



U.S. Department of Labor

Mine Safety and Health Administration

MSHA's Education Field & Small Mine Services
Serving the Mines and Contractors in America



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This supplement is to serve as a compliance guide for the Part 46 mining industry. It is not an all inclusive document of the 30 CFR requirements and it is imperative that mine operators, miners, and contractors familiarize themselves with all applicable regulations.

RECORDS to be maintained and/or submitted by the Mine Operator and Contractor, subject to MSHA Inspector review

Required to be kept and to be submitted to MSHA

1. Part 41 Review the accuracy of Legal Identity form; submit changes within 30 days
2. MSHA 7000-1 Accident/Injury/Illness Report (submit within 10 working days)
3. MSHA 7000-2 Quarterly Employment Report (due within 15 days after the end of each calendar quarter)

Required to be kept

1. 56/57.12028 Documentation of Continuity and Resistance of Electrical Equipment Grounding tests
2. 56/57.14100 Pre-Shift Mobile Equipment Defects and Repairs. Documentation of defects not immediately repaired.
3. 56/57.18002 Documentation of Examination of working places by a competent person EACH shift
4. 56/57.18010 Documentation for currently-trained individual capable of providing first-aid assistance on all working shifts
5. 56.57/.4201 Documentation of firefighting equipment inspections, including monthly visual checks and annual maintenance check
6. Part 45 List of Independent Contractors
7. Part 46 Training Plan and Training Certificates
8. Part 47 Hazard Communication Program

Required to be kept under specific circumstances

1. 56/57.5005 Respiratory Protection Program/Fit-testing. Required by MSHA when an overexposure is found
2. 56/57.13015 Pressure Vessel/Boiler Certification
3. Part 62 Hearing Conservation Program. Required if exposure is above the "action level"
4. ATF Required Documents

Suggested “Calendar” for Required MSHA Tasks

What	When	Due	Done
Annual Refresher Training (46.8)	Annually		
Certify employee Task Tr. Certificates (46.9(d)(3))	Annually, at minimum		
Re-train the employee first aid provider(s) (56.18010)	As specified by first aid training provider		
Documented Site-Specific Training for “miners” who move to another mine site while employed by the same mine operator or independent contractor (46.11(c))	Before beginning work at the new mine site		
Hearing Conservation Program Training (62.180)	Annually (if required)		
Hearing Conservation Program Audiometric Testing offered to employees (62.170)	Annually (if required)		
Electrical system grounding tests (56.12028)	Annual (at minimum) – or upon installation, repair, modification or portable plant move.		
Visual inspection of fire extinguishers (56.4201)	Monthly		
Maintenance check of fire extinguishers (56.4201)	Annually		
Notification of mine commencement or closure (56.1000)	Initial startup or moving (portable plant) or seasonal start-up or seasonal closure or permanent closure.		
Quarterly Employment Report (50.30). Keep for five years	Within 15 days after the end of each calendar quarter.	No later than: 1/15 4/15 7/15 10/15	
Examination of Working Places (56.18002). Keep for 1 yr.	Each working place each working shift.		
Pre-use inspection of mobile equipment and any equipment, machinery and tools (56.14100)	Inspected before placed or used in operation		
Notification of “ Accident ” (50.10) 1-800-746-1553	Within 15 minutes of knowledge of the “ accident ”		
Report injuries, illnesses and “accidents” on Form 7000-1 (50.20). Internal investigation and report (50.11). Keep both for 5 years.	Within 10 working days of occurrence or diagnoses		

LEGAL IDENTITY

30 CFR § 41.10 Scope.

Section 109(d) of the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977 (Pub. L. 91-173, as amended by Pub. L. 95-164), requires each operator of a coal or other mine to file with the Secretary of Labor the name and address of such mine, the name and address of the person who controls or operates the mine, and any revisions in such names and addresses. Section 103(h) of the act requires the operator of a coal or other mine to provide such information as the Secretary of Labor may reasonably require from time to time to enable the Secretary to perform his functions under the act. The regulations in this Subpart B provide for the notification to the Mine Safety and Health Administration of the legal identity of the operator of a coal or other mine and the reporting of all changes in the legal identity of the operator as they occur. The submission of a properly completed Legal Identity Report Form No. 2000-7 required under Subpart C of this part will constitute adequate notification of legal identity to the Mine Safety and Health Administration.

Mine Operators or Contractors May Now File Required Identity Information at the following links

[Mine ID Request](#)

[Legal ID Report](#)

[Contractor ID Request](#)

Federal regulations require that every mine operator submit information that includes the name, and address of the mine, the name and address of the person who controls or operates the mine, as well as any changes to this information, to MSHA in a prompt manner. Previously, it was required that mine operators file the legal identity report and every change of any information contained in that report, to MSHA by properly completing MSHA form 2000-7 and mailing or otherwise delivering the form to the appropriate agency district office.

INDEPENDENT CONTRACTOR

30 CFR § 45.1 Scope and purpose.

This part sets forth information requirements and procedures for independent contractors to obtain an MSHA identification number and procedures for service of documents upon independent contractors. Production-operators are required to maintain certain information for each independent contractor at the mine. The purpose of this rule is to facilitate implementation of MSHA's enforcement policy of holding independent contractors responsible for violations committed by them and their employees.

30 CFR § 45.2 Definitions.

As used in this part:

- (a) *Act* means the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977, Pub. L. 91-173, as amended by Pub. L. 95-164;
- (b) *District Manager* means the District Manager of the Mine Safety and Health Administration District in which the independent contractor is located;
- (c) *Independent contractor* means any person, partnership, corporation, subsidiary of a corporation, firm, association or other organization that contracts to perform services or construction at a mine; and,

See MSHA's Program Policy Manual
- (d) *Production-operator* means any owner, lessee, or other person who operates, controls or supervises a coal or other mine.

30 CFR § 45.3 Identification of independent contractors.

- (a) Any independent contractor may obtain a permanent MSHA identification number. To obtain an identification number, an independent contractor shall submit to the District Manager in writing the following information:
 - (1) The trade name and business address of the independent contractor;
 - (2) An address of record for service of documents;
 - (3) A telephone number at which the independent contractor can be contacted during regular business hours; and
 - (4) The estimated annual hours worked on mine property by the independent contractor in the previous calendar year, or in the instance of a business operating less than one full calendar year, prorated to an annual basis.

30 CFR § 45.4 Independent contractor register.

- (a) Each independent contractor shall provide the production-operator in writing the following information:
 - (1) The independent contractor's trade name, business address and business telephone number;
 - (2) A description of the nature of the work to be performed by the independent contractor and where at the mine the work is to be performed;
 - (3) The independent contractor's MSHA identification number, if any; and

INDEPENDENT CONTRACTOR

- (4) The independent contractor's address of record for service of citations, or other documents involving the independent contractor.
- (b) Each production-operator shall maintain in writing at the mine the information required by paragraph (a) of this section for each independent contractor at the mine. The production-operator shall make this information available to any authorized representative of the Secretary upon request.

30 CFR § 45.5 Service of documents; independent contractors.

Service of citations, orders and other documents upon independent contractors shall be completed upon delivery to the independent contractor or mailing to the independent contractor's address of record.

30 CFR § 45.6 Address of record and telephone number; independent contractors.

- (a) The address and telephone number required under this part shall be the independent contractor's official address and telephone number for purposes of the Act. Service of documents upon independent contractors may be proved by a Post Office return receipt showing that the documents were delivered to the address of record or that the documents could not be delivered to the address of record because the independent contractor is no longer at that address and has established no forwarding address; because delivery was not accepted at that address; or because no such address exists. Independent contractors may request service by delivery to another appropriate address of record provided by the independent contractor. The telephone number required under this part will be used in connection with the proposed penalty assessment procedures in 30 CFR part 100.

PROGRAM POLICY MANUAL

III. 45-1 General Enforcement Policy for Independent Contractors

MSHA's policy is to issue citations and, where appropriate, orders to independent contractors for violations of applicable provisions of the Act, standards or regulations. This policy is based on the Mine Act's definition of an "operator," which includes "independent contractors performing services or construction" at mines.

MSHA's enforcement policy regarding independent contractors does not change production-operators' basic compliance responsibilities. Production-operators are subject to all provisions of the Act, and to all standards and regulations applicable to their mining operations. This overall compliance responsibility includes assuring compliance by independent contractors with the Act and with applicable standards and regulations. As a result, both independent contractors and production-operators are responsible for compliance with all applicable provisions of the Act, standards and regulations.

INDEPENDENT CONTRACTOR

This "overlapping" compliance responsibility means that there may be circumstances in which it is appropriate to issue citations or orders to both the independent contractor and to the production-operator for a violation. Enforcement action against a production-operator for a violation(s) involving an independent contractor is normally appropriate in any of the following situations: (1) when the production-operator has contributed by either an act or by an omission to the occurrence of a violation in the course of an independent contractor's work; (2) when the production-operator has contributed by either an act or omission to the continued existence of a violation committed by an independent contractor; (3) when the production-operator's miners are exposed to the hazard; or (4) when the production-operator has control over the condition that needs abatement. In addition, the production-operator may be required to assure continued compliance with standards and regulations applicable to an independent contractor at the mine.

Inspectors should cite independent contractors for violations committed by the contractor or by its employees. Whether particular provisions apply to independent contractors or to the work they are performing will be apparent in most instances. However, some provisions of the Act, standards or regulations may not be directly applicable to independent contractors or their work; or independent contractor compliance with certain standards or regulations may duplicate the production-operator's compliance efforts. As questions regarding such matters arise, the inspector's supervisor shall contact the district manager, who shall consult with the Administrator's Office.

The following guidelines cover the responsibility of independent contractors for compliance with 30 CFR Parts 41, 48 and 50.

1. **Filing of Legal Identity Reports Under 30 CFR Part 41**

Independent contractors working at mines are not required to file legal identity reports under Part 41. Procedures for the identification of independent contractors are explained below under 45.3, MSHA Identification of Independent Contractors.

2. **Training of Independent Contractors and Their Employees Under 30 CFR Part 48**

a. ***Construction Workers***

See Part 48 in this Manual, Paragraphs 48.2(a)(1)/48.22(a)(1) - "Miner."

b. ***Comprehensive and Hazard Training***

See Part 48 in this Manual.

c. ***Production of Training Records***

Independent contractors required to provide training are also required to promptly produce training records to show that training has been provided. The location where the records are maintained, such as at a mine site, or at the contractor's office, is up to the independent contractor.

d. ***Enforcement Action for Training Violations***

1.) General

INDEPENDENT CONTRACTOR

An order should be issued under Section 104(g) of the Act to the direct employer of any miner who has not received the required training under Part 48. This means that a 104(g) order should be issued to the independent contractor for any persons who are directly employed by the independent contractor and who are not properly trained. Similarly, a 104(g) order should be issued to the production-operator for any untrained persons directly employed by the production-operator. See also Item 3), below. In addition, it is the policy of Coal Mine Safety and Health to issue a corresponding citation to the independent contractor or production operator for failure to provide the miner with the requisite training.

2.) Violations Involving Production-Operators

Each production-operator is required to have an approved training plan under Part 48 and to comply with the provisions of that plan in training each of the miners it employs. As discussed in Item 3), below, where it cannot be determined who employs an untrained person, the production-operator should be issued a 104(g) order for that person.

3.) Violations Involving Independent Contractors

Independent contractors are not required to have an approved training plan under Part 48. However, as discussed, independent contractors and their employees must be trained in accordance with Part 48. Independent contractors may comply with the training requirements by either making arrangements to have their employees trained under an existing approved training plan and program, or by filing and adopting their own approved training plan.

In either event, the independent contractor should be issued a 104(g) order for any of his/her employees who are not trained in accordance with a plan approved under Part 48. Care should be taken when issuing a 104(g) order to an independent contractor when several contractors or subcontractors are present at the mine. The inspector must be sure that the untrained person is directly employed by the independent contractor to whom the 104(g) order is issued. If it cannot be determined who employs the untrained person, the production-operator should be issued the 104(g) order.

The foregoing enforcement guidelines for 30 CFR Part 48 are consistent with the training standard's purpose to assure that all persons at mines are effectively trained in matters affecting their health and safety, thereby reducing the number and severity of injuries. These guidelines recognize that not all independent contractors are able to practically implement their own Part 48 training programs. Accordingly, independent contractors may comply with the training requirements in the manner most suitable for their size and type of business by making arrangements to have their employees trained under an existing approved plan or by filing and adopting their own approved plans.

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3. Notification, Investigation, Reporting and Recordkeeping Requirements Under 30 CFR Part 50

Independent contractors working at mines are required to comply with all provisions of Part 50 pertaining to their employees. In order to assure accurate reporting and recordkeeping and to avoid duplication, it is important that production-operators and their independent contractors carefully coordinate their Part 50 responsibilities.

For detailed information on the reporting responsibilities and obligations of independent contractors, see Part 50 in this Manual.

45.2(c) Definition of Independent Contractor

The Mine Act defines an independent contractor as "any person, partnership, corporation, subsidiary of a corporation, firm, association or other organization that contracts to perform services or construction at a mine." If the "person, partnership, ... or other organization" contracts for the production of a mineral, the "person, partnership, ... or other organization" is classified as a mine operator, and it is required to file a Legal Identity Report. In addition, it will be assigned a mine identification number, and it is subject to all requirements applicable to a mine operator.

45.3 MSHA Identification of Independent Contractors

Any independent contractor that requests an identification number will receive one from MSHA. However, unless cited for a violation, only those independent contractors performing work at mine sites, or with contracts to perform at a mine(s) any of the nine types of services or construction listed below, are required by MSHA to have identification numbers:

1. Mine development, including shaft and slope sinking;
2. Construction or reconstruction of mine facilities; including building or rebuilding preparation plants and mining equipment, and building additions to existing facilities;
3. Demolition of mine facilities;
4. Construction of dams;
5. Excavation or earthmoving activities involving mobile equipment;
6. Equipment installation, such as crushers and mills;
7. Equipment service or repair of equipment on mine property for a period exceeding five consecutive days at a particular mine;
8. Material handling within mine property; including haulage of coal, ore, refuse, etc., unless for the sole purpose of direct removal from or delivery to mine property; and
9. Drilling and blasting.

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MSHA does not require independent contractors to have identification numbers as a precondition to bidding for work contracts on mine property. If an independent contractor becomes a successful bidder and if the contract to be performed covers any of the nine types of service or construction listed above, the contractor must obtain an identification number.

MSHA identification numbers have no effect on the compliance responsibility of either the mine operator or the independent contractor. Mine operators have compliance responsibility for all activities at the mine, regardless of whether or not the independent contractor in question has an MSHA identification number. The mine operator's overall compliance responsibility includes assuring each independent contractor's compliance with the Act and with MSHA's standards and regulations. Independent contractors are responsible for compliance with applicable provisions of the Act, standards and regulations, regardless of whether or not they have an MSHA identification number.

Whenever an independent contractor submits a written request for an identification number, the contractor must furnish the information listed under 30 CFR 45.3(a). If an independent contractor cited for a violation does not have an MSHA identification number, the inspector should obtain the information required by 30 CFR 45.3(a) from the independent contractor. Information required under 30 CFR 45.3(a)(1), (2) and (3) may also be obtained from the production-operator (see 30 CFR 45.4(b)).

Each independent contractor who has an identification number uses it on all job sites. In the event of a change in ownership (but same trade name), a new identification number should be assigned. This means that each independent contractor is assigned only one identification number to be used on any and all job sites.

45.4 Independent Contractor Register

30 CFR 45.4(a) requires independent contractors to provide production-operators with minimal information necessary to the conduct of an MSHA inspection. 30 CFR 45.4(b) requires production-operators to maintain this information in written form at the mine, and to make the information available to an inspector upon request.

In order to accomplish this purpose, both the independent contractor and the production-operator have responsibilities under Section 45.4(a). In the event that an independent contractor refuses to provide the production-operator with the necessary information, the contractor is subject to citation for failure to comply with Section 45.4(a). In addition, if a production-operator refuses to make the necessary information available to the inspector, he or she is subject to citation for violation of Section 45.4(b). However, there may be instances where the information required by Section 45.4 is not immediately available due to an inadvertent omission which is quickly corrected. For example, where contracts are kept at the mine's central or headquarters office, and a particular independent contractor has begun work on the mine property without the knowledge of the local mine, the inspector should consider all factors relevant to the particular case. If the necessary information can be secured in a reasonable time, no violation for failure to keep an accurate register should be found to exist.

