MSHA Training Summit
Coal 3rd Quarter

November 13, 2014

Terry Bentley 202-693-9521 Bentley.Terry@dol.gov
Coal Fatalities Year-to-End of Quarter 3

11 Fatalities:

- West Virginia: Powered Haulage (Underground)
- Virginia: Machinery (Underground)
- Indiana: Machinery (Underground)
- West Virginia (2): Fall of Face/Rib/Highwall (Underground)
- Illinois: Machinery (Underground)
- Wyoming: Machinery (Surface)
- Montana: Powered Haulage (Surface)
- Virginia: Electrical (Underground)
- Alabama: Machinery (Surface)
- Utah: Powered Haulage (Underground)
Coal Fatalities 3\textsuperscript{rd} Quarter 2014

Three Fatalities:

- Virginia - 1 Electrical (Underground)
- Alabama - 1 Machinery (Surface)
- Utah - 1 Powered Haulage (Underground)
VIRGINIA: (Electrical) On Wednesday, August 20, 2014, a 41-year-old maintenance supervisor with approximately 19 years of mining experience was killed when he came in contact with an energized component inside an explosion proof enclosure. The victim had removed the enclosure’s panel cover and was troubleshooting or performing electrical work on the 600-VAC roof bolting machine when he was electrocuted.
Best Practices

• Wear properly rated and well maintained electrical gloves when troubleshooting or testing energized circuits.
• REMEMBER, troubleshooting or testing is the work of locating electrical problems and verifying that proper repairs have been made.
• After locating the electrical problem, and before performing electrical work, open the circuit breaker, and disconnect and lock-out and tag-out the visual disconnecting device.
• Use properly rated electrical meters and non-contact voltage testers to ensure electrical circuits are deenergized prior to performing electrical work.
• REMEMBER, electrical work is the work required to install or maintain electrical equipment or conductors.
• Perform your own lock-out and tag-out procedure and NEVER rely on others to do this for you.
• Install warning labels on a circuit breaker’s line side terminals stating that the terminal lugs remain energized when the circuit breaker is open.
• Develop, communicate, and execute a written plan before performing electrical troubleshooting and repair to ensure that safety is maximized for all miners involved in the task.
ALABAMA: (Machinery) On Monday, September 15, 2014, a 53-year old bulldozer operator, with 28 years of experience, sustained fatal injuries when the bulldozer he was operating went over the edge of an approximately 50-foot highwall. The victim was preparing a bench for drilling when the accident occurred.
Best Practices

• Be familiar with the work environment. Before beginning work, walk around and check the area. Plan the safest way to move the material and maneuver the equipment.

• Train all employees adequately on the equipment they operate, safe work procedures, hazard recognition, and hazard avoidance.

• Be attentive to changes in ground conditions and visibility. Watch for surface cracks and loose material.

• Keep the dozer blade between you and the edge when operating close to drop offs. Dump loads short of the highwall edge and push one load into another to maintain a safe distance from the edge.

• Maintain all equipment window glass clean and in good repair.

• Maintain a safe distance from the edge of the highwall. Use a spotter or other technology to assist equipment operators when working near highwalls.

• Perform additional checks during the work shift to ensure ground conditions have not changed when the edge of a slope cannot be seen from the operator's position.

• Ensure that personnel operating mobile equipment always wear a seat belt.

• Monitor work activities to assure safe work procedures are followed.
UTAH: (Powered Haulage) On Tuesday, September 16, 2014, a mobile equipment operator, with 10 years of mining experience, was killed while operating a mobile diesel can-setter. The victim was stock piling pallets to prepare for the extraction of a longwall when he was crushed in the articulation area of the can-setter.
Best Practices

• Do not position yourself in pinch-point areas while a piece of equipment is running. Ensure that equipment operators remain in the confines of the equipment cab while the machine is running.

• Never work or travel in the articulation area of equipment without engaging the steering frame lock or without using another effective means of preventing motion if the lock cannot be used.

• Always perform thorough pre-operational examinations on mobile equipment to identify any defects that may affect the safe operation of equipment before it is placed into service.

• Ensure that equipment modifications are either original equipment manufacturer (OEM) replacement parts or at least meet OEM specifications.

• Ensure that equipment controls are maintained and function as designed.

• Do not depend on hydraulic systems to hold mobile equipment stationary during repairs or maintenance.