MSHA Training Summit

July 23, 2015
Agenda

12:30pm  –  Kevin Deel (for Jeff Duncan)
Welcome and Introduction of Assistant Secretary Main

12:32pm  –  Joe Main
Opening Remarks

12:40pm  –  Marcus Smith
Review of Coal Fatalities
Review of Coal Near Misses

12:50pm  –  Review of MNM Fatalities
Review of MNM Near Misses

1:00pm   –  Glen Poe, EPD
Short Overview of the new “Part 50 Online Training Program”

1:10pm   –  Kevin Deel
New Material on MSHA’s Trainers Page

1:15pm   –  Questions/Comments

1:28pm   –  Joe Main
Closing Remarks
Coal Fatalities 2nd Quarter 2015

4 Fatalities*

- Kentucky  Machinery  (Surface)
- Illinois   Powered Haulage  (Underground)
- *West Virginia  Powered Haulage  (Surface)
- Pennsylvania  Falling Material  (Underground)

* Accident occurred on March 17, 2015. It was charged to the mining industry on June 17, 2015, after reviewing medical documentation.
Coal Fatal Accidents by Occupation

2nd Quarter 2015

- Foreman – 1
- Mine Examiner – 1
- *Truck Driver– 1
- Scoop Operator – 1

*Accident occurred on March 17, 2015. It was charged to the mining industry on June 17, 2015, after reviewing medical documentation.
Coal 2015 Fatal Accidents

- 2 Underground Mines and 2 Surface Mines in 2nd Quarter

- Classifications:
  - *Powered Haulage - 2
  - Machinery – 1
  - Falling Material – 1

- * One accident occurred on March 17, 2015. It was charged to the mining industry on June 17, 2015, after reviewing medical documentation.
COAL MINE FATALITY – On May 28, 2015, a 45-year-old surface foreman with 27 years of experience was killed when he was crushed between the frames of a road grader and a tractor that was transporting a base power module for a highwall miner. The foreman was in the process of connecting a chain between the two machines when the road grader rolled back and crushed him.
COAL MINE FATALITY – On Sunday, May 31, 2015, a 59-year-old mine examiner with 32 years of mining experience was found unconscious, unresponsive, and lying in a travel way. The victim had been driving a diesel mantrip to travel to a set of seals to examine them. The victim was located along the east coal rib, and the front right corner of the mantrip was in contact with the west rib just inby the location of the victim.
COAL MINE FATALITY - On Tuesday, March 17, 2015, a 52-year-old contract truck driver was killed while driving a fuel truck on a mine haulage road. The tandem axle truck was found on its top near the bottom of a long descending grade which included a sharp curve to the right. The fuel truck was fully loaded with approximately 3,500 gallons of diesel fuel. After interviews, investigators could not determine if the victim was wearing a seatbelt at the time of the accident.
COAL MINE FATALITY - On Saturday, June 27, 2015, a 55-year-old scoop operator with 21 years of mining experience was killed when he was struck by a set of metal airlock doors. The victim was closing the airlock doors when the doors dislodged and fell, pinning him to the ground.
NEAR MISSES
AND
NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS
COAL MINE INJURY - Two miners suffered injuries resulting in each miner having an amputation below the knee. They were hooking up a tow chain between a diesel mantrip and a disabled diesel tractor to move the tractor out of the travelway. Another diesel tractor crashed into the rear of the diesel mantrip, crushing the two miners.
Coal Mine Accident - A miner received an electrical shock and burns on two fingers when he contacted an energized 600 VDC copper wire at a damaged place in a two conductor shuttle car trailing cable. Investigators believe a scoop damaged the cable near the anchor while scooping to prepare for a belt and power move. The following shift, the move was started and the miner touched the energized wire while attempting to take the anchor from the rib.
Coal Mine Accident – An electrician received 2\textsuperscript{nd} and 3\textsuperscript{rd} degree burns because of an arc-flash that occurred when he attempted to close a 480 VAC, 30 ampere circuit breaker. The device for operating the circuit breaker external from the enclosure was inoperative causing the electrician to have to open the cabinet enclosure to operate the circuit breaker in close proximity to 480 volt energized conductors.
Best Practices

- Communicate your movements with coworkers.
- Use proper equipment for towing.
- Install warning signs on the road/travelway and block equipment from motion before installing tow equipment between mobile equipment.
- Protect electrical cables from damage, especially from damage by mobile equipment.
- Securely anchor equipment that can fall.
- Conduct complete and thorough examinations.
- Task train all miners in job specifics prior to beginning their work activities.
Metal and Nonmetal 2nd Quarter 2015

