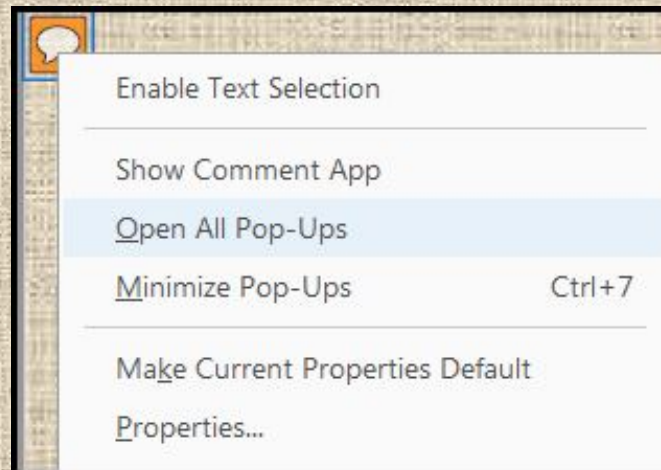




Navigating this Presentation

To fully understand this presentation and the examples cited, please be sure to read the attached notes. To see the notes, right click on the “Comment” bubble on the upper left corner of the page. Then click on Open All Pop-Ups.





Guarding Conveyor Belts at Metal & Nonmetal Mines



Mine Safety & Health Administration – June 2010

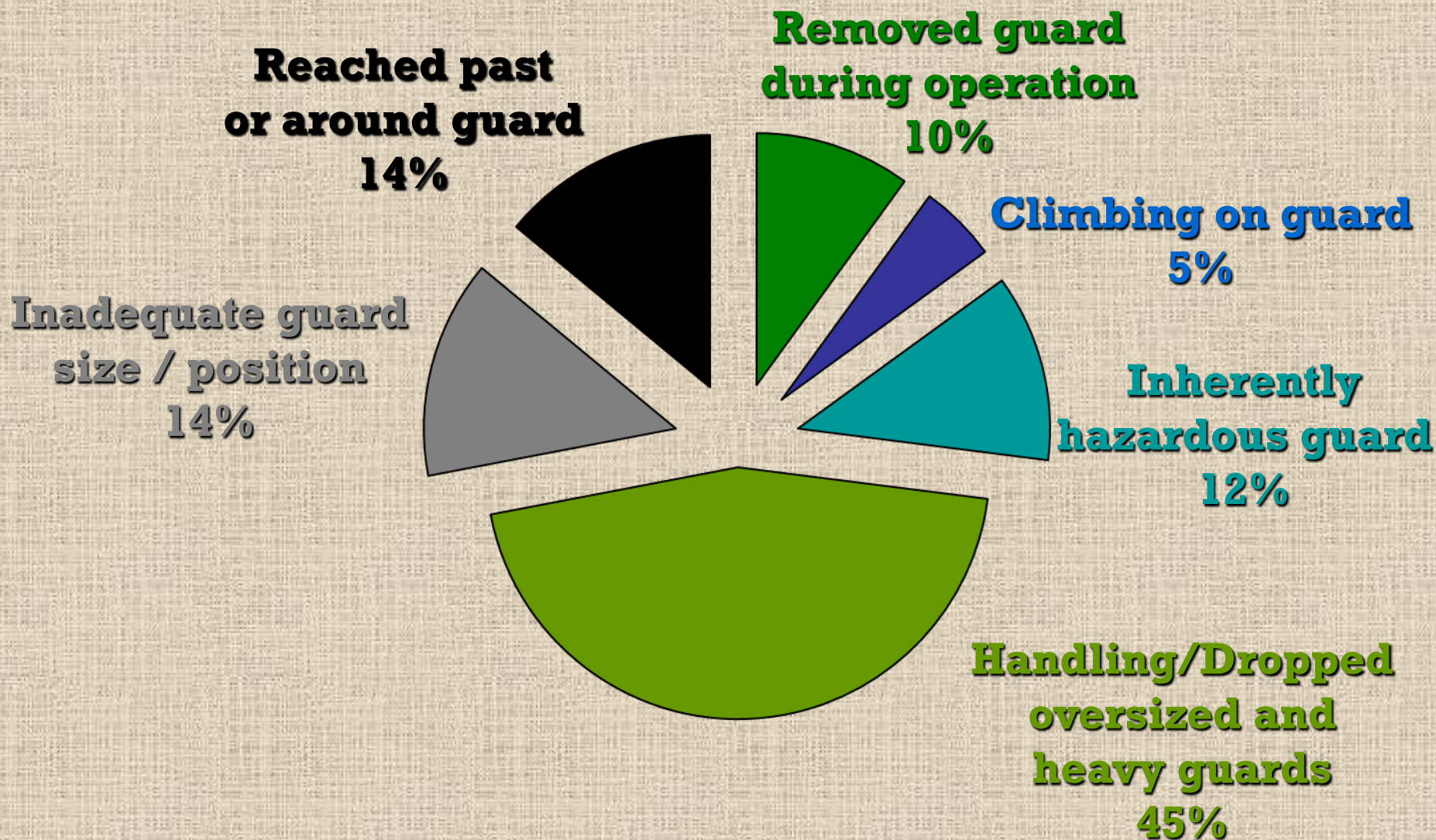


MSHA's Goals & Objectives

- **Improve inspection and enforcement consistency to ensure proper guarding compliance**
- **This will result in ... *REDUCED* :**
 - **Serious and Fatal accidents**
 - **Risk of injury posed to miners**



Injuries Related to Equipment Guarding





30 CFR § 56/57.14107

Moving Machine Parts

MNMM's most-cited standard

Citations Issued	S&S
11,687	Y
23,966	N
35,653	

*Data is from 2005-May 20, 2010



30 CFR § 56/57.14107

Moving Machine Parts

- (a) Moving machine parts shall be guarded 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.
- (b) Guards shall not be required where the exposed moving parts are at least seven feet away from walking or working surfaces.



Preamble: § 56/57.14107

[FR, Page 32509]

Guards are meant to protect persons from:

- “inadvertent, careless, or accidental contact” or
- “deliberate or purposeful ***work-related actions...***” (inspection, testing, cleaning, maintenance, troubleshooting, lubrication, adjustment, servicing, etc...)
- Standard does not address deliberate or purposeful, NON-work-related actions

Belt Conveyor Components to Guard



- Head & tail pulleys
- Take-up & bend pulleys
- Return rollers (*Subject to miner's exposure*)
- Drive & power transmission components



Types of Guarding

- **Point-of-contact guarding**
 - **Location guarding**
 - **Area guarding**

Point-of-Contact Guards



OK

Point of Contact Guards



Guarding by Location

The distance from the head drive pulley to the ground is greater than 7 feet.



