



WELCOME!

Welcome to the Hard Hat Training Series by Safety Provisions! Today, we'll be discussing training requirements for new miners.



Research shows that the mining industry is one of the more dangerous industries to work in, with an average rate of 15 fatalities per 100,000 workers each year. For comparison, the construction industry has around 10 fatalities per 100,000 workers. This rate can be lowered with proper training and safety awareness.



Consider the following story. Hank worked at a nearby mine as a bulldozer operator. He had all the necessary permits and certifications for this task and felt confident in his abilities.





One day, another miner asked Hank if he could fill in for one of the haul truck drivers. Hank wasn't so sure about it, but the other miner convinced him it would just be for a few hours and claimed they really needed the help. Hank reasoned that it would be like driving an over-sized bulldozer, so he agreed to fill in.

However, Hank quickly realized that operating a haul truck was very different from a bulldozer. Yet, being a man of his word, he continued with the job anyway and figured out how to drive the haul truck fairly quickly.

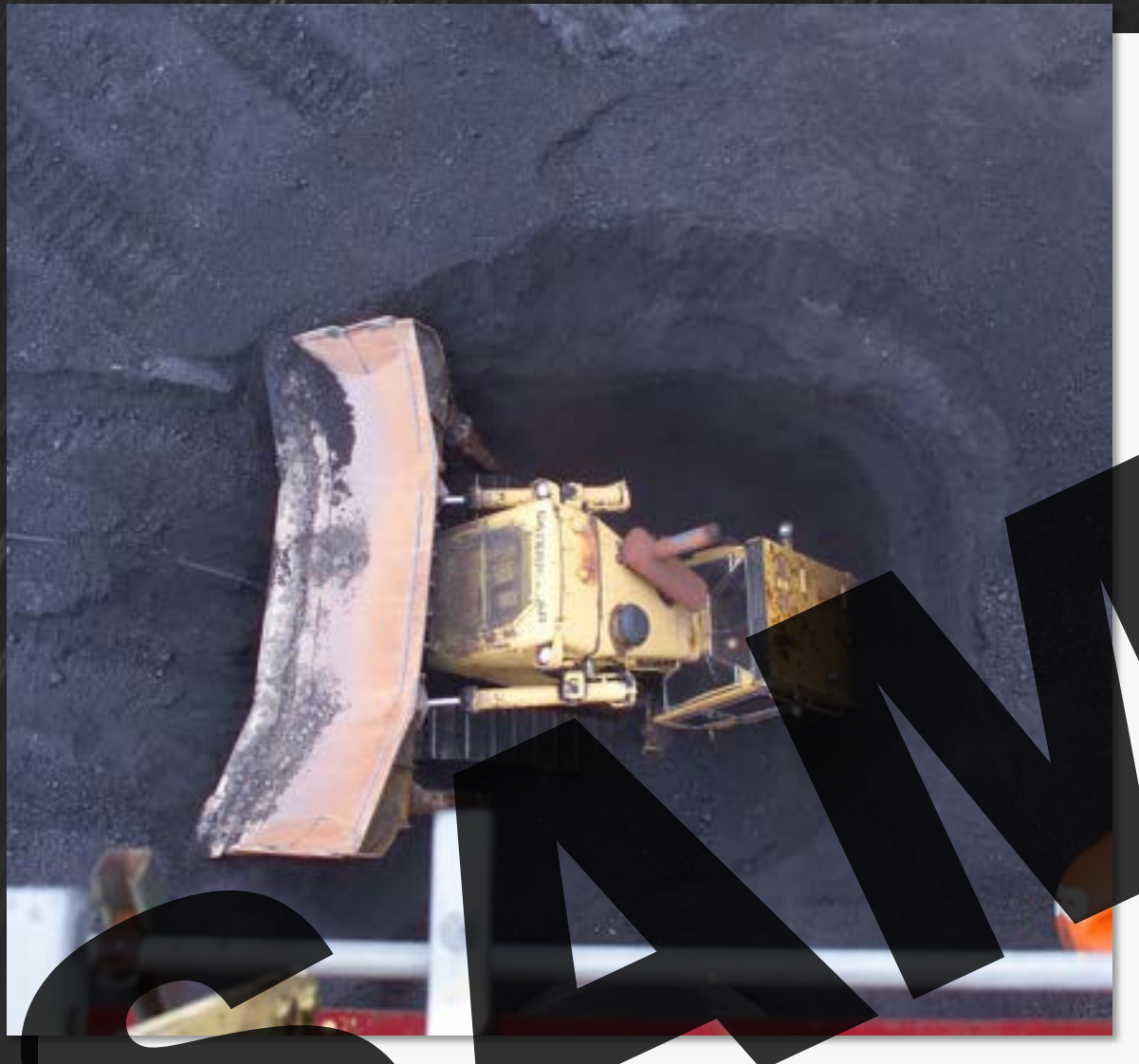




While he drove, Hank had to look down frequently to make sure he used the proper controls to shift gears. At one point, the haul truck's gear shift got stuck during Hank's uphill commute out of the mine pit.