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In all cases, it should be kept in mind that Section 45.4 is intended to give the inspector sufficient information so that a fair and efficient inspection can be made. If that information promptly is made available to the inspector so that this goal can be accomplished, then there is no violation of Section 45

Part 46

[Link to Part 46 Training Regulations](#)

Part 48

[Link to Part 48 Training Regulations](#)



[Link to Part 46 Training Plan](#)

[Link to Part 46 & Part 48 Online Training Plan Advisor](#)

30 CFR § 46.9 Records of Training

[Link to 5000-23 Training Record](#)

- (a) You must record and certify on MSHA Form 5000-23, or on a form that contains the information listed in paragraph (b) of this section, that each miner has received training required under this part.
- (b) The form must include:
 - (1) The printed full name of the person trained;
 - (2) The type of training, the duration of the training, the date the training was received, the name of the competent person who provided the training;
 - (3) The name of the mine or independent contractor, MSHA mine identification number or independent contractor identification number, and location of training (if an institution, the name and address of the institution).
 - (4) The statement, "False certification is punishable under § 110(a) and (f) of the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act," printed in bold letters and in a conspicuous manner; and
 - (5) A statement signed by the person designated in the MSHA-approved training plan for the mine as responsible for health and safety training, that states "I certify that the above training has been completed."
- (c) You must make a record of training under paragraphs (b)(1) through (b)(4) of this section.
 - (1) For new miner training under §46.5, no later than
 - (i) when the miner begins work at the mine as required under § 46.5(b);
 - (ii) 60 calendar days after the miner begins work at the mine as required under § 46.5(c); and
 - (iii) 90 calendar days after the miner begins work at the mine as required under § 46.5(d), if applicable.
 - (2) For newly hired experienced miner training under §46.6, no later than
 - (i) when the miner begins work at the mine; and
 - (ii) 60 calendar days after the miner begins work at the mine.
 - (3) Upon completion of new task training under §46.7;
 - (4) After each session of annual refresher training under §46.8; and
 - (5) Upon completion by miners of site-specific hazard awareness training under §46.11.
- (d) You must ensure that all records of training under paragraphs (c)(1) through (c)(5) of this section are certified under paragraph (b)(5) of this section and a copy provided to the miner
 - (1) Upon completion of the 24 hours of new miner training;
 - (2) Upon completion of newly hired experienced miner training;
 - (3) At least once every 12 months for new task training, or upon request by the miner, if applicable;
 - (4) Upon completion of the 8 hours of annual refresher training; and
 - (5) Upon completion by miners of site-specific hazard awareness training.
- (e) False certification that training was completed is punishable under § 110(a) and (f) of the Act.
- (f) When a miner leaves your employ, you must provide each miner with a copy of his or her training records and certificates upon request.

- (g) You must make available at the mine a copy of each miner's training records and certificates for inspection by us and for examination by miners and their representatives. If training certificates are not maintained at the mine, you must be able to provide the certificates upon request by us, miners, or their representatives.
- (h) You must maintain copies of training certificates and training records for each currently employed miner during his or her employment, except records and certificates of annual refresher training under §46.8, which you must maintain for only two years. You must maintain copies of training certificates and training records for at least 60 calendar days after a miner terminates employment.
- (i) You are not required to make records under this section of site-specific hazard awareness training you provide under §46.11 of this part to persons who are not miners under §46.2. However, you must be able to provide evidence to us, upon request, that the training was provided, such as the training materials that are used; copies of written information distributed to persons upon their arrival at the mine; or visitor log books that indicate that training has been provided.

Program Policy Manual

§ 46.9 Records of Training

Part 46 requires that operators record and certify the training that miners receive. Recording means creating a written record of the training. The record must include:

- the full name of the person trained;
- the type of training;
- duration of training;
- the date the training was received;
- the name of the competent person who provided the training;
- name of mine or independent contractor;
- MSHA mine identification or independent contractor number (if applicable); and
- location of training (if an institution, the name and address of institution).

Certifying means verifying, by signature, that the training listed on the written record was completed as indicated on the form. Part 46 requires that this certification be done by the person who has been designated by the operator as responsible for health and safety training at the mine and whose name appears on the training plan. Certifying is required at the completion of training, such as at the end of the 24 hours of new miner training.

Training records must be certified at:

- the completion of new miner training;
- the completion of newly hired experienced miner training;
- the completion of the 8 hours of annual refresher training;
- least once every 12 months for new task training or upon request by the miner; and
- the completion of Site-specific Hazard Awareness Training for miners

A training record or certificate may be maintained in any format, provided that it contains the information listed in § 46.9(b). A "Certificate of Training Form" (MSHA Form 5000-23) may also be used. If a MSHA Form 5000-23 is used it must list the competent instructor(s) who conducted the training, the duration of the training and that the training is for Part 46.

MSHA has developed a sample form which can be used. Both the sample form and the MSHA Form 5000-23 are available from MSHA's Internet Home Page (www.msha.gov), from MSHA's Educational Field Services Division, or from MSHA District and Field offices.

Under § 46.9(b), the records of training must include the name of the competent person who provided the training. If more than one competent person provided the training, the names of all persons must be included.

It is acceptable to list more than one miner on a record or certificate of training. Part 46 allows operators flexibility in choosing the appropriate form for records of training, provided that the form used includes the minimum information specified in § 46.9(b)(1) through (b)(5).

The person who has been designated by the operator or independent contractor as responsible for health and safety training is required to certify, by signature, that training has been completed. This should not be confused with the "competent person" who conducts the training. For example, a state, vocational school or cooperative instructor listed in a training plan may conduct the training and be recorded as the competent person for each subject they teach. The person, who is designated as the person responsible for Part 46 as indicated on the training plan, must certify that the training was completed.

Fillable Part 46 Records of Training

https://www.msha.gov/sites/default/files/Training_Education/Part46/Part46TrainingRecordsCertificate_s.pdf

Making Records Available to MSHA

A copy of each miner's training records and certificates must be made available for inspection by MSHA and for examination by miners and their representatives. This includes both certified training records and records that have not yet been certified.

Maintaining Training Plans and Records

Operators and contractors must make available for inspection by MSHA and by miners and their representatives training plans, training records and certificates (§ 46.9 (g)). If the training plan, training records or certificates are not physically kept at the mine site, they must be "produced upon request;" such as by having them sent from another location via fax machine or computer. Training plans must be made available within one business day, but training records, and certificates with the signature of the person responsible for health and safety training must be made available before inspection activity at the mine concludes for the day. The reason for the difference is a matter of urgency. If a miner is untrained or improperly trained, it is a hazard to the miner and to other miners.

Training records and certificates must be made available to the inspector at the mine site. The inspector may choose, as a matter of convenience, to inspect the records at the office or location where the records are maintained or have them faxed to an MSHA office for his or her inspection that day.

Training Certificates for People who are not Considered Miners

A record of training is not required for Site-specific Hazard Awareness Training for persons who are not miners under § 46.2. However, operators must be able to provide evidence to us, upon request, that the training, when applicable, was provided. This evidence may include the training materials used, including appropriate warning signs, written information distributed to persons, or a visitor log book that reflects that Site-specific Hazard Awareness Training has been given.

NEW MINER TRAINING RECORD/CERTIFICATE

Miners Full Name (Print) _____

Mine or Contractor Name _____ ID# _____

Subject 30 CFR Part 46.5	Course Length	Date	Competent Person	Location (Name & Address if Institution)	Miners Initials
<i>The miner received no less than 4 hours training in the following, before beginning work:</i>					
(b)(1) Introduction to work environment, mine tour, mining method/operation					
(b)(2) Instruction on recognition and avoidance of electrical and other hazards					
(b)(3) Emergency procedures, escape, and firefighting					
(b)(4) Health and safety aspects of tasks assigned. Part 47 HazCom Program.					
(b)(5) Instruction on statutory rights of miners and their representatives					
(b)(6) Authority & responsibility of supervisors and miners= representatives					
(b)(7) Introduction to your rules and procedures for reporting hazards					
<i>No later than 60 days:</i>					
(c)(1) Self-rescue, respiratory devices, if used					
(c)(2) First aid					
<i>No later than 90 days (balance of 24 hours including the following subjects):</i>					

False certification is punishable under section 110 (a) and (f) of the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act

I certify that the above training has been completed

(Signature of person responsible for health and safety training)

(Date)

NEWLY-HIRED EXPERIENCED MINER TRAINING RECORD/CERTIFICATE

Miners Full Name (Print) _____

Mine or Contractor Name _____ ID# _____

Subject 30 CFR Part 46.6	Course Length	Date	Competent Person	Location (Name & Address if Institution)	Miners Initials
<i>The miner has received the following training before beginning work:</i>					
(b)(1) Introduction to work environment, mine tour, mining method/operation					
(b)(2) Instruction on recognition and avoidance of electrical and other hazards					
(b)(3) Emergency procedures, escape, and firefighting					
(b)(4) Health and safety aspects of tasks assigned. HazCom Program.					
(b)(5) Instruction on statutory rights of miners and their representatives					
(b)(6) Authority & responsibility of supervisors and miners representatives					
(b)(7) Introduction to your rules and procedures for reporting hazards					
Part 47 HazCom Program					
<i>No later than 60 days:</i>					
(c) Self-rescue, respiratory devices, if used					

False certification is punishable under section 110 (a) and (f) of the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act

I certify that the above training has been completed

(Signature of person responsible for health and safety training)

(Date)

**SITE-SPECIFIC HAZARD AWARENESS TRAINING
RECORD/CERTIFICATE**

Miners Full Name (Print) _____

Mine or Contractor Name _____ **ID#**

Location:

Length of Training: _____

Date Training Provided: _____

Competent Person Providing the Training: _____

Miners Initials: _____

False certification is punishable under section 110 (a) and (f) of the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act
I certify that the above training has been completed

(Signature of person responsible for health and safety training)

(Date)

NEW MINER TRAINING RECORD/CERTIFICATE

Miners Full Name (Print) John Smith Doe

Mine or Contractor Name Lucky Dog Hole 7 ID# 0000000

Subject 30 CFR Part 46.5	Course Length	Date	Competent Person	Location <small>(Name & Address if Institution)</small>	Miners Initials
<i>The miner received no less than 4 hours training in the following, before beginning work:</i>					
(b)(1) Introduction to work environment, mine tour, mining method/operation	3 hours	8/30/13	Jack Trades	Office, Mine Site	JD
(b)(2) Instruction on recognition and avoidance of electrical and other hazards	2 hours	8/30/13	Jack Trades	Office, Mine Site	JD
(b)(3) Emergency procedures, escape, and firefighting	2 hours	9/3/13	Jack Trades	Office, Mine Site	JD
(b)(4) Health and safety aspects of tasks assigned	4 hours	9/3/13	Jack Trades	Office, Mine Site	JD
(b)(5) Instruction on statutory rights of miners and their representatives	1 hour	9/3/13	Jack Trades	Office, Mine Site	JD
(b)(6) Authority & responsibility of supervisors and miners' representatives	1 hour	9/4/13	Jack Trades	Office, Mine Site	JD
(b)(7) Introduction to your rules and procedures for reporting hazards	1 hour	9/4/13	Jack Trades	Office, Mine Site	JD
<i>No later than 60 days:</i>					
(c)(1) Self-rescue, respiratory devices, if used	1 hour	9/12/13	Jack Trades	Office, Mine Site	JD
(c)(2) First aid	2 hours	9/21/13	Jack Trades	Office	JD
<i>No later than 90 days (balance of 24 hours including the following subjects):</i>					
46.5 (d) O. J. T.	4 hours	9/5/13	Jack Trades	Mine Site	JD
46.5 (d) O. J. T.	3 hours	9/6/13	Jack Trades	Mine Site	JD

False certification is punishable under section 110 (a) and (f) of the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act. I certify that the above training has been completed.

Hank Snow
(Signature of person responsible for health and safety training)

9-21-13
(Date)

Site Specific Hazard Awareness Training Checklist Example

Persons delivering goods, performing services, collecting material, or visiting and inspecting this property, and who are not regular employees may encounter certain hazards during that time. Visitors to this property are subject to the requirements of either the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977, as well as any Company Safety procedures or rules. All Contractors/Subcontractors performing services on mine properties are responsible for compliance with Part 46 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR 30) for Mineral Resources.

During your time on our property, observe all posted rules and regulations, including speed limits, and carefully follow all verbal instructions given by plant management or other authorized personnel. Immediately report to plant supervisory personnel any unlisted hazard you may encounter. Your access is limited to designated areas. You are not cleared or trained for other areas at this facility.

HAZARDS YOU MAY ENCOUNTER	PROCEDURES/RULES FOR AVOIDING INJURY
Moving Equipment	Be alert and remain clear of moving equipment. Make sure the operator knows you are there. Be aware of any special traffic or driving hazards. Never park in front of or behind stationary equipment.
Power Lines	Note position of overhead power lines. Do not operate lifting devices within 10 feet of overhead lines.
Parking	Self propelled equipment transmissions must be placed in the "park" position, parking brake set, and the wheels must be either chocked or turned into a bank when parked. This applies to wheeled and track mounted equipment.
Traffic Pattern	Traffic pattern at this location is left hand from the front gate to the end of the stockpile area. Right hand rules apply on all pit haul roads. Heavy equipment always has the right-of-way. Speed limit around the office, shop, and on the main road and plant areas is 15 mph, and 35 mph on pit haul roads.
Right of Way	Haul trucks, loaders, forklifts, and water trucks always have the right-of-way.
Moving Machinery	Be alert and remain clear of moving machinery. Do not work around any moving machine or perform work on any machine that has not been stopped and blocked to make it safe from hazardous motion. If the machine is powered by electricity, the electrical power source must be off, locked out, and tagged.
Noise	Wear hearing protection in posted areas and other areas if appropriate.
PPE	Wear safety glasses with side shields in all areas past the office. Use goggles or face shield when grinding, welding, cutting, or when using chemicals. Hard hats, steel toed boots and proper gloves are required when working.
Inspections	All self propelled equipment must be inspected for defects before being placed in operation. Defects must be corrected in a timely manner.
Tripping or Falling	Exercise care when getting in and out of your vehicle and when stepping over or around any obstacle. Use handrails on stairs and walkways. Use fall protection where there is a danger of falling.
Injury from Lifting	Use correct lifting procedures to avoid injury and enlist aid in lifting heavy or awkward objects.
Lock Out	All equipment must be blocked against hazardous motion when performing maintenance. Electrical lockout procedures must be followed anytime maintenance is performed on electrically powered equipment or systems.
Fire or Explosion	Obey "No Smoking or Open Flame" signs in the areas where flammables exist. A fire extinguisher must be readily available when using torches or welders. Fires must be reported to management immediately.
Fumes/Exhaust	Avoid areas where excessive welding fumes or engine exhausts are present until properly ventilated.
Welding Flash	Avoid areas where operations are being conducted and do not look at flash.
Tools	Plan your work. Always select and use the correct tool(s) for the work at hand. Do not use tools or equipment beyond their design capacity.
Weather	Avoid working outside during extreme weather conditions such as thunderstorms, heavy rain, hail, or high winds. Make sure that snow and ice have been removed or covered with material to give a safe footing.
First Aid/Injuries	First aid kits are located in the shop office, office bathroom and plant house. The stretcher is located in the shop and the blanket in the office bathroom. Eye wash stations are in the shop next to the office and in the plant house. All injuries must be reported immediately to site management.
Ground Control	Do not attempt to enter any area where unsafe ground conditions or high walls exist. Mobile equipment in unsafe areas must be moved or towed to a safe area prior to servicing.
Seat Belts	Where provided, seat belt usage is mandatory at all times on company property.
Life Jackets	When traveling or working over water, coastguard approved life jackets must be available and used.
Customer Trucks	Customers must remain in their vehicles or in a designated safe area during loading. Customers are not allowed to climb on truck beds while on mine property.
Emergency phones	Emergency phones are located in the office.
Emergency Procedures	In the event of an emergency our designated assembly area is (see diagram on reverse side).
Your designated work area	Refer to diagram on reverse side.

Site-Specific Hazard Awareness Training Record Example

MINE NAME:

MSHA ID:

- 1.
- 2.
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- 17.
- 18.
- 19.

Note: Upon entering this property. You agree to strictly abide by these rules.
Any Deviation in any way from these rules, you will be removed from the property.