Guarded by Location?



8 feet



Area Guarding

from MSHA's 2004 “Guide to Equipment Guarding” Handbook

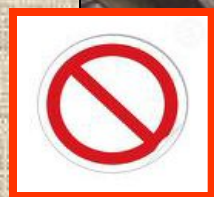
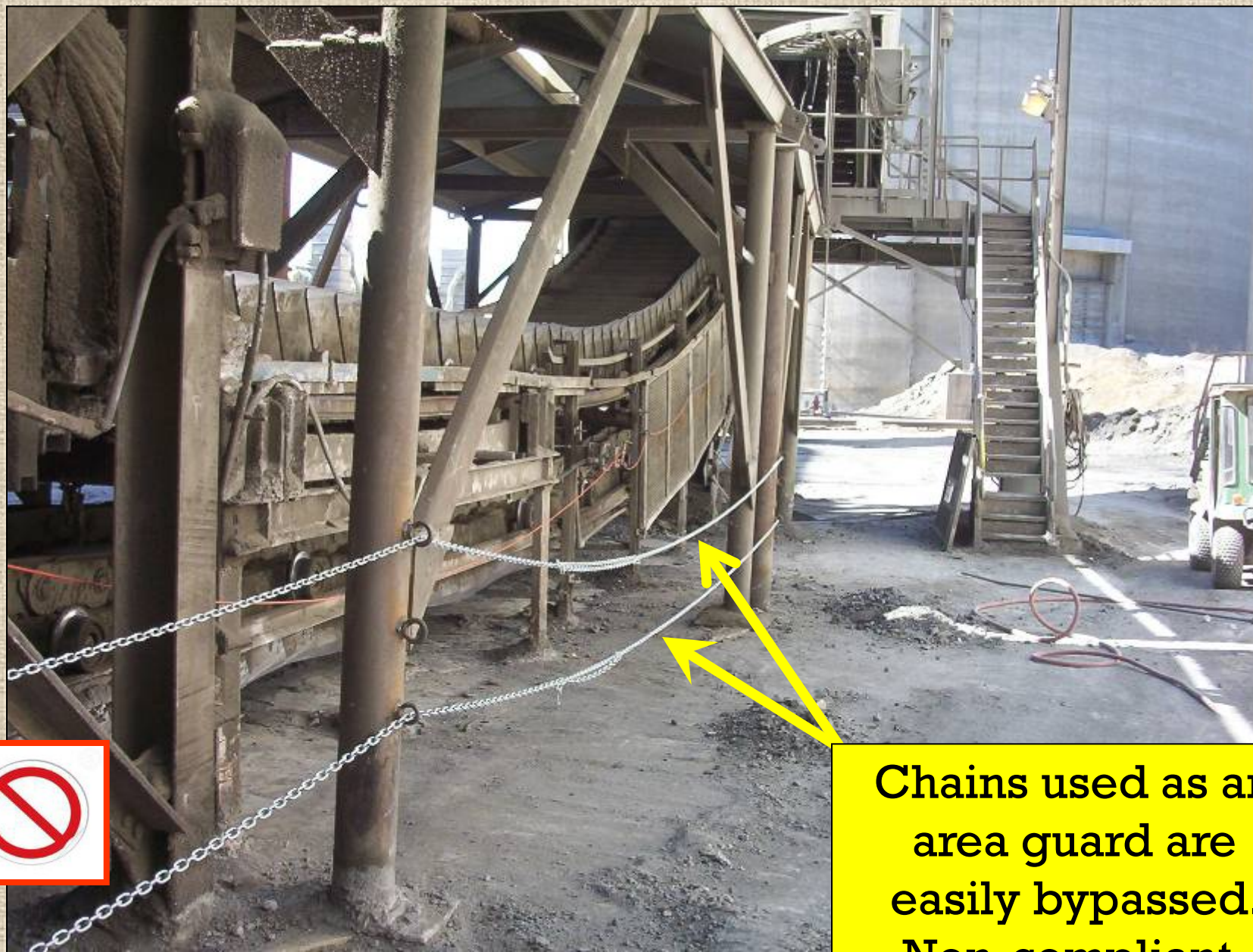
An area guard is a barrier which prevents entry of a miner into an area containing moving machine parts, thus preventing contact with the moving parts. Effective area guards may require additional practices and provisions, such as signage, locks, color coding, etc., in addition to the physical barrier. When designing, installing, and/or using area guards, consider:

- Security of the area
 - Is the area guard difficult to defeat?
 - Is it locked or bolted?
 - Does the guard prevent entry into the area and is the guard difficult to defeat?
- How will the moving machine parts be shut down before entry?
 - Will the guard be interlocked with the hazardous equipment so entry will automatically shut down the moving parts?
 - Will manual shutdown be used?
- Is the area guard easily recognized as a guard?
 - Are warning signs or color coding in use?
- Frequency of entry into the guarded area
 - Frequently accessed areas may not be suitable for area guarding.
- Number of people requiring access into guarded area
 - If a large number of people need access to an area, then area guarding may not be suitable.
- Education and training in proper procedures
 - Does the work force understand who may enter area guards?
 - Have lock-out, tag-out procedures been addressed?



Area Guarding





**Chains used as an
area guard are
easily bypassed.
Non-compliant.**

Area Guarding

This area guard is not securely fastened and it is easily bypassed.