Hank began to panic as he tried to get the gear shift to work again and kept taking his eyes off the main road. He eventually got the gear shift to work again but realized that he had veered off the main road and was on one of the highwalls of the pit.





The ground gave way under Hank, and the haul truck tumbled down the mine pit wall. Several pieces of mining equipment were damaged in the process, which cost the mine hundreds of thousands of dollars to replace. To make matters worse, several miners were killed in the accident, including Hank.

It seems like just a case of bad luck, but incidents such as this happen often. However, these types of accidents are preventable with proper training and an understanding of safe practices. The goal of this training, therefore, is to help you understand the many hazards at a mine and how to work safely.





KEATING-OWEN CHILD LABOR BILL

(NOW PENDING IN CONGRESS)

DENIES INTERSTATE COMMERCE
TO EMPLOYERS OF
CHILDREN UNDER 14 IN FACTORIES
CHILDREN UNDER 16 IN MINES OR QUARRIES

CHILDREN UNDER 16 IN FACTORIES
AT NIGHT
OR MORE THAN
8 HOURS A DAY

NOTE

ALL STATES EXCEPT TWO

To help achieve this goal, the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) has specific safety standards that all mines must follow. The next few slides will briefly discuss the purpose of MSHA regarding mine safety.



MSHA is the organization that sets and enforces health and safety standards for all mines and miners. They inspect all surface mines twice a year.



In 1979, OSHA and MSHA signed "Memorandums of Understanding" that are available online to the public. Ultimately, the agreement establishes that both OSHA and MSHA standards apply to mines, so when MSHA doesn't have specific standards, they defer to OSHA.



DID YOU KNOW?

Both MSHA and OSHA report to the Department of Labor, which is run by the Secretary of Labor in the cabinet of the current President of the United States.

Which Standards?

Specific mine safety standards for surface mines are listed in much of 30 CFR Parts 46 to 77. In this training, however, we will simplify the information and give you access to as much of it as possible. Note that each module will provide a reference code for you to look up the standards directly if you need or want to.



STANDARD

Throughout this course, you'll see "standards" boxes like this one which provide more specific information about where to read the standards taught in the module.

DEFINITION: CFR



The Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) are laws about how businesses work. They're published annually by the Office of the Federal Registrar. You have free access to the entire code as currently written, or the annual edition on MSHA's website. Mining regulations comprise Title 30 of the CFR, Mineral Resources, Chapter I.



Image courtesy of Janet Lindenmuth, CC 2.0

Throughout this training, we will look at real, investigated accident profiles. In some cases, two or three similar accidents have been combined for the purpose of illustrating key safety principles. They will show just how quickly things can go wrong when safety procedures are ignored, resulting in injuries or fatalities.



STANDARDS

These are some of the main standards concerning today's topic. Many states or provinces have additional standards, as do some industries. We have provided these as a guide, but it's your responsibility to know all federal, local, and company rules that apply to your job site.



30 CFR Part 46

Training and Retraining of Miners Engaged in Shell Dredging or Employed at Sand, Gravel, Surface Stone, Surface Clay, Colloidal Phosphate, or Surface Limestone Mines.

30 CFR Part 56

Safety and Health Standards – Surface Metal and Nonmetal Mines

30 CFR Part 58

Health Standards for Metal and Nonmetal Mines



No matter the situation, it's important to ask, "Where do I stand?" If you're not deemed "qualified" based on your training, the answer is "No!" Experience helps, yes, but regulations are very clear that employees must be trained (no matter how long they've been on the job) and that it is the employer who is responsible for overseeing that safety training, ensuring employees have the understanding, knowledge, and skills needed to operate safely.

