Conveyor accidents that cause personal injuries do not normally occur because of faulty equipment design or component failure. These accidents are usually caused by human error, inadequate training, or lack of hazardous awareness.

- **SLAM Stop Look Analyze Manage** every project should begin with a plan that includes discussion on how this type of task had been completed before and any problems that may occur. 46.7
- **Task training** for any new miners or new equipment who have not been involved in these types of projects in the past. 46.7
- **Lock-out, tag-out, test**, poking at or prodding, material on a belt, or any component of a moving belt, is prohibited. Never work on equipment unless you have locked out the power. Each person doing work must lock-out and tag. Each person must keep their key in their possession. Each person should remove their lock when project is complete. 56.12016;12017
- **Stored energy** makes sure conveyors will not move loaded equipment may have a tendency to move. Blocking of conveyors is required when any possibility exists of non-powered movement. 56.14211
- **Inspect all tools** for damage prior to starting project. This includes grinders, drills, extension cords, etc... Make sure tools are adequate for the task such as chains, cables, come-along never use tools beyond their design capacity. 56.14100b;14205
- **Proper PPE** is required hard hats, safety glasses, boots, gloves, goggles, hearing protection, flash ark curtains if welding is to be done, if there is a danger of falling fall protection is required. 56.15002;15003;15004;15005;15007;15014;14213
- **Supervision by experienced personnel is essential** at all times to assure safe operating procedures are maintained. Fatalgrams: 46.7; 56.4600;12004;12013;12016;12017;12028;12030;12071;14100b;14105;14107;14112;4201;14205;14207;14211;15002;15005;15006;15007;16007;16009;18002;18009;2011.