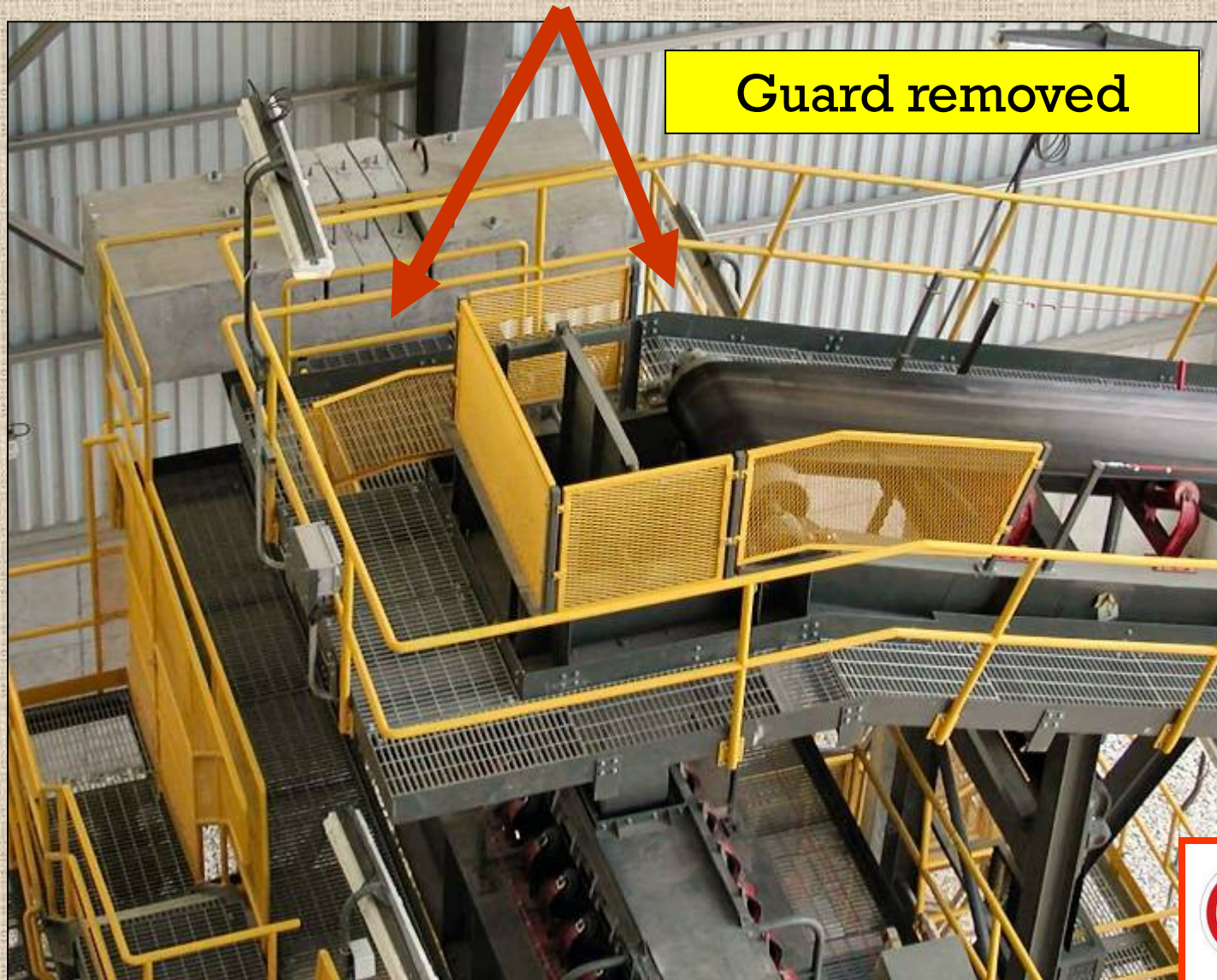
Area Guarding



Noncompliant and ineffective. Frequent access is required under the unguarded return roller.



Inadvertent Contact



Work-Related Contact



Head
pulley
must be
guarded.



Inadvertent or Work-Related Contact



Tail pulley must be guarded underneath to prevent inadvertent contact.

Inadvertent or Work-Related Contact



Tail pulley guards must extend closer to the ground along sides and in front.

Inadvertent or Work-Related Contact



The tail pulley can be accessed by the unguarded opening.



Purposeful Non-Work-Related Actions



Purposeful Non-Work-Related Actions





Materials for Guard Construction

Preamble: § 56/57.14107

[FR, Page 32509]

- “... the standard is intended to clarify the ***performance objective*** of guards. The standard does not specify the type of material to be used for guarding, but expanded metal or transparent ***safety*** plastics are ***examples*** of alternatives...”