Larry Trainor
202-693-9644
trainor.lawrence@dol.gov
MNM Fatal Accidents – 2015

- Surface Mines – 4
- Contractors – 2
- Classifications
  - Powered Haulage – 1
  - Falling/Sliding Material – 1
  - Striking or Bumping – 1
  - Slip or Fall of Person - 1
MNM Fatal Accidents by State - 2015

- Nevada – 1
- New Hampshire – 1
- Massachusetts – 1
- Missouri – 1
Fatal Accidents By Occupation - 2015

- Truck Driver – 2
- Heavy Equipment Operator – 1
- Mechanic – 1
Fatal Accidents By Commodity - 2015

- Sand & Gravel - 2
- Gold – 1
- Cement – 1
On May 18, 2015, a delivery driver arrived at the plant to deliver drums. After opening the trailer doors, the driver walked to the cab of his truck and proceeded to climb the steps to get back in the cab when he suddenly fell backwards onto the ground striking the back of his head.
On May 28, 2015, a 61-year old water truck operator with 2 years of experience was killed at a surface gold mine. The victim was killed when a water truck ran over a portable toilet that was occupied by the victim.
On June 12, 2015, a 66-year old contract service mechanic with 42 years of experience was killed at a sand and gravel surface mine. The victim reported to several witnesses that he had hit his head earlier in the shift and afterward was found unconscious. The victim was transported to the hospital where he died the next day.
On June 30, 2015, a 65-year old equipment operator with 19 years of experience was killed at a sand and gravel surface mine. The victim was operating a front-end loader removing material from a sand bank when material above fell and engulfed the machine entering the operator's cab and asphyxiated the victim.
Serious Accidents
Surface Sand & Gravel - An inspection party walked up the wood plank walkway to inspect the conveyor head pulley. As they started back down a section of the walkway unexpectedly dropped out from beneath the miner leading the party. He escaped the 30 foot fall to the ground by holding onto the handrail.
Underground Marble Mine – A miner was cutting a large slab of marble with a wire saw. The victim was located on a ladder repositioning a cooling water hose when the production slab split prematurely. Inadequate blocking or cribbing allowed the slab to topple toward him, pinning the victim between two slabs of marble. The victim was transported to a local hospital with crushing injuries to his legs.
Underground Crushed & Broken Limestone - Three miners were waiting for the mine foreman to conduct an examination of the mine. They were standing near the main portal when a massive fall of ground occurred partially collapsing the workings inside. The air blast exiting the portal knocked them to the ground resulting in multiple injuries to each miner.
Surface Sand & Gravel - Two miners were servicing a floating pump platform. The miners used a boat to access the pump platform. One miner got on the pump platform and while leaning over the pump motor, the pump platform capsized. When he entered the water, he found himself under the pump platform and was briefly held underwater when his lifejacket snagged on a handrail. Also when the pump platform capsized, it struck the underside of the boat causing it to capsize as well tossing the other miner into water. The second miner was able to reach the boat and paddle to shore where he called for assistance to retrieve the other miner. The miners were not injured in the incident.
Best Practices

- Examine your work places for all possible hazards and correct them before you perform work.

- Task train all persons to recognize all potential hazardous conditions and ensure they understand safe job procedures for elimination of the hazards before beginning work.

- Ensure material is properly blocked to prevent unexpected movement. assure energy cannot be released while the task is performed.

- Properly size and maintain pillars to maintain an effective ground control plan.
AN OVERVIEW OF THE “NEW” PART 50 TRAINING PROGRAM

July 22, 2015
The Goal

The goal of the new Part 50 Training Program is....

- for mine operators and contractors to properly report accidents, injuries, illnesses, and employment data
- more accurately identify problem areas
- generate the best corrective actions possible to prevent recurrence and
- enhance both MSHA and mine operators ability to develop programs to benefit the health and safety of miners

Accidents, injuries, and illnesses are key indicators of the effectiveness of the operator’s health and safety program.
Program Highlights

- Education, Training, & Learning Program For All
- Easily Accessed/User Friendly
- Identifies Current Regulation & Policy Requirements
- Includes Detailed Instructions For Completing Forms
  - 7000-1/7000-2
- Establishes Accurate Records For Audit Purposes
- Provides Interactive Online Training
- Includes Student Assessment/Knowledge Checks
Dual Program

• Consists Of Two Dynamic Segments
  • Operator
    ✓ highly detailed content for gaining a better understanding of what constitutes reporting
    ✓ accurate form completion, timely submittal, & maintenance of records
    ✓ enhances investigations for preventing recurrence
  • Miner
    ✓ a learning tool that provides a general understanding of Part 50
    ✓ allows miners to assist operators in the capturing of valuable data and aid in accurate reporting
    ✓ enhances investigations for preventing recurrence
New Part 50 Training Program

Welcome to the online training course for the New Part 50 Training Program. The program is designed to clarify reporting requirements for accidents, injuries, and illnesses in the mining industry. This program will enhance MSHA’s ability to evaluate and develop mine safety and health standards and programs which benefit the industry.