INITIAL TRAINING and REFRESHER TRAINING, as well as any WRITTEN AND PRACTICAL EVALUATIONS, must be documented and filed. At the very least, employers need to show proof of PROPER AND CONSISTENT TRAINING (in the way of TRAINING OUTLINES, CLASS LISTS, TRAINING GOALS, TESTS, CERTIFICATES, and SO ON.) These documents should include the name of the person who taught the class or conducted the evaluation.





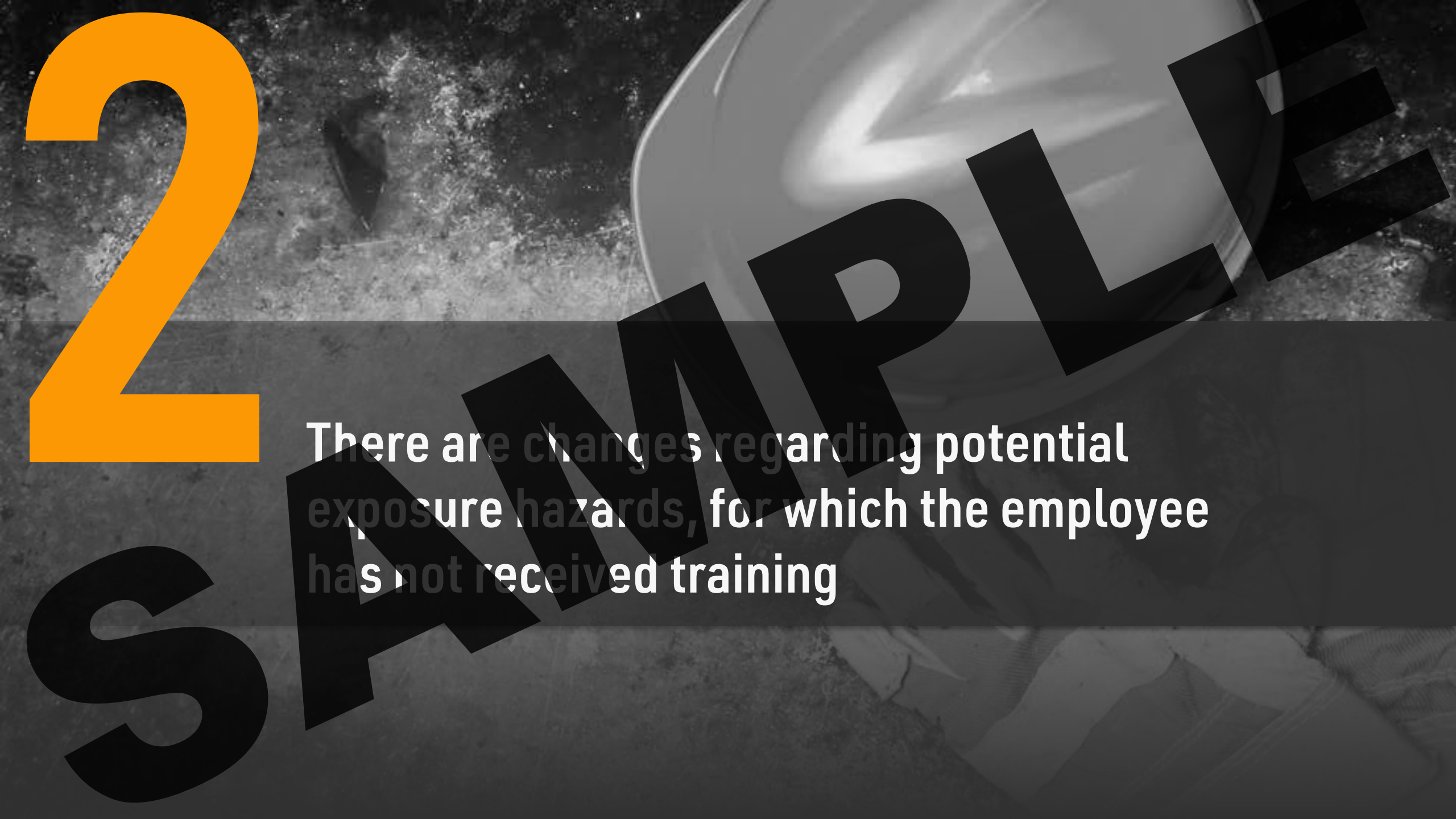
However, training is **NOT** just a one-and-done occurrence; it is **ON-GOING**. In fact, training should take place whenever there is a demonstrated need for it.

Employees **MUST** receive **REFRESHER TRAINING** in the following instances...