Metals



Sheet metal

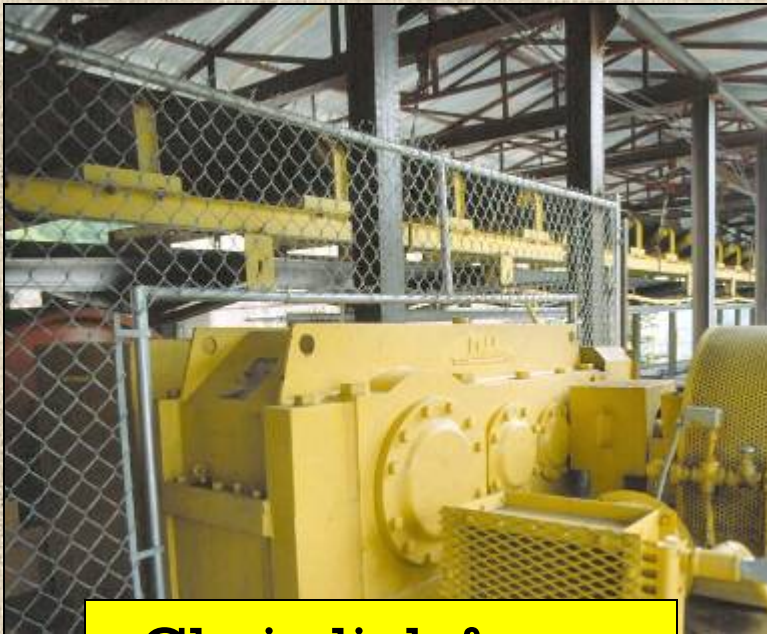


Metal floor grating

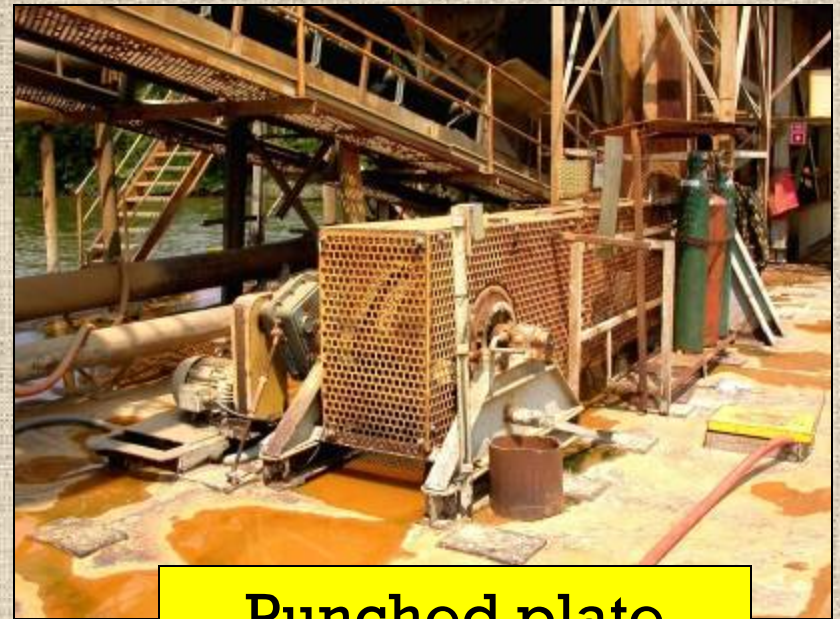


Expanded metal mesh

Metals



Chain link fence



Punched plate



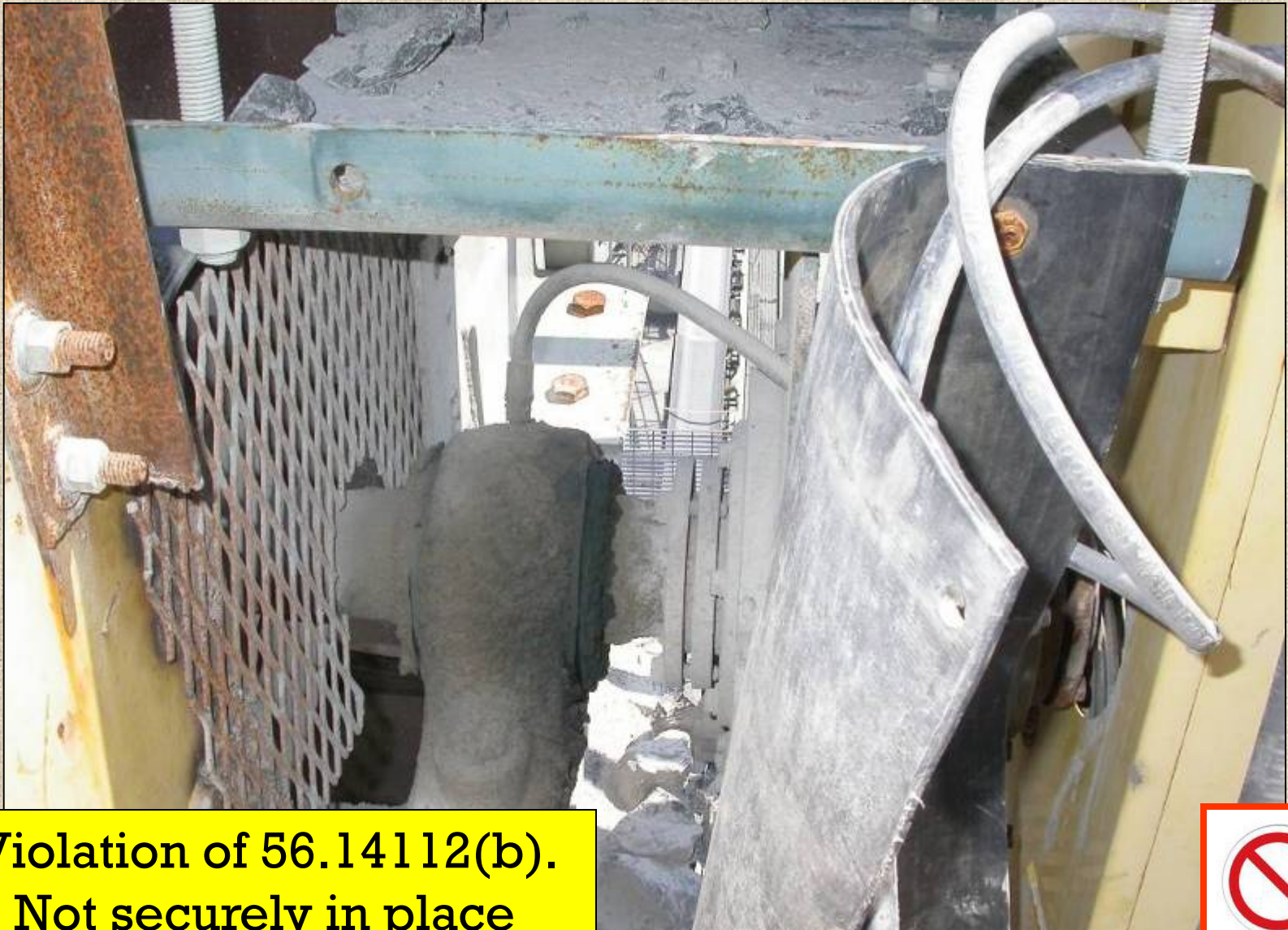
Metal mesh

Screen Cloth





Rubber



Violation of 56.14112(b).
Not securely in place



Rubber



Violation of 56.14112(b).
Not securely in place



Tensar



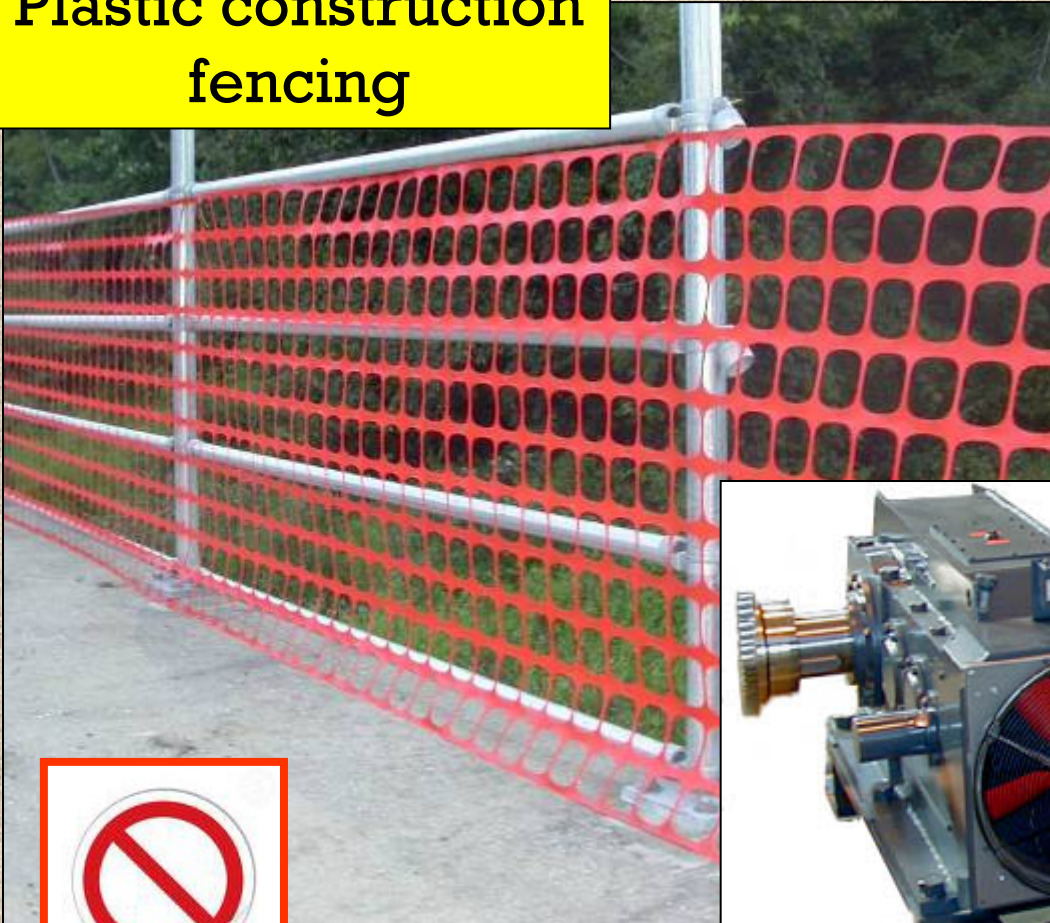
Tensar ® is a high strength polyethylene mesh used for roof and rib control in underground salt or coal mines. Here the Tensar is stretched over a sturdy aluminum tube frame and well-secured with heavy-duty plastic wire ties.