Why is it important for mine operators to report accidents, injuries, and illnesses?

Accidents, injuries, and illnesses are key indicators of the effectiveness of the operator’s health and safety program.

Note: The material in this training course is for informational purposes only and is not intended to be an all-inclusive source for 30 CFR Part 50.
Course Resources

Part 50 Program Policy Manual
Temporary Employment Agency and Part 50 Reporting
Reporting Deaths on Mine Property
Reporting Roof Falls
7000-1
7000-2
Mine Data Retrieval System
2014 POV screening Criteria (Severity Measure Formula & Description)
Please Click the appropriate button below to access the course content.

**Note:** The material in this training course is for informational purposes only and is not intended to be an all-inclusive source for 30 CFR Part 50.
Overview

We will now proceed with the Part 50 Training Program. Remember, properly reporting accidents, injuries, illnesses, and employment opens doors for instituting appropriate corrective actions and preventing recurrence. The next several screens include a review of all of the regulatory requirements relating to reporting accidents, injuries, illnesses, and employment.

The following topics, standards, and regulations will be covered in this course:

**Part 50 Purpose and Scope**  
**Part 50 Definitions**  
**50.10 (Immediate Notification)**  
**50.11 (Investigation)**  
**50.20 (7000-1 Report)**  
**50.30 (7000-2 Report)**  
**50.40 (Maintenance of Records)**  
**50.41 (Verification of Records)**

Click on the buttons to navigate through each section within the course.

At the end of each section, click **Go Back** to return to this screen.
Welcome to the Miner portion of the New Part 50 Training Program.

The mine operator, with the assistance of the Miners, has the primary responsibility to prevent the existence of hazardous conditions within the mine that can affect the safety, health, and well-being of miners.

Federal regulations require mine operators and contractors to report accidents, injuries, and illnesses to the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA).

In addition, operators and contractors must submit reports pertaining to accidents, injuries, and occupational illnesses within specific time frames.

The information gathered from these reports is used to evaluate and develop safety and health standards and programs for the purposes of enhancing the safety, health, and well-being of miners.

Why is it important for mine operators to report accidents, injuries, and illnesses?

Accidents, injuries, and illnesses are key indicators of the effectiveness of the operator’s health and safety program.
Knowledge Check

Any unplanned ignition or explosion of gas or dust must be reported to MSHA within 15 minutes once the operator knows or should know of the ignition or explosion.

- True
- False

Submit

The Next button will appear after you select your answer(s) and click Submit.
Course Access

- To access this resource, go to [http://www.msha.gov/training/](http://www.msha.gov/training/) and click the link for The “new” Part 50 Training Program beneath the "Training Program and Courses" heading.
Knowing the facts provides opportunities to improve!!!
U.S. Dept of Labor

Report Accidents Injuries & Illnesses

1-800-746-1553

MSHA
Industry Shared Safety Material

New addition to the Training Center

Located on the MSHA Training Center Page under Training Material
http://www.msha.gov/training/industrysharedsafetymaterial

Site where industry can share safety material and ideas that have shown to be effective in reducing accidents and injuries:

• Power Points
• Brochures (Safety or Training)
• Unique Signage

Mine and facility operators can review this material and if they find it helpful can use it at their own mine sites or facilities

Advantages:

• Material has shown to be effective in reducing accidents and injuries
• Access to a wide variety training and safety material developed by the mining industry
A large collection of videos covering health, safety and other mining-related topics

Best Practices Pocket Cards
Concise pocket cards outlining a range of health and safety best practices

Fatalgrams
Mining fatality summaries with associated best practices to help prevent similar incidents

Task Training
Concise guidelines for effective task training

Job Task Analysis Materials
Sample JTAs developed for dozens of tasks, for your customization

Health and Safety Alerts
Information on current and previous health, safety and equipment hazard alerts

MSHA Handbook Series
A variety of handbooks describing inspection procedures, education & training procedures and technical support procedures

NIOSH Training Page
Education and training resources from the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

Industry Shared Safety Material
This section contains material submitted to MSHA by various mining industry entities that has shown to be effective in reducing accidents and injuries. Please feel free to use any of this material to help prevent accidents and injuries at your mine or facility site.
Questions???