A grayscale background image showing a close-up of a firefighter's helmet and a pair of heavy-duty gloves. The helmet is in the upper right, and the gloves are in the lower right. A large, bold, black 'SAMPLE' watermark is diagonally across the center. A large yellow '1' is in the top left corner.

1

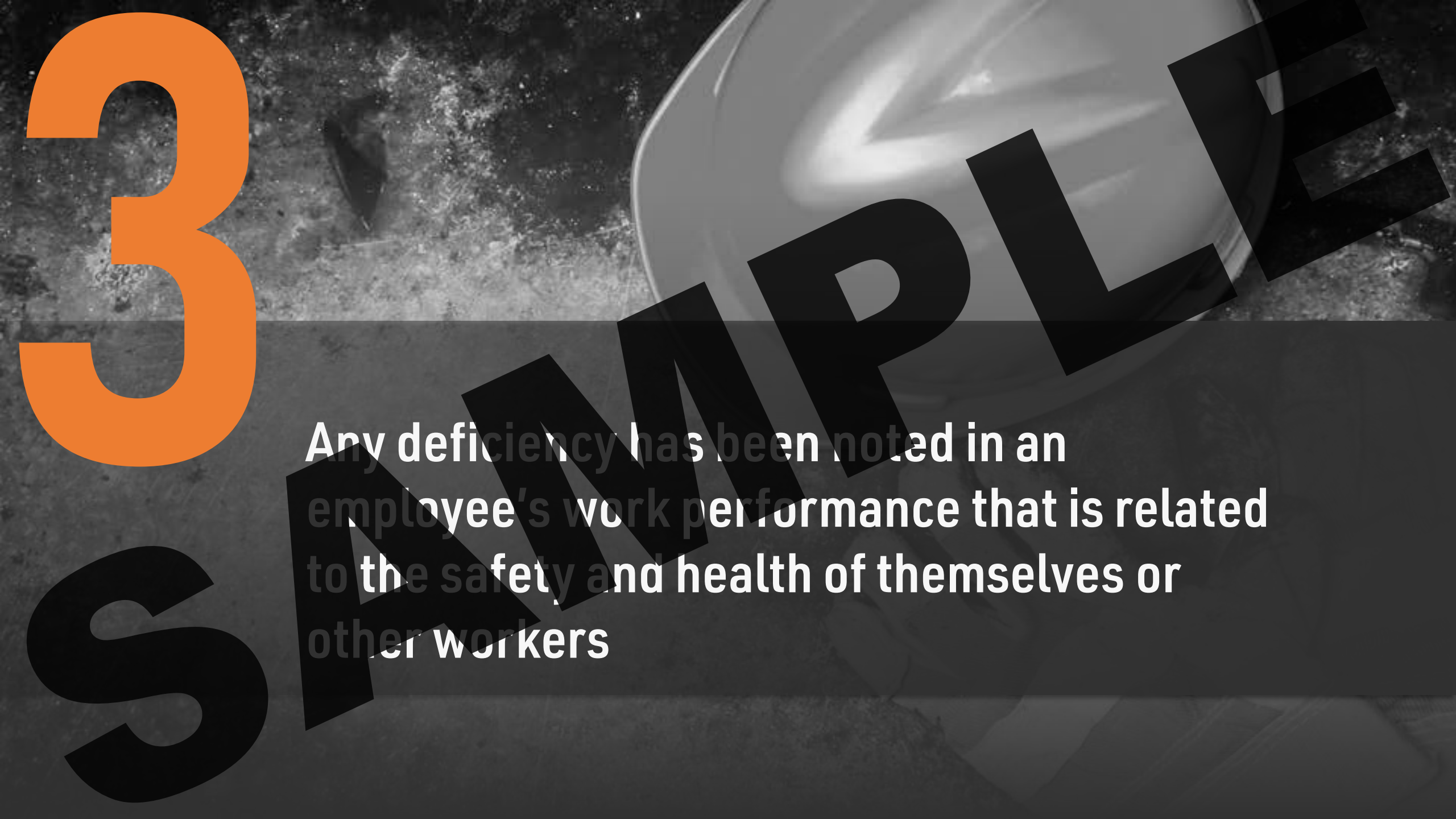
There are changes in their assigned duties