*** Please note that Tensar can degrade in direct sunlight or in contact with limestone.**



Plastics

Plastic construction
fencing



Custom shapes or
cut-to-fit plastic



OK

Wood



Deteriorating and
delaminating



Head pulley guard

OK



Tail Pulley Guards



OK



Return Rollers

- Considered to be “similar moving parts” and are to be guarded when miners are exposed to injury during work or travel activities.
 - For instance, when cleaning or working under, or crossing under an operating belt conveyor that is not guarded by location.



Return Rollers

Not guarded



Return Roller Location



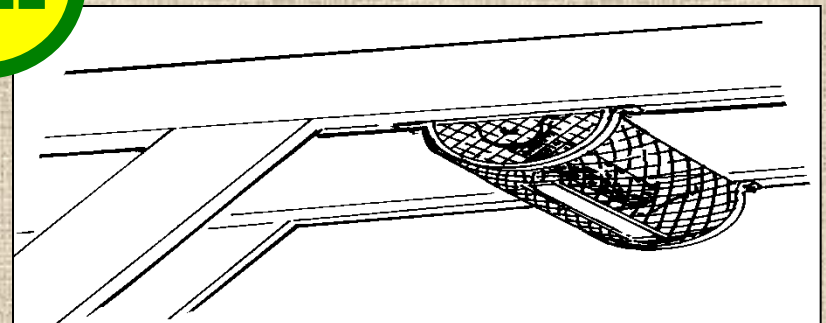
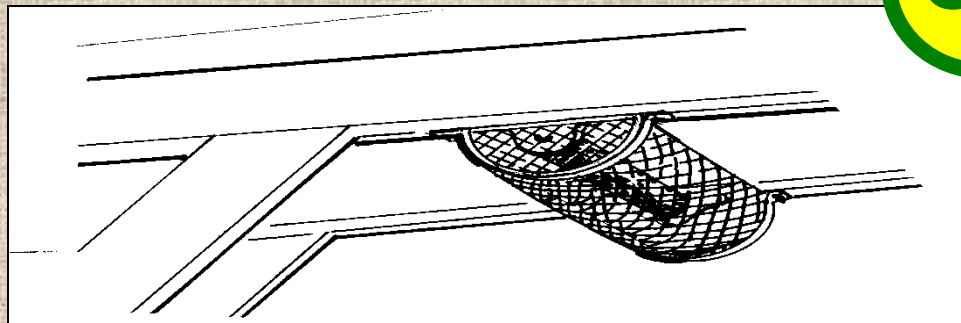
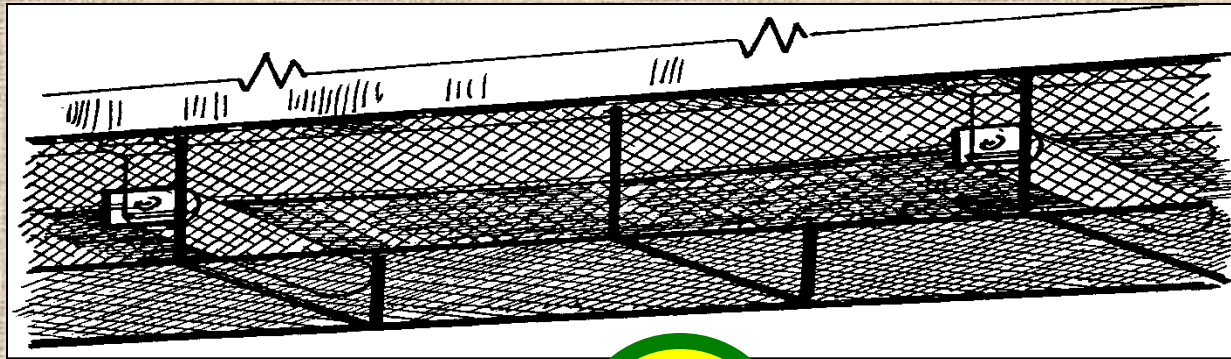


Return Roller Location





Alternative Methods for Guarding Return Rollers



Illustrations from *Guide to Equipment Guarding Handbook* - 2004

Alternative Return Roller Guarding Methods

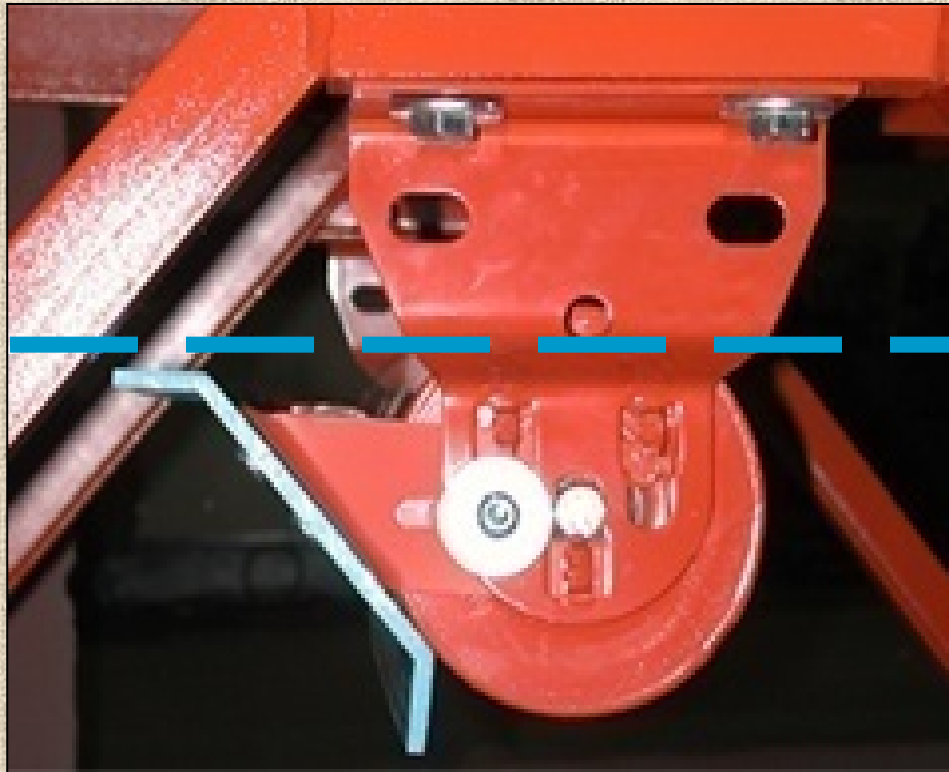


Alternative Methods for Guarding Return Rollers



In-running nip point guarded full width of belt.
Note that guard extends past end of roller.

