Pre-Shift
Question & Answer's

Question #1

General Rule #13, second to last sentence says, if multiple hazardous conditions exist in one area or entry, a separate danger card must be placed on the mine floor for each hazard.

Field Rule #4, last sentence says where hazard (s) (the s in parenthesis should mean plural, or one or more hazards) are found and a gas test is required at the same location, only one date, time and initial is required. These seem to contradict each other?

Example

A power center is located in a crosscut, a D.T.I. is required. The high voltage cable to the power center crosses a phone cable and several other low and medium voltage cables, unguarded and the high voltage cable itself is not adequately guarded, from persons (less than 6 ½ feet off the ground) and an unused breaker has a broken latch, another breaker in use has no identification label, the stopping in the crosscut is damaged and leaking, and only one five pound fire extinguisher is provided etc.

Would one danger card with D.T.I. suffice for all hazards and gas test as Rule 4 implies? Or would one danger card with D.T.I. for one hazard and gas test, and all other hazards require a danger card but D.T.I. not be required for the rest of the hazards, as Rule 13 implies. And what would your definition of area or entry as in Rule 13 be? And what would your definition of location as in Rule 4 be? A clarification on this would be truly appreciated.

When multiple hazards are found in one area or entry, a separate danger card must be placed on the mine floor for each hazard. If a gas test is required in this area and no hazardous gases are encountered the date, time and initials on the hazard cards that were placed on the mine floor would suffice. If a hazardous gas was encountered another danger card would be placed on the mine floor with the hazard, date, time and initials.

Answer: Each hazardous condition under rule 13 page 3 redline rules require a danger tag with the hazard identified-dates, times, and initials. When a hazard can be corrected on the field a hazard card is not required.

Rule 4 was written to establish when and where to place dates, times and initials (DTI), on danger signs and where gas checks are required. If a hazard was present, a danger sign required and a required gas check was made only one DTI was required at that location. The danger sign would suffice.

Rule 13 clearly states, Where multiple hazards are found, complete danger signs as per rule 13 are required. Each hazard would have its own danger sign. A separate Index card with (DTI) would not be required for a gas check at that location.

Question #2

"If you had more than one "preshifter"per team do they each have to have a calibration kit or would one suffice"

Answer: One would suffice, however, this could create a problem if the gas test was conducted on the field and you had two same company contestants on the same round or one contestant on field one and one on field six at the same time. This would be up to the problem designer. If the gas test could be conducted in lock-up or after the written exam would work out best in this case. At any rate it would be the contestants' responsibility to have it available.

Question #3

Rule 15 what is the rule for airflow in preshift? Is it the same as mine rescue? What determines if a contestant blew it up?

Answer: If you build in such a manner that an explosive mixture is moved over an ignition source.

Question #4

Could a contestant be disqualified for writing on hand or writing on index cards, or is it a discount under rule 19?

Answer: I think the rule is clear. The index cards can only be numbered. No other information is allowed on those cards. You should not have any information written on your hand or anywhere else prior to starting the clock. After the clock is started write where you want. I would discount you under rule 19.

Question #5

Rule 13 requires a danger card placed at all hazards, field interpretation #1 says verbal or card. Which is it either or both?

Answer: A Danger sign is still required at all hazards that cannot be corrected. Previously rule 11 said a hazard had to be verbal identified. It came up at the rules meeting that if they placed a danger sign they identified the hazard but were still discounted for not verbalizing the hazard. Rule 11 now allows you to place a danger sign and not be verbal. However, if a condition can be corrected and no danger sign required you will be discounted if you do not verbalize the hazard initially.

Question #6

Rule 13 page 3
Rule 11 page 9

If a hazard is corrected, does a danger card have to be filled out?

Answer: Rule #13 states: Where conditions can be corrected by physically moving an item or ventilation device, such action need not be indicated on an index card. Where conditions are not corrected, danger signs will be shown on index cards and place on the mine floor.

Answer: See above.

Question # 7

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If a gas testing can be done “during” the preshift (on-field), what happens to teams with multiple contestants?

Answer: It will be their responsibility to have a calibration kit and gas available.

Question # 8

Why is carbon monoxide included in the calibration test? In preshift you only have to test methane and oxygen.

Answer: 30 CFR 75.1714-7 all persons working alone to have instruments that are capable of detecting methane, oxygen, and carbon monoxide. Preshift examiner usually works alone.

Question # 9

If a contestant writes information on the back of his hand(s) or puts his dates, times, and initials on his/her index cards prior to starting the clock, how would this be handled?

Answer: The contestant would be docked under rule 19 page 10 (2)points for each card he puts down for a condition, date, time and initials or writing information on his hand. 2+2+2+2.

Question # 10

The example on page 5 explaining the percentages the instruments must read within states; within 10% of the methane mixture. Do you mean it should read within plus or minus 0.2% by volume?

Answer: The muti-gas detector shall read + or - .2% by volume of known mixture of methane for example if you use a known mixture of 3.5% Ch4, your instrument should read between 3.7% to 3.3%Ch4 or a mixture of 2.5% should read from 2.7% to 2.3%.