2

SAMPLE

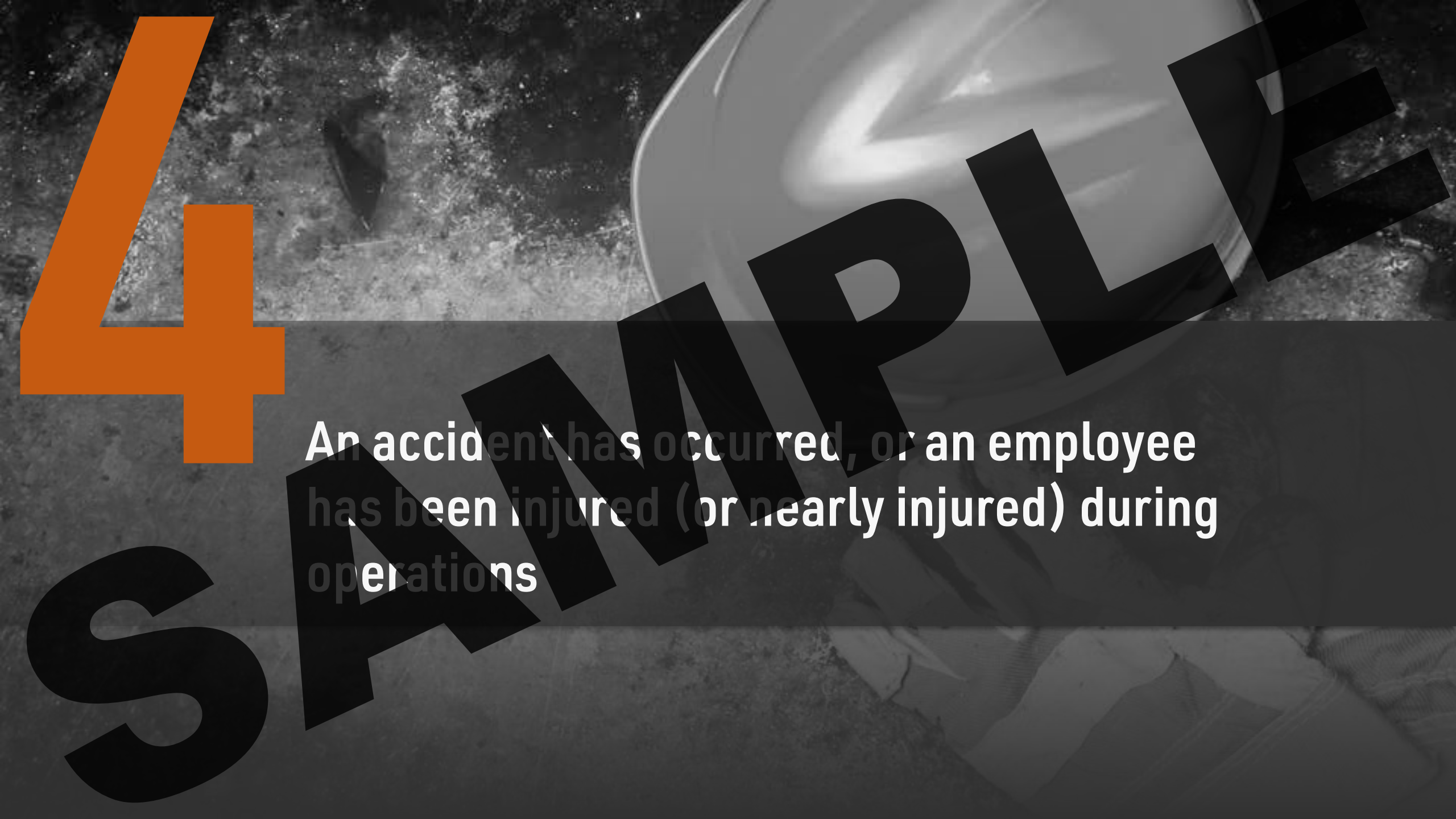
There are changes regarding potential exposure hazards, for which the employee has not received training



3

S

Any deficiency has been noted in an employee's work performance that is related to the safety and health of themselves or other workers

The background is a grayscale photograph of a car accident scene. A large, bright orange number '4' is positioned on the left side. A thick, diagonal black bar runs from the bottom left towards the top right, partially obscuring the background and the text. The word 'SAMPLE' is written in large, bold, black capital letters across the middle of the image, also partially obscured by the black bar.

4

**An accident has occurred, or an employee
has been injured (or nearly injured) during
operations**

The extent of training will be determined by the employer, but at the very least it should include **CLASSROOM INSTRUCTION** followed by a **WRITTEN AND PRACTICAL EXAMINATION** that prove continued competency.





Statutory Rights

SAMPLE