Alternative Methods for Guarding Return Rollers



Belting location. Adjust guard to minimize gaps.

Other standards to consider when inspecting belt conveyors

1

- **56/57.14108 Overhead drive belts**

2

- **56/57.14109 Unguarded conveyors with adjacent travelways**

3

- **56.57.14112 Construction and maintenance of guards**

Whipping Action of V-Belts



**56/57.14108 –
Overhead drive
belts.**

Overhead drive
belts shall be
guarded to contain
the whipping action
of a broken belt if
that action could be
hazardous to
persons.



§ 56/57.14109 - Unguarded conveyors w/ adjacent travelways

Unguarded conveyors next to travelways shall be equipped with –

(a) Emergency stop devices to readily deactivate the drive motor...

or...

(b) Railings positioned to prevent persons from falling on or against the conveyor...



Emergency Stop Devices



How low or slack & still compliant? Able to readily deactivate.






Conveyor Railings



56/57.14112 – Construction and maintenance of guards

- (a) Guards shall be constructed and maintained to –
 - (1) Withstand the vibration, shock and wear to which they will be subjected **during normal operations**; and
 - (2) Not create a hazard by their use



56/57.14112 – Construction and maintenance of guards

(b) Guards shall be securely in place while machinery is being operated, except when testing or making adjustments which cannot be performed without removal of the guard.

Consider also: 56/57.14105 – Procedures during repairs or maintenance



Securely in Place

- not easily dislodged -

- Fastened
- Held in place by its own weight, bulk or method of attachment



Securely in Place



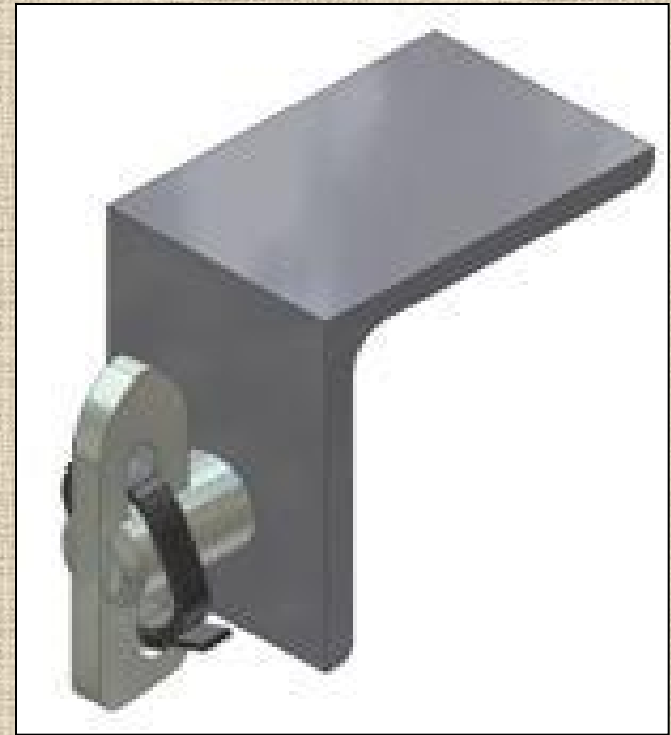
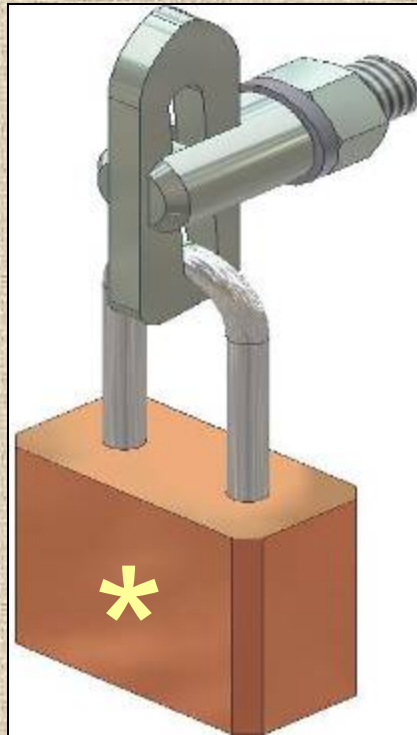
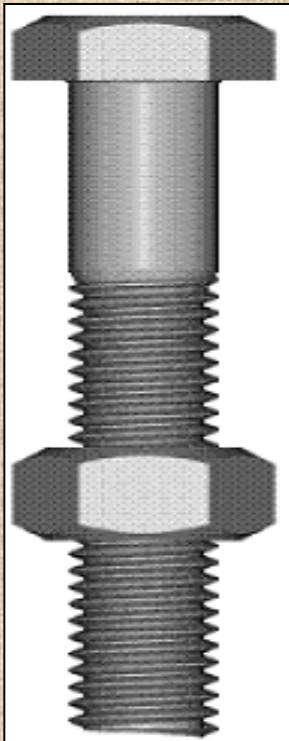
This Tensar mesh guard is not secure at the bottom and is easily bypassed.

The grease line must be extended outside the guard.