Full Name / Company (Print) _____

Company: MSHA ID _____

Length of Training: _____

Date Training Provided: _____

Competent Person Providing the Training: _____

Signature: _____

***False certification is punishable under section 110 (a) and (f) of the
Federal Mine Safety and Health Act***

I certify that the above training has been completed

HAZARD COMMUNICATION PROGRAM

Company NAME:

MSHA ID:

47.32 (a) (1) Hazard Determination

Each chemical brought on mine property and each chemical produced on mine property will be evaluated to determine if it is hazardous as specified in Table 47.21 (refer to Hazard Determination tab).

47.32 (a) (2) Labels and Other Forms of Warning

The labeling system at this mine is: (refer to Labeling tab)

Manufacturers' Labels

Other Bulks tanks, Portable containers

1. Container Labeling:

a. Product identifier

b. Signal word

c. Hazard statement(s)

d. Pictogram(s)

e. Precautionary statement(s); and

f. Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

2. Solid Material Labeling

The Company will verify that all solid materials not exempted due to their downstream use; were delivered with a label or received the label prior to the initial shipment, and need not be included in subsequent shipments unless information on the label changes.

The Company will at each work site ensure that all secondary containers are labeled with either an extra copy of the original manufacturer's label or with our company's own labels which have: Product identifier, words, pictures, symbols or combination thereof, which provides at least general information regarding the hazards of the chemicals. For help with labeling contact the safety/health officer or Supervisor in charge.

47.32 (a) (3) Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS)

This program includes a current, legible, and accessible Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for each hazardous chemical at this mine site.

Manufacturers' MSDS

MSDS will be accessible to miners during each work shift for each hazardous chemical to which they may be exposed either:

.At each work area where the hazardous chemical is produced or used

.At the mine office

3. Safety Data Sheets (SDS)

Copies of the SDSs for all hazardous chemicals to which employees of this Company may be exposed will be available to all employees in their work area for review during each work shift. If SDSs are not immediately available or new chemicals in use do not have an SDS, please immediately contact the person in charge.

47.32 (a) (4) Miner Training

All miners will receive instruction about the physical and health hazards of chemicals in their work areas, the protective measures they can take against these hazards (personal protective equipment, Ventilation, warning signs, etc.), and the contents of the mine's HazCom program (47.2)

4. Employee Training and Information

Prior to starting work each new employee of the company will attend a safety and health orientation and will receive information and training on the following:

- a.** An overview of the requirements contained in the Hazard Communication standard, Section 1910.1200.
- b.** Chemicals present in the workplace operations.
- c.** Location and availability of our written hazard communication program, including our list of hazardous chemicals, and Safety data sheets.
- d.** Physical, health, simple asphyxiation, combustible dust, and pyrophoric gas hazards, as well as hazards not otherwise classified, of the chemicals in the work area.
- e.** Methods and observation techniques used to determine the presence or release of hazardous chemicals in the work area.
- f.** How to lessen or prevent exposure to these hazardous chemicals through usage of control/work practices and personal protective equipment.
- g.** Steps the company has taken to lessen or prevent exposure to these chemicals.
- h.** Safety emergency procedures to follow if they are exposed to these chemicals.
- i.** How to read labels on shipped containers, as well as workplace labeling systems and review SDSs format and how to obtain appropriate hazard information.

After attending the training class, each employee will sign a form to verify that they attended the training, received our written materials, and understood this company's policies on hazard communication.

Prior to a new hazardous chemical being introduced into any section of this company, each employee of that section will be given information as outlined above.

NOTE: The hazard communication standard only requires a list of all hazardous chemicals; however, it is felt that identifying the location and possible processes will aid the employer in carrying out the full program.

6. Hazardous Non-routine Tasks

Occasionally, employees are required to perform hazardous non-routine tasks. Prior to starting work on such given projects, each affected employee will be given information by their supervisor about hazardous chemicals to which they may be exposed during such activity.

This information will include:

- a.** Specific chemical hazards
- b.** Protective/safety measures the employee can take
- c.** Measures the company has taken to lessen the hazards including ventilation, respirators, presence of another employee, and emergency procedures.

7. Chemicals in Unlabeled Pipes

Work activities are often performed by employees in areas where chemicals are transferred through unlabeled pipes.

- a.** The chemicals in the pipes
- b.** Potential hazards
- c.** Safety precautions which should be taken

8. Informing Contractors

It is the responsibility of the company to provide contractors (with employees) the following information:

- a.** SDSs for hazardous chemicals to which they may be exposed while on the work site.
- b.** Precautions the employees may take to lessen the possibility of exposure by usage of appropriate protective measures.
- c.** The labeling system used in the work place.

8. Informing Operators

It is the responsibility of the contractor to provide operators the following information:

- a.** SDSs for hazardous chemicals to which they may be exposed while on the work site.
- b.** Precautions the employees may take to lessen the possibility of exposure by usage of appropriate protective measures.
- c.** The labeling system used in the work place.

47.32 (c) (1) (2) Training for Other Operators

Other operators at this mine will be provided with access to MSDS and informed about hazardous chemicals, to which their miners can be exposed, the labeling system on the containers of these chemicals and appropriate protective measures.

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#	Chemical/Common/Trade Name
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Pictograms

Health Hazards



Environmental Hazards



Physical Hazards



Transportation Hazards



Explosives



Flammable Gases



Non-Flammable
Non-Toxic Gases



Toxic Gases



Flammable Liquids



Flammable Solids



Spontaneous
Combustion



Water Reactive



Oxidizing Substances



Organic Peroxides



Immediately Reportable Accidents and Injuries

ONE CALL DOES IT ALL!

1-800-746-1553



Mine operators are required to immediately call **MSHA's toll-free number at 1-800-746-1553** to notify MSHA of an immediately reportable accident. This single toll-free phone call is required by the Emergency Mine Evacuation Final Rule published in the Federal Register on December 8, 2006, and is the only call that mine operators will need to make to notify MSHA.

Mine operators must call immediately, but no later than 15 minutes from the time they know or should know that an accident has occurred.

Reportable Accidents and Injuries are:

1. A death of an individual at a mine;
2. An injury to an individual at a mine which has a reasonable potential to cause death;
3. An entrapment of an individual for more than thirty minutes or which has a reasonable potential to cause death;
4. An unplanned inundation of a mine by a liquid or gas;
5. An unplanned ignition or explosion of gas or dust;
6. In underground mines, an unplanned fire not extinguished within 10 minutes of discovery; in surface mines and surface areas of underground mines, an unplanned fire not extinguished within 30 minutes of discovery;
7. An unplanned ignition or explosion of a blasting agent or an explosive;
8. An unplanned roof fall at or above the anchorage zone in active workings where roof bolts are in use; or, an unplanned roof or rib fall in active workings that impairs ventilation or impedes passage;
9. A coal or rock outburst that causes withdrawal of miners or which disrupts regular mining activity for more than one hour;
10. An unstable condition at an impoundment, refuse pile, or culm bank which requires emergency action in order to prevent failure, or which causes individuals to evacuate an area; or, failure of an impoundment, refuse pile, or culm bank;
11. Damage to hoisting equipment in a shaft or slope which endangers an individual or which interferes with use of the equipment for more than thirty minutes; and
12. An event at a mine which causes death or bodily injury to an individual not at the mine at the time the event occurs.

ONE CALL DOES IT ALL!

Immediately Report Accidents to MSHA
at

1-800-746-1553

24 Hours a Day, 7 Days a Week, 365 Days a Year

IT'S THE LAW

Beginning December 8, 2006, mine operators are required by the Emergency Mine Evacuation Final Rule to call MSHA Call Center at 1-800-746-1553 to notify MSHA of immediately reportable accidents. Mine operators are required to notify MSHA immediately, but in no case later than 15 minutes after they know or should know an accident has occurred. For more information" visit www.msha.gov.

REPORTING A MINE EMERGENCY

IN THE EVENT OF

A MINE EMERGENCY

OR

AN ACCIDENT REQUIRING IMMEDIATE NOTIFICATION

Call 1-800-746-1553

Operator Name		
Federal Mine ID		Phone Number
MSHA Field Office		
District Office		
Directions to the mine		
Emergency Evac. Area		

State Department of Mines	Phone Number

OTHER EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBERS

Emergency Medical Service	911
Fire Department	911
State Highway Patrol	911
County Sheriff	911
Ambulance	911
Hospital	911
Life Flight	911
Poison Control Center	1-800-222-1222

Latitude	
Longitude	

ACCIDENT REPORTING

30 CFR § 50.10 Immediate notification.

The operator shall immediately contact MSHA at once without delay and within 15 minutes at the toll-free number, 1-800-746-1553, once the operator knows or should know that an accident has occurred involving:

- (a) A death of an individual at the mine;
 - (b) An injury of an individual at the mine which has a reasonable potential to cause death;
 - (c) An entrapment of an individual at the mine which has a reasonable potential to cause death;
- or
- (d) Any other accident.

30 CFR § 50.11 Investigation.

(a) After notification of an accident by an operator, the MSHA District Manager will promptly decide whether to conduct an accident investigation and will promptly inform the operator of his decision. If MSHA decides to investigate an accident, it will initiate the investigation within 24 hours of notification.

(b) Each operator of a mine shall investigate each accident and each occupational injury at the mine. Each operator of a mine shall develop a report of each investigation. No operator may use Form 7000-1 as a report, except that an operator of a mine at which fewer than twenty miners are employed may, with respect to that mine, use Form 7000-1 as an investigation report respecting an occupational injury not related to an accident. No operator may use an investigation or an investigation report conducted or prepared by MSHA to comply with this paragraph. An operator shall submit a copy of any investigation report to MSHA at its request. Each report prepared by the operator shall include,

- (1) The date and hour of occurrence;
- (2) The date the investigation began;
- (3) The names of individuals participating in the investigation;
- (4) A description of the site;
- (5) An explanation of the accident or injury, including a description of any equipment involved and relevant events before and after the occurrence, and any explanation of the cause of any injury, the cause of any accident or cause of any other event which caused an injury;
- (6) The name, occupation, and experience of any miner involved;

- (7) A sketch, where pertinent, including dimensions depicting the occurrence;
- (8) A description of steps taken to prevent a similar occurrence in the future; and
- (9) Identification of any report submitted under §50.20 of this part.

30 CFR § 50.20 Preparation and submission of MSHA Report Form 7000-1--Mine Accident, Injury, and Illness Report.

(a) Each operator shall maintain at the mine office a supply of MSHA Mine Accident, Injury, and Illness Report Form 7000-1. These may be obtained from the MSHA District Office. Each operator shall report each accident, occupational injury, or occupational illness at the mine. The principal officer in charge of health and safety at the mine or the supervisor of the mine area in which an accident or occupational injury occurs, or an occupational illness may have originated, shall complete or review the form in accordance with the instructions and criteria in §§50.20-1 through 50.20-7. If an occupational illness is diagnosed as being one of those listed in §50.20-6(b)(7), the operator must report it under this part. The operator shall mail completed forms to MSHA within ten working days after an accident or occupational injury occurs or an occupational illness is diagnosed. When an accident specified in §50.10 occurs, which does not involve an occupational injury, sections A, B, and items 5 through 12 of section C of Form 7000-1 shall be completed and mailed to MSHA in accordance with the instructions in §50.20-1 and criteria contained in §§50.20-4 through 50.20-6.

(b) Each operator shall report each occupational injury or occupational illness on one set of forms. If more than one miner is injured in the same accident or is affected simultaneously with the same occupational illness, an operator shall complete a separate set of forms for each miner affected. To the extent that the form is not self-explanatory, an operator shall complete the form in accordance with the instructions in §50.20-1 and criteria contained in §§50.20-2 through 50.20-7.

[Link to 7000-1 Form](#)

[Link to Part 50 Accident Reporting Guide](#)

MINE ACCIDENT, INJURY, AND ILLNESS REPORT

MSHA FORM 7000-1

Section 50.20 of Part 50, Title 30, Code of Federal Regulations, requires a report to be prepared and filed with MSHA of each accident, occupational injury, or occupational illness occurring at your operation. The requirement includes all accidents, injuries, and illnesses as defined in Part 50 whether your employees or a contractor's employees are involved. A Form 7000-1 shall be completed and mailed within **ten working days** after an accident or occupational injury occurs, or an occupational illness is diagnosed.

This report is required by law (30 U.S.C. §813; 30 C.F.R. Part 50). Failure to report can result in the institution of a civil action for relief under 30 U.S.C. §818 respecting an operator of a coal or other mine, and assessment of a civil penalty against an operator of a coal or other mine under 30 U.S.C. §820(a). An individual who, being subject to the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977 (30 U.S.C. §801 **at seq.**) knowingly makes a false statement in any report can be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 or by imprisonment for not more than 5 years, or both, under 30 U.S.C. §820(f). Any individual who knowingly and willfully makes any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements, conceals a material fact, or makes a false, fictitious, or fraudulent entry, with respect to any matter within the jurisdiction of any agency of the United States can be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or imprisoned for not more than 5 years, or both, under 18 U.S.C. §1001.

REPORTING INSTRUCTIONS

Form 7000-1 consists of four sheets, an original (page 1) and three copies. The original will be mailed to MSHA, Office of Injury and Employment Information. The first copy (page 2) will be mailed to the appropriate local MSHA District Office. If the mailed forms do not show return to duty information on an injured employee, complete and mail the second copy (page 3) to MSHA, Office of Injury and Employment Information, when the employee returns to regular job **at full capacity** or a final disposition is made on the injury or illness. The third copy (page 4) is to be retained at the mine for a period of **five years**. It is important to remember that a Form 7000-1 is required on each accident as defined in 30 CFR Part 50 whether any person was injured or not. A form is required on each individual becoming injured or ill, even when several were injured or made ill in a single occurrence. The principal officer in charge of health and safety at the mine or the supervisor of the mine area in which the accident, injury, or illness occurred shall complete or review the Form 7000-1. Note: First aid cases (those for which no medical treatment was received, no time was lost, and no restriction of work, motion, or loss of consciousness occurred) need not be reported.

SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Detailed instructions for completing Form 7000-1 are contained in Part 50. A copy of Part 50 was sent to every active and intermittently active mine and independent mining contractor. If you do not have a copy, you may obtain one from your local MSHA Mine Safety and Health District or Field Office.

Section A- IDENTIFICATION DATA

Check the report category indicating whether your operation is in the metal/nonmetal mining industry or the coal mining industry.

MSHA ID Number is the number assigned to the operation by MSHA. If you are unsure of your number assignment, contact the nearest MSHA Mine Safety and Health District or Field Office. Reports on contractor activities at mines must include an MSHA-assigned contractor ID Number as well as the 7-digit operation ID.

Show mine name and company name. Independent contractors should show the contractor name under "company name."

Section B- COMPLETE FOR EACH ACCIDENT IMMEDIATELY REPORTABLE TO MSHA

Section B is to be completed **only** when your operation has an accident that must be reported **immediately** to MSHA. Circle code 02 "Serious Injury" only if the injury has a reasonable potential to cause death. For additional detail on those specific kinds of accidents see Section 50.10 of Part 50. When it is necessary to complete Section B, circle the applicable accident code; give the name of the investigator (the mine person heading the investigating team on the accident); show the date the investigation was started; and describe briefly the steps taken to prevent a recurrence of such an accident.

Section C- COMPLETE FOR EACH REPORTABLE ACCIDENT, INJURY, OR ILLNESS

Section C must be completed on each form submitted to MSHA.

Item 5. If you are reporting an occurrence at a **surface** mine or other **surface** activity, circle the code which best describes the accident location in (a) Surface Location; do not mark any codes in (b) or (c). If you are reporting an occurrence in an **underground** mine, circle the code which best describes the underground location in (b) Underground Location **and** in (c) Underground Mining Method.

Items 6, 7, and 8. Show the date and time of the occurrence and the time the shift started in (indicate AM/PM) which the accident/incident occurred or was observed.

Item 9. Describe fully the conditions contributing to the occurrence. Detailed descriptions of the conditions provide the basis for accident and injury analyses which are intended to assist the mining industry in preventing future occurrences. Please see Part 50 for detail on what your narrative should include.

Item 10. If equipment was involved in the occurrence, name the type of equipment, the manufacturer, and the model number of the equipment.

Item 11. If there was a witness to the occurrence, give the name of the witness.

Item 12. If the occurrence resulted in one or more injuries, report the number. A separate report must be made on each injured person.

Item 13. Show the name of the injured person. [Note: In these instructions, "injured person" means a person either injured or ill.]

Item 14. Indicate the sex of the injured person.

Item 15. Show the date of birth of the injured person.

Item 16. Show the last four digits of the injured person's Social Security Number.

Item 17. Give the regular job title of the injured person at the time he was injured.

