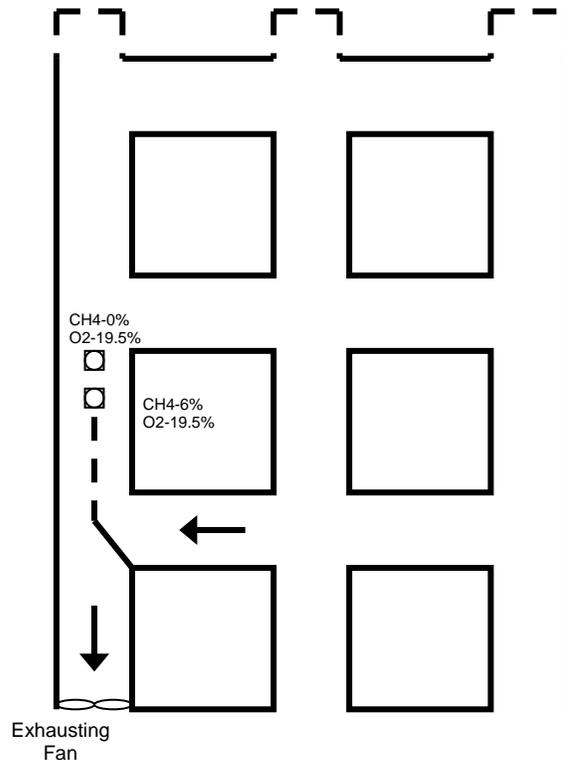


## Interpretations of B-Card; Rule 48

### Question 1

In this case the team uses a temporary stopping in conjunction with a line curtain to attempt to clear a concentration of methane in the No. 1 Entry. The temporary is built in the outby crosscut at a diagonal and the line curtain extended from the temporary to the gas placard.



Rule 48 defines an exception that allows one circumstance where ventilation structures may be placed other than perpendicular across an entry, crosscut, or opening. The exception is "Brattice frames and brattice cloth may be used to erect a line curtain which can only extend from a face, barricade or airtight separation to the outby intersection."

Thus the rules allow the team to clear a gas in this manner provided that the line curtain extends from an airtight separation.

In the example shown to the left, an airtight separation did not exist.

### 1: The question is: what do the judges do in this case?

The judges could clear the gas concentration which I think is wrong. The judges could not clear it or they could pick the card up and move it back a couple feet. What if the line curtain is within 5 feet of the air clear placard (and I know we don't call it that now!)?

### 1(A): If the team builds a Temporary over the air clear placard should the gas be cleared?

Perhaps the logical solution is to clear the area within 5 ft. of the end of the line curtain and if the air clear placard is within 5 ft. then all the gas may be cleared. If the air clear placard is more than 5 ft. from the line curtain then only clear the contaminant within the 5 ft. distance. This would require moving the placard showing the contaminant back to the 5 ft. distance.

However, technically speaking, by even trying this, the team should be discounted 10 points. The only way to follow the rules is to NOT clear the contaminant and to discount a team 10 points. But If a team tries this and has everything constructed properly and we don't clear the gas, they will be confused!

What do you think?

Q.(1)

A: The team has violated Rule 48, as it states, "Brattice frames and brattice cloth may be used to erect a line curtain which can only extend from a face, barricade or airtight separation to the outby intersection." Clearly, the above situation is an open-entry and this application does not apply. The team should be discounted for the infraction, and the gas should not be cleared.

Q(1)(A)

A: The rule's intent was to allow the team to ventilate a contaminant from the front of a structure that was already in-place, utilizing brattice frames, as necessary. Therefore, the team should not be allowed to erect a temporary stopping across a placard to clear the contaminant.

Interpretations of B-Card: Rule  
**Question 2**

How many discount points do you give a team that misses a roof check on subsequent travel past a fire that has been extinguished?

The team has encountered a fire and extinguished it. They performed roof and gas checks as required by the rules during this initial team stop.