*** Please note that Tensar can degrade in direct sunlight or in contact with limestone.**

Fasteners & Fastening Systems

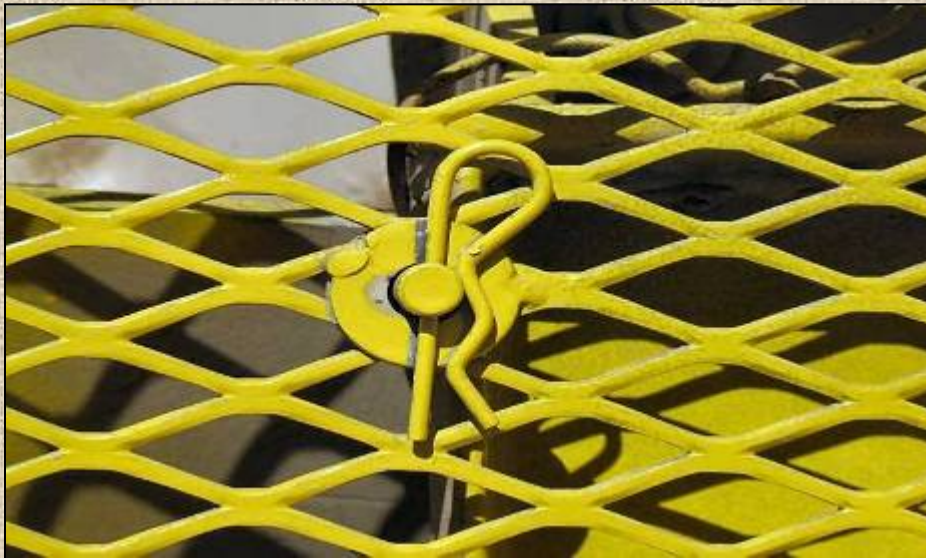
- Many types of fasteners are acceptable



* Fastener locking devices are not required.
Tools are not required to remove a fastener.