Item 18. Check this box if the injury or illness resulted in death.

Item 19. Check this box if the injury or illness resulted in a permanent disability. A permanent disability is any injury or occupational illness other than death which results in the loss (or complete loss of use) of any member (or part of a member) of the body, or a permanent impairment of functions of the body, or which permanently and totally incapacitates the injured person from following any gainful occupation.

Item 20. Name the object or substance that directly caused the injury or illness.

Item 21. Report the nature of injury or illness by naming the illness; or for injuries, by using common medical terms such as puncture wound, third degree burn, fracture, etc. For multiple injuries, enter the injury which was the most serious. Avoid general terms such as hurt, sore, sick, etc.

Item 22. Name the part of body with the most serious injury.

Item 23. Occupational Illness: Circle the code from the list below which most accurately describes the illness. These are typical examples and are not to be considered the complete listing of the types of illnesses and disorders that should be included under each category.

Code 21 - Occupational Skin Diseases or Disorders.

Examples: Contact dermatitis, eczema, or rash caused by primary irritants and sensitizers or poisonous plants; oil acne; chrome ulcers; chemical burns or inflammations; etc.

Code 22 - Dust Diseases of the Lungs (Pneumoconioses).

Examples: Silicosis, asbestosis, coal worker's pneumoconiosis and other pneumoconioses.

Code 23 - Respiratory Conditions Due to Toxic Agents.

Examples: Pneumonitis, pharyngitis, rhinitis, or acute congestion due to chemicals, dusts, gases, or fumes; etc.

Code 24 - Poisoning (Systemic Effects of Toxic Materials).

Examples: Poisoning by lead, mercury, cadmium, arsenic, or other metals, poisoning by carbon monoxide, hydrogen sulfide, or other gases; poisoning by benzol, carbon tetrachloride, or other organic solvents; poisoning by insecticide sprays such as parathion, lead arsenate; poisoning by other chemicals such as formaldehyde, plastics, and resins; etc.

Code 25 - Disorders Due to Physical Agents (Other than

Toxic Materials). Examples: Heatstroke, sunstroke, heat exhaustion and other effects of environmental heat; freezing, frostbite and effects of exposure to low temperatures; caisson disease; effects of ionizing radiation, (non-medical non-therapeutic x-rays, radium); effects of nonionizing radiation (welding flash, ultraviolet rays, microwaves, sunburn); etc.

Code 26 - Disorders Associated with Repeated Trauma.

Examples: Noise-induced hearing loss; synovitis, tenosynovitis, and bursitis; Raynaud's phenomena; and other conditions due to repeated motion, vibration, or pressure.

Code 29 - All Other Occupational Illnesses. Examples:

Infectious hepatitis, malignant and benign tumors, all forms of cancer, kidney diseases, food poisoning, histoplasmosis; etc.

Item 24. Describe what the employee was doing when he or she became injured or ill.

Items 25, 26, and 27. Show the number of weeks (or years and weeks) of experience of the injured person at the job title (indicated in Item 17), at your operation, and his/her total mining experience.

Section D - RETURN TO DUTY INFORMATION

Section D is to be completed in full when all return-to-duty information is available. If the information is not available within **ten working days** after a reportable occurrence, then the first two pages are sent to MSHA without Section D being completed; PAGE 3 is then mailed to OIEI- with full information **when the data is available**. Until all the items are answered and the report is sent to OIEI, the occurrence remains an open case.

Item 28. If the injured person was transferred or terminated as a result of the injury or illness, check the box and answer items **29, 30, and 31**.

Item 29. Show the date that the injured person returned to his/her regular job at full capacity or was transferred or terminated. This date should indicate when the count of days away from work and/or days of restricted work activity have stopped.

Item 30. Show the number of workdays 1/ the injured person did not report to his/her place of employment, i.e., number of days away from work.

Item 31. Show the number of workdays the injured person was on restricted work activity; do not include days away from work reported in Item 30.

At the bottom of the form, show the name of the person who completed the form; the date the report was prepared; and the telephone number where the person who completed the form may be reached.

1/ Note: The number of lost workdays should not include the day of injury or onset of illness, or any days on which the employee was not previously scheduled to work even though able to work, such as holidays or plant closures

Diagnosis of an "occupational illness or disease" under Part 50 does not automatically mean a disability or impairment for which the miner is eligible for compensation, nor does the Agency intend for an operator's compliance with Part 50 to be equated with an admission of liability for the reported illness or disease. If a chest x-ray for a miner with a history of exposure to silica or other pneumoconiosis causing dusts is rated at 1/0 or above, utilizing the International Labor Office (ILO) classification system, it is MSHA's policy that such a finding is, for Part 50 reporting, a diagnosis of an occupational illness, in the nature of silicosis or other pneumoconiosis and, consequently, reportable to MSHA.

DEFINITIONS

(1) "Coal or other mine" means (a) an area of land from which minerals are extracted in nonliquid form or, if in liquid form, are extracted with workers underground, (b) private ways and roads appurtenant to such area, and (c) lands, excavations, underground passageways, shafts, slopes, tunnels and workings, structures, facilities, equipment, machines, tools, or other property including impoundments, retention dams, and tailings ponds, on the surface or underground, used in, or to be used in, or resulting from, the work of extracting such minerals from their natural deposits in nonliquid form, or if in liquid form, with workers underground, or used in, or to be used in, the milling of such minerals, or the work of preparing coal or other minerals, and includes custom coal preparation facilities. In making a determination of what constitutes mineral milling for purposes of this Act, the Secretary shall give due consideration to the convenience of administration resulting from the delegation to one Assistant Secretary of all authority with respect to the health and safety of miners employed at one physical establishment.

(2) "Operator" means any owner, lessee, or other person who operates, controls, or supervises a coal or other mine or any designated independent contractor performing services or construction at such mine.

(3) "Occupational injury" means any injury to a worker which occurs at a mine for which medical treatment is administered, or which results in death, loss of consciousness, inability to perform all job duties on any day after an injury, or transfer to another job.

(4) "Occupational illness" means an illness or disease of a worker which may have resulted from work at a mine or for which an award of compensation is made.

(5) "Medical treatment" means treatment, other than first aid, administered by a physician or by a registered medical professional acting under the orders of a physician.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN MEDICAL TREATMENT AND FIRST AID

Medical treatment includes, but is not limited to, the suturing of any wound, treatment of fractures, application of a cast or other professional means of immobilizing an injured part of the body, treatment of infection arising out of an injury, treatment of bruise by the drainage of blood, surgical removal of dead or damaged skin (debridement), amputation or permanent loss of use of any part of the body, treatment of second and third degree burns. Procedures which are diagnostic in nature are not considered by themselves to constitute medical treatment. Visits to a physician, physical examinations, x-ray examinations, and hospitalization for observations, where no evidence of injury or illness is found and no medical treatment given, do not in themselves constitute medical treatment. However, if scheduled workdays are lost because of hospitalization, the case must be reported. Procedures which are preventative in nature also are not considered by themselves to constitute medical treatment. Tetanus and flu shots are considered preventative in nature. First aid includes any one-time treatment and follow-up visit for the purpose of observation of minor scratches, cuts, burns, splinters, etc. Ointments, salves, antiseptics, and dressings to minor injuries are considered to be first aid.

(1) **Abrasions**

(i) First aid treatment is limited to cleaning a wound, soaking, applying antiseptic and nonprescription medication, and bandages on the first visit and follow-up visits limited to observation including changing dressing and bandages. Additional cleaning and application of antiseptic constitutes first aid where it is required by work duties that soil the bandage.

(ii) Medical treatment includes examination for removal of imbedded foreign material, multiple soakings, whirlpool treatment,

treatment of infection, or other professional treatments and any treatment involving more than a minor spot-type injury. Treatment of abrasions occurring to greater than full skin depth is considered medical treatment.

(2) **Bruises**

(i) First aid treatment is limited to a single soaking or application of cold compresses, and follow-up visits if they are limited only to observation.

(ii) Medical treatment includes multiple soakings, draining of collected blood, or other treatment beyond observation.

(3) **Burns, Thermal and Chemical** (resulting in destruction of tissue by direct contact).

(i) First aid treatment is limited to cleaning or flushing the surface, soaking, applying cold compresses, antiseptics or nonprescription medications, and bandaging on the first visit, and follow-up visits restricted to observation, changing bandages, or additional cleaning. Most first degree burns are amenable to first aid treatment.

(ii) Medical treatment includes a series of treatments including soaks, whirlpool, skin grafts, and surgical debridement (cutting away dead skin). Most second and third degree burns require medical treatment.

(4) **Cuts and Lacerations**

(i) First aid treatment is the same as for abrasions except the application of butterfly closures for cosmetic purposes only can be considered first aid.

(ii) Medical treatment includes the application of butterfly closures for noncosmetic purposes, sutures (stitches), surgical debridement, treatment of infection, or other professional treatment.

(5) **Eye Injuries**

(i) First aid treatment is limited to irrigation, removal of foreign material not imbedded in eye, and application of nonprescription medications. A precautionary visit (special examination) to a physician is considered as first aid if treatment is limited to above items, and follow-up visits if they are limited to observation only.

(ii) Medical treatment cases involve removal of imbedded foreign objects, use of prescription medications, or other professional treatment.

(6) **Inhalation of Toxic or Corrosive Gases**

(i) First aid treatment is limited to removal of the worker to fresh air or the one-time administration of oxygen for several minutes.

(ii) Medical treatment consists of any professional treatment beyond that mentioned under first aid and all cases involving loss of consciousness.

(7) **Splinters and Puncture Wounds**

(i) First aid treatment is limited to cleaning the wound, removal of foreign object(s) by tweezers or other simple techniques, application of antiseptics and nonprescription medications, and bandaging on the first visit. Follow-up visits are limited to observation including changing of bandages. Additional cleaning and applications of antiseptic constitute first aid where it is required by work duties that soil the bandage.

(ii) Medical treatment consists of removal of foreign object(s) by physician due to depth of imbedment, size or shape of object(s), or location of wound. Treatment for infection, treatment of a reaction to tetanus booster, or other professional treatment, is considered medical treatment.

(8) **Sprains and Strains**

(i) First aid treatment is limited to soaking, application of cold compresses, and use of elastic bandages on the first visit. Follow-up visits for observation, including re-applying bandage, are first aid.

(ii) Medical treatment includes a series of hot and cold soaks, use of whirlpools, diathermy treatment, or other professional treatment.

PRIVACY ACT NOTICE FOR MINE ACCIDENT, INJURY AND ILLNESS REPORTS

GENERAL

This notice is given as required by Public Law 93-579 (Privacy Act of 1974) December 31, 1974, to the operators of mines providing personal information on injury and illness reports and accident investigations.

AUTHORITY

The authority to collect this information is Section 103 of Public Law 91-173, as amended by Public Law 95-164.

PURPOSE AND USE OF INFORMATION

The information collected will be used to help determine the cause of accidents, injuries, illnesses, and fatalities associated with metal and nonmetallic and coal mining. The information will also be used with the intent to prevent and reduce future accidents, injuries, fatalities, and illnesses. MSHA provides a copy of a mine operator's or contractor's submitted form to the mine operator or contractor who submitted the form.

EFFECTS OF NON-DISCLOSURE

You are required to furnish the information. Without it, MSHA may not be able to help prevent miners and other workers from becoming similarly hurt or ill in the future.

INFORMATION REGARDING PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION UNDER PUBLIC LAW 93-579 SECTION 7(b)

MSHA asks for the last 4 digits of the social security number under authority of Section 103 of Public Law 91-173, as amended by Public Law 95-164. This personal identification helps MSHA establish the accuracy and usefulness of the information from injury and illness records.

BURDEN STATEMENT

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 30 minutes per response, including the time for reviewing instruction, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Records are retained at the mine office closest to the mine for 5 years. This is a mandatory collection of information as required by 30 CFR 50.20. The information is used to establish injury, accident or illness files used to measure the levels of injury experience and identify those areas most in need of improvement. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, the Office of Program Evaluation and Information Resources, Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, 201 12th Street South, Arlington, VA 22202, and to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (1219-0007), Washington, DC 20503.

Persons are not required to respond to this collection of information unless it displays a currently valid control number.

QUARTERLY EMPLOYMENT REPORTS

30 CFR § 50.30 Preparation and submission of MSHA Form 7000-2--Quarterly Employment and Coal Production Report.

- (a) Each operator of a mine in which an individual worked during any day of a calendar quarter shall complete a MSHA Form 7000-2 in accordance with the instructions and criteria in 50.30-1 and submit the original to the MSHA Office of Injury and Employment Information, P.O. Box 25367, Denver Federal Center, Denver, Colo. 80225, within 15 days after the end of each calendar quarter. These forms may be obtained from the MSHA District Office. Each operator shall retain an operator's copy at the mine office nearest the mine for 5 years after the submission date.
- (b) Each operator of a coal mine in which an individual worked during any day of a calendar quarter shall report coal production on Form 7000-2.

You may also submit reports by facsimile, 888-231-5515. For assistance in electronic filing, contact the MSHA help desk at 877-778- 6055.

[Link to File 7000-2 Online](#)

Year

MSHA ID #

January

February

March

	Man Hours	Number of Employees
1		
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	Man Hours	Number of Employees
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	Man Hours	Number of
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Total Average

Total Average

Total Average

Total Man Hours _____

Average No. Employees _____

April

	Man Hours	Number of Employees
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31		

May

	Man Hours	Number of Employees
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31		

June

	Man Hours	Number of Employees
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Total Average

Total Average

Total Average

Total Man Hours _____

Average No. Employees _____

July

	Man Hours	Number of Employees
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August

	Man Hours	Number of Employees
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September

	Man Hours	Number of Employees
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Total Average

Total Average

Total Average

Total Man Hours _____

Average No. Employees _____

October

	Man Hours	Number of Employees
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November

	Man Hours	Number of Employees
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December

	Man Hours	Number of Employees
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31		

Total Average

Total Average

Total Average

Total Man Hours _____

Average No. Employees _____

**Quarterly Mine Employment
and Coal Production Report**

(SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON REVERSE SIDE OF COPY 2)

**DOL - MSHA - PEIR - OIEI
P.O. Box 25367
Denver, Colorado 80225 - 0367**

Date Report Completed

Mo.	Day	Yr.
-----	-----	-----

1. Persons Working, Employee-Hours, and Coal Production

(1) Operation Sub Unit Code(s) previously reported:	Code	(2) Average number of persons working during quarter	(3) Total employee hours worked during the quarter	(4) Production of clean coal during quarter, (short tons)
Underground Mine	Underground	01		
	Surface Shops, Yards, etc.	02		
Surface Mine (including associated shops and yards)	Strip, Open Pit, or Quarry	03		
	Auger (Coal Mine Only)	04		
	Culm Bank or Refuse Pile (Coal Mine Only)	05		
	Dredge	06		
	Other Surface Mining (Metal/Nonmetal Only)	12		
Independent Shops or Yards	17			
Mill Operations, Preparation Plants, or Breakers (include associated shops and yards)	30			
Office (professional and clerical employees at the mine or plant working in an office)	99			

2. Other Reportable Data

How many MSHA reportable injuries or illnesses did you have this quarter?

Person to be contacted regarding this report:	Name _____	Tel. No. (____) _____ - _____
	Title _____	area code

MSHA Form 7000-2, July 97, (revised)

OMB Number 1219-0007; Approval Expires July 31, 2014

For Quarter Year

Mail Before

Check here if this report is being submitted by a contractor

If any information below is incorrect, please enter correct information here:

County: _____

Operation Name: _____

Operating Company Name and Mailing Address: _____

County _____

MSHA ID Number

Contractor ID

Operation Name

Operating Company Name and Mailing Address

Copy 1 - Return to MSHA (Denver)

Quarterly Mine Employment and Coal Production Report

U.S. Department of Labor

Mine Safety and Health Administration

OBM Control Number 1219-0007; Approval Expires July 31, 2011

 This report is required by law (30 U.S.C. subsection 813; 30 C.F.R. Part 50). Failure to report may result in the issuance of a citation or order under 30 U.S.C. subsection 814 to an operator of a coal or other mine, the assessment of a civil penalty against an operator of a coal or other mine under 30 U.S.C. subsection 820(a), and the institution of a civil action under 30 U.S.C. subsection 818. An individual who knowingly makes a false statement in any report shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 or by imprisonment for not more than 5 years, or both, under 30 U.S.C. subsection 820(f). Whoever, in any matter within the jurisdiction of any department or agency of the United States knowingly and willfully falsifies, conceals or covers up by any trick scheme, or device, a material fact, or makes or uses any false writing or document knowing the same to contain any false, fictitious or fraudulent statement or entry, shall be fined under 18 U. S. C. or imprisoned not more than five years, or both, under 18 U. S. C. subsection 1001.