Later, the team travels through the fire area and does not do the required roof and rib check. Rule 22 requires a check from rib to rib, perpendicular to the route of travel, or if the fire is in an intersection, then from imaginary rib line to imaginary rib line.

How many discounts should be applied if the fire was in an entry and the team passed by without performed the required roof and rib check? In this case, the team captain would have to check two ribs and the roof.

How many discounts should be applied if the fire was in an intersection and team traveled through without performing the required check? In this case only a roof check is required, there are no ribs!

Rule 22 states that at any one location where the captain fails to test the roof, face, and/or ribs by the sound and vibration method, then for each infraction, 2 discounts with a maximum of 6 at any location. To me this implies that 2 points are assigned to the roof, 2 points to the face, and 2 points to the rib.

Thus if the fire is in an entry, the team would be discounted 4 points. If it is in an intersection, then only a two point dock should be assigned. What do you think?

A: Discounts are assessed by their accumulated value with a “maximum - 6 points at any one location except fires.”

The inclusion of the term “fires” as an exception, means that discounts will be assessed each time the team passes the fire location without taking the required roof, face, or rib test(s).

Traverse across entry: Rib – Roof – Rib =  $2+2+2 = 6$  total

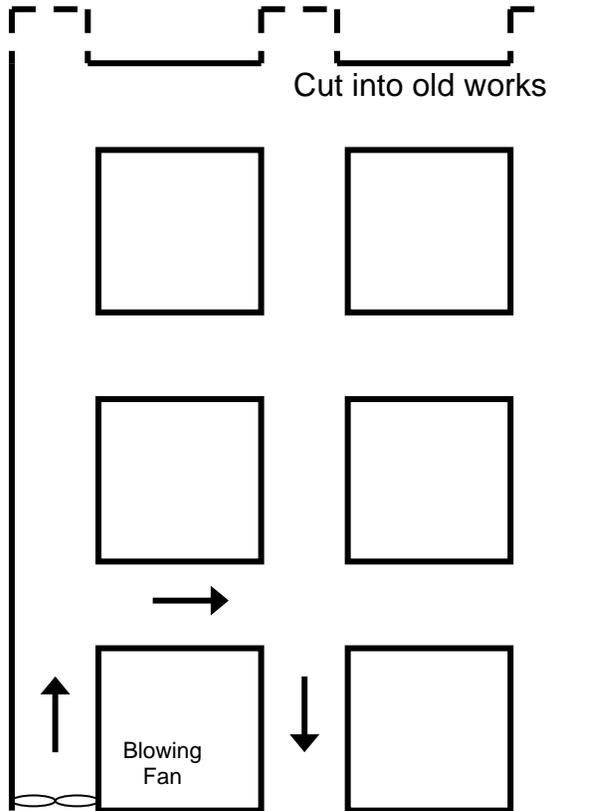
Roof only: 2

Face area: Rib – Face – Roof – Rib =  $2+2+2+2 = 6$  total (**maximum points**)

An intersection may contain a diagonal ventilation structure which would entail three ribs and the roof = (ribs)  $2+2+2$  and (roof)  $+2 = 6$  total (**maximum points**). As shown in Figure 1(a) Proper Method of Roof Testing.

