given to rich, report shows the average buyer makes 150,000 a year. While the material is mined by child labor in Africa make 2 bucks a day America tax payer money going overseas to finance the Electric cars that are toxic not clean just check to air quality in China, BUDGET NEED REPEAL the Plug-in Electric Drive Motor Vehicle Credit. America stop financing overseas dirty companies. American Child are put at risk with Toxic Lithium battery, Ban them.