Important:

(INSTRUCTIONS)

 This form must be completed and mailed or faxed within 15 days after the end of each calendar quarter.

-  
1. Fill out this form as completely as possible and return Copy 1 of this report to:
MSHA
PEIR - Office of Injury and Employment Information **OR** You may FAX Copy 1 to Fax # 1- 888 - 231 - 5515
P.O. BOX 25367
Denver, CO 80225-0367
 2. If it is necessary to make any address changes, indicate correct information on this form.
 3. When pre-addressed, this form is only for the operation with I. D. number as shown. Do not use for any other operation.
 4. **Sand and Gravel** operators report employment data under code 03 or 06 as appropriate, except for data on office workers which should be reported under code 99.
 5. All mine operators and independent contractors reporting as required by 30 C.F.R. Part 50, should show persons working and employee hours worked; those producing coal should also show production date.
 6. **Independent Contractors** should complete quarterly only one form for activities at all coal locations, and one form for activities at metal and nonmetal locations.

The public reporting burden for this collection of Information is estimated to average 30 minutes per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of Information. Send comments regarding this estimated response time or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, 1100 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, VA 22209-3939.

Persons are not required to respond to this collection of information unless this form displays a currently valid OMB control number.

MSHA Form 7000-2, July 97 (revised)

Part 56

[Link to Part 56 Regulations](#)



30 CFR Parts 1 to 199

The Government Printing Office (GPO) processes all sales and distribution of the CFR. For payment by credit card, call 202.512.1800, M – F, 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. e.s.t. or fax your order to 202.512.2250, 24 hours a day. For payment by check, write to the Superintendent of Documents, Attn: New Orders, P. O. Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15250 – 7954. For GPO Customer Service call 202.512.1803.

Mine Safety Associates

PO Box 872, Price, Utah 84501

Order Form

	Qty	Price	Extension
30 CFR Part 40-50, 100 & 104 (Purple & White)		x\$12	
30 CFR Part 47, 56/57/58 & 62 (Blue & White)		x\$12	
30 CFR Part 46/47/48, 56/57/58 & 62 (Green & White)		x\$15	
30 CFR Part 75 (Gray & White)		x\$15	
30 CFR Part 77 (Yellow & White)		x\$10	
30 CFR Part 47, 48, 62 & 77 (Black & White)		x\$12	
30 CFR Part 46 & 48 (Yellow)		x\$3	
1977 Act (Pub. Law 95 – 164) (Brown & White)		x\$6	
<u>Quantity Discounts</u>	Total books* _____ Subtotal _____		
Books* Disc.	(See table at left) Disc% _____		
2-9-----25%	(Subtotal x Disc%) Disc \$ _____		
10-24-----33%	(Subtract Disc \$ from Subtotal) Total _____		
25-49-----42%	Add 6.25% sales tax in Utah only _____		
50+-----50%	Check # _____ enclosed		
	Use PO# _____		
	Phone: 800.430.2377 Fax: 435.637.8614		

30 CFR § 56.1000 Notification of commencement of operations and closing of mines.

The owner, operator, or person in charge of any metal and nonmetal mine shall notify the nearest Mine Safety and Health Administration and Metal and Nonmetal Mine Safety and Health District Office before starting operations, of the approximate or actual date mine operation will commence. The notification shall include the mine name, location, the company name, mailing address, person in charge, and whether operations will be continuous or intermittent.

When any mine is closed, the person in charge shall notify the nearest district office as provided above and indicate whether the closure is temporary or permanent.

[Link to Commencement/Closure Notice](#)

(Field Office info is found at the bottom of the web page – select the appropriate MSHA District Office)

56.1000 Notification of commencement of operations and closing of mines.

The owner, operator, or person in charge of any metal and nonmetal mine shall notify the nearest Mine Safety and Health Administration and Metal and Nonmetal Mine Safety and Health District Office before starting operations, of the approximate or actual date mine operation will commence. The notification shall include the mine name, location, the company name, mailing address, person in charge, and whether operations will be continuous or intermittent.

When any mine is closed, the person in charge shall notify the nearest district office as provided above and indicate whether the closure is temporary or permanent.

FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT INSPECTION

30 CFR § 56.4201 Inspection.

- (a) Firefighting equipment shall be inspected according to the following schedules:
 - (1) Fire extinguishers shall be inspected visually at least once a month to determine that they are fully charged and operable.
 - (2) At least once every twelve months, maintenance checks shall be made of mechanical parts, the amount and condition of extinguishing agent and expellant, and the condition of the hose, nozzle, and vessel to determine that the fire extinguishers will operate effectively.
 - (3) Fire extinguishers shall be hydrostatically tested according to Table C-1 or a schedule based on the manufacturer's specifications to determine the integrity of extinguishing agent vessels.
 - (4) Water pipes, valves, outlets, hydrants, and hoses that are part of the mine's firefighting system shall be visually inspected at least once every three months for damage or deterioration and use-tested at least once every twelve months to determine that they remain functional.
 - (5) Fire suppression systems shall be inspected at least once every twelve months. An inspection schedule based on the manufacturer's specifications or the equivalent shall be established for individual components of a system and followed to determine that the system remains functional. Surface fire suppression systems are exempt from these inspection requirements if the systems are used solely for the protection of property and no persons would be affected by a fire.

- (b) At the completion of each inspection or test required by this standard, the person making the inspection or test shall certify that the inspection or test has been made and the date on which it was made. Certifications of hydrostatic testing shall be retained until the fire extinguisher is retested or permanently removed from service. Other certifications shall be retained for one year.

Table C-1 Hydrostatic Test Intervals for Fire Extinguishers

Extinguisher type	Test interval (years)
Soda Acid	5
Cartridge-Operated Water and/or Antifreeze	5
Stored-Pressure Water and/or Antifreeze	5
Wetting Agent	5
Foam	5
AFFF (Aqueous Film Forming Foam)	5
Loaded Stream	5
Dry-Chemical with Stainless Steel Shells	5
Carbon Dioxide	5
Dry-Chemical, Stored Pressure, with Mild Steel Shells, Brazed Brass Shells, or Aluminum Shells	12
Dry-Chemical, Cartridge or Cylinder Operated, with Mild Steel Shells	12
Bromotrifluoromethane Halon 1301	12
Bromochlorodifluoromethane Halon 1211	12
Dry-Powder, Cartridge or Cylinder-Operated, with Mild Steel Shells ¹	12

¹Except for stainless steel and steel used for compressed gas cylinders, all other steel shells are defined as "mild steel" shells.

30 CFR § 56.4203 Extinguisher recharging or replacement.

Fire extinguishers shall be recharged or replaced with a fully charged extinguisher promptly after any discharge.

EVACUATION PLAN

30 CFR § 56.4330 Firefighting, evacuation, and rescue procedures.

- (a) Mine operators shall establish emergency firefighting, evacuation, and rescue procedures. These procedures shall be coordinated in advance with available firefighting organizations.
- (b) Fire alarm procedures or systems shall be established to promptly warn every person who could be endangered by a fire.
- (c) Fire alarm systems shall be maintained in operable condition.

REPORTING A MINE EMERGENCY

IN THE EVENT OF

A MINE EMERGENCY

OR

AN ACCIDENT REQUIRING IMMEDIATE NOTIFICATION

Call 1-800-746-1553

Operator Name		
Federal Mine ID		Phone Number
MSHA Field Office		
District Office		
Directions to the mine		
Emergency Evac. Area		

State Department of Mines	Phone Number

OTHER EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBERS

Emergency Medical Service	911
Fire Department	911
State Highway Patrol	911
County Sheriff	911
Ambulance	911
Hospital	911
Life Flight	911
Poison Control Center	1-800-222-1222

Latitude	
Longitude	

EXPOSURE MONITORING

30 CFR § 56.5002 Exposure monitoring.

Dust, gas, mist, and fume surveys shall be conducted as frequently as necessary to determine the adequacy of control measures.

Program Policy Manual

The standard requires mine operators to conduct dust, gas, mist and fume surveys as frequently as necessary to determine the adequacy of control measures. The purpose is to help assure that the miners are not exposed to harmful concentrations of airborne contaminants. This could include carbon monoxide in underground mines, nitrogen oxides after blasting, welding fumes, silica- containing dust, mercury and any other airborne contaminant, especially where there is a history of overexposures. It does not include noise.

There are many methods used to measure airborne contaminants. The sampling and analytical methods used by the mine operator should be consistent with established scientific principles, such as NIOSH recommended methods and comparable to the 1973 ACGIH TLVs.

30 CFR 56 / 5002
Exposure Monitoring for Metal/Non-Metal Small Mines

Mine/Contractor ID # _____ Mine Name _____ Date _____

Operator should review their MSDS sheets for hazardous contaminants or obtain a laboratory analysis of their ore body to determine health hazards associated with their raw materials. The state or customers may already have such an analysis if the small operator does not have one.

Dust	Hazards Determined	Yes	No	N/A
	Fibers			
	Silica			
	Arsenic			
	Lead			
	Nuisance Particulate			
	Other			
	Hazard Sources should be identified and surveyed to make sure the hazards are controlled or eliminated.			
	Crushing			
	Screening			
	Conveying			
	Hauling			
	Dumping			
	Transfer Points			
	Drilling			
	Blasting			
	Roadways			
	Stockpiles			
	Workstations			
	Mobile Equipment			

Fumes	Hazard Determined	Yes	No	N/A
	Do a complete evaluation of all welding operations to include MSDS sheets. Hazard Sources should be identified and surveyed to make sure the hazards are controlled or eliminated.			
	Hard Surfacing			
	Mild Steel			
	Aluminum			
	Other			

	Hazard Sources				
	Confined Space				
	Closed Shop Location				
	Loader Buckets				
	Truck Beds				

Gases	Hazard Determined Do a complete evaluation of all Mobile Equipment exhaust system and any internal combustion engines running in confined areas.		Yes	No	N/A
	Loaders				
	Haul Trucks				
	Shop Trucks				
	Pickup Trucks				
	Gas Powered Air Compressors				
	Chemical Storage Areas				
	Other				
	Hazard Sources				
	Surge Tunnels				
	Shops				
	Storage Trailers				
	Sump Pump Internal Combustion				

Mists	Hazard Determined Do a complete evaluation for hazards Mists.		Yes	No	N/A
	Oil Leaks Under Pressure				
	Other				
	Hazard Sources Mobile Equipment				
	Mobile Equipment				
	Fuel Injectors				
	Other				

		Yes	No	N/A
Employee Input and Interviews				
Industry and Company Health Trends				
Physical/Visual Observation				
Workplace Examination				

56.5002 Exposure Monitoring

Document this survey on your 56.18002 Workplace Exam

Dust, gas, mist, and fume surveys shall be conducted as frequently as necessary to determine the adequacy of control measures.

What controls do you have in place to protect miners from being exposed to:

1. **Dust** **Complete laboratory analysis of ore body to determine health hazards associated with raw materials.**
 - A. **Hazards Determined (Le. Fibers, Silica, Arsenic, Lead, Nuisance Particulate, Other)**
 - B. **Hazard Source (Le. Crushing Screening, Conveying, Hauling, Dumping Transfer Points, Drilling, Blasting, Roadways Stockpiles, Workstations, Mobile Equipment)**

Water roads. Lower speed limits. Part 47

2. **Gases** **Complete evaluation of all Mobile Equipment exhaust system and any internal combustion engines running in confined areas.**
 - A. **Hazard Determination (I.e. Loaders Haul Trucks, Shop Trucks, Pickup Trucks Gas powered Air compressors, Chemical storage areas, Other)**
 - B. **Hazard Sources (i.e. Surge Tunnels, Shops, Storage Trailers, Sump Pump internal combustion).**

Part 47

3. **Mists** **Complete evaluation for hazardous mists.**
 - A. **Hazard Determination (i.e. Oil leaks under pressure, Other)**
 - B. **Mobile Equipment (i.e. Fuel Injectors, other)**

Shut down and repair equipment. Part 47

4. **Fumes** **Complete evaluation of all welding operations to include MSDS sheets.**
 - A. **Hazard determination (Le. Hard Surfacing, Mild Steel, Aluminum, Other)**
 - B. **Hazard Source (i.e. Confined Spaces Closed shop Location, Loader Buckets Truck Beds, Other)**

Ventilation, fans as needed. Part 47

SUMMARY OF KEY MSHA REQUIREMENTS FOR A RESPIRATORY PROTECTION PROGRAM

30 CFR § 56.5005 Control of exposure to airborne contaminants.

Control of employee exposure to harmful airborne contaminants shall be, insofar as feasible, by prevention of contamination, removal by exhaust ventilation, or by dilution with uncontaminated air. However, where accepted, engineering control measures have not been developed or when necessary by the nature of work involved (for example, while establishing controls or occasional entry into hazardous atmospheres to perform maintenance or investigation), employees may work for reasonable periods of time in concentrations of airborne contaminants exceeding permissible levels if they are protected by appropriate respiratory protective equipment. Whenever respiratory protective equipment is used a program for selection, maintenance, training, fitting, supervision, cleaning, and use shall meet the following minimum requirements:

- (a) Respirators approved by NIOSH under 42 CFR part 84 which are applicable and suitable for the purpose intended shall be furnished and miners shall use the protective equipment in accordance with training and instruction.
- (b) A respirator program consistent with the requirements of ANSI Z88.2-1969, published by the American National Standards Institute and entitled "American National Standards Practices for Respiratory Protection ANSI Z88.2-1969," approved August 11, 1969, which is hereby incorporated by reference and made a part hereof. This publication may be obtained from the American National Standards Institute, Inc., 1430 Broadway, New York, New York 10018, or may be examined in any Metal and Nonmetal Mine Safety and Health District Office of the Mine Safety and Health Administration.
- (c) When respiratory protection is used in atmospheres immediately harmful to life, the presence of at least one other person with backup equipment and rescue capability shall be required in the event of failure of the respiratory equipment.

ANSI Z88.2 – 1969, requires, in part, that:

- (1) Written standard operating procedures be developed governing respirator selection, use and care (3.5.1, 7.1¹),
- (2) The user receive instruction and training in the nature of the hazard, the proper use of the respirator, and its limitations (3.5.3, 7.4),
- (3) The user be provided an opportunity to wear the respirator in a test atmosphere (7.4) (i.e. qualitative or quantitative fit test)
- (4) Respirators not be worn when conditions prevent a good face seal, such as a growth of beard or sideburns that project under the face piece (7.5);
- (5) Face piece fit be checked by the wearer each time the respirator is worn, by following the manufacturer's face piece – fitting instructions, such as conducting a positive and negative pressure test (7.5);

- (6) The program adequately address respirator maintenance and care, including inspection for defects, cleaning and disinfecting, repair, and storage (8); and,
- (7) Frequent random inspections be conducted by a qualified individual to assure that respirators are properly selected, used, cleaned, and maintained (10.3).

¹ The numbers in parenthesis refer to the cited section of the ANSI standard.

Additionally, pursuant to 30 CFR 56/57.20011, areas where respirator use is required, must be posted with signs warning of the nature of the hazard and protective action required.

It is important that the entire ANSI Z88.2 – 1969 be reviewed when establishing or evaluating a respiratory protection program. A copy of ANSI Z88.2 – 1969, is available from your local MSHA, Metal and Nonmetal Mine Safety and Health office. MSHA personnel are also available to assist mine operators in establishing an adequate respiratory protection program. Please note, however, that **MSHA does not accept respiratory protection in lieu of feasible engineering controls.**

Additional information on respiratory protection, including a list of NIOSH certified respirators, is available from the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health @ **1.800.35NIOASH.**

PROCEDURES FOR CHECKING AND TESTING RESPIRATOR FIT

Negative Pressure Fit Check – used with tight fitting face pieces to check the seal before entering a potentially contaminated atmosphere. The inlet(s) on the filters are sealed while the wearer gently inhales. The inward collapse of the mask, and absence of a noticeable inward rush of air, provides reasonable assurance that the mask is not leaking and is properly seated on the face.

Positive Pressure Fit Check – used with tight fitting face pieces to check the seal before entering a potentially contaminated atmosphere. The exhalation port is sealed while the wearer gently exhales. The buildup of pressure inside the mask, and absence of a noticeable outward rush of air, provides reasonable assurance that the mask is not leaking and is properly seated on the face.

