

MINE RESCUE DISCOUNTS AND INTERPRETATIONS

Underground Discount Sheet

Judge #2

- 10. During a ventilation change, a curtain that directs airflow is required to be upgraded to a temporary barricade, seal, or stopping and must be fastened at top and sides.
- 11. Teams must inform the official in charge before changing the ventilation or electric power, and such things as explosive gases and the safety of trapped miners and rescue personnel must be considered. Teams do not have to exit the mine to change power or ventilation. Teams can inform the fresh air base attendant by approved communication devices available, and the fresh air base attendant must inform the official in charge before changing ventilation or electric power. Informing the official in charge of the fresh air base does not relieve the team of the responsibility of their decision.
- 12. Survivor must be secured to stretcher by at least two bandages or straps, one around trunk of body and one around legs, covered with blanket, and placed so as not to crimp air hoses. (Hands of unconscious person must be secured).
- 13. The maximum discount (4) will be assessed for each patient, as follows:
 - a. This will be based on a rapid head-to-toe assessment of the patient as described in the Eleventh Edition of Brady "Emergency Medical Responder – First on the Scene", Chapters 13.
 - b. If injuries are found on any patient, treatment will be administered per the appropriate chapter in the Eleventh Edition of Brady "Emergency Medical Responder – First on the Scene."
- 14. To properly protect a survivor, a team must provide an approved 4-hour oxygen breathing apparatus and/or an approved 1-hour oxygen-generating unit. If a survivor is unconscious, an approved oxygen breathing apparatus equipped with a full face-piece must be used. However, if a survivor is found and is wearing an approved 1-hour oxygen-generating self-contained self-rescue (SCSR) device, the team will not be required to replace it with one of the above-mentioned units unless the SCSR has been depleted.
- 15. Applies to person sitting up unassisted or moving arms so as to help in putting on apparatus. (Only applies if person is member of the team and not an MSHA employee.)

Discounts

- 1. Failure to make necessary gas tests where required, each gas, each omission 1 x ___ = ___
- 2. Improper procedure when testing with gas detectors, each gas, each infraction 1 x ___ = ___
- 3. Intentional causing of a test instrument to inflate faster than tests indicate that it should, each infraction 1 x ___ = ___
- 4. Less than 5 members entering, working or completing problem, each person 8 x ___ = ___
- 5. Team members running through problem (both feet have to be off the ground at same time. 8 (total) ___
- 6. Team member talking to an unauthorized person without permission of the judges or contest officials, each infraction 5 x ___ = ___
- 7. Intentionally detaching/severing lifeline while the team is advancing or retreating. 5 (total) ___
- 8. All team members must be connected or have hold of the team line when the team is traveling. When stopped, in air clear of smoke, at least one person must have hold of the team line. If tag lines are used between team members and the team line, they shall be no longer than 3 feet in length. 2 x ___ = ___
- 9. Failure to erect temporary barricade, stopping or regulator when necessary, each infraction 10 x ___ = ___
- 10. Failure to erect temporary barricade, seal, or stopping reasonably airtight, each infraction 2 x ___ = ___
- 11. Failure to make necessary ventilation changes or changing ventilation or electric power before the effects of such changes are known, each infraction 15 x ___ = ___
- 12. Failure to properly secure survivor to stretcher; failure to cover survivor with blanket (unless first aid procedures indicate otherwise); or placing survivor on stretcher in such a way as to foul proper operation of apparatus, each omission 4 x ___ = ___
- 13. Survivor care:
 - a. Failure to adequately examine and assess each person found in the mine for possible injury or illness, maximum for each survivor 4 x ___ = ___
 - b. Failure to properly treat any injury or illness which is, or should have been, revealed by the examination, maximum for each survivor 4 x ___ = ___
- 14. Failure to follow proper procedure when putting apparatus on survivor, each infraction 5 x ___ = ___
- 15. Assistance given by supposedly unconscious person, each infraction 5 x ___ = ___

Notes

MINE RESCUE DISCOUNTS AND INTERPRETATIONS

Underground Interpretation

Judge #2

1. Tests for gases must be made at face areas, stoppings, doors, regulators, barricades, and other areas where conditions are unknown. When stops are made at the openings of crosscuts, intersections, or drifts turned off the drift that is being traveled, separate gas tests must be made across each entry within 25 feet of the rear captain's position. No place shall be passed without first checking the condition of that place. That is, if a room is turned from the entry, that room shall be checked before examining the entry beyond the opening. This does not necessarily hold true in cases of entries. In cases of entries turned from the entry being traveled, it is a matter of choice which entry is to be followed and many things must be taken into consideration in making the choice. However, all places must be checked before that place is passed. A team will be considered to have passed an opening or intersection when the No. 5 member is past the opening. All areas that have been cleared of smoke and toxic or dangerous gases that the teams elect to travel through must be rechecked prior to the team's reentering. Upon re-entry into these areas where the ventilation has been changed, teams shall make gas tests (rib-to-rib) at all openings along the route they travel.
2. This will depend on type of instrument used. Improper procedure when testing includes the location of the instrument when testing or using a gas detection device beyond its limits or range. For example, a methane detector must be held overhead when testing because methane (CH₄) is light and will be found in high places near the back or roof. Nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) is relatively heavy and will be found in greater concentrations along the floor and in low places. Therefore, this test must be made with the tester below the waist. Carbon monoxide (CO) is slightly lighter than air so this test must be made at chest height.
3. Self-explanatory.
4. This does not apply to checking mine entrances prior to working the problem.
5. Teams members running through problem (both feet have to be off the ground a the same time).
6. Do not hesitate to assess this discount; however, explain and name unauthorized person on discount card and state instructions given, if known.
7. Self-explanatory.
8. The No. 5 member may move from side to side to give captain more area when team is connected by the team line as long as he/she does not pull or give line. All team members must hold or be attached to the team line at all times while traveling. If taglines are used between team members and the team line, they shall be no longer than 3 feet in length.
9. Stoppings, doors, regulators, and barricades require construction of temporary stoppings by a team before a team may make openings in the pre-existing stoppings, doors, etc. Doors shall not be opened without prior knowledge of the effects of the mine ventilation system, unless a temporary stopping has been erected. Regulators shall not be opened without prior knowledge of the effects of the mine ventilation system, unless a temporary regulator has been erected. This does not apply to existing check curtains used to direct the air current. When retreating out of a barricade or coming back through a stopping where an air lock has been erected, it will not be necessary to air lock on the way out, if this will not change any existing ventilation.