Fasteners & Fastening Systems





Pins & Sleeves



Clamps, Bars & Wedges





Plastic Wire Ties



OK

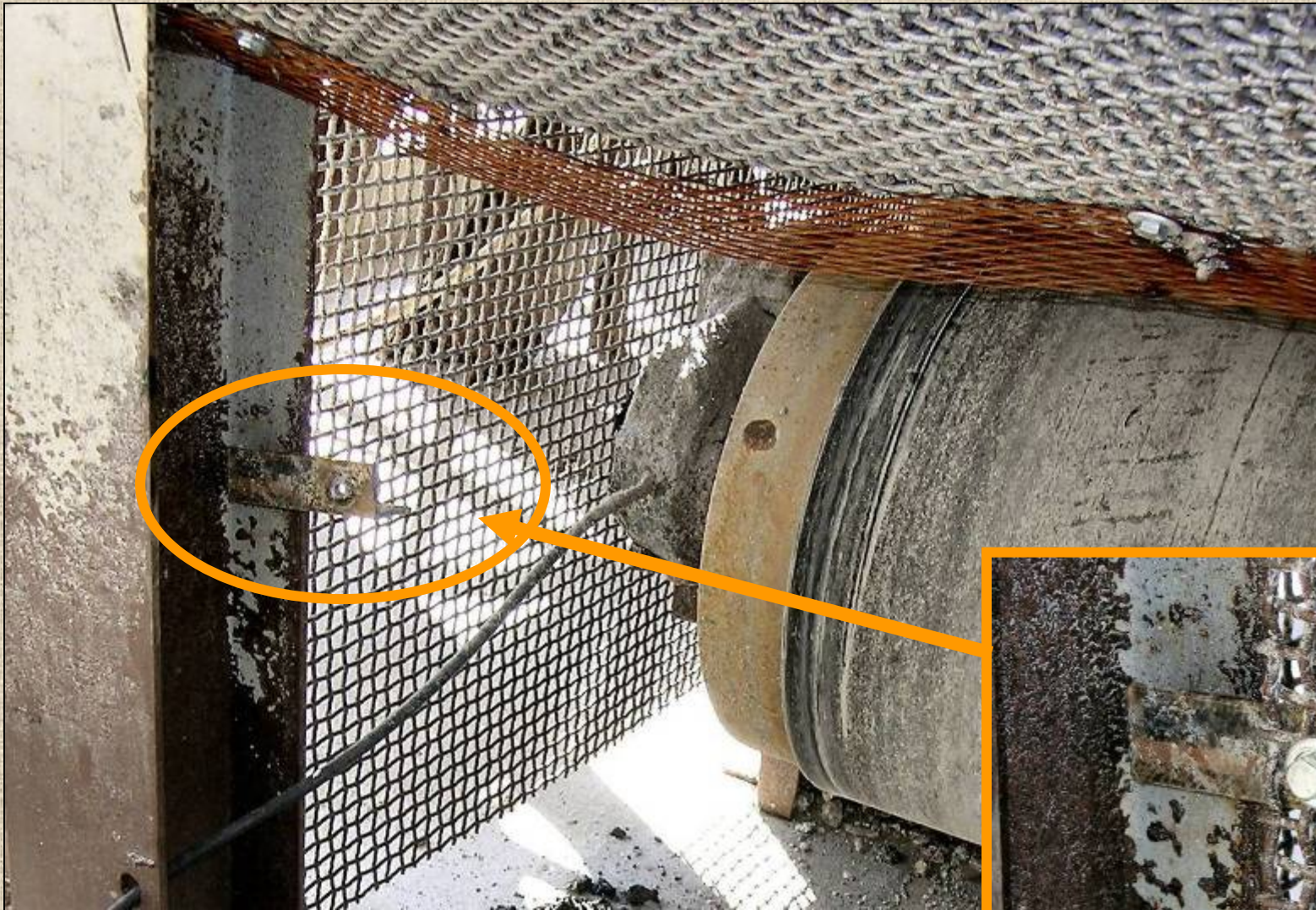




Hinging



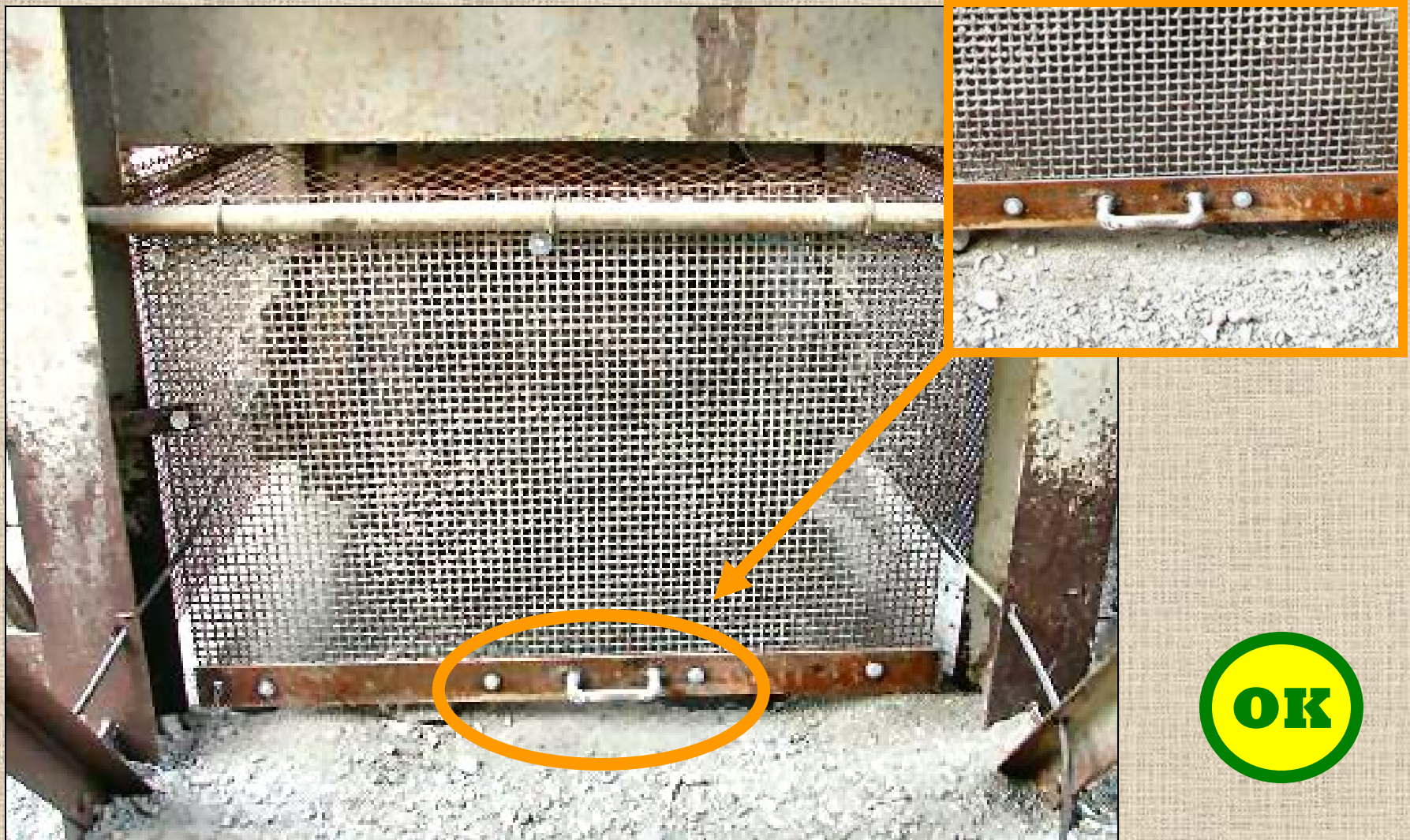
Hinging - Improvement 1



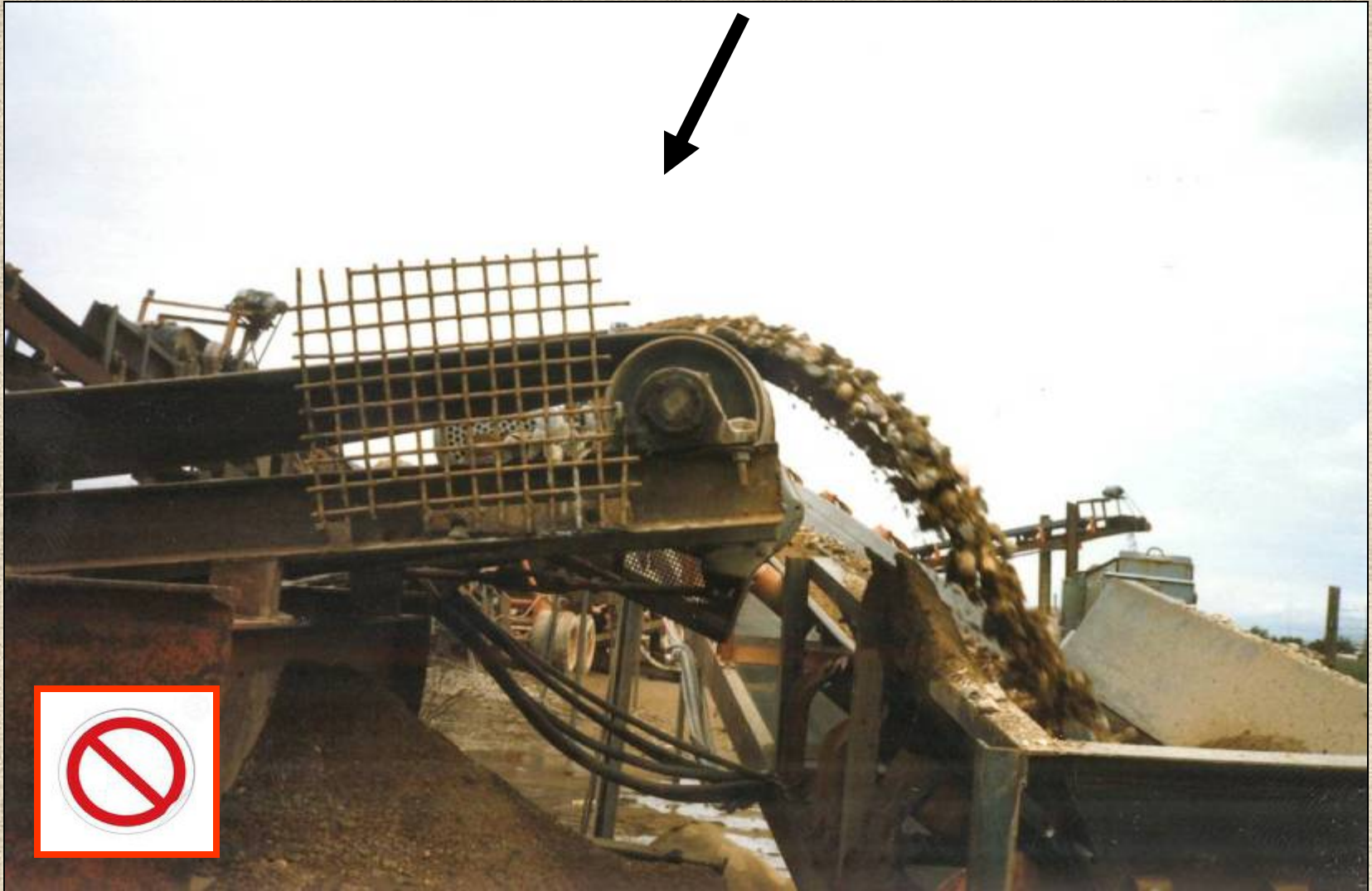
OK



Hinging - Improvement 2



Guard a Hazard in Itself





Tripping Hazard



An aerial photograph of a bridge under construction. A large crane is visible on the right side of the bridge deck. The bridge spans a body of water, and the surrounding area includes some land and other structures.

**We Can Build
Better Guards**

Aim High !!

Go Beyond Compliance