Qualitative Fit Test – a pass/fail fit test that relies on the subject's sensory response to detect the leakage of a challenge agent past the respirator seal. The test is performed by exposing the wearer to a challenge agent easily detected by irritation (smoke), taste (Saccharine or Bittrex) or odor (isoamyl acetate). The subject must be able to sense the agent when not protected. If irritant smoke or isoamyl acetate are used, the respirator must be equipped with an appropriate air – purifying filter.

Quantitative Fit Test – a fit test that uses an instrument to measure the effectiveness of a respirator seal in excluding the ambient atmosphere. The test is performed by dividing the measured concentration of a challenge agent outside of the respirator by the measured concentration of the challenge agent inside the respirator face piece. The normal air purifying element should be replaced with an essentially perfect purifying element such as an HEPA filter.

Generic Written Respiratory Protection Program

Respiratory Protection Program

Operator Name: _____ I.D.# _____

1. Written Procedures

- a. **Hazard Identification & Respirator Selection** – Air purifying respirators are designed to protect persons from breathing specific airborne contaminants and often provide little or no protection against other contaminants. Table RPP1 lists for each hazard, the respirators this company will use, their limitations, and job duties/areas of use.

- b. **Program Administrator** -- Respiratory protection programs will be administered by _____, who has sufficient knowledge of the subject to properly supervise the program.

2. Employee Training

Training time, min ____ to ____

Teaching Method _____

Training Materials _____

Evaluation Method _____

Training will be done by _____

Training will cover all affected employees and supervisors. Training will be conducted before the worker begins work in the area where the respirator is needed. Training will include:

1. Engineering and administrative controls, order of priority of controls, proper use and maintenance of these controls.
2. Reason respirators are required -- explanation of the hazard and its effects (i.e. acute or chronic)
3. Selection of a respirator -- fit, comfort, one you can breath through.
4. Health conditions that interfere with respirator use
5. How long can you wear a respiratory device, how to detect breakthrough, excessive resistance to flow etc.
6. Types of respirators and limitations of each including N,R, and P and 95, 99 and 100.
7. Respirators used at particular site and proper procedures for mounting, care and maintenance of each.
8. Proper fit
 - a. No facial hair
 - b. Medical conditions affecting skin texture
 - c. Self-fit test
 - d. Professional fit tests
9. Inspection, cleaning/disinfecting and storage – including reusable and throwaways.

3. Fit-testing

1. All persons required to use a respirator will be fit tested first.
2. Annual fit testing to be conducted on (date)_____ by (person/organization conducting test)_____.
3. The test will be conducted by subjecting each person, while wearing the appropriate respirator, to the following fit test procedure:

___Qualitative Fit Test by one of the following methods:

- a. Stannic Chloride Smoke_____
- b. Bitrex _____
- c. Saccharin_____

___Quantitative Fit Test - the fit is acceptable if the person, while wearing a fitted respirator which has been outfitted with a sample port, is subjected to a test atmosphere (usually mineral oil mist) and the concentration of test atmosphere inside the respirator is negligible.

4. The person will perform exercises while wearing the respirator in the test atmosphere to determine if the respirator fits. Exercises will simulate at least the work of lifting, bending over, talking, movement of the head in all directions and exhibiting various facial expressions.
5. A written record form of the following will be maintained for these employees. (See copy of record form at end of this RPP):
 - a. Name of employee tested;
 - b. Date of testing;
 - c. Respirator manufacturer, model, style, and size worn;
 - d. Fit-test protocol and the name of the person administering the test;
 - e. Fit-test results.
6. If during respiratory fit testing, the employee experiences difficulty breathing through the respirator(s), the employee will be evaluated by a physician to determine his/her medical suitability for wearing a respirator.

4. Respirator cleaning and disinfecting

Users will be trained:

1. To inspect respirators prior to each use to determine that they are functioning properly
2. To clean and disinfect or replace the respirator on a regular basis according to manufacturer's recommendations, or after each use if they are used by more than one person. Adequate cleaning and disinfecting facilities will be provided at the following convenient location _____
3. To store respirators in the following convenient, clean and sanitary location _____
4. For reusable respirators (person) _____ will be trained to be knowledgeable in the respirator manufacturer recommendations for the use, care and maintenance of each model of respirator provided by the Company
5. Employees will be instructed as to where and how to obtain new disposable respirators or respirator cartridges when theirs become unusable, unsanitary, or exhibit excessive breathing resistance or breakthrough. These respirators will be available at the following locations:

5. Records of actions taken

(See fit testing/training record form at end of this RPP)

1. Records of fit-test which identify:
 - a. The exact model and size respirator
 - b. Date of testing
 - c. The fit-test method and
 - d. Whether the person passed or failed the test.

2. Records of training provided which include at least:
 - a. Identification of persons
 - b. Date of training and
 - c. Topics covered.

6. A statement of use

1. Assigned respirators will be worn by persons at all times while in the normal work areas where persons may be overexposed; These areas will be posted “Respirator Required” and
2. Work area(s) affected will be periodically checked to ensure that employees are using respirators and to check dust controls, employee exposure, and employee stress due to breathing resistance or heat. The area supervisor will include this check on his/her daily walk-around inspection.

Respirator Fit Testing Record

This is to certify that _____, has been trained and fitted in the use, limitations, and maintenance of the following respirator:

Manufacturer _____
Model number _____
Protection against _____

using the following protocol.

Bitrex Solution Aerosol _____
Saccharin Solution Aerosol _____
Stannic Chloride Smoke _____

The following test exercises were performed while being tested for at least 60 seconds each.

1. Normal breathing
2. Breathing deeply
3. Turning head from side to side, inhaling in each position
4. Nodding head up and down, inhaling in the up position
5. Counting or reading the rainbow passage

“ I acknowledge that I have received respirator training and have been fit test according to the above instructions. By my signature, I verify:

_____ Saccharin or Bitrex Protocol -- That I did not detect the test solution during any of the actions required in fit testing me with the respirator on which this test qualifies me for. I did, however, taste the test solution during the sensitivity test”.

_____ Stannic Chloride Protocol – That I did not smell the stannic chloride smoke with the respirator on and (or) did not need to cough because of it”. I did smell the smoke when tested for sensitivity with the respirator off.

Signature of Person Fit Tested

Date

Signature of Tester

Date

CONTINUITY AND RESISTANCE

30 CFR § 56.12028 Testing grounding systems.

Continuity and resistance of grounding systems shall be tested immediately after installation, repair, and modification; and annually thereafter. A record of the resistance measured during the most recent tests shall be made available on a request by the Secretary or his duly authorized representative.

Program Policy Manual

This intent of this standard is to ensure that continuity and resistance tests of grounding systems are conducted on a specific schedule. These tests will alert the mine operator if a problem exists in the grounding system which may not allow the circuit protective devices to quickly operate when faults occur. With the exception of fixed installations, numerous fatalities and injuries have occurred due to high resistance or lack of continuity in equipment ground systems. These accident could have been prevented by proper testing and maintenance of grounding systems.

Grounding systems typically include the following:

1. ***equipment grounding conductors*** - the conductors used to connect the metal frames or enclosures of electrical equipment to the grounding electrode conductor;
2. ***grounding electrode conductor*** - the conductors connecting the grounding electrode to the equipment grounding conductor; and
3. ***grounding electrodes*** - usually driven rods connected to each other by suitable means, buried metal, or other effective methods located at the source, to provide a low resistance earth connection.

Operators shall conduct the following tests:

1. ***Equipment grounding conductors*** - continuity and resistance must be tested immediately after installation, repair, or modification, and annually if conductors are subjected to vibration, flexing or corrosive environments;
2. ***Grounding electrode conductor*** - continuity and resistance must be tested immediately after installation, repair, or modification, and annually if conductors are subjected to vibration, flexing or corrosive environments; and
3. ***Grounding electrodes*** - resistance must be tested immediately after installation, repair, or modification, and annually thereafter.

Conductors in fixed installations, such as rigid conduit, armored cable, raceways, cable trays, etc., that are not subjected to vibrations, flexing or corrosive environments may be examined annually by visual observation to check for damage in lieu of the annual resistance test. When operators elect to conduct this visual examination as a method of compliance with 30 CFR

56/57.12028, MSHA will require that a record be maintained of the most recent annual visual examination.

The grounding conductors in trailing cables, power cables, and cords that supply power to tools and portable or mobile equipment must be tested as prescribed in the regulation. This requirement does not apply to double insulated tools or circuits protected by ground-fault-circuit interrupters that trip a 5 milli-amperes or less.

Testing of equipment grounding conductors and grounding electrode conductors is not required if a fail-safe ground wire monitor is used to continuously monitor the grounding circuit and which will cause the circuit protective devices to operate when the grounding conductor continuity is broken.

A record of the most recent resistance tests conducted must be kept and made available to the Secretary or his authorized representative upon request. When a record of testing is required by the standard, MSHA intends that the test results be recorded in resistance value in ohms.

EXAMPLE

56.12028 Grounding System Resistance Test

LOCATION Triple Diamond Jackpot Strike 2

DATE 5/17/2018

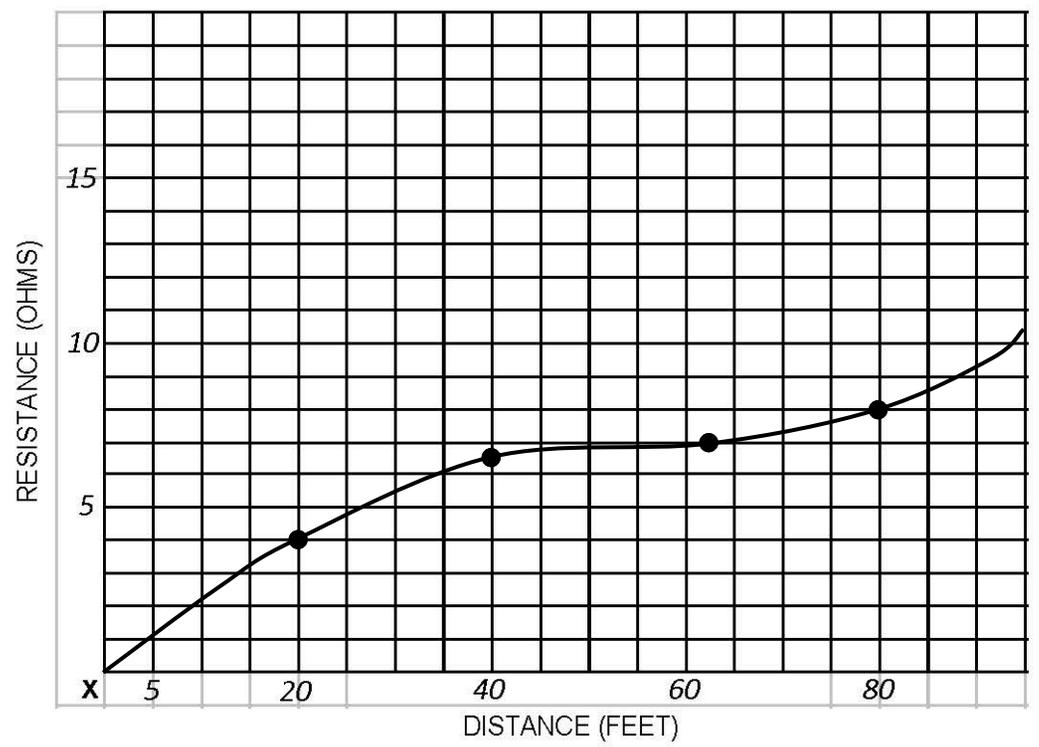
SEASON Spring TYPE SOIL Loamy Clay SOIL CONDITION DRY MOIST TEMP 77

TYPE SYSTEM SINGLE ROD DEPTH 8 FT MULTIPLE RODS LONGEST DIMENSION _____ FT BURIED STRIPS OR WIRE LONGEST DIMENSION _____ FT

DISTANCE TO AUXILIARY CURRENT ELECTRODE 100 FT

AUXILIARY ELECTRODE DISTANCE	POTENTIAL RESISTANCE
20 FT	4.0 OHMS
40 FT	6.5 OHMS
62.5 FT	7.0 OHMS
80 FT	8.0 OHMS
_____ FT	_____ OHMS
_____ FT	_____ OHMS
_____ FT	_____ OHMS
_____ FT	_____ OHMS
_____ FT	_____ OHMS
_____ FT	_____ OHMS
_____ FT	_____ OHMS
_____ FT	_____ OHMS
_____ FT	_____ OHMS

GROUND UNDER TEST



(3pt.) Fall of potential system

30 CFR § 57.13015 Inspection of compressed-air receivers and other unfired pressure vessels.

- (a) Compressed-air receivers and other unfired pressure vessels shall be inspected by inspectors holding a valid National Board Commission and in accordance with the applicable chapters of the National Board Inspection Code, a Manual for Boiler and Pressure Vessel Inspectors, 1979. This code is incorporated by reference and made a part of this standard. It may be examined at any Metal and Nonmetal Mine Safety and Health District Office of the Mine Safety and Health Administration, and may be obtained from the publisher, the National Board of Boiler and Pressure Vessel Inspector, 1055 Crupper Avenue, Columbus, Ohio 43229.

- (b) Records of inspections shall be kept in accordance with requirements of the National Board Inspection Code, and the records shall be made available to the Secretary or his authorized representative.

***Recommendation-**Make copies of certifications and insert in binder.

***Note-**Certification requirements vary from state to state.

MOBILE EQUIPMENT EXAMS

30 CFR § 56.14100 Safety defects; examination, correction and records.

- (a) Self-propelled mobile equipment to be used during a shift shall be inspected by the equipment operator before being placed in operation on that shift.
- (b) Defects on any equipment, machinery, and tools that affect safety shall be corrected in a timely manner to prevent the creation of a hazard to persons.
- (c) When defects make continued operation hazardous to persons, the defective items including self-propelled mobile equipment shall be taken out of service and placed in a designated area posted for that purpose, or a tag or other effective method of marking the defective items shall be used to prohibit further use until the defects are corrected.
- (d) Defects on self-propelled mobile equipment affecting safety, which are not corrected immediately, shall be reported to and recorded by the mine operator. The records shall be kept at the mine or nearest mine office from the date the defects are recorded, until the defects are corrected. Such records shall be made available for inspection by an authorized representative of the Secretary.

Program Policy Manual

This standard applies to all off-road and on-road self-propelled equipment used on mine property, including vehicles such as vans, suburbans, and pick-up trucks that are used at mine sites and remain on mine property. In most instances, it does not apply to vehicles used to transport persons between locations off mine property to mine property; however, if such vehicles transport personnel on mine property (e.g., from the gate to various sites at the mine), then such equipment must be inspected.

This standard will not be cited when an audible warning device has been installed on heavy duty mobile equipment at surface mines and surface operations of underground mines, but is inoperative because of electrical or mechanical defect.

Standard .14132 shall be used when the equipment has not been equipped with audible warning devices, or when they have been so equipped, and the device is not operational for whatever reason.

In some cases, mine operators have installed audible reverse alarms on underground equipment because prevailing conditions have dictated the need for a warning device to ensure miner safety. In this instance, Standard .14100 can be considered if the alarm is inoperable or inaudible and the defect can be shown to affect the safety of workers in the area. Surrounding noise levels, confined work areas, and distracting work assignments shall be considered at the time.

MOBILE EQUIPMENT PRE-OPERATION INSPECTION

"X" ALL ITEMS IN ACCEPTABLE CONDITION. IF REPAIRS ARE NEEDED LIST BELOW. CONDITIONS AFFECTING SAFE OPERATION MUST REPAIRED BEFORE CONTINUING OPERATION OF THE EQUIPMENT.