### Question 3

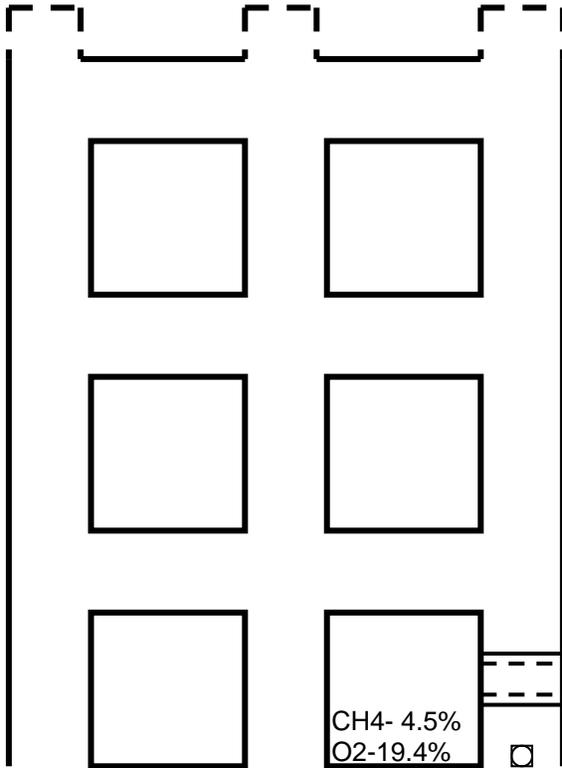
In this case, the mine has a blowing fan installed in the No. 1 entry. The mine is cut into old workings in the face of No. 3. When the fan is running, which way will the air flow?



I think that the air will flow as shown on the illustration above. According to parallel air flow, as I understand it, air will flow from every source to an exit with an exhausting fan. But in the case of a blowing fan air will only flow from the fan to the closest exit. What do you think?

A: In this case, each **source** is considered the location where the air from the blowing fan enters the 6 X 12 grid, and the air will exit at the nearest exhaust opening.

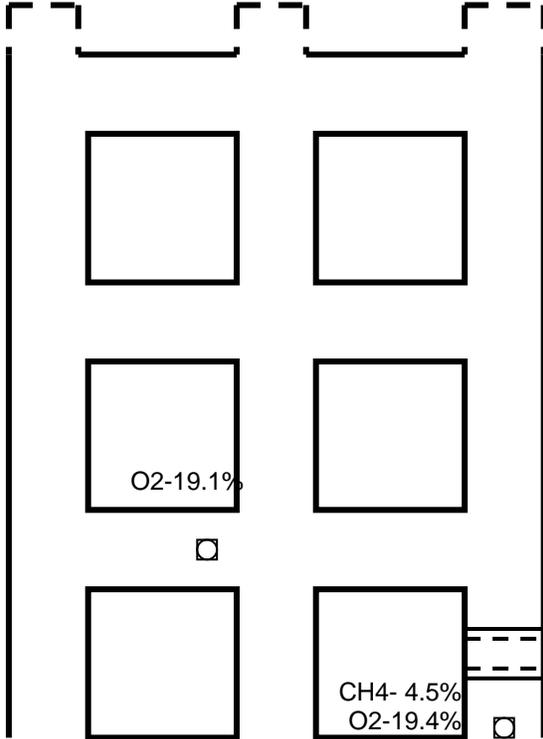
#### Question 4



The team has made all three openings and travels to first crosscut in No. 2 Entry. Is the team required to tie across and behind into # 3 next?

A: Rule 44 (B): "... However, the team will be discounted if it fails to return to the contaminated or adjacent entry at the first open crosscut, ...."

### Question 4A



The team has made all three openings and travels to first crosscut in No. 2 Entry. Is the team required to tie across and behind into # 3 next?

A: Rule 44 (B): "... However, the team will be discounted if it fails to return to the contaminated or adjacent entry at the first open crosscut, ...."

No. 3 is the entry containing the first contaminant found, therefore the team should travel to No. 3 entry at the first crosscut, and if the end of the contaminant is found at that team stop, then travel toward the No. 1 entry in that contaminant.

## Question 5

Rule 18 states that each ventilation change made by a back-up team will require two minutes. Can the ventilation change be, for example, “remove three stoppings, build two stoppings, and close regulator” or is each individual item a ventilation change itself?

A: The two (2) minutes is intended to include all of the ventilation changes that have been presented to the Superintendent, **at one time**.

If the Briefing Officer realizes that he/she has made a mistake and wishes to change the ventilation, **after presenting the initial changes to the Superintendent**, another two minute timeframe would follow the previous one.