EQUIPMENT _____					
NUMBER _____					
OPERATOR _____					
Date					
B-Up Alarm					
Brakes					
Park Brake					
Fire Ext.					
Horn					
Seat Belt					
Windows					
Mirrors					
Wipers					
Defroster					
Engine					
Fuel Tank					
Heater					
Hydraulics					
Lights					
Steering					
Tires					
LIST ANY REPAIRS NEEDED:					

EQUIPMENT _____					
NUMBER _____					
OPERATOR _____					
Date					
B-Up Alarm					
Brakes					
Park Brake					
Fire Ext.					
Horn					
Seat Belt					
Windows					
Mirrors					
Wipers					
Defroster					
Engine					
Fuel Tank					
Heater					
Hydraulics					
Lights					
Steering					
Tires					
LIST ANY REPAIRS NEEDED:					

EQUIPMENT _____					
NUMBER _____					
OPERATOR _____					
Date					
B-Up Alarm					
Brakes					
Park Brake					
Fire Ext.					
Horn					
Seat Belt					
Windows					
Mirrors					
Wipers					
Defroster					
Engine					
Fuel Tank					
Heater					
Hydraulics					
Lights					
Steering					
Tires					
LIST ANY REPAIRS NEEDED:					

EQUIPMENT _____					
NUMBER _____					
OPERATOR _____					
Date					
B-Up Alarm					
Brakes					
Park Brake					
Fire Ext.					
Horn					
Seat Belt					
Windows					
Mirrors					
Wipers					
Defroster					
Engine					
Fuel Tank					
Heater					
Hydraulics					
Lights					
Steering					
Tires					
LIST ANY REPAIRS NEEDED:					

MOBILE EQUIPMENT PRE-OPERATION EXAM

Equipment _____ Date _____

Tires, linkage, u-joints _____

Handholds, ladder, steps _____

Door Latches _____

ROPS _____

Mirrors _____

Seat belts – clean, latches properly _____

Lights, wipers, gauges – operational _____

Windshield, cab glass – good visibility _____

Reverse alarm, horn – operational _____

Service/foot brake – stop loaded on maximum grade _____

Parking brake – hold stopped vehicle _____

Comments

30 CFR 56/57 14.100

DAILY CHECKSHEET

Motor Grader

14G

UNIT # : _____ HOUR METER START: _____
 HOUR METER END: _____ DATE: _____

OPERATOR :

ITEM	TASK	CHECK	INFORMATION
ENGINE	CHECK LEVEL & FOR LEAKS		15W40
ALL VEE BELTS CONDITION	CHECK CONDITION		Report defects
AIR FILTER	CHECK INDICATOR		Replace as required
RADIATOR	CHECK LEVEL & FOR LEAKS		50 / 50 Mixture
FUEL TANK	CHECK LINES & TANK LEVEL		Inspect for leaks
HYDRAULIC LEVEL	CHECK LEVEL / LEAKS		Mobil Hydraulic Oil
FIRE EXTINGUISHER SEALS	CHECK CONDITION		Replace as required
TIRES & WHEELS	CHECK FOR LOOSE NUTS		Check Tire Condition & Report
CHECK CYLINDER PINS	CHECK FOR TAKING GREASE		Visual Inspect Points & Cannister Level
BLADE	CHECK CONDITION		Check Pins for Grease
CYLINDERS & HOSES	CHECK FOR LEAKS / DAMAGE		Report Defects
SEAT & SEAT BELT	CHECK CONDITION		Report Defects
WARNING LAMPS & HORN	CHECK OPERATION		Report Defects
GAUGES	CHECK OPERATION		Report defects
LIGHTS	CHECK ALL		Repair as required
BACK-UP ALARM	CHECK B/U Alarm & Horn		Test Operation
SHIFT LINKAGES	CHECK OPERATION		Report Defects
CONTROLS & STEERING	CHECK OPERATION		Report defects
BRAKES	CHECK PARKING & SERVICE		Service Brake-2nd Fwd. P.Brake 3rd Fwd.
CONDITION OF UNIT	WINDOWS, DOORS, BODY ETC.		Report any Damage or defects
IS YOUR UNIT CLEAN AND SAFE !!			IF NOT HAVE CORRECTED IMMEDIATELY

COMMENTS: _____

DAILY CHECKSHEET

Caterpillar 771D TRUCK

Haul Truck

UNIT # :	HOUR METER START: _____	DATE: _____
	HOUR METER END: _____	

OPERATOR :

ITEM	TASK	CHECK	INFORMATION
ENGINE	CHECK LEVEL & FOR LEAKS		15W40
ALL VEE BELTS CONDITION	CHECK CONDITION		Report defects
AIR FILTER	CHECK INDICATOR		Replace as required
RADIATOR	CHECK LEVEL & FOR LEAKS		50 / 50 Mixture
FUEL TANK	CHECK LINES & TANK LEVEL		Inspect for leaks
HYDRAULIC LEVEL	CHECK LEVEL / LEAKS		Mobil Hydraulic Oil
STEERING TANK LEVEL	CHECK LEVEL		INSPECT FOR LEAKS
AUXILIARY STEERING	TEST OPERATION		REPORT DEFECTS
FIRE EXTINGUISHER SEALS	CHECK CONDITION		Replace as required
TIRES & WHEELS	CHECK FOR LOOSE NUTS		Check Tire Condition & Report
CHECK CYLINDER PINS	CHECK FOR TAKING GREASE		Visual Inspect Points & Cannister Level
ROCK BOX & TAIL GATES	CHECK CONDITION		Check Pins for Grease
CYLINDERS & HOSES	CHECK FOR LEAKS / DAMAGE		Report Defects
SEAT & SEAT BELT	CHECK CONDITION		Report Defects
WARNING LAMPS & HORN	CHECK CMS OPERATION		Report Defects
GAUGES	CHECK OPERATION		Report defects
LIGHTS	CHECK ALL		Repair as required
BACK-UP ALARM	CHECK B/U Alarm & Horn		Test Operation
SHIFT LINKAGES	CHECK OPERATION		Report Defects
CONTROLS & STEERING	CHECK OPERATION		Report defects
BRAKES	CHECK PARKING & SERVICE		Test Operation of Both
TRANSMISSION	CHECK LEVEL/RUNNING		Mobil Transmission oil
CONDITION OF UNIT	WINDOWS, DOORS, BODY ETC.		Report any Damage or defects
IS YOUR UNIT CLEAN AND SAFE !!		<input type="checkbox"/>	IF NOT HAVE CORRECTED IMMEDIATELY

COMMENTS:

DAILY CHECKSHEET

Caterpillar 980G

Front End Loader

UNIT # : _____ HOUR METER START: _____
 HOUR METER END: _____ DATE: _____

OPERATOR :

ITEM	TASK	CHECK	INFORMATION
ENGINE	CHECK LEVEL & FOR LEAKS		15W40
ALL VEE BELTS CONDITION	CHECK CONDITION		Report defects
AIR FILTER	CHECK INDICATOR		Replace as required
RADIATOR	CHECK LEVEL & FOR LEAKS		50 / 50 Mixture
FUEL TANK	CHECK LINES & TANK LEVEL		Inspect for leaks
HYDRAULIC LEVEL	CHECK LEVEL / LEAKS		Mobil Hydraulic Oil
FIRE EXTINGUISHER SEALS	CHECK CONDITION		Replace as required
TIRES & WHEELS	CHECK FOR LOOSE NUTS		Check Tire Condition & Report
CHECK CYLINDER PINS	CHECK FOR TAKING GREASE		Visual Inspect Points & Cannister Level
BUCKET	CHECK CONDITION		Check Pins for Grease
CYLINDERS & HOSES	CHECK FOR LEAKS / DAMAGE		Report Defects
SEAT & SEAT BELT	CHECK CONDITION		Report Defects
WARNING LAMPS & HORN	CHECK OPERATION		Report Defects
GAUGES	CHECK OPERATION		Report defects
LIGHTS	CHECK ALL		Repair as required
BACK-UP ALARM	CHECK B/U Alarm & Horn		Test Operation
SHIFT LINKAGES	CHECK OPERATION		Report Defects
CONTROLS & STEERING	CHECK OPERATION		Report defects
BRAKES	CHECK PARKING & SERVICE		Service Brake-2nd Fwd. P.Brake 3rd Fwd.
TRANSMISSION	CHECK LEVEL/RUNNING		Mobil Transmission oil HD30
CONDITION OF UNIT	WINDOWS, DOORS, BODY ETC.		Report any Damage or defects
IS YOUR UNIT CLEAN AND SAFE !!		<input type="checkbox"/>	IF NOT HAVE CORRECTED IMMEDIATELY

COMMENTS:

Working Places Examination

§56.18002 Examination of working places.

<https://www.msha.gov/regulations/rulemaking/examinations-working-places-metal-and-nonmetal-mines>

30 CFR § 56.18010 First Aid

An individual capable of providing first aid shall be available on all shifts. The individual shall be currently trained and have the skills to perform patient assessment and artificial respiration; control bleeding; and treat shock, wounds, burns, and musculoskeletal injuries. First aid training shall be made available to all interested miners.

30 CFR § 56.15001 First-aid materials.

Adequate first-aid materials, including stretchers and blankets, shall be provided at places convenient to all working areas. Water or neutralizing agents shall be available where corrosive chemicals or other harmful substances are stored, handled, or used.

Program Policy Manual

56/57.15001 First Aid Materials

This standard requires that adequate first-aid materials, including stretchers and blankets, shall be provided at places convenient to all working areas, and that water or neutralizing agents shall be available where corrosive chemicals or other harmful substances are stored, handled or used.

The purpose of this mandatory standard is to ensure that adequate first-aid materials, including eye wash solution, safety showers (not just "deluge" showers, but a constant warm water supply for long-term flushing) and other neutralizing agents are available to workers where corrosive chemicals or other harmful substances are stored, handled, or used. Neutralizing agents shall be readily available for first-aid treatment and cleanup of corrosive chemical spillage or leakage. Spill-control products are commercially available for all hazardous chemical substances.

These products both absorb and neutralize hazardous chemicals, thereby reducing the hazard to workers while containing the spilled chemicals.

56.18012 Emergency telephone numbers.

Emergency telephone numbers shall be posted at appropriate telephones.

56.18013 Emergency communications system.

A suitable communication system shall be provided at the mine to obtain assistance in the event of an emergency.

56.18014 Emergency medical assistance and transportation.

Arrangements shall be made in advance for obtaining emergency medical assistance and transportation for injured persons.

30 CFR Part 62 Hearing Conservation Program

GENERAL COMPANY INFORMATION

MSHA ID

Number: _____

Company Name: _____

Company

Address: _____

City, State & Zip

Code: _____

Mine Name: _____

Person responsible for health and safety training at the mine (Name and Position)

Responsible

Person: _____

Position/Title: _____

Phone Number: _____

E-mail

(optional): _____

The attached Hearing Conservation Program complies with the following subparts of 30 CFR:

62.110 - Noise Exposure Assessment

62.160 - Hearing Protectors

62.170 thru 62.175 - Audiometric Testing

62.80 - Training

62.190 - Records

62.110-Noise Exposure Assessment

Noise Exposure Assessment

At least one of the following method(s) will be used to assess employee exposure to noise (All that apply are checked):

- 1. Company self assessment using a Sound Level Meter.
- 2. Company self-assessment using a Noise Dosimeter.
- 3. Mine Safety & Health Administration (MSHA) compliance sampling data. (Copies of all such data will be included in records kept for this Hearing Conservation Program.)
- 4. Equipment manufacturer's noise specifications. (Copies of all such data will be included in records kept for this Hearing Conservation Program.)

Observation of Monitoring

This mine will provide the miners and their representatives with an opportunity to observe noise exposure monitoring and will give them prior notice of the date and time monitoring will take place.

Miner Notification of Exposure

This mine will notify a miner in writing within 15 days when his or her noise exposure equals or exceeds the action level, permissible exposure level or dual hearing protection level (provided this mine has not notified the miner of a similar exposure within the prior 12 months.) A record of notification will be kept at the mine for at least 6 months or until the overexposure situation is corrected.

62.160 Hearing Protectors

Hearing Protectors

The following two Hearing Protection Devices will be routinely offered (at no cost) to employees requiring such devices at this company.

Hearing protection Device #1

Type:

In-Ear (Ear Plug) Over-the-Ear (Ear Muff) Ear Canal Cap

Other (Describe:) _____

Manufacturer: _____

Ordering _____

Information: _____

Hearing protection Device #2

Type:

In-Ear (Ear Plug) Over-the-Ear (Ear Muff) Ear Canal Cap

Other (Describe:) _____

Manufacturer: _____

Ordering _____

Information: _____

In the event that the employee has a medical condition that prevents the use of the original choices offered the following additional choices will be made available.

Hearing Protection Deice - Alternate #1

Type:

In-Ear (Ear Plug) Over-the-Ear (Ear Muff) Ear Canal Cap

Other (Describe:) _____

Manufacturer: _____

Ordering _____

Information: _____

Hearing Protection Device - Alternate #2

Other devices recommended by the physician who determined that the original choices were not suitable.

Hearing Protector Training

Training will be done on provided hearing protectors within 30 days of enrollment in the Hearing Conservation Program and thereafter, during annual refresher training.

62.170 thru 62.175 - Audiometric Testing

Audiometric testing will be offered to employees whose noise exposure is at or above the Action Level. The choice checked below reflects this mine's policy on requiring audiometric testing.

- This mine requires baseline audiometric testing as a condition of employment.
 This mine does not require a baseline audiometric test as a condition of employment.

Baseline audiometric testing will be provided within 6 months of enrollment in the Hearing Conservation Program (12 months if mobile lab is used.) The choice checked below reflects this mine's policy on audiometric testing.

Audiometric testing will be performed by our mine operation. The following is the name of the qualified Audiometric testing person: _____

The following Audiometric Testing Service will be used for testing of our employees.

Name of Audiometric Testing Service: _____

Address: _____

Other Contact information: _____

Audiometric testing will be offered annually to all employees who have been baseline tested.

Employee Notification

(Sample Notification Letters are in the Forms Appendix.)

Within 10 working days of receiving the results of an audiogram, or of a follow-up evaluation required under § 62.173 of Part 62, this mine will notify the miner in writing of the following:

1. The results and interpretation of the audiometric test, including any finding of a standard threshold shift or reportable hearing loss; and
2. The need and reasons for any further testing or evaluation, if applicable.

Note: When evaluation of the audiogram shows that a miner has incurred a reportable hearing loss as defined in Part 62, this mine will report such loss to MSHA as a noise-induced hearing loss in, accordance with part 50 of 30 CFR. (Unless a physician or audiologist has determined that the loss is neither work-related nor aggravated by occupational noise exposure.)

62.110(d)(e) Notification Letter - - Exposure at or above AL

This is not an official MSHA form. Part 62 does not specify the format for notification letters. Mine operators may use any format they wish for such letters.

Date

John Jones
Employee Number 24689753
Loader Operator

RE: Your Workplace Noise Exposure

On Thursday, May 10, 2001, you were sampled for noise exposure while you operated the #4 Cat loader feeding the plant hopper. Your full shift noise exposure did not exceed MSHA's Permissible Exposure Level, however your noise dose of 85 dba did exceed MSHA's Action Level for noise exposure. The Action Level for noise exposure is one-half of the Permissible Exposure Limit.

Because of this noise exposure, you have been enrolled in the company's Hearing Conservation Program (HCP). By following the provisions of the HCP, your chances of sustaining a serious hearing loss as a result of on-the-job noise exposure will be greatly reduced. Within the next 30 days, you will be provided with hearing conservation training (62.180), be offered audiometric testing (62.170(a)(1)) and offered your choice of either ear muffs or ear plugs (62.160(a)(2)).

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me or your supervisor.

Sincerely,

John Smith
General Manager

NOTE: Miners exposed at or above the Action Level, Permissible Exposure Level, or Dual Hearing Protection Level must be notified in writing within 15 days of:

1. The exposure determination, and
2. The corrective action being taken.

62.110(e) The mine operator must maintain a copy of the miner notification, or a list on which the relevant information is recorded for the duration of the miner's exposure at or above the Action Level plus 6 months.

62.171(c) Annual Audiometric Test Record

This is not an official MSHA form. Part 62 does not specify recordkeeping format.

Mine operators may use any records format they wish. 62.171(b)(2) ...copy of all of the miner's audiograms

62.171(b)(1) Employee Name	62.171(b)(1) Job Classification	Date Offered	Offer Accepted (A) Declined (D)	Date Of Annual Audiometric Test	Date Offered	Offer Accepted (A) Declined (D)	Date Of Annual Audiometric Test	Date Offered	Offer Accepted (A) Declined (D)	Date Of Annual Audiometric Test

62.175(b) When evaluation of the audiogram shows that a miner has incurred a reportable hearing loss as defined in this part, the mine operator must report such loss to MSHA as a noise-induced hearing loss in accordance with part 50 of this title, unless a physician or audiologist has determined that the loss is neither work-related nor aggravated by occupational noise exposure.

62.180 Training

Within 30 days of a miner's enrollment into the Hearing Conservation Program, this mine will provide the miner with training. This mine operation will give training every 12 months thereafter if the miner's noise exposure continues to equal or exceed the action level. Training will include:

1. The effects of noise on hearing.
2. The purpose and value of wearing hearing protectors.
3. The advantages and disadvantages of the hearing protectors to be offered.
4. The various types of hearing protectors offered by the mine operator and the care, fitting, and use of each type.
5. The general requirements of this standard.
6. The mine operator's and miner's respective tasks in controlling the miner's exposure to noise.
7. The purpose and value of audiometric testing and a summary of the procedures.

This mine will certify the date and type of training given each miner, and maintain a record of this training for as long as the miner is enrolled in the Hearing Conservation Program, and for at least 6 months thereafter. (Sample Training Certificates are in the Forms Appendix.)

62.180(b) Hearing Conservation Program Training Record

MINE NAME _____ MSHA ID# _____

This is not an official MSHA training form. This form is being provided to assist the mine operator in documenting “Hearing Conservation Program” training requirements. Part 62 does not specify what form to use for documenting training.

Miner’s Full Name (print): _____

Miner’s Job Title: _____

30 CFR Part 62.180 Training §62.180(a) The mine operator must, within 30 days of a miner’s enrollment into a hearing conservation program, provide the miner with training. The mine operator must give training every 12 months thereafter if the miner’s noise exposure continues to equal or exceed the action level. Training must include:	Check 4 if completed	Miner’s Initials (optional)
§ 62.180(a)(1) The effects of noise on hearing;		
§ 62.180(a)(2) The purpose and value of wearing hearing protectors;		
§ 62.180(a)(3) The advantages and disadvantages of the hearing protectors offered;		
§ 62.180(a)(4) The various types of hearing protectors offered by the mine operator and the care, fitting and use of each type;		
§ 62.180(a)(5) The general requirements of this part;		
§ 62.180(a)(6) The operator’s and miner’s respective task in maintaining mine noise controls; and		
§ 62.180(a)(7) The purpose and value of audiometric testing and a summary of the procedures.		
Optional Training List all additional training provided on the companies “Hearing Conservation Program” in the space below.		Miner’s Initials (optional)
1)		
2)		
3)		
4)		

As required by §62.180(b), I certify that the above training has been completed.

(Signature of person responsible training)

(Date training provided)

Part 100

[Link to Part 100 Criteria for Assessments](#)

[File a Complaint - SBA Ombudsman](#)



DIRECTIONS FOR USING THE SELF AUDIT

This safety audit consists of descriptions of safety and health standards for aggregated operations. The first column consists of the description of the regulation with questions (second column) that correspond to that regulation. In some cases only one question may be necessary, in others several questions may be necessary for the description.

Responses should fall into three categories, (YES) (NO) and (N/A). If you answer (YES) generally no further action is necessary.

A (NO) response generally will require further action and an explanation of the defective condition/location/practice. If you answer (NO) to any question, further action will be necessary and you should complete the column (Corrective Action) and indicate action taken or flag this area for corrective action. In order to make this audit a positive vehicle for improving safety at your mining operation, any (NO) answer should include a corrective date entry (the last column on the audit).

Check (N/A) if the description is not applicable to your operation.

[Link to Most Frequently Cited Standards by Mine Type](#)

DESCRIPTION	Y E S	N O	N / A	CORRECTIVE ACTION NEEDED	STANDARD	DATE RESOLVED
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HAZARD COMMUNICATION (HAZCOM)						
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Requirement for container labels	The operator must ensure that each container of a hazardous chemical has a label. If a container is tagged or marked with the appropriate information, it is labeled.					47.41(a)	
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REPORTING OF ACCIDENTS, INJURIES, AND ILLNESSES						
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Preparation and Submission of MSHA Report Form 7000-1	Is Form 7000-1 (Mine Accident, Injury, and Illness Report) completed and submitted to MSHA within ten working days after an accident or occupational injury occurs or an occupational illness is diagnosed?					50.20	
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QUARTERLY EMPLOYMENT AND COAL PRODUCTION REPORT						
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Preparation and Submission of MSHA Form 7000-2	Is Form 7000-2 (Quarterly Employment and Coal Production Report) completed and submitted to the Office of Injury and Employment Information in Denver, Colorado within 15 days after the end of each quarter?					50.30(a)	
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PROCEDURES						
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Notification of Commencement of Operations and Closing of Mines	Is MSHA and Metal/Nonmetal Mine Safety and Health District office notified before starting operations?					56.1000	
	Is MSHA and Metal/Nonmetal Mine Safety and Health District office notified when a mine is closed?						

DESCRIPTION	Y E S	N O	N / A	CORRECTIVE ACTION NEEDED	STANDARD	DATE RESOLVED
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PROHIBITIONS/PRECAUTIONS/HOUSEKEEPING

Warning Signs	Are readily visible signs prohibiting smoking and open flames posted where a fire or explosion hazard exists?					56.4101	
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SAFETY DEVICES, PROVISIONS, AND PROCEDURES FOR ROADWAYS, RAILROADS, LOADING, AND DUMPING SITES

Berms or Guardrails	Are adequate berms or guardrails provided and maintained on the outer banks of elevated roadways?					56.9300(a)	
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TRAVELWAYS

Safe Access	Is safe means of access provided and maintained to all working places (includes access to service equipment)?					56.11001	
Protection for openings around travelways	Openings above, below, or near travelways through which persons or materials may fall shall be protected by railings, barriers, or covers. Where it is impractical to install such protective devices, adequate warning signals shall be installed.					56.11012	
Handrails and Toe Boards	Are substantially constructed handrails provided and maintained on crossovers, elevated walkways, elevated ramps, and stairways?					56.11002	
	Are toe boards provided where necessary?						

DESCRIPTION	Y E S	N O	N / A	CORRECTIVE ACTION NEEDED	STANDARD	DATE RESOLVED
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ELECTRICITY							
Electrical Conductors	Are electrical conductors (power cables) protected from mechanical damage?					56.12004	
	Are the electrical conductors sufficient in size and current carrying capacity to prevent overheating or damage to the insulating cover?						
Insulation and Fittings for Power Wires and Cable Entrance	Are the power wires and cables adequately insulated where they pass into or out of electrical compartments?					56.12008	
	Are cables entering metal frames of motors, splice boxes, and electrical compartments, through proper fittings and bushings?						
Identification of power switches	Principal power switches shall be labeled to show which units they control, unless identification can be made readily by location					56.12018	
Circuit Enclosure Grounding	Are all metal enclosing or metal encased electrical circuits grounded or provided with equivalent protection?					56.12025	
Testing Grounding Systems	Are grounding systems tested immediately after installation, repair, or modification, and annually thereafter?					56.12028	
	Is a record of the most recent test available for inspection?						
Correction of Dangerous Conditions	Are potentially dangerous electrical conditions corrected before the equipment or wiring is energized?					56.12030	
Inspection and Cover Plates	Are inspection and cover plates on electrical equipment and junction boxes?					56.12032	
Guarding Around Lights	Are guards used where portable extension lights and other lights that by their location, present a shock or burn hazard?					56.12034	

DESCRIPTION	Y E S	N O	N / A	CORRECTIVE ACTION NEEDED	STANDARD	DATE RESOLVED
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MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT							
Safety Defects, Examination, Correction, and Records	Are defects that affect safety corrected in a timely manner?					56.14100(b)	
Brakes	Is self propelled mobile equipment equipped with a service brake system capable of stopping and holding the equipment with its typical load on the maximum grade it travels? (Does not apply to rail equipment)					56.14101(a) (2)	
	Are parking brakes capable of holding self propelled mobile equipment with its typical load on the maximum grade?						
	Are all braking systems on self propelled mobile equipment installed and maintained in functional condition?						
Moving Machine Parts	Are adequate guards provided to protect persons from contacting gears, sprockets, chains, drive, head, tail, and take up pulleys, flywheels, couplings, shafts, fan blades, and similar moving parts that can cause injury?					56.14107 56.14107(a)	
Construction and Maintenance of Guards	Are guards securely in place when equipment is operating?					56.14112(a) (1) (2), and (b)	
	Are guards constructed to withstand vibration, shock, and wear to which they will be subjected to during normal operation?						
Horns and Backup Alarms	Are manually operated horns or other audible warning devices provided on self propelled mobile equipment?					56.14132 56.14132(a)	
	Does self propelled mobile equipment have automatic reverse activated signal alarm?						

DESCRIPTION	Y E S	N O	N / A	CORRECTIVE ACTION NEEDED	STANDARD	DATE RESOLVED
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COMPRESSED AIR AND BOILERS

High Pressure Hose Connections	Are safety chains or other suitable locking devices used at connections to machines of high pressure hose lines of 3/4" inside diameter or larger where a connection failure would create a hazard?					56.13021	
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PERSONAL PROTECTION

Safety Belts and Lines	Do persons wear safety belts and lines where there is a danger of falling?					56.15005	
	Are approved safety belts and safety lines readily available?						
	Does a second person tend a lifeline when bins, tank, or other dangerous areas are entered?						

MATERIAL STORAGE AND HANDLING

Securing Gas Cylinders	Are compressed and liquid gas cylinders secured in a safe manner?					56.16005	
Protection of Gas Cylinder Valves	Are valves on compressed gas cylinders protected by covers when being transported or stored?					56.16006	
	Are cylinders placed in a safe location when in use?						
Examination of Working Places (Workplace Safety Record)	A record that such examinations were conducted shall be kept by the operator for a period of one year, and shall be made available for review by the Secretary or his authorized representative					56.18002(b)	

ILLUMINATION

Illumination of surface working areas.	Is illumination sufficient to provide safe working conditions in and on all surface structures, paths, walkways, stairways, switch panels, loading and dumping sites, and work areas?					56.17001	
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DESCRIPTION	Y E S	N O	N / A	CORRECTIVE ACTION NEEDED	STANDARD	DATE RESOLVED
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SAFETY PROGRAMS						
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First Aid	Is an individual capable of providing first aid available on all shifts?					56.18010	
	Is first aid training made available to all interested miners?						
Housekeeping	Are workplaces, passageways, storerooms, and service rooms kept clean and orderly?					56.20003(a) 56.20003(b)	
	Are floors of every workplace maintained in a clean and dry condition?						
	Is every floor, working place, and passageway kept free from protruding nails, splinters, holes, or loose boards?						

FIREFIGHTING EQUIPMENT						
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Inspection	Firefighting equipment shall be inspected according to the following schedules:					56.4201(a) (2)	
	At least once every twelve months, maintenance checks shall be made of mechanical parts, the amount and condition of extinguishing agent and expellant, and the condition of the hose, nozzle, and vessel to determine that the fire extinguishers will operate effectively.						
	At least once every twelve months, maintenance checks shall be made of mechanical parts, the amount and condition of extinguishing agent and expellant, and the condition of the hose, nozzle, and vessel to determine that the fire extinguishers will operate effectively.						

DESCRIPTION	Y E S	N O	N / A	CORRECTIVE ACTION NEEDED	STANDARD	DATE RESOLVED
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AIR QUALITY AND PHYSICAL AGENTS						
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Exposure limits for airborne contaminants	Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, the exposure to airborne contaminants shall not exceed, on the basis of a time weighted average, the threshold limit values adopted by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, as set forth and explained in the 1973 edition of the Conference's publication, entitled "TLV's Threshold Limit Values for Chemical Substances in Workroom Air Adopted by ACGIH for 1973," pages 1 through 54, which are hereby incorporated by reference and made a part hereof. This publication may be obtained from the American Conference of Governmental industrial Hygienists by writing to the Secretary-Treasurer, P.O Box 1937, Cincinnati, Ohio 45201, or may be examined in any Metal and Nonmetal Mine Safety and Health District Office of the Mine Safety and Health Administration. Excursions above the listed thresholds shall not be of a greater magnitude than is characterized as permissible by the Conference					56.5001(a)/ 56.5005	
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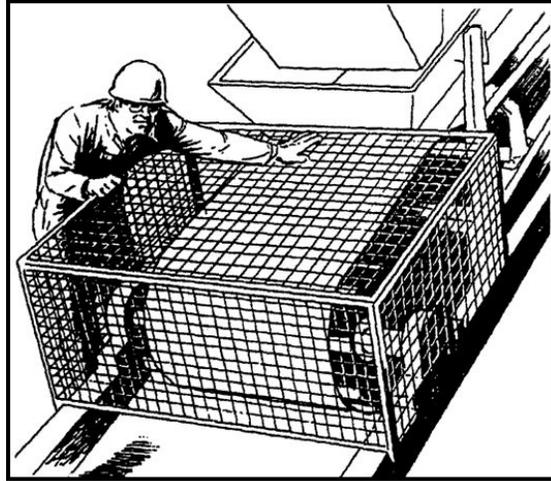
OCCUPATIONAL NOISE EXPOSURE						
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Action Level	If during any work shift a miner's noise exposure equals or exceeds the action level, is the miner enrolled in a hearing conservation program?					62.120	
Permissible Exposure Level	If during any work shift a miner's noise exposure exceeds the permissible exposure level, are all feasible engineering and administrative controls to reduce the noise exposure used?					62.130(a)	

MSHA'S Guide to Equipment Guarding

Guarding

[Link to MSHA's Guide to
Equipment Guarding OT 3](#)

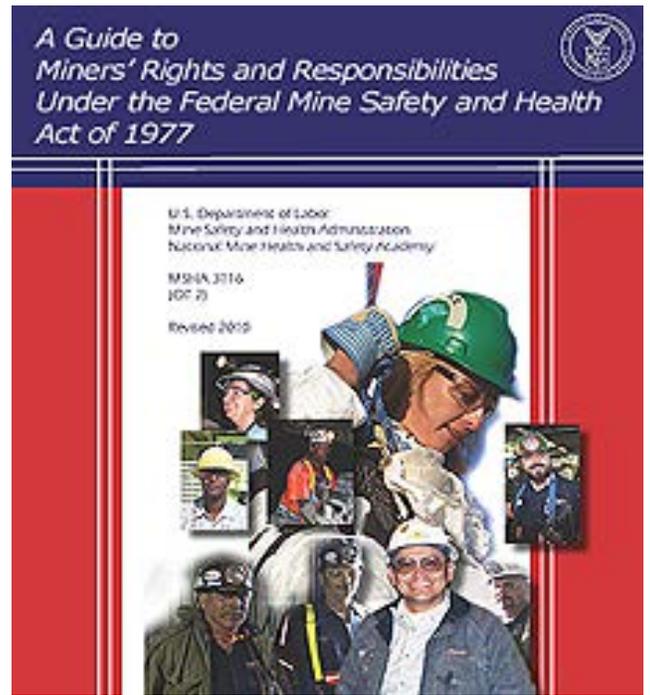


Miners Rights

[Link to Miners Rights](#)

[Link to Miners Representatives Guide](#)

[Link to Representative to Miners Designation Form](#)





JOSEPH A. HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION





Mine Safety and Health Administration EDUCATIONAL FIELD AND SMALL MINE SERVICES

Educational Field and Small Mine Services (EFSMS) provides assistance in the development or improvement of the health and safety programs of mine operators and contractors in the mining community. The EFSMS specializes in developing programs tailored to reduce the number of injuries and illness' in the mining industry. Additionally, the EFSMS group evaluates industry instructors to ensure miners receive quality and effective training.

EFSMS staff are located in 35 states and travel extensively to mines and training centers to provide assistance that will strengthen and modernize training.

[Contact Us](#)

[Education and Training](#)

Educational Field and Small Mine Services

MSHA State Grants Program: Under Section 503 of the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977 (Mine Act), Public Law 95-164, as amended, the Secretary of Labor through the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) may award grants to States to assist them in developing and enforcing State mining laws and regulations, to improve State workers' compensation and mining occupational disease laws and programs, and to improve safety and health conditions in the Nation's mines through Federal-State coordination and cooperation. MSHA recognizes that State training programs are the "front line" source of mine safety and health training and education of individuals who work or will work at mines. MSHA encourages State training programs, as a priority, to focus their efforts on small mining operations. Also, MSHA is interested in supporting programs that include training on miners' statutory rights, including the right to be provided a safe working environment and the right to refuse to perform an unsafe task. The Agency also encourages recipients to focus on programs which include education and training related to occupational health hazards and diseases (such as black lung and silicosis), mine emergency evacuation training and drills (including donning and transferring self-contained self-rescuers (SCSRs)), and mine rescue team training.

[Link to State Grants](#)

Additional Resources

[Link to Training Videos](#)

[Link to Toolbox Talks](#)

[Link to Mining Aggregates Safety Video](#)

[Link to Dredging Safety Video](#)

[Link to IG 40](#)

[Link to IG 41](#)

